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East Dunbartonshire Council

Designation Review Report Local Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Final report

Prepared by LUC

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East Dunbartonshire Council

Designation Review Report Local Gardens and Designed Landscapes

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Chapter 1

Background

This chapter explains why the review has been carried out and what its objectives are.

Introduction

1.1 In May 2020, LUC was commissioned to carry out a review of local historic environment designations across East Dunbartonshire – including conservation areas (CAs), townscape protection areas (TPAs) and locally important gardens and designed landscapes (LGDLs). The objective of the project was to review the various designations, verify the reasons for each site's designation and, subsequently, update the list of assets included under each designation type. The overall aim of the project was to create a sound evidence base for the historic environment to support the policies in the emerging East Dunbartonshire LDP 2 Proposed Plan and provide a basis for further planning guidance.

Purpose of the Report

1.2 One of the objectives of the project was to carry out a review of sites currently designated as Local Gardens and Designed Landscapes (LGDLs). The current list of locally designated sites was compiled in a survey carried out in 2006 (hereinafter 'the 2006 survey') but had not been reviewed or updated since. In the intervening period, the sites looked at for the 2006 survey had gradually changed and, more widely, the understanding and appreciation of historic landscapes had evolved. As such, it was recognised that a review of the designation was needed to bring it in line with national guidance and to provide a robust evidence base for the emerging LDP 2 Proposed Plan.

1.3 The review of LGDLs would achieve its purpose by carrying out the following tasks:

- Review the methodology, criteria and recommendations of the 2006 survey
- Update the criteria in line with national guidance

- Assess the current designations against the new criteria
- Make a recommendation for each site included in the 2006 survey as to whether they should:
 - Remain designated
 - Be de-designated
 - Be subject to a boundary amendment to reflect changes that have taken place in the intervening period
 - Be put forward for national designation

Sources

- Peter McGowan Associates (2006) Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes in East Dunbartonshire
- Historic Environment Scotland (2019) Designation Policy and Selection Guidance

Report Structure

1.4 The report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 2** sets out the methodology used to undertake the study
- **Chapter 3** sets out the final criteria against which each site has been assessed
- **Chapter 4** contains the outcome of the assessments for each site. These are organised by community as per the Proposed Local Development Plan 2
- **Chapter 5** concludes the recommendations of the review

Chapter 2

Methodology

This chapter sets out the approach taken to the review, the information that was used, and the assumptions and limitations of the study.

Evidence gathering and initial assessment

Review of existing definitions, criteria and methodology

2.1 The first task was to carry out a review of the methodology and criteria originally used to identify LGDL sites. The criteria and their definitions were compared to current national guidance, as per Table 2.1. This showed that, overall, there was parity between the two sets of criteria, but that the 2019 guidance from HES contained more detailed information to help explain what each value might look like.

2.2 The only criteria from the 2006 survey that had no equivalent was recreational value. This value related to the amenity value (or potential amenity value) of a space, rather than its value as a heritage asset; furthermore, the importance of sites with recreational value can be recognised through designation as open space in the LDP2. Consequently, it was proposed to adopt the criteria and definitions as set out in HES's 2019 guidance document and to remove recreational value from the criteria for a heritage designation. This new set of criteria also sets the values against which all new designations will be assessed from here on, to ensure consistency across the LGDL designation category.

Table 2.1: Comparison of 2006 survey criteria and definitions and the designation criteria from HES's 2019 guidance

Existing LGDL selection criteria from the 2006 survey	Definition of LGDL Selection Criteria	Current equivalent HES GDL Selection Criteria	Definition of current HES GDL Selection Criteria
Work of art (also referred to as '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.	Artistic interest	<p>This refers to the design of a garden and designed landscape as is currently evident. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ appreciation of the site as a work of art in its own right, in terms of aesthetics and any other experiential qualities - we consider evidence for this appreciation from inception up until the time of assessment. ■ the quality and survival of any planned visual relationships (such as vistas or sightlines) from within the designed landscape towards landscape features beyond its boundaries (either built or naturally occurring). ■ the degree to which the design set the trend for later gardens and designed landscapes, or marked a shift in landscape design history . ■ whether it was designed by an important garden or landscape designer – it might have value for its rarity if the designer executed few schemes, or it might be a particularly representative, intact or important work.
Historical value	Recorded significance in terms of written accounts or archives in relation to family, local, regional or national history.	Historical interest	<p>This refers to the garden and designed landscape within a historical context, the survival of evidence for its development and the relationship of the site with people, both past and present. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the amount and quality of associated documentary or other evidence for the history of the site, including maps, plans, written accounts, tree surveys, research reports, excavation reports, photographs, film, letters and any other kind of record. ■ the degree to which the site as a whole represents a particular period in the history of garden or landscape design. ■ the degree to which one or more of its components form an outstanding example of a particular period or style, or sequence of styles over time. ■ its relationship with historic individuals, communities, events, traditions and/or historic and social movements – associations with significant persons or events should be well documented, and be reflected in the physical elements of the garden or designed landscape. ■ evidence of the role that the garden and designed landscape plays for communities in connecting people with the past – this can be reflected through access and recreation, interpretation and education, or other forms of engagement.

Existing LGDL selection criteria from the 2006 survey	Definition of LGDL Selection Criteria	Current equivalent HES GDL Selection Criteria	Definition of current HES GDL Selection Criteria
Horticultural/ Arboricultural/ Silvicultural value	Value for varied or specialist plant collections, planting design and standards of horticulture, arboriculture or silviculture.	Horticultural interest	<p>This refers to the plants, trees, shrubs and woodlands in a garden and designed landscape. It covers any important associations with the history of horticulture, arboriculture (the cultivation of trees and shrubs) or silviculture (the cultivation of forest trees, or forestry). It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the presence of horticultural or arboricultural collections which are in good condition and being renewed, and which contain a wide range of species and/or unusual species or rarities ■ the presence of individual trees recognised for their age, significant cultural associations or 'champion' status ■ the presence of scientific collections which are in good condition, documented, propagated and made available to others ■ the site's overall place in the history of horticulture, arboriculture or silviculture
Architectural value	Value as recognised by Listed Building status	Architectural interest	<p>Architectural interest: This refers to the built features within a garden and designed landscape. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the presence of buildings and structures that are listed in recognition of their special architectural and historic interest ■ the degree to which the buildings or structures within the designed landscape contribute to the character of the site, either through their own intrinsic interest, through their interest as a group or through their relationship with other aspects of the site
Archaeological value	Value on account of buried or standing remains from any period, including garden / designed landscape remains, related to Scheduled Monuments and NMRS records.	Archaeological interest	<p>This refers to archaeological features contained within the garden and designed landscape. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ evidence of the survival of an early form of designed landscape ■ the research potential and/or contribution of archaeological evidence to our understanding of the development and history of the garden and designed landscape ■ other known archaeological sites or monuments which contribute to the character of the site, either by virtue of their own intrinsic interest, or through their relationship with other aspects of the garden and designed landscape
Scenic value	Contribution to local scenery or urban form, as seen from outside the site.	Scenic interest	<p>This refers to the special contribution that the garden and designed landscape makes to the quality of the surrounding landscape. As viewed from outside of its boundaries, a garden and</p>

Existing LGDL selection criteria from the 2006 survey	Definition of LGDL Selection Criteria	Current equivalent HES GDL Selection Criteria	Definition of current HES GDL Selection Criteria
			<p>designed landscape may contribute to the visual, aesthetic interest of the wider landscape through its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ size, location and/or overall character, including any combination of its built, landscaped, planted, water or natural components ■ rarity and contrast with the surrounding landscape
Nature conservation value	Scientific value for ecology / wildlife, geology or geomorphology, related to national or local designations	Nature conservation interest	<p>This refers to the quality and diversity of the environments and habitats within the garden and designed landscape. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the presence of sites recognised at an international, national or local level for their flora (plants), fauna (animals), geology (rock types and forms), geomorphology (landforms) or a combination of these features ■ the degree to which it contains a range of different habitats, or one or more habitats, which appear at the time of assessment to be managed to support nature conservation principles, or to support protected species
Recreational value	Existing or potential use for public (or private) recreation of any type.	N/A	N/A

2.3 As well as the designation values against which each site would be considered, the levels of significance used in the 2006 survey were also updated in line with the 2019 designation guidance, to range from no interest to outstanding (see figure 3.1).

Desk-based assessment of existing designations

2.4 Once the values and levels had been established and agreed, each existing designation was given a desk-based review to establish how they measured up against the new criteria. The findings of the 2006 survey were reviewed in line with the updated methodology. This was to give a clearer assessment of how each site demonstrates each type of heritage value, the level of value and how it is derived. A fuller explanation of how the criteria were applied and a definitive explanation of values and levels can be found in chapter 3.

2.5 Each site was then assigned an initial designation recommendation to either retain or de-designate, based on how well and to what level they met each value.

Site visit moderation

2.6 Those sites which clearly met the criteria received a recommendation to remain designated as a LGDL. Those sites that appeared not to meet the criteria were then subject to a site inspection to corroborate the desk-based findings. This part of the process was critical to verify that the conclusions drawn from documentary evidence were substantiated by physical evidence on site. This reduced the risk of any sites being de-designated when in fact they had more surviving features of historic or artistic interest on the ground than was evident in documentary sources, and therefore warranted retention on the list.

Assessment outcomes

Updated value assessments

2.7 Each site was assessed against each value and an updated description of how it meets – or does not meet – each value was produced. The significance levels – outstanding, high, some, little or no interest – were then applied as before, based on the information provided in the existing LGDL 2006 survey and professional judgement, but this time with a summary of why the recorded level has been assigned to that criterion. This summary provides an explanation as to why a certain level has been assigned, helping to demonstrate consistency across all sites.

2.8 Chapter 4 contains the detailed assessments for each site and the updated value levels, superseding the Assessment of Significance of each site in the 2006 report. It should be noted that this report does not duplicate the information contained in the 2006 survey in relation to the sites' historical development (which is still substantially relevant) – it only explains how the site meets each value. As such, the findings here should be read in conjunction with the 2006 survey to understand the history of the site and the information on which the new levels are based.

Recommendations

2.9 Once the initial desk-based review had been verified by site visits, the assessments were updated and final designation recommendations made. The evidence supporting the recommendations is detailed in chapter 4. Chapter 5 contains a summary of the designation recommendations and also recommendations for future work to build on this report and the 2006 survey.

Assumptions and limitations

2.10 The following assumptions and limitations have been made during the process of this assessment:

Assumptions

- The review has utilised a range of easily accessible sources on the area's historic environment. Much of this is necessarily secondary information compiled from a variety of

sources, principally the 2006 survey. It has been assumed that the information contained in the 2006 survey and other supplementary sources is reasonably accurate (unless otherwise stated).

- Although the review will be used to inform the emerging LDP2, the assessments of significance and the assigned levels for each site in the study are policy neutral and make no assumptions with regard to the subsequent application of local or national policy in the Plan.

Limitations

- The review considered the criteria, methodology and application thereof that was used to carry out the 2006 assessments but has not reviewed the accuracy of information relating to the historical development and significance of individual LGDL entries.
- Additional research was limited to checking the extent and detail of the relevant historic environment, landscape and natural heritage designations applying to the site, and some satellite mapping/imagery, planning records, historic mapping, the Scottish Buildings at Risk Register and other relevant sources to check if there had been any substantial changes made to sites since the 2006 report publication. No additional archive research was carried out.
- The review was only of existing LGDL designations. It did not include those landscapes recommended for further investigation in the 2006 survey, nor did it aim to identify any other landscapes that may be worthy of designation.
- Site visits were undertaken as far as public access and rights of way would allow or where access had been pre-arranged with owners.
- The report does not replicate or update descriptive information contained in the 2006 survey; it only updates the assigned levels and the reasons for any changes to those levels related to the assessment of the significance of the sites. Where discrepancies or inaccuracies in the information contained within the 2006 survey have been found, these have been noted if they affect the level assigned to any one value, but the original list entry description in the 2006 survey has not been updated to reflect these changes.

Chapter 3

Criteria for Designation

Definition of a designed landscape

3.1 The 2006 survey adopted the definition “grounds deliberately enclosed and laid out for aesthetic effect by land forming, building and planting, for pleasure and utilitarian purposes.” Although this definition continues to broadly cover most of the landscapes currently on the local list, it is skewed towards describing a particular kind of estate landscape. As such, a couple of issues have been identified:

1. A landscape does not have to be ‘deliberately enclosed’ to meet the criteria for designation but rather has to have a definable, distinguishable extent – that is, a point at which deliberate intervention into the landscape clearly ceases. This allows for landscapes that have views that are not enclosed but extend to take in or ‘borrow’ features from the wider landscape, either natural or manmade.¹
2. A landscape does not have to have both a pleasurable and practical purpose to meet the criteria for designation – they may have one or the other, both, or indeed another purpose altogether; 19th century public parks and cemeteries, for example, were driven by the need for improvements in social, mental and physical wellbeing for the masses (as opposed to the leisure or pleasure pursuits of a select, elite few, or to improve a land’s economic yield).

3.2 The recognition of different types of designed landscapes has diversified since the 2006 survey was carried out and so addressing all the different reasons why a landscape appears as it does within a single definition is very difficult. Historic Environment Scotland (HES) now defines gardens and designed landscapes as

¹ These features have influenced the design of the landscape to deliberately incorporate them as a backdrop, an accent or an eye-catcher, and so are important in helping us appreciate and understand the landscape design, but they are not the result of that designed landscape and so are beyond the boundary of that particular design intervention.

“grounds consciously laid out for artistic effect”,²

3.3 This simpler definition focuses on the principal need for the landscape to demonstrate aesthetic intent, rather than trying to define what the purpose of the landscape is or was. Consequently, whilst updating the values to meet current criteria, it was felt prudent to update the definition too. This brings both the definition and values in line with national standards and ensures consistency and comparability across the two.

How do you identify a designed landscape?

3.4 Just as architecture and archaeology have their own technical language, so too does the landscape profession. The creation of a landscape is not just about horticulture, but uses devices, features, styles, perspective, proportions and embellishments to create a coherent design in the same way architects do – this is why designers of landscapes are called landscape architects. The architecture of a designed landscape can include many forms and incorporate various other assets, but Table 3.1 below sets out some of the common features to look out for across all types of LGDLs.

Table 3.1: Common features of a designed landscape

Feature	Examples
Structural planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Formal – avenues and platoons (square or round clumps of trees placed regularly throughout the landscape) – Informal – designed shelterbelts that enclose the landscape (not to be confused with agricultural shelterbelts, whose principal purpose is purely functional to define field boundaries and protect crops from inclement weather), round to informal clumps of trees in open parkland
Physical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Boundaries – walls, ha-has, entrances (lodges and gates), fences, railings, park pales etc. It should be possible to define the envelope of a designed landscape – where deliberate manipulation / intervention stops and the 'natural' begins. The landscape beyond the boundary may be visible and even included as part of a borrowed or incidental view, but it is the <i>view</i> that has been created rather than the landscape it frames. – Within the landscape – walled gardens, bothies, follies, caves, tunnels, glasshouses, terraces, steps, boat houses, obelisks, statuary, stables, home farms, mills, bridges, chapels, bandstands, fountains, tombs and vaults, pavilions, seating.
Water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Natural – existing streams and rivers 'borrowed' and incorporated into the landscape – Engineered – lakes, ponds, canals. There may be evidence of natural water bodies that have been rerouted, so that they fit the design of the landscape / desired aesthetic better.
Ornamental planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Formal beds and parterres. In estate landscapes these are usually going to be near the house, although you sometimes find more 'species-specific' / themed gardens – rose gardens, ferneries, for example – as a separate entity to general formal gardens in front of the house. This type of planting can also be found in public parks and cemeteries, although in all cases they are likely to be on the path network and not too far away from entrances or the focal point of the landscape. – Standard trees (lone trees in the parkland) and shrubberies. Often found further out in the parkland and part of the 'wilderness' – meant to appear natural but is actually part of the parkland and
Circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 'Principal' routes – the main drive, formally laid paths around formal gardens and linking to walled gardens etc.

² <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/gardens-and-designed-landscapes/what-is-the-inventory-of-gardens-and-designed-landscapes/> [accessed 10th November 2020]

Feature	Examples
Structural planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Formal – avenues and platoons (square or round clumps of trees placed regularly throughout the landscape) – Informal – designed shelterbelts that enclose the landscape (not to be confused with agricultural shelterbelts, whose principal purpose is purely functional to define field boundaries and protect crops from inclement weather), round to informal clumps of trees in open parkland
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 'Secondary' routes – more informal paths through parkland, and woodland in particular. Service drive leading to the back of the house, home farm, stables, and services yards (
Landforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Formal – viewing mounds, platforms, terraces, ditches, banks, amphitheaters, enfilades. These forms are recognisable from their sharply, precisely sculptured forms, and will have the appearance of being man-made. – Informal – huge amounts of engineering and earth moving went into creating the appearance of natural landscapes, but they are difficult to identify for that very reason – they are supposed to appear natural, taking the form of smooth, undulating hills, gentle slopes and valleys.

Difference between a LGDL and other historic environment designations

3.5 Whilst it is important that the right historic environment designation is applied in the right circumstances to protect specific heritage values, there are instances when overlap between different designations can be justified. This is because the same site can contribute different things to different assets. The most common of these overlaps with LGDL designation are the setting of a listed building and conservation areas.

Setting of a listed building

3.6 The setting of a listed building can be important in two ways: by contributing directly to a particular value that the building possess (so its historical or aesthetic value, for example) or by allowing better appreciation of those values (so, for example, by providing views that are not historically designed or intended views, but that nevertheless reveal the architectural or historic interest of a building). Consequently, the setting of a listed building may well also be a designed landscape, or incorporate one, but equally it could be a view from a pavement on a street.

3.7 The important distinction here is that the setting of a listed building is only important for what it contributes to the architectural and historic interest of the listed building – it is not an asset in its own right and it does not need to have inherent historic interest to be considered an important factor in appreciating and understanding a building's special interest. A LGDL, on the

other hand, needs to have inherent historic and artistic interest regardless of the whether it contains a listed building – or any building – or not. The importance of this distinction is illustrated at Bardowie Castle where there is outstanding architectural interest and the buildings' settings are extremely important in allowing better appreciation of that value, but there is little extant documentary or physical evidence to suggest there was ever a conscious effort to impose a design on the landscape; indeed, there was no need, as the surrounding landscape is so naturally beautiful already – hence the building being located there in the first place.

Conservation Area

3.8 Conservation areas are designated for their architectural and historic interest. They can come in many different shapes and sizes, but they need to have coherent character and appearance that comes from their spatial and visual qualities – which may well include space identifiable as a designed landscape, but does not have to.

3.9 The key difference between a conservation area and a LGDL is that a conservation area is usually a product of its history whereas a designed landscape is the product of specific design intent. The character and appearance of a conservation area can be planned – using the skills of a town planner, architect or urban designer – but it does not have to have the features of a designed landscape (see Table 3.1) to be designated, and relies more heavily on the form and presence of buildings.

3.10 The appearance and visual, aesthetic appeal of a conservation area is also usually fortuitous in a way that the design of a LDGL often is not: a piecemeal evolution of a place that is the product of many different people’s interventions fuelled by a multitude of different purposes, rather than with a specific artistic aim or vision.

Other Designations

3.11 The study also makes reference to non-historic environment local and national designations (see **Table 3.2**) which overlap with existing LGDL designations. These designations are largely natural heritage and landscape designations and provide additional information on the wider context of the designed landscapes.

3.12 These designations all relate to the supplementary values of the LGDL designation criteria. Where these additional designations are present on a site, they have helped inform the level assigned to the heritage value to which they relate. However, as with supplementary architectural and archaeological designations, one of these designations may increase the level assigned to that value, but is in itself is not a reason for the site to be designated as a LGDL.

Table 3.2: Non-historic environment designations

Acronym	Designation
LCT	Landscape character types
SSSI	Sites of special scientific interest
TPO	Tree preservation order
LNR	Local nature reserves
LNCS	Local nature conservation sites (biology or geodiversity)
LLA	Local landscape area

Values

3.14 Each site has been assessed against seven values. Each value adopts the definition as outlined in HES’s guidance document ‘Designation Policy and Selection Guidance’ (2019). In order to avoid multiple site designations for the same reasons, and in recognition of the need for this local designation to relate specifically to the importance of each site as a heritage asset, the values have been divided into principal values and secondary values.

3.15 As this local designation aims to identify and celebrate historic designed landscapes in the authority area, the site must have either historic or artistic interest; thus, these two values have been identified as the principal values a site needs in order to achieve local designated status as a heritage asset and, accordingly, have been given greater weight. The remainder of the values have been identified as supplementary values – that is, values that add to the interest of the site but in themselves are not enough to warrant local designation as a historic designed landscape if they do not also possess historic or artistic value.

3.16 The definition of the values against which each site has been assessed are as follows:

Principal Values

Values	Definition
Artistic	<p>This refers to the design of a garden and designed landscape as is currently evident. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ appreciation of the site as a work of art in its own right, in terms of aesthetics and any other experiential qualities - we consider evidence for this appreciation from inception up until the time of assessment. ■ the quality and survival of any planned visual relationships (such as vistas or sightlines) from within the designed landscape towards landscape features beyond its boundaries (either built or naturally occurring). ■ the degree to which the design set the trend for later gardens and designed landscapes, or marked a shift in landscape design history. ■ whether it was designed by an important garden or landscape designer – it might have value for its rarity if the designer executed few schemes, or it might be a particularly representative, intact or important work.
Historical	<p>This refers to the garden and designed landscape within a historical context, the survival of evidence for its development and the relationship of the site with people, both past and present. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the amount and quality of associated documentary or other evidence for the history of the site, including maps, plans, written accounts, tree surveys, research reports, excavation reports, photographs, film, letters and any other kind of record. ■ the degree to which the site as a whole represents a particular period in the history of garden or landscape design. ■ the degree to which one or more of its components form an outstanding example of a particular period or style, or sequence of styles over time. ■ its relationship with historic individuals, communities, events, traditions and/or historic and social movements – associations with significant persons or events should be well documented, and be reflected in the physical elements of the garden or designed landscape. ■ evidence of the role that the garden and designed landscape plays for communities in connecting people with the past – this can be reflected through access and recreation, interpretation and education, or other forms of engagement.

Supplementary Values

Values	Definition
Architectural	<p>Architectural interest: This refers to the built features within a garden and designed landscape. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the presence of buildings and structures that are listed in recognition of their special architectural and historic interest. the degree to which the buildings or structures within the designed landscape contribute to the character of the site, either through their own intrinsic interest, through their interest as a group or through their relationship with other aspects of the site.
Archaeological	<p>This refers to archaeological features contained within the garden and designed landscape. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of the survival of an early form of designed landscape. the research potential and/or contribution of archaeological evidence to our understanding of the development and history of the garden and designed landscape. other known archaeological sites or monuments which contribute to the character of the site, either by virtue of their own intrinsic interest, or through their relationship with other aspects of the garden and designed landscape. This may include the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site, scheduled monuments and significant archaeological sites.
Horticultural	<p>This refers to the plants, trees, shrubs and woodlands in a garden and designed landscape. It covers any important associations with the history of horticulture, arboriculture (the cultivation of trees and shrubs) or silviculture (the cultivation of forest trees, or forestry). It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the presence of horticultural or arboricultural collections which are in good condition and being renewed, and which contain a wide range of species and/or unusual species or rarities. the presence of individual trees recognised for their age, significant cultural associations or 'champion' status, including those protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO). the presence of scientific collections which are in good condition, documented, propagated and made available to others. the site's overall place in the history of horticulture, arboriculture or silviculture.
Scenic	<p>This refers to the special contribution that the garden and designed landscape makes to the quality of the surrounding landscape. As viewed from outside of its boundaries, a garden and designed landscape may contribute to the visual, aesthetic interest of the wider landscape through its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> size, location and/or overall character, including any combination of its built, landscaped, planted, water or natural components rarity and contrast with the surrounding landscape. This may include contribution to a Local Landscape Area.
Nature conservation	<p>This refers to the quality and diversity of the environments and habitats within the garden and designed landscape. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the presence of sites recognised at an international, national or local level for their flora (plants), fauna (animals), geology (rock types and forms), geomorphology (landforms) or a combination of these features. In East Dunbartonshire this includes Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves, and Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS) (biodiversity or geodiversity). the degree to which it contains a range of different habitats, or one or more habitats, which appear at the time of assessment to be managed to support nature conservation principles, or to support protected species

Chapter 3

Criteria for Designation

LGDLs Designation Review Report
January 2021

Levels of cultural significance

3.17 Each site was assessed against the values identified above, and a level for each was then assigned a level in line with the HES designation criteria. No definitions are given for the criteria in the designation guidance document, so for the purposes of East Dunbartonshire's LGDL designations they have been broadly defined as existing on a sliding scale from national (and international) significance down to none, as follows:



Figure 3.1: Levels of significance

3.18 In order for a site to meet the criteria for designation as a LGDL, it must meet one of the following scenarios:

1. 'High' or 'outstanding' in one of the principal values, regardless of the level in the other values.
2. 'Some' or above in both principal values, regardless of level in the other values.
3. 'Some' in one principal value and 'little' or below in the other principal value, but 'some' or above in three of the five supplementary values.

3.19 The following chapter details the outcome of the application of these criteria for each site.

Chapter 4 Site Assessments

Policy 2: Bearsden

Garscube HE12

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Part of the estate designed landscape of Garscube House, of which the northern, southern and western extents are now developed. The University of Glasgow owns the western section within the site boundary. Component features, largely of the 19 th century, survive in the undeveloped central section including estate structures paths and drives, tree belts and parks.	Garscube Mill and Garscube Park Bridge, category B listed.	Retain
	Historical	High	Good level of documentary information. Associations with important local families and an architect of national importance.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	High	Two listed buildings within the site relate to its riverside location: the former Garscube Mill, at the north-eastern corner of the site; and Garscube Park Bridge, formerly the main approach to Garscube House, designed by William Burn, 1826. The main estate house, by Burn, was demolished in 1954. A number of estate buildings survive including the extensive home farm range and lodges, and a substantial extent of stone estate walls along the road boundaries.		
	Archaeological	Little	No features have been identified or investigated.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Horticultural	Little	Tree belts are made up of a wide variety of mature broadleaved species, some over 200 years old. A belt south of the walled garden contains exotics.		
	Scenic	Some	The remaining open landscaped area is important in the setting and outlook of the surrounding urban developments, together with the adjacent Killermont LGDL (HE17) and rolling farming LCT.		
	Nature conservation	Some	The site contains a range of habitats including the River Kelvin, important in this area enclosed by urban development. The whole site is covered by a TPO.		

Killermont HE17

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Estate designed landscape of the 18 th century onwards, focused on the extant Killermont House, although reduced in extent. The estate was taken over by Glasgow Golf Club in 1904 and the course designed by 'Old' Tom Morris. The course layout preserves the older main drive, parks and tree belts, and Templehill Wood, outwith the golf course area.	Killermont House, category B listed.	Retain
	Historical	High	Founded in 1787, Glasgow Golf Club is one of the world's oldest clubs. The course was designed by the revered 'Old' Tom Morris, a nationally important golfer and golf course designer. Killermont was the last course completed before his death in 1904. The course is home to the world's oldest amateur tournament, the Tennent Cup.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Supplementary values	Architectural	High	Largely of the early 19 th century, Killermont House is category B listed. Estate buildings and boundaries appear to have been cleared but the sites have not been inspected. Other buildings on site ancillary to the golf club are of modern origin.		
	Archaeological	Little	No features of interest have been identified but there may be potential for below-ground evidence of earlier phases of occupation of the site.		
	Horticultural	Little	Some historic parkland trees survive. New planting associated with the golf course is of a wide variety of broadleaved species. Templehill Wood is in poor condition.		
	Scenic	Some	The site forms an important element in the outlook from built-up areas of Bearsden and Summerston, along with the adjacent Garscube LGDL (HE12) and in rolling farming LCT.		
	Nature conservation	Some	Part of the northern edge of the site is the Templehill Wood LNCS. The River Kelvin meanders, forming the southern and eastern boundaries of the site, are designated an LNCS Geodiversity site. The whole site is covered by a TPO.		

Kilmardinny HE18

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Estate designed landscape, much reduced by encroachment of 20 th century housing development. Some of the tree belts and open park survive. Significant mature trees, belts and tree groups also survive among the surrounding housing development.	Kilmardinny House, category A listed	Retain.
	Historical	Some	Some documentary evidence of the site's origins and development, particularly of the 18 th century and onwards. Additional communal and associative value from the house's conversion and use as an arts centre.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	High	The earlier 19 th century Kilmardinny House, now home to the Bearsden Arts Centre, remains the focus of the site along with Kilmardinny Loch. An associated lodge, gate piers, fragments of estate wall and a memorial cairn (not listed) also survive.		
	Archaeological	Little	No features have been identified although there may be potential for below-ground evidence of earlier phases of occupation of the site.		
	Horticultural	Some	The extent of tree belts surrounding the loch remains as in the 19 th century, although the level of survival or replacement of specimens is unclear. The whole site is covered by a TPO.		
	Scenic	High	The house, located on a hilltop surrounded by wooded slopes and Kilmardinny Loch, remains an important feature in the immediate local area and defines the character of the local townscape.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Nature conservation	High	The loch is an important habitat for native water plants and bird life. The majority of the site is covered by the Kilmardinny Loch Local Nature Reserve, LNCS (biodiversity & geodiversity), and the whole site by a TPO.		

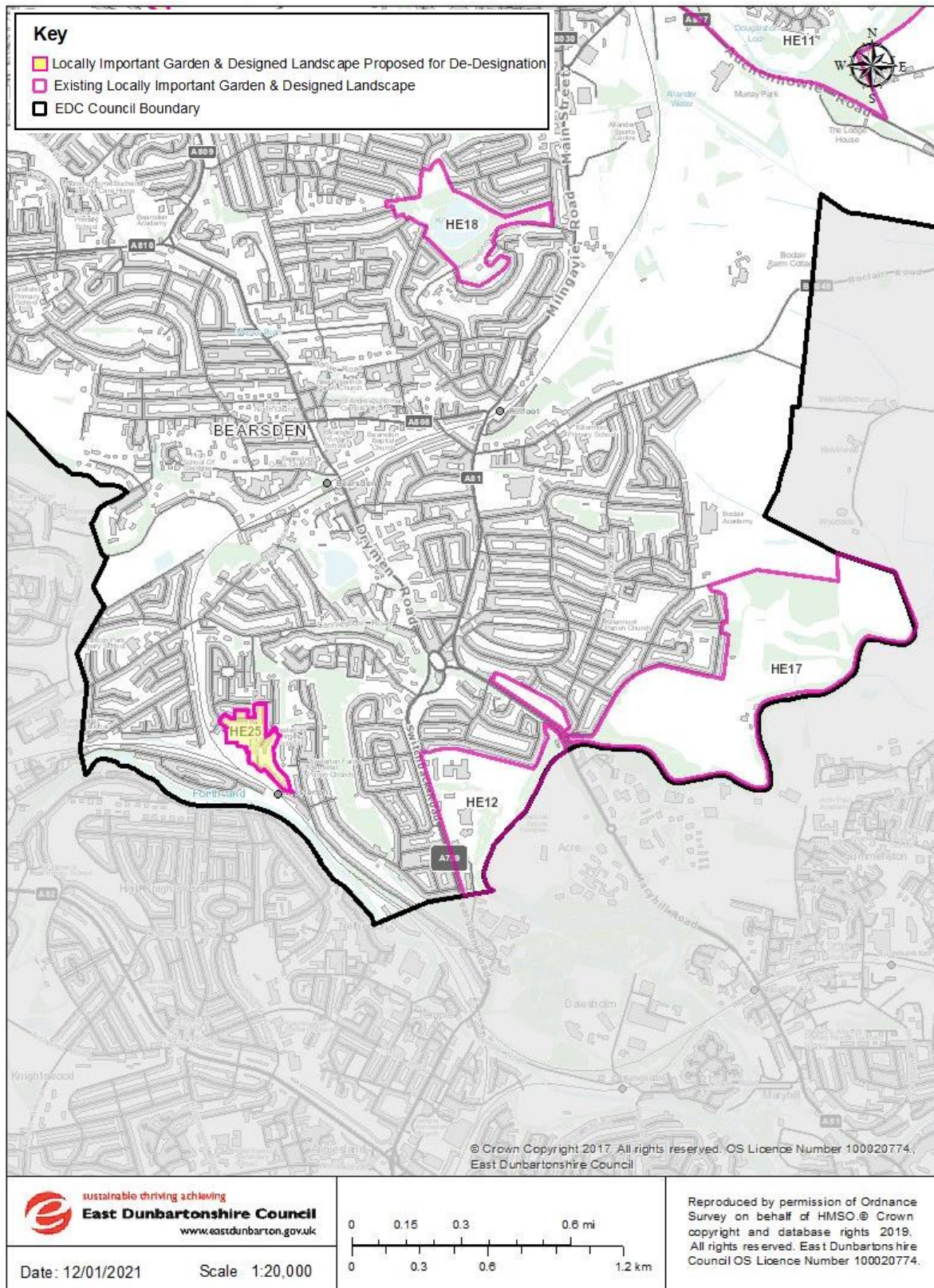
Westerton Garden Suburb HE25

4.1 On re-assessment, this site is not considered to meet the definition of a designed landscape as set out in paragraph 3.2. Westerton is a garden suburb: a built development designed with integrated landscaping, rather than a designed landscape in its own right with integrated buildings. Its principal interest is in its architecture and its planning, which is informed by the driving principles of the Garden Suburb movement in that decent social housing should be well-designed and should include access to green space for the well-being of occupants. There are common green features across the area – each house gets its own private gardens, the use of hedges as boundary treatment and the incorporation of street trees – but they are ancillary to the houses, a repeated feature included by applying Garden Suburb planning principles rather than for artistic merit. Nor are there any open public spaces that show any artistic intent that could be designated a LGDL in their own right. Whilst it may not meet the definition of a LGDL, it is an extremely strong candidate for conservation area designation (which provides recognition and protection for both the buildings and their gardens) and is also amply covered by the listed building designations and the protection this affords their setting.

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Attractive suburban development laid out at low density in a carefully designed garden landscape setting. However, the artistic value of the landscape is largely fortuitous, relating to vistas along streets and views out to the wider landscape. The landscaping is not a work of art in its own right, but a component of the planned suburb.	The site coincides with the Westerton Garden Suburb Conservation Area. Residential buildings forming the garden suburb are extensively listed at category B and C.	De-designate The suburb is primarily a well-planned and well-appointed urban development, rather than a designed landscape in its own right, and its interest is primarily architectural. Its conservation area designation is therefore
	Historical	Little	Associations with movements and figures of national significance: the first garden suburb to be built in Scotland, demonstrating 'garden village' principles, designed by architects Grant and Gardner with Raymond Unwin as consultant. However, most of the value of these associations is in the architectural expression of the development, rather than the landscape.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Supplementary values	Architectural	Outstanding	The suburb contains a high concentration of listed buildings, all in an English Arts and Crafts-derived style demonstrating the influence of Unwin and the garden suburb principles. Their value is enhanced by their collective composition.		considered the best way of reflecting its special character and providing appropriate protection. Additional protection of any natural features or amenity space is provided by the TPO and/or open space designations.
	Archaeological	Little	Extensively developed but potential to reveal evidence of earlier phases of occupation, demonstrated by the findspot of Roman coins nearby.		
	Horticultural	Little	The original design was carefully laid out around pre-existing mature trees although it is not known if any of these remain. The site retains a high level of its original privet boundary hedges. Some grass verges and verge trees also survive, although eroded. The Bearsden TPO area covers most of the site.		
	Scenic	Little	Relatively self-contained with little influence on the wider landscape or townscape.		
	Nature conservation	Little	No local or national natural heritage designations. Within the Bearsden TPO area.		

Figure 4.1: Policy 2 LGDL location map



Policy 3: Bishopbriggs

Cawder House HE7

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	High	Estate designed landscape, retaining design and structure created by successive estate owners from the early 19 th century onwards. The estate was developed with two golf courses by James Braid in the 1930s. Braid was a renowned professional golfer and golf course architect who designed courses across the UK. The golf courses have adapted and retained the earlier parkland structure and water features.	Site is within Cadder Conservation Area Cadder House, category A listed; Doocot, category B; Stables, category C.	Retain See also Wilderness Plantation, HE27. The two were originally parts of the same estate and make sense as aspects of the same designed landscape. Recommend joining the two into one LGDL site.
	Historical	High	Good documentary evidence for the estate's history and development. Connections with designers of national importance.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Outstanding	The estate is based around Cawder House, a substantial listed mansion which replaced an older, medieval castle. The 17 th century house was enlarged and improved in the 1810s by David Hamilton, a Glasgow architect of national importance. The landscape contains a collection of 18 th and 19 th century estate buildings, including stables, ice house, doocot, bridges and lodges, some of which are listed.		
	Archaeological	Outstanding	The Antonine Wall crosses the middle of the estate; early 19 th century landscaping operations uncovered Roman remains. 19 th and 20 th century mineral working of the estate has resulted in extensive earthmoving and tree clearance, entailing destruction of some features including the site of Cadder Fort.		
	Horticultural	Some	Survival of 19 th century plantations and tree belts. Diverse tree species and ages including many in excess of 200 years old.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Scenic	Some	Low-lying, partly on flood plain between the Forth and Clyde Canal and River Kelvin. The upper woodlands play a role in the wider landscape and the site lies in broad lowland valley LCT.		
	Nature conservation	High	Diversity of tree species; mixture of habitats including river and canal. The perimeters and central tree belt of the site are covered by the Cawder Golf Course Woods and Buchley Sand Pit LNCS.		

Kenmure HE16

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Former estate designed landscape, part of which is now a public park, and which has become the setting for modern development, a golf course and school. Historic built features have largely been removed but wooded belts, clumps and a lime avenue remain. The parks are now used as golf course and altered with tree lines and fairways.	Forth and Clyde Canal (Bishopbriggs Golf Course) – scheduled. The three main elements of the modern landscape – the public park, golf course and St Mary’s secure facility – are all physically and visually separated from each other, resulting in the original landscape being carved up and fragmented, preventing its appreciation as a coherent whole.	De-designate. The site does not meet the required threshold in the principal heritage values to justify designation. Additional protection of individual, remnant landscape features is provided by the LNCS and TPO.
	Historical	Some	Associated with the Stirling family including Sir William Stirling Maxwell, MP, trustee of the British Museum and National Portrait Gallery and Chancellor of Glasgow University.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	None	Kenmure House, by David Hamilton, was demolished in 1955 although its vaulted cellars remain. Other buildings within the site are modern sports and educational facilities.		

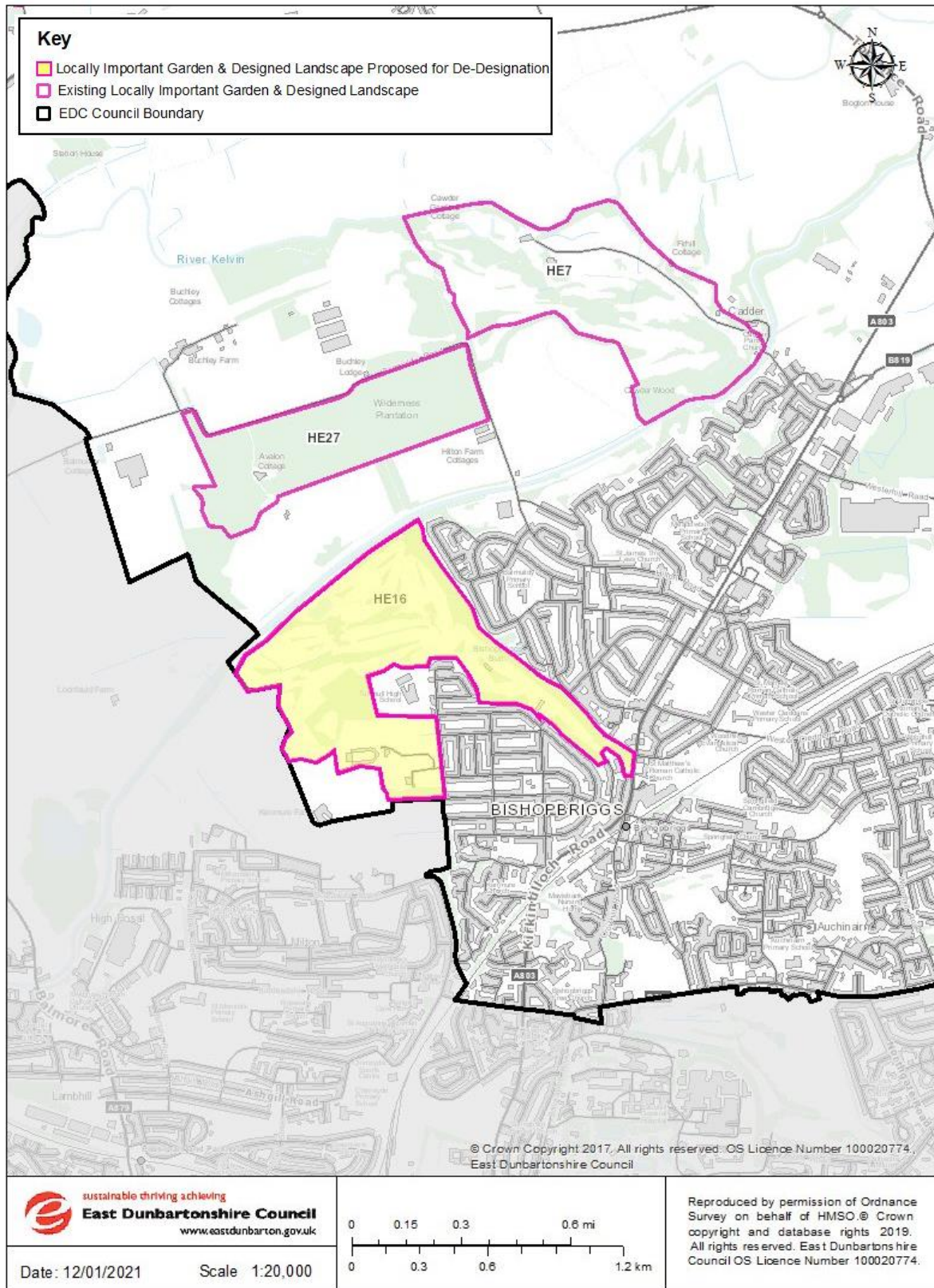
Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Archaeological	Little	The north edge of the site adjoins the boundary of the Forth and Clyde Canal scheduled area. No features or investigations are recorded within the site itself.		
	Horticultural	Little	Historic belts and clumps consist mainly of beech with an additional wide range of native broadleaved species. Restocking has been done in matching species. Strips along the eastern edge, centre and south of the site are protected by a TPO		
	Scenic	Some	The site is well-contained although the hilltop has some presence in local views. It is located in rolling farmlands LCT.		
	Nature conservation	Some	The eastern and western edges are covered by the Rookery Plantation, Old Ammunition Dump LNCS. Strips along the eastern edge, centre and south of the site are protected by a TPO.		

Wilderness Plantation HE27

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	The plantation was originally a landscape component of the Cawder Estate (HE7).	Antonine Wall, 270m S of Buchley to 25m SW of Buchley Lodge, scheduled	Retain See also Cawder House, HE7. The two were originally parts of the same estate and make sense as

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Historical	High	The plantation largely retains its 18 th century extent and vestiges of its structure of rides and belts.	Frontiers of the Roman Empire WHS	aspects of the same designed landscape. Recommend joining the two into one LGDL site.
Supplementary values	Architectural	None	There are no architectural features of note.		
	Archaeological	High	The north-western spur of the site intersects with the scheduled area of the Antonine Wall; the majority of the site is within the buffer zone of the WHS. Substantial evidence of Roman period occupation and potential for later, particularly 18 th /19 th century industrial remains.		
	Horticultural	Some	Predominantly mixed-age birch wood with some beech and other species		
	Scenic	High	This large woodland site is an important component in the wider landscape. It is on a ridge in the lowland valley LCT, prominent when viewed from the Forth & Clyde Canal and its towpath.		
	Nature conservation	Outstanding	The majority of the site is within Cadder Wilderness SSSI; its western end in Wilderness Woods West LNCS. The whole site is covered by a TPO.		

Figure 4.2: Policy 3 (Bishopbriggs) LGDL location map



Policy 4: Kirkintilloch

Auld Aisle Cemetery HE2

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	Part intentional, part evolved aesthetic value of the burial ground composition including unusual belfried gateway, substantial boundary structures, collection of good 18 th , 19 th century and subsequent memorials and decorative, structural landscaping.	Category A listed cemetery watch-house, boundary walls, gate lodge and gatepiers.	Retain
	Historical	High	The landscape and built fabric are illustrative of the long ecclesiastical and memorial history of the site. Good documentary evidence for its foundation and development. Associative and commemorative connections with important local figures/families and the nationally important architects' firm of Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Outstanding	The whole cemetery is listed at category A including the watch-house, boundary walls, gate lodge and gate piers. Important for the design and rarity of the belfried gateway/watchhouse and varied collection of listed monuments and structures.		
	Archaeological	High	Continuity of use from the medieval period. Potential for evidence of the pre-Reformation church of St Ninian.		
	Horticultural	Little	Unusual use of pine in a burial ground context.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Scenic	High	Prominent hilltop location with cemetery extensions sloping down southwards towards the wooded Bothlin Burn; important landscape contribution to the edge of Kirkintilloch. Visual links to Woodilee woodlands to south (LGDL site 30).		
	Nature conservation	Little	No local or national natural heritage designations on site. However, demonstrates a range of habitats and adjoins Oxgang (Woodilee Hospital Woods) LNCS.		

Gartshore HE13

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	High	Estate designed landscape, largely of the 19 th century, which retains a high level of its constituent built features, woodland, parks and ornamental planting including some rare features such as a fern room. Once part of the same estate with Bar Hill (HE5).	Dovecote and Stables, category B listed. Old School, Easterton, category C listed. 2006 report recommends investigation of estate buildings for listing.	Retain
	Historical	High	Good level of documentary evidence relating to the estate and its development. Association with the prominent political Whitelaw family from the 1870s, including landscape improvements made by them.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	High	Gartshore House was demolished in 1963. Surviving estate buildings include stables, doocot, lodges, cottages and farm complex, of which the doocot and stables are listed. The listed Old School, Easterton also falls within the site boundary.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Archaeological	Little	Associated with the antiquarian interests of the Whitelaws and their ownership of part of the Antonine Wall at Bar Hill, but no features or investigations are directly associated with this site.		
	Horticultural	Some	Tree belts contain mature, original broadleaved and evergreen species. Shrubberies retain a variety of ornamental species.		
	Scenic	High	Mature tree belts are a dominant feature of the landscape between Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld. Located in rolling farmlands LCT.		
	Nature conservation	Some	The site contains a range of habitats including the River Kelvin, important in this area enclosed by urban development. The whole site is covered by a TPO and a large section is covered by the Gartshore Woods, Kennel Plantation LNCS.		

Luggie Park HE21

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	A linear public park along the valley of the Luggie Water, a major feature of Kirkintilloch's townscape. Mature trees and beech woodland lining the river banks and eastern slopes of the park survive from the 19 th century estate designed landscapes. The park is focused on the meandering Luggie Water which creates attractive, picturesque effects.	Luggiebank House, category B listed. Luggie Water Aqueduct, category A	Retain

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Historical	Some	The site has an interesting evolution, incorporating elements of two earlier small estate designed landscapes and industrial archaeology relating to the railway and Forth and Clyde Canal before the creation of the public park in the 1980s. Path networks utilise the canal towpaths and route of a former branch railway.	Forth and Clyde Canal (Kirkintilloch-Auchinstarry Farm), scheduled. SV 01/10/2020:	
Supplementary values	Architectural	Some	Luggiebank, one of the two formative estate houses, survives, extended and converted to housing; Waverley Park has been cleared. Luggiebank is an example of a laird's house, probably of the 18 th century, incorporating earlier features. Ancillary buildings to Luggiebank appear to have been demolished. The listed Luggie Water Aqueduct, carrying the scheduled Forth and Clyde Canal, forms the north-western boundary of the site.	Landscape of eastern bank and mature woodland still makes sense as setting to listed house, although its hinterland is now all modern housing. Historic house and terrace on west side but landscape seems incidental to them. No vestiges remain of landscape associated with Waverly House to north-east.	
	Archaeological	Some	No specific features or investigations have been carried out. Substantial standing and below-ground industrial archaeology including the scheduled Forth and Clyde Canal (SM6769) and listed Luggie Water Aqueduct (LB36655). Potential for evidence of the estate buildings, landscapes and earlier features.	Lower parts of park, flanking Luggie Water, feel like an appropriated riverbank landscape with municipal character (utilitarian bridges, landforming, sports & play facilities etc), no apparent utilisation or traces of former industrial character except at far north end where the Forth & Clyde aqueduct crosses the Luggie Water and former railway. Tracks	
	Horticultural	Little	The site retains mature beech and sycamore although most park planting is younger replacements in fast-growing species. A TPO covers the northern edge of the park.		
	Scenic	High	The site is overlooked by the town centre and makes a contribution to the area's scenic/townscape value viewed from major roads.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Nature conservation	Some	The Luggie Water is designated an LNCS and a TPO covers the northern edge of the park.	remain under the aqueduct but are truncated only a short distance into the park on the south side. Embankment of Campsie Branch Railway now incorporated into underbuild of Kirkintilloch Bypass running along west edge of park.	

Peel Park HE23

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	An urban public park with 19 th and 20 th century features overlaying part of the Antonine Wall and a medieval motte.	Antonine Wall, Peel Park, Roman fort and medieval castle, scheduled. Bandstand and Fountain, category C listed. Central Kirkintilloch Conservation Area. Frontiers of the Roman Empire WHS	Retain
	Historical	High	An interesting example of a late 19 th century municipal public park with much deeper historical links to the history and development of the area and beyond. The bandstand and fountain were gifted by local dignitaries. A historic landscape study of the site was carried out in 2002.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Some	The town war memorial (not listed but of local significance) forms the east gate to the site. The bandstand, fountain and war memorial gates are examples of the output of the local Lion Foundry. Replica Lion Foundry pattern railings were installed at the park's refurbishment in the early 2000s .		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Archaeological	Outstanding	Outstanding for its section of the Antonine Wall scheduled monument and World Heritage Site, added to by the medieval motte and well-preserved areas of rig and furrow. There is a good level of archaeological understanding of the site: numerous investigations were carried out from the 1950s onwards. A detailed study of the park's archaeological features was carried out in support of a bid for Heritage Lottery funding in 2002.		
	Horticultural	None	Some survivals of pre-public park age trees.		
	Scenic	Some	Prominent hilltop location, contributing to the wider townscape of Kirkintilloch.		
	Nature conservation	None	No local or national natural heritage designations; no known habitats of interest.		

Woodhead Park HE29

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Public park overlaying a small designed villa landscape. Park features largely consist of 20 th century municipal elements such as planting beds, paths and playing pitches.	Lenzie Feeder, a feeder to the Forth and Clyde Canal, runs underground along the west side of the park – scheduled.	De-designate Does not meet the required threshold in the

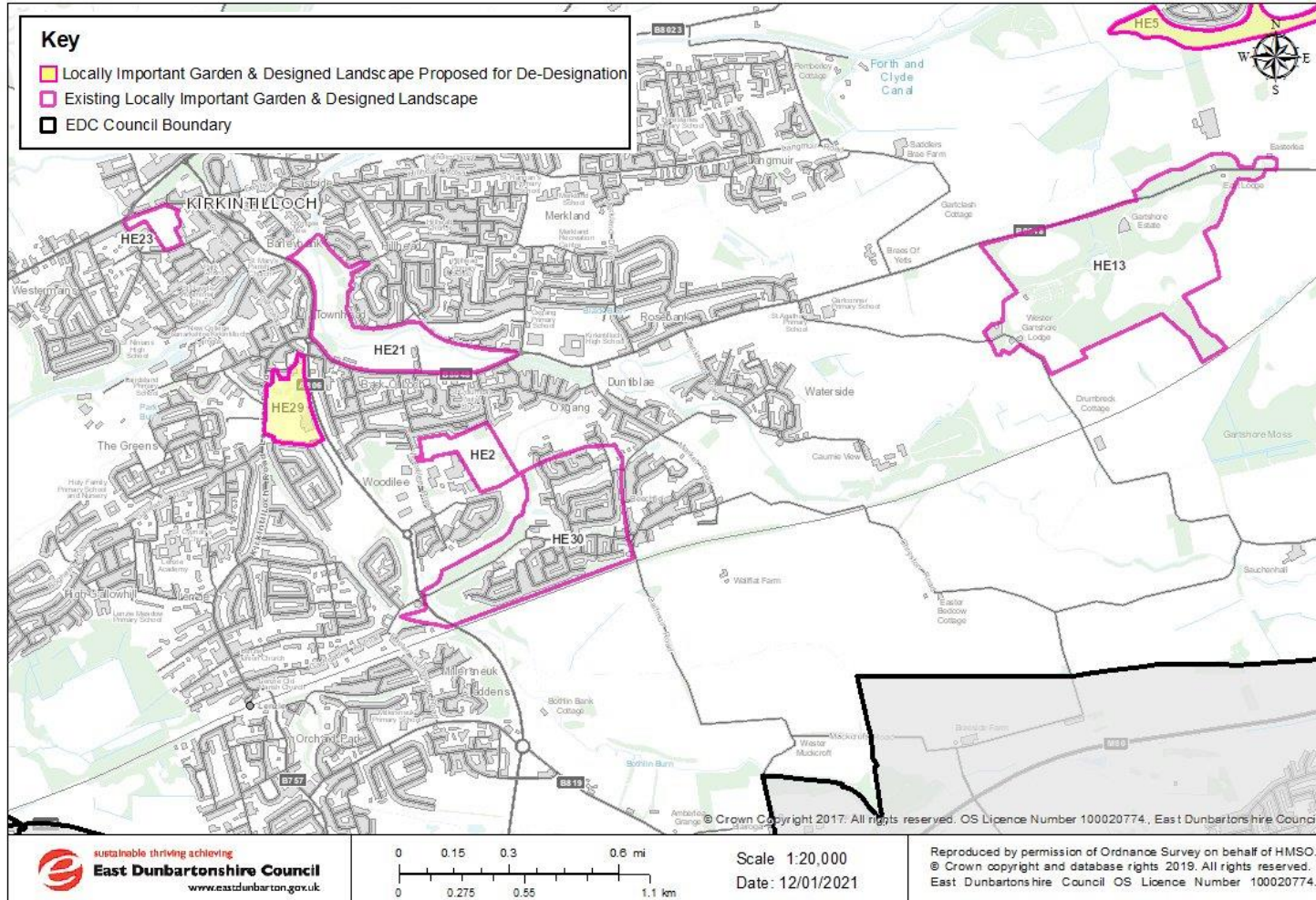
Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Historical	Some	Well-documented history, connections with Auld Aisle (1) as the burial ground of the Dalrymple family. TDG Dalrymple (1852-1908), who gifted the houses associated open ground and paddocks to the south of the former grounds of the house to the Town Council to form the park, was influential in regional archaeological research and academia.	<p>SV 01/10/2020:</p> <p>The park is completely dominated by the Kirkintilloch Leisure Centre. Majority of area is open grass with paths, no outer boundary on most sides. Former house site is built over but still reads as a separate enclave with some mature trees and belt on north-east side. This area is quite municipalised with geometric beds, paths, shrubs, benches and play area. Scheduled stretch of Lenzie Feeder makes no visual contribution.</p>	<p>principal heritage values to justify designation.</p> <p>Additional protection of any individual, remnant landscape features by open space designation.</p>
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	Woodhead House, the principal house, was demolished in the 1970s. A pair of gate piers and the Dalrymple Memorial (unlisted) are the only remaining related features.		
	Archaeological	Little	The underground Lenzie Feeder is of national interest as part of the wider scheduled canal system but is unlikely to have influenced the wider park. No other recorded archaeological features; potential for evidence of the demolished house and the pre-public park landscape.		
	Horticultural	Some	Some mature oak, sycamore, ash, lime and elm in belts and rows, and a variety of smaller ornamental species. The site benefits from ornamental flower beds and shrubberies laid out as part of the park.		
	Scenic	Little	The site contributes to the local townscape and can be seen in conjunction with longer-range views of the Kilsyth and Campsie Fells.		
	Nature conservation	Little	No local or national natural heritage designations in place.		

Woodilee HE30

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Former institutional grounds now forming the setting for residential development. Landscape belts, tree-lined drives and a small area of estate landscape survive from the site's earlier phases.	Former Main Block, Woodilee Hospital, category B listed. In a semi-ruinous state following a fire and on the Buildings At Risk Register at the 2006 report. Subsequently reduced, two large rear towers demolished, then repaired and converted to residential units as part of the wider estate redevelopment. SV 01/10/2020: Plenty of vestiges of former landscape are present – a few converted historic buildings plus substantial woodland belts with walks, tree and hedge lines, isolated clumps and specimen trees. But the site has been so comprehensively and densely redeveloped that these fragments are largely isolated from each other and have lost their meaning and collective value as a landscape.	Retain
	Historical	Some	Good documentary evidence of the estate and hospital phases of the site. Important connections with national developments in mental health care provision of the mid-19 th century and onwards. The gardens were viewed as part of the therapeutic experience.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Some	Woodilee Hospital by James Salmon, a designer of national importance. Only part of the original main block remains; extensive accommodation and ancillary buildings were cleared after the hospital became redundant. Woodilee House, the estate house pre-dating the establishment of the hospital, was also demolished. A lodge remains of its ancillary structures.		
	Archaeological	Little	No features of interest have been identified or investigated. Potential for evidence of the hospital, the estate and previous phases of development, including the four farms nearby once operated by the hospital.		
	Horticultural	Little	The site contains a good lime avenue and mixed broadleaved woodland. Mature planting including ornamental shrubs survives around the former estate house site.		
	Scenic	High	The site is largely self-contained although boundary tree belts make a contribution to local views and townscape. The tree lines southern section is prominent when viewed from the rolling farmlands LCT to the south of the railway.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Nature conservation	Some	The site is bounded on the west and north by the Oxcgang (Woodilee Hospital Woods) LNCS. The south-western corner and tree belts extending through the site are protected by a TPO.		

Figure 4.3: Policy 4 (Kirkintilloch) LGDL location map



Policy 5: Lennoxton, Milton of Campsie, Haughhead and Clachan of Campsie

Baldoran & Mount Dam HE3

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Mount Dam, an artificial water body with picturesque qualities, dominates and is key to the experience of the site, in conjunction with tree belts. The site contributes to wider scenery, particularly viewed from Campsie Road, A891.	<p>SV 29/09/2020:</p> <p>Site is fairly impenetrable. Long boundary to south, mixed woodland belt not that deep but with very thick understorey almost completely blocking views to water from the public realm. No footpaths identified from S, W or E sides. Rough track leads into woods from farm track on W but becomes impenetrable before you can reach or see the water body.</p> <p>Extensive evidence of industrial buildings in this western area, flanking two branches of a burn with some upstanding remains and a wide scatter of rubble building stone down the track of the burn. A curved path seems to follow the lip of a dam with a flat area of damp ground behind, perhaps remains of another pond.</p>	<p>De-designate</p> <p>Insufficient demonstration of principal values and without substantial level of supplementary values.</p> <p>Additional protection for any individual, remnant landscape features is provided by the designation as an LLA, LNCS and inclusion of TPO.</p>
	Historical	Some	Documented and surviving physical traces of the industrial history of the area, particularly related to water-powered infrastructure.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	Main house of Baldoran demolished c.2002. Gate lodge, boundaries etc survive, of local interest.		
	Archaeological	Some	Standing remains of previous industrial use of the area; potential for further below-ground evidence of its earlier uses.		
	Horticultural	Little	Small area of trees and shrubs survive from 19 th century gardens of Baldoran, parts of which are covered by a TPO.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Scenic	Some	Contributes to wider landscape, particularly viewed from the south with the Campsie Fells as backdrop. Within the Glazert Valley Local Landscape Area.	No evidence of any aesthetic intention in the landscape. Industrial evidence so scattered, overgrown and impenetrable that it does not appear to have been appropriated for appreciation of its qualities. One modern 'eco' house inserted near east end appears to be sited right beside the water. New build development to E of this does not appear to have waterside access or view.	
	Nature conservation	Little	Mount Dam, an artificial water body with picturesque qualities, dominates and is key to the experience of the site, in conjunction with tree belts. The site contributes to wider scenery, particularly viewed from Campsie Road, A891. Parts are covered by a TPO and all but the south-east corner by the Alloch Dam & Mount Dam LNCS.		

Ballencleroch HE4

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	High	Resilient design demonstrating 3 centuries of evolution and use as parkland relating to Baldoran House. Later 20 th century appropriation and adaptation of the landscape for religious reflection/retreat associated with the Schoenstatt Sisters of Mary – important planned view from the Cross of the Covenant out across Campsie Glen.	Site is within the Clachan of Campsie Conservation Area.	Retain High supplementary values also reflected in open space, LLA, and TPO designations.
	Historical	Some	Evidence of development from 14 th century onwards, although estate papers were destroyed during the 19 th century. Relatively long history of public access, the estate family having opened it up to visitors in the early 19 th century. Original house photographed by Thomas Annan, an important early photographer in Scotland.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	The original 17 th century and later laird's house of Baldoran burned down c.1983. The replacement house echoes some of its features but is no longer of national importance. Existing buildings read as features scattered through the parkland among the trees but are not of particular architectural value, individually or collectively. Extensive survival of stone estate boundary walls.		
	Archaeological	Little	Records exist of a number of garden features including sundials and stone pillars, most of which have gone missing. Potential for evidence of earlier phases of site occupation.		
	Horticultural	High	Documentary evidence of specimens collected during foreign travel and military service, although the level of survival is not clear. Significant collection of mature trees and conifers which are largely protected by a TPO.		
	Scenic	High	The parkland is bounded by broad mixed woodland belts which contribute to the setting of Clachan of Campsie. Within the Glazert Valley Local Landscape Area.		
	Nature conservation	Some	Extensive mature native broadleaved species, protected by a TPO apart from the north-east corner.		

Campsie Glen HE8

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	The natural, steep-sided, rocky glen with waterfalls was improved with planting and footpaths in the 18 th and 19 th centuries to enhance its Romantic qualities and act as a tourist attraction. Views are generally short-range, inward-looking across the enclosed glen, but with longer-range views to the south.	The Clachan of Campsie Conservation Area extends into the southern end of the glen. St Machan's Old Church, Kincaid Vault and churchyard are all listed.	Retain This site is High/Outstanding in a number of values. It is therefore possibly a candidate for national registration and would benefit from additional research to establish its range and levels of values in more detail.
	Historical	High	The site has illustrative historical value as an example, unusual in the area, of a deliberately enhanced 'wild' landscape associated with the 18 th /19 th century boom in touring picturesque sites. There is relatively good documentary evidence relating to the site. Several contemporary visitors recorded its aesthetic qualities.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Some	The main area of the designed landscape, the glen itself, contains no buildings. St Machan's churchyard, containing various structures and memorials and the ruins of the 17 th century parish church, have substantial architectural value. They are experienced as a gateway to the south entrance to the site but are not key to the character of the site itself and are only glimpsed from limited points within it.		
	Archaeological	High	Archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of post-medieval and possibly earlier communications, cultivation and other earthworks (designated significant archaeological sites) in the area around Campsie Glen relating to its agricultural and industrial functions. Within the glen, evidence relating to the medieval church, St Machan's Well (a designated significant archaeological site) and carved stones have been investigated.		
	Horticultural	Little	Woodland extents remain much as shown in 19 th century sources. Examples survive of mature beech planted for scenic effect, silhouetted on outcrops and ridges. Southern part of the site is covered by a TPO.		
	Scenic	Outstanding	Largely inward-looking but the tree-lined gorge contributes to the wider landscape and is visible from parts of the Lennox Castle designed landscape. Overlaps with both the Campsie Fells and Glazert Valley LLA.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Nature conservation	High	The site includes part of Campsie Glen LNCS (biodiversity and geodiversity) site. The lower glen is also covered by a TPO. Habitats formed by the Kirk Burn watercourse alongside mature plantations of varied broadleaved species and naturalised broadleaves through the gorge and higher glen.		

Craigbarnet HE9

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Estate designed landscape with elements of parkland and tree belts surviving from the 19 th century or earlier.	SV 29/09/2020: This no longer looks or feels like a designed landscape. West shelter belt on a raised mound is now rather unkempt – core of conifers, edges deciduous, largely self-seeded sycamores on W edge. Belt along north edge appears to have been recently clear-felled apart from isolated deciduous specimens. Walled garden clearly visible from south but no sign of original site of house. Visible structures and open parts of the site are very much modern agricultural in character.	De-designate. The site does not meet the required threshold in the principal heritage values to justify designation. The original report gave a high level of historical value but the assessment and ascribed sources do not lend weight to this assertion. Additional protection for any individual, remnant landscape features is provided by LLA and LNCS - biodiversity designations.
	Historical	Little	Some documentary evidence providing illustrative value.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	The 18 th century estate house was demolished in 1953. Stones from an earlier house are incorporated into Craigbarnet Mains Farm, and a series of estate buildings survive including lodges and a walled garden, none of which are listed. Good surviving extensive rubble estate boundary wall.		
	Archaeological	Some	Some evidence remains of the two post-medieval houses, although no landscape features relating to them appear to survive. A designated significant archaeological site is present to the north-east of the surviving Craigbarnet Cottage, thought to be the location of the original medieval tower house.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Horticultural	None	Estate tree belts are now largely planted with conifers.	Surviving vestiges: stone houses/lodges at west and south edges. Sections of surviving coped squared rubble wall, railing and bell-mouth entry. Not enough in total to enable the landscape design to be legible.	
	Scenic	High	The estate's woodland structure on steep south-facing slopes at the edge of the Campsie Fells contributes to local scenic value. The site can be appreciated from and in combination with other LGDL sites (from Lennox castle and Muirhouse Muir, with Ballenclerach and Campsie Glen). Within the Glazert Valley Local Landscape Area Local Landscape Area.		
	Nature conservation	Some	The wooded northern area of the site is a Local Nature Conservation Site.		

Glorat House HE9

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	High	Regionally-important example of a relatively complete garden and designed landscape with a range of built, planted and water features, mainly of the mid-19 th century,	Glorat House, category B listed.	Retain
	Historical	High	A complete example of an estate landscape in the same family ownership for 500 years. Good documentary evidence for the estate and its development.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Supplementary values	Architectural	High	The site remains focused on the listed Glorat House, rebuilt in 1869 but incorporating older structure. Numerous other estate buildings are extant, including lodges and cottages, a boat house and walled garden.		
	Archaeological	Some	The water bodies may relate to the former industrial use of the area as dams for milling and water supply for printing works. Evidence of these activities may remain; only the ruined Glorat Mill has been recorded or investigated.		
	Horticultural	High	Mature tree belts and woodland; further detail unknown as the 2006 assessment was not based on a detailed site visit.		
	Scenic	High	The house sits on a natural terrace within the designed landscape and the Campsie Fells as backdrop – important particularly in views from the south. Within the Glazert Valley LLA.		
	Nature conservation	Some	The site contains a variety of habitats including woodland, parkland, waterbodies and old industrial workings. A portion of the south-east side of the site is within Alloch Dam & Mount Dam LNCS, shared with Baldoran & Mount Dam LGDL (2). Two small sections are within Meikle Revie LNCS to the north and Ashenwell Dams LNCS to the east. The Home Wood surrounding Glorat House and tree belts to the centre and east of the site are protected by a TPO.		

Kincaid House HE19

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	A small designed landscape of the mid-18 th century and onwards, the structure of which remains largely as shown in early 19 th century mapping. Relatively small to start with, the site has been reduced further by encroaching housing development.	Kincaid House, category A listed	Retain
	Historical	Some	Some estate records were destroyed during development of the house. Reasonable mapping evidence of the site's evolution survives. Illustrative of important trends in 19 th century neo-gothic architecture, with connections to a nationally-important architect.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Outstanding	The listed Kincaid House, now a hotel, was developed over the late 17 th to the 20 th century with important early 19 th century work by David Hamilton, inspired by Inveraray Castle. A service yard, stables, lodge and fragments of a walled garden survive.		
	Archaeological	Little	No features have been recorded although there is potential for below-ground evidence of earlier phases of occupation.		
	Horticultural	Little	Tree belts retain a mixture of mature species, some specimens more than 200 years old.		
	Scenic	Little	The site makes little contribution to the wider landscape owing to its small size, self-contained character and surrounding development. Within the LLA.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Nature conservation	Little	The area of the site flanking the main drive is protected by a TPO.		

Lennox Castle HE20

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	Substantial designed landscape, altered by use as a mental hospital from the 1930s-2000s but retaining key built and planted features from the 19 th century pre-hospital estate, including drives, substantial woodland belts, shrubberies and exotic specimens.	Lennox Castle, category A listed – in a ruined state and noted as being in a critical condition on the Buildings At Risk Register. Woodhead House, scheduled Planning permissions for c.350 homes and training facilities for Celtic Football Club within the site were granted in the 2000s. The training facility is large and contrasting in character with the landscape but has a greater impact on long-range views into the site than it does from within it. The Campsie Village development occupies the	Retain This site is High/Outstanding in a number of values. It is therefore possibly a candidate for national registration and would benefit from additional research to establish its range and levels of values in more detail.
	Historical	High	Good documentary evidence and research on the estate and designed landscape. Associations with important local families and an architect of national importance. The site has an important place in medical/social history as the site of a mental institution which became the largest in Britain and by the 1970s had over 1600 patients.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Outstanding	Lennox Castle, of the earlier 19 th century in a Norman castle style by David Hamilton, replaced the 16 th century Woodhead tower house. The standing remains of the house contribute significantly to the architectural value of the site; after completion of Lennox Castle the old house was partially demolished to create the effect of a romantic ruin. A number of 19 th century estate buildings survive including lodges, bridges, a walled garden with extensive derelict glasshouses, hahas and boundary walls. Most of the 1930s buildings associated with the mental institution have been demolished apart from an entrance lodge and two officers' houses. The Netherton Village planned development for health workers also survives within the site and adds further architectural and historic interest.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Archaeological	Outstanding	Substantial archaeological evidence is available from the ruined, scheduled tower house and its site. Significant potential for further survivals of evidence below ground and in the site structure.	site of former hospital buildings and has a similar impact to them on the landscape. The special interest of the landscape is therefore still legible.	
	Horticultural	Little	The site retains a wide variety of woodland and ornamental species alongside more modern forestry plantation. Woodland strips along the north-east boundary are protected by a TPO.		
	Scenic	High	The building is tall and prominent in views across the valley and the edge of the Campsie Fells. The extensive woodlands are a major component of the landscape viewed from Lennoxtown, Clachan of Campsie and elsewhere. The whole site is within the Glazert Valley LLA.		
	Nature conservation	Some	The site, aside from the central and eastern section previously occupied by hospital buildings, is covered by the Lennox Forest LNCS. Woodland strips along the north-east boundary, following the line of the Glazert Water, are protected by a TPO. Although outwith the site, its south-east corner abuts the South Braes SSSI.		

Whitefield Dam HE26

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	Landscape focused on an artificial water-body constructed in the early 19 th century to supply local printworks, now incorporated into a public open space with views out to the Campsie Fells. The site now has the character of a municipal park which has consciously adopted and made an aesthetic feature of the water body left behind by earlier industry.	SV 29/09/2020: 'Municipalised' and clearly well-used and cared-for. Very low boundary to south gives high visibility from	Retain Recommend boundary adjustment to remove

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Historical	Little	Illustrative of local water-powered industry and the landscapes it has left behind. Little documentary evidence of its development.	<p>street, so contributes significantly to the wider townscape. Spectacular backdrop of whole Campsie range can be taken in from south edge.</p> <p>Evidence of industrial character in (degraded) stone edging to pool, tunnels/tanks at feeder stream, berm/upper pond (now largely dry). These could be made more of in park design and interpretation.</p> <p>Area south of Main Street not evidently part of the same landscape – tall boundaries survive but everything behind has been developed with housing/care home.</p>	developed section south of Main Street.
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	Damhead, a two-storey 19 th century cottage, survives from the industrial era of the site's history.		
	Archaeological	Some	No features have been identified or investigated. Potential for evidence of previous phases of the area's occupation and development, including its industrial heritage and infrastructure. There are submerged remains at one end of the pond.		
	Horticultural	Little	A few mature specimens survive but mainly young tree and shrub planting.		
	Scenic	High	Now largely enclosed by 20 th century development at the west end of Lennoxton, but makes some contribution to the wider landscape/townscape, particularly taking into account the scenic backdrop of the Campsies.		
	Nature conservation	Some	No local or national natural heritage designations, but demonstrates a variety of habitats important on a local scale. Part of the site south of Service Street is covered by a TPO.		

Woodburn HE28

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	Small country house landscape in a wooded valley setting. Domestic in character with a sinuous drive through wooded areas, and vestigial gardens.	'Roman' Bridge, category B listed. SV 29/09/2020: Fairly impenetrable, no public access or views available into the inner site. Visible area at the outer drive appears quite manicured - largely modern stone boundaries, gates, fenced edges, bridge with metal railings, lighting, CCTV etc. Hints of structural survival and well-cared for. From outside the deciduous belts are very opaque, no sign of buildings or the structure of the landscape within.	Retain
	Historical	Little	Documentary evidence relating to the site, mainly of the 19 th century.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Some	The site is focused around Woodburn House (unlisted), a pedimented laird's house of c.1800. Former ancillary buildings survive, now converted to a separate dwelling, as well as the listed 18 th century classical bridge.		
	Archaeological	Little	No known features of interest; potential for evidence of landscape development and occupation.		
	Horticultural	Some	Mixed broadleaved species forming belts and woodlands. Contains a hillside oak wood, unusual in the area.		
	Scenic	Some	The site makes some contribution to local scenery in combination with other wooded areas nearby.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Nature conservation	Some	Woodburn and Kierhill LNCS covers the site. Corrie Burn SSSI adjoins the site at the north-east corner.		

Figure 4.4: Policy 5 LGDL location map – western section

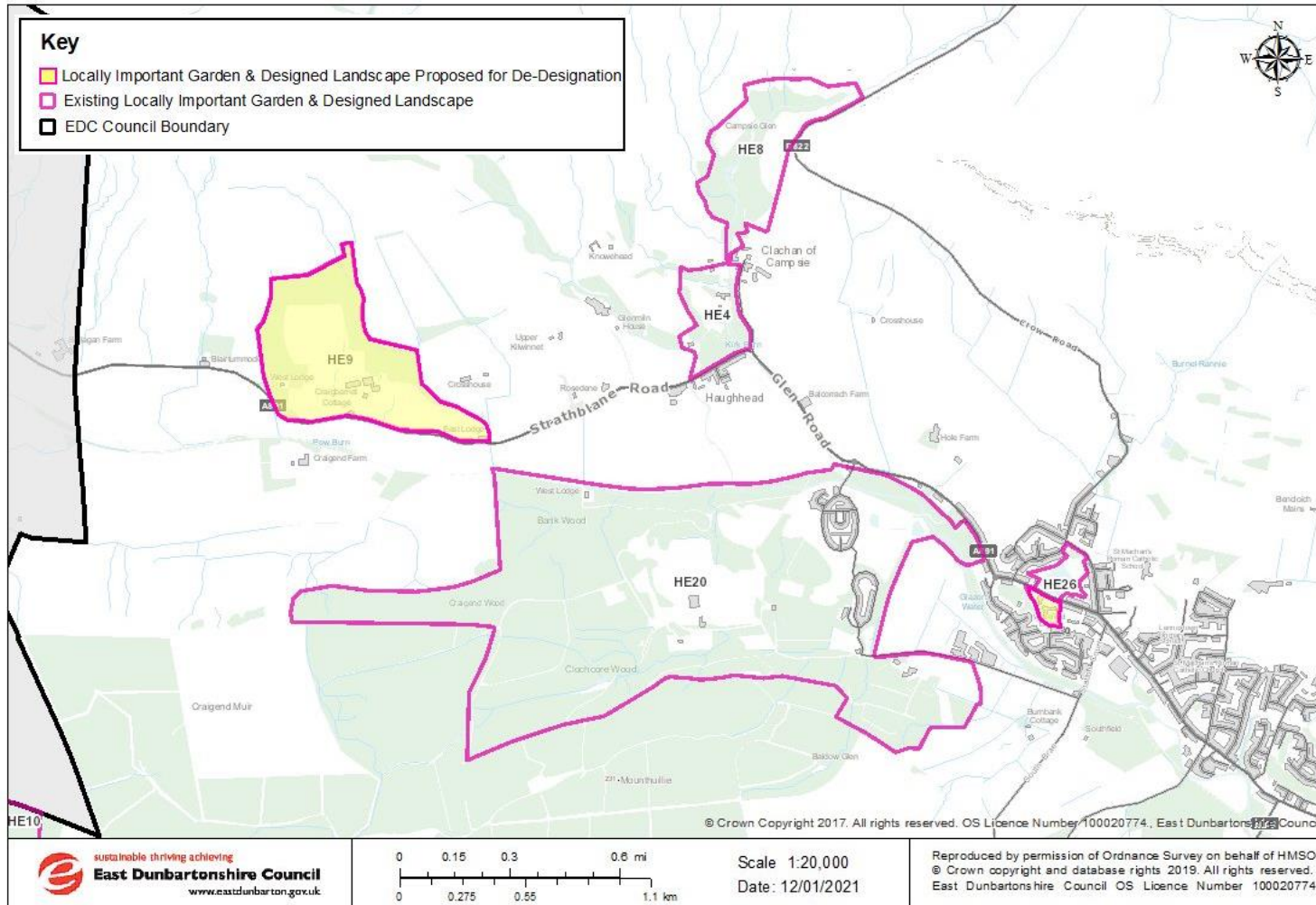
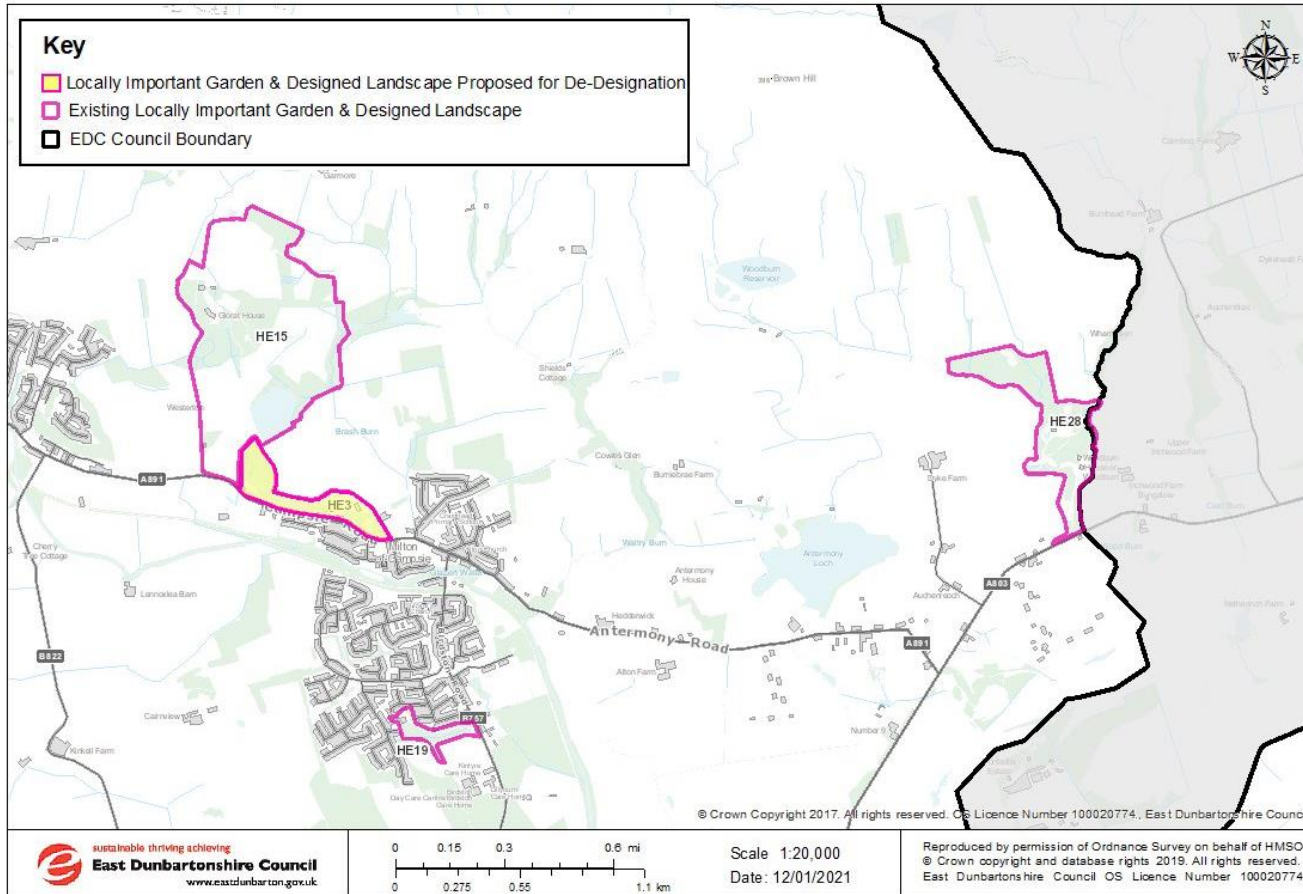


Figure 4.5: Policy 5 LGDL location map – eastern section



Policy 6: Milngavie

Dougalston HE11

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	High	Extensive estate designed landscape. Altered through the loss of the principal house and other features, and insertion of a golf course, sports facility and housing development. However, its major features – loch, perimeter and cross-belts, Factor's House and its grounds, drives and numerous smaller features remain very legible and continue to shape the character of the area, with the later developments fitting around them.	Factor's House, Dougalston, category A listed Dovecote, Dougalston House, category B listed	Retain
	Historical	Some	Good documentary evidence for the estate and its development, particularly 18 th century onwards. Direct connection with 18 th century owner, the tobacco lord John Glassford, who greatly improved the mansion, including provision of a banqueting house and ice house. He carried out extensive improvements to the landscape including creation of the loch.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	High	Dougalston House was demolished in the 1970s to make way for the golf course. The dovecote, factor's house, ice house and other former estate structures survive including stone boundary walls and piers.		
	Archaeological	Little	No known features or investigations.		
	Horticultural	Little	Outwith the golf course area, woodlands consist mainly of mixed broadleaved species. A large area of the site is covered by a TPO.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Scenic	High	Provides an important landscape outlook from built-up areas of Milngavie to the west. The site is located in the Bardowie, Baldernock & Torrance Local Landscape Area, as revised in LDP 2.		
	Nature conservation	High	Wide variety of landscape types and habitats. The site, excluding the housing development, is designated as Dougalston Estate and Loch LNCS. The whole area aside from the south-east boundary strip is covered by a TPO.		

Mains HE22

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Estate designed landscape, substantially developed for housing and school use. Perimeter tree belts, some areas of parkland and the substantial Mains plantation survive.	Old Mains and Doocot, Stockiemuir Road, category B listed Fragmented site boundary; site cannot be appreciated as a cohesive historical and landscape entity. The important cedar/wellingtonia survived the redevelopment of the school – but do not appear to be protected by TPO	De-designate. The site does not meet the required threshold in the principal heritage values to justify designation. Additional protection for any individual, remnant landscape features is provided by open space, the listings, LNCS and TPO. The two striking veteran cedar/wellingtonia within the school site are
	Historical	Little	Fairly good documentary evidence of the origins and development of the estate and subsequent uses.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	The original estate house has been lost, its site on the high point of the estate now occupied by Douglas Academy. Some estate buildings survive including the gardener's cottage, lodge, some estate walls, ruined walled garden and Old Mains. The 1964 modernist Douglas Academy buildings were replaced in 2009.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Archaeological	Some	The site of the former castle at Old Mains may have archaeological potential, and there may be general potential for evidence of the former landscape and activity across the site.		recommended for specific TPO protection.
	Horticultural	Little	Woodland belts consist of broadleaved species and have generally been restocked to match. Exotic conifers survive from the Mains policies.		
	Scenic	Some	The site plays an important role in the townscape of the west of Milngavie.		
	Nature conservation	Some	Craigton Wood at the north-east corner of the site and Mains Plantation are designated as LNCS. TPOs are applied along the north, west and south perimeter strips and over the whole Mains Plantation.		

Milngavie Reservoirs GDL00408

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	High	Unusual and highly distinctive composition of two adjoining early purpose-built municipal reservoirs and their associated engineering and ancillary structures, wrapped around a small, pre-existing designed landscape. Although principally for a practical purpose, aesthetic and recreational considerations were integrated into the reservoirs' design from the outset. Plantations and tree belts survive which pre-date or were inserted at the construction of the first reservoir.	Garden & Designed Landscape added to the national register in 2018 and designated as a	De-designate Unnecessary duplication of designations: GDL and CA designations are now in place and provide a

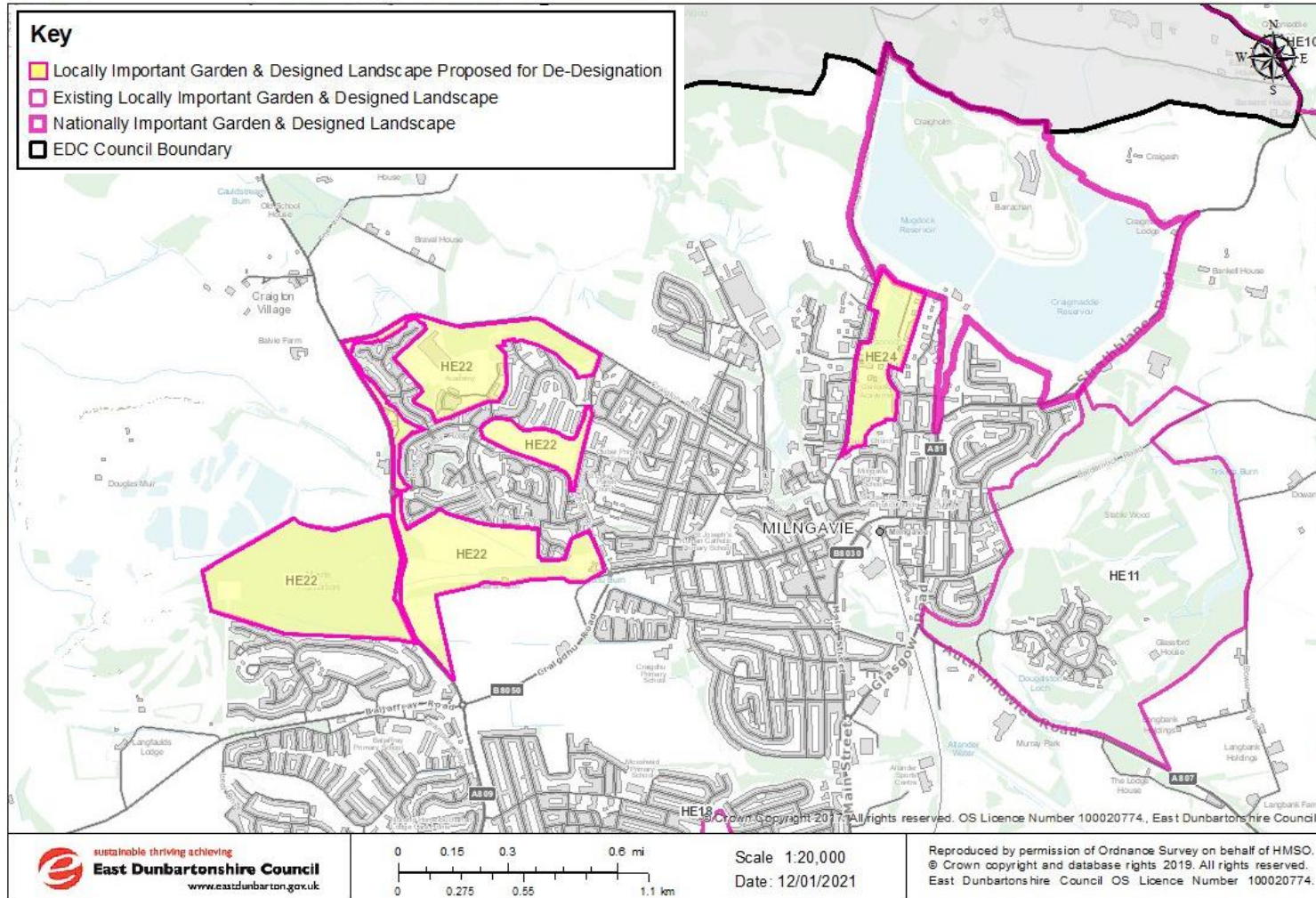
Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Historical	High	Good documentary evidence for the creation of the reservoirs and subsequent development. Connected with nationally-significant figures and movements in municipal health/water provision, being only the third such purpose-built venture in Britain.	conservation area with listed buildings.	proportionate level of protection, along with the listings.
Supplementary values	Architectural	High	Highly significant industrial built heritage, elements of which have recently become redundant owing to changing legislative requirements. Extensive historic boundaries survive in the form of cast-iron railings, estate fence and rubble boundary walls. The reservoirs are listed category A and ancillary buildings listed at category C.		
	Archaeological	Some	Substantial archaeological value of large-scale civil engineering structures. Potential evidence of older phases may remain in the estate areas and those not affected by major landforming/reservoir construction.		
	Horticultural	Some	The site preserves an interesting collection of North American and other conifers.		
	Scenic	High	The reservoirs are highly visually impressive owing to their scale and relationship to the wider landscape including the hills to the north and west and Tannoch Loch to the south. Eastern edge adjoins the Bardowie, Baldernock & Torrance Local Landscape Area.		
	Nature conservation	Some	Craigmaddie and Mugdock Reservoirs LNCS; East Mugdock Quarry LNCS Geodiversity site.		

Tannoch Loch & Barloch Moor HE24

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	An artificial loch, valley and woodland area forming the focus for surrounding 20 th century housing. Landscape considered to be pleasant but undistinguished.	The site is within the boundary of the Tannoch Conservation Area.	<p>De-designate</p> <p>The site does not meet the required threshold in the principal heritage values to justify designation as a LGDL however the historic environment value of the Tannoch Loch part is protected as part of a Conservation Area. .</p> <p>Additional protection for individual features is provided by LNCS or open space designations</p>
	Historical	Little	Tannoch Loch was created c.1895 by damming the Tannoch Burn to provide hydro-electric power for the neighbouring housing development, a local example of the application of this technology at a time of growth in its popularity.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	The site includes the suburban villas lining the east and west sides of the landscape, of local significance and protected by the conservation area designation.		
	Archaeological	Little	Of value for evidence of the engineering/power generation history of the site.		
	Horticultural	None	Diverse range of broadleaved native species but relatively recent planting.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Scenic	Some	Relatively constrained, providing the outlook from surrounding housing development and townscape feature. The site adjoins the Milngavie Reservoirs GDL along its northern edge.		
	Nature conservation	Some	The site contains part of Craigmaddie & Mugdock Reservoirs and Barloch Moor LNCS.		

Figure 4.6: Policy 6 LGDL location map



Policy 7: Torrance and Baldernock

Bardowie Castle HE6

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Largely 18 th century picturesque landscape focused on 16 th century Bardowie Castle and Bardowie Loch, although the aesthetic effect is created by appropriating the natural landscape, rather than being specifically designed, and there are few other elements of design intent aside from a drive and avenue. Photographed by Thomas Annan in lochside setting, later 19 th century. The outlook southwards from the castle over the loch remains substantially unchanged despite incursions of modern development nearby.	Site is within the Bardowie Conservation Area. Bardowie Castle, category A listed.	De-designate Although the site is perceived as an attractive landscape, it is not primarily a designed landscape but a borrowed natural landscape into which important buildings have been inserted to take advantage of the location. Its value is therefore primarily architectural and is best protected by its conservation area designation, by the listings of the principal buildings and by protection of their settings.
	Historical	Little	There is good documentary evidence of the origins and development of the estate from the 13 th century onwards, including formal landscape depicted in Roy c.1750. However, evidence specifically relating to the designed landscape is limited to mapping and with little survival or continuity of designed elements.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Outstanding	Bardowie Castle, with 1566 core tower house and 17 th /18 th century domestic range, is category A listed (LB5726).		
	Archaeological	High	The castle and Bardowie Mains farm are of evidential value from their surviving early fabric. Potential for below-ground survival of evidence of the early estate.		
	Horticultural	Low	Fine lime avenue to East Drive. Areas of unmanaged woodland with varied broadleaved species.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Scenic	High	The woodland belts and loch enhance the setting of the castle and the whole composition adds to the quality and interest of local scenic views. Within the Bardowie, Baldernock & Torrance LLA.		
	Nature conservation	Some	Bardowie Loch and Wetland are LNCS and Geodiversity sites.		

Craigmaddie HE10

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	Estate designed landscape, largely consisting of plantations and drives, which survives highly intact from the 19 th century and potentially earlier.	Craigmaddie Castle, scheduled. Craigmaddie House and Doocot, category B listed.	Retain
	Historical	Some	Good documentary evidence of estate connections and development.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	High	The listed house, doocot, and the standing remains of Craigmaddie Castle have substantial architectural value. Other historic estate buildings remain including a lodge and kennels. Some good drystone estate boundaries.		

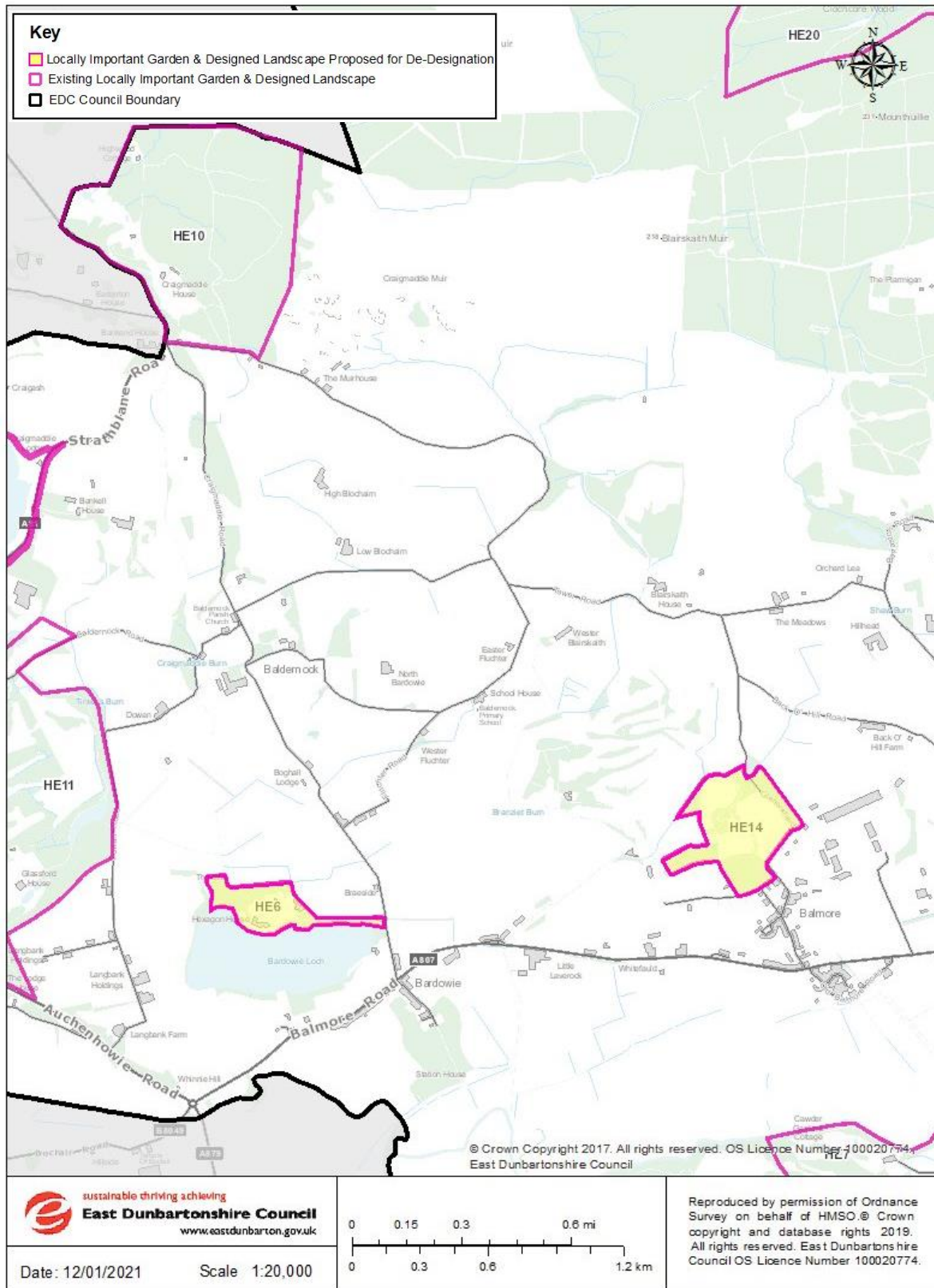
Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Archaeological	Outstanding	The scheduled iron age fort containing the ruined 15 th century castle give the site archaeological value at a national level.		
	Horticultural	Little	Largely coniferous plantation with belts of mixed deciduous species.		
	Scenic	High	The woods are prominent in views from the south. The site's southern edge adjoins the Bardowie, Baldernock & Torrance LLA. The site is in the Drumlin Foothills LCT.		
	Nature conservation	High	The site is covered by Craigmaddie Plantation Local Nature Conservation Site, and adjoins Craigmaddie Muir/Craigend Muir/Blairskaith Muir LNCS and Auld Wives' Lifts LNCS Geodiversity Site.		

Glenorchard HE14

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Some	Estate designed landscape, largely of the early 19 th century, with a range of surviving landscape features including tree belts, woodlands, parks and a fine double-row lime avenue. Partly converted to golf course in the early 20 th century.	Dovecote and Stables, category B listed. Old School, Easterton, category C listed.	De-designate. The site does not meet the required threshold in the principal heritage values to

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Historical	Little	Little surviving documentation. Association with a president of the Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds (1926).		justify heritage designation.
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	The original Glenorchard House was demolished between the 1950s and 60s; related stables and offices have also been removed. There are no buildings within the site boundary. Surviving estate/garden features include the walled garden and some boundary walls (unlisted).		Additional protection of individual, remnant designed landscape features is provided by open space, LNCS and TPO designations.
	Archaeological	Little	The findspot of a bronze age cist is located just to the north of the site of the former house and estate buildings.		
	Horticultural	High	Noted in historical accounts for its rare and fine trees. Considered to have an excellent conifer collection.		
	Scenic	Little	Fairly self-contained, the site makes little contribution to the wider landscape. Within the Bardowie, Baldernock & Torrance Local Landscape Area.		
	Nature conservation	Some	The site is covered by the Glen Orchard/Blairnile Wood LNCS and a TPO.		

Figure 4.7: Policy 7 LGDL location map



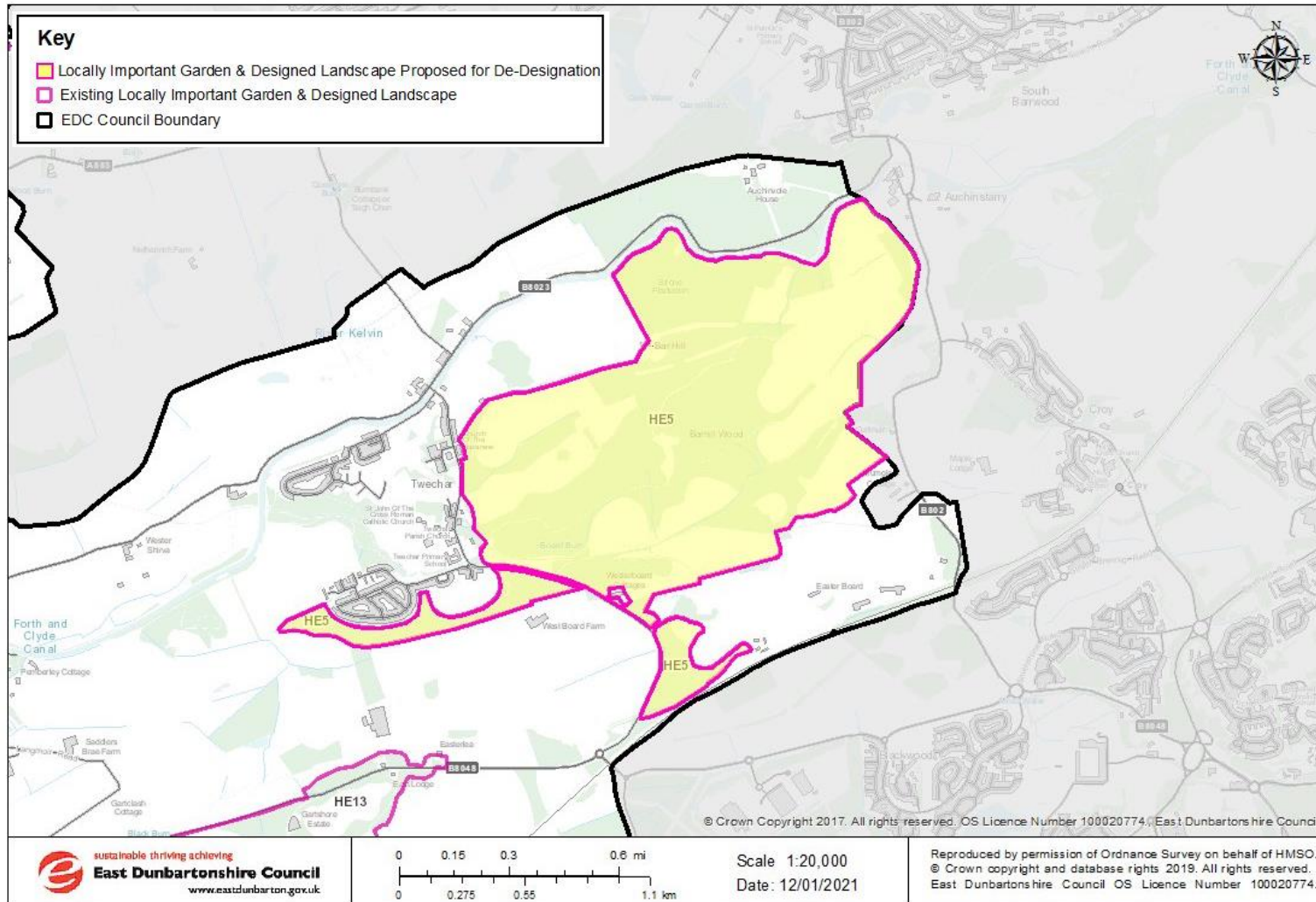
Policy 8: Twechar

Bar Hill HE5

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
Principal values	Artistic	Little	Prominent landscape feature on ridge and hill, offering outstanding views out across the surrounding landscape. The landscape was part of an estate but does not appear to have been designed in an aesthetic sense. Surviving landscape features of parks and belts on the south side seem to turn their back on the hill to create a separate sense of enclosure relating to the house to the south. The site was extensively exploited for mineral resources, particularly around its edges, but these industrial features have not been utilised in the landscape as an intentional feature.	Scheduled areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Roman fort, rampart, ditch and military way ■ Antonine Wall, east edge of Strone plantation east to Giral Hill ■ Forth & Clyde Canal to Auchinstarry Farm SV 01/10/2020:	De-designate. The primary value of the site is archaeological, relating to the Roman and prehistoric remains, which are scheduled. The landscape design does not particularly relate to or utilise these features as part of a wider design, and as a result does not score highly enough in the principal values to justify designation. The historical values of the site are protected by their World Heritage Site and scheduled status. Designation as an LGDL does not assist in the protection of the archaeological sites and they would be at no additional risk if de-designated. Additional protection to any individual, remnant designed landscape features is provided by the
	Historical	Little	Evidence of Enlightenment interest in the site (both industrial and antiquarian) during the 18 th century but this did not result in deliberate design moves affecting the site or surviving in it.		
Supplementary values	Architectural	Little	The Roman features are relatively well-preserved and legible. Good survivals of 19 th century ha-has, half-dykes and drystone walls. No other historic structures form part of the site.	The wall, Roman fort and hill fort are the clear stars of the show. But everything else that has happened around them seems to have largely been as a result of functional decisions – in the case of the industrial incursions into the landscape – or to have turned their back on or obscured the archaeological features – in the case of the designed landscape features of belts and parks on the south side.	
	Archaeological	Outstanding	The site contains some of the best-preserved Roman features of the Antonine Wall and demonstrates the wall and fort's strategic importance. The Antonine Wall and fort are superimposed on an iron age site. Excavations of the 1900s and 1970s/80s have provided substantial evidence of life at the site. It also contains post-medieval industrial remains of mineral working, rail and the Forth and Clyde Canal.		
	Horticultural	Some	Primarily Forestry Commission conifer plantations, although largely following the 19 th century planting outlines with broadleaved species to the more important edges. Beech and sycamore belts extend from the main woodland.		

Heritage values		Level	Reason for level	Other observations on the Historic Environment	Recommendation
	Scenic	Outstanding	The prominent hill-top location gives the site substantial importance in the wider landscape, including as part of view ranges from other designed landscapes (Woodburn, Auchenreoch, Gartshore). It is on a prominent hill on the edge of the lowland valley and rolling farmlands LCTs, prominent when viewed from the Forth & Clyde Canal and its towpath. It is also in the Bar Hill LLA.	If the archaeological features were not there, the landscape would be unexceptional as a designed/historical artefact; its scenic value is also geological/geographical rather than being connected to its history or design.	Local Landscape Area and LNCS designations.
	Nature conservation	High	The site contains extensive belts of mixed and deciduous woodland with additional meadow and water habitats. It is divided into three sections: the main body of the site is covered by Barhill LNCS and includes the Twechar Quarry and Castle Hill Quarry Geodiversity sites. The southern and western sections are covered by the Gartshore Woods, Kennel Plantation and Heronry LNCS. The western arm is also covered by a TPO and includes the Board Craigs Quarry Geodiversity Site.		

Figure 4.8: Policy 8 LGDL location map



Chapter 5

Summary of Recommendations

Existing LGDL designations

Retain designation

Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels
Policy 2: HE12	Garscube	Artistic – Little Historical – High	Architectural – High Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Little Scenic – Some Nature Conservation - Some
Policy 2: HE17	Killermont	Artistic - Little Historical – High	Architectural – High Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Little Scenic – Some Nature conservation – Some
Policy 2: HE18	Kilmardinny	Artistic – Little Historical – Some	Architectural – High Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Some Scenic – High Nature Conservation - High
Policy 4: HE2	Auld Aisle Cemetery	Artistic – Some	Architectural – Outstanding

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Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels
		Historical – High	Archaeological – High Horticultural – Little Scenic – High Nature conservation - Little
Policy 4: HE13	Gartshore	Artistic – High Historical – High	Architectural – High Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Some Scenic – High Nature conservation - Some
Policy 4: HE21	Luggie Park	Artistic – Little Historical – Some	Architectural – Some Archaeological – Some Horticultural – Little Scenic – High Nature conservation - Some
Policy 4: HE23	Peel Park	Artistic – Little Historical – High	Architectural – Some Archaeological – Outstanding Horticultural – None Scenic – Some Nature conservation - None
Policy 4: HE30	Woodilee	Artistic – Little Historical – Some	Architectural – Some Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Little Scenic – High Nature conservation - Some

Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels
Policy 5: HE4	Ballencleroch	Artistic – High Historical – Some	Architectural – Little Archaeological – Little Horticultural – High Scenic – High Nature conservation - Some
Policy 5: HE8	Campsie Glen	Artistic – Some Historical – High	Architectural – Some Archaeological – Some Horticultural – Little Scenic – Outstanding Nature conservation - High
Policy 5: HE9	Glorat House	Artistic – High Historical – High	Architectural – High Archaeological – Some Horticultural – High Scenic – High Nature conservation - Some
Policy 5: HE19	Kincaid House	Artistic – Some Historical – Some	Architectural – Outstanding Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Little Scenic – Little Nature conservation - Little
Policy 5: HE20	Lennox Castle	Artistic – Some Historical – High	Architectural – Outstanding Archaeological – Outstanding Horticultural – Little Scenic – High

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Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels
			Nature conservation – Some
Policy 5: HE28	Woodburn	Artistic – Some Historical – Little	Architectural – Some Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Some Scenic – Some Nature conservation – Some
Policy 6: HE11	Dougalston	Artistic – High Historical – Some	Architectural – High Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Little Scenic – High Nature Conservation – High
Policy 7: HE10	Craigmaddie	Artistic – Some Historical - Some	Architectural – High Archaeological - Outstanding Horticultural – Little Scenic – High Nature Conservation – High

Retain with amendments

Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels	Recommendation
Policy 3: HE7	Cawder House	Artistic – High Historical – High	Architectural – Outstanding Archaeological – Outstanding Horticultural – High	Combine into single LGDL

Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels	Recommendation
			Scenic – Some Nature conservation - High	
Policy 3: HE27	Wilderness Plantation	Artistic – Some Historical – High	Architectural – None Archaeological – High Horticultural – Some Scenic – High Nature conservation - Outstanding	
Policy 5: HE26	Whitefield Dam	Artistic – Some Historical – Little	Architectural – Little Archaeological – Some Horticultural – Little Scenic – High Nature conservation - Some	Amend boundary

De-designate

Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels
Policy 2: HE25	Westerton Garden Suburb	Artistic – Little Historical – Little	Architectural – Outstanding Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Little Scenic – Little Nature conservation – Little

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Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels
Policy 3: HE16	Kenmure	Artistic – Little Historical – Some	Architectural – None Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Little Scenic – Some Nature conservation - Some
Policy 4: HE29	Woodhead Park	Artistic – Little Historical – Some	Architectural – Little Archaeological – Little Horticultural – Some Scenic – Little Nature conservation - Little
Policy 5: HE3	Baldoran & Mount Dam	Artistic – Little Historical – Some	Architectural – Little Archaeological – Some Horticultural – Little Scenic – Some Nature conservation - Little
Policy 5: HE9	Craigbarnet	Artistic – Little Historical – Little	Architectural – Little Archaeological – Some Horticultural – None Scenic – High Nature Conservation – Some
Policy 6: HE22	Mains	Artistic – Little Historical – Little	Architectural – Little Archaeological – Some Horticultural – Little Scenic – Some

Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels
			Nature Conservation – Some
Policy 6: GDL00408	Milngavie Reservoirs	Artistic – High Historical – High	Architectural – High Archaeological - Some Horticultural – Some Scenic – High Nature Conservation – Some
Policy 6: HE24	Tannoch Loch & Barloch Moor	Artistic – Little Historical – Little	Architectural – Little Archaeological - Little Horticultural – None Scenic – Some Nature Conservation – Some
Policy 7: HE6	Bardowie Castle	Artistic – Little Historical – Little	Architectural – Outstanding Archaeological – High Horticultural – Low Scenic – High Nature Conservation – Some
Policy 7: HE14	Glenorchard	Artistic – Some Historical – Little	Architectural – Little Archaeological – Little Horticultural – High Scenic – Little Nature Conservation – Some
Policy 8: HE5	Bar Hill	Artistic – Little Historical - Little	Architectural – Little Archaeological – Outstanding Horticultural – Some

Proposed LDP 2 reference	LGDL site name	Primary value levels	Supplementary value levels
			Scenic – Outstanding Nature Conservation – High

Other recommendations

a. Further research for potential national registration

Both Lennox Castle and Campsie Glen scored highly in a number of values, and therefore have the potential to be considered nationally important. Further background research would need to be done to establish whether this is the case, and if so they should be put forward to Historic Environment Scotland for consideration for national registration.

b. Update the descriptions contained in the 2006 survey

This report assessed the LGDL sites against the updated criteria and provided summaries of how each site met those values; it did not update the descriptive entries contained in the 2006 survey to address any inaccuracies or to reflect changes in appreciation and understanding – and the subsequent changes in value levels – that are the result of this review. As such, a new inventory that combines the descriptive information in the 2006 survey and the amended values as contained in this survey would be useful to bring all the assessments together into one document (or a single document for each site).

c. Define the levels of significance for each value

It would be helpful – and informative – to provide a definition of each level for each value. This will help provide greater clarity as to why a site has been scored at a particular level, but will also help future assessors apply the levels with greater consistency when considering the relative significance of LGDLs for inclusion on the local list.

Further clarity could also be gained by revising the extant LGDL descriptions and removing inconsistencies in the application of terminology, so that there is no use of non-defined terms (such as moderate and low) and no confusing erroneous use of defined terms (such as 'high local' or 'outstanding local').

d. An 'introduction to GDLs and LGDLs' document

A short 'introduction to gardens and designed landscapes' for the authority area – as has been done with conservation areas – would be useful in setting out an up-to-date account of the legislative context for GDLs, national and local planning policy context, and sector guidance. This document could also build on the 2006 survey by expanding and elaborating on the different types of landscapes that might be considered for inclusion on the local list and what kind of features they might have that help to identify them.

e. Review of 2006 survey 'long list'

One of the recommendations of the 2006 report (in section 3.3) is that the other sites on the 'long list' should be assessed to ascertain if they meet the criteria for designation. It also considers that there may be other sites that should be identified and assessed for potential inclusion; for example, East Dunbartonshire has many public parks and cemeteries that were not considered as part of the 2006 survey that now warrant consideration.

f. Condition survey

It was not possible as part of this study to carry out an in-depth condition survey of each landscape, but such an undertaking would be extremely useful in identifying a short list of issues and opportunities for each site individually, which could then help focus local policies and objectives when considering planning policies that affect a LGDL. It could also be used to help the Council's development management team consider the relative merits / harm of any individual planning application that comes forward that affects one of these heritage assets.

Appendix A

Photographic record of sites recommended for designation as a LGDL

Westerton Garden Suburb



Appendix A
Photographic record of sites recommended for de-designation as a LGDL

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Kenmure



Woodhead Park



Appendix A
Photographic record of sites recommended for de-designation as a LGDL

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Baldoran & Mount Dam



Mains



Appendix A
Photographic record of sites recommended for de-designation as a LGDL

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Tannoch Loch & Barloch Moor



Bardowie Castle



Appendix A
Photographic record of sites recommended for de-designation as a LGDL

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Glenorchard



Bar Hill



Appendix A
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Craigbarnet



Milngavie Reservoirs

