

The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at ZETLAND PARK, GRANGEMOUTH



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Zetland Park

NGR: NS 9294 8167

Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

Registered Charity No SC034618

Cover Plate: Fountain in Zetland Park.

Report by: Iain Kirkman & Tom Mitchell

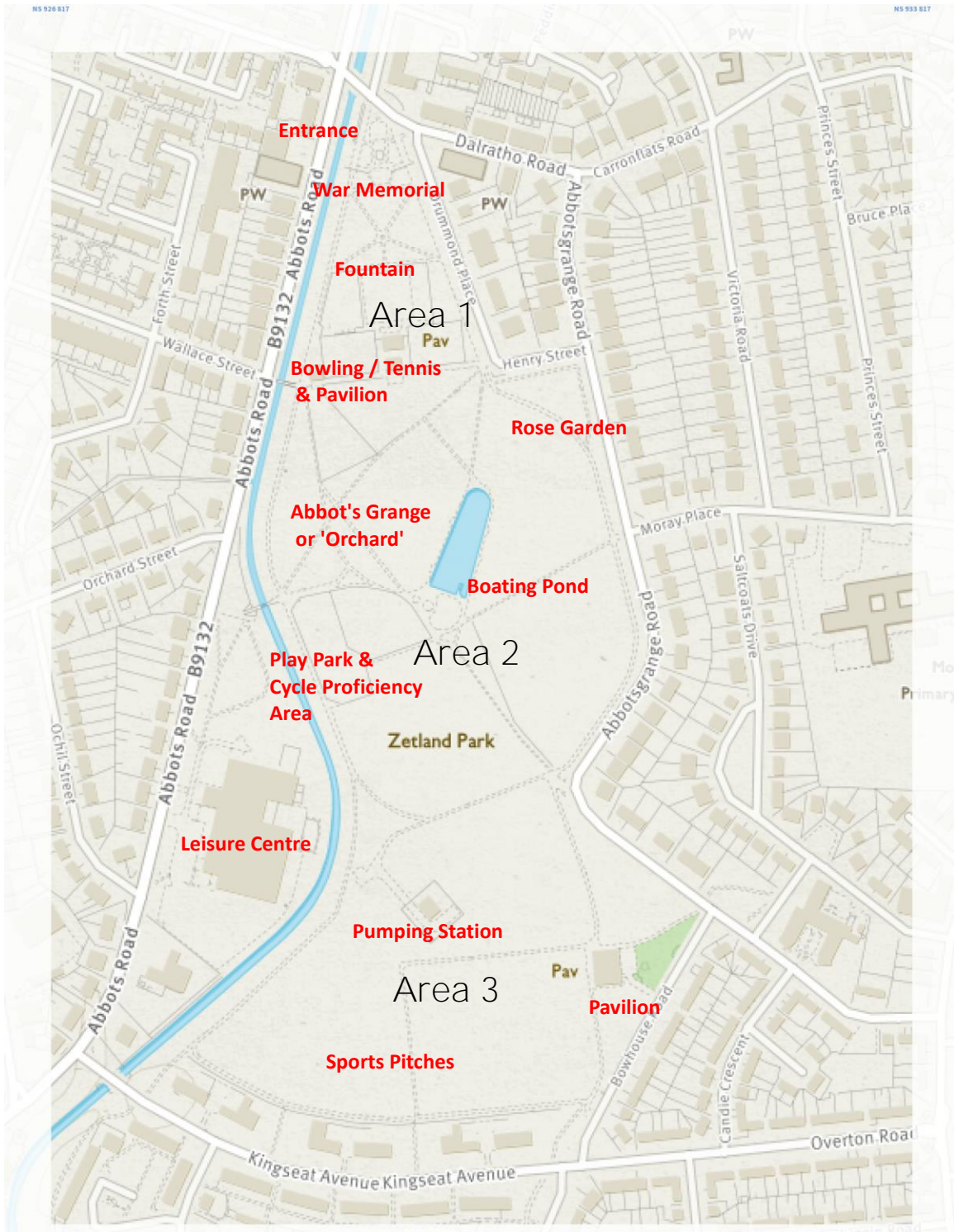
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Illus 1: Zetland Park with Areas 1-3 marked in black and the components marked in red (map reproduced from <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/osmaps>).

1.0 Introduction to Glorious Gardens

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

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

The Glorious Gardens pilot project was initiated and managed by Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage, who contracted Northlight Heritage to recruit, train and support groups of volunteers to conduct the research and produce reports on properties in each area during 2015-17.

This report has been written by Iain Kirkman and Tom Mitchell, the volunteers who conducted the research and survey work. The assessment of significance (section 7) was conducted by Northlight Heritage based on their findings.

2.0 Introduction to Zetland Park

Zetland Park is located in the town of Grangemouth to the north of Falkirk, at the confluence of the Rivers Carron and Forth (NGR: 9294 8167). Originally part of the parish of Polmont, Zetland Park lies within the parish of Grangemouth today. The Dundas family, Earls of Zetland, gifted the park to the town in 1882. Local traders, they were integral to the construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal, which commenced in Grangemouth in 1768.

The park is used by the local community for sporting and leisure activities and covers 18.5 hectares of land today. It is generally flat and predominantly grassed with a network of pathways throughout. The Park is situated in the centre of Grangemouth within a residential area.

The park is owned by Falkirk Council; Falkirk Community Trust manage the sports and recreation facilities. There are no statutory designations relating to Zetland Park or any features it contains.

3.0 Methods

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

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

The desk-based research was followed by systematic walkover survey in January-February 2016 to identify and record surviving components and key elements of the historic designed landscape. The survey employed a recording system designed for the project that combines written field notes, tablet-based data capture and photography. All data gathered during the project are available for consultation as part of the Glorious Gardens archive, held at the National Monuments Record of Scotland maintained by HES. The sources consulted are listed in section 8.

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

4.0 Desk-based research results

4.1 Historic maps

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

Illus 2: Pont's map of The East Central Lowlands (Stirling, Falkirk & Kilsyth) (Pont 32), 1583-96.



Pont's map shows the Grange Burn winding past 'Abbotts Grange', which consisted of a detached building and a row of three smaller buildings, possibly housing for the farm workers and storage for grain. A grange was initially the name for a grain store. In time it became the name for a farm on which grain was produced and stored, particularly in the case of farms belonging to religious orders whose main house was often located some distance from the farm.

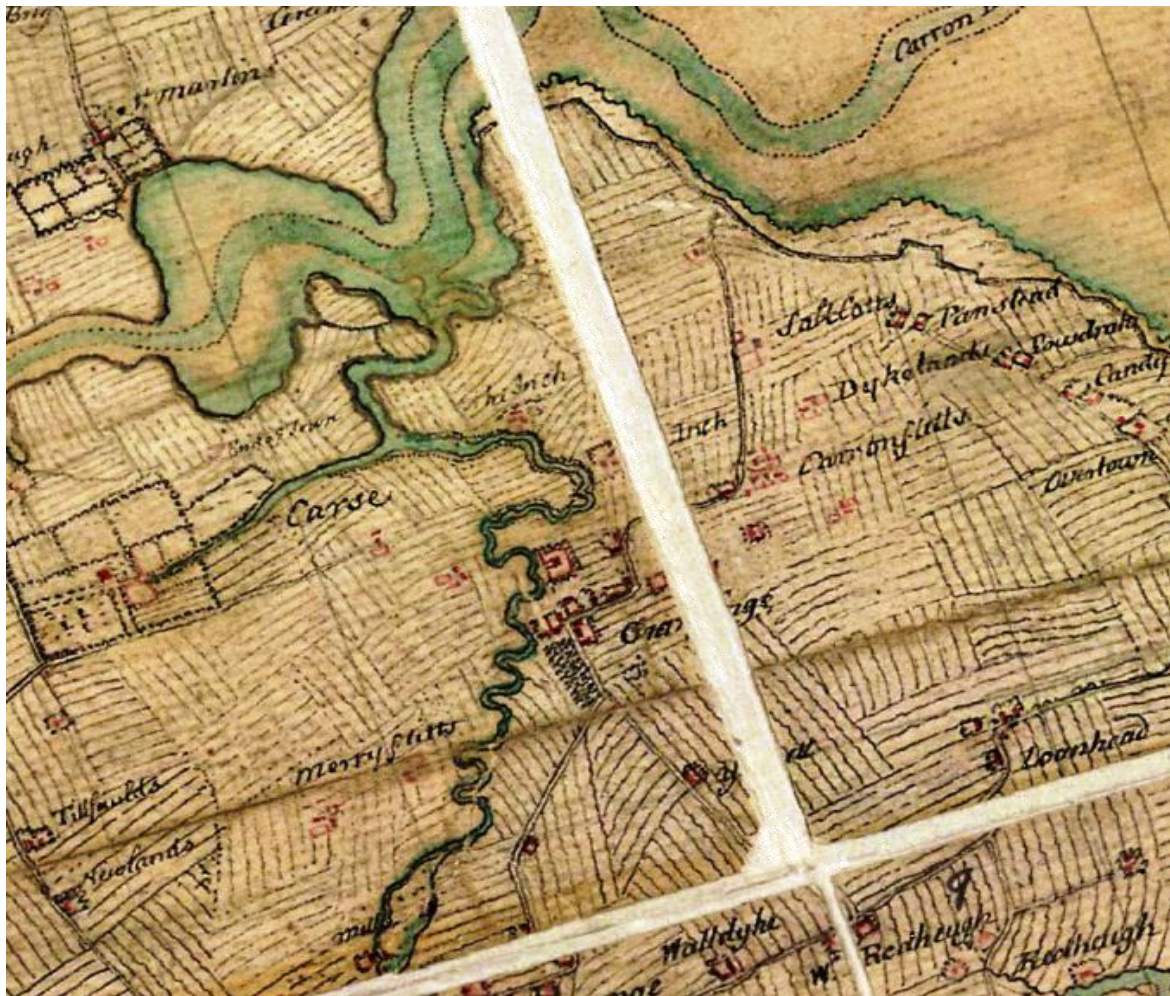
It may have been significant that the Grange was situated at the high water mark of the burn, which would have made it possible to transport produce by boat from the grange to the River Carron and thence via the Forth to the monks' mother house at Holyrood.

To the west 'Carse Castell' (Kerse) is depicted as an enclosed tower house with some planting. (A carse is low and fertile land, often close to a river or estuary and excellent for the production of grain; a grange is a monastic farm.)

Given the detailed information provided by Pont of the setting of Carse Castell, it would appear that there was no landscaping at Abbott's Grange at this time.

The East Carse, south of Abbotts Grange was formerly known as Abbottskerse and occasionally just as 'Kerse'. The smaller area of West Kerse was also referred to in source materials as 'carse' or 'Kerse'. (Reid 2012,11).

Illus 3: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands 1752-55) (©British Library)



Some two hundred years after Pont, General Roy's map shows the Grange Burn winding around part of a substantial settlement named as Grange. The settlement includes a short avenue leading to a house set in a fenced or walled enclosure protected by a shelterbelt on three sides. To the south of the house are a group of smaller buildings, which are probably housing for the farm workers and grain stores. A dense plantation is located to the south of them, presumably to provide both shelter and timber.

The extent of the setting of Carse Castell has been greatly enlarged since Pont's time, with the addition of a second avenue to the west and the creation of a series of enclosures protected by rows of trees surrounding the house. For the most part, the land is given over to the runrig system of cultivation with few indications of agricultural enclosure happening. Runrig was a Scottish system of land tenure in which tenants would draw lots as to which rigs (narrow strips of land that could be up to 15 metres wide) they would tend in a given year. Tenants would then take turns, using that system, to cultivate the most fertile strips of land. The Grange Burn is still following its natural course at this time.

Illus 4: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (1st edition), Stirling Sheet XXV.13 (Polmont). Surveyed 1860, published 1864.



This map shows the locations of two 'Abbot's Grange' sites: one recorded as ancient remains and one current at the time of the map survey (1860). By the time of this survey the Grange Burn had been straightened and canalised to the north of the ancient Abbott's Grange site to connect with the Forth-Clyde Canal, which opened in 1790. As a result it was possible to transport goods to both Edinburgh and Glasgow from the productive carse lands. The former course of the burn is shown as dotted lines.

The change in the system of agriculture from the runrig of Roy's time to the large enclosed fields shown here is striking. Also noteworthy are the trees on the south-east side of the new Abbott's Grange and the road running north just to the north-west of the Grange. The distinctive triangular shape associated with the northern part of the park from its inception can be seen to be an established field boundary at this time.

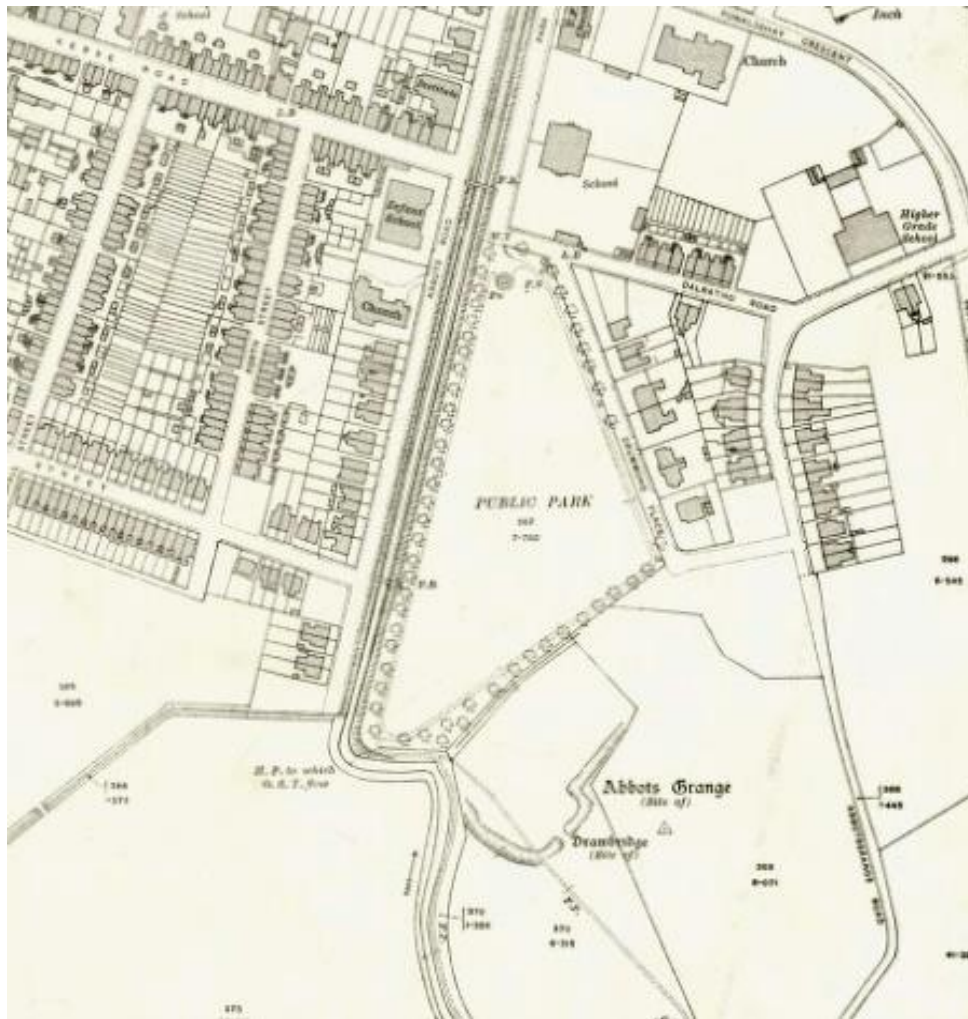
Illus 5: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (2nd edition), Stirlingshire 025.13 (includes: Grangemouth). Surveyed 1896, published 1897.



This map shows the original layout of Zetland Park when it opened in 1882. There is an ornamental fountain to the north and, directly north of this, a separate drinking fountain. Tree planting is shown along the west and north-east boundaries of the park. A pathway follows the perimeter of the park, continuing south along the Grange Burn and south-east of the park and across agricultural land towards the 'new' Abbotsgrange farmstead.

Outside the park boundaries, it appears that the trees have been removed from the ancient Abbots Grange site and also at the new Grange. Sheepfolds are shown in the north east corner of the ancient Grange site, indicating some pastoral use of the area directly outside the park. Beyond the area shown on this map extract, housing had increased close to the park, although not immediately overlooking it and the Grange School had also been built to the north of the park.

Illus 6: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (3rd edition), Stirlingshire n024.16. Surveyed 1914, published 1915.



The park in 1914 is largely unchanged since 1882, except for the completion of the tree boundary along the southern edge of the park and the expansion of housing along the roads running along the east and west boundaries. The sheep folds in the previous map have gone and some agricultural land has been lost to housing. A tributary burn (the Almond Pow) shown entering the Grange Burn at the high water mark on the 1896 OS map is now depicted as canalised.

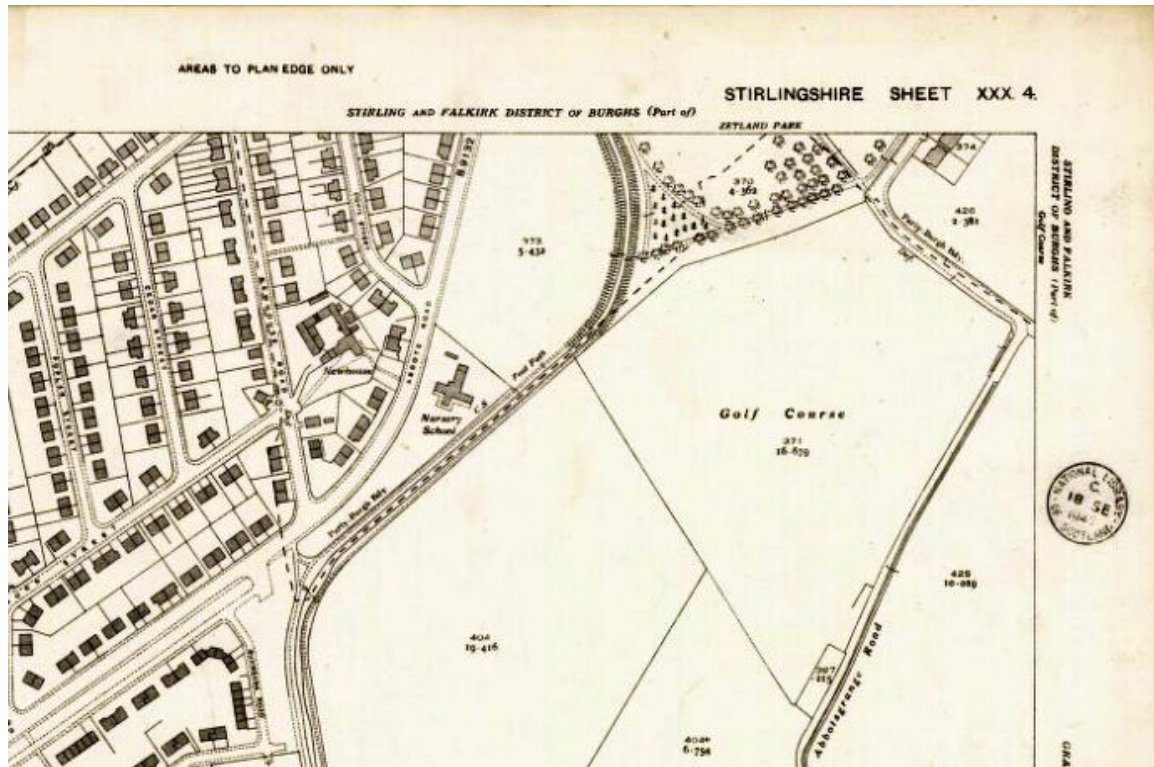
Illus 7: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (4th edition), Stirling XXIV.16. Surveyed 1946, published 1951.



This map shows considerable change since 1915. The park has been extended to the south, taking in the site of the ancient Abbott's Grange. The original area has been considerably altered with the erection of the war memorial and associated entrance gates, walling and hard landscaping.

The ornamental fountain has been moved to the south and positioned at the centre of radial pathways. A flagstaff is indicated to the north east of the fountain and there are now two footbridges crossing from the west of the Grange Burn into the park. A bowling green and two tennis courts have been established close to a small pavilion and there are two drinking fountains recorded within the park boundary. To the south and within the Abbot's Grange earthworks, or 'the orchard', a bandstand has been constructed and trees have been planted around the perimeter. Further pathways lead to and around this area and also around a new paddling pool. A new swimming bath is recorded to the west of the paddling pool, close to the Grange Burn and a small lavatory is also noted. Pathways have been lined with trees and open grassland surrounds the features noted. Double rows of trees have been planted along the boundaries of the extended park, which is now almost entirely surrounded by housing. The Almond Pow Burn is shown and just to the south of it, a new road – Orchard Street – oriented towards the 'Orchard' area.

Illus 8: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (5th edition), Stirlingshire n030.04 (includes Falkirk, Grangemouth). Revised 1944, published 1947



This map shows the southernmost part Zetland Park (Area 3) and is included to show that in 1947 this area, which was later taken into the park, was part of Grangemouth golf course. The remaining area was agricultural land; featureless other than occasional field boundaries and separated from housing on the west side by the Grange Burn. At this time Abbotsgrange Road extends south, but today this is known as Bowhouse Road.

4.2 Aerial Photographs



Illus 9: oblique aerial photograph taken at the official opening of Grangemouth Airport on July 1st 1939

The aerial photograph (Illus 9) was taken at the official opening of Grangemouth Airport on July 1st 1939. It was taken from the west. The airport can be seen in the centre of the picture. To the north of the airport the circular area largely surrounded by trees is known as Abbot's Grange or 'the Orchard', which had been incorporated into Zetland Park after World War One. The swimming pool can be seen as an oblong shape between the trees and housing in the foreground, as can a number of the paths that articulate with the Abbot's Grange and define the perimeter of the park (*cf.* Illus 7).

To the south the Grangemouth Golf Course can be seen. The Falkirk Herald noted on August 18th 1909 that '...the course is situated on two fields on the farm of Abbotsgrange extending to 42 acres and bounded on one side by Abbotsgrange Road, and on the other side by the road leading to Polmont ... in order to make the course a little more sporting in character a few artificial hazards have been introduced.' The strange terraces to the west of the airport seem to be associated with the various golf holes, golfers having to zig-zag their way around the fairly compact course. The zig-zag terraces are also visible in a 1939 vertical aerial photograph taken by the Luftwaffe (Sortie: Target Graphics, Frame: SC445486).

Oblique aerial photographs from the 1940s reveal the park during the war years. An aerial photograph from 1941 (Sortie M/015/NLA/014, Frame: 0669) reveals the components of the park: the war memorial, fountain and associated planting are all visible and appear to be in good general condition. The pavilion, bowling and tennis courts, Abbot's Grange (orchard) and bandstand, the outdoor swimming pool and

paddling pool are all easily defined and are set within a network of pathways. Abbot's Grange is a central feature or focus of Area 2 with pathways going both to and around it. In the north-east of Area 2 there are allotments, in response to the Ministry of Agriculture's call for people to 'Dig for Victory'.

Two further oblique aerial photographs dated to June 1943 present a clearer image of the park, as the scale is 1:5000, as opposed to the 1941 photo at 1:18000.

In 1943 there was fairly concentrated planting on the south side of the memorial and the planting throughout the pleasure garden appears to be well managed. The views to the ornamental fountain are well designed. The flagpole is sited within a square-shaped setting. The bowling and tennis pavilion is set in isolation with concentrated planting on the south side. The tennis court areas on either side of the pavilion are both further sub-divided; however, they do not appear to be set out for tennis possibly because they were to be given over to food production. The bandstand is located roughly in the centre of Abbot's Grange, appearing as a circular feature set on a hard standing base. A faded square shaped area close by may have been for picnics or perhaps this was the area used for Punch and Judy shows mentioned on the Falkirk Local History Society site (see below). An open air dance floor was established in the park around this time; the Falkirk Local History website notes that:

'In 1944 the burgh invested £600 in an open air dance floor that was installed adjacent to this pool and was opened by Joseph Westwood Under-Secretary of State for Scotland in May. It covered 400 square yards and was surfaced in thick asbestos tiles and was very popular, being considered a good dancing surface. Music was blasted out from speakers attached to the swimming pool. People were encouraged to use the park as part of the 'Holidays at Home' campaign and bands played in the bandstand, whilst Punch and Judy shows were performed nearby. These were the heydays of the park' (<http://www.falkirklocalhistorysociety.co.uk/home/index.php?id=181>).

The dance floor, clearly visible on a 1944 aerial photograph, is located close to and north east of the open air swimming pool. A sports pitch can be made out in the open grassed area of the park to the east of the paddling pond. Allotments are visible in the areas of the rose garden and over the Grange Burn. The rose garden was, according to the Falkirk Local History Society website, reinstated after the war. Final features worth mentioning on these wartime photographs include that Abbot's Grange Farm appears to have gone by this time and strange zig-zag patterns, which are most probably trenches, can be seen scored into the ground. These trenches may be associated with wartime defences of the airport; two fighter planes are clearly visible located close to hangers on airport land.

Vertical aerial photographs from mid-1974 show the park very clearly. There is scarred ground from the demolition and removal of the open air pool and the dance floor has been replaced with bushes and shrubs. The new indoor pool on the opposite side of the Grange Burn is located slightly south of the allotments in a rectangular area that appears pitted. Facilities that are clearly visible include six tennis courts, the bowling green, various shadows of marked out pitches across Areas 2 and 3, the rose garden, the crazy golf/putting, the sports pavilion, the kiosk/cafe/depot and pumping station. The war memorial complex is also in place and the associated gardens and planting, fountain and pathways. The paddling pool has been shortened in length at this point and a smaller, separate rounded pool replaces its southern portion. It is not clear when this happened but it may have been in the 1960s when rowing boats were introduced to the main pond. This smaller pool was filled in at a later date.



Illus 10: Google Earth image of Zetland Park as it is today.

Today Zetland Park appears much as in the aerial image from Google Earth, above, although the tennis courts have been refurbished on the west side of the tennis/bowling pavilion, and removed on the east side. The pumping station has been rebuilt and moved slightly and a formal path now extends from the sports pavilion, out past the pitches before turning south towards flats. At least three football/sports pitches are marked out in Area 3, and the shadow of another one can be seen in Area 2. Planting around the cycle area, children's playpark and along some of the more recent paths have matured.

5.0 Timeline for the Development of Zetland Park

In this section a brief timeline is provided of the development and changes within the park. At the end of the tabulated chronology, the history open air swimming pool is discussed as it is no longer in existence. Otherwise, in order to provide for the most succinct presentation, detailed historical consideration of each existing component of the park can be found in Section 6.

Date/Period	Event/Phase of Development
1237	Lands granted originally to the Abbey of Newbattle were transferred to Holyrood (Nimmo 1817, 755). The lands would have supplied produce for Holyrood and on the Roy map (Illus 3) we can note the presence of a road travelling from Abbot's Grange toward the coast.
17 th century	The area of Abbot's Grange is also known locally as 'The Orchard'; Bailey (2016) suggests that it was used for the production of apples and pears in the 17 th century. He further notes that the fruit trees were removed at the end of the 19 th century because people passing-by helped themselves to the produce (G Bailey <i>pers comm</i>).
1752-1755	Roy's military map shows an enclosure at the approximate location of the Abbot's Grange bordering the Grange Burn, potentially associated with a nearby small settlement called 'Grange'
1882	<p>Zetland Park was gifted to the town by the 3rd Earl of Zetland; Lawrence Dundas of Kerse, who was also a member of parliament. The Dundas family had a long and prosperous history in this area and were instrumental in establishing the town of Grangemouth.</p> <p>The initial gift of Zetland Park, in 1882, was a triangular- shaped piece of land (see 4.1 above, Area 1) and a commemorative medal (Illus 11) was produced to record the opening of the park along with its ornamental fountain and opening of a new dock on the same day - 3rd June.</p> <p>The Grange Burn on the west side of the park had been altered or canalised in part by the time the park was gifted and a footbridge across it provided access.</p>
1919	On August 4th 1919 the end of World War I was commemorated in the park on the five-year anniversary of Britain's entry into the war. Councillor White expressed a view to the 1919 War Memorial Committee, reported in the <i>Falkirk Herald</i> , that the park 'was not a thing of beauty. (laughter)' and 'was taken over from the Marquis of Zetland as a field, and it has remained a field' (<i>Falkirk Herald</i> 1921). Geoff Bailey notes that during this period '...the park was a place where the public could promenade around the playing field' but few amenities were provided in the park.
1923	The cenotaph was unveiled by General Sir George Ian Hamilton on September 22nd 1923 without the gates and walling. In order to accommodate the new war memorial the ornamental fountain gifted when the park was opened was moved further south

and set at the centre of a radial path network with a concentration of flowerbeds.

At around this time (certainly post World War One) the park also expands to the south (Area 2 Illus 1) incorporating the Abbot's Grange into its boundary.

A sundial, made from stonework from the Abbot's Grange bearing a date of 1618 is positioned within Abbot's Grange at about this time. Tennis courts were also constructed in 1920s but cannot be dated more specifically.

- 1924 In the early summer of 1924 the open air swimming pool was opened to the public, on the western side of Area 2. The occasion was marked with a celebratory gala. The changing rooms were initially disused railway carriages, however, in the 1930s the complex was upgraded and the pool was surrounded by changing rooms. There were also offices. The flat roof of these structures provided a balcony for the viewing public, the whole being surrounded by a metal fence.
- On the north side of the pool, steps led to a centrally located diving platform and it was at this side that the entrance to the complex was also located. During the war years (1939-45) servicemen were billeted in the park and had free access to the pool. In the mid 1940s a dance floor was built on the east side of the pool and it proved very popular with the local youth. The speaker system was attached to the outer walls of the pool to provide music. In 1971 the new indoor pool was completed and in 1972 the outdoor pool was demolished. The dance floor was also removed by the mid 1970s.
- The Conservation Plan (2015, 6), records an article in the *Falkirk Herald* (July 5th 1924) noting that the pond '...was one of the largest and structurally one of the finest in the country.' It continues that '...some years ago ...the late Burgh engineer submitted on plan a very fine general arrangement of a new extended park, comprising War Memorial entrance gates, bowling and tennis greens, and a swimming and yachting pond.' In the following years all of these components were added to the improved Zetland Park; the bandstand was officially opened on July 11th 1925 and the bowling green and pavilion on 25th of August 1926. As such, it can be appreciated that the construction of the pool formed part of a wider strategic development of the park.
- 1925 Gates and walling have been added to war memorial (see Illus 13). Bandstand opened July 11th.
- 1926 Bowling green and pavilion opened August
- 1931 Paddling pool in proximity to Abbot's Grange opened
- 1939-45 Servicemen billeted in the park during the war years
- 1944 Open air asbestos dance floor installed.
- 1948 Names of the fallen from World War II added to the cenotaph and railings removed from the low walls connecting the cenotaph and gates

1953	Final extension of the park (6.9 ha) to incorporate the area of the golf course to the south.
1954	Pumping station built in the southern extension of the park to alleviate recurrent flooding from the Grange Burn and a sub-station installed to the north west.
1956	Further expansion of park facilities with a sports pavilion, cafe, kiosk and toilets. Area around cenotaph laid out to a design by Burgh Engineer, Mr A Donald.
1960s	By 1960 the park contained six tennis courts, a putting green, netball court and six football pitches, as well as those facilities already listed. Rowing boats were introduced on the paddling pond in 1960s and part of the south end was in-filled to create a small separate quatrefoil shaped pond, allowing the construction of a boathouse, jetty and ramped access to the large paddling pond.
1970s	The park experienced a period of decline and change. The open-air pool was demolished in 1972, shortly after the opening of an indoor pool on the other side of the burn. In 1973 the bandstand was sold off. A kiosk and toilets were built next to the tennis courts. A cycle proficiency track was laid out on the site of the old pool.
1980s	The sundial was removed and is now believed to be held in storage by Falkirk Council. The paddling pool was altered and reduced in size and the cafe was converted to an aviary.
1990s	The paddling pool was drained and left to become derelict, while the aviary was abandoned and subsequently demolished. Some new additions made to the park's facilities, with a playground and cycle track being added on the site of the former swimming pond and external dance floor
21 st century	Pumping station upgraded in recent years and sub-station maintained.
2014	Tennis courts on the western side of the park upgraded, but those on the eastern side have already gone and been grassed over
Current Plans	Current proposals for improvement of the park include the establishment of a skate park, a natural play area and the removal and replacement of the current derelict paddling pool with a pond. There will be four grass football pitches and a rugby pitch, and the sports pavilion will be refurbished. Current features to be maintained include the play park, cycle area, the golf, rose garden, bowling green, tennis courts and associated pavilion. The fountain will be refurbished, as will the war memorial and associated gardens. As of June n2017, funding bid is being prepared for submission to the Heritage Lottery Fund.



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Illus 11: Zetland Park Swimming Pond c 1935. Source: SCRAN

6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

For the purposes of this report, Zetland Park has been divided into three main areas: Area 1 is the earliest part of the park and the farthest north; the mid section, Area 2, represents the later expansion in the 1920s; and the southernmost part is Area 3, added in 1953. Together the three areas represent the park as it is maintained today. The park is designed for recreation and leisure activities and as such constitutes a 'pleasure garden'. The table below identifies the surviving components contained within each 'Area' (as assigned by Glorious Gardens) of Zetland Park today.

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

Area	Name	Description
Area 1	War memorial, ornamental fountain & gardens	Unveiled in 1923 the cenotaph and associated gates dominate the northern park entrance. The fountain sits within an ornamental garden but does not work and is incomplete.
	Tennis courts, bowling green & pavilion	The tennis courts are located on the west side of the bowling/tennis pavilion and were renewed in 2014. The bowling green and pavilion are all still in use. Other tennis courts on the east side have been removed.
	Kiosk and toilets	The kiosk, toilets and council depot are all located to the south and

	Maintenance depot	west of the bowling/tennis pavilion.
Area 2	Playground & cycle park	The playground and cycle park are well used and located within an enclosed space.
	Putting/crazy golf	The putting/crazy golf space is still present.
	Paddling Pool	The paddling pool is now derelict.
	Abbot's Grange earthworks	Abbot's Grange earthworks predate the park but are still in evidence.
	Rose garden	The rose garden lies on the eastern side of the park.
Area 3	Sports pavilion	The sports pavilion is located to the east side of the open parkland where the pitches lie.
	Pumping station and sub station	The pumping station is a cube shaped feature, fenced and located north of the pitches. The substation lies to the north west of the pumping station.
	Pitches	The pitches are defined by painted lines in the open space.
All areas	Pathways	Throughout the park there is a network of primary pathways taking visitors both through the park and around it. There are no drives, although some entrances allow vehicular access for council maintenance of the resource.
	Trees and shrubs	There are no veteran trees in the park.
	Grange Burn and bridges	The course of the Grange Burn was altered prior to the park being established.

6.1 Area 1

War Memorial, ornamental gardens and fountain (Illus 1,5-8,12-14)

Area 1 of Zetland Park is shown as open space on the 1st edition OS map (surveyed in 1860). It forms the original component of Zetland Park gifted to the town by the 3rd Earl of Zetland; Lawrence Dundas of Kerse.

The Dundas family had a long and prosperous history in this area and were instrumental in establishing the town of Grangemouth. The Third Statistical Account of Scotland (written in 1951 and revised in 1961) gives some account of their mercantile history recording that on July 10th 1768, Sir Lawrence cut the first turf at the eastern end of what was soon to be known as the 'Great Canal,' and in 1777 a port was founded. Several docks were constructed in order that both the Dundas timber trade and other goods and trades could continue to expand and the canal ensured they could be taken west to Glasgow and beyond as well as to Edinburgh.

The initial gift of Zetland Park, in 1882, was a triangular-shaped piece of land (see 4.1 above, Area 1) and a commemorative medal (Illus 11) was produced to record the opening of the park, the new ornamental fountain and opening of a new dock on the same day (3rd June). The medal was inscribed... 'Fountain in Public Park a gift from Hugh MacPherson Chief Magistrate 1882' accompanied by a depiction of the fountain and, on the other side, 'Medal to commemorate the presentation of Public Park by the Right Honourable Earl of Zetland and opening of New Docks by J.C. Bolton Esq. M.P. Grangemouth on the 3rd June 1882' (<http://www.falkirklocalhistorysociety.co.uk/home/index.php?id=165>).



Illus 12: The Zetland Park Medal. Source: Scran.

The park was entered from the north where the ornamental fountain was located and by 1896 a drinking fountain is also shown on the OS 25-inch map (2nd edition). Tree-lined pathways bounded the west and east sides and the southern side was open to Abbot's Grange and the fields beyond. A sheepfold directly south of the public park, within the Abbot's Grange earthworks, is testament to the continued use of the wider area for agricultural purposes despite the growth of the town to the west.

The Grange Burn is on the west side and was canalised prior to the 1st edition OS map.

Major change in this northern part of the park was initiated with the construction of the war memorial to commemorate the fallen from World War One. On August 4th 1919 the close of World War One was commemorated in the park on the five-year anniversary of Britain's entry into the war. At this time the park was largely un-developed, with Councillor White expressing the view to the 1919 War Memorial Committee (reported in the Falkirk Herald) that the park 'was not a thing of beauty. (laughter)' and 'was taken over from the Marquis of Zetland as a field, and it has remained a field' (Falkirk Herald 1921). G

The Falkirk Community Trust website records that 'a number of sites were initially proposed including Charing Cross, the Town Hall, Newhouse, on the bridge over the Grange Burn beside the Bo'ness Road,

and even at Grandsable. Charing Cross was the most popular. However, the site offered limited space next to a busy road. A more rural backdrop was favoured by the designer and as the council were just acquiring land to form Zetland Park (Area 2) they were able to incorporate additional land for the monument.' (www.falkirkcommunitytrust.org).

The war memorial is set within an open memorial/ornamental garden. Designed by Sir John Burnet (an architect for Imperial War Graves Commission, subsequently working on cemeteries in Belgium, Gallipoli, Palestine, Egypt and Suez), it comprises a central blonde-sandstone cenotaph 8.2 metres high set upon a paved and slightly raised platform.

A sculpture of the British lion devouring the German eagle which surmounts the cenotaph, by Alexander Proudfoot (1878-1957), was a late addition to Sir John Burnet's proposal. It caused much controversy at the time as some felt Britain should rise above such overt displays of victory following the conclusion of hostilities.

Associated low sandstone walling (once connected to the cenotaph by iron railings) extend away from the cenotaph on each side to large square block built sandstone gate piers, to which two sets of grand cast iron painted gates are attached.

The four large gate piers are adorned with decorative urns, while the iron gates are decorated with thistles. Symbolically they are never closed and lead into the main body of Zetland Park.

Officially unveiled on September 22nd 1923 by General Sir George Ian Hamilton, the cenotaph bears the names of 276 individuals, including one woman, Annie Campbell Reid. Photographs of the dedication of the monument suggest the cenotaph was built first and the gates were a slightly later addition (Illus 13) as the photograph from 1925 shows that the gates and walling had been added by that date (illus 14 below).



Illus 13: Unveiling the war memorial 1923. Source: Grangemouth Heritage Trust Facebook page.



Illus 14: The war memorial: the completed scheme 1925. Source: Grangemouth Heritage Trust (War Memorials Online).

The cenotaph cost £2,478 and the associated entrance gates, walls and gate piers were a further £1,625 (Outline Conservation Plan for Zetland Park, Grangemouth; hereafter Conservation Plan, 2015).

In 1948 it was finally decided to remove the lion sculpture but cost eventually restricted the scheme to cleaning the existing monument and removing the railings attached to the cenotaph. The names of 136 people killed in WWII were also added to the monument at this time on three panels, which face into the park.

Today, the war memorial is in need of attention and is affected by biological growth and general wear and tear. The lion and eagle sculpture remains in place to this day.

It should also be noted, here, that in 2005 a further memorial was placed to the north of the war memorial. A small grey granite monument, located in front of a large (currently empty) flower bed in a grassed area, it memorialises those killed at Cromwell Weir on September 28th 1975. A T.A. Reserve Unit from 131 Independent Parachute Squadron Royal Engineers were attending a training exercise when ten members were killed. The monument is suffering from erosion and algal growth at present.

The landscaping around the cenotaph has undergone a number of changes to both planting and other features.

The OS map published in 1951 shows the cenotaph and associated gardens to the north with neatly laid paths around shaped and designed lawns. There is a structure located close to the Grange Burn at the northern end of the park but its purpose is unclear (Illus 7). The cenotaph and grand gates and walls are

very much the focus of the park entrance and their construction served as a focus and spur for further development of the park.

In 1956 the area surrounding the cenotaph was laid out to the design of Burgh Engineer D.A. Donald and in the mid 1980s the area to the north was planted and seating was introduced (Conservation Plan 2015, 7,8). Today this design is still maintained, the planting consisting of largely evergreen trees and shrubs, set out in beds and surrounding a small paved square with benches, which is itself lined with broad paths toward the memorial and park.

In terms of other features the construction of the cenotaph led to the relocation of the original ornamental fountain and the adjacent drinking fountain.

In order to accommodate the new war memorial the ornamental fountain, gifted when the park was opened, was moved further south and set at the centre of a radial path network and planned gardens with flowerbeds (Illus 7).

Today, the fountain has a circular blonde sandstone, block built base and a cast iron painted (but flaking) top. The ironwork is exposed to the elements in places and is vulnerable to erosion and possibly other wear and tear. The fountain is incomplete; the upper portion has been missing for many years and it is unclear at this stage if it can be located or has been lost. The gardens within Area 1 and within which the fountain is set currently include beds and various shrubs and trees (including newly planted hornbeam) but there are no veteran trees. The fountain remains the focus of a network of paths which were separated by flower beds, although there are apparently fewer beds now and in the 1950s and 1960s they contained rose bushes.

A drinking fountain, also in place for the park opening, was also removed with the construction of the war memorial and is located behind the bowling/tennis pavilion on the 1940s map.

A flagpole is recorded to the north-east of the relocated ornamental fountain on a lawn between the fountain and war memorial.

The Grange Burn runs along the west side of Area 1, its course altered and the burn canalised here before the park was created. The banks were used as footpaths, with a formal path placed on the east side adjacent to the park, and a steps up to the bank incorporated in the memorial entrance area.

Tennis Courts, Bowling Green & Pavilion (Illus 1,8,15,16)

The tennis courts, bowling green and pavilion all lie to the south of the fountain and associated gardens. The First and Second Edition OS maps do not record these facilities rather in 1915 the ground appears simply as a grassed area with tree-lined pathways around it.

This complex of facilities was introduced in the 1920s (see Illus 15& 16 1920s photographs held by SCRAN) and appear on the OS map from the 1940s. On the 1940s OS map there has been a significant change. In addition to the war memorial, associated ornamental gardens and relocation of the fountain, a sporting pavilion has been built (opened August 1926 along with the bowling green). On its northern side there is a large bowling green and to the south-west and south-east lie tennis courts. In the 1940s a drinking fountain was located in the area directly to the rear (south) of the pavilion. Today the bowling green and pavilion remain in use and are surrounded by a high modern painted metal fence.



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Illus 15: The bowling green c 1920. Source: SCRAN.



Illus 16: The tennis courts c 1920. Source: SCRAN.

The tennis courts on the west side were refurbished as recently as 2014, however, those on the east side have been removed and replaced with turf. Located to the east of the pavilion are two temporary cabins/containers that appear to be semi-permanent. They are unsightly and, like the fence surrounding the bowling green detract from the beauty of this part of the park.

Kiosk, Toilets & Maintenance Depot (Illus 1)

The kiosk, toilets and maintenance depot are all relatively modern and are not aesthetic elements of the park; rather they are and always have been associated with functional activities. These features were erected in the mid to late 1950s as part of the programme of work supervised by Wilson and Wilson architects (G Bailey, not published 2013, 5). A large shed lies directly to the south of the pavilion and contains equipment and vehicles and directly west of the bowling green there is a designated depot area. There are two temporary containers to the east of the tennis/bowling pavilion.

6.2 Area 2

Playground & Cycle Park (Illus 1,10)

The playground and cycle park are relatively modern additions to the park added around 1990 built on the site of the now demolished outdoor swimming pool/pond (built in the 1920s) and the outdoor dance floor (built 1944).

They are located to the north-east of the current indoor swimming pool and to the south-west of Abbot's Grange. The early maps confirm that the area was not included in the park when it opened in 1882, rather it was part of the land added to the park in the 1920s.

Also in the 1990s the cafe located between the bowling pavilion and Abbot's Grange (which had been converted into an aviary for approximately a decade), was demolished.

The playground is west of the cycle training area; both areas are surrounded by waist height metal fencing. The putting/crazy golf is a part hedged and part fenced grassed area with trees and concrete pin-ball style contrivances to challenge the player. Today the playground area is well maintained and contains a variety of equipment (for example swings, roundabout etc) set upon a safe soft impact surface. The playground is well used and a colourful and popular place within the park. The cycling proficiency area is a series of tarmac trackways designed to look like roads (white lines, give-way signs etc) within a grassy area and is also well used.

Paddling Pool (Illus 1, 8)

The paddling pool does not appear on early OS maps but is present on the 1940s map. It was constructed in 1931 and is described by Geoff Bailey as '...a long paddling pool with tapering sides and curved ends [that] now border the south-east side of the Orchard. In the summer it was used for sailing model boats and makeshift rafts, and in the winter as a skating pond. A football pitch lay to its east' (G Bailey unpub 2013, 4). There are photographs showing skating on the pond in the archives held at Callander House. The paddling pool continued in use until the 1960s when it was adapted. Bailey notes that '...rowing boats were introduced on the paddling pond in 1960s and part of the south end was infilled to create a small separate quatrefoil shaped pond, allowing the construction of a boathouse, jetty and ramped access to the large one' (Bailey, 2013, 5). In the 1990s the large paddling pool was drained to address health and

safety concerns and it may be at this time that the smaller pond was filled in. The empty paddling pool has been in a state of general neglect since this time. Today the empty pool attracts windblown rubbish and leaves in the winter months. The blue render or paint is flaking away from the brick built edges and the slab built concrete base has weeds growing from it.

Abbot's Grange Earthworks (The Orchard) (Illus 1-10)

Bearing two names, Abbot's Grange and the Orchard, these earthworks remain a feature within the park.

The name of the Orchard is local; Orchard Street runs to the west of it and Bailey (2016) suggests that the site was used for the production of apples and pears in the 17th century. He further notes that the fruit trees were removed at the end of the 19th century because people passing by helped themselves to the produce (G Bailey, pers comm).

The other name, Abbot's Grange, has a much longer history. In 1817, the Reverend William Nimmo notes in his book 'The History of Stirlingshire' that '...the abbey of Newbottle [Newbattle] had considerable possessions in Stirlingshire. David I made a donation to that monastery of a salt-pan upon the lands of Callanter, with the privilege of fuel and common pasture in the wood of that name. The place where the salt-pan was situated still goes by the name of Salt-Pow. Adam de Morham, who appears to have had a large estate in those parts, granted to the same monastery, a tract of land, called the Grange of Bereford, lying upon the south side of the Carron. It is now known as Abbot's Grange, and is included in the newly erected parish of Polmount. Here the abbot had a country seat, some remains of which, together with those of the garden, are still to be seen' (1817, 157).

Also Nimmo noted that in 1237 the lands granted to the Abbey of Newbottle had been transferred to Holyrood (1817, 755). The lands would have supplied produce for Holyrood and on the Roy map we can note the presence of a road travelling from Abbot's Grange toward the coast. In later years Abbot's Grange was owned by the Bellenden family.

Canmore (the Historic Environment Scotland online database) records the Ordnance Survey and RCAHMS notes from the 1950s-70s and suggest the remains of Abbot's Grange stood at least four feet high until after World War One, thereafter the landscape was altered and rubbish was dumped to level the grounds. It notes that before these improvements, the Grange Burn touched the grange's west side, and it was also flanked on the south and south east by a wide ditch that held water when the burn was high. Whether the attributions on OS 6' map are correct or not, such remains of a raised enclosure, on a spot which doubtless was better drained than the surrounding area, suggest a former walled garden, if not an actual house site.

Pont does not unequivocally show a mansion house, but on Roy's map there is an enclosed structure close to the Grange Burn that may have been associated with the small nearby settlement of 'Grange'.

Bailey notes that '...given the proximity of the place name 'Abbotsgrange' first noted simply as 'grange' in 1362, it is reasonable to assume this (i.e. Abbot's Grange) to be the site of the monastic farm belonging to Holyrood Abbey' (Bailey 2016,3 unpub).

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site of Abbot's Grange as an ancient site with a drawbridge located on its southern side. It is sub-rectangular in shape and is moated around the south-west side.

In May 2016 Abbot's Grange was the subject of a community excavation, led by AOC Archaeology for the

Inner Forth Landscape Initiative. During the excavation the presence of a moated structure was confirmed, although the entrance was not located. Fragments of medieval pottery were found as were more modern (predominantly 19th Century) glass bottles, clay pipes, ceramics and other artefacts. A trench towards the centre of the site yielded fallen stonework which may have been a granary or possibly a tower (Illus 24, 25).

In addition, it was within the grange or 'orchard' that carved stones were recovered in the 19th century; one dated 1618 and the lettering BK/VB was later incorporated into a sundial. This sundial was removed from the park in the 1980s as it was susceptible to acts of vandalism but appears on the 1940s OS map (and not previous maps) located in the south-west of the earthwork.

A bandstand is also noted on the 1940s OS map, located in the centre of the earthwork. It was opened in July 1925, a military band providing the music for the occasion. Extremely ornate and octagonal in shape the bandstand was decorated with exquisite detailed cast iron metalwork. The bandstand was a brick built raised platform with steps and a surrounding railing and the roof was highly decorative. It was a popular venue during the summer months but in 1973 it was sold and in 1975 it was apparently shipped to America for use in the film industry. It is unclear whether the bandstand survives somewhere today.

Rose Garden (Illus 1,17)

The rose garden is located in the north east corner of Area 2 and was once very colourful. It is unclear exactly when it was established. It may have been during the period of development in the 1920s or 1930s; however, it does not appear on any maps. A 1939 Luftwaffe aerial photograph suggests the area to be simply grass at this time (Sortie: Target Graphics; Frame SC445486), but the 1941 and 1943 photographs indicate that the area is being used for food production, presumably as allotments during the period of WWII. The 1941 photograph (Sortie M/015/NLA/014, Frame: 0669) shows some cultivation around the edges of this area and in 1943 (Sortie: M/044/NLA/071 Frame: 3002) the allotments have developed further. It is unclear exactly when the allotments were replaced with the rose garden but it is known that the rose garden was established by the mid 1950s. Rationing was in place for several years following the conflict in Europe and it may be the case that the allotments were in use for a number of years after 1945. It is likely that a more exact date can be clarified through local knowledge.

A photograph on the Grangemouth Heritage Trust Facebook page, dating from the mid 1950s shows the rose garden to be a colourful area, defined by arts and crafts styled features including paths, fencing and at least one pergola. The Grangemouth Heritage Trust Facebook page has 70 comments regarding this photograph and local residents happy memories of it including May Brown who records that: 'I had a wander round there yesterday, it was so sad seeing it now. What a state, but hopefully once summer comes round again it will bloom. I have a photo of me with my mum sitting on a bench there in the late 1950s, and it was full of flowers ...I can almost smell the wallflowers now!' (www.facebook.com/GrangemouthHeritageTrust 21/10/15).

The photograph below (Illus 17) dates to the 1980s and clearly shows a pergola, paving and decorative wooden fencing, all in an arts and crafts style. All of these features have since been removed or covered over (possibly in the 1980s or early 1990s) and the pathways are now tarmac covered. Today the rose garden has a number of flower beds, benches and a pathway through. It is bounded on the exterior side

(next to Drummond Drive) by a hedge. There are several trees within this area and a number of park benches.



Illus 17: The Rose Garden, Zetland Park, c 1980. Source: Grangemouth Heritage Trust.

6.3 Area 3

The Sports Pavilion, Pitches & Pumping Station & Sub-station (Illus 1, 10)

Area 3 of Zetland Park was the final southern expansion of the park in 1953 and with its addition the park took the general outline that it maintains to this day. Maps and aerial photographs discussed in detail in other parts of this report reveal that the area was originally farmland. In the early 20th Century some of this land formed part of Grangemouth Golf Club; a series of terraces are visible on the 1939 aerial photographs from this period. The advent of the Second World War and establishment of the airport in 1939 interrupted the success of this project.

By 1941 the terraces associated with the golf course have been flattened and in 1953 this area is annexed into the parkland. It forms an area of open grassland with pitches and in 1956, as part of the park's development, the barrel roofed sports pavilion was erected. The pavilion contains changing rooms for sports and ablution facilities as well as offices and a hall.

It is brick built and rendered and currently it has a very run down and unattractive appearance (2016).

In 1954 the pumping station was built to alleviate the flooding problems in this area (from the Grange Burn). In more recent years (around 2000) this was rebuilt in its current location, slightly south-west of where it was originally. It is a substantial but unremarkable modern building with a white render finish, enclosed by a wire mesh fence. The substation is also built, rendered and painted and now has a metal roof. At present there are three pitches in Area 3, however, they are simply painted onto grassland.

6.4 All Areas

The Pathways (Illus 1-10)

The pathways throughout the park have developed over time. The earliest OS map to show the park is the Second Edition map (Area 1). The six inch OS map (published in 1899) shows the triangular shaped 'public park' with tree lined pathways on both the west and east sides while the path to the south is open.

By 1914 the southernmost path has also been lined with trees. By the time the OS map is published in the mid 1940s (published 1947), the park has been extended to the south (Area 1 and 2) and has developed significantly. The pathways extend around the perimeter of the park and are tree-lined. There are also many paths throughout Areas 1 and 2. Numerous features have been added to the park by this time and the ornamental fountain has been moved in order to make way for the construction of the war memorial and associated gardens at the northern end. The fountain is now at the centre of a radial path network and further paths lead around and to features such as the tennis courts and bowling green, pavilion, the 'orchard', the paddling pool and outdoor swimming pool. A further pathway leads across Area 2 to the southern end of the park with a small off-shoot to a 'lavatory'. The extension of the park further south (Area 3) in the mid 1950s once more witnessed an increase in the path network both around and through the park. Paths now led into the park from the south and to the sports pavilion. A further path led from the pavilion round two of the pitches to the south and towards the flats.

The principal access paths into the park are from the northern end (Area 1). The gates of the war memorial lead into the park, adjacent with the park boundaries and along the main routes through the park. The recently produced Conservation Management Plan discusses the pathways in detail (p13). It concludes that there are six primary pedestrian footpaths into the park in 2016: two from Dalrath Road to the north; two from the west and Abbot's Road (over the pedestrian bridges); and two from Kingseat Avenue. Other access is provided from Bowhouse Road (three entrances: two pedestrian and one vehicular and pedestrian to the pavilion), Abbotsgrange Road (one pedestrian and one pedestrian/vehicular) and two other informal ones from Kingseat Avenue. There is also an entrance from Henry Street that is both pedestrian and vehicular (serving the maintenance facilities/bowling pavilion).

The entrance from Abbotsgrange Road (opposite Moray Place) has blonde sandstone pillars at each side. They are approximately two metres in height. The northern pillar has a decorative motif facing outwards, possibly a flower. There is a suggestion that there were gates associated with these pillars at one time and the outer sides suggest possible metal fencing in the past. However, members of the group Friends of Zetland Park state that the pillars were originally from a local school and there were never railings here at the park in this location.

The path network as it stands today has evolved with the growth of the park over time and the changes to facilities being used, their whereabouts within the park and of course the park is also used simply as a route to other places.

Trees & Shrubs (Illus 1-10)

In summary, the early maps show the earliest part of the park (Area A) to have tree-lined pathways. The Orchard or Abbot's Grange changes over time. In the 1860s (1st edition OS map) before the park existed the Abbot's Grange is shown to have trees planted around its edges. Subsequent OS maps (1899 and

1914) do not show these trees but in 1947 they are again noted on the OS map. A tree specialist would be required to determine the age of the trees (Sycamore) now in place. These trees are likely to be the oldest within the park although their age is currently unknown.

The earliest trees associated with the establishment of the park are the ones lining the west and east perimeters along the pathways and boundaries of Zetland Park. The Conservation Management Plan records that:

A prominent triple avenue consisting of mature lime trees defines the Grange Burn corridor along the park's west boundary. Historic photographs and OS plans reflect that the lime trees which make up the triple avenue were planted at different times, and are therefore commensurate with the 1920's and 50's park layouts. Whilst the tree avenue consists principally of limes between the main entrance and the footbridge entrance from the carpark, as it progresses south it becomes fragmented and includes species such as acer, birch and horse chestnut (TGPLA 2015, 25).

Various tree and shrub species are recorded within the park including lime, horse chestnut, hornbeam false cypress, sycamore, Scot's pine, ash and cherry trees and others. The eastern boundary of the park is lined by a hedgerow and in Area 2 a hawthorn hedge extends from the paddling pool to the south, separating the football pitch from the events area.

Various episodes of expansion of the park have been marked by further planting of trees and shrubs both within the body of the park itself and along its boundaries. There is a notable lack of planting on the southern boundary of the park.

Grange Burn & Bridges (Illus 1-10)

The course of the Grange Burn is clearly noted on the Roy map 1747-55 and this course is largely confirmed by the later OS maps as the original course is mapped in addition to the current course. We can see from the 1st edition OS map that the Grange Burn has been canalised prior to 1860. Further adaptations occur between the publications of the 1914 OS map and the 1947 OS map; the latter showing how the course of the burn has been routed away from Abbot's Grange.

There are two footbridges over the burn from Abbots Road, the northern most at Wallace Street and the other just south of Orchard Street. On the 1897 OS map the only bridge recorded is to the north of the park. At this time it is a footbridge but this later becomes a road bridge and a bridge remains in this location today (crossing Abbot's Road to Dalratho Road). By 1914 a second footbridge has been installed opposite Wallace Street and in 1947 there is a further footbridge south of Orchard Street from Abbot's Road across the burn to the outdoor swimming pool. The northern most footbridge opposite Kerse Road has become a road bridge by this time.

No further bridges have been added since this time, although the footbridges have been renewed and replaced (in the same locations) in recent times.

7.0 Assessment of significance

7.1 The concept of significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.2 The significance of the designed landscape at Zetland Park

This statement of significance draws on an Outline Conservation Statement for Zetland Park prepared by TGP Landscape Architects for Falkirk Council in 2015.

Intrinsic value

Zetland Park is made up of different compartments: the ornamental entrance gates and war memorial; the core of the park with the derelict paddling pool and Abbot's Grange, and the open area at the south. The Grange Burn and triple avenue of mature lime trees define it on the west. The sequence of development, from the 1882 gift of land which created it to the final expansion of the park in 1953. The cast iron fountain is an original (1882) feature, given to Grangemouth by the Chief Magistrate, Hugh MacPherson, to commemorate the park's official opening. Despite the loss or degradation of some components, Zetland Park has high intrinsic value.

Contextual value

The park has created close physical links to the town of Grangemouth and to Grangemouth Burn, as well as conceptual links woven through the narrative of its origins and development. It thus is considered to have high contextual value.

Associative value

Zetland Park has a range of historical and current associations. The Abbot's Grange belonged to Holyrood Abbey in the 13th century, and it gives both the burn and the town their names. The park's origins are connected to the locally prominent Dundas family, who were instrumental in establishing the town of Grangemouth. Zetland Park is strongly associated with sports and recreation; local football clubs which have used it from the 1880s and the pavilion is home to the Grangemouth amateur boxing club. It also has associations with local traditions and festivals, particularly the annual Children's Day and Grangemouth Fair, which has been held there every year since the mid 1920s and culminate with the crowning of the Gala Queen in the park.

The park also has associations with architect Sir John James Burnet, who designed the war memorial and entrance gates, and with Alexander Proudfoot, who created the sculpture of the British lion devouring the German eagle. It was a late addition to Burnet's design and was accepted with some hesitation, given its punishing message to the defeated German army in what was meant to be a time of reconciliation.

Proudfoot was architect for the Imperial War Graves Commission and his work features at prominent war memorials and cemeteries in Jerusalem, Belgium, Gallipoli and Egypt (TGPLA 2015).

Zetland Park continues to have considerable significance to local people for its social and recreational values.

Cultural significance

The various high associative values of Zetland Park together with its contextual and intrinsic values mean it has at least regional significance, with the war memorial and fountain having national significance (ibid).

8.0 Sources consulted

8.1 Historic maps

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

	published 1961 Sheet 55: surveyed 1954-61, published 1957		Sheet 55: Perth and Alloa Sheet 61: Falkirk and Lanark
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Source: <http://maps.nls.uk>

8.2 Aerial photographs

OS Air Photo Mosaics of Scotland 1944-50, NS 88 S.E. (Stirlingshire).

Source: <http://maps.nls.uk>

8.3 Other sources

Websites

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

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

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