The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at WAYGATESHAW HOUSE, 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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Waygateshaw House

NGR: NS 82397 48464

Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

Registered Charity No SC034618

Cover Plate: Edwardian picture postcard of Waygateshaw House (c 1910).

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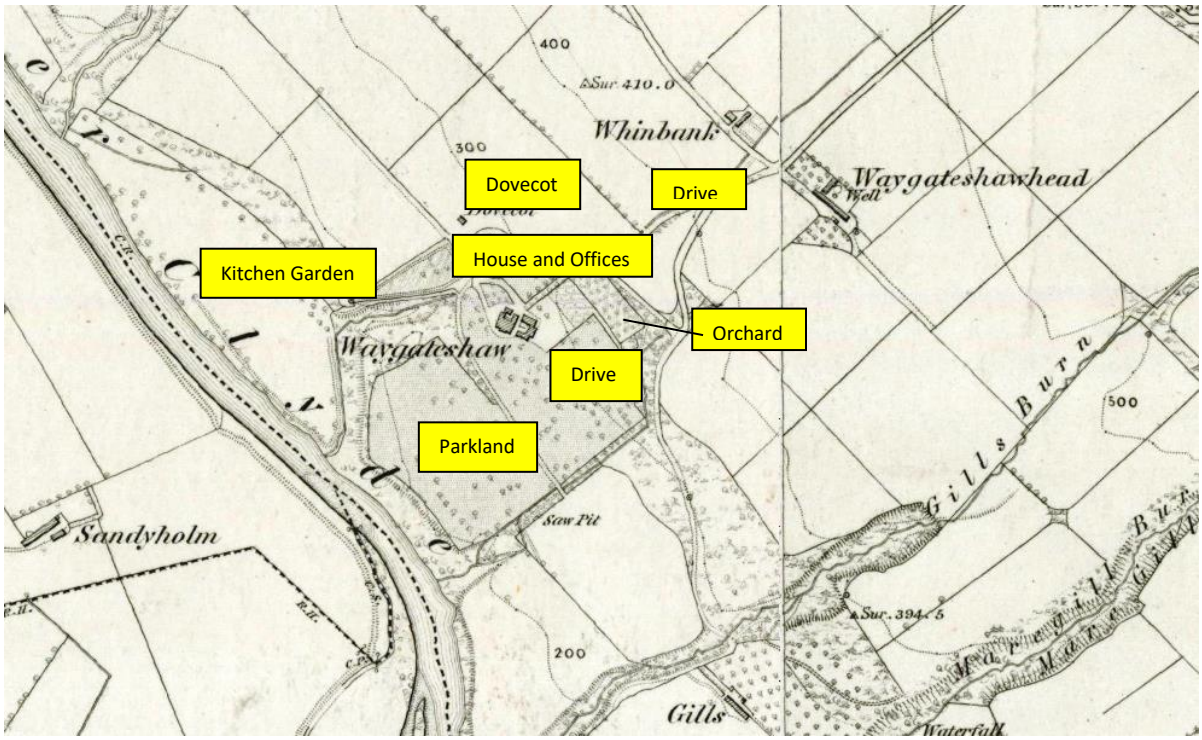
Survey date: 1858 Publication date: 1864



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 Sharon Paton and Margaret Walker, the volunteers who conducted the research and survey work. The assessment of significance (section 7) was conducted by SGLH based on their findings.

2.0 Introduction to Waygateshaw

Waygateshaw is located at (centre) NGR: NS 8239 4846, in the parish of Carluke in the Clyde Valley. It is set on the north slope of the Clyde Valley with views across the river to Sandyholm and Overton. The pasture slopes are open, with some woodland around the small burn to the west.

Waygateshaw House evolved from the mid 16th century. Fruit was being cultivated on the estate from at least the mid 18th century, and by the early 19th century its orchards reputedly boasted the largest fruit tree (pear) in the Clyde Valley. Research has found that the lands of Waygateshaw were dedicated to orchard fruit production from very early on, with no evidence having emerged for ambitious landscape designs. The proprietors later gained significant income from mineral extraction. The estate now borders a section of the Clyde Walkway, a popular local walking route.

Name	Designation	Grade	ID	Web link
Waygateshaw	Listed building	B	LB743 Canmore 46566	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB743 https://canmore.org.uk/site/46566/waygateshaw
Doocot, Waygateshaw	Listed building	B	LB744 Canmore 200953	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB744 https://canmore.org.uk/site/200953/waygateshaw-dovecot

3.0 Methods

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

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

The desk-based research was followed by a systematic walkover survey in June 2016 to identify and record surviving components and key elements of the historic designed landscape. The survey employed a recording system designed for the project that combines written field notes, tablet-based data capture and photography. All data gathered during the project are available for consultation as part of the Glorious Gardens archive, held at the National Record the Historic Environment maintained by HES. The sources consulted are listed in section 8.

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

4.0 Desk-based research results

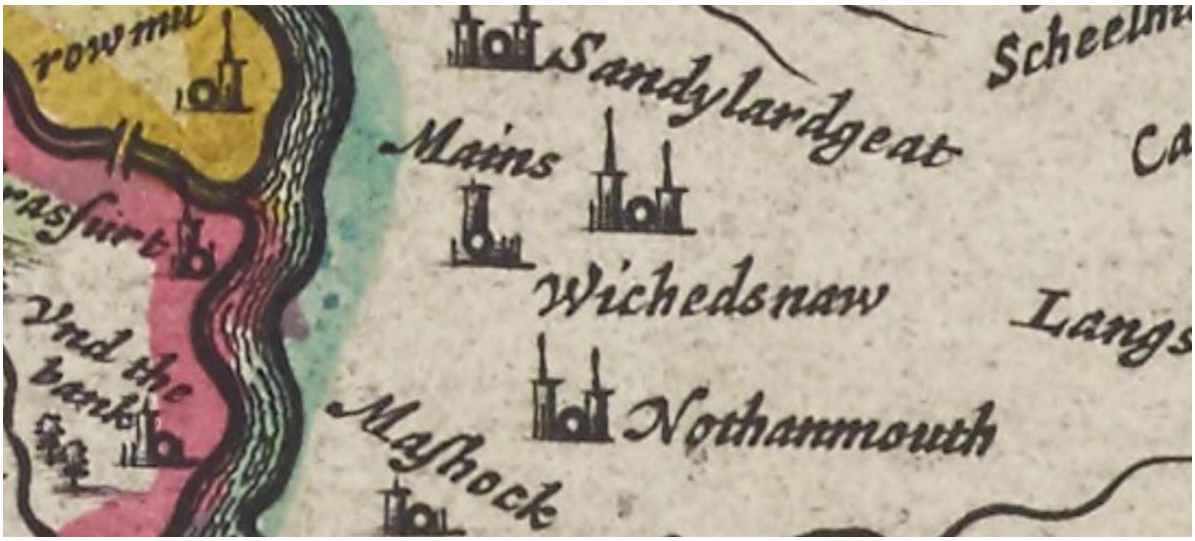
4.1 Historic maps

Waygateshaw appears on maps dating from the late 16th century. 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).

In 1596, Timothy Pont recorded the place name 'Wickedshaw' above what appears to be a three-storey tower house with a shorter west wing, and a smaller building to the east. It is left of centre on the map, close by the river Clyde beneath and below another house whose name begins 'Sandyland'.

Illus 3: Blaeu's Atlas Major 5, Volume 6: The nether ward of Clyds-dail and Glasco (1654).



Joan Blaeu's map also shows 'Wickedshaw' or Wicketshaw. From 1720 onward, the official name was Waygateshaw according to historical sources, although it is still locally called 'Wicketshaw' by some to this day.

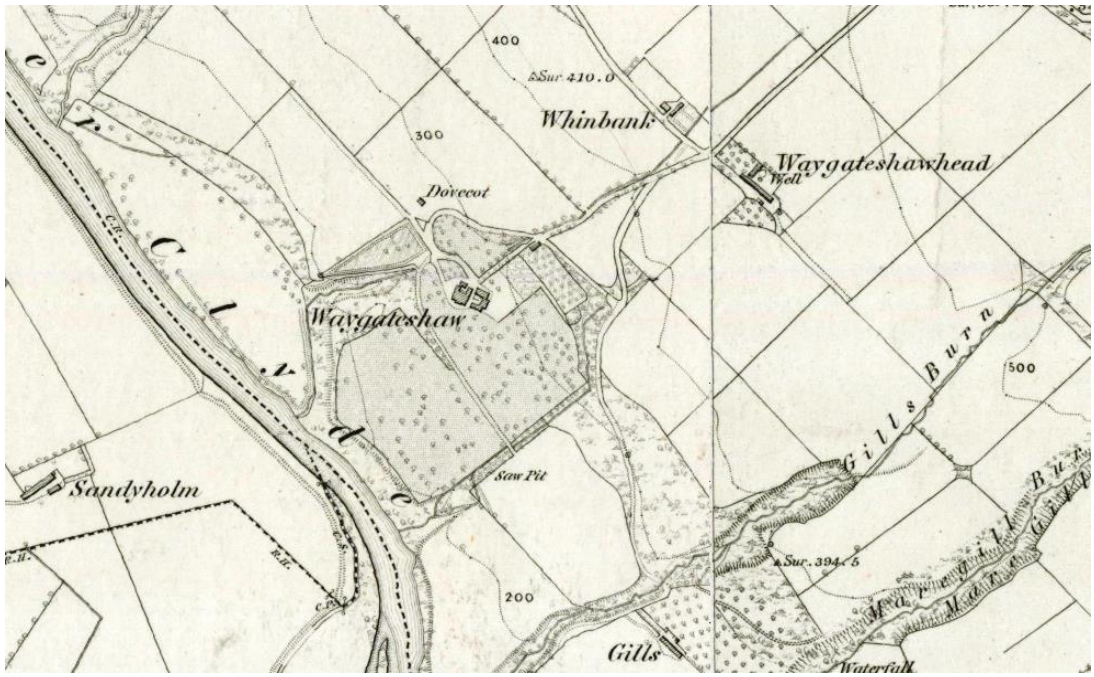
Illus 4: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands) (1752-55) (©British Library).

The house is shown as an L-shaped structure with approaches from the north and east converging on it at a right angle down a short tree lined avenue. The house stands in a large, walled or fenced enclosure, which contains a smaller area of regular planting that is probably an orchard. A small enclosure appears to straddle the burn to the north of the house. What may be the dovecot is shown north-east of the house. The land between the enclosed parkland and the river is under cultivation. Woods line the River Clyde and ~~the various burns in the vicinity of the house.~~ a~~A~~nother kidney-shaped area of woodland lies south-east of the house. T~~, and t~~he enclosed parkland curves around its north-west edge.

Illus 5: Forrest's (1816) The county of Lanark from actual survey.

The house is represented as a mansion with a symmetrical façade, in keeping with Forrest's style. Woodland still borders the river and in part the burn. Hachures mark the sloping ground at the western edge of parkland south of the house. A ford is shown crossing the river to Sandyholm. The small avenue of trees leading to the house remains, and two lines of trees have been planted in the area due north of the house above the river. The owner or occupier is marked as 'Haddow Esq'.

Illus 6: Ordnance Survey six-inch (1st edition), Lanarkshire Sheet XXIV. Surveyed 1858, published 1864.

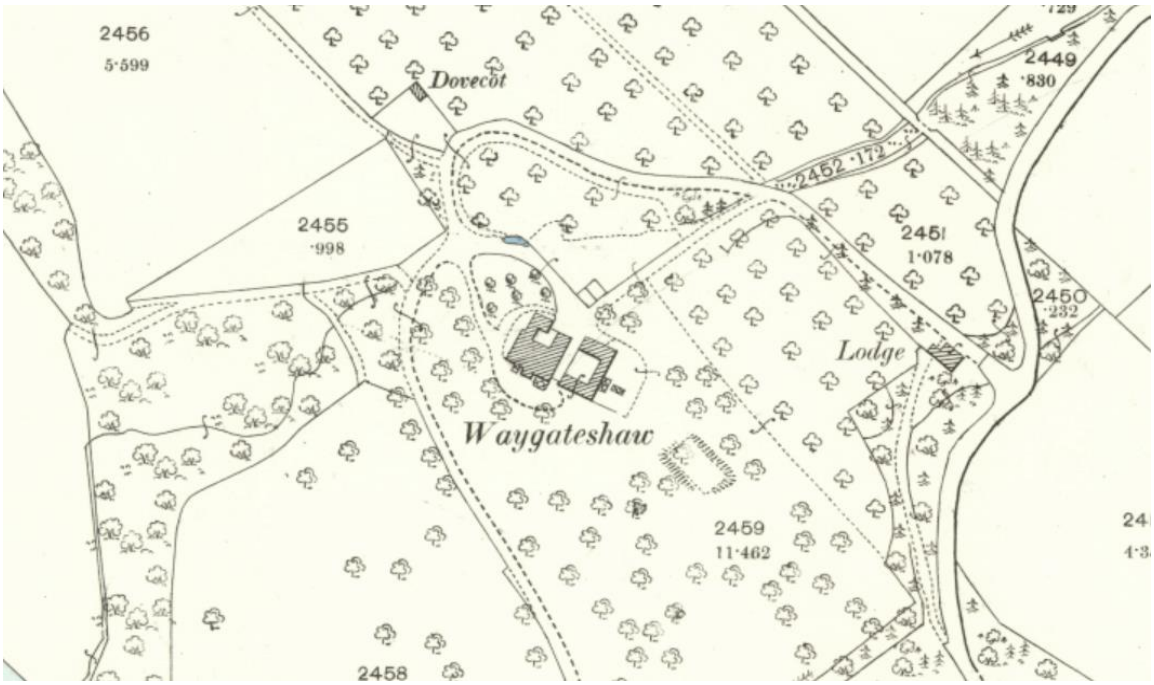


The first OS map shows the estate in greater detail than previous maps, but its basic structure appears unchanged. The house is shown as a rectangular block with extensions; a U-shaped stable block stands opposite it on the east side. A large area of enclosed parkland extends south from the house and stables, planted with specimen trees with a shelter belt along the south. Woodland continues to border the River Clyde and the burn that flows into it on the north. Pleasure walks lead through the woodland.

There are two approaches to the house. A drive leads south-west to the rear of the house and the stables from a steading and orchard at Waygateshawhead, passing a building (original gatehouse, gardener's bothy or~~of~~ apple house?) at the north edge of a rectangular enclosed orchard and connecting with a short tree-lined avenue to reach its destination. This is probably the road depicted by Roy in c 1750. The second approach branches off north-west from the public (?) road, crosses the tree-lined avenue, then curves around a small parkland area, past the dovecot and triangular kitchen garden. The road then splits three ways. The middle fork leads round to the front of the house. This would have been the main approach for visitors by the 1850s. The left fork leads to the stable yard and the third fork across the south parkland to the Saw Pit.

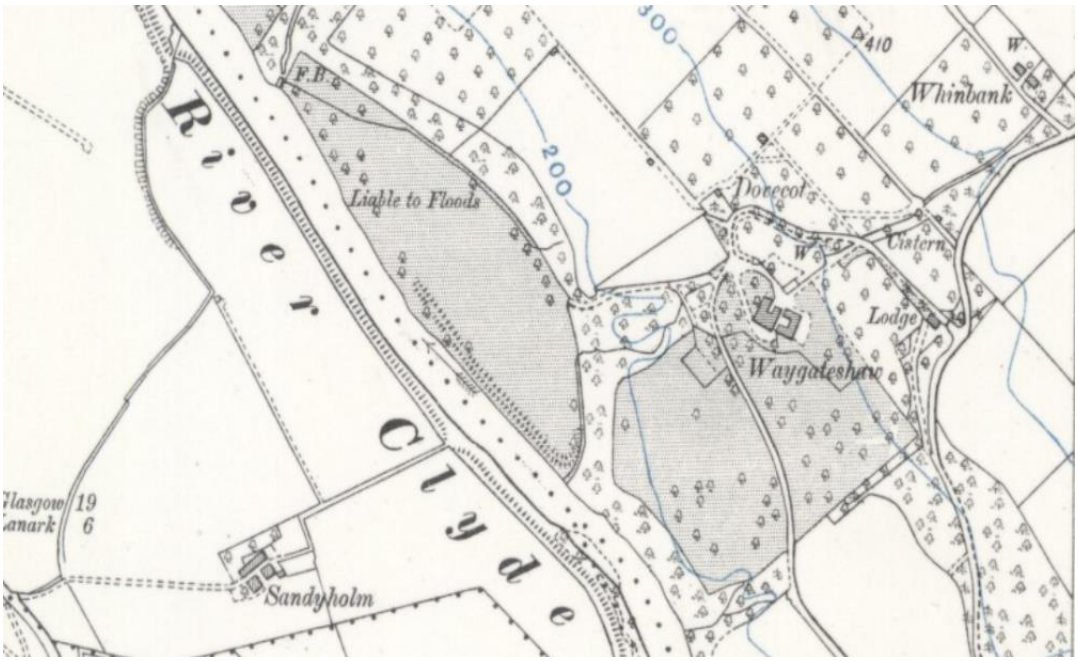
The ford across the river to Sandyholm is marked.

Illus 7: Ordnance Survey six-inch (2nd edition), Lanark (Carluke). Surveyed 1892, published 1905.



By 1892, the house appears to have the same footprint as 44 years earlier, although with fewer trees in its immediate vicinity. While the designed landscape retains the same basic structure, orchards now extend over a much larger area, including to the north and east of the dovecot. On the east side of the estate a new, main entrance has been created by upgrading an existing track and building a lodge. The drive truncates the former entrance drive from Waygateshawhead and continues around the same route as in the previous map through what is now an orchard, past the dovecot and on to the three forks in the route described earlier. A garden has been created enclosing the dovecot in a sub-triangular plot of land.

Illus 8: Ordnance Survey six-inch (3rd edition), Lanarkshire Sheet XXIV.NE ~~6 inch~~6-inch Carluke Dalserf Lesmahagow. Revised 1910, published 1913.



The haugh to the north-west of the house has been taken into the parkland, possibly as it is not suitable for grazing or cultivation because of its liability to flood. A cistern is now shown at the north-east edge of the orchards. A network of paths leads around the dovecot, through the orchards to the north and down through woodland to the haugh. A small enclosure has been built in the parkland south-west of the house.

4.2 Aerial Photographs

Illus 9: 1946 aerial photograph of Waygateshaw (NCAP-000-000-110-261).

The 1946 aerial photograph seems to indicate extensive orchards as well as cornfields. The curved driveway and policy parklands are clearly visible, as is the routeway that cuts across the area to the south of the house.

Illus 10: Oblique aerial views of Waygateshaw House taken from the south-east on 16th October, 2012Canmore DP00144570

The later oblique aerial photographs (2012) show some changes in the intervening years; for example, the kitchen garden is still visible but more overgrown. The track that had subdivided the policy parkland in front of the house has gone, and most of the orchard has been cleared except for a small patch and a few individual trees. A substantial modern stable block is also clearly visible, as is the lodge. In all the aerial photographs, trees obscure the main approach to the house.

5.0 Timeline for the Waygateshaw Designed Landscape

Date / Period	Event / Phase of Development
1372-1720	Little is known of the physical character of the estate during this period, although documents record a succession of owners and their marriages, allegiances and misdemeanours in what was a fairly unsettled period in the region's history. 'Wygetschaw' first appears in the historical record in 1327-8, when a charter records that Hugo Polay obtained one-half of the estate in the barony of Mauldslie from Robert Bruce

(Rankin 1874). In 1455 Alexander Murray received the lands of 'Weigateschaw' in a charter from James II along with lands in Stirlingshire, which were all erected into a barony. In 1514, his descendant John Murray and his wife Lady Janet Erskine, daughter of Robert, 4th Earl of Mar, received a charter to the lands of Sandieholm on the opposite bank of the Clyde.

By 1539, Alexander Lockhart had acquired the estate from the Murrays of Touchadam. He is cited (of 'Wikitschaw') along with four others in a trial for 'the slaughter of James Hamilton, at Stirling.' He married Elizabeth Scott from neighbouring West Nemphlar, and their son Stephen is cited along with five others in a 1572 indictment for treason and the murder of Henry Darnley and two regents (ibid). Rankin (1874) details a number of marriages between successive Lockharts of Waygateshaw and the families of other prominent estates such as Stonebyres, as well as further criminal and treasonous transgressions by the inhabitants.

In the 1590s, Timothy Pont mapped the tower house at 'Wickedshaw' (Illus 2).

Charters of the 1630s refer to the five pound land of Waygateshaw and to another, tenanted five pound land, as well as granting the Lockharts the right to extract coal and build mills and dovecots on the estate. In the 1640s, a later Stephen Lockhart of Waygateshaw and two of his sons were caught up in the Covenanting Movement and accused of collusion with the army of the Duke of Montrose.

William Lockhart, who inherited the estate, also became involved in the Covenanting Movement 20 years later. As a result, he was denounced as a rebel and outlaw in 1667, and the estate became forfeit. He fled for his life to Holland, returning later that year under the protection of the Act of Indemnity, but his health had deteriorated and he died in 1671. His widow (and cousin-germane) Susanna Denholm married her second cousin Sir Thomas Steuart of Coltness. There are conflicting accounts of the events that led to William Lockhart's demise and their union (Rankin 1874).

His successor, another William Lockhart, inherited the estate in 1671 at the age of five. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, married Elizabeth Lawrie, joined the army and was lost at sea; his own son (William and, perhaps, Susanna's grandson) apparently had some difficulty establishing his paternity (the process involving and revealing a series of romantic encounters), but he eventually assumed the title of Sir William Lockhart and ~~acquired the~~acquired the estate of Westshiel. By that time, 'Wicketshaw' had been 'disposed by judicial proceedings' (ibid).

1720-45 'Wicketshaw' was purchased by William Weir, a merchant of Durham and son of James Weir of Johnshill, Lesmahagow at a public sale in October 1720 for £17,176.7.4. There had been links between the Lockharts of Waygateshaw and the Weirs several generations before. The evidence suggests that William Weir (who later bought other estates in Carluke parish

and the barony of Braidwood) was spending his mercantile wealth to bring former Weir lands back into the family (Rankin 1874).

About 1750, General William Roy mapped an L-shaped house in a large, rectilinear enclosure that also contained an orchard. The burn along the north side of the estate and the River Clyde to the south-west were lined with woodland. The remainder of the land was cultivated and unenclosed.

Weir apparently lived at and farmed Waygateshaw himself, and his efforts, along with the rents paid by tenants, meant he was able to store up a large quantity of grain. He was forced to surrender it to a 'meal mob', one of the last to occur in the parish, which had marched from Hamilton; the event was followed by an investigation and several of the leaders were prosecuted (ibid). When his first wife died, he gave five guineas to be distributed to the parish poor.

When he died in August 1744, two weeks after marrying for the second time, he left the estate to William Steel, minister of Dalserf and his nephew on his mother's side. Relations on the male side of the family disputed this and occupied Waygateshaw, but Steel's rightful ownership was confirmed by the Lords of Session in February 1745.

William Steel continued as minister at ~~Dalserf for~~Dalserf for the rest of his life. He later purchased Brownlee, then part of the Mauldslie estate. He died at the age of 55, leaving his estate to his nephew William Steel. By 1762 it had passed to a descendant, Thomas Steel, and eventually to his second son Samuel Steel, a county magistrate.

19th to mid-20th century

Samuel Steel set about improving the estate. He extended the house, but preserved the 16th-century five-storey tower house at its core, and built new approaches to it. The mansion built around the late medieval core is thought to have been designed by William Burn in 1829/30. Samuel carried out drainage works on the upland farmland and began extracting ironstone and limestone on the higher ground. He died in 1863 and Waygateshaw passed to his three-year-old daughter, Jane Samueleta-Ann-Mary.

Fruit production in the Clyde Valley was stimulated by the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century as well as rising populations and growing markets around Glasgow. Hamilton merchants, keen to boost production, established the Clydesdale Fruit Merchants' Corporation in 1809.

About 1810, Waygateshaw had orchards extending to 12 acres, equal in size to those at neighbouring Brownlee but smaller than those at Dalziel (16 acres), Milton (21) and Cambusnethan (25-30). Records from the 1830s, when Waygateshaw was owned by Samuel Steele, include household accounts (held at Lanark Library Archives). They record purchases

of agricultural material, seeds such as turnip and kale, animal feed and lime (soil improver) which are evidence of the agricultural improvements carried out by Steele (Jamieson 2001).

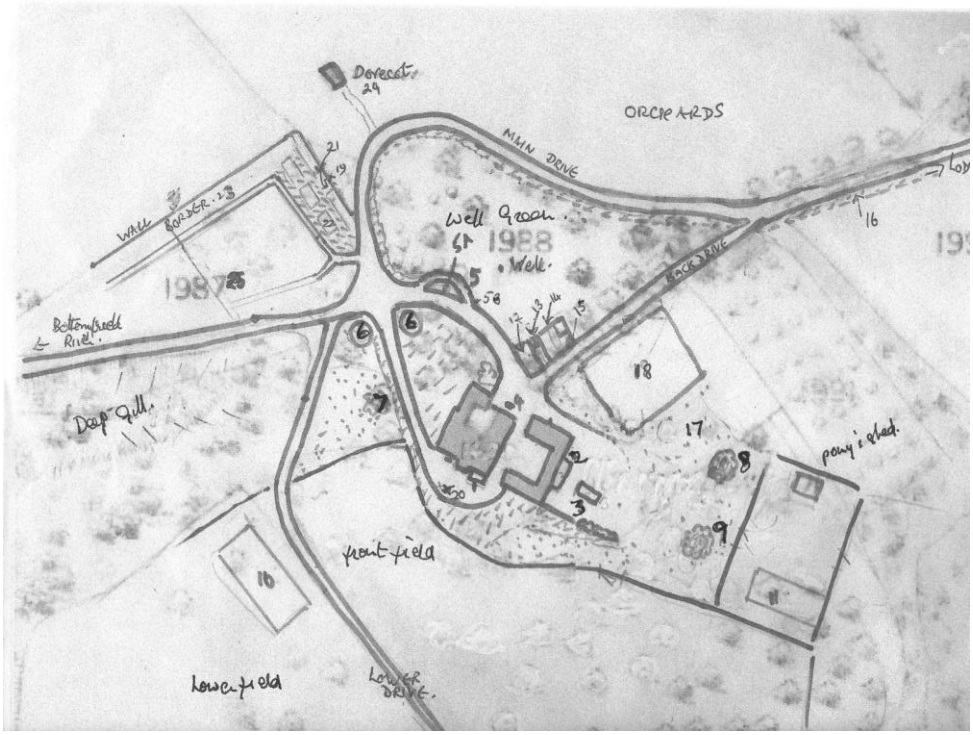
About 1840, the author of the entry in the *New Statistical Account (NSA)* for the parish of Carluke notes that over 60 varieties of apples and 24 varieties of pears were being grown in the Clyde Valley by the 1830s (Jamieson 2001). By this time, however, steamer trade was bringing cheaper produce into Glasgow from other areas and the fruit market was under pressure.

The *NSA* entry of c 1840 records that:

> the extreme precariousness of the crop, however, and the expense of labour, as well as the reduction of price occasioned by the introduction of Irish and foreign fruit, has of late years rendered the cultivation of orchards by no means a favourite object of industry. The largest fruit-tree in Clydesdale grows in our parish on the Estate of Samuel Steel, Esq of Waygateshaw. A respectable fruit-merchant mentions that, about thirty years ago, he gathered from it sixty sleeks of pears at 50lbs per sleek [a measure of fruit containing 40lbs], the whole produce being thus 3000lbs.

The early OS maps from the 1850s onwards depict this well-laid out, compact estate and show the dramatic expansion of orchards in the second half of the 19th century (Illus 7). The history of ownership from the late 19th century on is not entirely clear, but from 1924 to 1942 it was leased by the grandfather of Dr J D C Millar of Ashgate, Chesterfield, according to a letter dated 26-09-1986 from Dr A R Somerville to Mr Stewart, Murdostoun Castle (RCAHMS/HES records).

1930-40s Lady Dione Palmer, who lived at Waygateshaw in the 1930-40s, kindly agreed to sketch out details of the landscape as she recalled it at that time and provided some written notes and copies of photographs to illustrate her recollections of the gardens.



Illus 11: Sketch by Lady Dione Palmer of Waygateshaw, made in 2016 based on her recollections of living there in the 1930s.

Key:

1 Conservatory with own boiler and large copper insulated pipes. Tomatoes were grown on slatted bench. Last used to dry sphagnum moss collected during World War I (photo 1, Illus 11), presumably for use in wound dressings.
2 Lean-to green house.
3 Green house - top visible behind goat (photo 3, Illus 11).
4 Mounting block (photo 4, Illus 11).
5 'Horse pond' (carriage wash) with cobbled base, about 2' deep and out-flow to centre left (photo 5, Illus 11).
5A Stump of magnificent beech tree, felled about 1936.
5B 'The Spieket', the constant feed to the horse pond -probably from the well on Well Green.
6 'The maidens of Waygateshaw', a pair of beautifully trimmed, conical yews, her grandfather's pride and joy.
7 Lime tree
8 Large spreading horse chestnut; 'had our tree house in it'.
9 Old oak tree; it was hollow and contained an owl's nest, also supported 'our swing'
10 & 11 Level areas for tennis and croquet
12 Coal/coke bunker with a tall wall and gate; kept locked.
13 Trough for quick lime, the waste product from making acetylene gas.
14 Old pig sty converted into 'our play house', named 'Cherry Tree Cottage'.
15 Large cherry tree.
17 The washing green.
18 Fruit cage.
19 Original position of the sun dial.
20 Later position of the sun dial
21 W.I. garden seat
22 Three square beds planted out with annuals - 'certainly a *lot* of pansies'.
23 The flower borders.
24 Dovecote.
25 Vegetable garden, used to grow onions, leeks, peas, broad and runner beans (salted for winter), cabbages and Brussels sprouts.

Illus 12: Photographs from 1935-40, provided by Lady Dione Palmer.

mid 20th to early 21st centuries

After World War II, many orchards fell into disuse, and horticultural glasshouses appeared on a grand scale. The produce in greatest supply was Clydeside tomatoes, famous for their quality and flavour. In the 1960s, however, markets opened up from Europe with cheap imported tomatoes mainly from Holland, and the industry failed very quickly. Most glasshouse have now also gone; a few ruinous remnants remain and those in good order are more modern and now part of the commercial plant and garden centre industry in the Valley.

In 1982, fire destroyed most of the interior of the B-listed Waygateshaw mansion house. An open-cast coal mine proprietor purchased the house along with 27 acres of land and the lodge. The house was restored, mainly in a contemporary style except for the incorporation of a Burn fireplace from the house at Milton Lockhart. From 1989, the estate operated as an equestrian centre for training racehorses, called Silverbell Racing. It changed hands in 2001 and again in 2009, and is currently occupied as a private house.

6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

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

Category	Name
Residential buildings	Waygateshaw House
Gardens	Kitchen Garden
	Dovecot garden
	Orchard
Pleasure walks/drives	Pleasure Walks
Offices	Stables
Avenues, Drives & Approaches	Main Drive
	Service Drive
Policy parkland	Waygateshaw Parkland
Policy woodland	Waygateshaw Woodland
Entrances	Gateways
	Lodges

6.1 Residential building

Waygateshaw House

The tower house has its origins in the 12th century, with 16th/17th-century and Victorian additions. The supposed remains of a motte or raised platform mentioned in HES listed building register were not located. The OS Map of 1892, however, shows a raised mound to the south west but it did not prove to be traceable

on site visits.

The listed building survey noted that the present buildings comprise a 16th century tower reduced in height from the original five storeys, a 17th century wing and a modern block with outbuildings and domestic offices, the whole forming a hollow square, the centre of the main house being occupied by a small courtyard. The old tower, which stands at the NW angle of the existing building, was originally surrounded by a barmekin, or curtain-wall, parts of which, according to the report, still exist but were not visible to the researchers.

Illus 13: Waygateshaw House

6.2 Gardens

Pleasure garden

As of June 2016 there are lime trees and conifers in moderate condition around the house. The flowerbeds, shrubs and lawn are also in a moderate condition. The front of the house is primarily down to modern Monobloc, the original lawn and flowerbeds having been removed some time ago. The terraced slope, which was shown as terraced gardens to the front of the house in the 1930 and 40's, has been decked with seating areas to take advantage of the vista across the valley, beyond the river and over to a flood plain and the steep slope the other side. The drive to the stable is Monobloc as is the parking area. There are modern square pillars on either side of the semi-circular wall which follows the drive round to the stables.

Illus 14: The top of the terraced garden 2017

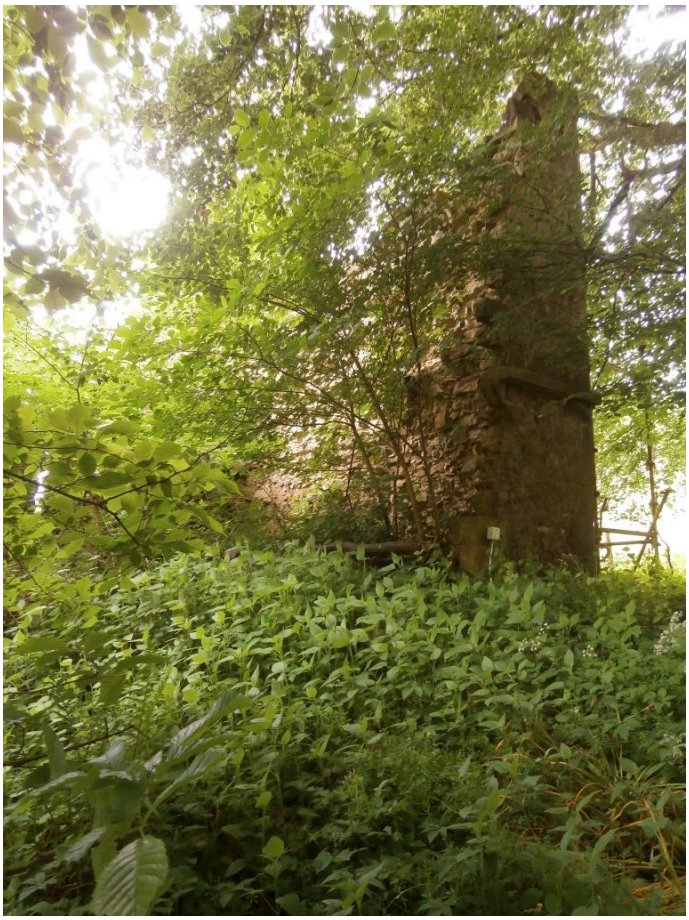
Kitchen Garden

The first edition OS maps shows the existence of the triangular kitchen garden to the north-west of the point where the drives split. It continues to appear in its sub triangular form on subsequent maps including Lady Palmer's plan. She recalls its having border flower beds and a terraced area during the 1930-40s. It is now very overgrown. One fruit tree remains, but no other sign of planting. A retaining wall and some linear, earth-fast stonework are the remains of the terraced area described by Lady Palmer.

Illus 15: Kitchen Garden.

Dovecot

The dovecot is thought to date to the 16th century (reference), and it can be argued that it appears on Roy's (c 1750) map. It is clearly marked on the 19th century OS maps. The remains of the dovecote stand at the north corner of the garden which surrounded it. They are now in very poor condition, with only 2.5 walls of the dovecot standing. There is scaffolding to rear of the dovecot which has been there for some time, as if work had been planned to try and save the structure, but abandoned.



Illus 16: Dovecot, c 16th century. B listed. 2016.

Orchard

The land to the north of the Dovecot and Kitchen Garden was an orchard from the late 19th century. Today, this area is accessed from the garden through a modern gate. A clump of trees stands at a spot where early OS maps show a footpath leading to a small, square feature - perhaps a viewpoint. There is no trace of the footpath or structure now, but the spot does provide a sweeping view across the entire valley. There is a shelter belt of trees at the top of the field. The orchard lies on a gentle slope, and there are several fruit trees remaining, albeit in a very poor state.

Illus 17: The gate leading to the orchard beyond the Dovecot off main avenue/drive and two remnant fruit trees.

6.3 Pleasure Walks

The OS maps show a path leading from the Kitchen Garden and vicinity of the house following a small, wooded gorge with cascades at the side of the Main Drive. Along the gorge are traces of a possible grotto, as well as a stone bridge with a water culvert which was part of a scheme to divert part of the burn and create a waterfall.

Illus 18: Stone culvert through small bridge and possible grotto in the Waygateshaw Woods gorge

At the south edge of the woodland there are views across the valley to Sandyholm. The path marked on the OS maps is no longer there, and the whole area is overgrown with self-sown trees. A clump of iris at the top of the hill near metal gargoyle gates indicates that there may have been a pond or marshy area there, although none is shown on historical maps.

Illus 19: The overgrown pathway leading to a paddock below the house

An overgrown pathway leads through modern metal gates to a paddock below the front of the house. It contains old fruit trees, a large sweet chestnut and hawthorn. The paddock is used for grazing or hay. It contains 6 fruit trees and 2 large oak trees, all that remains of policy planting. There are also visible signs of a previous driveway which led across ~~a field~~a ~~to~~field to the Saw Pit and the wooded area of the estate known as Gillburn.

Illus 20: The route of the lower driveway to Gillburn can just be seen today.

6.4 Courtyards and Stables

Stables

As indicated earlier, it could be argued that a pale red dot adjacent to the L-plan house on Roy's map represents the court of offices and the stables at Waygateshaw. The first reliable indication, however, is a U-shaped building to the immediate south-east of the house on the first edition six-inch OS map surveyed in 1858.

A modern stable block was built in the 1980s further away from the house. It is constructed of what appear to be wooden, slat walls and an asbestos sheeting roof with a horse weather-vane. Now overgrown and used as storage, it was constructed for racehorses. Red Rum, winner of the Grand National in the 1970s, was apparently stabled here, and Jonjo O'Neill is said to have designed the training gallops.

Illus 21: The 1980s stable block

Courtyards

There are now two courtyards at Waygateshaw, each with entrance archways decorated with lion statues. The one at the rear courtyard entrance is what remains of the sundial. The sundial was located in the kitchen garden and moved from there to the main garden in front of the house. Bereft of its dial, it was then moved to the courtyard arch before disappearing completely prior to 1936. Research into a series of letters held in the National Record of the Historic Environment revealed that the missing base had been moved to Murdiestoun Castle, a few miles away. When that property was converted into a nursing home in the 1980s, the base disappeared again. The current owner was contacted some years ago and the lion returned to the top of the arch. The dial is still missing.

Illus 22: The arch at the entrance to the rear courtyard with the base of the Waygateshaw sundial.

6.5 Avenues, Drives & Approaches

Main Drive

Starting from the public road end, the drive sweeps in close to a large oak tree and mixed hedge over a metal fence. There are octagonal blond sandstone piers, 2.5m tall with cap on top. The metal gates are painted black and gold and gatehouse to left. The gatehouse is single storey blond sandstone with crow-stepped gables, but it actually has a lower storey built into the side of the slope. The gable and the chimney appear older than the rest of the building. Above the door are a stone cross and a motto "STEEL TO THE BACK" with a sword held aloft. There is a low dressed stone wall approximately 3 courses high. There are modern gates just beyond the gatehouse.

Illus 23: The gate, gate piers and gatehouse

Illus 24: The stone cross on the gatehouse chimney, possibly taken from an earlier structure

On its way to the house the drive narrows to single track and is lined on the left side with oak trees in front of a mixed hedge of beech, hawthorn, holly and self-seeded ash. Also along the drive are holly, yew, box and copper beech. All appear to have grown up from smaller pruned decorative shrubs. On the right is a mixed species hedge on a stone wall. There are modern (possibly Victorian) cast iron lampposts along the drive to the house which appear to have been gas originally, but later converted to electric lamps.

There are fields containing large trees on either side. On the right there are the remains of an orchard to and a possible pleasure garden (now overgrown with trees and shrubbery). This contains beech, copper beech and rhododendrons as well as a very large, old fruit tree which is unidentified. It is speculated to be the famous pear tree at Waygateshaw which bore record yields of fruit, but the species has not yet been identified.

Illus 25: The approach to the back and front of the house.

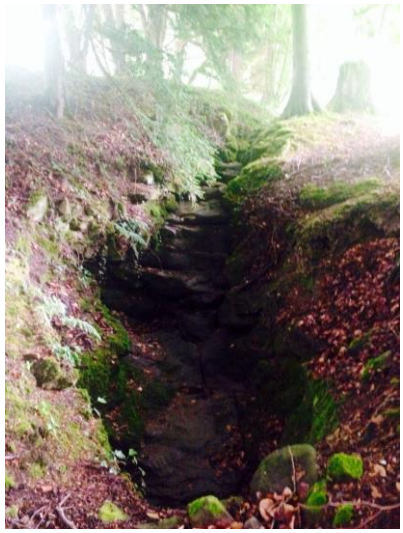
The drive eventually splits and sweeps to the front and rear of the house, the left branch being the service drive going to the rear of the house. Two large yew trees, which Lady Palmer's father called 'the two maidens', sit on either side of the bottom of the main drive just as it splits left and right around the main house. The road splits further beyond the house with a branch going across the park to the Saw Pit.

There are gates and entrances to the garden and a path around the house coming off the drive. The small bridge of dressed stone with a decorative carved finial appears to have come from another structure, and there is a cast iron valve, possibly to control water pressure. Opposite this bridge is the original drive. There is a small wall on both sides of the drive from the bridge on a line with lime trees, as well as more yew, box and holly. Just before the split in the drive is the entrance to the dovecote path. This consists of a gate and decorative arch (See Illus 17). The drive is red chips/gravel but is well maintained. Cobbles appear through the gravel in places.

Illus 26: Stone bridge midway on the main avenue and across from the entrance to original avenue/driveway. The cascade begins here. The decorative club skew stones have come from the gable of an old building and are possibly mid to late 18th century (original gate house?)

There is quite a steep avenue down to the rear of the present house leading to the current main drive which was remodelled and extended from an earlier approach to the house in 1832. The avenue is approx. 110m long, with a low roughly dressed stone wall on both sides. There is an old stone marker post in the middle of the top of the avenue where it joins the new drive, to prevent vehicle access. An identical stone marker is halfway down the avenue and suggests that there was a gate or means of stopping carriages here. A pile of stone covered in moss and in rhododendrons is possibly the remains of the original gatehouse as shown in the 1843 OS map. There is also a stone pillar/marker at the end of the wall. Trees and shrubs abound – overgrown rhododendron, holly, beech, yew, laurel, Scots pine and other unidentified conifers. Two lampposts, cast iron and possibly Victorian, -are similar to those on the main drive. The avenue is now quite shaded and dark due to the size of the trees.

At the top of the avenue, a small stone and cement arch marks the beginning of a stone lined channel or cascade, which is using the natural rock features of the small stream and which runs parallel along the length of this original avenue. It is approximately 5 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The cascade disappears underground 2/3 of the way down the avenue. It re-emerges emerges, contained in a semi-circular feature at the left side of the second drive, referred to by Lady Palmer as 'the carriage-wash~~', before~~', before going under another small bridge and disappearing underground in the direction of the small woodland gorge and grotto.



Illus 27: The original avenue and cascade sloping down towards Waygateshaw House.

Illus 28: The carriage-wash

To the left of the avenue, near the rear of the house, is a small area surrounded by a low stone wall. It is now overgrown with acer, copper beech, fuchsia, cotoneaster, day lilies, berberis, crocosmia, briar rose, a form of hypericum and large conifers. There are signs of cobbles but now covered in moss, leaf mould and grass. Lady Palmer referred to this as the pig sty and where the coal gas converter for the house was located and also as Cherry Tree cottage when it became their playhouse.

6.4 Policy parkland

By the mid nineteenth century the house is surrounded by policy woodland stretching almost from the Clyde in the south-west to the point where the avenue up from the house joins the earlier drive in the north-west. Despite the proliferation of orchards, the footprint of the parkland remains much the same through to 1910.

6.5 Policy woodland

Historically there has been little large-scale policy woodland at Waygateshaw, it being largely confined to the banks of burns, the strip of land bordering the river and the lining of the various drives and avenues. It has increased over the twentieth century due to self-seeding.

6.6 Agricultural and industrial features

A sawpit at Gill Burn is denoted on the bottom of the OS maps. It is located on the south-eastern boundary of the policy parkland. A sawpit is used to cut a large limb or trunk of a tree with one person operating the ~~saw in~~saw in the pit below and the other operating the saw from above. The route to the

sawpit was a circular drive which went through Gills Burn wood and linked back up to the Lodge house at the entrance to the estate. It appears on 1843 OS, and is still there until the 1910 OS map published in 1913. It is thought that Samuel Steele, the then owner of Waygateshaw, owned lime, coal and ironstone workings in the Braidwood Road area in the 1830s to the 1850s.

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~~is 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 Waygateshaw

Intrinsic value

Waygateshaw House is in good condition, as is the modern pleasure garden. The condition of other aspects of the setting is variable. There are remnants of earlier features of the landscape, particularly objects in stone. Cartographic and documentary evidence of the development of the landscape and gardens from the late 16th century is available, showing the effects both of the importation of fruit and vegetables and of changes in fashion. The evidence includes a personal memoir of the house and its setting in the late 1930s. With a wide range of sources available, it is possible to build up an intimate picture of the development of a small estate and, as such, Waygateshaw has some intrinsic value.

Contextual value

Waygateshaw is typical of other small estates on the Clyde in terms of its woodland, parkland, orchards, arable acreage and mineral resources and of the stages of development that it has passed through. As such, it contributes to the overall landscape character of the local area. It is, therefore, considered to have some contextual value.

Waygateshaw is typical of other small estates on the Clyde in terms of its woodland, parkland, orchards, arable acreage and mineral resources and the stages of development that it has passed through. As such, it contributes ~~to the~~to the overall landscape character of the local area. It is considered to have some contextual value.

Associative value

Stephen Lockhart, son of owners Alexander Lockhart and his wife, Elizabeth Scott, was cited in an indictment for treason and the murder of Henry Darnley in 1572, whilst a later Stephen Lockhart and his two sons became involved in the covenanting movement and were considered to have colluded with the Duke of Montrose. Some twenty years later, William Lockhart, also a covenanter, was denounced as a rebel, fled the country and forfeited the estate. On a brighter note, Waygateshaw provides evidence of the effects on the landscape of mercantile wealth, in this case of Samuel Steel, merchant and county magistrate, who made extensive improvements to the house and the estate in the early nineteenth century. It is said that the architect, William Burn, pioneer of the Scots baronial style was involved in remodelling the house for Steel. He and Steel were friends, and Burn had designed Milton Lockhart, not far from Waygateshaw. Given these associative links with a major aspect of Scottish history in the seventeenth century and the changes in landownership in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, Waygateshaw can be considered to have some associative value.

Cultural significance

With its contribution to the character of an important landscape, the evidence it provides of the effects on the landscape of economic and social change, its range of sources, and its likely association with covenanting and with William Burn, Waygateshaw has regional significance.

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Ordnance Survey	Revised 1910, published 1913	Lanarkshire six-inch (3rd edition)	Sheet XXIV.NE Carluke, Dalserf Lesmahagow

Source: http://maps.nls.uk

8.2 Aerial photographs

NCAP-000-000-110-261, Waygateshaw, 1946. Source: www.ncap.org.uk

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9.0 Acknowledgements

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Archivists at Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments (Historic Environment Scotland).

10.0 Appendices

Appendix 1

Recollections by a former owner and his daughter were found online on https://www.**francisfrith**.com which sells old images and had a postcard image of Waygateshaw c.1910:

“My name is Jimmy Campbell. I purchased Waygateshaw House around 1980 when it had been destroyed by fire, and over a period of 4/5 years we rebuilt it in to what it is today. We had the 27 acres of land and the gatehouse which we lived in while we rebuilt the main house. I remember we purchased the central heating boiler which was used to heat the old Dalserf Primary School, it was a coal fired boiler with an auto feeder and worked well for many years. During the winter we had many power cuts due to the overhead power lines, so we fitted in one of the outbuildings a generator to supply the house during the frequent power cuts. I sold the property around the early 1990s to Mr Jim Ratter who lived in the Clyde valley.”

“My father purchased Waygateshaw House, the Gatehouse, and 27 acres from Mr Campbell in 1989 for an equestrian pursuit, namely training racehorses. We were called Silverbell Racing. We had many visitors from the racing world, Red Rum stabled with us, and Johnjo O'Neil advised on the gallop construction and Ron Barry built the stables, a 32-box yard, state of the art. We had a ~~first class~~first-class trainer, Ian Semple, who left John Dunlop in Arundel to join us, and many winners were trained at the yard.

The house itself was in a lovely private situation in the Clyde valley, but we believe it was haunted, we found tables and statues and ornaments turned in different directions at night when we came downstairs, and the noise of a train - yes, you read it correctly, a train! - used to emanate from the corridors upstairs. My window sometimes rattled furiously on calm nights, and a scratching noise was heard, and my sister-in-law Florence saw a woman in 18th century dress at the top of the stairs. One summer's day we were sitting at the front of the house and a couple pulled up in a car, they were visiting Canadians whose family used to live in the house, one of the first questions they asked was "Have you

heard the train?" My father retired and sold the house in 2001. I loved living there, I was married there and had a huge party for friends and family, but I think something malevolent lives there, and it brings bad luck." Catherine Ratter Scott.

Appendix 2

Notes on the development of the fruit-growing industry in the Clyde Valley

The valley of Scotland's principal river, the Clyde, is renowned for lush pasture and natural woodland slopes. It has also provided the perfect soil, topography and climate for fruit-growing from Roman times until cheap imports took away the market following the Second World War. The Valley historically comprised ~~a number of~~many small- to medium-sized estates with grand country mansions, some of considerable architectural merit.

According to Sansum, Stewart and Watson (2005) 'reformed monastic houses, some of which held lands in Clydesdale, brought in continental practices in the management and exploitation of natural resources, including trees, from the late eleventh century. The monasteries were also keen on fruit production, devoting some of their land to the cultivation of orchards'.

Eventually new stock was sourced locally. William Blackwood in his Account of the Orchards in Clydesdale (1832) remarked that 'Some orchardists rear and graft the trees they plant; but others purchase them from Mr Scott, at Orchard, or from Mr Lang of Nethenfoot, both of whom raise and send to market excellent plants of all the best sorts of fruit known in Clydesdale; and as their nurseries are in the middle of the fruit district, no mistakes can arise as to the kinds of trees required, as sometimes happens when trees are ordered from a distance. The fruit on the lands of Orchard estate, about 20 acres in extent, have never been sold under L. 160; and, in favourable seasons, it has brought L. 800 for pears and apples alone'.

Robert Chambers, writing in 1830 commented that 'The Middle Ward [of Lanarkshire]...which commences at the junction of the Nethan with the Clyde, is a district of the most splendidly and beautiful fertile character. The ~~several miles~~several miles of which it consists, along the banks of the river, are one uninterrupted series of grove, garden, and orchard. […] The people of the less genial Upper Ward […] call this magnificent region the, "the Fruit Lands;" and well is it worthy of that appellation. Fruit is here produced on a scale of profusion, of which strangers can have no idea. It overhangs the roads and the waters, bobs against the head of the passing traveller, and dips the rushing stream. Instances have been known of the product of single orchards being let, growing, to the retailers of such wares at Glasgow, for £800!

'Of the fruit, for which Clydesdale is famed, a large proportion, nearly one-third, it is said, of all raised between Hamilton and Lanark, is produced by the parish of Carluke. The land devoted to this purpose is computed to be 110 Scotch acres in extent; the greater part of it being the steep banks of ravines, not well adapted for any other produce. Orchard ground lets at from L. 6 to L. 10 per acre, especially if properly stocked with gooseberries; and in favourable years the returns procured have been very great.

The extreme precariousness of the crop, however, and the expense of labour, as well as the reduction of price occasioned by the introduction of Irish and foreign fruit, has of late years rendered the cultivation of orchards by no means a favourite object of Industry'.

Orchard fruits were not the only one grown in the Clyde Valley. In 1873 Robert Scott of Orchard induced his brother to plant half an acre of ground with strawberry plants as an experiment. Had this experiment not taken place, strawberries might never have graced the Scottish pudding bowl. Strawberry culture became one of the main industries of the Clyde Valley.

Sadly market forces came to bear on the market, and fruit production went into a very long and slow decline. Happily, however, interest in the regeneration of the orchards is growing as indicated by the many successful fruit festivals which take place every year along the Valley.

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