



The
University
Of
Sheffield.

**'If you build it, they will come'
The Origins of Scotland's Country Parks**

Volume 2

Appendix and Bibliography

By:

Phil Back

A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

The University of Sheffield
Faculty of Arts and Humanities
Department of History

May 2018

University of Sheffield: Department of History

**‘If you build it, they will come’: The origins of Scotland’s
Country Parks**

Phil Back

130117113

Volume 2: Appendix and Bibliography

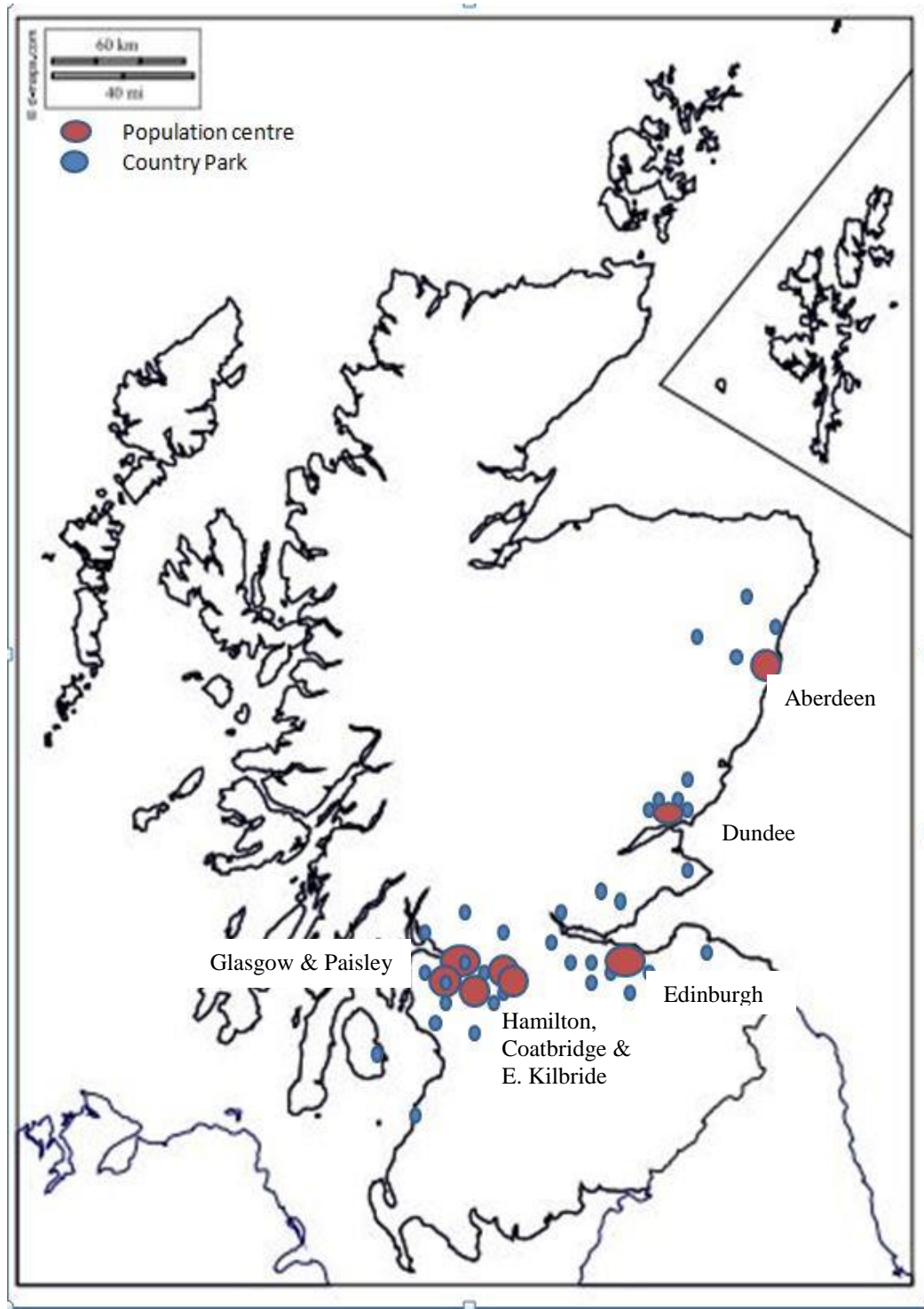


Forfar Loch Country Park (Author’s Collection)

Submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Appendix: Scotland's Country Parks

Fig. A.1: Locations of country parks, 1969-1992



Scottish outline map licensed for free use by D-map.com

Data sources and protocols

Parks are evolutionary in nature, and the facilities and amenities they offer change over time, as can also the extent of the park itself, and the availability of public access. As such it is difficult to offer a meaningful snapshot of how the park looked at the date of registration without reference to contemporary documents which vary both in availability and comprehensiveness. An additional complication is the changes in CCS policy, which initially required the park to be substantially complete before registration, but later made a concession to allow partly-ready parks to register before they actually opened, a concession which was later withdrawn as meaningless. Moreover, the park that was registered often changed significantly in the immediately succeeding years, often with CCS grant aid providing additional facilities and amenities not offered to the first visitors.

The appendix hopes to benefit from an attempt to introduce consistency into these complexities. The list of amenities available at the park is essentially what was offered at the date of registration, according to the Country Park Register, augmented by additional contemporary source material. The site description seeks not only to describe the park in general terms, but also to highlight any significant subsequent changes, where these are known, during the early life of the park. The analysis is assembled from these components:

Name: The name of the park as at the time of registration. A small number of parks have undergone minor name changes in the succeeding years. Taken from the CCS Country Park Register.

Location: The nearest named settlement to the visitor centre or main park entrance. Taken from Ordnance Survey Pathfinder maps.

Grid reference: The Ordnance Survey Grid Reference of the Visitor Centre (or, if no centre provided, of the main entrance). Taken from Ordnance Survey Pathfinder maps.

Size of site: The area of the site in both imperial (acres) and metric (hectares) measures. This is the total area included in the registration, and includes the area of water bodies within the boundaries. Land added to or subtracted from the site since registration is not included. Taken from the CCS Country Park Register.

Date of registration: The date on which the site was formally registered with CCS. Policy on registration varied and not all facilities were necessarily open at this date. Taken from the CCS Country Park Register.

Ownership at registration: The recorded landowner at the date of registration. Taken from the CCS Country Park Register.

Management at registration: The authority or authorities responsible for managing the site immediately after registration. Taken from CCS minutes and papers concerning registration.

Current management: The present management arrangements for the park, as at 2016. Taken from local information, park websites and local knowledge.

Main landscape elements: The main features, in landscape terms, of the park, including a brief description of landscape character at the time of registration. Taken from site visits, local knowledge, and park information.

Principal visitor facilities around the time of registration: The main visitor provisions established either at the date of registration (for parks registered on completion) or shortly afterwards (for parks registered before completion). Taken from the CCS Country Park Register, and CCS minutes

and papers concerning registration, augmented by local knowledge and site visits.¹

Other land uses within site: Any other known land uses in the area actually registered as a country park, other than those provided for the purposes of the park itself. Taken from CCS minutes and papers concerning registration, augmented by local knowledge and site visits.

Status prior to registration: The way the land registered as a country park was used immediately before the creation and/or registration of the park. Taken from CCS minutes and papers concerning registration, augmented by local knowledge and site visits.

Public access prior to registration: The extent of any known public access to the land registered as a country park immediately before the creation and/or registration of the park, and its accessibility by public transport; also its links to a wider network of countryside. Taken from CCS minutes and papers concerning registration, augmented by local knowledge and site visits, and from Ordnance Survey Pathfinder maps.

CCS Financial Support: The amount of money provided by CCS to support the creation and subsequent development of the country park, during the lifetime of the Commission, expressed as a 1996 equivalent figure, for capital works (one-off payments to support building or landscape development). The proportions show the CCS contribution towards the total expenditure that would have eligible for support under CCS regulations. Taken from Appendix A of *The Wood Not the Trees*, an unpublished report for Scottish Natural Heritage by Kit Campbell (Edinburgh, 1997) examining in detail the expenditure on country parks.

¹ Edinburgh: National Records of Scotland: CCS Archive: Paper CCS (80) 140 for meeting 9 September 1980 includes a list of facilities, as does the CCS Country Park Register, but neither document is complete, nor are they consistent with one another.

Access and connections: The extent to which the park is accessible for those without a car, and the extent (if any) to which it gives access to wider countryside features such as Regional Parks or Long Distance Footpaths, or other publicly accessible land. Taken from local leaflets, site visits, and OS Pathfinder maps.

Site description: A summary of the site as a whole, including any interesting features or elements within it and, where known, any significant changes in the site since registration. Taken from site visits, park information, and in six cases gleaned from Kit Campbell's case studies on value for money.

Location Map: The outline of the park superimposed on the relevant OS Pathfinder map. Complexities of page layout mean that the scale of this map is not necessarily the 1:25000 original. All location maps are © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional Catchment: A map showing the location of the park at the centre of a circle of 25 miles radius, including the names of significant urban settlements inside and outside the catchment, and the locations of other nearby registered sites. The choice of a 25 mile catchment reflects a generally understood typical maximum journey undertaken for a day out by car at this time.² The location is derived from the postcode of the visitor centre, or of the nearest usable address, and the buffer has been produced using GIS software. The catchment base map is supplied under licence from Caliper, Inc.

² For example, in Christian, *Tomorrow's Countryside*, p. 138, and in Patmore, *Land and Leisure*, p. 98. The 25-mile figure was widely cited across the UK as the basis of planning for car-borne recreation; it originates in a survey of 1963 by the British Travel Association but has been supported, to a greater or lesser extent, by other studies.

Population centres within 25 miles: The total population resident in urban areas within a 25-mile catchment in 1971. The 1971 census is chosen as this would be the one most relevant to the majority of country parks. Since country parks were intended (at least at first) to provide for urban populations, and given the difficulties of calculating rural populations with any precision from the 1971 census for Scotland, it seems reasonable to limit the analysis to urban populations. This would naturally lead to an analysis of the burghs, and much of the population data is taken from the relevant census tabulations for burghs; however, this is not foolproof. There are several urban areas, such as Larkhall, Giffnock and Cambuslang, that never achieved burgh status in spite of substantial populations. At the same time, many burghs were so small as to be obviously villages, in spite of their self-governing status. This leads on to a problem of how to define 'urban'.

An obvious starting point is population size. Bartholomew's *Gazetteer* for 1981 uses a cut-off of 2,000 population for Scotland to create a list of larger settlements, but this allows the inclusion of several places that are still, to all intents and purposes, rural villages. A higher limit however excludes some places that are equally clearly urban in character, especially in industrial and post-industrial communities. An arbitrary view, based largely on local knowledge, has been taken which

- excludes anywhere, regardless of status, with a population of less than 1,000 in 1971;
- includes selected places with a population of between 1,000 and 5,000 which are contiguous with larger built-up areas;
- includes all locations with over 5,000 population, regardless of status.

This approach generates a list of 170 places which might reasonably be defined as 'urban' in character. Population figures for non-burgh locations have been drawn from www.scottish-places.info, Edinburgh University's online Scottish Gazetteer.

Towns and cities where a ferry crossing, or a lengthy indirect road route exceeding the 25-mile limit, would be needed to access the park in 1971 are excluded from park catchments. Where the catchment cuts through an urban area (this mostly happens with cities), the location is normally included fully within the catchment.

No. of other country parks within catchment: A count of other registered sites located within the catchment, and which therefore share the catchment population with the site being considered, to at least some extent. For three pairs of sites, the catchments are almost identical, but all sites other than Brodick share at least part of their catchment with a neighbour.

Visitor numbers: The recorded estimated visitor numbers for 1990, as set out in a report to the CCS management committee on 10 December 1991. Townhill Woods did not exist at this time and is not included in this report.

Aden Country Park

Location:
Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire

Grid reference:
NJ 981479

Size of site: 220 acres
89 hectares

Date of registration:
9 December 1980

Ownership at registration:
Banff and Buchan DC

Managed by:
Banff and Buchan DC

Current management (2016):
Aberdeenshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Open grassland, woodland, river (South Ugie Water) and ponds. Ruined estate mansion. Restored farm buildings. Arboretum.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Car parking	Visitor centre
Campsite	Shop
Caravan site	Farming museum
Picnic areas	Ranger service
Toilets	Heritage buildings
Footpaths	

Other land uses within site:

Agriculture (as part of working farm).

Status prior to registration:
Derelict agricultural estate used
for game shooting

Public access prior to registration:
Informal access, uncontrolled; licensed
use for pony trekking

CCS financial support (1996
equivalent):

Capital amount: £822,172

Capital proportion: 55% of
£1,483,843

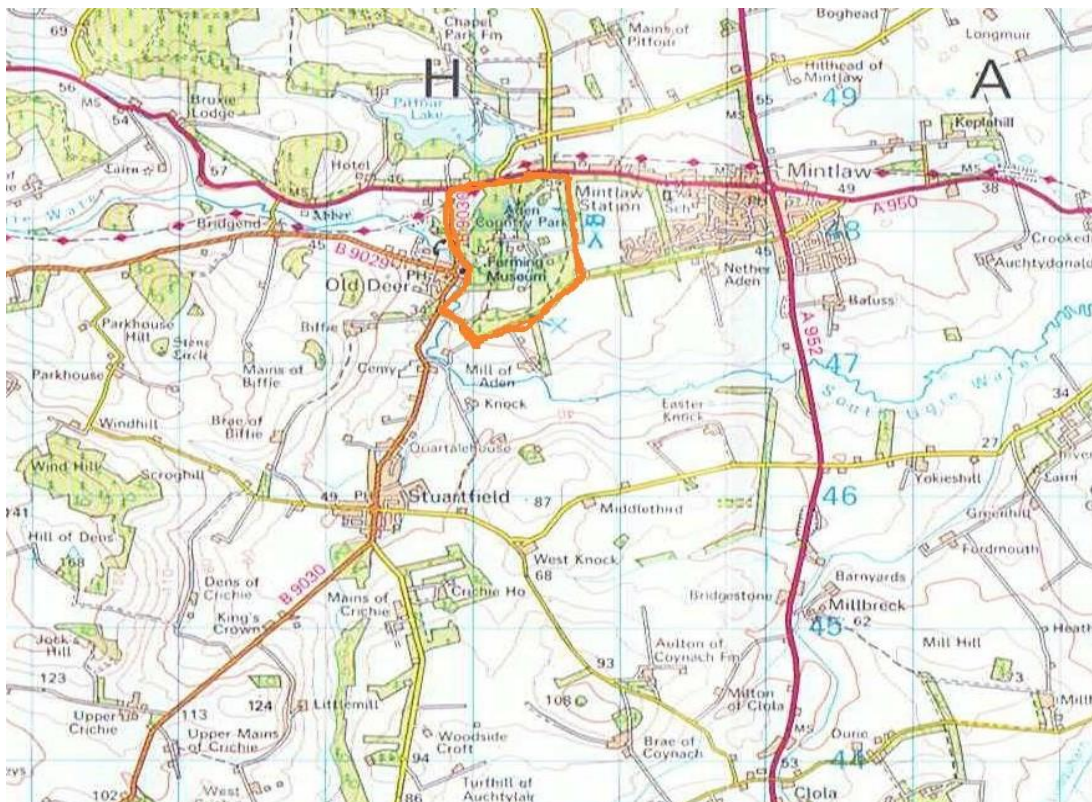
Connections and access:

Limited public transport past site
entrance.
Footpath links to Formartine and Buchan
Way LDP and ancient Deer Abbey ruins,
and to Pitfour estate.

Site description:

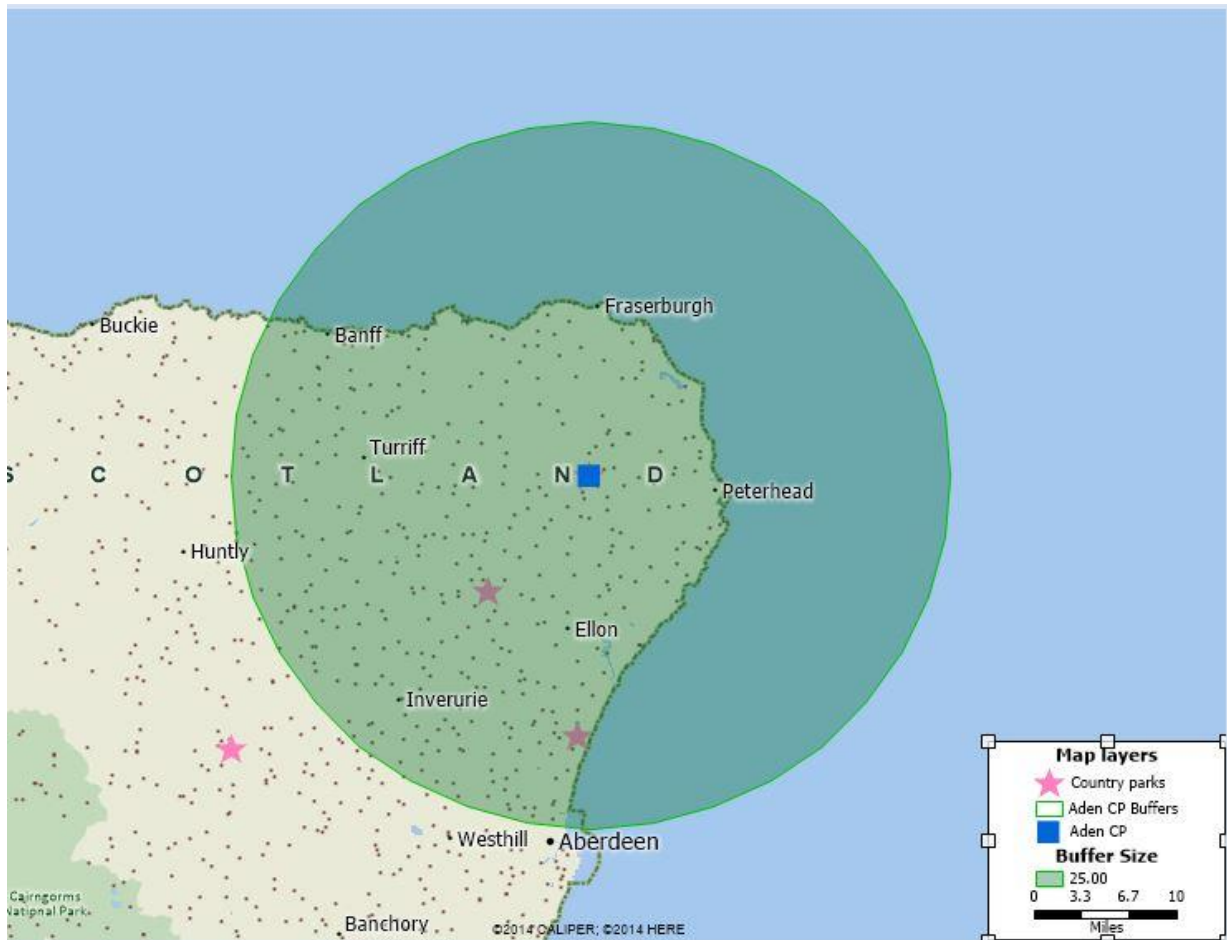
Aden is the most northerly of Scotland's country parks, and is relatively remotely located in the heart of the Buchan farmland. The estate was farmed into the twentieth century but became derelict and neglected after farming ceased. It was acquired by the District Council initially for housing, to enable the village of Mintlaw to expand significantly, but a large part of the land purchased was later allocated as a public park.

The site is unexceptional in landscape terms, but has attractive and well-managed open grassland together with substantial woodland areas; a river forms part of its boundary and there are two small ponds. A Victorian arboretum has been restored. The ruined mansion house has been stabilised and is accessible to the public. The unusual semi-circular farm buildings have been restored and are now in use as visitor facilities, including an agricultural museum with an extensive collection and exhibition area. An exhibition called *Weel Vrocht Grun* has been on display here since 1987, and showcases part of the Adamston Collection of agricultural implements, acquired in 1983; it is now closed pending review. After registration, a local farm was purchased and relocated on to the site to form a historic working farm, as an educational and visitor attraction, recreated as it would have been in the early 1950s. The working farm aspect of this has since been discontinued, but the 1950s farmhouse remains, furnished as a pre-electricity farm stading.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 212,273

No. of other country parks within catchment: 2

Visitor numbers 1990: 186,906

Almondell and Calderwood Country Park

Location:
East Calder, West Lothian

Grid reference:
NT 091692

Size of site: 223 acres
90 hectares

Date of registration:
27 January 1971

Ownership at registration:
West Lothian DC

Managed by:
West Lothian DC

Current management (2016):
West Lothian Council

Main landscape elements:

Two separate sites linked by a footpath. Almondell is riverside with woodland and occasional open grassland, and heritage structures. Calderwood is unimproved semi-natural woodland.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

At Almondell:

Footpaths with nature trails
Picnic areas
Camping area
Barbecue area
Car park

Toilets
Heritage bridges
Heritage structure
Visitor centre
Ranger service

At Calderwood:

Footpaths
Car parks
Ranger service

Other land uses within site:

None at Almondell; power transmission at Calderwood.

Status prior to registration:
Almondell is a former country estate.
Calderwood is semi-natural woodland.

Public access prior to registration:
Informal footpath access.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £674,300

Capital proportion: 48% of £1, 410,194

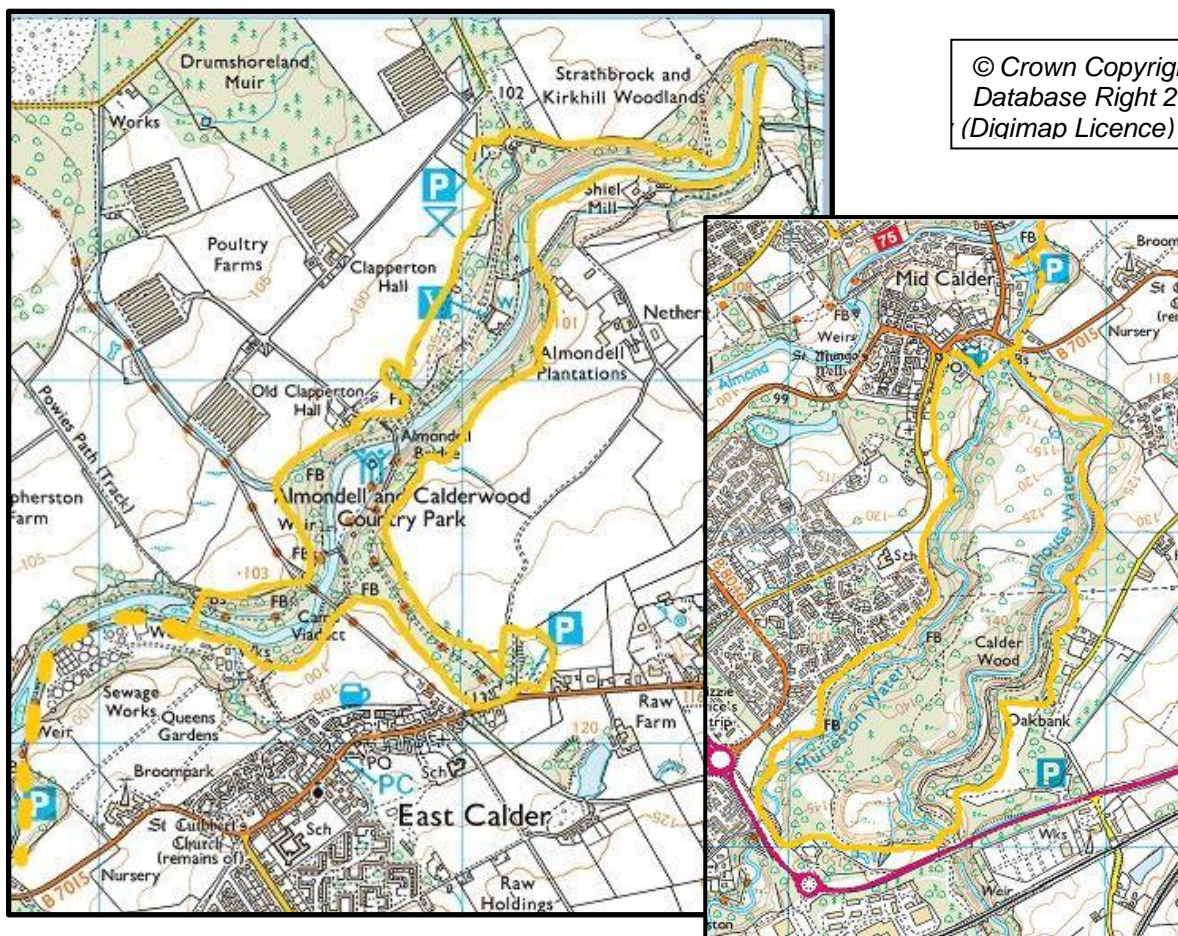
Connections and access:

Footpath right of way connects the two areas of the park. Calderwood is close to Mid Calder village with public transport links.

Site description:

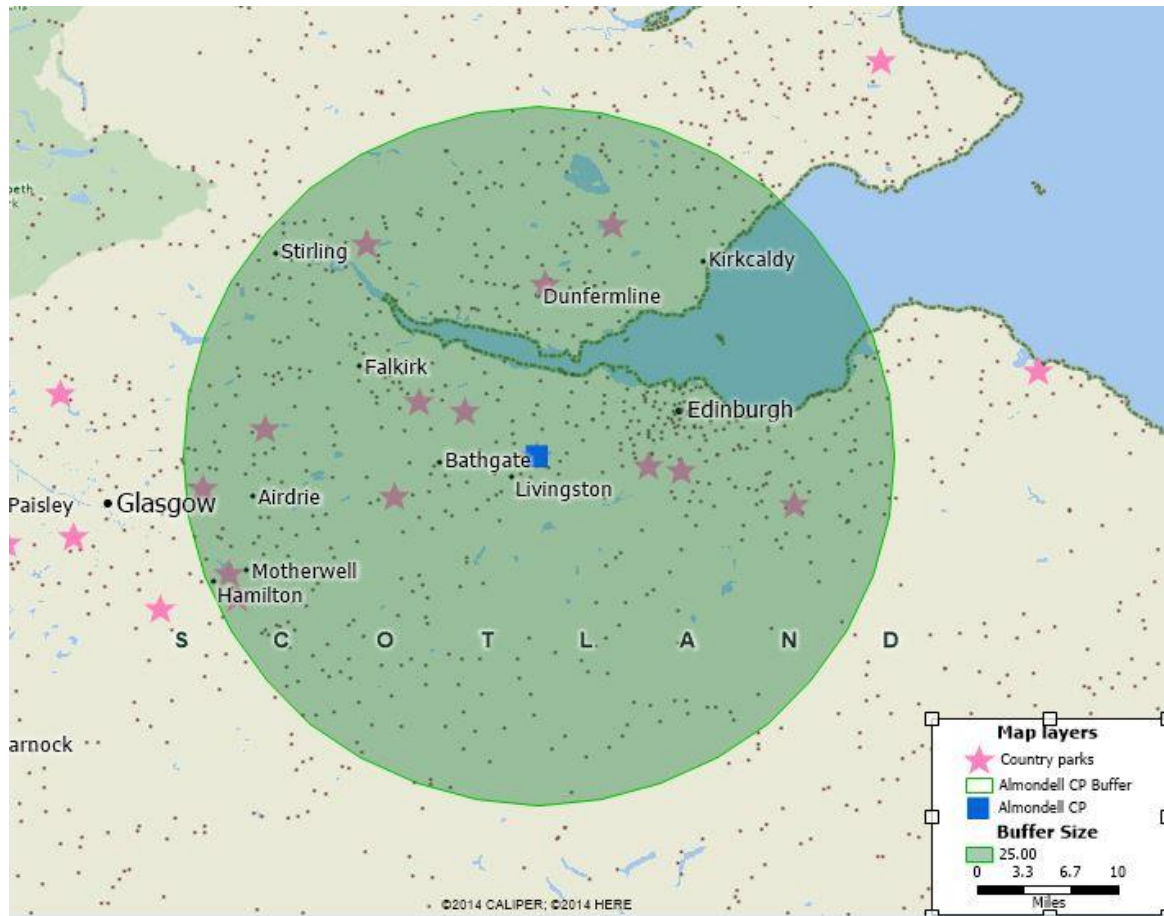
Almondell and Calderwood is an early country park, covering two sites in West Lothian linked by a public right of way. Almondell is an attractive linear park running alongside the River Almond, with mixed woodland and occasional open areas; a series of bridges of different styles and historic backgrounds have been made a feature of the site, one of which is the Nasmyth Bridge, constructed as part of a designed landscape, which collapsed in 1973 but has since been restored. There are interpretation boards at key locations. Wildlife in the park is known to include otter and kingfisher. Almondell has a small visitor centre in the estate's former stable block, with limited café facilities and a small exhibition space; there is also a formal garden linked to a play space. Outside the centre is the reconstructed Kirkhill Astronomical Tower, relocated from its original home. Almondell was a former country estate with shooting and fishing, but the estate mansion was abandoned in 1943, and demolished in 1969.

Calderwood is in complete contrast, as largely unimproved semi-natural woodland with footpaths but little else, either in terms of facilities or interpretation. It has been used for commercial timber production in the 16th century and in the 19th century for shale oil extraction. Calderwood is a designated SSSI with a mix of different habitats.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,070,518

No. of other country parks within catchment: 13

Visitor numbers 1990: 110,000

Balloch Castle Country Park

Location:
Balloch, Dunbartonshire

Grid reference:
NS 391831

Size of site: 200 acres
81 hectares

Date of registration:
9 December 1980

Ownership at registration:
Dumbarton DC

Managed by:
Dumbarton DC

Current management (2016):
West Dunbartonshire DC

Main landscape elements:

Historic house and grounds, including formal and informal planted areas, extensive open grassland and broad-leaved woodland, on shores of Loch Lomond and with attractive outlooks.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Car parks	Grounds and gardens
Footpaths/trails	Visitor centre
Shelter	Cafe
Slipway	
Ranger Service	
Toilets	

Other land uses within site:

Castle has been used as offices and Council premises, currently closed.

Status prior to registration:

Public park, owned by Glasgow City Council since 1914.

Public access prior to registration:

Open access to grounds; no access to house.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £228,437

Capital proportion: 52% of £438,424

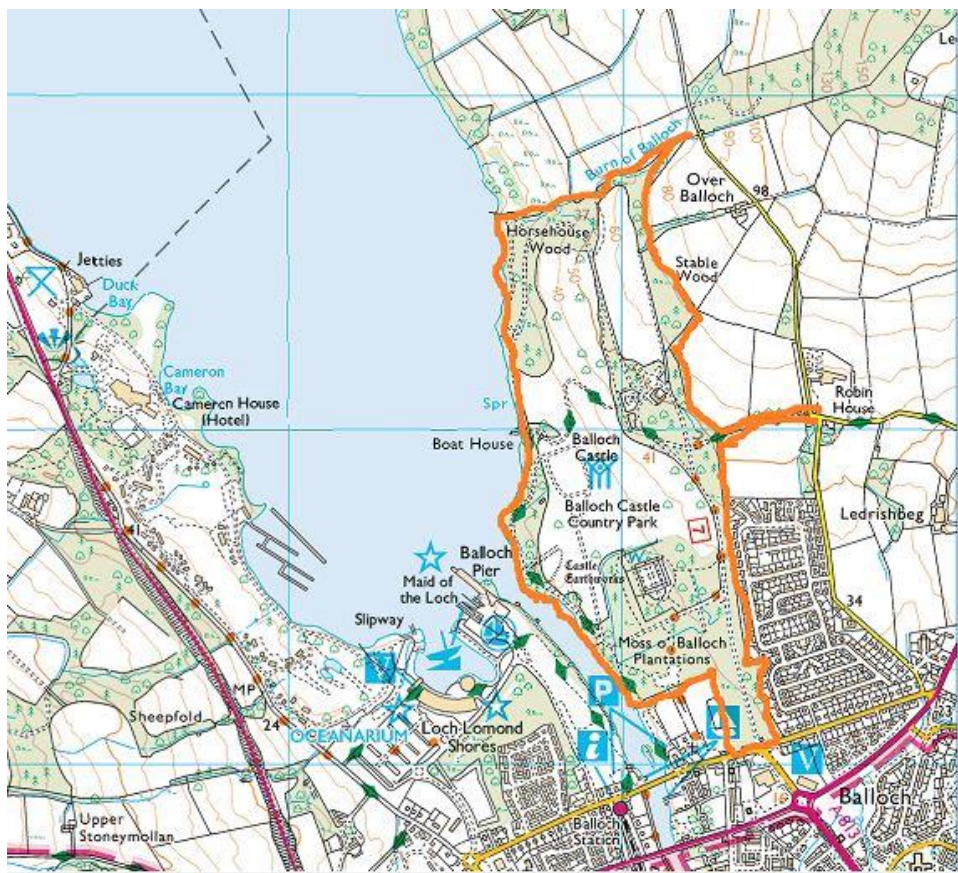
Connections and access:

Close to centre of Balloch, easily accessed by bus or rail. On Vale of Leven cycle trail, and links to neighbouring Boturich estate and Woodland Trust woods. Part of Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park since 2002.

Site description:

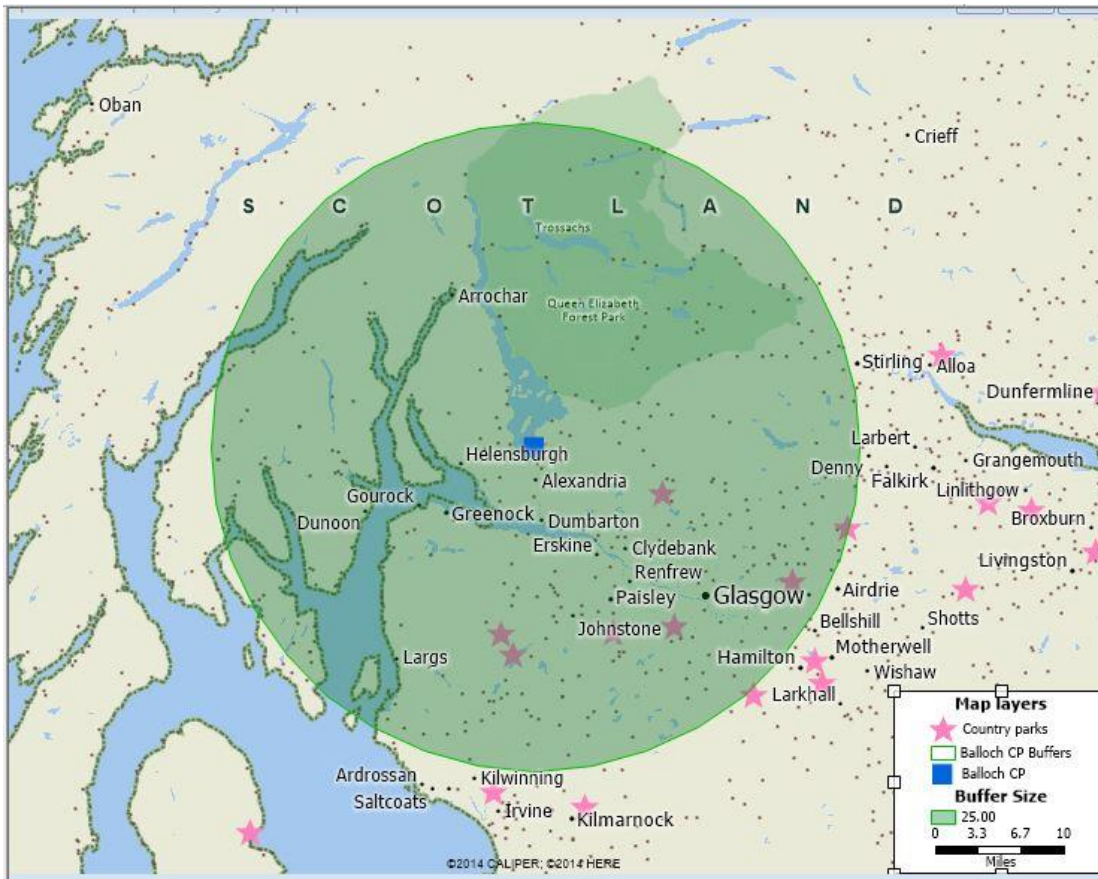
A public open space since 1915, when the estate was acquired by Glasgow Corporation, Balloch Castle was run as 'Glasgow's Garden', an amenity for city dwellers, served by public transport, and continued in this vein when it was leased to Dumbarton DC in 1975. The castle itself is 'A' listed and sits on rising ground, dominating the landscape; it is fronted by a large area of open grassland that slopes down to the shores of Loch Lomond, and there are extensive views of the loch, and of its surrounding mountainous landscape. Close by the castle are a walled garden which is formally planted, a secret garden added during Glasgow ownership, a restored Chinese garden, and other areas of less formal planting with extensive rhododendron cover, all part of an original designed landscape in Picturesque style. Footpaths lead to the castle area and beyond it into broad-leaved woodland, also sloping down to the lochside.

The castle was previously used as office accommodation but is now closed and under restoration. A small café has been created on the shore, and there is also a play area nearby, but visitor amenities are limited. Balloch has long been a popular visitor destination, especially for Clydeside, and was a departure point for Loch Lomond cruising.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,019,589

No. of other country parks within catchment: 7

Visitor numbers 1990: 270,000

Balmedie Country Park

Location:
Balmedie, Aberdeenshire

Grid reference:
NJ975177

Size of site: 185 acres
75 hectares

Date of registration:
14 June 1983

Ownership at registration:
Grampian Regional Council

Managed by:
Grampian Regional Council

Current management (2016):
Aberdeenshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Sand dunes, links and beach. Two small watercourses cross the site.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails
Car parks
Toilets
Ranger service
Lifeguards

Wildlife
Barbecue areas
Picnic sites

Other land uses within site:

The site was used for erosion control experiments linked to the sand dunes.
Remains of shore defences at southern end.

Status prior to registration:
Public beach and dunes.

Public access prior to registration:
Open access.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £105,749

Capital proportion: 58% of £181,490

Connections and access:

Local bus service to adjacent village.
Informal access along beach beyond park boundary to both north and south.

Site description:

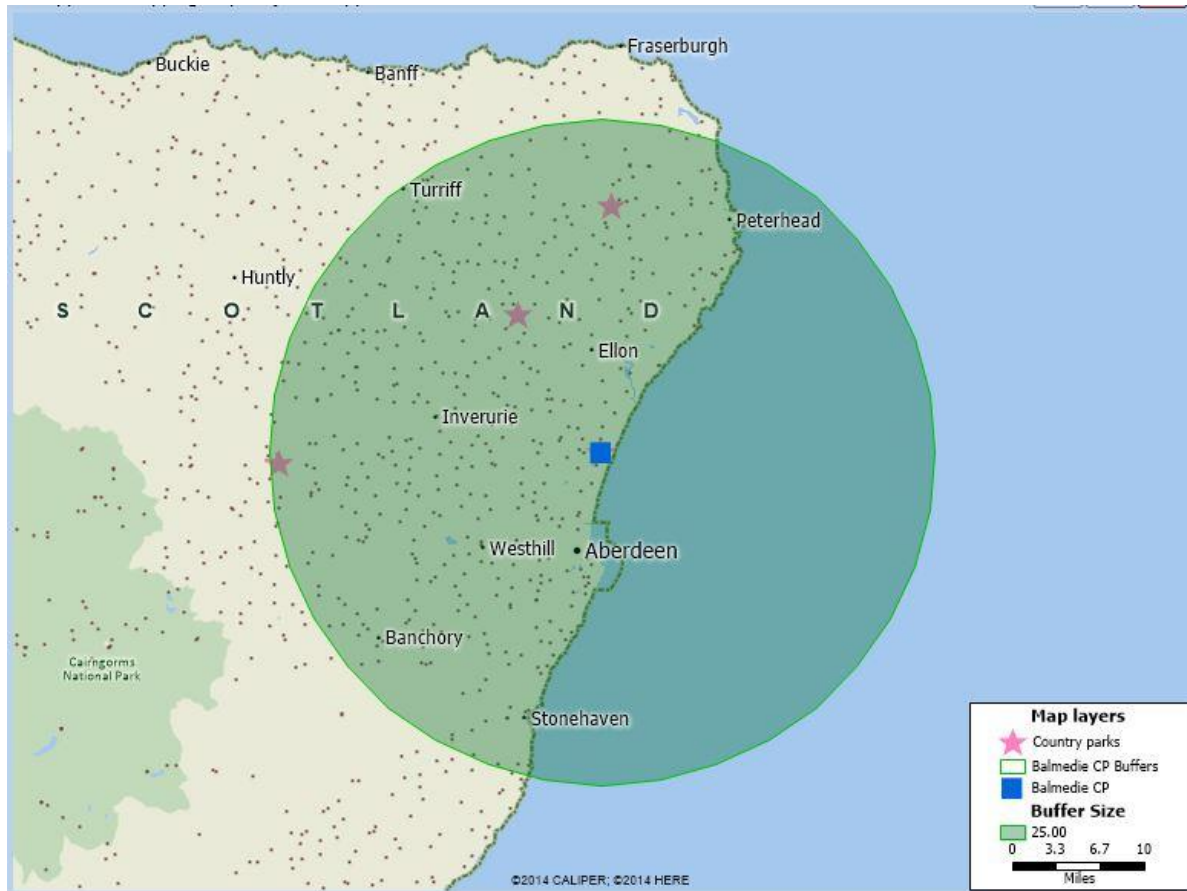
Balmedie is a popular sandy beach, 8 miles north of Aberdeen, on the North Sea coast, backed by extensive sand dunes, and has for many years been a destination for seaside outings from Aberdeen city. The country park is crossed by several footpaths, many of them made of duckboards, and disabled access is extensive through the site. Picnic facilities are provided, as is a small play area. It is bounded to the north by the Menie estate, now a high-end golf resort developed by Donald Trump.

The site is also known for its biodiverse habitat, and is part of the Sands of Forvie SSSI.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 201,667

No. of other country parks within catchment: 3

Visitor numbers 1990: 100,000

Beecraigs Wood Country Park

Location:
Near Linlithgow, West Lothian

Grid reference:
NT 008 742

Size of site: 794 acres
321 hectares

Date of registration:
10 April 1979

Ownership at registration:
West Lothian DC

Managed by:
West Lothian DC

Current management (2016):
West Lothian Council

Main landscape elements:

Largely woodland, with a large reservoir and some scrubland.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths/trails	Campsite	Ranger service
Information centre	Observation hides	Sailing
Car parks	Fishing	Canoeing
Toilets	Picnic areas	Rock climbing

Other land uses within site:

Deer park with farmed deer. Fish farm. Grazing of Highland cattle.

Status prior to registration:

Former Forestry Commission
plantation and reservoir.

Public access prior to registration:

Unknown, although trails around the
reservoir may have been used informally.

CCS financial support (1996
equivalent):

Capital amount: £504,895

Capital proportion: 72% of £705,816

Connections and access:

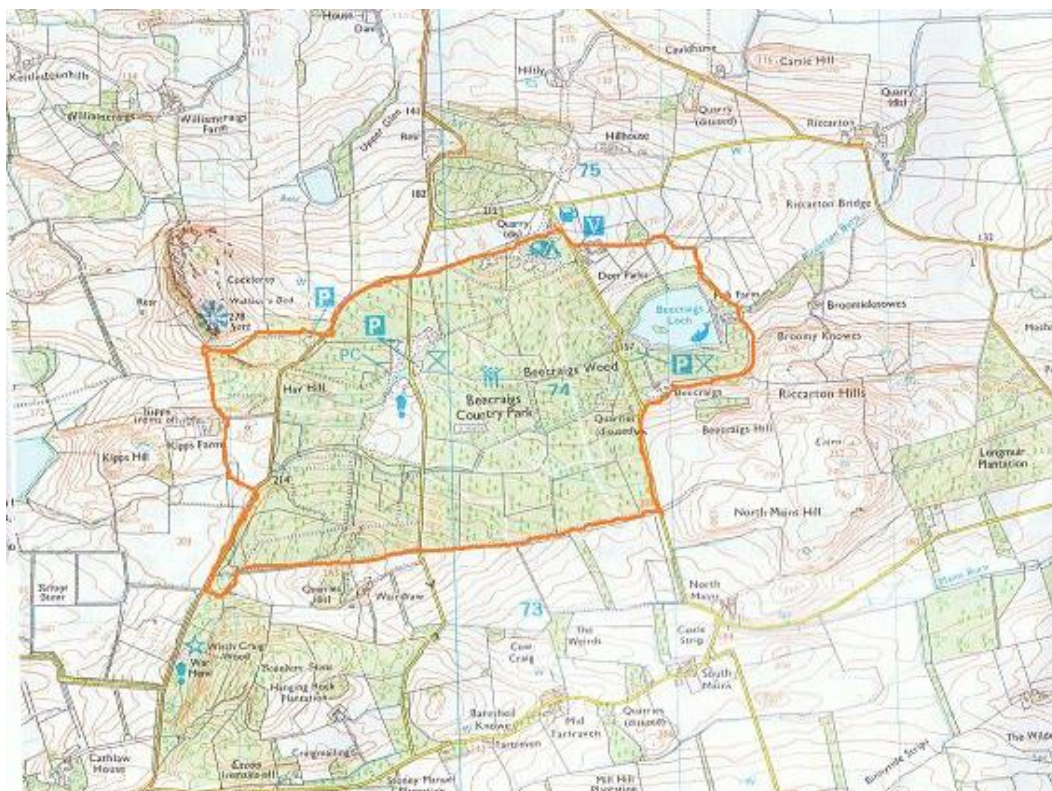
Countryside location only accessible by
car. Footpath links to nearby viewpoint
at Cockleroy Hill.

Site description:

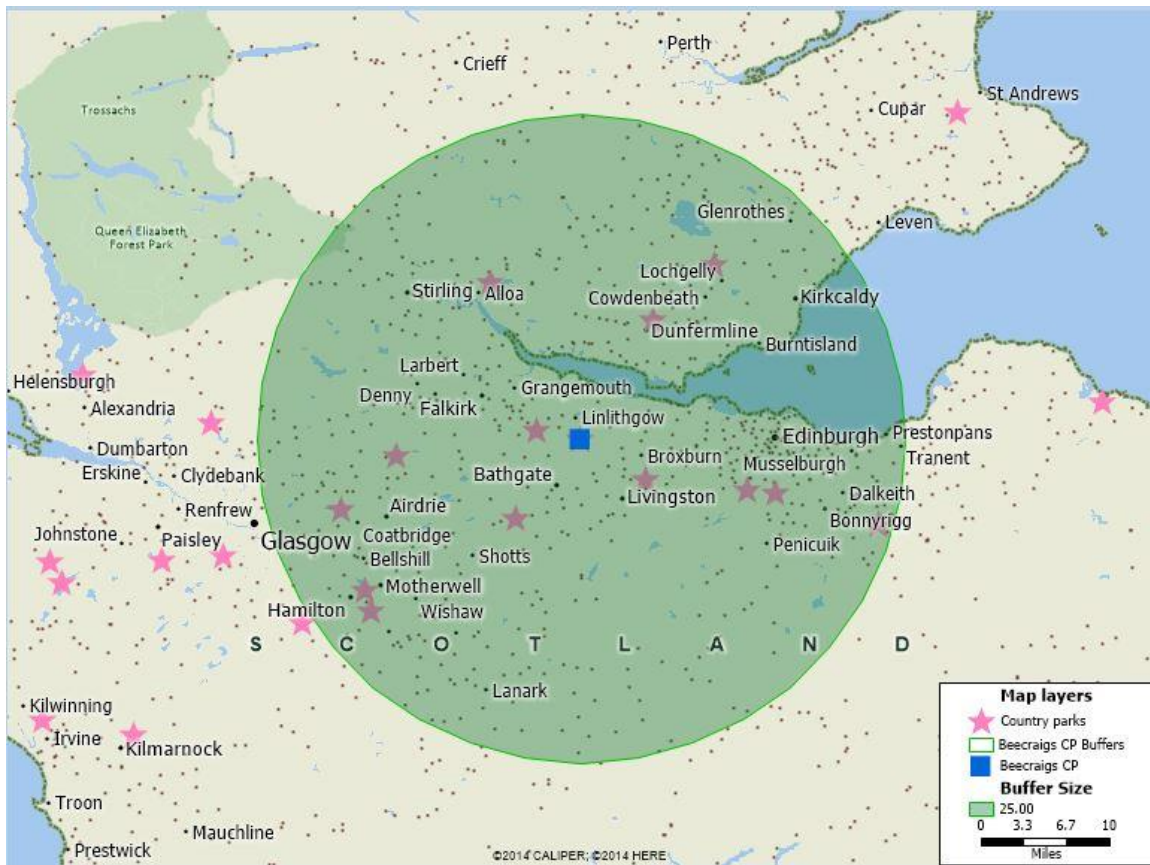
Originally known as Beecraigs Wood, but now simply Beecraigs, this site was previously a Forestry Commission plantation, and consists largely of extensive pine woodland with some areas of broad-leaved woods as well. A visitor centre has been added since registration, and there is also a large and well-equipped play area, as well as barbecue facilities. A large camping and caravan site are located north of the park centre. Aside from the woods, the main feature is the former reservoir, originally constructed by German prisoners during world war one, which has bird hides. Outdoor sports including archery are provided for, as are mountain biking and horse riding.

Beecraigs is located on higher ground in the Bathgate Hills, and was part of an ambitious project to designate the whole of the Bathgate Hills as a country park early on in CCS' existence. A popular aspect of the site is the footpath to Cockleroy Hill, outside the country park boundary, offering an extensive panoramic view across the Firth of Forth and as far as Arran to the west. Other attractions include the deer park, where venison is farmed, which can be viewed from a specially-constructed bridge and platform; fishing on the reservoir is also popular.

The park includes a memorial pagoda to British servicemen who lost their lives in the Korean conflict.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,131,844

No. of other country parks within catchment: 13

Visitor numbers 1990: 400,000

Bonaly Country Park

Location:
Southern fringe of Edinburgh

Grid reference:
NT 212675

Size of site: 670 acres
271 hectares

Date of registration:
18 December 1984

Ownership at registration:
Lothian Regional Council

Managed by:
Lothian Regional Council

Current management (2016):
City of Edinburgh Council, as part of Pentland Hills Regional Park

Main landscape elements:

Wooded hillside leading up slope of Pentland Hills into open moorland and reservoirs.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails Car parks
Toilets
Picnic sites
Ranger Service

Other land uses within site:

Reservoirs (active and defunct); power transmission lines; stock grazing.

Status prior to registration:
Part former public open space, part utilities land including catchment area and reservoirs.

Public access prior to registration:
Open access to lower park area since 1945.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £29,908

Capital proportion: 60% of £49,588

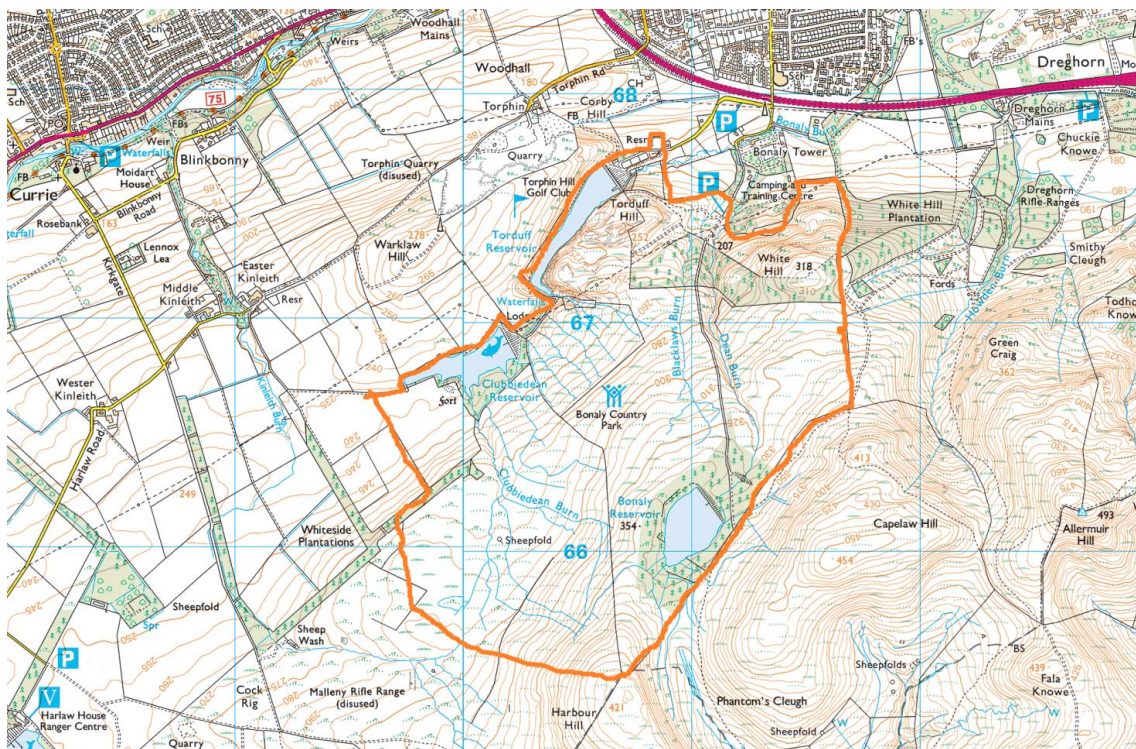
Connections and access:

Close to southern limit of Edinburgh built-up area. Easily accessed by public transport. The park acts as a gateway to the Pentland Hills Regional Park.

Site description:

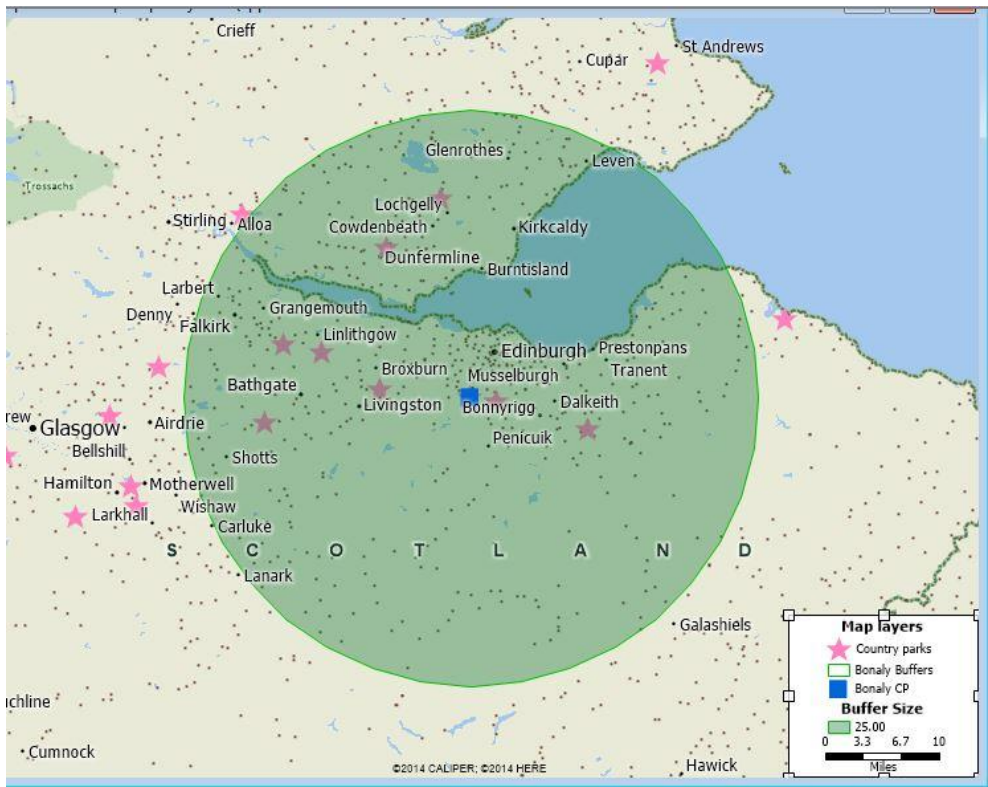
Bonaly Country Park is a largely natural area formed of a lower grassed area leading through a wooded hillside with a steep path, that opens out onto open heather moorland at the top of the Pentland Hills. A small part was previously a public park (and managed as such from the 1940s onwards), but most of the space was a water catchment area for the reservoirs on the site, two of which are still in use. Visitor facilities are minimal, and the site was always intended as one focussed on hill-walking, although fishing is also available. There is no visitor centre, and the toilets originally provided are no longer operational; only a car park and an orientation board are now provided. The Council has been looking at possible upgrading of the facilities, but this has not taken place.

The landscape includes several reservoirs and their associated structures, and there are also electricity pylons across the lower parts of the site. There are expansive views across Edinburgh and the Firth of Forth from the top of the park, which also gives access to the larger Pentland Hills Regional Park. Much of the moorland is used for sheep grazing and some areas are fenced off to visitors, as is some of the utilities land. The site has a recent history of anti-social behaviour.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 667,047

No. of other country parks within catchment: 8

Visitor numbers 1990: 52,000

Brodick Castle Country Park

Location:
Brodick, Isle of Arran

Grid reference:
NS 016 378

Size of site: 179 acres
72 hectares

Date of registration:
10 April 1980

Ownership at registration:
National Trust for Scotland

Managed by:
NTS/Cunninghame DC

Current management (2016):
NTS/North Ayrshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Grassed areas, formal gardens and woodland surrounding Brodick Castle stately home.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths/trails	Cafeteria
Play area	Ranger service
Car parks	
Visitor centre	
Campsite	

Other land uses within site:

None

Status prior to registration:

Former private house acquired by NTS in 1957.

Public access prior to registration:

Open to public on payment of fee.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £278,805

Capital proportion: 51% of £552,495

Connections and access:

Walking distance from Brodick, and served by occasional local bus, but island location makes a ferry trip necessary for all except islanders. Footpath access to wider mountain area of Goatfell, also owned by NTS.

Site description:

Brodick castle is an ancient stately home acquired by the NTS in 1957 in lieu of death duties. The gardens and wider grounds of the estate are managed as a country park, and include footpaths, trails, and a visitor centre with a play area. The NTS subsequently acquired other land adjacent to the Castle policies and access is now provided to a large area of coastal woodland as well as to the mountainous area of Goatfell, popular with walkers and requiring management to minimise erosion. As is customary with NTS properties, an admission charge is levied.

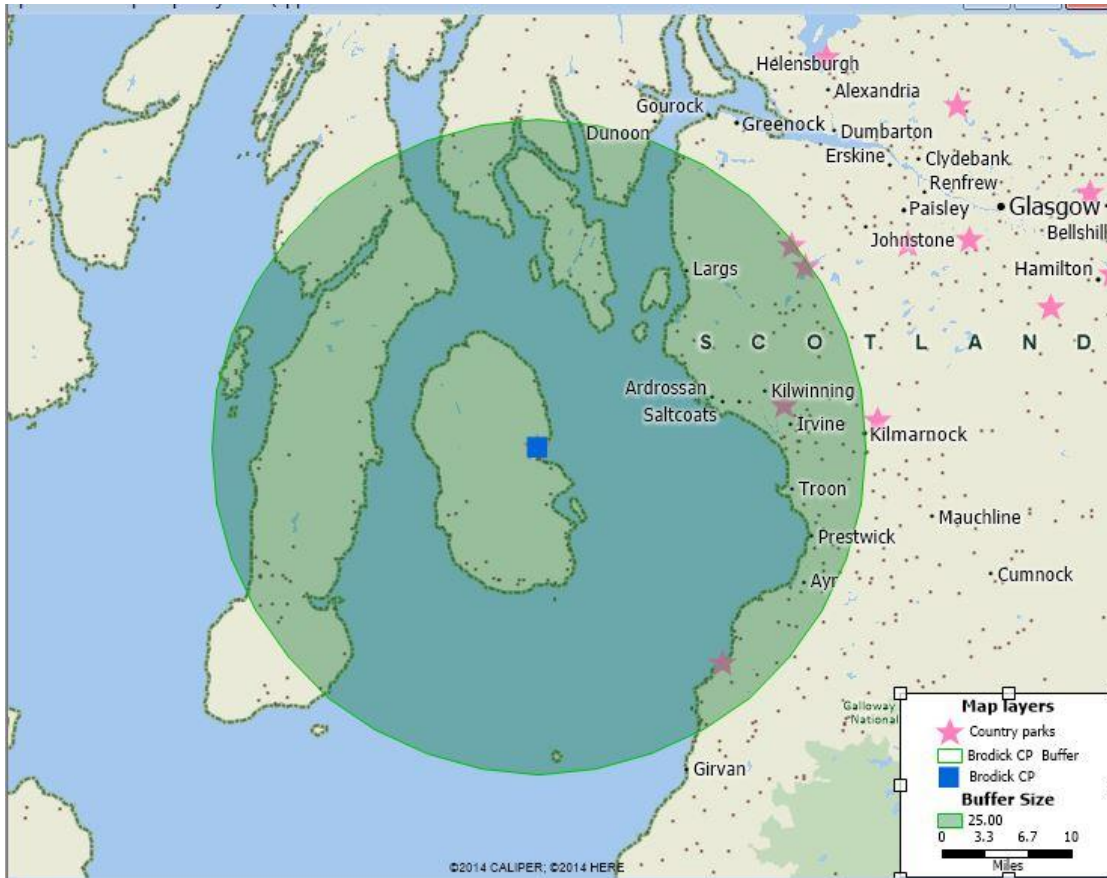
The gardens are a particular feature and are famed, winning national awards and reflecting the island's proximity to the warming effect of the Gulf Stream in their variety of plants growing outdoors. The castle, an A listed building partly dating from the 14th century, is a major visitor attraction in its own right. The gardens were improved in the 1930s with a large shipment of exotic plants from Tresco, and extended in the 1960s with planting of rhododendrons from Gigha.

The proposal for a country park was first made in 1979, essentially to enhance tourism in North Ayrshire, using a management agreement along the lines of the Culzean model. Brodick had no endowment and country park funding was as attractive here as it had been at Culzean. The remoteness of Arran and the cost of the ferry was always recognised as an obstacle.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): no urban population within range other than by ferry.

No. of other country parks within catchment: 0

Visitor numbers 1990: 66,915

Calderglen Country Park

Location:
East Kilbride, South Lanarkshire

Grid reference:
NS 655 525

Size of site: 373 acres
151 hectares

Date of registration:
9 December 1980

Ownership at registration:
East Kilbride DC

Managed by:
East Kilbride DC

Current management (2016):
South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture (Charitable trust)

Main landscape elements:

Primarily linear country park along wooded glen of River Calder, on eastern edge of East Kilbride. Open grassland areas and woodland around Torrance House, former country house within estate.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails	Play areas	Barbecue area
Golf course	Visitor Centre	Toilets
Picnic sites	Car Park	
Ranger Service	Zoo	

Other land uses within site:

Sports facilities. Torrance House is used for art exhibitions; part of the house is now in private ownership. A series of aials along eastern edge of park.

Status prior to registration:

Home of Development Corporation

Public access prior to registration:

Not known

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £200,947

Capital proportion: 68% of
£293,611

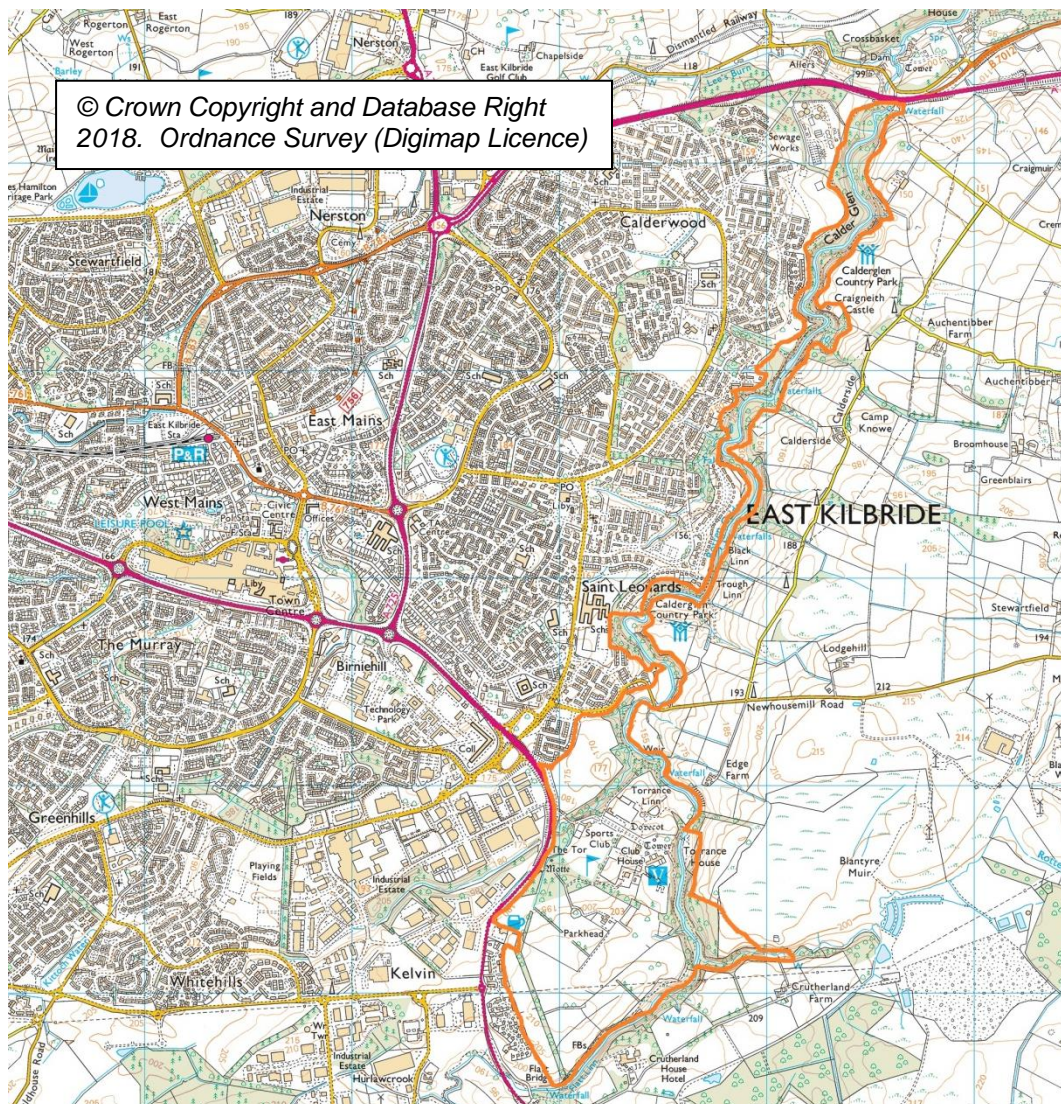
Connections and access:

Easy access from eastern fringe of East Kilbride. Bus service from town centre runs past entrance. Access from park to Langlands Moss.

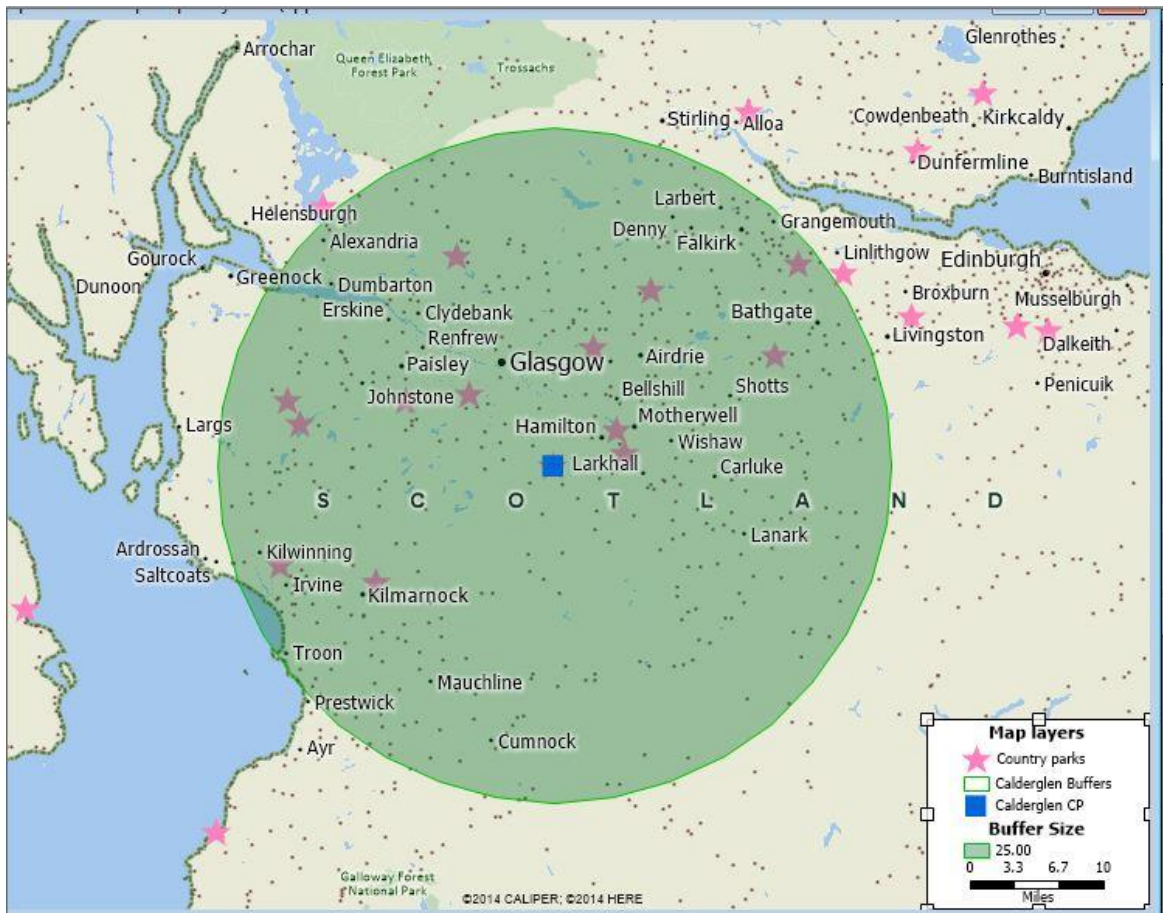
Site description:

This is a linear country park that extends for over 5 Km along the wooded valley of the Rotten Calder River, to the east of East Kilbride New Town and close by extensive areas of housing. The land was not originally designated countryside, but the definition was amended in 1980 by CCS.

A long riverside path gives access to a series of waterfalls and also the ruins of Calderwood Castle to the northern end, which is a geological SSSI. The landscape widens out to the south around Torrance House, providing space for open grassland areas, woodland and formal facilities that include extensive sports pitches, ornamental gardens, equipped play areas, a glasshouse, a golf course (which occupies much of the southern end of the site) and a children's zoo. Torrance House dates from the seventeenth century, and was the Headquarters of the East Kilbride Development Corporation prior to its winding up. A boardwalk allows access through a designated nature reserve, and the park provides a path to Langlands Moss, an area of restored raised peat bog and meadow south of Calderglen but in danger from expansion of an adjacent industrial estate.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,490,501

No. of other country parks within catchment: 13

Visitor numbers 1990: 260,000

Camperdown and Templeton Woods Country Park

Location:
Northern edge of Dundee

Grid reference:
NO 360 324

Size of site: 494 acres
200 hectares

Date of registration:
9 April 1985

Ownership at registration:
City of Dundee DC

Managed by:
City of Dundee DC

Current management (2016):
Dundee City Council

Main landscape elements:

Policies of Camperdown House, including open grassland, tree belts and shrubberies; area of woodland to north.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths/trails	Sports pitches	Exhibition area
Picnic and barbecue sites	Tennis courts	Caravan site
Adventure Play	Ranger Service	Waterfowl pond
Golf course	Zoo	Stables
Pitch and Putt	Restaurant	Toilets

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:
Private estate bought by city in 1946.

Public access prior to registration:
Open to the public since 1949.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £178,656

Capital proportion: 41% of £432,227

Connections and access:

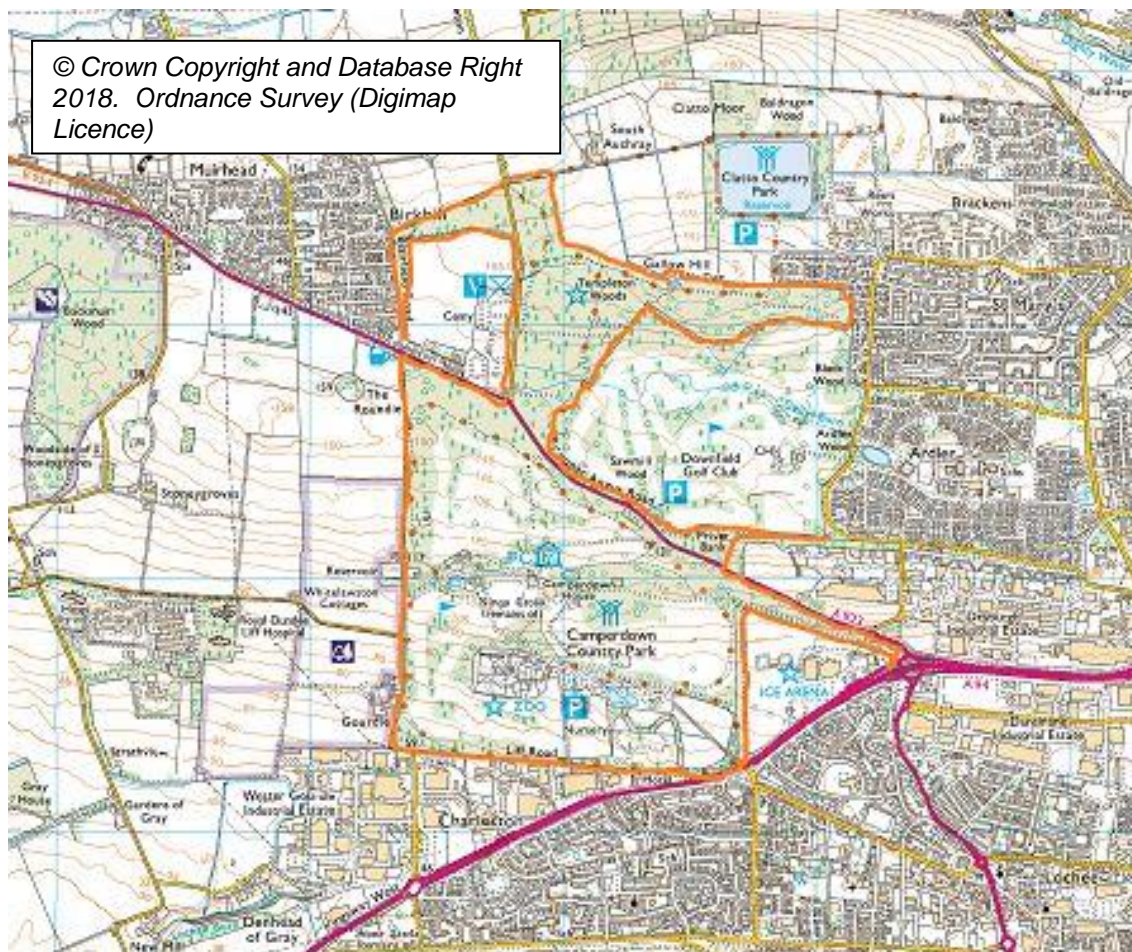
Close to edge of Dundee and housing areas. Accessible by public transport.

Site description:

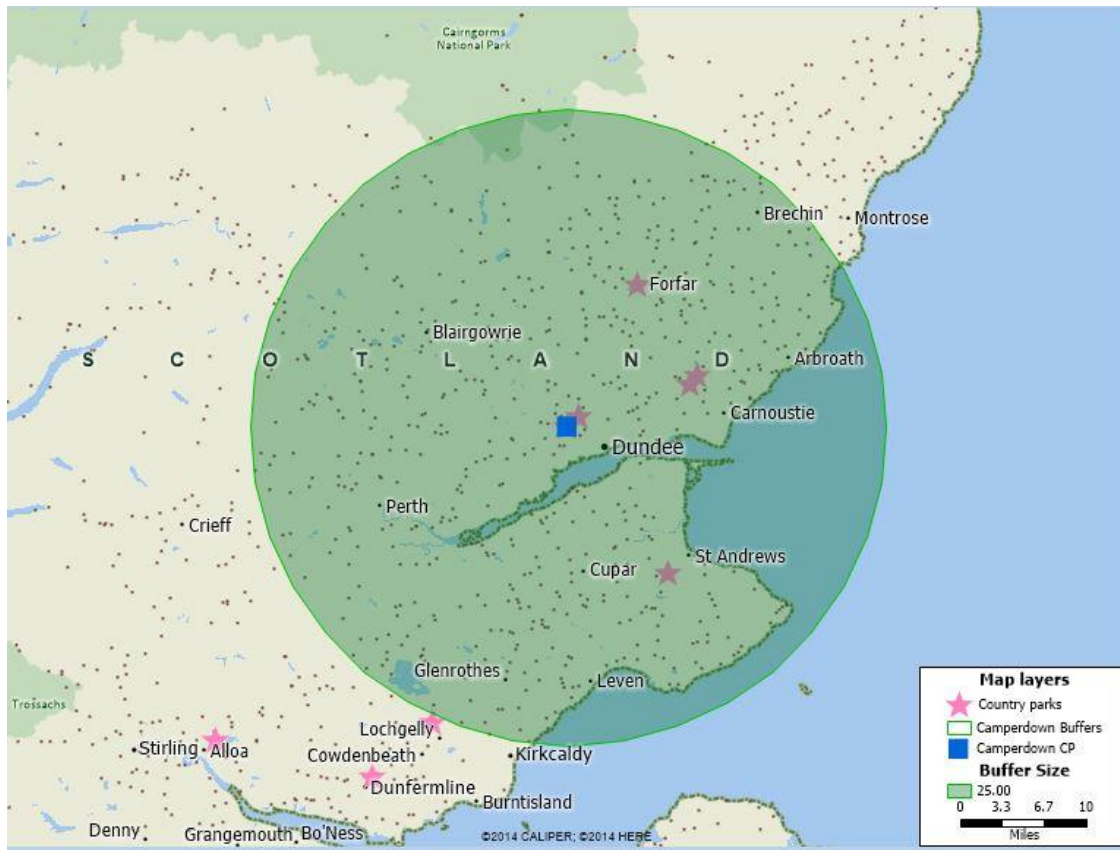
The park consists of the grounds of Camperdown House, a large A-listed mansion, together with a large wooded area, and is virtually adjacent to the water-based country park at Clatto, on the urban fringe of Dundee. The Camperdown estate was bought by Dundee City in 1946 and has been open to the public since 1949, but became threatened by development in the mid-1970s. Tayside Region then developed a recreational plan in 1982 aiming for country park status for Camperdown, and conserving the site for recreation.

The park includes 190 species of tree. Its main feature (aside from the house, which has been closed for several years) is a wildlife centre, for which an entrance charge is levied. Located in the former walled garden, this features animals once native to Scotland, including wolf and bear, as well as other rare creatures still found in the country such as a pine marten. The site also houses a popular golf course, opened in 1959 and occupying a substantial amount of the park. The house was originally utilised as a conference centre and clubhouse.

Templeton Woods is a Green Flag woodland, originally managed for forestry, with resident deer and red squirrels, rarely found in urban Scotland. It is a popular location for dog walking, but, as the site of two unsolved murders in the late 1970s, it also has an unfortunate reputation.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 370,793

No. of other country parks within catchment: 5 (including Clatto, which is adjacent)

Visitor numbers 1990: 600,000

Castle Semple Country Park

Location:
Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire

Grid reference:
NS 359 591

Size of site: 445 acres
180 hectares

Date of registration:
11 March 1975

Ownership at registration:
Renfrew District Council

Managed by:
Strathclyde Regional Council

Current management (2016):
Renfrewshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Large loch and access land. Parkhill Woods added shortly after registration.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Car Park	Launching ramps	Ranger service
Toilets	Jetty	Sailing
Picnic area	Rescue boat	Rowing
Changing Rooms	Paths and trails	Kayaking
Boat compound/hire	Nature reserve	Fishing

Other land uses within site:

RSPB observatory located within park boundary (Aird Meadow)

Status prior to registration:

Owned by Renfrew County Council.
Parkhill Wood privately owned.

Public access prior to registration:

Unclear.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £187,682

Capital proportion: 29% of £644,524

Connections and access:

Adjacent to village of Lochwinnoch.
Railway station at southern end.
Disused railway on edge of park is a
national cycle trail.

Site description:

Castle Sempole is a park originally focussed almost completely on watersports, providing the infrastructure necessary for a range of activities to take place on its large loch, including windsurfing, sailing, canoeing and rowing. Shortly after registration, a woodland area was acquired and added to the park, and more recently the accessible land has expanded to take in the disused railway line north from Lochwinnoch, providing access to heritage structures connected with the former Castle Sempole estate, including an ancient church. Artwork and sculpture have also been installed and a trail leaflet developed, although a simple walk round the loch is still not possible.

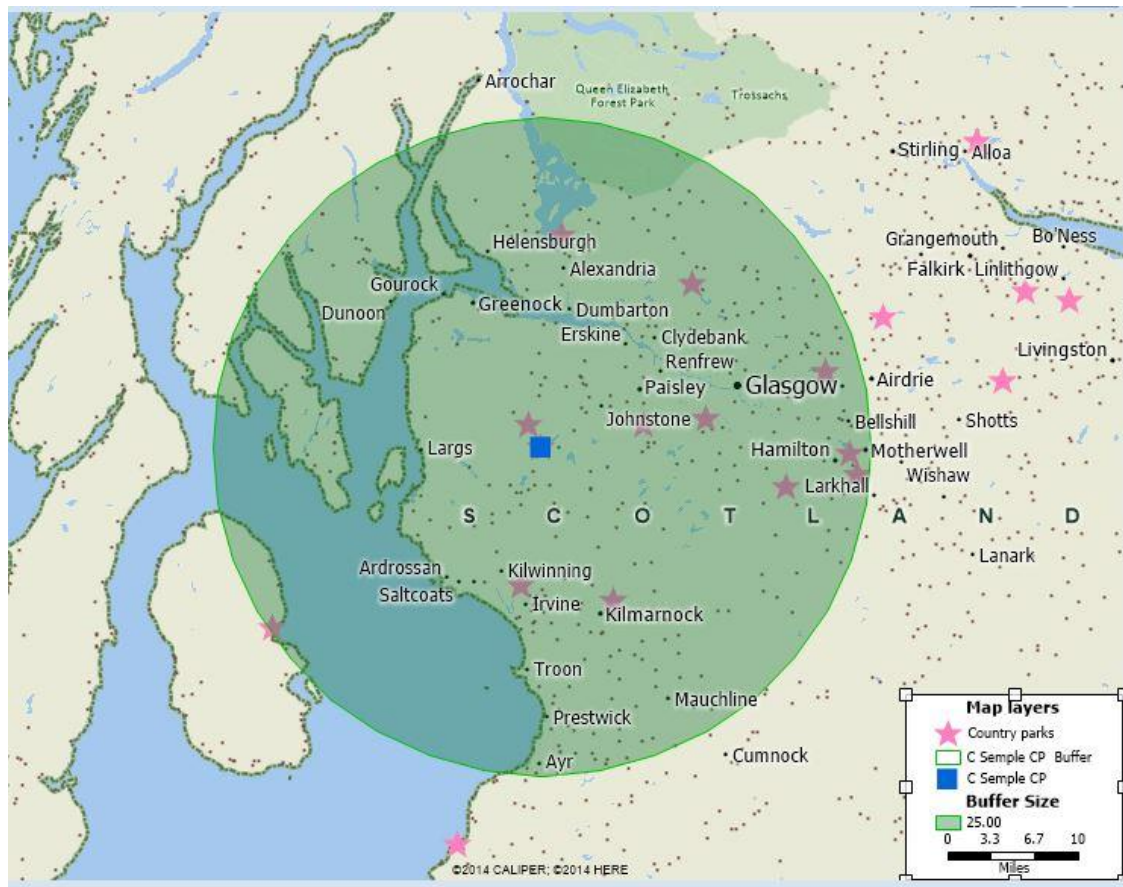
An extensive visitor centre, funded by CCS in 1991 to replace a dilapidated predecessor, provides a shop, cafe and exhibition space, and cycle hire is also available.

Part of the land included in the park boundary has, since registration, been an RSPB reserve which is managed independently of the park and has its own visitor facilities.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,409,840

No. of other country parks within catchment: 11

Visitor numbers 1990: 126,290

Chatelherault Country Park

Location:
Hamilton, Lanarkshire

Grid reference:
NS736539

Size of site: 508 acres
206 hectares

Date of registration:
9 June 1987

Ownership at registration:
Hamilton DC

Management at registration:
Hamilton DC

Current management (2016):
South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture Ltd. (Charitable Trust)

Main landscape elements:

Extensive open grassland to north of centrepiece listed building. Remnants of planned landscape. Woodland and River Avon Gorge to south, with historic oaks and remains of Cadzow Castle.

Principal visitor facilities around time of registration:

Footpaths and trails	Visitor Centre
Car parks	Auditorium
Toilets	Ancient trees
Ranger service	Historic White Cattle
Heritage buildings and bridges	

Other land uses within site:

Agricultural use (cattle grazing)

Status prior to registration:

Former mineral extraction site on country estate

Public access prior to registration:

Limited informal access, later closed to public due to safety and vandalism issues.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £55,646

Capital proportion: 27.8% of £200, 211

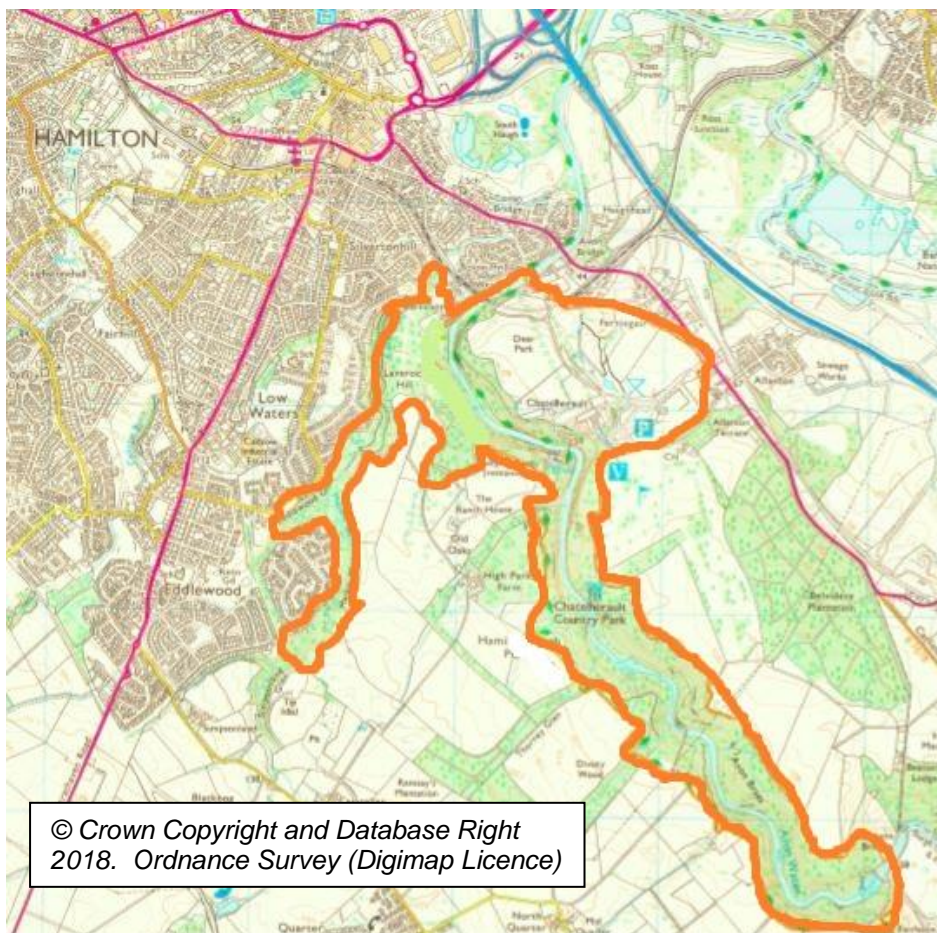
Access and connections:

Easy access from Hamilton by bus and rail, with footpath links to local housing areas. Park has its own railway station.

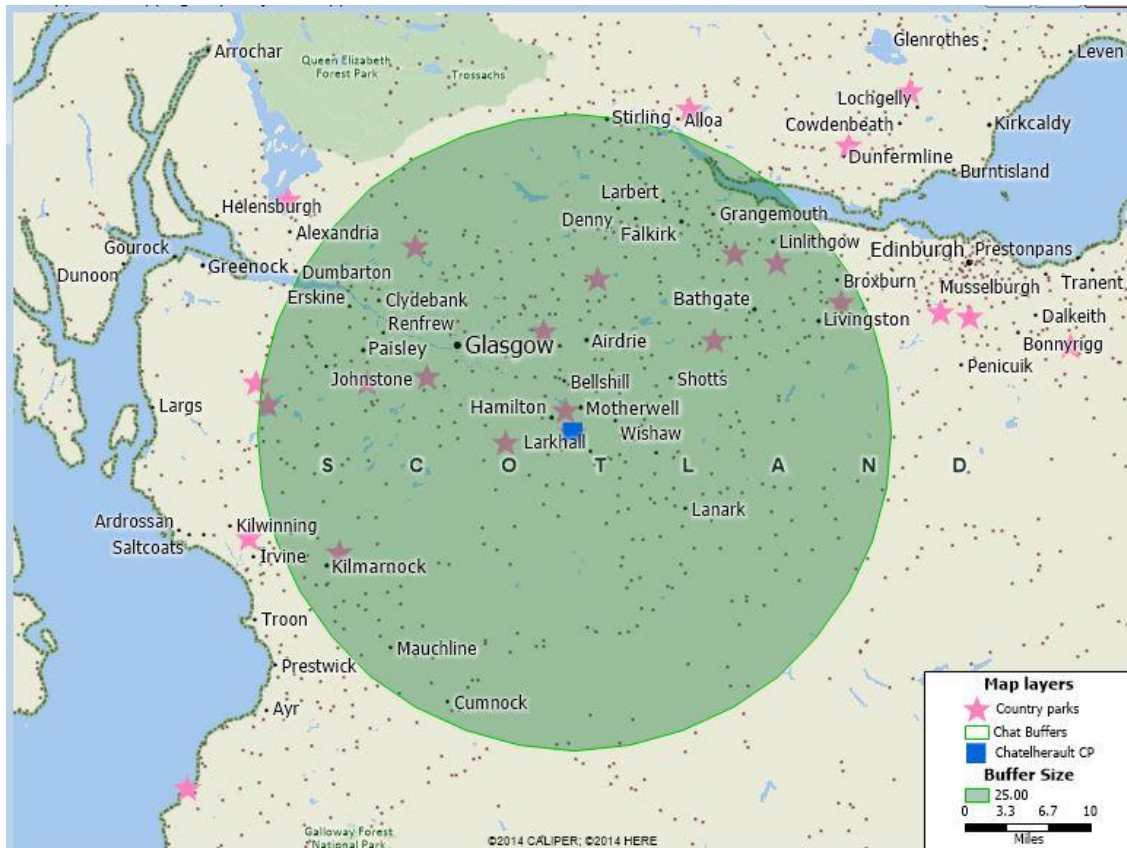
Site description:

Almost the last country park to be created under the CCS regime, Chatelherault was for many years a controversial project that suffered from neglect and bureaucracy alike. It was part of the Hamilton Palace estate and was exploited in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for coal mining and sand extraction, which undermined the palace itself (leading to its demolition in the 1920s) and seriously threatened Chatelherault, a large and prominent structure designed by William Adam, that originally provided the estate dog kennels. Although the site was used by local people on an informal basis, the owners closed it to public access when the buildings became unsafe, and to try and prevent further vandalism which had seriously damaged the property internally and externally.

After protracted negotiation, funding was secured to stabilise the building, restore its plasterwork interiors, reclaim the extraction area, and open the grass and woodland, including the Avon Gorge, as a country park. The parkland houses the famous white Cadzow cattle, while the woodland includes ancient oak trees allegedly dating from the fifteenth century. The ruins of Cadzow Castle, which is associated with Mary Queen of Scots, are on the edge of the gorge, but are not stabilised and are fenced off from visitors. The gorge itself includes evidence of early coal mining, and early habitation, and has extensive linear footpaths with occasional bridges across the river. An extensive visitor centre includes a cafe, shop and exhibition space.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,399,204

No. of other country parks within catchment: 13, with Strathclyde almost adjacent.

Visitor numbers 1990: 300,000

Clatto Country Park

Location:
Dundee

Grid reference:
NO 368 342

Size of site: 40 acres
16 hectares

Date of registration:
10 May 1983

Ownership at registration:
Tayside Regional Council

Managed by:
Tayside Regional Council

Current management (2016):
Dundee City Council and Ancrum Outdoor Centre (Arms Length Management body)

Main landscape elements:

Small rectangular reservoir with beach area and shelter belt woodland.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Sailing	Toilets
Windsurfing	Picnic area
Boating	Car park
Canoeing	Ranger service
Fishing	Play area
Swimming	Beach

Other land uses within site:

None

Status prior to registration:

Corporation reservoir.

Public access prior to registration:

None.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £276,449

Capital proportion: 53% of £524,087

Connections and access:

Adjacent to local housing area, reachable by bus.

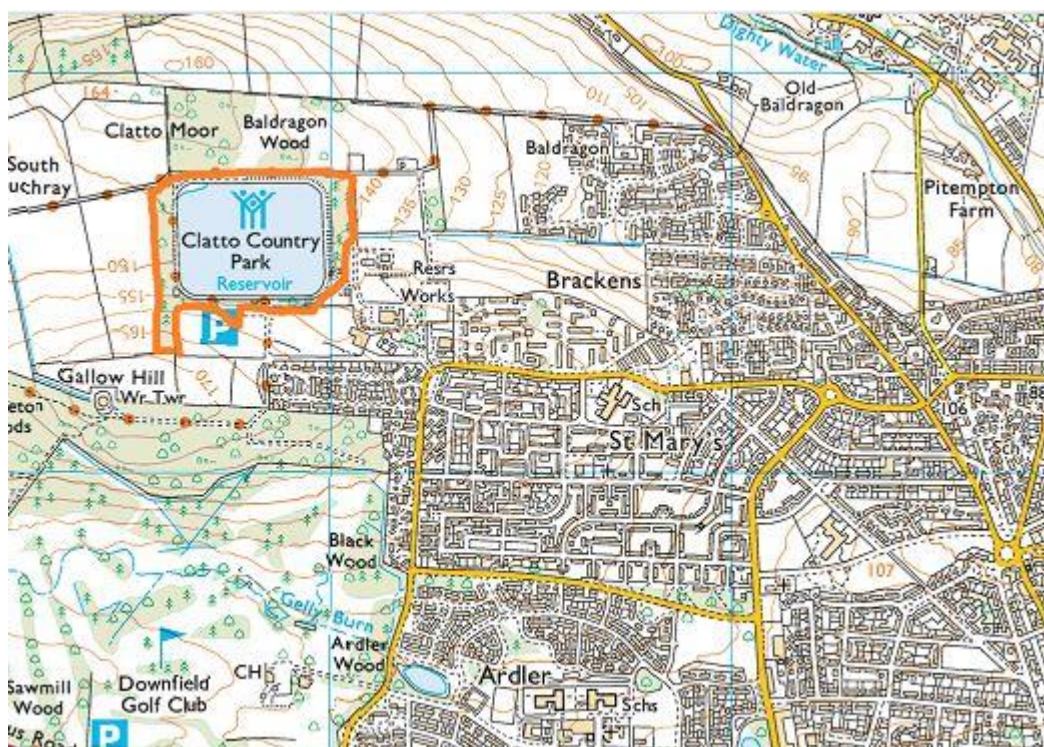
Close to Templeton Woods area of Camperdown Country Park, and now linked by woodland paths.

Site description:

Scotland's smallest country park, 24 of its 40 acres are water and the remainder is mainly shelter belt woodland surrounding the former reservoir. There are views to the Sidlaw Hills. The site is used extensively for watersports and has built facilities to support these activities, and an equipment hire arrangement at accessible cost; fish stocks were introduced in 1983. A small beach was created at one end of the reservoir. A 1984 Management Plan indicated that the site would be managed in a complementary way to the other Tayside sites.

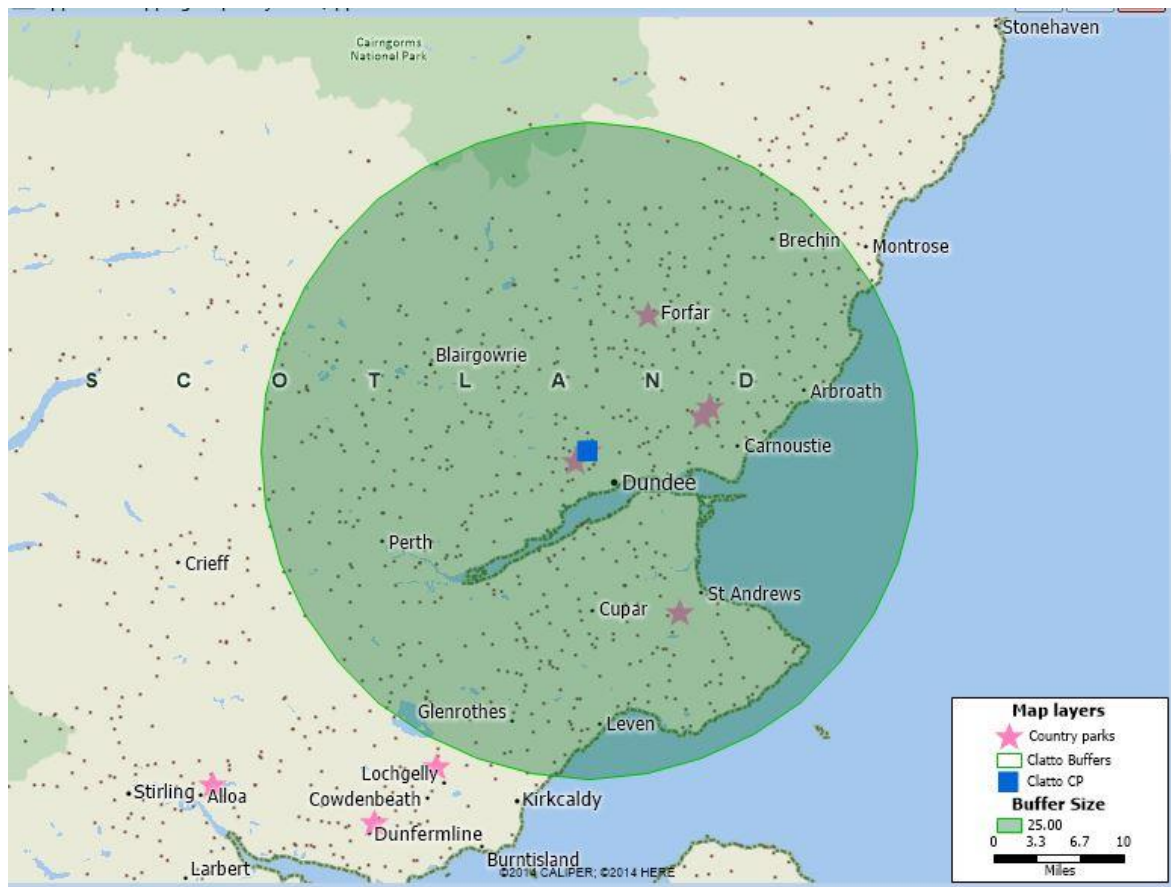
The initial car park provided space for just 20 vehicles. A visitor centre was added in 1987 to accommodate watersports, education and administration, but the park had no mains drainage and very limited electricity supply. In the 1990s there were significant problems with vandalism, and the play area was destroyed.

More recently, additional land has been acquired and the site extended to enable countryside walks, including a woodland linking the park to its near neighbour, Camperdown and Templeton Woods Country Park.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 380,752

No. of other country parks within catchment: 5, with Camperdown almost adjacent.

Visitor numbers 1990: 90,000

Craigtoun Country Park

Location: in countryside 2 miles west of St Andrews, Fife

Grid reference:
NO 483 143

Size of site: 50 acres
20 hectares

Date of registration:
8 April 1975

Ownership at registration:
North East Fife DC

Managed by:
North East Fife DC

Current management (2016):
Fife Council

Main landscape elements:

Largely formal park with extensive planting, around loch.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Car park	Toilets	Greenhouses
Open Air Theatre	Angling	Picnic areas
Bowling Green	Miniature Railway	
Boating Pond	Ranger service	
Putting Green	Model Village	

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:

Public park

Public access prior to registration:

Open access

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £237,438

Capital proportion: 59% of £405,470

Connections and access:

Remote and accessible primarily by car.

Site description:

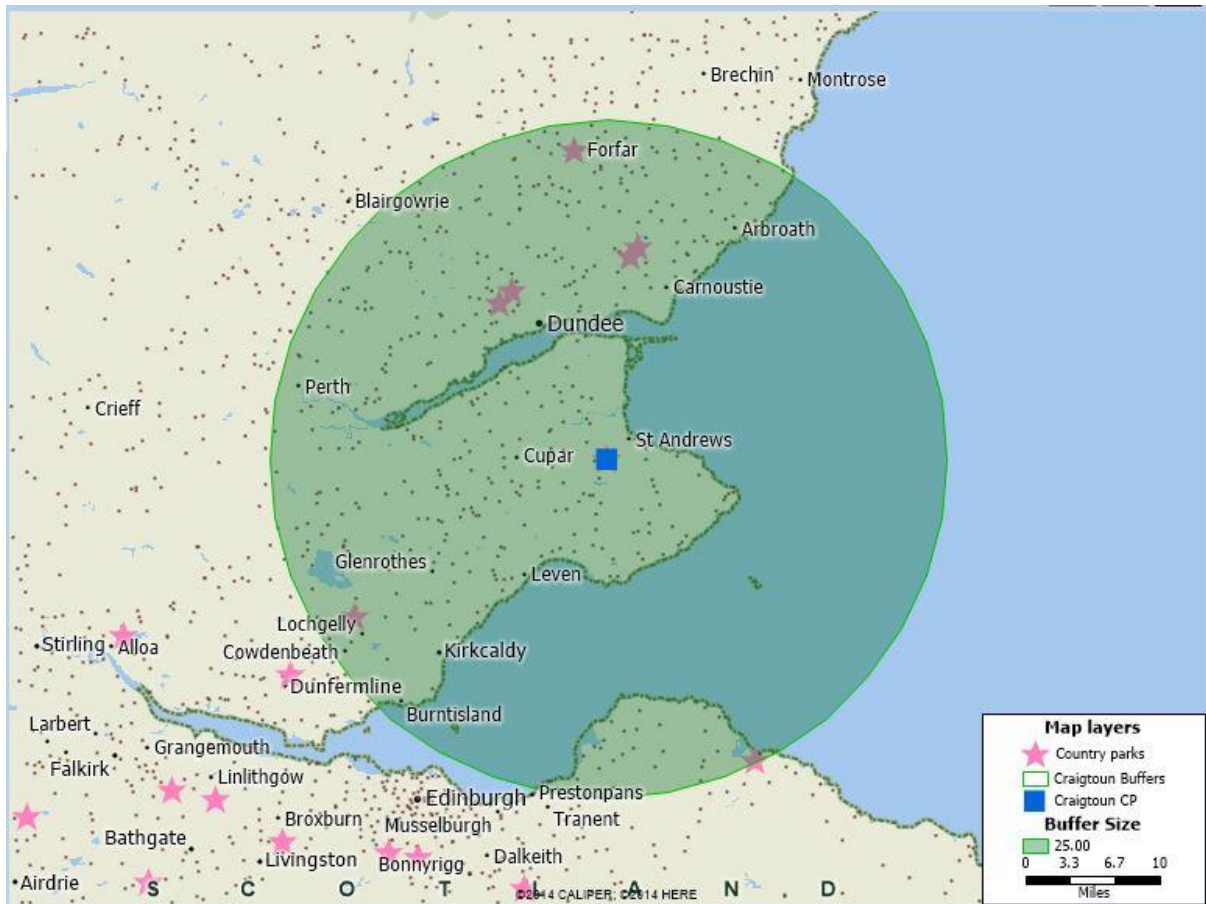
The site encompasses former hospital grounds acquired by the local authority in 1947 and developed as a public park thereafter. Craigtoun was already a major tourist and day-tripper attraction, particularly popular with coach trippers, before it secured country park status in 1975; CCS noted at the time that it was 'already functioning as a country park in practice' and the new local authority had already developed a management plan. Although designated as a country park, the grounds retain many of the features and much of the character of a large urban park, including extensive herbaceous planting, shrubberies, crazy golf, pedal cars and a miniature railway. However, it also has quieter areas of open grassland and small areas of woodland. There are also greenhouses and catering facilities, as well as a picnic area and children's play area.

Two lakes occupy part of the site, and one of these has a 'Dutch Castle' on an island in the middle of it; one lake is used for boating, while the castle awaits refurbishment. A network of footpaths extends around the site. Admission is free, but charges are made for use of some of the attractions.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 422,301

No. of other country parks within catchment: 6

Visitor numbers 1990: 95,000

Crombie Country Park

Location: In Angus countryside, 5 miles northwest of Carnoustie

Grid reference:
NJ 583 169

Size of site: 245 acres
99 hectares

Date of registration:
10 May 1983

Ownership at registration:
Tayside Regional Council

Managed by:
Tayside Regional Council

Current management (2016):
Angus Council

Main landscape elements:
Large reservoir, with surrounding woodland.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails Ranger service
Picnic area
Fishing
Toilets
Car park

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:

Utilities land

Public access prior to registration:

Unknown, but likely to have been limited informal access.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £91,113

Capital proportion: 55% of £164,705

Connections and access:

Remote and accessible only by car.

Site description:

Crombie is a former reservoir, closed in 1981 and since converted to a somewhat understated country park. The central feature is the loch, which is used solely for passive recreation such as fishing. The land within the park is primarily woodland with some open grassed areas. The site has picnic spaces, a play space and is also used for marquee events.

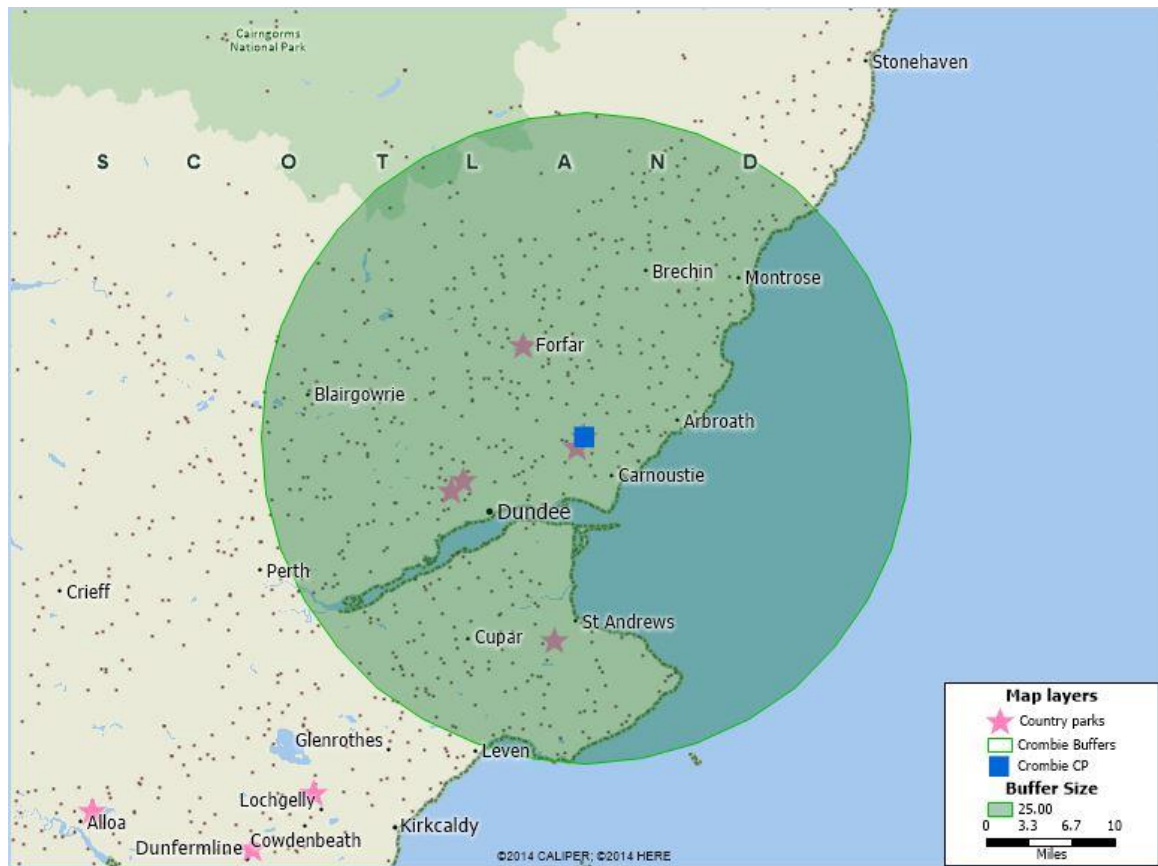
The park includes a Tree Trail, which utilises several specimen trees on the site, and focusses strongly on its scenery and wildlife. There are bird hides at the eastern end of the loch, and a limited amount of interpretation of nature and local history. There is also a souterrain. Pathways have been improved to a highly accessible standard.

The site is jointly managed with Monikie, which is less than two miles away.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 274,122

No. of other country parks within catchment: 5 (Monikie is very nearby)

Visitor numbers 1990: 44,742

Culzean Country Park

Location:
Ayrshire Coast, north of Maidens

Grid reference:
NS 236105

Size of site: 565 acres
229 hectares

Date of registration:
19 December 1969

Ownership at registration:
National Trust for Scotland

Managed by:
NTS/Ayr CC/Ayr BC/
Kilmarnock BC

Current management (2016):
National Trust for Scotland

Main landscape elements:

Gardens and policies of Culzean Castle, including formal and informal planted areas, woodlands, pond, beach, heritage structures

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Visitor centre (new visitor centre provided shortly after registration)

Auditorium	Car Parks
Picnic areas	Ranger Service
Footpaths/trails	Toilets
Camping	Coastal views

Other land uses within site:

Residential Education Centre. Private housing and holiday lets in castle. Deer park.

Status prior to registration:

National Trust property open to the public

Public access prior to registration:

Public access to grounds and house, on payment of fee.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £2,119,315

Capital proportion: 64% of £3,288,666

Connections and access:

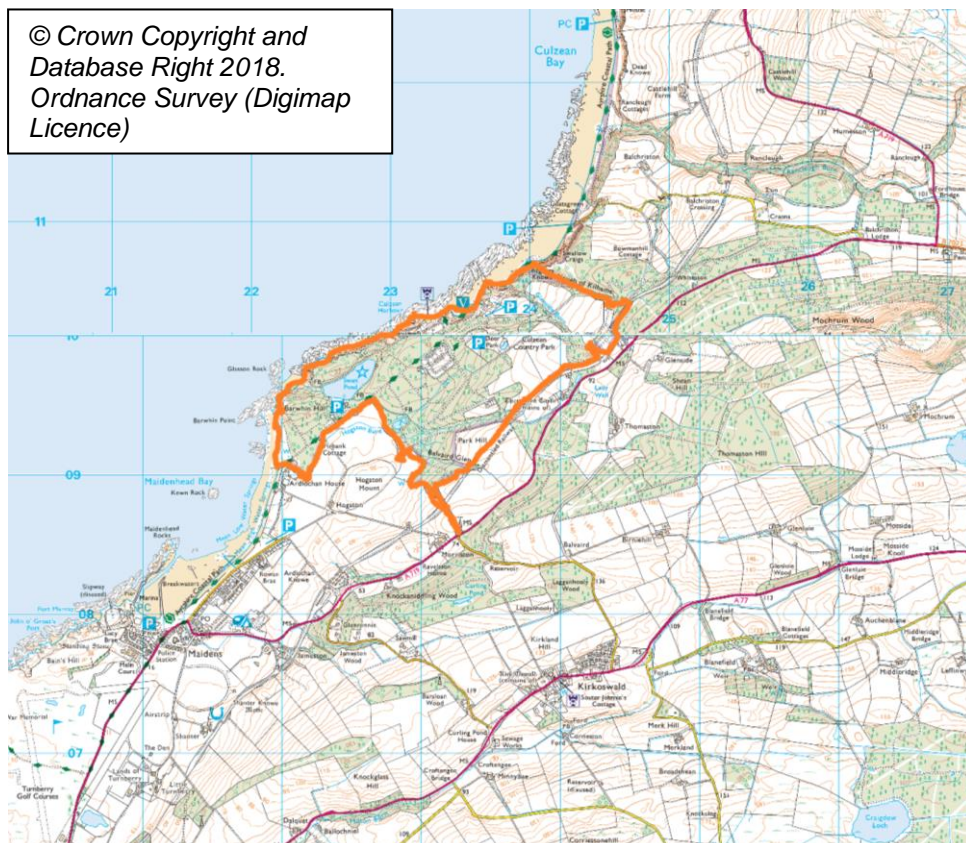
Fairly remote from public transport, with bus stop on main road at some distance from castle. Footpath access along dismantled railway from Girvan. Beach access from Maidens.

Site description:

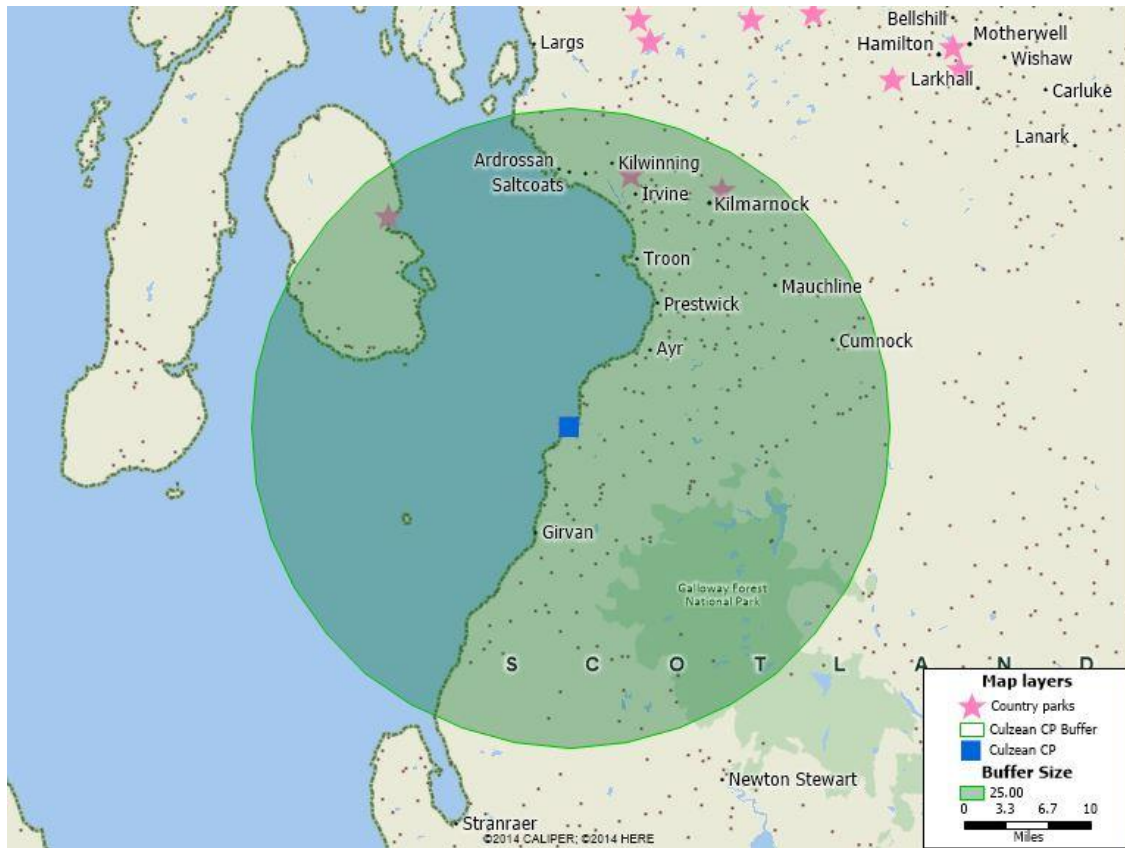
Culzean Country Park consists of the gardens and policies of Culzean castle, an iconic Scottish baronial house on a clifftop overlooking the Firth of Clyde, and has views across the firth to Arran, Kintyre and Ailsa Craig. The property was given to the National Trust for Scotland in 1945 and quickly became the Trust's flagship property, in spite of its significant draining effect on NTS finances. An innovative management agreement enabled CCS funding for the park area whilst leaving the castle under exclusive NTS control. In practice, the two entities have always been run as a seamless whole so far as the visiting public are concerned.

Culzean was Scotland's first country park, designated in 1969. The gardens and grounds include an extensive formal planted area, with two walled gardens, a camellia house, and paths and trails through a large woodland to a pond area, where an aviary is located. The grounds include several historic structures and ornamentation, including the Gas House on the beach, a pagoda near the pond, viaduct bridges and a ruined arch, and the Cat Gates on the landward side of the estate, as well as estate cottages since used as ranger residences. The Home Farm buildings were restored shortly after restoration as a new visitor centre with shop, restaurant and offices. The estate includes around three miles of coastline.

Access to the estate requires payment of a fairly significant charge, but in spite of this the site is one of Scotland's most popular visitor destinations.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 229,578

No. of other country parks within catchment: 2 (excluding Brodick)

Visitor numbers 1990: 365,000

Dean Castle Country Park

Location:
Kilmarnock, Ayrshire

Grid reference:
NS 392 435

Size of site: 200 acres
61 hectares

Date of registration:
9 September 1980

Ownership at registration:
Kilmarnock and Loudoun DC

Managed by:
Kilmarnock and Loudoun DC

Current management (2016):
East Ayrshire Leisure (Charitable Trust)

Main landscape elements:

Grassland and woodland, including a pond, two streams and former gardens around historic castle.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Ranger service	Car parks
Visitor centre	Toilets
Footpaths/trails	Play area
Picnic areas	Tearoom
Historic buildings	
Museum	

Other land uses within site:

Some areas used as farmland.

Status prior to registration:
Private estate gifted to Kilmarnock Council in 1975.

Public access prior to registration:
Open public access, previously private estate.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £803,372

Capital proportion: 59% of £1,354,863

Connections and access:

Easy walking distance from Kilmarnock. Accessible by public transport. Links into National cycle network.

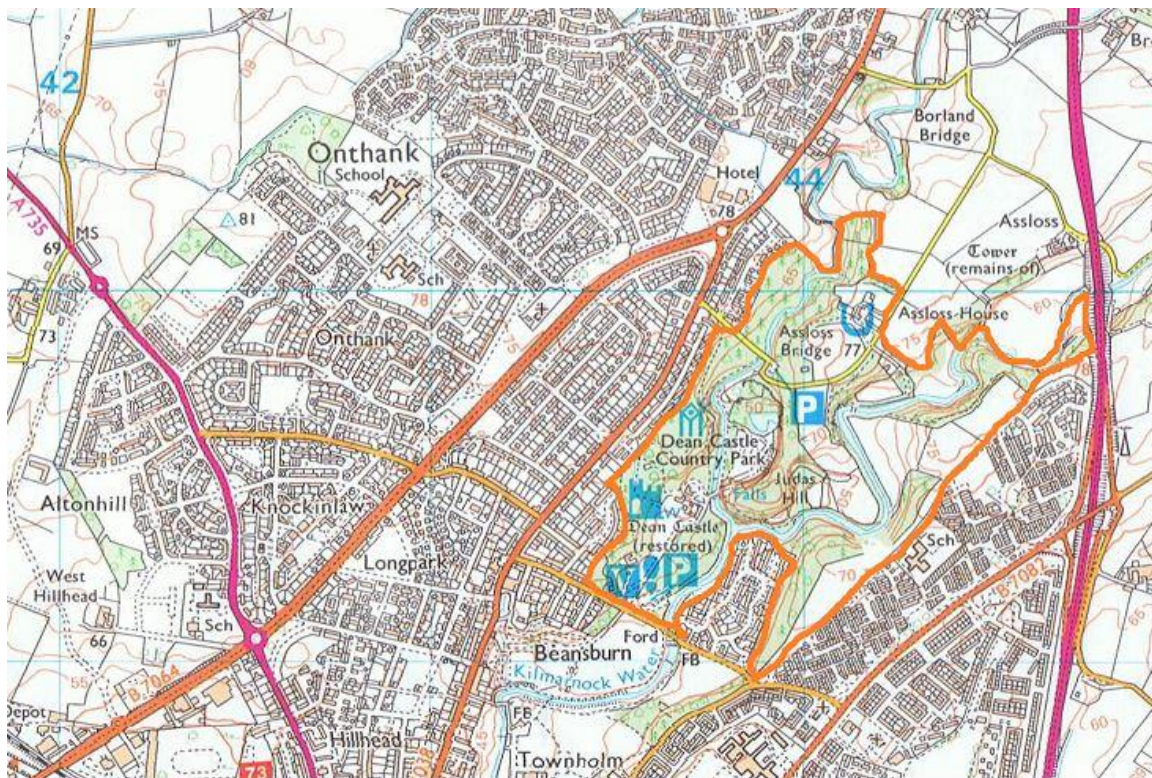
Site description:

Dean Castle Country Park is located on the northern side of Kilmarnock, and has housing on three sides with open countryside to the north. The land, castle and contents were gifted to the burgh of Kilmarnock in 1975, and it was registered as a country park in 1980.

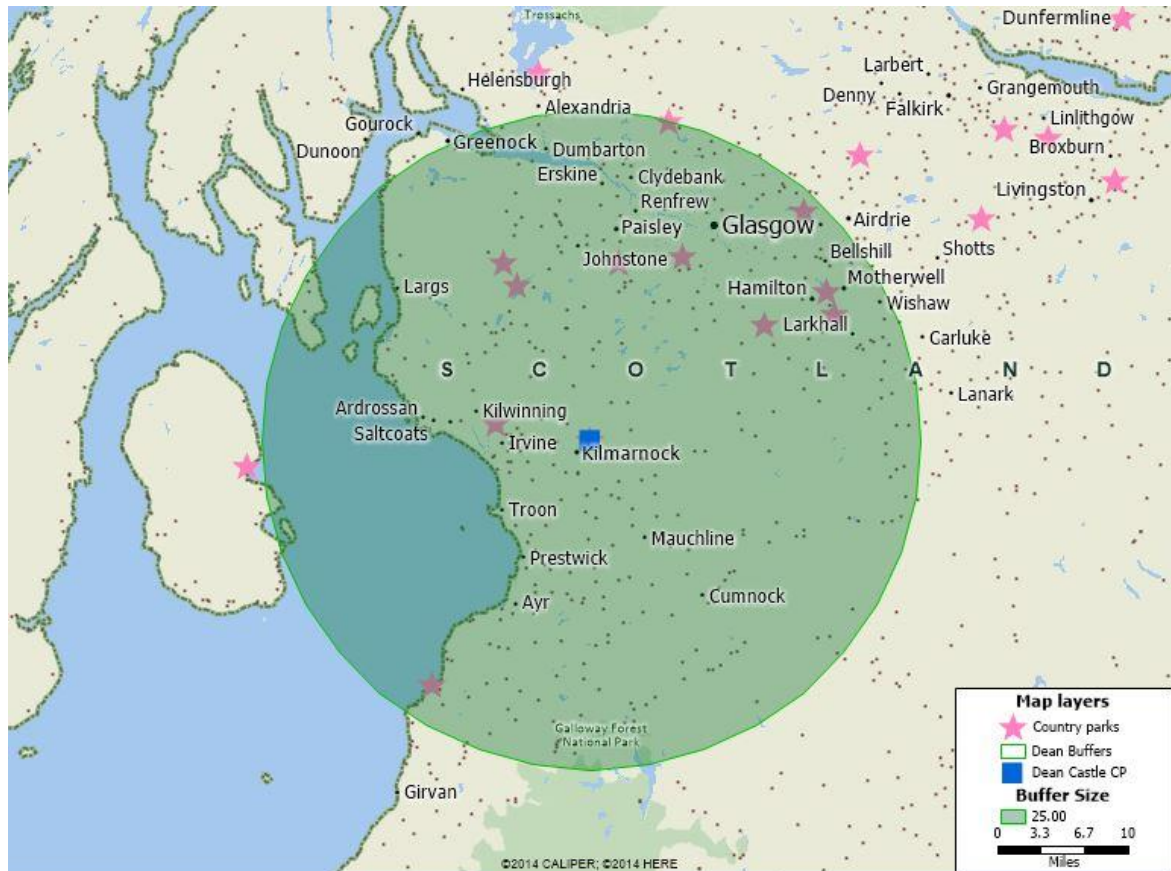
The landscape incorporates the surrounding policies of the castle itself, which dates from the fourteenth century, while the visitor centre was originally housed in the Dower House but has since relocated to a purpose-built structure nearer to the main entrance. The castle building houses a small museum focused especially on the previous owner's collection of ancient musical instruments. Elements of the state remain, including a family graveyard and a kitchen garden; there is also a motte and bailey thought to be the site of the original castle.

A former quarry area is also included in the park, with interpretation to help visitors identify quarry-related elements. There is also an area set aside for rare breed paddocks, a deer park, and an aviary, as well as a small city farm project. In spring, the daffodils are a favourite feature.

Plans have been drawn up for an ambitious project aiming to restore the landscape to that originally created by the castle's owners at the start of the twentieth century, and a funding bid of £4 million has been submitted.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,373,645

No. of other country parks within catchment: 11

Visitor numbers 1990: 100,000

Drumpellier Country Park

Location:
Coatbridge, Lanarkshire

Grid reference:
NS 705664

Size of site: 830 acres
336 hectares

Date of registration:
10 July 1984

Ownership at registration:
Monklands DC

Managed by:
Monklands DC

Current management (2016):
North Lanarkshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Open grassland, heath and woodland surrounding two large lochs, one reserved for wildlife and the other recreational. Formal gardens and informal planting.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Visitor Centre	Footpaths and trails
Car parks	Wildlife
Equipped play space	Archaeological site
Sailing	Ranger service
Canoeing	Picnic areas
Golf course	

Other land uses within site:

SSSI within site.

Status prior to registration:

Former country estate bequeathed to Corporation in early 20th century.

Public access prior to registration:

Open access. Woodend Loch is managed as a restricted access area however.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £1,046,144

Capital proportion: 69% of £1,507,077

Connections and access:

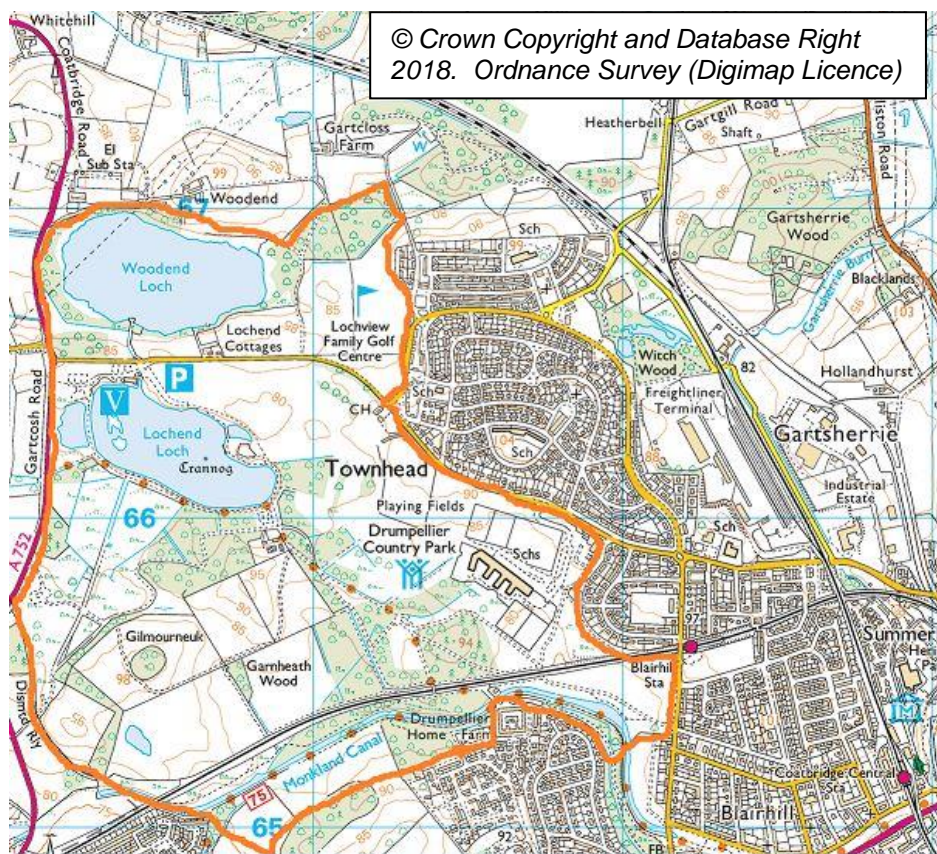
Accessible by local bus and train.

Site description:

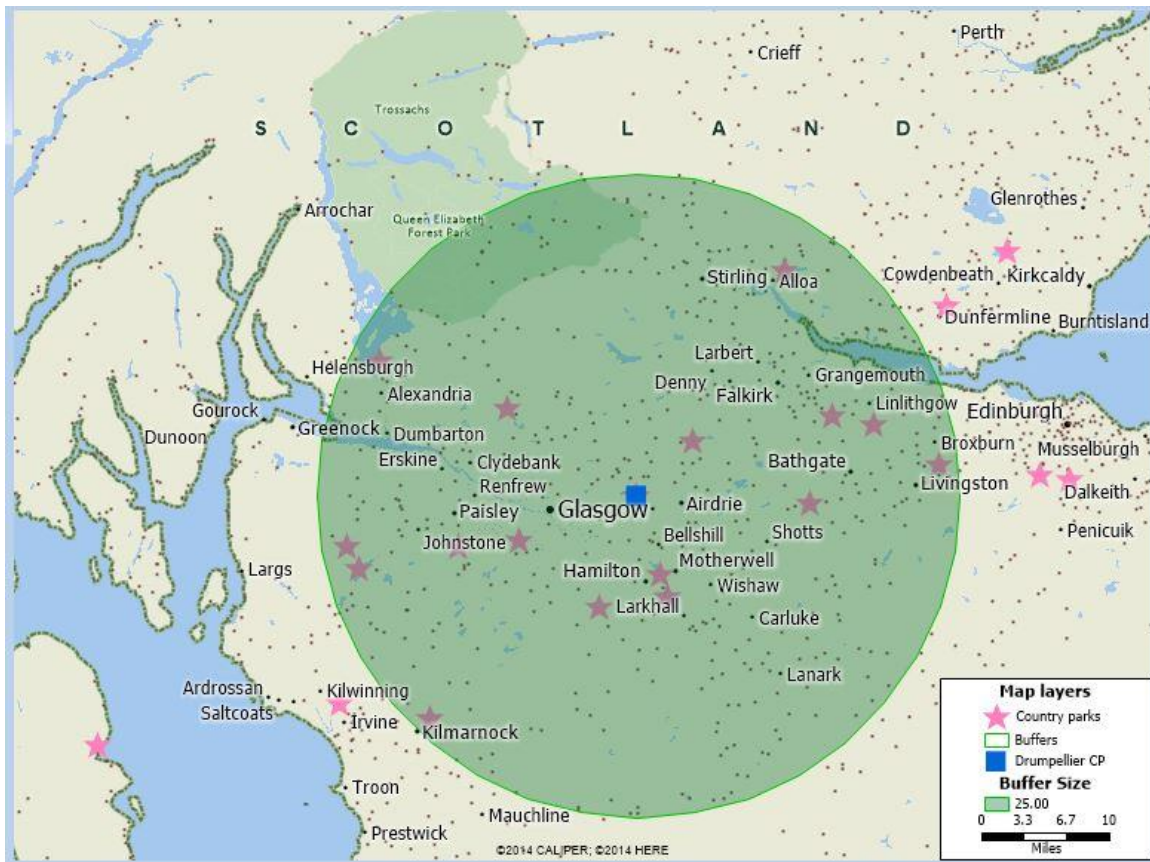
Drumpellier is situated on the western side of Coatbridge and forms part of the green belt separating the Monklands from Glasgow. Originally a country estate, the land was gifted to the burgh of Coatbridge in 1919 and has served as public open space ever since; it was a popular destination for Glasgow's East End for several years, and was used for weekend camping trips for several years. On summer Sundays, the space was a popular promenade for younger residents. A shop was provided and there were rowing boats available for hire. During the 1960s and 1970s, municipal tips on the site were reclaimed, the canal was dredged, and a golf course was created, all before the country park designation was sought.

Drumpellier's main focus is its water; its lochs are kettle ponds and form part of a chain of similar water bodies along the eastern edge of Glasgow. Lochend Loch provides a base for a variety of active and passive pursuits, while Woodend Loch is managed more restrictively as an SSSI. Footpaths cross the site and give access to a small formal garden area with a memorial, and to extensive woodlands; there is an equipped play area for children. Some of the land was previously derelict and is now reclaimed as a golf course and sports pitches. The park's southern boundary includes a towpath along the former Monklands Canal.

Part of the site has been sold off to allow construction of school facilities. It is now advertised as being 500 acres in extent, and there has been pressure to release further space for development. There were problems reported with poaching and anti-social activity in the 1990s.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,524,469

No. of other country parks within catchment: 16

Visitor numbers 1990: 363,000

Eglington Country Park

Location:
Kilwinning, Ayrshire

Grid reference:
NS 320 420

Size of site: 1000 acres
350 hectares

Date of registration:
13 May 1986

Ownership at registration:
Cunninghame DC

Managed by:
Irvine Development Corporation

Current management (2016):
North Ayrshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Former gardens and policies of Eglington castle, with grassland, woodland and riverside features.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Visitor centre Ranger service
Toilets
Car parks
Nature reserve
Footpaths and trails

Other land uses within site:

Extensive agricultural use, with farm within the country park still in private ownership. Former Wilson's food processing and canning plant operational in the park until 1997.

Status prior to registration:

Farmland and factory site, with gardens run by charitable trust

Public access prior to registration:

Informal public access to parts of grounds.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £280,240

Capital proportion: 61% of £460,161

Connections and access:

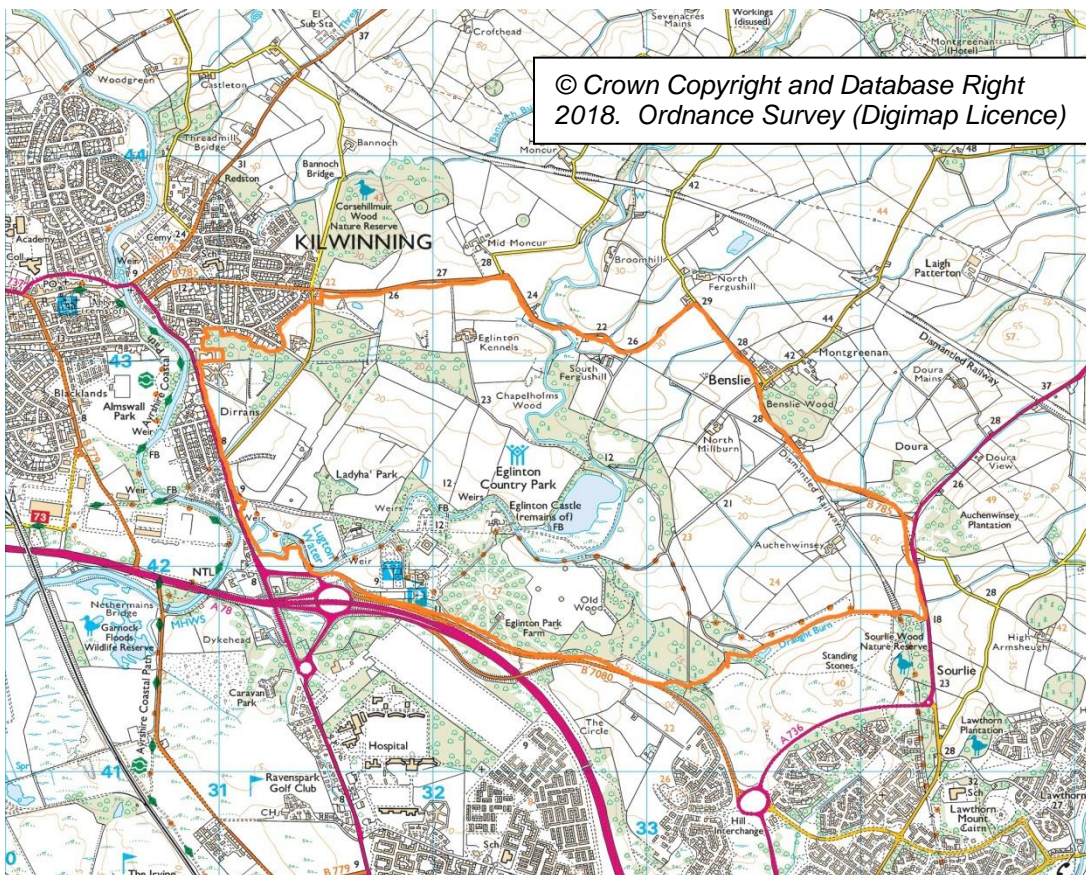
Easily accessed by public transport. Connected to wider Irvine new Town footpath network and to National Cycle network.

Site description:

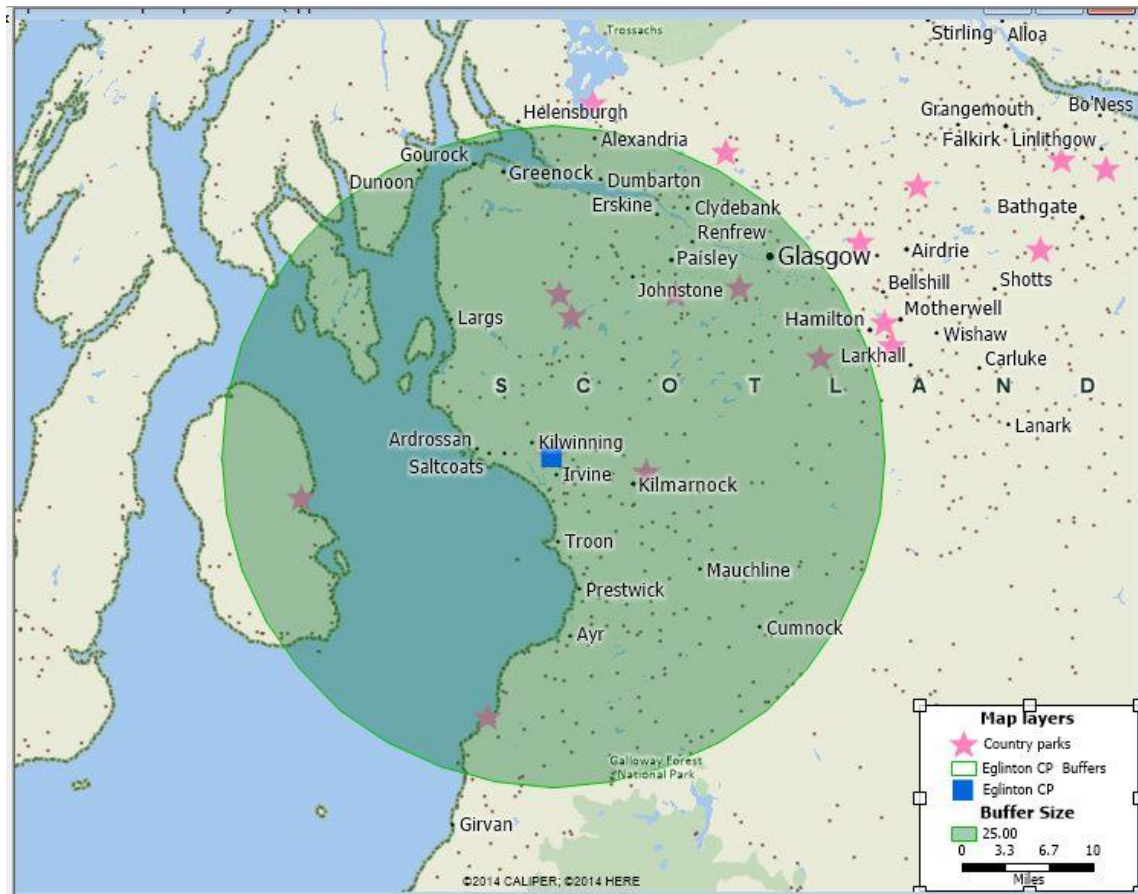
The formal gardens and much of the landscape were created by a charitable trust and donated to the Council in 1976, while the bulk of the site was still in use as farmland and as a food processing plant, with areas accessible to the public. Eglinton, which lies between Irvine and Kilwinning, was designated as parkland in the 1964 Irvine New Town Development Plan, and formed from the policies of Eglinton Castle, whose stabilised ruins sit at its heart. The site is crossed by the Lugton Water which allows riverside walks, and there is also a small artificial loch. Although originally intended as a Regional Park, it became Scotland's 34th country park in 1986.

The park includes a large open grassed area with equipped play space, and extensive country and riverside walks, and showcases heritage structures and interpretation linked to the history of the site, which has had a varied past as a country estate, as a site for timber production, coal mining and ore extraction, and as a training ground for the Normandy landings. A folly, planned but never constructed, was built using historic drawings and plans, and a historic bridge restored, whilst other structures, some of them listed, have been retained. Camping and caravan pitches are provided.

The Visitor Centre, in refurbished stable buildings, includes interpretation of the history of the site; presentation makes much of the Jousting revival hosted in 1839. Three areas within the boundaries are nature reserves. Within the park boundary, much of the outlying land is still farmed commercially and this limits access to large parts of the site.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,112,651

No. of other country parks within catchment: 7 (excluding Brodick)

Visitor numbers 1990: 35,871

Forfar Loch Country Park

Location:
Forfar, Angus

Grid reference:
NO 450507

Size of site: 210 acres
85 hectares

Date of registration:
14 December 1982

Ownership at registration:
Angus DC

Managed by:
Angus DC

Current management (2016):
Angus Alive (Charitable Trust)

Main landscape elements:

Park combining urban elements and active sports features and countryside area dominated by large loch with natural/semi-natural surroundings.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Sailing	Pitch and putt
Canoeing	Wildlife area
Angling	Adjacent leisure centre
Picnicking	NO ranger service
Sports pitches	
Paths	

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:

Public park and adjacent countryside.

Public access prior to registration:

Open access.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £39,117

Capital proportion: 12% of £332,329

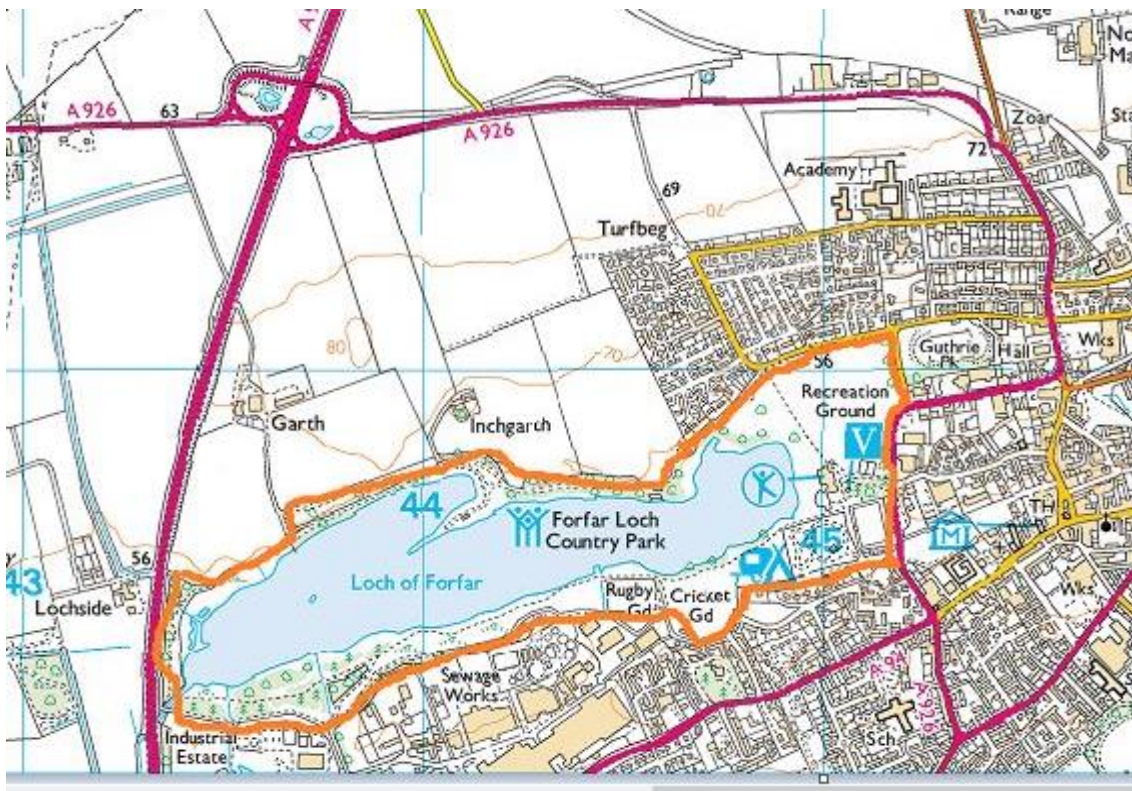
Connections and access:

Adjacent to town and easily accessed. Footpath network to south of loch leads to wider urban fringe countryside.

Site description:

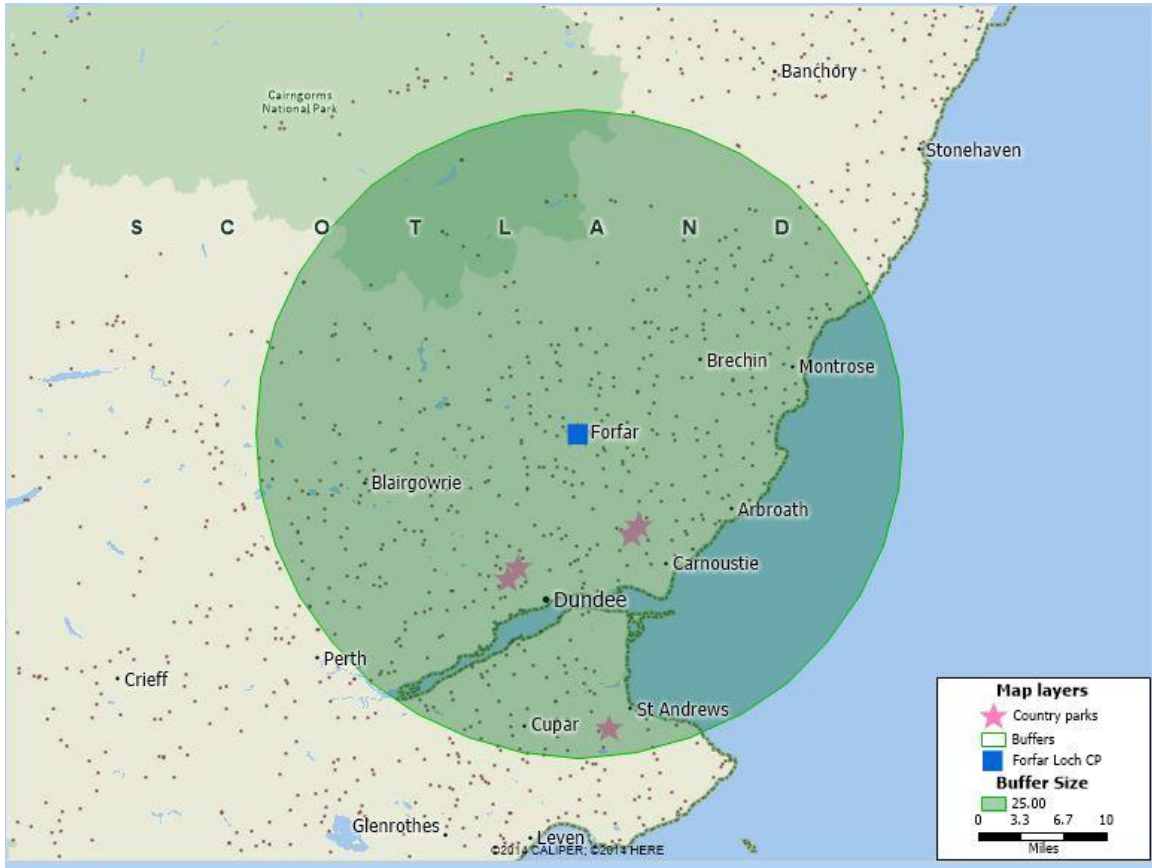
The site consists of several elements. A large sports area occupies land at the eastern end close to the town, and is serviced by a leisure centre. This area also features a number of elements associated with urban parks, including crazy golf and pitch and putt. The remainder of the site is dominated by the loch; on its northern shore there are facilities for water-based activities including sailing and fishing, and an orienteering course, while on the south western side the area is maintained as a less active space, managed to provide opportunities for wildlife, which include otters, stoats and wildfowl. The area has some historical associations with Queen Margaret, a crannog site and also a monument memorialising the Forfar witches. There is a caravan site within the park, as well as a picnic area and a bird hide.

Angus DC was planning to designate the site as an urban park, devoted to recreation, under the Public Parks (Scotland) Act 1878, but was persuaded by CCS that it met the criteria for consideration as a country park.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 271,901

No. of other country parks within catchment: 5

Visitor numbers 1990: 263,231

Gartmorn Dam Country Park

Location:
Sauchie, Clackmannanshire

Grid reference:
NS 911 940

Size of site: 167 acres
68 hectares

Date of registration:
12 February 1980

Ownership at registration:
Water Authority

Managed by:
Clackmannan DC

Current management (2016):
Clackmannanshire Council (leased from Scottish Water)

Main landscape elements:
Former reservoir and immediate surrounding land.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Visitor centre	Ranger service
Toilets	Heritage structures
Car park	Picnic area
Nature reserve	Angling
Footpaths and trails	Birdwatching

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:
Utilities land and reservoir

Public access prior to registration:
Informal public access for many years,
but water access prevented.

CCS financial support (1996
equivalent):

Capital amount: £105,674

Capital proportion: 47% of £226,155

Connections and access:

Easily accessed by public transport.
Cycle path link to Alloa and
Tillicoultry. Access to former railway
between Alloa and Dunfermline.

Site description:

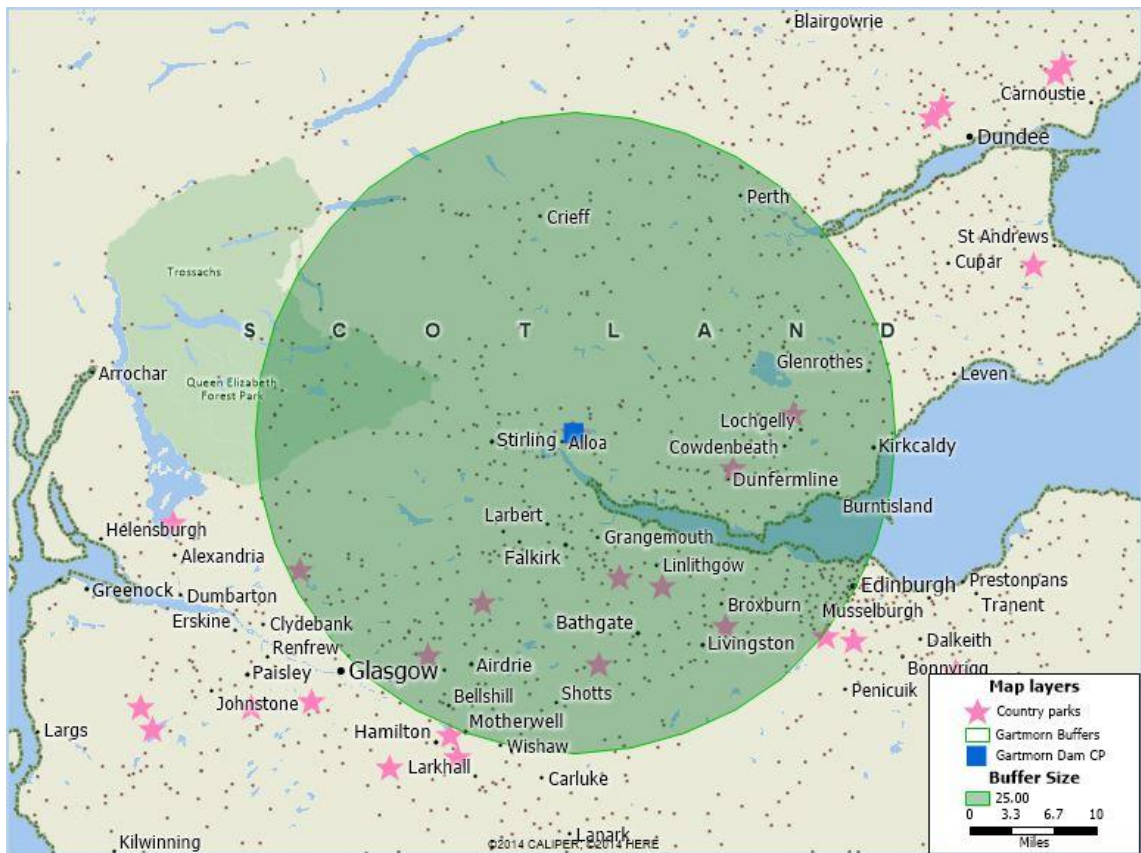
A shallow artificial loch originally created to provide power for coal mining, and subsequently used as a public water supply. The country park essentially consists of the loch and a pathway along its perimeter, with occasional industrial structures and relics. A bird hide allows visitors to watch waterfowl and sand martins. Several picnic tables are scattered around the site, which has been extended to include a community woodland south of the loch and a small wood to the northwest.

The park's limited facilities include a small visitor centre near the entrance. Part of the footpath round the loch follows the route of a former mineral railway to Sheriffyards Colliery at the eastern end of the loch.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,008,369

No. of other country parks within catchment: 9

Visitor numbers 1990: 16,000

Gleniffer Braes Country Park

Location:
South of Paisley, Renfrewshire

Grid reference:
NS 471 607

Size of site: 1184 acres
480 hectares

Date of registration:
9 December 1980

Ownership at registration:
Renfrew DC

Managed by:
Renfrew DC

Current management (2016):
Renfrewshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Formal grassland and planting, waterfall in gorge, reservoirs, rough moorland and woodland.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Car parking	Pony trekking	Fishing
Toilets	Archery	Orienteering
Footpaths/trails	Golf course	Poetry events
Ranger service	Viewpoints	Sports pitches
Visitor centre	Archaeological relics	

Other land uses within site:

Agriculture (cattle grazing) and power distribution.

Status prior to registration:
Open countryside and public park.

Public access prior to registration:
Open informal access since 1850s.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):
Capital amount: £303,853
Capital proportion: 62% of £492,782

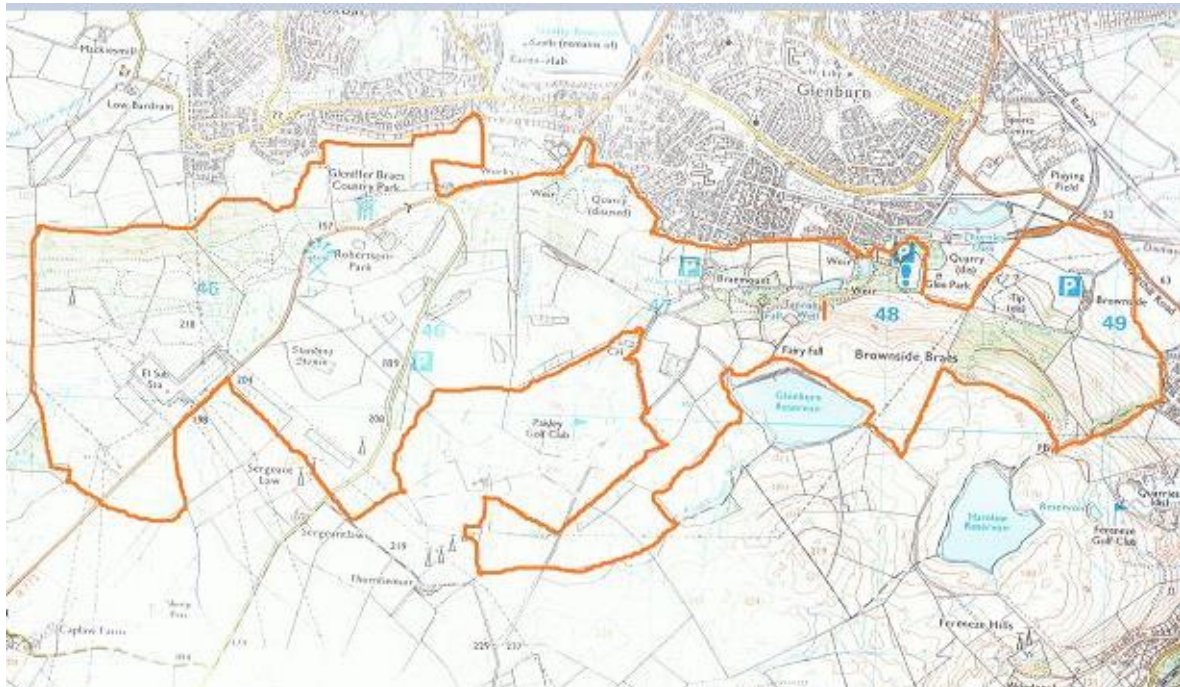
Connections and access:
Easy walking distance from south Paisley. Accessible by public transport.

Site description:

This large country park consists of Glen Park, a large formally designed and planted area with open grass and specimen trees, and a much wilder upland moorland area which includes rough grazing for cattle, walking trails, and spectacular views across Paisley and the lower Clyde towards the Trossachs. The two areas are separated by a burn, which forms an attractive waterfall at Craigiellin, and by a large reservoir surrounded by broad-leaved woodland. There are two standing stones at the western end of the site.

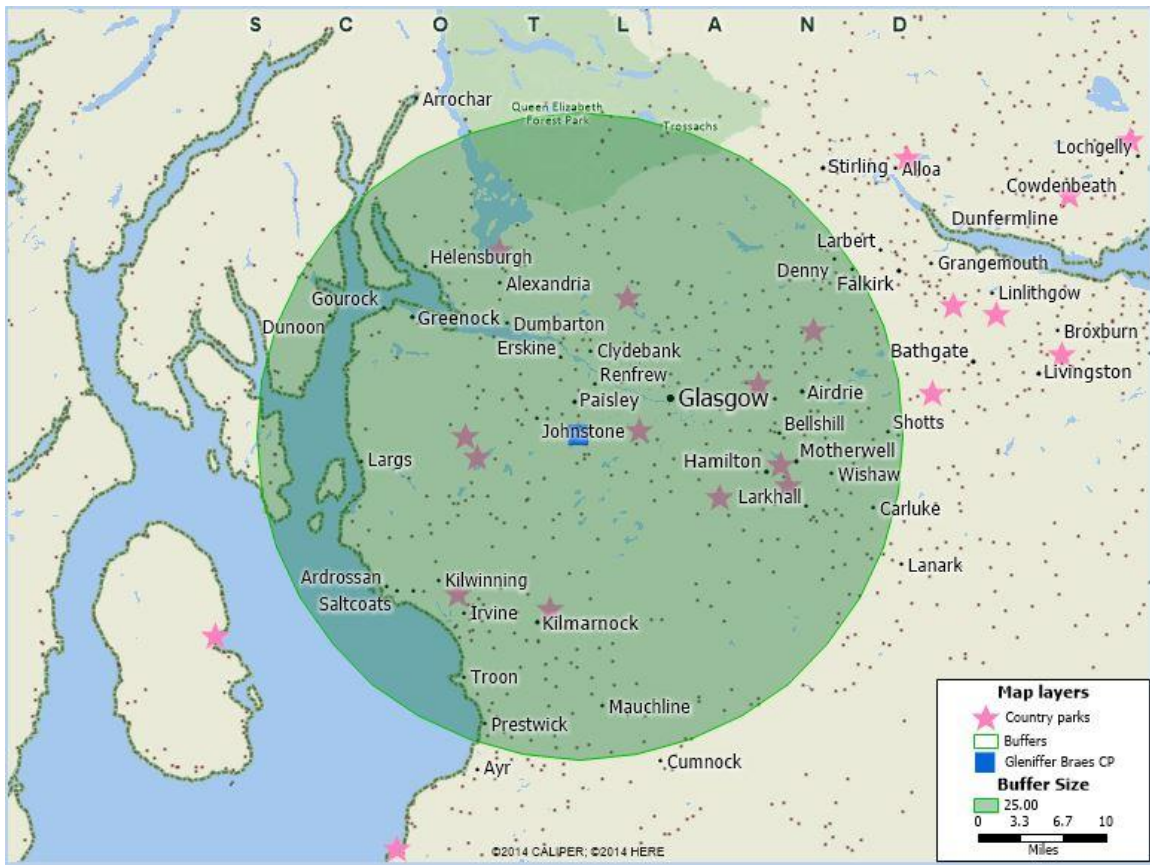
Gleniffer Braes was open for public access when in private ownership in the mid-19th century, and this has continued and been extended through land acquisition. The area has strong associations with local poets, especially the weaver poet Robert Tannahill, and he and others are commemorated in named walkways, a well and memorial stones. An outdoor centre was originally constructed in 1910 as a sanatorium for local workers. The park provides a habitat for wildlife, including roe deer, a variety of birdlife, and colourful flora. There are two play areas, and some paths are suited for equestrians and cyclists

The park was well-equipped at its outset with several activities organised, but is now much more informally used; the visitor centre is now only occasionally open.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,512,530

No. of other country parks within catchment: 12

Visitor numbers 1990: 400,000

Haddo Country Park

Location: Remote Aberdeenshire countryside near Methlick

Grid reference:
NJ 869 348

Size of site: 180 acres
73 hectares

Date of registration:
9 December 1980

Ownership at registration:
Grampian Regional Council

Managed by:
Grampian Regional Council

Current management (2016):
Aberdeenshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Grassed areas, formal gardens and parkland, water and woodland, surrounding Haddo House.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths/trails
Information centre
Car parks
Toilets

Ranger service

Other land uses within site:

Haddo House is owned by the National Trust for Scotland and is managed separately. Some rights were retained when the land was transferred to Grampian RC. Family also retained monument field, later transferred to GRC. There are several private residences within the estate. Grazing continues in part of the property.

Status prior to registration:

Grounds of private residence of Lord Aberdeen, sold in 1979.

Public access prior to registration:

Occasional by invitation to local groups or for concerts.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £445,471

Capital proportion: 63% of £704,072

Connections and access:

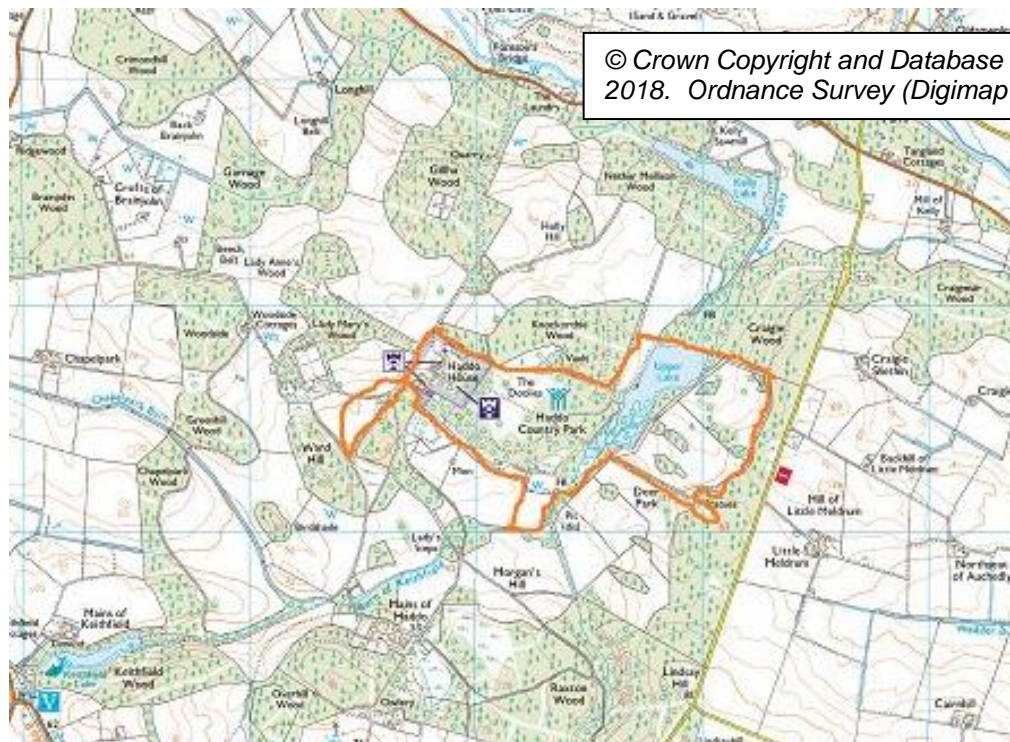
Remote countryside location accessible only by car.

Site description:

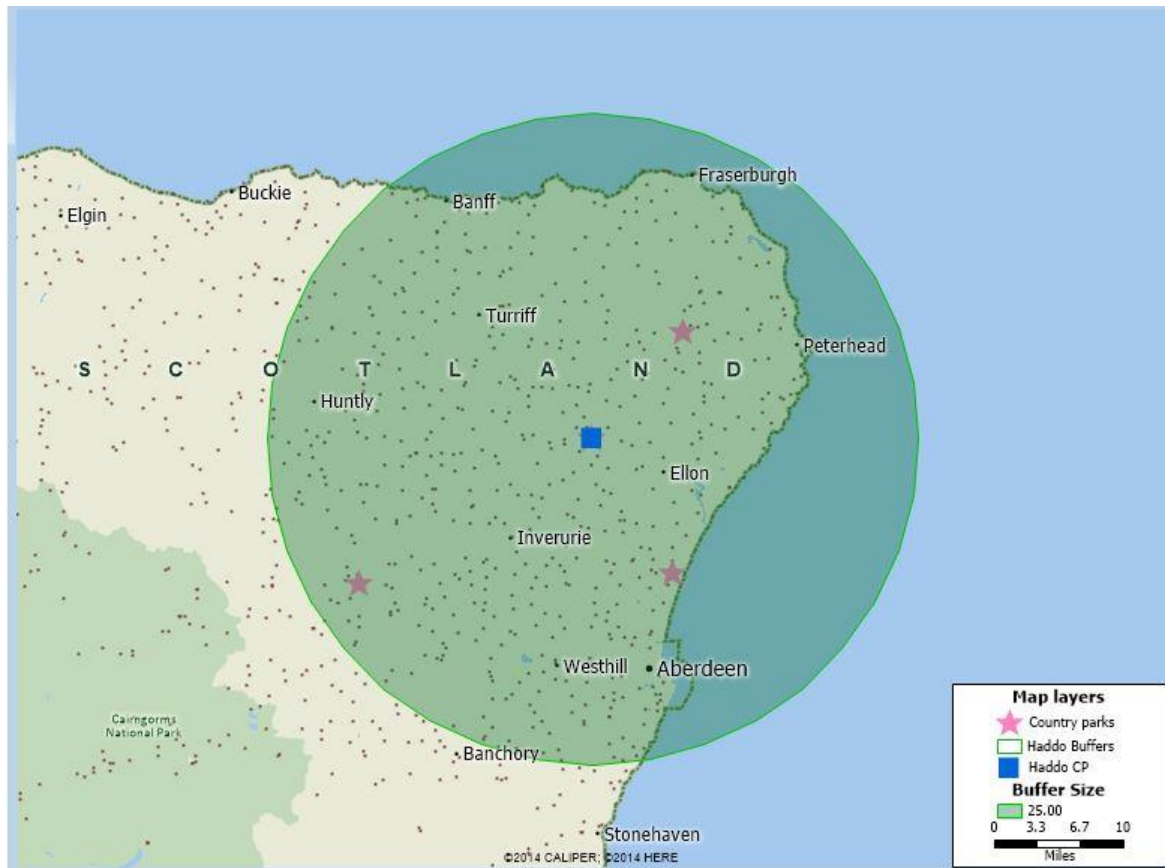
Haddo is a country estate, with considerable formal design in its landscape. It includes statues, ornamental gates and other structures as well as the natural landscape. The park was extended in 1995 with the addition of 24 hectares of woodland, and access was also granted to the monument field, where the laird's monument is located. The lake, and its associated bird life, are a major feature of the site. Buildings on the estate include a pheasantry and a hall, still used for music recitals. A play area has been added in response to visitor demand, but the policy is generally to minimise change to the original layout and form of the estate.

The estate was accessible to the public only by invitation, but welcomed groups such as Sunday School parties from Aberdeen and Boy Scouts/Girl Guides, and also held renowned concerts featuring major artistes, open to the public. It was used as a maternity hospital during World War Two and hosts reunions of 'Haddo babies'. On the death of Lord Aberdeen, the estate was sold (at an inflated cost) to the local authority and the house to the National Trust for Scotland, with ownership transferring in 1979. However, there is no arrangement here akin to those at Culzean and Brodick.

Access was a problem from the outset and was eased by an SDD grant to improve the lengthy minor road up to the house. Sporting rights on the wider estate were retained by the family, to the discomfort of the SDD who felt shooting might be incompatible with a park. SDD were also unhappy at the exclusion of the Monument Field from the park.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 212,273

No. of other country parks within catchment: 3

Visitor numbers 1990: 150,000

Haughton House Country Park

Location:
Alford, Aberdeenshire

Grid reference:
NJ 583 169

Size of site: 97 acres
39 hectares

Date of registration:
13 December 1977

Ownership at registration:
Grampian Regional Council

Managed by:
Grampian Regional Council

Current management (2016):
Aberdeenshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Policies of country estate, including woodland and walled garden, with riverbank.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Caravan site	Picnic area
Campsite	Self-catering accommodation
Putting Green	Ranger service
Footpaths and Trails	
Play Areas	

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:

Private estate acquired by local authority in 1970.

Public access prior to registration:

Unknown, but likely to have been limited informal access.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £401,683

Capital proportion: 62% of £645,373

Connections and access:

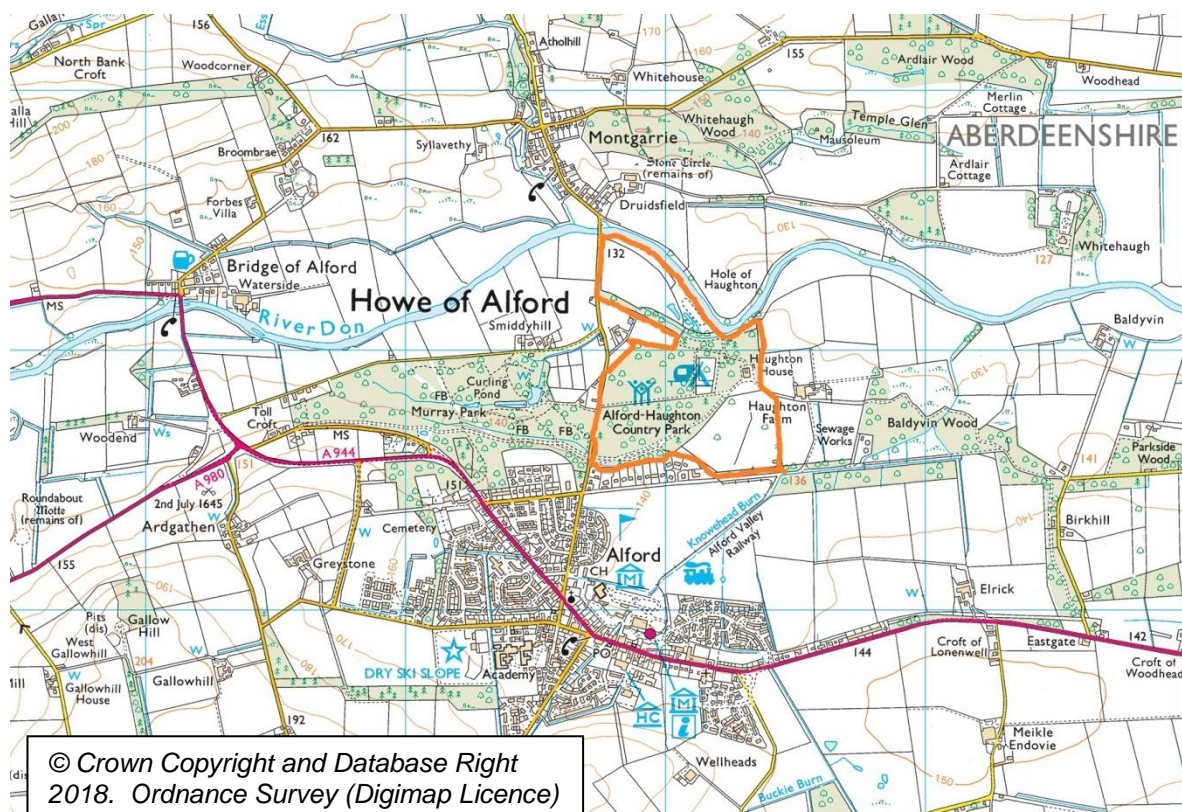
Easily accessed from Alford village, with miniature railway link. Adjacent to large public park.

Site description:

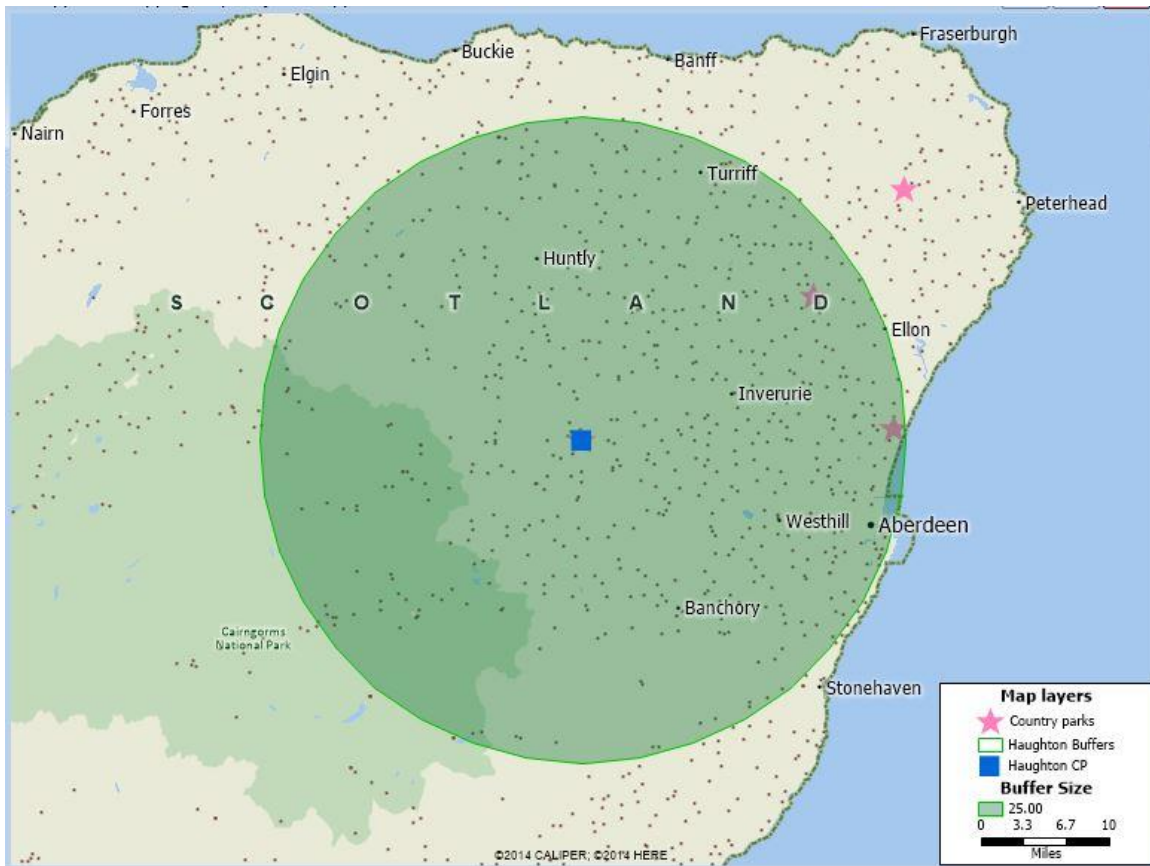
The site was acquired by Aberdeen County Council in 1970, for the sum of £6,500, and work on creating the country park began in 1972 with significant support from CCS.

Haughton House Country Park was created from the policies of Haughton House, a largely unremarkable country house on the edge of a small market town in rural Aberdeenshire. The house has historically been used as a home, as a hotel, as a convent, a school and a church.

Much of the site is wooded, but there is rough grassland to the north, a wildflower meadow, and a riverside walk along the edge of the River Don. Accommodation has always been an important feature of the site, with caravan, camping and self-catering opportunities available; the caravan site, now outsourced to a private operator, has since become the dominant feature of the park and the operators occupy the mansion house for business purposes. The site is adjacent to Murray Park, a large urban park with extensive grass and woodland areas. It also provides the terminus station for a short light railway to Alford.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 187,507

No. of other country parks within catchment: 2

Visitor numbers 1990: 17,000

Hillend Country Park

Location:
immediately south of Edinburgh

Grid reference:
NT 244 668

Size of site: 96 acres
39 hectares

Date of registration:
13 July 1982

Ownership at registration:
Lothian Regional Council

Managed by:
Lothian Regional Council

Current management (2016):
Midlothian Council

Main landscape elements:

Hillside with scrub and woodland cover. Much of the site is devoted to dry-slope ski-ing and associated infrastructure

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Information centre	Footpaths/trails
Cafe	Chairlift
Car park	Ski slope
Picnic site	Ranger service
Toilets	

Other land uses within site:

Ski centre

Status prior to registration:

Public park originally owned by City of Edinburgh, acquired 1924.

Public access prior to registration:

Open access. Ski-ing available to public since 1964

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £29,925

Capital proportion: 49% of £61,273

Connections and access:

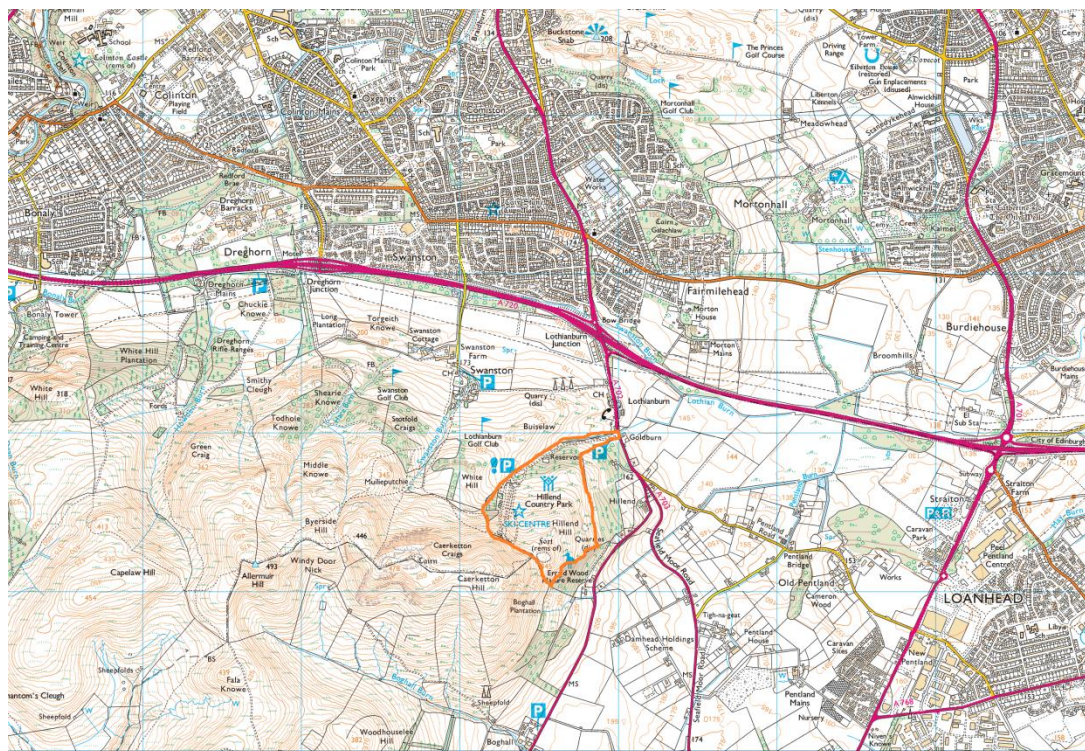
Frequent bus service to park entrance. Park is access point to Pentland Hills Regional Park with numerous pathways to viewpoints and along Pentland ridge.

Site description:

This unprepossessing country park was created in 1982 but was already a public park, acquired by Edinburgh in 1924 although located outside the city boundary. Ski-ing began here in 1964 utilising structures left after the end of hostilities. Hillend is one of several access points to the Pentland Hills Regional Park, of which it forms part. The landscape is essentially scrub with areas of woodland, primarily planted in the early 1980s; it is set on a steep slope that gives extensive views across Edinburgh and beyond; the best views are from Allermuir Hill, south of the park boundary. There is a hill fort within the site.

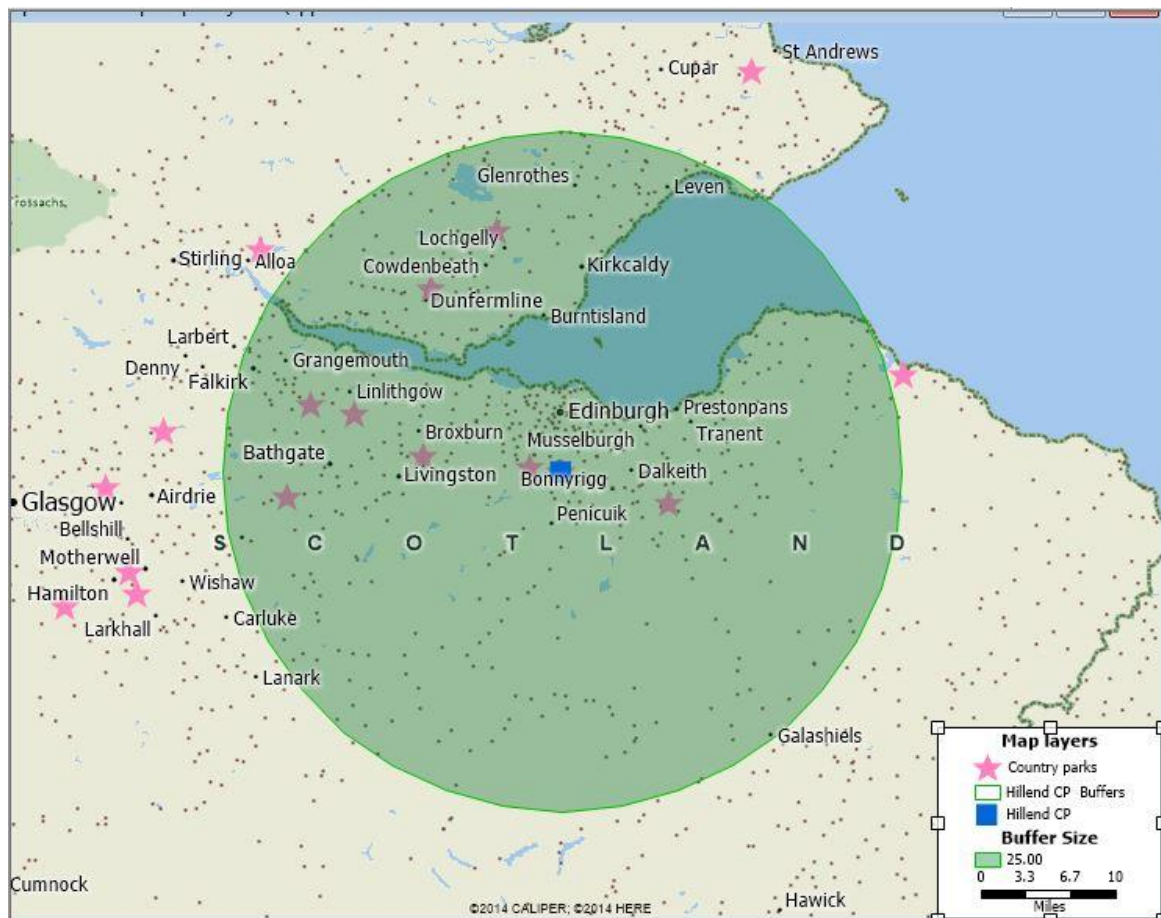
Space within the park is extensively devoted to dry-slope ski-ing. A main slope is augmented by supplementary slopes, and a mechanical ski lift operates to support access to the top of the slope. There is also a public chairlift which operates on a fairly unreliable basis, but which improves access for the less mobile. The park's visitor centre is now completely taken over by the ski-slope operation and the country park aspect of Hillend has a very low profile. A plan to improve the park has been drafted but is yet to be fully implemented.

Hillend is a highly visible site, prominent on the eastern approaches to Edinburgh and from the city by-pass road.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 626,832

No. of other country parks within catchment: 8

Visitor numbers 1990: 160,000

John Muir Country Park

Location: between Dunbar and Tynninghame, East Lothian

Grid reference:
NT 673 795

Size of site: 1668 acres
675 hectares

Date of registration:
12 October 1976

Ownership at registration:
Crown Estate, Earl of Haddington

Managed by:
East Lothian DC

Current management (2016):
East Lothian Council (leased from landowners)

Main landscape elements:

Sea frontage with saltmarsh, sand, mudflats, dunes, cliffs, grassland and woodland, and two tidal river estuaries. Park is in two sections, with separate access.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Car parks	Ranger service
Footpaths and trails	Toilets
Golf course	
Caravan site	
Campsite	

Other land uses within site:

Golf course now separately managed. Part of site is an SSSI.

Status prior to registration:

Open foreshore

Public access prior to registration:

Full open access

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £75,145

Capital proportion: 49% of £152,598

Connections and access:

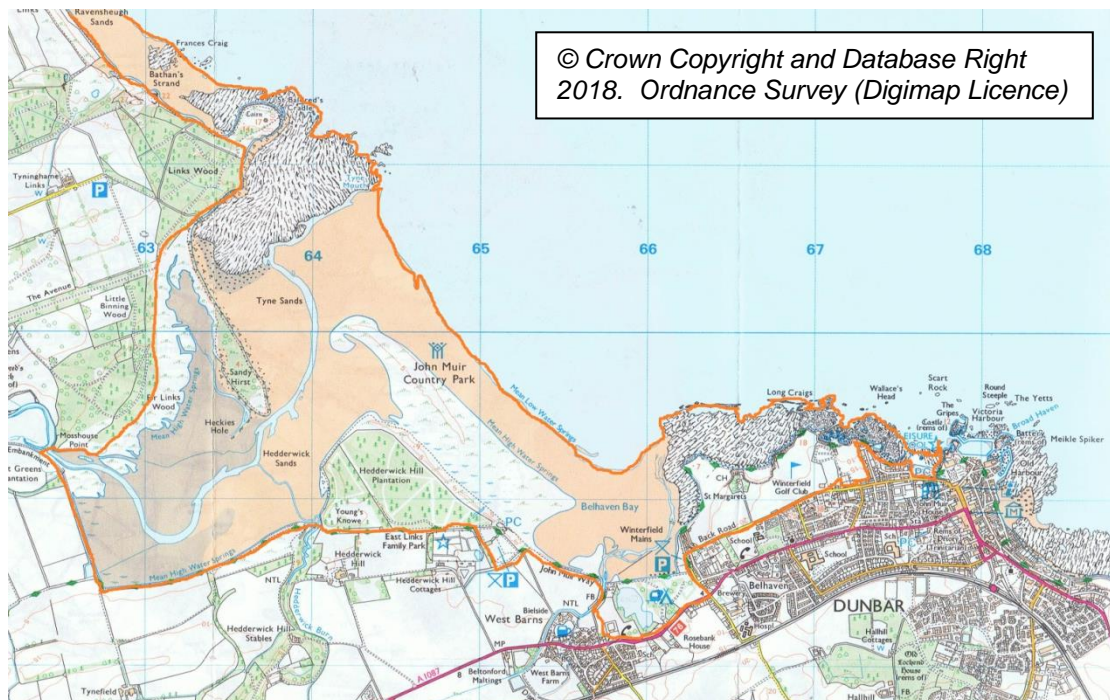
Adjacent to Dunbar, easily accessed on foot or by public transport. Traversed by John Muir Way long distance path, and access to other footpath networks

Site description:

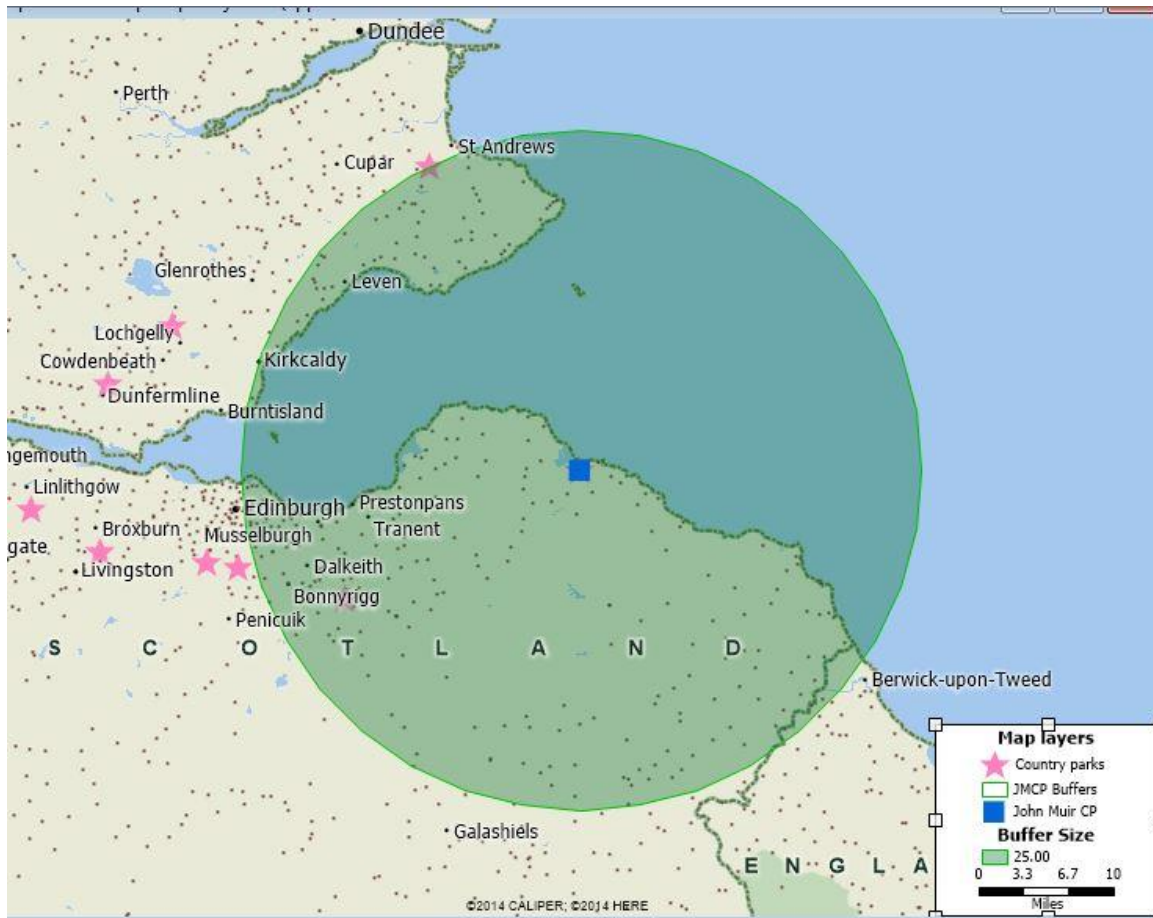
The John Muir Country Park was opened in 1976 and commemorates Dunbar's most famous son. It is in two sections, which together make up 8 miles of coast. The area closest to Dunbar begins with the ruined castle, and as a public grassed area with public art and sports facilities, but westward it develops into a clifftop path, opening out into the estuary of the Biel Water near Belhaven, which it crosses by a small bridge (inaccessible at high tide), and continues along the dunes of the foreshore of Belhaven Bay into an area of saltmarsh with woodland to landward. The western section, on the far side of the Tyne estuary, is accessed independently via Tynninghame, is maintained as a nature reserve and is deliberately much less well publicised. Shooting and riding are allowed with permits. A key objective is to reduce pressure on other sites in East Lothian.

Several concrete defences remain from wartime. The park is a place of high biodiversity with many varieties of flora and fauna. It was created primarily as a conservation measure to protect habitats and much of the land is designated as an SSSI. There is no visitor centre.

The path through the country park is now part of a Long Distance Footpath, the John Muir Way, which leads ultimately to the west coast of Scotland as well as connecting with the wider national footpath network. Views across the Firth of Forth include several offshore islands as well as the coast of Fife; Traprain Law is visible to landward and North Berwick Law to the northwest. Adjacent to, but not part of, the park is the East Links Family Park, an outdoor amusement attraction with animals.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 264,396

No. of other country parks within catchment: 1 (bearing in mind the need to cross the Firth of Forth)

Visitor numbers 1990: 200,000

Lochore Meadows Country Park

Location: between Lochgelly and Ballingry, Fife

Grid reference: NT 165 955

Size of site: 920 acres
372 hectares

Date of registration: 14 September 1976

Ownership at registration: Fife Regional Council

Managed by: Fife Regional Council

Current management (2016): Fife Coast and Countryside Trust (Charitable Trust)

Main landscape elements:

Reclaimed colliery with large lake, surrounded by open grassland, rough pasture and both new and ancient woodland, with colliery relics and remains of ancient tower house/castle.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Car parks	Golf course	Sailing
Footpaths/trails	Putting Green	Boating
Riding centre	Local nature reserve	Picnic areas
Sailing centre	Visitor centre	Toilets
Windsurfing school	Heritage features	
Angling	Ranger service	

Other land uses within site:

Golf course now separately managed.

Status prior to registration:

Derelict colliery site with severe contamination

Public access prior to registration:

Informal access but at some health risk

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £689,957

Capital proportion: 70% of £988,869

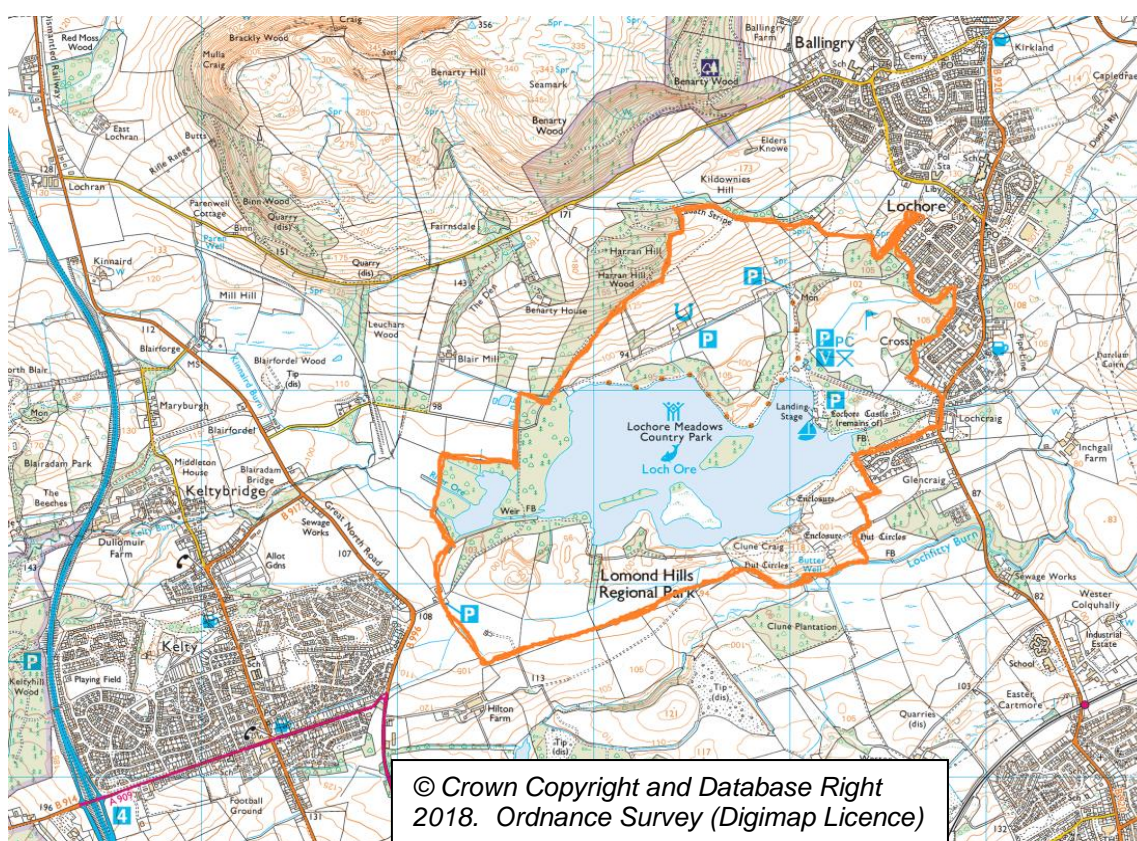
Connections and access:

Bus service passes entrance. Footpaths connect to wider countryside and to Lomond Hills Regional Park.

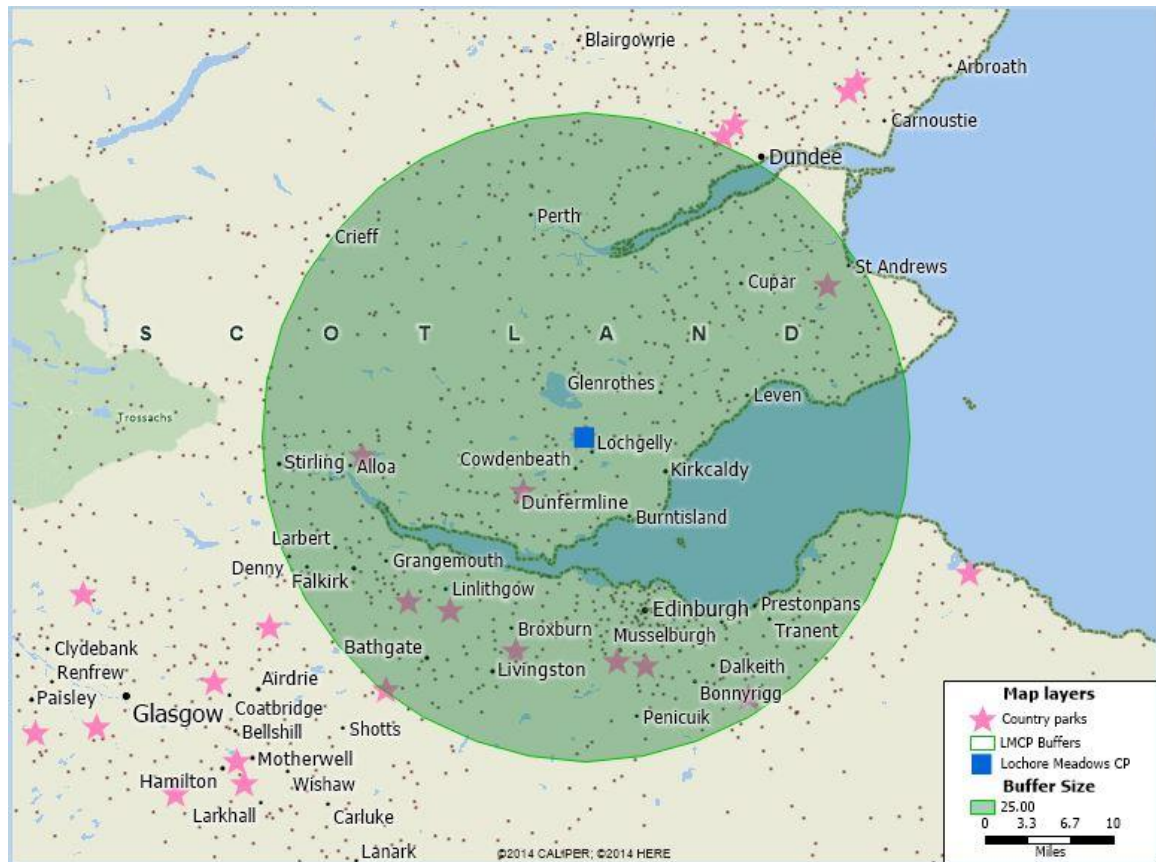
Site description:

Lochore Meadows was created from the dereliction of an enormous colliery complex that closed for good in the 1960s. Loch Ore, a natural feature, had been drained as part of 18th century agricultural improvement but reappeared as a result of land subsidence, while the railway embankment crossing it became a series of three islands. Spoil heaps liable to spontaneous combustion had to be cleared away, new soil brought in, and thousands of trees planted. CCS funding was used following reclamation to introduce park facilities and planting. The site is now completely transformed, but still includes relics of its former existence, including the colliery winding gear, and a winding wheel at the entrance; a locomotive on the site is not original and was introduced from a different colliery. The ruins of Inchgall castle, a mediaeval tower house, are close to the entrance but require stabilisation and are not accessible.

The lake is a main feature and is used for a wide range of water-based activities including sailing and fishing; facilities for boat storage have been erected at the eastern end. Paths round the loch are used by pedestrians and equestrians. The southern side of the loch is rough ground and contains evidence of early habitation in the area. A play area, themed around the colliery heritage, has been added since creation, and a nature reserve has been created at the western end of the site, with woodland and wetland habitats. The golf course is now separately managed. Harran Hill Wood, an accessible area of ancient woodland, was added to the park after registration, and provides footpath access to the local vantage point of Benarty. The site forms a detached part of the Lomond Hills Regional Park.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 789,772

No. of other country parks within catchment: 10

Visitor numbers 1990: 400,000

Monikie Country Park

Location: In Angus countryside, 5 miles north-west of Carnoustie

Grid reference:
NJ 583 169

Size of site: 185 acres
75 hectares

Date of registration:
10 May 1983

Ownership at registration:
Tayside Regional Council

Managed by:
Tayside Regional Council

Current management (2016):
Angus Council

Main landscape elements:

Mainly water, in the form of two large reservoirs, surrounded by woodland and parkland.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails
Sailing
Fishing
Toilets
Car park

Ranger service
Windsurfing
Canoeing
Picnic areas
Swimming

Wildlife observation
Children's play

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:

Utilities land.

Public access prior to registration:

Extensive informal access, evidently a place for outings in late nineteenth century.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £147,134

Capital proportion: 56% of £264,413

Connections and access:

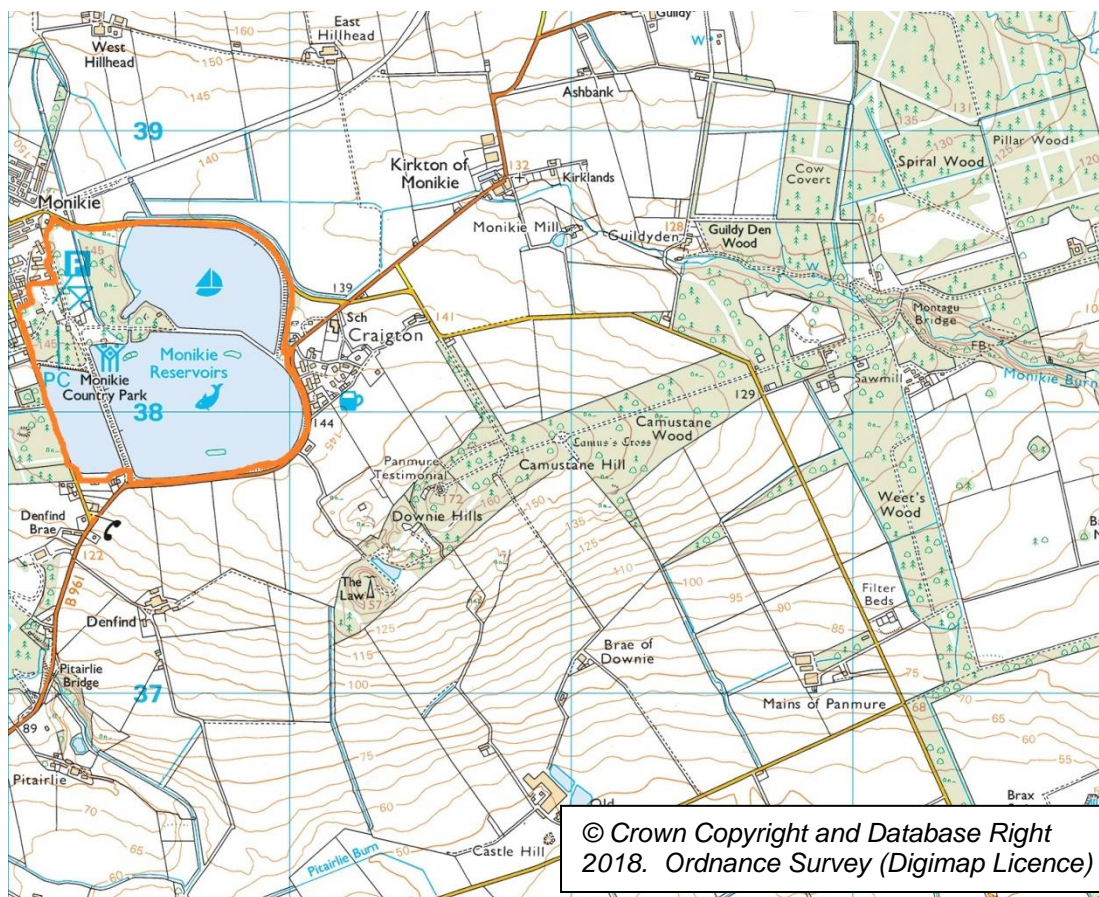
Remote and accessible primarily by car.
A bus service passes the main entrance.

Site description:

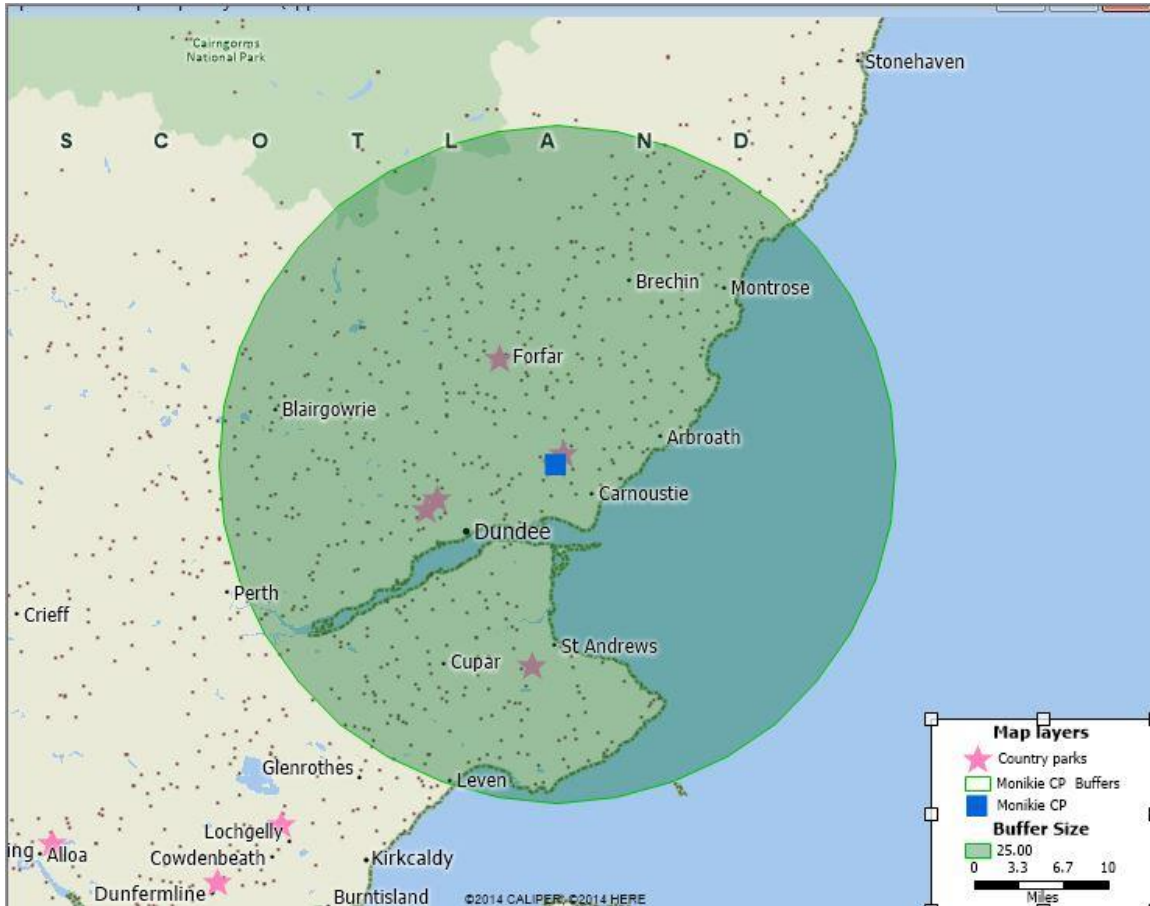
Monikie Country Park is primarily water, with 140 acres of reservoir within its boundaries. Three separate water areas are located there, one of which is used for active watersports (sailing, kayaking, windsurfing), one for fishing, and one as a wildlife sanctuary with bird hides for ornithologists. There is also a picnic area and an adventure play area, and a small woodland. There is a ranger centre in the old estate house, with a cafe nearby, and also a water centre for boat storage and preparation beside the northernmost reservoir.

Monikie is the subject of an 1890 poem by William McGonagall, which confirms that the reservoir was a popular choice for an outing from Dundee as early as the later nineteenth century, and that the site included an area used as a park even at that early date.

The site is jointly managed with Crombie, which is less than two miles away to the northeast. The two parks can be seen as similar but complementary, in that one promotes active and the other more passive recreation. However, there is no connecting path.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 286,424

No. of other country parks within catchment: 5 (Crombie is very nearby)

Visitor numbers 1990: 180,000

Mugdock Country Park

Location: North of Milngavie, East
Dunbartonshire

Grid reference:
NS 546 780

Size of site: 507 acres
206 hectares

Date of registration:
12 March 1985

Ownership at registration:
Stirling District Council

Managed by:
Mugdock Joint Management Ctee

Current management (2016):
East Dunbartonshire Council/Stirling Council

Main landscape elements:

Woodland, moorland, heath and grassland with loch.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Ranger service
Picnic areas
Footpaths/trails
Car parks
Heritage structures

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:
Private estate gifted to council in early
1980s.

Public access prior to registration:

Informal public access especially at
Craigallion.

CCS financial support (1996
equivalent):

Capital amount: £471,144

Capital proportion: 64% of £735,015

Connections and access:

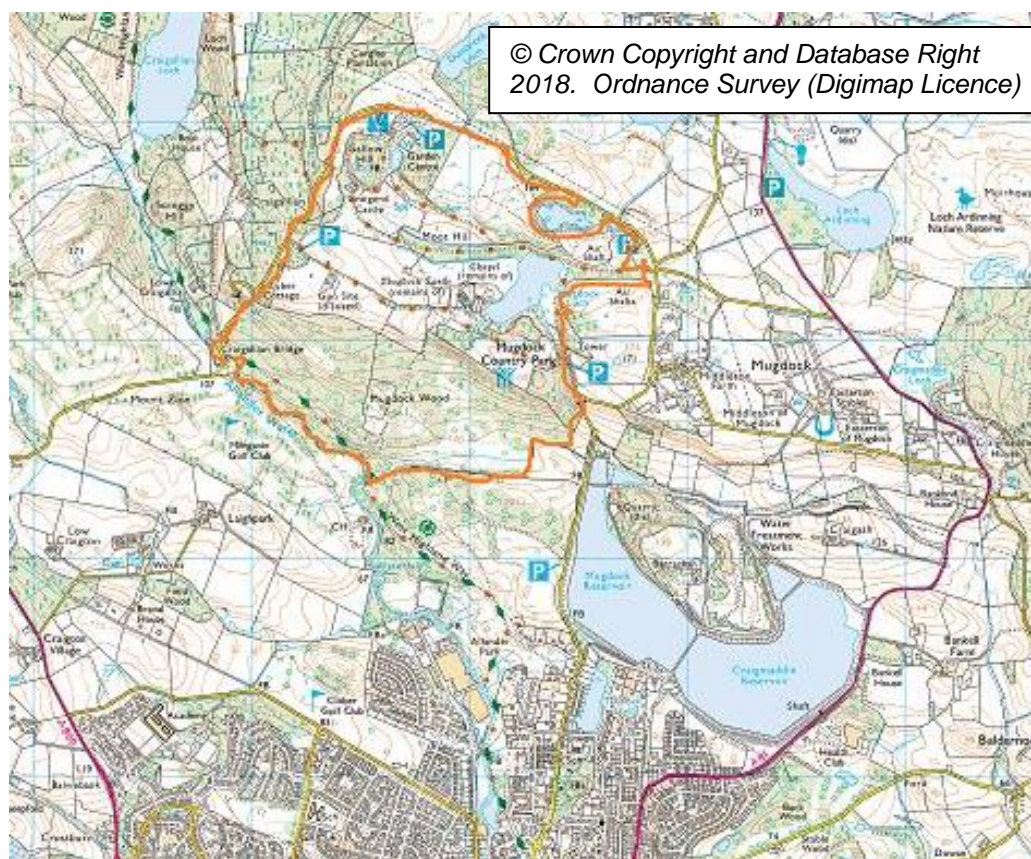
Connected by footpath to Milngavie,
but essentially demands a car to visit.
West Highland Way LDP passes
through site. Close to Allander Park,
urban public park in Milngavie.

Site description:

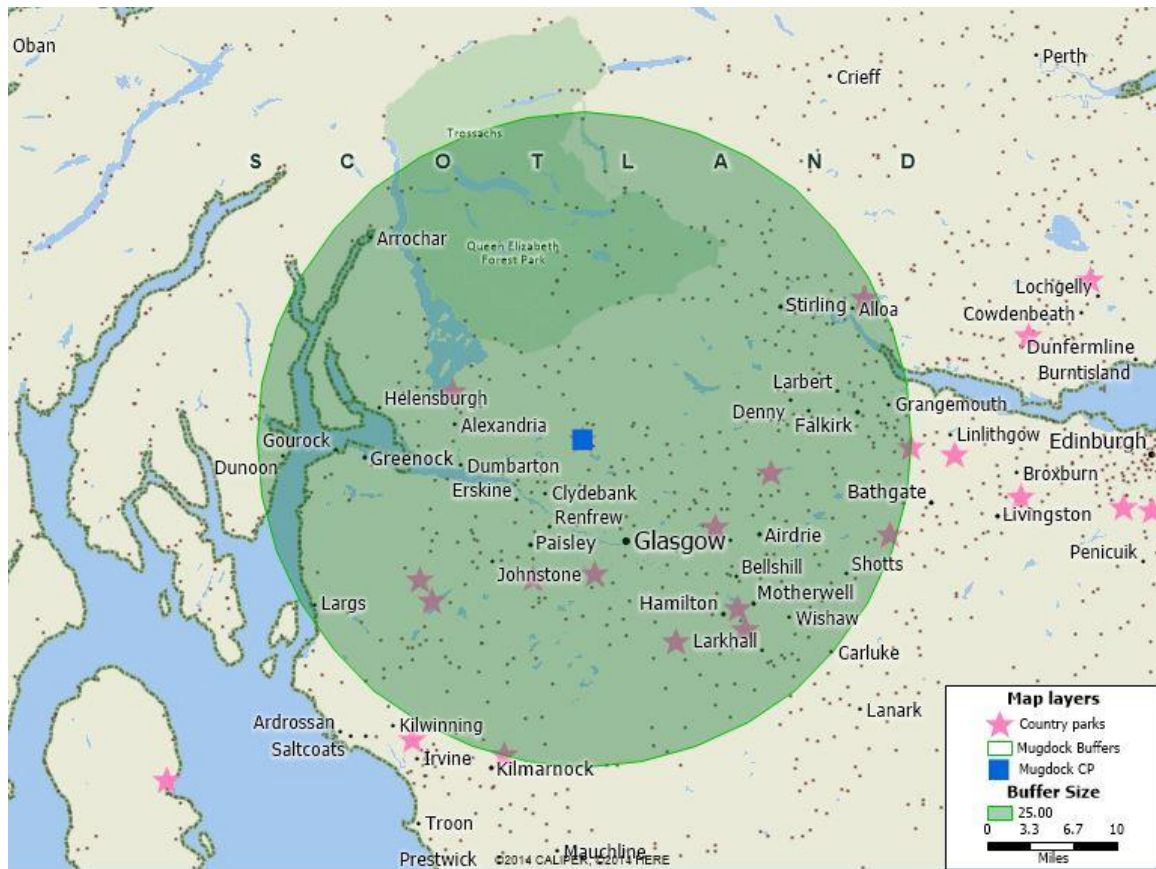
Formerly a private estate, gifted by Sir Hugh Fraser to the local authority in the early 1980s (together with £100,000 towards improvements) for use as a country park. Although located in Stirlingshire, the park is on the border with Dunbartonshire and has always been managed by a Joint Committee of the two councils.

Mugdock includes two former castles, Mugdock Castle now in ruins and Craighend Castle, off limits to visitors for safety reasons. Mugdock also includes the remains of an extensive World War Two anti-aircraft battery constructed to protect Glasgow and Clydebank from bombing. A small pond was at one time used for trial by ordeal. There was a zoo on the site for a few years in the early 1950s, with 4,000 animals, and remains of this can also be seen. Views from this area across the lower Clyde valley and the Arrochar alps are extensive. A stables area provides a visitor centre and some craft shops and catering outlets.

The country park is largely managed as an environmental site and includes a variety of habitats, with its mixed oak woodland designated as an SSSI. A heathland is also conserved, as is a high grassy moorland, and an abandoned quarry is also a habitat, now fenced off for safety. The West Highland Way, opened in 1980, crosses a corner of the park and links it to the nearby Allander Park.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,510,470

No. of other country parks within catchment: 14

Visitor numbers 1990: 220,000

Muiravonside Country Park

Location:
Linlithgow, West Lothian

Grid reference:
NS 965764

Size of site: 150 acres
61 hectares

Date of registration:
9 December 1980

Ownership at registration:
Falkirk DC

Managed by:
Falkirk DC

Current management (2016):
Falkirk Community Trust (Charitable Trust)

Main landscape elements:

Small grassed area, with linear riverside and woodland.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths/trails	Ranger service
Car park	Estate buildings
Toilets	Gardens
Visitor centre	Arboretum
Picnic and barbecue areas	

Other land uses within site:

Agricultural land with rare breed livestock. Power transmission lines.

Status prior to registration:

Derelict country estate.

Public access prior to registration:

Informal access. Public use of towpath and disused railway lines, but footpaths overgrown.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £ 238,145

Capital proportion: 68% of £349,418

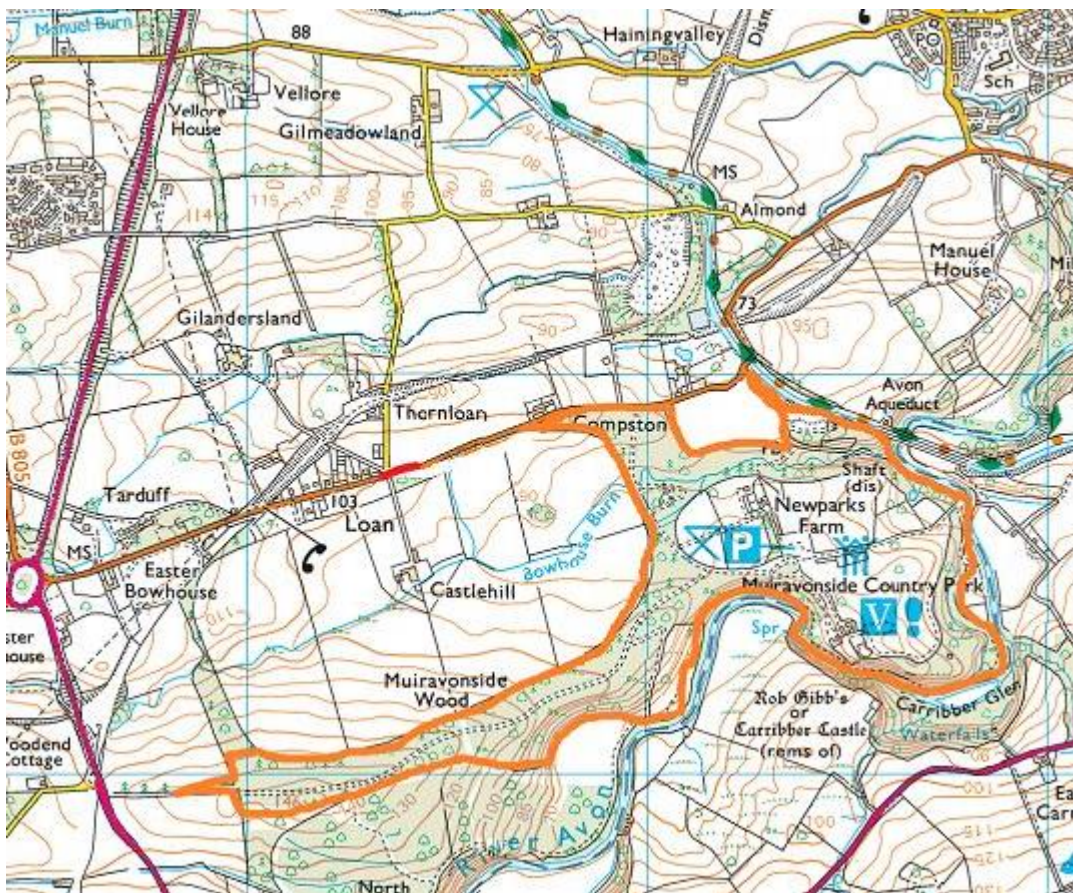
Connections and access:

Remotely located and accessible only by car. Footpath links to wider countryside and also along Union Canal towpath, which crosses site on aqueduct. Link also to John Muir Way LDP.

Site description:

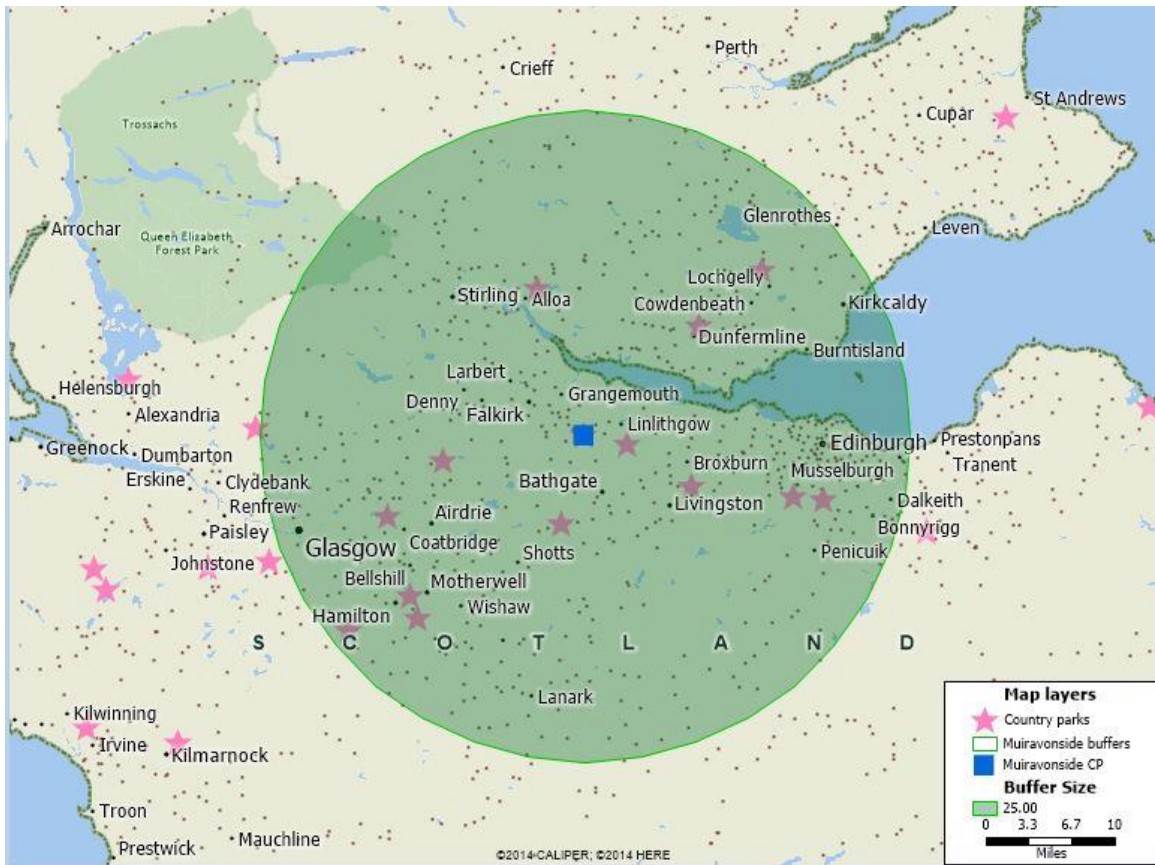
A remotely located site three miles from Linlithgow on minor roads (but actually in Stirlingshire), Muiravonside is based on a former estate, the mansion house now demolished but its outline still clear in the landscape. The stable buildings form a small visitor centre with other amenities. The park includes a long linear element along the R. Avon, which forms the boundary between West Lothian and Stirlingshire, through mixed woodland, and which is crossed by the Forth and Clyde canal on a lengthy aqueduct that provides access to a long distance path, as well as by a disused railway viaduct. Fishing is offered by permit.

A feasibility report prepared by Stirling County Planning Dept in 1987, prior to local authority acquisition, described a neglected and overgrown estate, but with an SSSI and some wildlife potential. The river itself was described as polluted, while the house was in a ruinous condition; some other structures had been vandalised, and the formal gardens had degenerated. A footpath network was badly overgrown, although locals were using towpaths and disused railway courses. The network needed to be extended to make effective links with surrounding countryside.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,588,587

No. of other country parks within catchment: 13

Visitor numbers 1990: 100,000

Muirshiel Country Park

Location: in hills north west of
Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire

Grid reference:
NS 312 633

Size of site: 78 acres
32 hectares

Date of registration:
27 January 1971

Ownership at registration:
Renfrew County Council

Managed by:
Renfrew County Council

Current management (2016):
Renfrewshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Small wooded and grassland area, with extensive rhododendron and spruce plantations, within wilder countryside, with riverbank and waterfall.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Information centre
Picnic area
Footpaths and trails
Car Parks
Toilets

Ranger service

Other land uses within site:

None

Status prior to registration:

Former estate policies bought by
Renfrew County Council in 1950.

Public access prior to registration:

Informal access.

CCS financial support (1996
equivalent):

Capital amount: £24,660

Capital proportion: 71% of £34,724

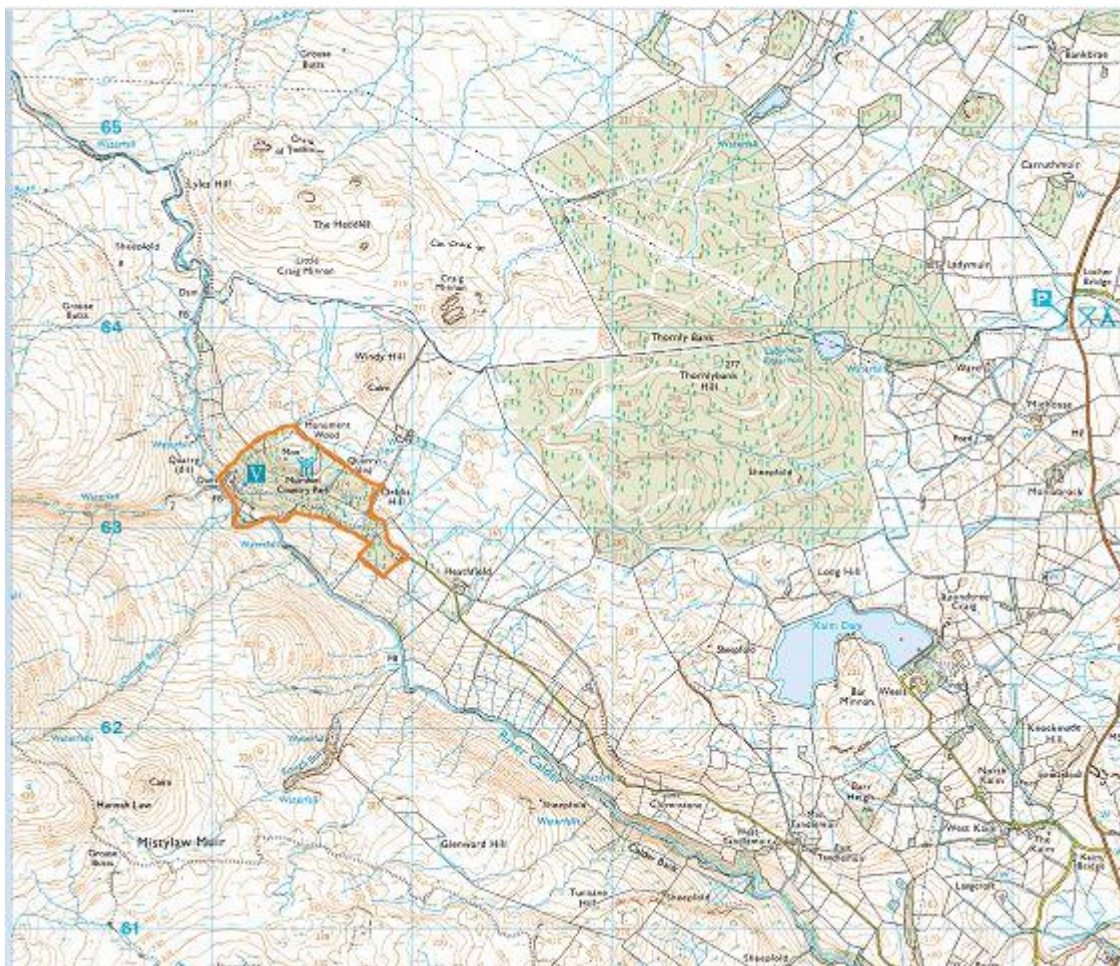
Connections and access:

Remotely situated 8 miles from
nearest settlement, accessible only by
car along single track road. Footpaths
extend into Regional Park surrounding
the area.

Site description:

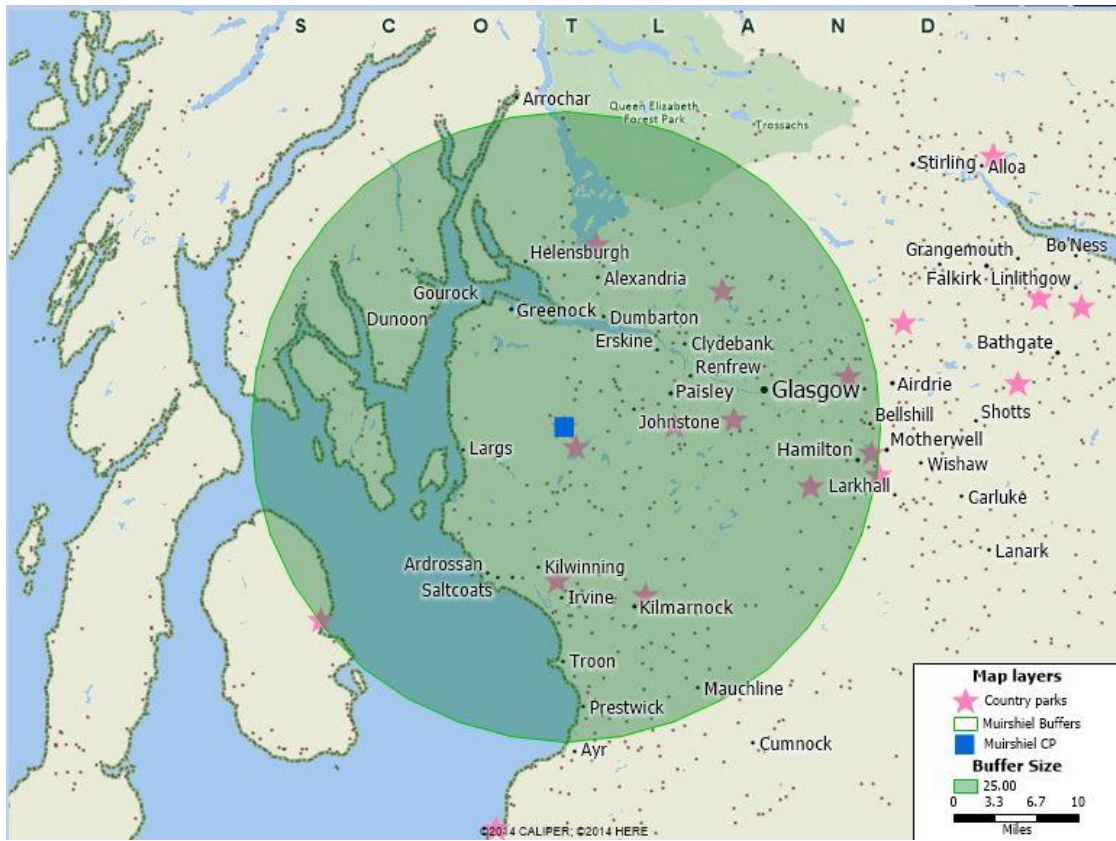
Muirshiel is an early country park in the heart of what is now the Clyde-Muirshiel Regional Park, and essentially provides a base and visitor facilities for the wider countryside that surrounds it, much of which is wild and uncultivated moorland. The country park site offers little in its own right other than basic visitor facilities of parking and toilets, although there is an attractive picnic area within the park close to the River Calder, and a waterfall can be viewed further along the trail. The park woodland is now being redeveloped with native species.

The short path to the viewpoint at the top of Windy Hill (outside the park boundary) is a popular walk.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,265,439

No. of other country parks within catchment: 11

Visitor numbers 1990: 45,000

Palacerigg Country Park

Location:
Cumbernauld, East Dunbartonshire

Grid reference:

Size of site: 720 acres
291 hectares

Date of registration:
14 November 1972

Ownership at registration:
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth DC

Managed by:
Cumbernauld Town Council

Current management (2016):
North Lanarkshire Leisure (Charitable Trust))

Main landscape elements:

Grassland, moorland and extensive woodland, with small ponds.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths/trails	Ranger service	Fishing
Car park	Sailing	Campsite
Toilets	Golf course	
Visitor centre	Pony trekking	
Children's farmyard	Shooting	

Other land uses within site:

None.

Status prior to registration:

Farmland, and former rural industrial site.

Public access prior to registration:

No permitted access, but informal access likely.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £ 113,710

Capital proportion: 71% of £160,097

Connections and access:

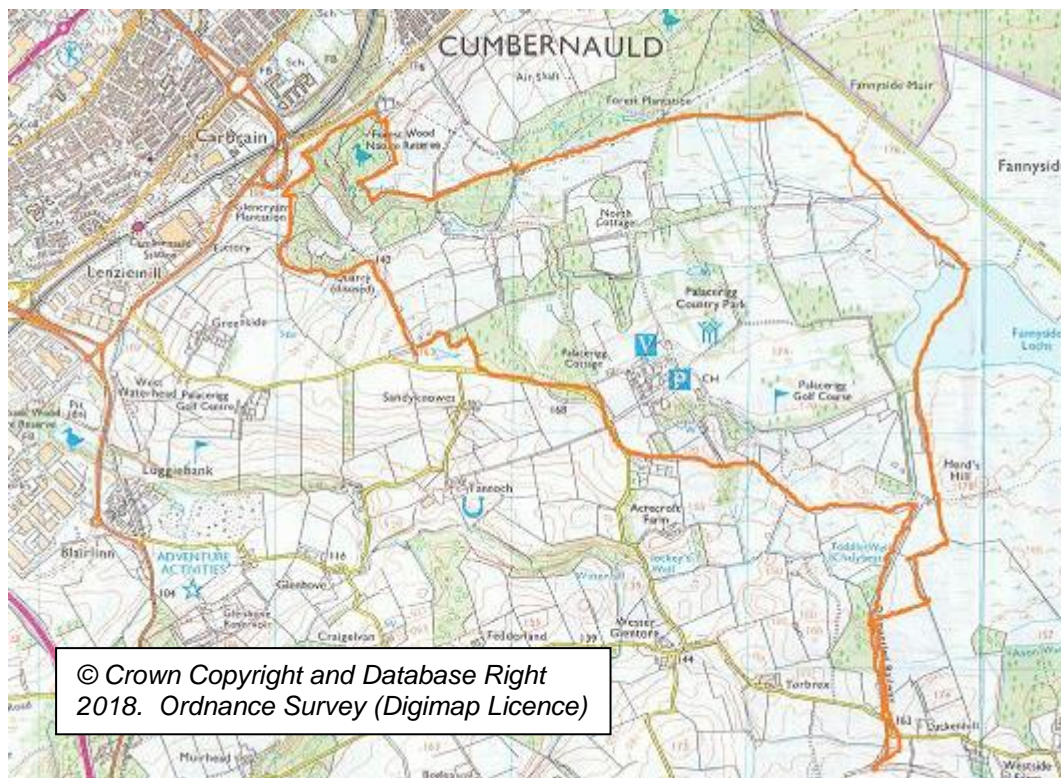
Fairly remote, although a footpath link to Cumbernauld exists. In practice, reachable only by car. Links to an adjacent Scottish Wildlife Trust reserve.

Site description:

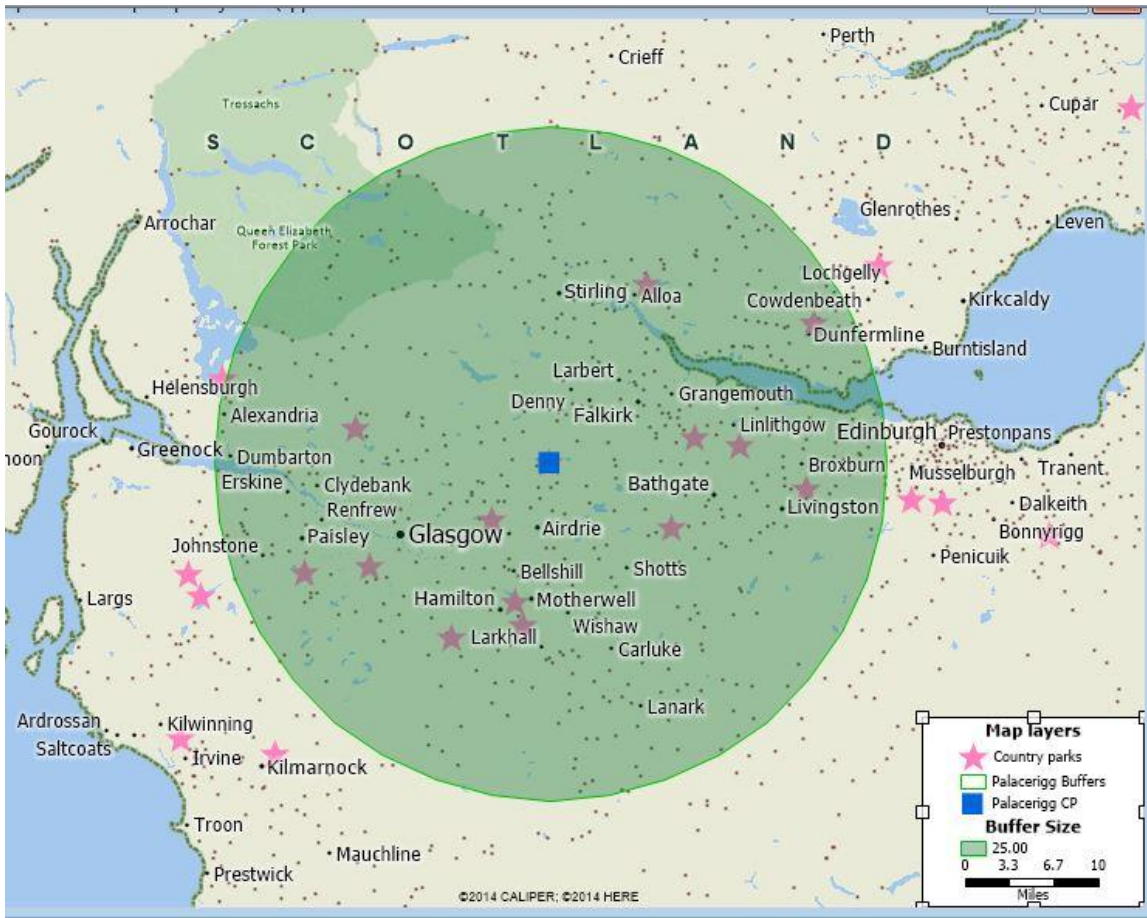
Palacerigg is an early country park developed from a bleak former upland farm site with some rural industrial heritage. From the early twentieth century till World War Two, part of the site was used as a farm and peat extraction area benefitting local unemployed people in the form of a 'Labour Colony', and a firelighter factory was built. Fireclay mining has also taken place on the site. Cumbernauld Town Council, as one of its first acts, took over the site and demolished all the old buildings, reduced grazing and planted new trees and hedgerows.

A graphic in the visitor centre pays tribute to David Stephen, a celebrated naturalist and the first warden, who was closely involved in planning and setting up the country park, with its focus on conservation and education. The park's main distinctive feature is a children's farmyard and petting zoo with a rare breeds collection. In the past, though, it has also showcased local wildlife, and even tame wolves.

Much of the area is occupied by a golf course (designed by Henry Cotton), but there is an extensive network of footpaths and bridleways, and a large children's play area. A millennium project involved the creation of two longhouses used for exhibitions and craft displays. A treetop walkway has been installed which gives access to bird viewing and long-distance views towards Arran. Vandalism has been a persistent problem since the very beginning.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,516,579

No. of other country parks within catchment: 13

Visitor numbers 1990: 120,000

Polkemmet Country Park

Location:
Whitburn, West Lothian

Grid reference:
NS 655 525

Size of site: 169 acres
68 hectares

Date of registration:
14 May 1985

Ownership at registration:
West Lothian DC

Managed by:
West Lothian DC

Current management (2016):
West Lothian Council

Main landscape elements:

Policies of former country house; stables and outbuildings remain. Open grassland and extensive woodland.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails	Visitor centre/cafe	Ranger service
Picnic areas	Golf course	
Play area	Driving range	
Car Parks	Putting Green	
Toilets	Bowling Green	

Other land uses within site:

Sports provision, especially for golf. Stables house Scottish Owl Centre. Some land used for grazing at time of registration.

Status prior to registration:

Derelict former coal extraction site and country estate, acquired by Council in 1978

Public access prior to registration:

Public access following reclamation completion in 1981.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £29,465

Capital proportion: 50% of £58,931

Connections and access:

Short walk from Whitburn village, on bus route.

Site description:

Polkemmet was originally a private estate which became an opencast coal extraction site in the 1970s. It was purchased by West Lothian DC in 1978 (with CCS support), and a reclamation programme was undertaken to create a public open space, which opened in 1981. It became a country park in 1985 (apparently without the usual management plan) and offers a range of play and sports activities in an attractive, but unremarkable, landscape setting that includes woodland and open grassland. The Mansion House was demolished as part of the mining operations in the 1960s, but the stables and ancillary buildings remain and now house a cafe, shop and the Scottish Owl Centre.

Sports, and especially golf, are a major feature of the site and much of the land is given over to golf-related activity, including a 9-hole course and an extensive driving range; there is also a bowling green and an orienteering course. Environmental assets include a wildflower meadow, and the River Almond flows through the site; there are also several specimen trees.

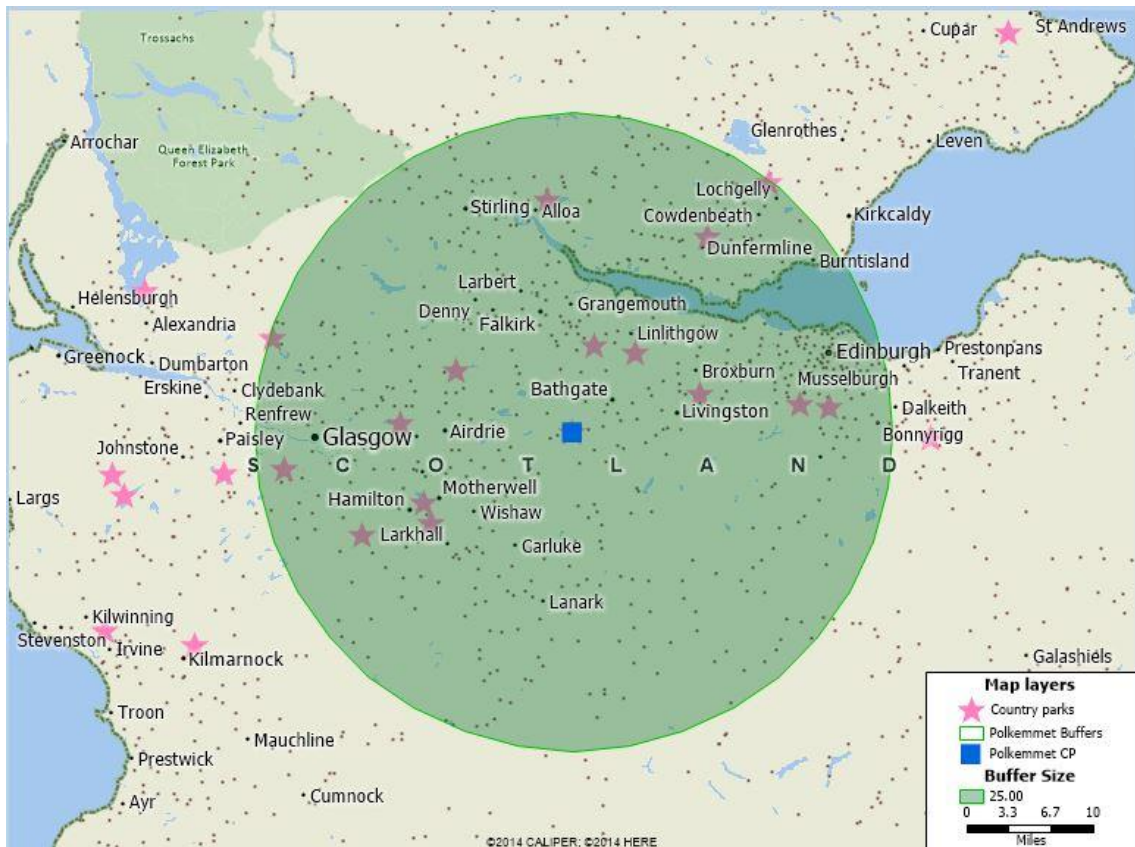
Heritage features include a mausoleum, and also an old colliery engine now made into a play feature.

It is bounded to the north by the M8 motorway, and incorporates one of a series of public art installations along the motorway, 'The Horn', which used to broadcast to passing motorists (but is thought to be no longer operational).



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,531,599

No. of other country parks within catchment: 15

Visitor numbers 1990: 316,224

Pollok Country Park

Location:
Glasgow

Grid reference:
NS 547 619

Size of site: 361 acres
146 hectares

Date of registration:
9 September 1980

Ownership at registration:
City of Glasgow DC

Managed by:
Pollok Advisory Committee

Current management (2016):
National Trust for Scotland on behalf of City of Glasgow

Main landscape elements:

Large estate of woodland and open grassland around historic house and formal gardens.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails
Art collection
Car parks
Ranger service

Historic House and gardens
Playing fields
Golf course

Other land uses within site:

A large part of the estate is given over to sports facilities, including golf, rugby and cricket run by private clubs. Part of the land is used as pasture for Highland cattle. A building within the grounds houses the Burrell Collection. Strathclyde Police house horses and dogs within the park, and some buildings are used as private dwellings. Allotments are rented out.

Status prior to registration:

Private estate (Maxwell family) gifted to city in 1966.

Public access prior to registration:

Open access to much of estate since 1911 under formal lease arrangement.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £34,625

Capital proportion: 51% of £68,396

Connections and access:

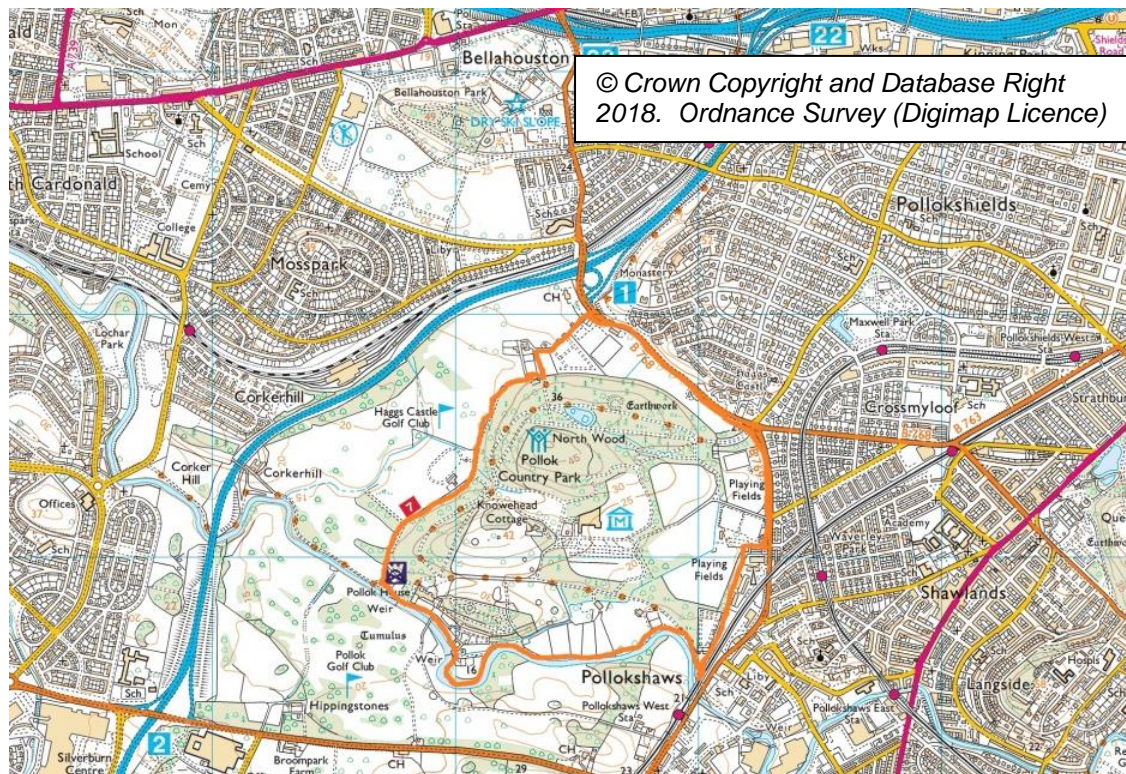
Surrounded by urban development, easily accessed by bus and train and on foot.

Site description:

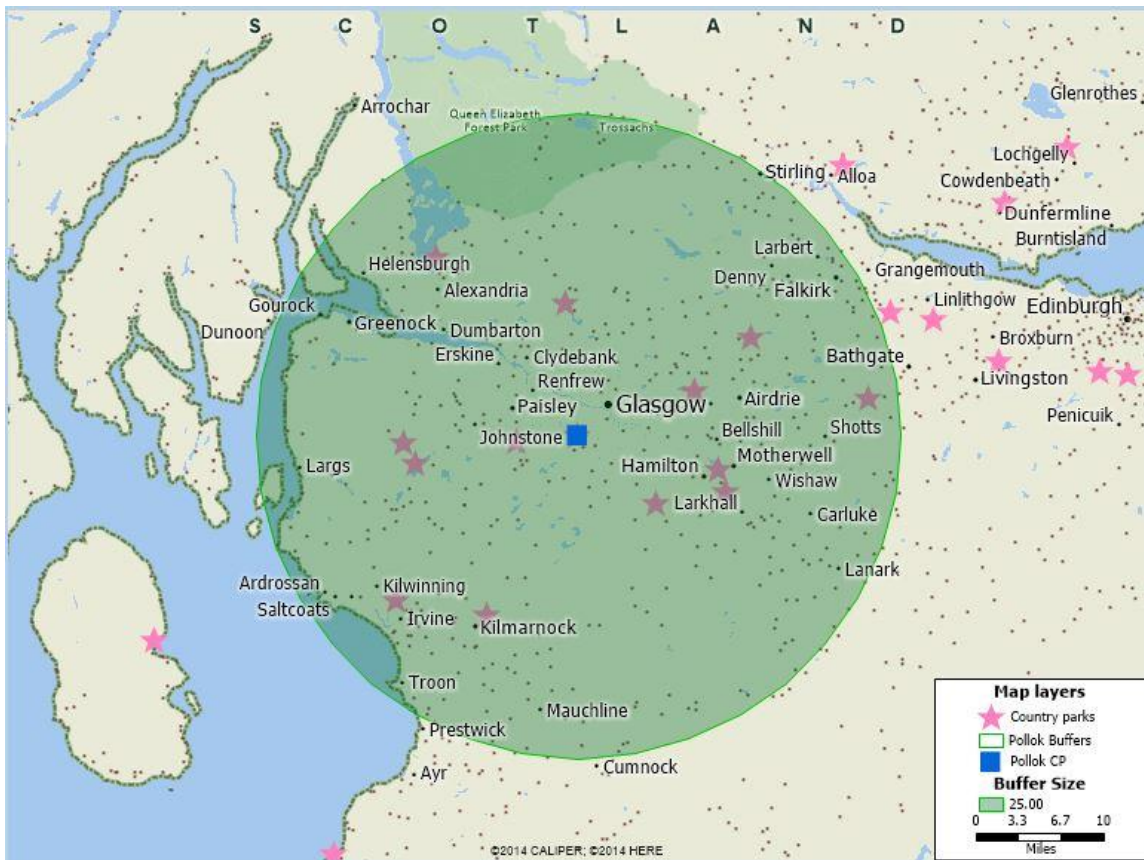
Pollok is an unusual country park in that it is not located in the countryside; it is nevertheless a large space with many countryside attributes. The park is part of a much larger open area that now incorporates several formal sports spaces, including three private golf clubs, and which has been eroded by the building of a railway in the 1860s and a motorway in the 1990s. Pollok was gifted to the City of Glasgow in 1966 and both the grounds and the house have been open to the public ever since. The NTS eventually took over management of the estate in 1998.

The house is A-listed, while the grounds include extensive open grassland (much of it planned and planted to a design) and a large wooded area, with separated trails for pedestrians and mountain bikers; there are also ornamental gardens, a walled garden, pond, stables and a mill. There is a large lime walk and a renowned rhododendron walk. A small museum and visitor centre recall life on the estate at the turn of the 20th century. A woodland garden incorporates a beech tree thought to be 250 years old. The southern boundary of the park (but not of the estate as a whole) is formed by the White Cart Water, a tributary of the Clyde.

The grounds house the Burrell Collection, an eclectic assemblage of art, sculpture and artefact from all over the world and across the spread of history, in a purpose-built structure opened in 1983. They also provide pasture for highland cattle, reared commercially but nevertheless a visitor attraction in their own right. Pollok was selected as Europe's best park in 2008, having been voted Britain's best park the year before.



Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,593,111

No. of other country parks within catchment: 13

Visitor numbers 1990: 900,000

Strathclyde Country Park

Location:
Motherwell, Lanarkshire

Grid reference:
NS 763565

Size of site: 1600 acres
648 hectares

Date of registration:
14 December 1976

Ownership at registration:
Strathclyde RC

Managed by: Strathclyde RC, Hamilton DC,
Motherwell & Wishaw DC

Current management (2016):
North Lanarkshire Council

Main landscape elements:

Large artificial loch surrounded by grassland. Extensive open grass to western side with sports pitches, eastern side of loch is largely woodland. River South Calder crosses site, which is bisected by R. Clyde and M74.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails	Nature reserve	Visitor centre
Car parks	International Rowing Course	Picnic areas
Toilets	Golf course	
Ranger service	Sports pitches	
Heritage buildings	Caravan Site	
Water sports centre	Campsite	

Other land uses within site:

Private sector-operated attractions including funfair, bowling, snooker, crazy golf, amusements. Hotels. Museum. Racecourse.

Status prior to registration:

Part former estate, but primarily reclaimed mineral extraction site.

Public access prior to registration:

Limited access to parts of site only.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £117,520

Capital proportion: 58% of £202,004

Connections and access:

Adjacent to Motherwell, Bellshill and Hamilton, and close to M74. Easily accessed by public transport. Crossed by Clyde walkway LDP, links to Dalzell and Baron's Haugh Nature Reserve.

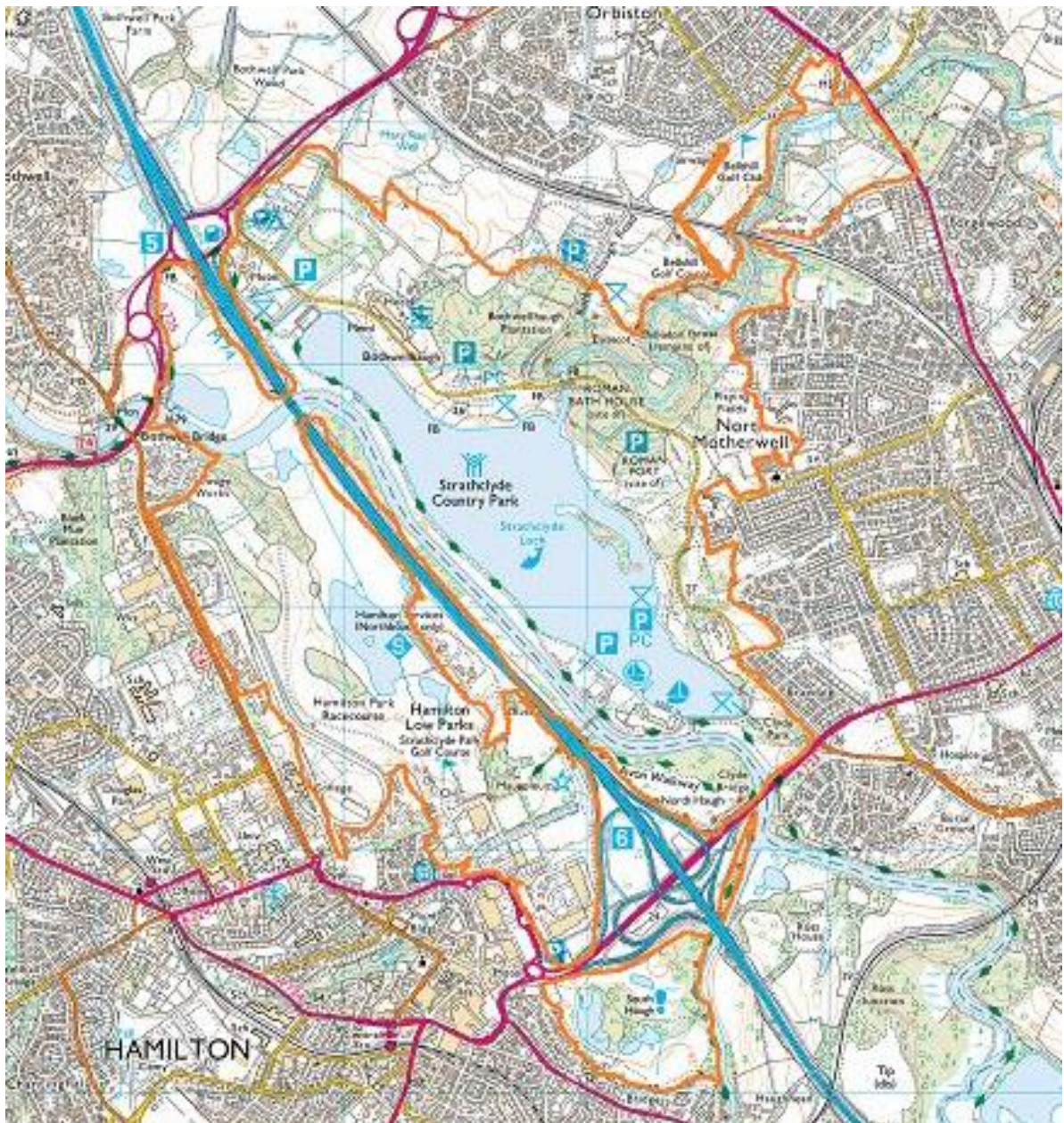
Site description:

Much of Strathclyde Country Park was a land reclamation scheme of enormous scale and complexity, requiring a change of river course as well as extensive decontamination, the drowning of a former village, and an enormous allocation of public funding. A former coal extraction site, and three municipal waste tips, were converted into a public park (adding to a nature reserve and golf courses already present) aiming to provide facilities for the locality but also to beautify a site alongside the new M74 gateway to central Scotland. The idea was originally conceived as early as 1946, and was revived in 1964 by a consortium of local authorities.

The eastern side of the park, east of the M74, is primarily an artificial loch fed by the South Calder Water, which crosses the site; this includes a rowing course and other watersports facilities of international standard, with a purpose-built centre to support use. East of the loch are mixed woodlands, with footpaths and trails, and some ruined buildings including a former walled garden, as well as Roman antiquities. This area is easily accessed from neighbouring housing estates and safety concerns have been expressed at times about litter and anti-social activities in the park.

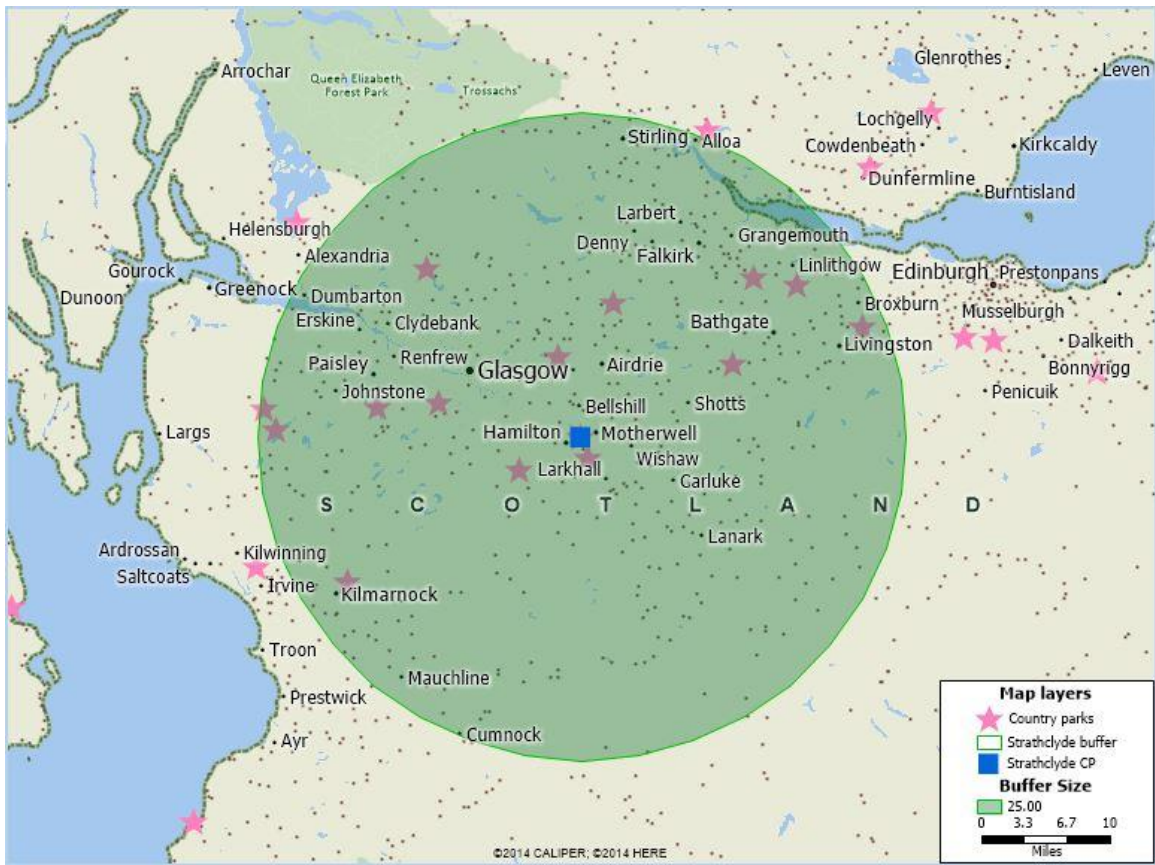
The western side of the park, reached by a bridge over the Clyde and a tunnel under the motorway, is completely different, given over almost entirely to sports pitches and primarily serving the community of Hamilton. This area is flat and largely bereft of interest other than for the Duke of Hamilton's Mausoleum, a prominent local landmark which now houses a small museum. The western side also includes Hamilton Racecourse. There are camping and caravan facilities to the north of the site, as well as a small nature reserve isolated by the road alignments. Strathclyde has acquired a permanently sited funfair and also has an indoor amusement centre, as well as two hotels. A separate area south of the main park provides a nature reserve in the shadow of the motorway.

The park is no longer as extensive as it was originally; some land has been sold to create a shopping centre in the south western corner, and much of the western side is no longer managed as a country park. Its maintenance budget was reported as already insufficient in 1983.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right
2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 1,456,598

No. of other country parks within catchment: 14, with Chatelherault almost adjacent.

Visitor numbers 1990: 6,808,495

Townhill Country Park

Location:
Dunfermline, Fife

Grid reference:
NT 100 893

Size of site: 180 acres
73 hectares

Date of registration:
3 December 1991

Ownership at registration:
Dunfermline DC

Managed by:
Dunfermline DC

Current management (2016):
Fife Coast and Countryside Trust (Charitable Trust)

Main landscape elements:

A large loch, with surrounding woodland and grassland, to the west of Townhill village; woodland to the east of the village, linked by pathways and a village park.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Car parks	Footpaths and trails
Toilets	Visitor centre
Ranger service	
Cafe	
Wildflower meadow	

Other land uses within site:

Underground reservoir. The park envelops and overlaps in function with a local urban park.

Status prior to registration:

Part derelict, part accessible woodland and wildlife site.

Public access prior to registration:

Informal access to woodland and wildlife area.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £66,602

Capital proportion: 63% of £106,416

Connections and access:

Easily accessed by bus from Dunfermline.

Site description:

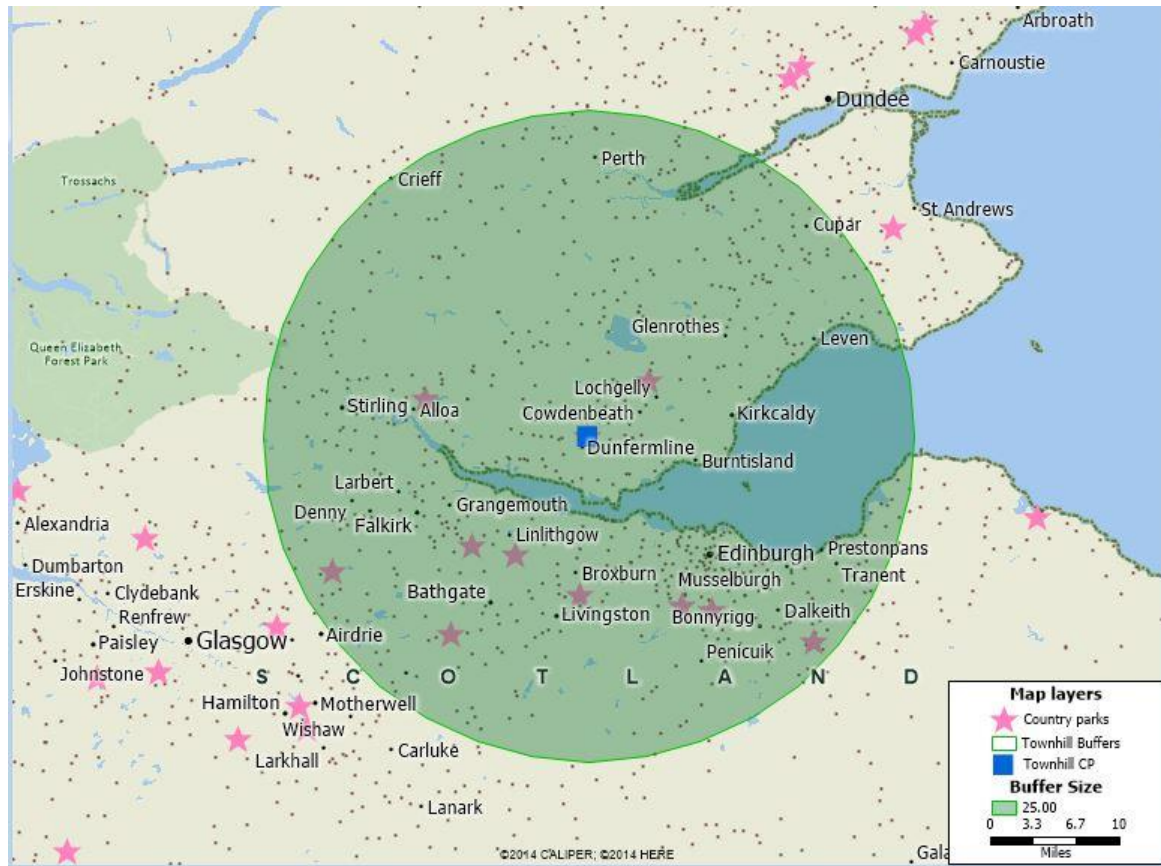
The site was originally considered for country park status in 1983 in the Local Plan, and received significant support from CCS to prepare for this, with £134,000 recorded in addition to the figures quoted previously, funds that included land acquisition costs as well as improvements. Designated as Townhill Country Park in 1992, the park is split into two main areas, of approximately equal size, connected by pathways across a large urban park in the village of Townhill, on the northern edge of Dunfermline. The loch area was formerly derelict, while the woods and moor included a mine site at Muircockhall, closed in 1970. This was the last country park to be registered by CCS and was not included in the formal register, so some of the basic information from the date of registration is missing.

The loch area includes a visitor centre with cafe and toilets, and is also the home of the Scottish Water-Ski Centre. Its main funding was from the Sports Council and the centre opened in 2000. A golf course is located west of the loch, and a wildflower meadow to the south. The woodland is crossed by several paths following the line of old mine railways and leads on to Townhill Muir, a wildlife area designated in 1988. The two areas are almost joined together by the village park, a large urban-style park with play, sports and other facilities, and also a small area devoted to the mining heritage of the village, and to its most famous son Billy Liddell.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right
2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 839,137

No. of other country parks within catchment: 10

Visitor numbers 1990: 50,000

Vogrie Country Park

Location:
Pathhead, Midlothian

Grid reference:
NT380633

Size of site: 260 acres
104 hectares

Date of registration:
9 December 1980

Ownership at registration:
Midlothian DC

Managed by:
Midlothian DC

Current management (2016):
Midlothian Council

Main landscape elements:

Country estate with grassed areas, woodland and watercourses.

Principal visitor facilities around registration:

Footpaths and trails
Car park
Toilets
Ranger service

Outdoor sports
Environmental Education
Grade 'A' listed house

Other land uses within site:

Agricultural land. Walled garden used as Council nursery. Girl Guide centre.

Status prior to registration:
Former country estate, acquired by local authority in 1964, extended in 1977.

Public access prior to registration:
Open access. House used by Civil Defence and Girl Guides, who retain a centre within the park.

CCS financial support (1996 equivalent):

Capital amount: £115,539

Capital proportion: 73% of £158,837

Connections and access:

Remotely located and accessible only by car. Footpath links to wider countryside.

Site description:

Vogrie was the country estate of whisky magnates the Dewars, but was sold in 1919 for use as a hospital and later used as Civil Defence base. It was purchased by the local council in 1964, initially with housing development in mind. It retains the features of the estate, focussed on the 'A'- listed mansion house which is partially open to the public, and its surrounding open grassland. There are extensive mixed woodlands and a rolling landscape with a watercourse, the Tyne Water. Part of the site is a golf course, but there are extensive paths throughout the site and several areas set aside for picnics and barbecues. The Country Park Register is singularly uninformative about visitor facilities, but a car park, toilets and catering are evidently provided. A visitor centre was added in 1995, but this was not grant-aided by CCS because the Council overlooked the submission of an application.

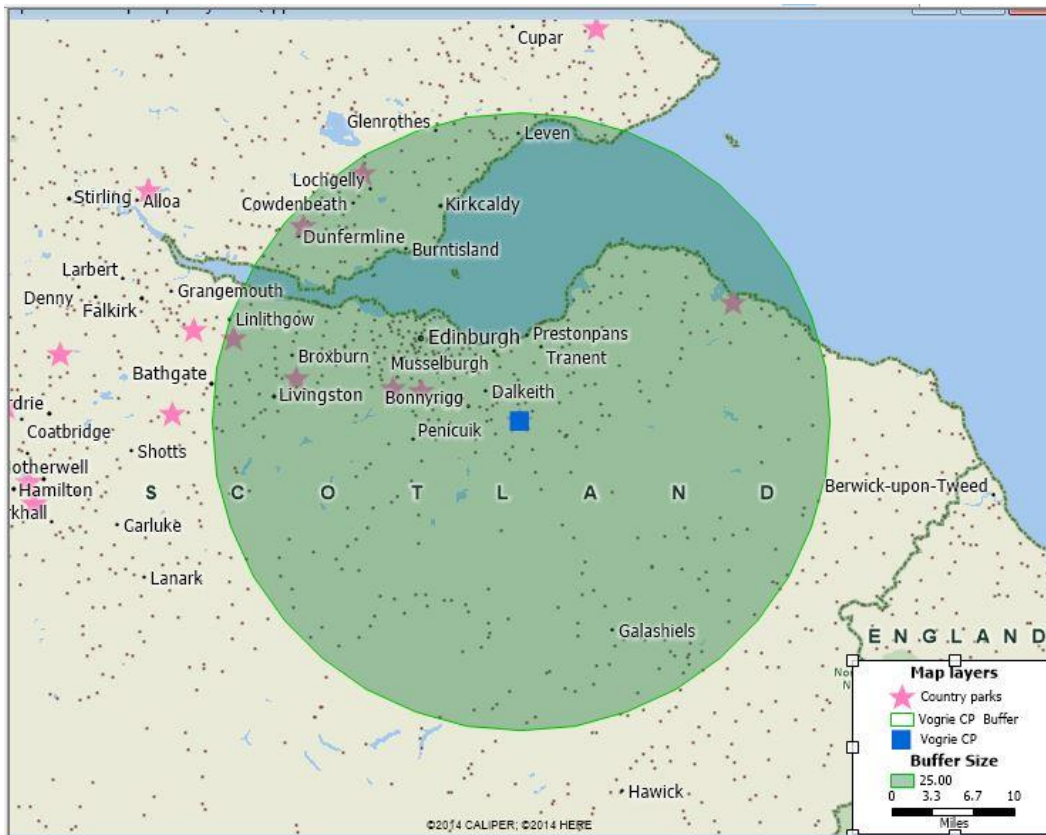
Vogrie was one of ten provisionally registered parks all granted formal recognition in 1980. A 1985 user survey reported most of its visitors came from the Edinburgh area, and used the site for walking, especially dog walking; there was a high proportion of repeat visitors.

The site now includes a small model railway and an adventure playground as well as over 11 miles of footpath, including a rhododendron walk. Vogrie also offers a variety of wildlife habitats.



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2018. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)

Notional catchment:



Urban population within 25 mile radius (1971): 530,187

No. of other country parks within catchment: 5

Visitor numbers 1990: 45,000

Bibliography

Archive Material

Aberdeen: Aberdeenshire County Archives:

Aberdeen County Council archive

Banff and Buchan District Council archive

Grampian Regional Council archive

Beaulieu: National Motor Museum: Caravan and Motor Home Club Collection

East Kilbride: Hamilton District Council archive

Edinburgh: National Library of Scotland: Saltire Society archive

Edinburgh: National Records of Scotland:

Association of County Councils in Scotland archive

Carnegie Trust archive

Countryside Commission for Scotland archive

District Councils' Association archive

Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland archive

Scottish Development Department archive

Scottish Landowners' Federation archive

SDD Ancient Monuments Branch archive

SDD Historic Buildings Council for Scotland archive

Edinburgh: National Trust for Scotland archive

Glasgow: Mitchell Library: Glasgow Municipal archive

Glasgow: Strathclyde University: Scottish Countryside Activities Council archive

Haddington: East Lothian County Council archive

Hamilton: Municipal archive

Kew: National Archives: Ministry of Land and Natural Resources archive

Kew: National Archives: Nature Conservancy Council archive

Markinch: Fife County Council archive

Markinch: Fife Regional Council archive

Mintlaw: Aberdeenshire Museum archive

Oldmeldrum: Aberdeenshire Library Services Newspaper archive

Newspapers and periodicals

Buchan Observer, 27 May 1980

Buchan Observer, 8 July 1980

Country Life, 14 November 1963

Country Life, 11 February 1965

Country Life, 18 February 1965

Country Life, 25 November 1965

Country Life, 13 August 1987

Daily Record, 21 January 2009

Daily Telegraph, 3 May 1993

Daily Telegraph, 12 October 2001

Evening Times 26th September 1987

Glasgow Herald, 25 April 1964

Glasgow Herald, 20 June 1978

Glasgow Herald, 10 January 1987

Hamilton Advertiser 24 July 1987

Hamilton Advertiser 31 July 1987

Hamilton Advertiser, 1 April 1988

Inverness Courier, 28 April 1964

Kilmarnock Standard, 26 December 1969

Kilmarnock Star, 21 March 1969

Nature, 25 December 1965

Press and Journal, 25 August 1979

Press and Journal, 9 July 1992

Press and Journal, 18 March 1994

Press and Journal, 15 June 1994

Press and Journal, 31 October 1990

Press and Journal, 14 November 1995

Press and Journal, 26 February 1996

Scotland on Sunday, 22 April 1990

Scots Times, 13 January 1826

Scottish Field, September 1963

Scottish Museum News, Summer 1987

The (Brighton) Argus, 28 March 2017

The Director, September 1983

The Friends' Voice, Spring/Summer 2015

The Guardian, 10 November 1967

The Guardian, 12 December 1994

The Guardian, 15 April 2008

The Herald, 22 April 2000

The Independent, 5 October 1993

The Independent, 30 October 1995

The Independent, 31 March 1996

The Independent, 1 July 1999

The Independent, 13 January 2000

The Independent, 14 May 2012

The Scotsman, 21 July 1965

The Scotsman, 10 April 1967

The Scotsman, 18 September 1978

The Scotsman, 21 December 2015

The Times, 14 April 2004

Parliamentary papers

Census, 1971

Census County Reports for Scotland (Edinburgh, HMSO, 1972 and 1973)

Industrial Development Act 1966

Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967

Countryside Act 1968

Local Employment Act 1972

Countryside (Scotland) Act 1981

Cmnd. 785: *A Review of Highland Policy* (London: HMSO, 1959)

Cmnd 2188: *Central Scotland: A Programme for Development and Growth* (Edinburgh, HMSO, 1963)

Cmnd. 2864: *The Scottish Economy, 1965 to 1970: A Plan for Expansion* (Edinburgh, HMSO, 1966)

Cmnd 2928: Ministry of Land and Natural Resources, *Leisure in the Countryside: England and Wales* (London, HMSO, 1966)

Cmnd. 3953: *Scottish Roads in the 1970s* (Edinburgh, HMSO, 1969)

Cmnd. 4150: *Local Government in Scotland: Report of the Royal Commission 1966-69* (HMSO, London, 1969)

Cmnd. 6020, *Food from our own Resources* (London: HMSO, 1975)

Cmnd. 6628: John Dower, *National Parks in England and Wales* (London: HMSO, 1945)

Cmnd. 6631, D. Ramsay: *National Parks: A Scottish Survey* (Edinburgh, HMSO, 1945)

Cmnd. 7121: Sir Arthur Hobhouse, *Report of the National Parks Committee (England and Wales)* (London: HMSO, 1947)

Cmnd. 7976: *A Programme of Highland Development* (Edinburgh: HMSO, 1950)

House of Commons, Standing Committees, Official Report Session 1966-67, Vol XII, p 8; J. Dickson Mabon, Secretary of State for Scotland: Speech to Scottish Grand Committee, 18th April 1967

House of Commons Twentieth Report, 1998-99

House of Lords Sessional Papers IX, 1972-73, pp. 1807-1822: Select Committee on Sport and Leisure, First Report, p. 1810

House of Lords Reports, HL Deb 18 June 2003 vol 649 cc. 809-22

Ministry of Housing and Local Government, *New Life for Dead Lands: Derelict Acres Reclaimed* (London, HMSO, 1963)

Scottish Development Department Circular 40/1960: *Development in the Countryside and Green Belts*, 1960

Scottish Development Dept. Circular SDD 2/1962, June 1962

Scottish Development Dept. Circular SDD 15/1964: April 1964

Scottish Development Dept. Circular SDD 75/1967: 1967

Unpublished works

Arbuthnot, Viscount of, 'Characteristics and Problems of Scottish Land Resources for Recreation', in J. Tivy and G. Dickinson (eds.), 'Land Resources for Recreation in Scotland: Report on Symposium Held in St Andrews' (Unpublished conference report, Glasgow, 1976), pp. 4-9

Arthur Young, 'CCS Strategy and Programme 1987-88 to 1991-92', (Unpublished report, 1986)

Arthur Young, 'Chatelherault Country Park Strategic Development Plan' (Unpublished report, Edinburgh, 1987)

Back, Phil, 'A Propaganda Performance? The 'Countryside in 1970' Conferences and Their Impact on Scotland' (Unpublished paper, 2015)

Banff and Buchan DC, 'Aden Country Park Management Plan 1984-89', (Banff, 1984)

Banff and Buchan District Council, 'Development of Recreational, Leisure and Tourist Facilities, Aden Estate' (Banff, 1975)

Campbell, K. 'The Wood Not the Trees: Scottish Country Parks Value for Money Appraisal' (unpublished report, Edinburgh, Scottish Natural Heritage, 1997)

- Carr, J. Roger, 'An Estate's Point of View', in J. Tivy and G. Dickinson (eds.), 'Land Resources for Recreation in Scotland: Report on Symposium Held in St Andrews' (Unpublished Conference Report, 1976), pp. 30–32
- Caughey, Mairi, 'Review of Country Parks in Scotland', Seminar Proceedings of the Countryside Recreation Network (Unpublished report, Swindon, 2003), 8–12
- Central Regional Council, 'Strategy for Urban Recreation, Countryside Recreation and Tourism' (Unpublished report, Stirling, CRC, 1980)
- Cotter-Craig, T.D., 'The Role of the Private Woodland Owner', in J. Tivy and G. Dickinson (eds.), 'Land Resources for Recreation in Scotland: Report on Symposium Held in St Andrews' (Unpublished Conference Report, 1976), pp. 17–20
- Cutler, P.M., 'A Study of Lochore Meadows Country Park, Fife' (Unpublished Undergraduate Dissertation, Dunfermline College, 1980)
- Deveney, W.T, 'The Effect of Public Access on Water Authority Land', in 'Regional Parks: Report of a Symposium' (Unpublished conference report, Renfrew County Council, 1971), pp. 7–8
- Dower, Michael, 'The Promise - for Whom Have We Aimed to Provide, and How Was It to Be Achieved?', in 'Countryside for All? A Review of the Use People Make of the Countryside for Recreation' (Unpublished conference report, York: Countryside Recreation Research and Advisory Group, 1978), pp. 3–29.
- East Lothian District Council, 'John Muir Country Park: Prescriptive Management Plan' (Unpublished report, Haddington, East Lothian District Council, 1976)
- Fergusson of Kilkerran, Charles, 'Public Recreation in the Countryside: A Landowner's View', in 'Regional Parks: Report of a Symposium' (Unpublished conference report, Renfrew County Council, 1971), pp. 2–3
- Fife Regional Council, 'Lochore Meadows Visitor Survey' (unpublished document, Glenrothes, 1981)
- Fitton, Martin, 'The Reality - for Whom Are We Actually Providing?', in 'Countryside for All? A Review of the Use People Make of the Countryside for Recreation' (Unpublished conference report, York: Countryside Recreation Research and Advisory Group, 1978),, 38–73
- Grieve, Robert, 'Planning for Tourism - the Fuller Use of Existing Statutory Powers' (Unpublished report, Edinburgh, 1962)
- Herbert, J.R., G Besch, A. Keeling, and C. Yarrow, 'Lochore Meadows Reclamation: Initial Report - Opportunities for Development' (Unpublished report, Edinburgh: Land Use Consultants, 1969)
- Holdaway, E.W.M., 'The Country Park: An Examination of Its Principles' (Unpublished MSc. thesis, University of Edinburgh, 1971)
- Hollingsworth, Karen, 'Country Parks: Management Policy for the Next Millennium' (unpublished MSc. thesis, Strathclyde University, 1997)

- Hookway, R.J.S., Welcome to delegates, 'Countryside for All? A Review of the Use People Make of the Countryside for Recreation (Unpublished conference proceedings, York, CRRAG, 1978)
- Hughes, C. G., 'Muirshiel Country Park: A Case Study in Recreational Provision' (Unpublished diploma dissertation, Univ. of Glasgow, 1972)
- Hutton, E.J., *Bathgate Hills Country Park* (Unpublished report, West Lothian County Council, 1968)
- Ian White Associates, 'Development and Management Study for a Working Farm at Aden Country Park Part One: Concept and Development' (Unpublished report, Stirling, 1988)
- Matthews, J. D., 'Forest Land and Recreation in Scotland', in J. Tivy and G. Dickinson (eds.), 'Land Resources for Recreation in Scotland: Report on Symposium Held in St Andrews' (Unpublished conference report, 1976), pp. 10–13
- Oldham, S. Arthur, 'The Management of the Amenity Services – now and after 1975' in Management of the Amenity Services after 1975 (unpublished IPRA Scotland conference report, Renfrew, November 1972), pp. 10-12
- Optimised Environments Ltd., 'Loirston Development Framework' (Unpublished report, Edinburgh, 2012).
- Parnell, B.K., 'The Location and Function of Country Parks', in B.K. Parnell, Elisabeth Beazley, and Thomas Huxley (eds), 'Symposium on Country Parks' (Unpublished report, Institute of Landscape Architects, 1970), pp. 1–7.
- Pieda Consulting, 'Development and Management Study for a Working Farm at Aden Country Park Part 2: Financial Appraisal' (Unpublished report, Edinburgh, 1988)
- Ramblers' Association, *The Scottish Countryside – The Future* (Unpublished report, n. d. but c. 1968)
- Riddell, Bruce, 'Report on Scottish Countryside Activities Council Conference', in 'European Conservation Year' (Unpublished report, Perth, 1968)
- 'Sale of High Parks Estate', Hamilton (Hamilton, 1978)
- Shoard, Marion: 'Access: Can Present Opportunities Be Widened?', in 'Countryside for All? A Review of the Use People Make of the Countryside for Recreation' (Unpublished conference report, York: Countryside Recreation Research and Advisory Group, 1978), pp. 86–119
- Stirling County Council, 'Muiravonside Country Park: Feasibility Study' (Unpublished document, Stirling County Planning Department, n.d. but c. 1978)
- Stormonth Darling, J. C., *A Prospect of Culzean*, second draft, (Unpublished report, October 1968)
- Tarrant, T.C., 'Country Park Provision and Achievement: A Case Study of Country Park Policy and Provision and the Behavioural Response of the Public (Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Manchester, 1988)
- Taylor, M.E., 'Tourist Survey and Development Plan' (Unpublished document, Cupar:

- Fife County Council, 1967)
- , 'Lochore Meadows: Proposals for a Country Park' (Unpublished document, Fife Regional Council, Glenrothes, 1976)
- Taylor, William, 'Country Park Provision and Resource Utilisation – A Planning Problem' (Unpublished MSc. thesis, Aberdeen University, 1977)
- Thornton, Stella, 'Policy-Making in an Inter-Organisational Network: The Development of Country Parks in Strathclyde and Greater Manchester' (Unpublished PhD thesis, Strathclyde University, 1987)
- W. Gillespie, 'Culzean Country Park Preliminary Report', (Unpublished report, Glasgow, 1969)
- , 'Aden Country Park: Farm Square Landscaping Report' (Unpublished report, Glasgow, 1980)
- Wells, R.G., 'Muirshiel Country Park' (Unpublished MSc thesis, University College London, 1975)
- White, J. 'The Management and Financing of Country Parks' (Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Cambridge, 1971)
- Whitfield, A, 'Chatelherault Country Park: A Five Year Development Strategy 1988 - 1992' (Unpublished report, Hamilton, 1987)

Books and articles

- Abercrombie, Patrick, 'Country Planning', in C. Williams Ellis (ed.) *Britain and the Beast* (London: Dent, 1938), pp. 133–40
- , *Clyde Valley Regional Plan* (1946).
- Aberdeen County Council, *Deer District Local Plan* (Aberdeen, 1972).
- Abrams, Lynn, and Callum G. Brown, 'Conceiving the Everyday in the Twentieth Century', in Lynn Abrams and Callum G. Brown eds. *A History of Everyday Life in Twentieth Century Scotland* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2010), pp. 2–18
- Abrams, Lynn, and Linda Fleming, 'From Scullery to Conservatory: Everyday Life in the Scottish Home', in Lynn Abrams and Callum G. Brown eds. *A History of Everyday Life in Twentieth Century Scotland*, e (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2010), pp. 48–75
- Adam, William, *Vitruvius Scoticus*, ed. by Paul Harris, 1980 edn (Edinburgh: A. Black, 1812)
- Adams, Ian H., *The Making of Urban Scotland* (London: Croom Helm, 1978)
- Aitchison, Cara, Nicola MacLeod, and Stephen Shaw, *Leisure and Tourism Landscapes : Social and Cultural Geographies* (London: Routledge, 2002)
- Allison, L., *Environmental Planning* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1969)

- Anderson, M., 'Population and Family Life', in A. Dickson and J.H. Treble (eds.) *People and Society in Scotland, Vol. III, 1914-1990* (Edinburgh: John Donald in association with the Economic and Social History Society of Scotland, 1992), pp. 12–47
- Atkinson, Hugh and Stuart Wilks-Heeg, *Local Government from Thatcher to Blair: The politics of Creative Autonomy* (Cambridge: Polity, 2000)
- Barker, T., and D. Gerhold, *The Rise and Rise of Road Transport, 1700 -1990* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1993)
- Beazley, Elizabeth, *The Countryside on View* (London, Constable, 1971)
- Blaikie, Andrew, 'Picturing the Hills: The Emergent Ecology of the Scottish Field, 1930-1970', in *Place and Space in Scottish Literature and Culture* (Gdansk: University of Gdansk, 2015)
- Bremner, D., *For the Benefit of the Nation: The National Trust for Scotland, the First Seventy Years* (Edinburgh: National Trust for Scotland, 2001)
- , *Culzean Country Park* (Edinburgh: National Trust for Scotland, 1973)
- Briggs, Asa, Preface to H. S. D. Cole et al (eds.), *Thinking about the Future: A Critique of "The Limits to Growth"* (Brighton, Sussex University Press, 1973), p. v.
- Brockie, J., 'Chatelherault: The Restoration and Interpretation of a Folly', in J. M. Fladmark (ed.), *Heritage: Conservation, Interpretation and Enterprise* (Aberdeen: Donhead Publishing, 1993), pp. 239–40.
- Brotherton, D. I., 'Development and Management of Country Parks in England and Wales', *Biological Conservation*, 7 (1975), 171–84
- Brown, C.G., 'Charting Everyday Experience', in Lynn Abrams and Callum G. Brown (eds.), *A History of Everyday Life in Twentieth Century Scotland*, e (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2010), pp. 19–47
- Buchanan, C., *Mixed Blessing: The Motor in Britain* (London: Leonard Hill, 1958)
- , *Traffic in Towns* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1963)
- Bull, Melanie (ed.), *Young People in the Countryside* (Countryside Recreation Network conference report, Sheffield, 2006).
- Burnett, John A., *The Making of the Modern Scottish Highlands* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2011)
- Burnham, Peter, 'A Review of the Problems and Opportunities' in *Economic Aspects of Countryside Recreation Management*, Report on CRRAG conference at Durham 1976 London: Janssen Services, 1976), pp 160-167
- Burton, Thomas L., 'Introduction', in T. L. Burton (ed.) *Recreation Research and Planning: A Symposium* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1970), 13–23
- , 'Current Trends in Recreation Demands', in T. L. Burton (ed.), *Recreation Research and Planning: A Symposium* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1970), 27–43.

- , 'The Shape of Things to Come', in T. L. Burton (ed.), *Recreation Research and Planning: A Symposium* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1970), 242–68.
- Burton, Thomas L., and Gerald P. Wibberley, *Outdoor Recreation in the British Countryside* (Wye: Wye College, 1965)
- Cairney, Paul, *The Politics of Evidence-Based Policy-Making* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016)
- CCS, *First Annual Report*, (Perth: CCS, 1968)
- , *Seeing Scotland* (Perth: CCS, 1969)
- , *The Caravan in Scotland: Chaos or Compatibility?* (Perth: CCS/Scottish Civic Trust, 1971)
- , *Conserving Scotland's Countryside* (Perth: CCS, 1972)
- , *Scotland's Countryside* (Perth: CCS, 1972)
- , *A Policy for Country Parks: Information Sheet No. 4* (Perth: CCS, 1973).
- , *A Park System for Scotland* (Perth: CCS, 1974)
- , *Ninth Annual Report* (Perth: CCS, 1976)
- , *Promoting Lochore Meadows Country Park: A Report on an Experiment* (Glenrothes: CCS, 1981)
- , *Wee Mary, the Country Bus: An Experiment in Transport to the Countryside for Recreation* (Glenrothes: Lomond Hills Project/CCS, 1981)
- , *Management Plans for Country Parks: A Guide to their Preparation* (Perth, CCS, 1981)
- , *Wee Mary: A Report on the Second Year of an Experiment in Transport to the Countryside for Recreation* (Glenrothes: CCS/Fife Regional Council, 1981)
- , *A Policy for Country Parks in Scotland* (Perth, CCS, 1982)
- , *Patterns of Countryside Recreation Trips (SLS Report No. 4)* (Perth: CCS, 1985)
- CCS et al, *STARPS, A Guide to the Preparation of Initial Regional Strategies: Planning for Sport, Outdoor Recreation and Tourism* (Dartington: Dart Publications, 1976)
- Central Council for Physical Recreation, Sport and the Community, *The Report of the Wolfenden Committee on Sport* (London: Central Council for Physical Recreation, 1960)
- Cherry, Gordon E., 'Changing Social Attitudes Towards Leisure and the Countryside in Britain, 1890-1990', in S. Glyptis (ed.) *Leisure and the Environment: Essays in Honour of J. A. Patmore* (London: Belhaven Press, 1993), pp. 22–32
- , *Environmental Planning, 1939-1969. Volume 2 National Parks and Recreation in the Countryside* (London: HMSO, 1975)
- Cherry, Gordon E., and A. Rogers, *Rural Change and Planning: England and Wales in the Twentieth Century* (London: Spon, 1996)

- Christian, Garth, *Tomorrow's Countryside: The Road to the Seventies* (London: John Murray, 1966)
- Christie, Michael, 'An Assessment of the Economic Effectiveness of Recreation Policy Using Contingent Valuation' in *J. of Environmental Planning and Management*, 42.4 (1999), 547-564
- Cloke, Paul, 'The Countryside as Commodity: New Rural Spaces for Leisure', in S. Glyptis (ed.), *Leisure and the Environment: Essays in Honour of J. A. Patmore* (London: Belhaven Press, 1993), pp. 53–70
- , 'The Countryside: Development, Conservation and an Increasingly Marketable Commodity' in P. Cloke (ed.), *Policy and Change in Thatcher's Britain* (Oxford: Pergamon, 1992)
- Coalter, Fred, J.A. Long, and Brian S. Duffield, *The Rationale for Public Sector Investment in Leisure* (London: ESRC, 1986)
- Collins, Martin, 'Looking for a Renaissance in Country Parks', *Town and Country Planning*, 72 (2003), 251–53
- Conservative Party, *Prosperity with a Purpose* (Election Manifesto, 18 September 1964)
- Cooney, L., and A. Maxwell, *No More Bings in Benarty* (Glenrothes: Benarty Mining Heritage Group, 1992)
- Coppock, J. T., 'The Countryside (Scotland) Act and the Geographer', *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 84 (1968), 201–11
- , 'Leisure in Scotland: A Synoptic View', in Ian Appleton (ed.), *Leisure Research and Policy* (Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press, 1974), pp. 233–43
- , 'The Recreational Use of Land and Water in Rural Britain', *Tijdschrift Voor Economische En Sociale Geografie*, 57 (1966), 81–96
- Coppock, J. T., and B.S. Duffield, *Recreation in the Countryside : A Spatial Analysis* (London: Macmillan, 1975)
- Coppock, J.T., D.M. Munro, and Susan Walker, *Changes in Outdoor Recreation 1973-1981* (SLS Report No. 2) (Perth: CCS, 1985)
- Countryside Agency, *Towards a Country Parks Renaissance* (Cheltenham, 2002)
- Countryside Commission, *Trends in Tourism and Recreation 1968-78* (Cheltenham: Countryside Commission, 1980)
- Cowling, David, *An Essay for Today: The Scottish New Towns, 1947 to 1997* (Edinburgh: Rutland, 1997)
- Cracknell, B., 'Planning for Countryside Recreation', in T. L. Burton (ed.), *Recreation Research and Planning: A Symposium* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1970), pp. 127–49
- Crossman, Richard, *The Diaries of a Cabinet Minister, Vol. 1* (London: Hamish Hamilton/Jonathan Cape, 1975)
- Cruikshank, Alistair B., 'Peri-Urban Areas: A Review', in A. B. Cruikshank (ed.), *Where Town Meets Country: Problems of Peri-Urban Areas in Scotland* (Aberdeen:

- Aberdeen University Press, 1982), pp. 1–11
- Curry, Nigel, *Countryside Recreation, Access and Land Use Planning* (London: Chapman & Hall, 1994)
- Curry, Nigel, Derren Joseph and Bill Slee, 'To Climb a Mountain? Social Inclusion and Outdoor Recreation in Britain' in *World Leisure Journal*, 43. 3, 2001, pp 3-15.
- Curry, Nigel, and Katrina Brown, 'Differentiating Outdoor Recreation Evidence Drawn from National Surveys in Scotland', *J. of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 2 (2010), 29–50
- Dahlberg, A., R. Rohde, and K. Sandell, 'National Parks and Environmental Justice: Comparing Access Rights and Ideological Legacies in Three Countries', *Conservation and Society*, 8 (2010), 209–24
- Darby, W. J., *Landscape and Identity: Geographies of Nation and Class in England* (Oxford: Berg, 2000)
- Dawson, A.H., 'Putting Back the Land: The Adaptation of Environment and Settlement in Fife, Scotland, to the Closure of Coalmining', *Colloquium Geographicum*, 15 (1982), 127–47
- , 'Unused Land on the Urban Fringe in Scotland', in A. B. Cruikshank (ed.), *Where Town Meets Country: Problems of Peri-Urban Areas in Scotland* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1982), pp. 97–106
- Dickinson, Gordon, 'Countryside Recreation', in P. H. Selman (ed.), *Countryside Planning in Practice: The Scottish Experience* (Stirling: Stirling University Press, 1988), pp. 90–102
- Dickson, A., and J.H. Treble, 'Scotland 1914-1990', in A. Dickson and J.H. Treble (eds.), *People and Society in Scotland Vol III, 1914-1990*, (Edinburgh: John Donald in association with the Economic and Social History Society of Scotland, 1992), pp. 1–11
- Dower, Michael, 'Book Review of "The Countryside in 1970: Proceedings 1963"', *J. of Royal Society of Arts*, 112 (1964), 619–20
- , 'Fourth Wave: The Challenge of Leisure', *Architects' Journal*, 1965, 122–90
- , *A Lea Valley Regional Park* (London: Civic Trust, 1963)
- , "'Fourth Wave" Revisited', in S. Glyptis (ed.), *Leisure and the Environment: Essays in Honour of J. A. Patmore* (London: Belhaven Press, 1993), pp. 15–21
- , 'The Future of the Countryside', in R. Jellis (ed.), *Land and People: The Countryside for Use and Leisure* (London: BBC Publications, 1966), pp. 102–13
- Dower, Michael, and Robert Aitken, *The Countryside Around Towns in Scotland* (Perth: CCS/Dartington Amenity Research Trust, 1976)
- Duffield, B. S., M. L. Owen, and J. T. Coppock, *Leisure + Countryside =: A Geographical Appraisal of Countryside Recreation in Lanarkshire* (Edinburgh: Dept. of Geography, University of Edinburgh, 1970)
- Ehrlich, Paul, *The Population Bomb* (New York, Sierra Club, 1968)

- Elborough, Travis, *A Walk in the Park: The Life and Times of a People's Institution* (London: Jonathan Cape, 2016)
- Elson, Martin, *A Review and Evaluation of Countryside Recreation Site Surveys* (Countryside Commission, Cheltenham, 1977)
- , *Perspectives on Green Belt Local Plans* (Oxford: Oxford Polytechnic, Dept. of Town Planning, 1979)
- , *Green Belts: Conflict Mediation in the Urban Fringe* (London: Heinemann, 1986)
- Elson, Martin, and Roderick Macdonald, 'Urban Growth Management: Distinctive Solutions in the Celtic Countries?', in R. Macdonald and H. Thomas (eds.), *Nationality and Planning in Scotland and Wales* (Cardiff, University of Wales Press, 1997), pp. 159–80
- Evans, David, *A History of Nature Conservation in Britain* (London: Routledge, 1992)
- Fairbrother, Nan, *New Lives, New Landscapes* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972)
- Fenton, Alexander, *North-East Farming Life: A Companion to the Exhibition 'Weel Vrocht Grun'* (Banff: Banff and Buchan DC, 1987)
- Ferguson, Murray P., 'National Parks for Scotland?', *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 104 (1988), 36–40
- Fife County Council, *Retrospect 1958* (Cupar: Fife County Council, 1959)
- Fitton, Martin, 'Countryside Recreation: The Problems of Opportunity', *Local Government Studies*, 5.4 (1979), 57–90
- Fladmark, J.M., *Regional Interpretive Planning in Grampian* (Aboyne: Countryside Commission for Scotland, 1976)
- , 'Scottish Countryside: Planning in Changing Circumstances', *The Planner*, 66.3 (1980), 70–7
- , *The Countryside Around Towns: A Scottish Programme of Partnership and Action* (Perth: CCS, 1988)
- Forestry Commission, *The Forestry Commission and Recreation: Policy Paper No. 2* (Edinburgh, Forestry Commission, 1984)
- Foster, J., 'A Proletarian Nation? Occupation and Class Since 1914', in A. Dickson and J.H. Treble (eds.), *People and Society in Scotland Vol III, 1914-1990* (Edinburgh: John Donald in association with the Economic and Social History Society of Scotland, 1992), pp. 201–40
- Foster, J., 'What Is Meant by Outdoor Recreation', in I. Appleton (ed.), *Leisure Research and Policy* (Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press, 1974), pp. 156–60
- Fraser Darling, Frank, 'Scotland', in R. Jellis (ed.), *Land and People; The Countryside for Use and Leisure* (London: BBC Publications, 1966), pp. 64–71
- , 'Wilderness and Plenty', in *Reith Lectures* (London: BBC Publications, 1969)
- Freeman, Christopher, 'Malthus with a Computer' in H. S. D. Cole et al (eds.), *Thinking about the Future: A Critique of "The Limits to Growth"* (Brighton, Sussex

- University Press, 1973), pp 5-13
- Fry, Michael, *Patronage and Principle : A Political History of Modern Scotland* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1987)
- Gibson, John S., *The Thistle and the Crown: A History of the Scottish Office* (Edinburgh: HMSO, 1985)
- Gilg, Andrew W., *Countryside Planning : The First Three Decades, 1945-76* (London: Methuen, 1979)
- Gillett, Eric, *Investment in the Environment: Recent Housing, Planning and Transport Policies in Scotland* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1983)
- Glasgow Corporation, *Greater Glasgow* (Glasgow: Hector Munro, 1914)
- Glasgow Corporation, *Municipal Glasgow: Its Evolution and Enterprises* (Glasgow: Robert Gibson, 1914)
- Glyptis, Sue, *Countryside Recreation*. (Harlow: Longmans, 1991)
- Gordon, C., 'Financing Countryside Recreation as part of a Local Authority's Responsibilities' in *Economic Aspects of Countryside Recreation Management*, Report on CRRAG conference at Durham 1976 London: Janssen Services, 1976), pp 71-76
- Gordon, J.F.S, (ed.), *Glasgow Ancient and Modern: The History of Glasgow from the Earliest to the Present Times* (Glasgow: John Tweed, 1872)
- Grampian Regional Council, *Country Parks Visitor Survey 1987* (Aberdeen, GRC, 1988)
- Graves, Robert, and Alan Hodge, *The Long Weekend : A Social History of Great Britain, 1918-1939* (London: Cardinal, 1991)
- Groome, D., and C. Tarrant, 'Countryside Recreation: Achieving Access for All?', *Countryside Planning Yearbook*, 6 (1985), 72–100
- Groome, David, *Planning and Rural Recreation in Britain* (Aldershot: Avebury, 1993)
- Gutzke, D., and M.J. Law, *The Roadhouse Comes to Britain: Drinking, Driving and Dancing, 1925-1955* (London: Bloomsbury, 2017)
- Hall, Michael and Stephen Page, *The Geogrpny of Tourism and Recreation: Environment, Space and Place* (Abingdon: Routledge, 1999)
- Hamilton District Council, *The Story So Far: Chatelherault Country Park* (Hamilton: Hamilton District Council, 1986)
- Harrison, Carolyn, *Countryside Recreation in a Changing Society* (London: TMS Partnership, 1991)
- Harvie, Christopher, *No Gods and Precious Few Heroes: Scotland, 1914-1980* (London: Edward Arnold, 1981)
- , *Scotland and Nationalism: Scottish Society and Politics 1707-1994* (London: Routledge, 1994)
- Heeley, J., 'Tourism in Britain: An Historical Perspective', *Town Planning Review*, 52.1

(1981), 61–79

- Henderson, E., *A History of Lochoreshire* (Kirkcaldy, Self-published, 1988)
- Higgins, P., L Jackson, and G. Jarvie, 'Deer Forests, Sporting Estates and Elites in the 1990s', *Scottish Centre Research Papers in Sport, Leisure and Society*, 2 (1997), 32–52
- Hill, A., 'Aden – a Case Study in the Presentation of Regional Ethnology', in H. Cheape (ed.), *Tools and Traditions: Studies in European Ethnology Presented to Alexander Fenton* (Edinburgh: National Museums of Scotland, 1993), pp. 37–42
- , 'Aden – Where the Present Meets the Past', *Aberdeen University Review*, 184 (1990), 292–99
- , 'The North East of Scotland Agricultural Heritage Centre: Interpretation at Aden', in J. M. Fladmark (ed.), *Heritage: Conservation; Interpretation; Enterprise* (Wimbledon: Donhead, 1993), pp. 203–13
- Holford, W., John Dower obituary, *J. of the Royal Institute of British Architects* 55 (1948) 38-9.
- Hurd, Robert, *Scotland Under Trust* (London: A. & C. Black, 1939)
- Hutchison, I.G.C., 'Government', in T. M. Devine and R. J. Finlay (eds.), *Scotland in the Twentieth Century* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1996), pp. 46–63
- , *Scottish Politics in the Twentieth Century* (Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2001)
- Huxley, Thomas, 'The Countryside Commission for Scotland's Work in the Countryside Around Towns of Scotland', in A. B. Cruikshank (ed.), *Where Town Meets Country: Problems of Peri-Urban Areas in Scotland* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1982), pp. 13–20
- Jackson, Peter, *Maps of Meaning : An Introduction to Cultural Geography* (London: Routledge, 1992)
- Jahoda, Marie, 'Postscript on Social Change' in H. S. D. Cole *et al* (eds.), *Thinking about the Future: A Critique of "The Limits to Growth"* (Brighton, Sussex University Press, 1973), pp. 209-215
- Jeffrey, W.G., 'Cities and Their Sylvan Setting', in A. B. Cruikshank (ed.), *Where Town Meets Country: Problems of Peri-Urban Areas in Scotland* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1982), pp. 51–58
- Joad, C.E.M., 'The People's Claim', in C. Williams Ellis (ed.), *Britain and the Beast* (London: Dent, 1938, 64–85
- Kaye-Smith, S., 'Laughter in the South East', in C. Williams Ellis (ed.), *Britain and the Beast*, (London: Dent, 1938), pp. 32–43
- Keating, Michael, and Arthur Midwinter, *The Government of Scotland: Patterns of Influence in Public Policy Making* (Edinburgh: Mainstream Publishing, 1983)
- Kellard, Peter, 'The Partnership Between Public Ownership and Private Investment: An Example from Shipley Country Park in *Making the Most of Limited Resources*,

- Report on CRRAG conference at Lancaster, 1980 (Cheltenham: Countryside Commission, 1980), pp. 70-83.
- Kellas, James G., *Modern Scotland: The Nation Since 1870* (London: Pall Mall Press, 1968)
- , *The Scottish Political System* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989)
- Kelly, Matthew 'Conventional Thinking and the Fragile Birth of the Nation State in Britain' in Wilko von Hardenberg *et al* (eds.): *The Nature State: Rethinking the History of Conservation* (Abingdon: Routledge, 2017), pp 114-134
- Knox, W., 'Class, Work and Trade Unionism in Scotland', in A. Dickson and J.H. Treble (eds.), *People and Society in Scotland Vol III, 1914-1990* (Edinburgh: John Donald in association with the Economic and Social History Society of Scotland, 1992), pp. 108–37
- , *Scottish Labour Leaders 1918-1939: A Biographical Dictionary* (Edinburgh: Mainstream, 1984)
- Labour Party, *A Plan for Post-war Scotland*, 1941
- , *The New Britain* (Election manifesto 1964)
- Lambert, David, 'The History of the Country Park, 1966–2005: Towards a Renaissance?', *Landscape Research*, 2006, 43–62
- Law, Sylvia, 'Planning for Outdoor Recreation in the Countryside', *J. of Town Planning Institute*, 53 (1967), 383–86
- Learmont, D. and G. Riddle: *Culzean Castle and Country Park* (Edinburgh: NTS, 1992)
- Leith, Murray Stewart, and Daniel Soule, *Political Discourse and National Identity in Scotland* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2011)
- Lloyd, M. Gregory, and Deborah Peel, 'Green Belts in Scotland: Towards the Modernisation of a Traditional Concept', *J. of Environmental Planning and Management*, 50 (2007), 639–56
- MacEwen, Ann, and Malcolm MacEwen, *Greenprints for the Countryside? The Story of Britain's National Parks* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1987)
- , *National Parks: Conservation or Cosmetics?* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1982)
- Mackay, Donald, *Scotland's Rural Land Agencies* (Aberdeen: Scottish Cultural Press, 1995)
- Mackay, J. W., 'Recreation in the Countryside Around Towns', in A. B. Cruikshank (ed.), *Where Town Meets Country: Problems of Peri-Urban Areas in Scotland* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1982), pp. 21–29
- Mackenzie, Susan, *Leisure and the Countryside in Scotland* (Perth: CCS, 1981)
- MacNaghten, Phil, and John Urry, *Contested Natures* (London: Sage, 1998)
- Mair, J., and J. Delafons, 'The Policy Origins of Britain's National Parks: The Addison Committee 1929-31', *Planning Perspectives*, 16 (2001), 293–309

- Mandler, Peter, 'Politics and the English Landscape since the First World War', *Huntington Library Quarterly*, 55 (1992), 459–76
- Marsden, Terry, Jonathan Murdoch, Philip Lowe, Richard Munton, and Andrew Flynn, *Constructing the Countryside* (London: UCL Press, 1993)
- Martin, B.V., 'Prediction of Future Demand Levels', in P. M. Townroe, *Social and Political Consequences of the Motor Car 1974*, pp. 28–39
- Marwick, W.H., *Scottish Local Government* (London ; New York: Gollancz/Fabian Society, 1950)
- Matless, David, *Landscape and Englishness* (London: Reaktion, 1998)
- McConnell, Allan, *Scottish Local Government* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2004)
- McCrone, David, 'Land, Democracy and Culture in Scotland', *Scottish Affairs*, 23 (1998), 73–92
- McDowall, Stuart, 'Coal, Gas and Oil: The Changing Energy Scene in Scotland, 1950-1980', in R. Saville (ed.), *The Economic Development of Modern Scotland, 1950-1980*, (Edinburgh: John Donald in association with the Economic and Social History Society of Scotland, 1985), pp. 292–311
- McNeil, J., 'Land Reclamation and Rehabilitation: Central Fife, 1960-80', *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 104 (1988), 146–54
- , 'The Fife Coal Industry 1947-67: A Study of Changing Trends and Their Implications, Part Two', *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 89 (1973), 163–79
- Meadows, Donella, D. L. Meadows, Jorgen Randers and William Behrens III, *The Limits to Growth* (London, Earth Island, 1972)
- Miles, C.W.N., and W. Seabrooke, *Recreational Land Management* (London: Spon, 1977)
- Milne, David, *The Scottish Office: And Other Scottish Government Departments* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1957)
- Minay, C., 'Contrasting Approaches to Rural Economic Development', in R. Macdonald and H. Thomas (eds.), *Nationality and Planning in Scotland and Wales* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1997), pp. 181–202
- Moir, John, 'The Designation of Valued Landscapes in Scotland', in R. Macdonald and H. Thomas (eds.), *Nationality and Planning in Scotland and Wales*, (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1997), pp. 203–42
- Molyneux, D. D., 'A Framework for Recreational Research', in T. L. Burton (ed.) *Recreation Research and Planning: A Symposium* (George Allen & Unwin, 1970), 47–64
- Morton, H.V., *In Search of England* (London: Methuen, 1927)
- , *In Search of Scotland* (London: Methuen, 1930)
- Munro, David, *Lochore Meadows: The Making of a Fife Landscape* (Glenrothes: Fife Council, 2012)

- Murray, W.H., *Highland Landscape: A Survey* (Aberdeen: National Trust for Scotland; Aberdeen University Press, 1962)
- , 'The Scottish Countryside Today' in *The Scottish Countryside – The Future* (Ramblers' Association n. d. but c. 1968)
- Nairn, Ian, 'Outrage: The birth of Subtopia will be the death of us', *The Architectural Review*, June 1955
- Scott Newton, 'The Sterling Devaluation of 1967, the International Economy and Post-War Social Democracy', *English Historical Review*, Vol. CXXV no. 515, pp. 912-945
- Nicholls, D.C., 'Tourism in Scotland', in I. Appleton (ed.), *Leisure Research and Policy* (Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press, 1974), pp. 161–70
- Nicholls, D.C., and A. Young, *Recreation and Tourism in the Loch Lomond Area* (Glasgow: University of Glasgow, 1968)
- Nicholson, E. M., 'The Countryside in 1970 Conferences', *Quarterly Review*, 304 (1966), 121–30
- O'Connell, S., *The Car and British Society: Class, Gender and Motoring 1896 - 1939* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1998)
- Oliver-Bellasis, Hugh, 'Fieldsports', in H. Talbot-Ponsonby (ed.), *Changing Land Use and Recreation* (Bristol: Countryside Recreation and Research Action Group, 1988), pp. 54–55
- Owen, M. L. and B.S.Duffield, *The Touring Caravan in Scotland: A Research Study* (Edinburgh: Scottish Tourist Board, 1971)
- Page, William, 'Population Forecasting' in H. S. D. Cole et al (eds.), *Thinking about the Future: A Critique of "The Limits to Growth"* (Brighton, Sussex University Press, 1973), pp 159-174
- Parnell, B.K., 'Urban Fringe and Green Belt', in P. H. Selman (ed.), *Countryside Planning in Practice: The Scottish Experience* (Stirling: Stirling University Press, 1988), pp. 225–46
- Patmore, J. Allan, *Land and Leisure* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972)
- , *Recreation and Resources* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1983)
- , 'Routeways and Recreation', in P. Lavery (ed.), *Recreational Geography* (David and Charles, 1974), pp. 70–96
- Payne, Peter L., 'The Decline of the Scottish Heavy Industries, 1945-1983', in R. Saville (ed.), *The Economic Development of Modern Scotland, 1950-1980* (Edinburgh: John Donald, 1985), pp. 79–133
- Peattie, T.C., *Buchan: The Next Decade* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen County Council, 1973)
- Peel, Deborah, and M. Gregory Lloyd, 'The Land Use Planning System in Scotland - but Not as We Know It?', *Scottish Affairs*, 57 (2006), 91–108
- Peter Scott Planning Services, *Access to the Countryside in Selected European Countries: A Review of Access Rights, Legislation and Associated Arrangements*

- in Denmark, Germany, Norway and Sweden* (Perth: Scottish Natural Heritage, 1998)
- Plowden, W., *The Motor Car and Politics* (London: Bodley Head, 1971)
- Pocock, D.C.D., 'Economic Renewal: The Example of Fife', *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 86 (1970), 123–33
- Pottinger, G., *The Secretaries of State for Scotland, 1926-1976* (Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press)
- Prentice, A., 'Changing Economic Benefits of the Highlands and Islands Countryside Recreation Market', *Countryside Recreation*, 12 (2004), 9–11
- Ramblers Association: *Motor Vehicles in National Parks* (London: Ramblers' Association, 1960)
- Randall, J. N., 'New Town and New Industries', in R. Saville (ed.), *The Economic Development of Modern Scotland, 1950-1980* (Edinburgh: John Donald in association with the Economic and Social History Society of Scotland, 1985), pp. 245–69
- Rapoport, Rhona, and Michael Dower, 'Local Authority Leisure Provision: Relating to People's Needs', *Local Government Studies*, 5 (1979), 17–30
- Readman, Paul, *Storied Ground: Landscape and the Shaping of English National Identity* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2018)
- Reid, C., 'The Development of a Mountain Bike Centre, Nevis Range, Fort William', *Countryside Recreation* 12 (2004), 10–13
- Roberts, Ken, 'The Changing Relationship Between Work and Leisure', in I. Appleton (ed.), *Leisure Research and Policy* (Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press, 1974), pp. 26–41
- Roberts, Richard, 'Britain on the Brink', *Financial World*, December/January 2016-17, pp 25-26
- Rockefeller, Laurance, *Outdoor Recreation for America* (Washington DC: Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, 1962)
- Rotherham, Ian D., 'The Impacts on Active Countryside Tourism of the Rise and Fall of Countryside Management', in *Active Countryside Tourism* (Leeds: International Centre for Research in Events, Tourism and Hospitality, 2013)
- , *The Rise and Fall of Countryside Management: A Historical Account* (Abingdon: Routledge, 2015)
- Roy, Kenneth, *The Invisible Spirit: A Life of Post-War Scotland 1945-75* (Prestwick: ICS Books, 2013)
- Rubinstein, D., and C. Speakman, *Leisure, Transport and the Countryside* (London: Fabian Society, 1969)
- Samuel, Raphael, *Theatres of Memory Vol. 1: Past and Present in Contemporary Culture* (London: Verso, 1994),
- Scottish Civic Trust, *New Uses for Older Buildings: A Manual of Practical*

- Encouragement* (Edinburgh: HMSO, 1981)
- Scottish Development Dept., *The New Scottish Local Authorities: Organisation and Management Structure* (Edinburgh: HMSO, 1973)
- Scottish Natural Heritage, *Enjoying the Outdoors: A Programme for Action* (Perth: Scottish Natural Heritage, 1994)
- , *Land Cover Change in Scotland: National Countryside Monitoring Scheme Results for the 1970s and 1980s (Advisory Note 75)* (Perth: Scottish Natural Heritage, 1997)
- Selman, Paul (ed.) *Countryside Planning in Practice: The Scottish experience* (Stirling: Stirling University Press, 1988)
- Sheail, John, 'Leisure in the English Countryside: Policy Making in the 1960s', *Planning Perspectives*, 16 (2001), 67–84
- , *Nature's Spectacle: The World's First National Parks* (Abingdon: Earthscan, 2010)
- , *Nature Conservation in Britain: The Formative Years* (Huntingdon: HMSO/Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, 1998)
- , *Nature in Trust: The History of Nature Conservation in Britain* (Glasgow: Blackie, 1976)
- , 'The Concept of National Parks in Great Britain, 1900-1950', *Trans. Inst. British Geographers*, 66 (1975), 41–56
- , 'The Countryside (Scotland) Act of 1967 Revisited', *Scottish Geographical Journal*, 116.1 (2000), 25–40
- , 'The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 - Its Origins and Significance', in T.C. Smout (ed.), *Nature, Landscape and People since the Second World War* (East Linton, 2001), pp. 1–12
- Shoard, Marion, *A Right to Roam* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999)
- , 'Edgelands', in J. Jenkins (ed.), *Remaking the Landscape: The Changing Face of Britain* (London: Profile Books, 2002), pp. 1–20
- , 'Recreation: The Key to Survival of England's Countryside', in M. MacEwen *Future Landscapes* (ed.), (London: Chatto and Windus, 1976), pp. 58–73
- , 'Recreation in the Rural/Urban Interface', in M. F. Hopkinson (ed.), *Town and Country: Contemporary Issues at the Rural/Urban Interface* (York: College of Ripon and York St. John, 1999), pp. 1–11
- Shucksmith, Mark, *Exclusive Countryside? Social Inclusion and Regeneration in Rural Areas* (York, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2000)
- Shucksmith, D. Mark, and M. Gregory Lloyd, 'Rural Planning in Scotland: A Critique', *Countryside Planning Yearbook*, 4 (1983), 103–28
- Sidaway, Roger, 'Trends in Outdoor Recreation to the Year 2000', in G. Dickinson (ed.), *Public Policy and Outdoor Recreation in Scotland* (Glasgow: University of Glasgow, 1985), pp. 7–12

- Sillitoe, K. K., *Planning for Leisure* (London, HMSO, 1969)
- Simmons, I.G., *Rural Recreation in the Industrial World* (London: Edward Arnold, 1975)
- Skinner, D.N., *A Situation Report on Green Belts in Scotland* (Perth: Countryside Commission for Scotland, 1976)
- Slaven, Anthony, *The Development of the West of Scotland, 1750-1960* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1975)
- Smith, Jenny, *Protected Areas: Origins, Criticisms and Contemporary Issues for Outdoor Recreation* (Birmingham: Birmingham City University, 2013)
- Smout, T. C., *A Century of the Scottish People 1830-1950*. (London: Fontana, 1997)
- , *Nature Contested: Environmental History in Scotland and Northern England since 1600* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2000)
- , 'Patterns of Culture', in A. Dickson and J.H. Treble (eds.), *People and Society in Scotland Vol III, 1914-1990* (Edinburgh: John Donald in association with the Economic and Social History Society of Scotland, 1992), pp. 261–81
- , *The Highlands and the Roots of Green Consciousness, 1750-1990* (Inverness: Scottish Natural Heritage, 1990)
- Solly, D., 'Country Parks: Celebrating 40 Years of Evolution of a Greenspace Family Member', *Countryside Recreation*, 16 (2008), 20–23
- Stamp, Dudley, *Nature Conservation in Britain* (London: Collins, 1969)
- Stapledon, Sir R. G., *The Land Now and Tomorrow* (London: Faber and Faber, 1935)
- Stephen, David, *Living With Wildlife* (Edinburgh: Canongate, 1989)
- Stewart, Murray, 'The Contribution of the Private Sector: Objectives, Organisation and Priorities in Countryside Recreation' in *Making the Most of Limited Resources*, Report on CRRAG conference at Lancaster, 1980 (Cheltenham: Countryside Commission, 1980), pp. 5-20
- Stoakes, Robbie, 'Economic Aspects of Countryside Recreation Management Pricing: A Background Paper' in *Economic Aspects of Countryside Recreation Management*, Report on CRRAG conference at Durham 1976 London: Janssen Services, 1976), pp 3-23
- Stormonth Darling, J.C., *Culzean: The Continuing Challenge* (NTS, Edinburgh, 1985)
- Street, A.G., 'The Countryman's View', in C. Williams Ellis (ed.), *Britain and the Beast* (London: Dent, 1938), 122-132
- Sutherland, D., *Country Parks for Glasgow* (Dartington: Dart, 1971)
- Taylor, H., *A Claim on the Countryside: A History of the British Outdoor Movement* (Edinburgh: Keele University Press, 1997)
- Taylor, M., and J.M. Fladmark, *The Countryside Around Towns: A Review of Change 1976 - 1985* (Dartington: CCS/Dartington Institute, 1986)
- 'The Countryside in 1970', *Proceedings of the First Conference, 1963* (London: HMSO,

1964

- , *Proceedings of the Second Conference, 1965* (London: Royal Society of Arts, 1966)
- , *Reports of the Second Conference, 1965* (London: Royal Society of Arts, 1966)
- , *Proceedings of the Third Conference, 1970* (London: Royal Society of Arts, 1970)
- The Story So Far: Chatelherault Country Park* (Hamilton: Hamilton District Council, 1986)
- Thomson, Ian, 'Scotland' in J. Riordan and A. Kruger (eds.), *European Cultures in Sport: Examining the Nations and Regions* (Bristol: Intellect Books, 2003), pp. 23–45
- Thornton, Stella, *The Politics of Strathclyde Country Park* (Glasgow: Strathclyde University, 1984)
- Thorold, Peter, *The Motoring Age: The Automobile and Britain 1896-1939* (London: Profile, 2003)
- Thrift, Nigel, 'Light out of Darkness: Critical Social Theory in 1980s Britain' in P. Cloke (ed.) *Policy and Change in Thatcher's Britain*, pp. 1-32
- Tilley, Christopher, 'Introduction: Identity, Place, Landscape and Heritage', *Journal of Material Culture*, 11 (2006), 7–32
- Tindall, Frank, *Memoirs and Confessions of a County Planning Officer* (Ford, Midlothian: Pantile Press, 1998)
- Torkildsen, George, *Leisure and Recreation Management* (London: Psychology Press, 2005)
- Torrance, David, *We in Scotland: Thatcherism in a Cold Climate* (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 2009)
- Tourism and Recreation Research Unit, *Strathclyde Park 1977: Monitoring the Use of a Country Park* (Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh, 1978)
- , *Study of Four Parks in and around Glasgow* (Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh, 1980)
- Travis, A.S., *A Strategic Appraisal of Scottish Tourism: An Assessment of Resource Potential* (Edinburgh: Scottish Tourist Board, 1974)
- , *Recreation Planning for the Clyde: Firth of Clyde Study Phase Two* (Edinburgh: Scottish Tourist Board, 1970)
- Trevelyan, G.M., 'Amenities and the State', in C. Williams Ellis (ed.), *Britain and the Beast* (London: Dent, 1938), pp. 183–86
- Turner, J.R., 'The Role of the Countryside Commission for Scotland in Outdoor Recreation', in G. Dickinson (ed.), *Public Policy and Outdoor Recreation in Scotland* (Glasgow: University of Glasgow, Centre for Urban and Regional Research, 1985), pp. 13–26
- Veal, A. J., *A Discussion of the Role of Environmental Perception in Recreation Planning, with Particular Reference to Country Parks, Forests and Sports*

- Centres* (Birmingham: Countryside Commission/Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, 1973)
- , *Countryside Recreation in England and Wales in 1973: Data from the General Household Survey* (Birmingham: University of Birmingham, 1973)
- , 'Planning for Leisure: Past, Present and Future', in S. Glyptis (ed.), *Leisure and the Environment: Essays in Honour of J. A. Patmore*, London: Belhaven Press, 1993), pp. 85–95
- Walker, Susan, *Countryside Recreation in Central Scotland: A Review of Market Surveys in Strathclyde and Lothian Regions, 1977-85* (Perth: CCS/Andersen Semens Houston, 1988)
- Walker, Susan, and Brian S. Duffield, 'Urban Parks and Open Spaces: An Overview', *Landscape Research*, 8 (1983), 2–12
- Ward Thompson, Catherine *et al*, *The Countryside Agency Diversity Review: Options for Implementation - Final Report*, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh College of Art/Heriot Watt University, 2003)
- Warren, Charles, *Managing Scotland's Environment* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002)
- Waugh, Mary, *The Shell Book of Country Parks* (Newton Abbot: David and Charles, 1981)
- Weir, T., 'The Scottish Countryside in 1967', *Town and Country Planning*, 35 (1967), 309–12
- Who's Who*, 119 (London: A. & C. Black, 1967)
- Who's Who*, 167 (London: Blommsbury, 2015)
- Whyte, D., *Bathgate Hills Country Park: An Illustrated Guide* (Linlithgow: West Lothian County Council/West Lothian History and Amenity Society, 1970)
- Wightman, A., and P. Higgins, 'Sporting Estates and the Recreational Economy in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland', *Scottish Affairs*, 31 (2000), 18–36
- Wightman, A., P. Higgins, G. Jarvie, and R. Nicol, 'The Cultural Politics of Hunting: Sporting Estates and Recreational Land Use in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland', *Culture, Sport, Society*, 5 (2002), 53–70
- Zetter, J. A., *The Evolution of Country Park Policy* (Cheltenham: Countryside Commission, 1971)

Internet sources

Aberdeenshire Council: *Balmedie Country Park*
<<https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/communities-and-events/country-parks/balmedie-country-park/>> [accessed 21 June 2016]; *Aden Country Park*
<www.adencountrypark.org.uk/> [accessed 14 June 2016]; *Haughton House Holiday Park* <<http://www.haughtonhouse.co.uk/HH%20history.pdf>> [accessed 2 August 2016]

Aigas Field Centre: John Lister-Kaye pages

<https://web.archive.org/web/20060529020309/http://www.aigas.co.uk/John-Lister-Kaye-g.asp> [Accessed 11 April 2018]

Angusalive: *Forfar Loch Country Park*

<<https://archive.angus.gov.uk/leisureaa/rangerservice/forfarloch.htm>> [accessed 22 June 2016]

Association of Leading Visitor Attractions, 'Latest Visitor Figures', 2016

<<http://www.alva.org.uk/details.cfm?p=423>> [Accessed 7 December 2017]

'Blair Drummond Safari Park', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blair_Drummond_Safari_Park [Accessed 14 September 2018];

Ciria Open Space, <http://www.opengreenspace.com/opportunities-and-challenges/economic/property-values/> [accessed 8 November 2017]

Club of Rome, www.clubofrome.org/about-us/history [accessed 18 September 2018]

Dartington Hall Trustees: Michael Dower <https://www.dartington.org/about/our-history/people/michael-dower/> [Accessed 12 April 2018]

Dept. of Transport: 'Licensed Vehicles by Tax Class, 1909-2013', Dept for Transport Statistics, 2014 at Vehicle Licensing Statistics

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/vehicles-statistics>) [Accessed 23 Sept 2014]

Dictionary of Scottish Architects: 'Ian G. Lindsay and Partners'

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=202412 [Accessed 12 April 2018]

Dundee City Council: *Clatto Country Park*

<<https://www.dundee.gov.uk/environment/clatto>> [accessed 24 June 2016];

Camperdown Tree Trail, Templeton Woods

<<https://www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/camperdowntreetrail.pdf>> [accessed 8 September 2016]

East Ayrshire Council: *Dean Castle Country Park*

<http://www.eastayrshireleisure.com/index.php?a=landing&id=3&sid=275&mid=307&clid=CMSqnYOAgM8CFUko0wodn_QD1Q> [accessed 8 September 2016]

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Sir Patrick Abercrombie

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Patrick-Abercrombie> [Accessed 11 April 2018];

James Bryce <https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Bryce-Viscount-Bryce>

[Accessed 11 April 2018]; Andrew Carnegie

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Andrew-Carnegie> [Accessed 11 April 2018]; C. E.

M. Joad <https://www.britannica.com/biography/C-E-M-Joad> [Accessed 11 April 2018];

Max Nicholson <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Max-Nicholson> [Accessed 12 April 2018]

Falkirk Community Trust: *Muiravonside Country Park*
<<http://www.falkirkcommunitytrust.org/venues/muiravonside/>> [accessed 21 June 2016]

Fife Council: *Lochore Meadows Country Park* <<http://www.lochoremeadows.org/>>
[accessed 3 August 2016]

Findhorn Foundation, 'About the Findhorn Foundation – History'.
www.findhorn.org/about-us/ [accessed 3 April 2018]

'Finlaystone Country Estate': <http://www.finlaystone.co.uk/finlaystone-house/the-macmillans/> [Accessed 14 September 2018];

Friends of Craigtoun Country Park: *Craigtoun Country Park*
<<http://friendsofcraigtoun.org.uk/home/history/>> [accessed 3 August 2016]

Gittings, Bruce and David Munro, 'Gazetteer for Scotland' <<http://www.scottish-places.info/towns/townfirst489.html>> [accessed 6 April 2017]

Gran Paradiso National Park (Valle d'Aosta Tourism, no date)
<<http://www.lovevda.it/en/nature/gran-paradiso-national-park>> [accessed 13 June 2017]

Gyle, Jessica: *The History of Dalkeith House and Estate*, <https://www.uwlax.edu/urc/jur-online/PDF/2003/gile.pdf> [accessed 13 September 2018]

'Hopetoun: A Lasting Impression': <http://hopetoun.co.uk/about/the-trust/> [accessed 14 September 2018]

Keep Britain Tidy, 'Green Flag Award History', www.greenflagaward.org.uk/about-us/award-history [accessed 24 October 2018]

'Kelburn Castle and Estate': https://www.kelburnestate.com/castle_and_estate/history
[accessed 14 September 2018]

Local Areas Research and Intelligence Association, 'Laria - Our history',
<https://laria.org.uk/about-us/laria-a-short-history/> [Accessed 24 October 2018]

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park: *Balloch Castle Country Park*
<<http://www.trossachs.co.uk/PDF/Balloch-inside.pdf>> [accessed 22 June 2016]

Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (now part of the James Hutton Institute), at [www.http://macaulay.webarchive.hutton.ac.uk/ccw/task-two/designations.html](http://macaulay.webarchive.hutton.ac.uk/ccw/task-two/designations.html), August 2014
[accessed 24 August 2018]

Maver, Irene, 'The Glasgow Story' <<http://www.theglasgowstory.com/story/?id=TGSFG>>
[accessed 6 April 2017]

Midlothian Council: *Vogrie Country Park*
<http://www.midlothian.gov.uk/info/200142/vogrie_country_park> [accessed 22 June 2016]

Morley, S., 'Historical UK Inflation and Price Conversion',
<http://safalra.com/other/historical-uk-inflation-price-conversion/> [accessed 17 February 2015]

National Archives Cabinet Papers, 'The 1967 devaluation of the pound',
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/cabinet-office-100/the-1967-devaluation-of-the-pound/> [accessed 26 September 2018]

North Ayrshire Council: *Eglinton Country Park*, <<http://www.north-ayrshire.gov.uk/resident/leisure-parks-and-events/eglington-park/History/EglintonHistory.aspx>> [accessed 2 August 2016]

North Lanarkshire Council: *Strathclyde Country Park*
<<http://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/strathclydepark> [accessed 22 June 2016];
Drumpellier Country Park
<<http://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=6515>> [accessed 23 June 2016]; *Palacerigg Country Park* < <http://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/palacerigg>> [accessed 9 September 2016] *It's called Cumbernauld* < <http://www.its-called-cumbernauld.com/palacerigg.shtml>> [accessed 9 September 2016]

Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, 1900, consulted at <<http://www.gb1900.org/>>, [accessed 21 June 2017]

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Nancy Fairbrother,
<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-67032> [Accessed 12 April 2018]; William Ross,
<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-39856> [Accessed 12 April 2018]; Richard Crossman
www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-30987 [Accessed 12 April 2018]

Online Archives of California,
<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf487003tj/admin/> [Accessed 12 April 2018]

'Pollok Country Park' <https://www.visitscotland.com/info/see-do/pollok-country-park-p247171> [accessed 2 February 2017]

'Ravenscraig', <<http://Ravenscraig.co.uk/about-the-project/>> [accessed 10 April 2017]

The Raymond Williams Society, <https://raymondwilliams.co.uk/> [Accessed 11 April 2018]

Renfrewshire Council: *Gleniffer Braes Country Park*
<<http://www.renfrewshire.gov.uk/article/3690/Gleniffer-Braes-Country-Park>> [accessed 9 September 2016]; <http://www.renfrewshire.gov.uk/media/1873/Map-of-the-Gleniffer-Braes-Country-Park/pdf/es-ss-GlenifferBraesMap.pdf> [accessed 8 September 2016]

Royal National Park Environmental Education Centre: *History of the Park*
<http://www.royalnatpk-e.schools.nsw.edu.au/royal-national-park-eec/history-of-the-park>
[accessed 13 June 2017]

Royal Society, R.G. Stapledon biography (written by E. J. Russell)
<http://rsbm.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/roybiogmem/7/249> [Accessed 11 April 2018]

Royal Society of Edinburgh, Biographical index
https://www.rse.org.uk/cms/files/fellows/biographical_index/fells_indexp1.pdf [Accessed 15 September 2018]

South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture: *Chatelherault Country Park*
<http://www.slleisureandculture.co.uk/info/114/chatelherault_country_park> [accessed 21 June 2016]

Undiscovered Scotland: *Beecraigs Country Park*,
<<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/linlithgow/beecraigs/>> [accessed 6 September 2016]; *Highland Wildlife Park*,
<https://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/kinraig/highlandwildlifepark/index.html>
[accessed 14 September 2018].

University of Edinburgh/Royal Scottish Geographical Society. *The Gazetteer for Scotland*, <www.scottish-places.info> [accessed 16 June 2016]

University of Sheffield, "Data: Deaths and Population," 1971
<www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk> [accessed 11 February 2015]

Valuation Office Agency, 'Agricultural Land Values', Property Market 1982,
<<http://www.voa.gov.uk/dvs/property/MarketReport/1982/agriLandviews.html>> [accessed 5 January 2016]

Walks in and Around Tongariro National Park (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2015): <<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/parks-and-recreation/tracks-and-walks/tongariro-taupo/walks-around-tnp.pdf>> [accessed 13 June 2017]

West Lothian Council: *Almondell and Calderwood Country Park*
<<http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/article/2060/Almondell--Calderwood-Country-Park>>
[accessed 21 June 2016]; *Polkemmet Country Park*
<http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/article/2059/Polkemmet-Country-Park>> [accessed 1 August 2016]

Media

BBC, *Countryfile*, 12 August 2018

Field of Dreams, Dir. Phil Alden Robinson. Kevin Costner, Amy Madigan, James Earl Jones, Ray Liotta (Universal Pictures, 1989)

McGonagall, W. *Beautiful Monikie* (poem, 1890) at McGonagall Online <mcgonagall-online.org.uk/gems/beautiful-monikie> [accessed 2 August 2016]

Scottish Screen Archive T1732: *Loch Lomond* (Scottish Television, 1965)

Personal communications

Carolyn Findlay, former stable assistant, Hazelhead, in conversation

Jim Gilfillan, Countryside Ranger, Drumpellier Country Park, personal interview, 12 December 2011

Angela Porrovecchio, Museum Guide, Aden Country Park, personal conversation, 7 June 2016

Richard Smith, Site Manager at Lochore Meadows Country Park, personal conversations, 2011 - 2012

Michael Stephenson, former Dunfermline College student, in conversation

William Taylor, retired Fife Council planning officer, telephone interview, 19 January 2012

Bill Wilson, retired ranger, Lochore Meadows Country Park, personal conversation, 11 January 2012

Ephemera

Aberdeenshire Council: *Aden Country Park – The Jewel in the Buchan Crown* (leaflet, undated); *Home at Hareshowe of Ironside* (leaflet, undated); *Aden Tree Trail* (leaflet, undated); *An Introduction to Aden* (leaflet, undated); *A Small Aberdeenshire Farm – Hareshowe of Ironside* (leaflet, undated); *Aden: Aberdeenshire Farming Museum* (leaflet, 1998); *Haddo Country Park* (leaflet, 2012)

Angus Council: *Forfar Loch Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *Crombie Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *Crombie Tree Trail* (Leaflet, undated); *Monikie Country Park* (leaflet, undated)

Clackmannanshire District Council: *Gartmorn Dam Country Park: Industry created it, Nature Reclaimed it, People Enjoy it* (Clackmannanshire District Council, Alloa, 2009)

Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park, *Muirshiel Country Park* (leaflet, undated)

Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council: *Palacerigg Country Park* (leaflet, 1974)

Dundee City Council: *Map of Camperdown Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *Camperdown Tree Trail* (leaflet, undated); *Templeton Woods* (leaflet, 2005)

East Dunbartonshire Council: *Mugdock Country Park: so much to see...so much to do* (leaflet, 2015); *Mugdock Country Park map* (leaflet, undated); *Mugdock Country Park: Mugdock's Natural Environment* (leaflet, 2015)

Fife Coast and Countryside Trust: *Townhill Country Park* (leaflet, undated)

Fife Council: *Lochore Meadows Country Park* (brochure, 1983); *Lochore Meadows and its Woodlands* (leaflet, undated); *Discover the Mystery and History of Ancient Lochore* (leaflet, undated); *Coal Mining History and the Making of Lochore Meadows Country Park: An Introduction* (leaflet, undated); *Breaking the Ground: A self-guided trail at Lochore Meadows Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *A Shared Landscape: Land use and Access in the Lomond Hills* (leaflet, undated); *Lochore Meadows Country Park: A Piece of Countryside for Everyone* (leaflet, undated).

Glasgow City Council: *Pollok Country Park Heritage Trail* (leaflet, undated)

Hamilton and Kinneil Estates: *Sale of High Parks Estate* (sale prospectus, 1978)

Midlothian Council: *Vogrie Country Park* (leaflet, 2010)

National Trust for Scotland, *Culzean Castle and Country Park* (leaflet, 2014); *Brodick Trails Guide* (leaflet, 2012); *Country Park map* (leaflet, undated) *Parks and Countryside Guide* (booklet, 2015); *Beecraigs Country Park* (leaflet, 2011); *Beecraigs Country Park map* (leaflet, 2016).

North Ayrshire Council: *Eglinton Country Park Events Guide and Map* (leaflet, Irvine, 2016); *The Eglinton Trophy 1839* (leaflet, undated); *Landscape of the Knights: Eglinton Country Park* (booklet, undated)

North Lanarkshire Council: *Strathclyde Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *Palacerigg Country Park: The History of Peat Cutting and Firelighters* (leaflet, undated); *Palacerigg Country Park: Treetop Walkway* (leaflet, undated); *Paths to and Around Palacerigg Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *Drumpellier Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *Drumpellier Country Park – A History* (leaflet, undated); *Drumpellier Country Park map* (leaflet, undated).

Renfrewshire Council: *Discover the Semple Trail* (leaflet, 2014); *Semple Trail – Nature, Heritage, landscape and Leisure* (booklet, undated but likely 2014)

South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture: *A Walk in the Park* (Calderglen leaflet, 2012); *Trails to the Past* (Chatelherault leaflet, 2012).

West Dunbartonshire Council, *Balloch Castle Country Park* (leaflet, undated)

West Lothian Council, *Calderwood* (leaflet, undated); *Almondell Past and Present* (Leaflet, undated); *Almondell and Calderwood Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *Almondell and Calderwood maps* (leaflet, 2014); *Polkemmet Country Park* (leaflet, undated); *Polkemmet Map* (leaflet, undated).