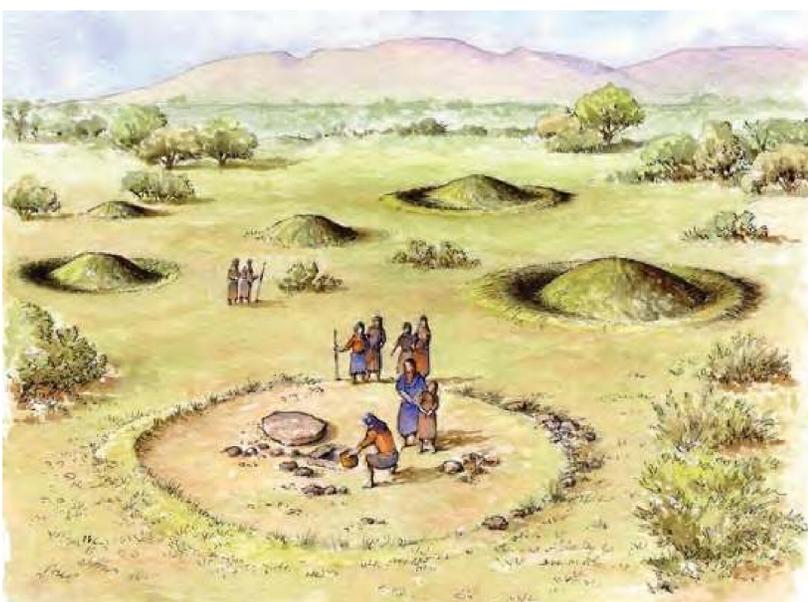


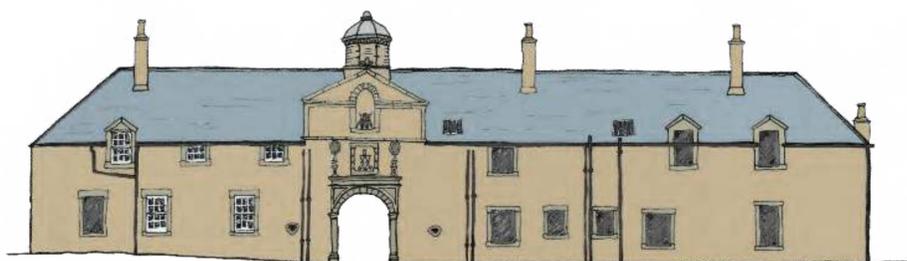
# Prehistoric Pollok

Archaeological evidence suggests that people have been living in this area for at least 4000 years. The area around the Stables Courtyard shows signs of being continuously inhabited and adapted with each successive generation.

From the remains of the Bronze Age burial mound in the middle of Pollok Golf Course, and traces of rig-and-furrow from medieval farming, to the ruins of an old medieval castle built into the Stable wall, the landscape of Pollok Park is rich with clues to its complex past.



The Law Hill was excavated in 1863 and an urn containing cremated bone and an amber bead was recovered (both now lost). This large burial mound is now enclosed within woodland in Corkehill golf course and is one of a handful of surviving prehistoric monuments in Glasgow. The image below shows a reconstruction of a Bronze Age burial ceremony.



The low-lying area by the White Cart River where the Stables now stands probably gave the place its name, Pollok, from the Gaelic word 'pollag', meaning a small pond or body of water.

Water is integral to the story of Pollok. The White Cart River fertilised the fields, powered the sawmill and drove the turbines that supplied electricity to the House; there was a holy well dedicated to 7th century Irish saint, Conval; and today, flood and rain waters pose a persistent threat to the fabric of the existing buildings.



The ring-work was excavated by a Glasgow University Archaeology Department and a team of volunteers in 2007. They found the well-preserved remains of a fortified farmstead, but recovered no conclusive dating evidence. Comparable sites date to around 700/800 AD.

# A tale of three castles

Several castles were constructed during the Middle Ages. The earliest of these was a tower house which stood at one corner of the present Stables. This was later abandoned in favour of a second castle, built on higher ground further to the north of the river.

The second castle remained in use until the beginning of the 16th century. By this time, a third castle, known as the Laighe (or Low) Castle had been built on the site of the original tower, beside the White Cart. The Laighe Castle was used as a

residence for members of the Pollok Maxwell family well into the 18th century, until work began on the new Pollok House mansion. It was extended over time, eventually taking the shape of the present courtyard.

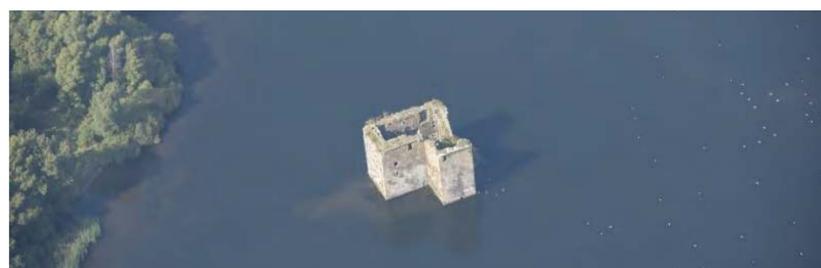
By 1747, the Laighe Castle had been taken down but some of the building's fabric was retained and incorporated into the Stables. It is likely that stonework from both the second and Laighe castles made its way into some of the Stables buildings.



Window in the castle wall. The surviving elevation is believed to be an interior wall, and offered a view from one room to another. The stone is a locally quarried sandstone known as Barrhead Grit.



Nearby Cathcart castle, photographed by Duncan Brown in the 1850s. The castle is of a similar scale to the Laighe Castle, though slightly later in date (1500s) and does not share the L-shaped plan. Stanely Castle, near Paisley, (image left) is the closest comparable castle in the area, with an L-shaped plan and built in the early 1400s.



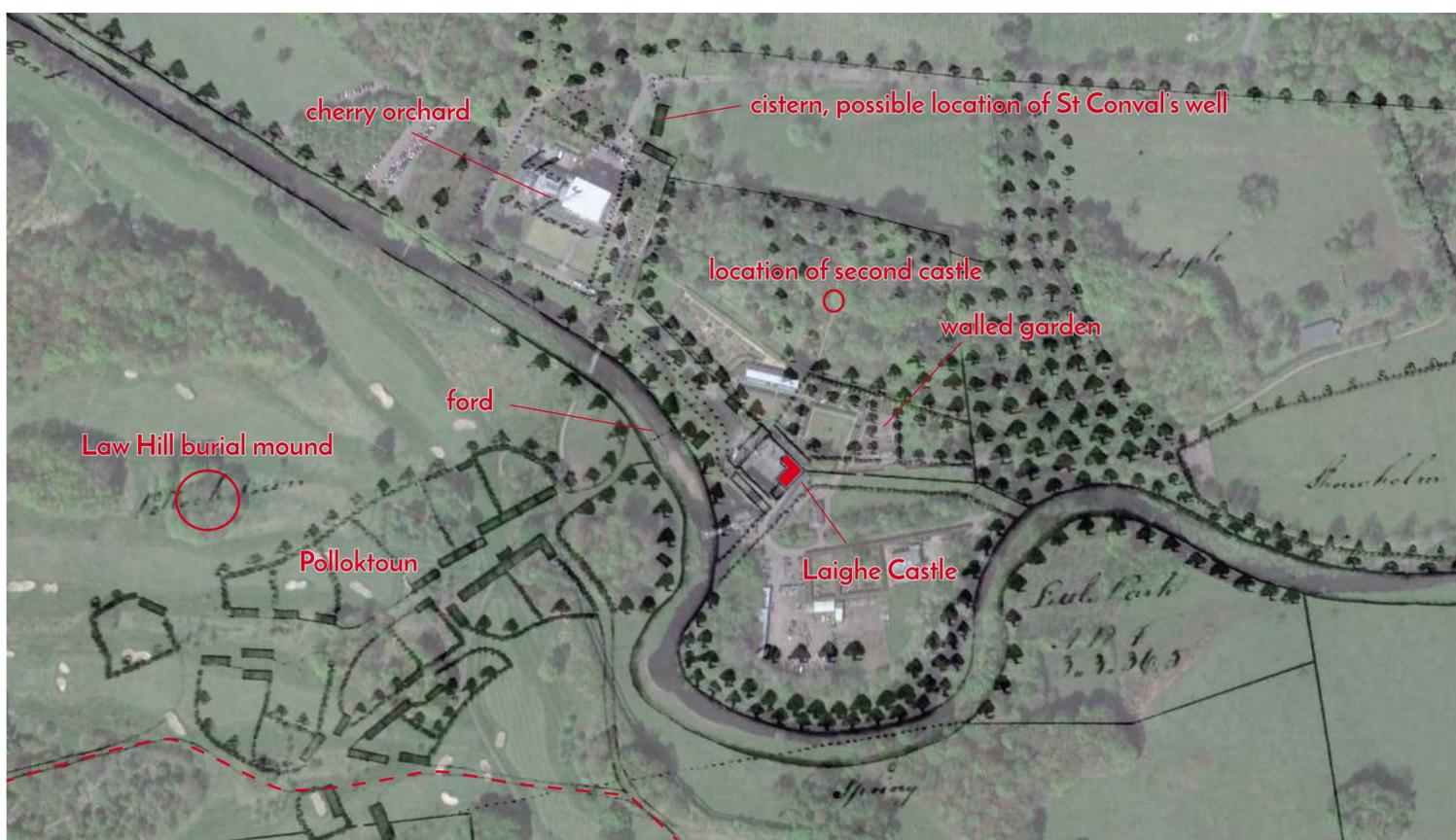
# Pollok in the Middle Ages

In 1124 King David I granted the lands of Pollok to Walter FitzAllan, the High Steward of Scotland. From what we know of the medieval estate, known in antiquity as Nether Pollok, its layout followed a common pattern. Its core by the White Cart River near the Stables included a mound north of the river, probably used as a 'law hill' or court hill, as well as burial grounds and three successive castles from the 13th to the 16th centuries.

The Maxwell family's long association with the land began with the acquisition of Nether Pollok by Sir John Maxwell towards

the end of the 13th century. By this time, the estate was managed primarily for agriculture, with several enclosed farmsteads dating back to that time.

A medieval village of around 36 houses known as Polloktoun (also Nether Pollok Toun, or Neddes Pollok) once stood on the southern bank of the White Cart, southwest of the Stables, to accommodate estate workers. Polloktoun was demolished in 1798, possibly to "improve" the view from the newly built Pollok House. No trace today remains of the village.



Modern satellite imagery overlain with Robert Ogilvy's Plan of Pollok Estate from 1741. The plan shows the pre-improvement estate, including the layout of Pollok Toun, the small settlement which developed from the late 1400s on the southern bank of the river, the fording point, and the L-plan Laigh Castle and courtyard. The current walled garden maps closely to the current gardens. Pollok House was constructed within the old cherry orchards.



# A managed landscape

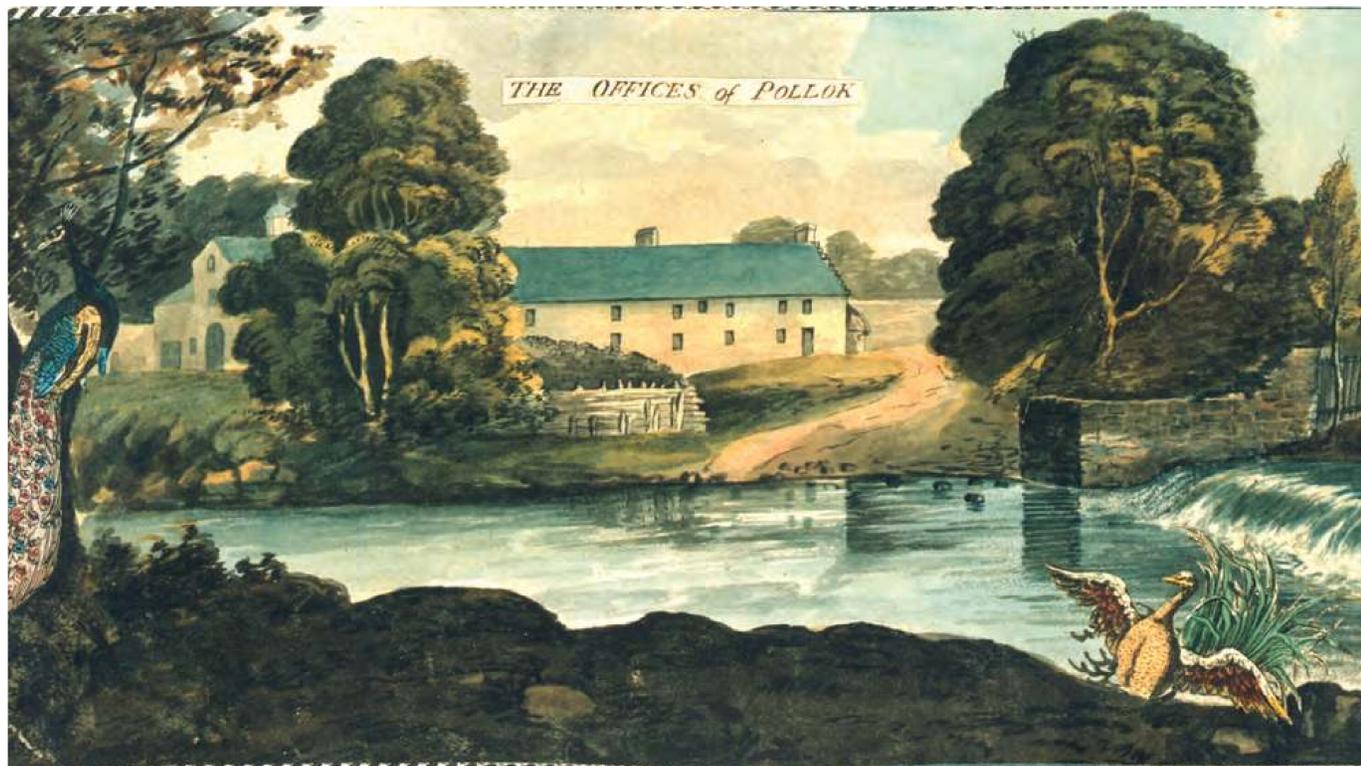
Pollok Park might seem like a natural landscape, but in fact the Estate has been highly managed, adapted, altered and controlled by human intervention throughout its entire history.

It was used primarily for agricultural activities from the Middle Ages onwards. Several farms are marked on historic maps and you can still see evidence of post-medieval farming, e.g. the long parallel marks of rig-and-furrow in parts of the landscape. There is also evidence for small scale (coal) mining and quarrying on the Estate.

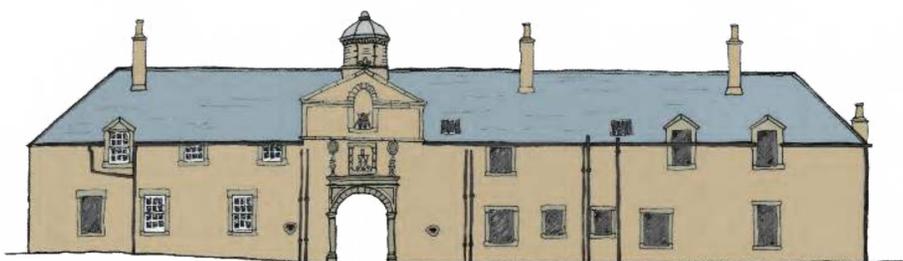
As well as farming, forestry and industry, the Estate has been used to raise deer,

pheasant, Highland cattle and horses, and for aristocratic recreational activities such as fox-hunting, fishing, greyhound coursing and grouse-shooting.

A considerable amount of work was done on the grounds during the 18th century, much of it dictated by aristocratic fashions. By 1782, the Estate included farm land, forestry, wilderness areas, grottoes and terrace walks, a bowling green, a hothouse and a melonry. A walled garden at the back of the Stables provided food for the House - as it still does to an extent, supplying the Pollok House café with fresh seasonal produce year round.



A view of the old stables from the south bank of the river by an unknown artist c. 1830. The stables and estate offices were erected around a courtyard (now known as the Old Stable Courtyard) and incorporate fragments of earlier buildings including the Laighe Castle and a 17th century arch. The weir can be seen to the right: water from the White Cart was used to power a sawmill. The two birds in the bottom corners are scraps which were pasted onto the watercolour at a later date.



# A gift to Glasgow

The contemporary layout of the estate, much of the forestry and planting and its use as public park owes much to the influence of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, 10th Baronet of Pollok, who was resident here from 1878 to 1959.

He opened the Estate to the public in 1911, formalising a tradition begun in 1863 of allowing local communities access for recreation, and he was patron to many of the local sports clubs established here. In the 1930s, he made land available for use as playing fields, which remain part of the landscape to this date.

Stirling Maxwell was a founder member of the National Trust for Scotland, which was inaugurated at Pollok House in 1931. He served as their first vice-president and gifted them their first property, Crookston Castle.

Pollok House and its collections together with 146 hectares of the Estate were gifted to Glasgow Corporation in 1966 by Stirling Maxwell's daughter Dame Anne Maxwell Macdonald on the condition that they were maintained for the benefit of the public. Pollok Park was designated a Country Park in 1980



Top: The weir, sawmill and power station. Below: Courtyard entrance c. 1959. Right: Waverley water turbine installed in the power station.



# A stable future

As you can see, the buildings around the Stables Courtyard are in desperate need of repair.

The Stables Courtyard is a Category 'A' listed building - which means it is of national architectural, historic and social significance. The Walled Garden, the Sawmill and adjacent buildings by the weir are 'B' listed, meaning they have regional significance.

Pollok Stables and much of the Estate are subject to a number of planning conditions which aim to preserve the integrity of the buildings and the landscape of the Park. These also require

that a considered approach is taken to any necessary repairs and adaptations and that careful thought is given to the future of these buildings and how they are used.

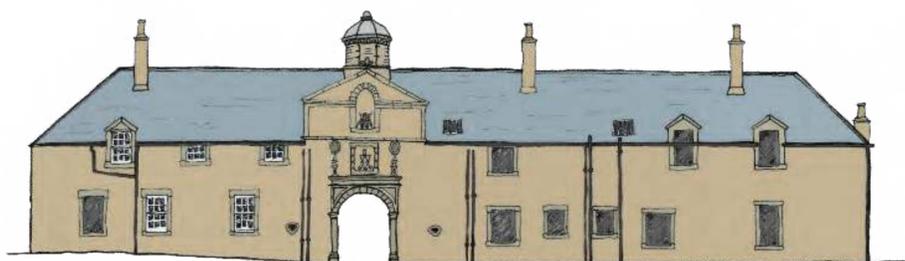
We want to see the Stables and its associated buildings reinvigorated with a fresh sense of purpose, as the locus for a renewed and sustainable set of activities for the benefit of everyone who uses the Park.

How would **you** like to see the Stables used in the future?

Let us know what you think.



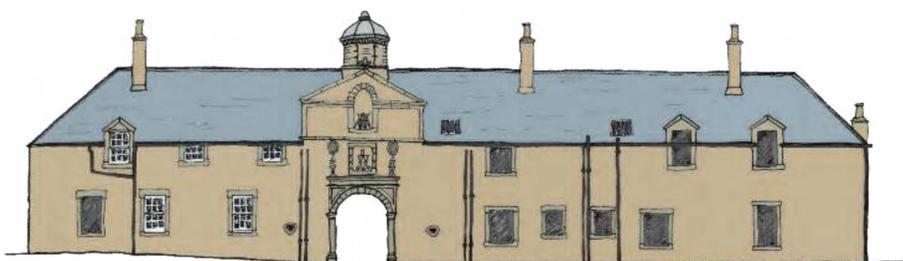
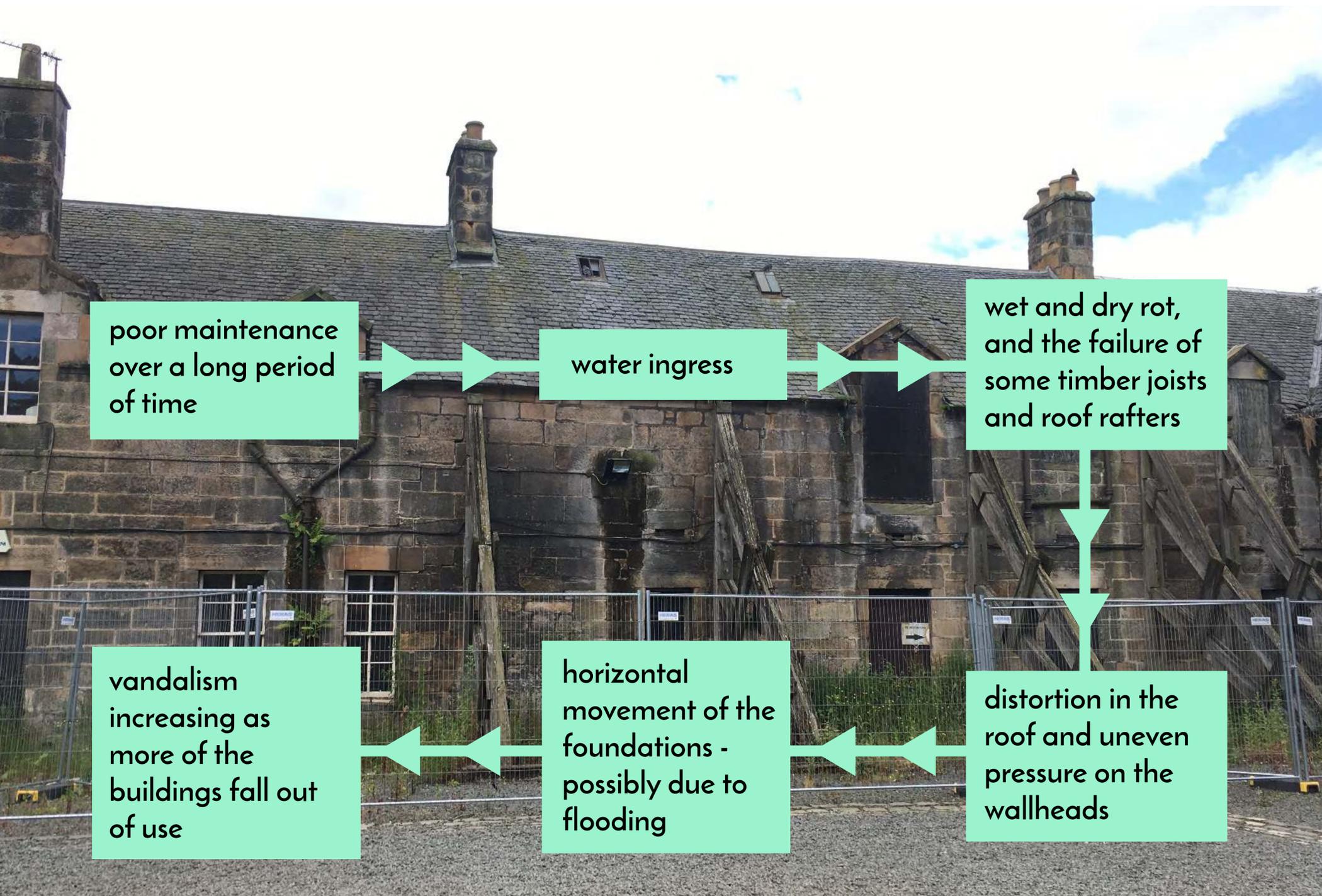
Left: Timber butresses shoring up walls of the southern range in the courtyard.  
Above: water damage, wet and dry rot in the interiors of the stable buildings



# Old Buildings, New Problems

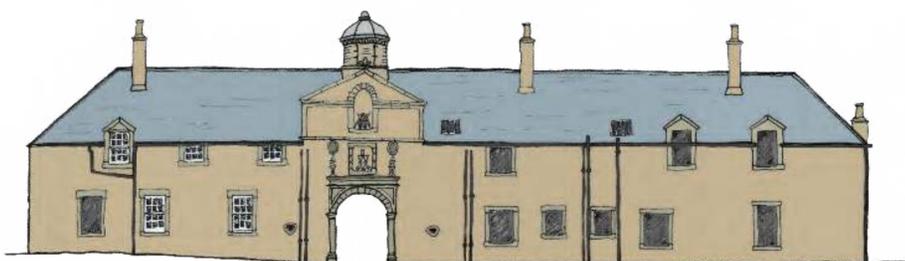
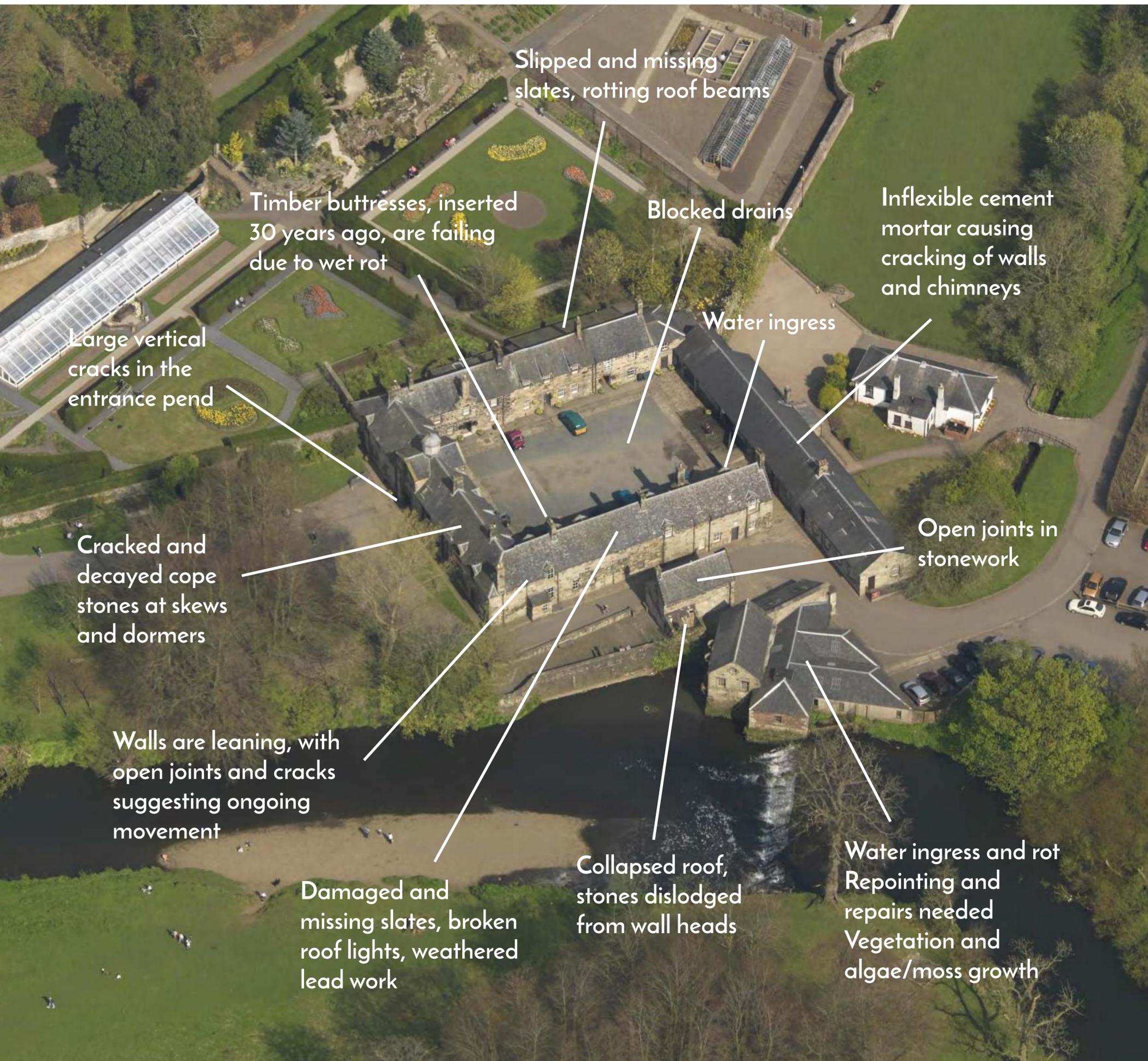
The buildings in the Stables complex are of traditional construction, with pitched and slated cut-timber roofs resting on masonry walls. The first floors generally have timber joists, but in the south range, larger timber beams split the first floor into panels for its original use as a hayloft.

The ground floors are a mix of timber-joisted floors and newer, concrete ground-bearing slabs, as in the south-west corner of the courtyard. Spaces used as stables in the south and east range have cobbled floors.



# Structural Issues

These are the main issues identified in the Structural Feasibility Report.



# Water, Water Everywhere

The Stables complex lies on the flood plain of the White Cart Water, behind a steep meander that carries the river around the Wildlife Garden. There are sound historical reasons for this: it gave the garden, horses and kitchen a constant supply of fresh water, and the flow - harnessed by the weir - powered saws and later turbines in the Sawmill. But it means that when the river is swollen, its volume and momentum cause it to burst its banks and flow straight towards the Stables.

The south-west part of the range rests on made-up ground, consisting of re-deposited sand, silt and clay. This material was scooped out to the north when the Stables were built and spread over the sloping river bank to level up the ground for construction. Although the buildings' foundations are relatively deep, this made ground is inherently unpredictable. It was probably not evenly compacted at the time of construction, and the addition of an

upper storey would have increased the load and the risk of subsidence.

When the river floods, groundwater rises up through the unconsolidated made-up ground beneath the buildings. As it subsides, the finer soil particles migrate downward with it, leaving the soil strata weaker and the buildings ever more vulnerable to movement.

Water levels regularly reach door thresholds in the courtyard and often higher, inundating buildings - sometimes to the tops of the radiators in the Visitor Centre. Flood defenses have been constructed upstream in the last several years but, according to park staff, these have deflected energy downstream and worsened the problem around the Stables. The weir also contributes: it slows the river's flow, can lead to a build-up of sediments and disrupts fish migration.

## Solutions

- ? build local flood defenses?
- ? remove the weir?
- ? repair and strengthen the buildings to reduce structural movement?
- ? re-build / replace timber buttresses?
- ? rebuild the Stables with mini-piles founded on bedrock?
- ? leave the buildings to the forces of nature?



Tell us what you think.....



# 1 A Place for Growing



## Background

Agriculture has been an important part of the Pollok Estate for many centuries and the Pollok estate gained a sizeable income from forestry and horticultural endeavours in the past. Many of the comments and suggestions we received centred around various kinds of growing projects e.g developing currently unused spaces, such as the wildlife garden and the bothy field, as a kind of professional market garden, to success of cultivating rare breeds (Highland Cattle, Clydesdale Horses) in the Park to include other kinds of animals (heritage breeds of pigs, chickens, sheep etc).

## Idea

**The Stables Courtyard could be a place to make all of this activity accessible to the public, via educational visits and workshops, revenue could be raised from a farm shop/ cafe/ retail area.**

## You said

- “Use the Highland Cattle in the park as a model to develop Pollok Park as a place to have unique/rare breeds of pigs/sheep/goats/chickens - run as a children’s farm but also as a rare breed specialist. Income from breeding, also income from farm produce.”
- “Animals! Petting zoo/animal education centre for local kids”
- “An orchard in the paddock area - old styles of apples etc”
- “Cafe/ cooking classes from the vegetable garden here”
- “Working with garden veg production for young adults with learning difficulties - growing, picking, cooking. A room for talks”

## Considerations

- Start up costs, marketing costs, staff costs - where do these come from?
- Conflict between commercial breeding/ growing and public access
- Relatively long term business plan with uncertain commercial potential
- Incompatible with recreational use?
- Partnership with local growing projects e.g. Locavore, South Seeds, Urban Roots

# 2 A Place for Learning



## Background

Pollok Park is a place for people in the city to come and learn about the natural world through direct experience of the many plants and animals in and around the park. The Rangers service offer interpretation of the natural heritage of the park to many hundreds of children every year. The Stables is one of the few places where children can see and learn about Clydesdale horses at close range and remains a very popular attraction for visitors of all ages.

Many respondents were keen to make more of the learning opportunities at the Stables. These ranged from creating a permanent base for an outdoor nursery, creating opportunities for learning about the various skills required to maintain a park on this scale, to residential-style educational experiences for visitors, such as those offered at Dumfries House, Cumnock.

## 💡 Idea

**To establish Pollok Stables as a lifelong learning centre for the appreciation and understanding of plant and animal life and the associated skills involved in working on the land.**

## You said

- “Apprenticeship scheme for young people to learn skills needed on the estate - woodcraft, forestry, landscaping, cattle rearing, horticulture etc”
- “Turn the stables into an early years learning centre? Learn about horses/ cattle/ wildlife/ woodcraft/ history etc at close hand”
- “Eco-tourism - plant life, deer, bird life. Selling the story of the parks natural assets in a more positive way”
- “Would be happy to see some kind of accommodation for educational/ activity holidays.”
- “Can the place incorporate a nursery space?”

## Considerations

- Would such an offering be in direct competition with the National Museum of Country Life in East Kilbride, some 9 miles away.
- Would a children’s nursery require courtyard or surrounding area to be closed to public?
- Increase in traffic/ staff parking etc

# 3 A Place for Playing



## Background

Sir John Stirling Maxwell was keen for the public to use the grounds of the Estate for sports and athletics - the golf courses, cricket grounds and playing fields in Pollok Park are all part of that legacy. Today, the Park is used by runners, walkers, cyclists, families, various sports clubs etc for a great number of activities. Many comments we received were centred around the formal provision of recreational facilities and infrastructure for children and families as well as individuals and groups who use the Park regularly. Respondents were also keen to share the history of the Park in a fun and accessible way, through interpretation signage and some kind of permanent museum.

## Idea

To develop the Stables Courtyard and surrounding area into a recreational area offering a number of indoor and outdoor facilities for a wide variety of user groups, incorporating toilet/ changing facilities, space for clubs/ groups to meet (ParkRun, Bellahouston Harriers), refreshments/ retail area (cafe, vending machines), kids play area (indoor as well as outdoor), green gym, hands-on interpretation, children's museum. Examples given included, Culzean Castle, run by the National Trust for Scotland.

## You said

- "Should be developed into a museum for children, to see what life used to be like the period of the houses."
- "Play area for kids"
- "How about a children's museum like they had at Higgs Castle?"
- "Outdoor activity centre - using the water e.g. kayaking/canoeing"
- "Have bikes for rent at the stables"

## Considerations

- Glasgow Life has significant experience in running similar facilities across the city.
- Is there enough commercial potential here to create a sustainable business model?
- Could this model incorporate other income generation ideas? Office spaces etc?
- Would it detract from the Park as a place of relaxation and beauty? Too much activity?

# 4 A Place for Making



## Background

The Burrell Collection and Pollok House both contain collections of fine art from across the world, reaching back into antiquity. The Park attracts a knowledgeable audience who are familiar with the collections in both buildings, but this can sometimes appear exclusive, not for casual visitors. Many of the comments we received were about turning the Stables into a centre for learning, teaching and appreciating traditional arts and crafts, such as those found around the estate, alongside retail and exhibition space.

## Idea

**To create a number of workshops within the Courtyard with a view to making Pollok Stables a centre for traditional crafting excellence, to showcase the work of the various arts and crafts that are in evidence around the Park, such as woodwork, blacksmithing, pottery, stained glass etc.**

## You said

- “Traditional skills and apprenticeships. Developing the young workforce.”
- “Crafting workshops - felting/knitting. Tea shop!”
- “Exhibition space for local artists and crafters - classes/shop”
- “Could the Stables be turned into a centre for training/ teaching traditional crafts - woodturning, pottery, stained glass etc. that would complement and inform the exhibits in Pollok House and Burrell?”
- “Countryside craft workshops, wildlife viewing, blacksmith's workshop, woodworking, animal husbandry - mixed use but all relevant to the running of the estate (past and present)”

## Considerations

- Is there demand for such a thing? Is it too specialised?
- Considerable set-up costs to establish flexible work spaces.
- Would such a business model generate enough income?
- Does it conflict with other recreational offerings in workshops and studios across the city? Too much competition from established workshops elsewhere?
- Requires close liaison between curatorial staff at the Burrell and Pollok House - is this possible?
- Interesting partnership possibilities.

# 5 A Place for Living



## Background

The Courtyard buildings have always been used as residences for estate workers, and latterly as private rented accommodation. As their original function was to house people, it would be entirely in keeping with the buildings' function to restore them as such and would require relatively little intervention in the buildings' fabric. Many of the comments we received supported this notion in some way, including private dwellings, supported accommodation, short term holiday lets - even as a kind of council run "hotel" (e.g. Spain's paradores). It's important to note, however, that short term lets/ holiday apartment suggestions received an equal number of objections.

## Idea

**Restore the Courtyard buildings as places to live in - as short-term, long-term, or supported residential accommodation.**

## You said

- "Could Glasgow Council run the stables as a kind of hotel, restore the building to its original condition much as the Spanish government does with its historic buildings (paradores)"
- "Bed and breakfast"
- "Would be happy to see some kind of holiday lets or accommodation for educational/ activity holidays."
- "Small hostel/backpackers - eco hostel. Use 'help exchange' volunteers model"
- "Could a similar project to the 'Help for Heroes' at the gatehouse be considered for the Courtyard?"
- "Could it be run as a kind of convalescence home e.g. Maggie's Centres"

## Considerations

- Parking/ traffic/ access issues/ bin storage/ other shared amenities
- Confusion of public/ private space
- 24 hour occupation would significantly reduce potential for vandalism.
- What to do with the horses?
- Is private sale of buildings to commercial developer possible under terms of conservation agreement

# 6 A Place for Working



## Background

The Stables Courtyard is already a working space for rangers, carters and gardeners and has been used to provide facilities for ground staff on the estate for hundreds of years. Any solution for the sustained viability of the stables requires a steady income to be generated to pay for ongoing repairs and maintenance - which could be provided by letting out space to businesses within the buildings for offices, meetings and events facilities. Many of the responses we received in our consultation recognised this.

## Idea

To adapt a portion of the Stables and Courtyard buildings to accommodate office units, to open part of the buildings out in order to create a flexible, multi-purpose space for meetings, events and functions.

## You said

- “Conference and events facility in courtyard buildings”
- “Office space”
- “Public/private partnership - small office lets/mixed residential”
- Small creative studios with workshops, paid classes and cafe. Space converted to hire out as function space, weddings, parties, classes
- “Could host farmers markets in the courtyard. Use stallholder fees for regeneration”

## Considerations

- Would require parking space for office staff, increased traffic.
- Event space not in use year round.
- Building not fully accessible to public.
- Issues around commercialising the Park - does this contravene the conservation agreement which specifies that the Park “should remain forever as open spaces or woodlands for the enhancement of the beauty of the neighbourhood and so far as possible for the benefit of the citizens of Glasgow”.
- In view of the perilous condition of the buildings, does the conservation agreement need to be revisited in order to safeguard them for the future?

# 7 A Place for Eating & Drinking

## Background

The Walled Garden was traditionally used to grow food for the House, and to this day it produces a significant quantity of fruit and vegetables that are given to local charities, as well as providing a steady supply of fresh produce to the Pollok House cafe. Many of the responses to our consultation included some kind of cafe to complement - rather than compete with - cafes at Pollok House and the Burrell Collection. A cafe could potentially attract visitors who might want something less formal - picnic tables, take aways etc - than the more well-established offerings nearby. Alternatively, there were suggestions that a restaurant that focused on seasonal locally grown produce could be a popular proposition.

## Idea

Create a cafe/restaurant/cookery school within the stables, using produce grown in the gardens. Investigate the potential for craft brewery or distillery as part of the complex.

## You said

- Restaurant - not cafe, as the park is already well served by Pollok House and Burrell Cafes. Make locally grown produce a feature of the menu.
- "Distillery and associated gin palace celebrating the Glasgow craft gin."
- "Could Mugdock Country Park be an example - mixed use cafe/ makers market/ cinema/ kids activities/ theatre"
- "The Dandelion Cafe' in Newlands Park has transformed the park - increased users, gives the place a renewed energy. Something like that?"
- "A farm shop - open all year"

## Considerations

- Business model would need to be carefully pitched so as not to directly compete with Pollok House & Burrell cafes.
- Could combine cafe/ kitchen with some kind of cookery school.
- Are the buildings suitable for adapting into a formal dining space/ professional kitchen facilities etc.
- Would the relative remoteness of the Stables mitigate against evening custom?

# Have Your Say!

## Background

Over the past few months, we have been running a series of hands-on events and conversations with local communities and park users to raise awareness of Pollok Stables' long history and current condition and gather views on how people would like to be able to do or see at the Stables in future.

Whatever future uses we find for Pollok Stables will have to take certain issues into account.

- *They will have to be financially sustainable, generating enough income to support the buildings' long-term maintenance.*
- *They may introduce more traffic into the park - whether vehicle, bicycle or foot.*
- *They will need to be properly signposted so people can find their way to the facilities on offer.*
- *They will need to include accessible toilets.*
- *They will need to be protected from vandalism - this is currently a major concern and it will continue to be during the several years needed to refurbish the stables.*

## 3 votes and a wish...

We've distilled the feedback from events and conversations into six options - none of them mutually exclusive. You have **THREE VOTES** and **ONE WISH**. Please VOTE for your three favourite options using stickers, and express your WISH on the final board.

We'll feed your votes and wishes into the feasibility study, architectural designs and business plan for Pollok Stables. This is being developed by Community Enterprise and Collective Architecture under the auspices of Glasgow Buildings Preservation Trust.



TAKE PART IN OUR ONLINE SURVEY:  
[www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/Pollok\\_Stables\\_Future](http://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/Pollok_Stables_Future)



# Finding a Future for Pollok Stables

## BACKGROUND

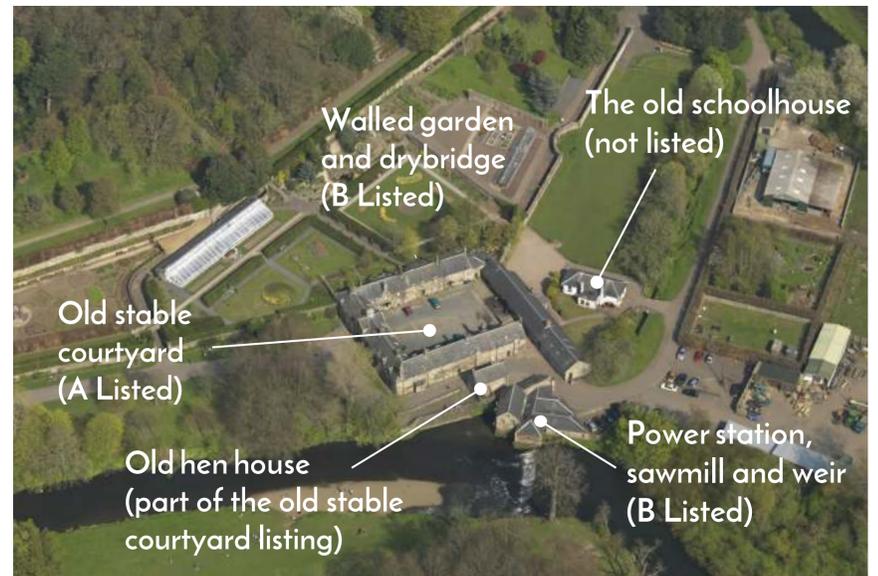
Pollok Stables face serious challenges: the buildings are desperately in need of emergency repairs and a sustainable, sympathetic long-term use. Emergency repairs in the short term and extensive refurbishment in the longer term are needed to ensure Pollok Stables are here for future generations to enjoy.

Over the past few months, we have been running a series of hands-on events and conversations with local communities and park users to raise awareness of Pollok Stables' long history and current condition and to gather views on how people would like to be able to use the Stables in future. 523 people attended the events and a further 80 people responded to an online survey.

We want to see the Stables and its associated buildings reinvigorated with a fresh sense of purpose, as the locus for activities that benefit of everyone who uses the Park.

Any future uses will have to take certain issues into account.

- They will have to be financially sustainable, generating enough income to support the buildings' long-term maintenance.
- They may introduce more traffic into the park - whether vehicle, bicycle or foot.
- They should be properly signposted so people can find their way to the facilities on offer.
- They will need to include accessible toilets.
- They will need to be protected from vandalism - this is currently a major concern and it will continue to be during the several years needed to refurbish the Stables.



Aerial view of the Stables showing the components under consideration. The Stables Courtyard is a Category 'A' listed building - which means it is of national architectural, historic and social significance. The Walled Garden, the Sawmill and adjacent buildings by the weir are 'B' listed, meaning they have regional significance.



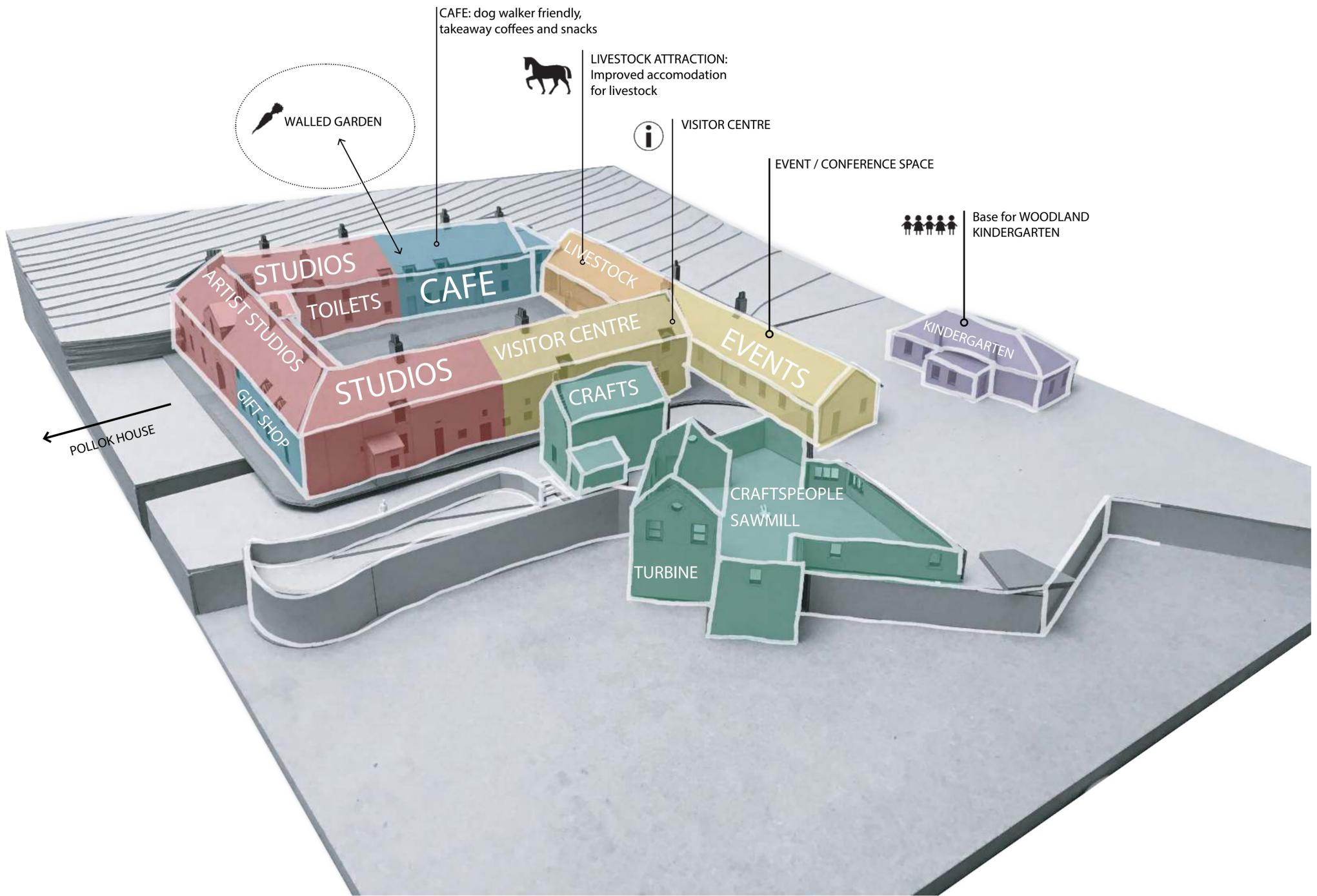
Water damage, wet and dry rot in the interiors of the stable buildings.



Timber buttresses shoring up walls of the southern range in the courtyard.

Glasgow Building Preservation Trust secured funding for this phase of consultation and design work and is managing the process of securing the future of Pollok Stables.





# Potential uses for Pollok Stables

- a combination of these options will give it a secure, sustainable future



## WORKSHOP SPACES

**Character:** artists and makers offering workshops in traditional crafts such as woodworking, pottery, weaving. Workshop fees would provide income.

**Audiences:** general public, young people (NEET\*), children.



## FARM SCHOOL

**Character:** offering urban schoolchildren an intense learning experience about agricultural work, food production and relationships to land through day visits, workshops and residential stays (on the Farms for City Children Model). Fees for workshops and residential stays could generate income, perhaps supplemented by government grants.

**Audiences:** schools in the Glasgow and wider catchment area.



## EVENT SPACE(S)

**Character:** offering spaces and support for corporate, community and private events. Hire of space(s) would generate income.

**Audiences:** businesses, community groups and private individuals.



## CAFÉ

**Character:** informal and small with large outdoor space, offering light meals, coffees, snacks - using produce from gardens where possible. Sales of food and drink would generate income, which could be used to subsidise cookery training on a social enterprise model.

**Audiences:** families with children, dog walkers, other park users.



## VISITOR CENTRE

**Character:** offering information and interpretation highlighting the park's history as a medieval estate, working farm and designed landscape, with active learning linked to livestock, trees, archaeology, architecture, etc. To include accessible toilets.

**Audiences:** general public, families, schools



## ARTS & CRAFTS SHOP

**Character:** showcasing and offering for sale the work of local artists and craftspeople, especially products made at the Stables. Sales would generate income.

**Audiences:** park visitors seeking to buy locally made objects and works of art.



## FARM SHOP

**Character:** offering produce from the gardens for sale, including vegetables, fruits and plants. Sales would generate income

**Audiences:** general public.



## TRAINING KITCHEN

**Character:** providing cookery training for young people to enhance skills and employability and offering cookery classes to general public - using produce from gardens where possible. Cookery course fees could generate income.

**Audiences:** young people (specifically NEET- not in employment, education or training), other people interested in cookery using fresh, locally sourced, seasonal ingredients.



## STABLES

**Character:** providing stabling and a tack room for horses.

**Audiences:** visitors who enjoy interacting with the horses and who will learn about their key role in the historic agricultural economy of Pollok.



## HOLIDAY COTTAGE(S)

**Character:** offering a unique experience for those wanting to stay in a listed building on a beautiful estate in an urban context.

**Audiences:** wedding parties, NTS holiday makers.



## STUDIO SPACES

**Character:** working spaces for artists and craftspeople, particularly ones whose work is linked to the natural / cultural heritage of the area. Rents would provide income.

**Audiences:** artists, makers, writers etc.