# The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at MAULDSLIE, 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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Mauldslie, Clyde Valley

NGR: NS 8080 5033

Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

Cover Plate: The collapsed iron footbridge in the North-west Woods.

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# 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 on the Mauldslie estate was prepared as part of the pilot exercise by Northlight Heritage, in order to trial and develop recording methods and a report template for volunteers working with the project. The desk-based research drew heavily on the results of research presented in the *Mauldslie Castle Estate Conservation Management Plan*, written by LUC in association with Christopher Dingwall and Donald Rodger Associates in 2013, which discusses both the estate's history and the current designed landscape in greater detail than this report. The assessment of significance (section 7) also draws on a more detailed statement of significance developed by LUC (2013).

# 2.0 Introduction to Mauldslie

Mauldslie designed landscape is centred on the location of the now-demolished mansion house of the same name (NGR NS 8080 5033). The property lies mainly in the parish of Carluke, with a small part in the parish of Dalserf, in South Lanarkshire. The mansion house formerly sat in a slightly elevated position in a setting of terraced lawns and specimen planting, framed by wooded slopes to the north and policy parkland to the south and west. The River Clyde meanders along the south-west edge of the estate, which from the mid 19th century included a parcel of land on the left (south) bank. Mauldslie is bordered by the estates of Milton Lockhart on the east, Dalserf on the west, Brownlee on the north-west and Hallcraig on the east. Its agricultural holdings formerly extended to the north across the Carluke-Lanark road.

The mansion house of Mauldslie Castle was demolished in 1935 following the break-up and sale of the estate in 1933. Three listed buildings survive today: West Lodge and Mauldslie Bridge (category A listed) and Marna Lodge (category C listed). Mauldslie Woods form part of the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve and the woodland around Jock's Gill is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The estate is in multiple ownership, including by South Lanarkshire Council and various private owners.

| **Name** | **Designation** | **Grade** | **ID** | **Web link** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mauldslie Bridge | Listed building | A | LB5175 | http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5175 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Lodge, Gateway & Gates | Listed building | A | LB45125 | http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB45125 |
| Rosebank, Lanark Road, Marna | Listed building | C | LB5177 | http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5177 |
| Mauldslie Woods | National Nature Reserve | NA | NA | http://www.nnr-scotland.org.uk/clyde-valley-woodlands/visiting/mauldslie-woods/ |
| Jock's Gill Woods | SSSI | NA | 823 | http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/siteinfo.jsp?pa_code=823 |

## 3.0 Methods

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

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

The desk-based research was followed by a systematic walkover survey in autumn 2015 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 NHRE. The sources consulted are listed in section 8.

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

# 4.0 Desk-based research results

## 4.1 Historic maps

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

Illus 2: Pont's Glasgow and the county of Lanark (Pont 34) (1596).

Pont records the presence of 'Malds-ly' and depicts a tower house of up to four storeys. Several houses in the area are shown as quite distinct from each other, suggesting a degree of accuracy in their representation.

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

General Roy's map shows a designed landscape, centred on Mauldslie Castle, in some detail. As Roy was born and raised less than two kilometres away, he would have known this property well. The landscape is laid out in geometric style, with a central avenue leading straight from the castle to the river and what appears on later maps as a ford. What may be gates are shown partway along the avenue. It is flanked by enclosed orchards and fields on a grid pattern, linked by smaller, perpendicular avenues. To the east of the house is a formal walled garden. Another route leads to the castle from the north-east and the Carluke-Lanark road, passing near a substantial farmstead.

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

Forrest's map shows that, by 1816, a very different designed landscape had been created. Open, naturalistic parkland with curvilinear approaches have replaced the former geometric layout with its straight central avenue. A new mansion house stands in the approximate location of the old tower house and a new walled garden has been created well away from it, near the river. A 'Tomb' is shown on Haugh Hill. Woodland covers the slopes north of the house, and shelter belts have been planted to enclose agricultural fields north of the Carluke-Lanark road.

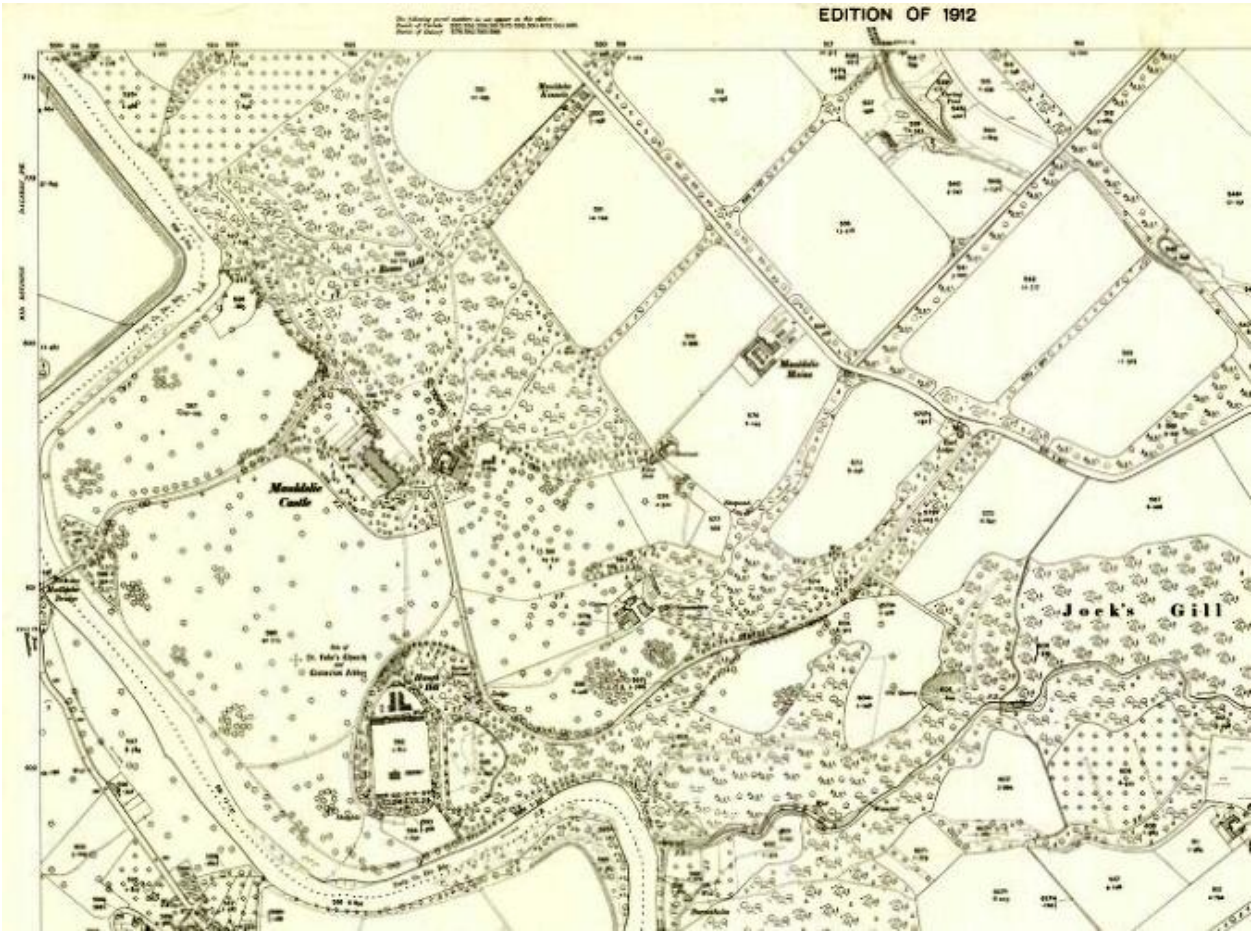
Illus 5: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (1st edition), Lanark Sheet XVIII.16 (Carluke). Surveyed 1859, published 1864

The first edition Ordnance Survey map is the first to show the property in great detail. It demonstrates that the designed landscape developed further by 1859, with the newly built Mauldslie Bridge and a curvilinear driveway creating an impressive approach to the house from the Glasgow-Lanark road. Three lodges have been built along the two main approaches from the Carluke-Lanark road, with another (Marna Lodge) on the left bank of the River Clyde beside the old ford. Formal, terraced pleasure gardens and a bowling green form the setting for the house. The walled garden is subdivided and contains glasshouses, a heated wall and gardener's accommodation. A large courtyard stables range and kennels have been built, along with reservoirs to manage water supply, and a formal burial ground has been established on Haugh Hill. Parkland now extends farther to the east of the house and also across the river, and Rosebank village is well established. Policy woodland has matured, orchards have been planted and pleasure walks lead through the woods close to the house and around Haugh Hill. A gasworks has been built, and Mauldslie Mains is now a substantial courtyard farmstead. North of the Carluke-Lanark road, a former smithy appears now to be a smallholding. It is worth noting that some of these developments may have taken place before Forrest's (1816) survey, but his map is not detailed enough to show them.

Illus 6: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (2nd edition), Lanarkshire 018.16. Surveyed 1896, published 1898.

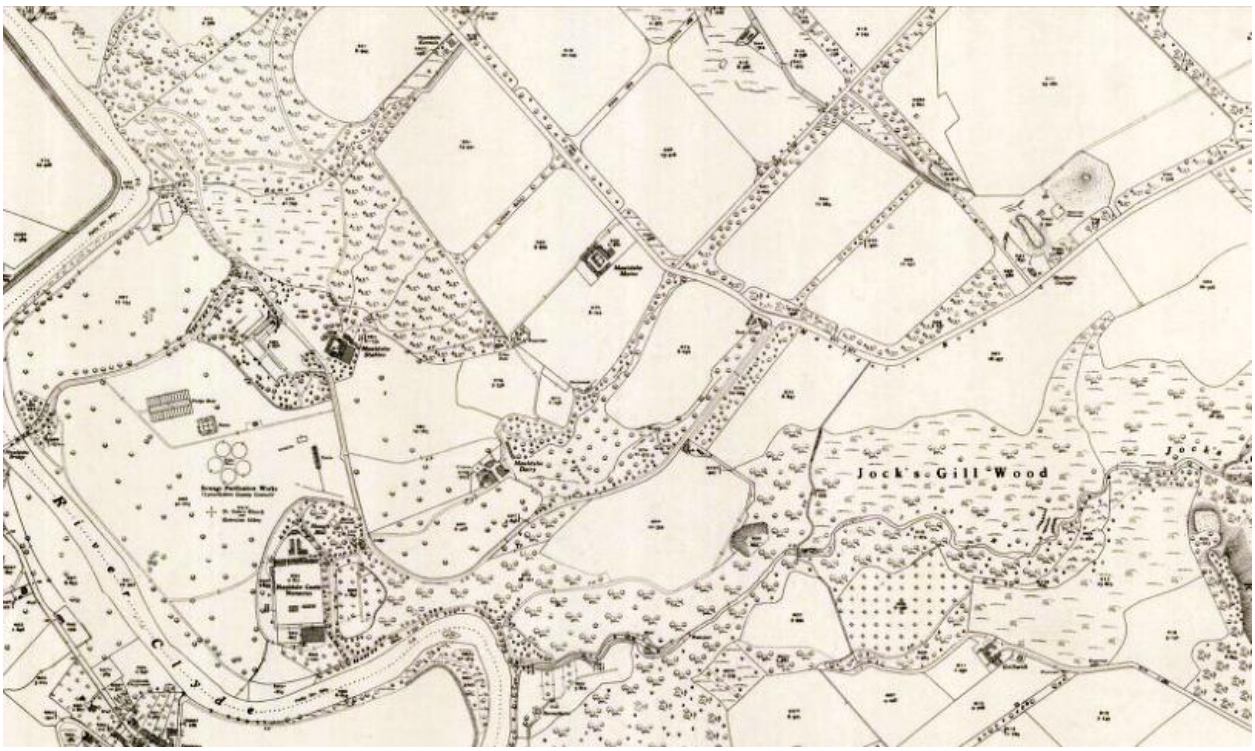
The second edition Ordnance Survey map shows some changes to the designed landscape in the preceding 37 years. A new lodge now stands at the entrance beside Mauldslie Bridge and another at the entrance to the North-east Drive. Some additional planting is visible in the parkland and pleasure gardens. Pleasure walks have been rerouted and extended, including the now much longer walk along the riverside. A former service courtyard at the east end of the mansion house has been roofed or replaced with a new wing, and small additions have been made to the stables, walled garden and Mauldslie Mains. New kennels and a gamekeeper's cottage have been built close to the Carluke-Glasgow road, linked directly to the stables by a pre-existing driveway. A second gasometer has been added, and Law Colliery now operates north of the Carluke-Glasgow road.

Illus 7: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (3rd edition), Lanarkshire XVIII.SE. Revised 1910, published 1912.




The third revision of the Ordnance Survey shows minor changes to planting and paths across the estate in the previous 14 years, particularly to trees along the South-west Drive and around the mansion house. The burial ground on Haugh Hill has been extended with an additional enclosure. The stable range and Mauldslie Mains have been slightly extended. Some orchards have disappeared or appear less intensively used, and Law Colliery has contracted.

Illus 8: Ordnance Survey six-inch (4th edition), Lanarkshire XVIII.SE. Revised 1939-40, published 1946.




The fourth revision to the Ordnance Survey records significant changes by 1940. The mansion house has been demolished, although much of its planted and terraced setting remains. The walled garden now operates as 'Mauldslie Castle Nurseries', apparently a commercial enterprise. Across areas of parkland, planting is generally depleted and several areas of woodland have been cleared. A sewage treatment works operated by Lanarkshire County Council has been built in former parkland south of the house. The gasworks has been converted to 'Mauldslie Dairy', and Mauldslie Mains is still in operation.

## 4.2 Aerial photographs

Two aerial photographs illustrate significant changes to the designed landscape at Mauldslie in the later 20th century. One was taken in 1946 (106G/Scot/UK/0077) and the other in 1971 (MER/111/71) (www.ncap.org.uk).

By 1946, the policy woodlands have been greatly reduced in comparison with the Ordnance Survey revision six years earlier, particularly to the north of the former mansion house. Shelter belts are also depleted. Mature trees survive around the site of the demolished house, in clusters along driveways, in the policy parkland and on Haugh Hill. The stables appear to be in poor condition, but the walled garden is under active management and contains several buildings and glasshouses, with a new orchard to the south. An area between this and the river appears to be under cultivation or actively managed, but the former orchard immediately east of the garden again appears neglected.

By 1971, some regrowth has taken place in the policy woodlands but the shelter belts are further reduced. The sewage treatment facility has increased in size and the walled garden is still under active management. North Lodge is still visible, indicating it was demolished after this point.

## 5.0 Timeline for the Mauldslie Designed Landscape

| Date / Period | Event / Phase of Development |
|---|---|
| 1214 on | The estate was a royal hunting forest, one of three in this part of the Clyde Valley and listed in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland (Stuart & Burnett 1908). |
| 1295 | 'Maldisly' was among extensive properties which John Baliol offered in a treaty of 1295 in an attempt to secure a strategic marriage between Scotland and Spain (Rankine 1874, 122). |
| 1374 | The barony of Mauldslie was granted by a charter of Robert II to the Danielstons or Dennistowns of Newark (Wylie 1845, 578). |
| 1374-1402 | The estate changed ownership through marriage, inheritance and sale until it passed by marriage to the Maxwells of Calderwood in 1402 (Wylie 1845, 578). |
| 15th-16th century | The tower house was built at some point. A date stone of 1586, re-set into the facade of the Courtyard Stables, may derive from it. In that case the tower house was built by the Maxwells, but it would have replaced an earlier residence (or series of residences) fit for royal hunting parties and nobility. |
| 1402-1640 | The Maxwells of Calderwood owned the estate. |
| 1640-1692 | It was sold to Arthur Erskine of Scotscraig, then to the laird of Alva and finally to Sir Daniel Carmichael (d 1692), second son of the first Lord Carmichael and ancestor of the Earls of Hyndford, who would be associated with Mauldslie until the mid 19th century. |
| 1774 | John (descendant of Daniel), Lord Carmichael of Carmichael, Viscount of Inglisberry and Nemphlar, and the first Earl of Hyndford died in August 1774 at Mauldslie. His neighbour Mr Harvie of Brownlee reported that he perished in the river 'near the foot of his own avenue' while attempting to cross on horseback the ford 'which directly led to Mauldslie avenue' (quoted in Rankin 1874, 130). |
| c 1710 | William Hamilton described Mauldslie as having 'a very good house, which the present heritor heth much improven, and well finished. It heth pleasant, great and convenient gardens, very fruitfull; ane noble avenue to the Clyde well planted' (Gardner 1878, as quoted in LUC 2013). Rankin (1874, 130), citing Hamilton of Wishaw as his source, described the 18th-century estate as including an 'old massive quadrangular mansion . . . approached by a long straight avenue from the river and entered by an arch through the |

south front the avenue being flanked by walls faced with yew fantastically cut ornamented with stone vases statues &c and near the river terminated by a grand gateway with watch towers surmounted by huge figures of lions.'

c 1750 General William Roy surveyed the estate, mapping the designed landscape described by Hamilton.

1790s Thomas, 5th Earl of Hyndford, began to replace this geometric designed landscape with a more naturalistic one comprising open parkland, a new mansion house and a walled garden near the river. The *First Statistical Account* for the parish of Carluke refers to this dramatic change in an oblique reference to Mauldslie as 'the Earl of Hyndford's new gardens, near to the site of the Old Abbey' (Scott 1791-99, 132). The account also refers to the recent planting of trees on 'Hall Hill' (which Scott suggests be renamed 'Haugh Hill', a change that was indeed implemented) (ibid). Their planting exposed human bones, and the minister notes that the hill was thought to be the burial ground for the monks of St Luke's Abbey, which the Ordnance Survey maps place nearby in the Southwest Park (almost certainly erroneously). Scott (1791-99) also mentions the extensive orchards in the parish, listing a huge variety of apples and pears grown locally, and notes that this was due to the favourable clay soils along the river, its generally southern exposure and the shelter and heat retention afforded by the topography.

1810 The Earl of Hyndland died at Mauldslie Castle and was buried on Haugh Hill (*Scots Magazine*, January 1811). The decision to bury him there may have been influenced by the discovery of older human remains there (see above).

1839 Leighton (1839) describes the new mansion house, built in 1792 to designs by Robert Adam, as exhibiting 'inconsistent orders of architecture.' However, he goes on to describe 'its beautifully wooded park; the green and sloping hills on either hand; and the river flowing rapidly onward through its various windings . . . [which] form altogether a prospect of such rich and cultivated beauty that the mind delighted with the whole, can find but little pleasure in detecting architectural blemishes in the building which forms but a part of the scene.'

1813 Mauldslie was included in a ‘List of the principal Clydesdale Orchards’ and noted as producing fruit which sold for as much as £200 in 1812. This was in a report by the horticulturist Patrick Neill, On Scottish Gardens and Orchards, which was commissioned by the Board of Agriculture (LUC 2013, 7).

1816 The village of Rosebank was established before 1816 and was a residential hub for many Mauldslie estate workers during the 19th century.

1817 Andrew, the last Earl of Hyndford, died without issue in 1817. The Mauldslie estate was divided in two. The lower part, on which this study focuses, was bequeathed to his

| | |
|---|---|
| | nephew, Archibald Nisbet of Carfin, while the upper part passed to Sir Windham Carmichael (Wylie 1845, 578). The lower part was later sold, first to Gordon of Harperfield and then to William Dixon, a merchant and industrialist. |
| 1833 | The farmer and journalist William Cobbett described 'a semi-circular wood running round the back of the castle at a convenient distance' (Cobbett 1833 in Green 1984). He also recorded how 'at this place I saw standing out in the park as ornamental trees, apple trees, which I thought extended their lateral branches to twenty feet in every direction' (quoted in LUC 2013). These may have been remnants of the orchards surveyed by Roy in the mid 1800s. |
| First half of 19th century | An engraving by Colonel Gibson (Illus 9), dating to the early or mid 19th century, shows Mauldslie Castle on a slight knoll on which ladies are strolling; the terraced pleasure gardens depicted on the 1859 OS map have not yet been created. Sheep graze on Southwest Park in the foreground, and to the right are the Courtyard Stables with an impressive pyramidal roof over an arched entrance. The Northwest Woods form the backdrop to the castle and offices, in keeping with Cobbett's (1833) description. As the Courtyard Stables are not shown on Forrest's (1816) map, it seems likely that the engraving was made between 1816 and 1859. |
| 1845 | The *New Statistical Account* notes the continuing importance of orchards in the parish, adding that 'the largest quantity of fruit procured in recent times from one tree was obtained in 1822 from a Wheeler's Russet or Lady Lemon apple-tree, in Mauldslie haugh, the property of A Nisbet, Esq' (Wylie 1845, 565). The author notes that the fruit-growing industry was beginning to decline in the face of competition from Ireland, falling prices and the decreasing availability of labour. He describes Haugh Hill, then thought to be made up of accumulated earth and ashes from ancient burials, as covered with large trees except for a flat area on the summit where the last two Earls of Hyndford had been buried (ibid, 582). The trees he mentions are probably those mentioned in the *First Statistical Account* as then recently planted (see above), most likely as part of Thomas, Earl of Hyndford's remodeling of the designed landscape. |
| 1850-1906 | William Wallace Hozier bought the Mauldslie estate and ushered in another significant phase in the landscape's development. A former Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys, he acquired Mauldslie in the year after his marriage to Frances Anne O'Hara. Queen Victoria made him a baronet in 1890 and raised him to the peerage as the 1st Baron Newlands in 1898 (http://www.dalserf.org/hands-across-the-sea/lord-newlands.php). He commissioned the construction of the Scottish baronial West Lodge in 1861 by the architect David Bryce (http://mauldslie.yolasite.com/west-lodge.php).<br><br>The Carluke Parish Historical Society has gathered information on the family which casts light on the landscape's development (http://www.carlukehistory.co.uk/stories/story.php?page=165). The large Courtyard |

Stables may have been built before William Hozier acquired the estate, but its large size (22 stalls) reflects his passion for horses; he served as president of the London Coaching Club and the Lanarkshire Four in Hand Club. He was prominent in London society and political circles, and newspaper articles record visits to Mauldslie by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1891), the Prime Minister Lord Salisbury (1889) and Baden Powell (1904). By the time of his death in 1906, he had built up a personal fortune of £932,400 11/-, the modern equivalent of about £100,000,000.

In 1876, his son James Hozier built Rosebank Hall for the community in memory of his late wife, and in 1899 William Hozier commissioned architect Alexander Cullen to redesign the village (Liddell & Young 2013, 51).

1906-1929

He was succeeded by his son James Henry Cecil Hozier, 2nd Baron Newlands of Newlands and Barrowfield, and MP from South Lanarkshire from 1886 until his father's death. James hosted the most famous visit to Mauldslie, by King George V and Queen Mary, who were touring industrial areas of Scotland in July 1914 just before the outbreak of World War I. The royal party entered via West Lodge and the Southwest Drive, while pedestrian spectators were admitted through the East Lodge gate (http://www.carlukehistory.co.uk/stories/story.php?page=165).

Early 20th century

Carluke Parish Historical Society also records recollections of the estate in the early 20th century. Betty Ballantyne (b 1917) recalled in 2012 that the estate kept a gamekeeper, and the kennels housed labradors and ferrets for hunting. Game from the estate and butter and eggs from the farm were sent by train to the family in London, who sent back baskets full of soiled laundry for washing. She remembered other estate staff including a female dairy manager and two milkmaids, a coachman, a farm manager, a teacher, a carter and a joiner. Each June the estate workers' children were treated to a day of races, games at the skating / curling pond (at the former Law Colliery Pit No 5) and a tour of the glasshouses, where they could see grapes growing. A separate note records that the estate workers of the 2nd Lord of Newlands were content 'knowing Lord N. would come to their rescue in any time of trouble' and lists eleven indoor staff, four laundry maids, five gardeners, two coachmen, two carters, a forester, a shepherd, a mole-catcher and a painter (http://www.carlukehistory.co.uk/stories/story.php?page=62&title=).

1929

James Hozier died childless in 1929 and the trustees of the estate put it up for sale in 40 separate lots, as detailed in *The Mauldslie Castle Estate: Sale Particulars* (1933). The estate is described as being 'magnificently timbered, including large commercial quantities of fine oak, ash, beech, larch spruce etc.' Mauldslie Castle was 'approached over two long and well kept drives', and its pleasure gardens 'comprise lawns, flanked with rhododendrons, graveled walks and flights of steps descending to azalea beds, formal rose and flower beds [and a] croquet lawn.' The catalogue also describes 'a very

desirable walled in kitchen garden, with two gardener's houses... in a first class condition of cultivation.'

1935-1970s Mauldslie Castle was demolished in 1935, two years after the sale. The 1940 OS revision and the 1946 and 1971 aerial photographs (see sections 4.1 and 4.2) capture some of the changes that took place in the decades that followed, particularly to the woodlands and shelter belts. The sewage treatment works was built to the south of the house site; it is now owned by South Lanarkshire Council and managed by Scottish Water. The walled garden was demolished in 2011 in advance of a housing development, although a gardener's house was retained as part of it (Canmore ID 313050). Photographs from an archaeological evaluation, conducted before this took place, show upstanding sheds, boiler house and chimneys, foundations for small structures, a two-storey, three-bay cottage - all built of brick - along with ruined glasshouses and a cistern. The photos show that the garden wall itself was built of brick with stone quoins and flat stone coping. The North Lodge was probably demolished in the 1970s, according to a local informant.

Illus 9: Engraving of 'Maudslie Castle' by 'Colonel Gibson delt. / R. Scott sculpt.' (©RCAHMS, DP 097559). Date unknown but appears to pre-date 1859.

Illus 10: Photograph of Mauldslie Castle and South-west Park c ?1850/60, by Thomas Annan.

Illus 11: Photograph of Mauldslie Castle, c. 1865 to 1867 (©RCAHMS, DP 213478).

Illus 12: Photograph of Mauldslie Castle, date unknown.

## 6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

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

| Category | Name |
|---|---|
| Gardens | Pleasure Gardens |
| Offices | Courtyard Stables<br>Mauldslie Kennels & Gamekeeper's Cottage |
| Drives & approaches | Stables Service Drive<br>North-west Drive<br>North-east Drive<br>South-west Drive & Mauldslie Bridge |
| Policy parkland | South-west Park<br>North-east Park<br>East Park<br>West Park (including Rosebank) |
| Burial ground | Haugh Hill Burial Ground |
| Policy woodland | North-west Woods<br>North-east Woods<br>East Woods |
| Pleasure walks/drives | North-west Woods Pleasure Walks<br>Riverside Pleasure Walk<br>Haugh Hill Pleasure Walks |
| Agricultural & industrial features | Maudslie Mains<br>Gasworks |

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

## 6.1 Gardens

### Pleasure Gardens

The pleasure gardens consisted originally of three rectilinear terraces, which echoed the shape of the mansion house and stepped down to a bowling green in a parkland setting. They were created at some point after the house was built in 1792 and before their depiction of the 1859 OS map. The undated engraving of the house (Illus 9) does not appear to show them, and it is possible that they were made under the ownership of William Hozier after 1850. Their 1896 OS depiction is slightly different, with only

the upper and lower terraces present and the linear planting on the former middle terrace removed. By 1910 the linear planting on the north-west side is also gone, and the edges of the bowling green appear slumped. Photographs of the house show three terraces in the 1860s (Illus 10) but only two - with one wider terrace encompassing the lower and former middle terraces - in later years (Illus 11-12). The outer setting of the house was filled with more specimen trees and shrubs in the six decades after the 1st edition OS map. With their southern exposure, the pleasure gardens would have provided views across south-west Park to the river and space for promenades and recreation.

The gardens are visible now as two rectilinear, grassy terraces stepping down from the flat ground on which the mansion house stood. The disturbed remnants of blond sandstone ashlar revetment are visible in places along the south-west edge of the upper terrace; a central sloping section is the location of a staircase, now sealed for the most part beneath slumped soil and turf. A flat, rectangular area to the north-west is the site of the bowling green. Ornamental planting, including yew and rhododendron, survives around the terraces and several large beech trees and at least twelve Wellingtonia stand on the outer fringes. There is a large, modern bungalow to the north-east of the terraces. The current owner reports that an archaeological evaluation carried out before its construction revealed the foundations of the mansion house below the surface.

## 6.2 Offices

### Courtyard Stables

The stable complex is not depicted on Forrest's 1816 map, but it does appear in the engraving of the house (Illus 9) which pre-dates 1859. It was therefore probably built at some point after 1816 but before the Pleasure Gardens were created. The size of the complex reflects the importance of horses to the estate, especially under the Hoziers. Its configuration changes slightly on subsequent maps, with the addition of a large, roofed shed in the early 20th century. The stables were always closely linked to the Stables Service Drive, which would have been used to move horses between stables and paddocks as well as lead dogs to the stables for hunts after the new, more remote Mauldslie Kennels were built between 1859 and 1896.

The Courtyard Stables stand today in a much restored and somewhat altered state. An arched gateway leads through a blond sandstone ashlar facade, flanked by two arch-headed recesses. Each one contains a re-set date stone, carved in relief: one on the west displaying '1789' and another on the east '1586' below two figures fighting with a sword and spear. The 1586 date stone may derive from the demolished tower house. The 1789 date stone appears more weathered than the structural stonework and is probably likewise in a secondary context. Inside the entrance, large iron hooks protrude from the walls, possibly for tethering horses. The entrance is unroofed, with ragged masonry edges remaining from the collapsed vault that supported the pyramidal roof and doocot shown on the 19th-century engraving (illus 9). In the courtyard, the west elevation contains two large openings for carriages and carts, one rectangular and one arched. One arched and two rectangular false doorways have been built into the facade to create symmetry. Much of the remaining stonework around the courtyard is new, some of it

probably incorporating stone from the original structure, and it is floored with modern cobblestones. The eastern internal elevation is entirely reconstructed with new materials. An original or rebuilt arched opening leads out on the north to the foot of the Stables Service Drive, now a private garden.

### Mauldslie Kennels & Gamekeeper's Cottage

The 1896 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows a square building beside the Carluke-Lanark road, in front of several sheds and pens comprising Mauldslie Kennels. This complex was built after 1859 and appears on all subsequent maps. Like the Courtyard Stables, it demonstrates the importance of hunting to the estate under the Hoziers (1850-1933).

The square building is a two-bay cottage with a dormer storey, built of blond sandstone ashlar masonry with a small rear extension of similar build. This would have been the gamekeeper's house. A large brick shed behind it is one of the structures shown on the 1896 and later OS maps, and once formed part of the kennels.

## 6.3 Drives & approaches

### Stables Service Drive

This driveway was established by 1816, according to Forrest's map, when its upper part led out through a planted avenue onto the Carluke-Lanark road. The 1859 Ordnance Survey map shows it climbing through the North-west Woods behind the Courtyard Stables and running for a short distance beside the Ram's Gill before crossing the burn to a large, enclosed field. At this time it may have served mainly as a track for moving horses between the paddock and stables. By 1896, it appears less well defined and is shown leading straight up to the new Mauldslie Kennels (but no further) rather than crossing to the paddock. On this and the later maps it is labelled a footpath. As it is relatively steep, it may not have been as suitable for carriages and carts as the North-west Drive. By the 1940 OS revision, its upper stretch has been slightly re-routed and straightened and it again leads out to the Carluke-Lanark road, bypassing the kennels and Gamekeeper's Cottage; this edition also shows it again crossing the burn towards the paddock, as in 1859. None of the OS maps depicts the upper planted avenue shown by Forrest, but all of them show a fork leading off the drive westward, crossing the Ram's Gill on a bridge and joining the North-west Drive as it descends the wooded slope.

The Stables Service Drive is still traceable, terraced into the wooded hillside behind the Courtyard Stables. As it turns to run north-east beside a small ravine, it widens and has remnants of conifer planting along its east edge and broadleaf trees along the west. It climbs to run parallel to the Ram's Gill ravine and a narrow hollow-way forks westward down the steep side of the ravine. This is the leg that the OS maps show crossing the ravine to join the North-west Drive, and here the collapsed remains of an iron bridge are visible, lying on both sides of the ravine under shrubs and fallen trees. The sides are of latticework formed of riveted iron straps, with triangular supports at regular intervals. No floor is visible; it may have been of timber supported on iron rails. On the western side of the ravine, another section of the bridge lies at the foot of the track's continuation, which is apparent as a linear terrace that traverses

the slope to join the North-west Drive. Transporting the bridge to the site and constructing it on the steep slopes would have taken some engineering skill. Once built it would have carried foot traffic and horses. As well as its utilitarian function, the bridge would have been a platform for dramatic vistas up and down Ram's Gill.

The main leg of the drive continues straight up the hill. Where the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps show it crossing the burn at the head of the ravine, it has been bridged with a substantial sandstone culvert. The culvert appears to be topped with an earthen mass which has been roughly faced with cut sandstone, now partially collapsed; its surface has been roughly metalled with large flat stones, with kerbstones apparent in places. Beside it on the north is a deep, square sump, built of Victorian brick and concrete, probably designed to relieve pressure on the culvert when the burn was in spate. Horseshoes have been hammered into one internal face to provide access for clearing out blockages.

The uppermost part of the drive, where it approaches and passes Mauldslie Kennels, appears to have been metalled and is defined by kerbstones; this upper section was equipped at some point for heavier traffic. No gate or gate pillars survive at the entrance. A linear pile of dressed sandstone blocks, some bearing moulded details and embedded with sawn-off iron rails, is likely to be remnants of a formal entrance to the estate here after 1910.

### North-west Drive

This driveway was also established by 1816, leading up through the North-west Wood. It follows the same well-defined route on all four editions of the Ordnance Survey (1859, 1896, 1910 and 1940). It would have provided a route into the designed landscape for carriages from the Carluke-Lanark road and also for carts and horses bringing supplies to the house and offices. At certain points, depending on the maturity of the trees, it would also have provided vistas across the valley and South-west Park.

Today the drive is clearly traceable as a broad track with a firm, metalled surface that traverses the slopes at gentle inclines. It crosses the lower reaches of the Ram's Gill over a broad sandstone ashlar culvert, of similar scale and design to the culvert that carries the Stables Service Drive across the burn upstream. No trace is now visible of the North Lodge.

### North-east Drive

The North-east Drive first appears on Roy's (c 1750) map of the estate, where it is shown terminating near the riverside and Haugh Hill. By 1816, as part of the Phase 3 remodelling, it had been extended to skirt the eastern side of Haugh Hill and lead north-west to the mansion house. It follows this route on all four editions of the Ordnance Survey (1859, 1896, 1910 and 1940), with regular planting along its upper part especially to the east. All the maps also show a leg leading southwards from it towards Jock's Gill. Roy shows some small buildings and an enclosure lining the junction between the main route and this leg. By 1859 a lodge had been built at this point, and another where the drive turns sharply towards the mansion house beside Haugh Hill. By 1896, East Lodge had been constructed at the foot of this drive beside the Carluke-Lanark road, although the earlier lodges remained in use. The fact that the North-east

Drive existed from at least the mid 18th century, and the number of lodges along it from the mid 19th century on, illustrates its importance as a key artery into the estate.

This drive is now the main vehicle access route through the estate for residents (along with South-west Drive, which it joins) and also for drivers seeking to cut across from the Carluke-Lanark road to the Glasgow-Lanark road (although estate residents discourage the latter use). It is surfaced with tarmac. The entrance from the Carluke-Lanark road is framed by ashlar walls of roughly tooled, blond sandstone that curve inward to gate pillars defining a vehicle gate and two pedestrian gates. The iron gates may be of late 19th- or early 20th-century date. The East Lodge is a neo-Gothic building, extravagantly designed for its small size, likewise of blond sandstone ashlar construction. The drive leads straight down the slope, giving dramatic views across the valley, then curves to follow a spur of high ground with steep slopes to either side and a small burn on the right. This topography will have defined its course since the mid 18th century, if not before. Plain iron strap and rail fences survive along sections of the driveway; these are likely to be Hozier improvements of the early 20th century. The second lodge is of similar construction but much simpler in style, with narrow rectangular and arch-headed windows. The third lodge, beside Haugh Hill, is in a different style again with hip-roofed gables, decorative mouldings and a large arch-headed window; it has been much extended in recent years.

### South-west Drive & Mauldslie Bridge

This driveway was established after 1816 and before 1859, but probably by the Hozier family after 1850, as a visually impressive approach to the house from the Glasgow-Lanark road. Mauldslie Bridge, built at the same time, led onto it and would have made a bold statement about the status and wealth of the family. From before 1859 until 1940, once across the bridge visitors passed through a tiny patch of woodland and emerged into the open spaces of South-west Park, with glimpses of the house's baronial grandeur between specimen trees. The driveway, in conjunction with the parkland and planting, thus created a particular aesthetic effect that was designed to appear artless. By 1896, the cluster of planting by the bridge was slightly larger and more trees lined the drive along the west; new trees had also been planted where the drive began to curve around the Maudslie Castle Pleasure Gardens. By 1910 - perhaps after James Hozier took over the estate following his father's death - the imposing West Lodge had been built at the entrance to the bridge. By 1940, many of the trees lining the driveway had disappeared.

The drive now provides views of the sewage works and modern planting, as well as parkland; however, with the bridge, it still forms an impressive approach to the designed landscape. West Lodge and Mauldslie Bridge are both of the blond sandstone ashlar construction characteristic of other finer buildings on the estate. West Lodge (built in1861 to designs by David Bryce) has distinctive crow-stepped gables and bay windows overlooking the road and river, and it incorporates an arched gate structure with large iron gates, somewhat rusted. A pair of cylindrical gate pillars mark either end of the bridge, which has low sandstone walls with bevelled, machine-cut coping; repairs to the walls and balustrades are evident in places. Some sections of the driveway are bordered by iron strap rail fences like those along the North-east Drive, with modern wood and wire fencing along other sections. Specimen trees lining

the drive include horse chestnut, Spanish chestnut, yew, oak and Wellingtonia, with the conifers becoming more frequent near the site of the demolished mansion house.

## 6.4 Policy parkland

### South-west Park

This area of open parkland stretching from Mauldslie Castle to the river was established in the late 18th century, probably around the time the new mansion was built in 1792. Its creation constituted the single most dramatic change in the history of the designed landscape, a change captured on the maps of c 1750 (Roy) and 1816 (Forrest). It involved the removal of the planted avenues, enclosed fields and extensive orchards that had made up the earlier geometric design, as well as the erasure of the former main axis of approach from the ford to the house. Specimen trees were planted on the newly open ground, although Cobbett's (1833) observation of large, mature fruit trees in the parkland suggests that some elements of the orchards were retained. This all had the effect of altering the landscape around the house from one of a closely managed working farm, with driveways and vistas governed by functional concerns, to that of a contrived natural setting for the new baronial mansion. The pushing of utilitarian, food-growing activities to areas away from the house, within the walls of the new garden and in woodland orchards, was in keeping with the desired effect and contemporary trends in landscape design.

The historic maps and aerial photographs show that the South-west Park retained its shape and character throughout the following two centuries, with some relatively minor changes in planting. The creation of the South-west Drive before 1859 as the new principal access route allowed visitors to appreciate the parkland setting of the house as they approached it. The park also provided grazing ground, as evident in Illus 9, as well as space for riding and walking for pleasure, as evident in the Riverside Pleasure Walk.

The parkland today is an open, relatively flat expanse with slight undulations, under rough grass and overgrown in places with tall weeds. According to local informants, during wet winters the River Clyde occasionally breaks its banks and floods parts of it. A number of large specimen trees are dispersed across it and in clusters corresponding to those recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. They include maple, horse chestnut, oak, lime, sweet chestnut, beech and sycamore. Some stand in individual wooden enclosures and several large, dead trees have been left standing. Iron strap rail fences, replaced in parts with wood and wire fencing, line the South-west Drive and enclose the two main areas of parkland. A gateway into the south-east area, beside the sewage works entrance, has a globular iron gate post ringed by a curved bevel; this echoes a motif noted on ironwork in the Hozier enclosure in the Haugh Hill Burial Ground.

The south-east area of the park contains the sewage treatment works, which is fenced off and partly screened by a modern conifer plantation and self-sown stands of young birch, oak and beech.

### North-east Park

The historic maps show that the area to the south-east of the former tower house lay partly beneath an enclosed forest in c 1750 - perhaps a remnant of the Phase 1 hunting forest - and partly under cultivation.

By 1816 the trees had been felled and by 1859 it is shown as open parkland planted with dispersed specimen trees, bisected by the North-east Drive as it descends the slope. This Phase 3 parkland would have comprised part of the open, naturalistic setting of the mansion house as one approached it along the driveway. However, tucked away as it was beside the house and stables, it may have also served more utilitarian functions. Aside from a slight increase in planting (with a marked depletion in trees between 1910 and 1940) and variations through time in the presence and route of some paths and fences, the parkland remained unchanged from the early 19th century.

Today it consists of open pasture that slopes steeply up on its north-east side, with few trees remaining and exhibiting some erosion from grazing.

### West Park (including Rosebank)

Between 1816 and 1859, an area of parkland on the left bank of the River Clyde became part of the Mauldslie estate. Partly enclosed by shelter belts and containing enclosed clusters of trees, it would have provided more sheltered grazing on the west side of the valley and also enhanced the wider setting of the house. It is likely to have been acquired by the Hozier family after 1850, possibly to protect views from the house and South-west Park and to prevent construction of a new house that would have overlooked them (LUC 2013, 8). Rosebank, as the historic maps show, grew from the early 19th century onwards to become a hub for estate workers.

The area retains its historical shape and much of the planting around its edges and across its interior. Some modern houses and gardens have been established where it borders the Glasgow-Lanark road.

## 6.5 Burial ground

### Haugh Hill Burial Ground

The first indication of the burial ground is the 'Tomb' (of Thomas, Earl of Hyndford, d 1810) marked on Forrest's (1816) map. At least two other graves were added in the first part of the 19th century; one is probably that of the last Earl, Andrew. By the 1850s, a staircase led up the hill as part of a network of pleasure walks around and over it. The Hoziers began burying their family members in a new rectangular enclosure from the 1890s and by this time the pleasure walks had contracted to run around the hill rather than over it. A lych gate was added at the entrance to the burial ground after 1910.

Haugh Hill is now covered with mature trees and unmanaged rhododendron and the burial ground is very overgrown, but the visible grave markers and built features still illustrate its history. A broad sandstone staircase climbs the south-east side of the hill to a poorly defined path that leads through the lych gate. This is a wooden structure on dressed sandstone footings with a slate roof and decorative iron gutters, supporting wooden gates with iron fittings and handles.

It leads into a bottle-shaped enclosure defined by an iron strap rail fence, with a partition and gate separating the Hozier burials from the earlier ones. Wire mesh along some stretches of its lower part was probably placed there to keep out burrowing animals. Spiked iron railings with decorative urns form

a small, square enclosure around three early graves; the larger one is that of Thomas, but the inscription is very denuded and the stonework has shattered, while the other two are indecipherable. Outside this enclosure are three markers, each bearing decayed angels' faces on all four sides but no visible inscriptions.

The Hozier enclosure contains the graves of Fanny Hozier (1831-91), Sir William Hozier (1825-1906), James Henry Cecil Hozier (1851-1929) and Mary Louisa Wellesley (1857-1930), each in its own small plot defined by a pink-grey marble border. A large memorial stone carved with a small cross and dove records the names and dates of other family members. Another memorial bears the names of William Hozier (1760-1841) and his wives Jean (d 1792) and Lilias (1756-1841), all buried in the family vault in Glasgow Cathedral, and James Hozier (1791-1878) and his wife Catherine Margaret Hozier (1803-1870), who died at Mauldslie and are buried at Bothwell. Another stone in the enclosure records that it was consecrated by the Rev W I Harrison in December 1890.

## 6.6 Policy woodland

### North-west Woods

Roy's (c 1750) map shows only sparse woodland on the slopes north of Maudslie Castle, with most of the area under unenclosed cultivation. The North-west Woods were probably established as part of the Phase 3 designed landscape from the 1790s, to supply timber for the house and estate as well as cover for hunting and a setting for pleasure walks and drives. By 1816, both the North-west Drive and Stables Service Drive had been created to lead up through the forest to the Carluke-Lanark road. The 1859 OS map shows two large, enclosed orchards within the woods, but these had disappeared by the 1896 survey. Iron strap rail fencing defines the woodland's extent around the rear of the house site. In the 1940s, after the sale of the estate, conifers dominated and large parts of the woods were felled, but there had been considerable regrowth by 1970.

Today the woodland is largely self-sown, but some large specimen trees (beech, yew, larch, lime and sycamore) remain on the lower slopes and along the drives; these may be remnants of designed landscape planting. Elsewhere the woodland contains abundant ash and birch as well as self-sown descendants of the specimen trees noted above, with patches of rhododendron and an understorey of ferns in some places. It is generally in fair, if unmanaged, condition, with mountain bike tracks and modern drainage cuts the only evidence of minor disturbance. According to a notice posted on a gate, a management plan for the woodland is soon to be implemented.

### North-east Woods

This small area of woodland on the higher ground north-east of the house site was established by 1859. It extended from the gasworks to merge with linear planting along the North-east Drive and agricultural fields. In 1859 it contained an enclosed orchard which appears neglected by 1896, but which may have been re-established before the 1940 OS revision.

The woodland now appears largely unmanaged, consisting of self-sown deciduous trees among a few larger specimen trees, similar in character to the North-west Woods.

### East Woods

In 1750, Roy depicted a trickle of forestry along the northern bank of Jock's Gill. By 1816, this had expanded to cover more of the south-facing slopes along the burn. By the 1859 Ordnance Survey mapping, extensive woodland is shown along the burn's upper reaches, continuing downstream in patches and orchards to the walled garden and Haugh Hill. A quarry, disused shaft and several tracks are noted. By 1896, the large orchard near the confluence of the burn and the river had been extended over formerly open ground and the quarry had fallen out of use, but by 1910 the orchard had completely disappeared. Some upstream areas were felled by 1940.

The woodland now descends steeply from the North-east Drive, and does not appear to be managed. It contains abundant oak and beech, as well as horse chestnut, ash, sycamore, silver birch and some conifers.

## 6.7 Pleasure walks

### North-west Woods Pleasure Walks

A network of footpaths had been established by 1859, providing sheltered walks from the house through the lower part of the woodland. By the 1896 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, the network had been expanded with paths traversing the ground along the river, terraced into slopes and providing occasional vistas across the valley. These paths appear on subsequent maps through the first part of the 20th century.

They are still traceable, although some are overgrown, and the more accessible ones appear well-used. One crosses the Ram's Gill on a modern footbridge beside the lower sandstone culvert and the North-west Drive. To the east, a steep, narrow flight of sandstone steps climbs to another path traversing the slope. Some of the paths have been adapted for use by mountain bikes.

### Riverside Pleasure Walk

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1859) shows a path or track leading from the new Mauldslie Bridge to the old ford; this may have provided a short cut for carts from the bridge to the walled garden. By 1896, the path had been extended to lead all the way along the riverside from the North-west Woods to the walled garden. It appears also on the 1910 and 1940 maps.

This path now forms part of the Clyde Walkway and is in regular use.

### Haugh Hill Pleasure Walk

This path system was established by 1859, when it led up, over and around Haugh Hill. By 1896, after the construction of the Hozier enclosure in Haugh Hill Burial Ground, it had contracted to run around the base of the knoll. The OS maps to 1940 show the same configuration of paths.

The paths are difficult to trace today. They have been largely destroyed with the construction of the access track for a new housing development on the site of the walled garden and the demolition of the garden itself.

## 6.8 Agricultural and industrial features

### Maudslie Mains

A farm has existed in the same approximate location since at least c 1750, when Roy surveyed it. Forrest's (1816) depiction is not detailed, but certainly by 1859 it consisted of a large courtyard farm steading that was in keeping with contemporary trends for agricultural improvement. Over the following 90 years, the historic maps show its gradual expansion with the construction of outbuildings, extensions and enclosures.

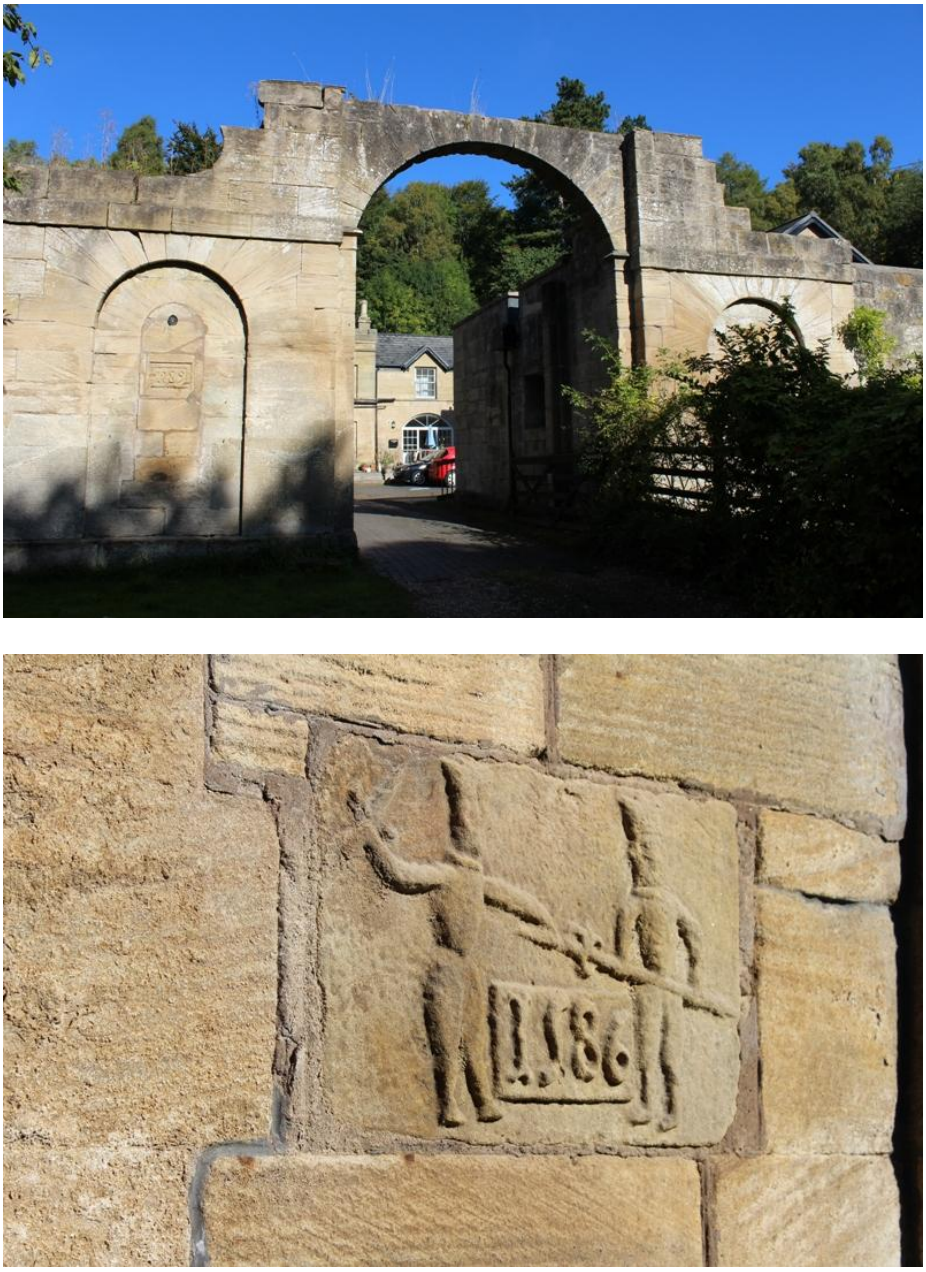
The farm is still a working enterprise. The 19th-century core is still visible among large modern sheds and a recent house.

### Gasworks

The Gasworks were built between 1816 and 1859, in common with many other large estates in the Clyde Valley, at some distance from the house to prevent pollution to water and air. It would have produced gas to light the mansion house and also to power other estate works, some perhaps in the same cluster of buildings. The family's need for gas had apparently grown by 1896, as a second gasometer and some other buildings were added by then. After 1910, as other sources of power (acetylene gas, petrol air gas and electricity) became more readily available, it was phased out and the complex was converted to Mauldslie Dairy by 1940.

The complex is now a private residence, with some original elements possibly remaining among rebuilt portions.

Illus 13:  Terraces and planting for the Pleasure Gardens.



Illus 14: Façade of Courtyard Stables, with (below) detail of re-set 16th-century date stone.

Illus 15: Gamekeeper's Cottage, with brick shed from Mauldslie Kennels on far left.

Illus 16: The Stables Service Drive.

Illus 17: Collapsed remains of iron bridge in the Ram's Gill ravine.

Illus 18: Upper sandstone culvert crossing the head of the Ram's Gill.

Illus 19: Dismantled remains of former gate structure near Mauldslie Kennels.

Illus 20: Upper section of the North-west Drive.

Illus 21: The North-west Drive leading through the North-west Woods.

Illus 22: Gate pillars at the entrance to the North-east Drive.

Illus 23: East Lodge beside the Carluke-Lanark road.

Illus 24: Early lodge along the North-east Drive.

Illus 25: Looking across the Clyde Valley from the North-east Drive.

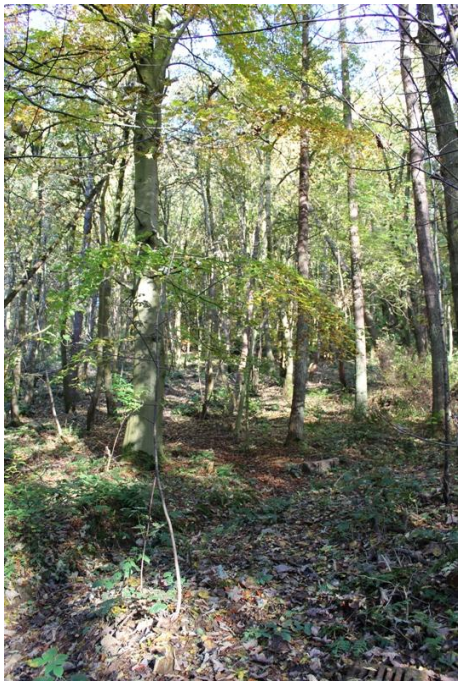
Illus 26: West Lodge from the Glasgow-Lanark road.

Illus 27: Mauldslie Bridge.

Illus 28: View across South-west Park with specimen trees.

Illus 29: View across North-east Park to the former Gasworks.

Illus 30: View across West Park to Marna Lodge.



Illus 31: North-west Woods Pleasure Walk.

Illus 32: The lych gate leading into the Burial Ground.

Illus 33: The steps leading up to the Burial Ground along Haugh Hill Pleasure Walk.

# 7.0 Assessment of significance

## 7.1 The concept of significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 7.2 The significance of the designed landscape at Mauldslie

### Intrinsic value

Despite the loss of some components, including Mauldslie Castle and the walled garden, the neglect of areas of woodland and the development of modern houses and sewage works, the landscape as a whole retains its designed character of naturalistic parkland and woodland (LUC 2013, 21). The nationally important (category A-listed) Mauldslie Bridge and West Lodge make a stunning first impression, and other buildings such as the Courtyard Stables and other lodges still contribute to the character of the estate. In terms of planting, there are numerous veteran trees and exotic specimens surviving across the property (ibid, 22), and it contains both Jock's Gill Wood SSSI (upland oak woodland) and the Mauldslie Woods National Nature Reserve. It has a long, well-documented sequence of development from royal hunting forest to rectilinear 18th-century designed landscape to re-designed naturalistic designed landscape, legible through historical maps and other documents. It is thus considered to have high intrinsic value.

### Contextual value

Mauldslie has historical and geographical links to other, neighbouring designed landscapes, including Dalserf, Waygateshaw and (through the Hoziers) Harperfield. The estate, and particularly its woodlands and areas of parkland, make significant contributions to the landscape character of the Clyde Valley and its scenic qualities (ibid, 22).

### Associative value

Mauldslie has associations with several notable individuals and historical events, including the Earls of Hyndford, architect David Bryce and the 1912 royal visit. The improvements to and remodelling of the landscape in the late 18th to mid 19th centuries link it to broader trends in landscape design and agriculture. The landscape also represents an important part of local social history through the accounts

of estate and domestic workers. It continues to form a valued recreational amenity for local communities and is also a source of considerable interest for local history research (ibid, 20-21). The designed landscape is thus considered to have high associative value.

### Cultural significance

Mauldslie has high values which could be enhanced by proactive conservation management. Based on the legibility of the development of the designed landscape, the character of surviving components and the estate's associations with historical figures, events and trends in landscape design (and drawing on the more detailed statement of significance presented by LUC (2013)), Mauldslie is considered to have at least regional significance.

# 8.0 Sources consulted

## 8.1 Historic maps

| *Cartographer* | *Date* | *Title* | *Sheet* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timothy Pont | 1593-96 | Glasgow and the county of Lanark | Pont 34 |
| General William Roy | 1747-55 | Military Survey of Scotland (©British Library) | Lowlands |
| William Forrest | 1816 | The County of Lanark from Actual Survey | |
| Ordnance Survey | Surveyed 1859, published 186 | Lanark, 25-inch to the mile | Sheet XVIII.16 (Carluke) |
| Ordnance Survey | Surveyed 1896, published 1898 | Lanarkshire, 25-inch / 6-inch (2nd edition) | 018.16 / XVIII.SE |
| Ordnance Survey | Revised 1910, published 1912 | Lanarkshire, 25-inch (3rd edition) | XVIII.SE |
| Ordnance Survey | Revised 1939-40, published 1946 | Lanarkshire, 6-inch and 25-inch (4th edition) | XVIII.SE |

*Source*: http://maps.nls.uk

## 8.2 Aerial photographs

106G/Scot/UK/0077) - 1946

MER/111/71 - 1971

*Source*: www.ncap.org.uk

## 8.3 Other sources

### Websites

http://www.pastmap.org.uk/

http://www.dalserf.org/hands-across-the-sea/lord-newlands.php

http://mauldslie.yolasite.com/

http://www.carlukehistory.co.uk/

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http://www.scran.ac.uk/

http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/

http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

### Books, articles and grey literature

Green, D *Cobbett's Tour in Scotland*. Elsevier Science Ltd.

Leighton, J c 1839 *Strath-Clutha or the Beauties of the Clyde.* Glasgow: Joseph Swan.

LUC 2013 *Mauldslie Castle Estate Conservation Management Plan*. September 2013.

Rankin, W 1874 *Notices, Historical, Statistical and Biographical, Relating to the Parish of Carluke, from 1288 till 1874*. Glasgow: William Rankin.

Scott, J 1791-99 'Parish of Carluke', *First Statistical Account of Scotland*.

Wylie, R 1845 'Parish of Carluke', *Second Statistical Account of Scotland*.

# 9.0 Acknowledgements

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