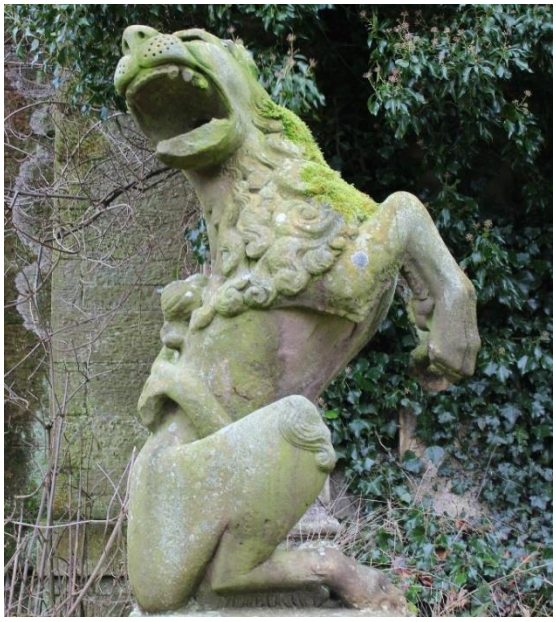
The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at HARPERFIELD, CLYDE VALLEY



GLORIOUS GARDENS

Exploring our hidden gardens and forgotten landscapes

Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND | ÀRAINNEACHD EACHDRAIDHEIL ALBA

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Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage

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Harperfield, Clyde Valley

NGR: NS 8920 3968

Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

Registered Charity No SC034618

Cover Plate: One of a pair of lions flanking front entrance to Harperfield House, probably by Robert Forrest of Carluke, c 1820.

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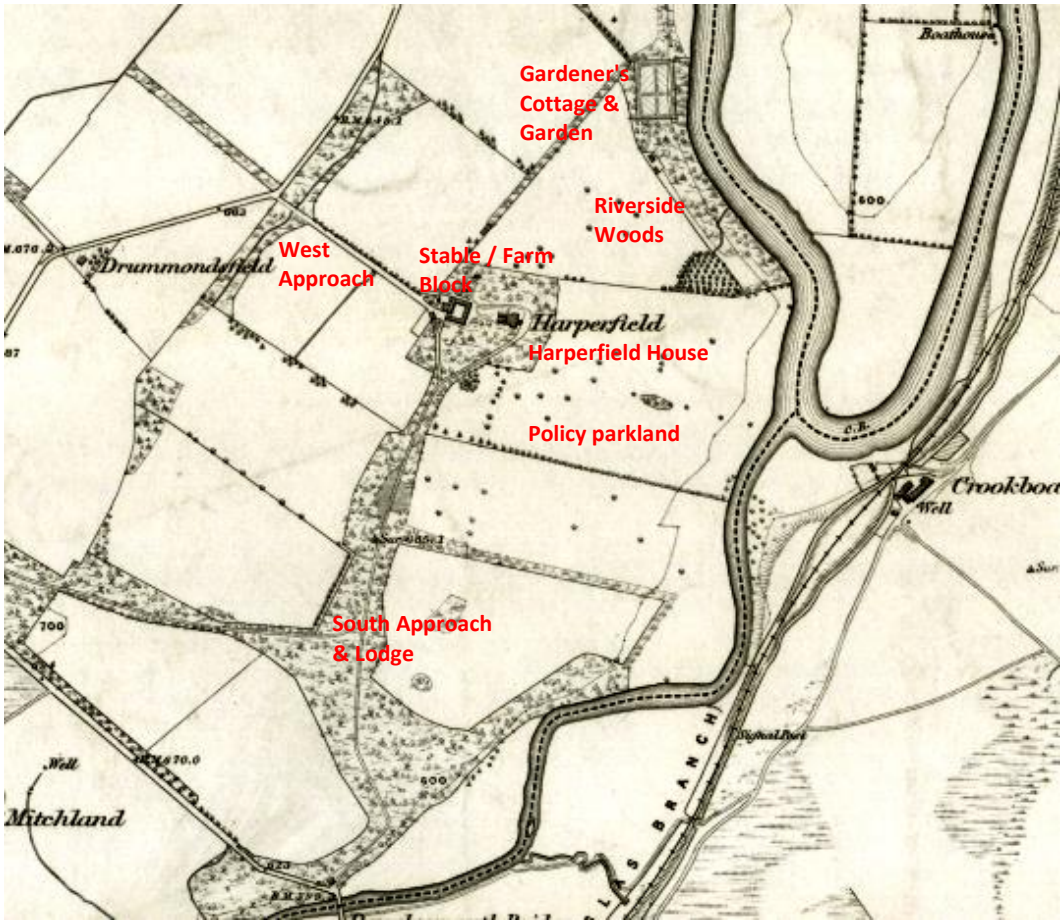


Illus 1: The Harperfield estate as shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map Lanarkshire 025.11, with components marked in red (map reproduced from http://www.maps.nls.uk).

1.0 Introduction to Glorious Gardens

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

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

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

This report has been written by Anne Armstrong with Willie Speirs, the volunteers who conducted the research and survey work. The assessment of significance (section 7) was conducted by Northlight Heritage based on their findings.

2.0 Introduction to Harperfield

Harperfield estate is situated in the parish of Lesmahagow, grid ref NS 89158 39713, where the Douglas Water meets the River Clyde. It is bounded in the North and East by the River Clyde and the Douglas Water, and in the West by the road to Tulliford, an important ford on the Clyde in early times. A minor road forms the South boundary, finishing at Douglasmouth Bridge, where there was a lodge house and entrance. The western entrance, on Tulliford road, is now the only approach. The estate is presently farmed by the Lindsay family, who have owned it since 1946. The front part of the house is now largely derelict, but the rear part is still occupied. It faces east on an elevated site, with views over the confluence of the rivers to the hills beyond.

Name	**Designation**	**Grade**	**ID**	**Web link**
Harperfield	Listed building	B	LB7690	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB7690
Stables, Harperfield	Listed building	C	LB7691	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB7691
Harperfield Cottage	NA	NA	Canmore 220954	http://canmore.org.uk/site/220954
Cistern, pumphouse, boathouse	NA	NA	Canmore 351131, 351130	http://canmore.org.uk/site/351131 http://canmore.org.uk/site/351130

3.0 Methods

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

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

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

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

4.0 Desk-based research results

4.1 Historic maps

Harperfield appears on maps from the late 16th century onward. This section summarises the changes to the designed landscape which are captured on each of the more informative historic maps. Section 5 draws out further evidence from the maps as it relates to specific components of the landscape.

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

Harperfield is depicted as a modest, two-storey house with a chimney, which sits where the Douglas Water enters the Clyde. It lies upriver from and adjacent to Corehouse (Corhous), to which Harperfield estate belonged before the 1600s, and across the Clyde from Bonnington (Bonitoun). A ford (Tillyfurd) crosses the Clyde at this point. A second, smaller building may be attached to Harperfield; it is obscured by the capital T of Tillyfurd (which appears upside down, but actually it is Harperfield and Corehouse which have been drawn upside down; the image above has been turned on its head).

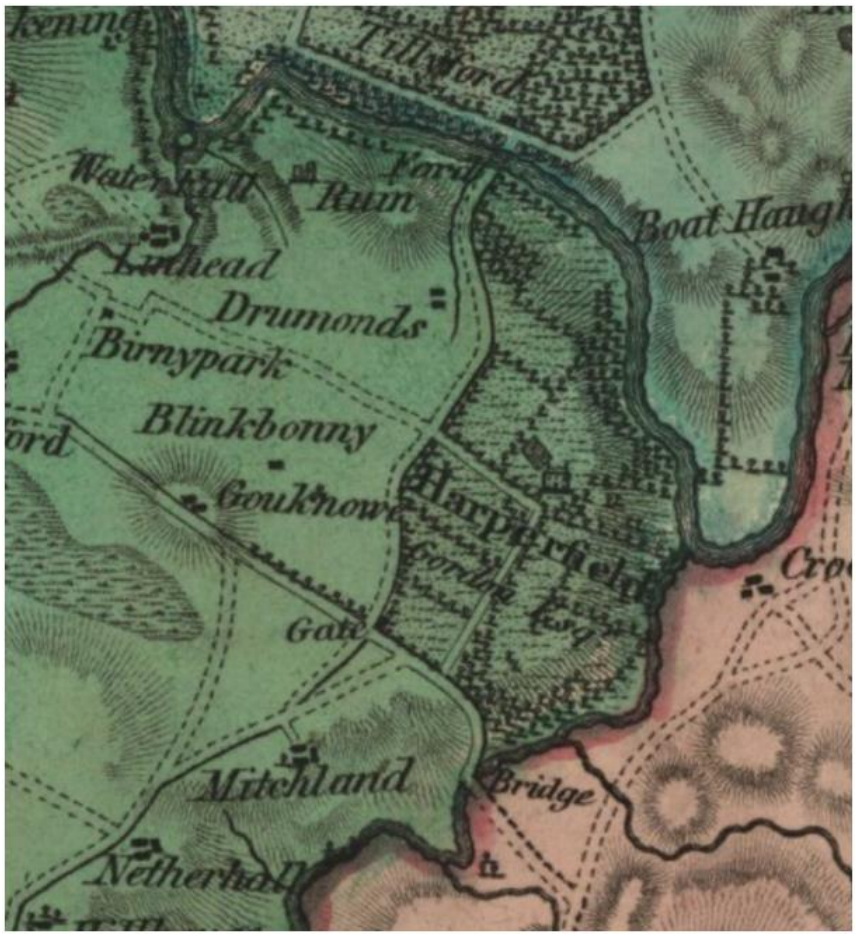
Illus 3: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1757) (©British Library).

The house sits in a rectangular garden area, enclosed by hedges and/or trees. The rest of the estate is largely unenclosed, although there may be a hedge line on the north edge next to the Clyde. Within the garden area, two paths approach the house on its west and east side. Behind the house are two stone buildings, set slightly to either side of it. Another enclosed square area adjoins the garden on the north side.

Illus 4: Roy's Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain, plate XXVII - Plan of the Environs of Lanark (1793) (©British Library).

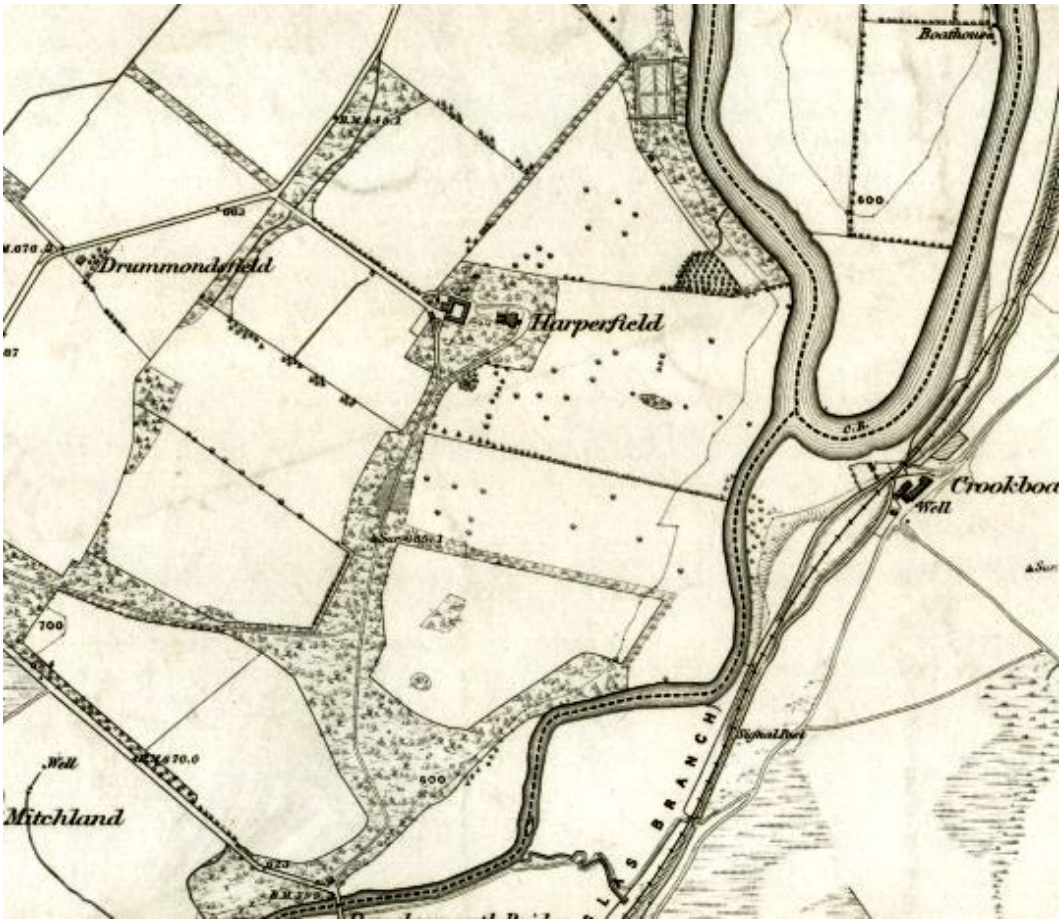
The arrangement of enclosure, three buildings and paths is unchanged from the 1757 Roy map, but is slightly clearer: we can now see that a path runs inside the fence or hedge on the western side. The location of the house is unchanged from today. It is unclear what the two other buildings are; they appear comparable in size to the house, and could be stables and domestic offices. The darker shaded areas may be formal gardens or large grass parterres; indeed, gardens are shown on Forrest's map only 23 years later (see below). There is no evidence of a formal approach to Harperfield outwith the enclosed area.

Illus 5: William Forrest's The County of Lanark from Actual Survey (1816).



The house sits among shelter belts which extend down to the river and around nearby fields. A straight approach leads to it from the north-west and another from the south-west; a third track runs parallel to the latter and perpendicular to the former along the western edge of the core designed landscape. Harperfield is noted as the property of 'Gordon Esq'.

Illus 6: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire Sheet 025.11 OS 6-inch and 25-inch (1st edition). Surveyed 1858, published 1864.



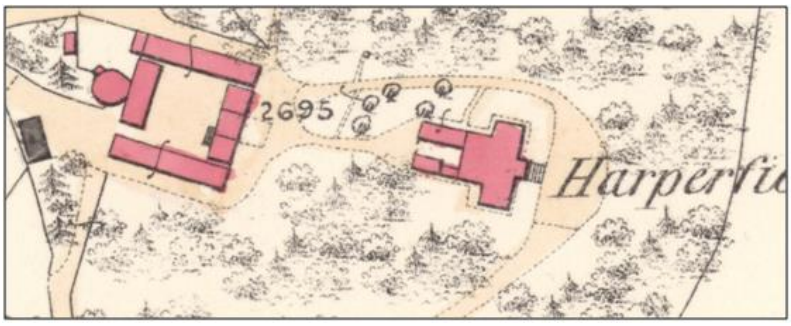
The 1st edition 6 inch OS map shows Harperfield within its wider setting. The immediate area around the house and offices appears to be laid out as pleasure gardens with trees and shrubbery. There are two main approaches: the South Approach from the bridge over the Douglas Water and the West Approach. The West Approach is shorter and straighter, branching off from the Tulliford Road, and is tree-lined on the northern side only. The South Approach runs through a band of woodland from the Douglasmouth Bridge (a small lodge is located here) and follows the higher contour through the trees in a northerly direction. Not quite half way along, a third route to the house merges from the west and Blinkbonny. A carriage sweep runs around the east front of the house. Harperfield looks out to the rivers over sloping policy parkland which is dotted with specimen trees; elsewhere the woodland creates shelter belts around enclosed fields. To the east a small triangle of orchard is shown. A band of woodland runs between it and the River Clyde and contains an enclosed, rectangular garden divided into four by paths or terraces, with two structures - presumably the gardener's cottage and a store or possibly even another small dwelling. The garden was

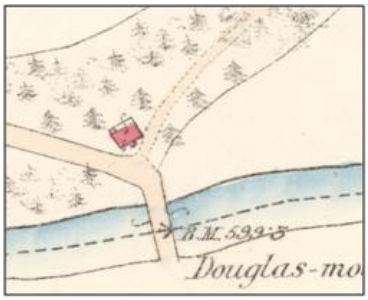
probably used to grow vegetables and fruit for the kitchen.

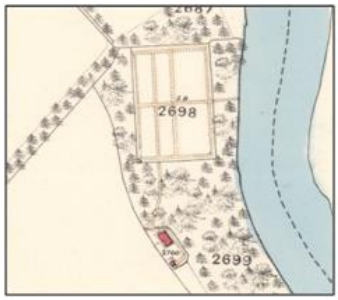
The 25-inch 1st edition OS map (below) shows even more detail. Harperfield House has been considerably extended since 1816 with a new façade, porch and steps on the east, and two narrow wings extending on the west with a courtyard between them. The carriage sweep has perhaps been widened and there may have been breaks in the trees to allow views to the Clyde from here. A large stable/office courtyard has been built behind the house, with residential accommodation and barns. The round structure on the west side of the courtyard is a horse mill, used to drive a threshing machine in the barn next to it. Harperfield House and the stable/office courtyard sit in an irregular enclosed area with trees and shrubs.

The old straight South Approach shown by Forrest (1816) has been replaced by one which winds through woodland, allowing glimpses of the house as visitors approached. It splits in two near the house, one branch meeting the West Approach at the stable block, the other sweeping round in front of the house and then continuing round to the north side and the stable/office courtyard. The newly configured South Approach has two entrances/exits as did the previous version: one with a lodge beside Douglasmouth Bridge and the other at the south-west corner of the estate on Tulliford Road (since 1816 the estate has been expanded to include the two fields in this corner).

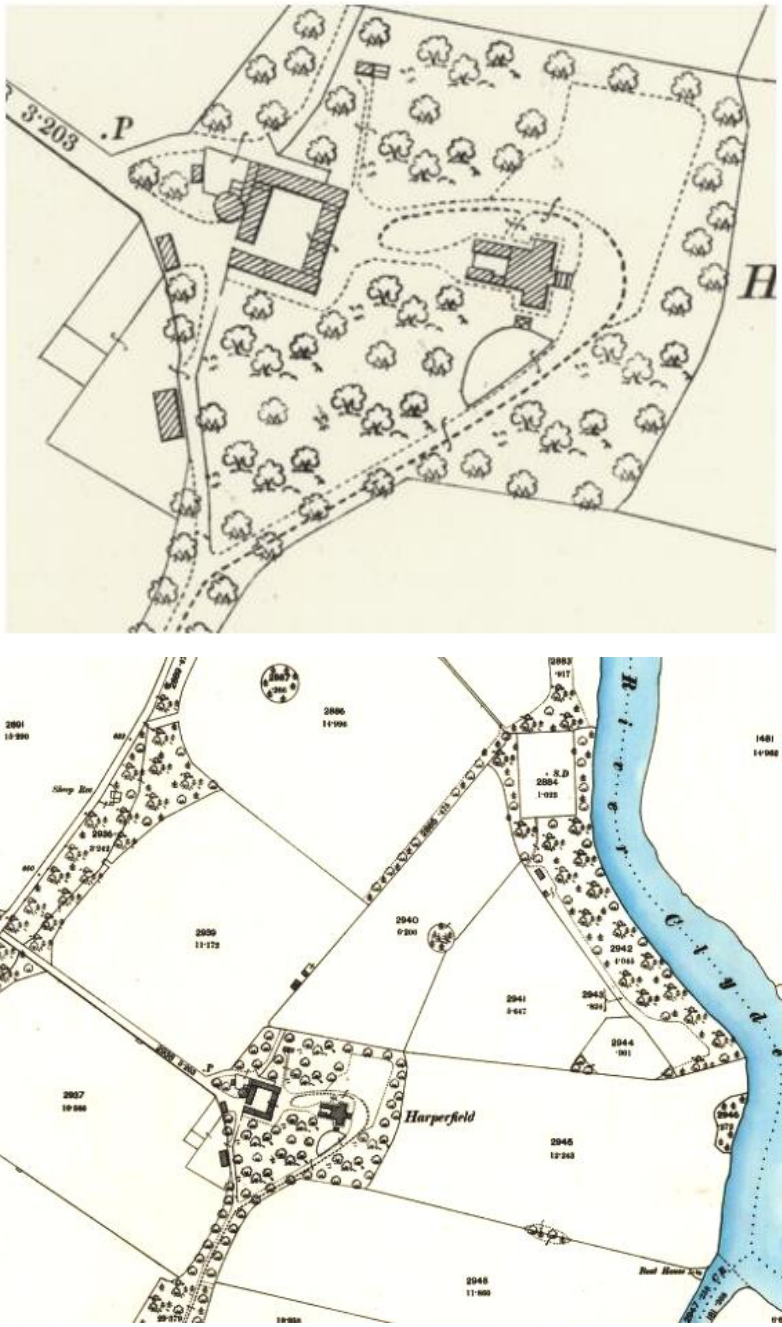
There is a cottage and another small building south of the walled garden. 'SD' in the centre of the garden denotes a sundial, now missing. A footpath runs from the garden and cottage to the small triangular orchard on the other side of the Riverside Wood.







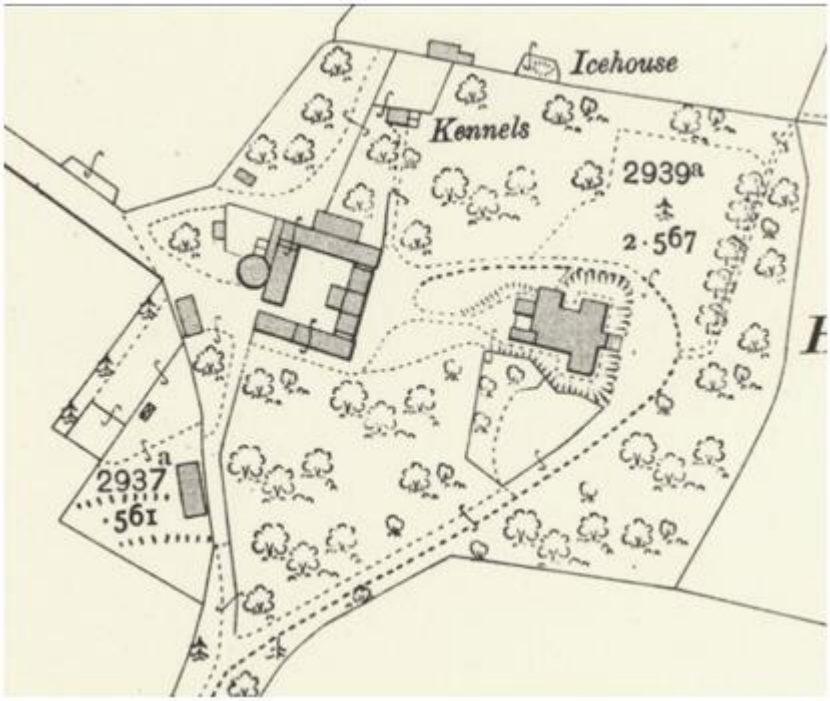
Illus 7: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire 025.11, 6-inch and 25-inch (2nd edition). Surveyed 1896, published 1897.



By the mid to late 1890s there have been some notable changes. This edition of the OS map does not show specimen trees in the policy parkland in front of the house, nor are they recorded along the West Approach. The South Approach seems to have more formally planted trees lining the edges of the routeway as it approaches the fork leading towards the house and the stable/office courtyard. There remains considerable

tree planting and presumably shrubbery around the house and courtyard. A small fenced or enclosed oval is located on the south side of the house, next to a small glasshouse. Another structure has been built adjacent to the spur of the South Approach going to the stable/office courtyard, within a rectangular enclosure (of which there are two). A small building and pen to the north of the stables is not labelled; it appears on the subsequent OS map as 'Kennels' (see below). Two roundels of trees have been planted within some of the fields to the north of Harperfield House. The terracing and paths in the walled garden, depicted in the first edition OS map, are not shown but the SD for sundial remains. The orchard trees are no longer shown.

Illus 8: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire 025.11 25-inch (3rd edition). Surveyed 1910, published 1911.



A comparison of the 1896 and 1909 maps shows that the rear extension was added between their respective publications. It covered most of the narrow courtyard between the wings and protruded on the north side. The ice house and kennels are labelled for the first time in 1909. A small glasshouse to the south of the house in 1896 has gone by 1909. Two lawns, to north and south of the house, can be seen among the trees and shrubs of the pleasure gardens.

Illus 9: Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire XXV.SE 6-inch (4th edition). Surveyed 1941, published c 1949.

Later OS maps show little change. The main change apparent is that the steading to the west of the house has increased in size, with large sheds built on the north and west.

4.2 Aerial Photographs

An aerial photo from May 1946 (NCAP-000-000-113-141) shows most trees have disappeared from the South Approach. The owner tells us many trees on the estate were cut down during wartime (requisitioned by the government).

This 1970s photo (Illus 10) from the Lindsay family shows the driveway at the front of the house, circling from the north side. A vehicle entrance also runs down to the rear of the house. The branch of the South Approach that went directly to the house seems to be no longer in use. The other branch, to the stable/farm block, runs to the left of the photo. The West Approach can be seen running to the top of the photo. The dead conifer (resembling a telegraph pole) originally planted by General Gordon of Khartoum can be seen between the house and stable block.

The rose beds mentioned by Rodger Lindsay lie to the north of the house. These were done away with soon after this photo was taken, and conifers (cypress) planted in their place.

A conical pointed slate roof can just be seen, attached to the far side (west block) of the farm/stable courtyard. This was apparently a horse mill, a building where a horse turned a mechanism that worked a threshing machine inside the barn next to it. At the time of this photo, this 'roundel house' was used to keep pigs (W Lindsay, pers comm).

Illus 10: Aerial photograph of the farm taken in the 1970s.

5.0 Timeline for the Harperfield Designed Landscape

Date / Period	Event / Phase of Development
Before 1203	Harperfield was part of the Corehouse estate. The Abbot of Kelso granted a charter confirming Davis son of Peter, dean of Stobo, as his father's heir to Corehouse (Corroc), the boundaries of which included Harperfield (not named) (Irvine 1864, 212; Greenshields 1864 , 68).
c 1296	Harperfield may have got its name from Whiting le Harpour (a harper at Lanark) (Sanger & Kinnaird 2015, 47).
1596	A two-storey house is depicted and named 'Harperfield' on Pont's map.
c 1600 - *c* 1760	By the 17th century Harperfield had become a separate property with a succession of owners, including a father and son, both John Menzies 'of Harperfield' (1609-1671), the Carmichael family (1694), and tenants James Dykes and his wife Meikle, John Lockhart and Janet Gray his wife. Poll tax records show it was sold by Henrietta Baillie of Bonniton to John Hamilton, and in 1760 was bought by Michael Cochrane, a merchant in Lanark, and

then by Robert Carmichael of Eastend House (Irvine 1864, 216; Greenshields 1864, 100, 180).

c 1760 - 1790s

William Gordon of Middle Temple, London (1720 - 1787) acquired Harperfield from Robert Carmichael. William, of the aristocratic Gordon family of Pitlurg, Aberdeenshire retired to Harperfield and wrote a history of his family. He never married (Greenshields 1864, 100-1).

The Roy maps bracketing this period show a modest house with two small outbuildings in a rectangular enclosure with straight paths. Hyndford Bridge was built in 1773 and Tillyford or Tillieford on the north edge of Harperfield, which had been an important crossing point and the main Douglas-Lanark route for transporting coal and other produce, declined in importance (Reid 1913, 222-3). The nephew of William Gordon, Lt Col Thomas Gordon, inherited Harperfield in 1787 (Greenshields 1864, 101).

Item 21 on a plan of the Bonnington estate (across the Clyde) notes 'A fine view of Harperfield & the country adjacent to it' (plans of Bonnington Estate (no. 85541) (https://sites.google.com/site/joerocksresearchpages/home).

1812-28

Thomas Gordon married Miss Nisbet of Carfin & Mauldslie in 1812 and their children were born at Harperfield in 1819 and 1828. In 1817, 'Col Gordon' (no first name given) came across the young sculptor William Forrest carving animals in his workshop on the banks of the Clyde and commissioned a figure of Bacchus; this was Forrest's first commissioned work (*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* 1833, 357; Gunnis 1968 , 155). The two lions at the entrance to Harperfield (see cover plate) are almost certainly by Forrest. The 'classical front' to Harperfield House was reportedly added about 1820 (OS *Name Books Lanarkshire* vol 9/7).

1832

Gordon's son inherited the property; he was Colonel of the Royal Engineers and later Major General Sir John William Gordon KCB (1814-1870). He served at Woolwich, Nova Scotia, Bermuda and Crimea and was therefore perhaps not often resident at Harperfield; he never married (Grace's guide to British industrial history). The census of 1841 lists Thomas, Alice and Harriet Gordon at Harperfield.

1845

The Harperfield estate was described in a poem by a local man:

> Have you e'er been in Douglasdale
> and seen the sweet and fertile vale
> a valley long and wide
> extending from the Ayrshire hills
> where its far head Cairntable fills
> and whence its stream is drawn in rills;
> where clinging to the mountain steep

in clusters feed the woolly sheep
to Harperfield plantations – where
'mongst waving corn and pastures fair
and pleasure trees in fair array
around the seat of Gordon gay
it opens on the Clyde.

- T Lamb, *The Bridal of Lord Douglas*

1855 - 1870 The estate - including 'the mansion, domain, grounds, and woodlands, so finely placed' - was let out to William Daniel Collyer, in 1858-9. He later built the house of Corimiston Towers at Libberton (Irvine 1864, 251).

In 1868, Sir John William Gordon was 'non-resident at Harperfield' (*County Directory of Scotland*).

From 1855-70, General Gordon of Khartoum (no relation) was a close friend of Sir John William Gordon; he had his own room at Harperfield and planted a tree there which, although now dead, is still standing (in 2017) behind the house.

In 1870, Sir John William Gordon cut his own throat while on a visit to his sister Amelia's house in Devon. He had been lodging in London (Information from the inquest into his death). Harperfield passed to Amelia, who presumably sold it, as the Hoziers of Mauldslie appear to have been its next owners (*Lanark Gazette* 1870).

1900 - 1927 During this period the Dewar family resided at Harperfield. One Peter Dewar was the student son of 'T W Dewar of Harperfield' in 1900 and Anna, Emma, and John Dewar were listed at Harperfield in the 1901 census.

Thomas W Dewar, director of several whisky companies, lived at Harperfield from 1901 to 1908 and worked at his whisky business in Glasgow. By 1906 (OS 3rd edition), a two-storey bay-windowed extension had been built onto the rear of Harperfield House, covering the space between the wings. Three Dewar daughters were married at Lanark between 1919 and 1923, with receptions held at Harperfield.

T W Dewar died in retirement in 1926 in Sussex, but was buried in Lanark. After his death, a grand sale of furniture took place at Harperfield and all the contents were auctioned. They included wilton carpets, paintings, antiques, fine china, a gramophone, two radios, a lady's duelling pistols, two cars, a lorry and some poultry; the full list, and the descriptions of the weddings, paint a picture of a gay, lavish lifestyle. In the 1920s and 30s, T W Dewar's son Captain J B W Dewar 'of Harperfield' spent much of his time at Tain, shooting and golfing. (Information from Scottish Post Office Directory and *Lanark Gazette*).

1932 - 1945 Harperfield was sold to James Whyte of Strathaven, who then offered it for sale or lease

unfurnished. The tenant farmers during WW2 acquiesced to the government requisition of 50% of the growing timber which they could legally take, and also sold them more than this (Rodger and Helen Lindsay, pers comm).

1946 - present

James Whyte sold Harperfield to the Lindsay family, who still farm it in 2017 (third generation).

The large cattle sheds attached to the stable block, and the wide entrances let into in its façade, may date from this time or earlier.

The 1970s aerial photo (illus 10) shows a well-kept house, farmstead (with horse mill attached) and pleasure garden. Shortly after this, the first-generation Lindsays found the garden too much for them and did away with the rose beds. They planted several cypresses near the front of the house, which have grown into giants. Today the land and buildings are almost exclusively agricultural, apart from the Garden Cottage and the Lodge at the South Approach, which have both been sold as private homes (Rodger Lindsay, pers comm).

6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

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

Category	Name
Pleasure gardens	Pleasure Gardens
Offices	Stable / Farm Block Garden Cottage & Garden
Drives & approaches	West Approach South Approach & Lodge
Policy parkland	Policy Parkland
Policy woodland	Riverside Woods
Domestic buildings	Harperfield House

This section summarises the historical development of each component and describes its current character and condition. Illus 1 shows their locations.

6.1 Gardens

Pleasure Gardens (illus 11)

The historic maps show the evolution of the Pleasure Gardens which form the setting for Harperfield House. During the second half of the 18th century, the house sat within rectangular enclosed gardens with straight paths (shown on Roy's maps) that demonstrated a fashionable dominance over the natural world. By 1816 (Forrest's map) there was another garden, rectangular and separate, behind the house. A more naturalistic pleasure garden had been established by 1858 (OS 1st edition), with a network of curving paths and drives surrounded by trees and shrubs among areas of lawn; this layout existed well into the 20th century.

Around the mid 20th century, agricultural sheds were built around the Stable / Farm Block. The 1970s aerial photo (illus 10) shows the house among well-kept gardens to the north-east and west, with lawns and rose beds visible among the trees. Soon after this the upkeep became too much for a couple who were getting older and busy running a farm, so the flower beds were replaced by cypresses which are now very large and loom over the house and garden area.

Today a ha-ha at the east edge of the Pleasure Gardens is still visible, and a line of fine old lime trees still shelters the house from the east winds. Many other old mature trees (sycamore and beech) survive too, with rhododendron around the north and south edges. The grass today is cut regularly. Close to the rear of the house are several fir trees, one of which is dead and resembles a telegraph pole, but is valued because it was planted by General Gordon of Khartoum during a visit to his fellow officer and friend Sir John William Gordon.

Gardener's Cottage & Garden (illus 14)

The Gardener's Cottage & Garden had been built by 1858 (1st edition OS map), but it is not clear how long they had been standing when the survey was conducted. The rectangular garden (50 m by 120 m) lies on a north-east facing slope above the River Clyde, sheltered by the Riverside Woodland on the south-east and by higher ground on all sides, and it gets the sun all day. Its walls seem never to have been the high masonry walls typical of walled gardens but merely low stone walls topped with metal railings, and with metal gates at its various entrances.

The OS maps show it divided lengthwise by paths into two and later three terraces, with a sundial in its centre (now lost). The cottage sits above the garden's southern end. It may have housed more than one gardener, or additional gardeners may have lived in the residential accommodation at the Stable / Farm Block. (An assistant gardener is mentioned in a news clipping from 1927.) The original cottage, with two rooms and two chimneys, has been extended on both sides. It is stone built (covered with harling) with a slate roof and is currently being renovated by new owners. Behind it are various stone and brick sheds. A vehicle track runs up to the cottage, above the garden, from the Stable / Farm Block and the West Approach. There may have been an older, direct route from the garden to Tullyford along the field edge, but it is not shown on maps. A footpath is shown on the 19th century OS maps from the Gardener's Cottage to the triangular orchard (which later became the kitchen garden area) on the far side of the Riverside Woodland.

The garden today is a delightful, peaceful, wild space, full of birdsong. It has not been cultivated for some years, and was used as a nursery for several decades before that. Old metal gates are in place, with solid

plates along their base, one a vehicle entrance. There are brick piers for what was a boiler house or heated glasshouse, a brick shed, and brick footings for cold frames all along the north wall. Buried in the lawn in front of the cottage is a large, thick, curious iron semi-circular track. The owner thinks it may have been for keeping something facing the sun. Paths are under grass (once gravel, some brick-lined). Rough stone steps and rockery beds, constructed from old flattish stones (maybe taken from a wall) descend to the centre of the garden; this feature may date from the early 20th century.

There are many colourful modern conifers and azaleas. A high beech hedge runs along the south-west side with a few huge beech and oak trees along its length. A Wellingtonia stands at the north end. The new owner has planted young fruit trees.

6.2 Offices

Stable / Farm Block (Illus 12 and 13)

The Stable / Farm Block is situated immediately to the rear of the house. It consists of four blocks built of sandstone with slate roofs, with a gap for vehicles to enter at the south-west corner. It first appears on the 1858 OS map, and is probably contemporary with the building of the classical façade of the house; the stable block, facing the house, is built from the same long sandstone blocks and has similar decorative features with high windows, three pediment-like gable ends with circular windows, rows of ventilation holes and banding below. The stonework on the south side of the courtyard is noticeably plainer, and is rough and no longer squared on the western side. The south-facing block contains residential accommodation, with chimneys and a stair to a loft above. The western block had a horse mill attached (a round stone building with a conical slate roof), which is now gone. The north block could not be accessed on our visits.

The central space of the courtyard has been roofed over, and large agricultural sheds have been built against the north and west blocks. The whole courtyard (apart from the residential block) is now in agricultural use. Large entrances with sliding doors (dating to the 20th century) have been let into the side of the stable block facing the house, and corrugated metal roofing replaces the slate in parts. The residential block is not now inhabited and has the décor of the 1950s. Some windows are broken or have fallen in, and the slate roof is decaying. The spot has splendid views to the west over the fields (although that probably was not a consideration in siting the Stable / Farm Block buildings!).

6.3 Drives & approaches

West Approach (illus 15)

Approaches to the house and designed landscape core are first depicted on Forrest's 1816 map. The West Approach originally ran in a straight line from the house, between fields, to an entrance on Tulliford road. This would once have been the direct route to Lanark across the ford. The possible remnants of stone gateposts were found at the entrance. Forrest depicts it with trees on one side only, as they occur today; these may be the original trees. They are mostly beech and are growing very close together, like an overgrown hedge. In 1816, this route continued straight across Tulliford road into Corehouse estate (of which Harperfield once formed part).

Today this is the only entrance to Harperfield, serving the farm and also the old Gardener's Cottage, now a private house. It is a fairly muddy track with a loose stone surface. When the more impressive South Approach was in use during the 19th century, it may have been the more utilitarian approach – for farm traffic rather than important visitors.

South Approach with Lodge (illus 16 and 17)

The South Approach, as depicted by Forrest in 1816, led straight to Harperfield House (forming a right angle with the West Approach) and exited onto Kirkfieldbank road a good way uphill from Douglasmouth bridge. By 1858, this straight approach had been replaced by a drive that wound uphill through a woodland strip, from a Lodge immediately beside Douglasmouth bridge, in keeping with the contemporary fashion for more naturalistic design.

The South Approach also had a second entrance, entering the south-west corner of the estate near the junction of the Tulliford and Kirkfieldbank roads and running through woodland to join the Lodge branch. The reason for having two entrances on the same road might be that the corner entrance would have saved horses the steep descent to and ascent from the Lodge entrance at the bridge, particularly in poor weather. The South Approach affords only occasional glimpses of the house. Near the house the drive splits again, with one branch (seen on the 1940s aerial photo, but no longer visible in the 1970s photo) sweeping round to a gravelled area in front of the house's splendid classical front. The other branch goes directly to the Stable / Farm Block behind the house. The 1946 aerial photo clearly shows the South Approach completely denuded of trees.

Today, both entrances from the south are difficult to trace among birches and re-grown beeches, and only rhododendron and the spacing of trees suggest the route. There are no signs of gateposts at either entrance. The Lodge at the bridge, with its extensions and garden buildings, gives no access to the former driveway. The approach is now just a farm track leading to the fields from the farmstead.

6.4 Policy parkland

Policy parkland (illus 18)

The entire estate was unenclosed in the late 18th century, according to Roy's map of 1793, but by 1816 fields were enclosed with hedges and trees, and there were areas of woodland on the riverside and along the south edge. Forrest's 1816 map also suggests that individual specimen trees were planted in the field to the east of the house. By 1858 (OS 1st edition) there were at least 16 such trees in this field, and some in the adjoining fields. Today aerial photos reveal about six surviving beeches and sycamores.

6.5 Policy woodland

Riverside Woodland (Illus 19)

This small patch of woodland (including beech, lime and oak) lies on an east-facing bank that slopes steeply down to the Clyde for about 200 metres, immediately to the south of the Gardeners' Cottage. Roy's map of 1793 shows woods here, as do all later maps. Aerial photos confirm the Lindsays' account that many trees at Harperfield were compulsorily felled during WW2, more even than the 50% that could

legally be taken; many trees here are multi-stemmed, as if re-grown after being cut down 70 years ago. At the south end of the wood, a triangular orchard is depicted on the OS maps of the mid and late 19th century; however, there are no fruit trees at this location now. Rodger Lindsay says this triangle was used as a kitchen garden before the 1950s, and 19th century maps show a path here from the Gardener's Cottage.

6.6 Domestic Buildings

Harperfield House (illus 20, 21 and 22)

The two-storey house depicted by Pont in 1596 may still exist at the core of the current house. The two small buildings shown close to the house on Roy's (1757, 1793) maps may be the two stone outbuildings with their ball-topped stone walls which stand today, or may have been other buildings which have not survived.

By 1858 (1st edition OS map), the house had received the substantial extension to its east front with a pediment and flat pillars, porch and front steps. The huge stone lions (probably carved by Robert Forrest of Carluke) which flank the front entrance surely date from this period. The classical east façade and the two parallel rear wings were probably built by Thomas Gordon, who inherited Harperfield from his uncle and married Miss Nisbet of Carfin in 1812; it was he who discovered the young sculptor Forrest in 1817 and commissioned other work from him.

A two-storey, bay-windowed sandstone extension, built at the rear by 1900 (2nd and 3rd edition (OS), housed a billiard room, with empty space beneath, where a vehicle might be driven in under the house. The roof of this section is decorated with large stone balls, as are the walls of the two stone outbuildings at the rear of the house. What looks like an external stair on the north side of the original harled house also seems to date from this time.

In the 1850s a doorway was made into the bay window, with steps leading up to it. This entrance is still in use today, as are some rooms behind it. The sandstone walls of the house survive in surprisingly good condition, apart from some vertical cracks. Many windows and frames on the front extension are missing; there are holes in parts of the roof, with wavy ridges and vegetation indicating there must be serious water damage to the interior. Though it is largely hidden from view by the trees around it and overshadowed by the huge cypresses planted after 1970, the house, with its huge stone lions at the entrance, is an impressive building with stunning views and (as they say) great potential.

Illus 11: Looking across the Pleasure Garden to the south side of Harperfield House.

Illus 12: The side of the stable block facing the house.

Illus 13: The residential block of the Stable/ Farm Bl**ock**, with rougher stonework and smaller windows on the side facing away from Harperfield House.

Illus 14: The steeply sloping original walled garden, now home to some colourful conifers.

Illus 15: The West Approach with farm sheds in the distance.

Illus 16: South Approach where the drive to the house (on left) split from the approach to the Stable / Farm Block (behind camera).

Illus 17: South Approach.

Illus 18: Policy Parkland viewed from the Pleasure Garden in front of Harperfield House.

Illus 19: Riverside Woodland with the white Gardener's Cottage just visible through trees in the distance.

Illus 20: The front of Harperfield House from what was the carriage sweep.

Illus 21: Harperfield House from the north: the early core is in the centre with chimney; the early 19th century extension is on the left; the c 1900 bay windowed extension is on the right.

Illus 22: View from Harperfield looking south-east to the confluence of the Douglas Water (on right) and the Clyde.

7.0 Assessment of significance

7.1 The concept of significance

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

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

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

1. **Intrinsic** - those inherent in the landscape and/or its constituent parts, including:
    - its condition
    - its research potential
    - the length and legibility of its apparent developmental sequence
    - its original or subsequent functions
2. **Contextual** - those relating to its place in the wider landscape or body of existing knowledge, including:
    - the rarity of the designed landscape or any part of it, assessed against its regional and national context
    - its relationship to other, similar landscapes in the vicinity
    - the relationship of the designed landscape and its constituent parts to the wider landscape setting
3. **Associative** - the historic, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the designed landscape, and vice versa, including:
    - its aesthetic attributes
    - its significance in the national consciousness or to people or 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 Harperfield House

Intrinsic value

Despite its shift around the mid 20th century to a purely working farm (reflected in the extensive alteration of the Stable / Farm Block), the designed landscape at Harperfield House has some intrinsic value. Several of the components retain their 19th-century form and elements, including the West Approach with its carved stone lions and old planting, the Garden, Policy Parkland and Pleasure Gardens. Harperfield House, although in a somewhat dilapidated state, could be restored. The development of the designed landscape is legible through historic maps and other documents.

Contextual value

Harperfield House has legible links to historical crossings over the River Clyde and to other neighbouring designed landscapes such as Corehouse and Mauldslie. It also contributes to the landscape character of this more open, exposed section of the Clyde Valley. It is thus considered to have some contextual value.

Associative value

Harperfield House was associated with several families: the Gordon family, with the dead fir tree behind the house linked to the tragic story of Sir John William Gordon, the last of the family to live there; the Hoziers of Mauldslie, and the Dewar family of whisky fame. Their histories help to illustrate the character of society among local landed gentry during the mid 19th to early 20th centuries. It is also associated with the Carluke sculptor Robert Forrest, who was discovered by Thomas Gordon of Harperfield and who carved the stone lions at the entrance to West Approach early in his career. The associative value of Harperfield House is thus considered to be high.

Cultural significance

Although the designed landscape at Harperfield is in relatively poor condition, positive conservation management could enhance its significance and values. Its contribution to landscape character and its historical associations with Lanark sculptor Robert Forrest and other designed landscapes along the Clyde Valley give it regional significance.

8.0 Sources consulted

8.1 Historic maps

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General William Roy	1747-55	Military Survey of Scotland (©British Library)	Lanarkshire
William Roy	1793	Plan of the Environs of Lanark	Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain, plate XXVII
William Forrest	1816	The county of Lanark from actual survey	
Ordnance Survey	Surveyed 1858, published 1864	1st edition 25 inch	sheets XXXII.7 and XXXII.11 (Lesmahagow)
Ordnance Survey	Surveyed 1896, published 1897	2nd edition 25-inch	Lanarkshire 032.07
Ordnance Survey	Revised 1909, published 1911	3rd edition 25-inch	Lanarkshire 032.07
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Source: http://maps.nls.uk

8.2 Aerial photographs

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Source: www.ncap.org.uk

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