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



Aucht fardle sin' ye gie
Auchty fardle ye shall Be![1]

Rediscovering our hidden gardens and forgotten landscapes

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND | ÀRAINNEACHD EACHDRAIDHEIL ALBA

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Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership

Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage

Falkirk Council

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Auchtyfardle, Clyde Valley

NGR: NS 81806 41075

Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

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Cover Plate: Hugh Mosman's Bridge over the river Nethan: Picture taken from NS 8154 4129 looking WNW

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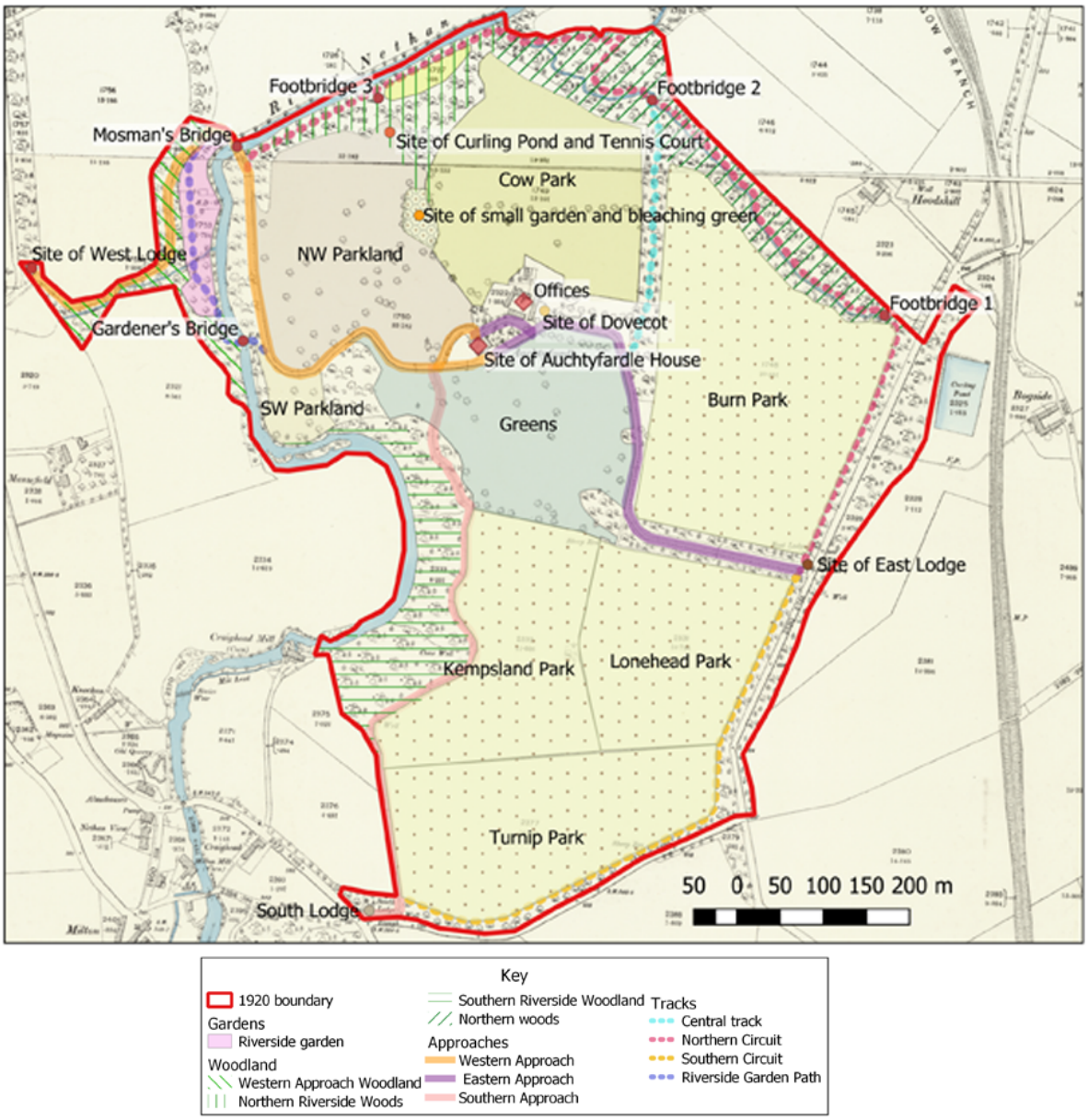

Illustration 1: Map of Auchtyfardle Estate showing key landscape components, based on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map, surveyed 1896

1 Introduction to Glorious Gardens 1 *bis*

Glorious Gardens 1 *bis* (GG1*bis*) is an extension of GG1, a pilot project to develop a methodology and related materials to enable volunteers to research and record historic gardens and designed landscapes in their area. Glorious Gardens was initiated and is managed by Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage (SGLH). Both GG1 and GG1 *bis* have taken place in two areas of Scotland, the Clyde and Avon Valley in collaboration the Clyde and Avon Landscape Partnership (CAVLP) and in the Falkirk Council area with in-kind Council support. The focus has been on properties which are not listed in the Historic Scotland

Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, but not exclusively so. They are properties that still retain evidence of their development and potentially have some conservation value. The project extension in the CAVLP area was funded by Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) through CAVLP and by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) while that in the Falkirk local authority area was funded by SGLH. During GG1*bis* in the CAVLP area, use has been made of the Conservation Strategy and Conservation Guidance Notes for Landowners produced for CAVLP during the second stage of the Glorious Gardens project (GG2)

2 Introduction to Auchtyfardle

Historically, the extent of Auchtyfardle estate has never been fully defined. This report uses the boundary drawn up in a 1920 plan to include the house and its policy parks but excluding its outlying tenant farms. On this definition, Auchtyfardle, was a small estate of just over 144 acres situated to the east of Lesmahagow mainly on the east bank of the river Nethan, but with a detached semi-walled garden (Riverside Garden) and Western entrance on the west bank. Today, the Nethan forms the western boundary of Auchtyfardle Farm. To the north of the estate the boundary is close to Dillar Burn and to the east it is bounded by the Lesmahagow to Dillarburn road. A closed section of the old Dillarburn road completes the southern boundary.

The area to the east of the Nethan consists primarily of farmland pasture together with woodland in relatively inaccessible valley areas to the north and along the Nethan. To the west of the Nethan the land is wooded with areas of scrub where the **Riverside Garden** was situated. The highest land in the east of the estate is relatively flat. In the north the land falls westward through a series of terraces to the Nethan. In the south the flattish land falls abruptly to the west down slopes of up to 1 in 3 through woodland to the Nethan valley. West of the river Nethan, the **Riverside Garden** is a relatively flat area, situated below a steep rise up to the western boundary marked by the **Western Approach**.

The area covered by the estate is now divided between owners. Auchtyfardle House no longer exists, with its former site currently being used for agricultural storage. A new dwelling house (with the address Auchtyfardle Farm) was built in 2016 to the east of the site. The area of the estate to the west of the Nethan forms part of the land associated with a house, “Ardelle” built in 1967 at the location of the **Western Lodge**. The **South Lodge** is now cut off from the rest of the estate by the M74 motorway and is a private dwelling house

3 Methods

GG1*bis* followed a revised version of the GG1 methodology, as detailed in the Glorious Gardens Method Statement lodged with HES.

It involved the consultation of key historic maps, aerial photographs, local and national archives, and databases of heritage assets and statutory designations. The sources consulted are listed in section 8.

The desk-based research was followed by a systematic walkover survey to identify and record surviving components of the historic designed landscape and their key elements. The survey employed written field notes and site plans, on-site commentary recorded on

mobile phones and photographs taken using digital cameras. 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, and conservation opportunities identified with the help of the Conservation Strategy (GG2 2018) and the Landowners' Conservation Guidance Notes (GG2 2018), both of which are based on data provided by GG1.

4 Desk-based Research

4.1 Historic maps

Auchtyfardle appears on maps from the late 16th century onward. This section summarises the changes to the designed landscape which are captured on the more informative historic maps. Section 6 draws out further evidence from the maps as it relates to specific components of the landscape.

Pont: Maps of Scotland



Illustration 2: Pont's Maps of Scotland ca 1583-1614

"Auchtyfardel" House is shown on the map, highlighted in yellow. At that date there was a building on the site, presumably of significant size since Pont includes a small sketch which shows a three storey building with small wings to either side surrounded by a scattering of what appear to be trees.

Blaeu: The nether ward of Clyds-dail and Glasco



Illustration 3 : Blaeu's The Nether Ward of Clyds-dail and Glasco (1654)

Auchtyfardel was also considered important enough in 1654 to be shown on Blaeu's map (highlighted in yellow). There is a woodland area shown to the north of the house that appears to be enclosed by a wall, or more likely a fence and well planted with trees

Roy: Military Survey of Scotland

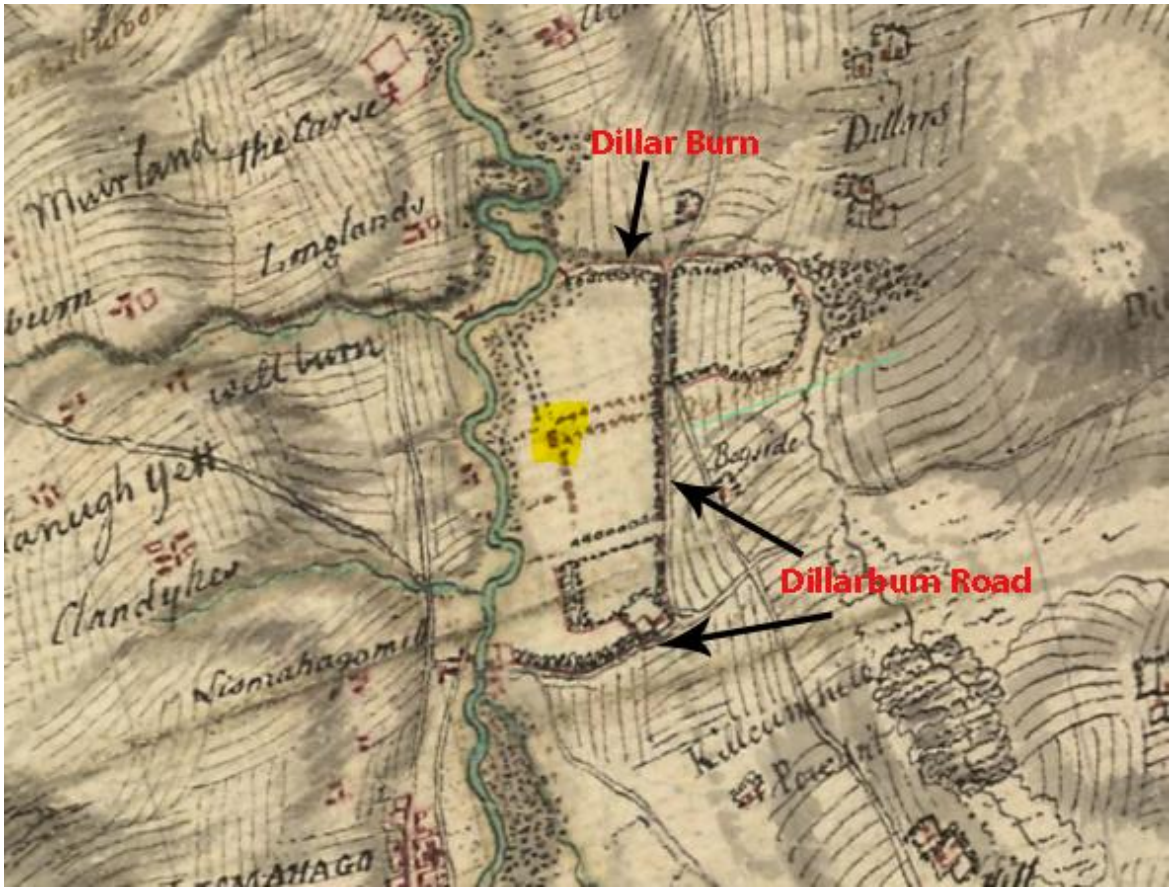

Illustration 4: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1752-55)

The name “Auchtyfardle” is shown, very faintly (underlined in pale green on the map).

Roy’s view of his maps was rather a 'magnificent military sketch, than a very accurate map of the country in which *'no geometrical exactness is to be expected'* (Roy, 1785, p. 386-7). This is borne out by the mapping of the area of the Auchtyfardle estate area. Features which can be unequivocally identified from the map are the Dillarburn road, running from Lanark to Lesmahagow and the river Nethan. The major part of the estate, as defined in this report, is delineated by: the wooded banks of the river Nethan forming the western boundary; a shelter belt of trees running alongside the Dillarburn road on the east and south boundaries and by an area of woodland around Dillar Burn on the northern boundary. In comparing this map to later maps, there are inaccuracies in the course of the River Nethan (it is too far east in part) which have led to the cartographer needing to compress the details of the estate on an east-west axis.

Within the estate, there appear to be a number of avenues bordered by trees in a rectilinear layout, two running approximately E-W from the Dillarburn road and one running approximately N-S from the north of the estate. A building at the centre of the estate at the junction of two avenues is presumably the main house (highlighted in yellow). There are two other buildings shown, one in the SE and one where Dillarburn Road crosses the river Nethan. The land surrounding the estate is given over to the run-rig system of agricultural

tenancy and cultivation. The three areas cleared of rigs and tree-lined to the east of the house indicate the change which was taking place in both agricultural tenancies and practices in the second half of the 18th century.

John McArthur: Plan of the lands of Aughtifardel (1784)

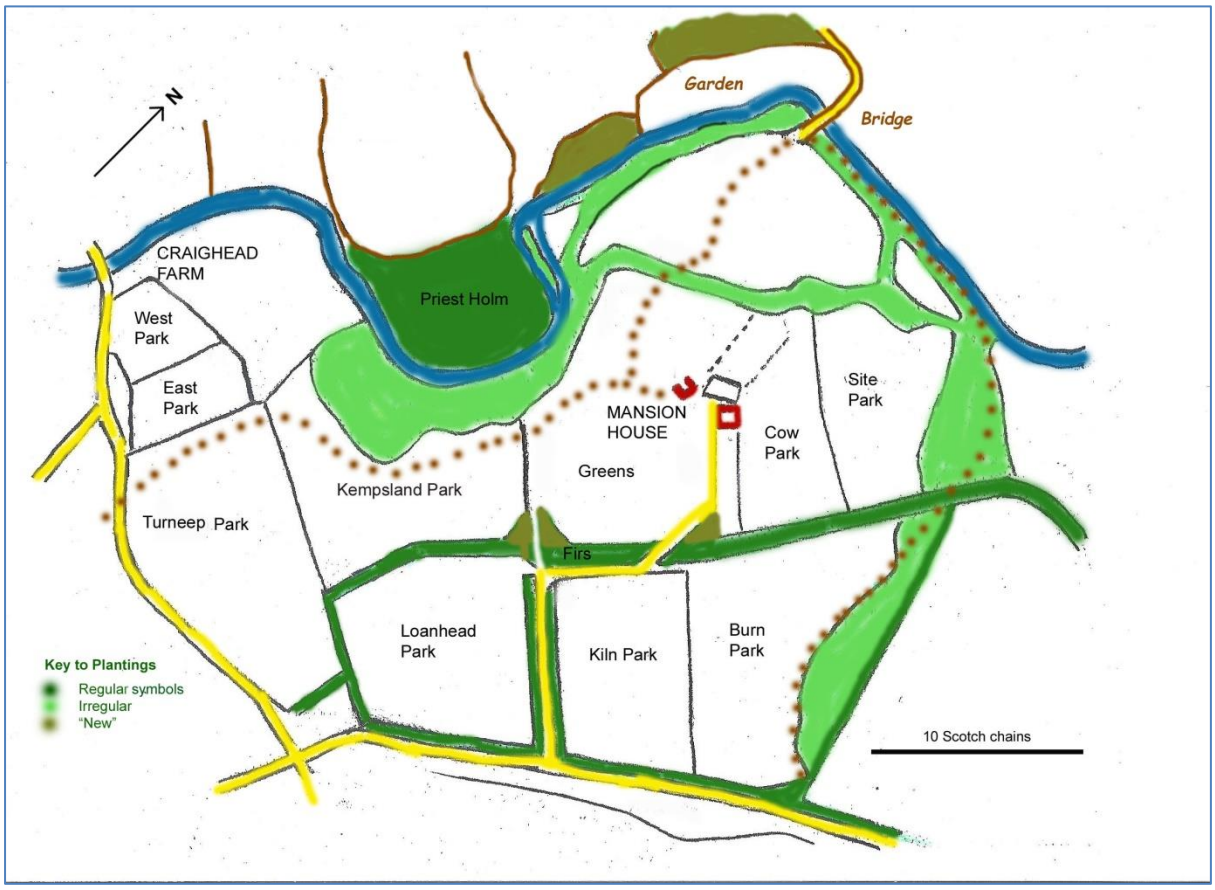

Illustration 5: Sketch of the Auchtyfardle Estate after a 1784 plan of the estate

John McArthur, known for his plans of Edinburgh and Glasgow, prepared a "Plan of the Lands of Aughtifardel lying in the Parish of Lesmahagow and Shire of Lanark" in 1784 (held by the National Records of Scotland - Reference Number RHP82201). The plan is available for viewing by special arrangement with the National Records Office in Sighthill in Edinburgh. The plan which is 48 by 100 cm is at a scale of 1:3600 (1 inch = 4 Scots chains) and shows the entirety of the estate which at this time included a number of additional farms to the south-west of the main estate that are not covered by this report as they fall outwith the 1920 boundary. North on the plan is indicated as being about 45 degrees clockwise. Permission to reproduce the plan in this report has been sought but has not yet been given. The image shown is an indicative sketch of the area of the plan relevant to this report.

The plan was originally prepared as part of a purchase agreement for the sale of the estate though it appears to have been annotated at a later date by another hand. The annotations are in an ink that has faded to a lighter brown than the original. The annotations include tables listing the areas of arable, pasture, plantings and roads of each part of the then estate, together with what are described as 'new purchases'. The plan shows the field

boundaries and names of a majority of the fields, all of which are termed “parks”. The component names used in Illustration 1 are based on these names. The new features are located to the west of the river Nethan and include the **Riverside Garden,** a bridge over the Nethan (later known as **Mosman’s Bridge**), additional plantings, fields and roads outwith the original boundary, plus coarse dotted lines across the estate, possibly indicating new or projected paths. The cartographic annotations are in a less fine hand and may not be as accurate as the original cartography.

Approaches and Tracks: The only route through the estate shown on the original plan was the Eastern Approach which ran from Dillarburn Road, west along a tree-lined avenue, turning north and then west again to reach the house. Other tracks are only shown as rough lines of dots. These comprise:

- A track running from the Mansion House to **Mosman’s Bridge** over the Nethan connecting to a track running to the top edge of the plan. (NB on later maps this becomes the **Western Approach**)
- A track running across Turneep Park (**Turnip Park**[2]) and **Kempsland Park**, joining the **Western Approach** near the Mansion House. (NB on later maps part of this route becomes the **Southern Approach**)
- A track from **Mosman’s Bridge** around the northern boundary of the estate to the Dillarburn Road (**Northern Circuit**).

Buildings: The Mansion House is shown as a square building with two wings. There are a number of other buildings set around a courtyard to the east of the house while a further small building is marked east of this courtyard.

Gardens: The plan only labels one garden, a later annotation, located on the west bank of the Nethan. There are, however, three gardens listed in the table of acreages[3]:

1. Under “The contents” there is an “Old Garden” of 3 roods and 35 square falls (1.2 Imperial acres);
2. Under “The contents” there is an “New Garden” of 2 roods and 33 square falls (0.9 Imperial acres);
3. Under “New purchases” a “Garden” of 1 acre, 1 rood and 34 square falls (1.6 Imperial acres)

The locations of old and new gardens are not clear. The rectangular areas shown to the north of the Mansion House are a possibility, though their sizes do not match the areas given in the contents table. The third garden matches up with the (Riverside) garden on the west bank of the Nethan.

[2] NB The field is referred to as Turneep Park on the plan, but in later documents as Turnip Park, the latter spelling is adopted for the purposes of this report

[3] Acreages are shown in 3 columns, the first is acres, the labels in the other columns are not clear. Given the date of the plan it is assumed that Scottish measurements rather than imperial were used and that the 2nd column is roods and the 3rd is square falls (http://www.scan.org.uk/measures/distance.asp)

Trees and Woodland: Woodland is marked in various styles on the plan, both on the original plan and in the annotations. On the plan there are:

- Strips of woodland along the boundary of fields marked by a regular pattern of trees, each line offset from the next. These are labelled as "Firs" in the woodland strip between **Kiln Park** and **Greens.** At this time, before the introduction of other evergreen trees this presumably refers to Scots Pine. The widths of these belts of trees, if to scale, range from 15 to 30 metres or so.
- Field boundaries without strips of woodland are marked by lines of individual trees.
- There are areas of woodland marked with irregular patterns of trees. An area of woodland in the outer area of the estate is specifically described as consisting of "oak, ash, birch allar and hasle" (allar is Scots for alder, hasle Scots for hazel), and this type of woodland is also seen along the east bank of the Nethan with the southern section being more heavily wooded (**Southern Riverside Woods**) and along the northern boundary (**Northern Woods**) where they merge with the more regular strips of woodland.

On the annotations, there are:

- Regular patterned area of trees to the west of the Riverside Garden (Western Approach Woods)
- Individual trees dotted in the **NW Parkland**
- Triangular areas of copse at the eastern corners of **Greens** and the north east corner of **Kempsland Park**.

Fields and Parkland: These are mapped more accurately than on Roy's map. In the west the plan shows fields named Site Park, **Cow Park**, **Greens** and **Kempsland Park**. Adjoining Dillarburn Road, there are four fields, **Turnip Park**, **Lonehead Park**, Kiln Park and **Burn Park** compared with the three on Roy's map**.** The table listing components of the estate break down their areas into arable, pasture and "plantings" respectively. **Turnip Park**, **Lonehead Park**, **Kempsland Park** and Kiln Park are listed as having plantings. The distinction between what might be considered policy parkland or agricultural land is not clear.

William Forrest: The county of Lanark from Actual Survey (1816)



Illustration 6: Extract from William Forrest's map of the county of Lanark

This map, though at a smaller scale than the 1784 plan, shows an accurate survey of the estate.

At the centre of the estate, the Mansion House is marked by a symbol used to indicate "noble and gentlemen's seats". The house is now clearly shown as being reached by three approaches (shown in red): an **Eastern Approach, Southern Approach** and **Western Approach,** the western and southern approaches having been constructed since 1784. There are buildings at the start of each of these approaches, but only the one in the east is specifically labelled as a "Lodge" on the map.

The area of garden, (**Riverside Garden**), originally mentioned in the annotation on the plan of 1784 is still shown (highlighted in yellow on this map). It lies on the west bank of the Nethan on an east-facing slope. It is not clear what type of garden it is. It is not adjacent to the house and is situated on the opposite side of the river, reached via a bridge (**Mosman's Bridge)** on the **Western Approach.**

The join running through the map obscures some detail, but it does seem that the field boundaries match those shown on the 1784 plan. The symbol for “plantations, wood and copse” (presumably some sort of parkland) cover the fields around the house, from the banks of the Nethan in the west to beyond the Dillarburn Road (highlighted in cyan on the map) in the east. There now appear to be a number of trees dotted about **Cow Park** whilst **NW Parkland** (though somewhat obscured by the join on the map) seems to have a greater density of trees than on the McArthur plan.

Craighead Mill, highlighted in blue on the map, appears to have been an integral part of the estate at this time, lying on the **Southern Approach.**

Ordnance Survey. First Edition. Six inches to the mile. Surveyed 1857



Illustration 7: Extract from 6 inches to the mile. First Edition Ordnance Survey

First Edition Ordnance Survey. 25 inches to the mile. Surveyed 1857, published 1860.



Illustration 8: Extract from the 25 inch to the mile, First Edition Ordnance Survey Sheets with both Lanarkshire XXXI.8 and XXX1.4 being shown above (Surveyed 1857, published 1860)

This section covers the first edition OS maps, and both the 6 inch and 25 inch to the mile maps are shown above. Both maps contain relevant information. There is more detail on the 25 inch map, but the 6 inch map gives more information about land type and use. In this edition of the OS maps, each area was given a reference number, and information about its use was recorded in the Ordnance Survey Books of Reference 1855-1882. That information was used to assist the interpretation.

One change since Forrest's map is the construction of a railway through the area to the land east of the estate which on Forrest's map appeared to be part of the estate parkland. NB This was on land outwith the boundary of this report and is not shown on Illustration 1.

There are three approaches to the house, southern, western and eastern, as shown on Forrest's map. The route of the **Southern Approach** has changed slightly and no longer

passes via Craighead mill. It now begins at a house called Worldsend. This approach is shown as a minor track and is barely visible on the 6 inch map. The route starts with a straight tree-lined section, then runs along the top of the slope down to the river Nethan and then crosses parkland to reach the house. The lodge for the **Western Approach** is reached via a straight road running from the Glasgow-Carlisle road. From the lodge it runs above a burn and passes above the riverside garden on the west bank of the Nethan. It slopes down to cross the Nethan then doubles back south, parallel to the Nethan, above a wood before winding east to reach the house. The **Eastern Approach** initially runs west, through a tree-lined avenue with the trees set back from the road by a distance of about the width of the road. After this the road turns north to run through woodland and then west again to reach the house. The lodge house on this approach is shown as larger than the one in the west and seems to have an associated small garden. The **Eastern Approach** is a wider and probably more imposing route than the other two, suggesting that it may have been the main carriage route in to the house. Where the approaches reach the house, they split to run to both front and back of the house. To the south east where they converge, they widen to form a rough semicircle. The map does not show a path to the house from this semicircle. This may be an oversight as it would seem strange not to have an entrance there. NB Later versions of the map do suggest there was an entrance there.

The House itself is square with two wings bordering a courtyard open to the north west. The view to the north-west is over fields and down the Nethan valley and towards the Kerse (the estate to the north on the west bank of the Nethan). The view to the south-east is over the policy parkland. The house is shown surrounded to the west, east and south by small trees and shrubs. The area was not specifically recorded as being a garden in the OS books of reference.

Gardens: Two areas are recorded as being gardens in the Ordnance Survey Books of Reference 1855-1882. The first is to the north of the house (area 2031) and was reached from the house by a short straight path. It is shown with symbols for an orchard on the 25 inch map. To the east of this garden is a similarly sized open area described in the OS reference book as a “bleaching green”. (The position of these features is noted in Illustration 1). Presumably this was a bleaching green for the house laundry rather than any commercial enterprise.

The other garden, identified in the OS Book of Reference, is the **Riverside Garden**. The garden is divided into two parts by a burn. To the north of the burn, the footpaths are mostly linear, but mid garden there are some bilaterally symmetric curved paths forming two circular areas. Those areas encase small circular features. One feature is labelled “S.D.”, interpreted as a sundial (Oliver, 2013), possibly suggesting an ornamental nature to the garden, or at least that part of the garden. The OS 25 inch map, however, shows the area as an orchard whilst the 6 inch map shows the garden as having an internal herring bone pattern, which according Oliver (2013) was used to indicate vegetable or market gardening. There is a building adjoining the west edge of the garden reached by a path from the garden. The garden to the south of the burn is shown as a “pleasure garden” on the 6 inch OS map but as woodland on the 25 inch map.

Parkland: Forrest’s map showed a number of fields around the mansion as parkland. The 6 inch map marks a number of land areas with the symbols used to denote “Parks and ornamental ground” (Ordnance Survey Six inch Characteristics 1897) and listed as “Pleasure

Grounds" in the Ordnance Survey Book of Reference 1855-1882). For the purpose of this report these are referred to as "Parkland". The areas of parkland are: those labelled **Greens** and **SW Parkland** on Illustration 1, the southern part of the **Riverside Garden** and some small triangular areas to the west of the house. These are distinguished from other areas on the estate where use is noted in the OS book of reference as being "arable". However, Oliver (2013) noted that the classification of land-use on these maps was somewhat subjective and it is noticeable that some "arable" fields are dotted with deciduous trees like the "pleasure ground" fields and on the map do not appear substantially different from them.

Within some fields there are some distinctive patterns of trees, and the E-W lines of trees as recorded by Forrest are still present. Two small fenced enclosures are now shown: a circular feature, or roundel, in **Greens**, to the south of the main house and a square tree-filled enclosure to the west of the southern approach. There is also an open area in the **Northern Riverside Woods** recorded as being a meadow in the OS Books of Reference.

Policy Woodland: Woodland and shelter belts run around the entire boundary of the estate to the east of the river Nethan. They are labelled on illustration 1 and comprise the **Western Approach Woodland**, the **Southern Riverside Woodland**, the **Northern Riverside Woodland** and the **Northern Woods**. There are shelter belts running along the Dillarburn road and north-south along the boundary between **Cow Park** and **Burn Park** to the north of the mansion.

Small Roads, Rides and Footpaths: These are labelled on illustration 1.

- There is a circular route around the estate comprising the **North** and **South Circuits**.
- In the **Northern Woods** there are additional meandering paths with wooden bridges crossing burns.
- The **Central Track** runs through a shelter belt connecting the **Northern Woods** to **the Eastern Approach**.
- The **Riverside Garden Path** runs from the **Western Approach** across a wooden bridge - the **Gardener's Bridge** (see the 6 inch map – Illustration 7), through the **Riverside Garden** to re-join the **Western Approach** just after **Mosman's Bridge**
- Another path leads from the house to the small garden and bleaching green to the north west of the house, and there is a small building in what appears to be a shrubbery at the start of this path.

Other Buildings: Fewer houses are shown on these maps than were marked on Forrest's map. There is a cluster of buildings to the north-east of the house; (labelled **Offices** on Illustration 1) they are described in the Ordnance Survey Books of Reference 1855-1882 as "Out offices, yards, etc.". They consist of a courtyard surrounded by rectangular buildings and would presumably have included the stables and carriage house. To the east of the Offices there are two small buildings, one circular and the other square.

There is, in addition, one small building on the east slope above the Nethan (to the east of the islands in the Nethan) with a short path leading to it from the southern approach.

Water supply: There is a pump (marked with the letter P) on the 25inch map at the **Western Lodge**. There are wells, both at Worldsend and at the **Eastern Lodge**. Coax Well,

located on a path running east from the southern approach, is recorded in the "Lanarkshire OS Name Books, 1858-1861" as being "*A well near Auchtyfardle - no medicinal properties name probably derived from the supposed excellence of the water*."

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Surveyed 1896

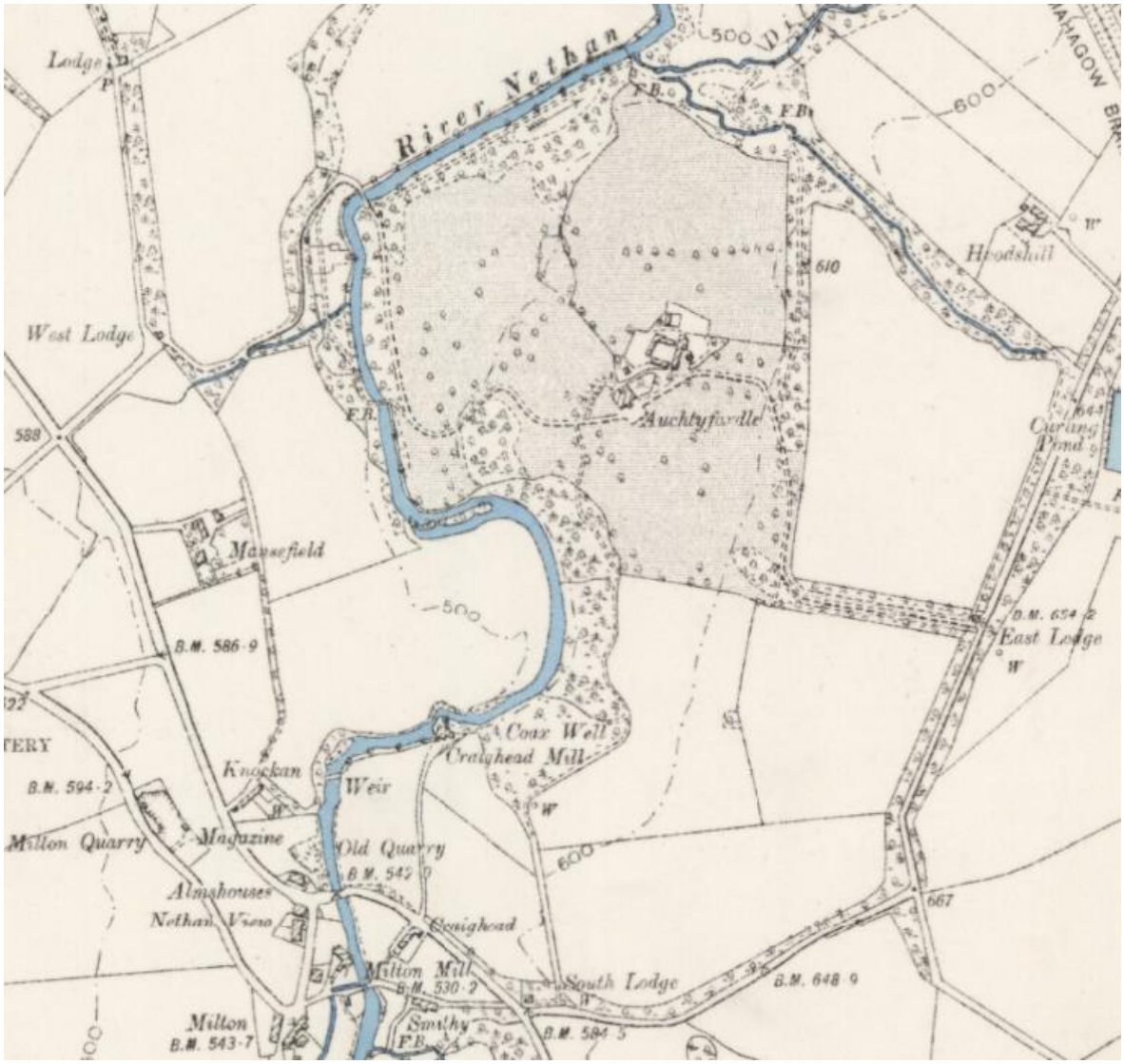

Illustration 9: Extract from 6 inch to the mile Second Edition Ordnance Survey Sheet **Second Edition Ordnance Survey. 25 inches to the mile. Surveyed 1896, published 1898.**

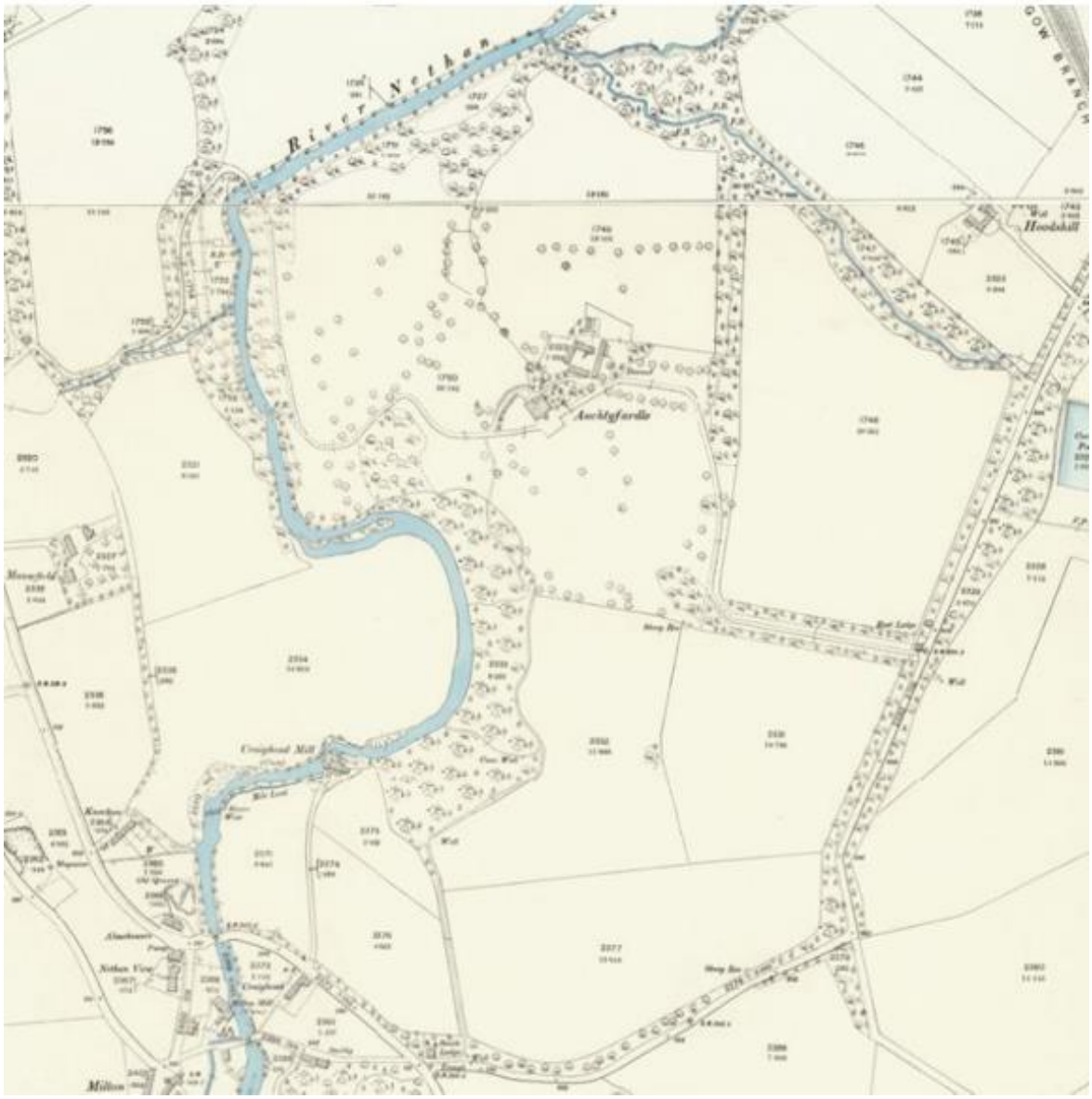

Illustration 10: Extract from the 25 inch to the mile, Second Edition Ordnance Survey Sheets Lanarkshire XXXI.8 and XXX1.4 (Surveyed 1896, published 1897)

This section makes use of both the 6 inch and 25 inch to the mile 2nd edition OS maps.

Approaches: There have been some changes to the three approaches to the house since the first edition OS map. The avenue of trees that marked the first section of the **Southern Approach** has gone. The house at the entrance to the **Southern Approach** is labelled as "**South Lodge**". Worldsend is no longer marked there.

The route of the **Western Approach** has changed. The fork giving access to the front and back of the house has moved back slightly from the house. The northern fork is now shown as being cut into a slope. The **West lodge** at the start of the **Western Approach** is still present, but now with an associated small enclosed area, presumably a garden. The route of the **Eastern Approach** is unchanged. After it turns north there now is a clearer view to the parkland in the west where the woodland is greatly diminished. The **East Lodge** is now a more substantial building than on the previous map.

The House: The house is still approximately 20m square with a small rectangular annexe to the SE of the house. The courtyard to the northwest is smaller. The house is no longer surrounded by trees. They are now only shown to the north east. To the south east of the house, the approaches converge into a large square area, similar in size to the house. Unlike the previous map, this open area is now shown as adjoining the annexe to the south-east which appears to be an entrance to the house.

Gardens: The small garden and bleaching green to the north west of the house are now gone. Only one area of garden, the **Riverside Garden**, on the east bank of the Nethan, is now shown. There is now just one footpath within the Riverside garden, running north-south, forming part of a route between the Western and Southern approaches. The bilaterally symmetric curved paths making two circular areas are no longer shown, though the sundial remains. There is now a larger circular building, approximately 5 metres in diameter, to the east of the sun dial near the river. There are walls (or some other delineating feature) running west-east and enclosing the sundial and the circular building. There is also a small glasshouse of about 16 square metres in area. The area of garden to the south of the burn is no longer shown as a pleasure garden or parkland.

Policy Parkland: On the 6 inch map, two additional areas, **NW Parkland** and **Cow Park** are marked as parkland. The roundel and square features are no longer present in fields to the south of the mansion.

Farmland: The trees have been removed from the interior of **Turnip Park, Lonehead Park, Kempsland Park and Burn Park**. Trees are now only present at the field boundaries. There is now a fence running between **Kempsland Park and Turnip Park** where previously there was a line of trees. There are sheep rees (permanent stone sheep-pens) in **Lonehead Park** and **Turnip Park**. Presumably there was livestock in those fields, whereas they were previously listed as arable.

Policy Woodland: The estate still possesses many woods but they have changed slightly in extent. There is no longer a wood to the north of the **Western Approach** as it nears the mansion, and the area around the mansion itself contains fewer trees than before. There is less woodland along the route of the **Eastern Approach,** and the wooded area in **NW Parkland** to the north of the **Western Approach** road is no longer present.

Small Roads and Rides: There is no longer a track running completely round the estate. The section between the **East** and **South Lodges** has gone. There is an additional footbridge crossing the burn in the woods to the north of the estate. The path to what was bleaching green and garden to the north west of the house is no longer present and access to the small building at the start of this path is now from the **Offices** area rather than from the main house.

Other Buildings: The **Offices** to the north east of the house still exist with some minor changes. One small square building has gone, and the circular building to the east (which has been there since the 1784 plan) is now identified as a **Dovecot**. The small building on the east slope above the Nethan is no longer present, nor is the short path leading to it from the **Southern Approach**.

Water supply: Two minor changes to the visible water supply are: a well is shown in the east of **Kempsland Park** and a pump (designated by the letter P, Oliver 2013) is shown in the **Offices Courtyard**.

Third Edition Ordnance Survey: 6 inches to the mile (Surveyed 1909)



Illustration 11: Extract from 6 inch to the mile Third Edition Ordnance Survey Sheet XXXI.NE (Revised 1909, published 1912)

There have been only minor changes since the previous OS map:

- The shape of the East Lodge has changed and there is now an additional building in the grounds. There are additional small enclosed areas, possibly gardens, nearby.
- The **Southern Approach** now is now labelled as a footpath (with the letters FP) and so presumably is not a major approach despite there still being a **South Lodge**
- The triangular area to the east of the house where **Western Approach** splits is now shown as parkland.
- One small square building to the east of the **Offices**, which was missing on the 2nd edition map, is now shown as a mound. On the 25 inch map a well is shown within the courtyard.
- A rectangular area of marshland is shown to NE of **NW Parkland.** (This is a precursor to a later curling pond)
- There are some minor changes to boundaries within the **Riverside Garden**

- The well in **Kempsland Park** is now labelled as a spring.
- There are new wells in **Turnip park**, in the shelter belt to the west of **Burn Park** and near the west lodge

Plan of Auchtyfardle House and Policy Parks 1920

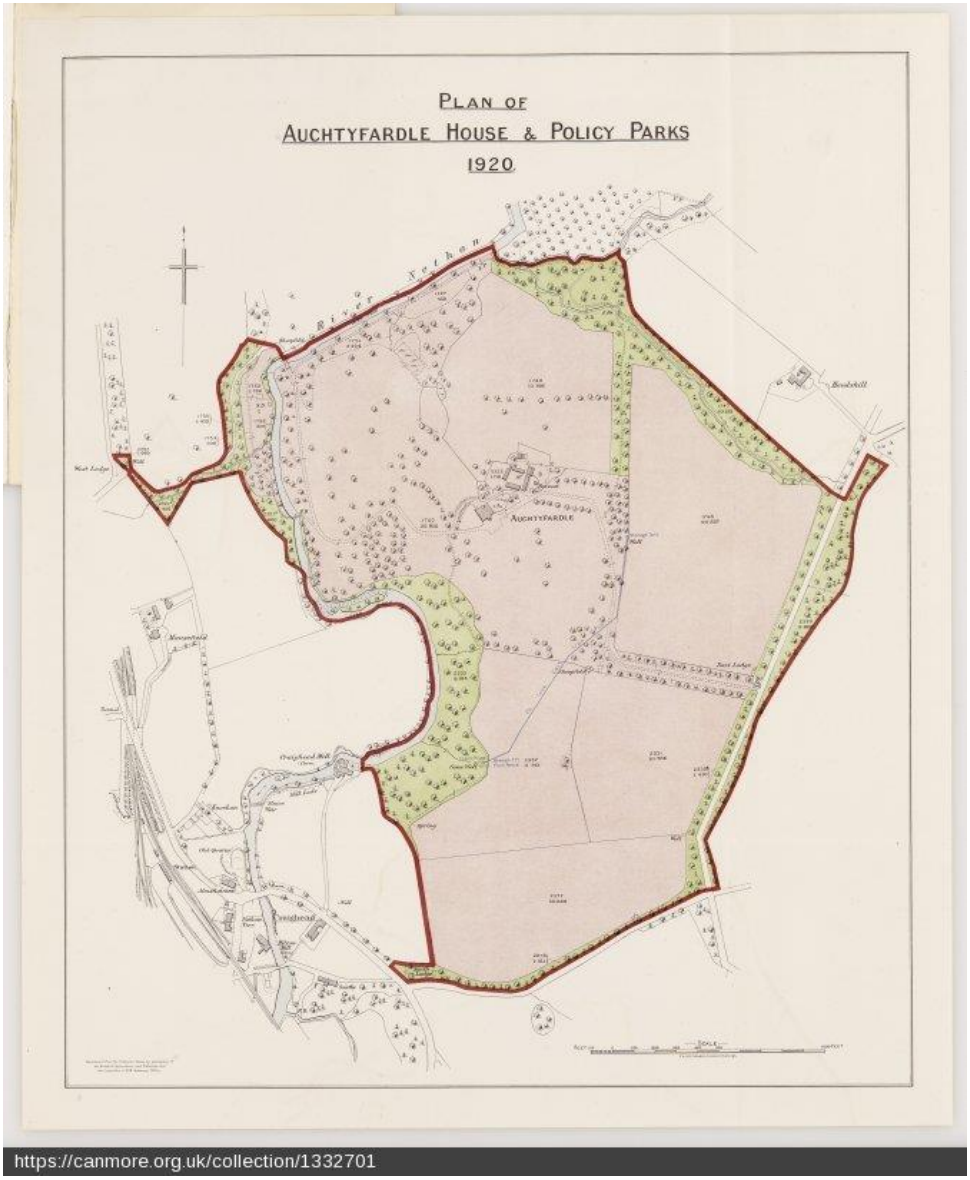

Illustration 12: Plan of Auchtyfardle House & Policy Parks (1920) (https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1332701)

This plan was prepared as part of the sales prospectus for the selling of the estate in 1920. It appears to be based on the 25 inch ordnance survey map (it has the numbers and areas of the OS map). There appear to be only minor changes from the 1909 OS revision. The boundaries marked on this plan delineate the extent of the estate that was researched for this report.

Ordnance Survey 1941 Revision 25 inch to the mile



Illustration 13: Extract from the 25 inch to the mile 1941 revision: Sheets Lanarkshire XXXI.8 and XXX1.4 (Revised 1941, published 1947)

Approaches: The routes of the approaches are unchanged, but the East and West Lodges are now gone.

House: The House is unchanged in shape and size apart from a small addition to the west end of the north-west facing side. There are changes to the shape of the areas of shrubs and trees to the north-east of the house. They are no longer shown as fenced alongside the eastern approach, and there are no longer shrub symbols within the area surrounding the house. There are also small changes to the layout of the wooded area just to the north of the house.

Gardens: The greenhouse in the **Riverside Garden** is now slightly larger. The sundial is still present in the garden but is shown at the centre of two concentric rings, presumably a circular garden feature. There is an addition to the small building in the north-west of the

garden.

Parkland: The number and layout of the trees in the parkland are essentially unchanged, with very few additions and removals. There is now a curling pond and tennis court within the grounds at the north end of **NW Parkland** (the map has been annotated to show these more clearly). The curling pond is located where marshland was marked on 1911 map. Additional fences are shown around some of the fields in the area where the curling pond and tennis courts are situated and between **Greens** and the open area to the south of the house.

Policy Woodland: There are some changes to the types of trees marked in the woodland (whether this reflects an actual change or refinement of symbols is not clear): trees to the north of the tennis court are now shown as evergreen; trees along the east bank of the Nethan south of the **Riverside Garden** are now shown as mixed woodland**.** The area that was meadow in the **North Riverside Woods** is now woodland. Two trees in woods on the west bank of the Nethan opposite the **Riverside Garden** are marked with squares around them, presumably some sort of enclosure.

Tracks and rides: There are new tracks within the estate. One runs north from the house to the curling pond and tennis court, then crosses a burn on a new footbridge to join up with **Northern Riverside** path. The second follows a route along the shelter belt at the boundary of the estate between **South Lodge** and the location of the former **East lodge**. The tracks appear to reinstate tracks on the 1896 maps that were not present in the 1909 maps.

Buildings: There is one additional building to the north-west of the **Offices** courtyard.

Agricultural: The sheepfolds (rees) are gone from **Lonehead Park** and **Turnip Park**.

Wells and water supply: Coax Well is now gone, but there is a pump shown in the general location, though not exactly where the well was. There is a new well in **Burn Park** and a tank in the shelter belt to the west of that field where previously there was a well.

4.2 Aerial Photographs

An air photo taken by the RAF in 1950 (https://maps.nls.uk/view/75221359 1950 NS 84 S.W. (Lanarkshire)) shows a similar configuration of land to the 1941 OS map (Illustration 14) with some slight differences in the extent of the trees and woodland. In the blow up of the **Riverside Garden** (Illustration 15), the garden seems to be split into a number of compartments, the central one showing an array of circular features to the west of the area where the sundial and circular building would have been.



Illustration 14: An air photo taken by the RAF in 1950 (https://maps.nls.uk/view/75221359 1950 NS 84 S.W. (Lanarkshire))



Illustration 15: Blow up of the Riverside Garden from air photograph taken by the RAF in 1950 (https://maps.nls.uk/view/75221359 1950 NS 84 S.W. (Lanarkshire))

4.3 Satellite Imagery

The modern day satellite image (Illustration 16 below) shows some major changes from the air photo of 1950:

- The M74 Motorway now cuts through the southernmost corner of the estate isolating the South Lodge (which still exists) to the west of the motorway ;
- The Dillarburn Road no longer runs to the south lodge but takes a more southern route across the motorway.
- The **Southern Approach** is not in evidence, and the **Western Approach** seems to peter out after crossing the Nethan before becoming visible again as it turns east across what was policy parkland.
- There is no evidence of the minor tracks of the estate apart from one running from the eastern approach to the **Northern Woods** between **Cow Park** and **Burn Park**.
- The mansion is no longer present though the Offices Courtyard is still present.
- The Nethan riverside woods (north and south) and the **Northern Woods** still exist
- Low density woodland is now seen covering the sites of the former **Riverside Garden**, tennis court and curling pond.
- The trees have been removed from the policy parkland and along the avenue of the **Eastern Approach**.
- The shelter belt along Dillarburn road is gone, as is the shelter belt on the east of the policy parkland.



Illustration 16: Satellite image of the Auchtyfardle estate from ESRI World Imagery

5 Timeline for the Development of the Auchtyfardle Designed Landscape

5.1 Phase 1: Early History

13th-14th Centuries: The early history of Auchtyfardle is linked with the lands of Dowane which were historically owned by the priory at Lesmahagow (see Greenshields, 1856). The property of Dowane was held in two portions, Dowane and Auchtyfardle.

1326 In 1326 Abbot William of Lesmahagow granted to John, son and heir of Adam of Dowane, and his heirs the whole of the monks' land of “Aghtiferdale”.

Corn, malt and carcasses are implied as produce from Auchtyfardle. Peat cutting was practised on the estate or on common land nearby.

c1546-1642: The next two centuries of history appear to be undocumented. At some time during that period Auchtyfardle passed to the Weir family. John Weir of Auchtyfardle was recorded as having possession in 1546. The Weirs were a prominent local family possessing much nearby land, notably the estates of Blackwood and Stonebyres. Subsequent proprietors of Auchtyfardle included David Weir, who was in possession during 1642.

c1642-1648: David Weir sold Auchtyfardle to William Kennedy, who was in possession by 1648 (http://www.dgnhas.org.uk/transonline/SerIII-Vol19.pdf). The property then remained under the ownership of the Kennedy family for the next 120 years.

1689-1780: Between 1689 and 1704 Robert Kennedy (Commissioner of Supply for Lanarkshire) was noted as being the laird of Auchtyfardle (Greenshields, 1856). Robert was succeeded by his son, Gilbert and then by Gilbert's son James (Irving and Murray, 1864).

1772 James Kennedy, proprietor of Auchtyfardle, was ruined, like many others, through the bank failure of Douglas, Heron & Co., of Ayr, during the credit crisis of 1772 (see e.g. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crisis_of_1772). This situation led to the Kennedys vacating and later disposing of Auchtyfardle.

1780 The Edinburgh Advertiser (Edinburgh Advertiser, 7 Apr1780) advertises the letting of The House of Auchtyfardell for one or more years from Whitsunday 1780. The property was described as having "*a large garden and pigeon house, and what grass enclosures the tacksman may have occasion for*." It was "*pleasantly situated on the river of Nethvane, surrounded with wood, and in the heart of a sporting country*."

5.2 Phase 2: The first and second Hugh Mosman

1784 - 1828

In 1784, James Kennedy sold Auchtyfardle House to Hugh Mosman Esq. This marks the start of a period of 105 years of ownership of Auchtyfardle by the Mos(s)man family. Hugh Mosman (born 1756) married Agnes Kennedy (also known as Ann) in 1784 (see e.g. http://the-lothians.blogspot.com/2011/11/appreciation-of-old-scottish-stately.html; http://www.telfordfamily.id.au/page8/page9/index.html). Hugh was Convenor of the County of Lanark.

McArthur's plan to accompany the sale in 1784 (Illustration 5) was the first map to delineate a garden (the **Riverside Garden**) at Auchtyfardle. On the plan, it was simply labelled "Garden". It was not depicted on Roy's map of 1752-55, so it would have been designed and substantially laid out sometime after 1755. McArthur's plan was annotated by a table listing the content parts of the estate and their acreages. Two garden areas (termed old and new gardens, respectively) are listed close by the Mansion House in the table although they were not shown explicitly on the plan. A third garden area recorded only as "Garden" was tabulated under a separate heading of "new purchases". The plan itself also appears to have been annotated or updated, with several component areas labelled in a different handwriting and/or ink. Those additions include the whole part of the estate lying to the west of the river including the **Riverside Garden** and its access bridge (later known as **Mosman's Bridge**). Also included were rough drafts of the routes for paths or walks through the northern boundary woods, from the bridge to the house, and from the house to the southern boundary. It is not clear, however, whether the annotations were broadly contemporaneous with the sales plan itself or if they had been added sometime later.

The old and new gardens by the house were almost certainly in existence under the Kennedys, with the old garden, at least, probably being there for some time. Those two gardens were 1.2 and 0.9 acres, respectively. However, their exact locations were not depicted. In contrast, the Riverside garden (1.6 acres) most probably had been added by Hugh Mosman subsequent to the sale. It is considered highly unlikely that James Kennedy, who had been in financial straits for several years, would have added a new garden and bridge prior to the sale. Forrest's map of 1816 shows that the new constructions of Mosman were in place by 1816, including the projected paths to the western and southern boundaries. It thus appears that there was a significant period of development of the designed landscape under Mosman between 1784 and 1816.

1828 - 1864

Hugh Mosman, the proprietor of Auchtyfardle died with the estate passing to his son, also named Hugh Mosman (and later titled Captain Mossman), born July 1787, the second Hugh Mosman to own Auchtyfardle. Hugh became Deputy Lieutenant of Lanark.

The first mention of the gardens at Auchtyfardle, under Captain Mosman, was in 1832 when a grand procession of reformers was staged around Lesmahagow to mark the passing of the Scottish Reform Act of 1832.

"*The procession went first down to Captain Mosman's, Auchtyfardle . . . by the gardener's house, and down by Mr. Mosman's bridge. An arch of rowan-tree, fixed with stone, was placed in the middle of the bridge. There was a wonderful multitude of spectators, both men and women, a great many carrying branches and flowers of many kinds. Most of the reformers had rose, sweet-williams, &c., . . . After they passed along the bridge the people spread very broad below Auchtyfardle. A great many people were there awaiting the procession. It formed into a large circle around the great green park before the house. . . .(Captain Mosman's) main door was richly adorned with red roses, sweet williams, lilacs, and many other flowers . . . I carried a rowantree branch in my hand that I broke off a tree near Mr. Mosman's bridge. Every window in Auchtyfardle House was filled with branches and flowers. The house was whitewashed a little before, which made it very beautiful". . . "The procession then left Auchtyfardle. A beautiful sight it was in the park before the house."*

(http://mccowan.org/great.htm).

The entrance of the procession was by the Western approach with the gardener's house at the West Lodge. It seems likely that quantities of the flowers had been sourced from Auchtyfardle's own garden.

In 1850, the Glasgow Herald (*Glasgow Herald 19 July 1850, p4*) refers to a meal and entertainment for 130 guests, given on the lawn in front of the house.

Greenshields writing in the Annals of Lesmahagow (Greenshields, 1856) noted that a burn, sometimes called the Clannoch burn, rose near Clandyke, and discharged into the Nethan at the Auchtyfardle garden. This would imply that the garden area (**Riverside Garden**) lying at the North West corner of the estate, was the main garden for the estate.

In describing Auchtyfardle house, the Glasgow Herald (*Glasgow Herald 19 July 1850, p4*) reports that "*it is an ancient edifice, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nethan, surrounded by scenery of the most beautiful description*". Greenshields notes that it appears to have been built at various periods, calling it "*commodious and comfortable, though not*

possessing much architectural beauty".

Ordnance Survey name books (1858 - 1861), prepared during the creation of the first series of OS maps comment that Auchtyfardle was *"a plain modern building, two storeys. The adjacent offices were in good repair, one storey, and slated." (https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/lanarkshire-os-name-books-1858-1861/lanarkshire-volume-44/55).*

Writing in 1864, Irving and Murray (Irving and Murray, 1864) describe the Auchtyfardle estate as being *"wholly of agricultural value, and that the mansion commanded a fine view of the Strath of the Nethan, by Kerse for Craignethan. The house and grounds, as occupied by the proprietor, formed a considerable portion of the value of the property; and the land under grass, let to tenants for less than one year, was of more value still."*

Some more features of the Auchtyfardle lands were revealed in a press article covering a local school excursion (*Hamilton Advertiser, 9 Aug 1862, p2*).The excursion passed into the grounds of Auchtyfardle "*entering into one of the shady walks amid the beautifully wooded glen, which winds its circuitous route to the mansion house*[4] *They were received upon the lawn by Captain Mossman and his family*". Following the reception, they left "*treading their way from the mansion house to the upper lodge through the fine old arching trees*[5]". The procession was nearly a quarter of a mile in length, though "*only a very short distance had to be gone over before they reached the farm of Dillars*".

A subsequent article (*Hamilton Advertiser, 18 Jun 1864, p2*) made references to the gardener to Captain Mossman being a keeper of bees.

It could be inferred that parts of the designed landscape at Auchtyfardle may have been well maintained and enjoyed throughout the period, although the wooded paths on the West and East approaches and an extensive lawned area by the house may have provided more utility for entertainment than did any formal garden.

5.3 Phase 3: The Third and Fourth Hugh Mosman

1864

On the death of Captain Hugh Mossman in November 1864, the proprietorship of Auchtyfardle passed to his son, also named Hugh Mossman (born July 1829). He was the third Hugh Mossman to own Auchtyfardle. Hugh had also recently achieved the military rank of captain (Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps) and later became major and commanding officer (The London Gazette, 19 Feb 1861, p707; http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Regiments/8th_9th_lanarkshire_volunteers.html#.W6oHf2hKi70). The new proprietor's wife, Helen nee Chancellor, died shortly after his succession, in 1866.

Also in 1864, the third Hugh Mossman commissioned substantial additions to be made to Auchtyfardle House and estate. The architect for the work was David Bryce (http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/building_full.php?id=101153). Before the modification, the house was described as having a square plain structure Illustration 17). (http://www.dgnhas.org.uk/transonline/SerIII-Vol19.pdf). The updated house was in

[4] Along the Western Approach
[5] Along the Eastern Approach

Scottish baronial style (Illustration 18)

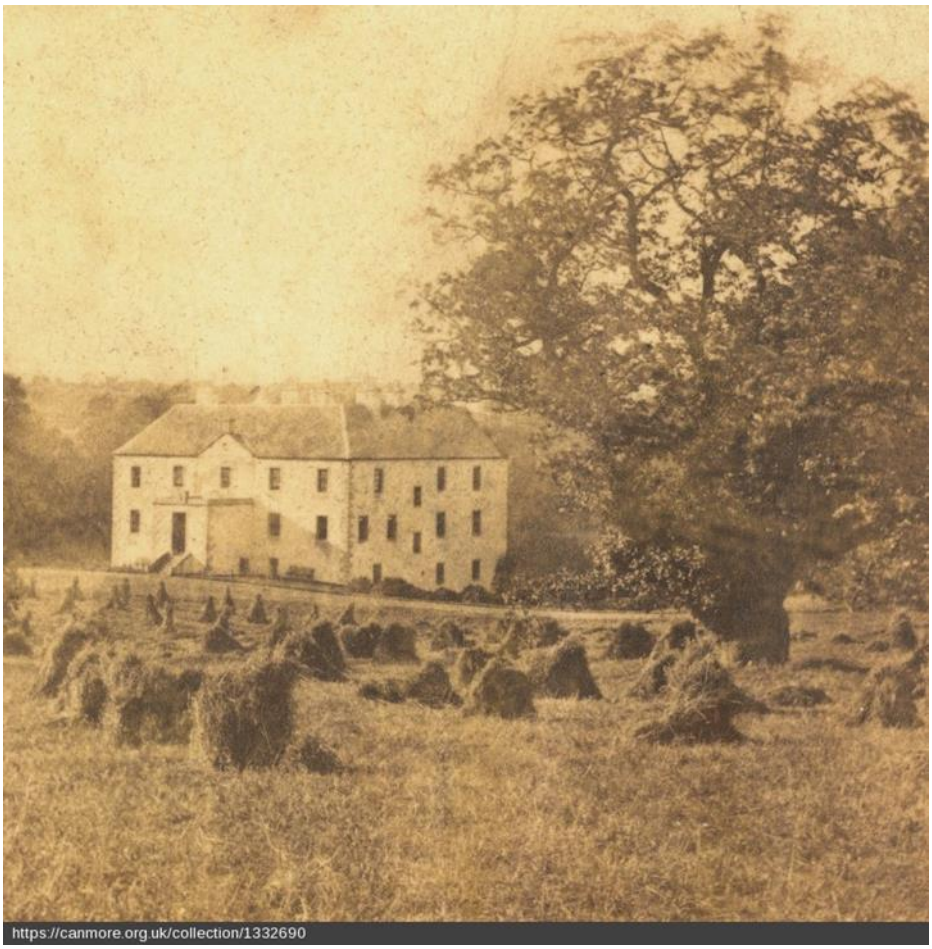

Illustration 17: Auchtyfardle House. View from South East (date unknown but probably before 1864). Canmore digital image SC 1332690. https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1332690



Illustration 18: Auchtyfardle House. View from East (post 1864, date unknown). Canmore digital image SC 1332691. https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1332691

1869- 1908

In April 1869 three properties on the Auchtyfardle Estate, outwith the central policy lands and owned by Hugh Mossman, were advertised for letting (*The Scotsman, 28 Apr 1869, p4*) – Eastwood Farm (144 acres), Bankhead Farm (115 acres) and Craighead Mill with steading and 5 acres of grassland, though the letting of the mill was subsequently withdrawn. An estate farm at Hoodshill and a house, Glendevon, owned by Hugh Mossman were advertised for letting around the same time (*Hamilton Advertiser, 9 May 1868, p3; Edinburgh Evening Courant, 12 Jun 1869, p3*).

A sale of livestock, crops and agricultural implements was announced in November 1869 to take place at the Home Farm Auchtyfardle. (*Glasgow Daily Herald, 30 Oct 1869, p8*). Sale items included a horse, 8 cows, 6 calves, 13 pigs and hoggs, 100 sheep, hens, ducks, oat stacks and hay and 5 acres of turnips. Implements included carts, harnesses, ploughs and barrows and a cheese press, churns and other dairy articles. In addition the Grass Parks of Auchtyfardle (10 fields) were to be let. The sale was reported to be the result of Hugh Mossman "*giving up farming*". The scale of this divestment demonstrated a significant change in the activity of the estate a few years into the third Hugh's proprietorship.

1841 – 1920 Census and Valuation Roll data

In the Scottish census (1841 to 1901), the dwellings outwith the main house at Auchtyfardle included Auchtyfardle South Lodge, West Gate /West Lodge, East Lodge, and the Auchtyfardle Office in the stable yard.

The Mosmans were the recorded proprietors of all of the properties up to 1915. The Mosmans also owned several neighbouring properties including farms and houses at Eastwood, Hoodshill, Glendevon, and Craighead including Craighead Mill, Bankhead (from 1865), and Annsfield, Mount Hoolie, Knocking and Pathfoot Smithy (from 1875).

A gardener was in residence throughout the period, initially housed at the West Lodge (Peter Blackwood, 1851-1861) with later gardeners (Thomas Miller senior and junior,1871 - 1881 and 1901 respectively) living at the South Lodge. From 1881 to 1901 the stable yard housed a land steward or grieve.

Later sources indicate that South Lodge continued to house the gardener through 1905 to 1930 (Valuation Rolls) and circa 1935 to 1940 (http://www.rootschat.com/forum/index.php?topic=551365.0).

The presence of a residential gardener throughout the period indicates that gardens continued to be important to the maintenance of the estate, though by 1896 the small second garden to the north of the house had been abandoned. (Illustration 9 and Illustration 10)

Overall, the major changes that took place in Auchtyfardle during the 1860s highlighted a very different approach to proprietorship being exercised by the third Hugh Mosman. He appeared to take a much more hands-off approach to the day-to-day management of the estate, increasing the emphasis on tenant farming with control by his land manager. Further tenanted properties were acquired as well. He also saw through an extensive revamp of Auchtyfardle House itself during that period.

The third Hugh Mosman died in May 1908.

1908-1914

The fourth Hugh Mosman to own Auchtyfardle was born on 27 October 1860 in Edinburgh to father Hugh Mosman and mother Helen Barbara nee Chancellor. He was recorded as being resident at Auchtyfardle up to 1881, residing later in Ormesby near Middlesborough and in Edinburgh. He succeeded to the family estate at Auchtyfardle on the death of his father. The fourth Hugh did not then reside permanently in Auchtyfardle, but sought to rent out the property instead.

The property was advertised as a furnished letting “Auchtyfardle House near Lesmahagow with Policy, Grounds, Gardens, &c.” with “suitable stabling accommodation.” (*The Scotsman 9 Sep1908, p2).* A second similar advert was placed in 1914 (*The Scotsman 29 Apr 1914, The Scotsman, 9 May 1914, p4*) though this second letting would have been compromised by the outbreak of the First World War. The house was described as being set “in an extensive Policy Park” and containing 3 Public Rooms, 13 Bedrooms and Dressing rooms, and ample other accommodation.” together with offices consisting of “Stables, 2 Coach houses (suitable for motors), Coachman's house, &c.”. Mention was made that Shootings over the estate (700 acres) were included in the let.

1914-1918

On the outbreak of the war, Hugh Mosman offered the house complete with furnishings to the Red Cross Society for use as an auxiliary hospital/ convalescent home for soldiers of the ranks. Additional equipment, beds and patient comforts were supplied through local charitable donations (*Hamilton advertiser, 16 Jan 1915, p6, Hamilton Advertiser 23 Jan*

1915, p5). The 20-bedded hospital opened on 12 Jan 1915 with the first ten patients being transferred in from another hospital.

Continued donations and fund raising events in Auchtyfardle grounds and elsewhere provided ongoing support (e.g. *Hamilton Advertiser, 7 July 1917, p5*).

Hugh Mosman volunteered for the army and obtained a commission as second lieutenant at the advanced age of 54, in August 1915. Whilst in training in Cramlington, Northumberland, exercising his Colonel's horse on 2 February 1916, he suffered heart failure and died. (E.g. *Hamilton Advertiser 19 Feb 1916 p5*; *UK, De Ruvigneys Roll of Honour, 1914-1919*). Administration of the Auchtyfardle estate was granted to Hugh's brother, Alexander Chancellor Mosman, born 1863, and residing in Edinburgh (*Newcastle Daily* Journal, *10 May 1916, p6).* The fourth Hugh Mossman was not married.

1918 -1920

The Mossman family did not hold the Auchtyfardle estate in the longer term. However, ongoing maintenance continued. In 1918 there was the hire of a temporary gardener (*Hamilton Advertiser, 9 Jun 1918, p1*) and sale of standing timber, comprising "*larch, scots fir, spruce and hardwoods*", (*Hamilton Advertiser, 10 Aug 1918, p2*).

The estate was eventually put up for sale by Alexander Chancellor Mosman in 1920. In the sales advertisement, the residential estate of Auchtyfardle was described as extending to 144.657 acres, the Mansion House being "*beautifully situated in an extensive Park, amidst a large quantity of fine old ornamental timber*", being in "*excellent order*" containing "*4 Reception Rooms, 8 Bedrooms, 3 Dressing rooms, and ample other accommodation*", gas-lit with a good water supply and modern sanitary arrangements. "*The offices include Stables, Coach Houses (suitable for Garage), and Harness room, Barn, Byre &c., and Coachman's House*". The house was said to be "*approached by two Avenues with Entrance Lodges*" and "*The Gardens extend to about One Acre with an Orchard adjoining*", with the Gardener's House being situated at the South Entrance *(The Scotsman, 24 Apr 1920, p4*). A plan of Auchtyfardle House and Policy Parks drawn up at the time of the sale is shown in Illustration 12.

The fourth generation of Mosman had very little direct involvement with the property, both brothers choosing to be non-residential landlords. It is highly likely that no significant developments were made to the garden during the time, though they were maintained. The extent of the wooded pleasure walks had already diminished under the third Hugh Mossman (Illustration 10 and Illustration 11), and the financial value rather than the recreational value of those woods was now emphasised.

5.4 Phase 4: Eliza (Elsie) and Thomas Eaton Lander

1920-1935

In 1920, the ownership of the house, offices, lodges, garden and policies passed to Major and Mrs Thomas Eaton Lander. The Register of Sasines records the transfer from "*Alexander Chancellor Mosman of Auchtyfardle, with the consent of Thomas Eaton Lander, residing at Auchtyfardle, to Eliza Allen or Lander, wife of said Thomas Eaton Lander, - of lands extending to 144 650/1000 acres including the whole of the River Nethan ex adverso of said lands including fishing rights, with the mansion house of Auchtyfardle and other buildings on said lands included*".

Other Sasines dated 1920 record further property sales by Alexander Chancellor Mosman including Craighead Mill, and Annfield and Craighead farms.

The residential estate of Auchtyfardle was advertised for sale again in 1924 (*The Scotsman 14 Jun 1924, p3).* However, it appeared not to have been sold, remaining in the possession of the Landers until the death of Major Lander in 1933 *(The Scotsman, 24 Jan 1933, p14)* and then to Mrs Lander alone through to 1955. The 1924 advert had significant changes from the prospectus that was published four years previously, indicating that the Landers may have made significant updates to the property during their early tenure. The house now had central heating throughout. The Coach House and Byre were now a Garage and Workshop, and instead of a Coachman's house there was a "*Man's House of Two Rooms*". The gardener's house was "*at Lodge*", only one lodge (South Lodge) now being mentioned. The garden was described as a "*Good Garden in picturesque situation, river flowing through the grounds*", with an "*En Tout Cas Hard Lawn Tennis Court*".

Whilst the South, East and West Lodges and a House at the Stables were recorded on the Valuation Rolls from 1895 to 1920, prior to the Lander proprietorship, only the South Lodge and the House at the Stables were listed thereafter. It can be inferred that the East and West lodges may have been demolished soon after the Landers took possession, probably before 1924. It is also notable that Auchtyfardle Garden (the **Riverside Garden**) was listed and separately valued (but only at a nominal value of £1) in the 1930 and 1935 Rolls.

The demolition of the two lodges was probably a reflection of their state and poor sanitation. In 1932 the remaining (South) Lodge was modernised including the installations of a sink, bath and water closet. (County Council of Lanark).

Writing in 2010, Affleck (2010) describes Auchtyfardle (pictured at a date unknown) as standing in many acres of pasture land and meadow overlooking the village (*of Lesmahagow*). It boasted two carriageways, one off Dillarburn Road and another at Kerse Road end. This avenue led down to the walled garden and the Nethan, where it was crossed by a rustic bridge, on to a footpath by the river and a tennis court. Affleck also noted that two large chestnut trees grew on a lawn outside the house. On a particular day in autumn, house staff knocked the chestnuts to the ground and invited the local school children to collect the fallen nuts.

1955 -1957

No information could be found concerning the property during the period from 1932 to 1955, though during that time the house had degenerated into a poor state. In 1957, the Scottish National Buildings Record (SNBR) listed Auchtyfardle House as a building in a ruinous state (http://archaeol.wwwnlls6.a2hosted.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/1957.pdf). Eliza (alternatively known as Elsie) Lander remained in occupation of the house until her death in 1955, aged 96. The property then passed into the control of her trustees, comprising Eliza's daughter, Winifred and a nephew and niece from the Allan family. Winifred, who had lived at the house with her mother, vacated the property in 1956. In November 1956, the trustees sold all 144 acres of Auchtyfardle, including the river and fishing rights, to James Ballantyne, farmer, of Eastwood Farm (another of Mosman's former properties).

The house was demolished in 1957, before the SNBR could undertake any survey. The precise circumstances surrounding the demolition were not found.

The Landers were instrumental in undertaking many improvements to both the house and the land at the beginning of their proprietorship. In particular, there was a resurgence of the recreational use of the estate, with new features (tennis court and curling pond) being introduced (Illustration 13) and some of the old abandoned pleasure walks re-established. It would appear, however, that over the years, the property may have become neglected again and not maintained.

5.5 Post 1957

Post 1957, the whole of the fields of Auchtyfardle reverted to purely agricultural use. The area on the west bank of the Nethan, which included the Riverside garden, later came under separate ownership to the rest of the estate.

The South Lodge is still standing and in use as a private dwelling (Illustration 24). The dovecot survived until at least 1979 (Illustration 19) though is not evident today.



Illustration 19: Auchtyfardle Dovecot. Reproduced from Canmore image LA 2326 PO.

6 Components of the Designed Landscape

The following designed landscape components still exist at Auchtyfardle:

Category	Name
Avenues, Drives & other approaches	Western approach Eastern approach

	Southern approach
Stables and domestic offices	Offices courtyard
Gardens and Orchards	Riverside Garden
Walks and tracks	Northern circuit Riverside Garden Path
Policy parkland/fields	Turnip Park Kempsland Park Lonehead Park Greens SW Parkland NW Parkland Cow Park Burn Park
Policy woodland	Western Approach Woodland Northern Woods Northern Riverside Woods Southern Riverside Woods
Vistas	From house
Agricultural & industrial features	Fences Water supply

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

6.1 Approaches

Western Approach

The Western Approach was first shown in the form of an annotation on McArthur's plan of 1784, suggesting that it may have been constructed after 1784. It was, however, present by the time Forrests's map was drawn up in 1816. It is still shown on modern OS maps. There is also mention of it in historical sources:

- being described as "*the shady walks amid the beautifully wooded glen, which winds its circuitous route to the mansion house*" (*Hamilton Advertiser, 9 Aug 1862, p2)*
- mentioned as a route for a celebration of the Great Reform Bill (http://mccowan.org/great.htm) starting from the gardener's house (The West Lodge) and running down to "Mr Mosman's bridge"

From the West Lodge, the approach ran south east, then turned sharply to run above a ravine cut by a small burn, leaving the burn it turns north to run above the Riverside Garden, it then curved to cross the Nethan and doubled back south parallel to the Nethan, before winding east up a slope to reach the mansion. The West Lodge appears on maps from 1860

to 1909.

The Western approach still exists in part and can be divided into the following sections (running from the original location of the lodge to location of the mansion)

1. The entrance to the Western approach and the initial 100 metres of so of the route no longer exist, they are now covered by a private dwelling built in 1967
2. The next 200 metres or so is a wide, smooth unmetalled track and in good condition passing east through above remnants of the Western Approach Woodland in a ravine down to a small burn, then turning north to run above the Riverside Garden. Illustration 20 (left image) shows this section of the path. One fallen metal post set in stone was found in the lower part of this section, so the track may have had a metal and wire fence on the side above the Riverside Garden.
3. As the path approaches the bottom of the hill the path becomes narrower and overgrown by snowberries but is easily passable on foot, there is a stone retaining wall/ path edging on the north side in reasonable condition. Illustration 20 (right image) shows part of this section of the path.
4. At the foot of the hill the approach turns to cross the Nethan. This section of the track is built up above the lie of the land and is bounded on the north by a retaining wall and on the south by the garden wall. This section is overgrown with snowberries and with fallen trees. Sections of the retaining wall are missing. The top section of the garden wall has also been damaged, and there are trees growing in the wall.
5. **Mosman's Bridge**, a stone built, single span bridge still exists for about three quarters of the crossing, but the rest is in poor repair, one section being only about 70 cm wide. Trees and ivy are growing out of the bridge. It would be unsafe to cross the river using this bridge. The cover plate shows the downstream side of the bridge and Illustration 21 the top.
6. On the east side of the bridge there are two stone gate posts with a rusty lightweight metal gate and a space at the side, presumably for a pedestrian entrance. (Illustration 22)
7. The Western Approach is no longer evident beyond the gate, but reappears later as a wide unmetalled farm track looping up the hill to where the mansion house used to be.

Eastern Approach

The Eastern approach is first shown on maps as far back as Roy's in 1755 and then on all maps up to the present day. The approach runs west from Dillarburn Road, turning sharply north after approximately 200 metres to run down a slope before finally turning west again to reach the location of the Mansion House. All maps from the McArthur plan of 1784 (Illustration 5) onwards to the air photo of 1950 (Illustration 14) show the approach as being bordered by trees for much of its route, and the Hamilton Advertiser, 9 Aug 1862, p2 mentions the presence of *"fine old arching trees"* on this approach. The East Lodge last appeared on maps in 1920 plan (Illustration 12).

The Eastern Approach is currently the route in to Auchtyfardle Farm. The road is suitable for vehicles and farm traffic and appears well maintained though with a few potholes. Part of

the slope down to the farm is tarmacked. The gate pillars at the entrance still exist. They are constructed from dressed yellow sandstone and are about two metres high, square in cross section and topped with pyramids (Illustration 23). There is evidence of ironwork for gate hinges of both posts, suggesting that at some point there would have been a set of double gates. There is no evidence of the many trees which once lined the route, nor of the East Lodge.

Southern Approach

The Southern approach appeared as a dotted line annotation on the McArthur's 1784 plan of the estate (Illustration 5). On Forrest's of 1816 map (Illustration 6) a track was shown which ran via Craighead Mill to the house. The first edition Ordnance Survey map (Illustration 7) shows a track running from the Dillarburn Road at Worldsend along an avenue of trees (removed by 1896) to the Southern Riverside Woodland and then running along the top edge of the woodland to meet the Western Approach. The Southern Approach was never a major entrance to the house, and on the 1909 map it was labelled as a footpath, though still shown in parts as a fairly wide track. The 1941 Ordnance Survey map shows the approach following the same route. The south lodge at the entrance to the approach is shown on maps from 1896 and is mentioned on census data and valuation rolls from 1841. These indicate that it housed the estate gardener from 1851 to 1930. In the 1980s the Lesmahagow bypass, part of the M74 was constructed, cutting the South Lodge off from the rest of the estate.

The **South Lodge** still exists today. It is a small, symmetrical slate roofed, yellow sandstone bungalow with large sandstone quoins at the corners and around the door jamb (Illustration 24). There is a triangular peak over the door, topped with a decorative finial. The windows and doors have been replaced with modern materials. On the other side of the Motorway, a line of trees and rhododendrons defines the route of the Southern Approach (Illustration 25) which continues as a footpath between the field fences and the steeply dropping valley sides. The footpath becomes increasingly narrow and almost inaccessible where it drops into the valley at the boundary between Kempsfield Park, the Greens and the woodland (Illustration 26 – left image). The woodland side of the footpath was once bordered by large trees, and in parts some sections of these still exist (e.g. Illustration 26). There is no evidence of the Southern Approach section that ran across Greens to the mansion.

6.2 Stables and Domestic Offices

Offices Courtyard

A set of buildings around a square has been present on maps since the McArthur plan of 1784. The configuration has changed slightly over time with small additions and removals. Buildings within it have at various times been used as stables, offices, coach house, garage and as home to the estate grieve.

We were unable to look round the office courtyard, and observations are only from a distance (Illustration 27). There are two buildings, one forming three sides of the courtyard and one to the east the fourth side. The roofs are of a corrugated material (not original), the walls are roughly cut pinkish stone with dressed sandstone in the form of quoins at the corners and as door and window surrounds. The walls for the most part seem in good repair though at the time of viewing a wall on the west side had collapsed exposing wooden beams.

6.3 Gardens

A small garden was present on the first edition OS maps along with a bleaching green to the east of the house. It was not shown as a garden thereafter, though the boundary was still shown in 1941. We were unable to access this area to check for any remaining evidence.

The area around the house was planted differently from surrounding parkland areas according to the Ordnance Survey maps, but was never shown with any formal garden features and seems to have included denser plantings of shrubs and trees. The lawns in front of the house are mentioned a number of times in reports of social events.

Riverside Garden

The primary estate garden, the Riverside garden, was some distance from the house on an east facing slope on the west side of the Nethan. It was reached from the house via the Western approach or via a small track and the Gardener's Bridge over the Nethan from the Southern Approach (presumably the route the gardener would take from his home at the South Lodge).The garden was first shown on the plan of 1784 as part of the annotations and mentioned in the table listing additional purchases added to the estate. It was shown on Forrest's 1816 map and then on all Ordnance Survey maps up until 1941. It has never varied in extent, but there were minor changes to the layout over the years. Paths, circular features, a sundial, a greenhouse, a round building and gardener's shed/store were present on the 1941 OS map. Illustration 28 shows the layout and position of the main features. The garden itself is situated below an east facing wooded slope. The northern part of the garden falls gently down to about two metres above the Nethan. The southern part of the garden, which was shown as orchard on the 1941 OS map, slopes more steeply down to a cliff above the Nethan. The eastern boundary of the garden along the Nethan was marked by a line of trees. Apart from references to rowan in the article on the grand procession of the Great Reform Bill (http://mccowan.org/great.htm), we found no definitive mentions of any other crops or plantings in gardens within the estate, though the implication was that some of the plants used in the celebration were grown on the estate.

The parts of the garden that remain

- **The wall:** This is a curved wall which runs from Mosman's Bridge (Grid reference NS 8150 4131) round to the gardener's store (Grid reference NS 8145 4125) along the north east of the garden. The wall is integrated with the upstream face of the bridge and would have been built at the same time as the bridge. The wall is split midway round by an entrance into the garden. The wall is around 3m high and is constructed of pinkish irregular sized sandstone. The stones are larger at the base, getting smaller towards the top where they are covered by coping stones of concrete. Much of the wall remains intact, but with ivy growing on top of the wall in parts and trees (sycamores) growing out of the lower part of the wall and on top of wall as it joins the bridge. Parts of the wall, however, have collapsed into the garden, and the top section is missing on the approach to the bridge. Illustration 29 (left) shows a section of the curved wall in good condition, and Illustration 29 (right) shows a section in poor condition.
- **Riverside retaining walls:** There are traces of these along the river's edge.
- **Evidence of fencing:** There are some remnants of old fencing. The fence was fairly

low and consisted of metal posts with wires. Illustration 41 (lower image) shows a straining post present at the northern edge of the orchard.

- **Entrance to garden:** The gate posts at the point where the Riverside Garden Path entered the garden from the Western Approach are still present (Grid Ref NS 8146 4129). Unlike the remainder of the garden wall, the posts are dressed in yellow sandstone. There are holes where the hinges for the gate would have been located. Illustration 30 shows the entrance from the SSW.
- **The gardener's store/shed:** The gardener's store is located behind the garden wall at its southern end (Grid ref NS81449 41261). The garden wall has been used as the east wall of the store. It is a stone structure (approximately 3m by 8m) constructed from the rough pink sandstone used in the garden wall. Dressed stone has been used round the entrance and a pinkish sandstone lintel is still present. There is no roof, and the walls are partly missing. Illustration 31 shows the store from the front.
- **The garden area:** There is no hard landscaping visible in the garden area. Part of the area is overgrown with goat willow, Japanese knotweed, snowberry, raspberry, nettles and thistles (Illustration 32). The owner mentioned that snowdrops and daffodils bloom in the spring. It is possible that some of these are remnants of the original garden. The area where the sundial and circular building were located is distinguishable from other sections of the northern part of the garden by being flatter and clear of low growing plants. On the east side of this area, there is a very old multi-stemmed rowan tree – rowan being specifically mentioned in the report of the Great Reform Bill (http://mccowan.org/great.htm).
- **The orchard:** The area of the garden to the south, which was originally an orchard still contains a small number of very old, decrepit apple trees, among some rhododendrons, beech and sycamore. One apple tree was still bearing fruit in October (a tart green juicy apple) Illustration 33 shows a view of the apple tree with the apple inset.

The hard landscaping that remains is probably in danger of further decay through growth of vegetation, soil slip and loosening of mortar**.**

6.4 Pleasure walks / paths

North Circuit Track

A dotted line annotation on the McArthur plan (Illustration 5) was the first evidence of a track or a proposal for a Northern Circuit Track. Later large scale maps show a track that followed a slightly different course. The track ran from the East Lodge northwards along the Dillarburn road to the Northern woods, then followed the bank of a small burn into the Northern Woods down into a steeply sided, small valley. At the point where the Central Track met the Northern Circuit, the track climbed out of the ravine and over to run along Dillar Burn down to the Nethan from where it ran upstream along the east bank of the Nethan to Mosman's Bridge. A number of bridges were built to cross the burns. On the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map, two of the bridges in the middle and Nethan end of the Northern Woodland are labelled as "wooden".

Today the section of track which ran alongside the Dillarburn Road has gone, but there is

still a track running along the remainder of the Northern Circuit from Dillarburn Road to Mosman's Bridge following the route shown on old Ordnance Survey maps for most of its length. The track is an unmetalled footpath. On some sections near Dillarburn Road the edges of the track are delineated with cobbles. At the Dillarburn Road end it begins by running along the top of an old wall then drops to cross to the north side of the burn over a stone footbridge (**Footbridge 1** – the left image on Illustration 34). This bridge was presumably built after 1860 as it is not wooden. The exterior is still rustic and made from rough stones but there is evidence it has been modernised with the addition of concrete. The path then passes through the Northern Woodland along the north edge of the burn within a small valley (Illustration 35). It is partially blocked by a number of fallen trees, and at one point the path is very narrow, having crumbled into the burn. Three quarters of the way through the northern woodlands, at the point where the Central Track[6] originally joined the Northern Circuit, there is another stone footbridge (**Footbridge 2**- the right image on Illustration 34). This footbridge appears to have original stonework and presumably replaced the original wooden footbridge post 1860. The channel and lower bank edges leading to and from the bridge are faced with stones which are well preserved upstream but somewhat broken up below the bridge. The footbridge further downstream is no longer present, and a small landslip has removed the original track. The path becomes somewhat indistinct at this point and deviates from the original route to drop steeply down to a confluence with Dillarburn. The footbridge at the confluence is no longer present. The path continues down to the Nethan and then upstream to Mosman's bridge, crossing over another stone built bridge (**Footbridge 3**) of similar style to those in the Northern Woodland (though possibly with some modern repairs). The track passes through an avenue of beech trees (Illustration 36) as it approaches Mosman's bridge to join the Western Approach.

Riverside Garden Path

Originally, the Riverside Garden path ran from the Western Approach in the south-west corner of the North West Parkland crossing the River Nethan via a footbridge (noted as "wooden" on the First edition OS map where it first appears), then running along the banks of the Nethan to the Riverside Garden before joining the Western Approach again at the main entrance to the garden.

Today, there is no evidence of the path itself. The section between the Gardener's Bridge and Riverside Garden has been subject to landslip. There are, however, the remains of both the main entrance to the Riverside Garden (Illustration 30 and section 6.3) and the Gardener's Bridge. The **Gardener's Bridge** is an iron beam bridge with the span supported by abutments of cemented stone at each end (Illustration 37 - left image). There is a squeeze gate (Illustration 37 - right image) on the east end of the bridge, presumably to prevent access by livestock. Since only the skeleton of the ironwork remains today, presumably the surface of the bridge was wood which has decayed. The original bridge was described as wooden, and so it was probably replaced sometime after 1857 when the first edition OS map was surveyed. The remains of the abutments and bridge are in remarkably good condition given the unstable nature of the west bank of the Nethan.

6.5 Policy Parkland / Fields

The distinction between parkland and agricultural land on the estate is not always clear, and

[6] The central track no longer exists

as a result all fields are considered in this section. The 1784 plan (Illustration 5) shows clear boundaries of named fields, many called parks, within the estate. Post 1784 some of the fields were combined, and the layout of the fields shown on the first edition OS maps (Illustration 7 and Illustration 8) has remained the same to the present day. The fields are named on Illustration 1. In the past, many of the fields were bordered by belts of trees with the fields around the house, North West Parkland, South West Parkland, Cow Park and Greens also dotted with specimen trees.

Today the fields are arable or pasture and no boundary tree belts or specimen trees from the designed landscape remain. There is some evidence of old drystone wall field boundaries:

- large irregular stones topped in places by a hedge along the Dillarburn Road boundary;
- the boundary of Turnip Park along the abandoned section of Dillarburn road is more distinct and better preserved. It starts as a wall and, as the road drops below the level of Turnip Park, it becomes a drystone embankment;
- a low wall is present between Burn park and Northern Woods at the Dillarburn Road end. Its condition was good at the Dillarburn Road end but not ascertained further along its length;
- within the estate there appear to be the remnants of old walls along the boundaries of Cow Park and Burn Park and Kempsland Park and Lonehead.

6.6 Policy Woodland

The extent of the policy woodland has to a large extent remained constant since least 1784. This is particularly the case where the woodlands are in areas of no agricultural use such as steep valley sides and bottoms. Evidence of the types of trees within the woodland come from:

- the naming of species on the McArthur 1784 plan (Illustration 5) i.e. firs along the Eastern Approach and oak, ash, birch, alder and hazel in woods near the estate;
- an advertisement in the Hamilton Advertiser, 10 Aug 1918, regarding the sale of standing timber, comprising larch, scots fir, spruce and hardwoods;
- a sales advertisement in The Scotsman, 24 Apr 1920 which described the park as being set “amidst a large quantity of fine old ornamental timber”.

Western Approach Woodlands

The Western Approach Woodlands comprise the woodland in the area of the estate on the west bank of the Nethan that is not designated as Riverside Garden. It covers the steep-sided valley carved out by a small burn running into the Nethan through the Riverside Garden, woodland on the slopes above the Riverside Garden and the area to the south of the Riverside Garden. Mixed woodland has been shown on maps since the first edition OS maps in 1860.

Today, the woodland is almost exclusively deciduous with only a few evergreen trees and

small rhododendron. Along the western edge of the Western Approach there are some larger old trees, (beeches, oaks, a horse chestnut and a lime) which may be remnants of the original trees edging the approach e.g. the lime in Illustration 20 (right). The bulk of the woodland comprises smaller trees, primarily beech and sycamore. The woodland is not managed and there are many fallen trees.

Northern Woods

The Northern Woods lie within a valley cut by a small burn running from Dillarburn Road to the River Nethan. The valley falls some 50m in 0.6 km, the sides becoming steep towards the lower end. There is a small area of evergreen trees near the top at Dillarburn road, but apart from that the woodland is almost exclusively deciduous. Trees include ash, beech, oak, alder, sycamore, holly and birch.

Higher up the valley near Dillarburn road there is a preponderance of sycamore, and lower down the valley this changes to birch. The woodland does not appear to be managed, and there are many fallen trees. There are some small areas of undergrowth of snowberries and rhododendrons, but most of the ground beneath the trees is open, with ground cover of bluebell and woodrush particularly further down the valley. The trees are of small to medium size. The only evidence of any original planting was a fallen large, multi-stemmed beech in the lower valley near the confluence with the Nethan. Illustration 34 and Illustration 35 show parts of the woodland taken from the Northern Circuit.

Northern Riverside Woods

The Northern Riverside Woods cover the area along the east bank of the Nethan from the north end of the estate to Mosman's Bridge. In the north this includes an area of flood plain and the steep slope of the valley incised by the Nethan, whilst to the south the woodland narrows to a strip along the riverbank. The plan of 1784 (Illustration 5) shows trees in a belt along the banks of the Nethan and along the slope at the marking the edge of the flood plain. By the 1860s the Ordnance Survey maps show the woodland was a little more extensive and surrounded an area of flatter land to the north described as meadow in the Ordnance Survey Books of Reference 1855-1882. The meadow area is still shown as an open area with fewer trees on the 1941 OS map (Illustration 13). This map also shows a tennis court and curling pond within the woods on a flat area above the flood plain. Upstream (WSW) from the meadow area the woodland narrows to a strip containing the northern circuit track along the Nethan until it reaches Mosman's Bridge.

Today the woodland covers much the same extent as on previous maps, though meadow area is no longer delineated. The area where the meadow was located is now an area where trees (primarily birch and goat willow) are much sparser than in the rest of the woodland. Within this woodland there are a number of much older trees:

- a number of large beech (2-3 m circumference) and a few limes (multi-stemmed) present on sections of the east river bank;
- an avenue of beech trees downstream of Mosman's bridge (Illustration 36) on either side of the Northern Circuit, some still living and some dead (individual examples shown in lower two images on Illustration 38);
- large old trees (sycamore and beech) both living and fallen marking the boundary between Cow park and the woodland (upper images on Illustration 38);

- a large oak tree near the boundary with NW parks.

The area where the curling pond was shown in 1941 is today a flat marshy area with a few small trees surrounded by a drainage channel. Larger birch trees are growing in the area where the tennis court once was. No hard landscaping features of the curling pond or tennis court remain.

Southern Riverside Woods

The Southern Riverside Woods comprise the woodland on the precipitous valley sides and flatter boggy valley bottom in the south of the estate towards Craighead Mill. They were first mapped in 1784 (Illustration 5).

The area of woodland has remained constant in size, probably because of its relative inaccessibility and lack of value as agricultural land. The woodland on the valley sides and bottom is primarily deciduous with birch, ash, sycamore and beech predominating with some hawthorn, oaks, lime, holly and lime also seen. There is alder in wetter areas around streams and bogs. There are some small patches of rhododendron. The marshy bottom area has many fallen and dying trees. The largest trees visible, some of them large enough to be original plantings (mostly beech with some sycamore), are close to the valley top and along the route of the old Southern Approach where there are also stumps of trees felled previously. Illustration 39 shows the typical woodland on the slopes and bottom of the valley and Illustration 26 shows two images of the old trees still present at the top edge of the woodland.

The fate of the old trees

As noted in the descriptions of the current woodland, very few of the old trees mentioned in earlier sources are present today. The air photographs taken in 1950 (Section 4.2) show specimen trees dotted within the parkland and as shelter belts around the edges of some fields. In the final years of ownership by the Landers, little was done to the estate, and it seems likely these trees were felled after the sale in 1956 when the mansion was destroyed.

6.7 Vistas

It is probably true to say that the estate possessed pleasant rather than stunning views. Possibly the view from the house might be considered a vista, as Irving and Murray in 1864 note that "*that the mansion commanded a fine view of the Strath of the Nethan, by Kerse for Craignethan*" though today any planting and specimen trees that would have enhanced the view are gone. Illustration 40 shows the view from a point near where the house once was. On a fine day Ben Lomond might have been visible on the horizon

6.8 Agricultural & industrial features

Fences

Only isolated examples of the original fences were found:

- low level metal straining posts for wires in Riverside Garden (Illustration 41 – bottom image);
- a metal post near Mosman's Bridge for post and rail type fencing (Illustration 41 left); and

- a post near the tennis courts in the Northern Riverside Woods (Illustration 41 right).

Water Supply and drainage

A number of springs, wells and pumps were shown on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1860 onwards. The following were noted:

- the pump shown on the 1941 OS map in the Southern Riverside Woods is present as a brick and concrete structure – its exact purpose is unclear;
- a stone built drain with retaining wall where Kempsland Park intersects with the Southern Riverside Woodland.

There is a well at the east end of the Lonehead Park/ Turnip Park boundary on both the 1941 and modern OS maps. The site was not checked for this report.



Illustration 20: Two views of the Western Approach where it runs alongside the Riverside Garden



Illustration 21: View looking over Mosman’s Bridge, looking SSE from NS81514131



Illustration 22: The gates to Mosman's Bridge, from NS8151 4130 looking south



Illustration 23: The Eastern Approach entrance gate looking east on to Dillarburn Road from NS8214 4081



Illustration 24: Auchtyfardle South Lodge taken from NS8166 4041 looking north



Illustration 25: The Southern Approach - the red lines show the original route. (From NS 8171 4066 looking south)



Illustration 26: Examples of old trees lining the Southern Approach above the Southern Riverside Woods.



Illustration 27: Auchtyfardle offices courtyard as viewed from NS 8198 4096 looking NW

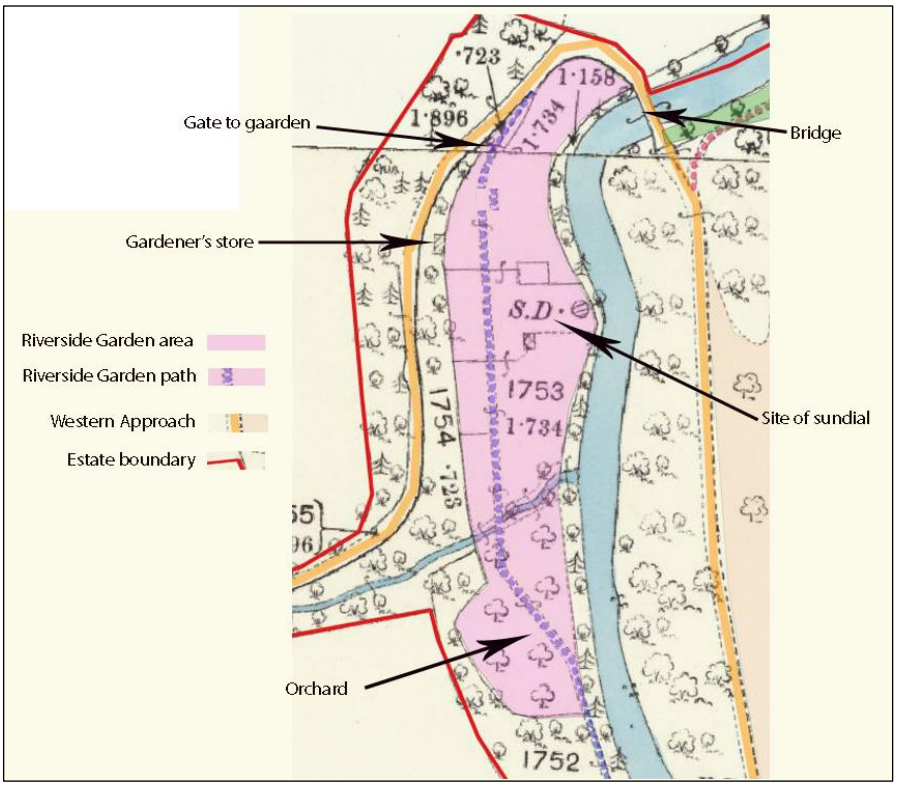

Illustration 28: Map of features within the Riverside Garden. Details from the 25inch second edition OS map



Illustration 29: Sections of the Riverside Garden Wall in good (left) and bad (right) condition



Illustration 30: Auchtyfardle Riverside Garden: The entrance of the Riverside Garden Path at NS81468 41290 taken from the SSW



Illustration 31: The entrance to the Gardener's store on the western edge of the Riverside Garden looking north from NS 81449 41261



Illustration 32: Auchtyfardle Riverside Garden from grid reference NS81484129 looking south



Illustration 33: Auchtyfardle Riverside Garden Orchard: view of old apple tree from NS8148 4114 looking NNE. Variety of apple shown inset top right.



Illustration 34: Footbridges 1 (left) and 2 (right) on the Northern Circuit within the Northern Woodland



Illustration 35: A section of the Northern Circuit taken from NS8202 4132 looking NW

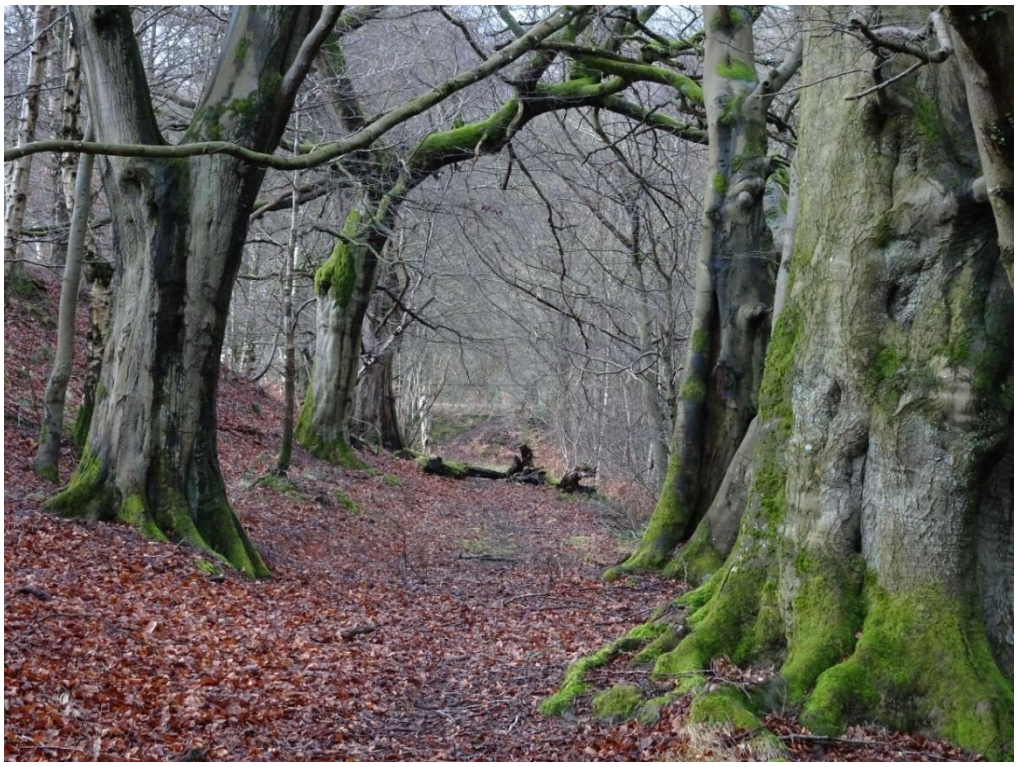

Illustration 36: An avenue of beech trees as the Northern Circuit approaches Mosman's Bridge. Taken from NS 8161 4143 looking WSW



Illustration 37: Two views of the Gardener's Bridge



Illustration 38: Four examples of older trees in the Northern Riverside Woodland



Illustration 39: The valley slope and bottom of the Southern Riverside Woods from NS8174 4068 looking north



Illustration 40: The view that would have been seen from outside the mansion at Auchtyfardle taken from NS8177 4107 looking NNW.



Illustration 41: Three examples of old fence posts seen on the estate

7 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 Auchtyfardle

Intrinsic value

Auchtyfardle was never a large, well known estate but in one respect, it is of intrinsic interest locally in that it has a large and accessible sequence of historic maps running from

Pont in the late sixteenth century to the present. The maps are complemented by two estate plans, which is unusual for a small estate. The detail given in the plans and in the Ordnance maps of the nineteenth century are particularly helpful in establishing the changes that occurred in the designed landscape over a period covering the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For this reason, given the length and legibility of the sequence of landscape change with particular reference to its cartographic evidence, Auchtyfardle can be considered to have some local intrinsic value.

Contextual value

Auchtyfardle cannot be said to have any Contextual value.

Associative value

Whilst Auchtyfardle does not have any significance in the national consciousness, it will certainly hold communal memories since it appears to have provided the location for a number of local expressions of national events such as the celebration of the 1832 reform bill. In this respect the estate can be considered to have some local Associative value.

Cultural significance

Auchtyfardle might not have national significance in either of the above categories, but it does have some local significance, not least for those students of the social and economic history of small estates.

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Blaeu	1654	The nether ward of Clyds-dail and Glasco	
General William Roy	1747-55	Military Survey of Scotland	

John McArthur:	1784	Plan of the lands of Auhtifardel	National Records of Scotland - Reference Number RHP82201
William Forrest:	1816	The county of Lanark from Actual Survey	
Ordnance Survey	Surveyed 1857 published 1860	Lanarkshire, 25-inch / 6-inch (1st edition)	XXXI.8 and XXX1.4 / XXXI
Ordnance Survey	Surveyed 1896, published 1897	Lanarkshire, 25-inch / 6-inch (2nd edition)	XXXI.8 and XXX1.4 / XXXI.NE
Ordnance Survey	Revised 1909, published 1912	Lanarkshire, 6-inch (3rd edition)	XXXI.NE
Ordnance Survey	Revised 1909, published 1912	Plan of Auchtyfardle House & Policy Parks	https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1332701
Ordnance Survey	Revised 1941, published 1947	25-inch (4th edition)	XXXI.8 and XXX1.4

Sources: http://maps.nls.uk, https://canmore.org.uk, National Register Office

8.2 Aerial Photographs and Satellite Images

Ordnance Survey: 1950 Air Photo Mosaics of Scotland 1944-1950: NS 84 S.W. (Lanarkshire)

Source: maps.nls.uk/view/75221359

ESRI Satellite Imagery

Source: base layer from maps.nls.uk

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