

The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at BARONALD, LANARK



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GARDENS

Exploring our hidden gardens and forgotten landscapes



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Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

April 2017

Cover Plate: Baronald in 2016.

Report by: Chloe and Nick Bennett

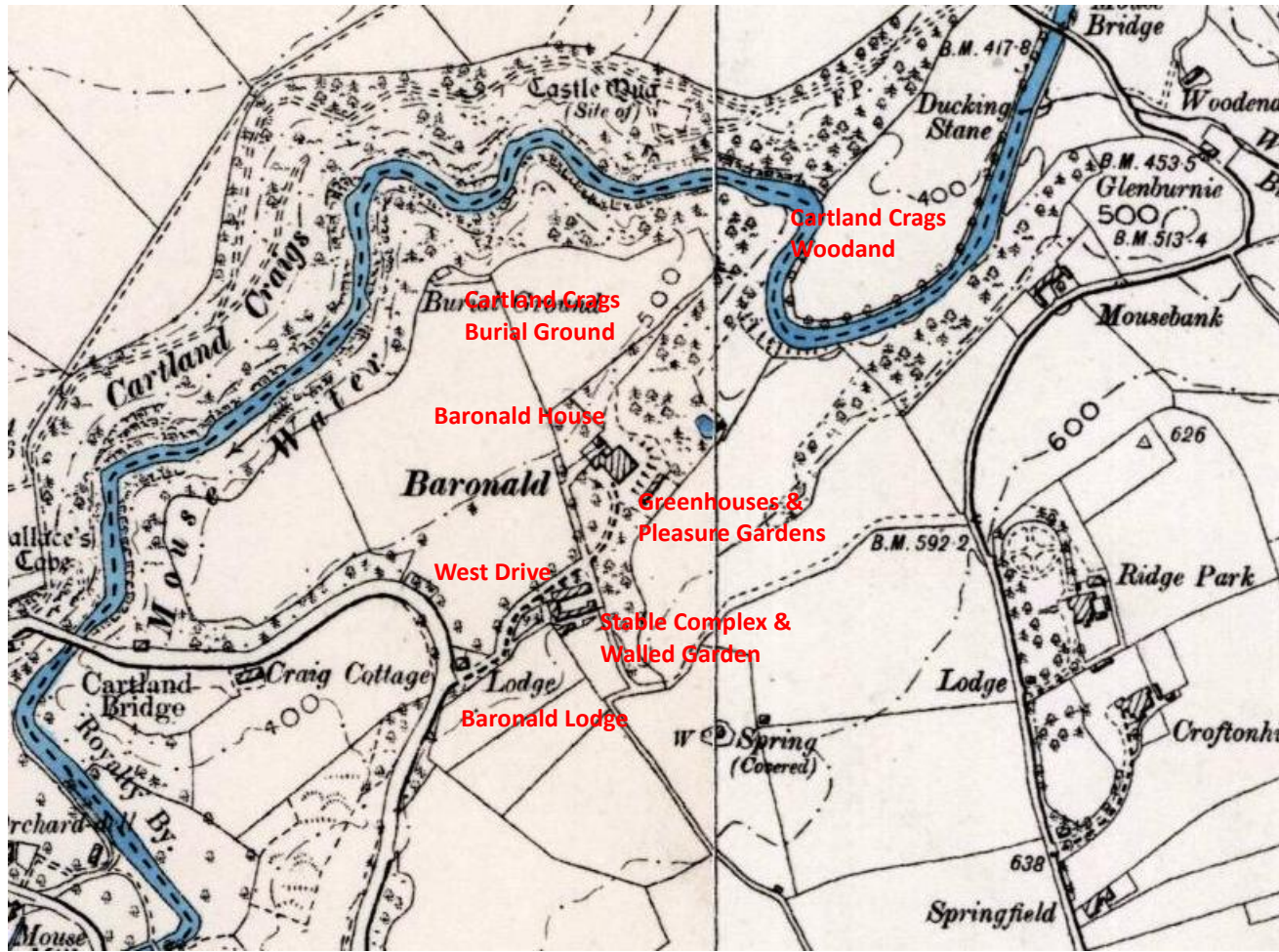
Edited by: Lorna Innes and Olivia Lelong

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Illus 1: The Baronald estate in 1896 (OS 3rd edition map), with components marked in red.

1.0 Introduction to Glorious Gardens

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

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

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

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

2.0 Introduction to Baronald

Baronald, now known as the Cartland Bridge Hotel, lies on the northern edge of Lanark off the Carluke to Lanark Road. The estate has origins in the late 14th century and was owned by William Lockhart in 1793. The property went on to have a number of owners, and the house was remodelled in the late 1880s. It became a hotel in 1962 and continues as such today.

The property includes three listed buildings:

Name	Designation	Grade	ID	Web link
Stable block & walled garden	Listed building	C	LB13344	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB13344
Baronald (Cartland Bridge Hotel)	Listed building	A	LB12967	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB12967
Lodge	Listed building	B	LB12968	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB12968
Cartland Craggs Woodlands	NNH	NA	NA	http://www.snh.gov.uk

3.0 Methods

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

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

The desk-based research was followed by a systematic walkover survey in January 2017 to identify and record surviving components and key elements of the historic designed landscape. The survey employed a recording system designed for the project that combines written field notes, tablet-based data capture and photography. All data gathered during the project are available for consultation as part of the Glorious Gardens archive, held at the National Record of the Historic Environment maintained by HES. The sources consulted are listed in section 7.

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

4.0 Desk-based research results

4.1 Historic maps

Baronald appears on maps from the mid 18th century onward. This section summarises the changes to the designed landscape which are captured on each of the more informative historic maps. Section 5 draws out further evidence from the maps as it relates to specific components of the landscape.

Illus 2: Pont's Glasgow and the Country of Lanark (Pont 34) (1593-96).



Although Baronald was certainly in existence in the 1590s, the name does not appear on Pont's map. However, a four-storey tower house is shown in its approximate location near a ford and the bend in the Mouse Water. This is likely to be Baronald. The annotation is difficult to make out; it may read 'Carffurd' or 'Cartfurd'. The map clearly shows the town of Lanark and other familiar place names such as Kartland, Cleghorn, Qua and Jarviswood.

Illus 3: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) (©British Library).



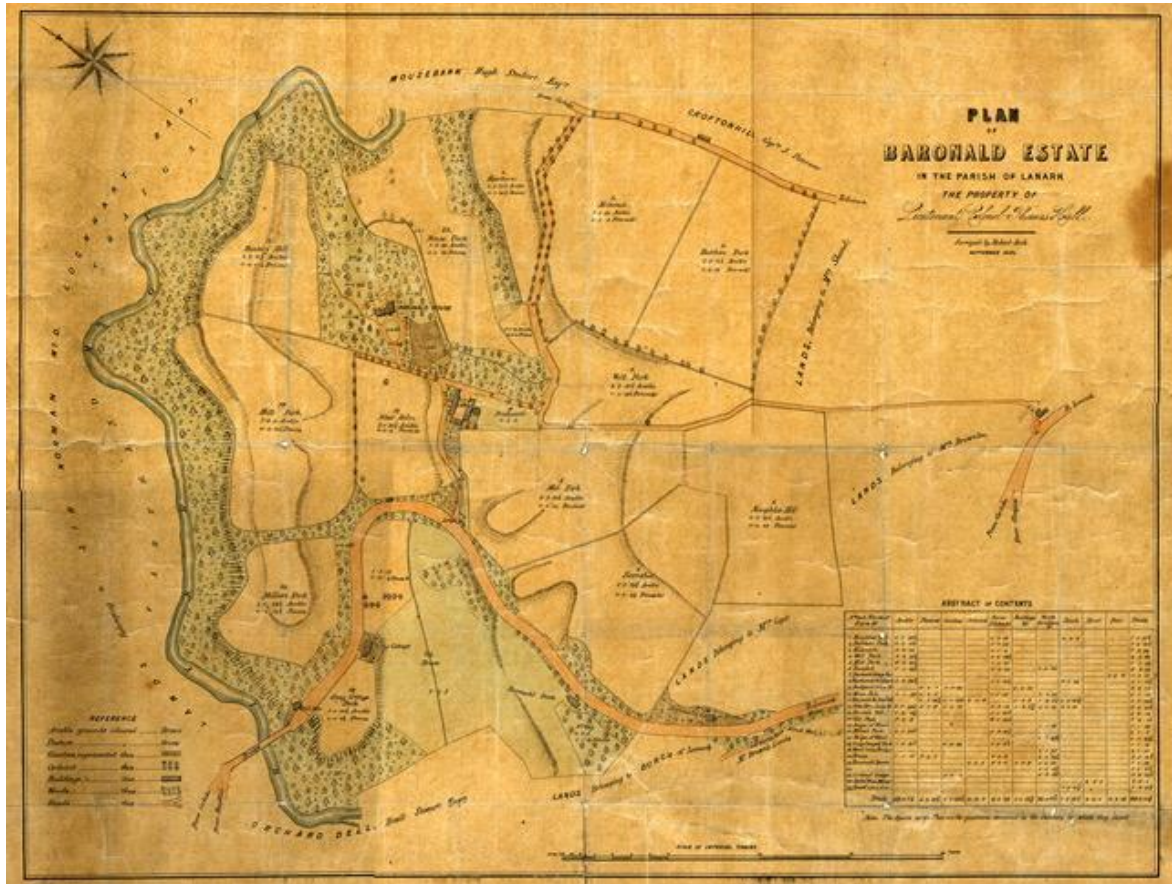
Baronald is marked on the map as 'Baronell'. A small cluster of buildings, presumably including the house, are shown next to three large enclosures and surrounded by cultivated land, with narrow woodland along the Mouse Water. The enclosure interiors do not exhibit the linear pattern Roy uses to indicate agricultural or cultivated land and are likely to be pasture. The town of Lanark is clearly marked to the south.

Illus 4: Forrest's The County of Lanark from Actual Survey (1816).



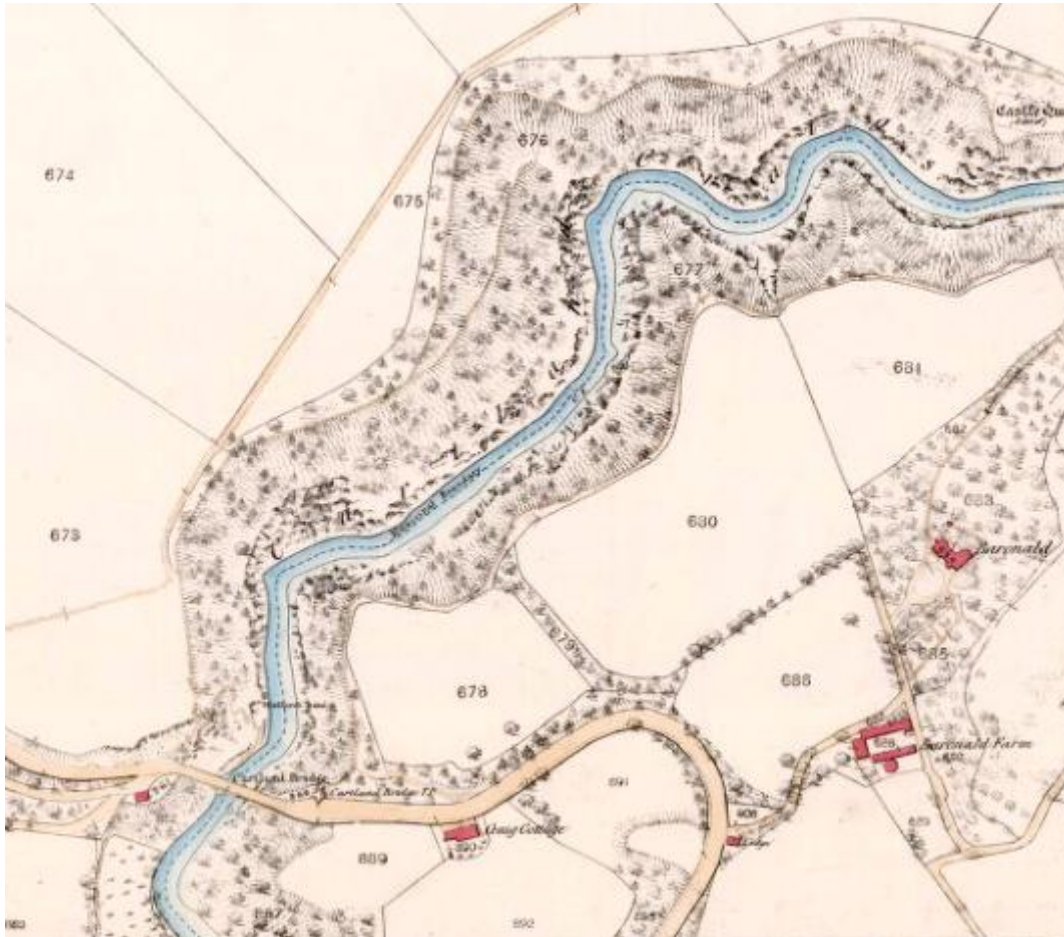
This map clearly shows the boundary of the Baronald estate on the north and south. It is bounded on the north-west by the Mouse Water, on the west by West Nephlar road, on the south by the Lanark to Kirkfieldbank road (which appears partly to follow the line of the present A72) and on the east by the Mousebank Road. In the centre of the estate, a house with an attached rectangular garden is shown. A drive leads to it from the road (now Mousebank Road) on the east. The drive curves along the north edge of open parkland, joins another short stretch of drive leading north from two small buildings in the parkland and continues to the house along the west side of the garden. The north and west parts of the estate are shown as open woodland. The house is annotated 'Lockhart Esq'.

Illus 5: Plan of Baronald Estate by Robert Jack (1850).



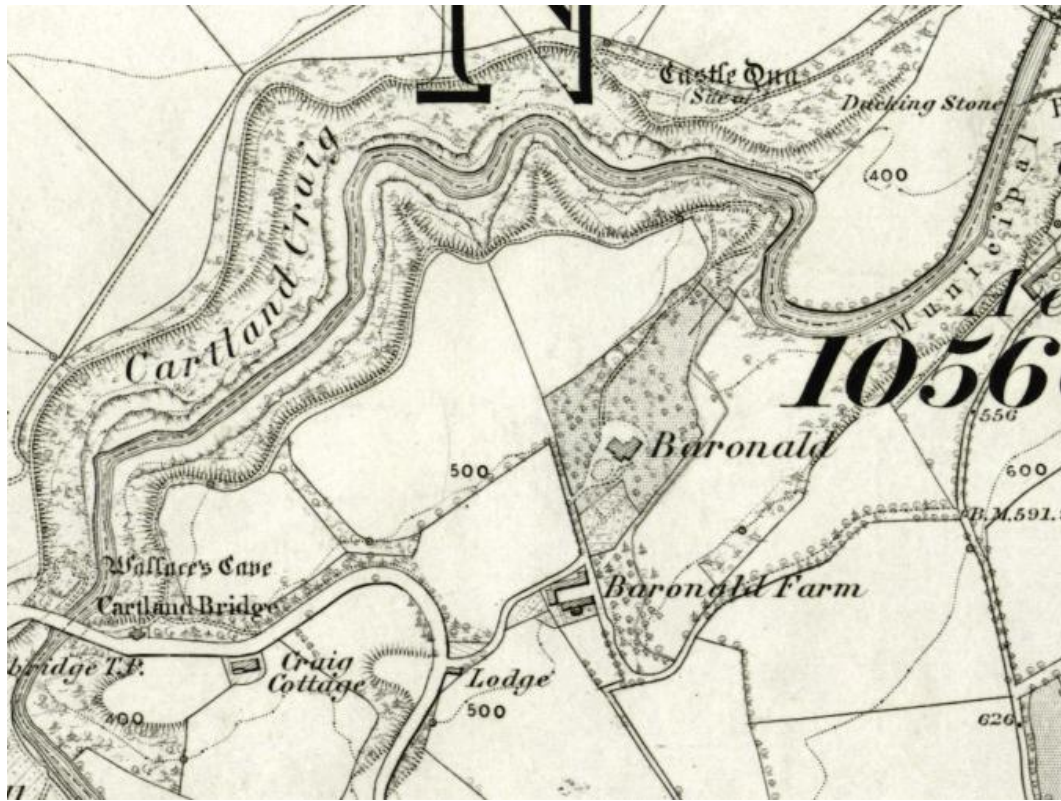
This estate plan is the first detailed depiction of Baronald. The Carlisle-Lanark road has been built, crossing the Mouse Water over Cartland Bridge and cutting through the southern part of the estate, bounding an area of parkland to the south. A curvilinear drive leads northward from the road past a lodge (south of the entrance) and the large U-shaped steading at Baronald Farm to a carriage sweep in front of the house. The house is set in open woodland and the slopes along the river are wooded, but the rest of the estate is now laid out in large, enclosed fields. Several pleasure walks lead through the woodland around the house and towards the Mouse Water.

Illus 6: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire Sheet XXV.10 (Lanark), 25-inch. Surveyed 1858-9, published 1864.



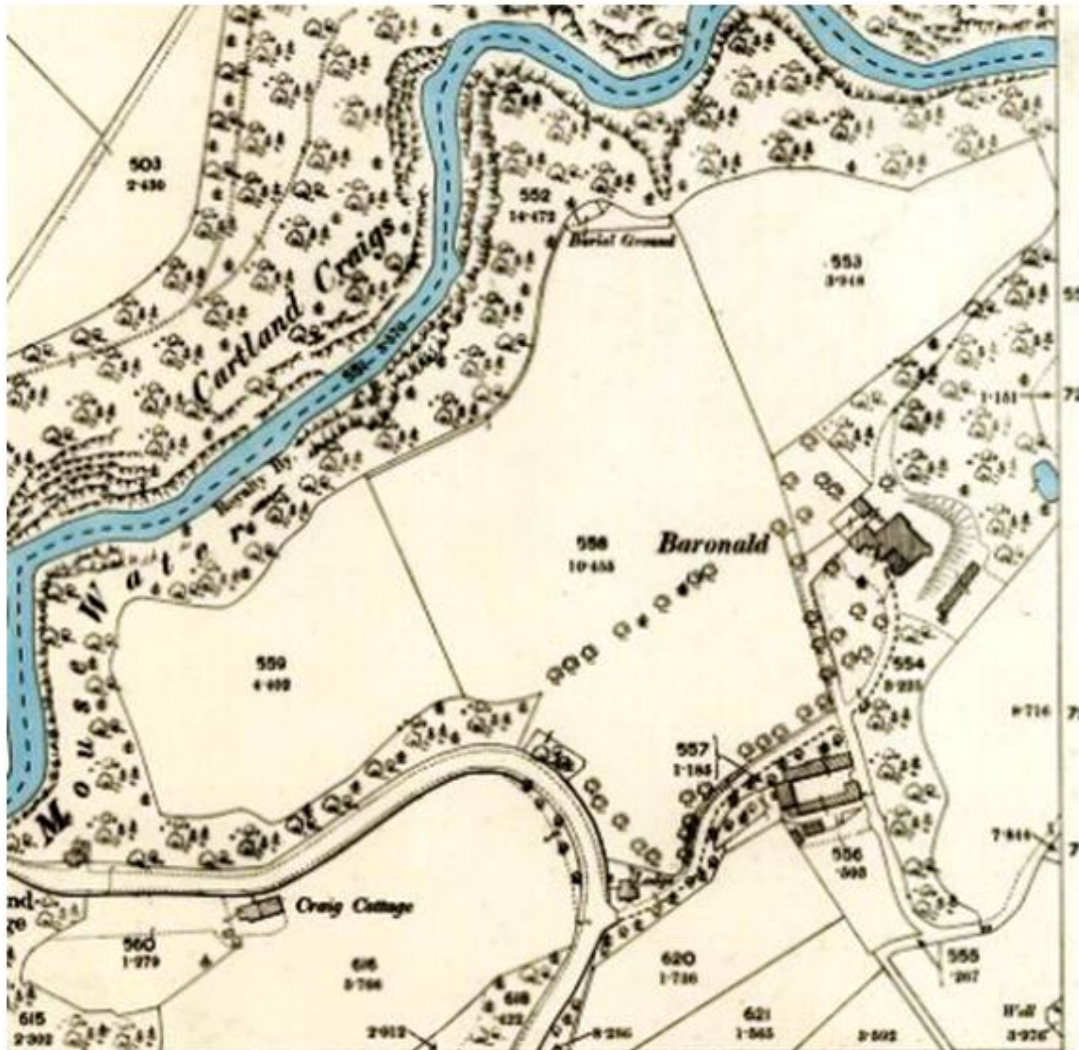
The first Ordnance Survey map adds a little more detail to the 1850 estate map (illus 5). The house is visible as an L-shaped block with several small protrusions that suggest piecemeal additions. A tree-lined avenue runs straight NNW from the farm, with access to the carriage sweep and house leading off this. What appears to be a trapezoidal-shaped **Walled Garden** lies to the south-east. A small, circular building, probably a horse mill, is shown at the south of Baronald Farm steading, and shelter belts define some of the fields.

Illus 7: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire Sheet XXV.10 (Lanark), 6-inch (1st edition). Surveyed 1858-9, published 1864.



The OS 1st edition 6-inch map, enlarged, shows the wider context, including a drive leading west into the estate from the Mousebank Road. It gives an impression of a naturalistic designed landscape with curvilinear drives and areas of open woodland and parkland.

Illus 8: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire 025.10, 25-inch (2nd edition). Surveyed 1896, published 1897.

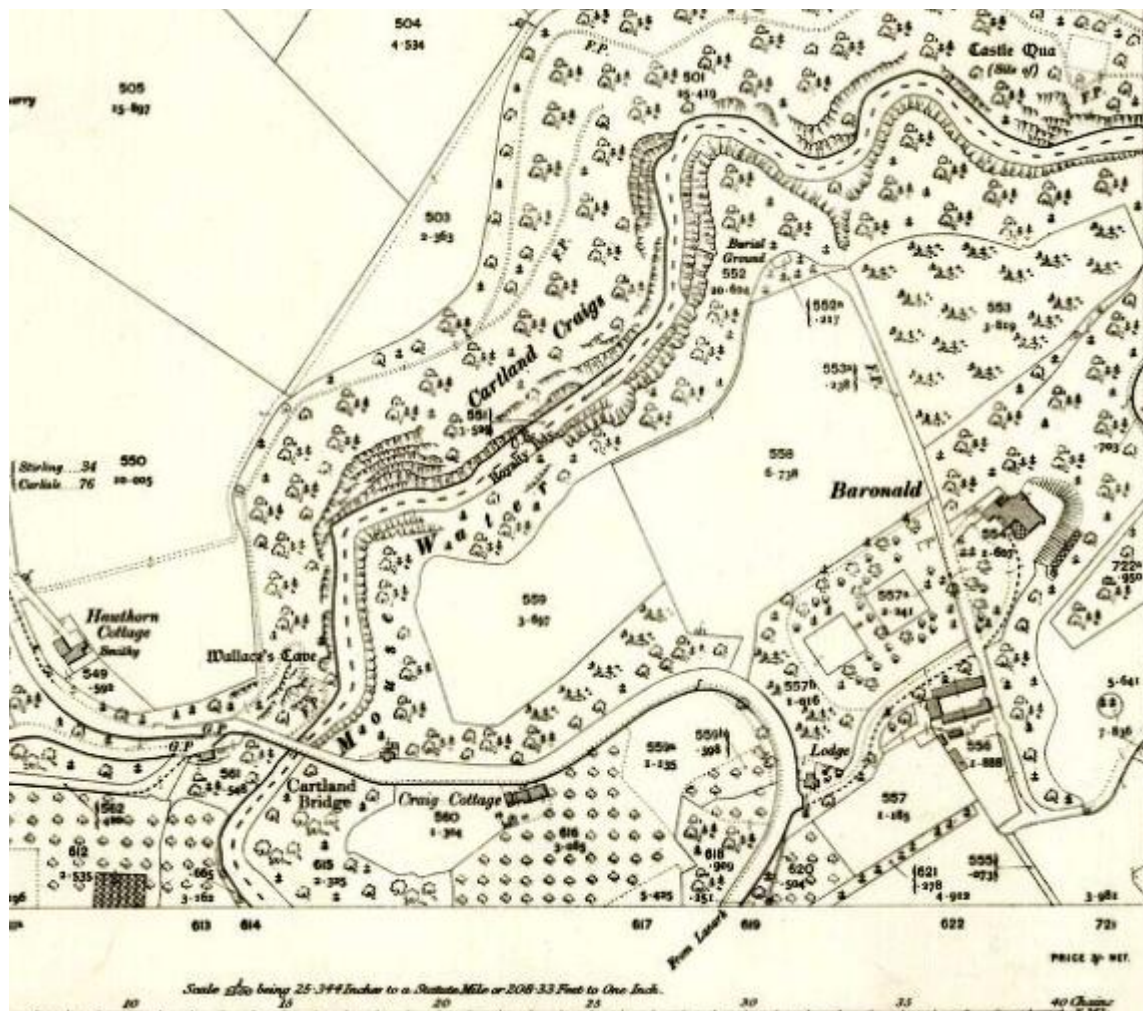


The new house, built by Sir John James Burnet, is shown on the 1896 map as a rectangular block with a semicircular projection and conservatory on the front. A small building to the north may be the coach house added by J G Robertson in the late 1850s. The approach to the house has also been re-designed. **West Drive** now crosses the old north/south approach and curves through the wooded grounds, through the site of the walled garden, which is no longer depicted. The former oval carriage sweep has disappeared.

A broad service drive leads from the farm to the service area and stables at the back of the house. A **Greenhouse** range (put in by JG Robertson in the late 1850s and described in the sale particulars) is shown at the base of a steep slope south-east of the house, and there is a pond in the woodland

farther north-east. **Cartland Crag Burial Ground** is shown at the edge of woodland, south of the Mouse Water. At the entrance from the Carluke-Lanark road, the former lodge to the south has been replaced by **Baronald Lodge** to the north, also designed by Sir John James Burnet. The horse mill at Baronald Farm has disappeared, some small additional buildings are shown and a small enclosure west of the farm may contain an orchard.

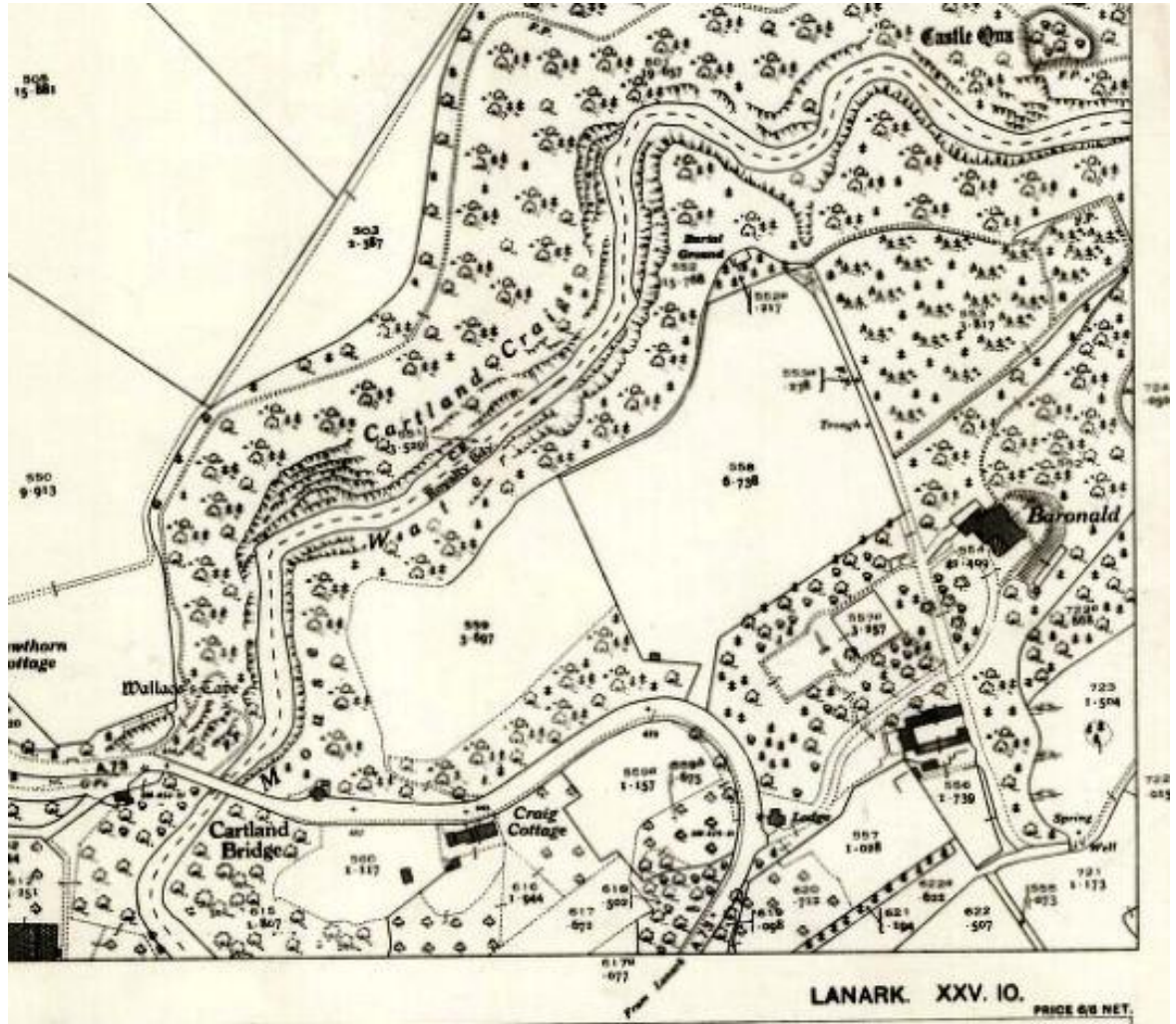
Illus 9: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire 025.10, 25-inch (3rd edition). Surveyed 1910, published 1911.



In the 1910 25-inch OS map the small walled orchard west of the farm is still shown. The field on the west side of the north/ south drive, named as Silver Holm on the 1850 estate plan, now contains two square enclosures; one is probably the tennis court mentioned in 1925 (see below).

The areas of land south and south-west of the farm have been divided into two plots with a belt of trees south of the larger plot. The field immediately north of the house has been planted with conifers.

Illus 10: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire 25.10, 6-inch (4th edition). Surveyed 1940, published 1946.



The 4th edition map shows the house as before. The Silver Holm enclosures are shown joined with sloped edges and probably consist of a tennis court and croquet lawn, surrounded by deciduous and coniferous trees. The walled enclosure west of the farm appears blank. The layout of gardens was not usually surveyed in later OS maps. As a result, they remain blank whatever their actual contents. The areas of land south and south-west of the farm have been sub-divided.

4.2 Aerial Photographs

An aerial photograph published in 1950 (NS 84 NE Lanarkshire, OS Air Photo Mosaics 1944-50, see www.maps.nls.uk) differs little from the features depicted in the OS maps of 1910 and 1941.



Illus 11: An aerial photograph taken in 1940.

5.0 Timeline for the Baronald Designed Landscape

- c 1500 The earliest written reference to the property is in the records of the Royal Burgh of Lanark (29 September 1501). It mentions the rental by Thomas Weir of an acre of ground in 'Badrandald' to Thomas Pender for 22 pence a year (Renwick et al 1893, 11-15).
- mid - About 1750, as the Roy map shows (illus 3), there was a small cluster of buildings adjacent to

late 18th century three large enclosures, surrounded by unenclosed cultivated fields at Baronald. In 1793, William Lockhart of Baronald wrote the entry for the Parish of Lanark in the *First Statistical Account of Scotland* in 1793. He notes: 'There are no orchards of any consequence excepting about Holmfoot, in the lower part of the parish. Small ones have been lately planted at Castlebank, and at Baronald in the neighbourhood of the town, which thrive tolerably well; but in general the fruit does not succeed so well in the higher parts of this parish, owing to the great elevation' (Source: *Statistical Account of Scotland*, pp 450-1).

William Lockhart may have been related to any of the several branches of Lockharts living nearby but no link has been found so far. In 1797, his daughter Camilla married Lieutenant James Miller (Source: *Scotsman*, October 1797).

early 19th century Descriptions by visitors create an image of the modest, unpretentious seat of a gentleman farmer rather than an aristocratic estate.

In 1803, Dorothy and William Wordsworth and Lord Coleridge visited the Cartland Crag. Dorothy found the Crag disappointing, but she describes Baronald as 'a gentleman's house on the opposite side of the valley We turned back, crossed the valley, went through the orchard and plantations belonging to the gentleman's house. By the bye, we observed to our guide that the echo must bring many troublesome visitors to disturb the quiet of the owner of the house. 'Oh no' said he, 'he glories in much company.' He was a native of that neighbourhood, had made a moderate fortune abroad, purchased an estate, built the house, raised the plantations, and further had made a convenient walk through his woods to Cartland Crag. The house was modest and neat, and though not adorned in the best taste, and though the plantations were of fir, we looked at it with great pleasure, there was such a true liberality and kind-heartedness in leaving his orchard path open, and his walks unobstructed by gates. I hope this goodness is not often abused by plunderers of the apple trees, which were hung with tempting apples close to the path' (Wordsworth 1803, 40-1).

In 1813, in a letter to her mother, Mary Ann Watson described a seat on the bank of the Mouse Water, placed so that visitors could hear the famous 'Echo of Barronald' Wordsworth mentions. Opposite the seat was 'one of the most picturesque vistas possibly to be imagined in the middle of a sweet garden.' She writes that William Lockhart had given up farming and leased the agricultural land, retaining only his house, gardens and orchard; his estate included the Car-Lin Crag. She adds: 'Mr Lockhart has made fine walks which wind to the very summit of the Craig's with seats and Fog-Houses' (Source: MS 'A Visit to the Falls of Clyde by Mary Ann Watson written in a letter to her mother 29 September 1813, 8-13). (NB: Dorothy Wordsworth described the fog house as 'circular with a dome-like roof, a seat all round fixed to the wall, a table in the middle, seat, wall, roof and table all covered with moss in the neatest manner possible fog = moss) at such situations as the water winding among the rocks may be seen to the greatest advantage.')

William Lockhart died in 1821, but the house may have remained in Lockhart ownership as his

widow Camilla Lockhart lived until 1848. (Source: Liverpool Mercury March 18).

1822 The Cartland Bridge, designed by Thomas Telford, was completed in the summer of 1822. The new road leading to the bridge cut through the middle of the Baronald estate.

1841-1850 By 1841, the census records that Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hall was resident at Baronald with his wife Harriet and two sons (ages 6 and 1) and servants. They had two more children in 1845 and 1848 but by 1849/50, when their fifth child was born, they had moved to Killean, Inverary (Source: LHG Timeline).

It was probably in advance of selling the Baronald estate that Lt Col Hall had it surveyed by Robert Jack (see illus 5). The estate map depicts named fields, a garden around the house and an orchard. There are also gardens shown at the Lodge and Craig Cottage. The new road and Cartland Bridge are shown. (Source: Lanark Museum).

1851-1857 By the time of the 1851 census, Dundas McQueen Gray, a non-practising physician, was living at Baronald with his wife Eliza Finlay or Gray, his sister Eliza Gray and two servants.

In 1853, Baronald was put up for sale for £6,500 by Dowells and Lyon, Edinburgh. The sale particulars dated 21 December 1853 describe the house and continue: 'there is a well stocked garden and Orchard, Four stalled Stable, Coach House and other Offices. The Romantic Banks along the Water of the Mouse (a good trouting stream) are capable of being laid out in beautiful Pleasure Grounds at small expense.' This description suggests that the gardens described in 1813 as 'sweet' may still be there.

The property did not sell, as it was advertised again on 19 July 1854, this time for £6,000. The second advertisement refers to the description in the earlier advertisement. Both were handled by Messrs Gray & Anderson, Writers, Lanark.

1857-1863 In 1857, John George Robertson purchased Baronald for £6,500, having returned to Scotland with his wife Mary after more than 20 years of farming in Tasmania and mainland Australia. Robertson, who was born in Glasgow, had spent two years as a botanist and naturalist with an Indian expedition before going to Australia in 1831. He then spent seven years managing 'Formosa', the estate of early Tasmanian botanist Robert William Lawrence (<http://www.nativeorchids.co.nz/Journals/110/page36.html>). He sent 4,000 dried specimens of plants he had collected in Australia to Sir William Hooker (former Regius Professor of Botany at Glasgow University) at Kew Gardens before his return to Scotland (Allen 1967).

Robertson set about upgrading and modernising the Baronald estate. He died in 1862 and the estate was put up for sale. The advertisement in the *Glasgow Herald* describes his improvements: 'The late Proprietor . . . expended very large sums beautifying and improving the estate . . . modernising the Mansion House, building new offices, the Greenhouses, and Orchard House and Vinery, making Terraces Roads and Walks, Draining and Fencing the Lands etc'. It also states: 'There is an enclosed Garden, together with extensive Greenhouses and an Orchard House and Vinery, Two stalled stables, Coach House, Byre and Other Offices. An

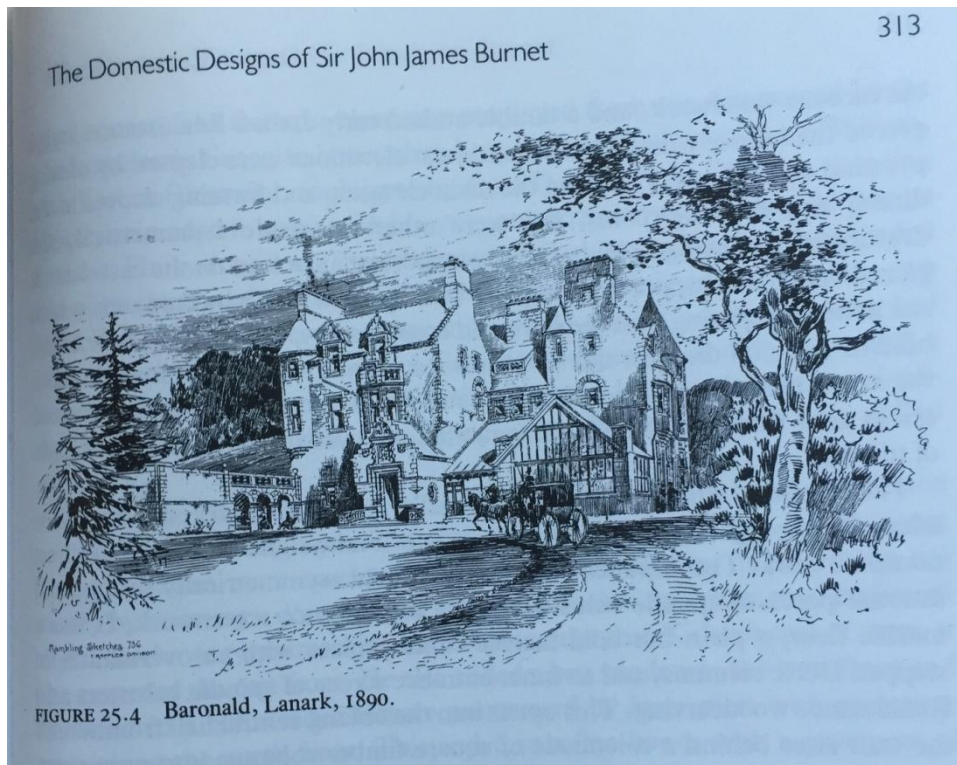
Excellent and substantial steading was erected only a few years ago. The plants from the Greenhouses were included in a sale by Lawrie and Symington as 'Rare Plants, Superior Furniture and Small Library. The 1862 sale particulars of Baronald Cottage included a 'large garden as attached which is well stocked with Young Gooseberry bushes. Ground is ½ acre and Two Poles' (Source: *Glasgow Herald*, 24 February 1862).

His plant collection was also for sale and a list was drawn up by Lawrie and Symington, the auctioneers. It is described in the sale document as 'The Large and Beautiful Collection of Rare and superior GREENHOUSE PLANTS'. It included ferns and mosses; Australian trees, shrubs, herbs and succulents and cacti; many fruit trees in pots (peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, plums and cherries) (Source: *Glasgow Herald*, 12 May 1864).

After his death, his wife Mary McConochie returned to Australia, where she died in 1885 (Source: *Hamilton Spectator*, Victoria, Australia, 18 June 1885).

- 1864 Baronald was sold to Robert Kerr of Buenos Ayres (born Paisley 1821) for £6,500 (?The Scotsman, 1864). He died the following year.
- 1865-1888 In 1865, Baronald was offered to let and it had various tenants over the following 23 years. The 1865 particulars include a description of the house and grounds; 'Policy Walks extend along the South side of the well known Picturesque and Romantic Ravine of Cartland Craigs.'
- In 1866, Mr Kerr's collection of plants was offered for sale by Lawrie and Symington. This may well have included some of J G Robertson's plants (including 'a very large Dicksonia Antarctica').
- In 1887, it was for sale for £5,750. The advertisement (*The Scotsman*, 25 June 1887) describes 'The fine Residential Estate of Baronald. . . 109 ½ acres, 77 acres of arable and pasture land are let to two substantial tenants, and the remainder consists of Plantations, Orchards, Roads Etc. there is a desirable Residence of two storeys and attics, with a fine lawn in front, and the Grounds are well laid off with walks and ornamental shrubbery. The outhouse accommodation is ample, including a Three stalled Stable, Coachhouse, Vinery, Greenhouse etc, with Lodge, and the Farm Buildings are commodious. The Estate, which is bounded by the River Mouse, is beautifully wooded, and it possesses some of the finest scenery in the County, including a portion of the famed Cartland Craigs.'
- 1888-1944 In 1888, Allen Farie of Farme, Rutherglen purchased Baronald. Family portraits of his ancestors still hang in the house and depict James Farie of Farme (1712-1803), James Farie of Farme (1800-1876), Allan Scott Farie (1801-1823) and A J Crawford Farie (undated).
- Allen Farie had the present house built to the designs of Sir John Burnetin 1889-90 (see illus 12), as described in Gow & Rowan 1995, 309-11).
- In 1898, Allan Farie died aged at Baronald aged 65. His grave is in the **Cartland Craigs Burial Ground**. The 1901 census records only servants living at Baronald.
- The 1905 Valuation Roll notes his widow Sarita Farie as the proprietor of Craig Cottage and his

son Alan J Crawford as proprietor of **Mousebank House** on the eastern edge of the Baronald estate off the Mousebank Road. The Faries continued to own Baronald, but the house seems to have been let at times - for example in 1911, when it was let furnished, and in 1925, when it was let for the summer and the advertisement noted its excellent garden and tennis court.



Illus 12: Baronald in 1890, as depicted in T Raffles Davidson's Rambling Sketches.



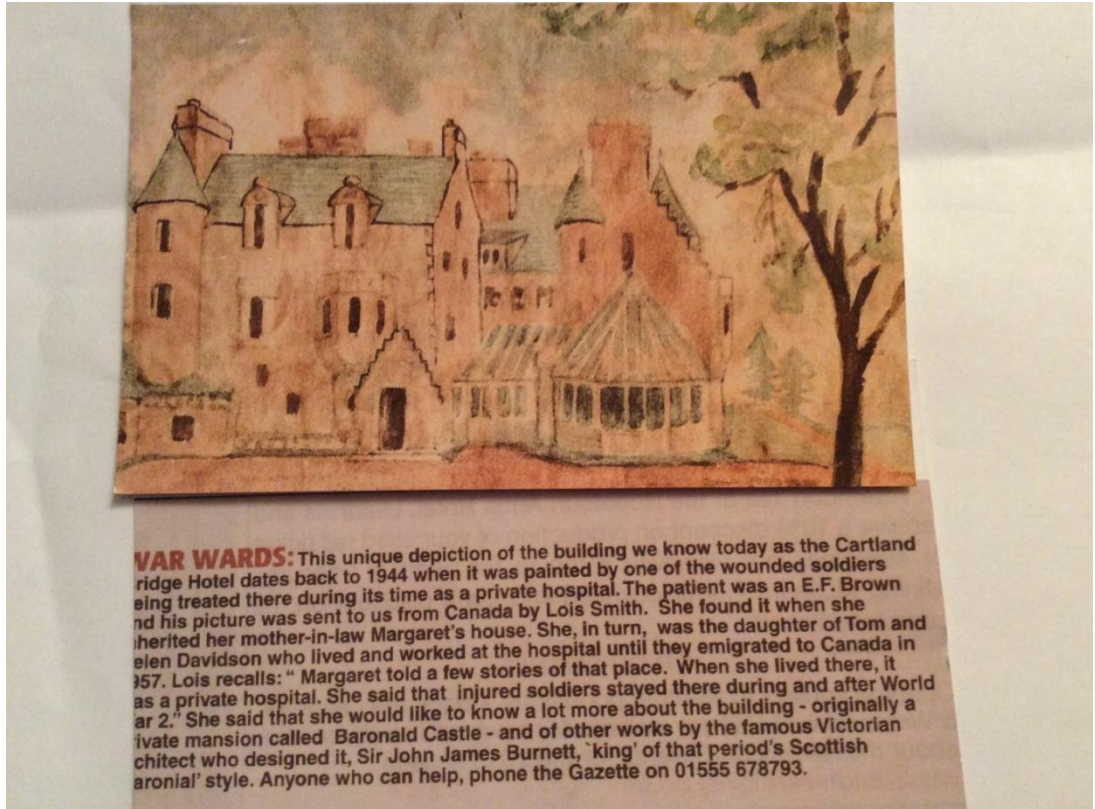
Illus 13: Photograph of Baronald c 1906, showing the south elevation, conservatory and west elevation (courtesy of Paul Archibald, Lanark Library).



Illus 14: Postcard of Baronald showing the east elevation and glasshouses, postmarked Lanark 20 June, 1914 and sent to Miss Joan Fraser, Inchyra House, Glencarse, Perthshire. It reads: 'Dear Joan, To wish you a very happy birthday and many of them. This is a view of our new house. Hope to hear

from you soon. Heaps of love from Primrose.' Primrose may have been the daughter of a tenant (Courtesy of Paul Archibald, Lanark Library).

1944 The house was used as a hospital for treating injured soldiers.



Illus 15: A painting by E F Brown, a patient at Baronald in 1944.

Post- WWII - present It became an inebriates home, which closed in 1954. In 1962 the Cartland Bridge Hotel opened; it was owned and run by the Russell and Laird families. It was put up for sale in 1988. Planning permission for use as nursing home was refused and the hotel later re- opened under new management (Stenlake 1990).

6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

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

Category	Name
Drives and approaches	West Drive Baronald Lodge
Residential features	Baronald House Mousebank House
Gardens	Baronald Gardens Greenhouses Walled Garden
Offices and stables	Stable Complex
Burial ground	Cartland Craggs Burial Ground
Policy woodland	Cartland Craggs Woodland
Pleasure walks and drives	Cartland Craggs Walk

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

6.1 Drives and approaches

West Drive

West Drive was established in its current form in the late 19th century, as part of the remodelling of the house by Sir John James Burnet. In 1816, the main approach to the house was from the east; before 1850 it was shifted to the west from the new Carlisle-Lanark road and joined the earlier north/south approach south to the house. In the 1880s, it was redesigned again to create a more curvilinear approach to the house from the south; this involved the removal of a former walled garden.

The present drive largely retains its late 19th-century form. Where **West Drive** passes the Stable Complex to curve northwards towards the house, an overgrown remnant of the old north/south drive is visible to the south. The northern end of the drive continues uphill as a path between the remains of a beech avenue to **Cartland Craggs Burial Ground**.

Baronald Lodge

The lodge was built in 1890 by Sir John James Burnet of Burnet Son and Campbell. It replaced an earlier lodge, shown on previous maps, which stood to the south of the main entrance to the estate and was demolished around this time.

It is a category B listed building (LB12968). It is of one storey and built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and plinth zone and a projecting gabled porch with a corbelled masonry hood over the door.

6.2 Residential features

Baronald House

The large, Scottish Baronial mansion of Baronald House was built in 1890-91 by Sir John James Burnet (LB12967, category A). It appears completely to have replaced the earlier dwelling, and 20th-century OS maps show it was extended after it was built. The house features an asymmetrical arrangement of linked blocks of different heights, each designed to resemble a tower house. There is a detailed description of the interior of the house in Gow & Rowan (1995), which includes a chapter on the architect. 'Scottish Country Houses 1600-1914' edited by Ian Gow and Alastair Rowan with a chapter on Sir John James Burnet.

It is now the Cartland Bridge Hotel. There is a one-storey addition dating from the 1970s to the north side of the hotel.

Mousebank House

Mousebank House lies to the west of Mousebank Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the original estate. It was used by A J Crawford Farie when **Baronald House** was let; the Farie family appeared still to own the property.

6.3 Gardens

Baronald Gardens

The pleasure gardens close to Baronald House feature in Mary Anne Watson's 1803 description and on Forrest's 1816 map, the 1850 estate plan and the OS 1st edition 1858 map. They appear to have been laid out as lawns with trees, and by 1910 there were two enclosures - probably the tennis court mentioned in 1925 with perhaps a croquet lawn - on the field named Silver Holm on the 1850 plan. By the 1940s these may have become a sunken garden, as the OS 4th edition appears to show.

The wooded area north of the house is a remnant of the former pleasure ground, with yew trees on the slope to the east. The lawns and trees directly in front of the house and the sunken garden to the south are still extant. They are approached via steps flanked by crouching stone lions.

Greenhouses

The greenhouses, vinery and orchard house were built for the botanist J G Robertson, along with terraces to accommodate them. The glasshouse range appears shown on the OS 2nd edition map, surveyed in 1896, and on the 3rd (1910) and 4th (1940) editions, but by 1940 it appears unroofed. The 1914 picture

postcard shows the glasshouses to the east of the house among trees (see illus 14). They sat on an upper terrace along with the vinery and orchard house (one long building presumably divided into separate sections), while the lower terrace may have held a boiler house, tool and potting shed and store.

Today the terraces are visible as brick bases measuring c 13 m long and 4.5 m wide. The retaining wall for the upper terrace forms the north wall of the lower greenhouse and has remnants of white rendering. A pair of metal struts at either end may relate to the greenhouse mechanism. These and the brick bases are all that remain of the greenhouses, and access from Baronald House is blocked by trees and spoil from building work.

6.4 Offices & stables

Stable Complex

During the late 18th to late 19th centuries, the stables and offices were located to the rear of the house and they appear to have been modified and extended somewhat during that time. Today they have been replaced with a modern service building for the Hotel.

In the 1890s, when Baronald House was completely rebuilt and West Lodge was built to designs by Sir John James Burnet, Baronald Farm was remodelled to include stables (information from listing). This late 19th-century, U-shaped **Stable Complex** is listed as category C (LB13344) and is in very derelict condition; it is also on the Buildings at Risk register. The listing appears to have been done without access to the interiors of the buildings.

The entrance leads through a modern five-bar gate to a courtyard between ashlar piers on either side. The courtyard has ranges on the south, west and north, all unroofed and a mixture of old stables and accommodation. The 1993 listing describes the south range as '3 storey single storey block, projecting on N/ courtyard elevation to E, with crow stepped E gable circular turret with conical slated cap and finial with scalloped lead flashing at NE angle to the left of S gate pier.' The roof has now collapsed. The building appears to have been a dairy with slate benches around the sides. The listing for the south range continues as 'set back 5- bay single-storey and left bay to centre; 4-bay single-storey and loft block to W' The 4-storey block and loft block are now also roofless.

The west range is described as 'single-storey, slate roofed(fire damaged to East) with single diagonally boarded tympanum and timber bracketed eaves and (land) pitched roof.' The building is roofless and the east wall now has only two or three courses of brick remaining.

The north range is described in the listing as 'single-storey with taller single-storey and loft centre block with capacious piended [hipped] roof' (now collapsed) and '2 original vertically-boarded cart bay doors with arrow slit vents to right on S (courtyard elevation)' (still extant). In the '4-bay centre block with gabled hay-loft with roundel opening in crowstepped gable', the crowstepped gables are still evident but there is no roof. There is also a 'small triangular dovecote with three rows of flight holes to the left of hayloft gable, 2 rows of lights flanking in the slope of the roof. Stepped at N W angle, with 9 light? casement window in west gable.' The roof has now gone, so there is no sign of the dovecot or gable windows.

Walled Garden

The **Walled Garden** forms part of the listing for the Baronald Farm listing (LB13344) and lies immediately west of the **Stable Complex**. It is shown as an enclosed area containing trees on the 1850 estate plan and 1st edition OS map, with West Drive forming the northern boundary. The trees suggest it may have held a small orchard. They still appear on the 2nd and 3rd OS editions but by the 4th edition (1940) the garden appears blank.

Today, a wall running from the ruinous stables forms the northern side of the garden. There are nails on the interior north wall indicating trained fruit, and there are still blackcurrant and raspberry bushes amid the nettles, elder and snowberry covering the site, with gooseberry bushes at the east end. A gate leads from the stables to the garden, and there is one large gate and smaller pedestrian gate (now blocked) in the wall.

6.5 Burial ground

Cartland Craggs Burial Ground

The burial ground first appears on the 1896 2nd edition OS map, defined by a small, rectangular enclosure set within a slightly larger enclosure, both nestled in a curve in a field against the edge of Cartland Craggs woodland above the Mouse Water. On the 1910 and 1940 OS editions the larger enclosure has a different shape and has been planted with trees.

The **Cartland Craggs Burial Ground** is approached today along a path leading uphill through an avenue of mature beech trees. It stops at a steep cliff with views over Cartland Craggs and from here a minor path runs the short distance to the burial ground. It is a rectangular plot with low stone walls on three sides and a higher wall on the north, towards the Craggs. There are traces of railings which were probably removed for salvage during the Second World War. The plot is overrun with rhododendrons, and there is moss on surface of the ground. A large plaque set in the wall commemorates Allan Farie and his wife Sarita, and two small gravestones are also visible.

6.6 Pleasure walks & drives

Cartland Craggs Walk

The 1st edition OS map of the 1850s shows a pleasure walk leading through Policy Woodland north of the house towards Cartland Craggs and the Mouse Water. Other sections of path were added during the early 20th century, including one planted with a beech avenue leading to **Cartland Craggs Burial Ground**.

This walk is still in use, but others appear to have been subsumed within heavy modern woodland to the north and west of the house.

6.7 Policy woodland

Cartland Craggs Woodland

The historic maps show that by the mid 1700s (and probably long before), areas of woodland existed along the Mouse Water at Cartland Crag. Cartland Crag was famed for its dramatic vistas and echo from the late 18th century. In the early 19th to early 20th centuries, further woodland grew up to the north-east of the house.

The deciduous woodland along Cartland Crag still exists and forms part of the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve. In other parts of the estate, deciduous woodland was largely subsumed within modern conifer plantations that extend across former agricultural land.



Illus 16: Stone lions on steps to sunken garden, with a view to the Carluke to Lanark road.



Illus 17: Back walls of lower glasshouse; illus 18: View from upper terrace.



Illus 19: Retaining wall for the upper terrace; illus 20: Winding mechanisms for glasshouses.



Illus 21: North range of the **Stable Complex**.



Illus 22: One of two stables in the north range of the **Stable Complex**.



Illus 23: View of the east entrance to the **Stable Complex**.



Illus 24: Line of the old north/south drive.



Illus 25: Farie graves at **Cartland Crag Burial Ground**.



Illus 26: Stone trough left over from agricultural use.



Illus 27: Entrance to **Baronald House**, now Cartland Bridge Hotel.

7.0 Assessment of significance

7.1 The concept of significance

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

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

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

1. **Intrinsic** - those inherent in the landscape and/or its constituent parts, including:
 - its condition
 - its research potential
 - the length and legibility of its apparent developmental sequence
 - its original or subsequent functions

2. **Contextual** - those relating to its place in the wider landscape or body of existing knowledge, including:
 - the rarity of the designed landscape or any part of it, assessed against its regional and national context
 - its relationship to other, similar landscapes in the vicinity
 - the relationship of the designed landscape and its constituent parts to the wider landscape setting

3. **Associative** - the historic, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the designed landscape, and vice versa, including:
 - its aesthetic attributes
 - its significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used it, or their descendants
 - its associations with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events

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

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

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

7.2 The significance of the designed landscape at Baronald House

Intrinsic value

The Baronald House designed landscape has some intrinsic value. The development of the designed landscape is legible through historic maps as well as documentary and pictorial evidence. It includes the category A-listed Baronald House, the B-listed Baronald Lodge and West Drive, all designed by Sir John James Burnet about 1890. The category C-listed Stable Complex and Walled Garden currently have little intrinsic value due to their poor condition, but this could be enhanced through well-informed restoration. The pleasure gardens that form the setting for the house and Cartland Crag Burial Ground retain some of their character, but much of the former parkland and woodland have been subsumed within modern forestry and have no intrinsic value. Cartland Crag Woods have high intrinsic value as semi-natural deciduous gorge woodlands that form (with nearby Cleghorn Glen) part of the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve (NNR).

Contextual value

Baronald House has historical and geographical links to other neighbouring designed landscapes, including Jerviswood House, and it illustrates the development of a modest designed landscape under the ownership of members of the emerging middle class from the late 18th to 19th centuries. Cartland Crag Woods, which have existed since at least the 18th century, form part of the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve (NNR) along with other areas of woodland at Falls of Clyde, Chatelherault Country Park, Nethan Gorge, Hamilton High Parks and Mauldslie Woods (<http://www.nnr-scotland.org.uk/clyde-valley-woodlands/nature-and-culture/six-of-one/>). The designed landscape thus has high contextual value.

Associative value

Baronald House has historical associations with the architect Sir John James Burnet. The wild, dramatic scenery of Cartland Crag Woods is also associated with Dorothy and William Wordsworth and their tour of Scotland in 1803, although Dorothy Wordsworth was more impressed with the orchards and generosity of Baronald's proprietor than with the Crag. The estate is thus considered to have high historical associations.

Cultural significance

Given its legible sequence of development as an estate for members of the emerging middle class, its associations to Sir John James Burnet and the Wordsworths, and the contributions it makes to the Clyde Valley's wooded landscape character, Baronald House is considered to have regional significance.

8.0 Sources consulted

8.1 Historic maps

<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Cartographer</i>
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	The County of Lanark from Actual Survey	1816	William Forrest
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025.11	Lanarkshire, 25-inch and 6-inch to the mile (1st editions)	Surveyed 1858, published 1864	Ordnance Survey
025.11	Lanarkshire, 25-inch and 6-inch to the mile (2nd editions)	Surveyed 1896, published 1897	Ordnance Survey
025.11	Lanarkshire, 25-inch (3rd edition)	Revised 1910, published 1911	Ordnance Survey
025.11	Lanarkshire, 25-inch (4th edition)	Revised 1941, published c 1949	Ordnance Survey

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

8.2 Aerial photographs

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

8.3 Other sources

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9.0 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Cartland Bridge Hotel for allowing access to the property; members of Lanark History Group, especially Maureen McKeown, for their help, Lorna Innes and Olivia Lelong of Northlight Heritage and The National Library of Scotland Maps Library