

Cairngorms National Park Authority

Cairngorms National Park
Historic Designed Landscapes Project

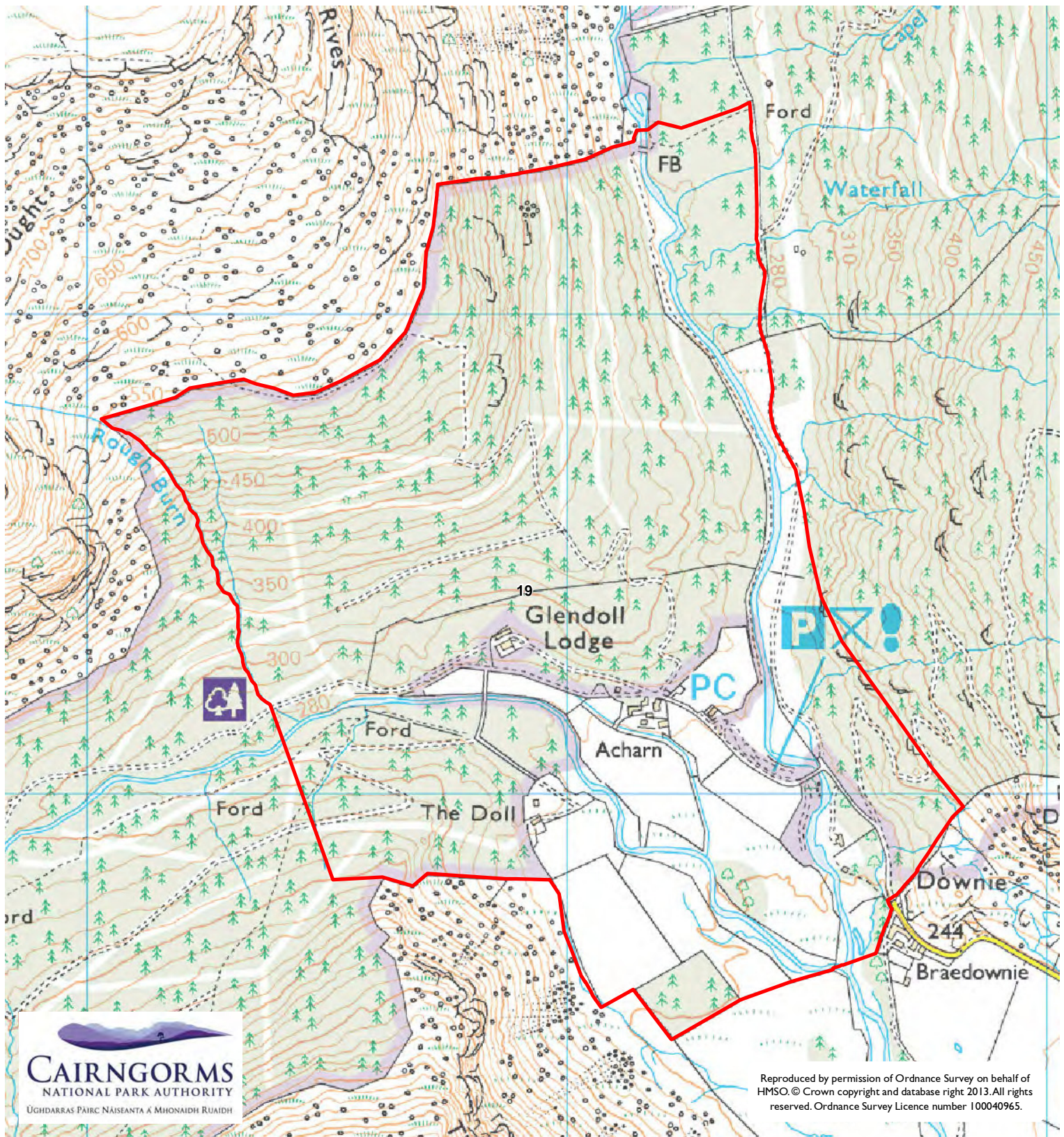
Site Research Report
19 Glendoll Lodge

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May 2013

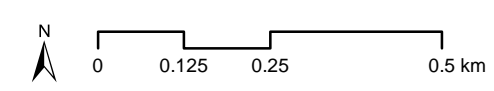


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Legend
[Dashed line] Cairngorms National Park Boundary
[Red line] Designed landscape provisional boundary

Site 19

Glendoll Lodge



May 2013

19 Glendoll Lodge

County Angus
Parish Cortachy & Clova
NGR NO 278 762; OS 1:25,000 Sheet 388 (South)

DESIGNATIONS

Listing Glendoll Lodge with squash court, HB Number 50706 – Category C (2006)

The upper part of the above-mentioned woodland on the slopes of Craig Mellon is designated as Ancient Woodland.

Glendoll Forest, the large block of woodland embracing the lodge on the west, north and east, is in Forestry Commission ownership.

Part of the woodland on the southern approach to Glen Doll Lodge is the subject of an SFGS Agreement, focused on the watercourse of the River South Esk.

The western part of Glendoll Forest marches with the Corrie Fee National Nature Reserve, while the eastern part overlaps an extension of the reserve on Red Craig.

The lodge and associated planting lie entirely within the southern boundary of the Deeside & Lochnagar National Scenic Area

LOCATION AND EXTENT

Glendoll Lodge lies at the northern extremity of Glen Clova and at the mouth of Glen Doll, by the confluence of a number of watercourses which form the headwaters of the River South Esk. The lodge lies approximately 6km north-west of the village of Clova, from where it is reached by an unclassified road which leads off the B955 on the east bank of the River South Esk. Although the lodge is surrounded by steep hills and rocky outcrops, the flatter area of land immediately to the south, on the valley floor, is divided into a series of large, more-or-less rectangular fields.

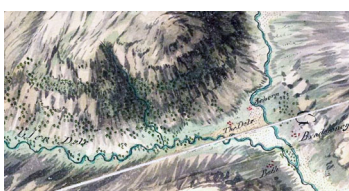
LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Map and documentary evidence

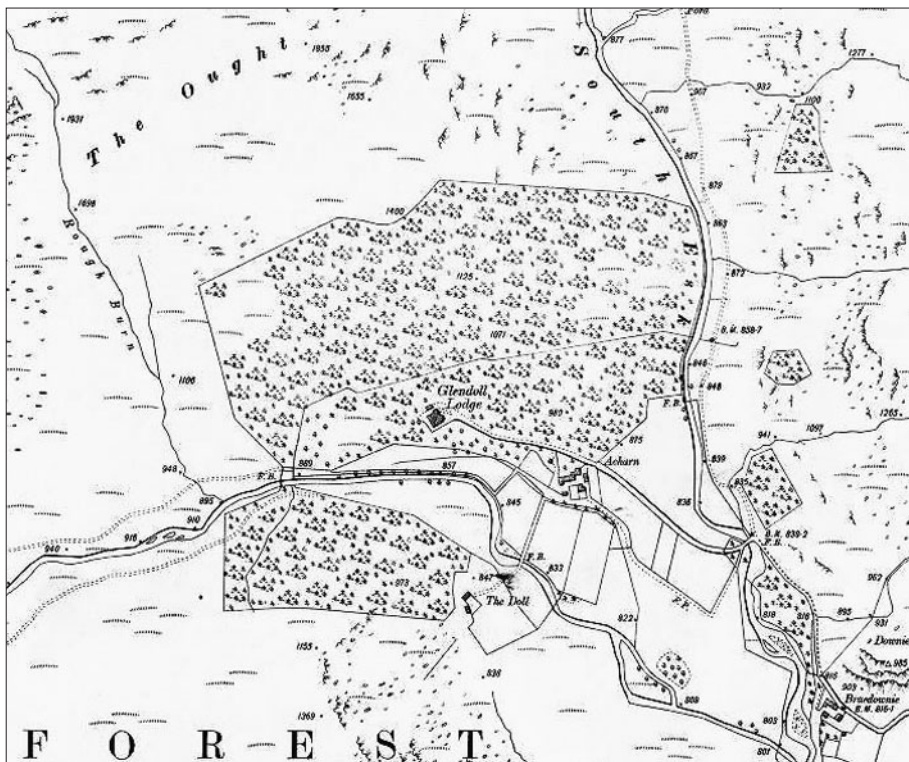
Pont (c1595) records Doll and O[ver?] Doll, together with Acharn and other settlements at the head of Glen Clova, with an indication of associated woodland. Edward (c1670) marks only 'Acharach' by the confluence of watercourses, but names the headwaters of the South Esk the 'Dolar Water'. No woodland is marked. Roy (c1750), on the other hand, marks 'Dole' and 'Achorn' as small townships or settlements at the foot of Craig Mellon, overlooking a small area of unenclosed rig cultivation. Extensive natural woodland is shown on the south facing slopes of Craig Mellon and along the course of the White Water in Glen Doll. Ainslie (1794) marks only 'Acharan', with no indication of woodland. There is no woodland marked on the OS First Edition (1863), on which 'The Doll' is marked on the west bank of the White Water, but only Acharn on the east bank, close to the confluence of the White Water and River South Esk. Very few trees are to be seen on this map. By the OS Second Edition (1902) Glen Doll Lodge had been built on the east bank of the White Water, a little to the north-west of Acharn. 'The Doll' is also marked on the west side of the river. A large plantation, enclosed with a fence or wall is present on the lower slope of The Ought, the eastern part of Craig Mellon. Later maps record the extension of the



Pont c1595



Roy's Military Survey c1750

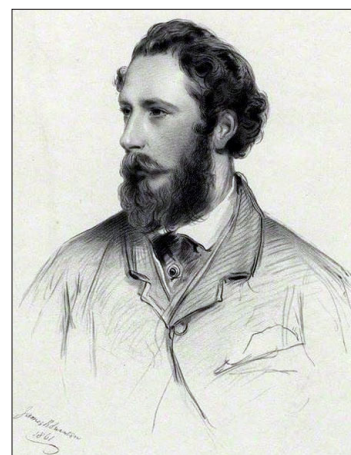


*Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
 2nd edition 1902*

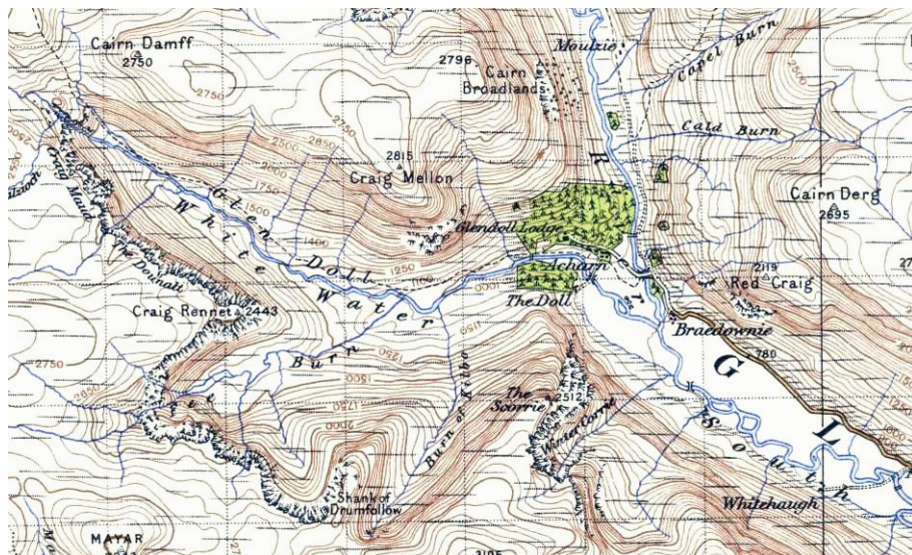
large woodland block, both to the west across the White Water, and to the east across the South Esk, presumably at the hands of the Forestry Commission after they acquired the property in the 1930s.

Building history and ownership

Much of the land in the upland part of the Parish of Cortachy & Clova was traditionally in the ownership of the dominant family in the area, the Ogilvies, who included the Earls of Airlie in their number. Ainslie (1794) records the Hon. W Ogilvy as heritor on his map, possibly the Walter Ogilvie noted by Timperley (1976) as a major landowner in the area c1770. According to Warden (1882) Glendoll Lodge was built c1872 by antiquary and poet James Carnegie 9th Earl of Southesk, during what was a relatively short ownership of the estate, which ended in 1877. After passing through a number of hands, the property was acquired by the Forestry Commission in the 1930s. Glen Doll Lodge was acquired by the Scottish Youth Hostels Association during the 1950s, and remained a youth hostel until sold in 2007.



James Carnegie, 9th Earl of Southesk 1827-1905



Glendoll House as SYHA hostel

Ordnance Survey Popular edition 1927



Glendoll Lodge and forest

APPENDIX

Historical notes

Hall 1885 describes “this picturesque and beautiful place [which] extends to about 9,000 acres, of which 6,000 are deer forest ... [the House] with stables, kennels, kitchen garden ... Glen Doll is a rich field for those fond of botany, and also very attractive for the geologist”.

OS Name Book 1863 noted “Glen of Doll – a very steep glen bounded on the north east by very high hills and the south by rocky precipices. It possesses a very romantic appearance, and is frequented by tourists during the summer season”.
