Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape
Historical Development Study

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with
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COVER  Sketch of Stonebyres Castle c.1845 by Edward Blore (British Library)
River Clyde and Maudslie parkland from Maudslie bridge (PMcG)
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1 Introduction

The main purpose of the this study of the Clyde and Avon valley landscape has been to research the development of the Clyde and Avon valleys, using maps and other documentary evidence, with a view to identifying sites of cultural and historical significance which are not already the subject of designation and to informing and encouraging further research and promoting the conservation of heritage assets throughout the area.

The study is the result of a commission from Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership (CAVLP) to Peter McGowan Associates and Christopher Dingwall in March 2011 and is to be used a component of the Stage 2 submission to the Heritage Lottery Fund. The major part of the study has been undertaken by Christopher Dingwall, with Ironside Farrar providing specialist GIS services.

The study has involved the comparison of a succession of historical maps of the study area, from Timothy Pont's 16th century manuscript map of the Clyde valley to the mid 20th century maps of the Ordnance Survey. Alongside information gathered from published sources and selected websites, the map-based information has been tabulated under a series of headings, and the individual sites and features identified through the map analysis have been plotted digitally in GIS.

The information gathered from the map and documentary research, has been supplemented by visits to the Lanark Library, Archives and Museum and to the Carluke Parish History Society, and with information on designated sites of cultural importance (including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, designed landscapes etc). Some ground verification has been undertaken entailing brief visits to a representative sample of sites (approx. 30%) to assess their current condition.

The outputs of the study can be considered in three parts.

1. A summary history of the Clyde valley landscape, presented under a series of subject headings, related to the types of site identified during the map-based research. Key historic maps are included as Figures 6 to 10 at the back of the report.

2. Information on individual sites presented as tabulated data using a unique number given to each site. A report for each site or feature is included at the back of this report.

3. All sites have been digitised in GIS and the date for each site linked to the GIS mapping, providing a digital resource for the project partners to add to the existing statutory and other records. The sites are shown in the Figures 1 to 5 at the back of the report.

In this report the subject areas covered by the summary history include the physical context, place names, transport history, industrial history, designed landscapes, tourism and the arts, agriculture and forestry. Each section is illustrated with a selection of images to complement the text.

The information gathered from the research, combined with that from designated sites and limited site visits, has been used to inform a statement of significance. This starts by considering the significance of the area under a number of different headings, before taking an overview of the historic landscape significance.

A final section of the report seeks to identify aspects of the historic landscape that might be considered for further action in the CAVLP project, whether in the form of additional research or in the form of practical projects intended to conserve particular heritage assets and improve people's understanding of the landscape through improved access and site interpretation. Consideration has been given to projects that could involve local communities and groups already involved with the cultural heritage.
This map of Lanark and the Falls of Clyde was included in all the later editions of Black’s Picturesque Tourist of Scotland – this from 1879 (see Section 8)
2 Clyde and Avon valleys, the physical context

There can be few parts of Scotland where the underlying geology and natural topography have played such an important part in the history and economic development of the area as they have in the Clyde and Avon valleys. The underlying rocks have been a source of sandstone for building, of coal for fuel, and of other rocks such as ironstone, shale and limestone which have crucial in the evolution of local industries. The last ice age left behind a veneer of boulder clay into which the rivers have etched their courses. The resulting topography comprises rock-cut gorges, plateaux and terraces edged with bluff-slopes, steep-sided tributary valleys or gills which, along with the riverside terraces, have been important in determining patterns of land use and planting. With the comparatively high rainfall, the area has always been more noted for pastoral agriculture and fruit-growing, than for arable cultivation.

Solid geology

The study area is almost entirely underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Palaeozoic Era. Old Red Sandstone rocks from the Devonian period are found towards the south and east, in the vicinity of Lanark, where a sequence of harder bands in the rock succession is responsible for the series of waterfalls known collectively as the Falls of Clyde – Bonnington Linn (CAVLP 024), Cora Linn (CAVLP 025) and Stonebyres Linn (CAVLP116). Further downstream to the north, the study area impinges on Scotland’s Central Valley, much of which is underlain by rocks of the Carboniferous period – sandstones, limestones, ironstones, shales and coal measures. An outlier of the Carboniferous rocks lies to further to the south-west, between Lesmahagow and Douglas. Also present in smaller outcrops are igneous rocks in the form of basalt and felsite.

It was the underlying geology which prompted early development of the railways in the study area, enabling the transport of raw materials required for the heavy industries of the Lower Clyde valley. The potential of the coalfields in particular was realised at an early date, as evidenced in James Nicol’s Guide to the Geology of Scotland (1844), where he observes that “…the coal from this field is largely exported both to Ireland and the West Highlands, besides supplying Glasgow, with its numerous manufactories, and the very extensive ironworks”. It is no accident that the first local railway in the area, the Lesmahagow Branch Railway (CAVLP 043), began life as a mineral line linking the collieries at Coalburn and Auchenheath (CAVLP 088) with the industrial centres of Motherwell and Wishaw.
This close relationship between the geology and the railways is exemplified in a plan to be found in the Lanark Museum entitled ‘Longitudinal Section of the Mineral Field Opened up by the Motherwell and Auchinheath Branch of the Caledonian Railway’. Some coal mines became known for the special quality of their coal, as Auchinheath for ‘cannel coal’ used in gas generation. Also noteworthy amongst the variety of rock types to be found in the Carboniferous succession were the ‘fireclays’, used in brick making. A concentration of these rocks in the area around Carluke accounts for the numerous brick-works to be found in and around the town, as those at Braidwood (CAVLP 072), Hallcraig (CAVLP 076) and Nellfield (CAVLP 075).

Whether in the form of natural outcrops in river banks, or in exposures created by quarrying, the rocks of the Clyde and Avon valleys are rich in fossil remains. The Directory of British Fossiliferous Localities, published by the Palaeontographical Society (1954) lists around twenty sites within the study area, with details of a wide variety of plant and animal remains noted by geologists. For example, natural exposures in limestone on the banks of the river Avon at Patrickolm (CAVLP 094) are recorded as having yielded ‘plants, brachiopods, corals, bryozoa and gastropods’. The list includes descriptions of no less than eight noteworthy fossil sites in the immediate vicinity of Carluke. So numerous are the quarries and clay-pits that can be identified from a study of William Forrest’s County Map of 1816, and from successive editions of the Ordnance Survey, that time could not be found within the scope of the present study to identify and enumerate them.

**Drift geology and soils**

Overlying the solid geology throughout much of the study area is a veneer of unconsolidated glacial and post-glacial deposits of varying thickness, in the form of boulder clay, fluvo-glacial sands and gravels, and alluvium. These drift deposits are a legacy of the process of deglaciation of the Clyde valley, and the subsequent reworking of these deposits in some places by the rivers. In the same way that the industry of the area reflects the underlying geology, so the character of the drift deposits has had a strong influence on soil type, and on land use. Frequent mention is made in the Statistical Account of Scotland of the variety of soils to be found, ranging from peaty and infertile boulder-clay soils of the neighbouring uplands to the rich alluvial soils to be found in places along the river valleys. Of these unconsolidated drift deposits, it is the fluvioglacial sands and gravels which have been, and continue to be most subject to commercial exploitation. Although lying just outwith the study area, historical sand and gravel quarrying immediately to the north of Chatelherault can be seen to have had a major impact on landscape character, by obliterating the historical
landscape. Active gravel quarrying continues at Hyndford on the south-western edge of the study area, with the same potential to affect the historical landscape.

**Topography**

Much has been written about the recent geological history of the Clyde valley. Some have argued that, at a regional level, the course of the river Clyde represents an example of glacial diversion drainage and of river capture, with streams feeding the Upper Clyde valley having once been among the headwaters of the Tweed. At a more local level, it is clear that a combination of successive glaciations, followed by periods of erosion by the area’s rivers, have produced today’s landscape of deeply-incised rock cut gorges on the river Clyde and Mouse water, near Lanark, and on the river Avon near Hamilton. As well as being of interest from a geological point of view, these gorges have largely escaped the effects of intensive grazing and woodland management, so support examples of the native flora and fauna, recognised in their present status as nature reserves.

The potential of the rivers and streams of the Clyde and Avon valleys to generate water power has long been recognised, with water mills featuring on maps of the area from earliest times. For example, both Cleghorn Mill (CAVLP 101) and Lockhart Mill (CAVLP 106) are marked on maps of the area from the C16th and C17th. It was water power which did much to determine the choice by David Dale of site for the mills at New Lanark. And it was the same potential which attracted the pioneers of hydro-electric power generation in the 1920s, and led to the building of power stations at Bonnington (CAVLP 118) and Stonebyres (CAVLP 119).

Nor should the significance of the topography to tourism be forgotten. Lying, as it does, close to one of the main routes into Scotland from the south, the dramatic natural scenery of the Clyde and Avon valleys has long drawn the attention of travellers. With the growing appreciation of wild and natural scenery from the mid 18th century onwards, the Falls of Clyde in particular became an essential stopping point on the northern tour for travellers in search of the ‘picturesque’ and ‘sublime’, along with Roslin Glen and valley of the North Esk in Midlothian, and the landscapes of Dunkeld and Bruar in Highland Perthshire. This subject is considered in more detail elsewhere in the report.

**Key sources**

Geologically speaking, the Clyde and Avon Valleys lie towards the south-western end of the Central Lowlands or Midland Valley of Scotland, so are covered by the handbook *British Regional Geology: The Midland Valley of Scotland* (1985). There does not appear to be a more detailed geological memoir on the area. There is passing reference made to the Clyde Valley in other general accounts of Scotland’s geology such as J.B. Whittow’s *Geology and Scenery in Scotland* (1977), J.B. Sissons’ *The Geomorphology of the British Isles, Scotland* (1976), and C. Gillen’s *Geology and Landscapes of Scotland* (2003). Reference to specific sites within the study area, mostly quarries and riverside exposures, which have yielded fossils in the past, is to be found in the Palaeontographical Society’s *Directory of British Fossiliferous Localities* (1954). Other items of geological interest, mostly relating to mining and quarrying, are to be found in both local and national archives.
3 Place names in and around the Clyde and Avon valleys

As is the case throughout Scotland, there is much to learn about landscape history from a study of place-names in the valleys of the river Clyde and its tributaries. Although this project has not involved a systematic study of these names, there are some obvious themes which become apparent from an initial overview of the area. With the exception of the names of the Clyde (Chluaidh) and Avon (Abhainn), and the several Linns (Linne) along their courses, few place-names in the study area appear to be derived from the Gaelic language. Rather the area is dominated by names derived from English or Scots dialects, indicating long-standing cultural influences.

The maps of The Nether Warde of Clyds-Dail and of The Upper Ward of Clyds Dayl, based on the manuscript map drawn by Timothy Pont c.1595, and published by Joan Blaeu in his Atlas Novus (1654) reveal a high frequency of wood-related names in the late-medieval landscape, Birkhill, Birkinhead, Birkwood, Braidwood, Fordwood, Jerviswood, Priepswood, Threswood, Woodsid etc., along with names including the element ‘shaw’, an old English term meaning a small wood or thicket, as in Langshawes and Wicheshaw. Another theme to emerge from these and later maps has to do with river crossings, by whatever means, whether fords, ferries or bridges, as in Crasfurt, Foulford, Hyndford, Glasfurd, Baithouses, Baithills and Clyds Brigh. The near-synonymous place name elements ‘holm’ and ‘haugh’ are terms generally applied to alluvial flats by the riverside, as in Clydshoome, Eirickhoorn, Hoomhead, or Garionhaugh and Millheugh.

Equally interesting in this regard is the Military Survey of Scotland, commonly referred to as Roy’s map, after its originator, the Clydesdale-born surveyor William Roy (see CAVLP 079). This map was surveyed and drawn c.1750. Many of the names on Blaeu’s map persist, some illustrating the loss of woodland to cultivated land as a result of agricultural improvement, as Birkwood and Thripwood and The Wood, all of which places are seen to be situated among arable fields by this time. Other descriptive names are added to those noted above, such as Sandyholm, Broomfield, The Carse and Graysaughs, the last presumably referring to the presence of willow trees.

Detail from Joan Blaeu’s map of Lower Clydesdale (1654), based on Timothy Pont’s manuscript map drawn c.1595, is a rich resource for anyone interested in place names and their history (National Library of Scotland)
In other cases, one may get an indication of former land divisions from names such as Over and Nether Achlochan, or Westown, Mid Town and East Town of Nemphlar; of past or present landownership from names such as Clerkstoun, Kirkfields and Kirkmuirhill; of land use from names such as Orchard, Lintheath, Muirhouse and Mossback; or of other agricultural landscape features, in names such as Dykehead, Intackhouse and Stonebyres. The long-standing exploitation of the river Clyde and it tributaries for water power is revealed by names such as Miltoun, Millhome, Millheugh and Stonebyremill.

Other place-names which raise interesting questions about their origins, and which may merit further examination as part of a future study, include Sodom Hill near Stonehouse (OS 1858), Samson's Sling Stone near Crossford (Forrest 1816), Houlethole by Dalserf (Forrest 1816). Where fields are named, as on estate plans and large scale maps, these also may have interesting stories behind them, as the fields named Hunter's Hill and Silver Holm on the plan of Baronald estate (CAVLP 069).

**Key sources**

There being no known systematic study of place names within the study area, reference has been made to sources such as the relevant chapter of W.J. Watson's *The Celtic Place Names of Scotland* (1926). There are more general sources such as I.H. Adams' *Agrarian Landscape Terms, a Glossary for Historical Geography* (1976) and R. Muir's *Landscape Encyclopaedia, a Reference Guide to the Historic Landscape* (2004). Also of interest in this connection are the Object Name Books, containing manuscript notes kept by the surveyors when marking names on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Microfilm copies of these books are held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, in Edinburgh.
4 Transport in and around the Clyde and Avon valleys

The natural topography of the area means that, from earliest times, the Upper Clyde valley served as one of the major north-south route-ways through the Scottish Border hills, linking as it does with Annandale to the south. It is not by chance that the route chosen by the Romans was also favoured today’s road-builders almost two thousand years later. That said, the early roads tended to keep to the flanking ridges and higher ground, avoiding the steep slopes closer to the river. The river courses themselves, broken here and there by falls and rapids, often served as barriers rather than channels of communication. It was only in the 18th century that the building of new roads and the bridging of the rivers saw the problems of transport being eased, a circumstance which aided the development of trade, industry and tourism from this time onwards. The subsequent arrival of the railways in the mid 19th century served to transform the economy of the area, by facilitating industrial development and exploitation of the areas natural resources. Subsequent changes have resulted in a dramatic shrinking of the railway network and a resurgence of road transport.

Early roads

In choosing the line of their westerly route into Scotland, Roman road builders are likely to have followed routes already used by the prehistoric inhabitants of the area, known as the Damnonii. Thus it was that we find the study area crossed by two Roman roads, one running north-south and linking their camps at Cleghorn and Bothwellhaugh, marked on Roy’s Military Survey c.1750 as ‘Watling Street or Old Roman Way’, the other running east-west from Newstead near Melrose in the east to Irvine in the west, crossing the river Clyde in the vicinity of Kirkfieldbank. The lines of these Roman roads, obliterated in many places by subsequent cultivation, are to be found clearly delineated on the RCAHMS Pastmap and WoSAS websites.

In medieval times, the Tironensian Abbey of Kelso had an interest in the lands of Ross (CAVLP 019) and in its Priory at Leismahagow 1144-1607 (CAVLP 101). Although no roads are marked by Pont c.1595 and/or Blaeu 1654, it can be supposed from Roy c.1750 that travellers on monastic business would have followed the line of the ‘Road from Leismhago to Lanark’, and eastwards from there via Peebles, to Kelso. It is also noteworthy that Pont 1595 and Blaeu 1654 show very few bridges across the Clyde and Avon within the study area. On the Clyde there is no bridge across the Clyde shown upriver from ‘Clyds Brigh’ (Bothwell Bridge, HB Number 5138). On the Avon, just two bridges are marked at Hamilton (Old Avon Bridge, HB Number 12518) and at Glasfurde (Glassford Bridge CAVLP 122). On the river Nethan two further bridges by Crossford and near Leismahagow. And on the Mouse water two further bridges by Lanark (Mousemill Bridge, HB Number 13061) and at Cleghorn (CAVLP 063). Elsewhere crossings of these rivers were by ferry or ford.

Although his route would have lain a little outside the study area, downriver from Hamilton, the difficulty of travel is exemplified in the remarks of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall in 1668 ‘Rode crot the Clyde at a furd about 5 miles from Hamilton, came in to the muire way for Glasco: wery ill way’. Although they must have been abandoned or less well used by the start of the 19th century, the location of the various fords is best appreciated from the Map of The County of Lanark by William Forrest 1816, with the help of Thomas Reid’s account of Fords, Ferries, Floats and Bridges near Lanark (1914).

Bridges and turnpike roads

On General Roy’s Military Survey c.1750, the principal north-south routes are seen to follow the high ground, with the east-west routes concentrated on the
principal river crossings by Hamilton, at Crossford, and by Lanark. From this time onwards significant improvements came about with the construction of turnpike roads, and bridges built to carry these new roads across the rivers. Notable bridges of the period examples include Crossford bridge built in 1793 on the route from Hamilton to Lanark (HB Number 7684), Garrion bridge on the turnpike road between Edinburgh and Ayr, built in 1817 (HB Number 5172), and Thomas Telford’s spectacular bridge over the gorge of the Mouse Water at Cartland Crags (HB Number 13054), built in 1822. As John Naismith noted in his General View of the Agriculture in the County of Clydesdale (1794), ‘the making of roads is the first step towards the improvement of a country’. It is not surprising therefore, that the parish descriptions in the [Old] Statistical Account of Scotland, drawn up in the 1790s, and its successor, the New Statistical Account of Scotland make frequent reference to the condition of local roads. With the improvement in communication came increased trade and the introduction of regular coach services and carriers, contributing to industrial development. Tourism, too, was encouraged, with many travellers passing along the Clyde Valley on their way to or from the Highlands, and turning aside to admire the Falls of Clyde and the mills at New Lanark.

**Railways**

More dramatic in its impact on the settlement and industrial development of the Clyde and Avon valleys was the arrival of the area’s railways in the mid 19th century. Although the local lines were not in the vanguard of railway development in Scotland, they had an important part to play in facilitating the exploitation of the abundant mineral resources to be found in the area, of coal, ironstone and limestone. That said, the first of the lines to be constructed was the Caledonian Railway’s main line from Glasgow to Carlisle, on a route on the east side of the Clyde which lies not far from that of the old Roman road. Authorised in 1845, this line was completed and opened by 1848 (CAVLP 046). A short branch line to Lanark was built in 1855 (CAVLP 045).

The next most significant railway to be built was the Coalburn branch line, first conceived in 1847, re-authorised in 1851, and finally opened in 1856, passing to the east of Larkhall and giving access to the rich coalfields of the Nethan valley around Auchenheath and Lesmahagow. The greater part of Hamilton and Strathavon Railway (CAVLP 048), built to serve the Govan Ironworks c.1860, and absorbed by the Caledonian Railway in 1864, lay a little to the west of the study area. That same decade of the 1860s witnessed the formation of yet another branch line to Douglas in the south (CAVLP 047).
The primary purpose of the early branch lines having been to serve commercial and industrial interests, they often by-passed significant settlements. Consequently, the turn of the 20th century saw a further expansion of the network, as the railway company sought to combine a further increase in commercial traffic with improvements to passenger services. This brought about the formation of what are known as the Mid Lanark lines around 1900. Maps of the period show a complex web of railway lines, the main line running along the eastern margin of the study area, with a network of branch lines to the west, off which were many short spurs and sidings leading into neighbouring mines, quarries and works.

At one time the area claimed both the tallest and the longest viaducts in Scotland – namely the Nethan viaduct (CAVLP 056) and the Stonehouse viaduct (CAVLP 058). A subsequent decline in commercial traffic and passenger numbers, combined with the effects of the Second World War to bring about the suspension of passenger services and the eventual closure of most of the area’s railways between the 1940s and the 1960s, although the west coast main line, along with branch line services to Larkhall and Lanark have been maintained, and one or two stations such as Chatelherault (CAVLP 049) have even been reopened and/or rebuilt. In spite of their closure, and the demolition of many associated buildings and structures, the imprint of the railways is still clearly apparent in today’s landscape in the form of old cuttings, embankments and track-beds.

**Recent developments**

The most recent developments in and around the Clyde and Avon valleys have been more closely associated with road transport – the partial realignment and progressive upgrading of the main road south from Glasgow to motorway standard with the creation of the M74 during the 1960s and 1970s; the bypassing of Stonehouse in the 1990s, along with branch line services to Larkhall and Lanark have been maintained, and one or two stations such as Chatelherault (CAVLP 049) have even been reopened and/or rebuilt. In spite of their closure, and the demolition of many associated buildings and structures, the imprint of the railways is still clearly apparent in today’s landscape in the form of old cuttings, embankments and track-beds.
as to rid the valley of a notorious pinch-point at the crossing of the A71 and A72 trunk roads. This bridge was opened in 2002.

Key sources

Although the current report includes details of the main line and principal branch railways, it has not been possible to map the numerous spurs, sidings and wagonways linking to these. Examples of mineral lines which have been included in the report are the Littlegill branch railway (CAVLP 081) and Shawfield branch railway (CAVLP 126). Information on these often short-lived railways and wagonways lines is probably best obtained from successive Ordnance Survey maps.

An overview of the roads in and around the Clyde valley is found in T.O. Wilson’s Roads and Bridges of Lanarkshire, Past, Present and Future (1951). Information on river crossings is to be found in T. Reid’s account of Fords, Ferries, Floats and Bridges near Lanark (1912-1913). There are many references to the roads in individual parishes to be found in the [Old] Statistical Account (1791-1799), the New Statistical Account (1834-1845) and Third Statistical Account for Lanarkshire (1960). Broad comments on road improvements are also to be found in J. Naismith’s General View of the Agriculture in the County of Clydesdale (1794). A large amount of information on Scottish roads has been put on line by retired road safety officer Gerald Cummins (http://www.oldroadsofscotland.com/index.html). G. Stansfield’s Lanarkshire’s Lost Railways (2007) is largely pictorial, but contains some information on the places featured. For information on the routes, dates of opening etc. of railway lines, the website http://www.railbrit.co.uk is probably the best source of readily available information.

There is a huge number of original railway plans to be found in the National Archives of Scotland. It has not been possible to ascertain the extent and whereabouts of material relating to the development of turnpike roads. Some material relating to roads and railways is to be found in local archives.
Forestry and agriculture in the Clyde and Avon valleys

Trees, whether natural or planted, have always played a large part in the landscape of the Clyde valley. The natural topography has ensured the survival of remnants of the natural forest in the most inaccessible locations, largely free from grazing and exploitation, and managed woodlands have been a feature of the area from an early date. In medieval times, some of the woods were maintained as a hunting reserve for royalty, while others came under the management of monastic foundations. At the same time the natural fertility of the area saw a developing agricultural economy, with the emphasis on grazing and fruit growing. Gradual clearance of the forest meant that, by the 18th century, the landscape was much less wooded, save for the steep-sided gorges of the Clyde, Avon and Nethan rivers and Mouse water, and the policy woodlands which surrounded many of the gentlemen's houses. These houses subsequently served as a focus for agricultural improvements in the 18th century, characterised by enclosure and new planting, both commercial and ornamental.

Today’s landscape is largely a product of land management in the 19th century, when many estates were in their heyday and the Clyde valley orchards were at their peak. The 20th century brought with it the decline and fragmentation of a number of estates, and what is generally perceived to be a loss of landscape character through inappropriate, often commercially driven coniferous planting, and a decline of the Clyde valley orchards. Although tomato growing under glass flourished briefly, this too has declined. Alongside today’s agriculture and forestry, it is the nursery trade that is most evident in today’s rural landscape.

Early forests

From earliest times, records tell of the importance of trees and woodland in the Clyde valley. Woods derived from the natural forest cover were comprised of native species such as oak, ash, elm, birch, hazel, gean and willow. In medieval times some of the woods, including those of ‘Maldisley’ (CAVLP 010), formed part of the royal demesne reserved for hunting. The High Parks at Hamilton, too, have a long history of being managed as a hunting reserve, where are to be found the celebrated ‘Cadzow Oaks’, some of which may date back to the 15th century. Prior to the Reformation, other woods are known to have been managed by foresters appointed by the Border abbeys of Kelso and Dryburgh.
which had been gifted lands in the area. There is a late 17th century view of
a hunt in progress near Hamilton by John Slezer, which seems to challenge
the oft-repeated claim that, by that time, Scotland’s landscape was largely
devoid of trees, as there is what seems to be a well-cultivated and well-planted
rural landscape in the background, including what may have been some of
Clydesdale’s famous apple orchards.

Forest clearance and new planting

Although some trees and woods are indicated on Joan Blaeu’s map of Lower
Clydesdale (1654), including fenced or impaled parks at Auchtyfardle (CAVLP
060), Craignethan (CAVLP 026) and Raploch (CAVLP 095), this map cannot be
regarded as an accurate representation of their true extent. It not until c.1750
that we begin to get a more accurate impression of the landscape, with the
drafting of the Military Survey of Scotland, on which the woodland is recorded
in some detail. In passing, it is worth noting that the Military Survey’s director,
William Roy, was born and raised at Miltonhead (CAVLP 079) by Carluke, his
father and grandfather having served respectively as stewards or factors on
the nearby estates of Hallcraig (CAVLP 077) and Lee. On the Military Survey
there is a difference to be seen between the landscapes of the Clyde and Avon
valleys. Although natural woodland is depicted in both of these valleys, and
in the tributary valleys of the river Nethan and Mouse water, it is in the Clyde
valley that the policies and plantations associated with gentlemen’s houses are
most apparent. While much of the wider landscape is shown as being under
unenclosed rig cultivation, many of the big houses on the east bank of the Clyde
are seen to be set amongst rectangular tree-lined parks or fields, separated here
and there by strips and blocks of commercial planting, some of them cut through
with allés or rides. In Roy’s depiction of Dalzell estate, for example it is possible
to distinguish natural woodland in ‘gills’ of the Dalzell burn and Adder’s gill, from
orchards, plantations and tree-lined parks, all of which stand in stark contrast to
the unenclosed rigs of the surrounding landscape.

William Hamilton’s Descriptions of the Sherrifdoms of Lanark and Renfrew
(published 1831) is of particular interest, as it describes the character of many of
the estates in the study area c.1710 at a time when there are few written records
Among them are:

- Stonehouse ‘a place plentiful both of grass and corn’
- Lee ‘seated in a low, warm and fertile soil, inverironed with fruitful gardens, fine
  woods and pleasant meadowes’
- Dalzell which ‘stands upon a rising ground, some distance from the Clyde,
  having good gardens and inclosers’
• Dalserf ‘situate near by the River Clyde … in a pleasant and fertile valley, with fruitfull gardens and convenience of fishing; with ane village and fruitfull gardens about the church, where almost each tenent and inhabitant heth ane orchard adjoining to his house’.

**Enclosure and improvement**

The process of enclosure and ‘improvement’ continued through the 18th century and into the beginning of the 19th, by which time little trace remained of the old open field landscape. Though somewhat sketchy in its detail, the *Map of the Shire of Lanark* drawn by Charles Ross (1773) shows more planting than the Military Survey. By the time of Forrest’s *Map of the County of Lanark* (1816) the landscape was almost entirely subdivided and laid out in fields. A vivid impression of the process of ‘improvement’ can be got from reading the parish descriptions published in the [Old] and [New] Statistical Account of Scotland, covering the period from the 1790s to the 1840s, along with John Naismith’s *View of the Agriculture of the County of Clydesdale* (1794). Naismith and others describe the process of fencing, draining and planting, and what they see to be its beneficial effect on the landscape. John Risk, writing of the Parish of Dalserf

[A list of contents or ‘terrier’ attached to the Baronald Estate plan of 1850 contains details of land uses and acreages of each land division (Lanark Museum)](https://example.com)

[Various land uses are distinguished on this detailed plan of the Brownlee Estate, dating from 1847. (Carluke Parish Historical Society)](https://example.com)
in 1791, records that many of the natural woods thereabouts – of oak, ash, elm, birch and elder - were being managed as coppice on a regular thirty year cycle, as were the woods of Stonebyres (CAVLP 014). Risk also speaks of there being ‘large artificial plantations and stripes of trees’, including some of pine and larch, on the upper parts of the parish, whether planted for commercial gain or as windbreaks. The Rev. W. Menzies writing of Lanark (1834), noted that planting within the parish was confined to estates of Lee and Cleghorn (CAVLP 016), in a proportion of two larch to every Scots pine or Norway spruce, there being ‘...little oak, ash, elm or [other] hardwood planted, except in more sheltered situations’.

A good deal of attention has been focused by others on the history and significance of the apple orchards of the Clyde valley, both recently and in the past. Dr Patrick Neill, secretary of what was then the Caledonian Horticultural Society, and corresponding member of the Board of Agriculture, listed twenty-seven ‘principal Clydesdale orchards’ covering more than one hundred and fifty acres, in an appendix to his report On Scottish Gardens and Orchards (1813). This was at a time of expansion, when he estimated that there were sixty orchards in total to be found between Hamilton and Lanark, not counting new planting. Perhaps because of the importance of apple growing, less attention has been devoted to the history of the wider nursery trade in the area. Of particular significance in this connection was the Cree family, who established a substantial nursery business in Lanark for a time, and amongst whom were nursery and seedsmen John Cree and Gavin Cree of Biggar, who styled himself nurseryman, surveyor and planner and was author of Essays on the Scientific Management of Forest Trees (1851).

As they do to this day, the relative proportions of arable, pasture and orchard have fluctuated over time with changing economic circumstances. Limitations of time and resources have prevented a detailed analysis of the changes that have taken place in the agriculture of the study area from the mid 19th century onwards, when the current land use was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in the Books of Reference for the various parishes. This information can usefully be supplemented by specific information recorded on surviving estate plans, especially where these are accompanied by a ‘terrier’, listing the acreages under different types of land use, or where the land use is clearly marked on the plan, as in the case of a plan of Baronald (CAVLP 069) dating from 1850.

Change and fragmentation

If estate landscapes were in their heyday in the 19th century, the same cannot be said of them in the 20th century. With the First World War came fluctuations in the proportion of arable to pasture, with much permanent pasture ploughed up for the cultivation of crops. The creation of the Forestry Commission after the war encouraged coniferous planting, with consequences for landscape character, with grant aid encouraging the replanting of broadleaved woodland with fast growing conifers. The century has also been marked by the decline and fragmentation of some landscaped estates. In the case of Stonebyres (CAVLP 014), the landscape was sub-divided into smallholdings following the demolition of the mansion house in 1934, as a none-too-successful experiment in self-sufficiency.
In a few instances, as at Auchtyfardle (CAVLP 060) and Muirburn (CAVLP 065), virtually all trace of the former houses and their policies has been lost as the ground has been reclaimed for agriculture. At Cambusnethan (CAVLP 013) the policy woodlands were not replanted after wartime felling, resulting in their replacement with self-seeded and less visually interesting woodland. With the 20th century came an expansion in market gardening, with tomato growing under glass enjoying a surge in popularity. Lanarkshire at one time had around five million square feet of glasshouses, estimated to be around fifty per cent of Scotland’s total. This industry, too, has declined in its turn, to be replaced by today’s nursery trade in the form of garden centres, some of which have taken over the surviving glasshouses.

Comparison of the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the 1850s with modern maps reveals comparatively little change in the fundamental pattern of settlement and agriculture in last century and a half, albeit that over the decades a substantial amount of land has been lost to housing, to extractive industries and to transport in the form of roads and railways. Given that much of today’s landscape can be seen to have originated in the 19th century, much of the planting is mature or over mature, with the rural landscape vulnerable to inappropriate development and reduced standards of management of important features such as stone dykes, hedgerows and field boundary planting, all of which make an important contribution to landscape character.

Key sources
M.L. Anderson’s A History of Scottish Forestry (1967) provides a useful overview of the progress of forestry and tree planting in Lanarkshire at different periods, with some reference to individual estates in the Clyde valley. There is much information on both forestry and agriculture during the 18th and 19th centuries to be got from individual parish descriptions in the [Old] Statistical Account (1791-1799) and New Statistical Account (1834-1845), together with J. Naismith’s General View of the Agriculture in the County of Clydesdale (1794). The Ordnance Survey Books of Reference for individual parishes, published alongside the First Edition Ordnance Survey give a useful if rather generalised snapshot of land use in the mid 19th century. G. Thomson’s Third Statistical Account for Lanarkshire (1960) provides a more up-to date picture of agricultural developments in the 20th century. More site-specific information is to be found in publications such as F. Jamieson’s account of Clyde Valley Orchards (2001), in M. Stewart’s The Clyde Valley Woodlands, the place of the past in current management (2005), and in P. Sansum & Co’s A Preliminary History of the Clyde Valley Woodlands (2005).

Individual estate plans, containing information on land use, are most likely to be found in the National Archives of Scotland, in Glasgow’s Mitchell Library and/or in local archives. It has not been possible to trace or study these in the time available.
6 Industry and trade in the Clyde and Avon valleys

The valleys of the river Clyde and river Avon, with their tributaries, have always been rich in natural resources, whether in the mineral resources to be found below ground, in the inherent fertility of their soils, or in the power that could be generated by harnessing their waters. Initially this was in the form of water power in the grinding of corn. By the 18th century, this had extended to the processing of flax, and to a growth in the textile trade, culminating in the establishment of the mills at New Lanark in 1785, for the processing of cotton imported from America, with increased trade facilitated by the building of new roads and bridges.

First the roads, and later the railways established from the 1840s onwards, opened the way for the exploitation of the area's mineral resources – sandstone for building, coal, ironstone and limestone to supply the burgeoning iron and steel industries of the Lower Clyde valley, and clay for brick-making. Throughout this time, water power continued to be used in the processing of raw materials, and of agricultural produce. The working out of many mines and quarries, altered economic circumstances, and changing patterns of world trade combined to bring about a decline in the area's industry by the second half of the 20th century, although hydro-electric power generation remains a significant part of the local economy.

Industrial potential

The presence of water-powered mills in the Clyde and Avon valleys from an early date can be inferred from the maps published in Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* (1654). These mills were presumably intended for the grinding of corn, mostly for local consumption. Although Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (c.1750) marks some of these riverside mills, it is not until Forrest's map (1816) that one can begin to get an impression of the scale and distribution of industries in the study area. By this time industrial development was already well under way.

Parish descriptions in the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, compiled in the 1790s, combined with comments contained in John Naismith's *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Clydesdale*, published in 1794, can give us a fair impression of the progress of industry in the Clyde and Avon Valleys around the turn of the 19th century, as the industrial revolution gathered pace. Naismith focuses his attention on the extractive industries – mentioning an abundance of sandstone or 'freestone' for building, and of limestone for fertiliser, for use in the building trade or as a flux in the smelting of iron. Passing reference is made to the manufacture of linen from flax, though this seems to have been in decline, with the rise of Glasgow's importance, and of the processing of cotton imported from America – not least through the development of the mills at New Lanark and Blantyre by David Dale. According to G V Irving and A Murray's *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire* (1864), this particular venture was not universally welcomed, ‘the local proprietors [having] raised considerable opposition against the erection of mills, in fear that the crowd of operatives might trespass on their parks, deteriorate the morals of the rural population, and increase the number of paupers’.

Mineral exploitation

Naismith's comments are backed up by the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*. The Rev. James Morehead, author of the account for the Parish of Stonehouse (1791) notes, for example, that ‘the parish abounds in limestone, and ... plenty of ironstone, which in all probability will become soon an object of importance’. The Rev. John Risk talks of four coal works established in the Parish of Dalsker, ‘two on the west, one in the centre and one upon the south’ (1791). In his account for the Parish of Hamilton Mr. John Naismith – presumably the author...
of the General View of the Agriculture mentioned above – talks of the weaving of linen and cotton, and of tanning going on within the parish, citing ‘cheap fuel, fine streams of water, easy communications and proximity to Glasgow’ as advantages enjoyed by the parish. Limited time for this study has prevented a systematic analysis of William Forrest’s map of the County of Lanark, on which he marks numerous industrial enterprises, only a few of which have found their way into the accompanying table – for example the coal works at Shawfield (CAVLP 127) or at Auchenheath (CAVLP 088) and the nearby Lime Quarry and Kilns (CAVLP 092), along with other enterprises such as an Iron and Limestone Quarry by Braidwood (CAVLP 068).

Clyde valley mills

Attention has been paid in the present study to identifying and plotting water-powered mills marked on Forrest’s map (1816), some of which date back to very early times. For example, Blaeu’s map (1654), based on Timothy Pont’s manuscript map of Glasgow and the Clyde Valley drawn up around fifty years before, marks Cleghorn Mill (CAVLP 101), Lockhart Mill (CAVLP 106) and Mouse Mill (CAVLP 111) on the banks of the Mouse Water. It can be assumed from the name Milton, and from other documentary and cartographic evidence, that Milton Lockhart mill (CAVLP 108) enjoyed a long history. Perhaps because they were functional, rather than aesthetic, we have few images of these early mills, though Lockhart Mill and its waterwheel are clearly seen in the middle-ground of an engraving by the Lanark-born artist Robert Scott (1771-1841). This mill appears to have fallen into disuse in the 1830s, and to have become ruinous by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey in 1858. Engravings of Stonebyres

View of Stonehouse Quarry, with sandstone blocks being prepared for house building. Undated – early 20th century (South Lanarkshire Council)

Corra Mill in the Nethan valley (CAVLP 100, PMcG)

Mouse Mill, with a history going back several centuries, is one of the oldest mills on the banks of the Mouse Water (CHD)
Linn mill (CAVLP 109) are to be found in James Cririe’s *Sketches in Verse* (1803) and in Paul Sandby’s *Virtuoso’s Museum* (1778).

While some mills served a single purpose, and disappeared soon after falling into disuse, others seem to have adapted themselves to changing economic circumstances. For example, Jerviswood mill (CAVLP 105) appears to have served as a corn mill, lint mill and blacking or charcoal grinding mill at different times in its history. Avonbank Works (CAVLP 112), which was founded as a factory for the printing of cloth c.1796, served as a distillery for several years in the 1820s and 30s, before its conversion to a bleach-works and beetling mill for the processing of cloth, eventually closing in 1980. Centuries of grain milling in the Clyde valley finally came to an end c.1970, with the closure of Garrion mill (CAVLP 102).

**Brick and tile manufacture**

Another strong theme to emerge from analysis of the maps has been that of brick and tile manufacture. There was a greater concentration of brick and tile works in the Clyde valley than anywhere else in Scotland, thanks to the local geology which means that clays and shales suitable for brick-making, which form part of the succession of Carboniferous rocks underlying much of the study area, are found in close proximity to coal measures, which were able to provide fuel for the manufacturing process. In addition to this, clays associated within millstone grits in the same geological succession proved suitable for the making of fire-bricks, terra cotta, and other heavy duty ceramic items. The publication by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland of *Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries in Scotland* (1995) provides a useful introduction to the subject. Once the industry had begun to develop in the mid 19th century, works seem to have sprung up wherever the circumstances were favourable.

The greatest concentration of brick and tile works works within the study area occurs around Carluke, with sites such as the Braidwood Brick and Tile Works (CAVLP 072), Nellfield Brick and Tile Works (CAVLP 075) and Hallcroag Brick and Tile Works (CAVLP 0767). A smaller concentration was to be found at Auchenheath, with the Old and New Auchenheath Tile Works (CAVLP 089/090), and the nearby Clydesdale Brick and Quarry Works (CAVLP 091). It seems clear from the RCAHMS survey, as well as from map and other documentary evidence, that many of these works were comparatively short-lived, whether because of an inadequate supply of raw materials, or through competition with neighbouring works. For example the Lee Terra Cotta Works at Braidwood (CAVLP 074) seems to have operated for little more than fifteen years.

The exploitation of mineral deposits can only go on as long as reserves are easily accessible, and will inevitably decline as this becomes more expensive. For example, the *Third Statistical Account of Scotland, Lanarkshire* (1960) noted...
that Lanarkshire’s contribution to Scotland’s coal production fell from nearly sixty percent in 1888, to less than twenty percent by 1954. Ironstone mining declined in much the same way from its peak in c.1906. What cannot be doubted from the map-work is that the study area is liberally sprinkled with the relics of these now largely defunct industries based on mineral extraction, in the shape of former colliery sites, old stone quarries, abandoned clay-pits, and their associated spoil tips. While some of these sites have been put to new industrial uses, as New Auchenheath Tile Works (CAVLP 090), or have been built over by housing as the Thornice Brick & Tile Works by Braidwood (CAVLP 073), many have been left to nature, and have become more or less overgrown.

Industrial settlements in the Clyde and Avon valleys

It is noteworthy that, prior to the development of these heavy industries, settlements such as Larkhall and Carluke, on the boundaries of the study area, were comparatively modest in size. Larkhall, in particular, appears on Roy’s Military Survey (c.1750) as a small settlement of around a dozen houses, and on both Charles Ross’s map of the Shire of Lanark (1773), and William Forrest’s map of the County of Lanark (1816), as little more than a rural village. Its dramatic growth in the mid 19th century owed much to the development of new industries and the arrival of the railway c.1850. Reflecting on G V Irving’s comments regarding the introduction of a manufacturing class into a previously rural community, quoted earlier, it is interesting to note the Rev. James Craig’s comments on the impact of new industry to Larkhall in the New Statistical Account of Scotland for Dalserf Parish, deploring the fact that ‘the cotton trade, which has added so much to the general wealth and resources of the country, should be allowed to be the means of bringing down the standard of the religious and moral character of the population’. The unusual pattern of growth of Larkhall is commented on in Francis Groome’s Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland (1880), which notes that ‘it was rapidly extended by means of building societies, but is less a town, in the ordinary sense of the word, than an assemblage of villages, hamlets, rows of houses and isolated dwellings … its inhabitants principally miners connected with neighbouring collieries, bleachers and hand-loom weavers in the employment of Glasgow manufacturers’.

The settlement of Carluke, though constituted as a Burgh of Barony from an early date under the name of Kirkstyle, had declined to little more than a hamlet during the 18th century. As Francis Groome’s Ordnance Gazetteer (1880) notes ‘it afterwards rose to a considerable village, inhabited chiefly by cotton weavers; and making a strong start in prosperity about the beginning of the present century, it rapidly assumed the appearance of a thriving town, acquired a new character and much importance from the commencement and progress of extensive mining operations in its neighbourhood, and is now a neat well-built place’. 

The legacy of brick, tile and terracotta works at Braidwood is a series of naturalised ponds set within woodland (CAVLP 72 & 74, PMcG)
Lying just inside the western boundary of the study area is the settlement of Draffan, noted on Blaeu’s map (1654) as ‘Dreffan’ and depicted on Roy’s Military Survey (c.1750) as what appears to be a substantial group of around a dozen houses and walled enclosures laid out on either side of a central street, seemingly in the form of a planned village. Marked as several building by Charles Ross (1773), it appears much less prominent on Forrest’s map (1816), and is recorded as little more than a single farmstead by the Ordnance Survey (1858). Though still the site of a working farm today, the origin and history of this rather curious settlement remain obscure.

This study has necessarily concentrated on those settlements and industries that reveal themselves through map evidence. Recent maps reveal little about today’s industries, making it difficult to measure the extent to which old industries have survived, or new industries have emerged to take their place.

**Key sources**

Information sources on industry and trade are many and various. The individual parish descriptions in the [Old] Statistical Account (1791-99), New Statistical Account (1834-43) and Third Statistical Account (1960) contain useful information, along with comments made by J. Naismith in his General View of the Agriculture in the County of Clydesdale (1794).

Key sources on mineral-based industries include RCAHMS publications such as G. Douglas and M.K. Oglethorpe’s Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries in Scotland (1993), and M.K. Oglethorpe’s Scottish Collieries, an Inventory of the Scottish Coal Industry in the Nationalised Era. Also relevant in this connection is the website http://www.scottishmining.co.uk/377.html, which lists mines and their owners/operators at different dates. Although a large amount of information on local brick works and other industries has been assembled by the Carluke Parish Historical Society, this has yet to be the subject of detailed research and analysis.

Much work has already been done on water-powered industries by the Clydesdale Mills Society, which has a website http://www.zyworld.com/Clydesdale_Mills/Home.htm containing information on a number of mills, particularly those on the Mouse Water and around Lanark. Additional material can be found at RCAHMS. Time has not permitted an assessment of the material which may be held by the National Archives of Scotland or in local collections.
7 Designed landscapes in and around the Clyde and Avon valleys

Designed landscapes are understood, for the purposes of this report, to embrace all aspects of landscape design from gardens, through policy planting around country houses to the wider agricultural landscapes where deliberate design is clearly evident. It is generally accepted that, from early times, the houses of the nobility and gentry were surrounded with gardens and plantations. Initially, these houses and their landscapes formed islands within a largely treeless agricultural landscape of unenclosed fields and grazing land. Prior to the 18th century, the emphasis in these early designs tended to be on order and symmetry, with landscapes characterised by walled gardens, rectangular enclosures and straight avenues. From the mid 18th century onwards the aggrandisement and/or rebuilding of country houses was frequently accompanied by a remodelling of their landscapes in a more naturalistic style characterised by sinuous lines, and by areas of parkland ornamented with clumps.

Beyond the bounds of the policies, the wider agricultural landscape was often distinguished by the creation of shelterbelts, and the planting of field boundaries with regularly-spaced trees. Where opportunities existed, designed landscapes were sometimes extended to embrace elements of natural scenery. Supported by money derived from trade and industry, many of these landscapes were at their peak towards the end of the 19th century. From the early 20th century, changed social and economic circumstances have resulted in the loss of a number of houses, and in the fragmentation, degradation or destruction of their designed landscapes.

Early planting and enclosure

Records from the medieval period point to the existence of royal demesnes, and of lands associated with Kelso abbey and Dryburgh abbey, likely to have been maintained as gardens, orchards and woodlands managed for timber production and/or as hunting parks. Although the earliest maps of the area are drawn at too small a scale to depict designed landscapes with any degree of accuracy, they show that there was significant planting associated with a number of high status houses in the area. For example, Joan Blaeu's depiction of the study area in his *Atlas Novus* (1654) shows what were probably fenced woods or hunting parks associated with Craignethan Castle (CAVLP 026), Raploch (CAVLP 095), Auchtyfardle (CAVLP 060) and Bonnington, with less extensive planting indicated by tree-symbols associated with sites such as Dalsel (CAVLP 071) and Ross House (CAVLP 019). The existence of gardens and plantations from an early date can be inferred from other written sources such as Hamilton (1710), who describes Cambusnethan (CAVLP 013) as being ‘pleasantly sited in the midst of great gardens and woods’. Also from field and other evidence such as the remains of the 17th century beehive dovecot at Bonnington Linn (CAVLP 009).

The *Military Survey of Scotland* or Roy's map, dating from c.1750, is the first map to depict the landscape in any detail, having been drawn at a scale more or less equivalent to the one-inch Ordnance Survey. Although much of the rural landscape within the study area was still under arable cultivation, with unenclosed rigs, at this time, several high status houses in the Clyde valley are shown as having been surrounded with formal gardens and plantations. Notable among these were the landscapes of Bonnington, Dalzell and Lee, all of them included in Historic Scotland's *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland* (1987), together with unlisted sites such as Cambusnethan (CAVLP 013), Mauldslie (CAVLP 010) and Stonebyres (CAVLP 014). By way of contrast, there are few such houses and landscapes to be seen in the tributary Avon, Nethan and Mouse Water valleys, save for Patrickholm (CAVLP 094) and Auchtyfardle (CAVLP 060).
Also evident on this map are the early stages of agricultural enclosure, in the form of walled or hedged fields, most clearly seen on the sunnier west-facing slopes to the east of the river Clyde, between Hamilton and Dalsker.

**The Age of Improvement**

Agricultural improvement, combined with exploitation of the natural resources to be found in the Clyde valley, resulted in an accumulation of wealth which encouraged many established families to invest in new building and planting. The beginnings of this process are described in some detail in John Naismith’s *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Clydesdale* (1794). Without mentioning particular houses or estates, Naismith observes that ‘towards the lower part of the Upper Ward … the country becomes more interesting. Handsome seats, surrounded with well-drest fields, sheltered with clumps and belts of trees are frequent’. Also dating from this period are the parish descriptions to be found in the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, dating from the 1790s. Fairly typical is that for the Parish of Dalsker, where the Rev. John Risk, writing in 1791, notes that ‘within these [last] thirty years, the land has all been enclosed with hedge and ditch. The large belts and clumps of planting have added not only to the beauty, but also to the fertility of the country’.

*Photograph of Maudsley House, with offices in the right foreground, showing mature parkland setting, by Thomas Annan (nd c.1880). The mansion house was demolished in 1959 (Glasgow City Libraries)*

*Sketch of Stonebyres Castle c.1845 by Edward Blore, showing old tower house and later extensions (British Library)*
By the end of the 18th century the rectilinear landscapes favoured in earlier times had begun to be replaced by more curvilinear landscapes, in which spreads of parkland were typically bounded by sinuous tree-belts, and parkland was planted with single standard trees or clumps. Straight avenues were replaced by curving carriage drives, and walled gardens were moved away from the houses, to open up views. At Dalzell, for example, according to the Old Statistical Account, written by the Rev. Robert Cochrane in 1792, the owner Mr. Hamilton had ‘built a little temple or summer house for the sake of the variety of magnificent landscapes to be seen from the spot … [and] cut a number of terrace walks, placing seats at advantageous situations’. Where there were particularly noteworthy views to be had of the features such as the Falls of Clyde, paths were laid out on river banks and new features created to enhance the visitor’s experience. An early example of this tendency is to be found in the view-house on the Bonnington estate, overlooking Cora Linn, built by Sir James Carmichael in 1708. It was around the turn of the 19th century that Lady Mary Ross made further improvements to the landscape at Bonnington, including Lady Mary’s Steps (CAVLP 007) giving access to the foot of Cora Linn, and Lady Mary’s Well (CAVLP 008).

While the landscapes surrounding the Falls of Clyde – those of Bonnington House, Corehouse, Braxfield and Castlebank – have been recognised as being of national significance through their inclusion in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, it is clear from William Forrest’s County Map of 1816, and from study of the First Edition Ordnance Survey of the 1850s, that some of the smaller landowners in the area were imitating their grander neighbours in the style of landscape improvement chosen for their policies. Typical examples of the more naturalistic parkland style of landscape, popular from the late 18th century and through much of the 19th century, are estates in the Clyde valley such as Braidwood (CAVLP 068), Mauldslie (CAVLP 010) and Milton Lockhart (CAVLP 015), or in the Avon valley at Muirburn (CAVLP 070) and Avonholm (CAVLP 066). Where resources allowed, architects of the first rank were engaged to build or extend houses for which these designed landscapes were the setting – Mauldslie to a design by Robert Adam (1728-92), extended by David Bryce (1803-76) in the 1860s; Milton Lockhart the work of William Burn (1789-70) c.1830; Cambusnethan (CAVLP 013) the work of James Gillespie Graham (1776-1855) c.1820; or Auchtyfardle (CAVLP 060) extended by David Bryce in the 1860s. Not that this should diminish the contribution made to local scene by more local architects such as Alexander Cullen of Hamilton (1856-1911) at Ross House (CAVLP 019). Not that all houses and estates flourished, as some seem to have yielded to pressure for industrial development, such as Braidwood (CAVLP 068), Hallcraig (CAVLP 077) and Auchenheath (CAVLP 087) where part or all of the landscaped grounds fell victim to quarrying and/or associated works. In the
The 20th century was not kind to Scotland’s country houses and their designed landscapes, marked as it was with two World Wars and changed social and economic circumstances for many landowners. The houses and designed landscapes of the Clyde and Avon valleys did not escape the winds of change which saw many country houses ruined or demolished, and their landscapes fragmented and/or degraded. Hamilton Palace was among the first to be demolished c.1922, after the building was rendered unstable by mining subsidence. The demolition of Bonnington House occurred sometime after 1925, following a serious fire. Following the demolition of Stonebyres (CAVLP 014) in 1937, its policies were subdivided to form around thirty-five separate smallholdings, as an experiment in self-sufficiency.

In some cases demolition of the house has seen the surrounding landscape returned to agriculture, leaving little or no trace its former extent or character, as at Auchtyfardle, Muirburn and Auchenheath. In other cases part of the landscape structure has survived, as at Milton Lockhart, unroofed in 1956. Subsequently dismantled stone by stone, the old house was shipped to Japan, where it has been reborn as Lockheart Castle, while a new house is being built on the site of the old one. At neighbouring Mauldslie, where the house was demolished in 1959, the park is occupied by a large sewage treatment works, although the stable block and walled garden have survived more or less intact amidst the remnants of its ornamental planting. Visually prominent in the lower section of the Clyde valley is the burned-out shell of Cambusnethan Priory, another handsome Gillespie Graham house, once surrounded by extensive policies, sadly degraded by wartime felling. Another house which spent some years on the Scottish Civic Trust’s Buildings at Risk Register was Smyllum Park (CAVLP 068). The house has now been rescued with the help of the Burrell Company, though much of its landscape setting has been sacrificed to new housing.

Designed agricultural landscapes are more difficult to delineate and enumerate from map evidence alone. They are more easy to identify from field evidence such as characteristic stone dykes, gate-piers, windbreaks or trees planted at regular intervals along field boundaries. Auchenheath was one such landscape, though there seems little or no trace today of the narrow tree belts which once surrounded the fields to the east of the house. Aerial photographs suggest that similar tree-belts on the higher ground of the Mauldslie and Brownlee estates survive, albeit in a somewhat neglected and fragmented state. Elsewhere broadleaved trees have been replaced with commercial conifers, often to the detriment of landscape character.
Recreational landscapes

Public parks and golf courses represent another type of designed landscape, designed primarily for recreation. Within the study area these are few and far between, perhaps because, with the Clyde Valley being a largely rural area, informal recreational opportunities are close at hand in the surrounding countryside. Most noteworthy is the Memorial Park in Stonehouse (CAVLP 082), founded in 1925, with its bandstand and fine views over the Avon valley. Much smaller and less typical is Crossford Park (CAVLP 097). Castlebank Park in Lanark, is something of a hybrid, with elements of the public park overlaid on a pre-existing country house landscape. Perhaps the now part-built-over landscape at Carfin (CAVLP 096) should be mentioned in this context, too, the surviving part having been re-invented in recent years as Valley International Park. There are only two golf courses within the study area boundary, one occupying part of the Hamilton Parks at Riccarton (CAVLP 080), the other being Carluke Golf Course (CAVLP 078) on land reclaimed from industry, but previously part of the setting of Hallcraig. A third golf course, the design of which involved the noted Scottish golfer and golf course designer James Braid (1870-1950) lies just outwith the study area boundary to the east of Lanark.

Key sources

There are accounts of four designed landscapes in the Clyde valley included in the original Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, Volume 2, Dumfries & Galloway and Strathclyde (1987) – namely Dalzell, Hamilton Palace, Chatelherault (Wham) and Lee Castle. To these a fifth ‘composite’ site was added in 2006, the Falls of Clyde, embracing the neighbouring estates of Bonnington, Corehouse, Braxfield and Castlebank – details of which are only available on Historic Scotland’s website (http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/gardens/gardenssearch.htm) along with revised versions of the reports on the other four sites.

There has been very little research done on the history of other designed landscapes in the Clyde and Avon valleys, apart from Milton Lockhart, where the rebuilding of the mansion house has been accompanied by a Conservation Management Plan for the designed landscape (Peter McGowan Associates 2011). It is to be regretted that the study area is not covered by any of the regional architectural guides in the Buildings of Scotland series published by Penguin, or in the Illustrated Architectural Guides published by the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. Consequently, there is much work still to be done to gather information on the other thirty or so designed landscapes, mostly associated with mansion houses, which have been identified in this study. Useful sources in this connection are likely to be H. Colvin’s A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840 (1995) and the on-line Dictionary of Scottish Architects 1840-1980 (http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk), together with...
local histories such as G.V. Irving and A. Murray’s *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, described and delineated* (1864) and J.B. Greenshields’ *Annals of the Parish of Lesmahagow* (1864). Additional information can sometimes be found on family and community websites.

Plans of the designed landscapes of Baronald and Brownlee have been located in the collections at Lanark museum and in Carluke in the course of this study, but it is probable that others could be found by a more systematic search of local, regional and national archives, or through contact with landowners. The National Archives of Scotland and the National Register of Archives Scotland websites both offer on-line search engines which can be helpful in locating plans and collections of family and estate papers.

*Plan of Baronald Estate 1850, showing house and offices, walled garden, policy planting and field names (Lanark Museum)*
8 Tourism, the Clyde and Avon valleys in art and literature

The Clyde valley has long been known for its beauty and fertility, eulogised in verse and prose, and captured by the artist's pencil and paintbrush. Tourism proper in the Clyde valley cannot be said to have begun until the mid 18th century, encouraged by the ending of the conflict between Scotland and England, by increasing unrest in mainland Europe, and by the improvement in communications. This coincided with a change in taste, and an increasing interest in wild scenery. From then on the area attracted an ever-increasing number of travellers, many of them poets and artists intent on seeking out the dramatic scenery to be found in the courses of the river Clyde, river Avon and Mouse water. Together with the banks of the North Esk near Edinburgh, and of the river Tay around Dunkeld, the Clyde achieved iconic status as the epitome of the picturesque and sublime. At first tourism was largely confined to the wealthy and privileged classes, able to afford a carriage and the services of a guide. The arrival of the railways in the mid 19th century, and of charabancs in the 20th century, brought these landscapes within easy reach of the city-dweller, bringing mass-tourism to the area. More than two and a half centuries after its 'discovery', the Clyde valley continues to attract visitors, whether day-trippers from Glasgow and Edinburgh, or holiday-makers from further afield.

A pastoral landscape

Reference to the pastoral character of the Clyde valley is to be found in writings from an early date. The English chronicler, writing in the late 14th century, speaks of Glasgow 'standing upon Clyde … where also of corne and cattell is aboundance', and of the ride of 'four and twenty myles to Lamarke so shene [sparkling]'. In William Camden's Britannia (1636) the town of Hamilton, on the banks of the ‘Cluyd’, is described as standing 'in a fruitfull and passing pleasant place', with the Lower Clyde valley 'much commended for [its] pleasant site, and apple trees and other like fruit trees'.

Picturesque and sublime sensibility

Changing sensibilities in the early decades of the 18th century saw wild landscapes, once shunned by travellers for the dangers that they represented, become increasingly admired and sought after for their scenic qualities. In Mr. Arbuckle's Glotta, A Poem (1721), he characterises the Falls of Clyde in the following terms …

Calm and serene, it passage first demands,  
And in suspense a while collected stands,  
Till grown impatient with too long delay,  
It gathers all its rage, and bursts its way.  
As o’er the steep the rushing torrents break,  
The mountains tremble and the vallies shake.  
With dreadful din the deep abyss resounds;  
Our ears not more the crash of thunder wounds.  
But soon appeas’d again it gently flows,  
And lips the flow’ry margin as it goes …  
Unnumber’d beauties croud the verdant plain,  
And sweetly mingle with the sylvan scene.

The Scots poet James Thomson echoes these words in his description of a waterfall in his poem The Seasons, Summer (1726), almost certainly based on youthful memories of his native Scotland, and of visits to his sister’s house in Lanark on the banks of the Clyde, where …
Swift shrinking back,
I check my steps, and view the broken scene.
Smooth to the shelving brink a copious flood
Rolls fair and placid; where collected all,
In one impetuous torrent, down the steep
It thundering shoots, a shakes the country round …
And falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
With wild infracted course, and lessen’d roar,
It gains a safer bed, and steals at last
along the mazes of the quiet vale.

As principal draughtsman for Roy’s Military Survey of Scotland (c.1750), the artist Paul Sandby had made sketches of the Falls of Clyde some years before these were published in his Virtuosi’s Museum (1778).

**Early tourism**

Among the first tourists to record their impressions of the Clyde valley was the Rev. Richard Pococke in 1760. Of Cora Linn he remarks that ‘the high rocks on each side are most beautifully adorned with trees, being altogether the finest cascade I ever saw’. Thomas Pennant, describing his tour of 1772, refers to Bonnington Linn (CAVLP 024), Cora Linn (CAVLP 025) and Stonebyres Linn (CAVLP 116) on the Clyde, together with Cartland Crags on the Mouse water, which he describes as ‘a zig-zag den of great extent, bounded by rocks of a very uncommon height, and almost entirely cloathed with trees’. His is among the earliest references to the tradition that the well-wooded banks of the Clyde served as a hiding place for the Scots patriot William Wallace at the turn of the 14th century – ‘In the clifts of this savage retreat the brave Wallace is said to have concealed himself, meditating revenge for his injur’d country’ (CAVLP 001). Given the Rev. William Gilpin’s special interest in picturesque and sublime scenery, it is surprising that he did not bother to turn aside from his road in 1776, to visit the falls, relying instead on the accounts of others. Speaking of the supposed association with William Wallace, Gilpin commented that ‘these anecdotes, whether true or fabled, add grandeur to the scene’.

With much of continental Europe closed to travellers by the end of the 18th century, and with the rising popularity of what Thomas Pennant referred to as the ‘petit tour’ of the Scotland, the Falls of Clyde soon came to be seen as an essential stopping place on the tourist circuit, with many travellers choosing to enter or leave Scotland via Annandale and the Clyde valley.

This pen and wash sketch of Cora Linn, made in the course of a tour of Scotland made in 1801 by English artist Joseph Farington, is one of many such depictions of the waterfalls (source unknown)
Among those travellers were Thomas Newte, who included engravings of Cora Linn and Stonebyres Linn, based on paintings by the Scottish landscape painter Alexander Nasmyth, in his *Prospects and Observations on a Tour ... of Scotland* (1791). Ten years on artist and friend of J M W Turner, Joseph Farington wrote in some detail in his journal of his journey from Hamilton to Lanark, in which he passed through a country ‘in many places beautiful, the Clyde running on the left and on its banks several good houses’, not least Maudslie (CAVLP 010) which he describes ‘a new and very large house designed like Inveraray, in the castle fashion … which makes a fine figure from the road’. From there he goes on to examine Stonebyres Linn, Cora Linn and Bonnington Linn is some detail, declaring Cora Linn to be ‘more abundant in matter for a painter’s consideration … than any other fall that I have seen’. Farington is also among the first tourists to mention the cotton mills at New Lanark, expressing his relief that ‘happily for the celebrated scenery which I have been describing, they stand so as in no respect to come into contact with any view of the falls’. It is likely that Turner’s own visit to the falls a year or two later, in the course of his own tour of Scotland, was prompted by Farington’s enthusiastic recommendations.

**Artists and poets**

Alongside the paintings of the Falls of Clyde made by Nasmyth and Turner are those of the Scottish artist Jacob More (1740-1793), made in the 1770s, together with drawings and engravings by many other artists, too numerous to mention in this short account. Suffice it to say that, along with Roslin Glen on the river North Esk to the south of Edinburgh, and the hills surrounding Dunkeld in Perthshire, the scenery of the Clyde came to be regarded as classic ground by tourists who were bent on finding picturesque and sublime scenery.

Among the many tourists who have left published accounts of their visits were Sarah Murray (1799); John Stoddart (1799); Dr. Thomas Garnett (c.1800); William and Dorothy Wordsworth, together with their friend Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1803); the Rev. James Hall (1803); not to mention other accounts left by foreign tourists. That the falls had achieved iconic status by the early 19th century is surely confirmed by their inclusion in William Combe’s satirical *Tour of Dr. Prosody in Search of the Antique and Picturesque* (1821).

Perhaps because it lay off the main tourist route, and possessed fewer obvious attractions for travellers, the Avon valley features much less in art and poetry than does the Clyde valley. Yet its pastoral character, too, has been extolled in verse.
O’ scenes from nature’s garden,
’Tis the fairest of’ them a’
Where the Cander joins the Avon,
‘Mang the braes o’Birkenshaw.

More verse in praise of the Avon valley and much else, collected by John Young, is to be found in his anthology *Amang the Braes*.

**Other attractions and connections**

Of equal interest to some of these early tourists were the cotton mills of New Lanark, the history and significance of which is well-known and recorded elsewhere. We have, for example, the account left by William Cobbett of his visit to the mills and his meetings with Robert Owen in 1832. In the account of his travels he mentions the seats of Lee, Dalzell and Mauldslie, commenting of the Clyde valley more generally that ‘it is all such a mass of pretty places, and all with stone built mansions, of the most solid structure, and in the best possible taste, that one is at a loss to say which one would like best’.
Nor should the focus of people’s attention on the Falls of Clyde diminish the significance of other attractions such as Cartland Crags on the Mouse Water, or Craignethan Castle overlooking the gorge of the river Nethan near its confluence with the Clyde. The latter place is credited with being the inspiration for the castle of Tilletudlem in Sir Walter Scott’s novel Old Mortality (1816). As Newhall on the North Esk had provided inspiration for Allan Ramsay’s pastoral comedy The Gentle Shepherd (1725), so the banks of the Clyde provided the setting for John Black’s The Falls of Clyde, or the Fairies, A Scottish Dramatic Pastoral (1806). Time and space do not permit proper consideration of the work of Lesmahagow-born poet John Wilson, author of the elegiac Clyde, a Descriptive Poem (1764), or of the words of James Cririe in his Scottish Scenery, or Sketches in Verse (1803).

Mass tourism

The mid 19th century saw a dramatic rise in the number of visitors to Lanark and its surroundings, fuelled in part by the opening of the Lanark Branch Railway in 1855 and by the increasing number of tourist guide-books aimed at the mass market. Early examples of the genre, encouraging tourists to visit the Clyde, were An Account of Pleasure Tours in Scotland, with an Itinerary and The Scottish Tourist and Itinerary, both first published in the 1820s. Best known amongst the popular guide-books was probably Black’s Picturesque Tourist of Scotland, the later editions of which included a detailed map of the area around Lanark, marking features of interest including the three main waterfalls on the Clyde, together with Cartland Crags and the New Lanark mills. By the 1870s the pressure of day-trippers on the grounds surrounding the Falls of Clyde had reached a point where access to the principal viewpoints on the Bonnington estate had to be limited by ‘tickets of admission’. With the development of photography towards the end of the century the Falls of Clyde became a favourite subject for the publishers of ‘views’, such as George Washington Wilson of Aberdeen, and James Valentine of Dundee. Postcard views are too numerous to cover here, but include those in WR&S’s ‘Reliable Series’, and ‘Raphael Tuck’s & Sons ‘Oilettes’.

The 20th century was marked by many changes in the landscape of the Clyde and Avon valleys – not least the decline of its industries and the dramatic shrinking of the railway network after the Second World War. Several of the mansions which once adorned the slopes overlooking the river were demolished, while their policies have vanished or fallen into disrepair, among them the houses of Mauldslie (CAVLP 010), Stonebyres (CAVLP 014), Dalserf (CAVLP 071) and Bonnington in the Clyde valley; Raploch (CAVLP 095) and Muirburn (CAVLP 065) in the Avon valley; and Auchtyfardle (CAVLP 060) in the Nethan valley. Another significant blow to the scenic character of the valley at the Falls of Clyde was dealt by the harnessing of the river for hydro-electric power by the building of the power stations below Cora Linn (CAVLP 118) and Stonebyres Linn (CAVLP 119). Though an ‘amenity panel’ was formed by the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company, and advice was sought from the likes of architect Sir Robert Lorimer, there was only so much that could be done to diminish the negative impact of this major development on the falls and their setting, through the extraction of the water and the by-passing of the principal waterfalls.

The other major change to occur in the 20th century was to the settlement of New Lanark. Following their final closure in 1968, the textile mills and village fell rapidly into decay and dereliction. It took the formation of the New Lanark Conservation Trust in 1974 to begin the long process of conserving the mills, of repopulating the derelict tenements that used to house the workers, and of creating a new community. The revival of New Lanark has now been recognised in the award by UNESCO of World Heritage Site status for its outstanding industrial heritage. The early 21st century has seen positive developments for tourism, such as the completion in 2005 of the Clyde Walkway, a footpath and cycleway stretching for more than 40 miles from Partick in the City of Glasgow to Bonnington Linn above New Lanark.
9 Statement of Significance

Geology and natural history
The study area embraces the four important gorge landscapes of the Falls of Clyde, Cartland Crags on the Mouse Water, the Nethan Gorge and the Avon Gorge at Chatelherault, of special interest both geologically and for the survival of relict native flora and fauna on steep an inaccessible slopes. All four sites are designated for their natural history interest, together with several of the steep-sided ‘gills’ or wooded dens which mark the eastern bank of the Clyde. Quarries and rock exposures within the area have yielded a significant range of fossils in the past. In combination, these factors give the area outstanding national significance from a natural history standpoint.

Industry
Geology and natural topography have played a major part in the industrial development of the study area. The waters of the river Clyde and it tributaries have long been a source power for industry and remain so to this day. It was this which powered the mills of New Lanark, which are now recognised by social and industrial historians as being of international significance. The rocks that underlie the area provided raw materials for the heavy industries that dominated the area for much of the 19th century and 20th century, and which have left a big mark on the landscape in the form of former quarries, clay pits, spoil tips and abandoned industrial sites. The contribution which the area made to Scotland’s industrial development gives it national significance.

Cultural legacy
The beauty and fertility of the Clyde valley have long been extolled in poetry and prose. The opening up of the area to tourism in the late 18th century, when there was a growing interest in picturesque and sublime landscape, brought many travellers to the area to see its dramatic scenery, with the result that the landscape has been well recorded in paintings, prints and drawings, and in travel journals. It can be said to have iconic status in this regard. From the early 19th century the mills at New Lanark attracted almost equal interest. These two major aspects of the area continue to attract visitors and tourists after two hundred and fifty years, giving the area national and international significance.

Architecture and designed landscape
The area contains a number of Category A listed buildings. In spite of the demolition of several important houses during the 20th century, and the consequent loss or degradation of their policies, the well-wooded character of the Clyde valley still owes much to the landscape designers and planters of the 18th and 19th centuries. Although there are only four sites in the study area included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, the planting on the thirty or more non-inventory designed landscapes identified in the study continues to have a major impact on landscape character. If the inventory landscapes are regarded as having national significance, the remainder can be seen to have both a group value, and high, if not outstanding regional significance.

Transport
Communications have had a vital part to play in determining patterns of settlement and industrial development in and around the Clyde valley. A shifting pattern of roads, fords and bridges, dating from Roman times to the present day, can still be traced in today’s landscape. Railways have come and gone, leaving a significant legacy in the form of cuttings, embankments and structures. The changing accessibility of the area has had a significant impact on the development of tourism. The combined legacy of these various developments and can be regarded as having high regional significance.
Forestry and agriculture

Trees, both natural and planted, have been an important element in the landscape of the Clyde valley and include the the Cadzow oaks that are of outstanding national significance. Outwith the boundaries of the policies surrounding country houses, there is a wider landscape of agricultural improvement and enclosure, which contributes to landscape character and quality though the pattern of stone dykes, hedgerows, shelterbelts and field boundary planting. This is not unique to the area, but is of some regional significance. That said, the history of apple growing in the area, reflected in the area’s orchards, is of high national significance.

Archaeology

Perhaps because of intensive agricultural and industrial development in the last few centuries, sites of archaeological importance in the form of scheduled ancient monuments are comparatively few in number, and of limited significance at a national level. The sites which do exist can be said to have some regional significance.

Overall assessment

The Clyde and Avon valleys are seen to be a complex, multi-layered landscape, with a recorded history stretching back some two thousand years to Roman times. As in all such landscapes, the different facets of this landscape are closely woven together, the geology and topography helping to determine the distribution of settlement and industry, and through this the pattern of communications in the form of roads and railways. The natural topography and soils to be found in the area have done much to determine the distribution of woodland and farmland, and the positioning of mansion houses and their policies. Two hundred and fifty years of tourism has resulted in a rich cultural legacy, reflected in art, literature and poetry, which adds further to this complexity. The area can be seen to contain some elements of outstanding cultural value, such as Falls of Clyde, the mills at New Lanark and the Cadzow oaks – sites of exceptional interest located within a rich and varied cultural landscape embracing many other features of national and regional significance.
10 Proosals for projects

The following are some outline ideas for projects derived from the work of the historical development study, including both ideas for further research to aid understanding of the heritage of the area and potential physical projects on the ground.

Place names

- Research on place names from maps, plans and other sources, and from engagement with local communities, with a view to publishing a booklet explaining the origins and significance of local place-names.

Transport – roads, railways and tramways

- Further study into the development of transport – roads, bridges, railways etc – and how their different aspects impacted upon and aided development of the area, related to the old cuttings, embankments, track-beds and structures that remain and their possible interpretation.
- Identification and mapping of all former railway and tramway tracks from analysis of OS and other sources, followed by field assessment of their current status, with a view to measuring their suitability for public access, linked to the existing path network, and/or for habitat enhancement, eg. to serve as wildlife corridors etc.

Transport – fords, ferries and bridges

- Identification of fords, ferries and bridges on the ground through fieldwork, combined with further documentary research to establish their history and significance, with a view to developing interpretation along the Clyde Walkway or elsewhere.

Green network

- Identify opportunities for links in green networks along main watercourses, other tributaries, disused railways, other routes and other features where woody vegetation thrives, both as corridors for wildlife linking habitats and related to access routes.

Agricultural landscape

- Site assessment of field boundaries including stone dykes, hedges, hedgerow trees etc with a view to encouraging their conservation and/or enhancement – including repairs, rebuilding, replanting – through grant aid and advice. Particular attention to the development of a strategy for the replanting of roadside trees and tree belts and action on hedgerows.

Horticulture and derelict greenhouses

- Identification and mapping of all existing and former nurseries, glasshouses and other horticultural uses, and relate to current work on orchards; mapping of glasshouse sites and their condition.
• Further to above, study into the visual impact and options for re-use or recycling of derelict glasshouses in the study area.

Industrial – former industrial sites
• Identification and mapping of all former quarries, clay-pits etc from OS and other sources, followed by field assessment of their current status and condition, with a view to identifying their suitability for habitat enhancement through targeted management, reclamation or improvement works or interpretation within a wider scheme.
• Also, whether any previously recorded fossil sites are still accessible, with possibility of designation under the SNH / RIGS banner.

Industry – water mills
• Identification of these sites on the ground, combined with further documentary research to establish their history and significance, with a view to developing interpretation strategy, possibly in partnership with Clydesdale Mills Society.

Designed landscapes
• Systematic in-depth study of non-Inventory designed landscapes identified in the report, possibly through the establishment of a local study group, and the provision of training in research and survey techniques. Research into individual sites could be supplemented by a study of the general development and subsequent decline of estate landscapes and their woodlands, tree features and gardens.
• Development of a strategy for the conservation of designed landscapes, in particular their planted features, by means of a separate targeted study of the sites identified in this report or as an outcome of the previous item, and including the Inventory sites, with the aim of identifying those sites that contribute most to the quality of the valley landscape, or with potential to do so, and those where projects are most viable.
• Implementation of conservation and public access proposals at previously identified sites at the Falls of Clyde.
• Opportunities to improve public parks and create links to other parks and projects at, for example, Castlebank Park (Lanark) and Memorial Park (Stonehouse) utilising funding from this project or Parks for People fund.

Cultural legacy
• Collation of writings (books, journals- etc) and of images (paintings, drawings, photographs etc) with a view to mounting an exhibition, and publishing an illustrated booklet, to improve interpretation of key sites, and to describe and explain the iconic status of the Falls of Clyde as a tourist destination for over 250 years.

Museums and archives
• Improve existing displays of local material, as that held by Lanark Museum Trust and Carlisle Parish Historical Society, and make collections more accessible to the public in terms of opening hours and presentation / interpretation.
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Appendix 2
Site reports
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<td>Figure 4</td>
<td>Designed landscapes</td>
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<td>Figure 5</td>
<td>All site locations</td>
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<td>Figure 6</td>
<td>Historical map, 1654 Blaeu</td>
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<td>Figure 7</td>
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<td>Figure 8</td>
<td>Historical map, 1816 William Forrest, County of Lanark</td>
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<td>Figure 9</td>
<td>Historical map, 1852-59 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 First edition</td>
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<td>Figure 10</td>
<td>Historical map, 1923 Ordnance Survey Popular edition</td>
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Historical Development Study