

East Dunbartonshire Council



Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes in East Dunbartonshire

November 2006

Consultant

Peter McGowan Associates
Landscape Architects and Heritage Management Consultants
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Part 1 Background Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

East Dunbartonshire has no sites included in the national *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland*.

The East Dunbartonshire Local Plan contains a list of seventeen sites (Appendix 3, 96), compiled from a schedule of locally important sites identified in the 1959 Strathclyde Structure Plan, augmented by others identified in conjunction with the Garden History Society. These are given a degree of policy protection in the 9 Local Plan (Policy NE 5B).

However a comprehensive survey of potential sites has not been undertaken and the identified locations have not been properly assessed until now. The 9 Local Plan commits the Council to so doing.

This survey carries forward this commitment. The survey has been produced for East Dunbartonshire Council by Peter McGowan Associates, landscape architects specialising in heritage landscapes, during 2005.

It is worth noting that, as far as we are aware, East Dunbartonshire Council is the first Council in Scotland to undertake detailed survey of regionally and locally significant historic gardens and designed landscapes based on site surveys. Some lists of sites in other local government areas have been prepared in the past but have been limited to map-based or documentary research with no site assessment.

1.2 Aims of the Survey

The aims of the survey, given in the brief to consultants, are to

- 1 identify all regionally and locally important designed landscapes and historic gardens in East Dunbartonshire
- 2 give a historical summary of each site's origination and development (using documented and published sources)
- 3 give a site description (elements of the design including architectural features, parkland, woodlands) and mapping extent of each
- 4 give a brief assessment of site condition and maintenance
- 5 give an assessment of each site's importance (applying Inventory assessment criteria), identifying which sites warrant the strongest protection, and if appropriate giving recommendation for sites to be included in the Inventory
- 6 summarise potential threats or constraints, and opportunities for improved management and, where relevant, recreational value.

1.3 Definition of Terms

No-one has come up with a satisfactory term for what we mean by 'gardens and designed landscapes'. The meaning of 'garden' is clear enough, although in this context it refers to sites with cultural heritage significance for their history, design and/or plant collections. "Designed landscapes" covers what in Scotland are known as the 'policies' of a landed estate, which in England would be known as its 'park'. The terms also cover public parks and cemeteries, and potentially other types of planned sites of high environmental quality.

Definitions of a historic garden include:

An architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical and artistic point of view (ICOMOS 1971)

An historic garden or park is a defined area deliberately created as an ornamental environment and of historical interest as such. The term includes designed landscapes (Garden History Society 1985)

The Inventory adopted the following:

Gardens and designed landscapes are grounds in which, either singly or in combination, flowers, fruit, vegetables, trees and shrubs are consciously laid out for artistic effect, to create a beautiful prospect, or for public resort (LUC 1987)

In the Inventory *policies* are:

the enclosed, planted and partly embellished park or demesne land lying around a country seat or gentleman's residence

These stilted definitions fail to note that the policies or park also had utilitarian values and was part of a land management system which included economic uses for agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

The following definitions of gardens and designed landscapes may suffice:

Grounds deliberately enclosed and laid out for aesthetic effect by landforming, building and planting, for pleasure and utilitarian uses.

1.4 Survey Methodology

The methodology to identify sites for inclusion in the survey has been a process of listing of potential sites, documentary research, site selection and site surveys.

An initial list of seventeen sites was included in the East Dunbartonshire Local Plan compiled from a schedule of sites identified in the 1955 Strathclyde Structure Plan. This was augmented by others identified in conjunction with the Garden History Society. Further sites were added identified by the Council Planning Service, including public parks and cemeteries, to produce a total list of thirty-nine sites provided at commencement of the survey.

This given information was verified and supplemented by a search for garden and designed landscape sites using the 3rd edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" mapping (1:10,560) issued between 1914 and 1922. Parkland associated with country house designed landscapes is clearly shown (stippled) on these maps, and on earlier editions. The early-20th century edition was selected, rather than the 1st edition (1850s) or 2nd edition (1890s), on the theory that it would show all the estate designed landscapes, plus more recently created public parks, before the rapid decline of landed estates following WW1 and the expansion of the suburban areas. This process identified further significant sites to produce a final total of forty-nine potential sites, as listed in Appendix 1.

From the evidence of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, modern 1:25,000 mapping and other available information thirty-three sites were selected for research and survey, accepting that some may prove, when inspected, to be of insufficient value to be included in a final list. The excluded sites were mainly sports grounds, cemeteries and villa or small estate landscapes were little is known to remain. It should be noted that these sites were not visited and some sites may still prove of equal value to sites included in the final list.

At this stage draft selection criteria were developed so as to understand how the values of sites could be assessed. Early in the survey it was decided to follow the *Inventory* model for the presentation of surveys and evaluation of sites, adapted where necessary to reflect the characteristics of the sites and the purposes of the survey. The draft criteria therefore were based on the evaluation process of the Inventory (see Appendix 2) and sites were required to achieve 'some'

or higher value in four or more criteria for inclusion in the East Dunbartonshire schedule.

The thirty-three sites were researched by Morag Cross using mainly secondary sources, ie. published sources, unpublished research etc, a deliberate limitation due to the resource constraint. Primary sources, ie. original documents not transmitted via another interpretation, were used where readily available or were noted when identified and are listed with the site reports. Research notes on the development of each site and its principal architectural, archaeological and landscape features were written up and were available for reference during the site surveys.

Three sites were visited by Peter McGowan on one day in late March 2005 and used to refine the site survey methodology. All the other thirty sites were visited by Peter McGowan, after completion of the research, from May to September 2005, spread over ten days. Owner-occupied privately owned sites were informed of the survey in advance by letter followed by a speculative visit, with appointments made in some cases. Public parks and sites with a degree of public use, including golf courses, and derelict sites, were visited without notice.

As a result of the survey and research thirty sites have met the selection criteria (Appendix 3) and have been written up and included in the schedule. Two sites were dropped as being too low in value, although both – Antermony and Auchenreoch – are of high historical interest; and three sites were combined in one report – Luggie Park, Luggie Bank and Waverley Park.

It should be noted that not all the forty-nine sites have been fully researched or visited. Therefore, whilst we are confident that the important sites have been assessed, potentially there could be additional sites of equal value to some of the sites included. Also, the map-based selection process could miss smaller and younger sites, for example gardens with notable plant collections developed in the 20th century.

The survey was limited by a fixed budget that placed limitations on the scope and depth of the survey. Inevitably there is more to be discovered by research about almost all the sites. In no case were all parts of a site visited and there will be features and areas of interest still to be recorded.

Figure 1 *Location of Sites* (facing page 18) shows the location of the thirty sites included in the survey.

Table 1 *Sites and their features* (page 6) provides a list of the sites in the survey, their size and other characteristics.

Table 1 Sites and their features

		Designed landscape features ⁹							Current uses ⁹					
Site ⁹	Area (ha)	Original house	Lodges, estate buildings	Walled Garden	Gardens	Drives, paths	Loch, pond, river etc	Tree belts, woods	Original uses	New residential/old group	Institution, school, hotel	Golf course, leisure	Pub. park, cemetery	Derelict (whole or part) ⁹
1 Auld Aisle p219	79		●			●		●	●				●	●
2 Baldoran p279			●				●	●	●	●				
3 Ballencleroch p339	129			●		●		●			●			
4 Bardowie p39		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●				
5 Barhill p459	229					●		●	●					
6 Campsie glen p539	269					●	●	●	●				●	
7 Cawder p619	769	●	●			●	●	●				●		
8 Craigbarnet p69	429		●	●				●	●					
9 Craigmaddie p759	749	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
10 Dougalston p819	1279		●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		
11 Garscube p89	219		●			●	●	●		●	●	●		
12 Gartshore p979	629		●	●		●		●	●					
13 Glenorchard 1059	209			●				●				●		●
14 Glorat p1119	609	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
15 Kenmure p1179	879						●	●		●	●	●	●	●
16 Killermont p1259	759	●			●	●	●	●		●		●	●	
17 Kilmardinny p1339	149	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
18 Kincaid p139	39	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●			
19 Lennox Ca. p1459	2129	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●			●
20 Luggie Pk p1559	19	●					●	●		●			●	
21 Mains p1619	479		●	●				●		●	●		●	
22 Milngavie Res 1679	1189	●	●			●	●	●	●		●		●	
23 Peel Park p1779	39					●		●	●				●	
24 Tannoch Lo p1839	159				●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
25 Westerton p1879	159				●	●			●	●				
26 Whitefield p1939	69					●	●	●		●			●	
27 Wilderness p1979	529							●	●					
28 Woodburn p2059	19	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
29 Woodhead p2119	79				●			●					●	
30 Woodilee p2179	379		●	●		●	●	●			●			●

2 Historical and Legislative Background

2.1 Historical outline

Many gardens and designed landscapes have a long and involved history covering many historic and stylistic periods. By the 17th century, gardens had developed as settings for fortified towers, while in the more settled areas, woodlands were being laid out in styles influenced by European fashions.

After the Scottish royal court moved to London in the 17th century, much political power and influence passed to representatives who remained in Scotland. One of the ways in which they demonstrated their authority was by laying out vast formal landscapes, characterised by long avenues striding across the countryside and by large plantations of trees.

The scale of these designs increased further following the Act of Union in 1707 when reforms in tenancy arrangements opened the way for agricultural changes. Despite the political turmoil of the 18th century, revolutionary ideas for increasing agricultural yields were widely adopted. These improvements were often combined with the laying out of landscaped parks in the more natural or informal style, with farmland, pastures and parkland designed to be seen together.

By the 18th century, professional designers were advising on the laying out of estates. Many new plants were being introduced by Scots travelling the world. New skills in plant husbandry, propagating and hybridising were providing a greater range of plants.

Throughout the 19th century, Scotland's agriculture was much admired. The confidence this generated was responsible for the great flowering of the huge Victorian gardens and designed landscapes. From the second half of the century, public parks became an important part of urban life. By the end of the century, the soft climate of the west coast had been recognised as suitable for growing large flowered rhododendrons and other exotic plants introduced from abroad.

The social and economic changes of the 20th century have had a marked effect on landscape features. Many broadleaved woodlands have been converted to coniferous plantations; some parkland has become intensively cultivated; many parterres or borders have disappeared and walled gardens have been abandoned. Around cities, parkland has been developed for suburban housing, schools and institutions or adapted to form public parks or golf courses. However, whilst some larger policies have been destroyed or left to deteriorate, smaller specialist gardens have been created and new types of designed landscapes have emerged. Increasingly gardens and designed landscapes are being opened for public enjoyment by private owners or heritage agencies.

2.2 Features from historic periods

The following historical periods refer to what may have been happening on the leading properties, responding to English and continental fashions. In many cases, styles will have been continued into later decades depending on the whims and resources of owners and their proximity to cultural centres.

2.2.1 17th century and earlier features

Ornamental landscapes were formal and geometric. Gardens, often walled, were located next to or near the main house, often a tower house. Avenues were planted in straight and symmetrical fashion, extending out from the house over some distance. Features that might survive from this period include terraces, parterres, canals (long straight ponds inspired by the French, and latterly Dutch styles), avenue trees, pollarded trees and yews which once formed hedges. Often coppiced trees survive in later layouts as relics from earlier designs, and medieval woodland practices. Other remnants of medieval landscape may be formal 'fishponds'.

2.2.2 First quarter of the 18th century⁹

The formal style continued and developed into the 'Grand Style'. Avenues radiated from or intersected at grassy glades often embellished with architectural ornaments; formal *wilderness* plantations, water features such as fountains or cascades, and axial vistas down avenues terminating with temples or statues were typical. Woodlands were often divided by straight rides or vistas, many in elaborate patterns. This was the culmination of the formal style. During this period a transition of taste occurred towards the appreciation of more 'natural' or agrarian landscapes. Designs started to shift away from the purely formal, geometrical layout. Features which survive from this period include ha-has, bastioned walls, strips or belts of woodland around fields, canals and other formal features and avenues terminating in a building or other more distant features. There may be remnants of 'platoon' planting, where single trees survive from formal square tree plantings, and woodland blocks from surviving 18th century wildernesses.

2.2.3 Second and third quarters of the 18th century⁹

Formal elements in existing parks were to a greater or lesser extent remodelled; large, more informal or 'natural' parks were laid out, with strong sinuous shapes for drives, paths and woodland edges. Large lakes or lochs, sweeps of open grassland and parkland trees planted in clumps were positioned to enhance landform, and to frame and enclose views. By leading the eye around the landscape the observer was invited to walk or ride through the park. Ha-has were commonly used to extend the sense of apparently continuous spaces. Parkland was often enclosed or delimited by belts of woodland so that few views extended beyond and shelter and privacy were maintained, although prominent nearby features such as hilltops were frequently focal points in views from within the park. Single trees or groups were used to accentuate focal points or to provide a changing perspective from different places within the park. Features which may survive include remnant clumps or groups of trees, the major approach to the house which may be a long, sinuous one through parkland, other drives set out in winding, curvaceous alignments, substantial woodlands set out around serpentine lakes, bridges and follies of all sorts.

The planting mixes of clumps and belts can be significant as there was an appreciation of the forms of trees set against an evergreen understorey, usually of box or yew but also Portuguese or cherry laurel. Imported exotic trees, mainly from America, were popular from the mid 18th century onwards.

2.2.4 Late 18th to mid 19th century⁹

The picturesque movement further highlighted an appreciation of nature and natural scenes. Uncomposed natural or 'romantic' scenery was prized and particularly suited to the scenery of Scotland. The parkland was planted unevenly, in clumps or single trees to compose a series of views. This style of planting and the species chosen created texture rather than mass and space. The clumps were usually planted with an irregularly shaped boundary. Scots pine, beech, oak, lime and sycamore were commonly used, together with larch, sometimes as a nurse species. Many estates extended their landscapes and parklands to incorporate natural glens and waterfalls, crags or cliffs, and views to hills, mountains and ruined buildings – some built for the purpose. Features to survive include woods or clumps with sinuous lines, winding paths leading to waterfalls and viewpoints.

2.2.5 Mid 19th century and later⁹

New species of tree were discovered by plant hunters, many of them Scottish, and sent to Britain from the 1830s onwards. Arboretums or pinetums were laid out to show them off as plant collections and the use of exotic conifers generally increased. Designs became even more informal, while flower gardens returned to near the main house became more geometric, often involving colourful bedding

schemes and shrubberies. Survivors of this period are plantations, clumps or specimen Wellingtonias, silver fir and other tall conifers in the grounds close to house. Woodlands of mixed conifers and broadleaves frequently have extensive understories of species or hybrid rhododendrons, or collections of other exotic evergreens. Typically the designed landscapes of landed estates reached their optimum form – in terms of both extent and elaborateness in detail – in the late 19th century.

2.3 Components of Designed Landscapes

The constant additions and changes to designed landscapes throughout these historical periods, in response to social and economic trends and to changing fashions, mean that many sites comprise a number of distinct, identifiable parts, each with its origins in a different stage of history. The basic components of designed landscapes may be listed as follows.

- House, castle or other principal building
- Estate buildings including gate lodges, gateways, stables and offices, home farm, kennels etc
- Enclosures including estate walls, hahas, fences, field dykes etc
- Circulation system of drives, woodland and farm tracks, and footpaths
- Walled or kitchen garden
- Formal gardens (terraced and walled including individual specialists gardens)
- Wild or woodland gardens, shrubberies and arboreta
- Parkland
- Avenues, tree belts, policy woodlands and forestry plantations
- Agricultural field or parks
- Natural and man-made landform
- Natural and man-made water features including rivers, burns, lochs, ponds, canals etc
- Planned views and vistas

In the Inventory, to differentiate between sites, recognise special garden types and to include smaller components, a list of planted landscape features includes twelve sub-divisions:

- 1 Parkland, including parkland trees and avenues
- 2 Coniferous woodlands, mainly commercial
- 3 Deciduous woodlands, mainly amenity, and shelterbelts
- 4 Wild and woodland gardens including shrubberies
- 5 Woodland walks, laid out rides and walks through policy woodland and shrubberies
- 6 Arboreta
- 7 Plant collections, excluding arboreta
- 8 Formal gardens, including terraced, enclosed, parterres, topiary etc
- 9 Special gardens, including Japanese gardens
- 10 Water gardens, incorporating falls, cascades and streams, with water-margin plants

11 Water features, such as lochs and ponds designed as features in the landscape

12 Kitchen gardens, walled gardens (excluding formal gardens) and vegetable gardens.

2.4 Legislative context

2.4.1 Primary legislation

The legislation most directly affecting historic landscapes in Scotland is that concerned with functions and operation within the town and country planning system of Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage, the two Government agencies which share responsibility for the recording and protection of gardens and designed landscapes in Scotland. The most relevant Acts of primary legislation in Scotland are:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas)(Scotland) Act 1975* (S59 & 60)
- *Town & Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1979*
- *Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991*

None of these Acts gives explicit recognition to gardens and designed landscapes in their own right, as part of the nation's cultural heritage. Nor is either of the Scottish agencies given the principal responsibility for the care of the garden heritage.

Reference is made in the Planning Act 1975 to the desirability of "... preserving on the ground of its architectural or historic interest, any feature of the building consisting of a man made object or structure fixed to the building or forming part of the land and comprised within the curtilage of the building" [Section 1(2)(b)]. Section 14 concerning Listing Buildings refers to the "desirability of preserving the building or its setting ...". The Memorandum of Guidance (para 2.9) backs this up. So consideration of 'setting' is valid for Listed Buildings. Reference is made throughout the Act to 'buildings', 'structures' and 'objects', but never to landscape. While the closely related Town and Country Planning Act 1979 includes provision for the protection of "... trees, groups of trees or woodland" [Section 160 (l)] it is the trees themselves, rather than the landscape which they create, which are the subject of this legislation.

Furthermore, there is no duty placed on Historic Scotland in these Acts, as there was in the National Heritage Act 1983 in respect of English Heritage, "... to compile a register of gardens and other land situated in England, and appearing to them to be of special historic interest" [Section 8 (c)]. In spite of this Historic Scotland has been a partner with Scottish Natural Heritage in the compilation and extension of the *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland*, Scotland's equivalent of the English *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest*.

The Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991 brought about the merger of the former Countryside Commission for Scotland with the Nature Conservancy Council (Scotland), to form Scottish Natural Heritage. The legislation referred to the new agency's responsibility for Scotland's "... natural beauty and amenity" [Section 1(3)], without defining either of these terms precisely. Despite a statement within the Act concerning SNH's wider responsibility for the conservation, among other things, of "... sites and landscapes of archaeological or historical interest" [Section 3 (1)(d)], both the choice of name for the new organisation and subsequent interpretation of the legislation have resulted in a body which has always laid the emphasis on the conservation of 'natural' landscape, habitats and species rather than of the wider 'cultural' landscape or 'countryside'. As with Historic Scotland, no responsibility was placed on SNH to compile a register of gardens and designed landscapes.

In spite of the absence of any specific mention of gardens and designed landscapes in the legislation surrounding the agencies, a subsequent concordat between Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage has resulted in their continued collaboration on the listing of nationally important sites and the extension of the *Inventory*. A project was begun in 1993 to extend the original *Inventory*, although, more than ten years on, the re-survey has yet to be completed. *Borders* and part of *Grampian* have yet to be surveyed, and only three supplementary volumes (for *Lothian*, *Highlands and Islands* and *Fife*) have so far been published. It has now been decided to publish no further printed volumes but to transfer the *Inventory* to the Historic Scotland and SNH websites, and to add sites and update existing entries on the web.

2.4.2 Secondary legislation

The only piece of secondary legislation which explicitly acknowledges the responsibility of Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage towards gardens and designed landscapes is the Statutory Instrument *The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order* 1992, which uses the term “historic garden or designed landscape” defining this as “a garden or designed landscape identified in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland” [Section 2(1)]. This instrument requires local authorities to consult both Scottish Natural Heritage and the Secretary of State represented by Historic Scotland on development which is seen to affect a “historic garden or designed landscape” [Sections 15(1)(O) AND 15(1)(J)(IV)]. Although the GDP(S)O itself refers to the *Inventory* without qualification [Part I Section 2(1)], the supporting *Scottish Office Circular* 6/1992 refers specifically to the “Inventory ... published in 1988” [Paragraph 8(H)].

While local authorities are required by the GDP(S)O to consult Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage on development proposals affecting historic gardens and designed landscapes, the fact that the *Inventory* is an ‘advisory’ rather than a ‘statutory’ list gives the two agencies’ opinions less weight within the planning system. Nor is there any legal constraint or penalty placed on landowners or developers whose activity results in the loss or degradation of designed landscapes included in the *Inventory*, as there is in the case of Listed Buildings, National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Tree Preservation Orders, where the relevant authorities have been given powers of enforcement. Also, on occasion, some local authorities have chosen to ignore advice given to them by the agencies, and have granted permission for development within, or directly affecting *Inventory* landscapes.

2.4.3 Sites of regional and local value

The existing legislative and official background also lacks of any real support for secondary listing of gardens and designed landscapes, ie. recognition that sites of regional and local importance may merit protection within the town and country planning system. The Garden History Society, as the only voluntary organisation in Scotland with the conservation of the garden heritage as its primary objective, has consistently campaigned for greater official recognition for gardens and designed landscapes of local and regional value. It sees the survey and listing of sites as the important first step in developing informed policies for an appropriate level of protection and conservation within a local authority area.

GHSS has consistently pointed to:

- the inadequacy of the Inventory as a reflection of the totality of the garden heritage in Scotland
- the desirability of secondary listing to give designed landscapes at least some recognition within the planning process
- the need for planning policies which will contribute to the protection and enhancement of designed landscapes and/or relict features derived from them.

Local Landscape Designations in respect of historic gardens and designed landscapes could play an important role:

- as accolades, by contributing to the overall image of an area
 - as a means to identify policy priorities and objectives; the designation of designed landscapes in their own right or with a Local Landscape Designation would allow planning authorities to define their boundaries on development plans and accord an appropriate level of protection (as is currently the case for *Inventory* sites)
 - identification of specific sites would allow their subsequent management to be more targeted and appropriate.
-

3 Findings

3.1 General

According to the Inventory, East Dunbartonshire has no gardens and designed landscapes of national importance. However, the Garden History Society in Scotland estimates that the country represents about only 10% of gardens and designed landscapes nationally, there being many other sites of local or regional value across Scotland.

On the basis of this survey, there are certainly gardens and designed landscape of considerable heritage value in East Dunbartonshire, including three or more (see 3.2) that may justifiably be considered of national importance and merit inclusion in the *Inventory*. For the rest, it is not that East Dunbartonshire has not had notable gardens and designed landscapes, but due to its location on the urban fringe of the Glasgow conurbation and its industrial history few sites survive in anything like their optimal form. Inevitably with urban growth through the 20th century sites have been developed for residential and institutional use, converted to golf courses and adapted to other uses, or subject to mining and other industrial uses.

Given the scale of urban growth, what is remarkable about the designed landscapes of East Dunbartonshire is their resilience and the importance that they still play in the urban form and rural scenery, in accommodating modern uses, and in the lives of local people. Of the 33 sites investigated in detail, practically all of which were significant designed landscapes in the 19th century, only one has lost all of its features and is now unrecognisable as a designed landscape. At all the others a range of major features remain to varying degrees: a few are virtually intact, many retain their original principal house, at other walled gardens, estate buildings and water features survive, but most resilient of all is the landscape structure of tree belts and woodlands, which in some cases survive when all other features have been lost. The importance of the mature avenues, tree belts and woodlands which continue to play an important role in the local scenery or townscape cannot be over-emphasised.

East Dunbartonshire has a great range of designed landscapes:

- from 17th century origins to 20th century sites
- from the modest to the large scale
- from the formal styles to picturesque natural landscape
- from well preserved sites to those that survive despite a range of new uses
- from private estates to public parks.

3.2 Landscape types and characteristics

The thirty sites in the survey include the following.

- Eighteen places that were once significant estate designed landscapes, of which half have lost their original mansion house
- Three estate designed landscapes that remain as private estate landscapes with long-established owners and retaining gardens to some degree (Craigmaddie, Glorat, Woodburn)
- Nine sites that include public parks, although only three are only public parks, and just one was laid out originally as a public park (Peel Park). In addition Milngavie Reservoirs and Campsie glen are managed for public access.
- Five sites that focus on natural or man-made lochs; plus Milngavie Reservoirs.

- Three sites on the route of the Antonine wall (Cawder, Peel Park and Bar hill), and two sites with other scheduled ancient monuments.
- Two former mental hospital sites (Lennox Castle and Woodilee)
- One cemetery (Auld Aisle)
- One picturesquely improved natural glen (Campsie glen)
- Two sites laid out primarily as housing areas (Tannoch loch and Westerton Garden Suburb)
- Four large former designed landscapes which include three or more modern uses – housing, school, institution, public park, golf course/sports – Dougalston, Garscube, Kenmure, Mains.
- All sites retain tree belts, avenues or woodlands which continue to play an important role in the local scenery or townscape.
- Three sites which would merit inclusion in the national *Inventory*, including Milngavie Reservoirs, which would be the first reservoir or utility site to be included. The others are Cawder and Glorat (subject to full survey).

New uses include:

- Thirteen sites that retain their original uses.
- Thirteen sites that include new residential development.
- Six sites that include golf courses.
- Three sites that include schools
- One university campus; one retreat centre; one hotel site.
- Two sites awaiting redevelopment.

3.2 Threats to gardens and designed landscapes

Many of the pressures on gardens and designed landscapes in East Dunbartonshire are the same as across any part of the central belt of Scotland, the pressure for development in one form or another. Since WW1 the traditional estate designed landscape has been increasingly less viable in its uses of farming, forestry and private recreation, and the extensive built and planted features increasingly expensive to maintain. As the list of new uses shows, designed landscapes make very attractive sites for a variety of modern uses – particularly housing, golf courses and institutional uses. In urban fringe situations, the pressures from the expanding urban area are impossible to resist in the long term and this pattern is likely to continue, except where limited by green belt or other policies.

Where designed landscapes have survived intact encouragement needs to be given to the hereditary family to retain the traditional uses and the built and planted designed landscape features. This is very expensive to do and sources of estate income need to be found within difficult market conditions where incomes from agricultural tenancies, in-hand farming and forestry are very poor. Conservation policies resulting from listing status, green belt location and other designations means there can be little opportunity for new sources of income through development. Major developments of designed landscapes – typically the executive housing, hotel and golf courses model – are often justified as *enabling development* to finance conservation of the house and core heritage landscape features of a site. Where an estate owner is trying to maintain traditional uses, or is forced to by green belt policy, there also need to be opportunities for income generation to enable the expensive activities of building and landscape conservation.

Knowledge and appreciation of the designed landscape resource has to be the starting point for conservation and management. At the district-wide planning level this survey should be a valuable first step in disseminating knowledge about the

undoubtedly valuable resource of designed landscapes in East Dunbartonshire. Thereafter owners need encouragement to manage the remaining areas and features of the landscape to preserve its historic character and ensure survival of buildings and planting in the long term. The starting point for this is a conservation and management plan for the site based on thorough understanding derived from historical research and site surveys, involving all owners where sites have become fragmented, and all stakeholders.

In the absence of such plans well-intentioned management can ignore the designed landscape components of sites, viewing them as another piece of attractive countryside and managing them for public access and nature conservation, while ignoring their history and other cultural heritage values.

Mature tree belts, avenues or woodlands are the most important feature of the gardens and designed landscapes in East Dunbartonshire. This is particularly true in the case of the sites absorbed into the urban area with a high level of development – Dougalston, Garscube, Kenmure, Mains – where the tree belts are the main evidence of the former landscape and play a major role in urban form, the setting for housing areas and as a recreational resource. Equally, at the former mental hospital sites – Lennox Castle and Woodilee – the tree belts will provide the setting for new development. Craigbarnet shows that even where the house and other designed landscape features have been lost, the tree belts, even though converted to conifers, continue to play an important role in the rural scenery. In some cases tree belts and woodlands have been managed and restocked under countryside initiatives such as the Kilpatricks Project while others have been replanted and extended associated with golf course development. This type of management and restocking needs encouragement, within the context of a comprehensive conservation and management plan for the whole site, as above, or where this cannot be achieved by a management plans for the tree belts and woodlands alone.

Deterioration of the built fabric is a widespread problem. While buildings have often been demolished, many others have been converted to new uses with an assured future life. The extensive features of estate walls, hahas, terraces and garden walls are often neglected, and may be severely deteriorated and dangerous. Ways need to be found to conserve these important features which define the gardens and designed landscapes.

Walled gardens survive at several sites but only one is still in productive use. Conserving and finding new uses for walled gardens is a widespread problem across Scotland. Previous studies have assessed the need of conservation and appropriate new uses for walled gardens, while avoiding built development, and there is not space here to review the full horticultural and cultural values of the asset and potential uses. The options for suitable uses for walled gardens within the urban and suburban area may be narrower, but some new opportunities also arise. Encouragement needs to be given to initiatives to bring back walled gardens into appropriate uses.

In the era following the Land Reform Act and the new rights and responsibilities of land owners and the public regarding access to open land, opportunities exist for improved access to some of the attractive sites in the survey. While some redeveloped designed landscapes have good public paths integrated into their layout (eg. Dougalston), at others there is surprisingly little public use even where there is no real impediment, including at attractive loch-side sites, eg. Baldoran and Mount Dam. There are clearly opportunities, in close consultation with owners, for increased public access to some sites.

There are surprising few derelict or neglected sites, if you exclude the two major sites awaiting redevelopment (Lennox Castle, Woodilee). But two other sites are of concern, Kenmure and Glenorchard. Allowing sites to deteriorate is commonly used by developers as a means of leverage, suggesting that their development proposals are the only way to improve the site which has little remaining value.

This should not be allowed to happen, and a conservation and management plan should be required preceding any development to provide the conservation policy context for any proposals.

The heritage value of public parks, and possibly of other Council managed property, needs to be recognised in their management and reflected in activities such as tree belt restocking and interpretation. An excellent example of conservation and management exists at Peel Park, restored with Heritage Lottery Fund assistance, and other sites may merit a similar approach, eg. Woodhead Park.

The para. 2.4 above describes in detail the limitations of national designations and policies affecting gardens and designed landscapes. Effective local plan policies including scheduling of sites as 'historic gardens and designed landscapes' or other Local Landscape Designations have an important role to play in protection, conservation and management. East Dunbartonshire Council's existing Local Plan policy gives a reasonable level of protection, viz:

NE 4B Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens

The Council will resist developments which could have an adverse impact on Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens, unless mitigating measures can be taken to protect important features which contribute to their distinctive character. Known examples of such sites are contained in Appendix 3. The Council will encourage the enhancement, restoration and sensitive management of any designed landscape and historic garden.

Conservation Area designation is one way in which a high level of protection can be given to the most important designed landscapes. Several sites are already so covered – Ballencleroch, Bardowie, Campsie glen (part), Cawder, Peel Park, Tannoch (part) and Westerton Garden Suburb. While some of these also cover the more typical urban areas or village centres of architectural or townscape interest, Cawder and Bardowie are designated purely for their landscape or designed landscape values, which includes their built features. This type of protection may be appropriate to extend to other sites, eg. Milngavie Reservoirs.

It should be recognised that other local plan policies can also relate to gardens and designed landscapes and can be used to direct their protection, conservation and management, eg. GB 2, Green Belt; DQ 2B New Developments and Redevelopments; NE 6, Landscape Character; NE 6B, Trees in the Landscape and Community Woodlands.

3.3 Recommendations

- All the thirty sites listed here are of value as cultural landscapes at a local or regional level – and in a few cases at a national level – and should be included as such in the schedule in the Local Plan (Appendix 3). Owners, where known, should be consulted before inclusion.
- Sites should be defined by area in the Local Plan. In the light of the survey, use of a flower symbol alone is insufficient and can be misleading.
- The Local Plan policy may need to be reviewed in the light of the findings of this survey, although it covers the right principles.
- The survey should not be seen as comprehensive or conclusive. In particular:
 - the other sites in the 'long list' should be visited to check their value
 - other potential new sites should be sought and assessed and included if of sufficient merit, particularly smaller gardens sites
 - entries should be extended and updated as new information becomes available; primary sources may be accessed under a programme of further research.

- The three sites of potential national *Inventory* standard should be proposed to Historic Scotland who survey sites and designate sites for inclusion the *Inventory*.
- Conservation and Management Plans, following the guidelines of Scottish Natural Heritage, Historic Scotland or the Heritage Lottery Fund should be required for sites where development is proposed and to coordinate management of sites with fragmented or divided ownership.
- Tree belts are the most persistent feature of designed landscapes and they survive in many cases where buildings and parkland have been lost. Their value in urban form needs recognition and protection. Encouragement should be given to the management tree belts and woodlands; for example, by inclusion in initiatives such as SNH's *Countryside in and Around Towns* (CAT) projects.
- Encouragement should be given also for increased public access, where appropriate, related to core path network planning and the other provisions of the Land Reform Act; again action under (CAT) Projects may be appropriate.
- The survey is of local history interest and should be publicly accessible, on the web and in libraries. Site interpretation of the history of landscape development, and social history, will also be appropriate in several cases.
- Individual entries include further recommendations regarding future management.

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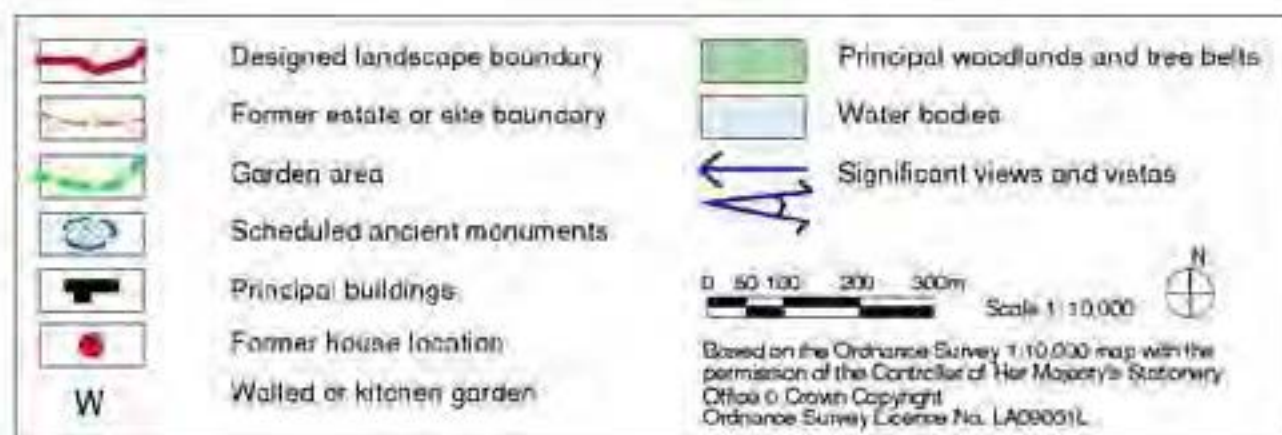
Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes in East Dunbartonshire

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SURVEY OF HISTORIC GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

1 Auld Aisle



1 AULD AISLE CEMETERY

Parish: Kirkintilloch

NGR No: NS6650 73109

NMRS No: NS67SE 49

OWNERS: Single / Public (East Dunbartonshire Council)

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: A

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A medieval church site with 18th century graveyard buildings and phases of graveyard expansion from the 19th and 20th centuries which is of outstanding local historical importance and varied landscape character.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Auld Aisle is located on the south-east of Kirkintilloch about 1km from the town centre. Access is via Waterside road (B8048) and Old Aisle road. The oldest part of the cemetery occupies a hilltop with the area of the later phases sloping to the west and south, within the valley of the Bothlin burn. Total site area approximately 7 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Medieval; 18th century; 19th century; 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The Auld Aisle was the site of the medieval church of St Ninian, which served the original parish of *Lenzie*. Before the Reformation, this included both Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld.

The foundation of the church is usually attributed to Thorald, Sheriff of Stirling (Watson 1910, 119), in which county Kirkintilloch was situated. As the earliest named landowner of the district in the mid 12th century, it would have been expected for Thorald to erect a church to serve his estates, if one did not already exist.

Thorald's son, William, gifted the control of the church and accompanying lands to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth between 1175 and 1195 (RRS II, No. 528; 9



Gravestones in oldest part of new cemetery



Wooded interior of old cemetery

Camb Reg No. 25). The so-called “appropriation” of parish churches and, more 9
importantly, their revenues, to religious institutions was a form of medieval post-9
mortem assurance policy – Thorald hoped to guarantee the salvation of “my 9
soul and the souls of my mother and father” (9*Camb Reg* No. 132, p175; NLS, 9
Dennistoun).9

In effect, the teind, or tenth of their income parishioners paid as a religious tax, 9
went to the support of the Abbey, rather than to the upkeep of a resident priest 9
in their own church. The incumbent serving the “cure of souls” or parishioners’ 9
own needs, was a vicar chosen by Cambuskenneth’ maintained on only part of 9
the parish’s tithes (Cowan 1967, 121).9

The Comyn family, descendants of Sheriffs William and Thorald, added to the 9
original territorial endowment, as did their successors the Flemings of Biggar. 9
In 139 , Robert III confirmed David Fleming’s donation of the lands and mill of 9
“Drumteblay” to the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Kirkintilloch. *RMS I App.* 9
2, No. 1895). This chapel already had a chaplain serving it, named as “Thomas 9
Wryght, capellano perpetuo” (NLS, Ch 15542), which means that, contrary 9
to some earlier claims, this was probably not the actual foundation date of St 9
Mary’s Chapel at the Cross (eg Duncan 1910, 31). Some idea of what was lost 9
at the Reformation is shown by the list of gifts a later Robert, Lord Fleming gave 9
to his “chaplanry off Sanct Nynyanne ffowndyt be my selff,” (NLS Ch A.13). This 9
chaplainry had been endowed with the lands of Auchenreoch for its support in 9
1451 (*Reg Glas II* No. 365). In 1461, Robert donated “a vestment with a silver 9
chalice, a new mass book and a cod (pillow) to lay it on and a new portuss 9
(breviary) in which Sir John of March my chaplain wrote ... and a new frontall with 9
my own arms on it ...” (NLS Ch A.13).9

After 1560, the advowson, or patronage of the church, passed to the Flemings, 9
now Earls of Wigton. “In 1621, the Earl ... and parishioners ... petitioned 9
Parliament ‘for transporting the kirk, presently standing at the west end of the 9
parish, to another part near the middle thereof” (Innes 1851, I, 48). This was 9
refused but in 1649, however, the Commission for the Erection of Kirks split 9
the over-large parish into ‘Easter’ and ‘Wester’ Lenzie, ie Cumbernauld and 9
Kirkintilloch (Watson 1839, 144). In 1644, according to the date carved on a 9
lintel, the former St Mary’s Chapel at the town cross was remodelled as the new 9
parish church.9

Although the exact site of the old church is not known, it is recorded as being 9
smaller than St Mary’s Chapel and it was probably not cruciform, as the Fleming 9
foundations suggest it only had one (high) altar (additional altars were often 9
located in transepts).9

Around 1825 “Mr Gray was Laird of Oxgang ... in draining his land, [he] found the 9
stones of the old ... church very handy, those of the building above ground were 9
appropriated and taken away ... [then he began] digging out the old foundations,” 9
(Watson 1894, 171). The area of the church was planted with trees in the mid-9
20th century, almost certainly damaging any surviving archaeology. Some 9
carved stone fragments were excavated c.1917, including a crude dragonesque 9
stone head of indeterminate date (albeit resembling 17th century depictions of 9
dolphins) (Fleming 1952, 202).9

The various functions of the “belfry”, or resurrectionist’s watch tower, guarding the 9
old church entrance are also disputed. “The old belfry is the most conspicuous 9
object, and, like an ancient banner, proclaims by its presence the antiquity of the 9
place ... the ground is now covered with old time-worn tombstones” (Watson 9
1894, 48). Most of the older burial enclosure is now covered with rough grass, 9
concealing grave markers of any kind.9

The graveyard was extended in 1863 by the addition of six acres (Watson 1894, 9
121-2). “Three acres sloping gently down to the south-west and the other three 9
to the south-east, ending in a retired and beautiful dell: a prominent object in the 9
foreground being the iron [spider] bridge over the Bothlin burn [see site 29]”. 9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Old Aisle has been identified on few early maps; Roy c.1750 shows a building in this locality but does not name it. Ross 1777 shows *Old Kirk* here. 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows only the original enclosure of the graveyard present: *Burial Ground, Old Ayle of St Ninian's Ch.* Ordnance Survey 1914-23 edition shows further graveyard compartments to the west and south.

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Gateway or watch-tower

The gateway has attracted obvious attention for its picturesque qualities. Hay (1957, 236) characterises this entrance as “the most highly-developed watch-tower complex” he has seen. It is of 18th century style, with a birdcage belfry over a guard-room, reached by open stairs above an archway. The belfry may have held the passing or ‘deid’ bell, which tolled the death knell. Watson (1894, 48) considers the gateway “built of the stones from the Church of St Ninian,” in the early 18th century. Gifford and Walker (2002, 571) agree that the gateway is probably 18th century, as is suggested by the shape of the belfry.

Other buildings at the main entrance include a single storey gate lodge and gate-piers, with later iron railings and gate; a small single storey harled building and garage; and a toilet block. All are locked or boarded-up and apparently unused.

Stone walls enclose the other phases of the graveyard. A gateway with massive rusticated stone piers to the 19th century phase on Loch road has asymmetrical two-leaf wrought-iron gates with an unusual pedestrian gate within the frame.

Monuments

The old graveyard contains mainly 18th and 19th century memorials, mostly erect types with no very grandiose ones. Four or more are contained by iron railings. The memorials in this and the 19th century phase characterise the “large array of Victorian and later monuments, several looking decidedly expensive” (ibid). They include the memorial to Beatrice Clugston, founder of Broomhill Hospital, which contains a bronze relief of a nurse at work, by Pittendrigh MacGillivray. Among local families of note, the Grays of Oxfang and Dalrymples of Woodhead (29) are buried here.

J D G Dalrymple, a fellow member of Glasgow Archaeology Society with architect John Honeyman, commissioned a series of family memorials from the latter's firm, Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh. In 1903 a memorial cross (for his uncle, Bailie James Dalrymple) was erected (HAG, Job Bk, 13) and in 1904, a further four memorial slabs were commissioned (ibid). Father James Bonnyman, himself a keen local historian, in 1890 became the first Catholic priest buried at the Auld Aisle since the Reformation, beneath a late medieval-style West Highland cross.

Each of the later phases of the cemetery is distinguished by memorials in the style of their period. Memorials in the old graveyard are generally in a very poor condition – fallen, broken, leaning and uplifted – exacerbated by the action of tree roots and fallen trees. The 19th century section is terraced between the grave rows making the monuments susceptible to falling or being pushed over, which is a severe problem in some areas.

Drives and Paths

A main entrance drive is located at the corner of Old Aisle road and Loch road leading to the old graveyard gateway on the west and 19th century expansion to the south. No paths within the Auld Aisle area. The later phases are served by a grid of paths down the hill slope and along the contours, all in bitmac.

18th century gateway with watch-tower



Pedestrian gate within gateway to new cemetery

Terraced slope in new cemetery with fallen gravestones



Trees and Woodlands

The unusual aspect of the old graveyard is its planting with pine trees, now a 9 mature stand which is prominent in the local landscape. Other planting includes 9 some sycamore and Norway spruce, some suppressed and dying yews, holly 9 and a few rhododendrons.9

A few mature trees (lime and horse chestnut) occur in the 19th century phase 9 with decorative planting of conifers and yews in some places9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

The old graveyard is enclosed by stone walls or retaining walls (south). Other 9 stone walls enclose the later phases.9

Views and Vistas

The cemetery overlooks Woodilee, with the old house site closest, and the 9 Woodlilee woodlands dominate the southern views. From the highest part of 9 the site views of the north of Glasgow are seen.9

Area of Influence

Old Aisle is bounded by housing on the north and industry on the west, although 9 on the south the visual and access links to Woodlilee are significant.9

Archaeology

The continuity of use since the medieval period give the Auld Aisle site particular 9 archaeological importance.9

PUBLIC ACCESS

The cemetery is freely accessible to the public and has a certain amount of 9 recreation use for walking.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Old older parts of the graveyard are in a poor state and the tree-covered original 9 enclosure needs urgent attention if further severe deterioration is to be prevented. 9 The appropriateness of blanket tree planting in this context has to be questioned. 9 The site has an abandoned appearance and a conservation management plan to 9 deal with all the issues affecting buildings, monuments and landscape features, 9 and their restoration and management, is recommended.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

Outstanding local value on account of its historical, archaeological and 9 architectural value and for its special character within the local landscape.9

Work of Art

Some9

Historical

High9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little9

Architectural

Outstanding9

Scenic

High9

Nature Conservation

None

Archaeological

High

Recreational

Some

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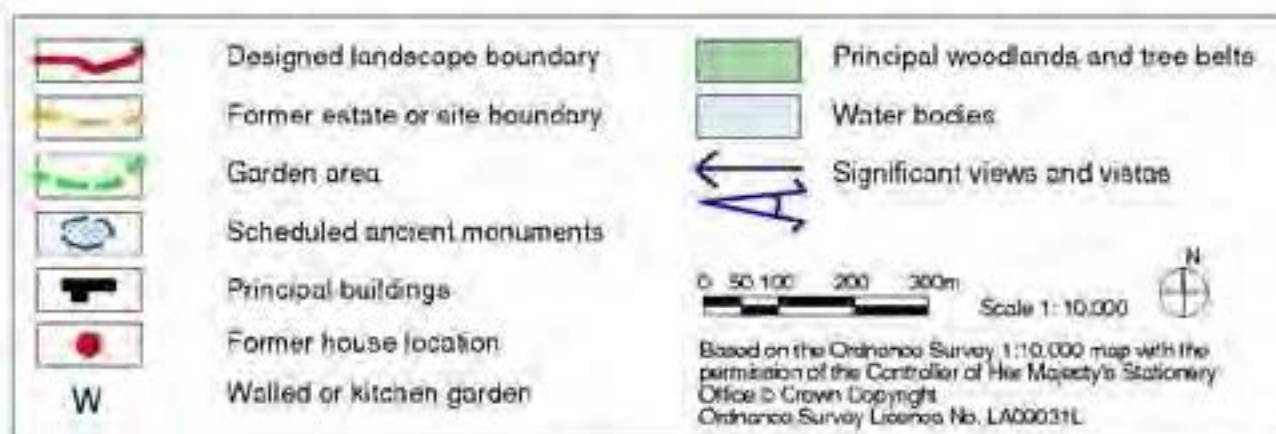
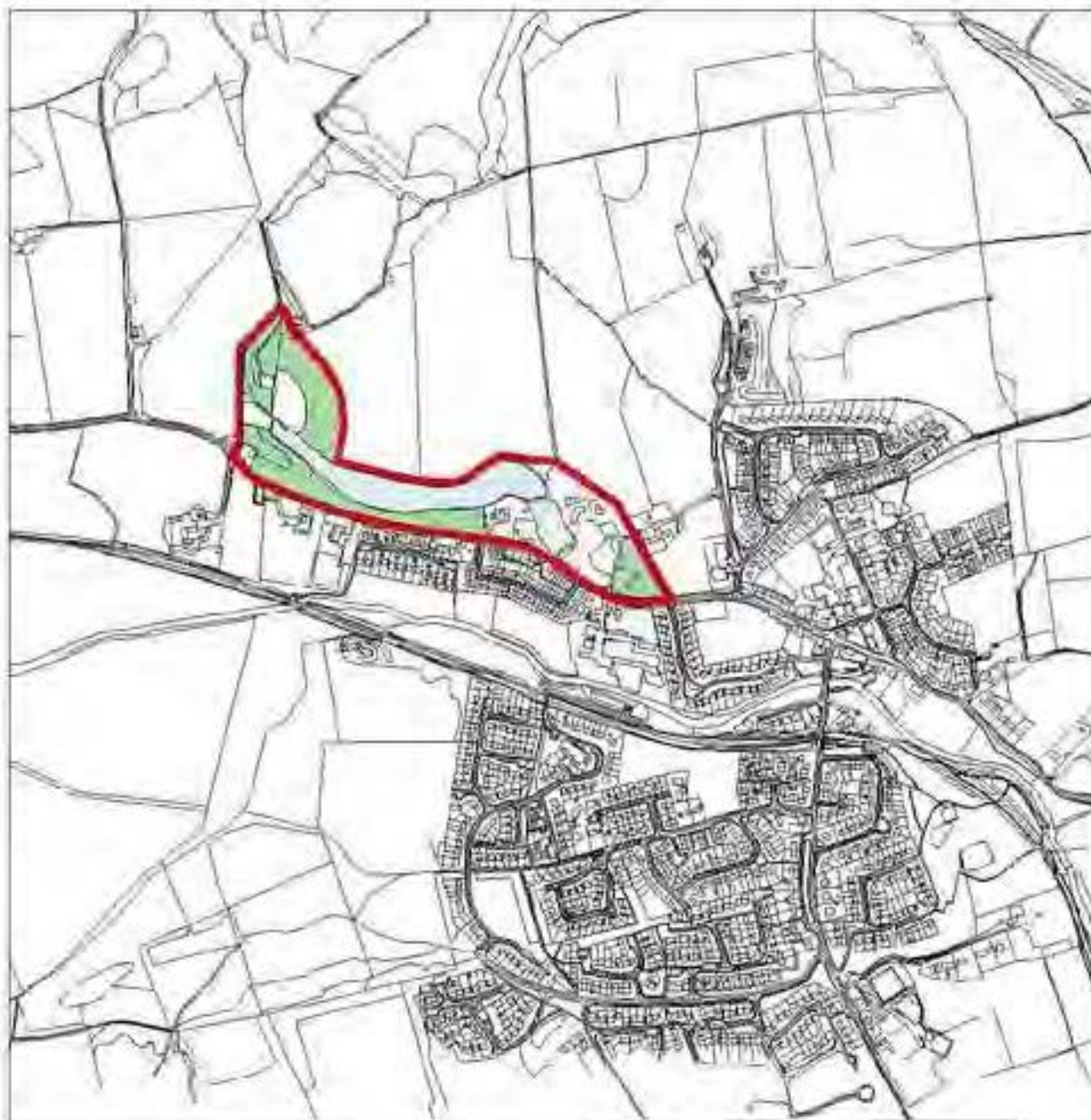
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SURVEY OF HISTORIC GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

2 Baldoran House



2 BALDORAN and MOUNT DAM

Parish: Campsie

NGR No: NS

NMRS No: (Lillyburn Works only), NS67NW 329

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

None

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A group of designed landscape features which make an important contribution to the setting of Milton of Campsie and Campsie road.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located on the west approach to Milton of Campsie on the north side of the A891 Milton to Strathblane road. A gate gives access to the Baldoran site at the east; a track at Lillyburn Lodge on the west, serving part of Glorat (14), can be used to access Mill wood on the north side of the dam. The site lies at the foot of the Campsie Fells and near the Glazert Water (on the south of Campsie road). Site area approximately 9 ha.



Gate-pier cope from demolished house

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Late 18th century; mid 19th century; early 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

In 1457, "Balindorane" was given to an illegitimate son of the Stewart royal family, whose descendants continued to occupy it into the 16th century (Bain 1883, 66, 98).



Estate wall and woodland beside A891 west of Milton of Campsie

Baldoran was part of the larger Glorat estate, which was granted by Sir John Stirling of Craigbernard (8) to his son, William, the first "Stirling of Glorat" in 1508 (ibid, 15). William, who was keeper of the strategically important Dumbarton Castle, was murdered by his political enemies in 1534. His descendants continued as feudal superiors of Easter, Wester and Middle Baldoran (the latter from 1601), sometimes inter-marrying with the tenants (ibid, 24, 102).

The agricultural character of Campsie changed in the mid 18th century. "This parish may be said to be uncommonly well-watered. In the greatest drought, the number of springs from the hills afford such quantities of water that the machinery at the different print-fields have a constant supply" (Lapslie 1795, 319). These "new rural industries: water power and textiles" (Shaw 1980, 291) exploited existing resources (eg. water mills) in large-scale commercial enterprises processing cotton. "As with the associated process of bleaching, the establishment and running of a printfield required large amounts of capital. For the field itself, a large extent of land was required, with a supply of clear water ... for bleaching and watering ..." (ibid, 342). William and Alexander Bankier rented the ground from Glorat estate in 1794 and established Lillyburn Printworks beside Baldoran (Lindsay 192, 16), part of "an important group of printfields" on the Glazert, which had a sufficient height of waterfalls, including Kincaidfield (1785) and Lennoxmill (1786), (Shaw 2003, 345).

The Bankiers withdrew, and Stirling of Glorat and his business partners opened a distillery there, another common method of creating alternatives to agricultural employment (Shaw 1980, 294). The short-lived distillery was bought by wealthy calico-printer George Macfarlane in 1831. He spent a lot of money on

premises and equipment, but industrial wage disputes and want of management 9
supervision ended the business in 1843 (Cameron 1891, 49). His reservoir, 9
water power and machinery were bought by Kirkintilloch calico-printers James 9
and Alexander McNab, who transferred all their business to Lillyburn.9

In 1865, Alexander and his brother James McNab Junior, leased dams on Glorat 9
estate to secure their water supply, including Alloch, Mount and Mill Dams.9

The volume of output increased from 20 to 300 employees by 1911 (Lindsay 9
19 2, 19). Alexander built workers' housing, simple two-storey terraces at 9
Mount of Glorat, as well as Lillyburn Villa (later Baldoran) for himself. This was 9
the first house in Campsie that "adopted the use of electricity for lighting ... and 9
not for lighting only, as it is used in the drawing room of Lillyburn to play the 9
piano!" (Cameron 1891, 51). Alexander died in 1897 and is buried at Sighthill 9
in Glasgow.9

In 1911, the oldest part of the printworks burned down, leaving premises that 9
were used as a pulp packaging company after Lillyburn closed in 1929. They 9
were described as "a group of mainly single-storey brick buildings, with a red-9
brick clock-tower, dated 1897," (Hume 1976, 247).9

In 1920, Sir George Stirling of Glorat purchased Lillyburn Villa and changed its 9
name to Baldoran (9KH 1920). In 1927, it became a private retirement home 9
for persons of means. In a 1930s guidebook, it is described as enjoying the 9
"bracing and exhilarating air" of the hills. The house had over 10 acres of wooded 9
grounds, "where clients enjoy rest and quiet," tennis and croquet greens, hot 9
baths, late dinners and a garage (*Guide* n.d., 14). 9

The house was run as an old people's home by the Salvation Army when it was 9
closed in the 19 0s. There had been damp and other maintenance problems, 9
and the building was demolished c.2002.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Shown as *Badoran* (? , indistinct) on Ross 1780. Grassom 1817 shows 9 *Alloch* 9
and *Mount* as buildings with no dams and *Baldoran* with a group of buildings. 9

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows Mount Dam with Alloch Dam to the north, 9
both with associated woodlands; Glorat (corn) mill between; 9 *West Baldorran*
beyond the east end of Mount Dam, with Lillyburn cottage to south in a garden 9
setting near the road. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey includes a new building at 9
the east end of the dam. Ordnance Survey 1914 edition names Lillyburn Villa at 9
the east and Lillyburn Lodge at the west end of the dam; a boat house shown 9
on the north bank, and a track crossing a causeway near the east end continues 9
along the south bank.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Baldoran or Lillyburn Villa

The house is included in Gifford & Walker (2002), despite being demolished soon 9
afterwards: "Two-storey rendered villa of the mid 19th century in its present 9
form."9

The house would seem to have been built on a virgin site by Alexander McNab, 9
director of Lillyburn Printworks, c.1850, and not to be an adaptation of an earlier 9
building. It had a T-plan, with a north-facing conservatory, and a balustraded, 9
plain porch to the main door. There were square bay-windows to the south end 9
and a flat front to the north, with decorative cast-iron trelliswork and a balcony 9
over. In the 1930s it was described as "... the finest rest home of its kind around 9
Glasgow," (*Guide* n.d., 13).9

Demolished c.2002; pieces of gate-piers remain on site.9



Gateway and trees at site of
Baldoran house



Lillyburn lodge

Lillyburn Lodge

A refined L-plan two-storey lodge with wide eaves, with porch in the angle; 19th century.

Other houses

Two or three other houses at the east end of the dam including 52 Campsie road, and house at north end of causeway.

Drives and Paths

Baldoran was served by a short drive off the main road. The track between Lillyburn Lodge and the causeway remains although it is passable only in the west part due to dense undergrowth in the east. A path also runs through Mill wood (small wood on the north bank, north of Lillyburn Lodge).

Gardens

The only gardens are within the private houses. Planting from Baldoran survives in a small area around the former house including yew, Irish yew, Scots pine, cedar, purple beech, lime, birch, rhododendrons, snowberry and other garden shrubs and herbaceous plants. Birch and spotted orchids are invading a hardcore track at the north.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Although positioned at the east end of Mount Dam, Baldoran is separated from it by woodland and hedges. The wood below the dam face includes horse chestnut, Norway maple, ash, oak, lime, aspen, holly and hazel.

Dam Belt: along the road boundary of the water body, comprises horse chestnut, Scots pine, sycamore and birch, with extensive rhododendron which is very dense in places, preventing access at the east. Very pleasant waterside in parts of the west; not defined garden boundary at Lillyburn Lodge.

Mill wood: tall limes, horse chestnut, Scots pine, sycamore and large beech, with a lime row along the north boundary.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

A good rubble wall with round cope runs the length of the roadside boundary, retaining in places and with a notable lean in sections in the west.

Water Features

The focus of the whole site is the serpentine Mount Dam, constructed for industrial use (in the mid 19th century?) but obviously with an eye for its picturesque qualities. Contained by a low dam at east, with a causeway or intermediate dam 100m from east end, within a very overgrown area.

Views and Vistas

The main significance of the site is its visibility seen from Campsie road (A891). From parts of the dam-side there are attractive views through trees to the Campsie Fells.

Area of Influence

There is a strong link with Glorat in terms of ownership (historically and at present) and in design terms. Functional relationships with the former Milton 9 printing industry are also significant.

Archaeology

Glorat Mill, a ruined grain milling watermill lies near the west end of Mount Dam (NMRS Number: NS67NW 48 ; Map reference: NS 6428 7714). No other



ABOVE Mount dam, looking north-west

BELOW Ruins of Glorat mill



features of archaeological interest have been identified although hidden interest 9
from previous site uses may remain. 9

PUBLIC ACCESS

The land is privately owned. A low level of access to Mill wood is apparent, 9
but there are no proper access points nor paths around the dam. The Dam 9
Belt forms part of the garden ground of Lillyburn Lodge and there is no public 9
access. The proximity of private houses and the seclusion and potential hazard 9
of the waterside are impediments to formalised public access, but it remains odd 9
that this attractive site is not more used.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Woodland management, including tree restocking and control of the rhododendron 9
understorey, and provision of a degree of public access to Mill wood and Dam 9
Belt may be possible with the cooperation of owners and residents. Baldoran 9
itself has potential for residential building on the footprint of the previous house, 9
although greenbelt policy would limit a higher level of development.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

Some local value for the woodland belts and waterbody and their role in the local 9
landscape and as a potential recreational resource, with some local historical 9
value.9

Work of Art

Little9

Historical

Some9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little9

Architectural

Little9

Scenic

Some9

Nature Conservation

Some9

Archaeological

Some9

Recreational

Some9

Sources – Secondary

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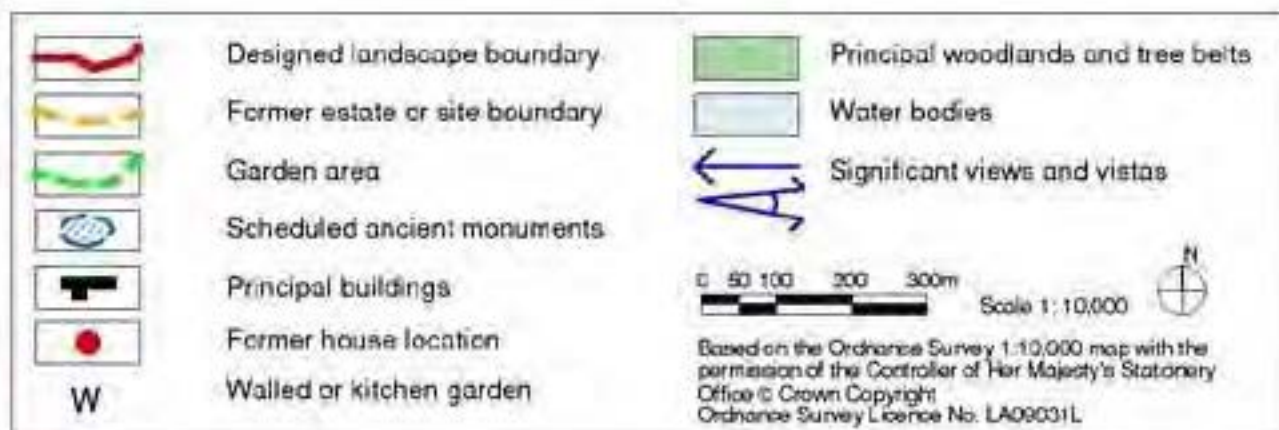
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*The lower part of Mount dam
near Baldoran lodge, with
wooded causeway on left*



3 Ballencleroch



3 BALLENCLEROCH or KIRKTON HOUSE

Parish: Campsie

NGR No: NS6095 79409

NMRS No: NS67NW 3.009

OWNERS: Single (main area) / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Clachan of Campsie Conservation Area

Listing: not listed

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A small scale designed landscape of exceptional quality which despite the replacement of the original house retains great character and demonstrates the longevity and adaptability of designed landscapes represented by evolution over three centuries.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Ballencleroch (also known as Kirkton) lies on the south side of the village of Clachan of Campsie and Campsie glen (6), with its east wall lining the road to the village from the A891 Milton of Campsie to Strathblane road. The land of Ballencleroch is hilly with a general east aspect falling to the Kirk burn, which flows from Campsie glen. Area approximately 11.5 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early 18th century; 19th century; late 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The earliest mention of Ballencleroch is a charter of 1423, granting the land to the Brisbane family who held it until 1642 (Cameron 1892, 194). It was then sold to Patrick McFarlan of Keithton, whose family retained it until 1921 (RCAHMS 1963, II, 360). Part of the Brisbane fortalice was said to be incorporated into the new house built by James McFarlan for his aristocratic wife in 1665.



General view with Campsie fells in background



Chapel and Baldoran house

During the 19th century, the family documents were destroyed by fire when in 9 storage, and so much information about the estate was lost (Cameron 1892, 9 196).9

In the early 18th century, Hugh McFarlan brought home from military service 9 “a number of young trees, which he planted about the Ballencleroch grounds 9 ... They grew till some of them became ... (the) most beautiful of their kind,” 9 including beech trees in Campsie glen itself (ibid, 197).9

The lairds, like the Lennox and Kincaid families, were buried at Campsie 9 churchyard (6). John McFarlan (1767-1846) opened the glen to the public, and it 9 proved popular for excursions from Glasgow, especially after the opening of the 9 railways. The McFarlans served in the army, as lawyers, and, more unusually, in 9 the church (Guthrie Smith 1878, 11-12).9

When John McFarlan, surgeon, (whose wife's family were part of the firm of 9 Stirling, Gordon & Co, whose partners owned Cawder (7) and Kenmure (15)) 9 died in 1852, his son began enlarging the old house. The new mansion served 9 as the Campsie glen Hotel until it was destroyed by arson in 1983.9

The policies are now in the care of the Schoenstatt Sisters of Mary, a German 9 religious order, who have built a modern educational and spiritual formation 9 centre on the site of the house.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows *Bancleyrach*. Roy c.1750 omit any reference to Ballencleroch 9 or *Kirkton*. Ross 1780 just gives the name *Kirkton*. Grassom 1817 shows Kirkton 9 with a mass of planting stretching from the main road and to the north of the 9 village up Campsie glen; similarly on Thomson 1823.9

A small scale designed landscape of parkland character named 9 *Kirkton House* 9 is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey; the old name of 9 *Ballencleroch* 9 also shown; the Clachan road forms east boundary with Kirk burn parallel within 9 grounds; a lodge stands at the main road beside a bridge over the burn with 9 Finglen cottage to the south-west. Very little change in the 2nd and 1914-23 9 edition Ordnance Survey.9

One Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photographs the former house in its setting 9 from south in summer.9

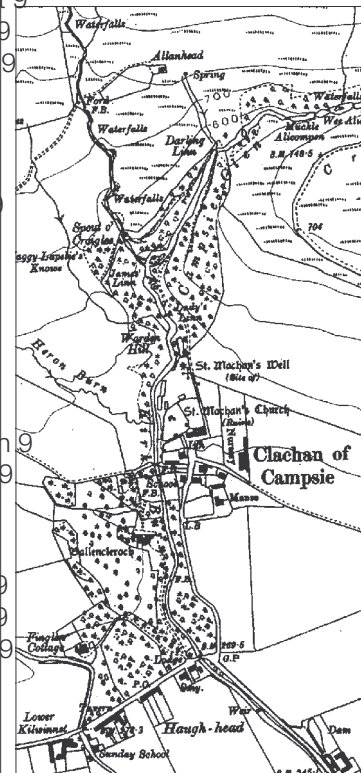
COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Originally an unpretentious laird's house of 1655, the structure was enlarged by 9 owner John McFarlan in 1852-3 in Scots Baronial style. The original two-storey-9 and-attic house was T-plan, and formed the northern wing of the Victorian 9 building (RCAHMS 1963 II, 359). The additions of 1852-3 “completely altered 9 the aspect of the house ... The old entrance was closed and a new avenue 9 formed with gates and the entrance lodge, at the west side of the bridge over 9 the glen burn” (Cameron 1892, 19).9

Architect John Logan's addition to the south and west had a conical-roofed 9 tower in the south-east re-entrant angle, and three floors of hood-moulded 9 windows. The entrance porch bore a heraldic panel above the door. The house 9 burnt down in 1983.9

In 1989, the Schoenstatt Sisters of Mary opened a shrine or small chapel in 9 the grounds, modelled on the original in Germany. The 17 acres of ground also 9 include the Stations of the Cross, a large Cross of the Covenant and other 9 religious imagery. Ballencleroch's site is now occupied by a retreat centre, built 9 in 19 5, and achieving some of the character of the original house in its white 9 harling, tower and crowstepped gables. Separate garage building to the north-9 east.9



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 1914-239



TOP Old Baldoran house in 9
late 19thC Thomas Annan 9
photograph9

BELOW New Baldoran house9



Stations of the Cross in the south part of the site



Footbridge on path beside Kirk burn



Former kitchen garden



Exotic conifers to north of house

Rill in north of site



Between the main building and chapel is a modern timber clad accommodation building for visitors on retreat. Finglen cottage lies at the end of a separate drive at the west. Moulded stone gate piers with low convex quadrant walls with railings (modern) form the south gateway.

A listed sundial present in 1974 is now missing (see Archaeology below).

Drives and Paths

A bitmac drive runs from the gate on the A891 to a turning circle and parking area near the house. Near the gate a second drive forks to Finglen cottage. A north drive runs to a locked north gate.

Paths lead south from the house to the chapel and the Stations of the Cross, and north to the kitchen garden area. From the north path a well-surfaced path with footbridges runs down the valley close to the Kirk burn.

Gardens

There are no gardens as such, although the site is well maintained throughout and can claim the character of a 'landscape garden'. In the north-east is the kitchen garden, contained by retaining wall on three sides and the burn on the east, and with a high wall on the north with evidence of a former glass-house: now mostly laid to grass. The kitchen garden formerly continued on the east side of the burn.

John Cameron (1892, 198) wrote: "The garden used to be on the north side of the house, on a slope down to the burn. It had grassy walks, and quaint yews and shrubs, and a sundial stood on a pedestal. This was thrown into lawn about the beginning of the (19th) century, and the present walled garden nearer the glen was then formed".

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The east boundary strip comprises attractive woodland associated with the Kirk burn, with large broadleaved trees and conifers, including Douglas fir, Norway spruce, cedar of Lebanon, larch and yew, with a conifer group containing two large Wellingtonias in the wider south part of the wood. Broadleaved trees include lime, sweet chestnut (both dominant), beech and ash. Further woodland along the south boundary, with some restocking. A tree belt with mixed broadleaves and conifers with rhododendrons runs along the west boundary.

Parkland

The central part of the site between the main drive and west boundary wood is parkland with mature trees, in which are set the various building and religious features mentioned above. The Cross of the Covenant occupies a hilltop position with a fine view eastwards between mature trees, almost a short avenue, and along the side of the Campsies. Large mature trees in excess of 200 years dominate the parkland and include oak, beech, sycamore, horse chestnut, sweet chestnut, plane and lime. Most of the grass areas are short mown.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

High stone estate walls, 2m high with rounded copes, run along the roadside boundaries.

Water Features

The natural Kirk burn is the only water feature, which contributes to the appeal of the woodland walk.

Views and Vistas

The site benefits from its setting at the base of the Campsie Fells at the mouth of 9
Campsie glen with several good external views. The view from the Cross of the 9
Covenant is a significant planned view in the modern layout.9

Area of Influence

The woodland of the site contributes to the setting of Clachan of Campsie and its
environs. The lower reaches of Finglen glen to the north-west may have formed 9
part of the Kirkton site, although this has not been investigated on the ground.9

Archaeology

A fine obelisk-type sundial in the garden north of Ballencleroch (listed), the capital 9
of another obelisk sundial, also octagonal, beside the entrance to the house and 9
a cubical-type sundial is set on the top of an arched gateway were present in 9
1953; only the first of these was found in 1974 (RCAHMS, Sundial NMRS No: 9
NS67NW 16 ; NGR No: NS 6098 7949). Their present whereabouts has not 9
been ascertained.9

RCAHMS also refers to a Stone Pillar (NMRS No: NS67NW 3.01) although there 9
is no description of what it is or was.9

No other archaeological records have been identified, although the site's long 9
occupation may mean it has hidden value.9

PUBLIC ACCESS

There is no formalised access but the Schoenstatt Sisters of Mary seem to 9
welcome responsible use by visitors and local people. The well-designed path 9
beside the Kirk burn provides a particularly pleasant walk.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Very well managed with no obvious reasons to change. Planting of replacements 9
for mature parkland and woodland trees should be considered.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

Outstanding regional value as a small-scale high quality designed landscape of 9
exceptionally peaceful character, in a picturesque setting, with good woodland 9
and parkland containing significant mature trees and conifer collection, which 9
demonstrates the adaptability of designed landscapes to new uses and survival 9
of the loss of the principal house.9

Work of Art

High9

Historical

Some9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

High9

Architectural

Some9

Scenic

High9



*Cross of the Covenant with
view between mature limes to
Campsie hillside*

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Low

Recreational

High

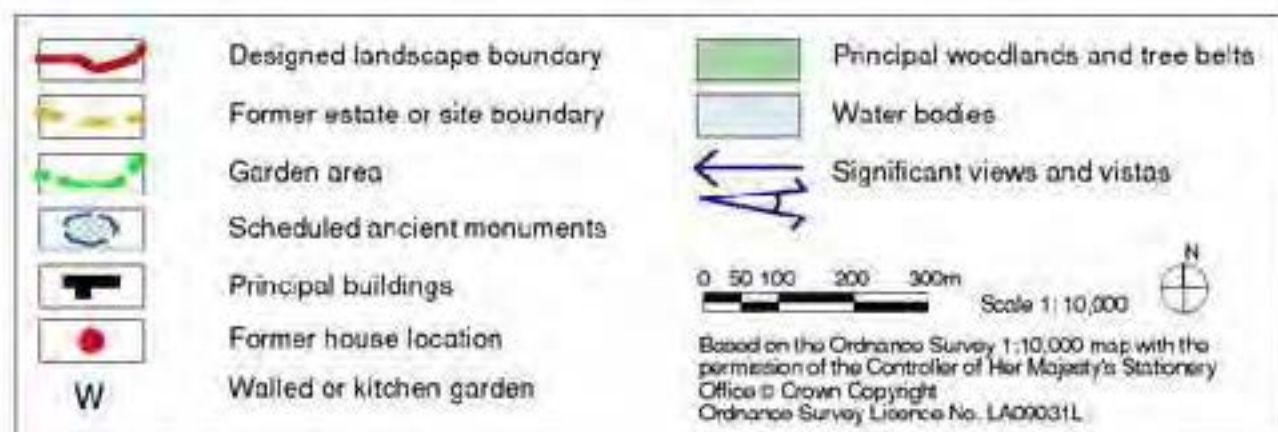
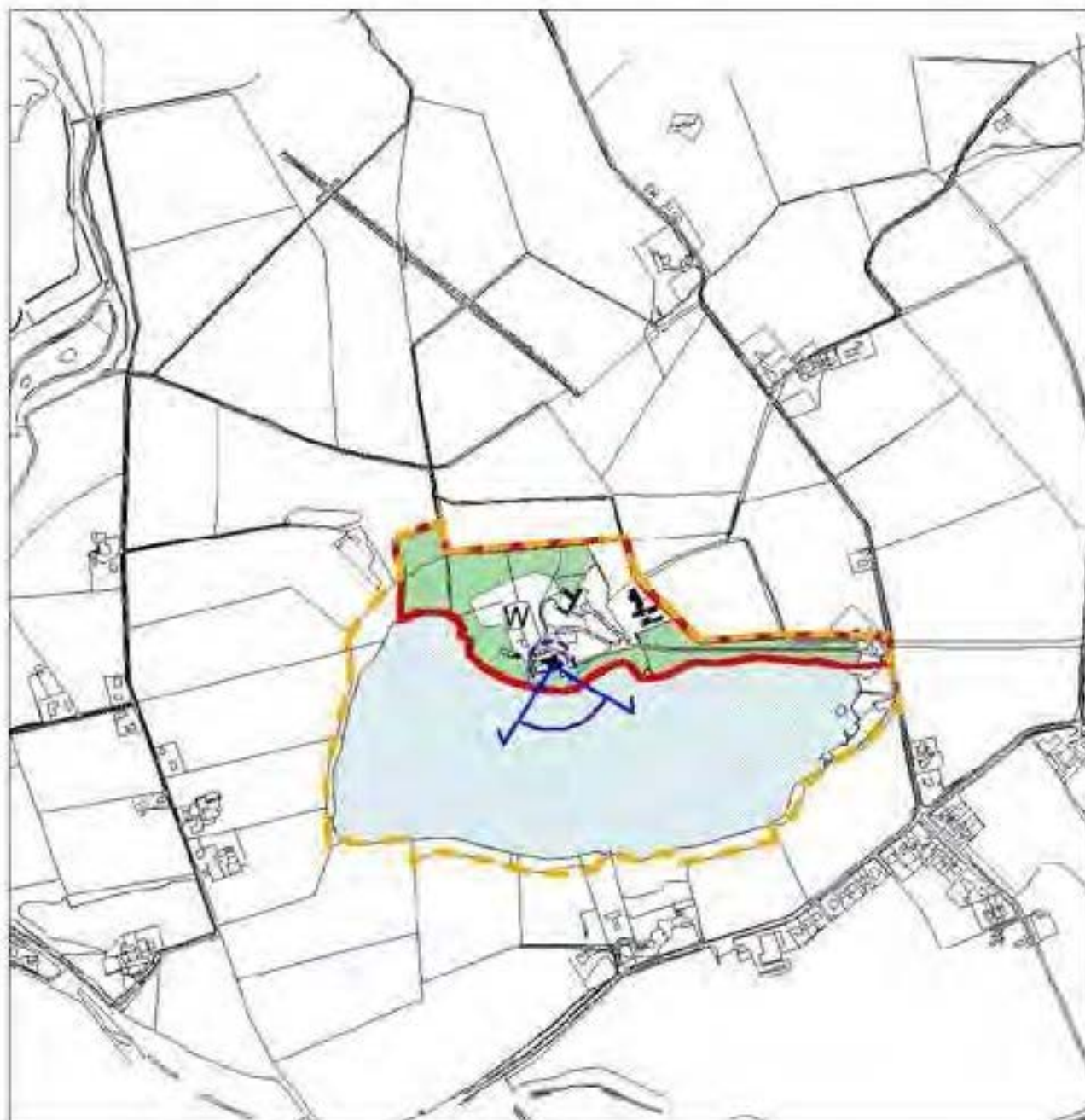
Sources – Secondary

Cameron, J 1892 *The Parish of Campsie*, Kirkintilloch

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Guthrie Smith, J G, Mitchell, J O & Buchanan, J 1878 *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, Glasgow

4 Bardowie Castle



4 BARDOWIE CASTLE

Parish: Baldernock

NGR No: NS 5781 73729

NMRS No: NS57SE 6.00 Bardowie Castle

NMRS No: NS57SE 6.01 Bardowie Mains

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Bardowie Conservation Area

Listing: Castle A



*Late 19thC Thomas Annan
photograph of castle and loch*

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A 16th century castle in picturesque landscape setting, with a small and limited designed landscape and with reduced significance due to new housing.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Bardowie Castle lies 1.5km WSW of Milngavie to the north of the A807 road; access is from the east via a drive off the Bardowie to Baldernock road. The castle and its grounds lies on the north bank of Bardowie loch. Site area approximately 9 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Predominantly 18th century in present form, although with evidence for earlier phases.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

In 1856, Bardowie was described as “a spacious lochlet of about 70 acres ... its irregular margin being adorned with picturesque clumps of trees, intersected ... by patches of fresh green pasture land (and) rank aquatic vegetation. Finely situated on its north-east side, and embowered among foliage, is Bardowie House ... somewhat timeworn, yet wearing an appearance of quiet ... comfort” (MacDonald 1856, 361).

Around 1214, Maldoven, Earl of Lennox granted the lands now called Baldernock to Maurice Galbraith (Cooper 1795, 271). In the later 14th century, three sisters divided the Galbraith patrimony between their respective husbands, one inheriting old Mains (see 21), and another, Janet Keith, bringing Bardowie and



Bardowie castle in its setting

Craigmaddie (3) to John Hamilton of Cadzow. The Hamiltons had Craigmaddie 9 as their principal seat until the 16th century when they removed to Bardowie 9 (Robertson & Ure 19 1, 14).9

In 1505, John Hamilton held Bardowie (*RMS* II, No. 2816; but the “keep” is not 9 mentioned here, as Stewart (1974, 8) claims). By 1526, James Stirling of Keir, 9 and as a consequence his (probably innocent) vassal John Hamilton, forfeited 9 Bardowie due to Stirling’s crimes of treason (*RMS* III, 394). Hamilton of Finnart 9 received the property, and the right to erect a fortified house there (*RMS* III, No. 983), but Stirling of Keir was re-granted his authority over Bardowie except for 9 some lands which the Hamiltons retained (*RMS* III, No. 1212). This is probably 9 the first specific mention of Bardowie’s “tower, fortalice and lake of the same 9 (name).”9

The present tower dates from the 16th century, with the western portion 9 constructed in the 18th century. The Hamiltons remained here until an heiress 9 married Thomas Buchanan of Spittal-Leny in the mid 18th century (Robertson & 9 Ure 19 1, 14). Their descendants became chiefs of the Clan Buchanan (Guthrie 9 Smith 1878, No. VII), and still held Bardowie in 189 .9

In 1912, the castle was advertised for sale, “pleasantly situated at the north side 9 of the loch ... the Castle has a southern exposure and an attractive view.” “The 9 Avenue, Gardens and Grass Lands, with shooting rights ... (are) about seventeen 9 acres.” There are a further 70 acres of grazing, arable and fruit farm available. 9 “It is a place apart, and for anything that the scene about it discloses, might be 9 situated far away from any great industrial centre,” (McOmish 1912, 3).9

In 1951, the castle and 528 acres of its ‘residential and agricultural estate,’ 9 were sold again. By now the policies were reduced to 15.25 acres, including 9 ‘a useful kitchen garden enclosed by high beech hedges ... two brick heated 9 greenhouses with vines ... separate fruit garden ... fine shrubberies containing 9 rhododendrons, lilacs, etc,’ (Wood 1951, 11). A lawn ran down to the loch, 9 which had good pike fishing. 9

The 1951 sale brochure of John D Wood lists ‘two dairy farms, mains, tennis 9 courts; Branziert Dairy farm 167 acres and two cottages; South Bardowie Dairy 9 farm, 160 acres, house, steading and cottage; attractive lodge fronting loch; Lot 9 1 beautifully situated on the north shore of Bardowie loch and approached from 9 the Strathblane road by a short drive to a forecourt on the south front ... from 9 the south rooms of which magnificent views are enjoyed over Bardowie loch ...’ 9 It continues ‘... the purchaser of the castle will have the right to fish and shoot 9 in the loch and to keep three boats on it ... the policies which extend to about 9 15 1/4 acres include a small park and paddock adjoining on the north ... on the 9 west front of the castle is an attractive grass courtyard enclosed by a low stone 9 wall.’ The schedule (p11) includes: park area 7.105 acres; castle, gardens and 9 grounds, 3.460 acres; park, 0.514 acres; drive and woodland, 4.172 acres.9

The Clyde Cruising Club bought the loch, and has recently (2005) built new 9 premises on the shore.9

Map and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows *Bardowy* with a cluster of building on the north loch tree-9 lined shores. Roy c.1750 shows the castle with a rectangular wooded enclosure 9 to the north with a group of buildings to the north-west. Richardson 1795 shows 9 *Barduie* with an approach from the north-east, while Grassom 1817 shows an 9 approach from the east beside the loch as well.9

Small scale layout on north shore of Bardowie loch is shown on the 1st edition 9 Ordnance Survey; a walled garden with a pavilion on north side, to the north of the 9 castle, with rounded corners and quartered layout; lochside planting extending 9 round north side with small parkland or lawn area to east. An enclosure to east 9 of walled garden shown on 1914 Ordnance Survey.9

‘Bardowy’ castle, formal
landscape and loch from
Roy’s Military Survey c.1750





Late 19thC Thomas Annan photograph of castle

Three Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photographs of the castle and its lochside setting, with an open grassy frontage to the loch.

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Bardowie Castle (Listed Cat. A)

The eastern part of the castle, a 4-storey rubble-built tower with a pitched roof, is the older part of the building. It bears the date "1566" on the north parapet (RCAHMS I, 255). The tower, with heavily-splayed corners, has one room on each floor, mural stairs and a rare surviving arch-braced collar-beam roof. The enclosed parapet walks are also unusual.



Hexagon house

The 17th or 18th-century domestic range bears '1713' on a lintel, and was raised one storey in the 19th century, when a crenellated parapet was added. The newer wing contained the principal reception rooms and bedrooms, while the keep held a 'smoking room' and stores with barrel vaulted ceilings. The outbuildings formed a courtyard at the rear.

Other buildings



Bardowie Mains cottages

To the west of the house lies Hexagon House within a walled enclosure, perhaps a former summer house. East of the castle and north of the east drive is Bardowie Mains including two single storey cottages and former farm buildings. Between Mains and the castle is Lochview - a new housing development within a walled and fenced enclosure. At the end of the east drive is an significantly extended East lodge.



Lochview housing development

At the east end of the loch and in the view of the castle frontage is Clyde Cruising Club, Dingy Section with boat storage hardstanding, club-house and ugly gates and fencing along the roadside.

Drives and Paths

The approach is along the east drive, which for most its length is a lime avenue.

Gardens

No gardens as such although the vicinity of the castle is well maintained with mown grass, rose borders etc. To the north of the house are the remains of the kitchen garden represented by a tree-lined enclosure comprising beech trees originally planted as a hedge but left to grow as trees for 100 years or more. A gap on the north side is the position of former garden buildings present on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.



Overgrown beech hedge enclosing area of former

Tree Belts and Woodlands

North of the former garden is an area of unmanaged woodland, predominantly birch, with some beech. Between the castle and loch are a variety of trees - alder, sycamore, yew and gean - but none of special note. Between Mains and the east drive a short row of large-leaved limes and some large yews may relate to a former garden feature. The fine lime avenue along the east drive and the kitchen garden beech enclosure are the only planted features of note, although these in combination the various bits of woodland in and around the site give the castle a wooded setting.

Parkland

No parkland associated with the castle appears on Ordnance Survey maps and none is present today.



East drive and lime avenue

Water Features

Bardowie loch is a natural feature and one of several natural and man-made 9
lochs which characterise the district and gives the castle a special attraction.9

Views and Vistas

Views from the castle and its open frontage to the loch and its setting, with few 9
other building intruding to any marked degree, are a notable feature so close to 9
Milngavie and other settlements. The castle and loch are visible from the A807 9
road and glimpsed from the Bardowie to Baldernock road.9



Bardowie loch, north shore

Area of Influence

Although Bardowie was at one time, and as late as 1951, part of an extensive 9
estate only a small area appears to have been laid out as a designed landscape. 9
This limited area has now been impinged by new housing. 9

Archaeology

No RCAHMS records apart from those for the castle and Bardowie Mains.9

PUBLIC ACCESS

No public access to the site or to the adjoining lochsides.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

This is a small residential site with no potential for public access. To preserve 9
the setting of the castle and its significant designed landscape features it is 9
important to limit further housing.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

Some regional value as a small-scale designed landscape, with few significant 9
planted features, in a picturesque lochside setting.9

Work of Art

Low9

Historical

High9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Low9

Architectural

Outstanding9

Scenic

High local9

Nature Conservation

Little9

Archaeological

High9

Recreational

Private only9

Sources – Primary

Glasgow University Archives Some papers from 19th & 20th centuries part of 9 collection UGD 339, including 1951 sale, and deeds 1827-19359

McOmish, A 1912 9*Bardowie Castle with Adjoining Lands, For Sale*9 ... (sales 9 brochure), Milngavie Library Local History Collection 941.369

RMS II = The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland II (1424-1513), Edinburgh, 9 No. 28169

RMS III = The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland III (1513-1546), Edinburgh, 9 Nos. 394, 983, 1212.9

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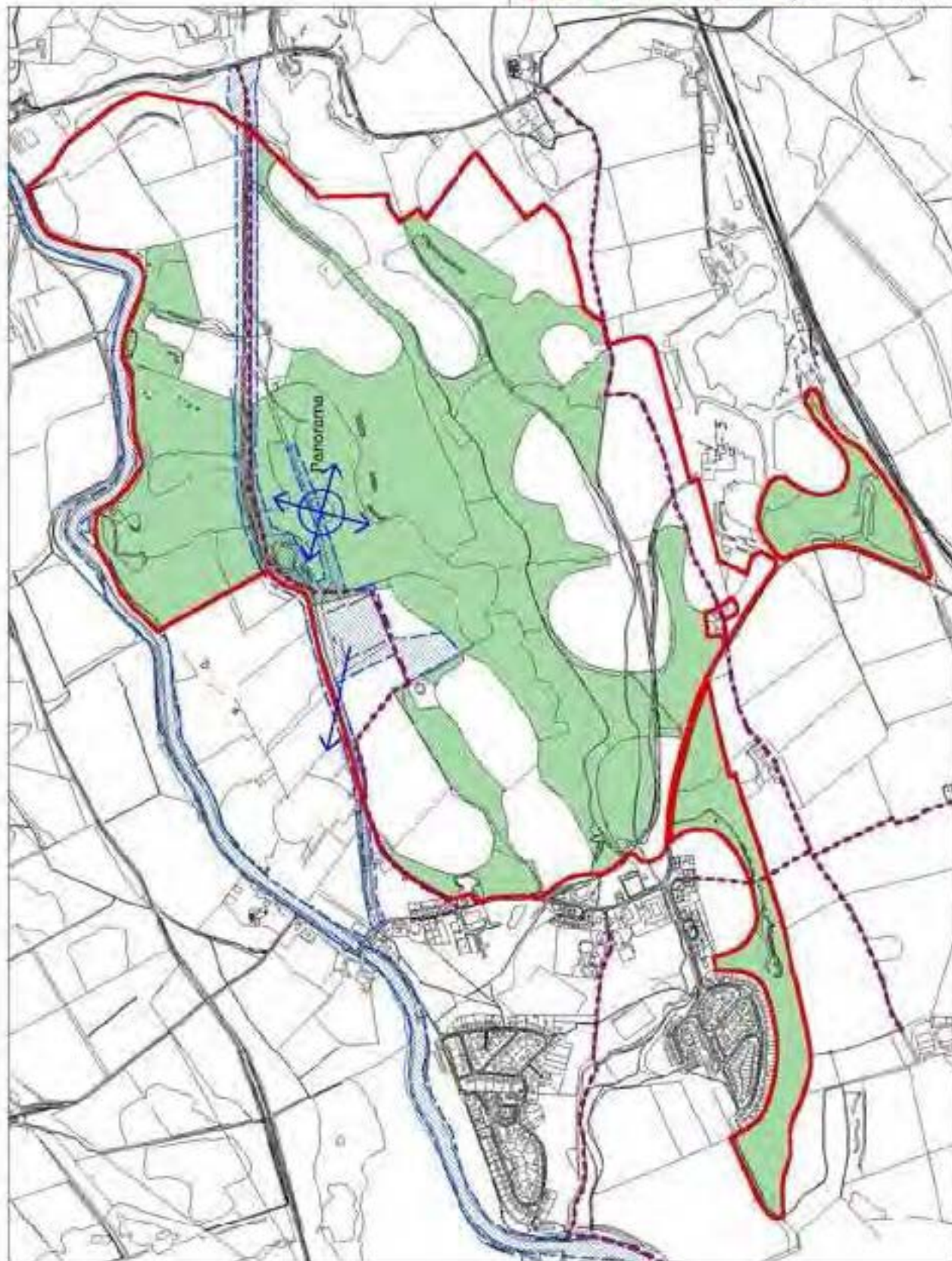
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Stewart, J 1974 *Baldernock: Profile of a Parish*, Torrance9



5 BAR HILL

Parish: Kirkintilloch

NGR No: NS 706 758 – NS 713 761 (wall, fort, ditch); NS 707 757 (fort only)

OWNERS: Multiple / Public (Forestry Commission) and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: none

Scheduled: Roman Fort, rampart, ditch and military way

9 Antonine wall, east edge of Strone plantation east to Giral Hill

9 Forth & Clyde canal to Auchinstarry farm

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

An extensive area of estate designed landscape characterised by its tree belts and larger woodlands on a prominent hill that has the additional interest of some of the best preserved Roman features of the Antonine wall and outstanding views.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Bar Hill lies 6km north-east of Kirkintilloch and 2.5km south-west of Kilsyth near the east boundary of East Dunbartonshire; the villages of Twechar and Croy lie to the west and east of the site respectively. The Forth and Clyde canal bounds the site to the north and the Edinburgh-Glasgow railway is close to the south. The site covers the slopes of a prominent hill rising from 50m to 155m AOD. Site area approximately 228 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

19th century; mid-20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The site is at the north-eastern extremity of Kirkintilloch parish and the former Dunbartonshire, bordering on Kilsyth and Stirlingshire. Bar Hill is tautological – the name means “hill hill” or “a height hill”. Strone Point, on the northern canal bank, similarly means “point point” or “beak point”.



Bar Hill Roman fort with trees



Bar hill seen from Auchenreoch, looking east

As well as the Antonine wall and fort superimposed on an iron age site, within the site there are post-medieval industrial remains from mining, quarrying and the Forth and Clyde canal itself. In the 16th century, Bar Hill was part of the estate of the Flemings, Lords of Biggar and Cumbernauld, who became Earls of Wigton. Smith (19 4, 4) suggests “the village [of Twechar] began on the north facing slope of Bar Hill – evidence has been found of a settlement at Strone Point ... where coal was mined ... This early industry probably produced coke for the local population.” However, there were only five domestic hearths and “ane common’ kill,” or kiln, on the “Lands of Twecher” in the 1690s, suggesting that the coal seams were not being heavily consumed in the immediate vicinity (SRO, E69/711).9

In the late 18th century, most of Bar Hill belonged to the Gartshores of Gartshore. The situation of the Roman fort “stands upon the top... so elevated as to command a view of almost the whole length of the wall” (Dunn 1792, 276). The early 19th century saw increasing mineral exploitation. In the *New Statistical Account* of Kirkintilloch, the configuration of the “singular conical coalfield of Stron or Barr-hill” is described, straddling the “anticlinal line” (the north-south fold in the rock). “The ... line ... runs up the face of Barr-hill, by the Stron engine,” causing seams on the east to dip eastwards and vice versa (Forman 1839, 177). There were two coal seams at Strone, “good for smithy purposes, and a great deal of it is used on the spot in the making of coke” (ibid, 178). There were 13 coke-kilns on Bar Hill, “erected towards the summit ... nigh to the remains of the Roman wall, and (they) shine forth in a dark night like beacons to all the country round” (ibid). Such coke production was transported to Glasgow by the canal, where it was used as fuel in metalworking processes.9

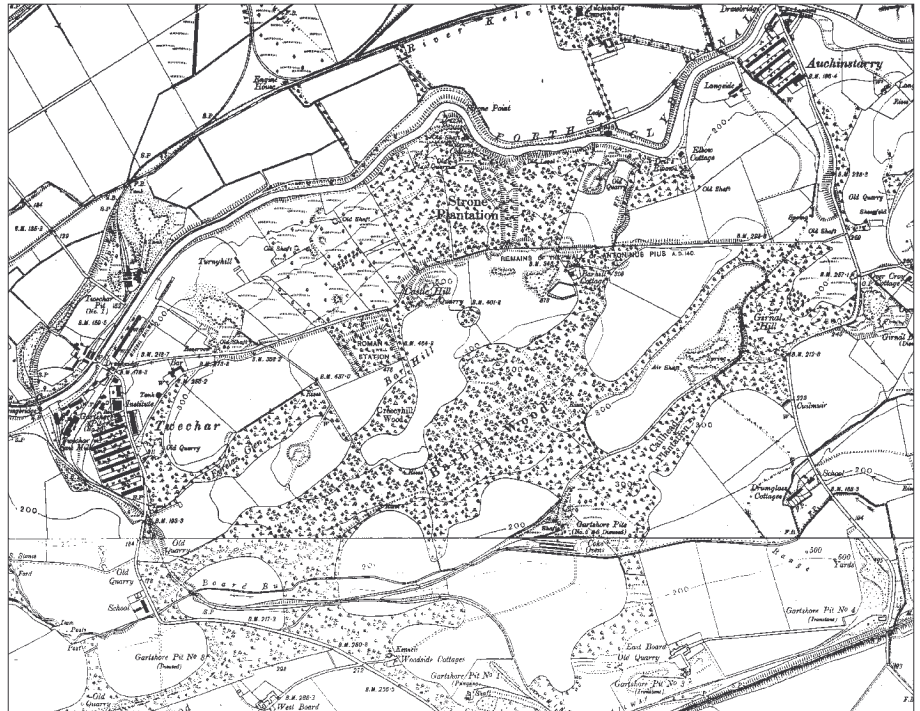
In 1859, the Gartshores’ estate ended on the line of the Antonine wall, including Barhill wood, but excluding Strone plantation (GUA, UGD 101/14/269). Despite the industrial activity, Strone and Bar Hill contained the only uncultivated land in the parish, where some of it was under permanent pasture (Forman 1839, 197). Around Gartshore, 326 acres were planted with larch, spruce and Scotch fir, inducing John Murray Gartshore to plan a new mansion “among the fine plantations near the Barr-hill ... (which) will add ... to the picturesque beauty”. Before the house was built, Alexander Whitelaw, son of Janet Baird of the Gartsherrie iron and steel magnates, bought the estate in 1870.9

A map of the parish in 1879 shows an ironstone mine and coal pit on the southern slopes of Bar Hill (Irving 1879, 394), as well as coke works to the north. The Whitelaws’ tree planting regimen annoyed one antiquarian: “The site of the ... fort ... is now covered with a young plantation. Why the proprietor has not at least a footpath ... puzzled us, as no pleasure can surely be derived from blocking up such pleasant and instructive byeways ... why don’t ... coal-masters lease the game for their men, near the pits?” (Waldie 1883, 57).9

The second Alexander Whitelaw (1862-1938) was a keen amateur archaeologist, and funded exploration of the Roman fort between 1902-5. He “loaned” his factor, Alexander Park, and other estate workers, to the excavation (Keppie 2002, 24, 26). The excavations uncovered the well, although the farmer at Bar farm “was getting anxious over the ploughing schedule” being interrupted by the diggers (ibid, 28). Bar Hill farm’s fields were to the south and east of Twechar, reaching to Castlehill. Since 1969 it has been amalgamated into a larger concern (Smith 19 4, 24).9

The Whitelaws leased most of the mineral workings on the estate to their own firm, William Baird & Co, who also used the railways and canal. One rail line went from Gartshore siding east to Turniehill and Strone. The local children also swam in the canal at Strone Point, near the house of the Gartshore gamekeeper in the 1930s, the aptly-named William Fowler (Smith 19 4, 44). Barrhill Rows, the terraced miners’ housing the Baird Co. built in the 1880s to the east of Twechar canal bridge, were demolished in 1957. 9

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 19229



Bar hill from Roy's Military 9
Survey c. 17509

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows a settlement of Barhill on the north side of the Antonine wall 9 line. Roy c.1750 shows 9Castle hill prominently with the 9Roman wall deflected 9 around the north side, farms or settlements named 9 Twacher and 9Barr to the 9 west and 9Barrhill to the east; 9Strone Craig to the north of the wall and 9Shirvey 9 burn to the south of the hill. Ross 1780 shows the landform of Barhill with the 9 canal now present. Thomson shows the landform, wall and 9Roman Stn. without 9 any indication of planting.9

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows extensive woodland plantations and 9 belts related to the hill landform between the Forth and Clyde canal at the north 9 and Edinburgh & Glasgow railway at the south; with Board burn in south part 9 and the Antonine wall running on an east-west line through the north part; 9 Tvechar shown on the north side of the canal at the north-west; various pits and 9 ironstone mines are scattered on the north side of Bar Hill; large-scale sinuous 9 edges plantations cover the area from Board loch in the south-west to Cailhead 9 plantations north of the burn, Eyreland glen west of the summit towards Tvechar 9 and Giral Hill to the east; smaller scale belts and more mines lie north of the 9 Antonine wall; the Roman station is unplanted. 2nd and 1922 Ordnance Survey 9 show industrial houses of Tvechar now on the west side of road south of the 9 canal; Strone plantation present north of the Antonine wall and the 9 Roman 9 station planted; Gartshore Pits No. 1, 3 4, 5 and 6 (ironstone or pumping or 9 disused) in south part of area; Boardloch wood still present although loch now 9 wood or scrub.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

The area defined for this site comprises woodland belts, forestry plantations 9 and agricultural land; it excludes adjoining settlements and farms, for example 9 Bar farm on the track from Tvechar to the Roman Fort. Associated with the 9 south-west perimeter of the site are RMC Readymix Gartshore Coating Plant 9 and RMC Concrete Products Gartshore Works. The only structure within the site 9 is a disused concrete-domed reservoir near the hilltop south of the Roman fort 9 (not annotated on Ordnance Survey maps).9



*Bar Hill Roman fort and wood
from south*

Apart from these features the Iron age and Roman features are impressive and 9 highly significant: dealt with under Archaeology below.9

Drives and Paths

A track (right-of-way) from Twechar past Bar farm leads to Bar Hill and the Roman 9 fort. Another footpath route leads from the east from the B802 near Croy from 9 which the Antonine wall can be followed to Castle hill and Bar hill. To the south a 9 forest drive leads from the Twechar road into the south part of Bar Hill wood.9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The dominant component of the woodland on Bar Hill today are Forestry 9 Commission plantations covering the hilltop and south flank, extending to the 9 north over Castle Hill and the north ridge (Strone plantation), with a gap for the 9 Antonine wall. The perimeter of the woodland retains its 19th century outline, 9 although open fields in the centre have now been planted over on the north 9 flank, reducing the visual interest and subtlety of the relationship of tree belts to 9 landform. Species are generally conifers (pines, spruces, larch) with broadleaves 9 used at edges beside the Antonine wall and elsewhere, and incorporating mature 9 trees from the older plantations. However, tree belts of mixed broadleaves 9 extend from the main woodland to Giral Hill (Cailhead plantation, east), Twechar 9 (Eyrelan glen) and Easterton (Board Craigs wood, west of Twechar road), and 9 south along the east side of the Twechar road (Boardloch wood). These belts are 9 typically dominated by beech and sycamore. Their relationship to landform and 9 enclosed fields creates a distinctive landscape, although this is marred on the 9 south by mining and other industrial remains, and the RMC works.9



*Mixed woodland looking
south from Castle hill*

The Roman fort site is planted with mature but often stunted sycamores, creating 9 an interesting contrast to the mown grass sward and Roman remains (and raising 9 a conservation dilemma), at the same time framing fine views.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Hahas and Half-dykes

Hahas (a ditch with one vertical face, not visible from the principal viewpoint, 9 built as a retaining wall) or, more properly, half-dykes (an earth bank faced on 9 one side with drystone walling) are used frequently to enclose the 19th century 9 plantations on Bar Hill. Half-dykes transform into stone-faced cutting were 9 routes cut through landforms, for example on the south side of the Bar farm 9 track. Other banks, some planted with trees, also occur and may relate to earlier 9 field enclosures.9

Drystone walls (confusingly along the line of the Antonine wall), steel estate 9 fences (protecting quarry edge near Bar Hill fort) and post and wire fences also 9 occur.9



*Haha on east side of the
hilltop*

Water Features

Natural watercourses are present in Eyrelan glen and elsewhere but are not a 9 prominent feature. The Forth and Clyde canal along the north boundary is part of 9 the landscape setting of the hill and creates interesting views with the hill landscape 9 seen from the parallel road. The canal is also prominent in views from the hill.9

*View west from Roman fort
perimeter*



Views and Vistas

Views from the hill are outstanding. At the Roman fort the north and west views have particular character. From the high point of Castle Hill, panoramic views are obtained in which the westward and northward views along the Kelvin valley to the Campsie Fells and across to the Kilsyth Hills are the finest. Southward views from this point are limited by topography and woodland, and trees near the hilltop are encroaching into the eastward view. The gaps between the woodland along the route of the Antonine wall provides further dramatic views. Other good views are obtained where fields are framed by tree belts.

Area of Influence

Bar Hill is prominent in views from the east of Kirkintilloch and from Kilsyth and Cumbernauld, as well as from other designed landscapes (Woodburn, Auchenreoch, Gartshore) and from the railway. Historically it was part of the extensive Gartshore estate.

Archaeology

Overlying an undated, earlier ditched enclosure, the Roman fort covering 3.4 acres was first noted in the 17th century (Keppie 2004, 144). It is set back from the wall which is on the northern hillside, both being built and occupied in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The fort is situated near the summit, to best exploit the available vantage point.

East of the Roman fort on the summit of Castle Hill is a small Iron Age hill fort dating from the last few hundred years BC, represented by two low terraces on the north and west slopes. The earthworks on the south have been destroyed by a large 20th century quarry.

Situated immediately south of the fort, a temporary camp was excavated in 1982-4. Mineworking may have destroyed its western defences (NMRS, NS77NW 32). There was also a small Iron Age fort, "its defences surviving as a series of slight terraces" (Gifford & Walker 2002, 788). The permanent fort's southern boundary follows that of the modern site, which leaves the headquarters building's foundations and well visible. On the east, around NS 715 762, "a vacant strip in the forestry plantation marks the line of the military way leading upwards towards Bar Hill," (Keppie 2004, 143). The fort was enclosed by double ditches, except on its north side, where one sufficed.

The fort was excavated by Sir George Macdonald, financially assisted by Alexander Whitelaw, in 1902-5 (Keppie 2002). Large quantities of finds including leather shoes, carved stones and iron nails were donated to the Hunterian Museum. The present well-mouth was built with re-used stones from the original Roman well (NMRS, NS77NW 8).

Between 1978-81, the bath-house, latrine block and barracks were re-excavated, confirming a mid-2nd century date for the site. Inscriptions associated with the site confirm the presence of Syrian archers, and later German troops.

To the east of the fort, in particular, the features of the Roman wall are well preserved and accentuated, albeit not in an historically appropriate way, by the easement formed through the woodland.



*Roman bath-house remains at
Bar hill*



*Antonine wall on east side of
Bar hill*

PUBLIC ACCESS

Good walking routes lead on to the hill and fort from east and west, with good provision for access to the Roman fort and hill fort. There is not much evidence for a high level of use, which is regrettable given the interest of the site and its outstanding setting and views.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

In general the site is in fair condition although there are many ways in which it could be enhanced by improvements to the setting of the wall to the west, restocking of tree belts, restructuring of forestry plantations to favour broadleaves or mixed woodland, and maintenance of drystone walls and half-dykes. The future of the sycamores at the fort also needs to be decided so that trees are not just left to deteriorate. More use by visitors and local people should also be encouraged.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

A prominent topographic feature which is enhanced by its designed landscape plantations and made special by the quality of its Iron Age and Roman remains, particularly the Antonine wall, and by its outstanding views giving the entire amalgamation outstanding regional importance.

Work of Art

Some

Historical

High

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Some

Architectural

None

Scenic

Outstanding

Nature Conservation

High

Archaeological

Outstanding

Recreational

High

Sources – Primary

GUA – Glasgow University Archives holds the Gartshore Muniments as UGD101. This includes plans of Barrhill wood and Park, 1918 (UGD101/14/137&156), and other plantation plans (e.g., UGD101/10/6&7, 1930s–50s).

UGD101/14/269 – Gartshore Estate Plan, property J M Gartshore, 1859

SRO = Scottish Record Office, E67/711, Hearth Tax Roll, 1692-5.

Sources – Secondary

Dunn, west 1792 "Parish of Kirkintilloch," *Old Statistical Account of Scotland* Vol. 2, 275-2849

Forman, A 1839 "Parish of Kirkintilloch," *New Statistical Account of Scotland* Vol. 8, 168-2119

Gifford, J & Walker FA 2002 *The Buildings of Scotland: Stirling and Central Scotland*. London9

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Keppie, L 2002 "New Light on the Excavations at Bar Hill Roman fort...1902-905", *Scottish Archaeol J*, Vol. 24.1, 21-489

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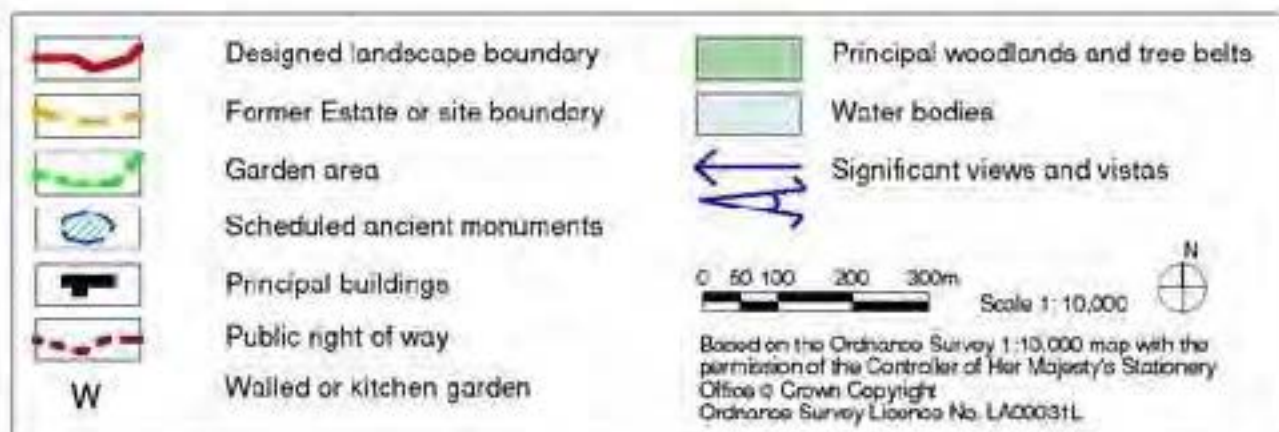
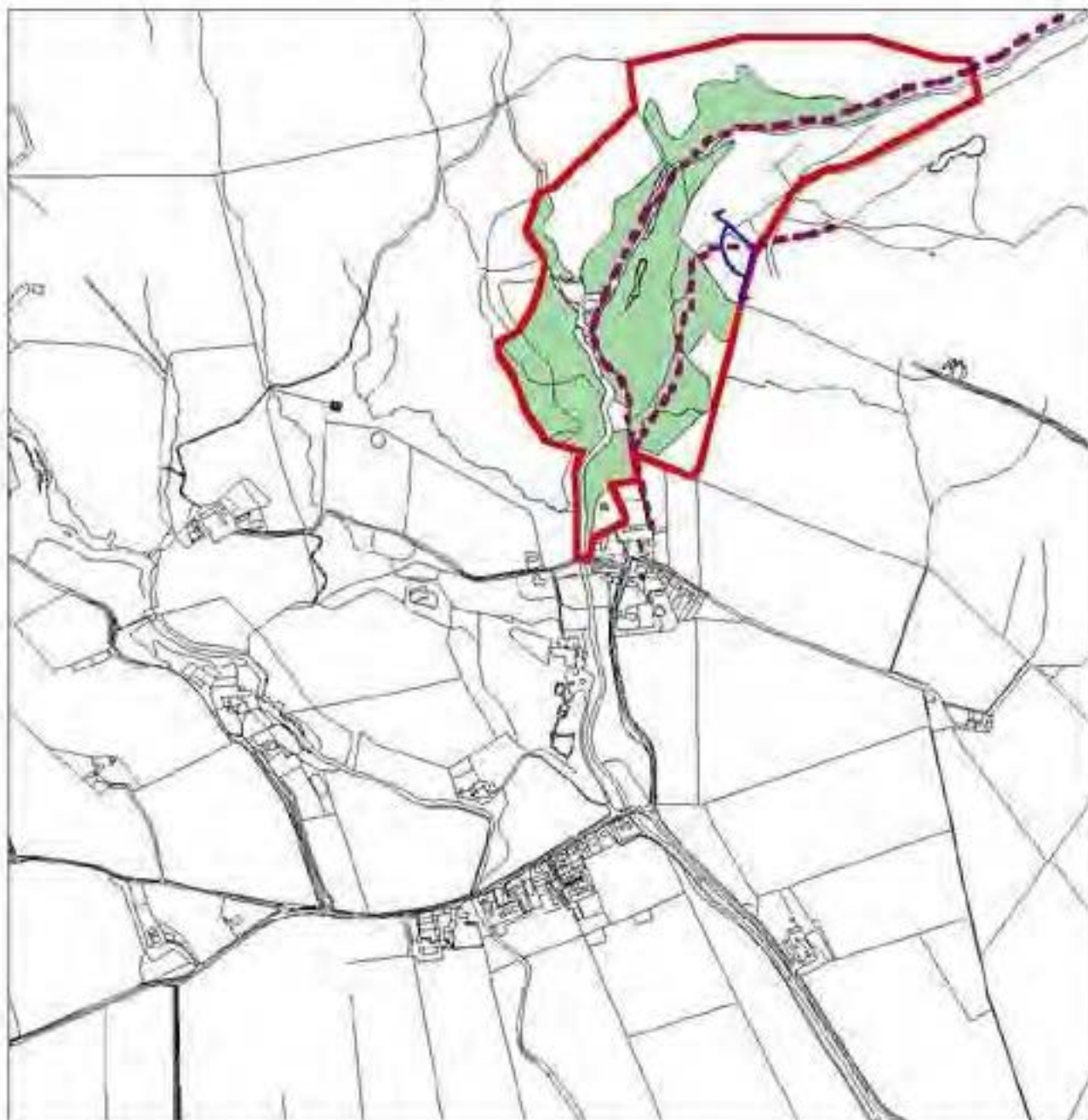
NMRS, NS77NW 8 = National Monuments Record of Scotland, Inventory Entry, 9 Bar Hill Roman Fort9

NMRS, NS77NW 32 = Inventory Entry, Bar Hill Roman Temporary Camp9

Smith, I M 19 *4 The Story of Twechar*, Bishopbriggs9

Waldie, G 1883 *9 Walks Along the Northern Roman Wall* (Reprinted 1913), 9 Linlithgow9

6 Campsie Glen



6 CAMPSIE GLEN (with St Machan's churchyard)

Parish: Campsie

NGR No: NS 6120 8010 (Glen field survey area); NS 6102 7964 (church); NS 9 6044 7933 (bleachworks, site of)

NMRS No: NS68SW 14 (survey area); NS67NW 2.0 (church); NS67NW 37 9 (bleachworks); NS67NW 5 (cultivation terraces)

OWNERS: Multiple / Public (East Dunbartonshire Council) and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Clachan of Campsie Conservation Area (St Machan's and lowest part of glen)

Listing: Old church, Kincaid vault, and churchyard, B9

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A natural steep-sided rocky glen with waterfalls that was improved by planting and footpaths in the 18th and 19th centuries to enhance its picturesque or romantic appeal and became a significant tourist destination, particularly after the coming of the railway. Many similar places associated with landed estates occur across Scotland but this is the only good example in the district.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located on the north side of Clachan of Campsie and 2.5km north-west of 9 Lennoxton. Access is via Clachan and its car park from the A891 Milton of 9 Campsie to Strathblane road. The B822 Lennoxton to Fintry road (the Crow 9 road) passes the top end of the site with a well-known viewpoint at a bend 9 overlooking Campsie glen. The site covers the steeply rising valley from about 9 100m to 250m AOD. Site area approximately 25ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

18th century; 19th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The two factors influencing the growth of settlement at Campsie glen were the presence of the church, and the waterfalls for generating industrial power. Reputed to be the site of the cell (chapel) and burial place of St Machan, this early Christian saint may have been attracted by the secluded location (Forbes 9 *Kalendars*, 380).

The Earl of Lennox granted control of Campsie church, along with the now-vanished Antermony church, to Glasgow Cathedral around 1210 (Cowan 1967, 9 26). The boundaries of the parish were delimited, and remained fixed until 1649 when the eastern portion to the Garrell (*Garca/t*) burn was transferred to Kilsyth 9 (*Glas Reg* no 103).

Campsie glen was "so dear to the hearts of the dwellers of St Mungo's smoke-laden city ... the glen ... was thrown open to the public by the laird of Kirkton," (Guide nd, 5). The hinterland of the actual glen and waterfalls was owned by the Macfarlan lairds of Ballencleroch (3), "worshippers in the ... church went into the glen between the forenoon and afternoon services ... on the Sabbath evenings it was a favourite walk," (Cameron 1892, 89). John McFarlan, a liberal lawyer, opened the glen to the public in 1785 (Mulholland 1988, 14). In 1825, 9 printfield workers presented McFarlan with an inscribed cup "for the privilege 9 of having access to the romantic glen," (Cameron 1892, 89). The unfortunate 9 consequence was "rioting and quarrelling ... fields ... trampled down, cattle 9 disturbed ..." by drunken revellers. The original route to Clachan had been 9



Upper waterfalls in Campsie glen

further north than the present road, passing Hole and Balcorrach farms, until a court case in the 1830s. J L Kincaid Lennox of Lennox Castle (19) moved the line of the road south, to a wider and more level passage. Villagers continued to trespass on his land by using the old road, no longer a right of way, and this caused resentment against Alexander Galloway, the Lennox factor.

Ballencleroch Mill stood at the foot of the glen, and was later converted into Clachan bleachfield, begun in 1819 and employing 13 people. By 1836, 35 people worked there, bleaching cotton, "muslins for exportations, consisting of fooks, gauses, taboured and sewed robes ..." (Lee 1841, 255). The Glenmill bleachfield, begun in 1831, employed 90 people and had a women's lodging house attached.

In 1856, a writer crossed "the foaming Glazert by a convenient bridge, and passing a rustic stile and a small bleachfield on the opposite side, soon find ourselves ... amid ... tall and stately beeches ... at the entrance of the ravine ... planted on the union of Scotland and England" (MacDonald 1856, 406). Miss Lennox of Woodhead opened the east side of the glen in 1830, paying for a path to be built, while a guidebook was published in the 1850s (Mulholland 1988, 16). The rocky streams and waterfalls had names such as the *Big Linn*, the topmost falls with a drop of fifty feet.

Another traveller eulogised the glen's "waterfalls, its deep pools, its rugged precipices, its many noble trees that skirt its side, and the magnificent view ... at its upper end, which should cause it to be more celebrated, (Thomson 1877, 244). Jacob's Ladder, a rickety wooden construction of 30 steps up the face of the cliff, was at the western extremity. It was famous in the mid 19th century, and enabled hikers to pass the *Bed o' Wild Leeks*, or wild garlic, and upper falls, and continue west to Fin glen or Jamie Wright's Well on the Crow road (Mulholland 1988, 16).

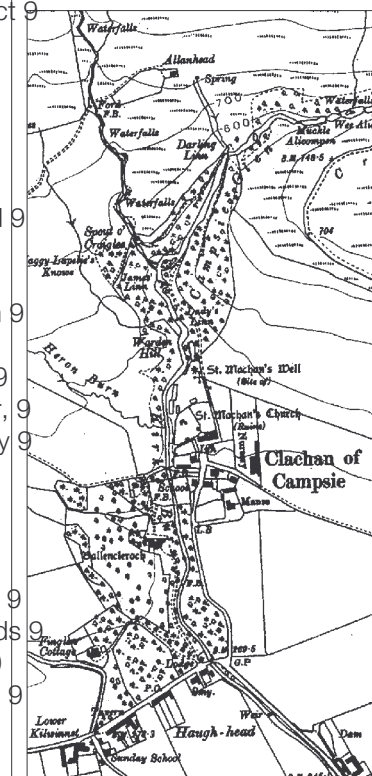
The Clachan, at various times housed a school, cottages (now demolished), a smithy, the manse and the Crown Inn, which opened in 1819. This became the Red Tub Tearooms in 1922, which operated on strict temperance principles. At the rear was a water garden, around which tables were placed. The adjoining steading became a post office in the 1960s, before being renovated as the Aldessan Gallery, a craft and coffee shop, in 1988. Around the year 2000 improvements to the glen were made under the Kelvin Valley Countryside Project – a Millennium Project supported by funding from the National Lottery, as well as EDC, Dunbartonshire Enterprise and Strathclyde European Partnership. This included artworks and furniture (see below), access improvements and interpretation panels.

The appreciation of picturesque or sublime scenery and its embellishment by designed landscape features such as planting, paths, bridges, view-houses and terraces has a long and convoluted history, ranging from the evolving design theories of the English Landscape school (Kent, Brown, Repton and others), through the controversy over natural picturesque scenery (involving Rev. William Gilpin, Payne Knight, Uvedale Price and Hugh Walpole) to the popularisation of romantic landscapes by the novels of Sir Walter Scott, among others. Other notable sites of national significance include the Falls of Clyde and Falls of Bruar, both on the itinerary of picturesque tourists in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many country estates – probably all those with the right natural topography – had improved glens of this type.

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows *K. of Camsyd* which refers to the church here. Roy c.1750 shows *Campsie Kirk* and other buildings at the bottom of the glen and woodlands stretching a long way up the valley parallel with *Crow road of Campsie*. Ross 1780 shows some planting and buildings in the lower glen at *Campsey*. Grassom 1817 shows the *Campsie Manse and Kirk* with the lower part of the glen planted.

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map 19239



Late 19thC Thomas Annan
photograph of lower glen with
bleachworks and bleachfields



Campsie glen, lower part

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows in succession from the south: the Site of St Machann's Church, Bleachworks (with pond), St Machann's Well, Warden Hill (west bank), Lady's Linn, James Linn (west), Spout o'Craiglee/Maggy Lapslie's Knowe (west), Jacob's Ladder, Darling Linn, Muckle Alicompen, Wee Alicompen, Sheep Linn and other un-named waterfalls on the Kirk burn. Planting within 9 enclosures (fences or dykes) is shown between Warden Hill and Darling Linn, 9 with natural woodland or naturalised planting on the west bank as far as the 9 village to the south and Sheep Linn to the north. The 1923 Ordnance Survey 9 shows that the bleachworks had closed although the building walls remain.

One Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photograph of the lower glen from the east 9 with the bleachworks and bleaching fields in the foreground, in summer.

See also entry for Ballencleroch (3).

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

The main glen contains no buildings.

The old churchyard of St Machan's, surrounded by a rough stone dyke, contains the unicameral ruins of the 17th century parish church. The crowstepped west gable, surmounted by a bellcote, survives but the interior is periodically filled with dense vegetation. The graveyard contains the walled enclosures of the Bells of Antermory and the two-storey mausoleum of the Kincaid-Lennox family. This

St Machan's graveyard
with the mausoleum of the
Kincaid-Lennox family (left)
and the Bell's enclosure (right)



was extended in the early 19th century by the addition of a domed-roofed waiting 9
room reached by an external stair on the east; slated with a lantern. Kincaid-9
Lennox coats of arms and memorial slabs are incorporated in an old doorway 9
on the east, and an inscription on upper room door lintel reads 'REPRd. 1819 9
By M.L.'. The graveyard contains a variety of 17th to 19th century memorials, 9
mostly simple headstones or ground slabs, with a number of table tombs and 9
one cast-iron 'headstone', one obelisk and one Celtic cross. Many headstones 9
are fallen or broken, and ground slabs grassed or mossed over, although overall 9
not neglected and with good character. The graveyard is made more attractive 9
by its setting with the backcloth of the Campsie Fells.9

The Clachan is dominated by the white-harled three-bay Georgian-style Aldessan
House, formerly the Crown Inn. The majority of the 28 houses recorded in 1841 9
but now demolished, housed bleachfield workers before the works closed in 9
1874.9

Carved timber seating and sculpture on wildlife and agricultural themes by 9
Robert Coia, part of the Millennium Project, are located in the lower glen, now 9
looking weathered. These include a carved danger-sign and giant hands forming 9
a gateway to the upper glen. 9



*Carved timber seat by Robert 9
Coia9*

Drives and Paths

From the car park and bus stop in Clachan of Campsie a path leads up the east 9
side of the Kirk burn to the glen past the remains of the bleachworks and ponds 9
close. Before the steep-sided gorge-like section of the glen a hand-carved sign 9
warns, "Danger, due to risk of rock falls on gorge access beyond this point is 9
dangerous". A path continues up the gorge but is difficult to negotiate due to 9
mud, fallen trees and landslips. The long-established path generally hugs the cliff 9
foot on scree, but parts are within the rocky burn bed and between boulders, 9
others on man-made steps or steps cut into rock. The upper part involves a 9
steep scramble before emerging into the upper, less steep and more open part 9
of the glen. The path then follows an old drove road, which started at Glasgow, 9
from the bend of the Crow road to Fintry. No signs of bridges or *Jacob's Ladder* 9
were identified.9



*Deterrent features restricting 9
access to upper glen9*

On the north-west of the village square, a gate leads into St Machan's 9
churchyard.9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The extent of woodland remains as shown on the 19th and early 20th century 9
Ordnance Survey maps and generally comprises mixed broadleaves, with 9
scattered conifers on the west valley side and blanket conifer restocking at the 9
upper level. Plantations have been re-fenced to encourage natural regeneration. 9
On the east bank in the lower glen mature beech standing above the path have 9
obviously been planted on outcrops and ridges for picturesque effect (some 9
remaining only as felled stumps). Through the gorge section and higher glen 9
trees are more evidently naturalised, again mainly broadleaves.9



*Stone steps originating from 9
19th century layout9*

Boundary and Field Enclosures

No notable features were identified. Typically, drystone walls and post and wire 9
fences are used in the area.9

Water Features

Kirk burn is the watercourse flowing through the glen and its many notable 9
waterfalls, as named above, are one of the place's main attractions to visitors, 9
historically and today. Aldessan burn and Alvain burn flow into Kirk burn from 9
the fells to the north-west with their own waterfalls which can be seen when in 9
spate from the glen.9

Views and Vistas

Picturesque views within the glens and outwards to the south.

Area of Influence

Although mostly associated with Ballencleroch (3) at the mouth of the glen, the site also has had connection through ownership with Lennox Castle (19) and Woodhead (29). It is visible from parts of Lennox Castle designed landscape where it is seen in the same view as Craigbarnet (8) to the west.

Archaeological Features

St Machan's Well (site), spring recorded in 1953, at NS 610 797. Covered culvert led water north into the woods.

Roadways "the conspicuous hollow tracks just east of Campsie glen do not appear to have connected with the road above the gorge. They may ... represent an attempt ... to cut a line of road from Campsie Kirk to the Crow road, a horizontal distance of only 500 yards, though with a rise of some 400 feet, [which] would shorten the distance to Stirling ... by three miles," (RCAHMS 1963, II, 426).

Possible shelling huts on the west side of Aldessan burn were discovered in 1975 (NMRS, NS68SW 5). In 1977, Alba Archaeology undertook a field survey in advance of works to enhance visitor access to Campsie glen. They found new sites of trackways, rig and furrow cultivation, banks and ponds which were connected with the 19th century Glenmiln and Clachan bleachfields (Rideout 1978, 31).

Cultivation terraces have been recorded close to the church (NS 611 798 – NS 620 792), some of which were over 1m high. They extended hundreds of metres further east than recorded by the RCAHMS in 1963, but "no traces of enclosures were found. These terraces are not considered worthy of survey," (NMRS, NS67NW 5).

Around nine cultivation terraces were recorded on the lower part of the hillside east of the Clachan (NS 611 798 - NS 620 792). They were not considered worth recording by the RCAHMS, being "very scant and irregular," (NMRS, NS67NW 5). These were tentatively associated with the now-demolished house of Balcorrach (RCAHMS 1963, II, 422-3).

Alexander Galloway, factor to the Kincaid-Lennox family in the later 19th century, described some of the earthworks, "A ... stone dyke ... passes ... eastwards, dividing the hill from the arable ground. In the first field ... (opposite a lot of old thorn-trees growing ...), [is] a plateau upon which ... the Tower stood. Near to the centre of it [is] a depression ... curving down towards the site of the old church, which [was] ... the access road," (Cameron 1892, 187). Cameron identified a potential "moot" or barony court hill, which had been spread by ploughing (ibid 188).

In 1977, Alba Archaeology identified further features during a pre-improvement survey, funded by the Kelvin Valley Countryside Project. New sites included ponds and platforms which were associated with the 18th and 19th century bleachworks.

PUBLIC ACCESS

A right-of-way runs up the glen. Public access is facilitated and encouraged, although limited by steep terrain and natural processes (landslips, rockfalls and windblow).

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

The site looks rather tired five years after its millennium enhancement, due to wear by visitor numbers and deliberate damage. The first part of the upper glen where people try to negotiate the difficult and unstable path, in particular, needs management intervention. Overall the significance of the site as a deliberately improved landscape and long-established visitor destination is not recognised in management and interpretation, but potentially this would add another level of interest to the place.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

A romantic natural glen enhanced for its picturesque or sublime qualities and a long-established visitor destination of regional importance, with a high level of industrial and other archaeological interest.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

Some

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

High (graveyard)

Scenic

Outstanding

Nature Conservation

High

Archaeological

High

Recreational

High

Sources – Primary

Glas Reg = Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis (ed. C Innes 1843), Edinburgh

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Cowan, I B 1967 *The Parishes of Medieval Scotland*, Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh

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MacDonald, H 1856 *Rambles Round Glasgow*, Glasgow

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NMRS = National Monuments Record of Scotland

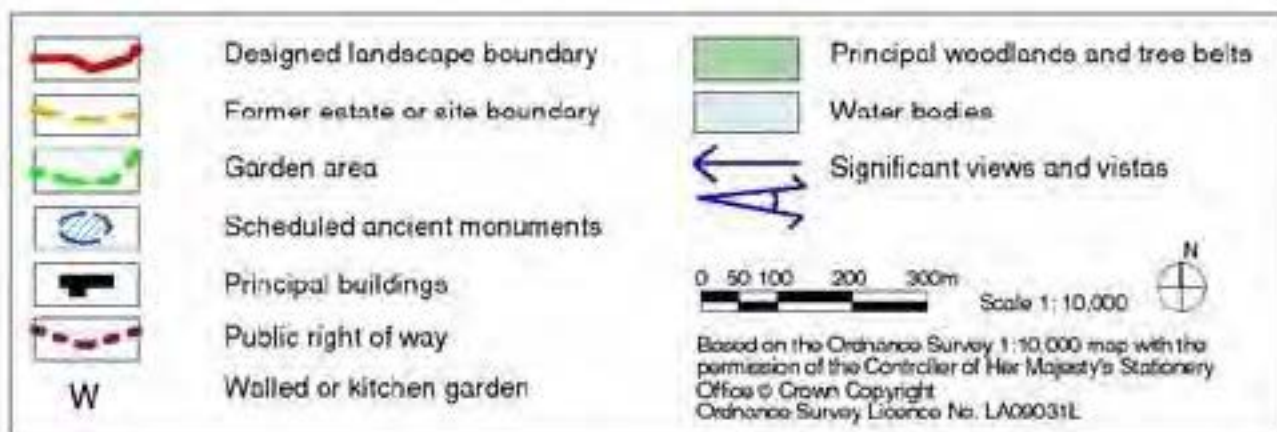
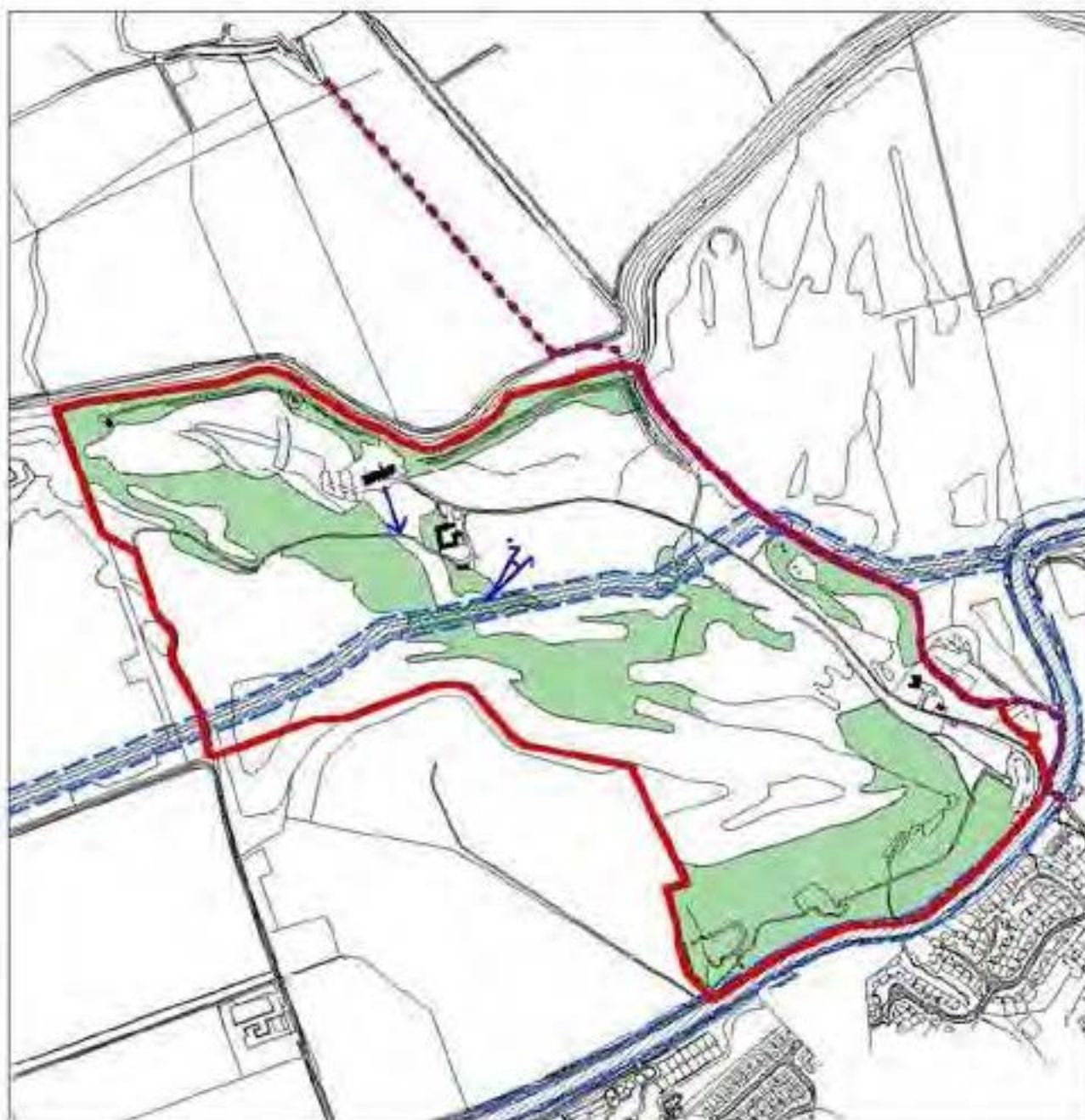
NS68SW 5 = Inventory entry, Aldessan, sheiling huts (possible)

NS67NW 5 = Inventory entry, Clachan of Campsie, Cultivation terraces

Rideout, J S 19 8 "Campsie Glen (Campsie Parish Survey)" 9 *Discovery and
Excavation in Scotland* 19 8, CSA, Edinburgh, 319

Thomson, J H 1877 *The Martyr Graves of Scotland* (repr 1903, M Hutchison
(ed)), Edinburgh

7 Cawder House



7 CAWDER or CADDER

Parish: Cadder

NGR No: NS 6058 7269

NMRS No: NS67SW 10.009

OWNERS: Single / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Cadder Conservation Area

Listing: House, A; Doocot, B; Stables, C(s)

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

An extensive estate designed landscape with many built and planted components surviving and well managed, with two golf courses laid out by James Braid in the 1930s, although with parts lost and adapted by more recent golf course development, plus significant extensions.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Cadder lies 2.5km north of Bishopbriggs between the Forth and Clyde canal on the south and the river Kelvin on the north. Access is from the A803 Bishopbriggs to Kirkintilloch road via the Cadder canal bridge and the east drive. It lies on north and north-east facing slopes and the flood plain of the river. Area approximately 76 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Mid 18th century; early 19th century, with late-20th/early-21st century alterations.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Cawder, also known as Cadder House, was a possession of various branches of the Stirling family for over 700 years (Guthrie Smith 1878, 29). The Stirlings of Keir had owned the property since 1535, and John Knox is reputed to have held a communion service at the old castle, which stood near the present mansion



*Cawder house in its setting
seen from the hillside to the
south*

(Guthrie Smith 1878, 29; NSA VI, 405). The Stirlings almost lost the estate due 9
to the laird's Jacobite sympathies, but friends saved it by purchasing it on behalf 9
of his son (Cubbage 1984, 2).9

"Jacobite James" had fifteen sons, so it was unexpected that the twelfth son, 9
William, should inherit in 1783. William and his son Archibald owned the 9
Jamaican sugar plantations of Frontier and Hampden, which Archibald managed 9
personally. In 1816, Archibald bought the Kenmure estate (15) from Charles, his 9
younger brother for £40,000, and lived there himself, until he inherited Cadder 9
in 1831. Sir William Stirling Maxwell of Pollok (1818-78), MP and author, was 9
his son.9

Charles Stirling moved to Cadder House, and built the west wing there, employing 9
David Hamilton who had worked for him on Kenmure. In 1816-17, Hamilton 9
also remodelled the interiors, and Stirling redirected the river Kelvin to form a 9
water garden. 'He was no less active as an agriculturist than as a merchant 9
... For many years (Charles Stirling) was greatly consulted by his elder brother 9
(James) in the management of his estate (Keir); and many of the plantations 9
and other embellishments of Keir were planned and superintended by him,' 9
(Fraser 1858, 78). The Wilderness plantation (27) was part of Cadder estate and 9
may have been part of these improvements. Archibald Stirling (laird from 1831-9
1847) 'devoted himself with great zeal to agricultural pursuits, and drained and 9
improved large portions of his property ... at ... Cawder. He added considerably 9
to the value of his lands by the discovery of iron, coal and freestone, which are 9
still (1858) extensively worked there,' (Fraser 1858, 81).9

The early 19th century earthmoving operations at Cadder uncovered Roman 9
remains (see Archaeological Features). The antiquarian writer George Waldie 9
disapproved of the changes, writing in 1883 'the course of the vallum (Antonine 9
wall) lies at the foot of the bank (of the Kelvin), passing before the house, but some 9
former proprietor, quite unconscious, apparently, that he possessed one of the 9
greatest ornaments that any grounds could have, deliberately "improved it off 9
the face of the earth," and it only reappears in considerable dimensions, climbing 9
the bank clothed with a plantation of trees. The present (1883) possessor seems 9
of a more liberal culture than his improving predecessor, however, as we were 9
glad to be told that we were quite welcome to go in and inspect the grounds,' 9
(Waldie 1913, 61).9

The laird until 1878, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, was described as laying out the 9
grounds of his (Keir) estate so that "the attractions ... should be very gradually 9
revealed, and at every turn there should be something specially fitted to attract 9
the eye ..." (Groome 1895, IV, 339).9

The grounds at Cawder became Cawder Golf Club, which was founded in 1933, 9
after an advertisement appeared for 'at least nine holes on the Magnificent 9
Estate of Cadder ... mostly fine old turf, dry underfoot conditions, magnificent 9
clubhouse ...' (Cubbage 1984, 7-8). James Braid designed the course, after 9
evicting the weekend Boy Scout campers.9

In 1934, the full 18 holes were opened, with a membership of several hundred. 9
The second, Keir course was developed by 1937, also by Braid.9

After the outbreak of war, Cadder House was requisitioned by the RAOC, and a 9
football pitch was created for the soldiers at the fourth tee. Defensive slit trenches 9
and nissen huts were built, and the house itself sustained munitions damage to 9
windows and plasterwork in 1942 (ibid, 13). Cows and sheep were grazed on the 9
fairways, and 50 acres of one course were ploughed up. The green keeper was 9
permitted to keep hens "provided they do not interfere with play."9

In 1960, Caledonian Estates Developments Ltd took over from Cawder Estates, 9
but their desire to extract minerals from some areas was thwarted by the need to 9
preserve the Antonine wall in situ (ibid, 18). From 1965 to 1971, earthworks and 9
tree clearing saw a new course layout, phased around quarrying works.9

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey
map 1914-23



The club was granted a new 45 acres of land to compensate for the loss of two holes, and Cotton Penninck, Laurie and Partners were engaged as architects. The new works began in 1981.

Map Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows *Cadder Cast.* within a treed picket fenced enclosure. Roy c.1750 has an avenue to the east of the house and rectilinear rows of trees to the south-west, although a broad belt along the escarpment slope is the dominant feature; Ross 1773 shows rectilinear rows of trees south-west of the house. Richardson 1795 shows *Cadder* again with the broad tree belt and with the east drive; similarly on Forrest 1816. All these maps feature *Graham's Dyke* prominently.

Roy and some later maps show the long rectangle of Wilderness plantation to the south-west of Cadder on the south side of the Roman wall: see separate entry no.27.

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows an open parkland designed landscape on south side of river Kelvin, with house near river in north and offices to south of house, with a dovecot to their east; a walled garden in an oxbow west of house beside river, with angled corners and smaller west compartment; icehouse beside river on east; east drive with lodge and south drive to Cadder bridge etc; limited tree belts include belt along west, with Cadder wood south of house, and Mill plantation on south boundary, with dam; Cadder, corn mill and bridge east of this at canal crossing. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey shows new plantations west of stables etc to west boundary. The Ordnance Survey 1914-23 edition shows little change.

One Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photograph of the south side of the house, showing it to be fairly open with some young specimen conifers in the lawn.

Late 19thC Thomas Annan
photograph of house



COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Cawder House

"Substantial, but externally unambitious mansion ... built in two principal stages, the first early 17th century, the second early 19th century," (Gifford & Walker 2002, 321). The body of the three-storey U-plan main block is the house of 1624, but the so-called "John Knox" room was demolished in 1971.

Around 1816, Charles Stirling used the money from his Jamaican plantations 9 to extend and remodel the house, with the architect David Hamilton. The 9 17th century windows survive at ground and second floor level, but Hamilton 9 enlarged the first floor windows and added the surprisingly modest entrance 9 portico (ibid, 321-2). Hamilton's drawing room was mentioned as a noteworthy 9 modern building in the *New Statistical Account* of 1836 (VI, 407). It formed west 9 Wing, and its fine Adam-style plasterwork survives, now known as the "Green 9 Room."9

Stables or Offices

A cobbled courtyard of single storey stone buildings, open on east with missing 9 or ruinous parts on north, probably early 19th century: in golf course sales and 9 maintenance uses.9

Doocot: NGR No: NS 60780 72584; NMRS No: NS67SW 10.03: Listing: B

Two storeys and attic, with string courses and blind panelling to top stage; conical 9 slated roof. Dated 1753 on reused lintel, but mainly 19th century. Buxbaum 9 considers the deep eaves and landing ledges to be among the later additions 9 (1987, 15). A prominent refined feature on a low ridge east of the house; in good 9 condition.9

Ice House: NMRS No NS67SW 35

This early 19th century ice house has an earthen mound covering its brick-built 9 interior. Situated beside the pond for ease of access when cutting and removing 9 ice from the pond in winter. Fair condition; needs secure door for safety and to 9 prevent damage.9

Pond Bridge: Listing C(s) (bridge only)

Bridge at north of East pond taking East drive.

Garden & Sundial NGR No: NS 605 727; NMRS No: NS67SW 10.01

East Lodge; North-east lodge; West cottage

Drives and Paths

The principal approach is the east drive from Cadder bridge over the canal, past 9 Cadder church and the east lodge: a long sweeping drive through fine parkland; 9 good bitmac surface. Side drive lead to the Stables and to a north-east lodge 9 (not seen). 9

Several other tracks along original routes provide maintenance access, including 9 a drive from the west and along the slope to the south of the house, and paths 9 for golfers to different parts of the courses. All these paths are drybound with a 9 bewildering array of finishes: red chip, black blaes, grey whin and white shell.9

Gardens

The walled gardens in the bend of the oxbow pond were demolished in the mid 9 1960s.9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Substantial tree belts stretch across the hill slope to the south of the house along 9 what was the southern side of the designed landscape, although golf courses 9 now extend to the south of the woods, including the named Cawder wood. 9 Trees are diverse in species and age and include oak, ash, sycamore, sweet 9 chestnut, horse chestnut, lime, Norway maple and birch, with rhododendron a 9 major component of the shrub layer. Many large trees in excess of 200 years old 9 occur. Another substantial replanted belt forms the south-east boundary – Mill 9 plantation, formerly including Mill dam, a corn mill and curling pond (not seen) – 9 with a narrower belt along the north riverside boundary. Significant new planting 9 has taken place on the southern parts of the courses.9



Car parking west of house



Part of the former offices or stables



Doocot



Ice-house

Mixed woodland on hillside west of house



*Parkland east of house with
mature trees and young
planting between fairways*



Parkland

Extensive good parkland is a dominant feature of Cadder, all now adapted to golf use, with many mature parkland trees, including oak, ash, sycamore, sweet chestnut and lime; locally some Scot pine, larch and other conifers. The inevitably linear planting between fairways of small-growing trees – flowering cherries, Sorbus vars, hawthorn and birch – detract from the parkland character. In the vicinity of the house are a number of mature purple beech, cedars and yews.

Obtrusive new landforms on the higher parts of the parkland to create golf tees occur in several places.



*Typical planting between
fairways, west of house*



*Newer area of course south-
west of house, enclosed by
young tree belts*



*Pond west of house
originating as an ox-bow or
meander of the river Kelvin*

Water Features

The river Kelvin forms the north boundary and, although a drive runs beside it, the river plays little role in the landscape.

Oxbow Pond

In the early 19th century, Charles Stirling 'formed a piece of ornamental water from a bend of the river Kelvin,' (Guthrie Smith 1878, 29). This water garden now forms part of the course's water hazards west of the house, and has been described as 'very challenging'. However, the remains of the boathouse and its steps survive, beside the pond bridge. The pond was well known for its sedge rushes, used on floors, which otherwise only grew in Norfolk and Suffolk.

On the south side of the main drive, a second artificial pond is fed by the Mill burn, positioned directly on the line of the Antonine wall. In Mill plantation, the former Mill Dam and Curling Pond are thought not to survive, based on current Ordnance Survey maps.

Archaeological Features

"When Cadder pond was repaired in 1813, a coin ... of Antoninus Pius was found ... In the following year, when levelling the lawn in front of Cadder House, part of the foundations of the old tower were discovered ... " (NSA VI, 407). The major linear feature running through the estate is the Antonine wall. Two stones commemorating construction by Legio II Augusta have been found here, one of which has been at the house since 1572 (Keppie 2004, 149). The site of Cadder Fort (outside the golf course, at NS 545 720), was completely removed by gravel extraction in the 1930s (ibid, 149).

Views and Vistas

Many good parkland views including from main drive, with outstanding panoramas from higher level tracks between woodland belts and across parkland, including house and doocot, across the Kelvin valley with Campsie Fells in the background.

Area of Influence

The designed golf landscape has extended beyond the boundaries of the original estate landscape with a further course to the north-east, as well as the south. Wilderness plantation (27) was part of Cadder, although with only an insubstantial link, and is treated separately in this survey. The extensive hillside woodlands are prominent in views particularly from Torrance to the north-east.

PUBLIC ACCESS

No formal public access, although some use occurs, but is limited by the hazard of flying golf balls and disturbance of players. A right-of-way near the east edge of the site runs via Cadder road from the canal bridge to the Kelvin.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Cadder is well managed in golf use with many of the built and planted features of the designed landscape preserved. Continuance of the parkland planting by restocking to the former pattern shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey using the existing species of large forest tree species –oak, ash, sycamore, sweet chestnut and lime – is essential.

James Braid laid out many fine golf courses in parkland landscape settings, with minimal adverse impact on the designed landscape. It would be useful to know the extent to which his layout remains after the wartime use and subsequent changes with a view to conserving his design.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High regional value as a fairly complete and high quality estate designed landscape, with significant built and planted features – particularly parkland and woodlands – which is unusual in the district, and for the golf course layouts of James Braid (the extent to which these survive is not known).

Work of Art

Some

Historical

High

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Some

Architectural

Outstanding

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

High

Archaeological

Outstanding

Recreational

High (golf use)

Sources – Primary

Glasgow City Archives: The family and estate papers of Stirling of Keir and Cawder are deposited as T-SK 1 to 39. Includes correspondence on Jamaican estates, a tack granting Carron Co right to exploit minerals on Cadder estate, 1839 (T-SK 38); the account book of James Stirling's (1766-1831) expenditure on the garden (T-SK 17/18); and the Cawder Estate Improvements Account book, 1781-1802.

Sources – Secondary

Buxbaum, T 1987 *Scottish Doocots*, Haverfordwest

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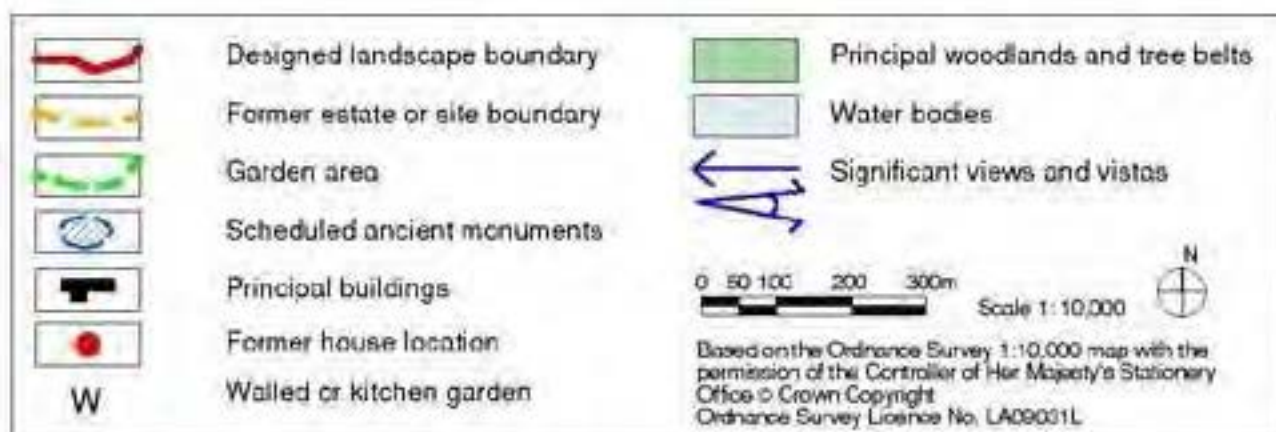
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Keppie, L 2004 *The Legacy of Rome: Scotland's Roman Remains*, Edinburgh

NSA 1836 "The Parish of Cadder," *New Statistical Account* Vol. VI (pub 1845), 39-4159

Waldie, G 1883 *Walks along the Roman Wall*, Linlithgow (reprinted 1913)

8 Craigharnet



8 CRAIGBARNET

Parish: Campsie

NGR No: NS5947 79049

NMRS No: NS57NE 759

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: none

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A moderate-sized estate designed landscape with the principal house demolished but where the woodland structure is still a prominent component of the local scenery of the edge of the Campsie Fells.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located on the north side of the A891 Milton to Strathblane road, 2km west of Clachan of Campsie and 4km north-west of Lennoxton. Access is via one of three drives from the main road. The site covers the steep south-facing hillside at the foot of the Campsie Fells rising from about 80m to 195m AOD. Site area approximately 43 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

15th century; 17th century; late 18th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

"Nearly opposite Lennox Castle, on the other side of the valley, stands in a snug sheltered situation, the house of Craighbarnet, more celebrated for its hospitality than for its architectural pretensions ..." (Lee 1841, 244).

The estate was owned by the Stirlings, a branch of the Stirlings of Cawder (7) and Glorat (14). They inherited the estate by marriage, and the first Stirling owner, Gilbert, died in 1434 (Bain 1883, 6). The estate is named after his 13th century ancestor, Bernard de Erth, a relative of the Earls of Lennox.

A series of Stirling lairds followed, one of whom entertained James IV to "play at the cartis" at *Craigbernard* in 1507. James is said also to have held a court at *Court Hill* (NS57NE 47; NS5941 789). The house visited by the king was supposed to be near the 18th century mansion, "judging from the old course of the turnpike road, the trees and other landmarks" (Cameron 1892, 178).

Craigbarnet tree belts, with Campsie glen and Campsie fells beyond, seen from Muirhouse muir, SWT Loch Ardinning reserve



In 1662, John Stirling built a new house “in the bog, on the opposite or south 9 side of the turnpike road. There is a clump of trees ... very near the old site” (ibid, 178), because his preferred alternative site was allegedly cursed. Carved stones 9 and finials from this house have been incorporated into the barn at Craighbarnet 9 Mains farm. The steading was converted from the stables of Craighbarnet, and 9 originally built in 1785 (RCAHMS 1963 II, 407).9

Despite being ‘out’ in the Jacobite rebellion of 1745 (when he hid from pursuers 9 in Woodhead’s forests (29), dressed as an old woman spinning (Bain 1883, 12)), 9 James Stirling still made a fortune in the tobacco trade. He managed to retain 9 his estate so that, in 1786, his son could afford to commission a new mansion. 9 This has now been demolished.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows 9*Kraighbarett* as a substantial building with three towers 9 or turrets. Roy c.1750 shows 9*Craig Barnett* on the north side of a road with 9 a burn on its south-west side and fields enclosed by tree rows to the north-9 west, although *Blair Turnnoch* is also located within this area. On Ross 1780 9 *Craighbarnet* is shown encircled by trees on the south side of the main road, 9 with Woodhead immediately to the east. Grassom 1817 shows the Craighbarnet 9 designed landscape on the north of the main road with the house enclosed by 9 tree rows and cross rows, an east drive and an indication of parkland in the 9 south-east part; only one row extends north of the house. 9

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a typical designed landscape defined 9 by tree belts with a centrally positioned house and offices to its west, and a 9 walled garden to their north; three main ‘parks’, two beside road and one to the 9 north-west, including a main parkland area with scattered trees to the south-9 east beside the road; main drive with lodge to east and second south drive. 9 1923 Ordnance Survey: little change though a hexagonal 9*Roundle* is named in 9 the north-west park, the north-east wood is named 9*The Grove*, the north-west 9 wood *Napier Belt*, and a belt across the north-west park *Dunmore Strip*; a west 9 drive and lodge are present.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Houses

The house of 1662 is described by John Cameron (1892, 178) as “a substantial 9 square building, with a pepper-box turret at each corner. It was surrounded by a 9 wet ditch or moat and defended by a drawbridge and gateway. The gables may 9 have been corbel steps ...” The date stone, 1662, and the initials of John and 9 Mary Stirling (daughter of the Glorat family), along with various finials, are built 9 into the gable of the farm building west of the 18th century mansion.9

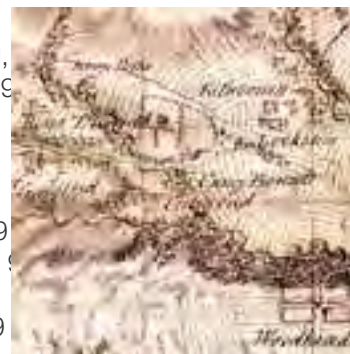
In 1786 John, the 12th laird, built the last house on the site of the original tower 9 house. It was a plain, classically-proportioned block, with three storeys and attic, 9 the advanced and pedimented centrepiece housing the columned doorway with 9 balustrade above. The house was harled apart from the quoins and dressings, 9 and had Greek urns along its pediment.9

The 1786 mansion was demolished in 1953 (NMRS, NS57 NE32).9

Farm and Barn

Carved stones and finials from the 1662 house on the south side of the turnpike 9 road were incorporated into the barn at Craighbarnet Mains farm which remains.9

Farm buildings include large corrugated barns and steading, and a modern 9 bungalow.9



*'Craig Barnett' from Roy's
Military Survey c.1750*

West gate, lodge behind



Craigbarnet 1919



Lodges and other buildings

West lodge: small yellow sandstone single-storey gate-lodge with piended roof and central chimney stack; 19th century. Adjoining gate-piers and iron gates.

Norwood: bungalow on west drive near west lodge.

Central lodge: yellow sandstone single-storey lodge with wide eaves and open porch, now upgraded with dormers and artificial slates.

East lodge: single storey lodge with piended roofs, white painted with extension and conservatory; pointed-arch cast-iron pedestrian gate onto main road.



Central lodge

Walled Garden

Garden walls remain to full height around north part, partial height or collapsed around south.

Drives and Paths

The west drive now only gives access to the west lodge and Norwood; gated off and residual beyond. The central drive is the main access to the farm and also serves the central lodge: an unattractive route with electricity and telephone poles and cables and an irregular row of weak spruce and beech trees on the west side. East drive is out of use and planted over with conifers (pine, spruce, larch).



Central drive

Gardens

No gardens remain, apart from small gardens of residential properties.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The tree belts shown on the 19th and early-20th century Ordnance Survey maps remain apart from a block on the west of the walled garden. All are now principally planted with conifers with some sycamore and other broadleaves locally and at the perimeter. Their hillside location means that they are prominent in the local landscape.



ABOVE West fields and tree belts, with site of walled garden on right

Parkland

The three parkland areas remain as grazed parks, although only the south-east one retains trees – an oak and a sycamore, both mature – within gently undulating ground. A few trees remain along the line of the former Dunmore Strip and the woodland block west of the walled garden.

BELOW Parkland trees in East park and East avenue tree belt



Boundary and Field Enclosures

A good random rubble wall c.1.2m high with half-round cope follows the main road boundary for most its length – generally fair condition but damaged by vehicles in places – changing to old estate fencing near the central lodge. A good set of cast-iron gate-posts and a field gate survive in the east part.

Water Features

None identified, although watercourses have evidently been channelised or culverted from comparison of Roy's with Ordnance Survey maps.

Views and Vistas

Good views across to Lennox and along the Glazert valley will be obtained from the upper levels. The Craigharnet woodlands are often seen in views together with Ballencloach and Campsie glen, for example from some north parts of Lennox Castle designed landscape and Muirhouse Muir (accessed from SWT Loch Ardinning reserve).

Area of Influence

Visual influence and ownership connections as above. Early maps also show some inter-relationship with Blairtummock to the west but this has been lost. The site of the 1662 house on the south side of the main road should be noted for possible archaeological significance, although no designed landscape features are apparent, apart from a few trees which may relate to the possible house location.

Archaeology

Centred NS 5945 7880, the very probable area of this mansion is on a slightly elevated area covered by a partly cut-down wood, and situated within a marshy field. Many loose stones lie scattered around, but they are mostly undressed. Immediately to the north-west is a broad expanse of marsh and water. A causeway, some 6.0m broad and 0.5m high, crosses from the road to the site on the east side of the plantation. There is no trace of any building foundations and local enquiries failed to confirm the site. Two inscribed stones, each bearing part of the date '1662' surmount the gable ends of a farm building immediately west of the ruined Craigharnet mansion.

PUBLIC ACCESS

No public access.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

The site is greatly reduced in significance but the tree belts, parkland and lodges are still valuable components, together with the barn with the 1662 house parts. Conservation of the buildings through the planning process and encouragement of restructuring and diversification of the woodland and restocking of the parkland would ensure the survival of the remaining features.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as a designed landscape that continues to feature prominently in the local landscape despite loss of its principal features, with some historical and archaeological interest.

Work of Art

None

Historical

High

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

None

Architectural



Iron field gate



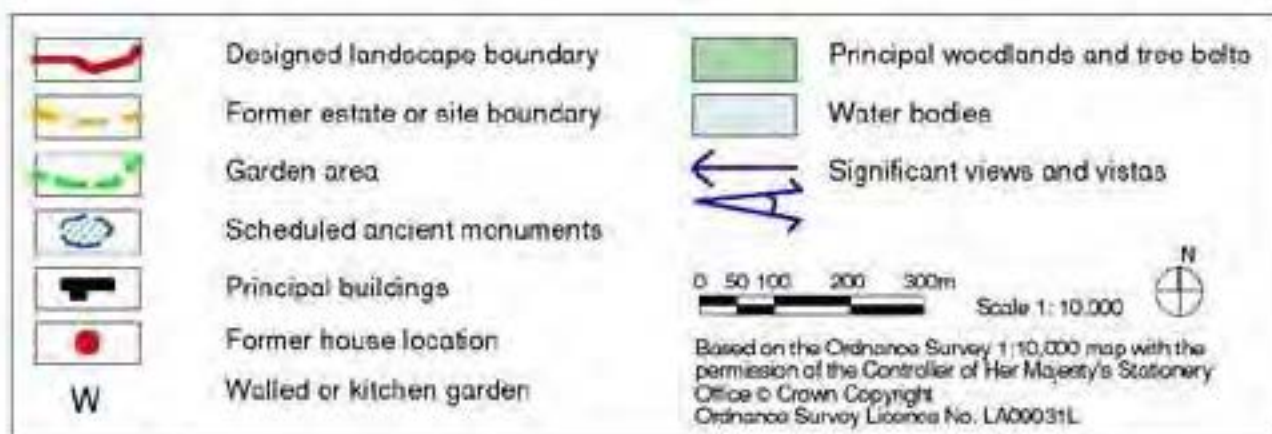
General view from A891 road

Little
Scenic
High
Nature Conservation
Little
Archaeological
Some
Recreational
Little

Sources – Secondary

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9 Craigmaddie



9 CRAIGMADDIE HOUSE

Parish: Baldernock

NGR No: NS575 765 (Castle); NS5736 7658 (House)

NMRS No: NS57NE 70.00 (House)

OWNERS: Single / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: Craigmaddie House and Doocot, B9

Scheduled Ancient Monument: Craigmaddie fort and tower

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Small-scale and intact estate designed landscape with wooded backdrop creating high scenic interest, also with archaeological value.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Craigmaddie lies 3km north-east of Milngavie on the east side of the A81 road. The Council boundary runs along the west and north sides of the estate landscape. It is positioned on rising land, with the house at about 150m AOD below Craigmaddie Muir / Muirhouse Muir (managed by SWT as a nature reserve). Area approximately 75 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early to mid 19th century.



*Late 19thC Thomas Annan
photograph of Craigmaddie
house and pond*

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Like Bardowie (4) and Mains (21), Craigmaddie is connected with the locally powerful Galbraith family. In the later 14th century, the Galbraith estates were divided between three sisters, who were the sole heirs. Janet Keith married John Hamilton of Cadzow and inherited Craigmaddie Castle. Only a vaulted basement remains of the tower house, which had a moat and much earlier outlying earthworks (Coventry 2001, 155). It was superseded as a principal residence by Bardowie in the 16th century.

Later, Craigmaddie formed part of Dougalston estate (10), until purchased in the late 18th century by James Black, a West India merchant (Guthrie Smith 1878, 9 No. XXVIII). Black, who was Dean of Guild and Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1808, “built a small cottage ... and laid out the grounds with great taste,” (ibid), before starting the present house. This was extended in the 19th century by successive proprietors, including the Professor of Church History at Glasgow University, and then Henry Gordon, who inherited both the Dougalston estate and the name of Glassford (Robertson & Ure 19 1, 14). Henry Glassford enlarged the house in 1842, after which it was eventually bought by Graham Stirling of Craigbarnet (8), which adjoins the property. Robert Ker of Dougalston (10) later bought the house for his son-in-law, who made Craigmaddie a founder “member” of the local Interhouse Tennis Club, which survives (ibid, 15).

During World War 1, it was used as an auxiliary military hospital, and then as the home of the co-founder of the Boy’s Brigade, Arnold Wilson, a metal merchant (Gardner 19 1, 266). For most of the 20th century it was owned by the descendants of Alexander Struthers, a Glasgow ship-owner (Robertson & Ure 19 1, 16).

‘Craigmaddie had its origin, probably, in the rocky dens and clefts which fringe, for a considerable distance, the southern margin of the muirland ridge from

near the cromlech hollow to the eastern boundary of the Craigmaddie Castle 9 grounds. Anyone who has seen these huge rock-rifts will readily admit that they 9 would afford excellent lurking places for wild beasts ... hence the name creag-9 makakh, ie, dog, fox or wolf rock.' (Thomson 1907, 40-1)9

Map Evidence

Pont 1646 shows 9*Kraigin Castel* on a prominent hillock. Roy c. 1750 shows 9*Craig Maddy Castle* possibly within a mounded enclosure, but no other detail. 9 Shown as a squarish plantation with a tower and west drive on Ross 1780. 9 Grassom 1817 shows Craigmaddie much as it is today, at a small scale, with a 9 new house, two drives, the loch and 'Castle in Ruins'. 9

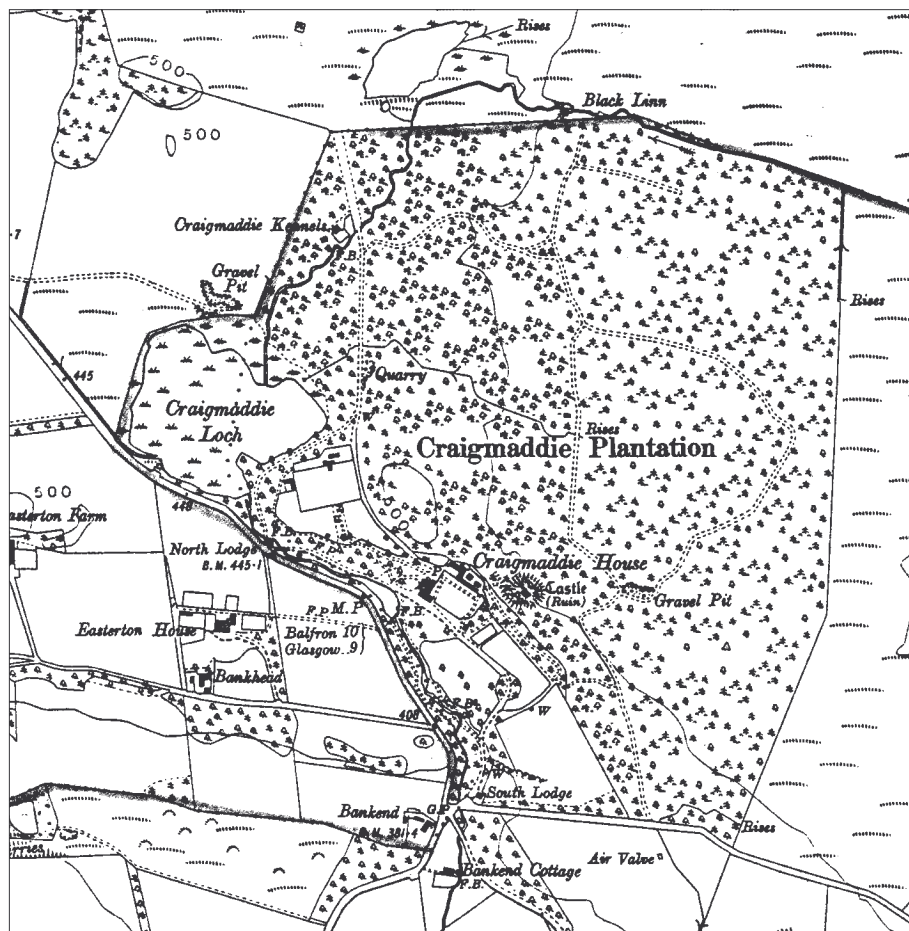
1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a wooded estate to the present boundaries with 9 Craigmaddie loch on west and all the main features in a strip along the south-west 9 side above a burn (outflow from loch); house with a row of offices to north-east and 9 castle remains to east; walled garden to north-west with orchard on its south; drive 9 and lodges to north-west and south-east; main parkland to south-east. 2nd edition 9 Ordnance Survey and 1922 Ordnance Survey show little significant change.9

One Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photograph of the house seen from across the 9 pond through trees in winter.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Craigmaddie House was begun c. 1790, and later enlarged. Gifford and 9 Walker (2002, 350) describe it as a two-storey, piend-roofed ashlar "stolid but 9 idiosyncratic Classical mansion house." The four-bay, south-west façade has 9 a columned portico, c. 1910, obscuring the advanced and pedimented central 9 two bays. The rear addition is early Victorian. The garden, office-buildings and 9 doocot may be of 1842 (ibid, 350).9



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 19229

Craigmaddie house in its setting



Wall dividing stables and offices from tennis courts, with doocot at right



South lodge and entrance area

The cylindrical doocot was built by James Black, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century.

Craigmaddie Castle: see below

South Lodge

Two-storey white-painted with pedimented roof.

North Lodge

Removed.

Gardener's house

New house under construction in the location of the original cottage.

Kennels cottage

Inhabited; currently being rebuilt; not seen.

Drives and Paths

From the A71/Bardowie road/north Blochairn junction the south drive leads uphill to the house, past the south lodge. A shorter West drive from the A71 is also used, although has a blind exit. Other routes include a track to the Kitchen garden and the Kennels further north and a number of woodland rides.

Gardens

There are no gardens as such, although a long wall linking the north-east courtyard of the house and the doocot, screens the stables or offices behind and provides the setting for the east lawn or tennis court and a mixed border along its base. Lawns to the south and west of the house with a few specimen trees complete the house setting, which otherwise is formed by mature trees and woodland.

The north wall of the kitchen garden remains north-west of the house. The garden appears to have had hedged boundaries on the other sides, some of which remain, although the garden area is unused.

Paddock south-east of house



Tree Belts and Woodlands

The major part of the site is occupied by Craigmaddie plantation, predominantly managed coniferous woods, although uneconomic at present, contributing little to estate income. A wooded belt associated with the Craigmaddie burn separates the house and drives from the A71 road, with large beech, oak, Scots pine and some lime, with conifers.

Beech is widely used in belts lining the north and south drive and as woodland edge planting.

Parkland

Very limited: two small parks to the south-east of the house either side of the 9 main drive.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Good quality drystone walls form the estate wall beside the A71 and the woodland 9 edge within the estate, and other boundaries.9

Water Features

In the western extremity of the site is Craigmaddie loch, which has been reformed 9 in recent time having silted up, but does not function properly. Craigmaddie burn 9 runs from the loch to an attractive pond beside the north drive just west of the 9 house, impounded by a masonry dam with sluice and dam-head path at its east 9 end. The burn then flows through a short steep-sided valley with a waterfall to 9 the East lodge.9

Views and Vistas

Views are very limited due to the woodland enclosure; from the north-west open 9 view to the Strathblane hills are possible.9

Area of Influence

Craigmaddie woods are prominent in views from several locations to the south.9

Archaeology

Craigmaddie Castle

Craigmaddie Castle (SAM) re-uses the earthworks of a possibly prehistoric fort, 9 taking advantage of the D-shaped defensive site and steep slope (RCAHMS I, 9 79). Both ramparts were probably stone-built but have been robbed out.9

The tower house "is on the crest of a ridge ... it overlooks a wide prospect to 9 the west," (ibid, 248). The vaulted basement survives, but the rest of the plain 9 16th century tower, with its newel stair in the north-east corner, is ruinous. "The 9 tower has been so sited to take advantage of the older defensive earthworks, 9 and presumably these earlier defences were to some extent restored when the 9 castle was built," (ibid, 249).9

PUBLIC ACCESS

No public access, although visits to Craigmaddie castle can be arranged with 9 the owner. The small extent of the estate and the private residential use of the 9 main house, lodge, kennels etc mean that there is little potential for greater 9 public access.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

A small family owned traditional estate which is well cared for within financial 9 constraints; greenbelt policies and listed status limits the options for continuing 9 to run the estate of a profitable financial basis.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High regional value as a fairly complete and high quality estate designed 9 landscape, with limited built and planted features, but high scenic value and 9 outstanding archaeological value.9

Work of Art

Low9



Pond, looking west



Craigmaddie castle

Historical

Some

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Low

Architectural

High

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

High (woods and adjoining SWT site)

Archaeological

Outstanding

Recreational

Low

Sources – Primary

Glasgow City Archives – papers relating to a loan for improving the property (LR: 9 15D.84) and papers relating to Craigmaddie Reservoir, 1882, 1892

Sources – Secondary

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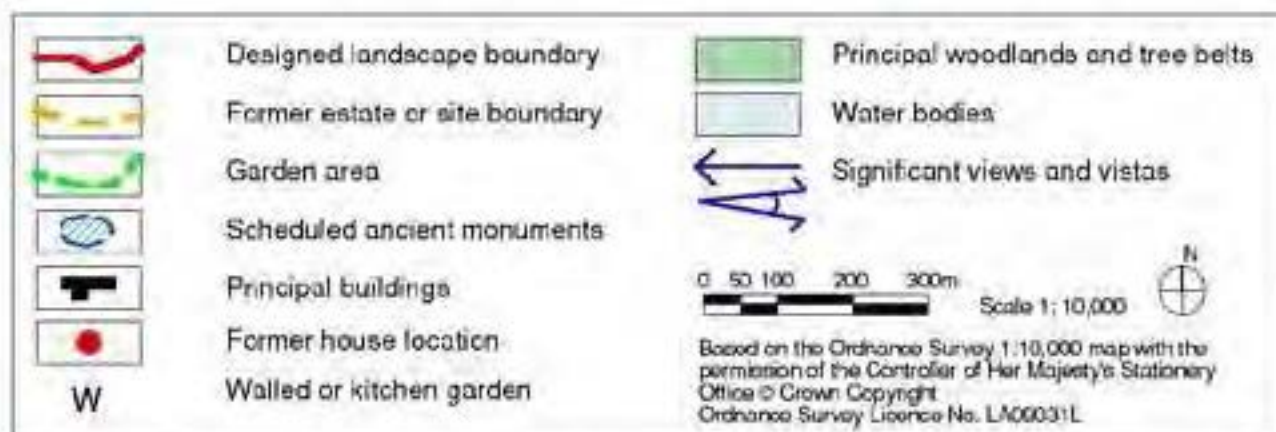
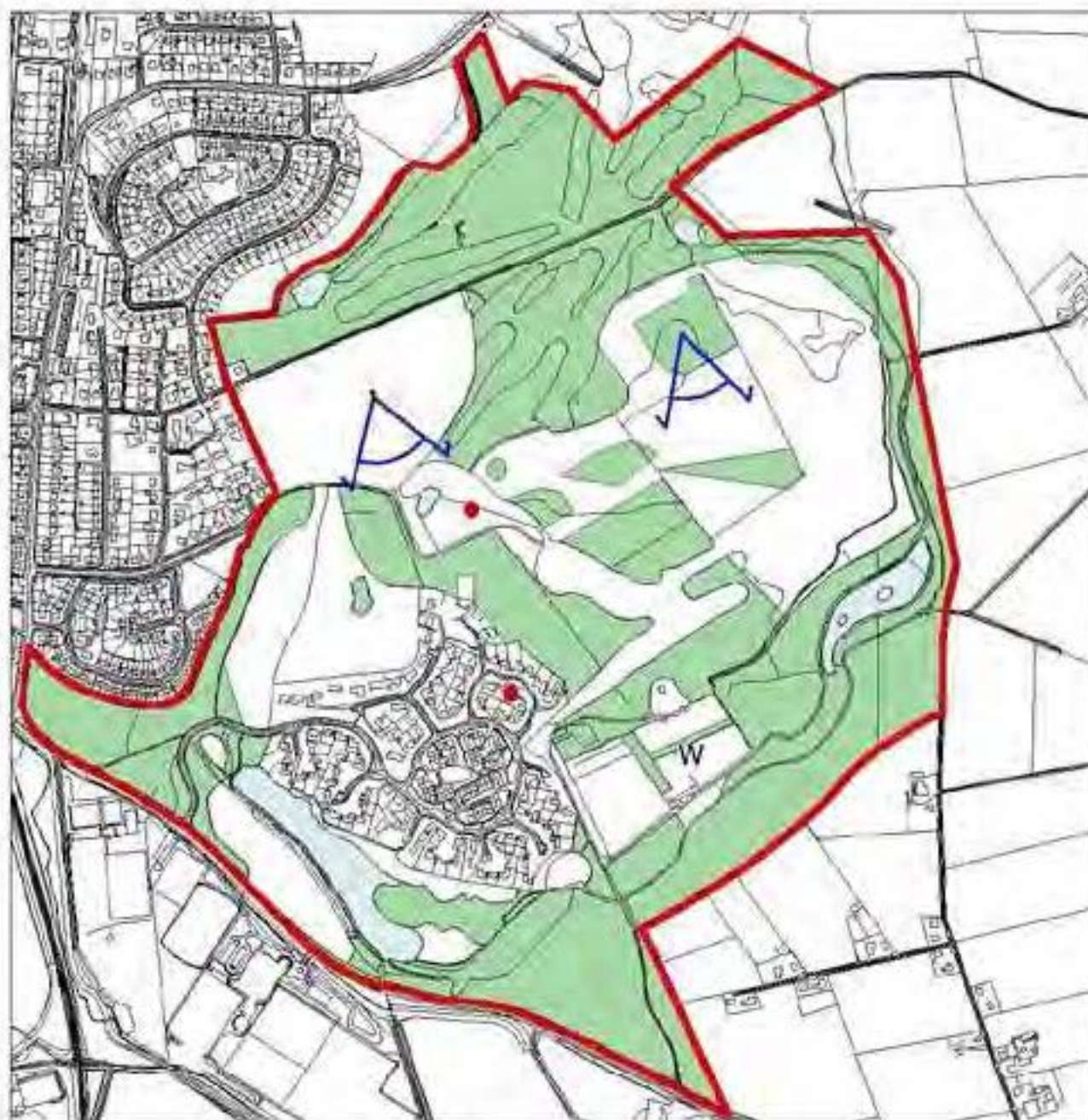
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10 Dougalston



10 DOUGALSTON

Parish: New Kilpatrick

NGR No: NS5647 74049

NMRS No: NS57SE 79

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: Factor's House, A

9 Doocot, B



*New housing in the south part
of Dougalston seen across
Dougalston loch*

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

An extensive estate designed landscape that has lost the main house and several principal features and has been significantly altered, but survives to almost its original extent and provides the woodland setting for new golf, sports and housing development.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Dougalston lies 1 km east of Milngavie between the A807 Milngavie to Bardowie road on the south and the A81 Strathblane road on the north. Vehicular access points to new development lie off both roads: residential areas from the A807 and sports centre from the A81. The unclassified Milngavie to Baldernock road runs through the north part of the site and gives another access route to public footpaths from roadside parking.

Dougalston is situated on hilly ground rising from 35m at the south to 85m AOD near the centre of the site. Site area approximately 128ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

18th century; 19th century; late-20th/early-21st century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Dougalston is reputedly named after Dugald, brother of the third Earl of Lennox, who was recalcitrant in surrendering these lands when they were granted to Paisley Abbey. Although a priest, he admitted forging supporting deeds when put on trial at Irvine in 1227. As part of the Barony of Mugdock, in 1430, Dougalston was granted to Lord William de Grahame, who was married to a sister of King James I (RMS II, 165).

The Grahams of Dougalston produced a line of country gentlemen and merchants in Glasgow, the district of Grahamston being named for one of them. More locally, they are credited with bringing the first factory, a linen mill, to Milngavie in 1745, and letting land on the Allander to a bleachworks in 1763 (Orr 2002, 11).

In 1767, tobacco lord John Glassford, 'one of the greatest merchants in Europe' (according to Tobias Smollett) bought Dougalston. He owned Shawfield Mansion, in the street named after him (previously owned by owners of Auchentroch). He 'greatly improved [Dougalston] by planting and building' (Irving 1881, 166), funded by his 25 ships, coal mines, and trade worth over £500,000 (Fisher 194, 197). He built the Adamesque banqueting house to entertain his friends with gambling, incorporating a factor's apartment and domed, brick ice house (indicating the scale of his parties).

Glassford extended the mansion and 'laid out the grounds anew in the most ornamental style,' (Irving 1879, 387) creating the loch. "Dugalstone loch is a considerable sheet of water, of artificial collection ... within [the] pleasure-

grounds, and contributes much to the beauty of that once highly ornate, but 9 now neglected seat" (Sym 1839, 37). In the 1830s, 'there [were] many large 9 and beautiful spruce and silver firs,' one particular beech tree being 16 ft in 9 circumference (ibid, 40).9

Glassford's legendary business acumen was not hereditary. In 1847, the owner, 9 Henry Gordon, or Glassford of Craigmaddie (9), who was evidently not able to 9 maintain the estate, was declared bankrupt, and Dougalston was sold. '[The 9 merchant John] Glassford[s] Dougalstone property ... still retains, in its extensive 9 plantations and shadowy walks, abundant evidences of his taste for the beautiful 9 ... The spacious policies of Dougalstone [are] richly timbered, and adorned with 9 a loch ... of twenty three scots acres, and abounds in water plants, some of 9 which are rare, and in various kinds of fish ... Of late years, however, the locality 9 has worn an aspect of neglect and waste, suggestive of an alteration for the 9 worse in the fortunes of the proprietors" (MacDonald 1856, 334, 335).9

Robert Ker, a tea merchant and a benefactor of Milngavie, rebuilt the main house 9 in the 1870s, employing John Burnet and the firm of Kinnear and Peddie. The Kers 9 also gifted Lennox Park to Milngavie in 1907, on the condition that it remained in 9 public ownership (Orr 2002, 39). During the Second World War, a German plane 9 reportedly crashed into Dougalston loch. In 1955, Glasgow Corporation bought 9 the estate for the Burrell Collection, but sold it again soon after.9

The hexagonal doocot stands in Dougalston golf course. The local paper 9 reported 'a reader deploring the passing of the lovely grounds to make way for 9 the coming golfing and leisure centre, to say nothing of the large hotel planned 9 for the ... west side.' The house was demolished to make way for the golf 9 course, designed by John D Harris, and opened by the Reo Stakis organisation 9 in 1976 (Gardner 19 1, 105-6).9

For much of the 20th century the factor's house and policies were owned by the 9 Connell shipbuilding family, but in 19 7 its 52 acres of gardens and woodland 9 were purchased by John Dickie Homes. They proposed to renovate the wall 9 of the walled garden, restore the Ladies' Pond, and recreate the Ladies' Ride 9 Wood, funded by a small housing development (John Dickie 19 8).9

The new houses were refused permission, and conditions placed on development 9 of the factor's house, including maintenance of rights of way and extensive 9 landscaping. Having been placed on the Scottish Civic Trust's 9 *Buildings at Risk Register*, the factor's house was privately owned in 2004, and has been 9 refurbished by a local individual. The status of the icehouse (within the Factor's 9 house) is not known.9



Dougalston from Roy's Military
Survey c. 1750



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 19149

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu shows 9Douglaston. h only. Roy c.1750 shows an extensive rectilinear 9 landscape of tree-lined enclosures at 9Douglaston with the house in a square 9 enclosure and a grand avenue to the south, crossed by an east-west road from a 9 crossing of the Water of Allander in the south-west. Ross 1777 depicts a sizeable 9 formal landscape of tree-lined compartments at 9Douglaston. Ross 1780 shows it 9 quite differently, named Douglaston, with the loch and house indicated among 9 scattered blocks of tree planting and a north-south avenue east of the house and 9 a building annotated *Bank* (Banqueting House ?) to its east. Richardson 1795 9 shows Douglaston in some detail with a winding approach from the west and a 9 more direct access from Auchenhowie, a walled garden in two sections, the loch 9 shown as *Fish Pond*, thick tree belts to the north, a narrower belt to the east and 9 extensive parkland with clumps and individual trees to the west. Grassom 1817 9 shows a variation of this layout with internal divisions of tree lines. 9

1st edition Ordnance Survey indicates a large and well-defined designed landscape 9 with Douglaston loch forming the south-west boundary; perimeter tree belts and 9 cross belt to the south-west off centre with the house on the west side and the 9 walled garden at the south of the belt (ice-house on the south side of the walled 9 garden), with main parks to north-east and south-west, dovecote in small park to 9 north; main drives from the north and north-west; pond at the east; signs of formal 9 trees in parks. 1914 Ordnance Survey: south end of loch drained with one small 9 island now a tree clump; new drive from the south; extent of parkland reduced; 9

new or extended house with offices/stable block to its south; south-west part of 9
north-east park partly planted (Wards wood); new boathouse at Ladies' pond; 9
walled garden embellished including new buildings on north side.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Dougalston House

Robert Ker restored the main house, in 1873, to the designs of John Burnet 9
(1814-1901). Baird and Thomson and Edinburgh architects Kinnear and Peddie 9
designed new stables and worked on the house in 1875-8 (GCA, TD922; NMRS). 9
The house has been demolished.9

Banqueting House or Factor's House, Cat. A-listed

John Glassford (1715-83) built the banqueting house or factor's house. In 1873, 9
after a fire, Robert Ker rebuilt the banqueting house for his factor. The two-storey 9
Adam-style pavilion is constructed of ashlar, with a piend roof and rusticated 9
basement. It has slightly advanced centrepieces to front and rear elevations, and
pedimented windows to the ground floor, echoed in the small central pediment 9
on the main facade. 9

The building stands in the south part of the walled garden, and has been 9
restored, with added single-storey wings on the east and west and an extensive 9
addition on the north, all in a style and materials which bears scant relationship 9
the historic core.9

Doocot B-listed

Octagonal, two-storey, early 19th century, 'rubble built with polished ashlar 9
dressings,' (Gifford & Walker, 2002, 615) with round-headed blind windows on 9
the ground floor; topped by an open lantern that gave access for the birds. 9
Classed as 'pavilion type' by Buxbaum (1987, 31).9

Lodges

The West Lodge, at the corner of Glasgow road and Dougalston avenue, is 9
thought to remain. The Lodge House or East lodge has been demolished, as has 9
a north lodge and adjoining Woodhouse cottage.9

Ice-house

Not seen; part of Banqueting House or Factor's House.9

Walled Garden

Three walls remain, but it is unused and stripped of features with the south wall 9
removed together with any central division that may have existed; cross paths 9
lined in east part by box stumps, cut back to encourage regeneration. In its current 9
state the restored and extended factor's house, with a new drive from west and 9
a lawn area, sits incongruously within the garden with no design relationship 9
to its setting. Proposals are being developed to restore major features of the 9
garden with its holly, yew and box-lined walks.9

Esporta

The part of the designed landscape to the north of the Baldernock road has 9
extensive woodlands which were part of Dougalston. The former northern 9
boundary of the estate landscape is not clear from the available evidence, so 9
the line shown on the site plan follows the woodland boundaries of c.1900. 9
The new Esporta health, racquet and golf club, accessed from the A81 on the 9
north, opposite the Craigmaddie reservoir (22), is located on the north edge of 9
these woods. The development comprises two linked large buildings with arc-9
roofs, rising to two-storeys at the south, and a separate maintenance block, with 9
extensive car parking and landscaping. Golf courses extend from the club house 9
part of the complex to the main Douglaston site.9



Walled garden with Factor's house and additions



*Esporta health, racquet and
golf club*



Drives and Paths

The main access is from the A807 Auchenhowie road via Findlay Rise: the entrance is at the position of the former south drive and incorporates some stone features, but has been severely altered. The Esporta access is from A81 Strathblane road. Baldernock road crosses the north part of the designed landscape and roadside parking is used for access to woodland walks.

Attractive woodland walks run through the boundary woodlands on the west and east and beside Dougalston loch near the south boundary

Gardens

No gardens remain at Dougalston.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Extensive woodland belts remain along each boundary and through the centre of the site, with more extensive woodland in the section north of Baldernock road. Woods are generally of mixed broadleaves including beech (dominant), oak, birch, ash and sycamore, plus Scots pine and larch. North of Baldernock road, birch dominates the woodland, which has been sculpted and managed to accommodate golf fairways and access paths.

In the main part of the site the woods have been extended by extensive new planting of woodland areas, rows and clumps of trees for the golf development.

Parkland

Some areas of parkland character remain although for the most part landforming and new planting has altered the character to a golfing landscape. The steepness of the central part of the site contributes to its special character. Some areas have a raw condition with poorly finished drives and cuttings.



*Remnants of the walled
garden, including box stumps*



*Public footpath through east
tree belts*

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Original boundary walls remain in many locations beside the A807 Auchenhowie road, along Strathblane road in Milngavie and beside Baldernock road, including dressed and drystone walls and end-piers etc.

Water Features

Small ponds and lochs are notable features of Dougalston. Dougalston loch is an attractive water body with extensive semi-natural vegetation including reeds (*Phragmites*) and bulrushes (*Typha*), although silted and reduced in area in its north and east part, and with housing along its north bank. Ladies' pond remains at the south of the east boundary tree belt, although also dominated by *Phragmites*. In the north, in areas on both sides of Baldernock road, new small ponds have been introduced as golf hazards. A small burn runs through the east boundary tree belt, feeding the water features. The loch has a secondary feeder which is probably from the Allander Water which runs to the west and south of the site.

Views and Vistas

The 85m high point and adjoining tops and hill slopes provide extensive southerly views over northern Glasgow.

Area of Influence

Douglaston is an extensive landscape of considerable variety in terms of landscape character and features, habitats and modern uses, but does not extend beyond the defined area. The woods and natural landscape features have a big impact on the character to the roads along its boundaries, particularly to the north and south, and along Baldernock road. The designed landscape links with the Craigmaddie reservoir part of the Milngavie Reservoirs site (22) on the north and Bardowie (4) is close on the east.

Archaeology

No features of archaeological interest have been identified although hidden interest from previous site uses may remain.

PUBLIC ACCESS

The attractive woodland and lochside paths are publicly accessible. Public access was integral to the Esporta development planning approval and there is significant scope for this to be developed, within the limitations of the private housing and the hazard of flying golf balls and disturbance of players.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Despite the erosion of the designed landscape, much of value remains but the conservation potential in some areas has been missed or is not being followed, particularly in the walled garden. The water features need management if they are to survive as free-flowing water bodies. The character of the original tree belts needs to be preserved in replacement planting. Overall an integrated management plan for the whole site would coordinate conservation concerns with future management.

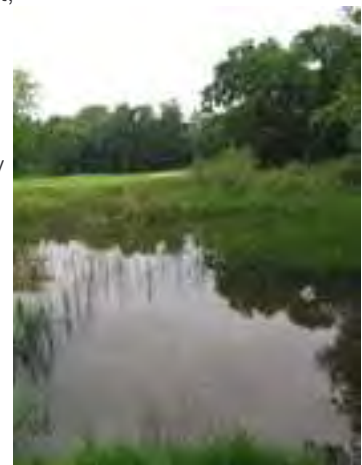
ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as an extensive estate designed landscape, with significant remaining built and planted features, which, although considerably altered, continues to provide the setting for modern uses and has high amenity and nature conservation value.



Pier associated with former south gateway, with estate wall along A807 road



New pond within north-east part of golf course



View south from hilltop in north of main site

Work of Art

Little

Historical

Some

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

High

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

High

Archaeological

Little

Recreational

High

Sources - Primary

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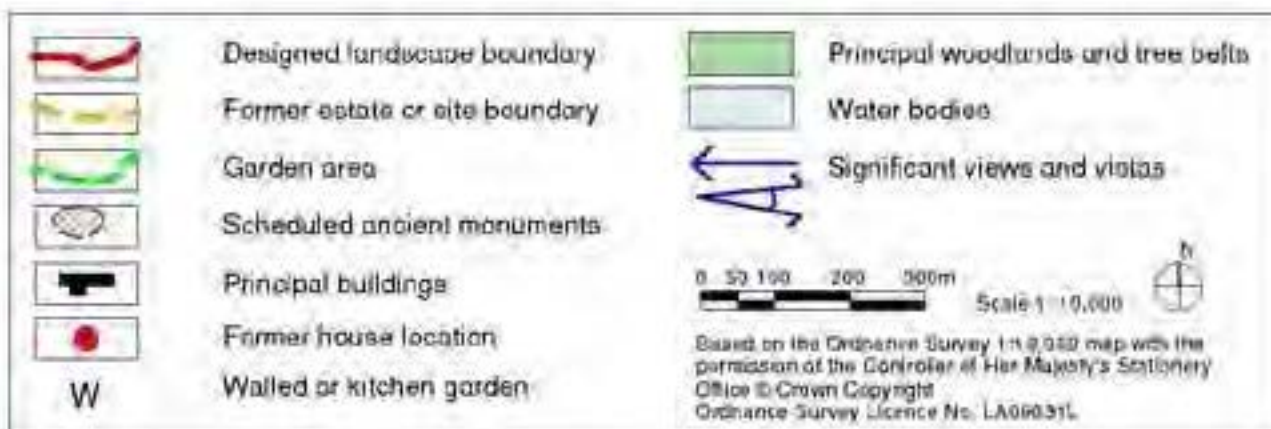
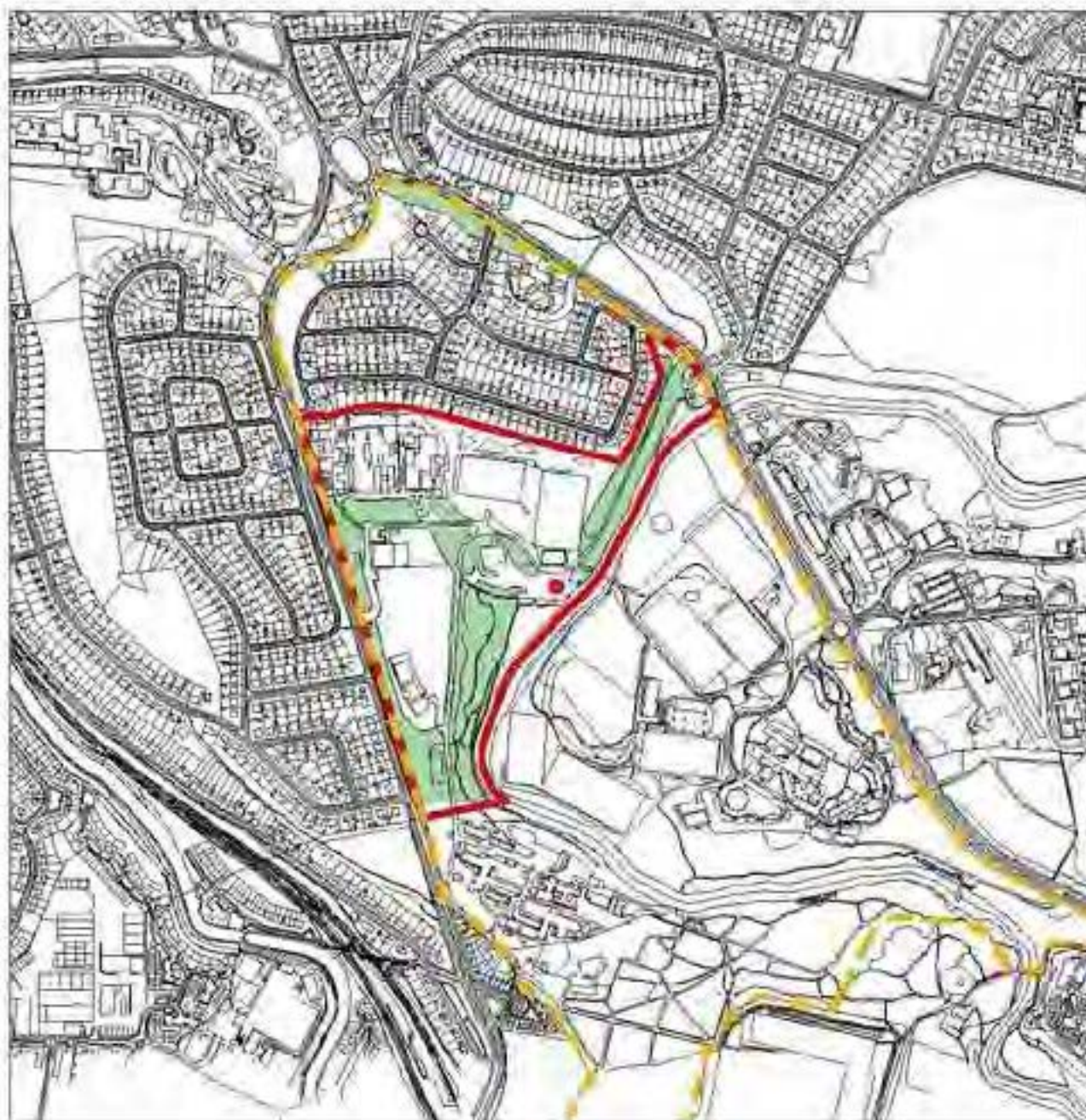
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VIII, 36-65

SURVEY OF HISTORIC GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

11 Garscube



11 GARSCUBE PARK

Parish: New Kilpatrick

NGR No: NS5514 7033 (House, site of); NS5521 7036 (Bridge)

NMRS No: NS57SE 59 (House); NS57SE 96 (Bridge)

OWNERS: Multiple / Private (incl. University of Glasgow)

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: Garscube Bridge, B9

9 Garscube Mill, B9

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A formerly extensive estate designed landscape straddling the river Kelvin of which only the north part lies within East Dunbartonshire. Although largely developed for housing and university uses, sufficient features remain for it to continue to have an important role in the land use and urban form of the Canniesburn area.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located 1.5km south of Bearsden station within a triangle south of Canniesburn Toll formed by the A739 Switchback road, the A81 Maryhill road and the river Kelvin. Vehicular access to the University of Glasgow campus is from the Switchback road. Garscube stands on flattish land, gently rising to the north and west. The site area is approximately 21 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early 19th century; later 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Originally part of the Earldom of Lennox, the lands of Garscube were in the family of Colquhoun of Luss by 1558 (GUA, Garscube Records). John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny (16) was granted Garscube with its "castle, manor place, mills" in 1633 (GRMS VIII, No. 2239), but it was sold in 1687 to John Campbell of Succoth to clear the Colquhoun laird's debts (Barrett et al 19 3, 54). Campbell was Director Depute of Chancery and, like him, many of his descendants were prominent lawyers (Guthrie Smith 1878, No. XLVI).

His son was an advocate and his grandson was Sir Ilay Campbell, Lord Advocate in 1784. He retired as President of the Court of Session in 1808, "and personally managed the estate – and 'lived like a patriarch in a house overflowing ... with



Late 19thC Thomas Annan
photograph of Garscube
house and river Kelvin



Garscube bridge (listed Cat. C) with site of house behind to left

troops of relations” (Lord Cockburn, quoted in McCardel 1973, 117). He 9
“greatly improved” the estate (Irving 1881, 61), making his tenants rotate crops 9
and mechanically levelling run-rig (Barrett et al 19 3, 56). The Home farm of the 9
estate on Bearsden road now forms part of the University Veterinary School.9

The second baronet, Sir Archibald, a judge, had a completely new house built by 9
William Burn in 1827 “in the old English manor style,” (Guthrie Smith 1878, XLVI). 9
Later baronets included Sir Archibald Ilay Campbell, a member of the Committee 9
for the Restoration of Glasgow Cathedral (which planned to rebuild it, rather than 9
restore it) and another who was a Senator of the College of Justice.9

The “richly wooded” banks of the Kelvin “below Garscube House ... are bold and 9
precipitous,” (Sym 1839, 38-9). To exploit these natural resources, the estate 9
had its own grain, paper and snuff mills, the buildings of which remained in part 9
into the 1980s (LHG 1982). In the 1830s, a Scotch fir was felled here which was 9
9ft in girth, containing “155 solid feet of timber,” (Sym 1839, 40). The mineral 9
potential of Garscube also saw “prospecting for iron clay, and coal-mining,” (ibid. 9
38-9).9

“The little village of Garscube ... consists of a mill, and some half-dozen 9
houses. The ... Kelvin flows from the soft sylvan banks of Killermont into the 9
wild magnificence of the Garscube grounds. (When) it arrives at Garscube it 9
completely changes character and tumbles and dances as merrily as a mountain 9
brook, while its banks become bold, precipitous and highly picturesque 9
... Passing the bridge (at Garscube) ... the waters seem to become instinct 9
with new life – as they pass with a fine sweep into the verdant recesses of 9
the Garscube policies ... Garscube House ... lies screened in foliage ... The 9
pleasure grounds adorning (it) ... are of great extent and beauty, being richly 9
adorned with a profusion of the finest timber, while they embrace a variety of 9
landscape features of the most attractive nature.” (MacDonald H 1856 *Rambles*
round Glasgow, Glasgow, 318-9)9

In 1931-2, ground was sold to Douglas Park Golf Club (GUA, DC80/241) and 9
other land at Canniesburn was feued to Glasgow Royal Infirmary. The laird 9
also sold 200 acres of land to form Westerton Garden Suburb (25) (Barrett et al 9
19 3, 15). During the 1930s, estate records show the intrusion of Glasgow and 9
Bearsden upon the policies, (eg. Canniesburn Toll roundabout, 1933-6, GUA, 9
DC80/386, and woodland occupied by Milngavie Golf Club). In the late 1930s, 9
“fields in the Dunbartonshire section... had been set aside for housing, whilst 55 9
acres of the 75 acre Glasgow section had been town planned as open space” 9
(NAHSTE, GB 0248 DC 080).9

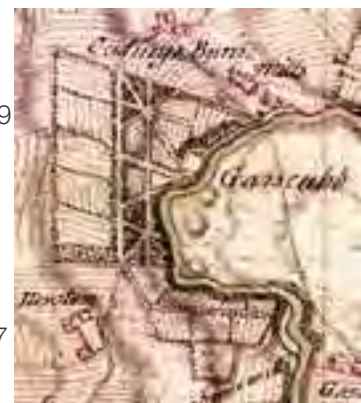
Sir Archibald S L Campbell, who lived in Garscube House until 1939, was the 9
last of his family to own Garscube. During the war, the house was requisitioned 9
by the Ministry of Works. From 1944 - 47, Sir Archibald sought hard to find a 9
viable future for the house. Various possibilities such as a school or hospital 9
were considered, but eventually in 1948, Sir George gifted the house, and sold 9
the land, to Glasgow University. Extensive dry rot caused the house to be 9
demolished in 1954 (ibid).9

The university owns 92 acres of Garscube parkland, within which are the 9
Veterinary School, Wolfson Hall, Science Park and University Sports Complex. 9
The recreation facilities include grass and synthetic rugby, football, cricket and 9
shinty pitches. Further university facilities are located within the south part of the 9
designed landscape across the river in the Glasgow City Council area.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows *Garskub* on the lower reaches of the Kelvin. Roy c.1750 9
shows an extensive formal landscape of radiating avenues or rides on the west 9
side of a large meander in the river Kelvin, with the house centrally next to the 9
river, and with further tree-lined enclosed fields to the west and south. Ross 1777 9
adds nothing to the Roy information. Richardson 1795 shows an apparently 9

‘Garscubb’ from Roy’s Military
Survey c.1750



informal landscape which also extends to the east in the river meander; a walled garden lies at the north-west. Forrest 1816 elaborates on the former maps with an additional drive from the west, lodges at the ends of the other drives, avenue trees to the drives and groups of parkland planting in the north, but no bridge over the river.

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a parkland designed landscape with woods in south part (Bankfold, Belvidere plantations); the house on the west bank of the river; the walled garden, farm and curling pond beside the road on the west; parkland north and west of the house with tree roundels, and tree rows surviving from the formal layout; Garscube mill and bridge to the north-east; north drive to Westburn with Canniesburn Toll at north-most point. 1914 Ordnance Survey includes a new north lodge beside the river; extensive parkland and a south drive as far as South Acre plantation in the south with old tree rows and groups and an open tree belt along Canniesburn road.

Three Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photographs: two of the house seen from across the Kelvin; one from the south looking along the riverside landscape to the house. Also illustrated in J Irving *Book of Dunbartonshire, Volume 3, Portraits and Mansions* 1879.

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Garscube House



Garscube from J Irving 'Book of Dunbartonshire' 1879

The architect of the last house, William Burn (1789-1870) "shunned publicity ... as an intrusion into his patron's privacy," (Gow 1966, 75), thus his preference for designing country-houses, secluded on large estates.

In 1839, Garscube House was "of modern buildings the most worthy of note (in the parish) ... a very elegant building," (Sym 1839, 49). Constructed of cream freestone from Netherton of Garscube Quarry, it was "a handsome edifice ... (which) lies screened in foliage," surrounded by pleasure grounds (MacDonald 1856, 319).

The house, in "Elizabethan" style, had two storeys with a central three-storey tower incorporating a porte cochère. The roofline was enlivened by turrets, decorative tall chimneystacks, and attic dormers on the north front.

The former house site is marked by a low stone terrace wall and a grass bank with two sets of steps from the east side of the house overlooking the river.

Farm and Walled Garden



Home farm

A substantial range of stone farm buildings including two two-storey residential buildings – Home farm cottage and Home farm Gardener's cottage – and various barns, stables etc on west side of walled garden beside the Switchback road; mainly 19th century; in use by Veterinary School. The walled garden remains as a red brick wall with a two-storey brick building with stone quoins at the south-west corner: a major new Institute of Biomedical and Life Sciences building under construction within the garden area at time of survey.

Westend

North lodge

Another group of estate buildings on the Maryhill road boundary which remain in whole or in part, converted to new uses with additions: not inspected.



Between North Lodge and the river, Garscube Mill is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition and 1914-23 edition maps: since demolished, with only the B-listed mill cottages remaining (R G Wallace Self Drive).

Lodges

North Lodge: single storey with wide eaves; adjoining gateway with vehicle gate (kept closed) and two pedestrian gates with convex quadrant walls and piers.

*Garscube bridge*

South Lodge: single storey with steep pitched roofs and raised gables; adjoining gateway with vehicle and pedestrian gates on to Switchback road; pedestrian only in use.

Garscube Bridge

The B-listed bridge originally carried the main approach to the house over the river Kelvin. Designed by William Burn in 1829, it has four flat-pointed stone arches and a balustraded parapet in the style of the former house.

University of Glasgow

The Veterinary School, Wolfson Hall and University Sports Complex occupy the west part of the estate, including the more intensively developed southern portion outwith East Dunbartonshire. Further University facilities on the east bank accessed from Maryhill road (also in GCC area). Within the EDC area considerable greenspace remains, some in use as sport pitches and play areas, with the north drive beside the river and walks and shrubberies south of the former house.

Housing

The northern half the EDC area of Garscube is now developed for housing including Braemar Crescent, Ballater Drive, Banchory Crescent etc. Perimeter tree belts and estate walls remain along the main road boundaries so some of the original character is maintained as seen from the main roads.

Drives and Paths

The north drive from Maryhill road, although closed to traffic, provides an attractive pedestrian route close to the river. In the vicinity of the former house site and bridge, original paths or drives survive. South of the former house site, various paths follow the riverside slope, through shrubbery and trees.

Other roads serve the facilities of the site, partially along former lines where they are marked by mature avenue trees.

Gardens

No gardens remain at Garscube.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Tree belts remain along the riverside and west boundary, as well as around the northern housing area. Trees accompanying the north drive include very large trees over 200 years old – beech, purple beech, oak and sweet chestnut, with holly, and at least one cut-leaved beech. Young restocking uses more mixed

*Garscube bridge with remains of house terracing**University of Glasgow development in south part of site**Mature sycamore along a north drive*



and smaller ornamental species – whitebeam, rowan, purple beech, Turkey oak, horse chestnut, lime, Norway maple and poplars. The west boundary includes mature beech, oak and sycamore.

The shrubbery around and to the south of the former house site along the riverside is dominated by rhododendron with yew, some bamboo (including on an island in the river) and mixed broadleaves. An ancient horse chestnut stands on the lawn south of the former house. Some other very large limes, sycamore and sweet chestnut line the main drive.

South of the walled garden a belt of trees with some exotics includes Japanese maples, holm oak, oak, purple beech, yew, Wellingtonia, cypresses, rhododendron and cotoneaster.

Tree belts, woodlands and shrubbery are generally well maintained, given their maturity and the maintenance and replacement problems that ensue.



Parkland

The south central part of the EDC area retains some parkland character, although compromised by fences, and includes sycamore, oak, lime and beech as parkland trees.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

West gateway (lodge behind) and walls and tree belt along the 'switchback' road A739

A majority of the original estate walls appear to remain along the road boundaries. Some original iron estate fencing survives in the centre of the site.

Water Features

The Kelvin is here a broad river, between steep banks to the north and south of the house site, and is a focus for the most attractive remaining parts of the designed landscape, particularly at Garscube bridge.



Path and shrubbery along river Kelvin south of former house

Views and Vistas

Some attractive local views within the site, but many views are affected by housing or university buildings, which benefit for the fine setting: no notable views or vistas.

Area of Influence

Beyond the EDC area, the Garscube estate extends east and south to the other parts of the University campus within the GCC area. In the south, beyond the University site, Dawsholm public park also lies within the former Garscube estate.

Archaeology

No other features of archaeological interest have been identified although hidden interest from previous site uses may remain.

PUBLIC ACCESS

The University appears to accept responsible public access on foot and the north drive and riverside areas are well used. Vehicular access is controlled at a modern gatehouse and vehicle barrier near the entrance from the Switchback road.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

The variety of site uses means that a comprehensive approach to management is difficult, although the priorities should be to perpetuate the character of the well-maintained woodland belts, avenues, parkland trees and shrubberies, and maintenance and repairs to conserve the built features, ranging from the estate

walls to Garscube bridge. Retention of the style and character of the remaining estate buildings in their new uses is also an issue.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as the surviving components of a regionally important house and designed landscape, with individually significant features (bridge, farm), which continues to have value as a high amenity site for University uses and housing and in the urban form of the locality seen from major roads.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

High

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

High

Scenic

Some

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Little

Recreational

High

Sources – Primary

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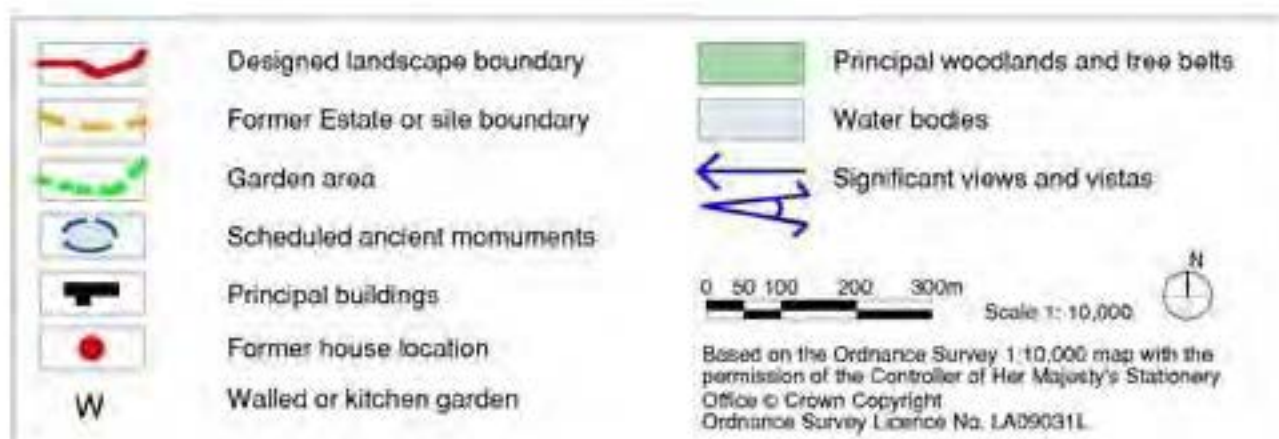
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12 GARTSHORE HOUSE

Parish: Kirkintilloch

NGR No. NS6921 73729

NMRS No: NS67SE 44.009

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Waterside and Wester Gartshore Townscape Protection Area
(West Lodge and Wester Gartshore only)

Listing: Doocot, B; Stables, B9



*View north-westwards
to Campsie fells across
overgrown lawn on north side
of former house*

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Moderately-sized traditional estate landscape which remains with most its constituent parts, including estate buildings, woodlands and ornamental planting, although the house has been demolished and the walled garden and other planted features abandoned.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Gartshore lies 3km east of Kirkintilloch on the south side of the B8048 road, with a 1.1km boundary with the road and extending 0.8km to the south. On undulating land rising to 100m AOD at the south-east and well-defined by tree belts along most boundaries. Area approximately 62 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Predominantly late 19th century in its present form, although earlier 18th and 19th century components.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Gartshore was subject to an ownership dispute between Lord Fleming of Biggar and Gilbert. Lord Kennedy in 1465. Kennedy lost, and described the verdict as “stinking and rotten” (NLS, Ch 15563 & 15564).

In 1553, James, Lord Fleming sold the life rent of Easter and Wester Gartshore to the daughter of the Duke of Hamilton (RMS IV, No. 877). In the 17th century, the Gartshore family built the “double tenement” old house, with central door and crowstep gables (MacGibbon & Ross 1892, V, 284).

The coalmining and steelmaking magnates, the Bairds of Gartsherrie, married into the Whitelaw family. Alexander Whitelaw, MP and partner in William Baird & Co. bought the estate from J M Gartshore in the 1870s and set about exploiting the mineral resources on and around his estate, building Twechar, a “company town” (Smith 1944).

His son, also Alexander, inherited in 1879 and replaced the mansion with one befitting his status as an industrial tycoon. He married Dorothy Disraeli, niece of the Prime Minister, but as a mostly absentee landlord, much of the work of the estate was directed by Alexander Park, his factor (Keppie 2002, 25). He came annually ‘as much for the shooting ... Gartshore House itself was closed up, and even when Whitelaw visited ... he did not stay there,’ (ibid, 26).

The Whitelaw family expended considerable money on their woods and plantations, renewing glasshouses and planning a rose and a “dell” garden. They continued to plan avenues and garden amenities into the 1930s (GUA, UGD101/14/233; 101/14/6 & 119).

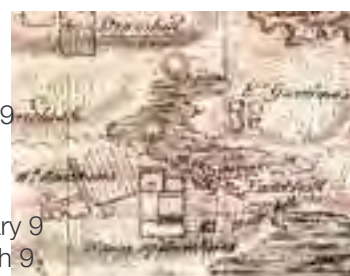


*Gartshore shown on 1:10,560
Ordnance Survey map 1914-9
22 9*

Map Evidence

'House of Gartshores' shown on Roy's Military Survey (c.1750) within a small 9 scale rectilinear landscape, with W. Gartshore to the west. Shown within a 9 square block of woodland on Ross's map of Dumbartonshire of 1777 and as a 9 symmetrical rectilinear landscape with house in a wooded compartment at north 9 and six square enclosures to south on Ross's Map of Stirlingshire 1780.9

1st edition Ordnance Survey (1859-60) 1:10,560 shows a parkland landscape 9 with minimal boundary tree belts and a house in quadrangular form with secondary 9 buildings to south-east, level with north wall of walled garden; walled garden north 9 walls appear as present, with curving south wall, and enclosures to east towards 9 house; only one drive to north; various tree clumps and rows in parkland; dovecot 9 in open park to south of house; avenues along south boundary; Wester Gartshore 9 present north and south of road at bend. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1896-97) 9 1:10,560 shows substantial change with new house south of former; extended 9 walled garden with new south wall and range of buildings on north wall and to 9 east; stables/offices quadrangle with gasometer to north; pheasantry near house 9 (south); boundary tree belts, new east and west drives with belts; Gartshore 9 cottage and East lodge (no west lodge etc); Kennels and Kennels plantation to 9 south and Heronry plantation extending as a peninsula to south through former 9 boundary line. 1914-23 edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 shows little change; 9 west lodge not shown (missing in error at sheet join) but twin cottages opposite 9 west gates now present in place of older buildings in this position.9



*Gartshore shown on Roy's
Military Survey c.1750*



*The Scots Baronial house 9
demolished in 19639*

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Gartshore house (demolished)

The plain 17th century house was replaced by Alexander Gartshore to designs by 9 James Thomson of John Baird & James Thomson c. 1890, in Scottish Baronial 9 style. The asymmetric facades, with 3 storey corner tower, corbelling and mock 9 bartizans, looked more authentically "Scottish" to Victorian antiquarian taste.9

The house was demolished by William (later Viscount) Whitelaw in 1963 (Gifford 9 & Walker 2002, 788). Its site is visible as a platform.9



*The plain 17th century house 9
in a view from J Irving 'Book 9
of Dunbartonshire' 1879*

*The Stables from the south,
seen across former pond*



Stables (listed B)

Scottish Baronial built c.1880 comprising four ranges around a square courtyard. Principal south elevation with tall central round-arched pend, corbelled gable with ogee-roofed bellcote above, all in bull-faced yellow ashlar. Now converted into the main residence on the estate, incorporating several dwellings.

Doocot (listed B)

Cylindrical with moulded stone eaves with Victorian conical slate roof topped by a weather-vane; 18th century but possibly partially reconstructed when the mansion was built. Lies in dense rhododendrons (providing some protection) close to the former house position on the north-east.



*The doocot roof among
overgrown rhododendrons*

West lodge and gates

Main gates to the estate at the end of the west drive comprising four massive piers with ball-finials, set back from road with convex castellated quadrant walls, with central vehicle gateway and side pedestrian gateways, all with wrought-iron gates. Single-storey L-plan lodge on south with crow-stepped gables, doorway at the angle with low tower and conical roof above, and bay window; stone as Stables; inhabited.

West gate cottages

Pair of cottages on the axis of the west drive outside the gates, planned symmetrically in the style of west lodge; inhabited.

Wester Gartshore farm

Complex of farm buildings of various dates including 18th-19th century stone farmhouse and steading; various stone gate-piers ascribe to episodic development.

Gartshore cottage

Plain single-storey stone built cottage west of the walled garden; inhabited.

East gates and lodge

Similar in components and style to west gate, with more gables; extension in style to the rear; inhabited.

Drives and Paths

West drive provides the most direct access to the house site, and is usable but gated-off. The East drive with accompanying tree belt with mature lime, horse chestnut and yews planting provides a longer approach, although impassable



West lodge and gates

for vehicles. The north drive is only suitable for entry travelling west, exiting east, 9
and serves the Stables with good limes and surviving rhododendron planting in 9
the approach to the house. A side drive serves the back of the walled garden.9

Some path routes remain although there is little evidence of public use away 9
from the drives.9

Gardens

The walled garden lies north-west of the house site, north of west drive. High 9
walls on a rhomboidal plan with extensive glasshouses and bothies along the 9
north wall (and more to the east) which survive in a ruinous state. A low wall with 9
fine wrought-iron railings forms the south side, with plain gate piers (fallen copes 9
and finials) at the centre. On the east are two smaller walled enclosures with 9
a pedimented gateway on the south side – dated 1681 on the outer face and 9
1889 on the inner face. No significant planting remains in the garden, it being 9
overgrown with nettles and birch, willow and sycamore regeneration.9

The range of ruined garden buildings includes a fern-room lined with naturally-9
weathered sandstone and limestone blocks, with remains of a slate shelf and 9
iron sub-structure – an unusual but characteristic feature of the late-Victorian 9
period.9

South of the walled garden runs an overgrown yew hedge, with other yew and 9
cypress rows at right angles. On the axis of the central gate a displaced carved 9
stone capital or base of a font or other feature remains.9

The lawn on the north side of the former house survives as a mossy and sedge-9
invaded open space with fine views to the Campsies framed by rhododendrons 9
and a massive purple beech.9

South of the house location former shrubberies include species or varieties of 9
rhododendron and ornamental trees (purple beeches, Turkey oak, sycamore 9
and maple vars, monkey puzzle, conifers)9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Good tree belts accompanying the drives and aligned to the boundaries form the 9
outer landscape of Gartshore and are a dominant feature of the local landscape 9
between Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld. Tree belts are generally mature and 9
in fair condition, although with no replacement planting. Species mainly mixed 9
broadleaves (lime, beech, sycamore, oak, horse chestnut). Limes are associated 9
with the drives, with the long East drive also having cypresses, yew and horse 9
chestnut. Rhododendron planting lines parts of the north drive. Many sections 9
of belts and broader areas of woodland are very attractive due to their mature 9
trees, shrubbery or ground flora, and views.9

Parkland

Grazed parks contained by the woodland belts, with a few surviving over-mature 9
parkland trees, form the extensive landscape around the house and are a distinct 9
part of the local scenery.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Estate boundary walls of various heights run beside the B8048. Elsewhere some 9
good estate fencing and gates survives in fair condition beside drives etc.9

Area of Influence

Although the present designed landscape boundaries are distinct, Gartshore 9
was part of an extensive estate in the 19th century which included the Bar Hill 9
and Strone plantation area to the north-west (included as Site 5).9



Pedimented and dated gateway to the east compartment of the walled garden



The ruined fern room in the north range of the walled garden



Rhododendrons and ornamental trees south-west of the former house

Archaeology

Bar Hill (5) and the Antonine wall are within the area of the former estate. 9
Alexander Whitelaw sponsored the extensive Bar Hill fort excavations in 1902-5, 9
and his head forester, John McIntosh, and factor, Alexander Park were involved 9
on a practical basis. Park was factor for 53 years, from 1879 (Keppie 2002, 23), 9
as well as being a local councillor. 9

PUBLIC ACCESS

No formal public access. Some local use on a casual basis.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

In its position between Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, Gartshore acts as a 9
greenbelt and will inevitably be the subject of development pressure. Despite 9
the loss of the house and abandonment of features including the walled garden, 9
a complete set of estate buildings survives as well as all the 19th century layout 9
and principal planted features. The drives and woodland belts have considerable 9
potential for public access, while preserving the privacy of residents. A new use 9
for the walled garden is required. The means by which existing economic uses 9
can be retained, new uses introduced and features of heritage value conserved 9
should be considered in the context of a conservation management plan.9

The gates, lodges and other estate buildings appear to be unlisted and are 9
worthy of listing as a group, with the already listed Stables and Doocot.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High regional value as a fairly complete and high quality estate designed 9
landscape, with significant built and planted features, which is unusual in the 9
district.9

Work of Art

High9

Historical

High9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Some9

Architectural

High9

Scenic

High9

Nature Conservation

Some9

Archaeological

Low9

Recreational

High potential.9

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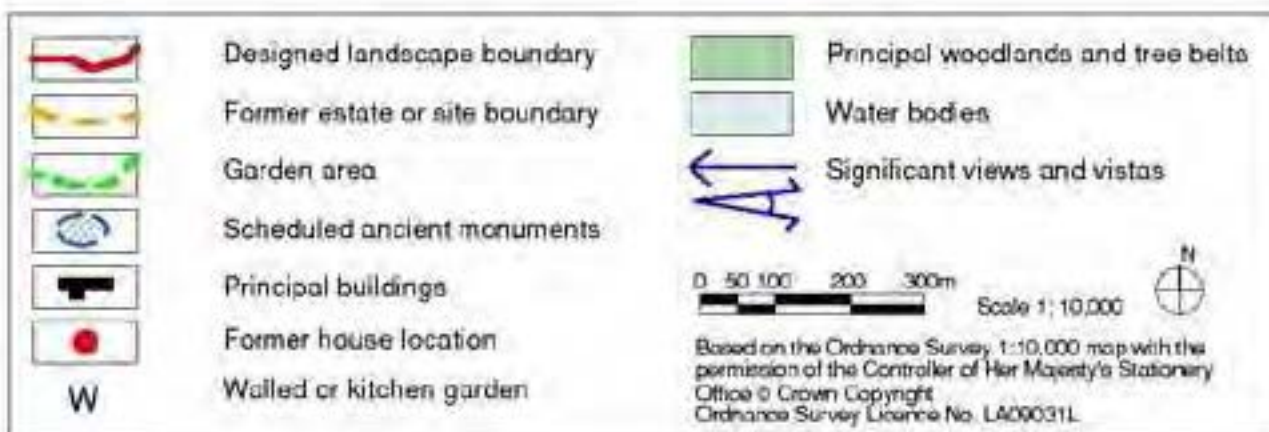
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13 Glenorchard



13 GLENORCHARD HOUSE

Parish: Baldernock

NGR No: NS5982 7419

NMRS No: NS57SE 1079

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: none

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A moderate-sized estate designed landscape where the house has been demolished but with valuable woodlands, parks, ornamental trees and other features remaining, partly within Balmore Golf Club. One of the best conifer collections in the district.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Glenorchard lies 0.5km north of Balmore, equidistant between Milngavie and Kirkintilloch to the north of the A807 road, with access through Balmore on the Glenorchard road either to the golf course or via the old drive which remains as a woodland footpath. On undulating land about 50m AOD. Area approximately 20 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Thought to be early 19th century with later phases of tree planting.

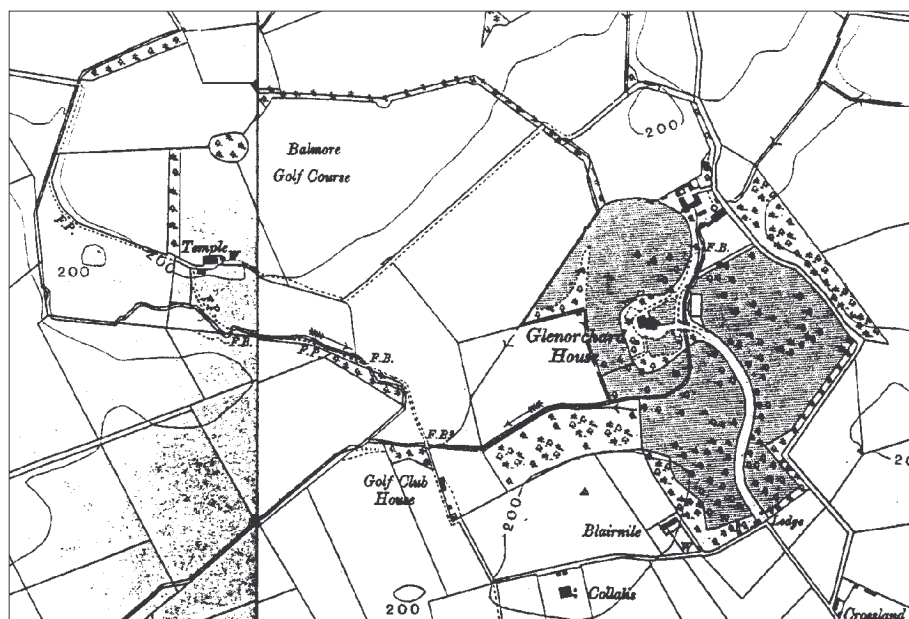
HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Little documentation survives concerning Glenorchard House or estate.

In 1841, the Gray family lived there, but by 1870 the family of James Bartholomew occupied it (Pollock 1841, 171; Guthrie Smith 1889, I, 387). The Glenorchard estate was described as entirely self-sufficient, the eccentric owners eschewing electricity for gas made by the gardener (Robertson & Ure 1911, 8). The father of the last proprietors (John, James and their sister Elizabeth Bartholomew) "was responsible for the rare and lovely trees which grew throughout the estate," (ibid, 98). James Bartholomew, an ornithologist, was President of the Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds in 1926.



*Glenorchard golf course and
club-house*

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 1914-239

In 1907, Harry Varden laid out Balmore Golf Course, describing it as having 9 “natural advantages and excellent possibilities,” (Stewart 1974, 37). Situated 9 near the Kelvin Valley branch line, which had no station buildings, the Golf Club 9 was by 1971 “the only licensed premises in the parish”. The course is “rich 9 in beautiful trees on ... the old Glenorchard estate. Giant sequoia are there, 9 hornbeam, Corstorphine plane, the avenue of lime trees is still there to the south 9 of where the house stood, and three chestnut trees known as “the maidens,” 9 (ibid, 37).9

The last owner of the estate died in 1957, and the house was demolished.9

Map Evidence

Not shown on Pont under this name. Roy c.1750 shows 9 *Orchey est* north of 9 *Ballmore* with a rectilinear pattern of fields and woods with the house near the 9 north. A squarish block of planting with a house at the centre named 9 *Orchard* 9 appears on Ross 1780. Richardson 1795 also names it 9 *Orchard* and shows a 9 small rectilinear layout. *Orchard* occurs again on Grassom 1817 with boundary 9 tree belts to the south, east and north and a house near the south boundary at 9 the end of a short drive; Thompson 1823 also names it *Orchard*.9

1st edition Ordnance Survey names it Glenorchard and shows a small scale 9 parkland designed landscape with narrow boundary tree belts on the east; 9 house north-west of centre with offices at the north boundary; peninsula wood 9 on west; well stocked parkland south of house; sinuous drives running north 9 and south. This and later Ordnance Survey maps give a poor representation of 9 the tree belts actually present. The Ordnance Survey 1914-23 edition shows a 9 Golf Club House in the location of the present building and the golf course to its 9 north-west, with no obvious golf features.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Glenorchard House (demolished)

The house seems, from photographs, to have been a late 18th or early 19th 9 century, two-storey, five-bay structure on its entrance front. The stone columns 9 and door surround in the projecting centre bay were not harled, as were the 9 walls, excepting the dressings (ED Libraries, Local History Collection, Photo 9 P20489).9

There are two dates for the destruction of the house. Robertson and Ure 9 state that it was blown up by the army in 1954, having become a tax liability. 9

Location of former house9



*Mixed exotic conifers along in
belt along line of former south
drive*



However, there are photographs of the house dated 1963, which suggests that it was only completely removed after this date (NMRS, Archive Nos B55601PO - B55606PO).

Stables and offices

Formerly in the north-east corner of the estate with access directly off Glenorchard road: completely removed.

Drives and Paths

The former drive joined the public road at right-angled bend westwards (leading to the Golf Club). Worn paths partly follow the route through woodland belts and open parks. The only vehicular route into the area is via the Balmore Golf Course road and car park, although it is not altogether clear the extent to which the western area of the golf course was part of the designed landscape.

The golf club car park – a huge area of unrelieved hardstanding – is a major intrusion in the approach to the Club House and the attractive parkland golf course to the north.



*Obtrusive unscreened car
park south of club-house (in
distance)*

Gardens

No gardens remain. The area of the former walled garden is identifiable on the ground on the east boundary, with remains of garden buildings attached to the estate or garden wall alongside Glenorchard road.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The early Ordnance Survey maps up until the 1914-23 editions show extensive parkland and only narrow strips of wood along the south boundaries, and the modern maps are not much clearer in depicting what is actually present. The landscape is one of tree belts and enclosed parks, with a strong belt of planting associated with the former drive which contains a good variety of exotic conifers including Sequoiadendron, monkey puzzle, Douglas fir, Blue Serbian spruce, cedars, Irish yew and several varieties of cypresses; also walnut and hollies; trees have been surveyed as all have number tags. Other old planted features include the double-row lime avenue to the south of the former house; an area of large yews to its south; and an 'avenue' formed by overgrown beech hedges on the south side of the walled garden area.



*ABOVE Large yew among
policy planting south of former
house*

*BELOW Double row lime
avenue south of former house*



Parkland

A small grazed park on the east boundary, enclosed by tree belts but visible from the road, has a small range of untypical trees including large sycamores, lime, Corstorphine sycamore (yellow leaved variety), purple beech, and an ancient sweet chestnut. Other fields have fewer trees. Further west parkland has been adapted to golf course use, mercifully fairly free of small flowering trees in rows, and with tree planting from the early days of the course now well integrated with older tree belts and mature parkland trees.



Parkland on east side of estate

Boundary and Field Enclosures

The high estate and garden wall beside Glenorchard road has an ancient character and may incorporate earlier walls. Some good estate fencing remains round East Park and the beech avenue.

Water Features

None identified.

Views and Vistas

Some good westward views across the golf course from the more open parts of the designed landscape.

Area of Influence

Topographically fairly contained, supplemented by tree belts.

Archaeology

No specific features identified although the walled garden area, house site and other parts may retain some interest to garden archaeology and general archaeology.

PUBLIC ACCESS

No formal access, although the east part outside the golf course is regularly used by local people for walking and dog walking.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

The open ground within the designed landscape outwith the golf course is likely to be subject to development pressure and the site is now too fragmented to justify wholesale retention and restoration of the remaining designed landscape. However, the amenity and recreational value of the woodland, tree belts and smaller open spaces is very high and every effort should be made to retain these for the future. A full assessment of the designed landscape and general archaeology should precede any development.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High regional value on account of fine remaining planted features including lime avenue, exotic conifer belt, parkland space and other woodland belts; the conifer collection is among the best in the district.

Work of Art

Little



East boundary wall enclosing the former walled garden

Historical

Some

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

High

Architectural

None

Scenic

Moderate

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Low

Recreational

High potential.

Sources – Primary

East Dunbartonshire Libraries, Local History Collection, William Patrick Library, 9 Kirkintilloch, Photo P20489, Glenorchard House)

NMRS Photo Nos B55601PO-B55606PO - Front and rear views of house and 9 outbuildings, Feb 1963

Sources – Secondary

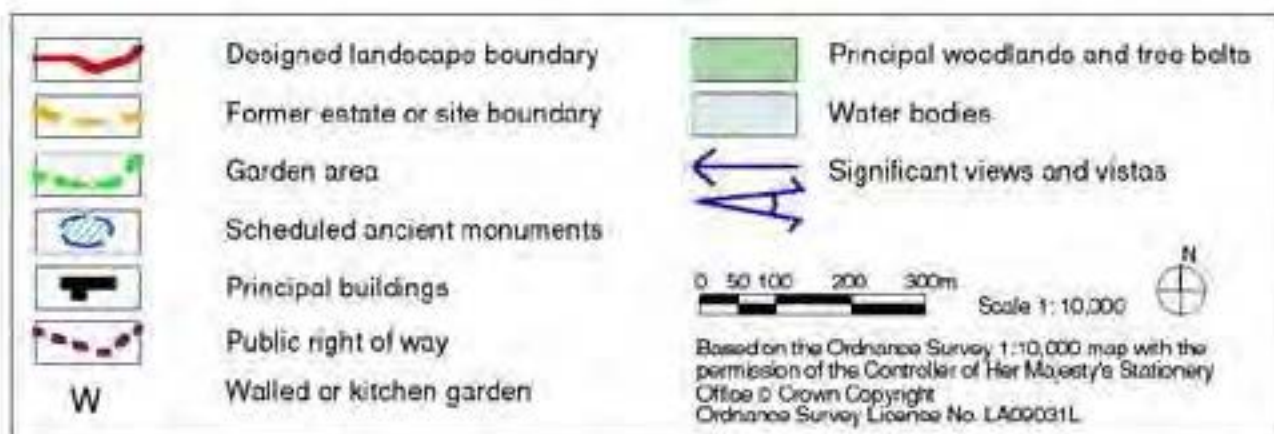
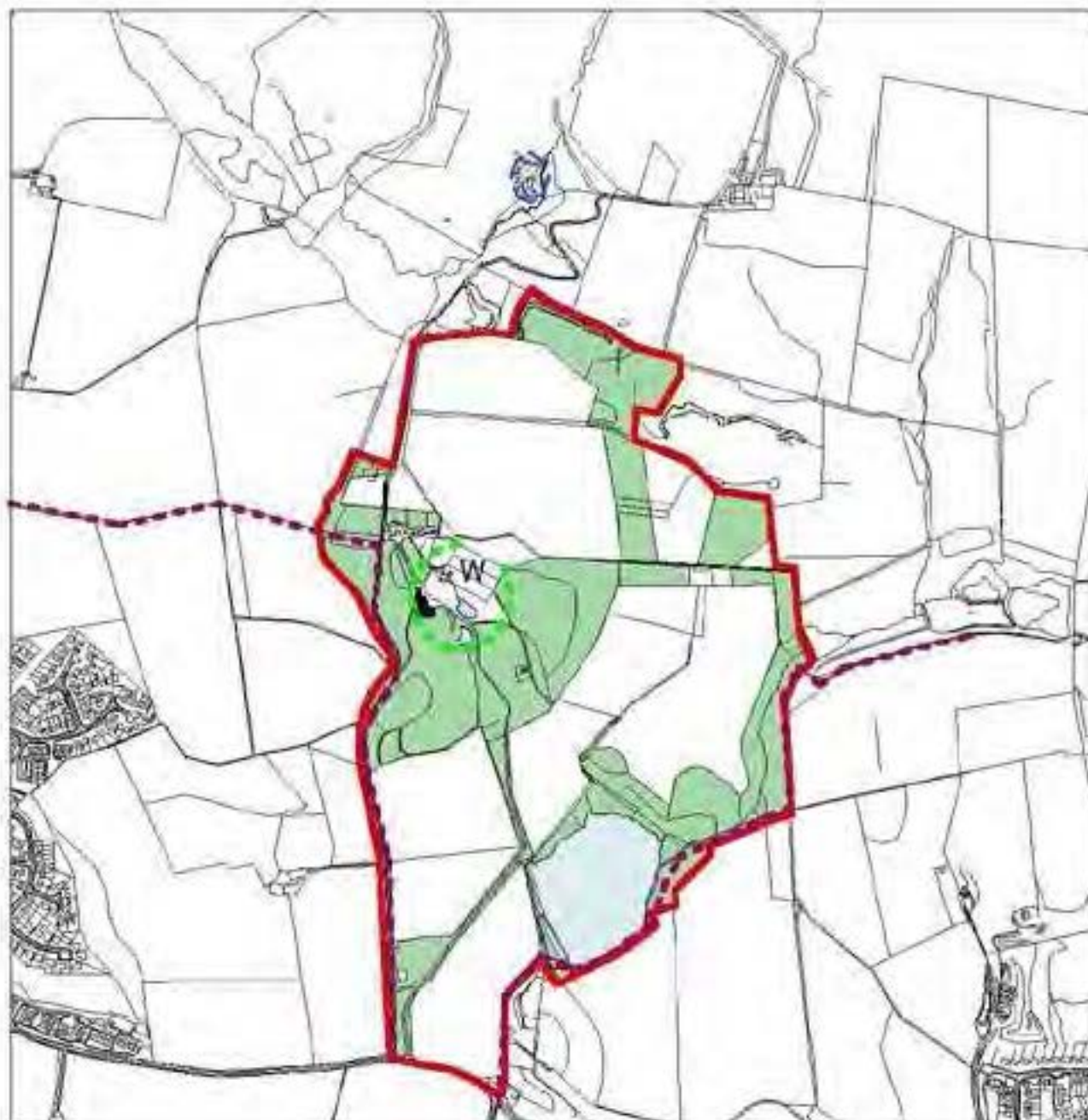
Guthrie Smith, J 1879 *The Book of Dunbartonshire Vol II, Parishes*, Edinburgh 9

Pollock, J 1841 "Parish of Baldernock", *New Statistical Account of Scotland* Vol 9 VIII, 169-1759

Robertson, E & Ure, W 19 1 *The Story of Baldernock*, Bishopbriggs.9

Stewart, J 1974 *Baldernock: Profile of a Parish*, Torrance9

14 Glorat House



14 GLORAT HOUSE

Parish: Campsie

NGR No: NS 6414 77819

NMRS No: NS67NW 9

OWNERS: Single / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: B9

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

One of the best examples in the district of a designed landscape with a fine and well-maintained garden, managed as a traditional estate by the family who have held it for 500 years.

Site not inspected in detail: this entry is based on views from rights-of-way and secondary sources.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Glorat lies between Lennoxton and Milton of Campsie on the lower slopes of the Campsie Fells. Access is by one of two drives from the A891 Milton of Campsie to Strathblane road. The house is situated on a natural terrace on south-facing slopes at about 90m AOD. Site area approximately 60 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Mid 19th century, but probably with earlier and later phases.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The situation of Glorat was “striking though not very accessible,” in the mid 19th century (Lee 1841, 244). The Stirlings of Glorat are a younger branch of the families of Glorat and Cadder (7) and have held Glorat since 1508 (before which it was the property of the Earls of Lennox, Cameron 1892, 181).

The first William Stirling of Glorat married a Brisbane of Ballencleroch (3), but was murdered in 1534 when acting as keeper of Dumbarton Castle (Bain 1883, 9 17). His residence at Dumbarton is given as a reason for being “quite content to inhabit the old peel at Glorat,” (Cameron 1892, 182) and his son followed him as Constable of Dumbarton.



Late 19thC Thomas Annan
photograph of Glorat house in
its setting

Mungo Stirling, who built the older part of the present house in 1625, was a politician and fought in the army for the Royalist cause (Cameron 1892, 182). As a reward for their services, Charles II elevated the Stirlings as Baronets of Nova Scotia in 1666.

The eighth baronet, Sir Charles, emigrated to Australia but returned and joined the army. On his return, he rebuilt the house in 1869, "now a handsome building in the Scottish baronial style ... surrounded by aged timber and thriving young plantations, and standing nearly on the site of the old fortalice, on the southern slope of the Campsie Fells," (Bain 1883, 37). "At various points the seats of the gentry are seen peering above their girdles of foliage, as if keeping "watch and ward" over the scattered farms," (MacDonald 1856, 393) and the surroundings of Glorat remain rural, largely unencroached upon by Lennoxton.

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Not present on Blaeu c.1646. Roy c.1750 shows a large rectangle of woodland with the north-east quarter cut out and providing the house site, but with a circular tree clump at the north-east corner. The house appears with projecting walls and what look like matching pavilions on the south.

Ross 1780 shows Glorat with a rectangle of woodland and four tree rows stretching down to the main road. Grassom 1817 shows it with a block of woodland and two drives, the westerly of which circles around the north to Ashenwell.

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a roughly triangular wooded estate centred on the house with lawns to south and walled garden to east; a tomb is shown in the woods to the south-east; tree belts extend east and south to Girdle hill and Alloch dam; two south drives on east and west link with the main road; Glorat cottage and a dovecote lie on the north; Glorat coal and limeworks to north of estate. A new boathouse on loch and Dovecote cottage on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, but little other change on this and 1922 Ordnance Survey.

Two Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photographs of the house and the house in its setting (from south-west) in summer.



'Gloratt' from Roy's Military Survey c.1750

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

In 1869, Sir Charles Stirling rebuilt and enlarged the house of 1625, the date cut into a stone on the north side bearing the initials MS, probably re-cut. The initials are those of Mungo Stirling, at that time heir to his father, Sir John Stirling, 4th of Glorat, whom he succeeded in 1642. Some older structure of uncertain date is incorporated in the west gable and the lower north wall (RCAHMS 1963 II, 356).

There are also quoins and window surrounds antedating the 19th century. The tower of 1879 "enlivened (the) unexciting Baronial house," and its "large cannon spouts and heraldic panel provide a welcome display of ostentation," (Gifford & Walker 2002, 523). The estate remains in the Stirling family.

Other Buildings

Stafford cottage and Dovecot cottage to the north; Ashenwell to the east. West lodge beside the estate road positioned back from the main road; Lillyburn lodge by Mount Dam may be the east lodge of the estate. Corrugated-iron boat-house on west of Alloch Dam.

Drives and Paths

An estate road and, to its east, a principal drive to the house lead from the A891; the gates to the drive are unused and the road joins the drive a short distance to the north, rising uphill to the house. A third track leads to Alloch Dam.



Annan photograph of Glorat house

*Glasgow Herald view of Glorat
house and garden from 1950s*



Two public rights-of-way pass through the estate: one follows the estate road from the A891 before turning west toward Lennoxton; the second leads up the track between Millgate cottage and Lillyburn lodge and then along the south side of Alloch Dam.

Gardens

Extensive and well maintained gardens lie to the south and east of the house. The walled garden encloses the ornamental garden area on the north-east and is still cultivated.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

An avenue of lime, sycamore and horse chestnut lines the drive to the house which lies within a roughly triangular area of woodland. Further woodland belts on the north-east enclose fields and on the east enclose Girdle Hill and Alloch Dam.

Parkland

No parkland has been identified at Glorat.

Water Features

Alloch Dam lies south of the house, a large water body reflecting the shape of the main woodland area; the dam appears to have served Glorat Mill. Further artificial water bodies lie north-east of the house at Ashenwell Dams: four ponds are now partially silted and may have had ornamental as well as industrial use. Beside the A891 on the east of the east drive, behind an estate wall, is Mount Dam which relates also to Glorat, although in this survey is included with Baldoran (2).

Kirkintilloch calico-printers James and Alexander McNab, transferred their business to Lillyburn works in Milton of Campsie in the mid 19th century. In 1865, the brothers leased dams on Glorat estate to secure their water supply, including Alloch, Mount and Mill Dams.

Two further ponds lie within the ornamental garden.

Views and Vistas

Not assessed.

Area of Influence

The woodlands and water bodies of Glorat have considerable impact within the local landscape.



Alloch dam from south

Archaeology

Glorat Mill, a ruined grain milling watermill lies near the west end of Mount Dam 9
(NMRS Number: NS67NW 48 ; Map reference: NS 6428 7714)9

The house and its vicinity may hold other interest for general and garden 9
archaeology.9

PUBLIC ACCESS

No regular public access. Two public rights-of-way pass through the estate, as 9
noted above.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Not possible to define on the basis of presently available information.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

All these assessment is provisional based on the limited information available.9

Overall

Outstanding regional value as a complete and high quality estate designed 9
landscape of moderate size, with excellent gardens and a significant range of 9
built, planted and water features, which is exceptional in the district.9

Work of Art

High9

Historical

High9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

High9

Architectural

High9

Scenic

High9

Nature Conservation

Some9

Archaeological

Some9

Recreational

Undefined9

Sources – Primary

Glasgow City Archives: DC80/926 Correspondence re estate forestry and feuing 9
plan of 1865 (T-HB298). However, most of the muniments remain with the 9
family.9

Sources – Secondary

Bain, J 1883 *The Stirlings of Craigbernard and Glorat*, Edinburgh9

Cameron, J 1892 *The Parish of Campsie*, Kirkintilloch9

Gifford, J & Walker FA 2002 9 *The Buildings of Scotland: Stirling and Central Scotland*, London9

Lee, R 1841 "Parish of Campsie," *New Statistical Account of Scotland* Vol. VIII, 9
235-2639

MacDonald H 1856 *Rambles round Glasgow*, (2nd Edn), Glasgow9

RCAHMS 1963 *Inventory of Stirlingshire* Vol. II, Edinburgh9



15 KENMURE

Parish: Glasgow (Barony)

NGR No: NS5976 70679

NMRS No: NS57SE 559

OWNERS: Multiple / Public and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: none

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A former estate landscape on the west side of Bishopbriggs where many valuable features remain and provide the setting for new uses including public park, golf course and school. Like several other sites in the survey (eg. Mains 21 and Kilmardinny 17), Kenmure demonstrates the continuing value of historic designed landscapes in providing the setting for a range of modern land uses and enhancing urban form.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Kenmure lies on the west side of Bishopbriggs with the former house site located 1.2k from the town centre, although the part that is now Bishopbriggs Public Park and a footpath links to Kirkintilloch road (A803) at the centre of Bishopbriggs. Kenmure also provides the setting for Bishopbriggs Golf Course and St Mary's School and the St Mary's Secure Unit, as well as providing a wooded backdrop to housing areas on the north and east. The Forth and Clyde canal forms the west boundary. The site of Kenmure House lies on a hilltop at 75m AOD with the main part of the site falling north and north-east to the Bishopbriggs burn. Total site area approximately 87 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early 19th century; late 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The lands of Kenmure have been put to various uses. In 1575, monies from Kenmure went towards paying the pension of James VI's tutor, Peter Young *RMS* IV, No. 2416). In 1587, the same king granted Kenmure, as part of the Barony of Glasgow, to Walter Stewart of Cardonald, Keeper of the Privy Seal *RMS* V, No. 1406).

New entrance to Bishopbriggs park, part of the former Kenmure designed landscape





1:10,560 Ordnance Survey
map 1914-239

In a sale notice of 1794 the estate is described as being the 43 shilling and 9 4d land of old extent (ie. of the time of Alexander III, a 13th cent valuation), the proven free rent being £189/0/7½d ... The value of wood upon the lands is £500. The lands "may consist of about 300 acres, are situated on the great post-road between Edinburgh & Glasgow ... & the great canal is the north boundary of the estate for about a mile. The lands are all enclosed and subdivided. There is a small mansion house, and three good farm houses and offices ... and the planting is in a thriving condition." (*Glasgow Courier*, 4 January 1794)

In 1806, Charles Stirling of the Keir and Cawder family (2) bought the estate and erected the house. He, like others in his family, was a West India merchant in Somervell, Gordon & Co of Glasgow (Guthrie Smith 1878, 151). In 1816, Charles sold Kenmure to his elder brother Archibald, and went to live at Cadder, whose lands adjoined Kenmure.

Archibald Stirling was also the owner of Jamaican sugar plantations, including Hampden, and managed them personally for almost 20 years. The Stirling family retained Jamaican interests into the 1840s (eg. GCA SK9/37; Guthrie Smith 1878, 153).

From 1816-22, Archibald lived at Kenmure and his son, later Sir William Stirling Maxwell of Keir and Pollock, was born there. One of the directors of Stirling Gordon & Co (the Stirlings' own agents, formerly Somervell Gordon & Co) lived there until 1862, after which the family of Sir William Stirling Maxwell inherited it.

Sir William (1818-1878) was a keen art historian, trustee of the British Museum and the National Portrait Gallery, Chancellor of Glasgow University and a Perthshire MP for 13 years (Irving 1887, 841).

Map Evidence

Roy c.1750 shows a house at *High Kenmuir* within a very small rectangle formed by trees, surrounded by open fields. Ross 1773 shows a house at *Kenmuir* beside the canal but nothing else; the landform of *Bishopridge* lies between it and the Kirkintilloch road. Richardson 1795 shows Kenmore (*Stirling Esqr.*) beside the *Great canal* with a rectilinear layout of tree-lined enclosures and drives, with a long bending approach from the Kirkintilloch road. Forrest 1816

shows *Kenmure* with a more elaborate layout with a new sweeping drive along the north burn valley, the walled garden and a strong tree belt along the north boundary; with a small settlement at Bishop Brig.

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a simple modest sized designed landscape with a south-east drive and avenue along south boundary to the house in west half of landscape; narrow EW form; open outlook to north, treed around the house, and to the south and west, including a narrow fan-shaped walled garden; long Rookery plantation on north-east side beside *Bishops Bridge burn* with narrow belts to centre and west. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey shows parkland area reduced and the designed landscape less distinct; north part marshland. Ordnance Survey 1914-23 edition as before but golf course in north part of the landscape with Club House in the neck of the valley to the east.

One Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photograph of the house seen from the drive in winter.

Late 19thC Thomas Annan
photograph of *Kenmure*
house



COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Described by Groome as “a plain two-storey mansion” (1895, IV, 352), this was built by Charles Stirling after 1806, to the designs of architect David Hamilton (1768-1843), author also of *Kincaid* (18), *Lennox Castle* (19) and *Campsie High Church*. Hamilton also worked on *Cawder House* for the *Stirlings* (7), and at *Kilmardinny House* (17).

The five-bay main façade was devoid of ornament beyond the slight projection of the end bays. The entrance was through a Doric portico, and the pendent roof of the now-demolished house was hidden by its wallhead parapet. The house was demolished in 1955 (SCRAN).



Vault of former house cellar
in foreground within *Kenmure*
woods

Vaulted cellars of the house can be seen in *Kenmure* wood and are potentially hazardous, particularly with the school site and its sports pitches adjacent. The only other original built features to have been identified are a wall and gateway onto *Kirkintilloch* road.

Buildings now present on the site include *Bishopbriggs Golf Club* house, *Turnbull High School*, the new *St Mary's Secure Unit* and vacant buildings of the former Remand Centre.

Impressive drinking dens and mounds of discarded cans lie between the house and walled garden sites.



ABOVE *Turnbull high school*
within the former designed

BELOW Entrance to the
former east drive

Drives and Paths

The former main drive to the house ran from *Kirkintilloch* road near *Kenmure* avenue; the part between *St Mary's* road and the house site remains, and although gated off is accessible to pedestrians. A circuit of paths through *Kenmure* wood appears to follow the old drives and paths.

Various accesses serve the current uses of the site including a spine footpath through the public park and another path along the valley edge through *Rookery* plantation on the north-east boundary. These routes terminate before the golf course. An access track runs through the golf course and *Rookery* plantation as far as the west boundary beside the canal.

Gardens

No gardens remain. The site of the former kitchen garden lies in *Kenmure* wood to the south-west of the former house, the narrow-fan shape fitting with the landform; no walls but some cast-iron gate posts remain.





Linear planting of small trees between fairways of Bishopbriggs golf course, with wooded Kenmure hill in background (left), seen from north-east tree belt

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The major woodlands are the 1.5km long Rookery plantation along the north-east boundary separating the golf course and park from adjoining housing areas and the hilltop Kenmure wood containing the former house site and kitchen garden. Further features include belts along the south valley side and a large clump in the golf course. Trees species are beech (dominant), sycamore, horse chestnut, lime, oak and ash; many beech are over mature and may be dangerous. Considerable new planting has taken place on the golf course including linear planting of mixed species in narrow belts between the fairways, with some obtrusive planting of cypress varieties locally; restocking of the old belts and clump has also been done, using matching species.

A narrow lime avenue lines the old drive to the house, with oak, beech, laburnum and hazel also in the belt and a hawthorn-hedged boundary. Kenmure wood comprises lime (dominant), beech, sycamore and oak, with willow and birch regeneration, and purple beech, yew, holly and rhododendron in the vicinity of the house site.



Lime avenue on route of former east drive

Parkland

Parkland areas are now all occupied by the golf course (as above) or the small public park. The park is dominated by the mature trees on the valley sides and includes a central seating area with brick pergola and a play area near the town entrance, with obtrusive pointed-arch stainless-steel fence and gateways (in the form of a bishop's mitre; 'welcome' signs in the same style on main road into Bishopbriggs town centre).



Drive through north-east tree belt

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Modern chainlink and other fences have replaced traditional boundary demarcation in most places.

Water Features

Bishopbriggs burn is not a strong feature of the layout in the park although it is an important hazard in the golf course and ornamented by new stone bridges.

Views and Vistas

Valley views are a feature of the golf course and park. The house site would have benefited from good views but these are now obscured by tree growth.

Area of Influence

Wooded hilltop has some presence in local view from the west but otherwise the site is well contained.

Archaeology

No archaeological values have been identified.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Only the park is publicly accessible at present, although people enter Kenmure woods also, but the drinking den may deter other users.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Kenmure wood has potential for open space use, although the exposed house vaults and any other potential underground voids or hazards have to be made safe. There may also be potential for new footpath routes through the area using Rookery wood, the canal bank and Kenmure wood, in negotiation with landowners. Interpretation of the history of the site should also be promoted at various locations.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

A designed landscape with high local value for its woodlands and landform providing the setting for contemporary uses including public park, golf course and schools.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

Some

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

None

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Little

Recreational

High

Sources – Primary

RMS IV = Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, Vol IV (1546-80), No. 24169

RMS V = Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, Vol V (1580-93), No. 14069

GCA = Glasgow City Archives - Family papers of Stirlings of Keir & Cawder (Cat 9 no T-SK).9

There are very few references to Kenmure in the catalogue.9

T-SK9/37 - Conveyance to Archibald Stirling of Keir of Hampden plantation, 9 Jamaica 1 Nov 17749

Glasgow Courier 4 Jan 1794 Estate of Kenmuir, Sale notice9

Sources – Secondary

Guthrie Smith, J 1878 9 *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry* , Glasgow

Irving, J 1881 *The Book of Eminent Scotsmen*, Paisley

Groome, FH (ed) 1895 *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*, Vol IV, London



16 KILLERMONT HOUSE

Parish: New Kilpatrick

NGR No: NS5618 7074 (house); NS5615 7089 (golf course)

NMRS No: NS57SE 57 (house); NS57SE 569

OWNERS: Multiple / Public and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: B

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A sizeable estate designed landscape which has lost several principal features and has been altered and reduced in size, but survives with its house to provide the setting for Glasgow Golf Club.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Killermont lies 2.5 km south-east of Bearsden to the east of the A81 Maryhill road. The river Kelvin forms the south boundary which is also the boundary between East Dunbartonshire and the City of Glasgow. The principal access is from the A81 via Lochaber road-Killermont avenue. The land is generally low lying at about 30-35m, rising to 48m at Templehill wood in the north. Area approximately 75 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

18th century; 19th century; early-20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

"Killermont House, the seat of John Campbell Colquhoun, an extensive and elegant mansion, is situated on the Kelvin ..." (MacDonald 1856, 319). Killermont estate adjoined Garscube (11), but belonged to a different family of Campbells.

In 1628, John Cunningham of Drumquhassil sold the estate to John Stark, whose son was an enthusiastic Covenanter (Guthrie Smith 1878, 155). In the same century the Stewarts of Auchinstarry also resided there, and in 1746-7 it was bought by Lawrence Colquhoun of Garscadden.

His successor, Archibald Campbell Colquhoun, inherited both Garscadden and Killermont in the late 18th century. Colquhoun was Sheriff of Perthshire, Lord Advocate and MP for Dunbartonshire (ibid). In 1832, his son, John, also became an MP, and later sat for Kilmarnock (Irving 1879 II, 386).



Late 19thC Thomas Annan
photograph of Killermont
house



View of golf course from west
drive, with original parkland
trees and new planting

In the 1860s, Samuel Higginbotham, a calico printer, lived on the estate. The 9 size of his domestic establishment can be gauged from the 1861 census – his 9 family of ten required sixteen domestic servants, and there were a further thirteen 9 people staying in the stable court (9*Parish* 1861, 11). In the 1880s, Killermont 9 was let to J D Marwick, the town clerk of Glasgow and historian of the city and 9 the Clyde (LHG nd; Irving 1881, 337).9

In 1904, the exclusive Glasgow Golf Club (originally founded in 1787 by wealthy 9 Glasgow merchants) took over the estate. Having already had to move three 9 times, they now had their new Killermont course designed by 'Old' Tom Morris 9 of St Andrews (1821-1908), the multiple winner of the British Open in the 1860s. 9 "Despite a threat from the Corporation to buy up their lease, the Club managed 9 to obtain a perpetual feu on their grounds in 1920. The world's oldest amateur 9 tournament, the Tennent Cup, is held there" (Fisher 19 4, 169). The present 9 course is 5,977 yards long, and there is a second course at Gailies in Ayrshire.9

Today, the estate's farm buildings have gone, although until the 1950s the factor's 9 house, walled garden and estate cottages were still standing around the site of 9 Killermont Bowling Club (LHG, 1982).9

MacDonald in 1856 commented upon the amenity of the grounds, where the 9 Kelvin left Killermont to enter the bounds of Garscube. "The road at this point 9 crosses the Kelvin by a commodious bridge, as it flows from the soft sylvan 9 banks of Killermont into the wild magnificence of the Garscube grounds ... 9 Above the bridge it is overhung by the umbrageous woods of Killermont, which 9 are reflected as in a mirror on its unruffled surface, while along its margin the long 9 rank marsh grasses, mingled with mayflowers ... are waving gracefully, and the 9 broad leaved water lily is floating lazily," (MacDonald 1856, 319).9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Not shown on Blaeu 9c.1646. Roy c.1750 shows Killairmont (much nicer) with 9 a grid of avenues and rectangular tree-lined enclosures on the north side of 9 the meandering river, with the house at the east end of an avenue and another 9 building (at the position of later named Avenuehead) and *Braes* at the north end 9 of an avenue running at right angles. Ross 1780 shows Killermont as a formal 9 landscape between the 9*Graham's Dyke* (Antonine wall) and the river Kelvin 9 with broad trees blocks to the east and west. Richardson 1795 shows a semi-9 formal landscape with an approach along the riverside from the west, a house 9 corresponding to the present site, and courtyards of buildings to the north and 9 west. Grassom 1816 shows a similar semi-formal landscape to Richardson with 9 straight drives leading from the riverside drive to a walled garden in the north-9 east and *Avenuehead* in the west.9



'Killairmont' (and 'Garscubb')
from Roy's Military Survey
c.1750

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey
map 1914-23



1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a large designed landscape of open parkland with sparse scattered trees and picturesque groups on the north bank of the Kelvin; the house beside river at bend in the east part; a squarish walled garden on the north boundary with kennels to its south-west; west part shown with trees groups but not stippled as parkland towards Chapelton. By the 1914-23 edition, the site is shown as *Killermont Golf Course*, with the walled garden still present and *Avenuehead* at the kennels.

One Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photograph of the house and front drive from the north-east in summer, with rear wing visible.

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features



Killermont house club-house
with Jack Steven shop to right

The "modern part of [the house], forming the south front, was built about the year 1805," (Sym 1839, 49). This date has since often been repeated, but there are few definite facts or dates concerning the mansion in local histories. Gifford and Walker (2002, 223) describe it as a "restrained classical mansion," nine bays by four. The end bays to each façade are advanced, as is the pedimented frontispiece of the entrance front. The drive sweeps up to the main entrance, which has a tetrastyle Ionic portico reached by steps over the basement area, but the effect is now largely lost due to car parking around the north and east sides of the building.

John Keppie, partner in Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh, architects, was a keen member of Glasgow Golf Club. Keppie remodelled the house in 1904, and proposed further changes in 1923 to deal with the house's poor condition. £7,570 was spent on remedial measures, thus avoiding Keppie's proposal for a new clubhouse. Further major alterations were undertaken from 1931-33 (Stark 2004, 226-7).

The two-storey pedimented rear wing to the north-west has been demolished, and small modern additions have been built. From the west, this has left the house looking rather isolated and denuded in a sea of tarmac, rather than amidst the trees and shrubs in old photographs.

Estate Buildings

Factor's house, walled garden and estate cottages at Killermont Bowling Club : not inspected, status unknown.

Other Buildings

New single-storey Jack Steven shop on south side of house frontage. Large 9 corrugated steel maintenance building on east side of club car parking.9

Housing

Extensive areas of suburban housing centred around Killermont road, Spiers 9 road and Rannoch drive now occupy the western part (approx. 40%) of the 9 former designed landscape.9

Drives and Paths

The principal approach remains the west drive in a tree belt beside the river 9 Kelvin and through the southern parkland of the golf course. A drive or track runs 9 east from the house area through a riverside tree belt.9

No other routes noted apart from golf access paths and maintenance routes.9

Gardens

Small garden area on the south terrace of the club house.9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The only significant tree belt accompanies the west drive along the riverside, and 9 a narrower belt along the river east of the house, plus Templehill wood outside 9 the golf course to the north. A smaller area of mature trees survives on the west 9 boundary of the course in the vicinity of the former walled garden (site in housing 9 to the west, outside the golf course boundary). Substantial new tree planting 9 has taken place but this is generally along boundary fence lines (conifers, field 9 maple, hawthorn, ash), in rows between fairways and as individual trees (see 9 also next).9

Templehill Woods 9

A joint Millennium Commission / Forestry Authority / East Dunbartonshire Council 9 improvement project to Templehill woods was carried out c.2000; signs etc 9 shabby and graffiti-covered. The wood comprises mixed broadleaves including a 9 few large beech, plus birch regeneration, dead elms, willow, ash and sycamore, 9 with much rhododendron. The wood may have been felled during WW1. A gap 9 in the wood near the high point gives good views to the south over Glasgow.9

Parkland

The Killermont designed landscape in its 19th century form was a parkland 9 landscape of scattered trees and tree groups, with some larger clumps, and 9 with the estate building at Avenuehead and the walled garden etc set in small 9 woodland blocks or shrubberies to make them part of the parkland. Parkland 9 trees include lime, beech and ash. This character largely remains although it 9 less distinct due to the loss of mature trees and new planting in rows between 9 fairways and individual trees. New planting includes purple beech, horse 9 chestnut, Norway maple, ash and willow, plus the usual small trees – cherries, 9 rowans, whitebeams, hawthorn and birch.9

A few parkland trees also survive on the west side of Templehill wood (lime, 9 beech, horse chestnut, sycamore).9

Cluny Park: an area of public greenspace beside Maryhill road formerly within the 9 Killermont estate; grass and scattered trees, none old.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Boundaries seen are not original estate boundaries and are generally chainlink.9



West gateway to Glasgow Golf Club



West drive



Path to Templehill woods in the north of the site



*ABOVE Linear planting of small trees between fairways
BELOW Traditional parkland character*



Water Features

The river Kelvin is the only notable water feature, and apart from near the west part of the main drive is not a dominant feature in the landscape, and is hidden by trees at the house; some open drainage channels as hazards within the golf course.

Views and Vistas

Good views from the drive to the house and other parkland views. The view from Templehill woods is notable.

Area of Influence

Limited influence outside the site due to river, topography and housing on west. Garscube (11) down-river to the west formerly faced Killermont at the main road, but this connection has now been lost, on the Killermont side, apart from along the immediate wooded banks of the river.

Archaeology

No features of archaeological interest have been identified although hidden interest from previous site uses may remain.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Public access is limited by the hazard of flying golf balls and disturbance of players; no formalised public use was noted.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Generally adequately managed in term of its designed landscape, although the character of the original parkland trees and tree belts needs to be preserved in replacement planting, using large forest species to match originals, and by control of the planting of small trees.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as a moderate-sized estate designed landscape, with significant remaining built and planted features, which, although considerably altered and reduced in size, continues to have provide the setting for golf use.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

Some

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

High

Scenic

Some

Nature Conservation

Little

Archaeological

Little

Recreational

Some

Sources – Primary

Glasgow University Archives – this holds some documents relating to Killermont 9
as UGD109, relating to the Forth and Clyde canal, letter books and leases, 9
1856-1963.9

Sources – Secondary

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LHG = Local History Group 1982 9*Survey of Farms in Bearsden and Milngavie* ,
Brookwood Library, Bearsden, (typescript), Local History Collection9

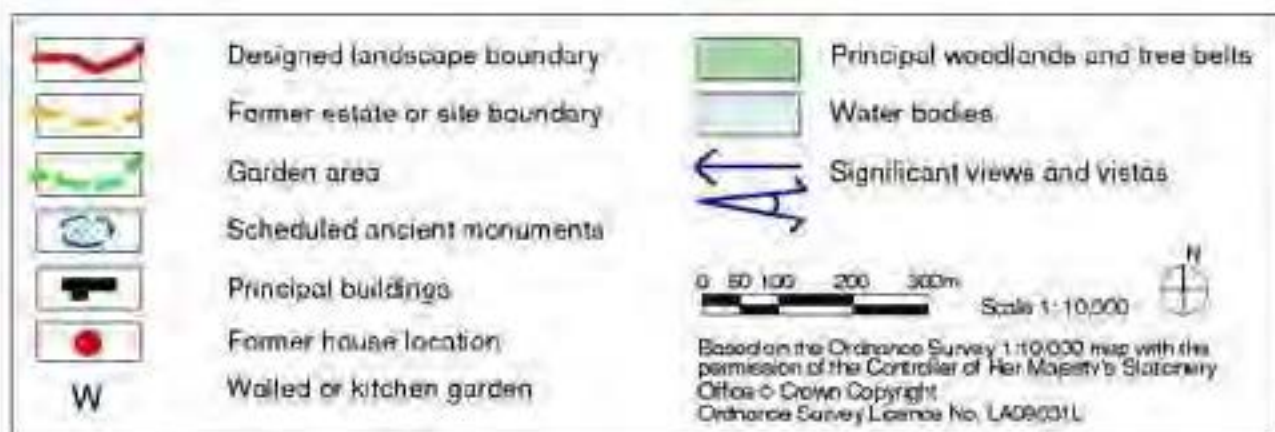
MacDonald, H 1856 *Rambles Round Glasgow* (2nd edition), Glasgow9

Parish 1861 = 9*The Parish of New Kilpatrick in 1861* , (photocopy), Milngavie 9
Library Local History Collection, LC941.379

Stark, D 2004 *Charles Rennie Mackintosh and Co.*, Glasgow9

Sym, A 1839 "Parish of New Kilpatrick,"9 *New Statistical Account of Scotland* 9
Vol. VIII, 36-659

17 Kilmardinny



17 KILMARDINNY

Parish: New Kilpatrick

NGR No: NS5501 72749

NMRS No: NS57SE 70.009

OWNERS: Single / Public

DESIGNATIONS

Listed: A

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A small estate designed landscape which is now fully absorbed into the built-up area of Bearsden but where the house, loch and wooded hillsides and tree belts continue to contribute to local facilities and amenity.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Kilmardinny is located 1km north-east of Bearsden station, on the west side of the A81 Milngavie road. The house is accessed from Kilmardinny avenue; several local housing roads have footpath links to the lochside at a lower level. The house is positioned on the south side of a hilltop with wooded slopes on the opposite side of Kilmardinny avenue falling to the loch 15-20m below. The site area is approximately 14 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

18th century; 19th century; later-20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

An A-listed mansion enlarged and embellished by successive 19th century owners. Originally the property of the Colquhoun family, in the 18th century it passed to the Grahams of Dougalston (10), who then sold it to the local minister, Rev Andrew Gray sometime after 1730. Around 1780, his heirs divided "a nice compact estate of about two hundred acres," into four lots. The mansion house and its policies were owned by John Leitch from 1802, and he added a new north front to the existing building. Leitch, of the West India merchants Leitch and Smith, hosted a visit by the diarist Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus. She says that it was "a pretty place ... (Leitch) made a handsome house of the one he found there by adding to the front ... in very good taste ... fine gardens,



Local residents, children and wildfowl enjoying Kilmardinny loch



Late 19thC Thomas Annan photograph of Kilmardinny house and south garden

greenhouse, hothouses, hot walls, plenty of fruit, a lake with two swans on it ..." 9
(quoted in Arts & Events Service).9

In 1833, William Brown, merchant, bought Kilmardinny and added the Ionic 9
columned stone screen, forming an entrance portico (Gifford & Walker 2002, 9
223). The original estate was reunited after 1853, when calico-printer and MP 9
Robert Dalglish purchased about half of it. Around 1860, he employed Glasgow 9
architect James Smith to remodel the entrance, window openings and public 9
rooms (Guthrie Smith 1878, 158).9

In the 1930s, the last private owner, Sir John McDonald built the Burnbrae 9
housing estate on the land. In 1965 Bearsden Town Council took over the 9
house as a local arts centre, with a theatre opened in 1971. Sir John's link with 9
Kilmardinny House "is commemorated in the small cairn built at the viewpoint on 9
Kilmardinny avenue overlooking the loch" (Murray 1971, 47).9

The house has been reduced, one demolished wing now being occupied by a 9
kitchen garden, and the loch and policies developed as a park.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows *Kilmorduny*. Roy c.1750 shows *Killmerdinie* positioned on 9
the south-east side of 9*Killmerdinie loch* centred in a small cruciform layout of 9
avenues, one reaching to the loch shore. Ross 1780 depicts Kilmardinny as a 9
house on a hill. Richardson 1795 shows Kilmardinny without detail, attributed to 9
Mr. Colquhoun. 9

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a small scale designed landscape with a 9
squarish loch north of the house; offices and walled garden to the east, and park 9
to the south. The 1914-23 edition Ordnance Survey shows little change with 9
Kilmardinny still among open fields, with the suburban villas of Bearsden to the 9
south-west. A lodge is positioned beside the east drive at Milngavie road and a 9
farm uphill from it.9

Two Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photographs: one of the east front of the house 9
and garden terraces in winter; one of the loch in summer.9



'Killmerdinie' from Roy's 9
Military Survey c.17509



9:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 1914-239

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Kilmardinny House

A-listed as "c.1840 Classical" house (Milngavie & Bearsden DC Listed Buildings) 9
with central Ionic porch with balustrade, various phases with wallhead parapet, 9
articulated façade. The entrance front was recast in the 1830s, and then by 9
Glasgow architect James Smith c1860 for Robert Dalglish, MP (Gifford & Walker 9
2002, 223-4). Smith also remodelled the entrance hall, which is now toplit by a 9
galleried cupola, adding an unexpected sense of drama after the unpretentious 9
entrance vestibule. There are classical reliefs above the doors to the principal 9
rooms, which also retain fine plasterwork.9

The house is now Kilmardinny House Arts Centre (or Bearsden Arts Centre) run 9
by East Dunbartonshire Council.9

A stone wall (with brick back face) and gateway with moulded stone piers, and 9
blue painted iron gates, are an addition from the time that Kilmardinny's drives 9
became a public road, Kilmardinny avenue.9

Other buildings

Kilmardinny Lodge and gate-piers remain at the junction of Kilmardinny avenue 9
and Milngavie road. Also Lower Kilmardinny House, on Milngavie road: not seen; 9
relationship to Kilmardinny House not known.9



Kilmardinny House Arts 9
Centre (or Bearsden Arts 9
Centre), north front9

Memorial

A small rubble stone memorial with brass inscription stands on the north side of Kilmardinny avenue in an area of coloured concrete slabs: inscription reads "Kilmardinny loch and Parkland donated to Bearsden Burgh commemorating John McDonald".

Drives and Paths

Kilmardinny avenue rises uphill, from Milngavie road and Manse road, through well-treed villa gardens and woodlands to Kilmardinny House, which is accessed by a short drive to the house frontage and on to a large car park. A small car parking area on the opposite side of the road serves the parkland and loch, although most access is on foot. Kilmardinny avenue is mainly on the route of the former approach drives, although diverted at the house front.

At loch level various residential street have links to the lochside including Thompson avenue, Morvern avenue, Lovat avenue, Stockiemuir avenue, Oak avenue and Hawthorn avenue. A well-made path encircles the loch close to its bank or with some intervening woodland.

Gardens

A small garden of grass terraces and flower beds lies on the south side of the house, with enclosing evergreen shrubbery and trees. A small area of ornamental conifers and shrubs lies on the west and an even smaller area on the east, including yew, Monkey puzzle, Wellingtonia, cypresses, lime, horse chestnut and sycamore, including some large specimens, with rhododendrons. Beyond these trees, the site is hard-pressed by the garden fences of private houses. The car park includes some older retained trees plus young beech, purple beech and Turkey oak. Small shrub beds ornament the front lawn. Rows of close-planted Thujas obtrusively line and overshadow the short drive.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Most of the north-west side of Kilmardinny avenue is a steep slope clothed with woodland, including beech, oak, horse chestnut, ash, lime and sycamore, of various ages including some mature specimens. Similar woods enclose the loch at the lower level, screening adjoining housing almost completely in summer. Along the loch edge, and in an area of damp woodland on the west, alder, willow, rowan and birch predominate.

Significant mature trees and belts and groups of trees survive in the surrounding housing along Kilmardinny avenue and Kilmardinny Crescent. This character is continued in the housing within the area of the adjoining small designed landscape of Hillfoot to the south.

Parkland

On the west and north-west, two areas of open grass, divided by an original woodland belt extending from the loch, provide open play space overlooked by houses, but without mature parkland trees. The west area appears to have been estate parkland.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Broken concrete fencing and chespaie lines the road edge along Kilmardinny avenue

Parts of the old estate walls may remain along the A81 remote from the park.



Local roads, former drives



*Garden area on south side of
Kilmardinny house*



*Woodland between
Kilmardinny house and loch:
blocks former views*



*ABOVE Former parkland
trees within local residential
gardens*

*BELOW Poor fencing along
Kilmardinny avenue*





*Kilmardinny loch 9
– a naturalised haven within 9
suburban Bearsden9*

Water Features

Kilmardinny loch is a highly attractive water body enclosed by tree belts and with native water lilies and marginal vegetation including yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*) and sedges. Bird life also appears to thrive here.

Views and Vistas

There are no long views at the upper level, although the old Ordnance Survey maps show a vista between the house and loch. The house wall and woodland now intervene. At the lower level are many attractive cross loch views, but none is dominant.

Area of Influence

Historically and today very local in its influence.

Archaeology

No features of archaeological interest have been identified although hidden interest from previous site uses may remain.

PUBLIC ACCESS

All areas and facilities are public and very well used. The location of a loch of natural character in the centre of a community is unusual but appears to work and be attractive to all ages as well as wildlife (swans, various ducks and herons on loch). Wear of banks is a problem in some places.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

In many respects no change in management is needed, although basic maintenance and repair of Kilmardinny avenue fences and loch edges is necessary. Lack of views from Kilmardinny avenue is unfortunate and the possibility of reopening the vista should be considered. At the house, there is potential to make more of the gardens and to remove some of the inappropriate and dominating conifers.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value for its important features – house, loch, woodlands and parkland – which have great impact in defining the character of the local housing environment and provide many public facilities.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

Some



*Late 19thC Thomas Annan 9
photograph of Kilmardinny 9
loch 9*

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Some

Architectural

High

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

High

Archaeological

Little

Recreational

High

Sources - Secondary

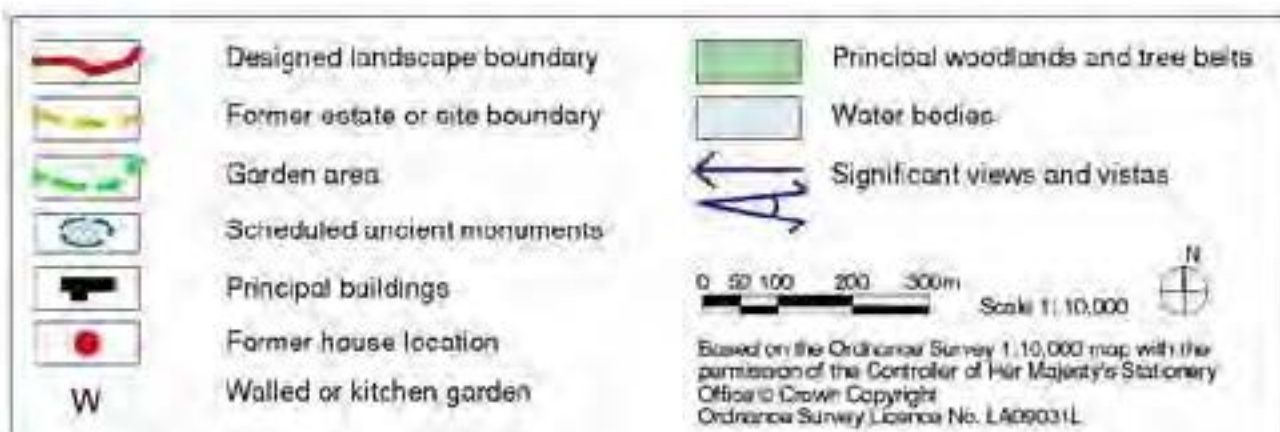
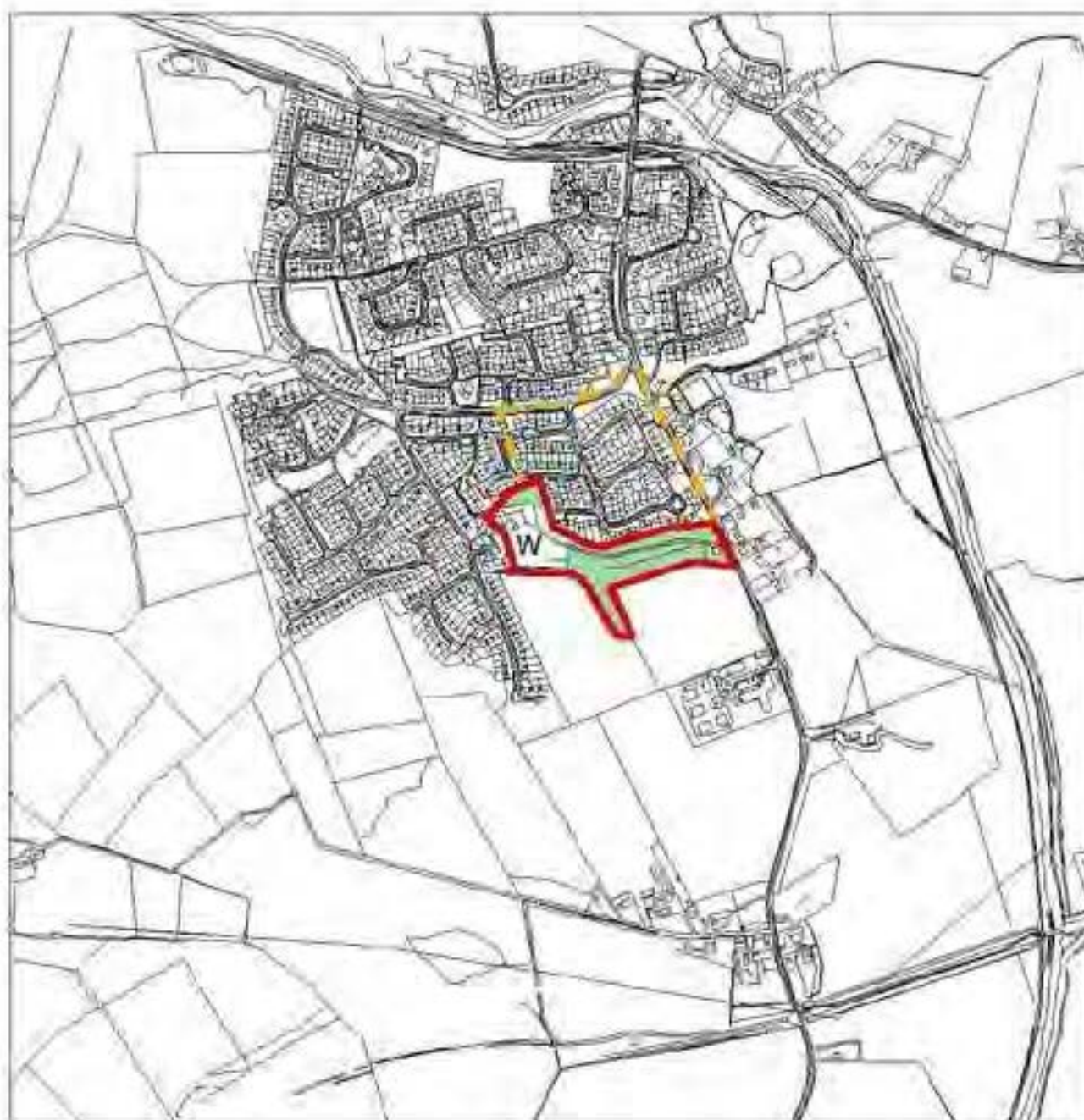
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18 Kincald House



18 KINCAID HOUSE

Parish: Campsie

NGR No: NS649 76029

NMRS No: NS67NW 139

OWNERS: Single / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: A

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Always a small designed landscape, of which only a portion remains, but architecturally important and of interest to show the range, survival and adaptability of designed landscapes in the district.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Kincaid lies on the south edge of Milton of Campsie and is now the Kincaid House Hotel; housing hems in the site hard to the boundaries on the north and west. Access is via a short drive from the B757 Birdston road (Kirkintilloch to Milton of Campsie). The site lies on low-lying level ground at 50m AOD but rises to a low ridge to the south. The site area is approximately 3 ha in area.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Mid 18th century and early 19th centuries.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Some records were accidentally destroyed during the building of the present house, but the Kincaid family owned this estate from 1280. They were intermarried with the Lennoxes of Woodhead (19), but seem 'not to have made any great mark in history' (Cameron 1892, 184).

The house exhibits architectural features from the late 17th to the 20th centuries. The oldest portions to the north-west of the 1812 block suggesting an original form of two storeys and an attic, about 33ft long, with crow-stepped gables.

Because of its situation, the industrial potential of the numerous streams in the area led to dyeworks, calico and alum manufactures. 'This parish ... is uncommonly well watered: ... the number of springs from the hills afford such quantities of water, that the machinery at the different printfields have a constant



Kincaid house, east front

supply.’ (Lapslie 1795, 319) The house gave its name to one such, Kincaidfield, 9 established in the late 18th century.9

John Lennox Kincaid (who also owned Antermony), succeeded to Woodhead 9 in 1833, and became J L Kincaid Lennox. In 1841, he built Lennox Castle 9 (19) and rented out the more modest Kincaid House. A letting notice of 1832 9 boasts ‘three public rooms of large dimensions, seven capital bed-rooms ... 9 commodious’ (Lindsay 19 2, 7). Lennox, a proprietor of the Ship Bank (like 9 McDowall of Auchenreoch), was, incongruously, ‘passionately fond of ploughing’ 9 and continued to practise into old age. In 1921, his successor sold the house 9 to its sitting tenant, Robert Raphael, a director of the Henderson Line steamship 9 company. In the 1930s, local Sunday school trips visited the large field in front 9 of the house.9

A newspaper advertisement in 1832 described Kin ciad: “To Let, Mansion 9 house of Kincaid with the Garden, Offices and about five acres of pasture,”. 9 Convenience of passage to Glasgow by coach or canal was stressed. Further 9 50-60 acres available to tenant if required (9 *Glasgow Courier* , 10 April 1832; 9 Lindsay 19 2, 7).9

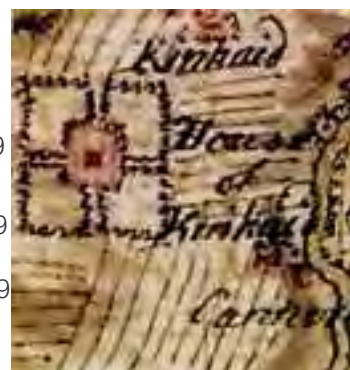
In 1875 an advertising feature included: ‘Stately Kincaid gets a fresh outlook, 9 ... scenically set at the foot of the Campsies’, renovated by Dryborough and 9 Co, owners; new kitchens, 4 beds. ‘The road to the hotel has also undergone 9 a change. A new surface has been laid down ... a smooth drive ... flanked by 9 giant oaks ... tables set out on the lawns for alfresco refreshments.’ (*Kirkintilloch Herald* 3 Sept 1975, 8)9

In 1949 the owner applied for an alcohol license to turn Kincaid into a hotel, 9 but was refused as Kirkintilloch was then a ‘dry’ area. In 1951 it finally became 9 the Kincaid House Hotel; the Kincaid family seat is now at Downton Castle in 9 England.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Named *Kenced* on Pont 1646. Roy c.1750 shows 9 *House of Kinkaid* at the 9 centre of a symmetrical cruciform layout of tree-lined enclosures, while Ross 9 shows Kinkaid more simply as a house in a rectangular plantation. Grassom 9 1817 shows Kincaid in a small woodland with a short east drive to the main 9 road, much as one could represent the place today, apart from the surrounding 9 housing.9

A small layout of similar size to Antermony to the north-east is shown on the 1st 9 edition Ordnance Survey, with the house at the west end of a broad tree belt, 9 the walled garden immediately to south and a lodge at the end of the east drive; 9 rectangular parks to the east and north-east of the house, with the remains of 9 an avenue due east from the house towards the road. The avenue and distinct 9 park gone by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey and 1922 Ordnance 9 Survey.9



‘Kincaid’ from Roy’s Military Survey c.1750

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Kincaid House

Phases of the house date from c1690, the mid 18th century, and the main part 9 from 1812, by David Hamilton, also the architect of Campsie High Church and 9 Lennox Castle (19). The building is A listed, with Hamilton’s inspiration from 9 Inveraray Castle, being ‘a move away from the Roman massiveness of Adam 9 towards an openly neo-Gothic manner ... where a still symmetrical plan is 9 combined with increased use of pointed [and round-headed] windows,’ (Watters 9 19 3, 17). Crenellations and corner towers emphasise the castellated effect, 9 while the 18th century portion has possibly been reduced in height (RCAHMS 9 1963, 357). The roof lantern lighting the stairwell is groin-vaulted, in furtherance 9 of the Gothick theme. A modern conservatory is now attached to the south 9



East lodge



*Modern housing hard against
north boundary*



*Hotel garden within partially
walled kitchen garden area*



*South tree belt seen across
field to south*



*Bridge taking footpath over
burn in south tree belt*

elevation. A yard with a stables building lies at the rear, although buildings on the south side have been lost and housing fences now form the south and west sides.

A pleasant single-story white-painted lodge with piended slate roof lies at the end of the drive with convex quadrant walls and three low gate piers (no gates).

Drives and Paths

The short east drive leads from the B757 to the house east forecourt and parking area; further hotel parking lies on the north side of the house. A footpath runs from there out of the site westwards to Maple Walk in the adjoining housing area. From the drive a footpath leads south across a timber bridge over a small burn to a peninsula wooded belt extending from the south boundary, continuing as a path across fields.

Gardens

A walled garden of triangular shape with two truncated angles is shown on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The 4m high west wall remains and the part adjoining the conservatory and sitting out area is maintained, but the rest of the former garden to the east is wild or returned to woodland.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

A tree belt extends from the house forecourt to the main road, narrow on the north side, wider and including the burn on the south side, and comprising lime, horse chestnut, oak and sycamore – all represented by large specimens in excess of 200 years – plus beech, elm, yew, Irish yew, cypresses, holly and rhododendron; good regeneration of several species.

Parkland

No parkland remains.

Water Features

Small burn parallel with drive, mounded along its north bank.

Views and Vistas

No views due to woodland and enclosing housing.

Archaeology

No known archaeological features.

PUBLIC ACCESS

As licensed premises with a footpath and drive links to local communities the site has regular public access.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Retention of the remaining features of the designed landscape is essential, and good interpretation of the site for the benefit of hotel users and others would increase appreciation of its value. There could be pressure to develop part of the former walled garden area, which should be resisted. Management of regeneration may be the best approach to maintaining a well-stocked woodland. Improvement of fenced boundaries with adjoining housing by screen planting would be a benefit.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**Overall**

Some local or regional value mainly on account of the fine house and the setting 9
provided by the designed landscape, although the small scale of the original 9
designed landscape and of the surviving part gives it little value in itself.9

Work of Art

Little9

Historical

Some9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little9

Architectural

Outstanding9

Scenic

Little9

Nature Conservation

Little9

Archaeological

Little9

Recreational

Little9

Sources: Primary

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Sources: Secondary

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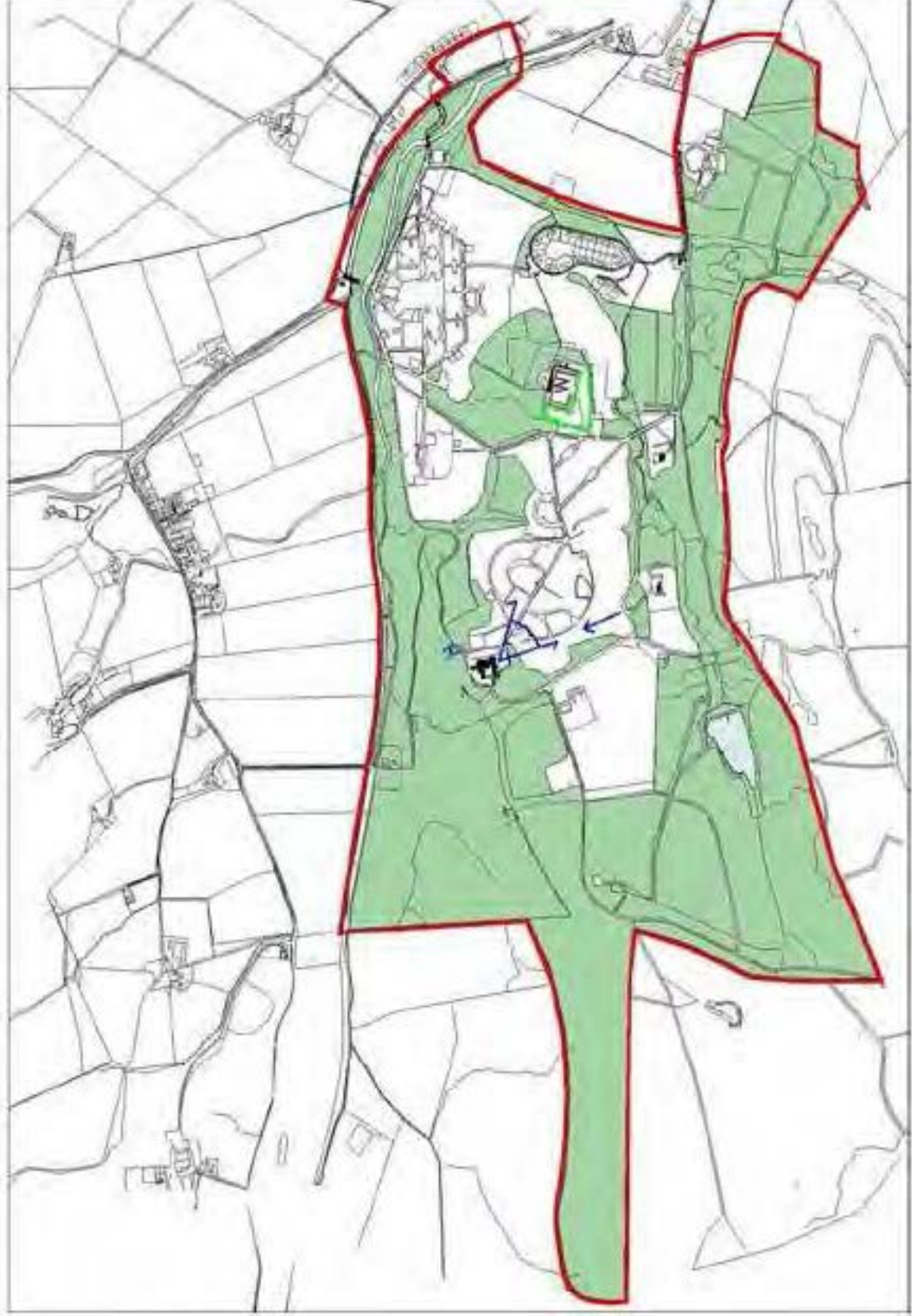
Lapslie, J 1795 'The Parish of Campsie',9 *Old Statistical Account of Scotland* , 9
Vol XV, 314-3869

Lindsay, J 19 2 *Milton of Campsie: People and Places*, Kirkintilloch9

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19 LENNOX CASTLE

Parish: Campsie

NGR No: NS6058 78309

NMRS No: NS67NW 34.00 9

OWNERS: Multiple / Public and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: A9

Scheduled Ancient Monument: Woodhead House; NGR No: NS6063 7838; 9
NMRS No: NS67NW 89

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A designed landscape on the largest scale which has undergone major changes to its original estate landscape layout with the construction and subsequent demolition of the mental hospital, but where the most important features remain, including the castle, walled garden and extensive woodlands with a significant contribution to the local scenery.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Lennox Castle lies 2km west of Lennoxtown to the south of the A891 Milton of Campsie to Strathblane road. Access is via one of three drives: the north and west drives off the A891, and the east drive from Lennoxtown via Station road. The Pow burn and Glazert Water form the north boundary. The site is in the form of a valley which climbs to the west and the castle site, with ridges to the north (Bank wood) and south (Clochcore wood). The site area is now owned by many different development companies, forestry companies, individual owners and residents. Total site area approximately 212 ha.

Lennox Castle is an extensive site and not all parts have been visited for this survey. Research of the site has been limited to the same level as other sites in the survey. A fuller account of the historical development and significance of the Lennox Castle designed landscape can be found in the Garden History Society in Scotland's report of 2003. It contains Ritchie's 1930s account of the acquisition of the estate and building of 'Lennox Castle Mental Defectives' Institution'.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Late 16th century; 18th century; mid 19th century; early 20th century.



Roadside planting from hospital phase of the site



Postcard of Lennox castle from 1895

Lennox Castle, Campsie Glen

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The Lennox family of Woodhead were descended from the ancient Earls of Lennox. 9
John Lennox of Balcarrach built a tower at Woodhead in the late 16th century 9
(Cameron 1892, 161) which was occupied until 1833, when Margaret Lennox 9
died. For evidence of the designed landscape of the 17th and 18th centuries we 9
are dependent on maps of the period which show a geometric layout with axial 9
vistas centred on Woodhead and natural or plantation woodland in the area of 9
Bank wood. Miss Lennox pursued an abortive (and ruinously expensive) court 9
case claiming the honours of the Earldom, which was unsuccessfully pursued 9
by her heir, John Lennox Kincaid Lennox, who also owned Kincaid House (18) 9
and Antermoney. 9

Evidence (eg. Grassom map of 1817, see below) points to the landscape 9
of Woodhead having lost its rectilinear character and taken on something 9
approaching its existing form before the building of Lennox Castle between 9
1837 and 1841. After embarking upon plans to enlarge old Woodhead, the 9
architect, David Hamilton, persuaded the Lennoxes to adopt a new site befitting 9
a future Earl. The house resembled Hamilton's earlier Castle Toward, but was 9
"strikingly monumental ... with its soaring (tower) height of five stories" (Watters 9
19 3, 18). The same period saw the development of the designed landscape 9
to its present structural form and the development of the walled garden to the 9
detailed advice of Stewart Murray, a notable garden designer of the period and 9
curator of Glasgow Botanic Garden.9

Watters (19 5, 59) reproduces 1850s watercolour by Margaret Bonar, the earliest view 9
showing "it was originally surrounded by 7ft high ramparts. At some points these 9
projected 18ft from the base of the wall". The ramparts were removed in 1927.9

Groome (1895, IV, 496) describes "a striking feature" commanding "an extensive 9
and brilliant view" on a wooded northern slope. The setting of the house excited 9
most contemporary attention, "see rising proudly over the far rustling sea of living 9
green ... the lofty turrets ... nearly 500 feet above the ... valley ... a picturesque 9
prospect" (MacDonald 1856, 397).9

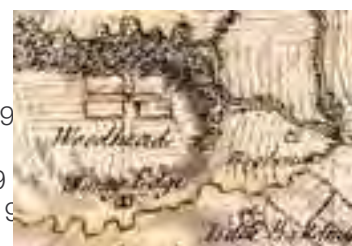
In 1859, Viscountess Strangford inherited and her husband assumed the name 9
Kincaid Lennox.9

In 1927 the castle was sold to Glasgow City Council and 'Lennox Castle Certified 9
Institution for Mental Defectives' was developed at a cost of £1m in the 1930s, 9
becoming the largest such institution in Britain. The sloping valley form allowed 9
a female wards section in the higher part in front of the castle and a male wards 9
section on the lower ground closer to Glazert water, with a hospital group between. 9
The Nurses Home and Attendants Houses were built at Netherton. An extensive 9
new road system was developed, in many cases following former drives, but 9
also involving diversions and new lines. Substantial earthmoving was involved 9
and some landforms to accommodate excess spoil can be seen. Between 1941 9
and 1964 there was a maternity unit. There were over 1,600 patients by the 9
early 1970s (Tough 19 3, 19). In 19 3, the hospital became part of the Greater 9
Glasgow Community and Mental Health Services NHS Trust. Following closure 9
and demolition of the hospital, redevelopment of the site is now being proposed. 9
Proposals in the late 19 0s and 2004-05 to sub-divide the castle into flats have 9
been approved. In June 2005 outline planning consent was given to a scheme 9
for approximately 350 houses in the grounds. Planning permission was granted 9
in May 2006 for Celtic Football Club to develop a training academy and training 9
pitches on the upper part of the Hospital site.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows *Lennox*. Roy c.1750 shows extensive woods on the south 9
side of the meandering Pow burn with Woodhead at the centre of a cruciform 9
layout of tree-lined enclosures. Ross 1780 shows *Woodhead* backed by woods 9
with a rectilinear layout of enclosures and avenues to the south, one of the larger 9

*Woodhead from Roy's Military
Survey c.1750*



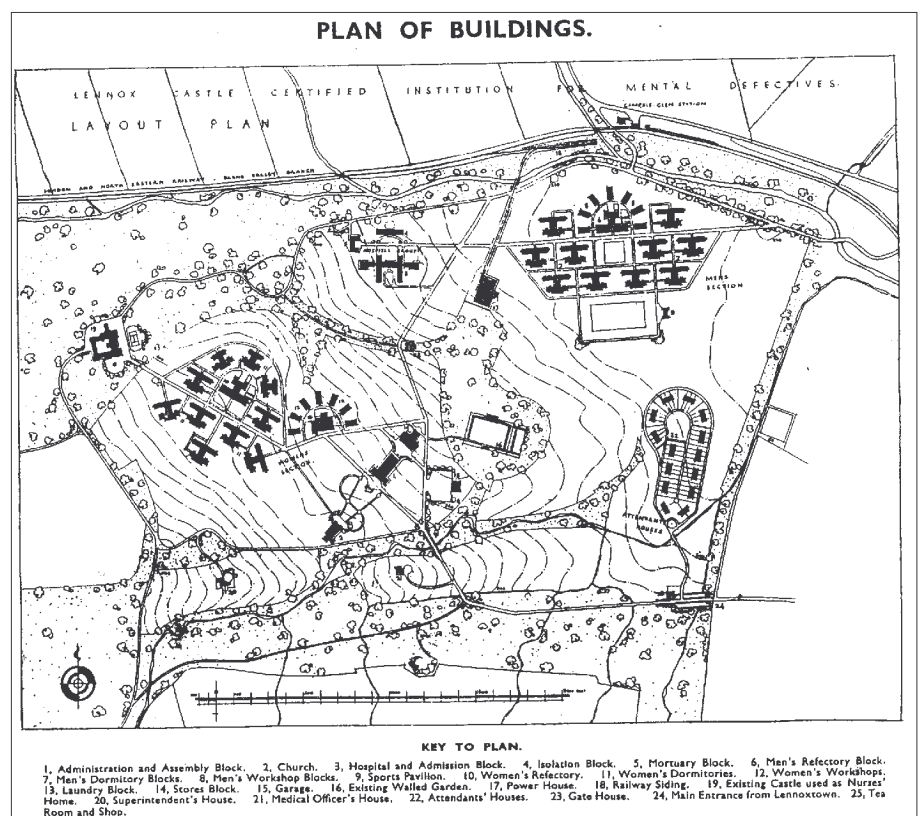
1:10,560 Ordnance Survey
map 19239



designed landscapes on this Stirlingshire map. Grassom 1817 shows Woodhead with more detail in the east, with an informal approach from Lennox town and a settlement at Netherton within a large geometric enclosure, but the layout to the south and west is absent; Lennox town appears as a substantial settlement for the first time.

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows an extensive designed landscape organised between two major plantation belts with the north belt parallel with the escarpment south of Pow burn, with the castle centrally to its south; Woodhead House (in ruins) close by to the north-east; an offices or stables quadrangle to the west and walled garden complex to east, with Netherton quadrangle on its south adjoining South Brae plantation; Drum plantation further south; main north-east drive from Lennox town direction with a lodge at the road; Old Bridge to its east. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey shows planting extended north-west with a new West lodge and drive; Baldow plantation added to the south-east. 1923 Ordnance Survey shows little significant change. Recent Ordnance Survey maps show the hospital site cleared with the residential settlement remaining at Netherton (east of Netherton walled garden etc).

Plans and illustration of hospital and site in 1930s in Ritchie c.1930.9



Plan of hospital from c.1930.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Woodhead House

The original L-plan 3 storey tower house was built in the late 16th century by John Lennox of Balcarrach. The house was updated, new windows and stairs inserted, until the 1830s. J L Kincaid Lennox reduced it to a picturesque garden ornament in the following decade (RCAHMS 1963, I, 247).



Ruins of Woodhead house

Lennox Castle

David Hamilton built Lennox Castle (1837-41) in a robust neo-Romanesque manner to suit the pretensions of Kincaid-Lennox, as claimant to the Earldom of Lennox, deriving inspiration from "Robert Smirke's New Square" Style and Robert Adam's Castle Style (Gifford & Walker 2002, 592).



Lennox castle

The H-plan house, with western tower and *porte cochère*, has string courses below and above the round-headed windows. The whole is topped with battlemented parapets, the corner towers adding to its dramatic skyline.

The building has suffered dereliction despite its "importance as part of the wider development of mid and late-nineteenth century revivalism in Scotland," (Watters 19 5, 51). In 19 2, Historic Scotland reported that timber rot, stolen leadwork, damp and theft of fireplaces and balustrades were contributing to deterioration (SCT, *Buildings at Risk Bulletin*).



Demolished area of hospital, with access deterrent blocks painted in local schools project

Various applications for division into flats were made in the 19 0s, and compulsory repair notices were ignored by the then owners. In 19 the Scottish Civic Trust placed the castle on their *Buildings at Risk Register*, where it remains. In November 2001, the castle was fenced off, and many of the interior floors had collapsed. New cracks had appeared in the stonework. A Friends of Lennox Castle pressure group was formed to monitor the situation. In October 2003, further proposals for reuse were submitted by the current owners, the Clyde Building Group (SCT, *Buildings at Risk Register*).

Lodges

East Lodge: single storey brick built with high pitched roof and projecting bay with bay window; concrete block walls of modern entrance give way to an old stone wall with ornately moulded stone cope beside the main road A891; replaced the former lodge.



East lodge

Station Lodge: single storey, gable ended, stone built; beside the main road A891 near the site of former Campsie Glen station, and associated with the station rather than the estate.

West Lodge: north-west of castle on the south of Pow burn and disused railway (not seen).

Hospital Main Entrance Lodge (Baldow) : the Lennoxtown entrance on the east boundary, brick built lodge with two sets of massive brick gate piers from 1930s.



Hospital main entrance lodge (Baldow)

Other Buildings

Superintendent's House: substantial two storey brick built house on south side of South drive adjoining Clochcore wood; inhabited.

Medical Officer's House : two storey white-painted house west of last; inhabited.

Walled Garden and Netherton Home farm

Substantial walled garden with inner and outer enclosure and walls of different ages. Green-house with ironwork by Simpson & Farmer Horticultural Builders (Glasgow) remains in a ruinous state; bothies etc on the outside of the north wall and irrigated forcing beds in an east compartment. Some box edging but

Walled garden with derelict
glass-houses



few other features remain internally; an ornamental belt to the south with Irish yews, rhododendrons and azaleas, and other trees and shrubs; tree belt with hornbeam, lime (coppiced), yew and variegated hollies on west.

Netherton on the south of the walled garden was site of the Home farm, which was demolished and became the hospital garage.

Netherton village

Small planned settlement for health workers of the 1920s, 16 'semi-detached' blocks of two storey flats, harled under slated roofs; referred to as Netherton Oval in RCAHMS.

Hospital

All the hospital buildings have now been cleared and only the road layout and some piles of crushed rubble remain. These areas are closed off with security barriers.



Netherton

Bridges

19th century stone bridges across the former NBR Blane Valley Branch railway and Glazert Water near the east Lodge; functional bridge over Glazert Water near Station entrance; other bridges not seen.

Other built features

Dovecot, demolished; no ice-house; extensive hahas; estate boundary walls of several styles.



19th century stone bridge
across the former railway,
now footpath / cycleway

Drives and Paths

North drive: from East Lodge to the Castle, and joined by the Station access, remaining as bitmac road and the principal access.

West drive: from West Lodge to North drive through Bank wood.

South drive: from Hospital Main Entrance to the Castle through the south areas of the designed landscape.

Central drive: linking North and South drives.

Hospital roads: sections of hospital roads off the north drive serve Netherton, via the Station entrance; the old Hospital Main Entrance is closed to traffic.



Planting along east drive

Other hospital or estate roads etc many other hospital or estate roads, footpaths and forest rides are present. One example of a pre-hospital route that survives is the former drive following a haha across the centre of the site between the walled garden and North drive. Several drives and paths to the west of the castle towards Craigend wood and Clochcore wood also survived the disturbance of the hospital development.

The disused railway along the north boundary is now a footpath and cycleway 9 giving access to the site.9

Gardens

No gardens remain cultivated at Lennox Castle, apart from residential gardens.9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The designed landscape of Lennox is laid out on a large scale with major 9 woodland belts forming the main planting. These belts date from the early 19th 9 century or before, and although some have been periodically felled and replanted 9 – eg. during the wars or after 1968 gale – the historic pattern remains. The 9 woods are in several different ownerships, including the Forestry Commission 9 who own the Clochcore wood as well as other forest to the south and west of 9 the designed landscape.9

Bank wood: north of castle and Woodhead9

Craigend wood: western peninsula wood9

Clochcore wood: south boundary; beech from original 1817 planting remain9

Netherton wood: woodland area associated with the walled Garden and Home 9 farm9

Haha belt: narrow belt linking last with the wood in vicinity of Woodhead, along 9 the division between the higher and lower areas.9

Drum plantation (south) and Baldow plantation (south-east) more commercial 9 forestry plantations but may be considered part of the wider designed 9 landscape.9

Abandoned shrubberies and exotic trees: remain in the vicinity of the castle 9 (Wellingtonia, cedars, purple beech, species rhododendrons etc). In the wood 9 south of Woodhead are found various planted and landform features from 9 previous layouts, including fine oaks, lime rows, Scot pines, Douglas firs, a lot 9 of box, and rhododendrons. Other shrubberies and exotic trees remain locally 9 elsewhere, for example along sections of the north drive. Other avenue and 9 roadside planting, including planting from the 1930s, remains in some areas. 9

Parkland

The true parkland south-east of the castle was developed as the female section 9 of the mental hospital: none of this remains.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Hahas and estate boundary walls of different dates and patterns are features of 9 the estate.9

Water Features

Pow burn and Glazert Water: the major water features, the Glazert in particular 9 being an attractive element of the north boundary area.9

Mill Dam : on the north edge of Clochcore wood near the Superintendent's 9 House; a mill lade flows to the Home farm area.9

Curling Pond: present on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey outside east boundary 9 tree belt; thought to no longer exist.9

Views and Vistas

Long views to and from castle from several parts of the site. Long views also 9 eastward along the edge of the Campsies. From the north boundary views to 9 Craigbarnet and Campsie glen.9



Cypresses along north access road



Lime row within wood east of castle



Ride within Clochore wood



Mill dam

*Lennox castle seen from the
south-east*



Area of Influence

The extensive woodlands are a major component of the local landscape seen from Lennox town, Clachan of Campsie and elsewhere. Forestry planting to the south and west extends this landscape character.

Archaeology

Woodhead House is a SAM and its environs should be considered archaeologically sensitive.

PUBLIC ACCESS

No formal access and demolished hospital areas are fenced off and unattractive. Other areas remain very attractive and many local people use the drives and path for walks.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Emerging development plans and the variety of different owners and interests make coordinated management of the designed landscape problematic. Ideally management should be planned comprehensively with a Master Plan supported by a Conservation Management Plan for the whole site; conditions to this effect may be included with the planning consent.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High regional value due to the scale and importance of the designed landscape in local scenery, the principal buildings and extensive woodlands.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

High

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

Outstanding

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

Some9

Archaeological

High9

Recreational

High potential9

Sources – Primary

Lennox Family Papers, Glasgow City Archives, T-LX 7 – General estate papers, 9
including:-9

T-LX 7/45 - Extensions to Woodhead House 1800; reports on construction of 9
garden9

T-LX 7/49 - Seeds, coals and workmen's accounts for Woodhead Garden9

T-LX 8/3 - Correspondence about fruit trees for castle9

T-LX 12/12 - Accounts for making castle grounds9

Papers from the period as a hospital are found in the Health Board Archives, 9
GCA HB20.9

Sources – Secondary

Cameron, J 1892 *The Parish of Campsie*, Kirkintilloch9

Garden History Society in Scotland 2002 *An initial appraisal of the historic designed
landscape at Lennox Castle (formerly known as Woodhead)* unpublished report 9
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Ritchie, A L c.1930 9 *Lennox Castle Mental Defectives' Institution, a historical
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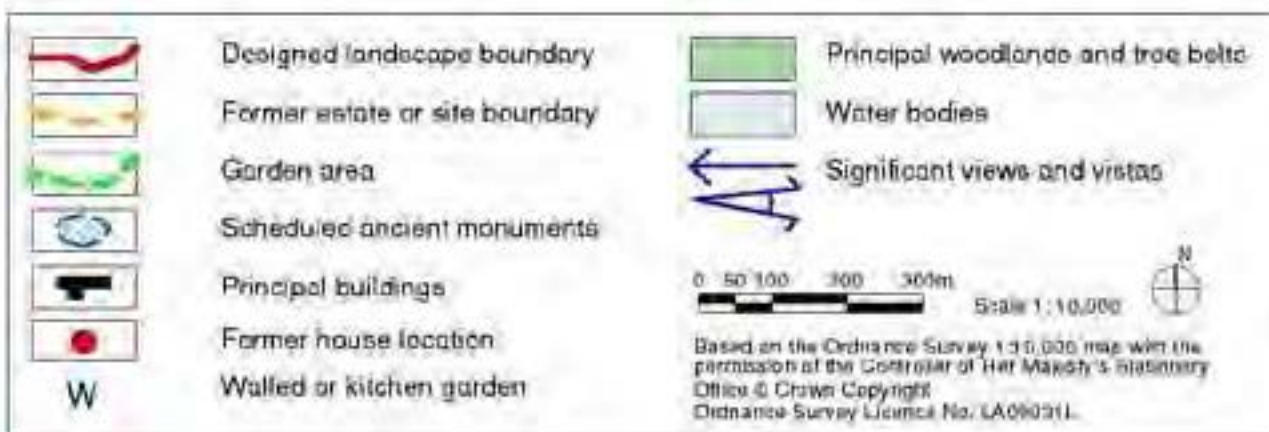
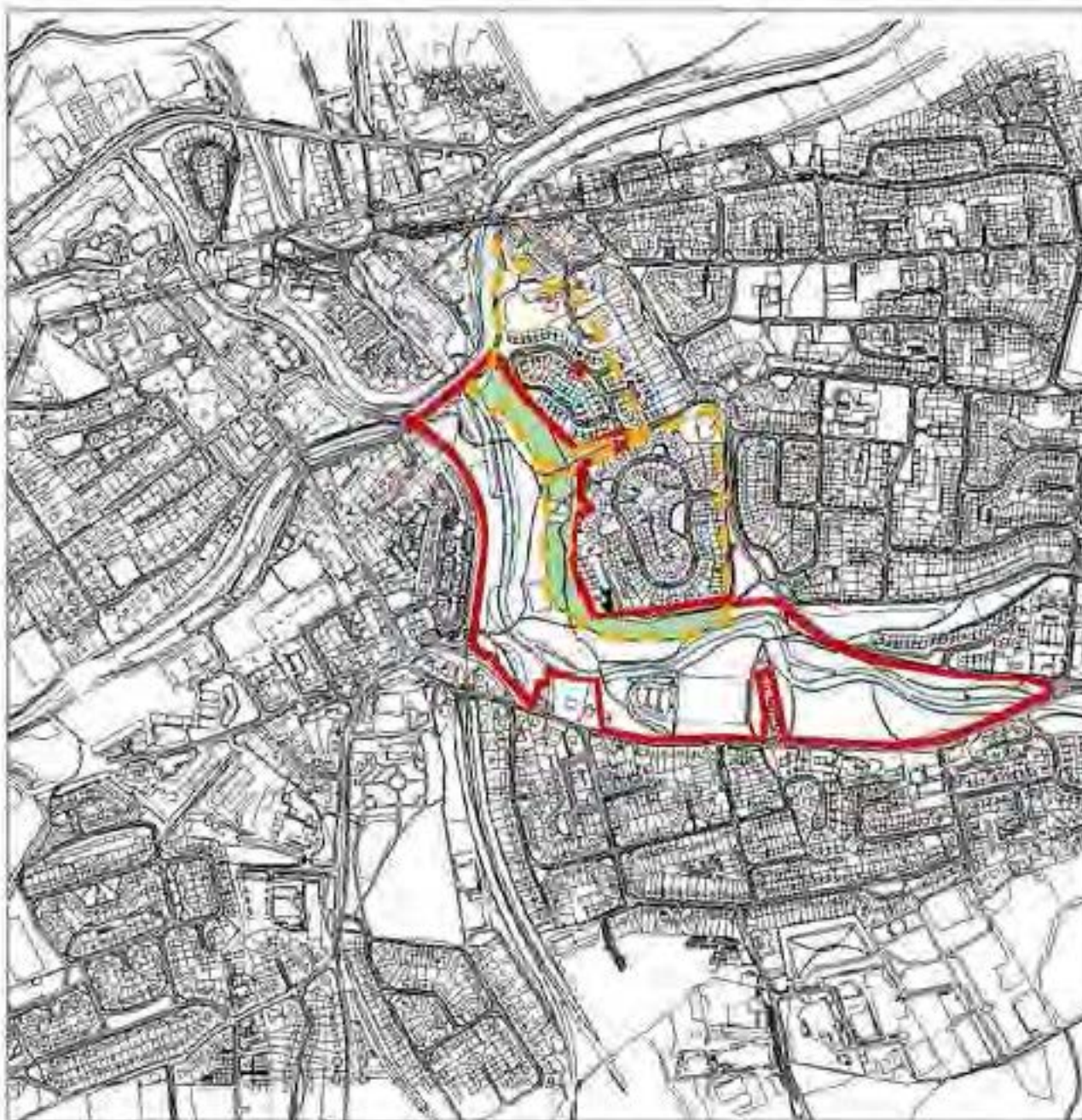
RCAHMS 1963 *Inventory of Stirlingshire*, Vol I, Edinburgh9

SCT = Scottish Civic Trust, *Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland*, accessed at 9
www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk, on 3 May 20059

Tough, A G 19 3 *Medical Archives of Glasgow and Paisley*, Glasgow9

Watters, D 19 5 "David Hamilton's Lennox Castle", *Architectural Heritage* V, 51-9
659

20 Luggie Park



20 LUGGIE PARK, with LUGGIEBANK and WAVERLEY PARK

Parish: Kirkintilloch

NGR No: NS 6597 73589

NMRS No: NS67SE 96.009

OWNERS: Multiple / Public (East Dunbartonshire Council) and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: B

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A linear public park from the late-20th century along the valley of the Luggie Water and on the site of former industrial and railway areas but also incorporating planted features of two small former designed landscapes (Luggiebank House and Waverley Park) and related to industrial archaeological features of the Forth and Clyde canal. Bounded by main roads on two sides and overlooked by Kirkintilloch town centre, it is a major feature of the town's landscape.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located on the east side of Kirkintilloch town centre bounded by Lairdsland road (A8006) on the west, Waterside road (B8048) on the south and the Forth and Clyde canal on the north, with Hillhead housing areas on the north and east. Access by footpaths from several points on each boundary, including an underpass from the town centre and the canal towpath. Site area approximately 19 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Mid 19th century; late 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Luggiebank House is a typical small 18th century laird's house, which was visited by political radical Thomas Muir in 1792 (Cross et al 2002, 83).

The Macfarlanes, who also owned the Bencloich estate in Campsie, were the principal 19th century proprietors. They came from Perthshire, and are buried there at Kilmahog (Mitchell 1974, 104). Captain William McFarlane (also the proprietor of Shirva, GCA T-LX15/26) had Bailie James Dalrymple of Woodhead (25) as factor. Dalrymple managed to keep Luggiebank outside the burgh



Luggie park and Luggie water

boundaries in 1871 and 1883, thereby saving the owners from having to pay 9 rates. This caused considerable ill-feeling locally. 'The burgh has lost the 9 (Luggiebank) assessments since 1871 ... for lighting ... sewage, roads, water 9 ... (the factor) now applies for a supply of water,' which they hoped to obtain 9 without paying for its infrastructure (KH 1898, 6).9

Alexander Macfarlane (1825-1909) made his fortune exporting goods, such as 9 machinery and whisky, to the expanding Australian goldfields in the 1850s, and 9 latterly to Melbourne (KH 1909, 5). He purchased Holmfield c1908 'with the 9 view of putting a bridge across the Luggie for the purpose of feuing Luggiebank 9 estate' (ibid).9

The strategic location of the estate, across the proposed routes for any trains 9 carrying coal from the collieries to the east of Kirkintilloch (eg Meiklehill and 9 Solsgirth), to scows at the canal basin at Hillhead and the Campsie railway, 9 allowed the owners additional income from selling land to the railways (9 KH 9 1914).9

Later owners included Dr Sam Henderson, a local GP, and the district 9 newspaper, the *Kirkintilloch Herald*, who left the premises c.19 . The building 9 was redeveloped as flats c.2000, with new-build mews-style housing forming a 9 rear *cul-de-sac*.9

The valley was developed as a public park during the 1980s.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Neither house appears on the earliest maps: Roy c.1750 clearly shows the river, 9 *Hillhead*, *Townhead* and the east-west main street, but no peripheral houses. 9 *Unthank* (Dr Watt) is shown on Richardson 1795, with no planting; both Unthank 9 and Logiebank appear, with an indication of some planting, on Thomson 1817.9

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows Waverley Park or Unthank shown on the 9 east side of Kirkintilloch with Luggiebank to the south-west, the former the larger 9 of the two; Waverley is situated on the south-east bank of the canal and east of 9 Luggie Water, with two short drives with lodges from the canal-side road, laid 9 out as parkland with perimeter tree belts, all on a very small scale; a summer-9 house and small walled garden enclosures at the south. Luggiebank is south of 9 Waverley and lies on top of an escarpment with small enclosures and a field or 9



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 19229



Canal aqueduct over former railway, with Luggie water culvert underneath – at north-west of park



Luggiebank house



Luggiebank housing



ABOVE Policy planting from Luggiebank house within Luggie park

BELOW New park planting associated with Lairdsland road (A8006) with Kirkintilloch town centre beyond (left)



park on the east with tree belts to the south and east – all very inconsequential; the trees on the bank extend to Red Brae where a river bend comes close to road. 1922 Ordnance Survey shows little apparent change although a mineral railway cuts through the south of Waverley Park and the Campsie Branch railway run across the Luggie Water valley and beneath the Forth and Clyde canal close to a Slag Wool Works.

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Nothing remains of Waverley Park House and its gardens and lodges.

Luggiebank House is now part of a mews housing development at the end of a short access road (Dun Park) off Redbrae road. It was described in 1914 as 'a nice old-fashioned house on the Red Brae road' (9KH 1914). Two-storey laird's house, probably 18th century, incorporating earlier features. Skewputts and some crowstep gables, blind windows and c. late 18th century three-storey addition with a curved gable-end.

The 1977 'B' listing included the yard and detached barn to rear, some of which have been removed for the new houses to be built.

Modern park facilities include grass and all-weather playing fields with floodlighting, changing pavilion and car parking, a neglected five-a-side pitch and children's playgrounds.

Drives and Paths

Paths from the canal towpath, which provides one connection to the town centre under Lairdsland road, and from an underpass to the south lead to a main path running the length of the valley park, crossing the Luggie Water by footbridges. Other path connections include the underbridge beneath the canal – the former Campsie Branch railway route – and to the Hillhead area along the line of a former mineral railway. Vehicular access to the sports pitch car park is from Waterside road.

Drives from the designed landscape have no role in the present park.

Gardens

There are no gardens in the park. Planting near Lairdsland road is more ornamental with shrubs such as *Cornus* vars, *Berberis* vars and *Rosa rugosa*.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The two old properties – Waverley Park and Luggiebank – provide the mature trees that form the bank planting and beech woods of Luggie Park, Waverley Park being more important in this respect. Records show that the Luggiebank river banks were planted in 1848 (GCA T-LX 15/26). Good stands of large mature beech (dominant) and sycamore cover the slopes of the east side of the park facing the town centre.

Younger planting, about 20 years old, in the valley bottom beside the river and along the south and east boundaries is generally of quick growing species and includes birch, willows and poplars.

Parkland

Large areas of open grass in the valley floor have little use and no parkland planting.

Water Features

The Luggie Water is the only water feature, a substantial river which is the main focus of the park.



*Luggie water and sports
pitches*

Views and Vistas

Views are mainly channelled along the valley, although from the higher parts on the west edge there are views to the Campsies in the north.

Area of Influence

The park is overlooked by the town centre and Lairdsland road, and provides the roadside landscape for a long stretch of Waterside road and so has considerable visual presence in the town.

Archaeology

No archaeological sites have been identified apart from the legacy of the two house sites, although the north part associated with the former railway under the canal, with the river culverted underneath, is of some industrial archaeological interest.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Public park with all parts accessible.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Restocking the valleyside woodland using matching species is essential. Thought may also be given to longer-lived tree species to complement the younger valley planting. Generally path surfaces are poor, some grass area are poorly drained, and other parts vandalised and graffiti-covered. The old woods are scattered with drinking dens littered with cans. The park has a general neglected feel. A higher standard and more regular maintenance is needed to develop its potential and provide a quality of park that will appeal to users.

A Master Plan to upgrade the park has been produced by EDC which includes proposals for a new skate park, play areas, access improvements (including disabled ramps), path improvements (widening and resurfacing), and cycle and horse paths.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as a public park within which the old valleyside woodlands of Waverley Park and Luggiebank are a major component, with high townscape value within Kirkintilloch.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

Little

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

Little

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Some

Recreational

High

Sources – Primary

Glasgow City Archives: T-LX 15/26 Plans of lands at Bencloich, Luggiebank and West Shirva, 1849

ED Wm Patrick Library – pictures of earthmoving operations during creation of park Oct 1985 – Aerial views P9366, P9358, P93509

Same aerial view, 1938 – P2831, showing ironworks, railway sidings.

Sources – Secondary

Cross, C, Dewar, T, McMeekin, R, Pitcairn, M and Steward, N 2002 *Placenames of Kirkintilloch and District*, Kirkintilloch and District Society of Antiquaries

KH 1898 = “Burgh Privileges to Outsiders”, 9 *Kirkintilloch Herald* (letter), 23 9 February 1898, 69

KH 1909 = “Death of Alexander Macfarlan of Luggiebank”, *Kirkintilloch Herald* 7 9 July 1909, 59

KH 1910 = “Luggiebank House to Let”, *Kirkintilloch Herald* 9 February 1910, 49

KH 1914 = “Old Kirkintilloch Lairds”, 9 *Kirkintilloch Herald* by T Martin, 22 July 9 1914, 8 9

Mitchell, J F & S 1974 *Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in South Perthshire*, 9 Edinburgh



21 MAINS ESTATE

Parish: New Kilpatrick

NGR No: NS5373 75119

NMRS No: NS57NW 28.009

OWNERS: Multiple / Public and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: none

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A former moderate-sized estate designed landscape which, although largely developed for housing and school use, has sufficient remaining features for it to continue to have an important role in the land use and urban form of the west Milngavie area.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Mains is located on the western edge of Milngavie with Douglas Academy occupying the former house site, approximately 2km from Milngavie station. The site is bounded by the A809 Stockiemuir road on the west, Craigton road on the north, Hunter road on the east and the B8050 Craigdhu road on the south. Many local housing roads within the site, with an over-stated entrance to *Mains Estate* (name repeated four times) at the Crossburn roundabout on Stockiemuir road. General access to the Academy from Falloch road; service access from Craigton road. The land is gently hilly with a general south-east aspect, with the Academy standing on a high point of the estate. The site area is approximately 47 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

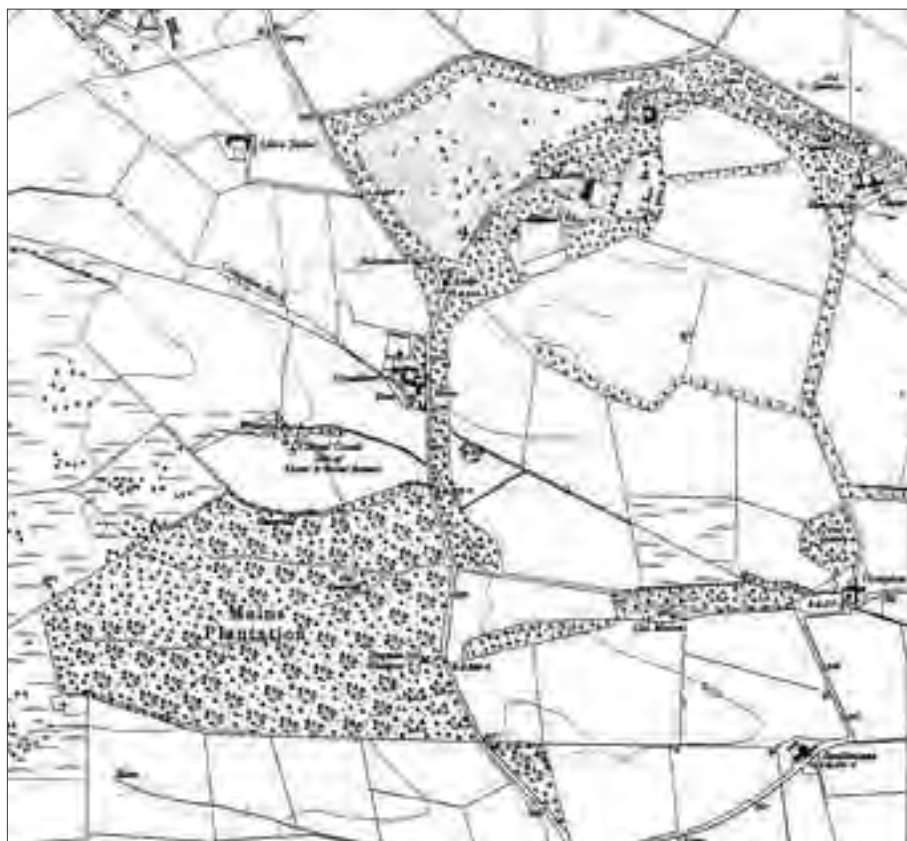
18th century; mid 19th century, second-half 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The original name of the modern Mains estate was Balvie. The first castle of Mains stood west of Craigdow farm (at NS5390 7425, marked *Old Mains*), and was a seat of the Galbraiths, who also owned Craigmaddie in the 14th century. Balvie passed by marriage to the Logans (Guthrie Smith et al, 1878, 171), and in the 18th century John Glassford of Dougalston purchased it. The family

*Douglas Academy and exotic
conifers from Mains policy
planting*





1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 19229

of Douglas of the (original) Mains estate bought Balvie in 1848 and enlarged the 9 house, re-naming it Mains after the original (now abandoned) family seat.9

The only Duchess of Douglas, Peggy, was born in Mains farmhouse and 9 used it as a dower house in the 18th century. She became notorious for her 9 forceful personality and pursuit of the *Douglas Cause* court case, a dispute over 9 inheritance.9

The Douglas family owned Mains until Dumbarton County Council bought land 9 to build Douglas Academy (Orr 2002, 48), which opened in 1967. Its site was 9 described as “looking from woodlands to the magnificent sweep of the Campsie, 9 the new school will have one of the finest settings of any in the country ... with 9 ... (a) swimming pool and tennis court on the site of the old gardens” (Steven 9 1965, 6). The school had a pond and nature trail from 1973, but other parts of 9 the estate have now been built up with houses.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu c.1646 shows 9Mains located on the south side of the Antonine wall. 9 Ross 1777 shows Mains with good belts of woodland to the north and south. 9 Richardson 1795 shows Mains with a sinuous drive from east to west and a 9 large plantation on the far side of the Stockiemuir road. 9

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a simple moderate size designed landscape 9 with narrow boundary belts and ovoidish central woodland area containing all 9 the principal features of house, small walled garden to the south and offices to 9 the north; lodges and drives to the south and north-east; a well-stocked park 9 to the west including formal NS belts unaligned with the geometry of house; an 9 avenue with gaps remains in the east park from earlier formal planting, also off 9 the axis of the house; the large lies Mains plantation separate to the south-west. 9 Smaller Clober House designed landscape beside Craigton burn to north-east; 9 large bleachworks to north. 1922 Ordnance Survey shows the essential features 9 remaining although east park now fields and the avenue now a tree belt.9

One Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photograph: main front of the house seen 9 across lawns in winter.9



Late 19thC Thomas Annan photograph of Mains house



West lodge



Part of Mains housing area



Ruins in former walled garden



ABOVE Footpath through west tree belt
BELOW Mature cedar within Douglas Academy site



COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Main House (demolished)

The house was designed by Charles Wilson for J C Douglas, who inherited the estate in 1846 (Guthrie Smith et al 1878, 174; NMRS). It was an embellishment of the existing house, both wings having gable-fronted advanced centre bays, crowstep gables and Tudor chimneys. The arched entrance was flanked by paired columns, and bore an armorial panel on its entablature. It was noted for its oval, green Adam room in the old wing.

Estate Buildings

West Lodge: one storey plus dormers, located in an ox-bow meander off the Stockiemuir road after road straightening.

Gardener's cottage: also survives.

Old Mains: original buildings thought to survive here also: not visited.

Douglas Academy

Built in 1964 to the design of Boissevain and Osmond; described as "Long, low and polite ... Flat-roofed and curtained walled" (Gifford & Walker 2002, 613). On the south, a chapterhouse-like wing on slits with linking bridge (a music room or similar?) is unused and neglected.

Drives and Paths

Generally the drives and paths of the estate do not survive the development of school and housing. A system of footpaths through the perimeter tree belts is a valuable modern addition. Kilpatrick's Project signs, now dilapidated, probably relate to the creation of the paths.

Gardens

No planted gardens remain. To the south-west of the school buildings, beyond some abandoned tennis courts, are the remains of a small walled garden: overgrown with ruined walls and garden buildings; an overgrown beech hedge along the north side.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Perimeter tree belts remain along much of the west, north and east boundaries providing a mature setting for later-20th century housing: mostly narrow belts but broader at Craigton wood on the north. The woods generally comprise sycamore (dominant), ash, beech, oak and hazel and have been restocked with similar species in some areas.

Large mature sycamore, oak, beech and lime occur within the school campus, including a large group at the east of the building, and with a large cedar of Lebanon in the arrival area and a sizeable Wellingtonia to the east.

The most notable woodland from the former estate is Mains plantation on the west side of Stockiemuir road: approx. 3.5 ha of semi-natural broadleaved woodland (not entered).

Parkland

Small areas of grass and mature trees within the Douglas Academy campus retain parkland character, to the north and south of the main range of buildings, relying both on mature trees and younger planting from the school's development.

A modern local park between Falloch road and Hunter road, south-east of the former house, has only a few mature trees and a minimum of new planting.



Douglas Academy sports pitch with view to Strathblane hills

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Crumbling high wall along part of the Craighton road boundary; 1.0-1.2m high estate walls elsewhere in better condition.

Views and Vistas

No real planned views remain, but the outlook from the north side of the school, particularly from the playing fields, gives outstanding views of the Campsie and Strathblane Hills, and to a lesser extent the Kilpatrick Hills. Also a long view over north Glasgow from the public park.

Area of Influence

Any connected features have been subsumed by suburban development.

Archaeology

The site of the old castle at Old Mains may be significant. No other features of archaeological interest have been identified although hidden interest from previous site uses may remain.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Formal access is limited to the public footpath in the perimeter tree belt and the public park.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

The issue of the long-term survival of the woodland belts appears to have been addressed by replacement planting, but its successful establishment needs to be monitored. The health and status of Mains plantation also need to be assessed. The ruins of the walled garden are a liability in the school grounds and could be tackled by a project of educational value to re-use the site in some way, not necessarily as a garden, but with educational benefits from the process and end use. Planning permission has been granted in outline for the development of a new school with playing pitches at the Douglas Academy site, along with two associated small residential developments on surplus educational land.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

Some local value for the surviving woodland belts and their role in the local suburban and urban fringe landscape and as a recreational resource, with some historical value.

Work of Art

None

Historical

Some



Local park within Mains estate



Estate wall, Craighton road



Mains Estate entrance

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

Little

Scenic

Little

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Little

Recreational

Some

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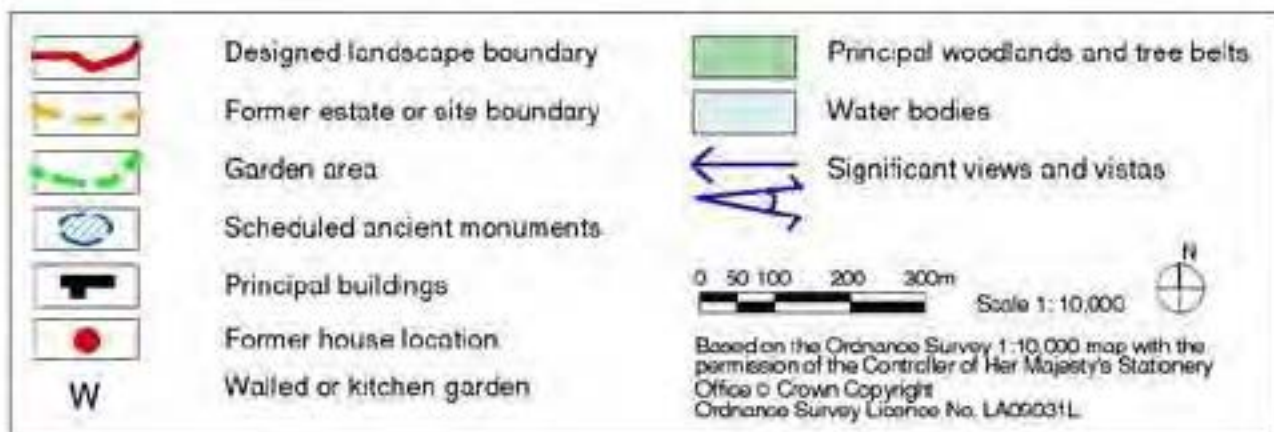
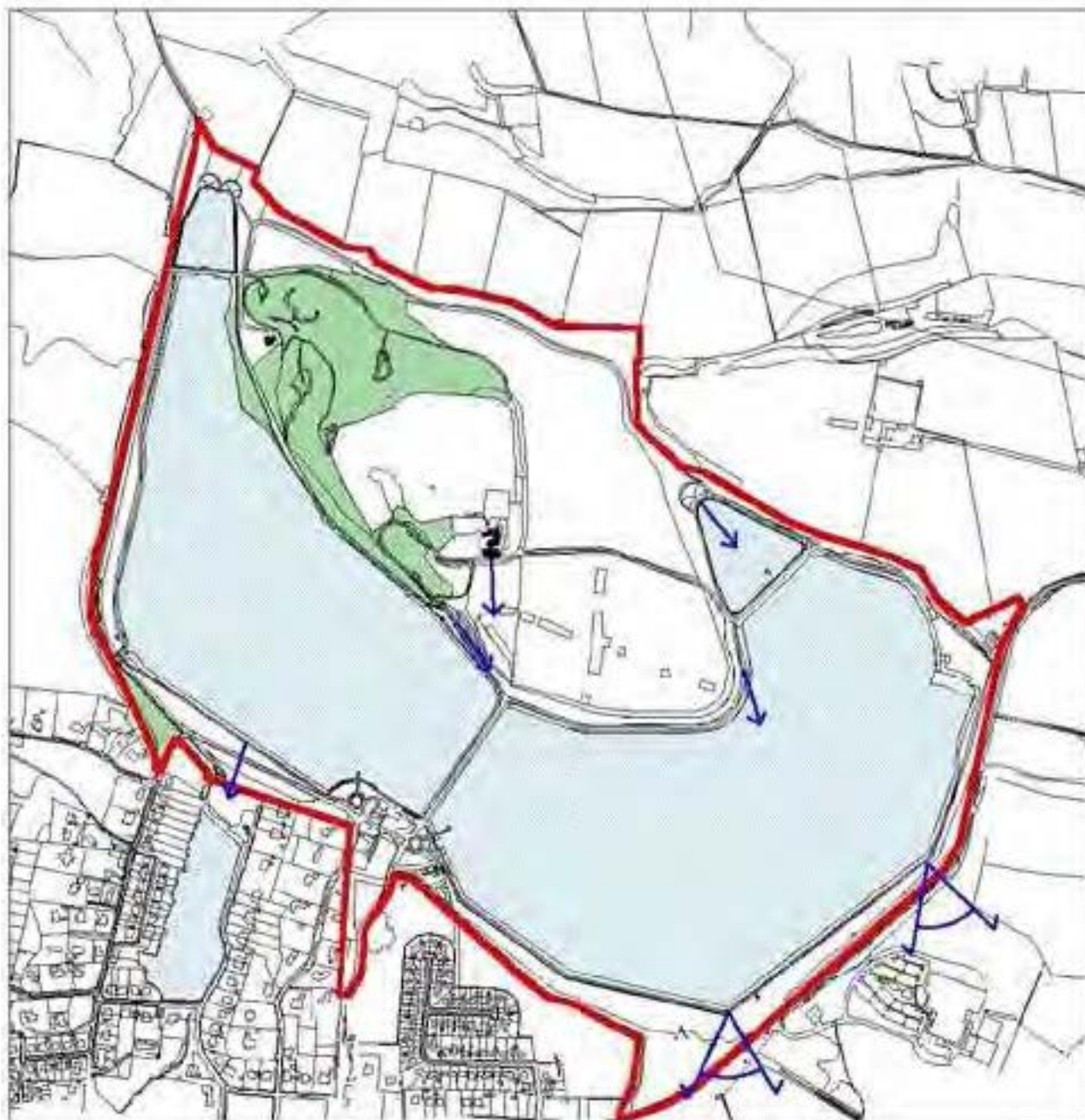
Guthrie Smith, J G, Mitchell, J O & Buchanan, J 1878 *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, Glasgow

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Steven, C R 1965 *Milngavie Turns to the Future*, Milngavie Library Local History Collection

22 Milngavie Reservoirs



22 MILNGAVIE RESERVOIRS and BARRACHAN

Parish: New Kilpatrick

NGR No: (Craigmaddie Reservoir) NS5639 7546; (Mugdock Reservoir) NS5563 75829

NMRS No: (Craigmaddie Reservoir) NS57NE 61; (Mugdock Reservoir) NS57NE 639

OWNERS: Single / Public (Scottish Water)

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: B (both)

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

The landscape of Mugdock and Craigmaddie reservoirs at Milngavie is an exceptional place of unusual interest in terms of its engineering and architectural features, planting, views, recreational value and whole sense of place, that additionally includes the small scale designed landscape of Barrachan.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Milngavie reservoirs are located on the north side of Milngavie, about 1km from Milngavie station. The A81 Strathblane road forms the east boundary to Craigmaddie reservoir with an access drive from it to the gauging basin. The Milngavie to Mugdock road forms the west boundary to the Mugdock reservoir and the main recreational access. Another approach from the south connecting to both of these roads serves the Control Buildings at the south end of the dyke between the two reservoirs. The new Katrine Water Project facilities are accessed from the north off the Craigmaddie to Mugdock road. The reservoirs lie at about 100m AOD with a backdrop of the Mugdock Hills (north) and Kilpatrick Hills (west) and the Strathblane Hills further north. Site area approximately 118 ha, including 60 ha of water.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Mid 19th century; late 19th century; early-21st century.



East bank, Craigmaddie reservoir



Craigmaddie reservoir portal and gauge basins

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Before the construction of the Glasgow water supply works in the 1850s, 9 Barrachan farm was part of the Barony of Mugdock. In 1647, James Grahame, 9 Marquis of Montrose, forfeited his lands, including *Barachane*, to the Marquis of 9 Argyll as punishment for Grahame's support of the Royalist cause (RMS IX, No. 9 1849).9

In 1650, an attempt was made to change Mugdock's name to Neilstoun, but 9 the new appellation did not last (RMS IX, No. 2184). The Grahames regained 9 their property under Charles II (Irving 1881, 363) and around this time the Waar, 9 or Weir, family of Barrachan, the tenant farmers, were involved in the erection of 9 New Kilpatrick as a parish in its own right (LHG 1982). Gilbert Weir was parish 9 treasurer in 1695, and the Weirs were heritors (contributing to the church's 9 maintenance and social work) in 1807 (ibid).9

In the mid 19th century, outbreaks of water-borne cholera highlighted industrial 9 Glasgow's need for uncontaminated and plentiful supplies of water. The Town 9 Council hired John F Bateman, an English water engineer behind similar water 9 schemes in Dublin and Manchester, to identify loch Katrine as an adequate 9 supply source (Gilchrist nd). Raising adequate capital to begin construction was 9 a major problem, as local taxation was not then organised for such public works 9 (Wat Cttee 1955, 10). Supported by Lord Provost Robert Stewart, Parliament 9 passed a Water-Works Act in 1855, empowering the Council to begin building 9 the service reservoir at Milngavie, with its dams and tunnels (Wat Cttee 1935, 9 6).9

"No praise can be too high for the far-seeing statesmanship of the ...Town 9 Council ... and citizens of [today] are amazed at the amount of opposition it 9 aroused from powerful interests" (Stenhouse 1931, 14). This, called "the most 9 spectacular development in ...19th century [Scottish engineering]," (Butt 1967, 9 188), involved a 26-mile aqueduct to Milngavie and, at Mugdock, a collecting 9 reservoir of 70 acres, holding 500 million gallons of water (Groome 1895, Vol. III, 9 165). The scheme was opened in 1859 but was soon found to be inadequate. 9 New works were constructed from 1885-96, involving duplicating the Mugdock 9 facility, and boring new tunnels from loch Katrine. "Craigmaddie Reservoir adjoins 9 the old service reservoir. The ground (was) convenient, though the length of the 9 embankment was considerable, through having to be enclosed on two sides in 9 the form of a crescent," (Gale 189 , 247).9

Beneath the peat, the sandstone was fissured, and the ingress of water caused 9 great difficulty in constructing the reservoir bed and linings (Wat Cttee 1955, 36). 9 A public road and a small stream were diverted, and the dyke separating the two 9 bodies was raised 93 feet above the previous ground level. The waters of loch 9 Katrine were also raised and those of loch Arklet tapped, thus increasing the 9 loch's water storage capacity (Wat Cttee 1955, 15).9

By 1911, there was a water reserve of 11 months' supply, but this was later 9 augmented. By 1955, Mugdock had a depth of 50ft and Craigmaddie, 42ft, 9 combined to provide 14 days' supply for the city. The northern aqueducts 9 discharged into two gauge and measuring basins, which slowed the liquid's 9 velocity. The water passed from the reservoir through a discharge tower and 9 straining well into the east and West Mains to the city.9

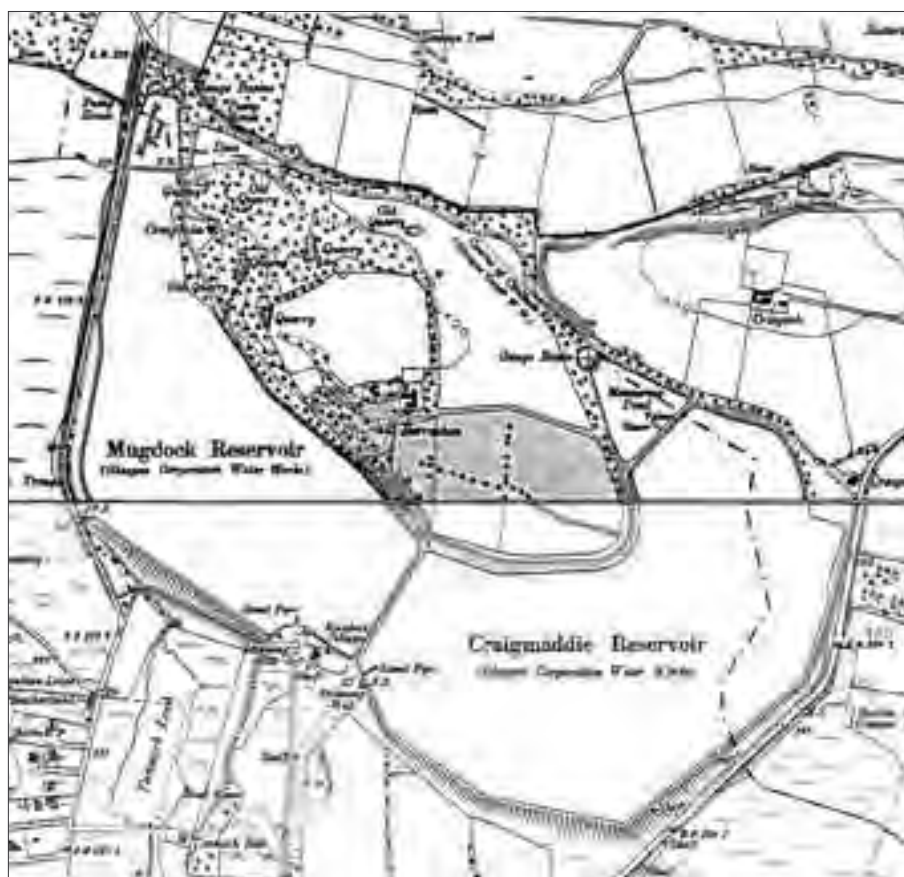
In 1950, the Milngavie Outlet Works from Craigmaddie to the new east Main 9 were opened. The brick and concrete-lined pipe tunnels had to be hand-dug, 9 as explosives would have threatened the waterproof integrity of the reservoirs 9 (Wat Dpt 1950, 9).9

The valve-controlled pipes led over three miles to Buchley Pumping Station, 9 which cost £800,000 (Wat Dpt 1956, 5). The scheme was completed by the 9 West Mains Works in 1956, providing supplies to Glasgow's new council housing, 9 including Drumchapel and Hillington (ibid, 6).9



Photographs of gauge basins 9 and measuring pond soon 9 after opening of Mugdock 9 reservoir in 1859, by Thomas 9 Annan9

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey
map 1914-239



Chlorination was carried out between the draw-off towers and the straining 9 wells, which killed any bacteria (Wat Cttee 1955, 40). Under new EU water 9 treatment regulations, new service storage reservoirs for treated water are 9 due to be completed by 2007. The intent is for the Katrine Water Project to 9 upgrade and replace the Victorian system but the choice of site for the treatment 9 plant was controversial. The Friends of Milngavie Reservoirs Group drafted a 9 conservation plan to protect what they saw as the Reservoirs' intrinsic qualities 9 (FOMR website 14 January 2005).

"The treatment plant, 40 per cent of which will be underground, has been ... 9 designed to hug the curve of a hillside ... to blend ... and not break the existing 9 perimeter treeline" (Scott Wat 2004). On-site work began in March 2004 and it 9 is due to be operational within three years.

The recreational value of the water treatment area has always been appreciated, 9 hence the controversy. In the 1920s–30s, an outing to Milngavie gave working-9 class Glaswegians a 'holiday'. "The Reservoir grounds are open to the public 9 during the hours of daylight – a privilege much appreciated and seldom abused" 9 (Wat Cttee 1955, 38). "At the weekend especially, the buses brought their 9 thousands, the trains their tens of thousands ... (to) Milngavie ... The hikers (a 9 new word then) and picnickers ... spread themselves by the water works ..." 9 (Peat 1966, 20).

In MSP Ross Finnie's reply to Des McNulty's question about conservation at 9 the two reservoirs, the written answer stated: "No above ground construction is 9 planned, except behind the tree-belt ... at Barrachan. Additional planting is also 9 ... to reinforce this tree line," (Scot Parl website).

Enhanced signage and path networks, and bat boxes were identified by 9 late 2002 as contributory to the site's amenity value. Scottish Water's own 9 publicity promised that more than £1m would be spent on landscaping and the 9 establishment of wetland areas, with willow and alder planting. Various local and 9 national amenity bodies remained to be convinced.

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Grassom 1817 is the first map on which 9 *Barachan* appears; also shown on 9 Thomson 1823.9

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows Mugdock Reservoir with the Gauging basin 9 etc and with Barrachan building group in quadrangular form; mixed tree belts 9 between it and the basins, mainly on the slope down to the reservoir. 2nd edition 9 Ordnance Survey shows Craigmaddie Reservoir with a lodge at the east and 9 tree belts north-east of its Gauge basin and on its west face.9

A series of Thomas Annan (1829-1887) photographs show Mugdock reservoir 9 (and the rest of the loch Katrine scheme) shortly after completion, looking very 9 bare and open before the young planting became established.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Characteristics of the site are the rubble-faced retaining and structural walls and 9 the light blue cast-iron perimeter railings. Individual elements of the complex 9 include Control Buildings, dating from 1859, which will be made redundant by 9 the new treatment plant.9

The aqueducts from loch Katrine discharge into Mugdock Reservoir. The two 9 outlets are faced by rusticated crescent-shaped screen walls, with dressed 9 voussoirs to the tunnel mouths. A walkway crosses the front of the gauge 9 basins, which are each divided into three symmetrically by baffle walls. Cast-9 iron steps lead down to valves. Water flows from the gauge basins under the 9 walkway and over weirs to the large Measuring Pond, from where it flows under 9 a causeway into the main reservoir.9

At the outflow, water passes into a discharge tower and thence to a two-section 9 "straining well," (Wat Cttee 1955, 38). This was in lieu of there being no need 9 for filtration from the initial construction until the EU regulations. The wells, built 9 in 1856, were bored 60ft into rock, and were only rendered waterproof by a 9 cement lining in 1956 (Wat Dpt 1956, 11).9

The 40ft diameter wells receive water in their outer sections, from where it rises 9 "through bell-mouthed openings and passing into the inner wells" through 9 (originally) copper or polyester mesh screens (Wat Cttee 1955, 38). From the 9 wells, the water discharged into five trunk mains from each reservoir, serving 9 Glasgow. Both wells will be permanently emptied after the new treatment plant 9 is operational.9

The two reservoirs are separated by a rubble-fronted, sloping-faced dam, forming 9 a berm along the top. The exterior of Craigmaddie reservoir to the east presents 9 a uniform steep grassed rampart, dominating the main road. The single tunnel 9 inlet to the Craigmaddie gauge basins is more elaborate than that to Mugdock, 9 with a similar rusticated crescent-shaped screen walls and a pedimented 9 architectonic frame containing a commemorative panel mounted between the 9 city's heraldic emblems. Five basins are divided by finely jointed dividing walls in 9 the pattern of palmate leaf-ribs, with a walkway similar to the Mugdock basins. 9 Water flows from the measuring basins under the walkway to a Measuring Pond 9 and thence under a causeway into the main reservoir as at Mugdock.9

In 1904, an art nouveau-style drinking fountain with bronze plaque, mounted on 9 a hewn granite and rubble base, was erected to J M Gale. For over 40 years, 9 Gale was engineer to the Corporation Water Department, and instrumental in the 9 site's development.9

Incidentally, an impressive memorial fountain in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, 9 commemorates the "abundant water supply from loch Katrine" and the services of 9 Robert Stewart of Murdostoun, Lord Provost in achieving the supply scheme.9

Craigholm



*Twin aquaduct portals at
Mugdock reservoir and gauge
basins; original slope planting
behind*

*Planting along west side
of Craigmaddie reservoir;
Katrine Water Project under
construction in background
(May 2005)*



Craigholm



Barrachan



*ABOVE Craigmaddie lodge
BELOW Waterside path,
walls and original planting,
north side of Mugdock
reservoir*



A substantial 19th century house on the north shore of Mugdock reservoir within a sloping garden behind stone walls: built as the reservoir manager's house.

Barrachan

Two storey gable-roofed farmhouse on the east side of the hill lying between the two north arms of the reservoirs, with a courtyard of buildings behind; 19th century.

Craigmaddie Lodge

Large one-and-a-half storey lodge with wide eaves, barge-boarded gables and open porch; late 19th century. Adjoining gateway with stout stone gate-piers and iron railings.

Control building complex, discharge towers and straining wells

Not described here.

Drives and Paths

Good public paths run around both reservoirs, along the berm between them and along their measuring pond causeways and gauge basin walkways. Further paths access the wooded area on the north side of Mugdock reservoir and Barrachan. From the Control Building area a narrow road ramps down the reservoir face to Mugdock road and the Tannoch loch area (24).

Tree Belts, Woodlands and Shrub Planting

Tree belts using a mixture of broadleaves and conifers fringe the reservoirs to the north and west. In particular, between the Mugdock gauge basins and Barrachan is an area of woodland planting featuring north American and other conifers – Wellingtonia, Douglas fir, Incense cedar, Thuja and cypress varieties – planted at the time of the first reservoir development (visible as small trees on some Thomas Annan photographs, although the conifer plantation towards Barrachan predated the reservoir), which is now an interesting small collection, with accompanying rhododendrons. Along the adjoining bank of the measuring pond, round-pruned rhododendrons are a characteristic feature, which recurs with different species (cherry and Portugal laurels) along the Craigmaddie drive.

Parkland

Barrachan is laid out like a small country house with policy woods to the west and a small area of parkland to the south. This is now in a poor state with the few parkland trees dead and grass invaded by sedges, all due to poor drainage. Fields to the east are the site of part of the Katrine Water Project.

*Gauge basins, Craigmaddie*

On the west boundary a grassy verge with Scots pines and broadleaves provides open recreational space. On the east boundary, a similar broader space, leading to the path at the top of the high grassy banks of Craigmaddie reservoir along the south-east side.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Cast-iron barrier rails and estate fencing are used consistently around the gauging and measuring ponds, painted blue-grey. Rubble stone walls with rounded copes are used consistently along paths and roads. Security fencing has been introduced at the Mugdock gauging basins and measuring pond where easily accessible from the road, an intrusive though necessary feature which may be replaceable by less intrusive purpose-made fencing.

Water Features

The two reservoirs are massive bodies of water which, beyond their functional characteristics, are visually impressive and the main determinant of the character of the site. The combination of water bodies, landscape setting, paths and views (see next) creates a landscape of surprising variety ranging from pathways enclosed by stone walls and overhung by woodland and the highly engineered and designed gauging basins to the grand openness and extensive panoramas of much of Craigmaddie reservoir.

Views and Vistas

Impressive views are the feature of Milngavie reservoirs which as much as anything give the place its character and appeal. Many views across the reservoirs or along their banks are good, but the principal notable views are formed by the immediate landscape of the reservoir seen against the hill backdrop to the north and west, often with site tree planting adding to the drama, and the southward views, primarily from the southern edges, over the Glasgow conurbation, but also from the central berm and north shores of Craigmaddie. The south edge of Mugdock also gives a good view over Tannoch loch (24).

Archaeology

No features of archaeological interest have been identified.

PUBLIC ACCESS

The site has a history of enthusiastic public use, as noted above, and continues to provide an outstanding recreational resource with a variety of short and long paths for all modes of users, both local and visitors. An effective Friends of Milngavie Reservoirs group has been influential in ensuring adequate

*Neglected park, Barrachan*

environmental protection and consideration of recreational issues in the Katrine Water Project and is involved in the working party overseeing the preparation of a management plan for the site.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Many aspects of the site are potentially causes for concern at the time of the survey. Several concerns relate to the future management of built features of heritage interest after their useful life ends with the commissioning of the Katrine Water Project. Other areas of concern are the management and restocking of the planting, particularly windblow-prone conifers, providing sufficient screen planting for intrusive new development, and the design and positioning of security fencing. A management plan is in the course of preparation and should address these problems for the future. As part of the Council's review of Conservation Areas, the site is to be proposed as a Conservation Area.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High national value as a unique engineered landscape with historical value, with impressive architectural and engineering features, and outstanding visual character and setting and high recreational value.

Work of Art

High

Historical

High

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Some

Architectural

High

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Little

Recreational

High

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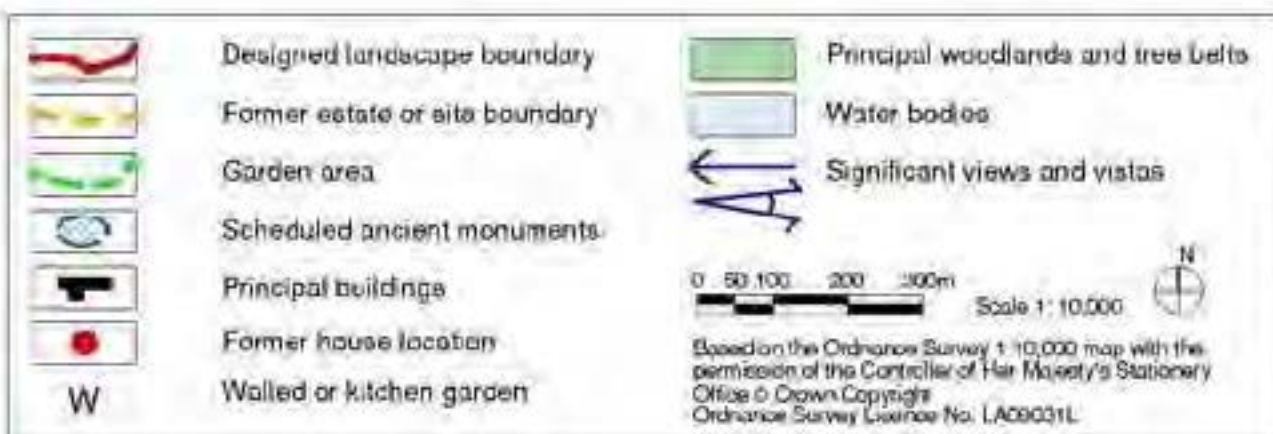
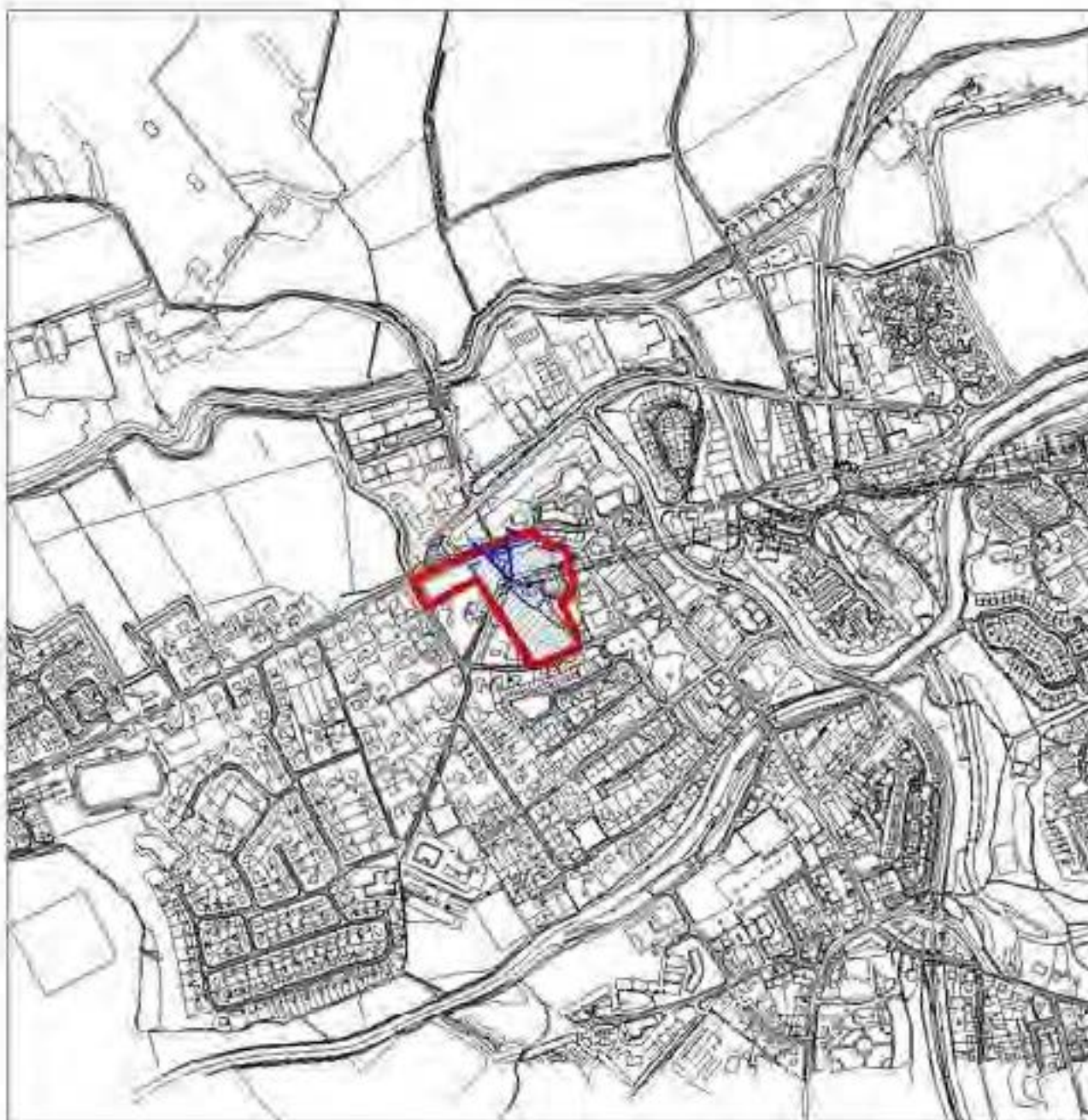
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Wat Dpt 1956 = Water Department 1956 *Inauguration of West Mains Works 20 9
Sept 1956*, Corporation of Glasgow9

23 Peel Park



23 PEEL PARK

Parish: Kirkintilloch

NGR No: centred on NS 6510 74009

NMRS No: NS67SE 119

OWNERS: Single / Public (East Dunbartonshire Council)

DESIGNATIONS

Peel Park Conservation Area

Listing: Bandstand, C(s); Fountain, C(s)

Scheduled Ancient Monument: Antonine Wall, Peel Park, Roman fort and medieval castle, NS651740 (covers most of park area)

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A town centre public park with original late 19th century features and commanding views that lies on the line of the Antonine wall with significant Roman remains and Medieval motte; well conserved following HLF Public Parks Initiative project completed in 2002.

The Peel Park Historic Landscape Survey and Restoration Management Plan was prepared by Peter McGowan Associates for East Dunbartonshire Council in 1999, with Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) providing archaeological inputs. This report provided the basis for a successful funding application to the Heritage Lottery Fund under the Public Parks Initiative and enabled the conservation and development project for the park. The report gives a detailed account of the history, features (including archaeological) and significance of the Park.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

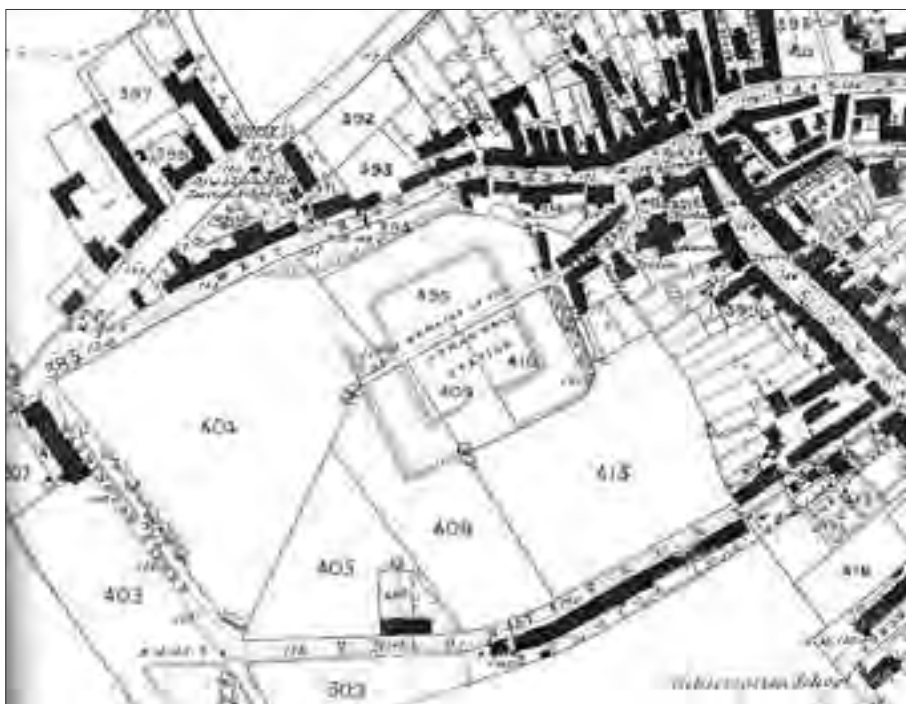
Peel Park is located in the centre of Kirkintilloch on high ground just west of the town centre, near the local museum and library. The town's war memorial forms a gate at the east entrance to the park, and there are extensive views northwards over the Kelvin valley to the Campsie Fells. The site of the park is bounded by West High Street to the north, Washington road to the west, Union Street to the south and by the sites of St Ninian's Church and the Auld Kirk Museum to the east. There are entrances to the park on Peel Brae (east) and Camphill (west) and Union Street. Site area approximately 3 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Mainly late 19th century, with significant Roman and Medieval remains; upgraded early-21st century.

Peel Park





1st edition Ordnance Survey 9
1:500 scale map 1859

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The high ground of the park affords open views over the surrounding countryside and its north slope offers a measure of defence. The geography therefore makes it a natural place of strength and the name Peel means small tower or place of strength. This rise has been occupied as a stronghold for centuries. A Roman fort lies in the vicinity and the Antonine wall runs through the site. Later the medieval Kirkintilloch castle and its motte were built. This was subsequently destroyed, probably by Robert the Bruce. The land was used for dairy farming during the 19th century but in 1898 it was acquired by the police commissioners and made into a public park. The park was set out with paths and trees and with gifts from local dignitaries in the form of a bandstand and a fountain, which remain in the park. Originally called Victoria Park, the name of the park has reverted to Peel Park.



1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 9
19189

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Timothy Pont, manuscript map 32 c.1590 shows Kirkintillo located at the confluence of the Lugg and the Kelvin with the line of the Roman wall, albeit inaccurately. Blaeu 1654, derived from Pont, shows similar information. Roy's Military Survey c.1750 shows the position of the Roman wall more accurately with a large fort positioned on the wall at Kirkintilloch and the topography of both the town and the wall depicted quite clearly. A later Roy plan published in 1793 titled *The Peel of Kirkintilloch*, Plate XXXV of *The Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain* shows the Peel as a mound forming a square with an opening on the east, the Great road from Glasgow to Kirkintilloch on the north and Grime's Dyke on the south. Trees line the outer edge of the wall on each side except the south. None of these features relate clearly to the features shown on the small-scale mapping from c.1750 or 1793.

On John Thomson's map of 1823 the chief addition is the Forth and Clyde canal running parallel to and south of the river Kelvin. 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1859 shows the area that is now the park with earthworks in the north-east corner of the site marked as *Remains of the Roman wall station*. It is surrounded to the west and south by fields that run to Washington Street on the west and Union Street on the south. A row of trees is shown along the east side of Washington



Hudson fountain soon after 9
erection in 19059

*Perry bandstand and park
setting; erected 1905;
restored 2002*



*War memorial gateway on
east side of park*



*Hudson fountain after 2002
restoration*

Street with other trees on and around the station mound. By 1896 the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition shows the site of the station considerably more enclosed with development, similar to today. By 1918 the Ordnance Survey shows the site as Victoria Park. In the centre of the park, south of the central path from Peel Brae to Washington road, is a bandstand within an area devoid of hatching, indicating the removal of part of the Peel landform. West of the bandstand is a drinking fountain and on the top of the mound is a flag staff. Additional paths include one linking the central path with Union Street, a path round the northern edge of the motte and a link down the hill to Glasgow road/West High Street. Tree planting is indicated on the north side of Peel Brae. The 1938 map shows the addition of the war memorial to the park and the resulting change in layout at the Peel Brae entrance.

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

War Memorial

Grey marble, arched memorial gateway, with double-leaf large central metal gates, with fanlight top, painted black. Smaller single-leaf pedestrian gates on either side and flanking walls with inset bronze panels, with names inscribed: 1914-18 on the east front as you enter the park; 1939-45 on west front. 9

Unveiled in 1925. The marble setting work was by Messrs. Neil Kerr and Sons of 9 Partick: marble supplied free of charge by Fletcher Construction Company of New 9 Zealand. Gates made and fitted by the Lion Foundry; bronze work by Charles Henshaw 9 of Edinburgh – six bronze memorial plaques which have been painted over. 9

Perry Bandstand

Cast-iron bandstand erected in 1905, donated by Bailie Perry and made by the 9 Lion Foundry in Kirkintilloch. The bandstand was design No.25 (or 24?) from the 9 foundry's catalogue, one of its less common models. Restored in 2002. 9

Hudson Drinking Fountain

Cast-iron drinking fountain donated by ex-Bailie Hudson, erected in 1905, made 9 by the Lion Foundry to pattern No 41. Square base with dishes for water on 9 each side; faces of lions originally spouted water into each dish; topped by a 9 classical statue of a woman with an urn on her head. 9

Seating area, site of old pavilion.

Thought to be the site of the wooden pavilion with seats, which was gifted to the 9 park by Thomas Alexander in 1923, but demolished in 1953. 9

Site of former flagstaff

An 80 foot flagstaff was erected on top of the mound in 1911, funded by public 9 subscription. It is visible on an aerial photograph of 1930, with four benches 9 around it, and was still present in an aerial photograph of 1961.9

Children' Playground

Well-equipped playground with safety surfacing within a fenced compound.9

Drives and Paths

Paths comprise a simple layout of a main east-west cross path, a south path to Union 9 Street, and a diagonal path between the former, plus a narrow path round the base of 9 the mound. A large area of gravel at the east entrance provides the setting for the war 9 memorial. All paths have been edged and resurfaced under the PPI project.9

Gardens

There are no garden areas at Peel Park, although the east side of the Peel mound 9 has more ornamental shrub planting including rhododendrons, Philadelphus, 9 Ribes, Cotoneaster and hollies – some being remnants of a former rockery on 9 the mound slope.9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Planting is simple, with tree rows along the principal paths. Trees are of various 9 ages including some along the central east-west path from pre-public park days 9 and some younger planting along the west boundary and locally elsewhere. Tree 9 species are predominantly lime and sycamore, with occasional Sorbus vars., 9 birch and elm.9



Shrubbery at back of Peel mound

Parkland

The major areas of the park between the paths and tree rows are mown grass, 9 including the steep slopes on the north side of the park. Archaeological sensitivity 9 prevents planting and other forms of development.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

All the street boundaries have had cast-iron railings replaced to their original Lion 9 Foundry pattern under the PPI project. Lighting columns in a complementary 9 pattern were also part of the project.9

Views and Vistas

The extensive views as far as the Campsie Fells from the hilltop in the north-west 9 part of the park are notable. The bandstand provides a focus for other views 9 within the park.9

Area of Influence

Archaeological influence continues to other parts of the Antonine wall and Roman 9 features within Kirkintilloch and to the whole of the Roman wall.9

Archaeology

The park has outstanding national significance on account of its Roman 9 archaeology including the sections of the Antonine wall and fort; high national 9 significance on account of remains of the medieval Peel; and high local 9 significance on account of the well preserved areas of rig and furrow. The whole 9 of the park area should be considered archaeologically sensitive on account of 9 the known and undiscovered archaeological features.9

Peel Park Historic Landscape Survey and Restoration Management Plan (MacGowan 9 19) gives a detailed account of the archaeology of the site. Different areas of the 9

site have been investigated by trial excavations at various dates including Robertson 9 and Scobie (1950s), LJF Keppie (1975) and Scottish Urban Archaeology Trust 9 (1978-9, 1988-9). Their reports are further sources of information (see McGowan 9 19 bibliography). A further investigation was undertaken by Swan and James in 9 2003 prior to the improvement of the park.9

PUBLIC ACCESS

Public park with all parts accessible.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Well managed with no obvious need for improvement. With the PPI project, 9 programmes of activities were initiated to increase use and understanding of the 9 park. Despite the major upgrade in the quality of the park, graffiti continues to 9 be a problem on new features, which needs to be removed immediately so as it 9 does not lead to further deterioration. 9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as a fairly typical, but of rather plain design, small urban park 9 of the late 19th century, which is lifted by its outstanding views and locally 9 manufactured cast-iron features, and which has special significance due to its 9 Roman and Medieval remains.9

Work of Art

Little9

Historical

High9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

None9

Architectural

Some9

Scenic

Some9

Nature Conservation

None9

Archaeological

Outstanding9

Recreational

High9

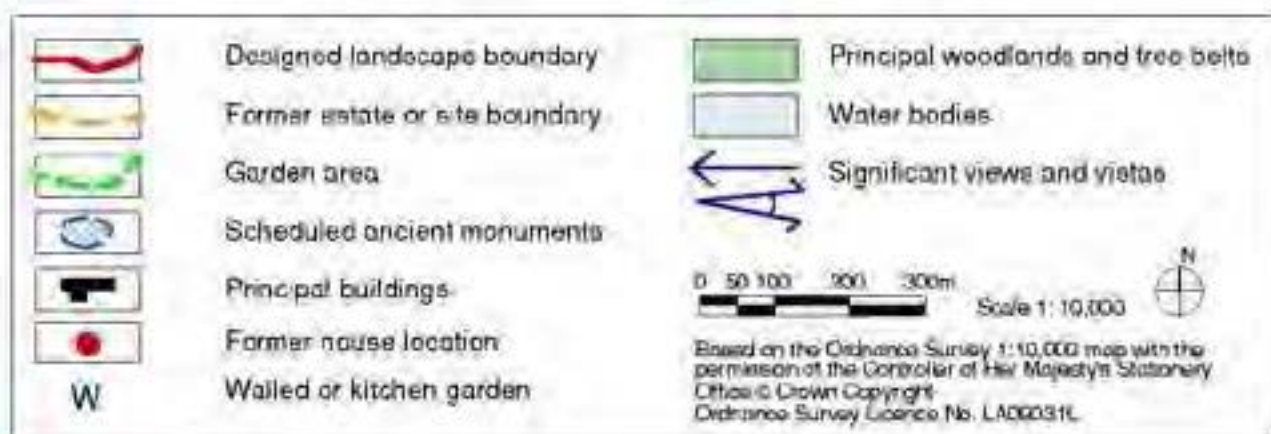
Sources – Primary

See bibliography in PMA 19

Sources – Secondary

Peter McGowan Associates with Glasgow University Archaeological Research 9 Division (GUARD) 19 9*Peel Park Historic landscape survey and restoration management plan*, for East Dunbartonshire Council, August 19

24 Tannoch Loch and Barloch Moor



24 TANNOCH LOCH and BARLOCH MOOR

Parish: New Kilpatrick

NMRS No: NS57NW & NS57NE

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Tannoch Conservation Area

Listing: none identified

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Highly attractive early and mid 20th century suburban housing development around man-made loch and adjoining public woodlands.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

North side of Milngavie less than 1km from Milngavie station, on the east side of Mugdock road and lying below Mugdock reservoir (see Milngavie Reservoirs 22) on the north boundary. Tannoch drive and Heathfield drive respectively define the south and east of the lochside area, while rear gardens of Montrose Gardens run to lochside on the west. Barloch avenue and Buchanan Street define the south and east boundaries of the Barloch area. Fairly level about the loch, with valley form along Tannoch burn in Barloch open space; all about the 80m AOD contour. Site area approximately 15 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early and mid 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Around 1895, the area below Mugdock Reservoir between Mugdock road and Heathfield drive, then a 'marshy football field', was acquired by the builder John Woodburn, who dammed the Tannoch burn in order to create a hydro-electric plant to provide power to Clober Crescent in Station road. Two overflows were constructed, one just west of Heathfield drive and the other east of Tannoch drive. The streams from these outfalls meander through Barloch Moor to the river Allander. The embankment on the line of Tannoch drive that formed the dam was poorly constructed and prone to water penetration and subsidence.

*Tannoch loch seen from
Tannoch drive; Mugdock
reservoir embankment in
background*



In 1935 'a concrete raft had to be constructed under part of Tannoch drive' to 9
deal with the problem.9

Old photographs show many of the houses of Montrose Garden present c.1900 9
and the larger villas of Heathfield drive present by 1903. These dates are taken 9
from *Old Milngavie* (Crawford, 18-21) and do not tally with the evidence of the 9
Ordnance Survey maps which indicate the housing occurring later.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey no loch is shown, but the Tannoch burn runs 9
though the area from Mugdock Reservoir. By the 1914-22 Ordnance Survey 9
Tannoch loch is present, with one new house at south-east corner (9 *Tannoch* 9
Side); boat house on east bank. Villas on west side of Mugdock road but no 9
houses or Montrose Gardens on east. Barloch Cottage in south area.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Detached and semi-detached stone built villas with slate roofs, one and two-9
storeys many with dormers along the roads in the area, the largest on Heathfield 9
drive on the east of the loch. Private nursery and preparatory school on north-9
west of Barloch area, accessed off Mugdock road.9

Drives and Paths

Roads as described above. Footpaths limited to three routes across Barloch 9
open space.9

Gardens

Private residential gardens only, some large and well planted.9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Lime trees along east bank of the loch with occasional shrubs, and groups of 9
birch on bank to north. Small mixed broadleaved wood on north bank. 9

Semi-natural and planted woodland at Barloch including ash, sycamore, birch, 9
alder, Norway maple, gean, rowan, hawthorn, holly and poplar, with broom and 9
snowberry and brambles. Impressive display of Bog Arum (aka Skunk cabbage, 9
Lysichitum americanum) along burn-sides at time of visit (late-March). A few 9
mature trees, but mostly 20-25 years old planting; probably planted as a Scottish 9
Development Agency improvement project in the 1980s.9

Parkland

Some open grass space within Barloch open space.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Iron railings and estate fencing in various styles along the Tannoch drive and 9
Heathfield drive boundaries of the loch.9

Water Features

The man-made Tannoch loch is the dominant water feature and the only reason 9
for inclusion of this entry. Tannoch burn similarly is an attractive feature in the 9
Barloch open space that would otherwise be an undistinguished piece of 9
pleasant wooded parkland.9

Views and Vistas

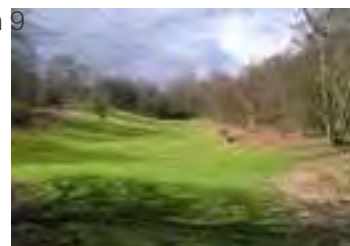
Good views from Tannoch drive at the south end of Tannoch loch where the 9
loch, houses, reservoir bank and Mugdock Hills make an attractive picture. 9



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 1914-229



Early 20th century postcard of 9
Tannoch loch and Heathfield 9
drive9



ABOVE Open space within 9
Barloch moor woodland9
BELOW Skunk cabbage, 9
Lysichitum americanum, 9
beside burn, Barloch moor9



Views confined within the Barloch open space. The Tannoch loch area is also overviewed from the north from the south bank of Mugdock reservoir.

Area of Influence

None

Archaeology

No features of archaeological interest have been identified.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Limited access to east bank of loch, for use of residents, with small private landing stages. Barloch Moor is public open space freely accessible from three main points and is well used.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

No special management issues arising.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as a high quality housing environment centred on water features and open space.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

None

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

None

Architectural

Little

Scenic

Some

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

None

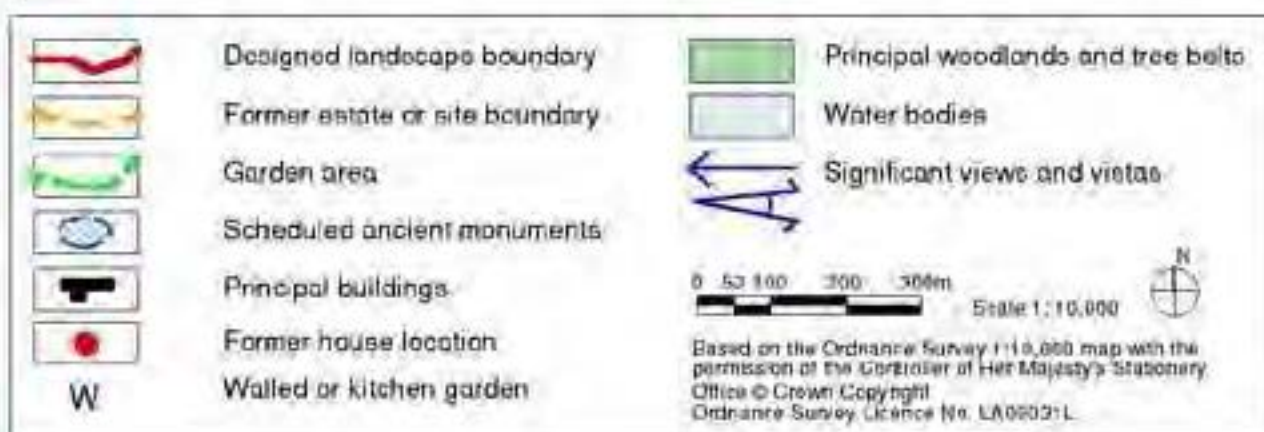
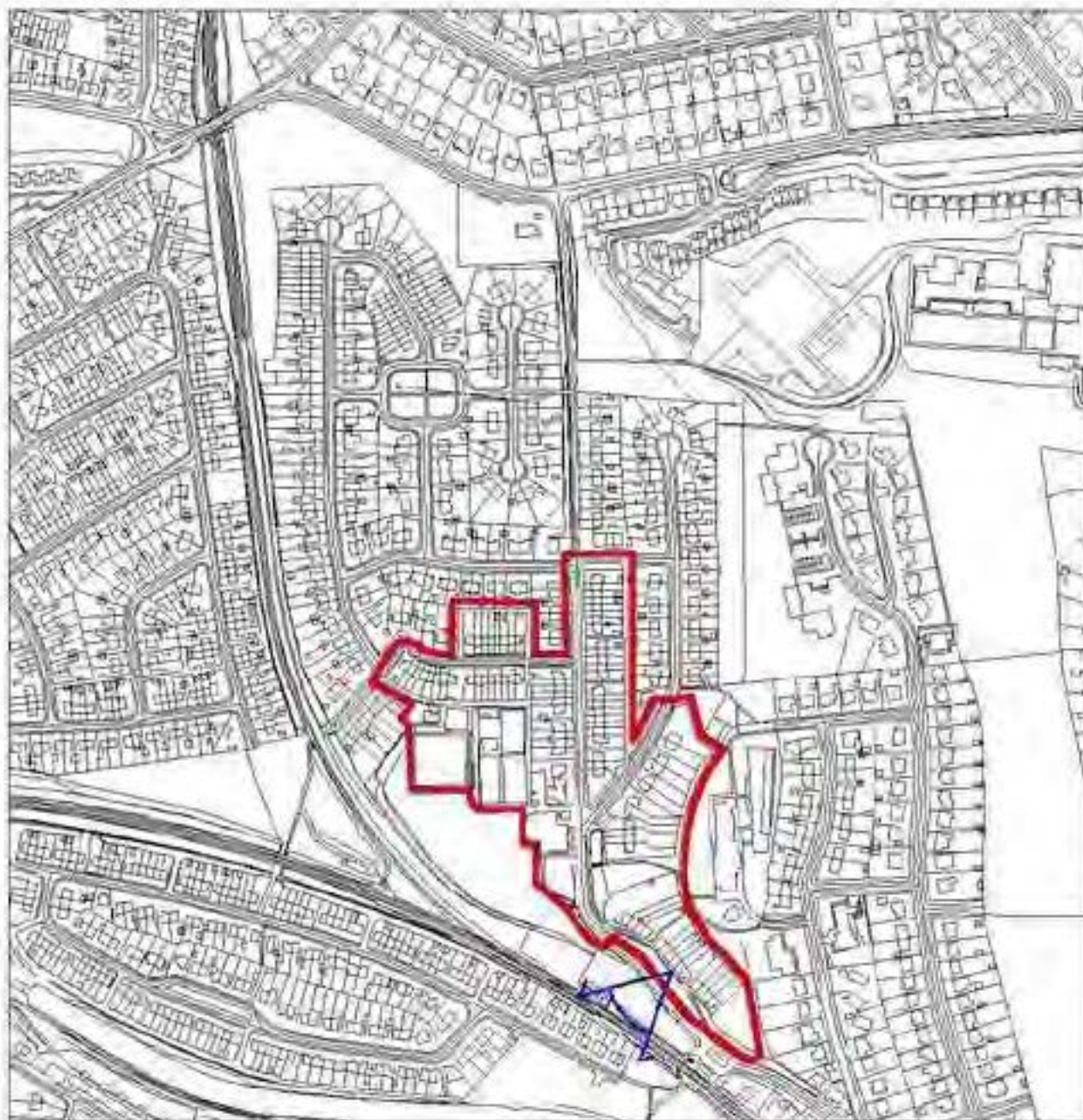
Recreational

Some

Sources – Secondary

Crawford, James *Old Milngavie* Stenlake Publishing, Catrine, Ayrshire, nd, 18-21

25 Westerton Garden Suburb



25 WESTERTON GARDEN SUBURB

Parish: New Kilpatrick

NMRS No: NS57NW & NS57NE

OWNERS: Multiple / Public and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Outstanding Conservation Area

Listing: Mostly C(s); 51-71 Maxwell Ave, B

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

The first *garden suburb* to be built in Scotland which, although small and incomplete, demonstrates *garden suburb* principles and provides a special and attractive environment for residents.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located 1km south-west of Bearden station, with its own station (Westerton) on the south of the development. The garden suburb is centred on Maxwell avenue and includes the roads Stirling avenue and North View. Access is via Canniesburn avenue from Canniesburn Toll. Site area approximately 15 ha.



North View, Westerton

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Scotland's first garden suburb was built on farmland belonging to the Garscube Estate of the Campbells of Succoth, as well as on part of the old Canniesburn Golf Club (Whitelaw 19 2, 4).

Between 1910 and 1911, a group of eminent Glaswegians decided to create a self-contained, planned and co-operatively owned community, patterned after the ideas of Ebenezer Howard and Raymond Unwin (Barrett et al 19 3, 15). Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Lord Blythswood and others formed "The Glasgow Garden Suburb Tenants Ltd" as a housing society in 1912.

Houses were designed by Grant and Gardner, Architects, supervised by Unwin who "took into account the lie of the land and incorporated existing trees ... to add to the character," (Barrett et al 19 3, 15). Tenants had to behave with respect for their neighbours and their surroundings, forming a "model village" that would improve the moral and physical health of the industrial workers who lived there. This saw "the application of the 'artistic' simple cottage style to low-density working-class housing," exemplified also by Rosyth's naval base's housing, from 1914 (Glendinning et al 19 6, 355).

The 1913 *foundation stone* of Westerton was incorporated into the new Co-op shop in Maxwell avenue. The first tenants were employees of Glasgow GPO (Murray 1971, 52). Of the original plan for 120 houses, only 84 were built before WWI halted work, but Westerton's community hall was completed to become a focus of community life (Barrett et al 19 3, 19, 24).

Government policy after 1918 encouraged municipally-funded council housing, rather than *public utility society estates*. Westerton included a recreation club which had a tennis court and bowling green. Stirling Maxwell gifted trees and shrubs from Pollok House, which were planted in Maxwell Terrace, and cherry trees lined another street. 'They've taken so many of the trees down ... with the double-decker buses coming ... they had to,' (Barrett et al 19 3, 19). House

gardens were separated by regulation height hedges, and cultivable areas were 9 increased by renting allotments, some of which were built over in the 1930s 9 (Whitelaw 19 2, 40). A church was funded by the sisters of James Fairlie, 9 whose memorial it formed, in 1957 and new church halls were designed by Allan S Mochrie, a Westerton villager.9

In 1935, John Lawrence began building new semi-detached houses on 9 Maxwell and Stirling avenues. The new residents also joined the existing village 9 management committees. WWII halted expansion but produced “an imaginative 9 air raid shelter built from railway sleepers tunnelled into the hill,” behind Stirling 9 avenue, which survived in 19 3 (Barrett et al 19 3, 40). Further Lawrence 9 houses, in Deepdene road and North View, and the member-funded bowling 9 green were built from 1948 onwards.9

Cairnhill Estate, built in North Westerton in 1958, took its street names from 9 other properties owned by Campbell of Succoth.9

Westerton’s initial development was dependent upon the opening of a railway 9 station, for transport of building materials. The Tenants Association indemnified 9 the Railway Company against any future losses when it would be used by 9 Westerton commuters. Knightswood residents could not use the station until 9 the canal was bridged, but only a tunnel was ever built, in the 1950s.9

“In the mid 1980s the houses ... were in need of major repairs ... the decision 9 was taken to close the [Garden Suburb] company and sell the houses to sitting 9 tenants,” which happened in 1988 (Barrett et al 19 3, 66).9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

First shown on 1914-23 series Ordnance Survey to its complete extent as an 9 isolated development accessed from north and south, surrounded by open 9 fields with the LNER Milngavie Branch railway to south-west and west and the 9 edge of suburban development close to the east. Knightswood fully developed 9 to the south of the railway and the Forth and Clyde canal. Westerton cottages 9 to the west of the railway.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

84 houses designed and built 1913-15, in English Arts and Crafts style, to 9 designs by JAW Grant, supervised by Raymond Unwin. Grant later ‘made a 9 particular name in the new field of cottage estates,’ winning the Saltire Society’s 9 first Housing Design Award in 1937 (McKean & Walker 19 6, 52).9

The development was laid out in terraces and tree-lined avenues, but stopped 9 during WWI. There were three, four and five apartment cottages, with four blocks 9 of semi-detached villas (Barrett et al 19 3, 16). “The buildings being artistically 9 grouped round central features ... every road may have its own characteristic 9 ...” (Boyd Auld 1912, quoted in Whitelaw 19 2, 12). The slate-roofed and harled 9 cottages also incorporated English influenced timber-framed gables and bullseye 9 windows in the front doors. Varied and sweeping roof-lines and tall chimney 9 stacks also showed Arts and Crafts influence.9

Interpretative panels on Maxwell avenue give a good summary of Westerton 9 Garden Suburb’s development and with a map delineating its extent.9

Drives and Paths

Centred on the three roads named above. Each road also has back lanes to 9 the back gardens. The houses at 81-107 Maxwell avenue are positioned on a 9 hillslope with ramped footpaths either end up to a path along the front of the 9 houses with no front gardens.9



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 1914-239



ABOVE Houses, hedges and 9
original style gate, North view9
BELOW Houses and hedged 9
gardens, Maxwell avenue9





*ABOVE Elevated houses at
81-107 Maxwell avenue*



North view with street trees



Stirling avenue

North View has grass verges, while Stirling avenue on sloping ground has grass banks. Maxwell avenue originally had verges, but these have been removed to widen the road, although a few verge trees remain.

Gardens

All the houses or cottages have front and rear gardens, following garden city principles. Typically the front gardens are hedged in privet, kept well trimmed to a fairly standard height of 1-1.2m. Rear gardens are similarly hedged although higher. The now long established gardens are varied in style and planting, with annuals, perennial and shrubs, but few trees except in Maxwell avenue.

The bank below 81-107 Maxwell avenue has a hedged communal shrubbery area, now rather wild.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Stirling avenue has lime trees planted in the roadside grass banks, while North View verges are planted with a variety of small trees: birch, hawthorn, flowering cherries, whitebeam, rowan, purple plum and cotoneaster. Maxwell avenue has only a few trees on the west side next to the road kerb including sycamore and flowering cherries.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

As noted above, privet hedges are used throughout the garden suburb for enclosing gardens along the road front and between plots, with very few exceptions. The hedges act with the consistent architectural style and materials, to give the area a unified character. A few original slatted timber gates with arched tops and concrete posts remain; others have replaced with the same pattern but a majority are alternative styles.

Views and Vistas

No notable views; the elevated houses at 81-107 Maxwell avenue and upper part of Stirling avenue will benefit from long views to the west.

Area of Influence

Probably of little influence itself, but needs to be considered as part of the wider garden city and garden suburb movement in the early 20th century, related to the larger Rosyth development in particular in Scotland and Hampstead Garden Suburb in north London, which is on a much larger scale.

Archaeology

No features of archaeological interest have been identified.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Public streets with the normal level of public use.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Although well-cared for in the private areas, communal footways and similar spaces are disappointing, with ubiquitous bitmac surfaces often in a poorly maintained state (eg. at 81-107 Maxwell avenue), with poorly reinstated service trenches, weedy path and step margins, and over-zealous use of weedkiller to edge grass verges. Intrusive steel lighting columns and overhead cables seem particularly out of place in an Outstanding Conservation area; similarly large 'Keep Clear' road markings.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**Overall**

The first garden suburb to be built in Scotland and one of very few examples of 9
the movement which, although small and incomplete, continues to demonstrate 9
the garden suburb principles and is of some national significance.9

Work of Art

Little9

Historical

High9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little9

Architectural

High9

Scenic

Little9

Nature Conservation

Little9

Archaeological

None9

Recreational

None9

Sources – Primary

Glasgow University Archives: DC80, Garscube Estate Papers – contains 1930s 9
and '40s papers re Lawrence Building Company and Strathclyde Building 9
Company's feuing of plots at Westerton, and Garden Suburb Tenants Ltd feus.9

Sources – Secondary

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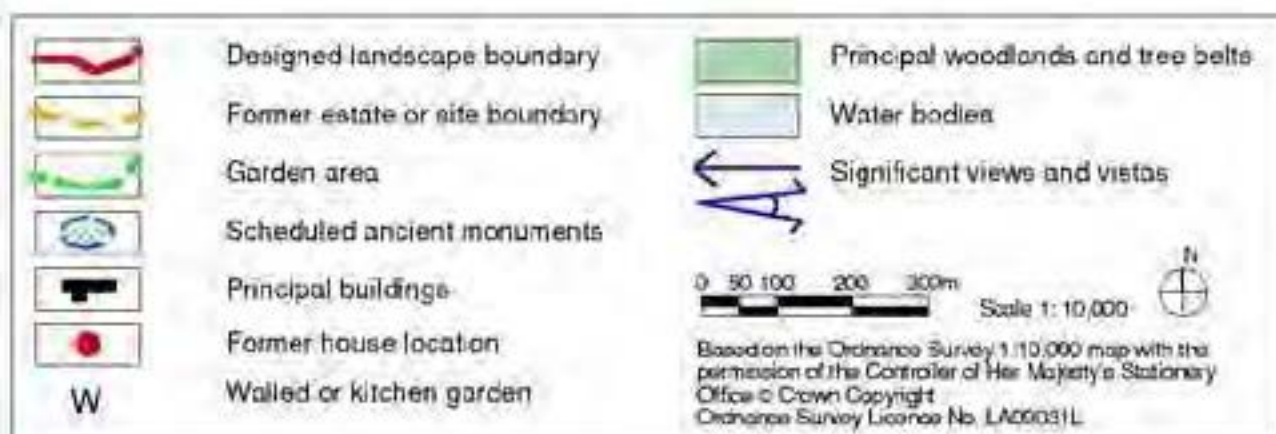
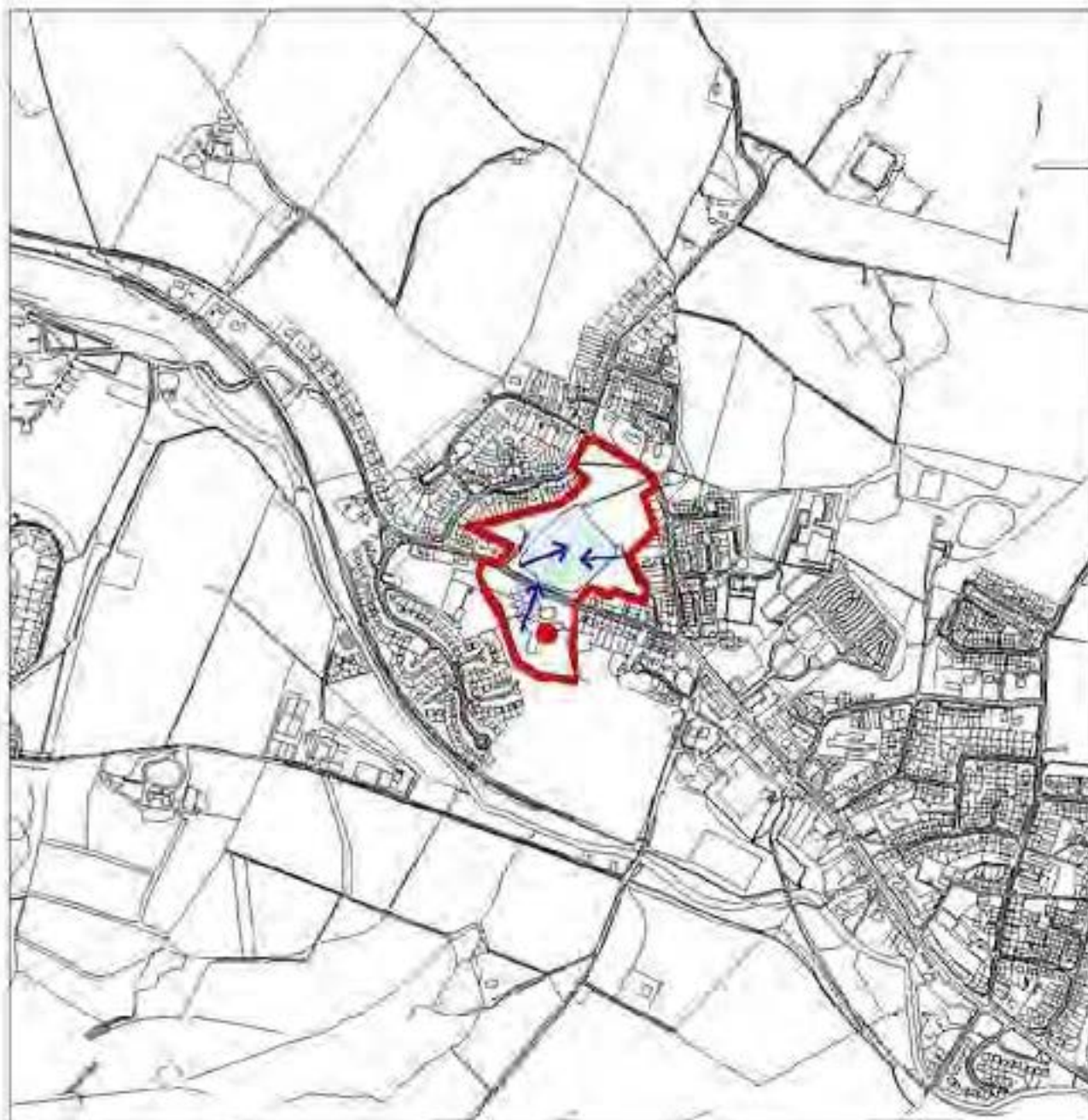
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Bearsden9

26 Whitefield Dam



26 WHITEFIELD DAM

Parish: New Kilpatrick

OWNERS: Single / Public (East Dunbartonshire Council)

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: none

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A high quality local open space with some local historical interest which is made special by its broad expanse of water and its setting overlooked by the Campsie Fells.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located on the north side of the A891 Milton to Strathblane road, 0.5km west of the centre of Lennoxtown. Access from the main road (Service Street) and Crosshill Street to the north (leading to the Crowe road B822). The site is level around the loch at about 70m AOD and lies at the foot of the Campsie Fells (aka the Lennox Hills). Site area approximately 5.5 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

18th century; 19th century; late 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Whitefield Pond was constructed in the early 1800s to provide a regular supply of clean water for nearby Lennox Mills Printworks (Hood 2003, 18). Roy shows a damhead, loch and mills in c.1750, so evidently this was not the first loch here supplying water power. The name Whitefield is said to derive from the appearance of the fields when they were covered with white cloth during the bleaching process. The bleachfields, which were divided by lines of parallel beech hedges, were guarded by excisemen who were housed in sentry boxes in the fields.

Whitfield Lodge formerly stood on the south side of Service Street, now entirely redeveloped as Whitfield Lodge Nursing Home, with some mature trees remaining along the boundaries.



*Eastward view over Whitefield
Dam*

1949

An improvement project in the late 19 0s re-landscaped the surrounding of 9 the loch with extensive new planting and paths, and upgraded water control 9 channels, weirs and bridges, and outfall, all on the north side.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Roy c.1750 shows a loch in this location with Damhead and Sluice to the north 9 and Lennox Mills to the south, testifying to the well-watered nature of the locality 9 (as described under site 2 Baldoran) which lead to the development of various 9 mills in Lennox town and Milton of Campsie. 9

The 1914-23 series Ordnance Survey shows the loch un-named with Whitefield 9 Lodge to the south, and the extensive Lennoxmill Print Works to its south, with 9 another small dam between.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Whitfield Lodge: formerly stood on the south side of Service Street, now entirely 9 redeveloped as Whitfield Lodge Nursing Home.9

Damhead: simple two storey house built by William Morrison close to his parent's 9 thatched cottage after his return from India (Hood 2003); north of loch.9

Housing: council and private housing of various dates overlooks the site of on 9 the west, north, and east, generally with some intervening trees.9

Drives and Paths

Perimeter crushed whin path around the loch, with entry from Service Street, 9 plus a link beside the feed channel to Crosshill Street to the north. 9

Tree Belts and Woodlands

A few mature elm, sycamore ash and willow, but mainly young planting from 9 19 0s improvement: ash, birch, rowan, whitebeam, willows and Norway maple, 9 with shrub planting: 9 *Rosa rugosa*, *Rosa rubiginosa*, *Cornus vars* 9 , snowberry, 9 Buddleias and others.9

Parkland

Grassy open space forms part of the site on the north and west, although not of 9 traditional parkland character due to immature planting.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Rubble boundary wall beside main road; in poor condition.9

Water Features

Whitefield loch or Pond is the focus of this site. A significant body of water 9 with good attractive floating aquatic vegetation (polygonum, native water lily 9 etc) which creates space to view and reflect the Campsie Fells, ranging across 9 the view looking north. The combination of the wide expanse of water and hill 9 backdrop creates a notable site.9

Views and Vistas

Impressive views across the Campsies to the north, as noted.9

Area of Influence

Related to industrial sites locally. Lennox Castle (19) woodlands also in view to 9 the south and Ballencleroch / Campsie glen woods to the north-west (3, 6).9

Survey of Historic Gardens 9
and Designed Landscapes 9
in East Dunbartonshire9



Dam area from Roy's Military 9
Survey c. 17509



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 1914-239



Whitfield Lodge nursing home9



View northwards across 9
dam with Campsie fells 9
background9



General view



Wall and seat beside A891
Service street

Archaeology

Some industrial archaeological interest; submerged built remains in south-east part of loch.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Public open space and freely accessible at all times.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

No particular issues raised. Some immediate need of maintenance and repair (eg south wall); a continuing need for regular and responsive maintenance of sites such as this is needed to retain the value of recent investment and to preserve less tangible qualities of the place.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as a high quality open space centred within a community and based on a water feature in an outstanding landscape setting, with some local archaeological and historical interest.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

Some

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

Little

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Some

Recreational

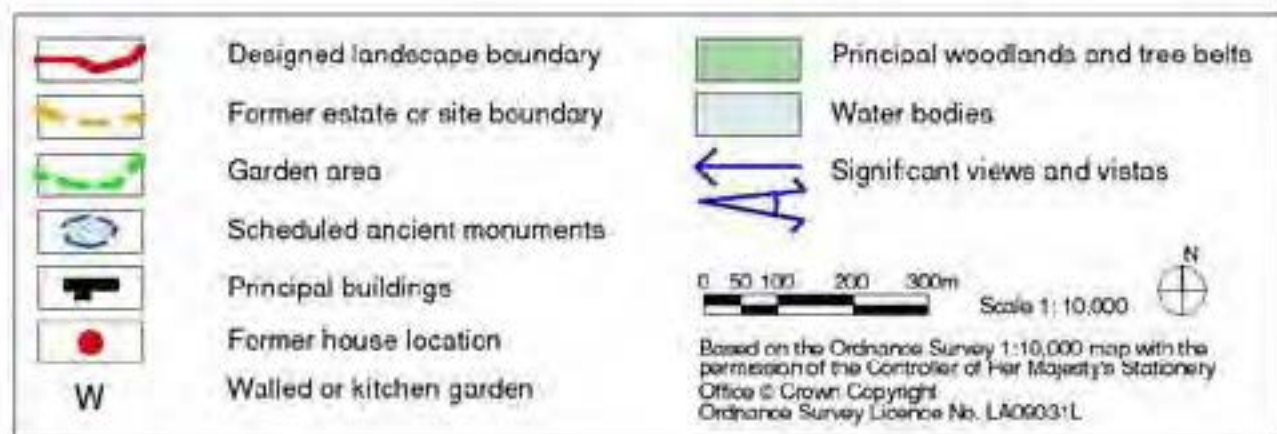
High

Sources – Secondary

Maps as noted

Hood, John *Old Lennoxton, Campsie Glen, Milton of Campsie and Torrance* 9
Stenlake Publishing, Catrine, Ayrshire, 2003, 16-209

27 Wilderness Plantation



27 WILDERNESS PLANTATION

Parish: Cadder

NGR No: NS 598 721 9

NMRS No: NS57SE 11 (Roman fortlet); NS57SE 17 (Roman enclosure & wall); NS57SE 41 (Canal section); NS67SW 29 (Roman enclosure); NS67SW 45 (Ant Scheduled: Canal; Antonine wall)

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: none

Site of Special Scientific Interest

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A large woodland which is a valuable landscape component and natural resource, that has its origin as a designed landscape feature of Cadder estate (7).

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Wilderness plantation lies 2km north of Bishopbriggs between the Forth and Clyde canal on the south and the river Kelvin on the north. Cadder adjoins it to the east and the Antonine wall passes close to the north boundary. The Bishopbriggs to Balmuildy road forms the north and east boundaries. It lies on a flattish ridge at 70-75m AOD. Site area approximately 5 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Mid 18th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

According to the *New Statistical Account*, this plantation "is called the Wilderness. It was designed, it is said, to represent the arrangement of lines in the battle of



Wilderness plantation as depicted on Roy's Military Survey c. 1750

Dettingen" (NSA 1835, 403-4). Dettingen, in 1743, was the last battle at which a British monarch (George II) was personally in command. Part of the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48), the battle in south-west Germany saw the British, Hanoverians and Austrians victorious against a French army.

There would not seem to be any immediate correlation between the battle order and the planting as shown on Roy's military survey of c.1750. "There is little reliable information on the course of the battle or even on the formation adopted ... [the] British regiments ... order is not clear" (britishbattles.com). Considering that the laird of Cadder estate in 1750 was nicknamed 'Jacobite James' Stirling, it would seem unlikely that either he or his sons would be such supporters of the Hanoverian kings that they would honour their success in this way.

The name itself, Wilderness, is commonly used throughout Britain from the 18th century and earlier to designate deliberate formal tree plantations, practically the opposite to modern usage. The earliest archaeological feature at Cadder Wilderness was a possible clearance cairn found during a field survey of the woods in July 1988. Kelvin Valley Countryside Project commissioned fieldwork in advance of necessary forestry, but the survey was impeded by dense undergrowth (Rideout 1988, 31).

The 18th century plan (P7874) of the plantation reveals *Wilderness avenue*, with four belts of planting. McGuire (1988, 60) speculates that Wilderness may have been one of the earliest such plantations in the district. The fact that it is not mentioned as an incidental curiosity in the 1792 OSA suggests either that it was quite unconnected with Dettingen, or that the contemporary planting was not considered sufficiently distinctive to be worth noting.

In 1792, a man was paid for repairing the fencing of planting round Buchley, and in 1791 trees in *the plantation* were being felled to make stakes (McGuire 1988, 60). "By 1817 Wilderness plantation was being cropped and ... men employed carting wood from Wilderness to Sawpit" and 'bringing spruce firs from planting" (ibid). The young saplings were subject to theft in 1853, and devastated by high winds in 1856. At least in the latter case the windblown spruce and firs could still be sold.

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Not shown on Blaeu c.1646. Roy c.1750 shows the plantation in some detail corresponding to its present extent with a broad central avenue, a semi-circular termination at the east with pairs of radiating vistas; further radiating vistas close to the central point; the east part shown more densely planted (darker); and a secondary belt to the south separated by another ride or avenue. The Roman wall runs parallel to the north; a belt lies at right angles across the west end and a circular enclosure to the south-west. It is notable that all the principal shapes of Roy's map can still be identified on the ground or aerial photographs. Ross 1773 does not show it in a recognisable form. Richardson 1795 shows the plantation as a avenue and part of an extensive system of tree belts of similar width between the Kelvin and canal. Forrest 1816 shows the plantation as an isolated feature with asymmetrical rides focused on a central *rondpoint*.

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows the form of the plantation as later maps with Wilderness cottage in the west half of the south boundary; tree rows on opposite side of track on east and north-east sides with a bump extending outwards on the east side (off centre to N); an onion-dome shaped protrusion from south-west corner; a north-west extension to Buchley; other parts of an extensive system of tree belts between the Kelvin and canal; and the site of the Military Way and Wall of Antonius Pius shown to the north. The 1914-23 edition Ordnance Survey shows Cadder Coal and Iron Ore Pit No.15 in the south-west corner of the wood with a tramway extending southwards. A roundish feature in the south-west corner is cut by a railway to Cadder No.15 pit to the north-west, with remains of broad tree belts to the north and south.

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey
map 1914-239



COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

None of note. A Council recycling depot lies near the west end with a service road from the north, adjacent to the site of the former colliery; a Kennels business lies off the same road.

Haha

On the east side of Balmuidy road within an area of mixed-age woodland (see below) is a semi-circular haha, rebuilt using rounded stone with some squared rubble, including a ditch – in the location shown on Roy and other maps. Young tree belts of Cawder golf course extend from the position which is a south-west extremity of the course.



Haha or terrace wall on east
of Balmuidy road

Drives and Paths

No paths or drives within the wood, apart from service road to the recycling depot. A track runs along the south boundary.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The site comprises solely a continuous woodland area in the form of a long rectangle with some minor appendages at the west end. The wood comprises predominantly birch of mixed ages, with some large mature beech along the north and south boundaries and scattered through the wood; one small area of large mature Scots pine and oak seen may recur elsewhere. There appears to be no pattern to the distribution of large mature trees, apart from the edge beech, in terms of rows or the like, although the mature trees seem to be confined to the northern two-third of the interior of the wood. If the mature trees were to be accurately surveyed they may show a pattern. Extensive beech regeneration is taking place near the beech trees, as well as widespread naturalised birch. All the larger trees, including birch, have been number tagged.

In parts of the wood near the north boundary, for example where large beech have been lost, tree restocking (rowan, birch, oak) has been undertaken, which apart from diversifying species, does not serve much purpose given the high level of natural regeneration.

The haha on the east side of Balmuidy road is within an area of natural regeneration of goat willow and elm suckers with only one mature Scots pine, which has been



ABOVE Woodland block
on east of Balmuidy road;
Cawder golf course beyond
BELOW Beech trees along
north perimeter of plantation





*Typical composition of
plantation interior*

densely restocked with rowan, birch, oak, ash and lime, now at pole stage and 9
in need of thinning.9

At the south-west corner the round feature evident on the Roy's map and 9
Ordnance Survey maps from the 19th century onwards remains as solid 9
woodland. A narrow belt extending from the north-west corner corresponds 9
to the separate belt seen on Roy's map. The entire width of the belt appears to 9
correspond to the width of the main block plus southern belt shown on Roy, and 9
explains the apparently off-centre position of the semi-circular haha.9

The main wood appears to be rich in wildlife with varied ground flora and birds 9
(including woodpeckers), deer and grey squirrels.9

Boundary and Field Enclosures

No fences along the north, but an earth bank runs along the north and east 9
boundaries (and may be present elsewhere); some beech on the bank appear to 9
be the remains of a beech hedge. Post and wire fence in places elsewhere.9

Water Features

Drainage ditches run at intervals diagonally across the plantation; generally dry 9
at time of survey. The haha at the east also has a ditch that holds water.9

Views and Vistas

Dense woodland with no views. The haha is in a commanding position, although 9
the woodland and new tree belts now prevent views.9

Area of Influence

Wilderness plantation should be considered together with Cadder designed 9
landscape (7) of which it formed a part. The tree belts to the north and south, 9
evident on 19th century maps that remain in part, should be considered part of 9
the wider designed landscape.9

Archaeology

The Antonine wall traverses the plantation to the north of the Balmuidy road, 9
following the same line. The wall from the plantation to Cadder is scheduled, 9
and various investigations have revealed the ditch, base and superstructure 9
(NS67SW 45.00) during the late 20th century.9



*Bank with beech trees near
north boundary of plantation*



Ditch within plantation

The section from NS 6000 7213 east was part of a longer scheduled section of 9 wall and military way running to Kilsyth. In 1966, sections of the wall base (over 9 4.6m wide) were exposed during quarrying operations at the eastern edge of the 9 plantation (NS 603 723). Re-survey of the line across the (now) disused quarry 9 has shown that no remains exist in this area.9

Two further Roman sites have been identified by aerial photography. The fortlet 9 (NS 5979 7212) was excavated in 1965-6, and lies to the north of the road 9 outwith the afforested area. Modern ploughing has removed half of it, and there 9 are no surface indications visible (NS57SE 11). Another enclosure identified 9 on air photos was destroyed by quarrying in the 1960s (NS67SW 29; NS 6005 9 7217). The ground has since been restored (Keppie 2004, 149).9

The other major linear feature, the Forth and Clyde canal, is scheduled from NS 9 5925 7082 eastwards to Kilsyth, including the section to the south of Wilderness 9 (Ref Nos 6770, 6772), (NS67SE 41).9

PUBLIC ACCESS

There is no formal public access to Wilderness plantation and no convenient routes 9 to it or car parking places. No well-used paths were noted, but some dens or 9 camps. It is a very attractive semi-natural woodland and the low level of use must 9 be explained by its relative remoteness from Bishopbriggs or other settlements. 9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

The Wilderness plantation should be conserved for its value in the landscape 9 and for nature conservation, although a degree of public access could also be 9 considered. This would need to be sensitively handled in order not to destroy the 9 'wilderness' character of the wood.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

High local value as woodland of plantation origin with high landscape value and 9 outstanding nature conservation value as an SSSI, with high historical interest for 9 the survival of its original form and evidence for it. It may have some archaeological 9 value on account of its proximity to the Antonine wall.9

Work of Art

Little9

Historical

High9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Some9

Architectural

None9

Scenic

High9

Nature Conservation

Outstanding9

Archaeological

Some9

Recreational

High9

Sources – Primary

P7874 = Wilderness plantation plan, East Dunbartonshire Libraries9

Local History Collection, Photo P78749

Sources – Secondary

britishbattles.com = www.britishbattles.com/battle_of_dettingen.htm, accessed 9
3/05/20059

Keppie, L 2004 *The Legacy of Scotland's Roman Remains*, Edinburgh9

McGuire, D E 1988 9 *Agricultural Improvement in Strathkelvin 1700-1830* , 9
Bishopbriggs9

NMRS = National Monuments Record (Edinburgh) Site Inventory Entries9

NS67SW 45.00 Antonine wall: Wilderness plantation9

NS57SE 11 Wilderness plantation, Roman Fortlet9

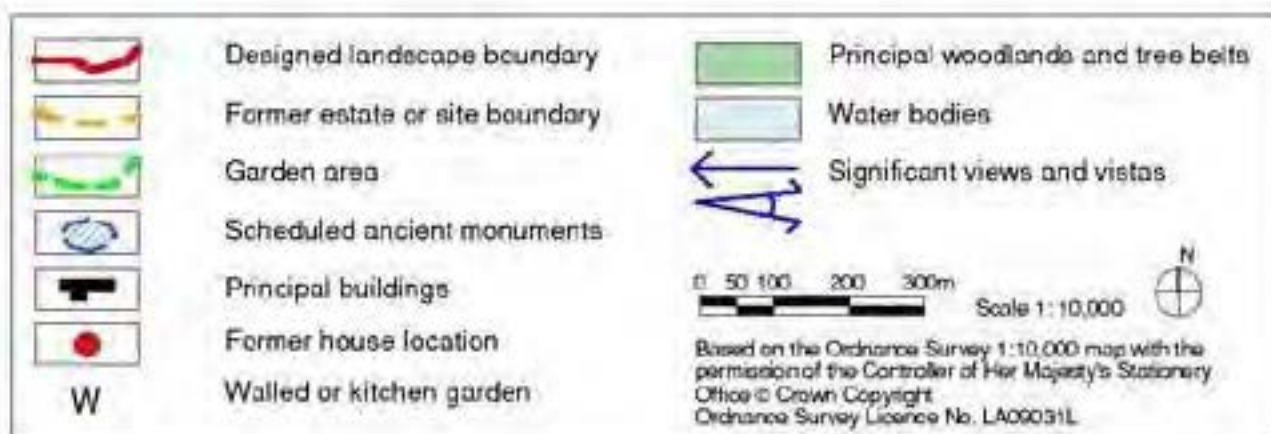
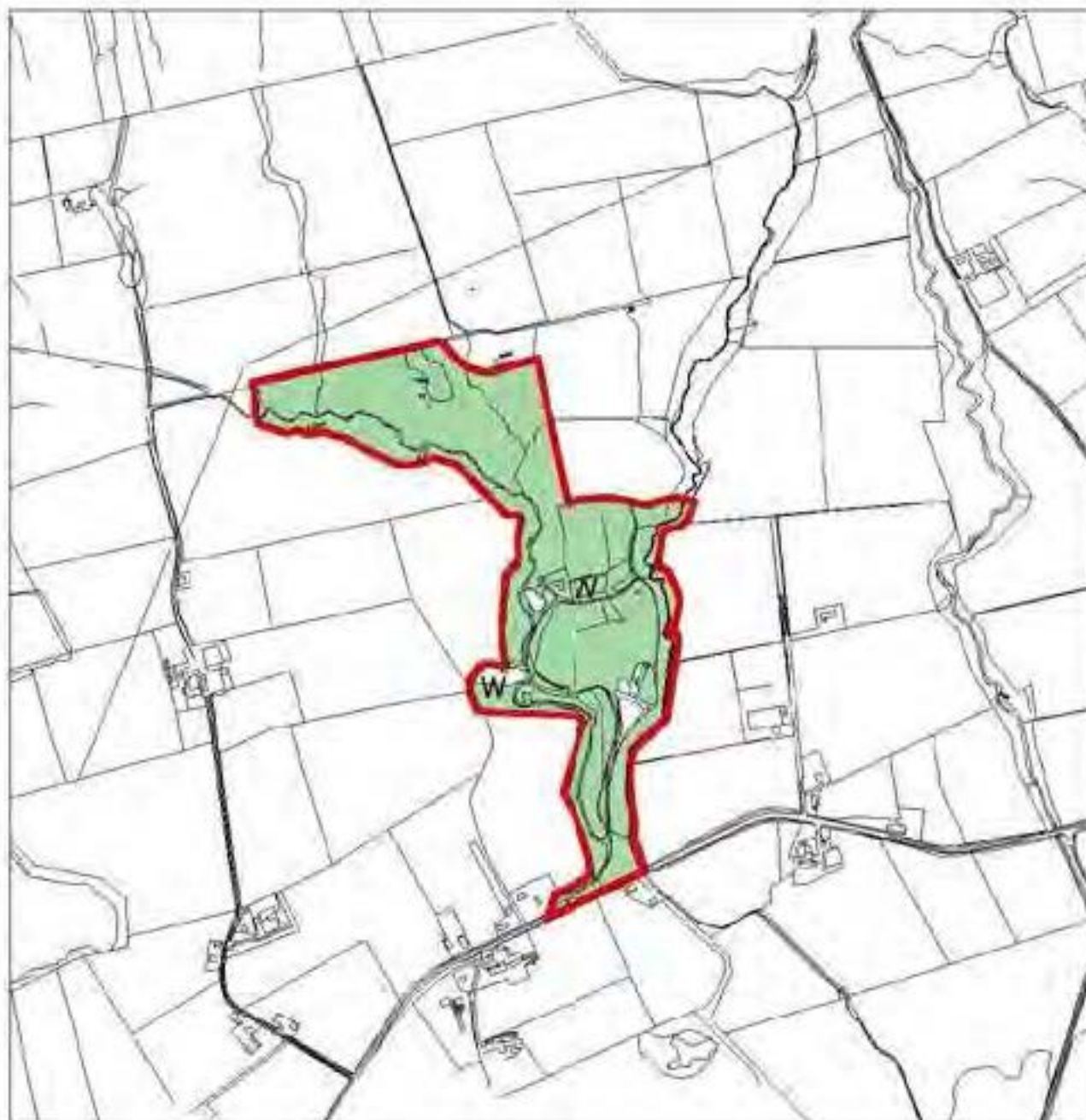
NS67SW 29 Wilderness East, Roman Enclosure9

NS67SE 41 Forth & Clyde Canal, Lambhill – Wilderness Section9

NSA 1835 "Parish of Cadder," *New Statistical Account of Scotland* Vol. 6, 398-9
4159

Rideout, J S 19 8 "Cadder Wilderness Woods, survey~~Discovery and Excavation~~ 9
in Scotland 19 8, CBA, 319

28 Woodburn



28 WOODBURN HOUSE

Parish: Campsie

OWNERS: Multiple / Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: 'Roman' bridge (B), Dyke farm road

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Small country house and associated dwellings in a wooded valley setting that makes some contribution to the local scenery.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located 3km east of Milton of Campsie on the north side of the A803 Kilsyth road at the foot of the Kilsyth Hills. Access via a gated drive which leaves the main road at an acute angle and divides to serve Glenside Cottage or Upper Woodburn at a higher level than Woodside House. The main house is situated on the west of Wham glen – here the east boundary of East Dunbartonshire – on level ground with the hillside rising steeply behind. The Wood burn lies to the west and the area between the two watercourses is all wooded. Site area approximately 19 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early 19th century; early 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Woodburn was built in the early 1820s by John Buchanan Kincaid of Carbeth to replace the older Auchenreoch house, but was soon sold because of the family's financial difficulties. The sale notice of 1828 describes 'grounds ... so laid out as to afford ... commodious and desirable' residence for 'genteel families'. The trees, which give the house its name 'are very thriving, and conducive to both ornament and utility' (Coventry 1828).

In 1920 the Gordon family sold Woodburn House, one of the lots on the larger Auchenreoch estate, to Joseph Dixon Erskine, a Glasgow lawyer, who bought 24 and 1/4 acres of adjoining policies and woodland. In 1922, Erskine augmented the estate with 16 acres of woodland to the north of Woodburn, including the ruined house of Kierhill. The policies have now been subdivided between Upper Woodburn, a residence formed from the former stables or gardener's house, and Woodburn House itself. The eastern boundary of the estate has formed the



Woodburn house

division between the parishes of Campsie and Kilsyth since 1649, and still forms 9
the local authority boundary.9

For a short period in the late 19th century, Woodburn Reservoir was part of the 9
water supply to Kirkintilloch, until the demand for water exceeded the capacity 9
to supply it from this source.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Roy c.1750 shows *Auchin Rivoch* to the south-west and *Over Inchwood* at the 9
junction of the glen with the Kilsyth road, with farms at *Dyke* and *Keerhill* to the 9
north but nothing but a patch of woodland in the glen itself. Ross 1780 shows 9
Woodside close to Antermory loch with an oval of woodland to its north-east. 9
Grassom 1817 shows Woodburn with a small patch of trees on its north.9

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows Woodburn house halfway up 9 *Wham glen* 9
north of the meeting with 9 *Samson's glen*, planted with mixed woodland, with 9
the existing boundaries, and with Glen cottage with a walled enclosure to the 9
north and Kierhill on the north boundary; limited grass areas south and west of 9
the house where space and landform allows. No significant change on 2nd and 9
1922 Ordnance Survey; drive shown joining main road more perpendicularly and 9
to east of present and drive to upper site splits at lawn rather than as present.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Woodburn House

Rubble-built two-storey laird's house c.1800 with a front of three bays and piended 9
roof, the centre advanced under a chimneyed pediment; a boldly projecting porch 9
was added by John Buchanan Kincaid III c.1825. Gothick character, with hefty 9
octagonal buttresses at the front corners and blind arcading; narrow rounded-9
headed windows either side of front door and in pairs on the sides.9

Upper Woodburn or Glenside Cottage

Rambling single-storey harled under slate roof, pink painted; altered and 9
extended incorporating 19th century core.9

Lodges

Two modern houses: one timber clad, one storey plus roof lights (2000); one 9
two-storey, harled with first floor balcony on south, on former tennis court within 9
former kitchen garden area (19 7).9

Roman bridge (Listed B)

A late 18th century bridge with a round arch and voussoirs at the north extremity 9
of the site on Dyke farm road where it crosses Wood burn, known as the Roman 9
bridge.9

Drives and Paths

The single curving drive splits to form a grassed triangle in front of the house with 9
low terrace and a cast-iron fountain (modern or reclaimed) at the centre and a 9
salvaged church bell at the apex (Langloan Free Church / John C. Wilson & Co., 9
Founders, Glasgow). The drive branches before a bridge over the Wood burn 9
and climbs the edge of glen to Upper Woodburn, crossing the burn again twice 9
en route close to the two new lodge houses; one arched stone bridge probably 9
19th century. Plain rusticated stone gate-piers at main road. 9

Gardens

Developing garden area associated with stone channelled Wood burn on west 9
side of main house lawn, including some mature trees, shrubs and conifers; lawn 9
area formerly a rose parterre. Wild or informal garden areas in front of Upper 9



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 19229



ABOVE Woodburn entrance 9
gates9
BELOW South drive9



Woodburn and adjacent pond. Old flower or kitchen garden to east remains as a grassed enclosure with Jacobean brick piers (early 20th century?) along the north side; remains of yew hedge. Formerly quartered with box edging and central herbaceous border. Another former walled garden lower down hill, as above.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

Beech and lime in a narrow belt adjacent to lower drive, with oak, horse chestnut, ash, Western hemlock and rhododendrons. Large beech and sycamore along route to Upper Woodburn. Mixed broadleaved woodland in central part of site.

Above Upper Woodburn an attractive hillside oak wood (uncommon in the district on the basis of this survey), although comprising moribund or over-mature trees, with some Scots pine infill planting and birch; some sycamore on east and coppiced sycamores along north boundary; two large beech on high point at top of site by an old quarry.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

No special features noted.

Water Features

Wood burn feeds a pond below Woodburn House and features with pools and weirs in a stone channelled section on west side of Woodburn House lawn. Water feed from the burn lost after a flash flood in 2002 (inlet now above burn level) but pond appears to be still fed sufficiently via a cundy from kitchen garden area.



Garden area on Wood burn

Views and Vistas

View limited by woodland.

Area of Influence

Historical connection with Auchenreoch; no other particular influence. Important in local scenery together with other local woodland.

Archaeology

No features of archaeological interest have been identified.

PUBLIC ACCESS

No public access and none recommended given residential use of site.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Some attention to woodland restocking may be appropriate but needs detailed assessment.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

Some local value as small wooded country estate adapted to modern uses, with importance in the local landscape.

Work of Art

None

Historical

Little

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Some

Architectural

Some9

Scenic

High9

Nature Conservation

Some9

Archaeological

Little9

Recreational

Little9

Sources – Primary

Coventry, A 1828*Contents and Value of Auchenreoch*(Sale Notice), McCutcheon 9
Collection, Stirling9

Disposition, July 1920, 9*Sale of Woodburn House by Maj Gen Sir Frederick
Gordon to J A Dixon Erskine* (Private Collection)9

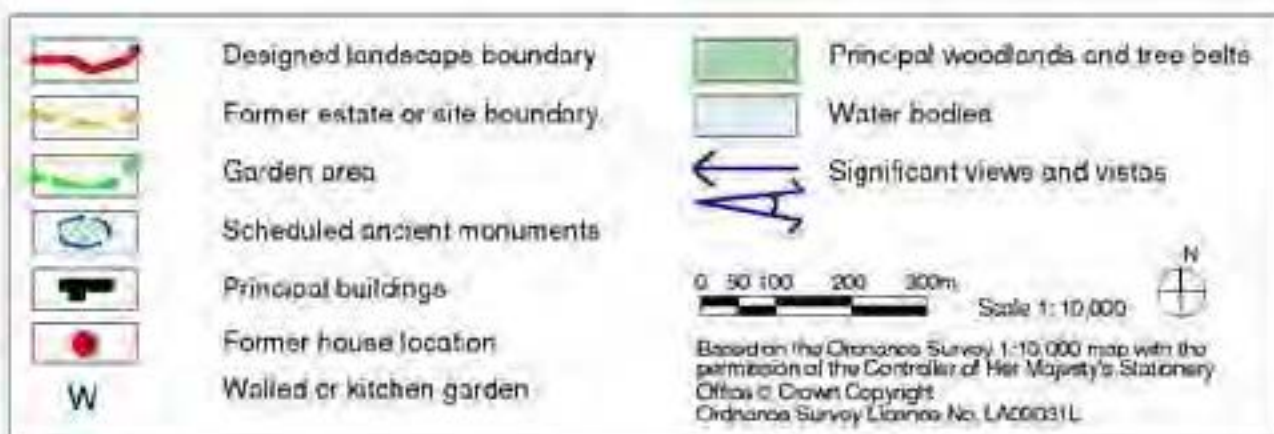
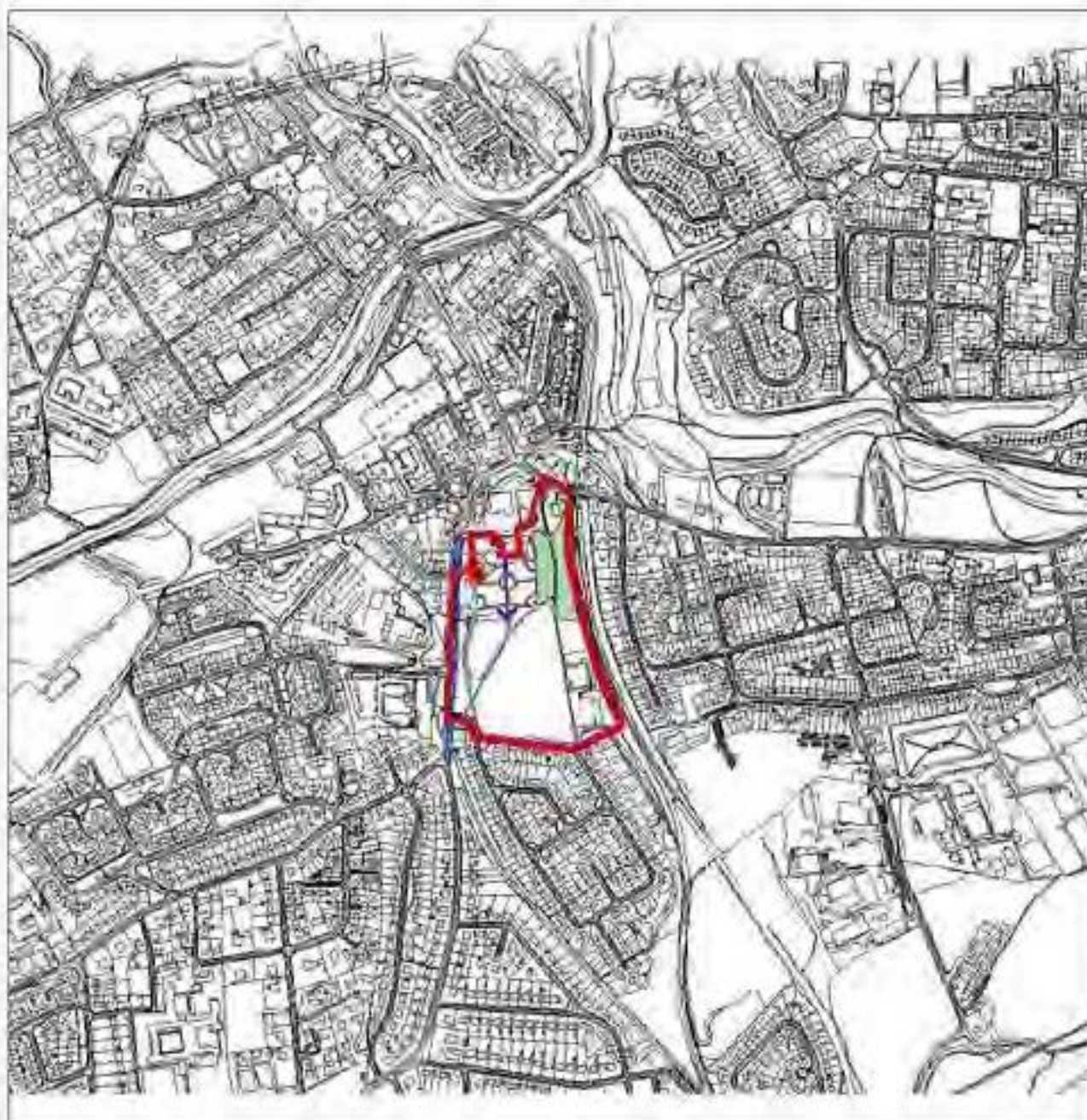
Disposition, January 1922, *Two plots of Auchenreoch sold by John Shaw to J A
Dixon Erskine* (Private Collection)9

Sources – Secondary

Gifford, J & Walker, F A 200*Buildings of Scotland: Stirling and Central Scotland* 9
London9

Guthrie Smith, J 1896 9 *Strathendrick and its inhabitants from early times* , 9
Glasgow9

29 Woodhead Park



29 WOODHEAD PARK

Parish: Kirkintilloch

NGR No: NS 6559 73359

NMSR No: NS67SE 1109

OWNERS: Single / Public (East Dunbartonshire Council)

DESIGNATIONS

Scheduled Ancient Monument: part of the Luggie burn feeder to the Forth and Clyde canal runs underground along the west side of the park and is included with the canal's scheduling and Cat.A listing.

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Public park derived from a small former estate with high local historical interest, now comprising a small typical range of public park features.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Located on the south of Townhead on the east side of Lenzie road, with the former Campsie Branch railway on the east boundary and Parkview on the south. Main entrances from Lenzie road and a path from Industry Street at Townhead; other paths in the open west and south boundaries. Situated on a gentle south slope, with tree belts and formal bedding in the northern third and open grass with playing pitches in the southern part. Site area approximately 7 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early 19th century; first-half 20th century; late 20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Woodhead House was the ancestral estate of the Dalrymples of Woodhead. In 1597, Andrew Dalrymple was instrumental in persuading the Presbyterians to remove the parish church from St Ninian's at the Aud Aisle (1), to St Mary's at Kirkintilloch Cross (KH 1903, 3). Political events prevented this until 1644 and, during the interval, the Dalrymples were persecuted for their Covenanting religious adherence.

In the 19th century, James Dalrymple was bailie and Chief Magistrate of the 'old' town council of the burgh. His brother, William, was a doctor who worked in Kirkintilloch during the cholera outbreak of the 1830s, but died of overwork in 1836. William's successor, David Dalrymple, was a lawyer and the burgh's Town Clerk. He "disappeared most mysteriously in the Highlands in 1841" (Martin 1909).

Bailie James Dalrymple schemed to keep his own lands, and those of his friends, outside the ever-enlarging burgh boundaries in order to avoid rates assessments. In 1871, acting as the factor for the proprietor of Luggiebank (20), he procured the exclusion of both Luggiebank and "his own lands between the White Gate and Middlemuir road," (KH 1898, 6). However, the Woodhead estate was included within the town c.1883 and he eventually had to contribute, like other proprietors, to the roads and water supplies which he was using.

The estate was inherited by Thomas D G Dalrymple (1852 -1908), a nephew, in 1901. His father had been the first minister of St David's Church, Ledgate, and he remained active in church affairs. T D G Dalrymple was a procurator, and a partner in the Glasgow legal firm of Duncan & Morrison (KH 1908, 8). He was Honorary Secretary of Glasgow Archaeological Society from 1877 and became its President in 1904. Having the means to indulge his love of travel and interest in history, he visited Europe annually, his travels including Italy, Greece and Dalmatia (ibid, 8).



Spring bedding and park trees

As he had no children of his own, Dalrymple made several philanthropic bequests. 9
One of these established the Dalrymple Lectureship in Archaeology, administered 9
by Glasgow Archaeology Society and the University, which still perpetuates his 9
name. He was secretary of the Glasgow (church) Elders' Association, and gifted 9
a font to St David's (Ledgate) and communion plate to St Mary's (KH 1903, 3; 9
KH 1908, 8).9

On inheriting Woodhead in 1901, he "proceeded to (remove) old and dilapidated 9
houses known as the Tar Row, while the approach to the mansion house ... was 9
modernised". He also gifted open ground at Townhead to the Town Council, 9
and erected a granite memorial to his uncle in Industry Street.9

Dalrymple was buried in the Old Aisle in 1908, where he had already commissioned 9
four family memorial slabs, and a cross, from C R Mackintosh's company of 9
Honeyman and Keppie (HAG, GLAHA 53062, p13). His wife gifted a window 9
in his memory to the new St Mary's Parish Church in 1914. The estate was 9
transferred to the burgh and opened as a public park, suitable for large public 9
events, in 1931.9

Woodhead House was used as a community facility and meeting house by 9
groups including the YMCA and old people's clubs, with the upper part used for 9
storage. The house was not maintained by the Council and skylights deliberately 9
left open allowed water ingress and rot. The building was demolished c.1972.9

Maps and Graphic Evidence

The house is absent from early maps: Roy c.1750 clearly shows *Townhead* and 9
the east-west main street of Kirkintilloch, but no peripheral houses. Richardson 9
1795 shows a house at *Townhead* attributed to *Ar. Dalrymple* but does not 9
mention Woodhead. Thomson 1823 shows a house owned by *Mr Dalrymple* but 9
does not name it; a *Canal Feeder* is shown on the line of the later railway.9

1st edition Ordnance Survey indicates Wester Woodhead with a quadrangle of 9
buildings with very short drive from the road, with north and east tree belts and a 9
narrow belt on the west, but with no significant designed landscape components,
all at a very small scale. 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps show little 9
change.9

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Former Wester Woodhead House

The house was a multi-period T-plan structure aligned east-west, with a tower, 9
and broach- or splay-foot spire, at the south-west angle.9

In his report of 1971, Hugo Millar dated the oldest part to the early 17th century, 9
with late 18th and 19th century additions. The entrance was repositioned, and 9
the fenestration reorganised several times. The original crowstep gables were 9
removed c. 1875, when the house was re-roofed, and a bay window introduced 9
in the south front. In the 20th century, utilitarian additions probably necessitated 9
the demolition of the original kitchen block. When Millar inspected the house in 9
1971, the attics were being used as a pigeon loft, which contributed to woodworm
and deterioration of the roof ties. Dry rot and damp, apparently of recent origin 9
due to poor upkeep, caused the house to be demolished in 1970s.9

The name Woodhead House was then used by the present Muirhead House, 9
as well as by the local authority frail ambulant's home which opened at Industry 9
Street in 1973. (KH 1972).9

Gateway

Two stone gate-piers with moulded copes and inset panels at the former house 9
entrance on Lenzie road; grey flaking paint.9



1:10,560 Ordnance Survey 9
map 1914-239

Former Woodhead house 9
gates, Lenzie road



South part of Woodhead
park; Woodhead community
education centre on right



Former Bandstand



Former bandstand built in
1931

The bandstand was built for the opening of the park in July 1931 and was located near the centre of the park. Its design is typical of a pre-war cast iron bandstand and similar to the one remaining in Peel Park, although the ironwork details were different. The bandstand was demolished in 1953 and a new bandstand was built in 1955.

The bandstand was made by the Lion Iron Foundry, situated to the north of the Forth & Clyde canal in Kirkintilloch. It started production in 1880, under the ownership of Jackson, Brown & Hudson, before becoming the Lion Foundry Co. in 1885. The foundry produced a range of architectural and sanitary castings. After World War II production focused on contracts to produce telephone kiosks and post boxes. The foundry finally closed at the end of 1984.



Dalrymple Memorial

Grey granite memorial to his uncle, James Dalrymple (1844-1901), donated by Thomas D G Dalrymple (1852 -1908) in Industry Street at the north end of the path to the park, described as 'stripped classical, topped by a small dome' (Gifford & Walker 2002, 576). Stands in an incongruous sad setting.

Forth and Clyde Canal Feeder

An underground canal feeder runs beneath the park, assumed to have replaced the earlier open channel present of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, and is included in the Forth and Clyde canal's Cat.A listing.

Modern Buildings

Area Parks and Cemeteries Officer office : now stands near the former house site.

Brown building: large timber-clad shed, brown-painted; former old people's club in 1970s and 1980s; possible other later functions, apparently now unused; on west side of formal bedding area.

Woodhead Community Education Centre a large severe two-storey flat-roofed harled building on the south-east side of the south grass area.

Toilets / Changing Rooms : single-storey white-painted flat-roofed building overlooking the southern grass pitches area from the north-west.

Children's playareas : unattractive standard equipment in individual safety surfaced patches north of Community Education Centre; timber play feature beside north path.

Drives and Paths

A footpath from Industry Street through the east tree belt is a principal approach, continuing as path near the east side of the park to Parkview. The old drive from



ABOVE Dalrymple memorial
in its forlorn setting; one
inscription panel

BELOW Purple plums and
neglected path surface on
diagonal path



the west leads to a symmetrical layout of paths and flower beds on the south of the former house site. A diagonal path from the corner of Lenzie road and Parkview crosses the south of the park. Bitmac paths in many areas, apart from the formal gardens (red chips), are in poor condition.

The north-south paths are well-used routes to Townhead and Kirkintilloch town centre.

Gardens

The symmetrical layout of paths and flower beds on the south of the former house site is an attractive formally planted area with annual bedding, mature rhododendrons and Portugal laurels, and small ornamental flowering cherries, a weeping ash, a Corstorphine sycamore, a Grand fir, young yews, cypresses and other conifers, all maintained to a good standard.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

A main tree belt in the north-east section of the park comprising sycamore (dominant) with oak and ash in grass. A hedge separates this from more varied tree planting in and around the formal garden. A short and sorry row of mature sycamore, elm and lime beside the main road south of the old gateway includes tree stumps and a dead elm. A miserable avenue of Purple-leaved Plums does nothing to make the diagonal path more attractive.

Parkland

Outwith the formal garden area and woodland belts featureless grass areas form two-thirds of the park.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Open boundaries on two sides; ugly chain link along east boundary; mixed fences along the north.

Views and Vistas

Attractive axial vistas in the formal garden; Kilsyth and Campsie Fells seen over town skyline from the south part of the site.

Area of Influence

The park forms the roadside landscape on Lenzie road.

Archaeology

No archaeological features identified.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Public park with all parts accessible.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

Apart from the formal garden, much of the park has a forlorn feel and little attraction, with paths, playgrounds and other features in a neglected state. Tree belts need restocking and the west boundary tree row replanted. Little thought has been applied to developing the park and making it more attractive viewed from the adjoining roads by boundary trees and or other design features. The park would benefit from a restoration and development project based upon a conservation management plan.

Tree belt in north of park



A few mature trees on west boundary beside Lenzie road

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

Some local recreational and historical value but the park has never reached its potential and is neglected in many areas.

Work of Art

None

Historical

Some

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Some

Architectural

Little

Scenic

Little

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

None

Recreational

Some

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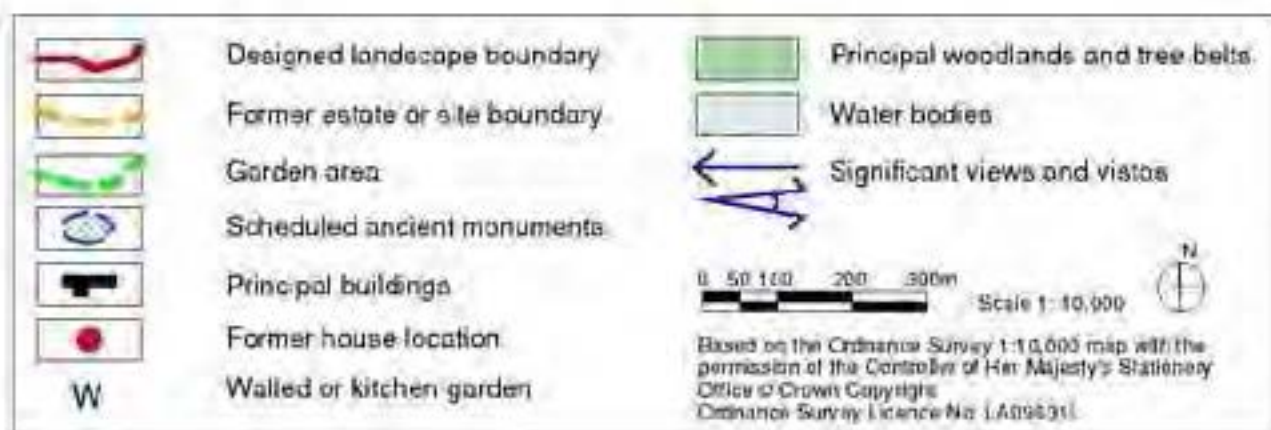
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30 Woodlilee



30 WOODILEE HOSPITAL

Parish: Kirkintilloch

NGR No: NS6681 72549

NMRS No: NS67SE 43.009

OWNERS: Multiple / Public and Private

DESIGNATIONS

Listing: Clock tower, B; Arches, B

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Extensive institutional grounds which now have been largely cleared of hospital buildings but which continue to have value for their wooded landscape structure as the setting for new development and for the listed building; includes the former small estate landscape of Woodilee House.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

The Woodilee site centre is 1.5km north-east of Lenzie station, located between the Glasgow-Edinburgh railway (forming the south boundary) and the Bothlin burn (forming the north boundary), with the ridge on which Auld Aisle cemetery (1) stands to the north. The main part of the hospital site is on a broad east-west ridge, levelled for the development. Access is via the west drive from Woodilee road. The site area is approximately 37 ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

House and grounds, late 18th/early 19th century ?; Hospital and grounds, mid 19th and late 19th century, early-20th century, with later additions.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

In 1610, Woodilee belonged to "Malcome Flemyng of Wodellie the maister," (SRO CC9/7/6 f247 V), and it contributed 41 "thraves" of corn to the church teind (tithe) each year. This was not a particularly high crop yield – Duntiblae produced almost twice as much (NLS, MS 20791).

When Malcolm died in 1620, he was owed so much money by his tenants that his inventory required eight pages to list his dues. His house boasted the accoutrements of status – twenty pairs of sheets, two brass pots and "ane braissin chandleir" decorated with lead (SRO, CC9/7/7 ff136 V).



*'Woodilee Asylum' in a
postcard c.1904*



*Woodilee: cleared site with
remaining buildings*

The Flemings held Woodilee until the 19th century, and leased the mineral rights to Merry and Cunningham c1846 (GCA TD/66/8/7). A colliery was sunk in 1891, which along with Meiklehill, formed the “Woodilee Coal & Coke Co.” When the pit closed in 1931, 300 men became unemployed (Martin 1989, 52). The main Edinburgh-Glasgow railway line bounded Woodilee from 1842, with *Campsie Junction* (now Lenzie) station nearby (Smith 2001, 593).

Until the 19th century, “the aim of the law was to protect the public from the insane, rather than to guarantee the rights of the afflicted,” (Checkland 1980, 166). This changed when the Lunatic Asylums (Scotland) Act of 1857 allowed Glasgow’s Barony Parish Board to build a district mental hospital. They purchased the 167-acre estate of Woodilee estate from John Fleming in 1871, and then spent £150,000 on the hospital buildings (Groome 1895, IV, 497; Cross et al 2002, 109).

The architect was James Salmon, whose Elizabethan style building required its own railway siding to bring materials onto the site from the adjacent main line (Hutton 197, 11). When opened in 1875, the 6½ acres of buildings constituted the largest such asylum in Scotland.

The patients laid out the grounds in work-parties, made all the furnishings and their own clothes. In 1887 it was “likened to a small colony on account of the producing power within themselves,” (KH 1887, 2). The hospital ran four farms, including Wester Muckcroft, as therapeutic working communities. A new home farm was built in 1883, with “its system of sewage irrigation (over) eighty acres of land ... conveyed in iron pipes ... throughout the fields (and) run off by hydrants,” (Watson 1894, 136). The total area of the whole estate was eventually 459 acres, comprising mostly agricultural land. The patients wandered freely in the grounds, although the railway, quarry and Bothlin burn remained hazards.

By 1900, a Cottage Home for Imbecile Children opened, and William Forrest Salmon designed extensions for 380 beds, and a new nurses’ home (1904). The complex now ran for 435 metres from end to end (Hutton 197, 25), and additional staff accommodation in gate lodges and estate houses was built.

By the 1930s, Woodilee had 1250 beds, finally joining the NHS in 1948, when it was managed by the Glasgow NE Mental Hospitals Board (Tough 1973, 31).

Changing priorities and methods of treatment forced the closure of the Home farm in the early 1970s. The hospital gardens, including roads and the Bothlin’s banks, were maintained by patients. Soft fruit and vegetables were grown for their own consumption, and “bulbs spelling the name Woodilee House appeared ... every spring,” (Hutton 197, 60). Latterly the Greenacres project at the east Gate taught gardening skills to care in the community clients, funded by the European Social Fund.

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey
map 1914-23



The much-needed replacement of the original buildings was cancelled, and the hospital gradually was run down during the 19 0s. Patients were transferred to other accommodation.

The grounds were seen by some patients as an integral part of their therapeutic experience. "I used to love walking round the grounds and all those derelict buildings ... (it) was a haven, a sanctuary ... I walked through half a mile of trees ... and the leaves started shining because of the sunlight ... a secluded location being all the asylum I'd needed (Dunster 2002, 55-6, 67).

After a series of fires, and the theft of roofing materials in 19 0 (SCT, Register), the hospital was closed in stages. Demolition began in 19 5, but permission to remove the clock tower in 19 8 was refused. Greater Glasgow Primary Care NHS Trust currently owns the site. Planning permission has been sought for residential development (with associated community uses and open space) at the site. Additionally, part of the Kirkintilloch Link road, which services the Woodilee Hospital development will pass through the western corner of the site.

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Ross 1777 shows *Woodlee* with some planting indicated. Grassom 1817 shows a house named *Woodlee* but no plantations.

1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a small narrow house on the east of *Bathlin burn* with a tree row and small garden area to the south; banks wooded to the north-east and south-west. *Woodilee* also annotated to the south in centre of later hospital area. The Ordnance Survey 1914-23 edition shows a massive main block 424m long with numerous wings and subsidiary buildings and further 9 buildings to the west and north. set in an open landscape of service roads, with perimeter planting belts and major woodland beside the Bothlin burn; lodges at the ends of drive to the west, north-west and north-east. Woodilee House remains to the north-east.

Clock tower



COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Woodilee Hospital

The original hospital buildings of 1872-5 were designed by James Salmon (1805-1888), of Glasgow, in an Elizabethan institutional style. The stone was quarried on site, and the main blocks were parallel with the railway, aligned east-west,

dominated by two water towers 150 feet high, capped with domed lanterns. 9
The ward blocks ran perpendicular to the main corridors, facing south in two-9
storey blocks with stone-mullioned bay windows and Dutch gables.9

The central building, “free Jacobean hinting at Italianate”, with its four-stage clock 9
tower, “with stumpy ... finials” housed the administrative and recreation rooms 9
(Gifford & Walker 2002, 601). “The dining hall can accommodate 500 persons; 9
and the recreation hall measures 90 feet by 60” (Groome 1895, IV, 497). There 9
were mirror-image corridors, carried on arches, on the north façade which linked 9
to three-storey ward blocks built by William F Salmon in 1895.9

The chapel, surmounted by a fleche, was linked to the hospital by “conservatory 9
corridors with glass corner pavilions.”9

James Salmon (1873-1924), grandson of the original architect, “designed the 9
very plain nurses’ home and pathological wing ... in 1904 ... planned as a series 9
of pavilion forms with no external decoration ... The only stylistic nuances are 9
... at roof level where deep overhanging eaves, pinnacled ventilators, hooded 9
dormers, and a raised and curving centre section create interest” (O’Donnell 9
2003, 102).9

The water penetration and structural degradation of the 1980s worsened after 9
a major fire in 1987. Final closure was scheduled for 19 8, but it was hoped to 9
incorporate the ‘arches’ into any future development. The rest of the complex 9
was removed from 19 5 onwards.9

The clock tower and arches were placed on the Scottish Civic Trust’s *Buildings*
at Risk Register, and the site was sold to Cala Homes in 2000. As of 2005, 9
permission to demolish them had been put on hold.9

The various buildings and parts of buildings that remain are all fenced off and 9
in a very poor condition: most roofless, some fire damaged, arches with upper 9
storeys removed.9

Lodges

West Lodge: a rambling single storey lodge with Dutch gables and ornate 9
chimneys; 19th century, with Health Board additions and portacabins attached; 9
remains in use by local NHS Trust. At end of principal entrance drive on Woodilee
road.9

Other lodge buildings remain at the north-west drive and east road.9

Former Spider Bridge, Bothlin Burn

Described as “Lenzie’s most quirky landmark” (Hutton 19 7, 80), this spindly 9
cast-iron latticework bridge straddled the Bothlin burn on stilts. Originally built 9
as a compromise after a protracted dispute over a right of way, it linked the Old 9
Aisle cemetery, and thereby Oxbang and Waterside, with Lenzie Station. In 9
1987, it was dismantled as unsafe.9

Drives and Paths

Substantial areas of tarmac including estate roads, service accesses and car 9
parks remain. The most notable routes are the long approach from the west gate 9
along a straight tree-lined drive rising up the side of the ridge to the centre of the 9
site, and the unsurfaced drive to the site of old Woodilee House along a bank 9
above the Bothlin burn, lined with mature lime trees. The drive to the north-west 9
entrance also remains as an attractive walking route.9

A path runs along a bank inside the south boundary tree belt gives a good 9
overview of the site without walking through the demolished and poorly drained 9
centre of the site. The woods associated with the Bothlin burn at the west is 9
crossed by paths used by local people.9



West lodge

*Cleared core of site with tree
belts and rows*



Main drive lined with limes



*Scots pine group in south-
west of site*



Bothlin burn on west of site

Gardens

No planted gardens remain. On the north-west of the site the former Woodilee House and its drive is a large walled garden with 2m high brick walls and copes; rows of goat willow mark the centre line. It is not clear whether this dates from the hospital development or relates to the earlier house.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The main drive has a good lime avenue, with a shrub layer of rhododendrons (ponticum and varieties), snowberry and other common shrubs. Mixed broadleaved woodland on the slopes above (narrow belt) and below (broad belt down to burn) the drive. A narrow belt of trees along the railway boundary includes lime, horse chestnut and sycamore, with rhododendrons. At the west end more ornamental planting with some rhododendron varieties, which gives way to the woodland on the slope above the Bothlin burn – predominantly beech with lime, sycamore, horse chestnut and birch. The boundary tree belts along the ridge are very prominent in views from the north (eg. Auld Aisle, 1) and south.

A few specimen trees in various locations include a large Monkey puzzle on the east of the clock tower building. The central part of the site has little planting of note.

Some mature planting remains in the vicinity of the former house including large beech, purple beech, horse chestnut, lime and oak with rhododendrons and azaleas. The drive from the south-west is lined with large old lime trees.

Boundary and Field Enclosures

Not generally recorded.

Water Features

The Bothlin burn which form the west and north-west boundary of the site is the only water feature. Worn paths along banks of west parts accessible from the main drive.

Views and Vistas

Views generally contained by boundary tree belts and other planting.

Area of Influence

Features relating to the site may remain at the four farms that were part of the Woodilee hospital estate. These have not been visited or assessed for the survey.

Archaeology

No other features of archaeological interest have been identified although hidden interest from previous site uses may remain.

PUBLIC ACCESS

There is no formalised public access. Barriers are intended to prevent access 9 but easily avoided. A fair level of penetration of the site takes place using the 9 drives, perimeter paths and burn banks. The place is also very attractive to local 9 school-children.9

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

The boundary tree belts are the most valuable asset in terms of the wider 9 landscape and views to the site. The west and north perimeter woods have 9 the greatest landscape value in terms of attractiveness, variety and potential for 9 public use. Management and adaptation of these assets to new uses needs to 9 be considered within the context of the development plans for the whole site.9

The site is proposed for development for housing and community uses, including 9 open space and landscape areas. Valuable components of the designed 9 landscape should be conserved and integrated in the proposed layout.9

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**Overall**

High local value for the surviving woodland belts and their role in the local 9 landscape and as a recreational resource, with some architectural and historical 9 value, although this is severely compromised by the paucity and state of the 9 remaining buildings.9

Work of Art

None9

Historical

Some9

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little9

Architectural

Some9

Scenic

High9

Nature Conservation

Some9

Archaeological

Little9

Recreational

High9

Sources – Primary

GCA = Glasgow City Archives9

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HB30/11/1 Portfolio of architectural plans, elevations and site plan, 18759

HB30/11/19 Site plan, 19819

HB30/8/30 Photos of derelict Woodilee used as ruins of Berlin filming “Dr Finlay” 9
TV series (19 0s)9

HB30/8/42 Printed ephemera re Spider Bridge.9

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Woodilee: view south across 9
railway9



Appendices

Appendix 1 List of Potential Sites

Appendix 2 'Inventory' Evaluation Method

Appendix 3 Selection Criteria

Appendix 1

List of potential sites for inclusion in the Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes in East Dunbartonshire

Site	Comments
Antermony House, Milton of Campsie	Small scale DL, east of Milton of Campsie
Auchenreoch House, Milton of Campsie	Estate first seen on 1st ed. OS, noted in Groome under Campsie. Precise location not yet confirmed; probably site impinged by colliery on 1922 OS.
Auld Aisle Cemetery, Kirkintilloch	Cemetery
Baldoran House, Milton of Campsie	House, now demolished, and grounds at east end of Mount Dam
Ballencleroch, Clachan of Campsie	Small landscape at mouth of Campsie glen. Marked as hotel on present map, so may still have remnants of landscaped grounds.
Bardowie House / Castle, Bardowie	Estate north of Bardowie loch. Seen on Richardson 1795, 1st ed. OS, and in Groome under Baldernock Parish. Current condition unknown.
Barhill wood and Strone plantation	Barhill wood and Strone plantation to N: part of former estate Gartshore House estate: extensive woodland belts covering Barhill between Twechar and Croy, incl. FC woodlands and route of Antonine wall
Broomhill Hospital	Former hospital and grounds
Buchley Waterworks, Bishopbriggs	Waterworks
Cadder Cemetery, Bishopbriggs	Cemetery
Cadder Churchyard, Bishopbriggs	Cemetery
Campsie Churchyard, Lennoxton	Cemetery
Campsie glen, Clachan of Campsie	Campsie glen noted for its spectacular waterfalls within picturesquely improved and planted setting, related to Ballencleroch / Kirkton House
Carlestown	House in small-scale landscape setting W of Torrance; some plantations remain
Canniesburn, Bearsden	Former hospital and grounds
Cawder House, Bishopbriggs	Long-established estate seen on Richardson 1795. 1st ed. OS, Groome etc. House and some planting survive, now golf course. GHS has commented on golf course planting and separately on significance of nearby Wilderness plantation.
Craigbarnet, Clachan of Campsie	Small DL west of Clachan; house and principal tree belts remain
Craigmaddie House, Craigmaddie	Long-established estate seen on Richardson 1795, noted in Groome. Present condition not known. Existence noted in comments by GHS on loch Katrine Water Supply.
Dougalston House, Milngavie	Long established estate noted on Richardson 1795, 1st ed. OS. Mansion gone, parkland partly built over, golf course, but some policy planting and other features survive. GHS involvement in respect of walled garden and other features.

Garscube Park, Bearsden9	Large and long-established estate, divided by R 9 Kelvin. N part only in district, located between A739 9 and A81 S of Canniesburn Toll, largely built over 9 although some woodland belts remain: now part of 9 university sports complex and science park (?)9
Gartshore House, Kirkintilloch9	Former very extensive estate with remaining 9 woodlands and features. Assessed by PMA in 19 0 9 for M90 extension EIA. Barhill wood and Strone 9 plantation to N: part of former estate9
Glenorchard House. Balmore9	Estate first seen 1st ed. OS, noted in Groome under 9 Parish of Baldernock. House probably gone, part 9 of landscape may have been redeveloped as golf 9 course. Present condition unknown.9
Glorat House. Milton of 9 Campsie9	Modest estate, N of M of C, with remaining house and 9 woodlands; condition and significance not known.9
Kenmure House, Bishopbriggs9	Long-established estate N of B'briggs seen on 9 Richardson 1795. 1st ed. OS, Groome etc. House 9 gone, partly built over, but site of house, garden, some 9 planting survive, part now used as a golf course. GHS 9 has commented on management of relict woodland.9
Killermont House, Bearsden9	Large and long established estate, SE side of Bearsden 9 on N bank of R Kelvin, noted on Richardson 1795. 1st 9 ed. OS, Groome etc. Some planting survives. Largely 9 built over; house may have gone. S part now sports 9 facilities and golf course.9
Kilmardinny House, Bearsden9	Small estate of some antiquity, N side of Bearsden, 9 noted on Richardson 1795, 1st ed. OS, Groome etc. 9 Loch and some planting survived, though much of 9 the estate seems to have been built over.9
Kincaid House, Milton of 9 Campsie9	Estate seen on 1st ed. OS, noted in Groome, appears 9 to have been largely built over though hotel and some 9 planting are seen on the present map, suggesting 9 that house and some relict landscape features may 9 survive.9
King George Playing Field, 9 Bearsden9	Public park9
Kirkton House, Clachan of 9 Campsie9	Small landscape at mouth of Campsie glen. Marked 9 as hotel on present map, so may still have remnants 9 of landscaped grounds. Campsie glen itself is noted 9 for its spectacular waterfalls etc.9
Lennox Castle, Lennoxtown9	Large, long established landscape seen on 1st ed. 9 OS, with what is described in Groome as a gorgeous 9 landscape. Subsequently developed as a hospital. 9 GHS has commented on the walled garden and on 9 recent proposals.9
Luggie Park, Kirkintilloch9	Public park9
Luggiebank House, Kirkintilloch9	House and associated features near centre of 9 Kirkintilloch, overlooking Luggie Water. Subject of 9 comments by GHS IN 19 7.9
Mains House / Douglas 9 Academy, Milngavie9	Long established estate noted on Richardson 1795, 9 1st ed. OS, Groome etc. Now built over with Douglas 9 Academy at house location but relict features appear 9 to survive. Large Mains plantation remains to SW.9
Meiklehill House, Kirkintilloch9	Small DL, formal with colliery to N. Now 9 redeveloped: Rosebank area, possible relict features 9 within Merkland Nature Park9

Milngavie Reservoirs	Active reservoirs with recreational uses, enclosing Barrachan: a small DL with remaining house and woods.
New Kilpatrick Cemetery, Bearsden	Cemetery
New Kilpatrick Churchyard, Bearsden	Cemetery
Peel Park, Kirkintilloch	Small public park, recently subject of HLF restoration scheme and management (report by Peter McGowan Associates). GHS gave advice at an early stage in this process.
St. Andrews Campus, Bearsden	Former teacher training campus
St. Machan's Churchyard. Clachan of Campsie	Cemetery
Solsgirth, Kirkintilloch	House with small-scale formal setting E of Kirkintilloch
Tannoch loch-Barloch Moor, Milngavie	Man-made loch and landscaped surrounds providing setting for housing
Westerton Garden Suburb, Bearsden	Partially-completed garden suburb
Wester Muckcroft, Lenzie	Former house and walled garden
Whitefield Lodge - Dam, Lennoxtown	Lodge now a nursing home and man-made loch opposite, west end of L
Wilderness plantation, Bishopbriggs	Long established plantation (1750) in the formation of a battle (Dettingen); part of Cawder House DL
Woodburn House, Milton of Campsie	House in wooded glen setting, lower part of Wham glen; Wood burn on E forms LA boundary
Woodhead Park, Kirkintilloch	Public park
Woodilee, Lenzie	Former hospital and landscaped grounds

Appendix 2

Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland: values in gardens and designed landscapes

Values in gardens and designed landscapes

Evaluation and grading of sites can be a sensitive issue, but this problem has been tackled in other areas of heritage conservation. There are two main pre-requisites: firstly, knowledge of the range of different values within gardens designed landscapes and the extent to which they are expressed in different sites; and secondly, a system for classifying the potentially very wide range of sites, so that like can be compared with like.

Although every site is unique, there are similarities which allow comparable sites to be grouped together. A classification system was devised for the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland which responds to variations in the combination of components which are found at each site, and to the history of their development. This classification is based upon the age of the landscape, upon differences between recent and historic sites, and on those sites created on a grand scale and those created on a lesser scale, and on the components which predominate.

To determine the relative importance of sites the first requirement is to understand the different values expressed. Gardens and designed landscapes have the following values:-

- Value as Works of Art
- Historical value
- Horticultural, Arboricultural or Silvicultural value
- Architectural value
- Scenic value
- Nature Conservation value.

The relative importance of a site depends on the extent to which it expressed each value on a five point scale. A site may have outstanding value, high value, some value, little value or no value on each of these counts. The values allocated also indicate the area or areas of special significance at each particular site. During the course of the Inventory, the nomenclature used in the scale of values has been altered from 'moderate' to 'high' and from 'high' to 'outstanding' to reflect more accurately the quality of the points in the scale, primarily as the use of the word 'moderate' had caused confusion in some cases. However, the criteria and methods used in the assessment have remained the same throughout the study. Difficult judgements are of course required in assessing all these factors. By adopting the same criteria for making such judgements for all sites, and by using a small team of experienced observers throughout the Study, a consistent evaluation has been provided.

Criteria used in assessing values

A site has OUTSTANDING Value as a Work of Art if:

- it is an outstanding work of art in its present form;
- it is considered to be an outstanding work of art according to contemporary views and evidence at one or more stages of its history, or if it became a trend-setter for later styles;
- it is an important example of the work of a particular designer or designers. It might, for example, have rarity value if the designer executed few schemes, or it might be a particularly representative and intact example, or be a key work in his career.

A site has an OUTSTANDING Historical Value if:

- there is good complementary documentary and physical evidence;
- it is as a whole an outstanding representative of a particular period of the development of gardens and designed landscapes;
- it has one or more components which provide an outstanding example of a particular period or style;
- it demonstrates the complete cycle of historical development with all the major components present, intact and in good condition;
- it was a trendsetting landscape at some stage in its history;
- it has physical evidence of a particularly early form of designed landscape;
- it has strong associations with an important historic personality.

A Site has OUTSTANDING Horticultural, or Arboricultural or Silvicultural Value if:

- it has an outstanding collection of plants, shrubs or trees with a wide range of species, unusual species or rarities, which are in good condition and being renewed.
- it has outstanding scientific collection of plants, shrubs or trees which are in good condition, well documented, propagated and made available to others.
- it has an important place in the history of horticulture or arboriculture.
- it demonstrates important pioneering steps in silviculture.

A Site has OUTSTANDING Architectural Value if:

- it provides the setting for a building or buildings of outstanding architectural interest;
- it contains architectural features or ornamentation which together, are of exceptional interest.

A Site has OUTSTANDING Scenic Value if:

- it makes a major contribution to the surrounding scenery, by virtue of its size, location or nature, or because it is particularly prominent because of rarity and contrast with the surrounding landscape.

A Site has OUTSTANDING Nature Conservation Value if:

- it contains habitats or species which are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Assessing the value of landscapes as works of art is inevitably a subjective matter. Views are coloured by changing tastes, as they have been throughout history. Unlike most other works of art, gardens and designed landscapes are composed largely of living plant material. They change over time as a result of the cycle of growth, of the successive overlays of new designs, and as a result of their management and condition. However, because gardens and designed landscapes are composed works of art, the techniques of art appreciation can be applied.

In the assessment of architectural values, the following factors were taken into account: many of the built features in designed landscapes are included in the Secretary of State's Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. This list is currently under review and, while some areas of Scotland have been re-surveyed, others have yet to be completed. Although it has not been possible to reassess the Listing categories of individual properties for the purpose of this study, the Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate has adjusted the Architectural Values for sites not yet re-surveyed. It should also be noted that buildings which are not identified in the Inventory as being individually listed may lie within the curtilage of the listed house or listed subsidiary buildings and consequently may be afforded statutory protection under Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972. As the Listing re-survey is an ongoing exercise,

individual Listing entries should always be checked with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate.

Confusion has arisen over category C buildings. Statutorily listed category C buildings are identified as listed C(S). Buildings listed C are not in fact statutorily listed. This is an old non-statutory category which is being re-assessed a part of the Listed Building Re-Survey. Nevertheless, category C buildings may well be listed by virtue of being within the curtilage of the main house.

As regards Scenic Value, some sites in areas of beautiful natural scenery may not have been assessed to have high scenic value in themselves, and on first sight this may seem difficult to understand. High value in this category is only given where the garden and designed landscape make a significant contribution to their surrounding scenery. In the individual site reports 'Horticultural Value' is used as an abbreviation for Horticultural or Arboricultural or Silvicultural Value.

Decisions as to the relative importance of different sites must be based upon consideration of the ways in which these values are expressed, singly or in combination. In general, the greater the number of high or outstanding values expressed the more important a site will be. However, sites may also be so exceptional for one value that they are elevated to equal to significance. It may for instance have particular rarity value, as the only example of a certain type of landscape, or of a certain designer's work. There can be no hard and fast rules. In some cases, one value alone may lead to a site being identified as outstandingly important. In others it will depend upon the expression of several values.

Appendix 3

Selection criteria for inclusion in Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes in East Dunbartonshire

Sites should have some or more value in four or more of the following criteria, or outstanding value in a lesser number of criteria.

Aesthetic: value of the layout and features in combination with natural topography in creating a place of recognised aesthetic or cultural merit in which intangible aspects may play a part

Historical: recorded significance in terms of written accounts or archives in relation to family, local, regional or national history

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural : value for varied or specialist plant collections, planting design and standards of horticulture, arboriculture or sylviculture.

Architectural: value as recognised by Listing Building status.

Scenic or amenity value: contribution to local scenery or urban form, as seen from outside the site.

Nature Conservation : scientific value for ecology / wildlife, geology or geomorphology, related to national or local designations.

Archaeological: value on account of buried or standing remains from any period, including garden / designed landscape remains, related to Scheduled Monuments and NMRS records.

Recreational: existing or potential use for public (or private) recreation of any type.

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