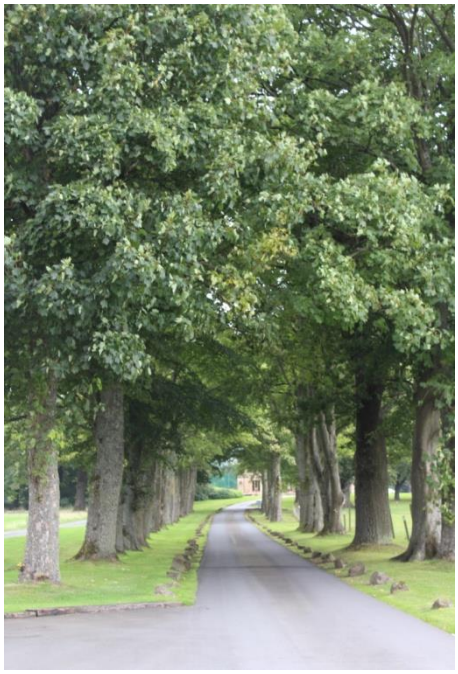
The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at GLENBERVIE, LARBERT



GLORIOUS GARDENS

Exploring our hidden gardens and forgotten landscapes

Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership

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Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage

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Studio 406 | South Block | 64 Osborne Street | Glasgow | G1 5QH

web: www.northlight-heritage.co.uk | tel: 0845 901 1142

email: northlight@yorkat.co.uk

NGR: NS 850 843

Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

Registered Charity No SC034618

Cover Plate: Approach to Glenbervie

Report by: Marion Shawcross and Fiona Gordon

Edited by: Lorna Innes and Olivia Lelong

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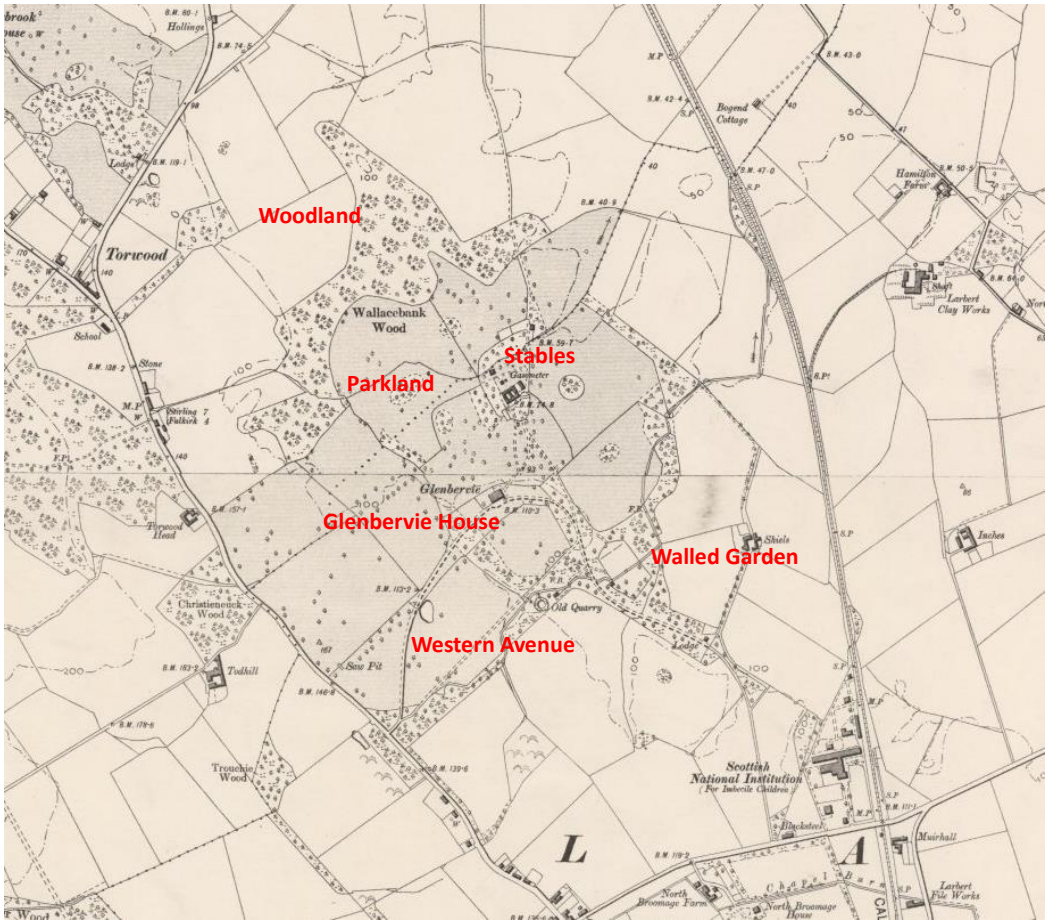


Illus 1: The Glenbervie estate as shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map Stirlingshire Sheet XXIV.SW, with components identified marked in red (map reproduced from http://www.maps.nls.uk).

1.0 Introduction to Glorious Gardens

Glorious Gardens was a two-year pilot project (2015-17) to research and record historic gardens and designed landscapes in two areas of Scotland. The project focused on properties which are not listed in the Historic Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, but which still retain evidence for their development and have some conservation value.

One strand of the pilot project, funded by Historic Environment Scotland (HES), focused on gardens and designed landscapes (GDLs) in the Falkirk local authority area while a separate strand, funded by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and the Heritage Lottery Fund, studied properties in the Clyde & Avon Valley Landscape Partnership (CAVLP) area.

The Glorious Gardens pilot project was initiated and managed by Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage, who contracted Northlight Heritage to recruit, train and support groups of volunteers to conduct the research and produce reports on properties in each area during 2015-2017.

This report has been written by Marion Shawcross and Fiona Gordon, the volunteers who conducted the research and survey work. The assessment of significance (section 7) was conducted by Northlight Heritage based on their findings. As the owner of Glenbervie House Hotel would not permit access to the grounds for this survey, the report is based mainly upon desk-based research and on views of the estate from accessible points.

2.0 Introduction to Glenbervie

Glenbervie Country House (NS 85058 84304) is situated in the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire, 4.5 miles northwest of the town of Falkirk. It is a Victorian mansion house, built in 1850, lying at the centre of an estate composed of lightly wooded parkland within a rolling landscape, 190 metres above sea level. It was predated by two houses: Woodside House (NS 85 84) in 1590, one and a half miles west of Larbert on the Stirling Road, which is now a ruin, and a mansion, Dunbar House, circa 1636, on the site of the current house, which was demolished in 1850. A coach house (NS 85103 84538), which has been converted into a dwelling, lies to the north.

The house was purchased by the Airth Castle Hotel group in 2005 and since 2007 has operated as a hotel, owned by the Aurora Hotel Collection. Glenbervie Golf Course occupies the parkland, with a clubhouse (NS 84715 84443) located to the west, adjacent to the A9. It was established 80 years ago. The walled garden (NS 85329 84134) to the south-east of the house now contains Torwood Garden Centre, owned by the Stevenson family since 1942.

Name	**ID**	**Web link**
Glenbervie House	SMR 652 Canmore 220788	http://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/search.do?id=476792&db=object&page=1&view=detail https://canmore.org.uk/site/220788/glenbervie-house
Glenbervie House walled garden	SMR 653 Canmore 254039	http://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/search.do?id=476793&db=object&page=1&view=detail https://canmore.org.uk/site/254039/glenbervie-house-walled-garden

Glenbervie House coach house/ stables	Canmore 220790	https://canmore.org.uk/site/220790/glenbervie-house-the-coach-house
Glenbervie House lodge	Canmore 220791	https://canmore.org.uk/site/220791/glenbervie-house-glenbervie-lodge
Woodside House doocot	SMR 56	http://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/search.do?id=605035&db=object&page=1&view=detail
Woodside (Glenbervie)	SMR 790	http://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/search.do?id=476927&db=object&page=1&view=detail
Blair's Tilework	SMR 1284	http://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/search.do?id=477408&db=object&page=1&view=detail
Bogend Tile Works	SMR 1599	http://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/search.do?id=477693&db=object&page=1&view=detail
Cargill's Thorn	SMR 1901	http://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/search.do?id=477937&db=object&page=1&view=detail
Wallace's Oak	SMR 609	http://collections.falkirk.gov.uk/search.do?id=476750&db=object&page=1&view=detail
Glenbervie Golf Course	Canmore 308283	https://canmore.org.uk/site/308283/larbert-stirling-road-glenbervie-golf-course

3.0 Methods

The study followed the project methodology, as detailed in the Glorious Gardens Method Statement (see project archive, held at the National Record of the Historic Environment maintained by HES).

It involved the consultation of key historic maps, aerial photographs, local and national archives, and databases of heritage assets and statutory designations. The results were entered on a Property Information form, hosted on a secure server, to ensure a consistent level of recording.

The desk-based research was followed by a limited site visit in January 2017 to identify and record surviving components and key elements of the historic designed landscape. Access to the immediate surroundings of the mansion was not granted. The survey employed a recording system designed for the

project that combines written field notes, tablet-based data capture and photography. All data gathered during the project are available for consultation as part of the Glorious Gardens archive, held at the National Record of the Historic Environment maintained by HES. The sources consulted are listed in section 7.

The information gathered has been synthesised to establish a baseline understanding of the development of the designed landscape and its current state, including its overall structure, surviving components and conservation opportunities.

4.0 Desk-based research results

4.1 Historic maps

This section summarises the changes to the designed landscape which are captured on each of the more informative historic maps. Section 6 draws out further evidence from the maps as it relates to specific components of the landscape.

Illus 2: Pont's The East Central Lowlands (Stirling, Falkirk & Kilsyth) (Pont 32) (1583-1614).

Woodsyide appears as a tower house, surrounded by parkland. It is located east of Torrwoode and Torwoodhead Castle. To the east of the house is a confluence of rivers. To the west of the house is a boundary, aligned north/south, which, along with the rivers to the north, east and south, fully enclose the estate of Woodsyide.

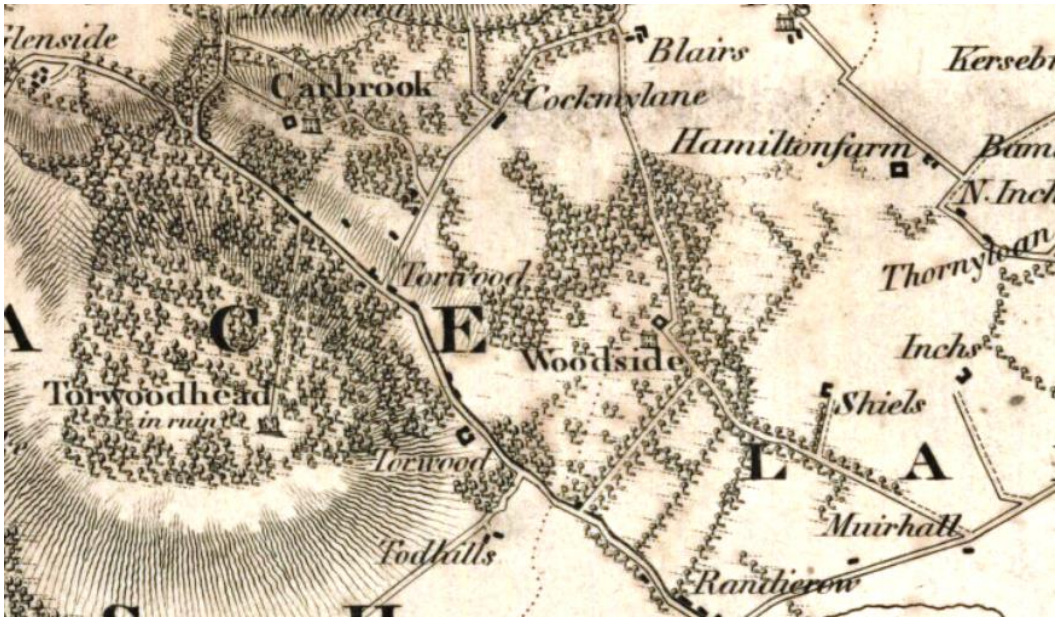
Illus 3: Blaeu's Atlas Major of Scotland (1662 - 65), Volume 6, Sterlinensis Praefectura.

The map shows Woodsyide, surrounded by parkland, lying to the east of the Torr Woode, and northeast of Torwoodhead Castle. Blaeu's map was based on Pont's but clearly shows a hill to the south-west of Woodsyide which was absent from Pont's map. The river to the north appears to be less significant than the river which converges from the south and which still borders the south and east of the estate.

Illus 4: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) (©British Library).

Woodsyide does not appear on Roy's map. It has been superseded by Dunbar House, which lies due east of Torwoodhead Castle and south of the Tor Wood. A turnpike is positioned on the Edinburgh-Stirling road, which runs north-west/south-east between the estates of Torwoodhead Castle and Dunbar House. The approach to Dunbar House, from the road to the west, is along the tree-lined western avenue which is aligned south-west/north-east. Towards the house the avenue is intersected at right angles by another avenue, forming a cruciform: this second avenue leads north to the Tor Wood. Beyond the intersection, and immediately in front of the house, lies an area bounded by walls. Surrounding the house to the north and west are three square areas which may be formal gardens. The tree-lined south-east avenue runs from the house to the river; half way down there is a *rond point* with a structure in the clearing at the centre, possibly a statue to create a vista from the south-east front of the house. There is an un-named building to the west of the *rond point*. The surrounding land consists of open fields given over to arable farming.

Illus 5: Grassom's To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Stirling... (1817).



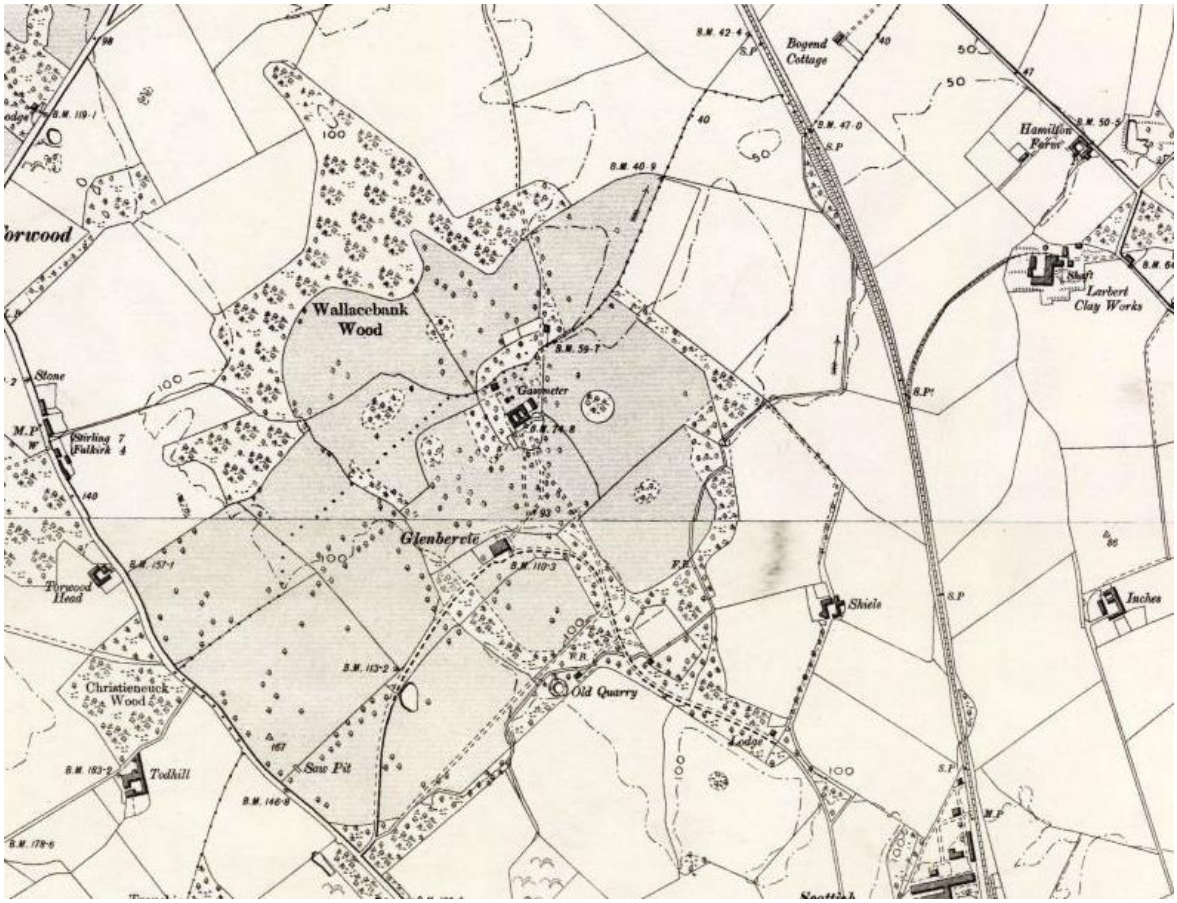
Following the departure of the Dunbar family from Dunbar House, it reverted to its former name of Woodside, as shown on Grassom's map of 1817. It is surrounded by parkland to the north, west and south. Immediately to the east is a road running north/south, with woodland beyond. The western avenue of trees leading north-east from the Edinburgh-Stirling road is shown. Features that are absent, but were present on Roy's map, include the south-east avenue from the house towards the river, with the *rond point*, and the rivers bordering the estate.

Illus 6: Ordnance Survey six-inch (1st edition), Stirlingshire Sheet XXIV (includes Airth; Dunipace; Falkirk; Grangemouth; Larbert; St Ninians). Surveyed 1861, published 1865.

Following a further renaming of the estate, Glenbervie House appears for the first time on this map, surrounded by parkland as were its predecessors. To the north, north-west and north-east of the house are oval or circular wooded knolls or roundels within the parkland. Those to the north and east appear to be surrounded by walls or fences. Beyond, shelter belts of mixed woodland lie to the east/south-east, south-west and north of the house. The south-west approach to the house leads off the Edinburgh-Stirling road, curving north-east to the point where it joins the former western avenue close to a pond: remnants of the western avenue remain towards the south-west. A path runs from the house, in an easterly and south-easterly direction (perhaps what was the south-east avenue), through the mixed woodland towards a distinctively shaped walled garden which is in turn surrounded by mixed woodland. The walled garden is rectangular, but with a curved wall to the north-west, and is aligned south-east/north-west. There is a grid consisting of six rectangles within the walled garden, each bordered by paths. Adjoining the walled garden to the south-east, but separated by a stream, is an orchard with a path running inside the periphery. South-east of the walled garden there is a lodge and to the south-west there is a walled ditch, perhaps a ha-ha, running roughly parallel with the walled garden. A gas works is situated to the north of Glenbervie House, adjacent to the office/stables. To the east of the

house, the British Central Railway runs north/south making a significant mark on the landscape. The ruin of Woodside House does not appear on the map.

Illus 7: Ordnance Survey six-inch (2nd edition), Stirlingshire Sheet XXIV.SW (includes Dunipace; Falkirk; Larbert) and Stirlingshire Sheet XXIV.NW (includes Dunipace; Larbert; St Ninians). Surveyed 1892-60, revised 1896, published 1899.



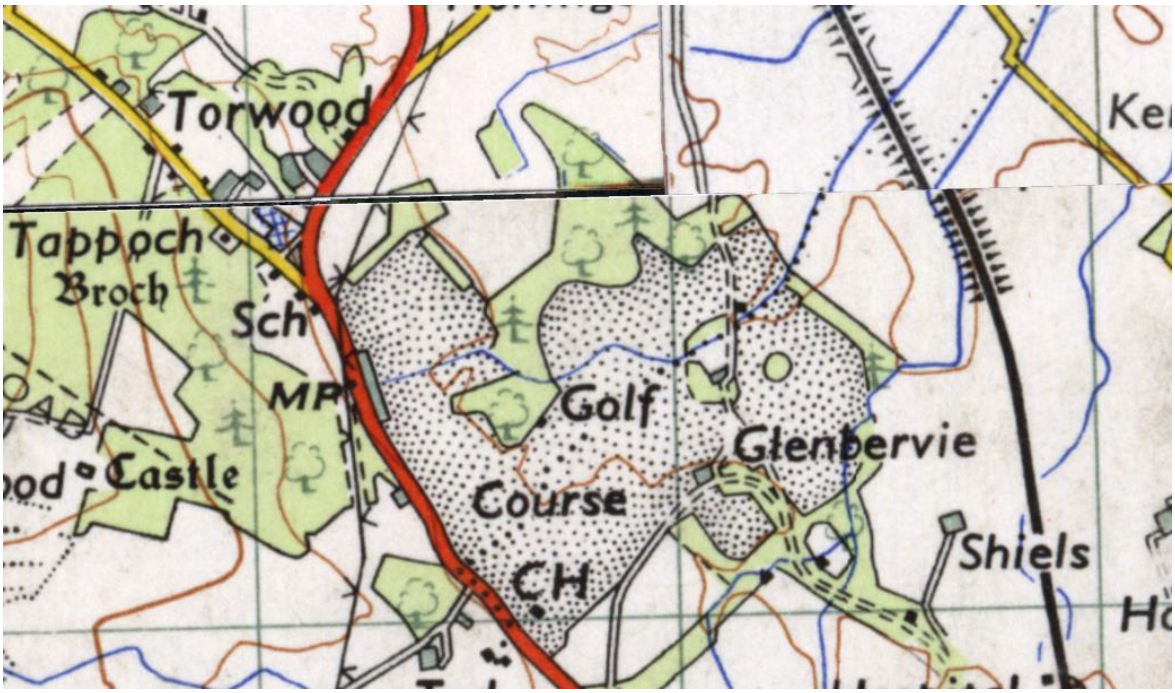
This revised OS map of 1896 shows very little change from the original, surveyed in 1861. Glenbervie House still sits within parkland, dotted with oval and circular wooded knolls or roundels to the north, north-west and north-east, which are set within mixed woodland. Only the largest wooded knoll to the north-east of the house still has a wall around it. The original western avenue running north-east from the Edinburgh-Stirling road has disappeared: access to the house is from the south-west approach, a sweeping driveway with a pond midway. South of Glenbervie House and west of the walled garden there is now a flooded old quarry adjacent to the stream, probably having been worked

out between the first and second edition maps. The walled garden and the enclosure to the south-east of the house are still separated by the stream, but the orchard trees appear to have gone. It is impossible to tell how the walled garden was laid out since garden layouts only appeared in first edition maps. The lodge to the south-east of the walled garden and the ha-ha to the south-west are still evident on this map. The gasometer remains, located next to the office/stables. The woods to the north of the house, which were previously called 'Tor Wood', are named 'Wallacebank Wood' on this map and subsequent maps.

Illus 8: Ordnance Survey six-inch (3rd edition),Stirlingshire Sheet nXXIV (includes Airth; Dunipace; Falkirk; Grangemouth; Larbert; St Ninians). Revised 1913, published 1921.

This further revision of the original OS map of 1861 shows very little change. The gasometer to the north has now gone, but the old quarry to the south remains.

Illus 9: Ordnance Survey Falkirk and Lanark Sheet 61; Stirling Sheet 54; Perth and Alloa Sheet 55, 1 inch (7th series). Surveyed 1952-61, published 1957-61.



The parkland surrounding Glenbervie House is now occupied by a golf course, with a clubhouse located to the west of the house, adjacent to the Edinburgh-Stirling road. Only one wooded knoll remains, to the northeast of Glenbervie House. Surrounding the parkland there is mixed woodland to the north, east and south. The walled garden is still in existence, as is the lodge to the south-east and the ha-ha to the south-west of it. The quarry and the pond adjacent to the driveway have gone.

4.2 Aerial Photographs

The fundamental framework of woodland and parkland on the golf course has changed little since the OS photo mosaic of 1944-50. To the north-east of Glenbervie House trees have been planted adjacent to the fairways.

The development of the garden centre in the walled garden has resulted in the removal of trees to the north and north-east to make way for the car park. New buildings have been built within and beyond the walled garden, encompassing the north wall. A house has been built on land to the north of the garden centre. The trees to the south of the walled garden have gone: the site now has commercial activity. Beyond, to the south, the M876 now runs east/west, as can be seen in Illus 11. To the west of the walled garden there are now glasshouses and associated buildings.

Illus 10: OS Air Photo Mosaics of Scotland 1944-50, NS 88 S.E. (Stirlingshire). www.http://maps.nls.uk.

Illus 11: NCAP 000-000-074-748 (Frame 0153 September 1979). http://ncap.org.uk/.

5.0 Timeline for the Glenbervie Designed Landscape

13th-14th centuries	In this period the land belonged to the Argent family, who were prominent in the Scottish courts. William Wallace is said to have sheltered in an oak tree, hiding from Edward I after his defeat in the Battle of Falkirk in 1298. It is thought that the Wallace Oak lay close to the edge of the Wallacebank Wood on the Woodside/Glenbervie estate (NGR NS 847 851). See article by Colin Forrester on the site of the Wallace Oak, with reference to Roy's military map: http://www.fnh.stir.ac.uk/journal/back_issues/vol_21/vol_21_text.pdf
15th-16th centuries	The Bruce family acquired the estate in the mid 15th century. The house, then called 'Woodsyide', was probably built by one of the Bruces in 1590. There was considerable enmity between the Bruces and their neighbours, the Forresters, of Torwood Castle. *The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* (Vol 3, 602) documents that dykes on Woodsyide's land were pulled down letting 'cattle, hors and swine, have access to their cornland'. Robert Bruce III was murdered by two Forrester brothers (Gibson 1908).
1629	In 1629 there was a devastating natural disaster, the sliding of the moss, affecting the lands of Woodsyide. John Gibson quotes the description given in the *Register of the Privy Council* (Vol 4, 25-7): 'the pleasant and fertile ground that the owners had been wont to look upon was now the miserable face of black mosse' (Gibson 1908). Twenty families had to flee for their lives, and many had their livelihoods disrupted as good arable land turned to black moss.
17th-18th centuries	In 1636 Thomas Bruce IV sold the land to Sir Henry Rollo and his first wife, Helen Elphinstone. It is probable that soon after buying the estate Henry Rollo built a new mansion beside the old house. In 1692 Henry Rollo, married his second wife, Dame Margaret Young. Margaret's sister was married to Sir George Dunbar, who owned land nearby at Plean. George Dunbar bought the Woodsyide estate in 1724 and during his ownership the house was known as Dunbar House, as is shown on Roy's Military Map. From 1782 to 1801 the estate was owned by a John Strachan, who put the Strachan family's Coat of Arms over the door.
19th century	A Glasgow merchant, David Russell, bought the house and grounds in 1801. David Russell's son, James, married Mary Stirling of Kippendavie, a member of the Stirling dynasty. Their eldest son and heir James was a distinguished soldier, serving in India. In 1830 David Russell transferred the estate for £34,000 to Sylvester Douglas Stirling, a great great grandson of Baron Glenbervie. The Glenbervie peerage had become extinct in 1823 and, in order to keep the connection alive, Sylvester renamed Woodsyide 'Glenbervie'.

The *New Statistical Account* (1840) reports on the considerable tile-making industry in the area: 'A modern improved method of draining is now much practised in the parish. A drain is made in each furrow of the ploughed field and a line of tiles placed at the bottom of the drain to form the channel in which the water ran.' (The 1st edition OS maps show both tile works and clay works in the area.) The account continues: 'In 1837 a tile works was established by Mr Stirling of Glenbervie on the beds of clay near the River Poo.' (*New Statistical Account of Scotland: Dumbarton - Stirling - Clackmannan*, Vol VIII, 346).

Sylvester Douglas Stirling tragically drowned at Ardrossan in 1846 at the age of 43. His widow, Anne, demolished Dunbar House and built the present house, a little to the south-west of the original house, in 1850, in the Jacobean style. She lived on at Glenbervie until her death in 1899.

Robert Gillespie, who passed by Glenbervie on his travels in the mid 19th century, wrote:

> We pass the Glenbervie estate. And looking down the tree shaded valley, get the merest glimpse of the mansion, as it lies so handsomely in sylvan repose. Here we also find striking traces of the old ancestral avenue, whose magnificent array of conical lines will keep it long in marked remembrance (Gillespie 1868, 168).

20th century

The estate was bought in 1899 by James Aitken of Darroch, of the well-known Falkirk law firm Russell & Aitken. Falkirk Community Trust's account of the Aitken family describes James' interests as being in law, mining and properties, with his main leisure interest being shooting.

On James' death in 1911 his sister, Jesse Aitken, took over Glenbervie. In 1912, an inventory of the estate showed that it consisted of: '825 acres, 3 arable farms, 18 acres in a small dairy farm, 291 acres in small parks, 76 acres for parks and lease for cropping and 11 acres under house and garden and ornamental grounds. 5 acres were feued off the estate.' (Glenbervie Archive A1807, Callendar House, Falkirk).

Jesse Aitken died in 1923. It is not clear what happened to the estate in the subsequent years, but in 1932 Glenbervie Golf Course was opened on land that was at that time leased from The Carron Company. The golf course was designed by James Baird (1870-1950), Scottish professional golfer and renowned golf course architect. It was said to have included the land where the Wallace Oak tree once stood. In 2013 Glenbervie was selected to be the Scottish Golf Development Centre.

Torwood Garden Centre was established in Glenbervie House walled garden after WWII and has been owned by the Stevenson family since 1942.

21st

Glenbervie House is now a hotel in the Aurora Group of Luxury Hotels. They emphasise the

century landscape when promoting the hotel, in particular the sweeping drive and 300 acres of parkland.

6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

The following designed landscape components still exist at Glenbervie. Illus 1 shows their locations.

Category	Name
Domestic buildings	Glenbervie House
Pleasure gardens	Walled Garden
Offices & stables	Stables
Drives & approaches	Western Avenue
Policy parkland	Parkland
Policy woodland	Woodland

This section summarises the historical development of each component and describes its current character and condition.

6.1 Domestic buildings

Glenbervie House (Illus 12, 13, 29)

Glenbervie House was built in 1850, replacing the earlier residence. The 1st edition OS map (1865) shows it as a rectangular building with projecting bays to the south-west and incorporating a courtyard to the north-east. It was maintained as a family home until at least the mid 20th century. Now in use as a hotel, it appears to retain its original character externally and is well maintained.

6.2 Pleasure gardens

Walled Garden (Illus 14, 17, 18, 19, 20)

The Walled Garden first appeared on the 1st edition OS map of 1865 (Stirlingshire Sheet XXIV). It is approximately rectangular but with a curving wall to the north-west and a trapezoidal southern end. In 1865, a stream ran north-east/south-west through the middle of the garden, dividing it in two. The northern part was laid out in a grid of six rectangles, each bordered by paths, and the southern part contained trees (an orchard?) with a path around the periphery. Subsequent OS maps show progressively fewer and fewer trees in the enclosure to the south; both areas no longer have paths.

The Walled Garden is currently occupied by Torwood Garden Centre and stands apart from the rest of the estate. Due to the commercial nature of the site and the addition of adjoining buildings, it is difficult to make a full assessment. The walls are approximately 3 m high and are constructed of stone. They have been well maintained. Photographic evidence from 1929 shows that there was then a brick wall and glasshouse, but neither of these could be identified now. The Walled Garden contains a garden centre with a shop and café/restaurant occupying new buildings that are incorporated into the walled garden and extend beyond on the north-west side. There is no evidence of an enclosure to the south; this area is occupied by a commercial yard. The area surrounding the walled garden is in a poor state, strewn with debris.

6.3 Offices & stables

Stables (Illus 15)

A stable block is shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1865 to the north of Glenbervie House, adjacent to a gas works. It appears on all subsequent OS maps, as described above.

No access was possible to the site of the Stables, which now appear to have been converted into a house.

6.4 Drives & approaches

Western Avenue (Illus 16, 28)

Avenues are first shown on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55). The Western Avenue then ran from the Edinburgh-Stirling road in a north-easterly direction towards Dunbar House. An avenue, which appeared heavily wooded, ran at right angles towards the Torwood, creating a cruciform shape. The southern avenue ran from the house in a south-easterly direction towards the river, with a *rond point* at the halfway point. The two main avenues radiating out from Dunbar House, as shown on Roy's map, can still be seen on Grassom's map of 1817. The circular clearing has disappeared from the southern avenue. In the mid 19th century, probably when the new house was built (1850), the Western Avenue was realigned on a curvilinear route, sweeping towards the house from the south-west as first shown on the 1st edition OS map (1865).

The 1850 Western Avenue appears to be the line of the current approach to the hotel, as evident on georeferenced satellite photographs and map images available to view at www.maps.nls.uk. The trees forming the current avenue are of no great age.

6.5 Policy parkland

Parkland (Illus 21, 22, 25)

The earliest map, Pont's Map of Scotland (1583-1614), showed Woodsyide surrounded by a scattering of trees. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (c.1747 - 1755) showed areas of woodland rather than individual trees, so it is unclear as to whether the parkland was then in existence. Grassom's map (1817) showed parkland to the north, west and south of the house, and subsequent OS maps (1856 onward) clearly

showed parkland surrounding the house and containing wooded knolls or roundels, three to the north and east appearing to be walled. On the most recent OS map (Falkirk and Lanark Sheet 61), only one of the wooded knolls to the north-east of Glenbervie House is still enclosed.

The policy parkland is now occupied by Glenbervie Golf Course. Mature specimen trees, both deciduous and evergreen, are scattered across the landscape and help provide structure to the golf course.

Adjoining the golf course, on the road from the walled garden to the house, there are remnants of iron fencing. What we could see of the parkland, given that access was denied, appeared to be well maintained. The ha-ha shown to the south-east of the Walled Garden on the 1st edition OS map is still visible, though it is overgrown.

6.6 Policy woodland

Woodland

The 'Torr Woode' is shown on both Pont's Map of Scotland and Blaue's Atlas of Scotland (1662-65), with the house of Woodsyide located to the east. The following indicates that the house was on open ground:

> The ancient forest of Torwood, surrounding this old house at that time, has long since receded, so to speak, and left this yeoman's dwelling stranded and entirely shelterless on the plain, near the old lake with its reduced waters. The rapid destruction of the trees through natural decay and the lawless acts of the adjoining inhabitants, in cutting down the saplings and slaying the royal deer, were subjects of complaint, in 1637, against the hereditary keeper, Sir James Forrester of Torwood Castle. (extract from SMR 790, Callendar House, Falkirk)

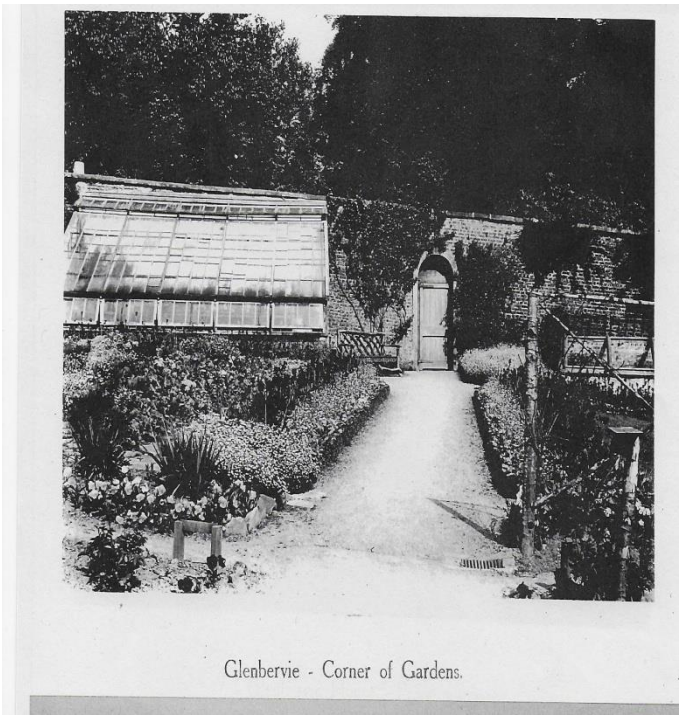
By the time of Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (c.1747 - 1755), the Torwood covered an area to the north of the house. Grassom's map (1817) showed the woods reduced in size since Roy's Survey: the distinctive shape of this area of woodland changed little between 1817 and the OS map surveyed in the 1950s. These woods are named 'Wallacebank Wood' on the 2nd edition of the OS map (1899) and subsequent maps.

Woodland surrounds the house today, but the extent of the woods could not be established due to lack of access.

The photographs in Illustrations 12-16 were taken and issued to Shooting Agents, June 1929. The original photographs are in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (Ex-Carron Company Records per SRO 1985 MS/444).

Illus 12: Glenbervie House - front entrance.

Illus 13: Glenbervie House - approach from Stirling Road.



Illus 14: Glenbervie - corner of walled garden.

Illus 15: Glenbervie - garage (stable conversion).

Illus 16: Glenbervie - south entrance lodge.

Illus 17: Corner of walled garden being used as a garden centre in 2016.

Illus 18: External east facing wall of walled garden.

Illus 19: Overgrown door into walled garden.

Illus 20: Arched bridge over burn.

Illus 21: View of the ha-ha beside the burn west of the walled garden.

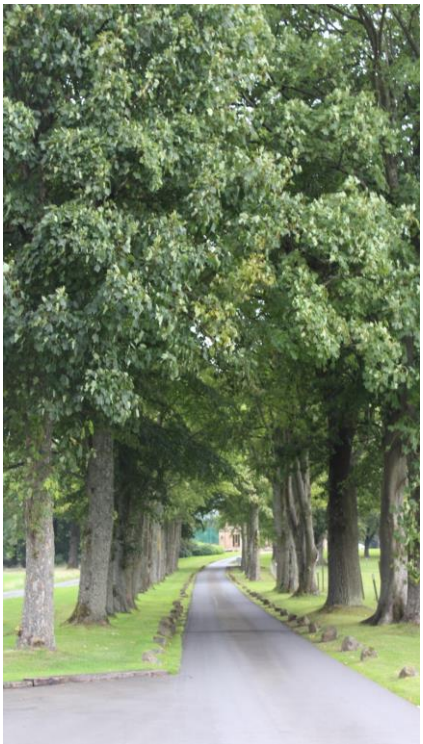
Illus 22: View of Glenbervie House across the Parkland.

Illus 23: Former south-east avenue, dividing the golf course parkland from the mansion and its environs.

Illus 24: The golf course showing specimen trees.

Illus 25: View of the golf course from the former south-east avenue.

Illus 26: New opening from former south-east avenue towards the mansion.



Illus 27: Western Avenue.

Illus 28: Glenbervie House from the front in 2016.

Illus 29: J S Fleming's pen and ink drawing of Woodside House, made from an older drawing (1908).

7.0 Assessment of significance

7.1 The concept of significance

In the context of national policy, it is necessary to identify and understand the cultural significance of an aspect of the historic environment before its national importance can be considered. The concept of cultural significance, which is now widely accepted, was introduced in policy statements including the *Burra Charter* (2013). Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. It can be a subjective exercise – reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the state of knowledge about the site at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change as knowledge and understanding of the site increase, as ideas and values change or as a result of alterations to the place or feature.

In order to be considered to be of national importance and therefore inscribed on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, designed landscapes must have a particular cultural significance - artistic, archaeological, historic, traditional, aesthetic, scientific and social - for past, present or future generations (*Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement*, June 2016).

The cultural significance of a designed landscape rests on three types of characteristics, as set out in the *HES Policy Statement* (2016).

1. **Intrinsic** - those inherent in the landscape and/or its constituent parts, including:
    - its condition
    - its research potential
    - the length and legibility of its apparent developmental sequence
    - its original or subsequent functions
2. **Contextual** - those relating to its place in the wider landscape or body of existing knowledge, including:
    - the rarity of the designed landscape or any part of it, assessed against its regional and national context
    - its relationship to other, similar landscapes in the vicinity
    - the relationship of the designed landscape and its constituent parts to the wider landscape setting
3. **Associative** - the historic, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the designed landscape, and vice versa, including:
    - its aesthetic attributes
    - its significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used it, or their descendants
    - its associations with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events

The grading of significance here is based on a ranking system developed from Kerr (2013) for conservation plans. It grades the **quality** of the landscape's intrinsic, contextual and associative characteristics; based on the grading of quality, it assesses cultural significance according to a **range**, as set out below.

Quality:	Outstanding	**Range:**	International
	High		National (Scotland)
	Some		Regional
	Little		Local

An assessment of local cultural significance does not mean that a designed landscape or its constituent parts are not worth conserving; indeed, sound conservation and management practices can enhance their significance.

7.2 The significance of the designed landscape at Glenbervie House

Intrinsic value

The Glenbervie House designed landscape is considered to have some intrinsic value, although limitations on the survey reported upon here mean that the assessment is provisional. The designed landscape appears to retain its mid 19th-century structure with some of the components surviving, and the character of the 1850 house has been maintained at least externally. The sequence of development is legible through map regression and documentary evidence. The conversion of much of the parkland to a golf course (though incorporating a number of specimen trees) and the walled garden to a commercial garden centre may have diluted some the landscape's intrinsic value.

Contextual value

Glenbervie has historical links to Falkirk and the surrounding landscape, and it contributes to the landscape character of this part of Falkirk region. It is thus considered to have some contextual value.

Associative value

Glenbervie House has a number of historical associations with key figures, families and events. It is associated with William Wallace, the Bruce family (a branch of whom owned nearby Airth Castle) and the Battle of Falkirk during the Wars of Independence. It is also associated with early 20th-century golf course designer James Baird and with the Aitken family, of prominent local law firm Russel & Aitken; it was James Russel who established the small designed landscape at Arnotdale House in Falkirk, now Dollar Park. These various strands give it high associative value.

Cultural significance

Within the limits of the survey and based upon the available evidence for its intrinsic and contextual values and historical associations, the Glenbervie House designed landscape is considered to have local significance.

8.0 Sources consulted

8.1 Historic maps

Cartographer	*Date*	*Title*	*Sheet*
Timothy Pont	1583 - 1614	Map of Scotland - The East Central Lowlands, Pont 32	Pont 34
Blaeu	1662 - 1665	Atlas of Scotland 1662 - 65, Volume 6, Sterlinensis Praefectura	Lowland Scotland
General William Roy	1747-55	Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands) (©British Library)	North-east Section
John Grassom	1817	To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Stirling...	
Ordnance Survey	Surveyed 1861, published 1865	Stirlingshire (includes Airth; Dunipace; Falkirk; Grangemouth; Larbert; St Ninians), 6 inch (1st edition), 1843 - 1882	XXIV
Ordnance Survey	Surveyed 1859-60, revised 1896, published 1899	Stirlingshire (includes Dunipace; Falkirk; Larbert) and Stirlingshire (includes Dunipace; Larbert; St Ninians), 6 inch (2nd edition)	XXIV.SW XXIV.NW
Ordnance Survey	Revised 1913, published 1921	Stirlingshire (includes Airth; Dunipace; Falkirk; Grangemouth; Larbert; St Ninians), 6 inch (3rd edition)	nXXIV
Ordnance Survey	Sheets 54 and 61: surveyed 1954-61, published 1961 Sheet 55: surveyed 1954-61,	1 inch (7th series)	Sheet 54: Stirling Sheet 55: Perth and Alloa Sheet 61:

	published 1957		Falkirk and Lanark

Source: http://maps.nls.uk

8.2 Aerial photographs

OS Air Photo Mosaics of Scotland 1944-50, NS 88 S.E. (Stirlingshire).
Source: http://maps.nls.uk

8.3 Other sources

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https://glenberviegolfclub.com
http://maps.nls.uk
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Archives

Falkirk Community Trust Archives, Callendar House, Callendar Park, Falkirk FK1 1YR

Historic Environment Scotland, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX

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