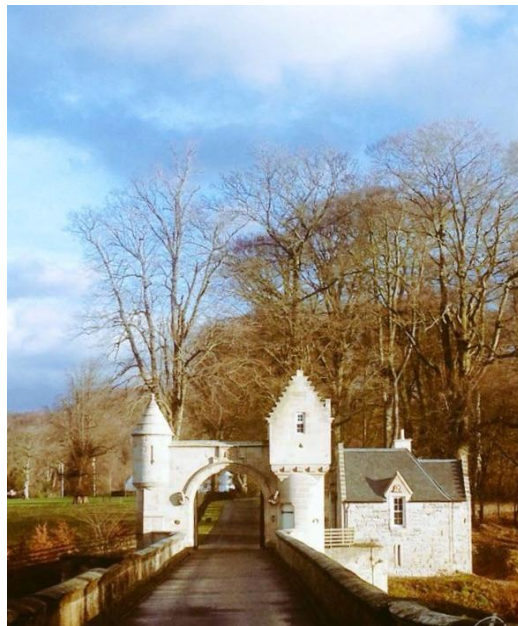


The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at MILTON LOCKHART, CLYDE VALLEY



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email: northlight@yorkat.co.uk

Milton Lockhart

NGR: NS 8128 4925

Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

April 2017

Cover Plate: The bridge, gatehouse and lodge at Milton Lockhart

Report by: Louise Arthur, Janice Donaldson & Liz Meikle

Edited by: Olivia Lelong & David Jennings

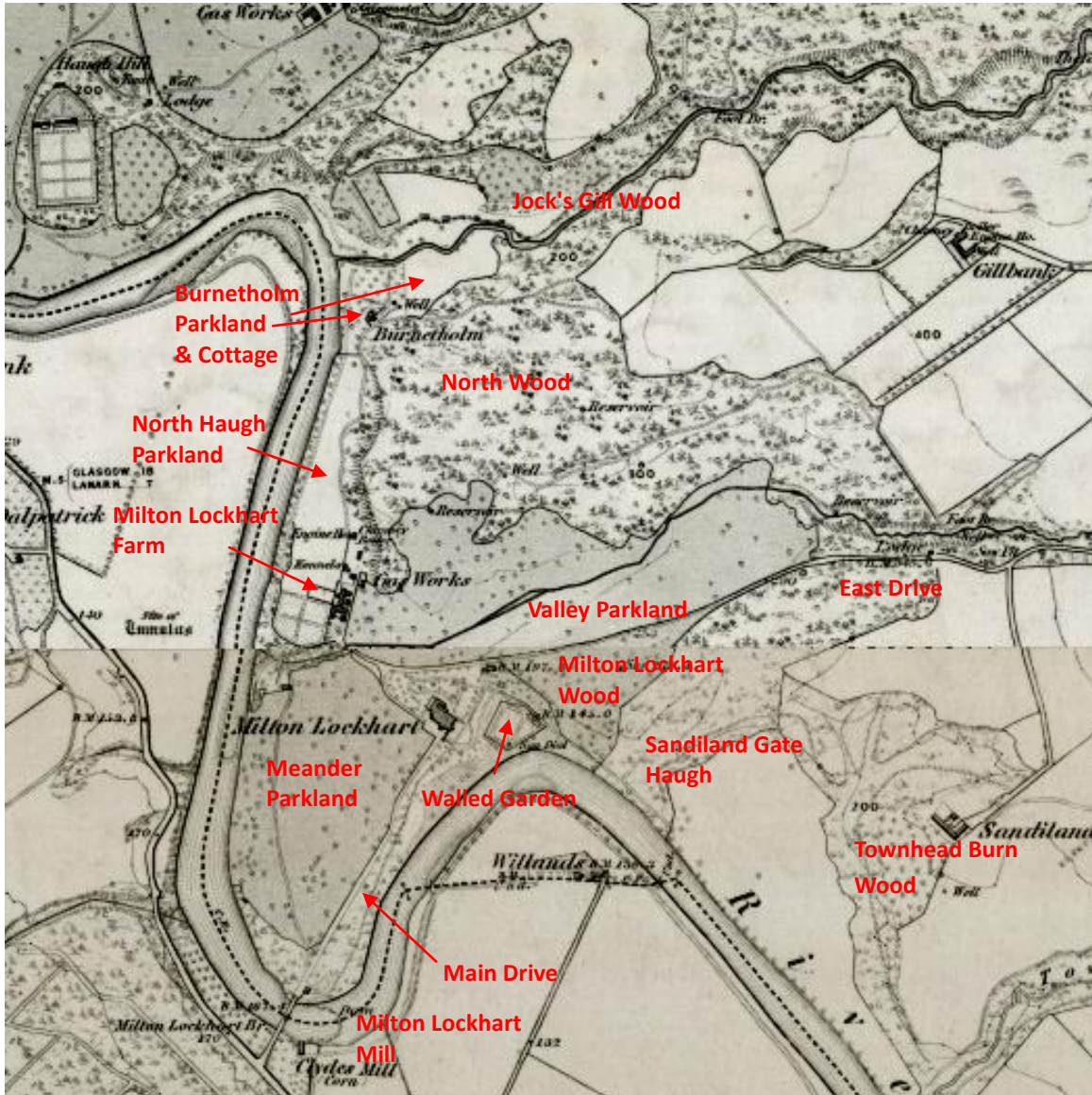
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Illus 1: Components of the Milton Lockhart designed landscape, marked in red on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1914.

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 Louise Arthur, Janice Donaldson and Liz Meikle, 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 Milton Lockhart

Milton Lockhart designed landscape surrounds the site of Milton Lockhart House that was removed from this location (NGR: NS 8128 4925) to Japan in 1987. The estate lies in the parish of Carluke, South Lanarkshire, on the north side of the River Clyde. The property is bordered to the west and south by the River Clyde and the A72 Hamilton to Lanark road, and to the north and east by woodland and parkland. It lies south of Mauldslie Castle Estate and to the east is Hallcraig. The lands of Overton Farm lie directly across the Clyde.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation/Grade</i>	<i>ID</i>	<i>Web link</i>
Milton Lockhart Bridge and Lodge	Listed building, category B	LB727	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB727
Milton Lockhart Wood	SSSI	1161	snh.gov.uk
Townhead Burn Wood	SSSI	1559	snh.gov.uk
Jock's Gill Wood	SSSI	823	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 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-February 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 8.

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

4.0 Desk-based research results

4.1 Historic maps

Milton Lockhart appears on maps from the late 16th century onward. This section summarises the changes to the designed landscape which are captured on each of the more informative historic maps.

Section 6 draws out further evidence from the maps as it relates to specific components of the landscape.

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



Pont shows the presence of a large house east of a bend in the River Clyde - namely Milton. It should be noted that the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland 1654 also clearly shows the presence of a house, east of the River Clyde, named Miltoun.

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



General Roy's map shows Milton's designed landscape in some detail. The garden is south of the house and appears to be laid out in a square, which has been further divided into quarters. An avenue leads down to the River Clyde. There is no bridge at this time so access may have been by boat. The main approach appears to be from the east near Miltonhead. A large area of woodland is shown to the north, which has a road bisecting it and leading to Gillbank Farm. There appears to be a clearing in the centre of the woodland. This is also the case with a triangular shaped piece of woodland to the south-east of the house where there are a number of drives radiating out from the clearing at the centre. Further woodland is sited to the south along the riverbank. There is evidence of arable land, with both open and closed fields and some orchards between the house and the river. A building at the bend of the river is probably a water mill.

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



Forrest's map shows a partially tree-lined road from Miltonhead curving round north and westwards to reach the river at a ford, south of Burnetholm Cottage where there are six enclosures which could have been used for horticulture or agriculture. The road comes to a T-junction by the enclosures. Turning to the north, the road leads over Jock's Burn and into Mauldslie estate. The turning to the south goes past Milton House along the riverside until it reaches a mill at the foot of the peninsula from where it proceeds northwards passing a turning into the carriage sweep at the front of the house. Just after passing a building on the right, the road forks, the right fork leading to another ford which gives access to the Hamilton to Lanark road near Overton Farm. The left fork proceeds eastwards along a tree-lined drive to exit the estate near Miltonhead. East of the house there is an area is divided into eight segments, probably a kitchen garden.

There continues to be a large area of woodland to the north of the estate and open pasture south of the house.

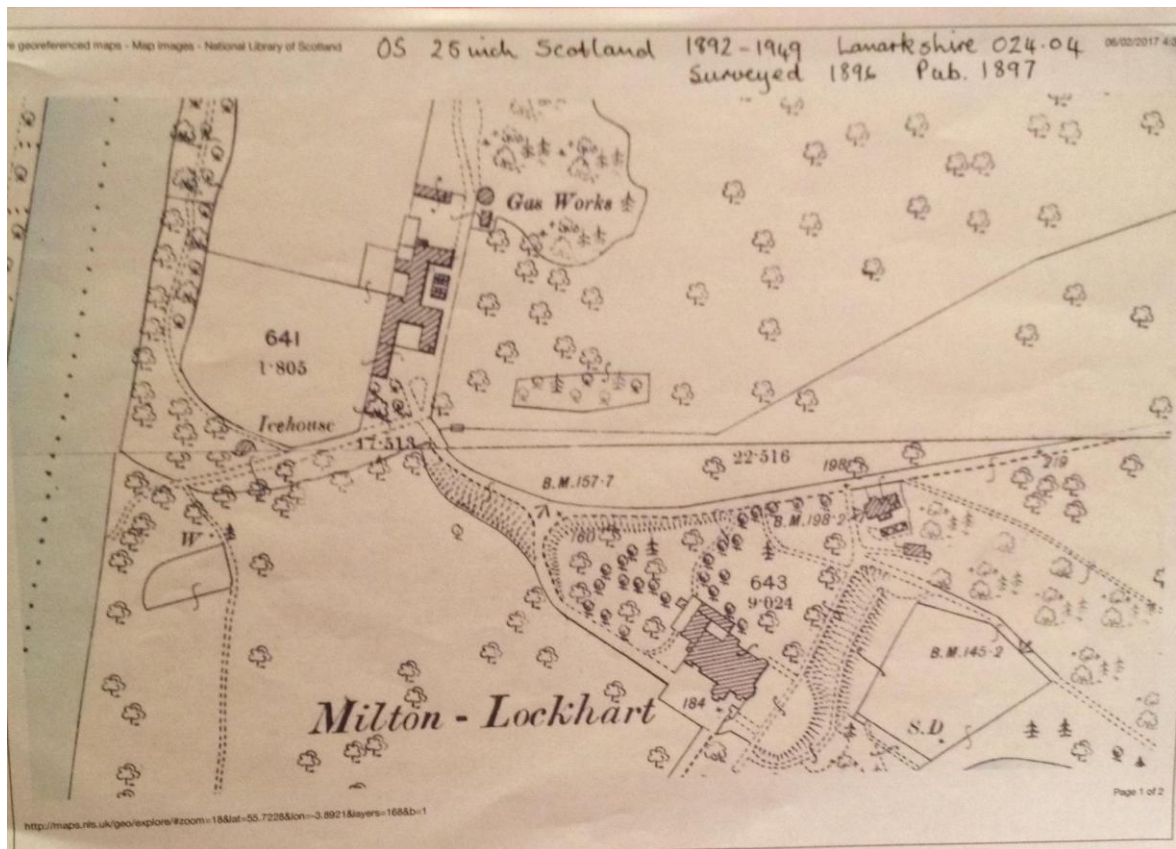
Illus 5: Ordnance Survey 25 inch, Lanark Sheet XXIV.4 (combined) and Lanark Sheet XVIII.16 (Carluk).
Surveyed 1858, published 1864.



The Mansion House was built in 1829 in Scottish Baronial style by William Lockhart and renamed Milton Lockhart. It is shown in some detail in the 1864 map and appears to be sited further east than the previous house, close to a bend in the river. It is accessed from the Lanark to Hamilton road via a new bridge with a lodge house and the principal drive which has trees unevenly distributed along its length. Another drive leads directly to the stables. A further possible service drive enters the estate from Carluk via Milton Road past a lodge house and sweeps westwards, passing a building and the rear of Milton Lockhart House to reach the stable and coach house complex with kennels, gasometer and engine house nearby. West of this complex, parkland is quartered into what are probably paddocks for the horses. The road continues north to Burnetholm Cottage and a path leads to a bridge over Jock's Burn to enter Mauldslie Estate. A track from Gillbank Farm crosses some fields and bisects the North Wood ending near a well.

There is now evidence of a more complex designed landscape surrounding the mansion house - to the north, lightly wooded parkland is criss-crossed with pleasure walks and there are terraces from the house down towards the river. A walled garden is clearly shown, with two glasshouses and a sundial, and outwith the walls there is a further glasshouse. A small building lies north-east of the house.

Illus 6: Ordnance Survey 25-inch, Lanarkshire O24.04. Surveyed 1896, published 1897.



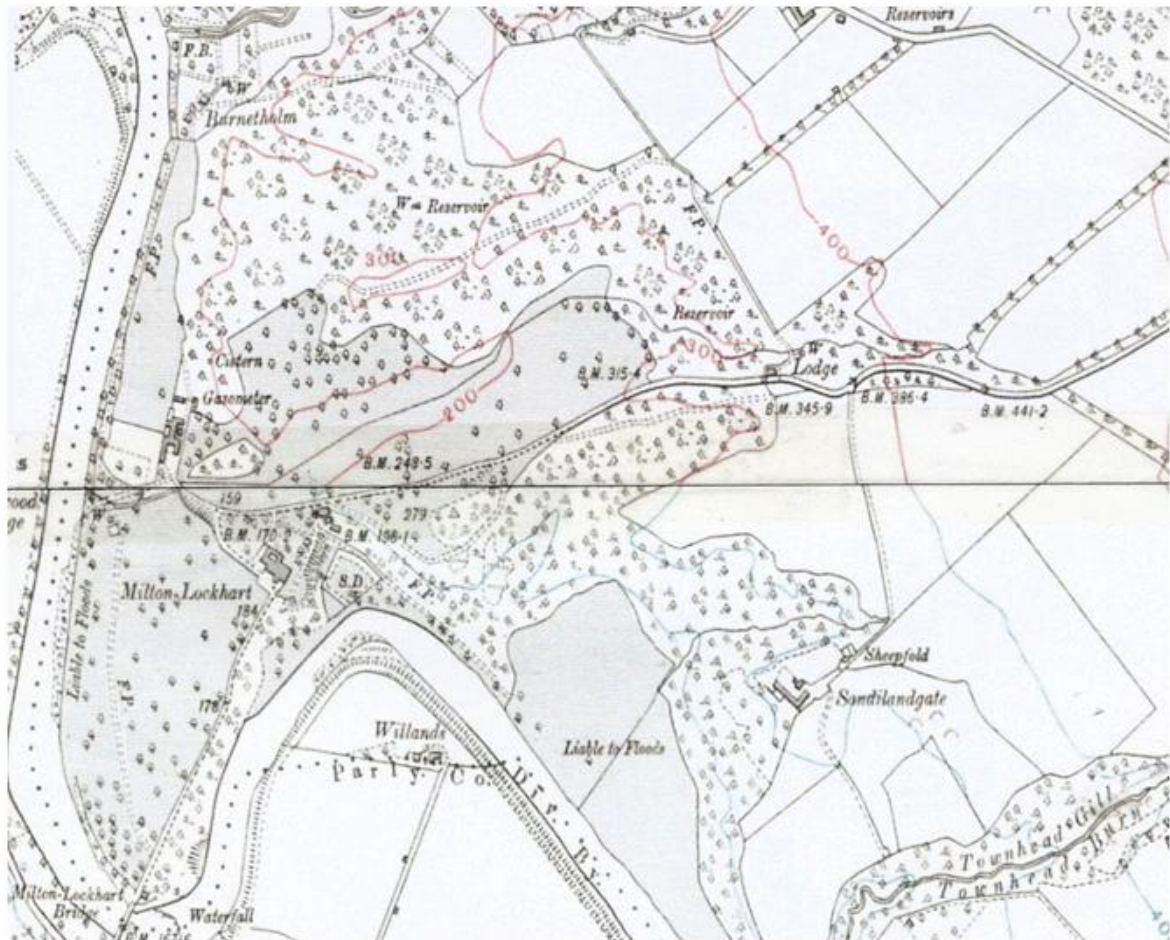
This Ordnance Survey map of 1897 is the only one found that shows the position of an icehouse south-west of the stable complex and on the edge of a belt of trees, which are part of Milton Lockhart Wood. The paddocks by the stables have gone, as have the glasshouses in the walled garden. Two buildings, possibly one a glasshouse from the walled garden, have appeared in the area north-east of the end of the terracing. The sundial has returned to the walled garden.

Illus 7: Ordnance Survey six-inch 2nd edition, Lanarkshire Sheets XVIII.SE and Sheet XXIV.NE. Revised 1896, published 1898.



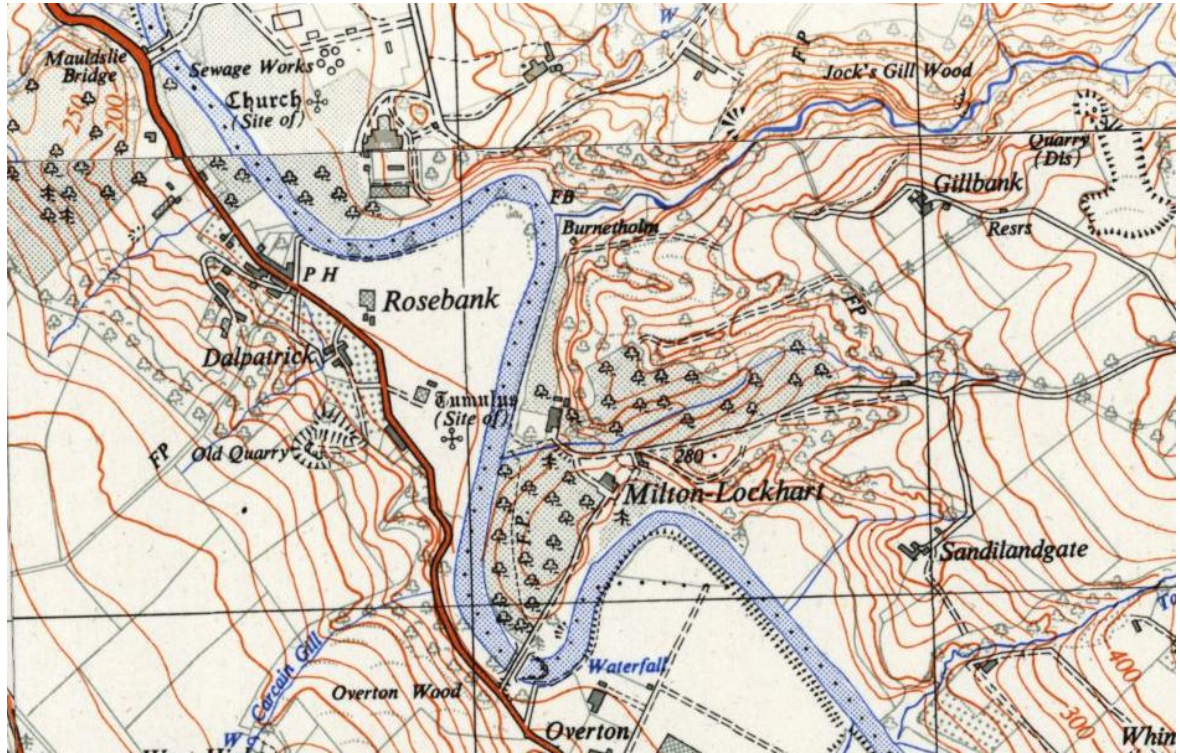
There is little change from the 1864 map. It was no longer the policy to map the internal layout of walled gardens by the time of the 2nd edition. As a result, it is not clear how the Milton Lockhart garden was laid out. The sundial appears to have been removed from the walled garden. There are fewer paths and trees in the parkland to the rear of the house. The enclosures south of Burnetholm have gone.

Illus 8: Ordnance Survey six-inch 2nd edition, Lanarkshire Sheets XVIII SE and XXIV.NE. Revised 1910, published 1914.



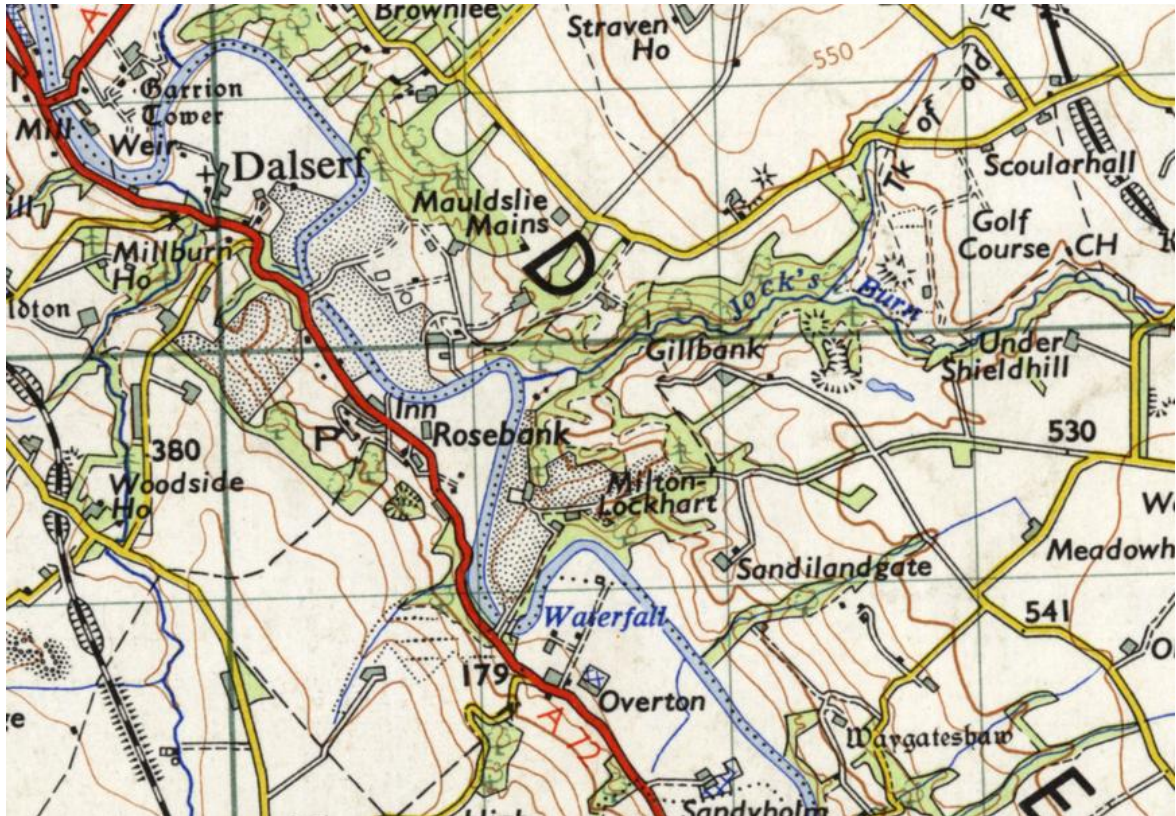
The estate has changed little in the intervening 14 years since the previous OS map. An area of pastureland close to the river west of Milton Lockhart House is shown as being liable to flooding, as is Sandilandgate Haugh. The parkland west of the stable complex has been fenced and planted with two specimen trees. North of this complex a gasometer and cistern are marked. There are slight changes near the walled garden, and the sundial is again evident.

Illus 9: Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Maps of Great Britain Series (N.S.84). Published 1956.



The main changes shown in this map, published in 1956 (46 years later than the previous map), are that the lightly wooded pasture land in the peninsula has been planted with fruit trees, with several specimen conifers shown near the river. The wooded pasture land north of the house, bisected by the Milton Lockhart Burn, has also been planted as orchards. Photographs by RCAHMS show house, lodge and gardens intact but empty and neglected.

Illus 10: Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile 7th series, Sheet 61 (Falkirk and Lanark). Published 1961.



This map gives little detail of the estate. The orchard land now appears as parkland surrounding the stable complex. Mixed woodland surrounds Milton Lockhart House.

5.0 Timeline for the Development of the Milton Lockhart Designed Landscape

Date/period	Event/phase of development
14th-17th centuries	From at least the 14th century, the Whitefords (Quhytefuird) owned the lands of 'Milton'. These lands were confiscated by James V in 1528 but restored less than 30 years later. In the 1680s the owner, John Whiteford, died with large debts, and by 1687 Milton was sold to facilitate their payment. In 1695 the property was purchased by Sir John Hamilton of Hallcraig (to the east of Milton Lockhart). He is believed to have resided there until his death in 1706 (P McGowan Associates 2008).
18th century	In 1742 Charles Hamilton Gordon inherited Milton. It was purchased by Major Martin White in 1763, who subsequently drowned in the River Clyde near the house. In 1784 it is bought by Robert Brisbane, from whom it eventually passed to his daughter, Margaret Anne Jeffrey (Rankin 1874, 179).
1808-12	<p>Milton was recorded as having an orchard of 21 acres, one of the largest in the parish.</p> <p>William Lockhart bought Milton from Dr Jeffrey of Glasgow, a celebrated anatomist.</p> <p>William Lockhart demolished the mansion house and built a new house, between 1829 and 1836, in the Scottish Baronial style using the architect William Burn of Edinburgh.</p> <p>Prior to the house being built, in 1829, Sir Walter Scott visited the site to help pick out the location for the new house:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">We went to Milton on as fine a day as could consist with snow on the ground. The situation is eminently beautiful; a fine promontory round which the Clyde makes a magnificent bend. We fixed on a situation where the sitting room should command the upper view, and, with an ornamental garden, I think it may be made the prettiest place in Scotland. (Scott 1890, 405)</p> <p>The new house was renamed as Milton Lockhart in order to distinguish it from various Miltons in the area.</p> <p>In 1832 William Lockhart asked permission from the Duke of Hamilton (landowner on other side of Clyde) to erect a small turret or pavilion as a lodge on his side of the bridge and sent an accompanying plan (by William Burn). He wanted to stop trespassers with an ornate but unobtrusive structure. (NRAS2177/bundle 1481 in P McGowan Associates 2008) . Rankin (1874) commented that 'The principal approach is by a bridge over the Clyde, in the ribbed style of Old Bothwell Bridge, with arched gateway, and watch towers</p>

at the north end.'

In 1835 William Lockhart granted a lease to the Coltness Iron Company to mine ironstone on the estate at Raes Gill, and this industry was probably instrumental in bringing a Caledonian Railway line through the Parish. (New Statistical Account of Scotland 1845).



Illus 11: Milton Lockhart House with Meander Parkland in the foreground, showing cattle grazing and people walking beneath the great lime trees. An engraving in 1837 from *The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire* by David Wilson.

1841 John Claudius Loudon, garden designer and writer, visited Milton Lockhart and wrote;

The steep banks between the river and the house have begun to be laid out in terrace gardens, which, when completed, promise to have an admirable effect. At present nothing is finished but the house; and all groundwork is at a standstill, and is likely to be so for some time on account of electioneering expenses... The greatest drawback ... is the curved line of the approach which ought to be conducted in one straight line from the bridge to the ... house... to balance the innumerable curved and broken lines... of the locality' (Loudon 1842 388-9 in P McGowan Associates 2008).

William Lockhart was the sitting MP for Lanarkshire at the time of the election.

1842 The Gardener's Magazine of August 1842 noted that 'When Milton Lockhart is finished, it will be a residence of great beauty and variety, from the contrast of the architectural gardens at the house, with the romantic windings and (highly fashionable) picturesque banks of the river, and the wooded, hilly scenery which extends on every side' (Loudon

1842, 262-3).

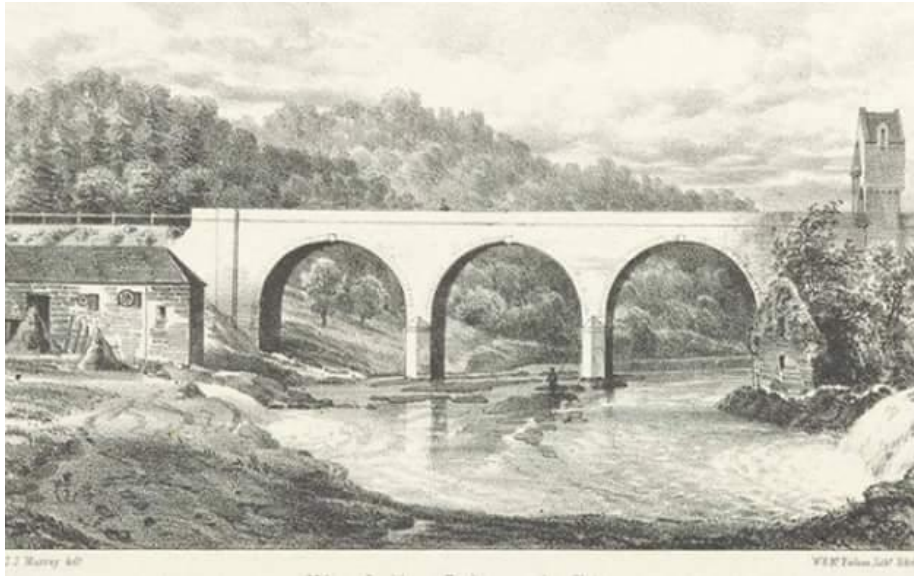
1855 George Irving recorded an ancient bridge, on the site of Milton Bridge. 'In the rock which here forms the bed of the river, a series of square holes has been cut, about a foot deep' (Irving 1855,20-1). He suggested that this is on the line of a 'lost' Roman road.

1856-1876 William Lockhart died in 1856 and was succeeded by his half-brother, Reverend Lawrence Lockhart D.D. The estate then passed down to his son, Major General David Blair Lockhart, in 1876.

1895 In the *Gazetteer of Scotland* it was noted that 'Milton Lockhart [is]...a modern edifice in the old Scottish Baronial style...It has grounds of singular beauty, backed by deep ravines and wooded hills...Milton Bridge, over the Clyde, is a three-arch structure, on the model of the old bridge of Bothwell' (Groome 1895,34).



Illus 12: Milton Lockhart approach from Carluke showing East Drive and Lodge.



Illus 13: Milton Lockhart Bridge: Clydesmill on the left and Milton Mill and Gatehouse on the right.

1906 Captain Murray MacGregor, Major General Lockhart's nephew, inherited the estate.



Illus 14: The formal gardens of Milton Lockhart in the early 1900s were regularly opened to the public (note staff in the foreground).

1907-1914 The photo shown in Illus 14 is by Miss Agnes R. Orrock who ran her business from Carluke

between 1907 and 1914. It shows the Milton Lockhart walled garden, which lay below the terrace and on the east side of the mansion house. The flower and possible shrub beds would have presented a magnificent formal garden with views to the lush green and wooded banks of the Clyde beyond. The area to the fore appears to be flowerbeds, more speculatively the mid-section could be more of a kitchen garden, while the rear part of the garden, closest to the river, seems to be predominantly shrubbery with one larger tree. Note the regular tree planting on the opposite side of the river, marking the edge of the fields at Overton.

- 1922 Mary Clementina Lockhart Ross, aged 75, widow of Major General David Blair Lockhart, died at Milton Lockhart on 8th May 1922 (The Scotsman 11/5/22, p12).
- 1939 Captain Murray MacGregor Lockhart died at Milton Lockhart, aged 68 and his son Stephen Alexander Lockhart succeeded him.
- 1946 5th July: Milton Lockhart House advertised to let, furnished. 'This residence occupies a beautiful situation overlooking the river Clyde... the ground extends to about 10 acres , including woodlands, parks, garden and tennis court'. (The Scotsman 5/7/46,p1).
- 1951 Stephen Alexander Lockhart sold Milton Lockhart in 1951 (from Lockharts of Waygateshaw website).
- 1956 In 1956 the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) recorded Milton Lockhart. The image below is one of this collection showing the house and parkland. The metal strap fencing around the Meander Parkland is clearly visible.



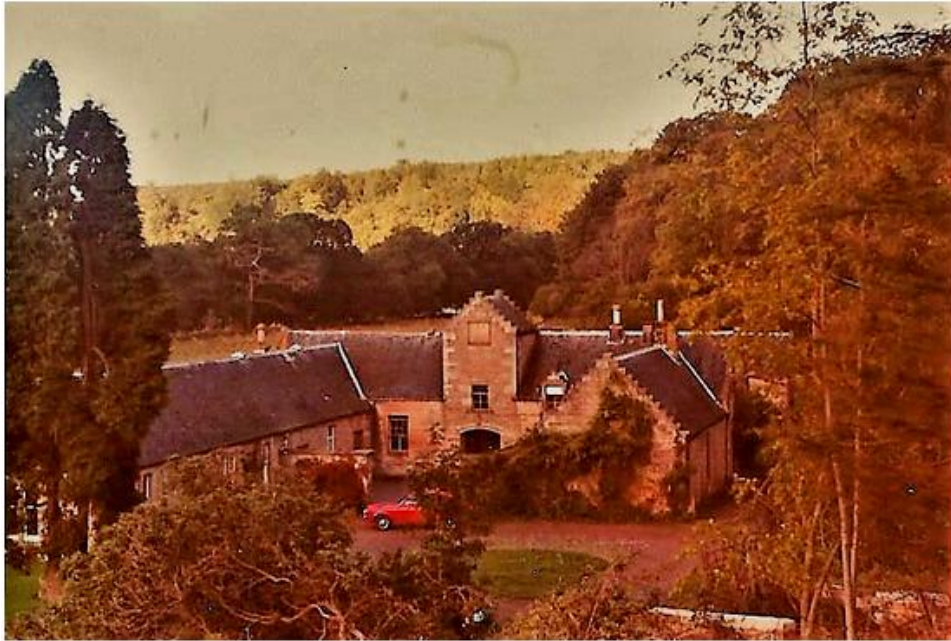
Illus 15: Milton Lockhart House in the mid-20th century
<http://canmore.org.uk/collection/952723>

Late
1960s/70s

The remaining area of policy woodland was felled and approximately 80% of the woodland was removed.

1971

Milton Lockhart Wood was declared a site of special scientific interest (SSSI) on account of its invertebrate fauna.



Illus 16: Complex of farm buildings: the Milton Lockhart offices/stable complex in the mid 1970s. This includes cottages (still occupied today) that were probably used for groomsmen or other estate workers in the past.

- 1980 Townhead Burn became a SSSI on account of the native mixed broad-leaved woodland along its banks.
- 1989 Milton Lockhart House was dismantled and transported from Scotland to Japan. It was transported via the Siberian railway after permission was granted by USSR President, Mikhail Gorbachev. On 6th April 1993 it became the first European castle to be re-erected in Japan. It is located at Marble Village outside Takayamamura, 100 miles north-west of Tokyo. It is now known as 'Lockheart Castle'. Its erection in Japan was the work of toyshop owner and actor Masahiko Tsugawa and President Yosiaki Hirai. It has featured in numerous Japanese movies and dramas (<http://www.jrs-w.com/lockheart/english/history/index.html>).



Illus 17: Milton Lockheart Castle in 1993, reconstructed in Japan.



Illus 18: The Dairy/Gardeners Cottage was extended as a residence after Milton Lockhart House was abandoned and subsequently removed. The disturbed ground in this photo of the 1990s is the site of both the old (removed) Milton Lockhart House and the current Lockhart Castle.

- 2005 Clyde valley Woodlands Special Area of Conservation (SAC), an area designated under the European Directive commonly known as the 'Habitats' Directive, included the Townhead Burn and Jock's Gill SSSI Area.
- 2008 Entire estate purchased from Mr Ian Tennant by William McDonald Allen, who built a superb mansion house (now called Lockhart Castle) on the site of the original Milton Lockhart House. He restored and renovated much of the parkland, while maintaining the old specimen trees that survived from the original policy parkland. Additionally, the driveway was restored, and the metal strap fencing that once bordered the Meander Parkland was reinstated. The bridge, which formed part of the Main Drive was extensively renovated and restored (including structural stabilisation work), and the gatehouse was also recently re-roofed and restored by specialist masons. The office/stables complex has also seen a substantial amount of work undertaken and has been brought back into use as has the walled garden.



Illus 19: Milton Lockhart walled garden from Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland, Ref.443 - 29/01/2010.

6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

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

Category	Name
Pleasure gardens	Pleasure/Family Garden Walled Garden
Offices	Milton Farm
Drives & approaches	Milton Lockhart Bridge and Gateway Main Drive East Drive
Policy parkland	Valley Parkland Meander Parkland North Haugh Parkland Burnetholm Parkland Sandilandgate Haugh
Policy woodland	Milton Lockhart Wood Townhead Burn Wood Jock's Gill Wood North Wood
Pleasure walks/drives	Milton Lockhart Pleasure Walks
Agricultural & industrial features	Milton Lockhart Mill
Residential Buildings	Lockhart Castle Milton Lockhart Lodge Burnetholm Cottage

The following sections summarise the historical development of each component and describe its current character and condition. Illus 1 shows their locations.

6.1 Pleasure/Family Gardens

The historic maps show the evolution of the gardens that form the setting for the former Milton Lockhart House. In the mid-18th century, the garden was south of the house and laid out in a square, further subdivided into quarters. By 1816 Forrest's map shows a different arrangement, with an area divided into eight segments, most probably to the east of house, which might possibly have been a kitchen garden.

The square garden of the mid-18th century was no longer shown on Forrest's map, and that area was shown as open pasture.

By 1858 there is evidence of a more detailed designed landscape surrounding the house. In particular, the gardens now extend to the south of the house in a series of terraces leading down towards the river. It is likely that the construction of the new Milton Lockhart House, which commenced in 1829 and was not completed until 1836, provided the context for these developments. Indeed, Sir Walter Scott noted the potential for ornamental gardens in his observations on the siting of the new house in 1829.

These terraces were certainly being constructed earlier than the mapping evidence of 1858. For in July 1841, when John Claudius Loudon, garden designer and writer, visited Milton Lockhart, he noted that 'the steep banks between the river and the house have begun to be laid out in terrace gardens, which, when completed, promise to have an admirable effect' (Loudon 1842, 388-9). He also noted that financial constraints caused by recent electioneering expenses (the owner William Lockhart was MP for Lanarkshire from 1841) meant that work was not progressing on the terraces.

Loudon also provides some evidence of the plants in the garden, observing that: 'In the flower garden we found a collection of sweet-williams which surpassed in beauty every thing of the kind that we had before seen. The gardener had been collecting them for several years.'

Likewise in 1842 Jane Loudon, John Loudon's wife, wrote in the *Ladies' Magazine of Gardening* that 'the garden is laid out in grassy terraces and flower-beds very nicely kept. I was very much pleased with the double sweet williams, which looked like little roses. The gardener here has raised a great number of seedlings, and he has obtained twelve varieties, so perfectly distinct and so very beautiful, that I was quite delighted with them.'

Further details of the grounds surrounding the house are provided by the OS Scotland 25 inch 1892 - 1949 map. North-west of the house was a grassy area with mainly specimen deciduous trees, while to the north and north-east there were fewer trees, with a cluster on the east side of a path which joined East Drive. To the south-east, lawns that included flower beds framed by paths, led to a terraced area, which in turn led down to the walled garden. Due north of the house there were three buildings - the dairy or Gardener's Cottage, a greenhouse and a further building of unknown use.

In 1923 the garden was described in *The Scotsman* as 'well stocked with fruit, flowers and vegetables and the lawns, shrubberies and ground are neatly laid off and planted' (*The Scotsman* 23/1/23).'

Further testimony to the contents of the gardens is provided by those that worked in them.

'Peter Christison came to Milton Lockhart from Ashiestiel Estate near Galashiels as Head Gardener in 1926, occupying the Gardener's Cottage. His son, John, who lived there with his parents until they left in 1949, recalls the kitchen garden at the stables; cabbage, cauliflower and carrots were all supplied to the "big hoose". The formal gardens were opened regularly to the public, the highlights being the Bluebell Walk and the Triangle of Rhododendrons' (Liddell and Young 2010).

Today, the three buildings north of the house have disappeared; the 'Energy Centre' is built on the cottage site, and a few stones - the foundations of the glasshouse - remain. Close to this area, between the house and East Drive, a grassy area includes two young specimens of *Acer platanoides* Crimson Sentry (Norway maple) and one of *Prunus cerulla* (Tibetan cherry). Continuing anti-clockwise round the house a large, sloping, grassy, triangular area, with several mature yew and beech trees, is now used as a

children's play area. Directly in front of the house there is some yew hedging, a mature corkscrew topiary yew, clematis climbers and a small strip of artificial grass. South-east of the house there is a stretch of original sandstone wall (4ft 6in high), behind which a courtyard area with paving and artificial grass is sheltered by yew hedging. This leads to a narrow lawn, housing a modern gazebo, ivy covered terracing sloping down to a further lawn and then to the walled garden (Illus 21). Continuing directly to the rear of the house, there is an artificial lawned area and then a screen of soft conifers (western hemlock) surrounding the tennis courts.

Walled Garden (Illus 21, 22)

The walled garden first appeared in the OS 25-inch map published in 1864 (surveyed in 1858) (illus 5), where it is shown to contain two glasshouses and a sundial in the southern corner. Over the next century, its internal details are variably represented on the historical maps. Thus on the OS six-inch 1st edition map (1843-1882) the walled garden appears to have been laid out with a rectangular section below the terraces and a smaller triangular section nearer the river. These sections are bordered by pathways. In the OS 25-inch Scotland map (1892 - 1949) the shaped sections and paths are no longer marked since it was not the policy of the OS to map the layouts of walled gardens from the second edition maps onwards. The sundial is again noted in the revised OS 6-inch 2nd edition map published in 1914.

A clearer indication of the garden's layout and sophistication is provided by the photographic evidence in illus 14. This shows a zoning of formal flower beds to the northern end of the garden with a mid-zone that might potentially incorporate a kitchen garden and a more open area of shrubs and lawns in the southern section of the garden. Formal paths can be seen laterally dividing the garden into each of these zones and also running around the southern perimeter and the visible eastern and western boundaries. The photograph also indicates the dynamic interplay between the formal gardens and its wider landscape setting. The River Clyde provides a strong backdrop and sense of depth to the designed landscape, whilst the presence of trees at the perimeter (and beyond) of the garden creates a wider sense of enclosure. From this perspective the garden design is redolent of the Picturesque style of garden design.

Today all of the detailed planting and layout of the walled garden has been lost and it is now largely laid to lawn. Relatively level, the land slopes gently towards the south-east and the River Clyde. In the middle of the garden there are three topiary bushes.

The walled garden lies at the bottom of a terraced slope directly to the east of the main house and near the bank of the River Clyde. It is pentagonal in shape and the walls are mainly of stippled sandstone with a section of screeded brickwork forming the retaining wall at the bottom of the terraced slope. Halfway along the two-metre high north-east wall is a doorway with evidence of door hinges on both sides. A further wide wooden gate gives access to the walled garden in its south-eastern corner. The wall continues in a south-westerly direction from this eastern corner at ankle height, until it turns to the north-west forming the western boundary of the garden. About two thirds of the way along is a two-metre section of original wall with a doorway. This wall now adjoins the northern brick retaining wall.

The ankle height walls appear to have old stone foundations but these are topped with modern flat stone copes. Outside the doorway in the original section of the north-eastern wall is a stone stairway leading to the bottom terrace of the terraced gardens. A pathway runs from the terraced area alongside the north-eastern walls and continues south-eastwards down to and alongside the river. Original cleats in the north-

eastern wall are still in place and would once probably supported espalier fruit trees and/or climbing shrubs.

6.2 Offices

Milton Lockhart Stables, Farm and Court of Offices (Illus 23)

This complex is located some 200 m to the north-west of the present Lockhart Castle at the western end of the Milton Road. First clearly shown on the OS 25-inch map surveyed in 1858 and published in 1864, it displays the same overall plan as today.

It essentially forms a courtyard to the rear, the right wing of which is the former coach house, and the left wing of which incorporates the coachman's house and is currently occupied and in good condition. The central section contains stables and features a crowstepped tower over an arched entrance. The interior retains its stalls, a panelled tack and harness room, a groom's loft, a grain chute, and a former farm worker's dwelling. It also includes a panelled door-surround from Milton Lockhart House. An extension to the rear incorporates the former kennels and piggery as well as a hayloft and byre. A vaulted room specifically for rearing mushrooms now sits under the dwelling (Canmore, site management June 1993).

The exterior of this courtyard is beautifully restored with handsome timber doors complete with black iron door furniture.

The central building has a roof of overhang design with wooden pillars allowing shelter from the weather. The buildings are of blonde, pecked sandstone with beautiful decorative stonework throughout. A modern screed covers most of the stonework to the far side of the former coach house. The buildings have been extensively refurbished, retaining most of the sandstone ornate detail around the windows and corners of the buildings. The upper windows around the complex are of crow-stepped design and the roof is of traditional slate.

The left of the complex is a private residence with a crow-stepped gable-end facing south-east. The building is set on ground level with oblong windows along the front. To the right of the residence, the building adjoins the structure of the crow-stepped tower/inner courtyard facade.

To the rear the complex overlooks North Haugh Parkland and the River Clyde beyond, while to the front a central courtyard faces the North Wood.

6.3 Drives & approaches

Milton Lockhart Bridge and Gateway (Illus 24)

The Milton Lockhart Bridge, which is built in the ribbed style of the Old Bothwell Bridge, first appeared on the OS 25-inch map surveyed in 1858 and published in 1864. We have correspondence in 1832 from William Lockhart to the Duke of Hamilton requesting permission to erect a small turret or pavilion as a lodge on his side of the bridge, which demonstrates its existence by that date. It is likely that the bridge was constructed as part of William Lockhart's rebuilding of the main house, which commenced in 1829, although this has not been fully established. Certainly the lodge and gateway were built to a design by William Burn, who was the architect for the new Milton Lockhart House, and the bridge was designed as the principal access route to William Lockhart's new Milton Lockhart House.

The bridge is approximately 65 m long, comprises three equally-spaced arches and stands about 15 m above river level. It is constructed of pecked sandstone blocks and has been largely restored, although several coping stones are missing from the west wall. Retaining walls at both ends of the bridge curve round and slope down for about 8 m on both sides. Drainage channels run along both sides of the bridge with water exiting through stone chutes into the river. The bridge, having been part of a recent restoration programme, is in very good condition, apart from the missing copes.

The gateway is situated at the north end of the bridge adjacent to the restored Milton Lockhart Lodge. It is constructed of the same pecked sandstone blocks as the bridge and has been largely restored, especially on the east side. Entrance across the bridge to the Main Drive is through a large archway which can be closed off by heavy full height iron gates reminiscent of a portcullis in style. The archway is topped by a heavy stone rope design with a large knot at each end. At the apex of the arch, above the stone rope, is the Milton Lockhart crest of a heart within a heavy shackle. On the west side of the gateway is a circular tower with a conical stone roof, topped by a finial. In the middle of the tower is an arrow slit window with a carved clover-shaped decoration below. Some of the stonework on the wall between the circular tower and the arch shows signs of wear. On the east side of the gateway is a circular tower with a doorway, topped by a square section with a crow-stepped roof. There is a castellated decoration between the circular and square sections of the tower. It has a small rectangular window with a clover-shaped cut-out underneath. The circular section of the east tower has a small decorative spy-hole level with the centre of the door and looking across the river. This spyhole is repeated on the wall between the arch and the west tower. Looking from Main Drive towards the gateway, the structure and decoration are almost identical, the only difference being that there is no door on this side. The gateway is approximately 2 m wide on each side of the bridge.

Today the bridge still serves as the principal access to Milton Lockhart estate. It is accessed by a turnoff on the A72 at NS810488. The bridge itself begins about 35 m from the main Hamilton to Lanark road.

Main Drive (Illus 25)

An avenue leads down to the River Clyde on Roy's 1752-55 map, but as there was no bridge at this time access may have been by boat. On Forrest's 1816 map the track leads down to the Mill at the Clyde and turns north towards a ford. By the time that the Milton Lockhart Bridge is shown on the OS 25-inch map published in 1864, the Main Drive as we see it is fully established. It remains the principal access to the estate and house and from its inception provided for an impressive entrance that emphasised the designed nature of the setting of the house.

Today, the Main Drive stretches north-eastwards from the A72, Hamilton to Lanark road, towards the house, crossing Milton Lockhart Bridge and viewing, on the right, a weir on the River Clyde and below Milton Lockhart Lodge, the ivy-clad stone ruins of Milton Lockhart Mill.

After passing through the impressive gateway, the Lodge is on the right and Meander Parkland, which is fenced with modern strap fencing, stretches on the left up to the house. Continuing, neatly trimmed grass edges the drive, and on the right there is a strip of mature trees, comprising of beech, oak, lime, sycamore, chestnut and larch. This woodland has been thinned out and infilled by mainly young beech and some holly.

The drive curves slightly to cross a cattle grid at the present boundary of Meander Parkland. It is then flanked on the left by a large square of open parkland. In this area twenty young *Tilia euchlora* (Caucasian

Lime) trees have been planted in an L-shape, which when mature will create a beautiful avenue from the house down to Meander Parkland. Limes were dotted around this area in the 1800s, and there is possibly more landscaping to be done here.

To the right of the drive there are two mature yew trees where the grassy area widens. The drive now ends at a turning circle in front of the new house.

East Drive (Illus 26, 27)

East Drive has been shown on all maps since the Roy Lowlands Map of 1752-55. On William Forrest's County of Lanark map of 1816, it is shown lined on the north side by trees - at this time it would be the main entrance to the estate prior to the bridge being built over the River Clyde. East Lodge can be seen on the O.S. 25-inch map of 1864.

Today, East Drive enters the estate from Milton Road, Carluke. To the left the road passes a bungalow en route for Sandilandgate Farm. The drive passes through two breezeblock pillars with green metal gates; there is also a kissing gate for pedestrian access through metal boundary fencing. It sweeps round, passing an empty layby area on the right, which was the site of East Lodge. A large Lawson cypress and a holly tree are still seen at the side of the layby. North of this, in a steep valley, flows the Milton Burn with a stone footbridge crossing it (visible in the Lanarkshire Sheet XV111SE 6 inch map of 1859). A barely visible path rises steeply on the other side, which in the past accessed Gillbank Farm (part of the estate then), and a path also entered into the middle of North Wood. This path may also have been used by locals to access the mill(s).

The drive is flanked by Milton Lockhart Wood to the south and North Wood and Valley Parkland to the north. A pile of felled birch trees are at the side of the drive, showing thinning out of the naturally seeded woodlands. Occasional mature trees line the drive. At its beginning these are mainly oak and beech and then across from Valley Parkland a stretch of mature beech trees have been cut back to form a beech hedge. The drive now passes through private gates to the inner estate, where it is flanked by ranch style fencing towards the house.

6.4 Policy parkland

Valley Parkland (Illus 28)

The precise date of the establishment of the Valley Parkland is unclear, General Roy's map (1752-55) shows the area subsequently occupied by the Valley Parkland, as fields with one pocket of woodland. The schematic nature of Forrest's map (1816) makes it difficult to establish whether the area is more densely wooded or is more akin to parkland. It is clear, though, that by the time of the 1858 survey for the OS 25-inch map, published in 1864, Valley Parkland had come into existence and is shown on all subsequent maps, with the exception of the OS 1:25000 map of 1956, which shows that it has been planted with fruit trees. Whether this represented a phase of wider orchard planting and production is not clear. It is apparent, though, that this phase, if it did occur, was not sustained, as the OS 1 inch to 1 mile map of 1961 showed it again as Parkland.

Today, Valley Parkland is a long triangular field, of approximately 17 acres, largely stretching between North Wood and East Drive from the estate's eastern boundary to Lockhart Castle and Milton Lockhart Farm. It falls fairly steeply to the Milton Burn, which follows the northern wooded side of the field and

also undulates from west to east, being narrow at the western corner and widening eastwards at North Woods. It is fenced with Ryelock fencing topped by an electric wire and is used for grazing sheep. Grass condition is fairly good and there are several remaining deciduous trees, such as oak, beech and sycamore. The burn is crossed by a bridge taking the Clyde Walkway north to south.

Meander Parkland (Illus 29)

On the William Forrest map of 1816, Meander Parkland was surrounded by tracks or roads and some specimen trees were in evidence. By OS 25-inch map of 1858 the new Milton Lockhart House had been built and looked over Meander Parkland, which by now had more trees dotted around and a pleasure path running north - south near the river. Prints of the 1800s show this parkland to be where the people 'meandered' beneath the great lime trees amongst the grazing cattle.

Today, Meander Parkland is a triangular fairly flat grassy field stretching and sloping gently south-westwards from the house towards the river. There is no evidence of the pleasure walk, which is shown on old maps. Horses and sheep graze in it and there are some impressive ancient specimen trees including lime, sycamore and horse chestnut that are visible on old maps and also prints of the house and grounds.

A riverside strip of scrubland with broom and gorse is fenced by Ryelock and electric fencing. Young oak, birch and some conifers have been planted as a shelter belt. The field falls to a lower oval area, which is very flat with no trees. Near the farm buildings there is a well, but no evidence of the small building shown in the Lanarkshire O24.04 of 1910. Like Valley Parkland, this field is also approximately 17 acres.

North Haugh Parkland (Illus 30)

The Roy Lowlands map of 1752-55 shows the area of North Haugh Parkland as open ground and it is therefore highly probable that it has remained this way. Forrest's map of 1816 shows the area as dotted with trees, but scale and the schematic character of his map need to be taken into consideration. All subsequent maps from 1858 onwards show North Haugh Parkland as in existence, and it seems, therefore, to have changed little over the centuries.

Today, North Haugh Parkland is let for grazing while there is also some treework and restocking to mature blocks of trees.

In the north, at the boundary of Jock's Gill and close to the river Clyde, modern metal gates divide Burnetholm Parkland and the path that follows close to the river Clyde heading south. Mature oak trees line this path close to the river, whilst to the left modern fencing borders the parkland, a large, oblong-shaped, flat area. Following this path to close to where Meander Parkland begins, young oak seedlings have been planted. Directly across the parkland at this point, looking towards North Wood, the estate offices and stables are sited.

Burnetholm Parkland (Illus 31, 42)

Located at the north-eastern edge of Milton Lockhart estate, it is highly likely that Burnetholm Parkland has been in existence since at least the Roy Lowland Map of 1752-1755, which shows an area surrounded by trees that approximately corresponds with the area of the parkland. In other maps the placement of the place name (i.e. Burnetholm) directly over the space occupied by the parkland means that there is a

degree of uncertainty over its land use. Some pathways are shown going through this parkland on maps published in 1864, 1898, 1914 and 1956.

On a slope on the east side of the parkland a well is located very close to a small, blonde-sandstone ruined building, possibly built to house fruit or tools. Close by are the remains of Burnetholm Cottage which was built possibly for a forester or orchardman. It is likely that the ruin and cottage are contemporaneous.

Today, the parkland is an area of undulating grassland sloping toward Jock's Gill and fenced by modern post and wire fencing with occasional trees (hawthorn etc). On the side of the North Wood there is a steep slope, and it is probably very sheltered. There are plantings of Irish yew, beech, lime, cypress and western hemlock in the parkland which are being retained and managed with selected shrubby plants, and which are being augmented by new planting.

The Clyde Walkway goes through this parkland.

Sandilandgate Haugh (Illus 32)

Sandilandgate Haugh is a long, sheltered, triangular field in the southern part of the estate, bordering the River Clyde and otherwise encircled by Milton Lockhart Wood. It narrows to the south as it approaches the estate boundary close to the Townhead Burn.

This field, approximately 15.5 acres, is shown on all of the historical maps as open land. The OS 6-inch map of 1914 states this field is 'liable to floods', and it appears on the old maps to have been used for grazing, with the only trees being those alongside the river. Mature specimens of sycamore, beech, ash and black poplar survive by the River Clyde.

Today, the field is used for grazing cattle and is in good condition; fairly flat, it rises only slightly on the north-eastern side and is surrounded by stock fencing.

The Clyde Walkway passes through it.

6.5 Policy woodland

Milton Lockhart Wood (Illus 33)

The wider establishment of the Milton Lockhart Wood seems to have occurred in the first half of the 19th century. Roy's Map of 1752-55 shows some limited zones of woodland, principally in a belt surrounding Sandilandgate Haugh, but much of the area later occupied by woodland is shown as fields. Forrest's 1816 map is rather schematic and, while it shows a few trees, it rather suggests a more open landscape. This picture undergoes a radical shift with the production of the OS 25-inch Map surveyed in 1858, which shows an area of woodland that is in virtually all respects identical with the current boundaries of the wood.

Today, accessing the estate along the East Drive, Milton Lockhart Wood is first encountered near the site of the demolished East Drive Lodge, from where it extends on the south side of the drive and begins to open out to the southwest. A long line of stacked birch tree trunks stretches out in front of the birch woodland from which they were felled. Behind these in the distance can be seen the tops of several tall conifers. The land on this side of the drive slopes steeply down to what could be either another burn or a path, but it was too dangerous for us to investigate.

An opening in the hedge alongside the wood leads to a broad, grassy path which runs alongside the East Drive at the wood's edge. It runs in an easterly direction and comes to a dead end, but from maps it looks as though it originally led back to East Drive Lodge. Going in a westerly direction the path seems to extend towards the house before joining up with the Clyde Walkway.

To the south-east the wood continues towards Sandilangate Farm and is here called Townhead Burn Wood. Milton Lockhart Wood SSSI was designated for its woodland beetles and Townhead Burn Wood SSSI was designated for its mixed broadleaved woodland.

South-west of the walled garden, Milton Lockhart Wood continues as a strip alongside the Clyde where snowdrops, mature yew, holly and mixed deciduous trees grow with some rhododendrons and brambles beneath the mature trees. Remnants of original strap fencing are present and nearer the bridge a moss-clad stone wall crosses the strip from the steep banking to the river.

North Wood (Illus 34, 35)

The core of the North Wood was shown on Roy's Map of 1752-1755 as an area of woodland almost immediately north of the house and bordering the North Haugh Parkland. A path cut through the wood from near the mansion house heading in a north-easterly direction towards Gillbank Farm, though no trace of this path now exists.

Forrest's 1816 map shows a similar area of woodland, and in 1858, when the OS 25-inch map was surveyed, the area of the current woodland can be seen to have been largely established. The main area that seems less densely wooded on the 1858 map by comparison with today, which lies immediately to the north of the newly built Milton Lockhart House and to the north of the Valley Parkland, was largely filled by 1914.

In addition to the path noted on the mid-18th century Roy map, the subsequent 19th and early 20th century maps show a number of paths crossing the woods.

Today, the North Wood stretches from the edge of the Valley Parkland, rising steeply away from it and then sloping downwards to Burnetholm Parkland on the other side of the estate. Wonderful ancient oaks and beech trees stand on the south-facing slope of North Wood. There is no evidence of pleasure walks as one continues upwards to the highest point before starting the descent down to Burnetholm Parkland. The obvious path is now part of the Clyde Walkway, although this looks to be an original bridle path through this part of the estate leading to Burnetholm Cottage.

Interestingly, a bridle path leads from Burnetholm Cottage rising upwards to the peak and north-facing side of North Wood. This path appears to branch to the left close to the top, but its route can no longer be traced. By contrast, the right branch is easily traced to the modern boundary fence of the estate's perimeter. Almost all of this area is covered by mixed woodland. Currently it is being managed for amenity, access, designed landscape value, biodiversity and chip-wood production with the re-establishment of the southern boundary to reveal mature parkland trees.

Entering the estate from the direction of Carluke by the East Drive, the North Wood opens out to the north of the estate directly opposite the site of the demolished lodge, and it also extends further to the west. On the north side of the East Drive the woodland has been partially cleared of undergrowth and contains what looks like mature specimens of holly, beech, sycamore and oak in good condition. Behind the site of the demolished lodge the ground slopes steeply down to the Milton Burn, which runs through

North Wood and Valley Parkland, past the site of the house and eventually empties into the River Clyde. An area at the extreme western end of Valley Parkland appears to have been opened out by clearing some of the woodland.

Jock's Gill Woodland

This is at the edge of the estate and extends into the adjacent Mauldslie Estate. It is accessed from the North Haugh Parkland or from the pathway past Burnetholm Cottage. Jock's Gill Wood contains a SSSI, a small area of which lies within the estate, and it is managed in a similar manner to the other wooded areas of the estate.

6.6 Pleasure walks

Milton Lockhart Pleasure Walks (Illus 36, 43)

In 1816, Forrest shows a path from Mauldslie via Burnetholm along the banks of the River Clyde to the Milton Mill. This path is now private. Forrest's map also shows a path sweeping from the house eastwards towards Sandilandgate Haugh. It leads to a ford over the River Clyde and provides access to Overton and the main Lanark to Hamilton road.

On the OS 25-inch 1st Edition map surveyed in 1858, the Clydeside path ends south-west of the Stable Block, where there are several short paths, one leading to an icehouse, and a longer path continuing through Meander Parkland towards the Main Drive.

A path, south-east of the Main Drive on the flat riverbank, leads north to a maze of pleasure paths surrounding the house, terrace and walled garden and leading through woodland to Sandilandgate Parkland and East Drive. Paths also extend from East Lodge, over a bridge towards Gillbank Farm, and connecting with paths within North Wood, which lead to wells and a reservoir.

The OS 6-inch 2nd Edition map, revised in 1896, includes a further path, leading to an enclosure in Milton Lockhart Wood and another track leading to East Lodge.

Evidence of old paths can be seen on the ground in North Wood, Milton Lockhart Wood and North Haugh Parkland. There appear to be some pleasure paths within the private area surrounding Lockhart Castle.

At present, the main pleasure path is the public Clyde Walkway, which enters the estate at the south-east corner at the Townhead Burn. It follows the river north-westwards into Milton Lockhart Wood, where it winds fairly steeply till it crosses East Drive and Valley Parkland, after which it enters North Wood. The Walkway then continues to rise and fall as it cuts through North Woods entering Burnetholm Parkland, very close to Burnetholm Cottage, before crossing Jock's Gill Burn and Mauldslie Estate. There are some large old specimen trees where the Walkway runs between Sandilandgate Haugh and the river - mainly sycamore, black poplar and beech. Before the Walkway enters Milton Lockhart Wood, a short path leads to locked, gated access to the walled garden and house. It then slopes upwards past the walled garden on the left and, for part of the way on the right, a sandstone retaining wall for Milton Lockhart Wood, which is very steep. At this place yew trees grow amongst the deciduous trees.

6.7 Agricultural and industrial features

Milton Lockhart Mill (Illus 37)

The mill is most probably the building shown on Roy's Map of 1752-55 and was clearly labelled on Forrest's map of 1816 in the same location. By the 19th century, as Illus 14 demonstrates, the mill was already a ruin with trees growing within the structure.

Directly below Milton Lockhart Lodge, the ruins of the mill can still be seen at the base of Milton Lockhart Bridge. Three narrow, ivy covered, low sections of wall are still in evidence, with what looks like a low window or small doorway in the wall nearest the bridge.

6.8 Residential buildings

Milton Lockhart House/Lockhart Castle (Illus 38)

A mansion house (Milton Lockhart House), on the same site as the present modern house, was built in 1829/30, to the south-east of the site of the house that can be seen on Roy's 1752-55 map and on Charles Ross's 1773 map (A map of the Shire of Lanark). In 1829 Sir Walter Scott noted in his journal that 'The situation [of the new house] is eminently beautiful: a fine promontory round which the Clyde makes a magnificent bend. We fixed on a situation where the sitting room should command the upper views, and, with an ornamental garden, I think it may be made the prettiest place in Scotland.' The 19th-century house was dismantled in 1989 and shipped to the Gunma Province of Japan to become a tourist attraction known as Lockheart Castle. The basement structure, however, was left *in situ* and was filled with material from the demolished internal walls.

The estate was purchased by Mr William Allen in 2008. The whole estate lies within an area of Great Landscape Value, which the new house (called Lockhart Castle), along with the restoration plans for the setting and some other buildings within it, is designed to enhance. 'The new location was chosen to harmonise with the landscape, commanding it from a high south-east facing bluff carved out by the Clyde as it is deflected round an ancient strata of sedimentary rock.' The choosing of the original site 'aims to reinstate traditional views and vistas.' (from Peter McGowan Associates - A Masterplan for a Renewed Estate).

Lockhart Castle is traditional in style, drawing on earlier Scottish styles from tower house to Scottish Baronial and the Arts and Crafts movement. It is mainly two storeys, while the south-east corner extends to three storeys. The ground floor is mainly public and family rooms, with a swimming pool in the northern corner and a double height great hall which faces south-west across the terraced lawns. 'The greater body of the house is harled and painted, using modern lime cement harling to achieve a traditional homogeneous finish that will age well.' (Peter McGowan Associates 2009 - A Masterplan for a Renewed Estate - The House at the Estate's Heart - Design Statement). Details are then picked out in buff sandstone, some of which has carved detail. The various sections of pitched roof are slate covered.

Milton Lodge (Illus 39)

In 1832 William Lockhart wrote to the Duke of Hamilton to ask permission to erect a small pavilion as a lodge on his side of the Milton Lockhart Bridge. Designed by William Burn, the architect of the main house, it was constructed to deter trespassers with an ornate but unobtrusive structure.

The lodge has an L-shaped plan, with a scroll-gabled entrance and a decorative chimney. It is part ashlar and part rubble with a slate roof and of crow-stepped design. It stands to the right of Milton Lockhart Bridge on the approach to the Main Drive. It is built on three levels with the main living areas on the ground and first floor and possibly the basement used for storage/animal shelter. The building has two doors, one at the front (main) and one on the lower level at the back of the house. Both are of timber with handsome black iron door furniture. Above the main door the Lockhart family crest is carved in sandstone, and the same feature can be seen on the south-facing facade looking across the river Clyde. An arrowslit window is set into the south facade at basement level. The building is of blonde, pecked sandstone. The land to the back of the lodge slopes steeply down to the river, and there is evidence of tree/shrub clearance. To the front of the lodge Meander Parkland can be seen sloping gently across and down to the River Clyde.

Burnetholm Cottage (Illus 40, 41, 42)

The cottage first appears on Forrest's 1816 map and the Lanarkshire OS Name Book 1858 - 1861 Lanarkshire Volume 11 describes Burnetholm as 'a neat cottage one storey slated in good repair. Property of Rev. Lawrence Lockhart D.D.'

Today, the remains of the cottage sit to the immediate left of the Clyde Walkway as it enters Burnetholm Parkland with North Woods to the right.

Built from blonde sandstone with dressed, pecked stone on the window surrounds. The edges have been carved with beautifully decorative stonework detail. The roof has collapsed, but most of the internal walls still stand, defining three rooms with lathe and plaster still to be seen on some areas. The remains of two stone fireplaces are still evident. An iron drain pipe stands close to the main door with the remains of the old locking mechanism still in place on the door frame. A burn runs down from North Wood, past the ruin and into the River Clyde.

Another ruined building is located nearby on higher ground overlooking the River Clyde and the north-western end of Burnetholm Parkland.



Illus. 20: Pleasure/Family Gardens.



Illus 21 Walled garden (2017) facing north north-west towards retaining wall below terraced garden.



Illus. 22: Doorway in wall of walled garden, showing original cleats.



Illus.23 Complex of farm buildings - refurbished Stables.



Illus 24. Milton Lockhart Bridge, Gateway and Lodge.



Illus 25. Main Drive looking towards gateway and bridge.



Illus. 26. Present gated entry from Milton Road, Carluke. A metal kissing gate is to the right of the picture. The East Drive sweeps round towards the site of the lodge.



Illus. 27 Stone bridge behind East Lodge site - leading towards North Woods.



Illus 28 Valley Parkland Looking north-east.



Illus.29 Meander Parkland looking towards Lockhart Castle.



Illus.30 North Haugh Parkland from Clyde Walkway with River Clyde in background.



Illus 31 : Modern fencing marks the edge of Burnetholm Parkland and Jock's Gill Burn adjacent to Mauldslie Estate.



Illus 32 Sandilandgate Haugh looking south-east towards Townhead Burn Wood, Clyde Walkway and River Clyde.



Illus.33 Milton Lockhart Wood with Clyde Walkway passing through.



Illus 34: An ancient oak tree stands on the south-facing slope of North Wood overlooking Valley Parkland.



Illus 35 Bridle path leading from Burnetholm Cottage to the top of North Wood and the perimeter of the estate.



Illus 36. Clyde Walkway bisecting Valley Parkland then entering North Wood.



Illus.37 Remains of Milton Lockhart Mill.



Illus. 38 The present Lockhart Castle.



Illus 39. B Listed Milton Lodge House, built mid-19th century, exterior fully refurbished.



Illus 40: Burnetholm Cottage - north-east facing exterior wall with dressed pecked stone at windows.



Illus 41: Burnetholm Cottage - decorative stonework detail of window on the south facing facade.



Illus 42: Doorway of the stone built fruit store/tool shed (?) adjacent to Burnetholm Cottage on the furthest edge of Burnetholm Parkland, looking towards the River Clyde. The wooden fencing marks the Clyde Walkway.



Illus 43: River pathway leading from Burnetholm Parkland facing up river . Mature oak trees line this route close to the river . North Haugh Parkland can be seen on the left behind the modern fencing with the estate office and stables to the far left.

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 *Burro 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 Milton Lockhart

Intrinsic value

The intrinsic value of much of the designed landscape at Milton Lockhart is high, with a legible sequence of development from the mid 18th century, if not earlier. Significant elements survive, including extensive areas of parkland with specimen trees and the ornamental terraced gardens that framed the original house. The B-listed Milton Lockhart Bridge and Milton Lodge form an impressive approach across the River Clyde. The policy woodlands include Milton Lockhart Wood, a SSSI for invertebrate fauna, and Townhead Burn Wood, a SSSI for native mixed broad-leaved woodland, as well as part of Jock's Gill Wood SSSI. The estate's intrinsic value has been considerably enhanced by the current owner's restoration of the bridge, parkland, walled garden and office/stables complex and conservation management of specimen trees.

Contextual value

The designed landscape at Milton Lockhart has strong historical and geographical links to the nearby designed landscapes of Mauldslie and Stonebyres. It makes a significant contribution to the landscape character of this part of the Clyde Valley, with the house in its setting of naturalistic parkland, nestled in a bend in the river. The SSSIs of Milton Lockhart Wood and Townhead Burn Wood form part of the Clyde Valley Woodlands Special Area of Conservation. The Milton Lockhart designed landscape is thus considered to have high contextual value.

Associative value

Milton Lockhart designed landscape has several rich historical and current associations, including with architect William Burn, who designed the house, bridge and Milton Lodge; with the Lockharts and their well-documented family history; with Sir Walter Scott, who helped choose the site for the house in 1829; with garden designer John Claudius Loudon, who visited and described the gardens in 1841; with the Coltness Iron Company (who mined ironstone), which facilitated the construction of the railway and, as the site of one of the largest orchards in the parish in the early 19th century, with fruit-growing traditions along the Clyde Valley. These associations with a number of chief historical trends and key figures give it high associative value.

Cultural significance

The Milton Lockhart designed landscape, which now frames the sensitively designed Lockhart Castle, includes many surviving components which have been restored and are well maintained through proactive conservation management by the current owner. Given the legibility of its developmental sequence, the many strands of associative value and the intrinsic and contextual values of the estate, Milton Lockhart is considered to have national cultural significance.

8.0 Sources consulted

8.1 Historic maps

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General William Roy	1747-55	Military Survey of Scotland (©British Library)	
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Ordnance Survey	Revised 1876 Published 1878	6 inch 2nd and later edition(1892-1966)	Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.SE and Lanarkshire Sheet XXIV.NE
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