

# The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at CLEGHORN, LANARK



GLORIOUS  
GARDENS

Exploring our hidden gardens and forgotten landscapes



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Report on the development of the designed landscape

on behalf of

Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

Cover Plate: Lawn of Cleghorn House with dancing boar.

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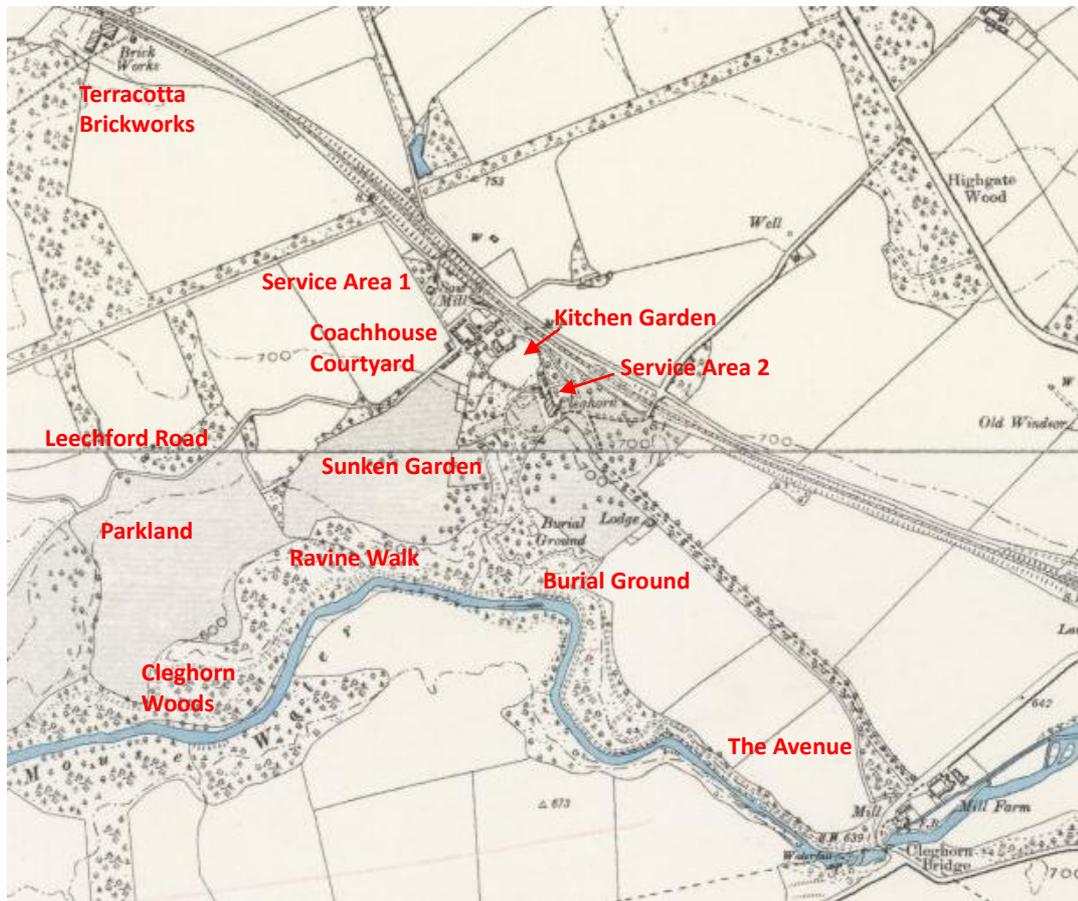
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Illus 1: Cleghorn estate as shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map (Lanarkshire Sheet XXV.SE, surveyed 1896, published 1898), with components identified marked in red (map reproduced from <http://www.maps.nls.uk>).

## 1.0 Introduction to Glorious Gardens

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

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

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

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

## 2.0 Introduction to Cleghorn

Cleghorn estate lies in the parish of Lanark, to the north east of the town of Lanark. The site of Cleghorn House (demolished) is at grid reference NS 90013 45980. From the banks of the Mouse River the estate land rises northwards in a wide, roughly rectangular shape, bisected by the railway.

Much of the estate is still owned by the Elliot Lockhart family, who have lived here since 1441. The fields are stocked with sheep and cattle. Impressive areas survive of the original 250-year-old trees, and many new trees have recently been planted. The garden area is a popular wedding venue and is open to the public under the Scotland's Gardens scheme. The Roman road leading north from the fort at Castledykes passes through the estate, and there are remains of at least two Roman camps. The section of land along the Mouse is a SSSI and also a Special Area of Conservation.

Name	Designation	Grade	ID	Web link
Camp Wood Roman camp	Scheduled monument		1138	<a href="http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM1138">http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM1138</a>
Cleghorn Glen Woodlands	National Nature Reserve	NA	NA	<a href="http://www.snh.gov.uk">http://www.snh.gov.uk</a>
Cleghorn Glen	Site of Special Scientific Interest Special Area of Conservation	NA	364	<a href="http://www.snh.gov.uk">http://www.snh.gov.uk</a>

## 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 Historical Environment Scotland maintained by HES).

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

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

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

## 4.0 Desk-based research results

### 4.1 Historic maps

Cleghorn 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.

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



In 1596 Cleghorn House is depicted as a three-storey tower house, with an arched entry into a rectangular yard. Two mills are shown, one on the Mouse at Cleghorn Bridge, one on the burn behind the house (circle with a cross)

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



The old Cleghorn House was burnt down some time after 1740 but before Roy's survey because it is not shown on this map. The avenue to the former house is shown, coming off the Roman road south of the village. The road itself runs almost north-south, crossing the village street at one point. To the east of the village there is a plantation of trees. To the west, there is a large rectangular garden, a possible orchard, and a short tree-lined approach, possibly the existing lime walk. Most of the land around is unenclosed arable, apart from four large fields which have been enclosed by shelterbelts. The new Cleghorn House appears on Roy's plan of Cleghorn camp (1765). The camp lies to the south-east of the village.

Illus 4: Ross's (1773) A Map of the Shire of Lanark, North-east Section.



Trees have been planted enclosing more fields in shelter belts. The new house is shown close to the river. Its depiction is unlikely to be indicative of the design of the house since most of the houses shown on the map are of a similar style or like the smaller house to the south-west of Cleghorn on the other side of the river. It is unclear whether the four tree-lined enclosures to the north of the house are enclosed fields or garden ground.

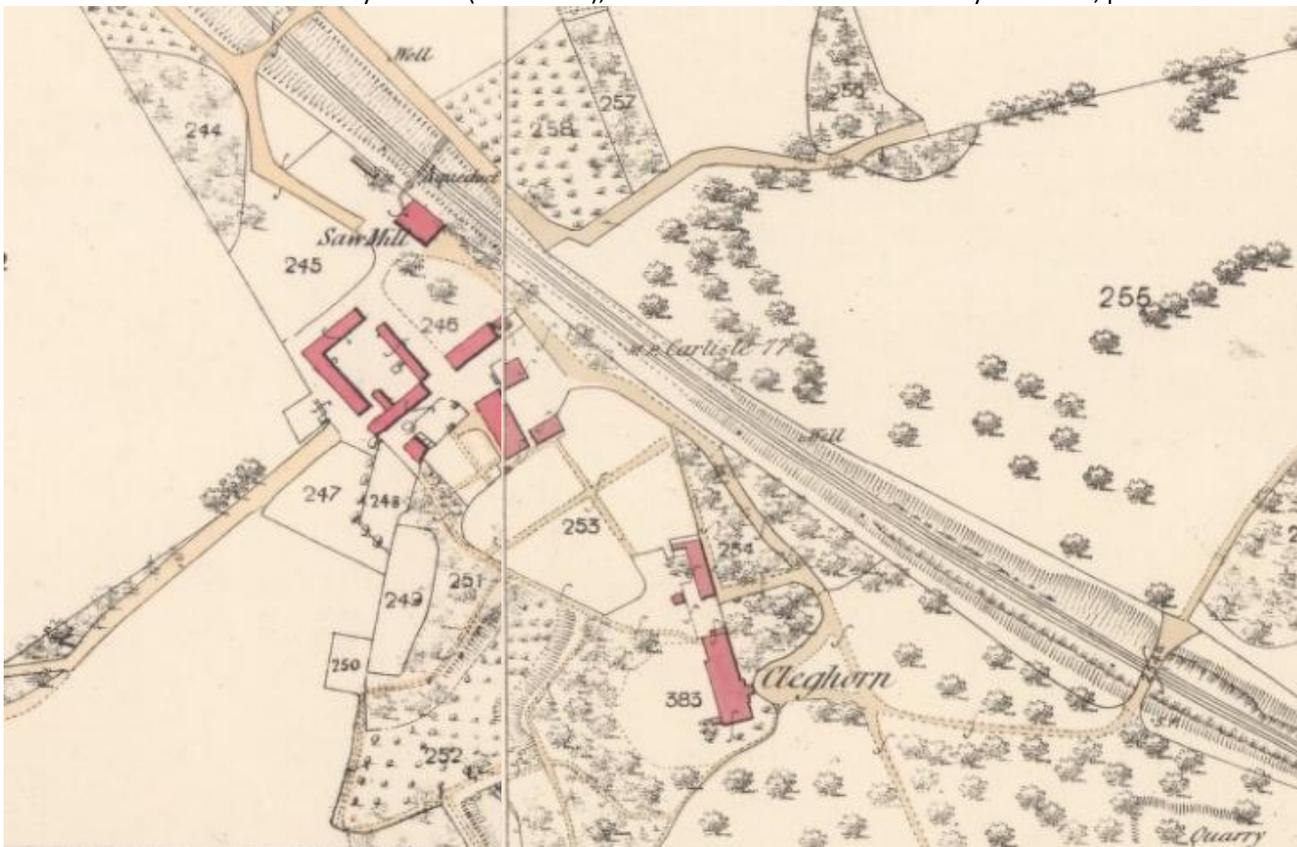
Illus 5: Forrest's (1816) The County of Lanark from Actual Survey.



Access to the house is shown as a curved drive off Watling Street with a service drive branching off to the rear of the house. The straight, tree-lined avenue remains prominent, running south from the house, past an enclosed (walled?) garden laid out in small, square sections, and eventually down to the mill. The garden is in a similar location to that shown by Roy. In the ravine west of the house, five

ponds are shown along the burn. It is not known when these, with their high stone-faced dams and cascades, were built. It is clear that there has been a significant amount of planting done since the earlier maps, and more fields have been enclosed.

Illus 6: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (1st edition), Lanarkshire Sheet 025.11. Surveyed 1858-9, published 1864.

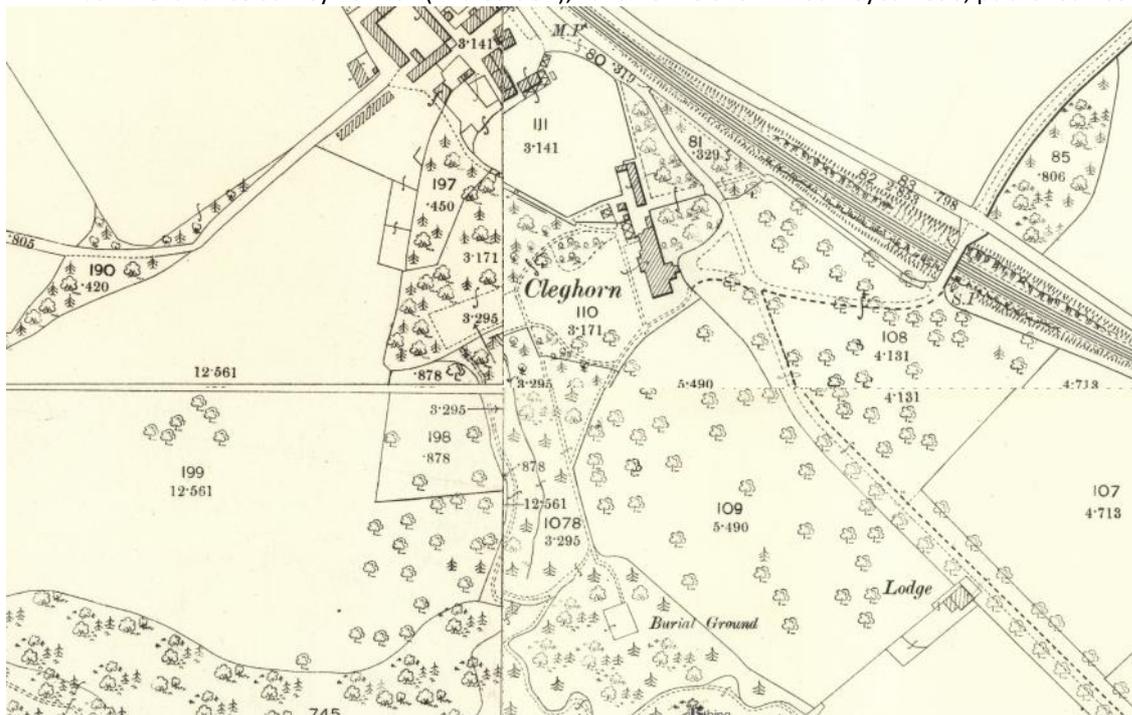


The major change in the landscape is the building of the Caledonian railway (1845). A bridge carries the eastern approach, another gives access to farm land. The water supply to the sawmill and the burn is brought over the track on an 'aqueduct'; the burn then goes underground to emerge again from a culvert.

The large pond has become a garden crossed by two paths. The second pond is now an orchard. The other ponds are also gone. Paths lead down both sides of the ravine to the Mouse River, and across the

dams. There is no sign of the rectangular enclosed garden. There are two other orchard areas to the north. Behind the house is a round lawn area, with trees surrounding it. To the front is a carriage sweep, and the house has a small porch. Carriages and horses were kept in the three blocks at the top of the garden. The detail given in the 25 inch first edition OS map indicates a proliferation of agricultural buildings suggesting that there has been a great deal of agricultural 'improvement'. Trees dot the parkland, possibly situated by design.

Illus 7: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (2nd edition), Lanarkshire O25.11. Surveyed 1896, published 1897.



There have been some changes between the first and second edition OS maps. By 1896 all three orchard areas have disappeared, the one behind the house replaced by mixed tree planting and a garden or lawn area. Several small glasshouses have appeared to the north of the house, with others along the north wall of the kitchen garden. The burial ground is now marked as such.

The section of the eastern approach which wound through the woods has now been abandoned, and its roadside lodge is gone. The route follows the wider and flatter farm access, straight out to the road, and now passes the lodge halfway up it ('gamekeeper's cottage') on the other side.

Off this extract from the map, a brickworks and clay pit now appear on the northern edge, handily beside the railway line. It had its own sidings.

Illus 8: Ordnance Survey 25-inch (3rd edition), Lanarkshire Sheets XXV 7,8,11,12. Surveyed 1910, published 1912.



By 1910 the brickworks has expanded into a huge industrial site including rows of workers' cottages. The brickworks closed in 1918. There are no other apparent changes on the estate. Later maps also show little change.

## 4.2 Aerial Photographs

An aerial photo of 1950 shows reduced tree cover. There had been a double line of trees separating the large field south of the brick works from the two fields north of the sawmill but these are gone in this photo. Today this and other areas have been replanted with broadleaf species.

It is possible to make out the kitchen garden, now divided into eight large plots, presumably for wartime cultivation. The house was still standing in 1950, but it is difficult to make out any detail.

## 5.0 Timeline for the Cleghorn Designed Landscape

- 12th-16th centuries      The first mention of the name Cleghorn is in an ecclesiastical dispute over Cleghorn chapel (capella de Clegern or Glegern) in the 12th and 13th centuries. The lands of Cleghorn were held by Robert de Caramiceley for his superior, Philip de Valouins. There may have been a house or castle at Cleghorn at this time. Scottish Church Heritage Research says the chapel stood on the site of what became the **Burial** Ground in the 19th century.
- In 1441 Sir Allan Lockhart was the first Baron of Cleghorn. Lockharts of Cleghorn continued to play their part in history, often in a military capacity (dying at Flodden, espousing the Protestant cause, dying at Waterloo). In 1596, according to Pont's map Cleghorn was a three-storey double tower house near the Mouse. It had an arched entranceway into a small rectangular yard. Behind the house was one mill, with another mill on the Mouse.
- 1745                      According to the Lockhart family website ([www.lockharts.com](http://www.lockharts.com)), the old tower house was still standing in 1745, when some of the Jacobite army returning from England 'made a raid on Cleghorn house, but they met with so warm a reception from Mr Lockhart, the proprietor, that they were forced to retire empty-handed... On this rough repulse being known to the rebels in Lanark, they determined to attack Cleghorn next day with all their forces, while Mr Lockhart judged it prudent to raise barricades and garrison the house with his tenantry. But Cleghorn was saved from the threatened storm of Highland wrath' – a man ran into Lanark and said Cumberland was coming, so the Jacobites marched off to Hamilton.
- According to the website,
- The old castle is reputed to have the arms and bearing of 10 generations of the family engraved in the then Great Hall. There was a very large room, on the ceiling of which were in fresco all the coats-of-arms of the family. The antiquities were not only handed down to us by tradition, but by old paintings in the House of Cleghorn, done in the time of Sir Stephen Lockhart.
- (Source: [www.lockharts.com](http://www.lockharts.com))
- mid 18th century      The tower house burnt down after 1745 and before Roy mapped Cleghorn in 1754.
- Roy surveyed a medieval road from Lanark that crossed the Mouse at Leechford and probably joined the Roman road at Cleghorn, where in 1754 there was a village street. There was a large rectangular garden, a possible orchard, and a short tree-lined approach to the West, possibly the 'lime walk'. An avenue led to Cleghorn House from the Roman road, and most of the land around was unenclosed, apart from four large fields.

1754-64 A new house had been built by 1764, when Roy mapped the Roman camp. The Avenue, with trees lining both sides of its bottom half, is now shown distinct from the route of the Roman road.

1805-27 When Allan Lockhart died in 1805, his only daughter Marianne inherited Cleghorn, and her husband William Elliot of Brocketsbrae took the name Elliot Lockhart. In addition to his army career (he became a Lt Colonel in Roxburghshire Yeomanry Light Dragoons) and his position as MP for Selkirkshire, he seems to have taken an interest in Cleghorn, apparently continuing the tradition already established of beautifying the estate.

The five ponds with dams in the ravine may have been recently constructed when Forrest showed them in 1816. By 1816, Cleghorn House was set upon a lawn with pleasure gardens, divided into twelve parts, to the south. The tree-lined Avenue remained and a new eastern approach following a curvilinear route through trees was constructed along with a new lodge which was built at East Gate where the drive met the public road. Thick policy woodland framed the edges and the south part of the estate, and surrounding fields were bordered and protected by shelter belts.



Illus 9: Tree transplanting machine in action, from Henry Steuart's *The Planter's Guide* (1828).

1827-44 It was William Elliot Lockhart who welcomed the great tree transplanter Henry Steuart of Allanton in January of 1827. In his book *The Planter's Guide, or, a Practical essay on the best method of giving immediate effect to wood*, Steuart tells us 'Cleghorn partakes in the woody character of this singular and romantic district and has been abundantly planted according

to the fashion of a former day' and describes how he brought his transplanting machine to Cleghorn and transplanted eleven mature trees 'to give the Immediate Effect of Wood near his residence'. This was done using a 'machine of the intermediate size' to transplant oak, beech, lime, sycamore and horse chestnut trees. These specimen trees were recorded as being between 25 and 35 feet in height and William Elliot Lockhart was directly involved in their positioning and planting (Steuart 1828, 369-372).

In 1828 the designed landscape surrounding the house at Cleghorn was eloquently described by Davidson. He notes 'the beautiful appearance of Cleghorn House, the seat of William Elliot Lockhart Esq., MP... from a short distance above the bridge, ... the river is seen struggling on, dashing over pigmy precipices, and displaying a scene of peculiar grandeur, as it rushes forward, through a fearfully deep, and almost invisible channel. But there, the eye is feasted with milder glories: extensive woods, richly cultivated fields, charming lawns, and a small, but tastefully ornamented garden.' He continues: 'Beyond this, however, the scenery increases in wildness, but loses in variety; the eye having nothing to rest upon save the russet surface of the moorish wilds' (Davidson, W 1828, 130-131).

The New Statistical Account written in 1834 mentions the trees planted at Cleghorn and the scenery on the Mouse banks. Mrs Elliot Lockhart of Cleghorn was one of the principal landowners and this must be Marianne, whose husband died in 1832 and whose son was also MP for Selkirkshire, and presumably not in residence at Cleghorn.

1840s

Thomas Telford surveyed the route for the railway line in 1810, and he remarked that it really ought to have run where the House stood.

Here I have purposely placed the railway in a depth of cutting, by which its being partly in a tunnel, and partly in the manner of a sunk fence for some distance, will avoid incommoding the entrance to Cleghorn House. The situation occupied by the house and garden, is that upon which the railway should have been placed; the inaccessible ravine immediately below the garden, and the steep ascent above the porter's lodge, confine the line to the direction I have chosen.

By 1845 the rural tranquillity of Cleghorn was shattered by the construction of the Caledonian Railway, which effectively split the estate lands in two. The line ran (in a cutting) in very close proximity to the house on its eastern side and a bridge built over the line to ensure access from the eastern approach to the house was maintained. Cleghorn station was built on the edge of the property, presumably as part of the agreement which would also have supplied ample compensation.

The first OS map in 1858 shows the changes: a bridge carried the eastern approach over the track, another carried the farm track to the north. The burn - water supply for the sawmill - was brought over the track in an aqueduct and then was taken underground. The large pond was drained and became a kitchen and flower garden. The other ponds also

disappeared. The eastern approach (apparently used for the railway building traffic) lost its winding lower half, and became a wide, straight track, with a new lodge house halfway along it.

late 19th century Irving in 1864 describes a scene of prosperity:

Cleghorn House is a short way south-west of the Cleghorn Station, where the branch line from Lanark comes into the trunk line of the Caledonian Railway, and the old house is got but a glimpse of, as it stands embowered among the trees to the south-west, and with the disadvantage to the sight-seeker that the embankment of the line rises up north of the Cleghorn Station. The mansion, domain, and woodlands of Cleghorn value well on the parochial roll. Cleghorn farm is of first-class size for the district, and, as its name suggests, it lies near the mansion.... intersected by the Caledonian Rail-way, and in an upland but well-cultivated district. Cleghorn mill and farm is of considerable value on the roll; but much of that may arise from the mill privileges, the Mouse being a large and unfailing stream.

It is not clear whether the Elliot Lockharts were in residence at this time, but when Captain William Elliot Lockhart succeeded his father in 1878, he sold Borthwickbrae 'and resided at his seat, Cleghorn.'

Groome in 1884 describes Cleghorn as 'an old but comfortable edifice, surrounded by a finely wooded park. Its owner, Wm. Elliot-Lockhart, Esq., holds 2280 acres in the shire, valued at £2554 per annum. The estate includes a romantic ravine along the course of Mouse Water.'

A smart Factor's House was built to the north of the farm in 1882. Photos of Cleghorn House perhaps date from this period, and show a fairly modest Georgian mansion with an extension on the north side.

Photos from the 1890s show the Kitchen Garden (formerly the large pond) with crossing paths and sundial, and the lawn looking down from the house, showing beds of rhododendrons. In 1896, according to the 2nd edition OS map, there were small glasshouses to the rear of the house and also on the south facing wall of the kitchen garden. Perhaps around this time the building at Service Area 2 was converted to house a gas plant.



Illus 10: Photo of Cleghorn House, undated (Lanark Library).



Illus 11: Cleghorn House, possibly 1880s (Lanark Library).



Illus 12: 1890s Family photo showing herbaceous border and sundial in kitchen garden. Two ladies sit on a bench.



Illus 13: 1890s Elliot Lockhart family photo showing the Sunken Garden.

late 19th-  
early 20th  
century

William, like all his Lanarkshire neighbours, started searching for minerals on his estate. In the 1890s he found good clay on the north edge and by 1896 a tramway led from a clay pit to the Cleghorn Terracotta brickworks, next to the railway. By 1910 the factory was huge, and there was a row of workers' cottages on site.

In 1918 the factory closed.



Illus 14: The brickworks after it closed (SCRAN).

1930s -  
1960s

The economic effects of the First World War and the 1930s depression led to the break-up of many estates. Cleghorn was put up for sale in 1931 but was not sold. In the 1930s, it was let to Captain Stewart, whose wife held a garden fete at which the newly reinstated bronze statue of Pan was displayed (Illus 15).

They opened Cleghorn's garden to the public under the Scotland's Gardens scheme. Captain Stewart's mother was still living there when WW2 broke out, giving out wool to be knitted into socks for soldiers. The house was then used to house refugees and a Polish school during the war.

In the 1950s, while the family was away, the factor cut down a number of trees; a Wellingtonia near the burial ground still bears a scar from attempted felling. The woodland

areas decreased during the 20th century. The house, too, had become a liability, and in the 1960s the Army was called in to demolish it.



Illus 15: Statue of Pan in the Sunken Garden to the rear of the house (Lanark Library).

late 20th - 21st centuries      When the current generation of Elliot-Lockharts took over, the garden area was overgrown and many buildings dilapidated. They have restored some buildings, including the former stable in the coachhouse courtyard, which is now their home. They have also worked to restore the garden, which is used as a wedding venue. It is still opened to the public for Scotland's Gardens at snowdrop time. Thousands of young trees have been planted, including a Millennium wood. This year (2016) there are plans to run a forest school, and in the future to restore more of the buildings and maybe even rebuild the house (Nicola Elliot-Lockhart, pers comm).

## 6.0 Components of the Cleghorn Designed Landscape

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

Category	Name
Gardens	Kitchen Garden
	Sunken Garden
Offices	Service Area 1
	Service Area 2
	Coachhouse Courtyard
Drives & approaches	Avenue
	Eastern Approach
	Leech Ford road
Policy parkland	Parkland
Burial ground	Burial Ground
Policy woodland	Cleghorn Woods
Pleasure walks/drives	Ravine Walk
Agricultural & industrial features	Sawmill
	Cleghorn Terracotta Brickworks

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

### 6.1 Gardens

#### Kitchen Garden

This was created before 1856 (the 1st edition OS map), when the series of ponds north of the house (shown on Forrest's 1816 map and Thomson's 1832 map) were drained. The garden was made on the site of the largest, top pond. In the 1890s it was crossed by two paths and was used to grow flowers and vegetables. A 1950 aerial photo shows four large plots used to grow food during the war.

Today it is a paddock for livestock and is well maintained.

#### Sunken Garden (Illus 16)

The Sunken Garden was created in the area of the second of five ponds that were all drained by the 1850s and the burn was diverted into a culvert to run underground and emerge from the high stone dam below the garden. By the 1890s, photographs show it with trees and bushes surrounding a level grassed area with beds of rhododendrons and roses. It was here that the statue of Pan, unearthed when the Kitchen Garden was created, was set up as the centrepiece, looking up towards the large lawn and the house. The statue was later sold by Christies, and described as 'lead, attributed to John van Nost (d 1729).' It had been passed on to the owners of Cleghorn, from Lee Castle, where it had attracted unsavoury interest from those who believed it was 'the deil'.

The Sunken Garden was restored, using old photographs as a guide, by the current owners and is in excellent condition. It has a modern rough stone nook, and steps up between two stone urns lead to the path across the high dam. From the garden the lawn slopes up to the site of the demolished house.

## 6.2 Offices

### Service area 1 (Illus 17, 29)

This area was originally a court of offices including agricultural buildings with additional cottages and a midden nearby. It was built of local stone some time after 1758 (as it is not shown on Roy's map of c 1750). Many buildings show evidence of changing use. Three residences become a milking parlour and then a single cottage; a byre became an open garden; a former pig shed now stores machinery; one shed houses a 1950s grain dryer, and bricked up fireplaces and windows abound.

Today the buildings on the eastern side of the courtyard are missing. Three buildings are now inhabited as houses, one with its own wooden stables. Others are semi-derelict and are used for storage or lie empty.

### Service area 2 (Illus 18)

These two sets of buildings are first shown on the OS map of 1856. They lie close to the site of the house and separate it from the Kitchen Garden to the north. When the garden was a pond, they would have sat on its edge. They may have included an ice house, conveniently sited near the pond, where a set of steps leads down below ground level. The more easterly, better preserved buildings exhibit much change of use (filled-in windows and doorways, bricked-up fireplaces); they were originally dwellings and later a laundry, a meat store and a gas plant. The 1910 map shows a conservatory here.

Today they shelter the animals that use the paddock, and one end is used as a rose garden. The westerly buildings consist of low walls without roofs.

### Coach House Courtyard (Illus 19, 20)

These three buildings, forming a courtyard, are first shown on the 1858 OS map. The central building was used for much of its life as stables, though the twin doorways and windows suggest it was originally built as a superior dwelling. The buildings on either side housed coaches, and the coachman had a flat above. Two of the buildings have a decorative cobbled surface in front. Some time after the big house was

demolished, the central stable block was renovated as a single house for the owners, who now live there. The decorative stone which now partially blocks a former doorway came from the demolished Cleghorn House, and had acted as a lintel above the garden door.

An extension now joins the stable block to the coach house on its right. The courtyard is enclosed by a high stone wall, separating it from the Avenue and the railway opposite. This probably dates from the construction of the railway.

## 6.2 Drives & approaches

### The Avenue (Illus 21, 24)

On the earliest map on which it is depicted (Roy, c 1750), the Avenue leaves the Roman road leading north from the fort at Castledykes about 400 metres after it crosses the Mouse going from south to north. Trees or hedges are shown along the edge of the enclosed fields on its south side. The avenue leading to the old tower house terminates at the west end of the 'village street' with what may be a large rectangular garden belonging to the house to the west.

By 1764, Roy's plan of the Roman camp at Cleghorn shows the Avenue looking much smarter, with trees (today's lime trees) on both sides of its lower section. The new Cleghorn House is shown at the end of it. The route of the Avenue appears now separate from the Roman road. By 1816 the upper half of the Avenue has trees on both sides (today's beeches). The OS map of 1858 shows a 'Lodge' halfway up the Avenue; it was later known as the 'Woodman's cottage'. It has been extended and is today a private house with a front path of curved Cleghorn bricks. It was sold by the estate, together with the fields bordering the lower Avenue, in the 1960s.

Its grand old trees still stand over 200 years later, though some of the beeches are shedding limbs and showing their age. They are interplanted with holly trees, which may date from the same time, and have been constantly pruned to form a solid and substantial barrier. The Avenue today, with its plain but imposing stone gateposts and curved entrance walls, is well maintained and still forms an impressive approach to the core of the estate.

### Eastern Approach (Illus 22, 24)

Forrest's map (1816) is the first to depict the Eastern Approach, winding from a lodge called 'East Gate' on the minor road to the east of Cleghorn, through woodland and then farm or park land dotted with specimen trees towards the house. Nearing the house, the approach splits in two. Possibly the more northerly leg went to the mill and farm (and may be a relic of the medieval Leechford Road or Roy's village street). A line of trees across a field may mark its route today.

By 1858, the 1st edition OS map was showing a second lodge halfway along the approach with a wider, straight roadway leading from it to the minor road. This roadway was perhaps connected with the building of the railway here in the 1840s. A bridge takes the Eastern Approach over the railway near the house, where the railway is in a cutting. A quarry marked just south of this bridge perhaps provided masonry for it. The approach joins the Avenue over the bridge, and a carriage sweep (still visible as a

mark on the grass) is shown in front of the house. By 1896 the original roadside lodge has gone, and that part of the eastern approach is no longer in use. Instead, the wide, straight roadway now forms the bottom half of the approach and passes the second lodge on its other side.

Today this second lodge ('the gamekeeper's cottage') sits derelict, overgrown and in a dangerous condition. Across the roadway sits a brand new farmhouse, with an interesting farm sign. The roadway itself is well used today.

### **Leechford Road (Illus 23)**

This was the main route between Lanark and Linlithgow in medieval times. Known as the 'Kings Hie Street', it ran from Lanark to the Leech ford across the Mouse. From the Lich Ford, a route wended uphill towards Cleghorn and crossed the Roman road. According to the current owners, this route at Cleghorn was built by descendents of Huguenots, but it is not known when. (Huguenots had been coming to Scotland since the 16th century.) They may have improved an older track. A footbridge was built across the ford by 1910.

Today it is a good farm track down from Cleghorn farm and the sawmill, which stops abruptly on the edge of a field. It starts at the old farm courtyard, which seems to block its route. It appears to align with a roadway on the other side of the railway (1st 25 inch OS map) suggesting that it originally continued east, to meet the Roman road at High Parks farm. The road runs across the slope between two well-built walls, bordered by holly and beech hedging, and the surface is made up of round stones.

## **6.4 Pleasure Walks**

### **Ravine Walk (Illus 27, 28)**

The ravine, with its burn, may have given Cleghorn its name, if the word 'cleugh' (ravine) forms the first part of the name. The burn and the mill at its top were recorded from the 16th century. Dating the dams across the burn, and the ponds shown behind them on Forrest's map of 1816, is more of a problem. Pont's map and Roy's map may show some sort of construction on the burn. The current owner of Cleghorn tells us the monks built them as fish ponds; this is a reference to Cleghorn chapel, which existed on the site in the 12th and 13th century, but the former presence of a monastery or abbey is not confirmed. Inspection of the dams and culverts is no help, as they are built of stone. The dams and cascades are still there, but the burn, sent underground, is missing from the top pond (site of the Kitchen Garden) and the second pond (site of the Sunken Garden).

The OS map of 1858 shows a path leading down from the lawn at the back of the house, across this high earth and stonework dam, towards the Leech ford road. Paths then lead from this dam along both sides of the ravine, till they reach the Mouse and join the pathway along it. Two further dams link the two sides of the ravine, each with a path across it.

Today the burn emerges at the foot of the high stone wall at the edge of the Sunken Garden. The ravine is planted with conifers (many yews, *Wellingtonia*) and bushes, as it was in the 1850s. The burn cascades from its stone culverts into the pools below, and can be clearly heard above the sound of birdsong. These

paths, and the more dramatic scenery of the Mouse gorge and waterfalls, were admired by tourists of the 19th century as they still are today.

## 6.6 Burial ground

### Burial Ground (Illus 25)

The burial ground enclosure is first shown on the first OS map (1858) and is labelled on the second edition (1896). There is nothing grand about it; the memorial stones are the sort you would find in any cemetery and the enclosure is a plain iron rail fence with a gate. It is a small enclosure, covered with snowdrops in March.

The earliest of the seven memorial stones is that of Col William Elliot and his wife Marianne Lockhart. He died in 1832, so the burial ground probably dates from then.

The other memorials are those of their daughter, Margaret (1868), son William (1907) and his wife Dora Helen; their children Allan, Walter, Norman and Mary Charlotte and her husband R H Adams. The most recent (Allan Robert Elliot Lockhart) died in 1977. The burial ground is in good condition, easily accessible from the path leading from the Sunken Garden down the ravine.

## 6.7 Policy parkland

### Parkland (Illus 22, 24)

The 1858 six inch OS map shows only the large fields on either side of The Avenue near the house as 'Parkland' (in grey). The same map shows three large fields to the east, across the railway, also dotted thickly with specimen trees. In practice there would not have been much difference between the two areas; Cleghorn has always grazed livestock and kept horses. In both cases, the intention would have been to impress visitors, whether arriving by the Avenue or the Eastern Approach, with majestic views on either side. In the case of the Eastern Approach, the house would have been viewed in tantalising glimpses between the trees. Approaching up the Avenue, the house can be seen only after one has crested the hill; until then the attention is on the great lime and beech trees under which one is driving.

We know from Sir Henry Steuart's 1828 account that Colonel William Elliot, husband of Marianne Lockhart, was an enthusiastic planter of trees 'to give effect of wood close to the house.' Sir Henry rather sniffily describes Cleghorn as 'abundantly planted according to the fashion of a former day', by which he presumably means the tree-lined roadways and field edges. Though many of the old trees have come down or are showing their age, enough remain to impress today's visitor, too.

## 6.8 Policy woodland

### Cleghorn Woods (Illus 26)

In the 1750s there was little woodland at Cleghorn apart from one rectangular plantation and the trees along the ravine. By 1816 (Forrest's map) the estate was well wooded, with woods all along the eastern and southern edges, thick shelter belts between the large fields, and trees along all the various

approaches. In 1827 we find the owner still transplanting trees near the house (Steuart 1828). A sawmill on the site and a woodman's cottage on the Avenue are testament to the importance of the woodland.

Today most of those trees still stand, some magnificent like the Scots pines on the Leechford road, others showing their age. They are mainly lime, beech, sycamore and oak, with some chestnuts. Some of the woods disappeared in the 20th century, but thousands of new broadleaves have been planted, including a millennium wood.

The ancient, semi-natural woodland along Cleghorn Glen can be seen on all of the old maps and has changed little over time. It has been a National Nature Reserve (NNR) since 1981. SNH own 17 ha of the 41 ha of the Cleghorn Glen NNR, the remainder being on a 99-year agreement with the owners of the Cleghorn estate.

## 6.9 Agricultural and industrial features

### Sawmill (Illus 29)

A mill has stood on the burn above Cleghorn House since the 16th century, but it was not a sawmill. Britain seems not to have used mechanised sawmills until the 19th century, though they were common in the Netherlands in the 17th century. The word 'sawmill' appears first on the OS map of 1858 – but it must have been operating before the railway was built in the 1840s, to justify the building of an aqueduct over the track. The sawmill must have been essential to exploit commercially the many trees that were planted from the 1800s on the estate. It is still listed as a sawmill in 1910, and as a mill on the 1:25,000 OS map of 1956. On its north side, next to the railway, stands a stone pier which originally supported the aqueduct that brought water across the railway for the mill. A gate in the railway wall would have allowed access to the aqueduct.

Today, the mill's stone walls and roof are in good condition, but little remains of the original interior. The lean-to at the back, with stone walls and a tin roof, now a wood store, may be an earlier mill building.

### Terracotta Brickworks (Illus 30)

Cleghorn Terracotta Brickworks was on the north of Cleghorn estate, beside the railway, and operated from around 1895 to 1918. Every local landowner hoped to find mineral wealth, and in the 1890s a superior type of clay was found at Cleghorn, which was suitable (when mixed with industrial waste products) for making specialised bricks. After being dug out, the clay was manhandled in bogies along a tramway 700 metres to the brickworks site. In 1896 a railway siding on the site gave access to the railway. There were two large buildings and a small one. By 1910, a road ran from it down the far side of the railway to Cleghorn station. The site was huge, with at least ten buildings, machinery, two high chimneys and workers' housing. It made specialist industrial and decorative facing bricks, engineering bricks, paving blocks, roof tiles and chimney pots. The bricks were heat- and water-resistant and were sold across Scotland.

Today the site is a peaceful oasis for wildlife. One brick-built structure remains, but it is difficult to make out where the others were. Everything is covered with waste bricks, which lie under a century's worth of re-grown plants and young trees. The site has recently been planted with broadleaved trees.



Illus 16: Looking down from the site of the house over the lawn to the Sunken Garden where the statue of Pan was displayed. At the edge of the pink path, behind the bushes, is a six-metre drop to the ravine.



Illus 17: Service Area 1. This building was a byre and then a stable, and has had both ends chopped off and new walls built. Vegetables in raised beds grow in the section without a roof.



Illus 18: Service Area 2. The ruins in the foreground were an ice house and later a conservatory; the building to the rear was at different times a laundry, meat store, gas plant and residential accommodation.



Illus 19 and 20: Coachhouse, and old stone from the demolished Cleghorn House incorporated in the former stable building.



Illus 21: The Avenue with lime trees interspersed with holly; beech trees can be seen further up.



Illus 22: Eastern Approach looking east from the railway bridge; this sycamore, one of the specimen trees in the Parkland, measures over six metres around the trunk.



Illus 23: The medieval Leech Ford Road from Cleghorn, which was reputedly built or improved, by Huguenots. The track runs between two low stone walls, with holly and beech hedges.



Illus 24: Policy Parkland where the Eastern Approach meets the Avenue. Cleghorn House sat just

beyond the pale grassy area in the centre.



Illus 25: The enclosed Burial Ground with its simple grave markers, yew trees and snowdrops.



Illus 26: Some trees in Cleghorn Woods have been there for 200 years. Thousands of new

broadleaves have been planted.



Illus 27: One of the cascades issuing from a dam on the Ravine Walk.



Illus 28: The path across one of the lower dams on the Ravine Walk.



Illus 29: Looking towards the Sawmill. The renovated cottage on the right (part of Service Area 1) was three cottages, then a milking parlour. Iron wheels in the foreground were part of the milking machinery.



Illus 30: Bricks produced by the Cleghorn Terracotta Brickworks.

## 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.

<b>Quality:</b>	Outstanding	<b>Range:</b>	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 Cleghorn

### Intrinsic value

The intrinsic value of much of the designed landscape around the former Cleghorn House is high to outstanding. Significant elements survive, including the Ravine Walk, Burial Ground, Coachhouse Courtyard, Service Areas, Parkland and Sunken Garden, as well as specimen trees and shrubs. The ongoing efforts of the current proprietors, the Elliott-Lockharts, to restore and maintain components of the designed landscape, including planting, have enhanced its intrinsic value considerably. The development of the designed landscape is clearly legible through historic maps as well as documentary and pictorial evidence, especially the Elliott-Lockhart family archives and traditions. The surviving components are maintained for the most part in excellent condition. The policy woodlands of Cleghorn Glen have high intrinsic value as semi-natural deciduous gorge woods that include a SSSI and form (with nearby Cartland Crags) part of the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve (NNR). All but 1.6 hectares of Cleghorn Glen SSSI is also designated as part of the Clyde Valley Woods Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for the European habitat 'Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes.'

### Contextual value

Cleghorn has close links to other designed landscapes in this section of the Clyde Valley (including Jarviswood, Baronald and Mauldslie as well as the Falls of Clyde) - through the linked histories of their owners, shared elements of design and planting and physical proximity. The Cleghorn Glen woodlands, which have existed since at least the 18th century, form part of the Clyde Valley

Woodlands National Nature Reserve (NNR) along with other areas of woodland at Falls of Clyde, Chatelherault Country Park, Nethan Gorge, Hamilton High Parks and Mauldslie Woods (<http://www.nnr-scotland.org.uk/clyde-valley-woodlands/nature-and-culture/six-of-one/>). The designed landscape thus has high contextual value.

### **Associative value**

Cleghorn designed landscape has a range of rich historical and current associations that give it high associative value. These include associations with the Roman Army through the siting of a camp (and scheduled monument) on the estate, with the medieval village and road linked to Lanark, and with the Jacobite rising. Through its long history of ownership by the Lockharts, its associations with early 19th-century tree-planting technology and Telford's railway construction, and the development of the Cleghorn Terracotta Brickworks based on the estate's mineral wealth, Cleghorn is also associated with the Clyde Valley's complex political, social and economic history from the medieval period to the present. Today it also has significance to local people as a place for walking and viewing wildlife.

### **Cultural significance**

Although Cleghorn House no longer stands, many elements of the associated designed landscape and gardens do survive and are well maintained through proactive conservation management. Given the legibility of its developmental sequence, the many strands of associative value and the high intrinsic and contextual value of the estate, Cleghorn is considered to have national cultural significance.

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