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UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND THE NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: **New Lanark**

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 16th December 2001

STATE PARTY: UNITED KINGDOM

CRITERIA: C (ii) (iv) (vi)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 25th Session of the World Heritage Committee

The Committee inscribed the New Lanark on the World Heritage List under criteria (ii), (iv), and (vi):

Criterion (ii): When Richard Arkwright's new factory system for textile production was brought to New Lanark the need to provide housing and other facilities to the workers and managers was recognized. It was there that Robert Owen created a model for industrial communities that was to spread across the world in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Criterion (iv): New Lanark saw the construction not only of well designed and equipped workers' housing but also public buildings designed to improve their spiritual as well as their physical needs.

Criterion (vi): The name of New Lanark is synonymous with that of Robert Owen and his social philosophy in matters such as progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international cooperation, and garden cities, which was to have a profound influence on social developments throughout the 19th century and beyond.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

New Lanark is a small 18th century village set in a sublime Scottish landscape where the philanthropist and Utopian idealist Robert Owen moulded a model industrial community in the early 19th century. The imposing cotton mill buildings, the spacious and well-designed workers' housing, and the dignified educational institute and school still testify to Owen's humanism.

1.b State, Province or Region: South Lanarkshire, Scotland.

1.d Exact location: N 55°39'48", W 3°46'59"

Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Nomination Form

Under the terms of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco in 1972, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, called "the World Heritage Committee" shall establish, under the title of "World Heritage List", a list of properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria it shall have established.

The purpose of this form is to enable States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Committee nominations of properties situated in their territory and suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

The form, completed in English or French, is sent in three copies to:

*The Secretariat
World Heritage Committee
Division of Cultural Heritage
UNESCO
7 place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP*

UNITED NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANISATION

I am pleased to learn of the prospect of restoring the village of New Lanark. Owen's work there is a landmark in social history, as well as a technological museum piece of no small interest in revealing the efficiencies of early water-powered factories. On my recent visit to Scotland I had planned to visit New Lanark, and if it is put in order I am sure that it will draw visitors from all over the world. I am in accord with your plans, but think that for exhibition purposes one house should be set apart, free from all later improvements, and furnished as it was originally.

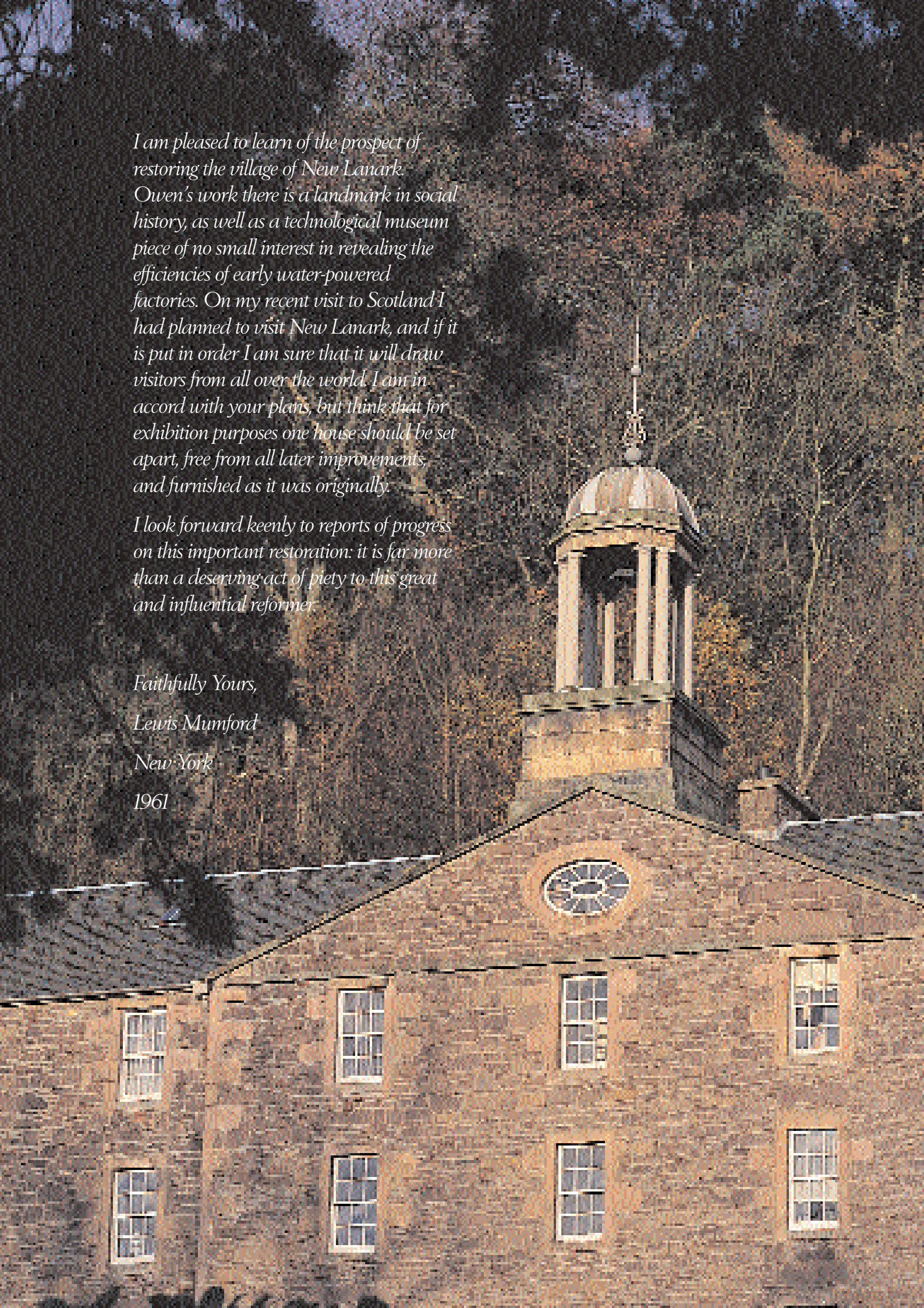
I look forward keenly to reports of progress on this important restoration: it is far more than a deserving act of piety to this great and influential reformer.

Faithfully Yours,

Lewis Mumford

New York

1961



Nomination of New Lanark as a World Heritage Site

1. Identification of Property

- (a,b,c) country, region, property
- (d) location
- (e) boundary
- (f) area of property

2. Justification for Inscription

- (a) significance
- (b) comparative analysis: national and international
- (c) authenticity and integrity
- (d) criteria under which Inscription is proposed

3. Description

- (a) description of property
- (b) history and development
- (c) form and date of records
- (d) present state of conservation
- (e) policies, programmes, presentation and promotion

4. Management

- (a) ownership
- (b) legal status
- (c) protective measure
- (d) management authority
- (e) level at which management is exercised

- (f) agreed plans
- (g) sources and levels of finance
- (h) sources of expertise and training
- (i) visitor facilities and statistics
- (j) property management plan
- (k) staffing

5. Factors affecting the site

- (a) development pressures
- (b) environmental pressures
- (c) natural disasters
- (d) increase in visitors
- (e) numbers of inhabitants

6. Monitoring

- (a) key indicators
- (b) administrative arrangements
- (c) previous records

7. Documentation

- (a) photographs, slides, CDs
- (b) copies of property management plans
- (c) bibliography

8. Signature on Behalf of the State Party

Left: New Buildings, 1999

Cover illustrations

Front right: New Institution for the Formation of Character, New Lanark, 1999

Front left: New Lanark, January 2000 (RCAHMS)

Front inset: Lanark Spinning Co, 1880s (NCLT)

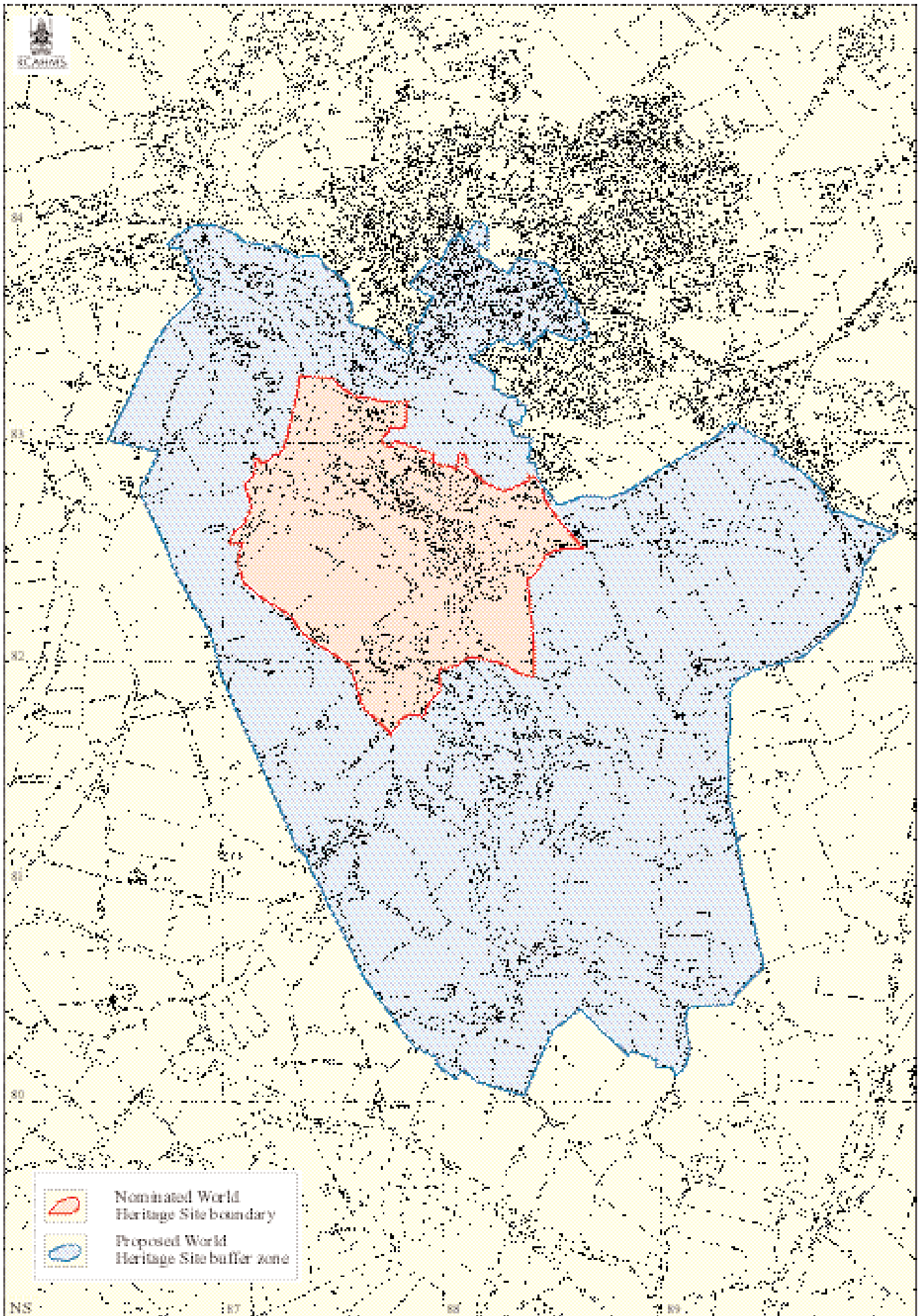
Back: Watercolour view of New Lanark by John Winning c1818, commissioned by Robert Owen (NCLT)

Inside front: Ordnance Survey map of New Lanark, surveyed 1909-10 published 1913 (reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)

Inside back: New Lanark, 2000

Aerial photograph of Kirkfieldbank to Bonnington Linn, 1988 (RCAHMS)

Unless otherwise stated, all photographs are by Historic Scotland, principally by David Henrie and Mark Watson in 1999 and 2000



1. Identification of the Property



1(a) Country

UNITED KINGDOM

1(b) State, Province or Region

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL,
SCOTLAND

1(c) Name of Property

NEW LANARK

1(d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second

At the centre of the nominated World Heritage Site at New Lanark, The Institute for the Formation of Character is at:

Latitude 55° 39' 50" N

Longitude 3° 46' 45" W

National Grid Reference NS 8810 4234.

1(e) Boundaries of area proposed for inscription and of its buffer zone

The nominated site falls entirely within the New Lanark Conservation Area, the boundary of which it partly shares. Running clockwise from the twin lodges, 1 and 2 New Lanark Road (NS 8788 4269)) past Bankhead Farm, south of Ponclair Burn, then along Lady Mary Ross's Walk, taking in tree belts, it crosses the river Clyde upstream of the mill weir. It follows the burn through the Corehouse estate, including

the estate mausoleum and former kennels at Greenhead Gate. Then it follows Byretown Road, including Byretown Steading and Pleasance Cottage, but not the nurseries, to run along a stretch of Corehouse Drive, then re-crosses the Clyde to follow the line of Gullie-Tudlem, or Braxfield Burn. It encloses Braxfield Park, Braxfield Terrace and New Lanark Primary School to return to the lodges.

The Buffer Zone includes that part of New Lanark Conservation Area lying up and down stream from the nominated site and also Lanark Conservation Area, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and an Area of Great Landscape Value which is designated as agricultural land and open space. Starting again from New Lanark Lodges, the boundary includes “the Beeches” avenue as far as Hyndford Road, where it is edged by a field (proposed cemetery). Then it follows the rear of properties and a short stretch of disused railway line, the former Lanark Race Course Railway Station, then a section of Bonnington estate wall from the cemetery to the estate entrance opposite the race-course. It follows a tree-lined avenue to Robiesland, and then a stone estate wall south to cross the Clyde at Tulliford. Taking in Drummonds Hill, Linnhead and Corehouse Farms the boundary runs directly to Newhouse and Kirkfield to re-cross the Clyde at Kirkfieldbank Bridge. Rising up Kirkfieldbank Brae, the buffer zone includes Lanark Castle, Castlebank and Delves Parks and Lanark Conservation Area. An area of field lying in the hollow and rising ground between New and Old Lanark completes the buffer.

**1(f) Area of property proposed
for inscription**

The area of the Nominated Site is 146 hectares.
The area of the Buffer Zone is 667 hectares.





View of New Lanark by John Winning c1818, commissioned by Robert Owen (New Lanark Conservation Trust (NLCT))



2. Justification for Inscription

2(a) Significance

“New Lanark is significant in itself, but even more so when seen as part of a chain at one end of which is the founder David Dale who links it directly to Arkwright and hence the birth of the industrial revolution, in the middle Robert Owen with all his other schemes, and at the other end his visionary disciples on both sides of the Atlantic. If one includes the beginnings of trade union and co-operative movements, and Owen’s influence on education, the ramifications are immense.” (T.A. Markus)¹

New Lanark is a unique reminder that the creation of wealth does not automatically imply the degradation of its producers. The village offers a cultural response to the challenges presented by industrial society, and was the test-bed for ideas that sought to reform humanity. Today the village provides physical evidence of Owen’s model for a New Moral World.

New Lanark is a great landscape modified, through the medium of architecture, to meet the needs and vision of a pioneering working community.

The simple grandeur of the Scottish urban tenement tradition comes through both in the tall New Buildings and in the architectural treatment of the then new demands of mill construction. Contrast and variety are given by individual buildings, but the theme remains good proportion, good masonry and simplicity of detail. The artisan’s understanding of Scottish classical vernacular, built up through the 18th century, reaches something of an apogee at New Lanark. This common building language produces a monumental unity of character remarkably suited to convey to us today the idealistic paternalism of David Dale’s and Robert Owen’s great enterprise.

New Lanark Nursery Buildings, New Buildings and Mill Number 1, 2000.

¹ T A Marcus Buildings and Power, (1993) p286



2.3. Corra Linn, by Jacob More, 1771. (National Galleries of Scotland)

The community spirit generated by Dale, fostered by Owen, and nurtured by subsequent owners, has survived the end of manufacturing and rapid slide into decay, and also the stresses of again becoming a showpiece. New Lanark attracted attention in the days of Dale and Owen as a model village and one of the greatest sights of its kind. Today, warmed by the ideas of two of the greatest and most humane industrialists of the industrial revolution, it has become again one of the greatest sights of its kind.

New Lanark combines this unique cultural heritage with an outstanding natural setting. The gorge in which it is located contains, by volume, the greatest waterfalls in Britain. These became an essential stop for every late 18th and early 19th century picturesque tourist, a resource for outstanding poets and artists, the response to which is still readable in the landscape and visible on the walls of our national galleries. The

Falls of Clyde have achieved iconic status as the archetype of the picturesque or sublime landscape in Britain. They have been visited, written about, drawn, painted and photographed for some 300 years. Today's visitors stand on the same ground to admire the Falls as did artistic and literary figures such as William Wordsworth, William Turner and Sir Walter Scott.

Without them our appreciation of sublime scenery would not be what it is today. Owen commissioned artists' views of New Lanark that firmly place it in this awesome, yet designed, cultural landscape.

2(b) Comparison with Other Similar Properties

A small number of inscribed world heritage sites have an industrial character, and the majority of these are mining settlements, such as

Banska Stiavnica, Slovakia. New Lanark was first nominated as a World Heritage Site in 1986, but inscription was deferred until comparison could be made with other sites and criteria identified that could, together with criterion (vi), justify inscription. There is therefore a need to expand here on New Lanark's world significance as a new purpose-built textile village, as one dictated by water-power, as part of a picturesque landscape, as a paternalist colony and as of very special universal value as a prototype utopian community.

The only textile complex so far to have been inscribed as a World Heritage Site is Crespi d'Adda in Lombardy, Italy, founded in 1875 by Cristoforo Crespi, and where numerous community buildings (church, orphanage, school, hotel, laundry) to a common Italian gothic motif were erected between 1893 and 1925.² The philanthropic aims of the owner were tempered by the need to retain a workforce at that water-powered site and to dominate it even beyond the grave from an enormous ziggurat mausoleum of 1907. Housing was initially in blocks, latterly as cottages. There are similarities with the much earlier New Lanark, and also with Saltaire, not least in the combination of founder's name with the river on which the settlement sits. Crespi d'Adda is an excellent but relatively late example of the genre.



Crespi d'Adda

² A Fohl, A and M Hamm, *Die Industriegeschichte des Textils* (1988) pp142, 144-7. Information also from website and Budgett Meakin *Model Factories and Villages* (1905) pp357-8

³ TC Smout counts 126 new settlements in his "The Landowner and the Planned Village in Scotland, 1730-1830" in *Scotland in the Age of Improvement*, NT Phillipson and R Mitchison, editors (1970).

In Southern Italy, the World Heritage Site at the Royal Park of Caserta includes within it the San Leucio silk factory, founded in 1789 as part of the intended utopian city of Ferdinandopolis. It is therefore described below.

To offer a context, numbers of other sites will be mentioned in the following pages. As a preface, it should be noted that New Lanark predates the great majority mentioned. While relative antiquity of a site is not in itself sufficient to justify outstanding universal value, when the site was widely publicised at the time and served as a model to which others aspired, the early date assumes greater significance.

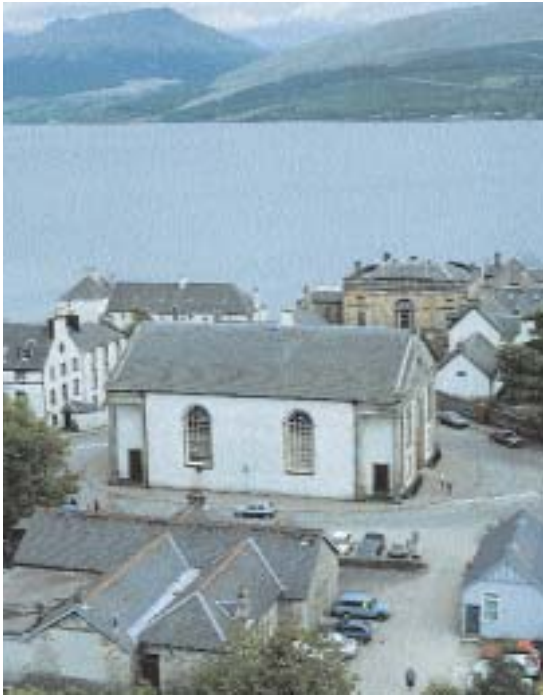
New Lanark as an Improvement village of the Scottish Enlightenment

New settlements have been made for the following reasons:

- 1) improvement of a barren or under-developed landscape and growing population
- 2) economic exploitation of resources, such as minerals, timber or water-power
- 3) idealism: utopianism.

New Lanark fitted all three: founded as part of (1) a general wave of new communities in enlightenment Scotland and (2) to harness water-power to new factory systems. The place is made still more remarkable for the ideas that it prompted regarding the possibility of (3) shaping a better society by a fresh start.

Scotland in the age of improvement of the later 18th century saw phenomenal change in the landscape, an agricultural revolution in the south and depopulation in the north. Planned settlements sprang up everywhere.³ Many fell far short of ambitions, such as New Leeds in Buchan and Lochbay (or Stein, 1790-98) in Skye, by the British Fisheries Society. Some, where the layout and original buildings are still recognisable include Inveraray, Newcastleton, Keith and Grantown-on-Spey: usually a grid plan around formal squares occupied by public



Inveraray, Scotland, 1989



New Lanark, Scotland, 1999

buildings such as church, courthouse, orphanage and so on. Scots had developed such abilities in planning new settlements that one, William Hastie, went on from 1795-1832 to lay out another 100 in Russia, some, Moscow included, very large indeed.

The earliest well-preserved housing of the industrial revolution in Scotland is at Charlestown, Fife, built from 1759 to supply lime to Carron Ironworks as single storey terraces laid out to the initials -C.E.- of its owner around a green. This was followed in the 1790s by similar single storey houses for bleachers and weavers at for example Trottick north of Dundee and Carllops south of Penicuik. Both of these hamlets are conservation areas. A greater number of once comparable communities are today unrecognisable due to alterations.

New Lanark's hillside location and topography militated against the generous spacing, low-rise and formal layout that was achieved in most of the recognised planned settlements. The streets are terraced and the housing is stacked vertically, coming up to the height of the mills. In this New Lanark prefigured the characteristic tenements later found in Scottish cities. Even

the cotton spinning villages of Catrine, which had the twist mill at the centre of its square, and Stanley conform to a more conventional grid of 2-storey tenement blocks. However, New Lanark's organic layout appealed to picturesque sensibilities at the end of the century, and the place has retained its intimate character ever since.

So whilst New Lanark looks distinctively different from other planned settlements of the period, Dale's motivation - a combination of improvement, profit, philanthropy and concern to stem emigration (ironic given the direction it drove Owen) - makes the village emblematic of a host of other, less well preserved, communities.

New Lanark as a company village

The company town may be defined as a settlement created by a single enterprise and run in such a way as to attract, retain and control the workforce. The term was first applied in English, pejoratively, to mining camps in the Appalachian mountains of the United States. Parallel terms *bruk* in Swedish and *cit e ouvri re* in French carry less negative undertones.

The first settlement identified as having been created specifically for a dedicated workforce is Deir el-Medina, for the artisan creators of the royal necropolis in Upper Egypt, 1524-1518 BC. The excavated single-storey houses of 3 or 4 linear apartments compare favourably with the one or two rooms provided for families in New Lanark 3,200 years later. Social and spiritual provision was also made, in the form of tombs and temples. However, subsequent examples, slave plantations apart, are few or less well studied, before those of the 19th century.

An outstanding example in Belgium is Le Grand Hornu, an engineering works arranged in an oval courtyard linked by arcades completed in 1831 and now mostly preserved as an unroofed ruin. Here, 400 houses built between 1819 and 1832 are two-storey, each of six rooms. Owner Legrand said he “was trying to attract strong men by unheard-of comforts” which makes him paternalist rather than utopian. Another model company village is the Menier chocolate factory, Noiseul, near Paris, which saw large semidetached houses with gardens (60 by 1878, 100 by 1889, 156 by 1896) follow completion of the celebrated wrought-iron skeletal-framed, turbine factory in 1872. The village incorporated free schools, dining rooms, laundry and baths.⁴

In modern times, company housing was a liability to the owner. Return on investment was either low or nil, and housing was usually of superior quality than could normally be obtained for the price, in order to be attractive to tenants. Pullman in Illinois, USA (from 1880) found that excessive paternalism backfired, and handed the housing, now much damaged, on to private landlords.

In England the prototype garden villages are considered to be Port Sunlight, Cheshire, (for Lever Brothers, from 1888) and Bournville (Cadbury’s, mostly from 1895), set up after factories decamped from town centres to green fields. In terms of town planning they are similar to the Krupp settlements in Essen, Germany. The widely spaced housing in gardens differs dramatically from New Lanark, but the ideas behind these communities make some close connections despite the hundred-year gap. At Bournville there was a strong emphasis on outdoor activity and recreation, and at Port Sunlight heavy paternalism accompanied an excellent art gallery. Training of body and mind was similarly to the fore in Owen’s New Lanark eighty years earlier.

The recognised potential of a single-purpose enterprise to translate into reality what could



Deir el-Medina, Luxor, Egypt

⁴ John S Garner “Noiseul sur Marne and the Ville Industrielle in France” in *The Company Town*, John S Garner, Ed (1992). Meakin (op cit, 1905) pp355-7: “the streets themselves are not interesting.”



New Earswick, York

Arkwright Mills in England and Beyond

Richard Arkwright's genius was to assemble other people's ideas, and a few of his own, into a workable factory system that produced a commodity, cotton yarn, for which there was an insatiable demand. He first harnessed his system to a water wheel at Cromford in Derbyshire. Necessarily, he sought to keep imitators out of his mills and so Cromford was never as openly accessible as New Lanark, founded 14 years later during the surge of interest that accompanied challenges to his patents. Richard Arkwright had then come "to find a razor in Scotland to shave Manchester" and was briefly a founding partner at New Lanark and Stanley Mills, but was longest and most closely associated with the Cromford Mills that were his own creation.⁵

In England the principal groups of Arkwright-type mills are in Derbyshire: Cromford, Wirksworth, Milford, Belper and Darley Abbey: collectively very important, even if in less pristine settings. The Milford mills have been demolished and the housing at Cromford and Belper is scattered infill within existing settlements, rather than entirely new creations. Darley Abbey (from 1783) on the outskirts of Derby, was more of a single-company village. Arkwright and Strutt's role in developing the factory system there, technical innovations in iron-framed construction and heating systems, and variations in house types, give these places international significance. New Lanark, through Richard Arkwright's participation in the original partnership, and loan of technical expertise, owes a debt to Cromford (founded by Arkwright in 1771), and so, less directly, does every other cotton mill in the world.

The principal mills, and most of the associated housing, in the Derwent Valley are protected as listed buildings within conservation areas. The Arkwright Society is making steady progress in the conservation and interpretation of mills at Cromford. There the first cotton mill in the world is reduced to a 3-storey shell that resembles the state of New Lanark's Mill 1 prior

otherwise only be dreamed about attracted the most creative 20th century architects to work on industrial settlements, such as Alvaar Aalto at the Sunila cellulose factory (1937-9), Kauttua pulp mill (1938-40) and associated housing in Finland. The Bata factory and housing at Zlin, Moravia (Le Corbusier's plans were rejected in favour of Frantisek Gahwa), and East Tilbury, Essex, near that for Crittall at Silver End (Thomas Tait and F. McManus, 1926), in England, offer other examples. British pioneer town planners Parker and Unwin were given rein by confectioners Joseph and Seebohm Rowntree at New Earswick, York (from 1901), before they could famously design Letchworth Garden City (1903) and Hampstead Garden Suburb (1905).

The connection between the company town and the possible betterment of society was first made in a small number of special places founded in the late 18th century, New Lanark foremost among them.

⁵ RS Fitton *The Arkwrights Spinners of Fortune* (1989)



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)

Mills and Housing in Derbyshire:

- a) Cromford Mill (1771), in 1987
- b) North (1804) and East (1912) Mills, Belper, in 1992.
- c) Long Row, Belper, (1792-7)
- d) Brick Row, Darley Abbey, (1826)
- e) Masson Mill
- f) The stair in Masson Mill runs behind the left Venetian windows. The door serves a privy. The same arrangement applied at New Lanark Mill Number 1

to its restoration. Masson Mill (1783 and later) has recently been well adapted to retail and visitor functions. Together, the mills there, and the detailed account of Belper North Mill in Rees Cyclopedia which may be compared with the actual building, help to fill the gaps in our understanding of the details of the mills at New

Lanark. An example is the very close similarity between the intact wooden stair with counting house/supervisory rooms at each landing at Masson Mill, and the masonry shell of the projecting stair, of similar dimensions, at New Lanark Mill Number 1.

Quarry Bank Mill, Styal, Cheshire, established in 1784, is in an attractive wooded setting and retains the community buildings that served it, but the scale is much smaller: 2425 spindles in 1796, 3452 in 1805, 4000 in 1811 (to New Lanark's 30,710 in 1813). The community buildings include the 2-storey apprentice house (for 100 in two shifts), later extended, Oak School built in the 1820s, and cottages rebuilt in the 1830s: rents and wages were low. It is a well preserved and popular visitor attraction, with machinery brought in to work as the principal cotton mill museum south of Manchester.

The majority of cotton mills built in the explosion of interest following the reversal of Arkwright's patents were small-scaled and short-lived. Their survival rate is greater in rural areas such as Cumbria and the Dales of Yorkshire than in Lancashire, where the industry took off. There are good, but small examples at Gayle Mill, Hawes, built 1784, converted to flax spinning in 1813 and then to a



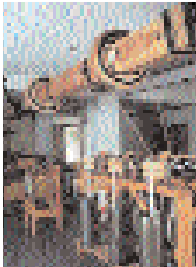
Quarry Bank Mill, Styal, Cheshire



Gayle Mill, Hawes, Yorkshire, 1784

saw mill, Askrigg Mill and Settle Bridge Mill, all conforming to a pattern of an isolated three-storey building 20 metres long and 10 metres wide.⁶

The first Arkwright mill in continental Europe was Brügelmann's Cromford Mill, Ratingen, Germany. Foundations of a 1000-spindle type mill have been excavated. A second mill, now known to date from around 1800, has been converted back from housing to a museum in which replica water frames, modelled on that in Helmshore, England, work again. Tenemented workers' housing and the owner's house surround the mill, but modern housing has obliterated the gardens.



Replica spinning machinery at Cromford Mill, Ratingen, Germany.



6 George Ingle *Yorkshire Cotton* (1997)

Other Arkwright-type mills in Scotland

The Bell Mill at Stanley, near Perth, was built in 1786 and shares a brick exterior over a stone basement with the similar treatment of North Mill, at Belper, Masson and Wirksworth Mills, in Derbyshire. Unlike New Lanark, Catrine and Masson, Stanley lacks Venetian windows, and the bellcote, original office and stair were located at the gable of the mill rather than in a central stair tower. Its most striking feature is the use throughout of cruciform cast-iron columns, more to carry the driving system than for structural reasons: the oldest to be found in any mill. The water system begins, similarly to New Lanark, with a weir and tunnel, but differs in that the lade bifurcates to feed two sets of wheels beside and parallel to two mills. Archaeological investigation has found that the East Mill of 1799 originally had a transverse basement wheelpit in the New Lanark manner, but there had not been room to fit larger wheels in that location. Stanley Mill was less economically secure, being supported financially and technically by the New Lanark Company from 1800-1813, receiving a water wheel from the New Lanark foundry, for example.

Stanley Mills are now in the care of Historic Scotland and two of the biggest mills are converted to housing by the Phoenix Trust. The village developed fitfully as a two-storey grid, is less well preserved than New Lanark, is not visible from the mills, and is not a conservation area.

Bell Mill, Stanley Mills, Perthshire and village.





a)



e)



b)



f)



c)



g)



d)

a) b) Deanston Mill, Doune, Scotland: the 1830 new mill and dome-vaulted weaving shed. The 18th century mill stood to its right. The housing lines the lade to the left, and pairs of doors have been combined to serve single tenement stairs

c) Blantyre: The mill stood above and to the right of the wheel arch, The only remaining workers' housing is on the hill beyond, and is preserved as the birthplace of David Livingstone

d) Catrine: The twist mill- before demolition in 1968- stood in the middle of a square, like the double church in Inveraray. (RCAHMS, 1960)

e) The Old End at Johnstone Mill, Renfrewshire, 1787

f) g) Cartside Mill Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, 1794, under demolition in 1992

Deanston Mill, Doune, Perthshire was founded in 1785, but the original mill was demolished in 1947. The earliest single-storey housing no longer exists. A conservation area protects surviving two-storey housing erected in 1811 and 1820, which housed 1200 people in around 1840. Extant mill buildings, now part of a whisky distillery, date from 1830 and 1949.

Blantyre, Lanarkshire, was founded by David Dale in 1787 and sold in 1792. The five-storey mill and most of the housing has been demolished, leaving a three-storey tenement preserved as the birthplace (in a single-roomed house) of African explorer David Livingston. This is the closest comparable type to the housing at New Lanark but has external turnpike stairs.

Catrine, Ayrshire, was also founded and co-owned by Dale from 1787-1801. The mule and twist mills were demolished in 1946 and 1968, the housing is altered and the most significant remaining element is the water system.

Spinningdale Mill, Sutherland, 1792, is of interest as having been founded by a partnership including David Dale for philanthropic motives, to stem emigration from the Highlands. In Owen's view "the locality was unfavourable for extension or for permanent establishment", so Dale sold his interest in 1804 and it burned down in 1806.⁷ It now forms a romantic but unstable ruin, with heating tower and Venetian windows to hint at its New Lanark parentage.

In Renfrewshire, Johnstone Mill, the fifth cotton mill in Scotland, was founded by Corse Burns and Co in 1782 and extended in 1787, the latter still existing as the "Old End" of Paton's bootlace works. It contains heavy joisted timber floors comparable to Stanley Mills. The other big water-powered mills that survived until recently – Cartside 1794, at Milliken Park, with two tiers of Venetian windows, and Fereneze, 1803 at Barrhead – were demolished in 1992. Both had cylindrical cast-iron columns throughout.

At Gatehouse of Fleet, the Bobbin Mill was built as the lesser of two cotton spinning mills in



Gatehouse of Fleet: the ruins of the twist mill, the restored Bobbin Mill (in 1994) and Scott's Mill below



Spinningdale Mill, Sutherland

1788 and was restored in 1987-92 from a ruinous shell. The archaeological value is therefore limited to the walls and water systems. Two waterwheels installed there contain components brought from neighbouring grain and saw mills of 1824 and 1924. Another smaller cotton mill, Scott's, (1790), has been made down into two three-storey houses. The small planned industrial town never justified the hopes placed in it.

Only at New Lanark does the 18th century housing still have a close visual relationship with its mill, and there are only two other 18th century mills in Scotland that are better preserved internally.

7 A.J. Cooke "Cotton and the Scottish Highland Clearances- the Development of Spinningdale 1791-1806" in *Textile History* 26 (1) 1995, pp89-94

New Lanark's place in the Scottish cotton industry

In 1787 there were, according to S.D. Chapman's revision of Colquhoun's census, 26 cotton mills built on Arkwright principles in Scotland, 182 in England and Wales, 4 in France and 5 in Germany.⁸ Only a few of these have survived in any form. Those at New Lanark were then much the largest: the Arkwright standard was 1,000 spindles, but at New Lanark, Mill 2 alone had 6,000 spindles in 1793, rising to 11,676 in 1813. New Lanark was then easily the biggest mill complex in Scotland and in the 1790s had probably been the biggest in the world.

In 1835 there were 159 cotton mills in Scotland, a textile district still second in size in the world to the 779 in Lancashire and Cheshire.

In 1850 Britain had 21 million spindles spinning cotton, France 4.2 million, the USA 2.5 million, the Austrian empire 1.4 million and the Russian empire 1.1 million. Scotland then contributed 1.4 million of the British total, equalling the entire production of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and parts of Italy.

British domination of the cotton industry meant also a leading edge in machinery manufacture and technical development, although from the early 19th century this position was under attack as all developing countries sought to nurture their own cotton industry.

The American Civil War cotton famine and growing foreign competition hit the Scottish industry hard. The number of cotton factories in the west of Scotland fell from 149 in 1850 to 64 in 1875 and kept falling.⁹ The survivors concentrated on thread production, net making and other particular special forms of cloth rather than attempting to match head-on the then dominant Lancashire industry. Scotland's last cotton spinning mill, (Anchor Thread Mills, Paisley) closed in 1993.

The consequence of this early decline is that the 19 surviving Scottish cotton spinning mill

buildings represent either the very earliest phase of the industry globally, or (in just four cases) the latest technology at the end of the 19th century as firms combined to obtain economies in scale. New Lanark is an exceptionally well preserved representative from the earliest phase, and always was unique.

New Lanark's Mill 3 in the development of iron-framed mill architecture

New Lanark has a place in the evolution of modern, metal-framed architecture, forming an important interchange in developments in building technology. Mill 3 has fireproof iron-framed construction dating from the 1820s and 1830s under iron strut and timber roof trusses. The link to Mill 4 has flagged floors on iron grids and a wrought and cast iron roof unique in Scotland and matched in England only in Admiralty shipyards and Beehive Mill, Ancoats, Manchester.

Arched brick construction springing from iron beams was a type then unique to the United Kingdom. The first of its type in the world is at Ditherington, Shrewsbury, England, 1797, and the second to survive is North Mill, Belper, of 1804, which conforms to the linen lineage of cruciform columns. Every subsequent iron framed cotton mill has cylindrical columns after those used at the demolished Salford Twist Mill of 1801. There are estimated to be around 50 iron-framed buildings extant in England, and five in Scotland¹⁰, New Lanark's No 3 among



Ditherington Flax Mill, Shrewsbury, England, the world's first iron framed building, erected in 1797.

8 S.D.Chapman "The Arkwright Mills- Colquhoun's Census of 1788 and Archaeological Evidence" in *Industrial Archaeology Review* Vol VI No 1 1981-2 pp5-26
9 W.W.Knox *Hanging by a Thread: the Scottish Cotton Industry c.1850-1914* (1995)



Mill Number Three, New Lanark, with Platt Brothers mule of 1891 under a brick arched, iron-framed ceiling.

them, preceding the development in 1830 of theoretical formulae for beam design, and before many had been built on the continent.

Architecturally, Mill 3's proportions, central pediment and advanced bays, make it amongst the first of a small group of sophisticated neo-classical spinning mills. It was followed by Travis Brook Mill, Stockport, Lancashire (1834) and Robinwood Mill, Todmorden, Yorkshire (1839) both with advanced end pavilion wings, and both now demolished. Dean Clough A Mill, Halifax (1840), Folly Hall Mill, Huddersfield (1844) both Yorkshire, and Ettrick Mill, Selkirk, Scotland (1836 and 1850) repeat the formula of central pediment and advanced wings, and culminated in the massive pedimented mills of Dundee, such as Tay Works (1851-65).

Most mills of the earlier 19th century were absolutely unornamented, obtaining their architectural presence by sheer bulk and repetition of elements. This is the forceful impression given by the long six-storey Clyde River frontage of New Lanark Mills.



Ettrick Mill, Selkirk, Scotland, from which the mule was transferred to New Lanark.

10 Keith Falconer "Fireproof Mills- the Widening Perspective" in *Industrial Archaeology Review* XVI, No 1, (1993). The Scottish mills are Broadford Works in Aberdeen, 1808 and c1821, Old Rutherglen Road, Glasgow, 1816, Stanley Mid Mill, c1823, New Lanark No 3 Mill circa 1826/33, Logie Works, Dundee, 1828.

New England cotton mill communities at waterfalls

A sign of the early pressures on, and the advanced nature of, the Scottish industry is the extent to which Scots mill engineers took the chance to emigrate, taking their know-how abroad. Following the passage from Derbyshire to Rhode Island of Samuel Slater with his memorised spinning technology, the power loom was introduced to America in 1815 by a Mr Gilmour with patterns from Glasgow. James Montgomery was another, born in Blantyre on the Clyde in 1794 (see above) and recruited from managing a Glasgow mill in 1836 to run American mills. His *Practical detail of the Cotton Manufacture of the United States of America, and the state of the cotton manufacture of that country contrasted and compared with that of Great Britain* (1840) remains the essential text for the history of the American industry and offers insights into the Scottish mills he left behind.¹¹

Montgomery took as typical of best Scottish practice an urban steam powered mill, which he contrasted with American mills, nearly all of which were water-powered. In describing many of the features of the American mills he could in fact have been describing New Lanark: mills of four to five storeys and a semi-basement, with an architectural feature made of the central stair tower, as were the original mills in New Lanark. The first of the Mills, always “Number One” and invariably distinguished from the others by its bellcote cupola, would stand at the end of a lade, or power canal. Between one and six other mills, numbered sequentially, would stand in line parallel to the lade, closely spaced but initially detached from each other and from lower, parallel, picking houses. The principal difference externally was the double monitor roof, giving way in the 1840s to conventionally pitched roofs similar to the British model, before moving on to shallower pitches. Constructional paths diverged with the use of iron frames in a minority of British mills from 1797 and the “slow burning” timber floor in America from 1826. The standard American mill was 50

metres long and 15 metres wide: New Lanark’s Mills 1, 2 and 4 are the same length but originally 9, 10 and 11 metres wide, apparently without internal supports and constrained by timbers less substantial than were available in America.

The tall brick or masonry American mills are often described as to the Waltham System, after the place of its first use in 1814, and to distinguish them from the small timber-clad mills which housed the technology first transferred by Samuel Slater from Belper. They were most often sited on the rivers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts that dropped from plateau to plateau, hence mill communities at Great Falls (1826-30: brick boarding houses destroyed, timber family houses survive) and Salmon Falls (woollen: some housing survives from 1820s-60s). At the waterfall company towns of Dover (Mill 1 built 1812, Mill 2 1821 etc) and Newmarket (1823, 1825 etc) the boarding houses are destroyed.¹² Schools and libraries feature relatively early in the provision offered at these company towns. Each in their own way owes something of their domestic, social and moral welfare provision, in the accompanying barracks and boarding houses, as well as in the management of water to spin cotton, to New Lanark.

The world’s biggest cotton mill complex developed from 1838 to 1912 to employ 15,500 workers, 24,000 looms and 670,000 spindles. Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, New Hampshire acknowledges a debt in the name of its city to Manchester, England, but its layout, parallel to the power canal taken from Amoskeag Falls, owes rather more to New Lanark.

Lowell, Massachusetts, was so successful that it became a city. Ten companies repeated between 1824 and 1848 the New Lanark pattern along power canals planted with tree-lined walks to offer the mill girls promenades as far as Pawtucket Falls. A key difference with New Lanark is that its population was very transient. Provision of boarding houses for the respectable accommodation of farmers’ daughters from

¹¹ David J Jeremy *Technology and Power in the Early American Cotton Industry* (1990)

¹² Richard M Candee “Early New England Mill Towns of the Piscataqua River Valley” in J.S. Garner ed., *The Company Town* (1992)



Bird's Eye View of Lowell, Mass., USA, in 1876. Cotton mills (2 Merrimack, 3 Laurence, 6 Boott, 7 Massachusetts, 9 Tremont and Suffolk) are each aligned axial to or parallel to their power canals, with rows of mill girl boarding houses perpendicular to them. Massachusetts Mills are a mirror image to the layout of New Lanark. (American Textile History Museum, Lowell, Mass.)

round about were an important part of Lowell's initial success. Two- and three-storey brick terraces such as those of the Merrimack Co. on Dutton Street are demolished. Now that Lowell – declared America's first urban national park in 1978 – is recovering its identity, it became necessary to reconstruct a row of 1837 boarding houses in order to fill a gap in the telling of the story. Four of the ten mill complexes at Lowell, including the first, the Merrimack Co, and Lowell Machine Shop, are entirely demolished, but others, such as Boott Mills exist, well adapted to other uses.

The similarities between the mills of New England and those of New Lanark, laid out 40

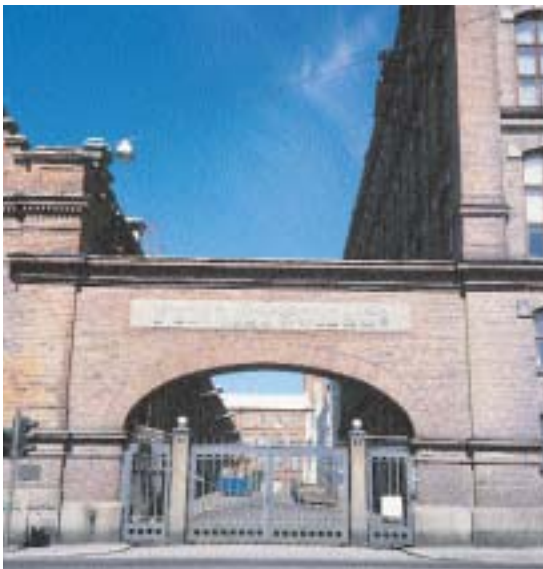
years previously, suggest not only a functional response to the harnessing of a waterfall but familiarity with the pioneer at New Lanark. Nathan Appleton, the Waltham partner, who helped found the town of Lowell in 1821, met Francis Cabot Lowell in Edinburgh in 1810, and on his tour of Scotland made careful notes on the experimental factory at New Lanark, describing its production, use of waterpower, and apparent prosperity.¹³ The link between the new improved mills and communities of New England and New Lanark may be shown to be a consequence of Americans directly copying from Scots.

¹³ Information from Patrick Malone, Brown University, USA

European mill communities at waterfalls

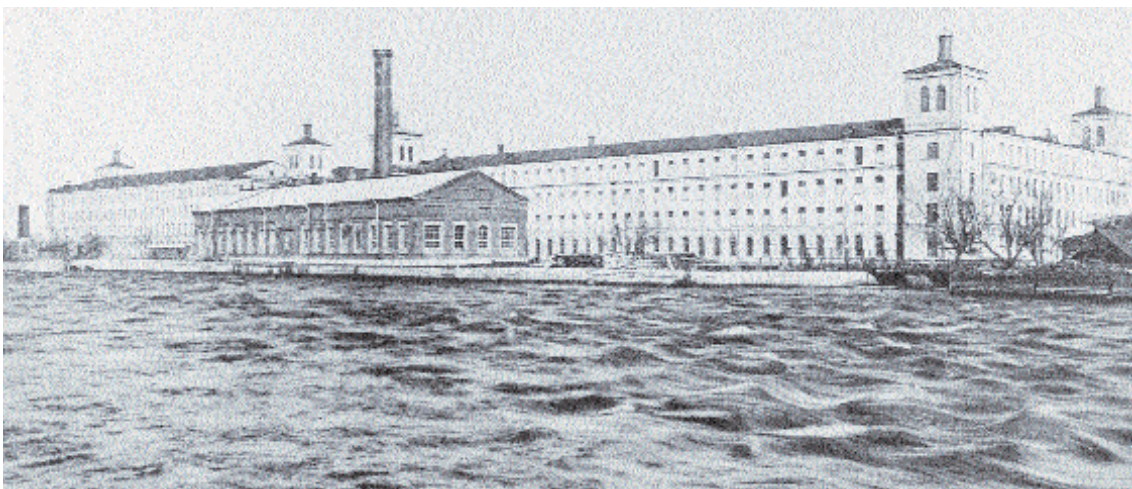
Large water-powered mill complexes are the exception in Britain as steam power allowed textile mills to concentrate in pre-existing urban districts. A wooden-dammed waterfall powered small woollen mills at Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire. The rapid drop in the River Ericht, Perthshire, allowed 12 small flax and jute mills to use water power at Blairgowrie, where three wheels, two turbines and two steam engines survive to make an important water-powered textile landscape. However, no waterfall in Britain could match the potential power of the Falls of Clyde.

New Lanark can be considered a precursor to the foundation of another city around waterfalls, besides Lowell. Tampere, the second biggest city in Finland, was founded by a Scot, James Finlayson, born in Penicuik and undoubtedly familiar with the west of Scotland cotton industry. He sited Finland's first cotton mill at a waterfall there in 1828. A second mill of 1837 survives, containing the oldest iron columns in Finland, now a museum of work. Other mills and weaving sheds are adapted to an innovative mixed-use development that will safeguard its future. Other companies were attracted to the falls, so Tampere was not for long a company town.



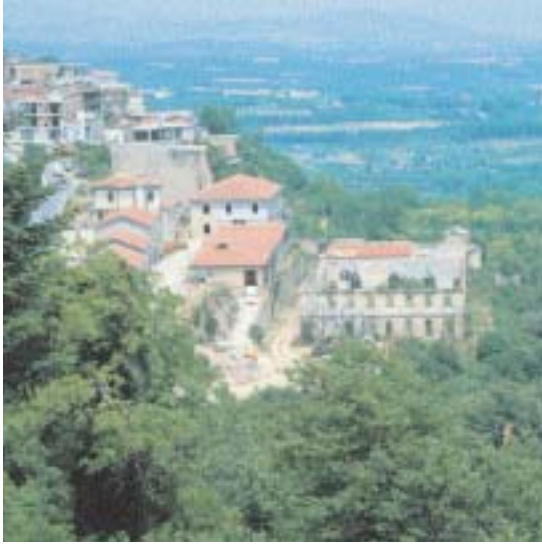
Finlayson Cotton Mills, Tampere, Finland, founded in 1828, now part of a mixed-use development. Photo 1989.

On the border between Estonia and Russia a large waterfall divides Narva from Ivangorod. There, first Baron Steiglitz erected in 1845-9 a flax mill designed by the Scot Sir William Fairbairn and then Ludwig Knoop founded the Krenholm cotton mills on an island in 1858. These, expanding on the Estonian side along a power canal, became the biggest mill complex in Europe, having 458,350 spindles by 1901. Large barracks in brick and smaller timber houses, hospitals, churches, baths and schools were provided for the workforce. While the Steiglitz complex on the Russian side is in poor shape but intact, the Krenholm cotton mills on the Estonian side were badly damaged by fire in the Second World War but have since been repaired and re-equipped.¹⁴



Krenholm Mills, Narva, Estonia, founded 1858: the old mill on the island, with power station in the centre and waterfall to the left. Photograph circa 1900 supplied by Stuart Thomstone.

¹⁴ Information from Stuart Thomstone, Nottingham University, and Jaan Vali, National Heritage Board, Estonia.



Longou-Kyrtsi-Tourpali cotton mill, Naoussa, Greece, founded in 1874, burned down in 1936, under restoration since 1986. Photo 1997

Smaller mill communities developed in the 19th century at waterfalls in Switzerland such as Guyer-Zeller, Neuthal, Kanton Zurich, c1825. In Greece, Edessa and Naoussa from 1874 had small single and two-storey mills, equipped from Britain and Germany, clustered at waterfalls feeding high-head turbines. These are now subject to imaginative conservation projects focussed on water parks.

In Spain, similar groups of housing and social buildings clustered at new settlements founded on water-powered cotton mills, such as the Colonia Sedo (established 1846) and Colonia Vidal (1892) both in Catalonia. The Parc Fluvial Navàs-Berga is a project to develop tourism along a section of the river Llobregat in Catalonia that has a high concentration of historic cotton textile colonies.¹⁵ These were established during the second half of the 19th century, attracted by the close managerial control which the textile village allowed, and by the hydraulic power potential of water in a country with little coal. The aim of the Parc is to

encourage tourism to replace the declining textile economy and, by raising consciousness of the historic value of the colònies, to secure their future. The colònies trace their origin to the 18th century textile settlements in Britain, of which New Lanark was the greatest, and the only one substantially utilising a waterfall.

New Lanark as a philanthropic textile mill village

Dale and Owen set a standard for a philanthropic mill village. Despite this, philanthropy is hard to detect as a motivation to employers in moulding other communities. The most obvious motivation was generally financial success, the fruits of which might be spent in later years founding public parks, supporting hospitals and brass bands and endowing colleges. Linen manufacturers Baxter Brothers did all of these for Dundee, but their attempt to provide housing within the city for their own workforce failed. Their half-time school (demolished in 1916) had a high reputation but the community could not be insulated from the rest of the city. Baxter Park is some distance from Baxter's Dens Works, and Dundee University is at the other side of the city, so a clearly defined area of Baxters' sphere of influence, exclusive of other magnates, is impossible to delineate. The same applies to the later munificence of the Clarks and Coats in Paisley.

More closely under mill-owners' thumbs was Walkerburn, founded in 1855. Two woollen mills for members of the Ballantyne family, the early elements of which are demolished, stood on a new site using water-power from the River Tweed, to be supplemented by a pumped-storage system. The housing, built from 1855-



El Guixarda, Catalonia (www.geocities.com/RainForest/Andes/1284)

15 Information from website www.geocities.com/RainForest/Andes/1284

1920 for owners and workforce survive (the former but not the latter are listed) and the place still resembles a mill village. The owners' provision of limited facilities – the Ballantyne Memorial Institute, 1904 – may be described as paternalist rather than philanthropic. This was the only large water-powered textile mill community founded in Scotland in the 19th century.

In Northern Ireland new linen communities were being built after that phase had all but ceased in Scotland: community buildings and housing of a model form were provided at Bessbrook (Richardson's), from 1848, and similarly at Sion Mills (Herdman's), and Hilden, Lisburn, (Barbour's, from 1831): in each case some of the housing is substantially altered (back to back housing of the 1830s at Hilden demolished) but mills and community buildings survive. At Bessbrook, Meakin (1905) described the steady levelling up of the whole population, only to have the community provisions almost all dropped once a public company was created. Conservation Areas protect two squares of housing, the dam but not the mills at Bessbrook, and mills and housing (somewhat altered) at Sion Mills.

In Lancashire, England, New Eagley Mill, and the settlements of Bank Top, Turton and Egerton, north of Bolton, were renowned for the paternalism of the Ashworth family. Houses built in the 1820s to 1840s were claimed to be of 5 or 6 rooms each and issued with bookshelves. Employees had to change their shirts twice a week and infractions were enforced with fines. However, recent field investigation established that it may be that the quality of the Ashworth housing – a high proportion back to back or with cellar loomshops – was “not exceptional and the belief that it might have been is the product of too readily accepting highly-selective and well-publicised contemporary comment, not least by the Ashworths themselves”.¹⁶ Virtually all the windows and doors have been replaced and the mills are demolished or derelict, whereas the adjacent Eagley Mills of the



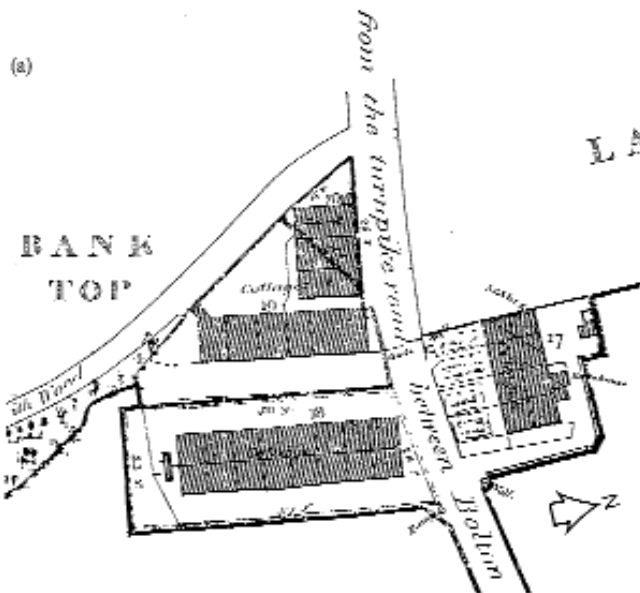
Hilden Mill, Lisburn, Northern Ireland, dining room.

Chadwicks are now in multiple use, having been rebuilt in the 1880s. A park, library, dining and bathing facilities were provided there from the 1850s onwards. These paternalist showpieces were very much the exception, and would not be found in cottonopolis Oldham, where the mills were in the hands of limited liability companies and no single owner held sway.

English woollen firms were on average smaller than cotton, and community settlements were consequently smaller. Tonedale, Wellington, Somerset is an example of a mill village under the paternal thumb of the Fox dynasty. More architectural cohesion is to be found in Yorkshire where Col. Edward Akroyd MP first built a new village at Copley from 1849: gothic but with many detail alterations. The associated mill has been demolished. This was followed by Akroydon, to designs in 1859 by Sir George Gilbert Scott and W.H. Crossland: 350 houses focused on a village green with a replica Eleanor Cross and nearby magnificent All Souls Haley Hill church, Halifax.

Apogee of the paternalist mill town, in both scale and ambition, is Saltaire, Shipley, dominated by a mill opened in 1853 which was Fairbairn's last influential word in mill technology. Gradations of housing and community buildings followed from 1854-76. The mill has an assured future, and the housing is well conserved. Sir Titus Salt had the capital and the vision to make his village a showpiece for caring capitalism, without the intention of changing society as a whole.

¹⁶ G. Timmins, *Industrial Archaeology Review*, Vol XXII No 1, May 2000.



Above and left: Former back to back cottages at Bank Top as they are today and in a plan of the Ashworths' property in 1833 (G.J. Timmins Industrial Archaeology Review XXII No1, May 2000)



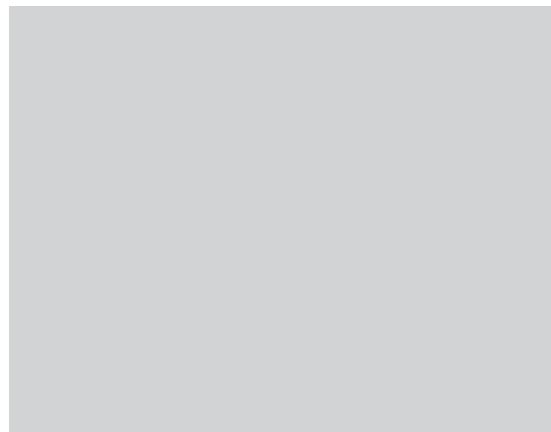
Right: Col. Akroyd's statue in front of his Haley Hill mill in Halifax, Yorkshire, and above right, housing in Akroydon in the domestic gothic style by GG Scott and WH Crossland. Their mullioned windows are not appreciated by all of the modern occupants.





In England the earliest village of the class under consideration was Saltaire, founded in 1853 on the outskirts of Bradford by the late Sir Titus Salt for the 3,000-4,000 employees at his woollen mills. Now that our ideals have so far advanced, and we have industrial villages beside which Saltaire is dismal and cramped, there is a tendency to disparage the immense stride marked by its construction over half a century, just as the improved houses secured by Robert Owen for his people at New Lanark almost as long before would now be looked down upon as quite inadequate for present day requirements. This however is a mistake, as whatever models we can point out today are the direct outcome and development of these early pioneer experiments, and of the principles which underlay them.¹⁷

In Verviers, Belgium, there are a number of mills, oldest being the large hand-powered woollen “*au chat*” mill of circa 1801, with Venetian windowed gable, followed by the Dethier Mills of 1802-6. Two parallel blocks of four-storey back-to-back tenements, each with single-room flats, for a population of around 800, were erected from 1808-1830, showing some similarities to the earlier New Lanark models. They are being renovated. *The Parc de la Societe Royale d'Harmonie de Verviers*, from the mid 19th century, points perhaps to knowledge of Owen’s ideas.¹⁸



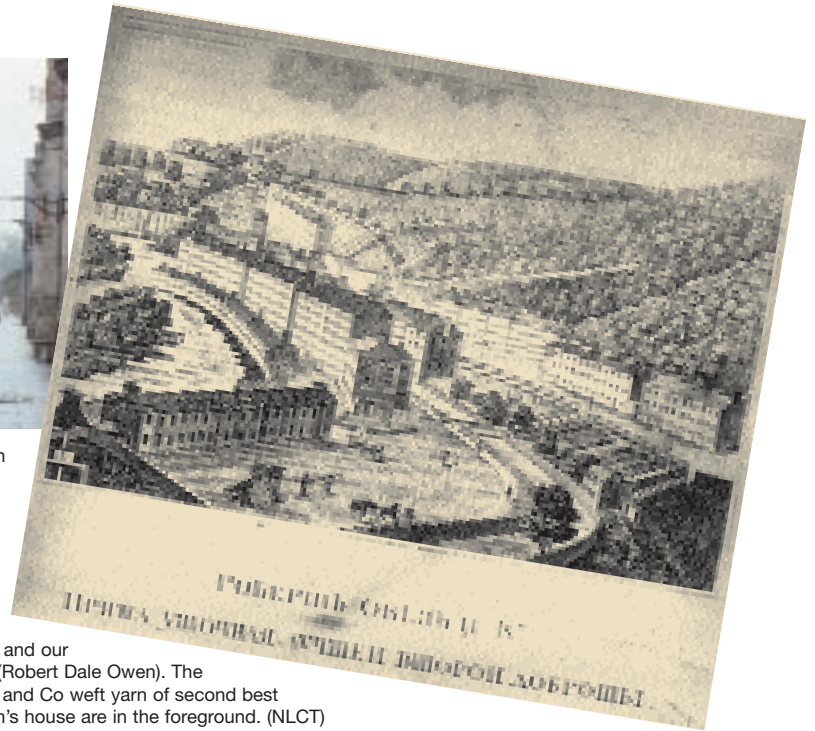
Top: Salts’ Mill, Shipley, Yorkshire, opened in 1853, (middle) The attic and (bottom) the first phase of housing in Saltaire, built in 1853-4: , Caroline Street: three-storey boarding houses fronting Caroline Street (after Mrs Salt) and two-storey overlookers’ houses on George Street (after one of their sons). 1996.

¹⁷ Budgett Meakin, *Model Factories and Villages: ideal conditions of Labour and Housing* (1905)

¹⁸ P Viane, *Industrielle Archaeologie in Belgie* (1990) pp236-242



Workers casino and housing opposite Poznanski's cotton mill, Lodz, Poland.



Art as advertising: an engraving by John Winning, commissioned by Robert Owen, of New Lanark to accompany the substantial exports of the mills' products to Russia. "On each ten-pound package we were wont to paste an engraving of the mills and village; and our yarn in consequence went by the name of picture yarn" (Robert Dale Owen). The inscription reads in Russian: "New Lanark, Robert Owen and Co weft yarn of second best quality". The sluice gate, Mechanics Shop and Waterman's house are in the foreground. (NLCT)

Later in Mulhouse, France, row and cluster houses were built for the Dolfuss cotton mills as the *Societe Mulhousienne des cités ouvrières*, founded in 1853. By 1866, 600 houses were built and the total was 1243 houses by 1900: a substantial town rather than a village. MM Sainte, Freres had erected some 500 houses at two "cités" at Flixecourt, considered by Meakin not ideal but convenient and cheap, subject to regular inspection by the firm.

Lodz is the chief textile city in Poland and expanded phenomenally in the 19th century to supply the Russian empire. There the pattern of closely knitted urban estates, comprising owner's palace and park, mill, housing and casino (combining place of recreation, dining room and self improvement of the workers) is still remarkably intact. Those of Poznanski and Scheibler were the biggest: in each case the mill owner's house is a museum, the housing is still inhabited – e.g. Scheibler's 22 two-storey blocks in 3 rows built 1875-8, with school, shops, casino, hospital, fire station and a lot of trees; Poznanski's, from 1878-1888, are four-storey and facilities include a relocated timber church – but the long term future of the mills is in doubt.¹⁹ As the landscape is flat and urban, there are

considerable differences as well as obvious parallels to New Lanark.

In Russia proper, the late 19th century Yaroslav mills were equipped with laundries, baths, a reading room, model dairy and hospital, well before the Palace of Culture became the staple of communist workplaces. Smaller mills, now closed, in Tver were also equipped with multi-purpose reading rooms not dissimilar to the Institute at New Lanark. As New Lanark was a major exporter to Russia in Owen's time and as the future Tsar Nicholas II visited Owen, the similarity to New Lanark of these later 19th century paternalist mill complexes, and of their communist successors, however imperfect, may not be accidental.

New Lanark as a Utopian village

A strict Greek definition of Utopia is that it exists nowhere. Visionary schemes that came to nothing are not available for comparison of their state of conservation and so need not be recounted here. However, it was necessary for many of the visionaries, Robert Owen and William Allen among them, to point to a real place that came close to that perfection: namely,

¹⁹ Information from Politechnika Lodzka and the Regional Centre for the Study and Preservation of the Monuments in Lodz, Poland.

New Lanark. Although New Lanark was founded as a philanthropically run village with profit as a prime, but not over-riding objective, yet the way it was run under Owen allows it to be held up as a practical model to Utopians. Other practical examples were few.

European Utopianism first came to impress British sensibilities in the form of small religious communities. Moravian settlements set standards in England and Ireland, with deep religious conviction behind a set formula of planning and social organisation. Fulneck in Yorkshire came first, from 1744, in the form of two long terraces. Fairfield near Manchester was last to be built, from 1785 as a square within a square now inside sprawling Droylsden.²⁰ Owen probably knew of it, as the layout compares with his *Villages of Co-operation*. Shaker communities in America similarly have roots in central European religious communities.

Two continental 18th century settlements built under royal patronage may be mentioned as the application of enlightenment thinking to architecture, town planning and improved manufacturing processes, and have been seen as the springboard to a utopian future.

In Italy Ferdinand IV of Naples founded the San Leucio Royal silk manufacture in 1789 as a model factory and technical school, where moral and behavioural codes were applied to a specially selected colony of 700 silk weavers,

with families.²¹ Although it was inspired by J.J. Rousseau's theories, the armies of the French First Republic ended the experiment in 1799. It lies within the Royal Park of Caserta, inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 1997. The UNESCO inscription declares it "also of outstanding interest because of the idealistic principles that underlay its conception and management. It is an eloquent expression of the enlightenment in natural form integrated into rather than imposed upon the natural landscape."

In France the Saline Royale de Chaux at Arc-et-Senans is by C.N. Ledoux, in 1776-9: a panopticon hemisphere of remarkable neo-classical workers' barracks with communal kitchens, and two salt pan houses flanking a director's house as if it were a temple. Ledoux' time in prison enabled him to theoretically expand Chaux to encompass the saltworks within a whole imaginary city. Published in 1804 as a visual allegory – architecture as an



Arc et Senans, France. Monumental classicism by CN Ledoux, 1776-9. 1986



San Leucio, Italy. The only part of the radially-planned town to be completed is in the foreground. The silk works is uphill to the left, arranged around a courtyard, and the terraced Filanda dei Cipressi cotton mill was added to its right in circa 1826-30. (G E Rubino, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)

²⁰ Gillian Darley *Villages of Vision* (1978) Pp 148-175

²¹ G.E.Rubino "Storia e conservazione della Manifattura Reale Borbonica di San Leucio" in *La Fabbrica come Laboratorio* P Chierici, ed. (Torino, 1998)

instrument of egalitarian social reform – Ledoux thus retrospectively transformed his saltworks much as Owen’s writings were to transform perceptions of New Lanark. Salt production ceased in 1895 and the director’s house was dynamited in 1926. Restoration from a very damaged state began in 1936, replacing all the roofs and much stonework, to house *Le Centre International de Reflexion sur le Futur*, now the *Fondation CN Ledoux*.²² It too is an inscribed World Heritage Site, and one that co-operated with New Lanark and Le Grand Hornu in the promotion of a conference on contemporary industrial architecture in 1999 and the exhibition “Ideal Cities” in 2000.

“While contemplating Ledoux’ Utopia the mind moves back to Robert Owen and forward to Fourier”.²³ Charles Fourier’s *Le nouveau monde industriel* came out in 1829 but the first French *phalanstères* it promoted had to wait until after J-B Andre Godin started his stove foundry at Guise, North East France, in 1846. In 1880 he gave ownership to his 1200 workers. Communal family living was and is promoted in four 4-storey tenement blocks with deck-access from wrought iron-roofed courts, *Familistères*, built in 1859-1883 opposite a theatre, school and baths built in 1869.²⁴ These are in good condition, now owned by the municipality and inhabited by 300 families.

Inspired by Fourier, and indirectly Owen, Albert Brisbane took this philosophy to the USA, where more than 50 phalanxes were set up (e.g. Phalanx, New Jersey, 1849) in the mid 19th century, having an average life of two years. Kibbutzim in Israel may be said to have a similar origin.

New Lanark as an Owenite village

Inspired by Owen’s vigorous promotion of his experience at New Lanark, several Owenite communities were set up in the USA and seven in Britain. None achieved the success hoped by their founders.

In 1825 Owen moved on from New Lanark to inject new life into a co-operative community at New Harmony, Indiana, USA, established by



New Harmony, Indiana, USA. The Owen Community House (and plaque) (New Lanark Conservation Trust, 1983)

²² P Bonnet *The Royal Salt-Works of Arc et Senans* (n.d.)

²³ N Pevsner, *A History of Building Types* (1976) pp278-283

²⁴ F Bollerey *Architekturkonzeptionen der utopischen Sozialisten* (1977) pp150-167

Father Rapp in 1814. Inevitably, and lacking a manufacturing purpose, the project faltered and the community buildings surviving there are somewhat scattered amongst subsequent development. The grid plan does not possess the architectural and townscape coherence of the tighter site at New Lanark. Several buildings are individually protected, but some of these have been moved from their original location. The Harmonist log cabins are reconstructions. The communal granary was restored in 1999. Historic New Harmony Inc. is wholly owned by descendants of Robert Owen and cultural exchanges with New Lanark Conservation Trust are strong.



Orbiston, Motherwell, Lanarkshire: the site of the communal building and re-used stone from it at a forge nearby (in 2000).

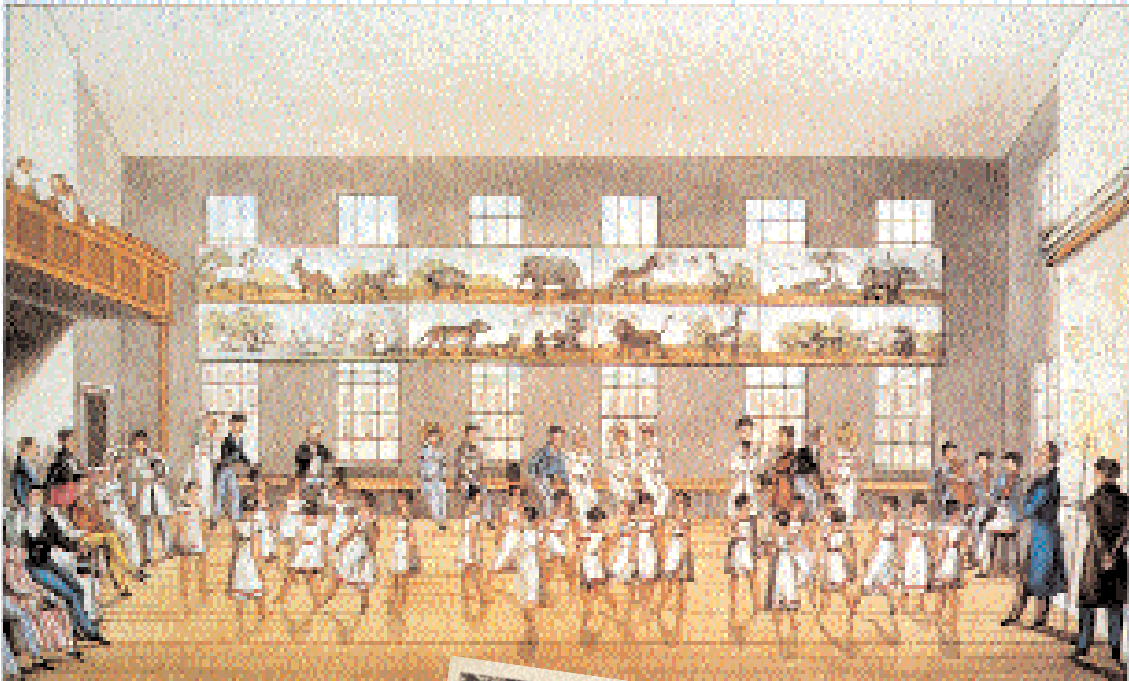
Orbiston, Lanarkshire, was an offshoot of New Lanark while Owen was in America, receiving as teacher the freethinking sister of Stedman Whitwell, Owen's architect. It had the appearance of part of a Village of Co-operation, or one wing of a Fourier phalanx, but lasted only from 1825 to 1827. "The huge structure that had been intended to hasten in the millennium was razed to the ground and for a time served as a quarry for the neighbourhood".²⁵ Beside a weir in Strathclyde Country Park the cut-down walls of a forge seems to incorporate re-used dressed masonry from this building.

The last of Owen's colonies, Queenwood at Tytherley, Hampshire, England is now a deserted ruin that has returned to nature. It was established in 1839 but was unable to support itself. The large public building, Harmony Hall, erected before any cultivation of the land that was to support it, was defunct by 1845.

William Allen, one of Owen's new Quaker partners from 1814, while horrified at Owen's diffidence regarding revealed religion, was sufficiently inspired by the New Lanark experiment to promote, through his publications, *Colonies at Home*. From 1846 the Chartist Land Company built 5 settlements in England directly influenced by Allen, but collapsed in 1851. Charterville and O'Connorville comprise mostly cottages and smallholdings and are the antithesis of urban. Ideals alone could not support such communities: manufacturing industry was required to give an economic base to support a sizeable population: this New Lanark had.

New Lanark was a major element in Owen's propaganda for the New System of Society, articulated forcefully on trade union, co-operative and political platforms in the 1830s and '40s. Owen could rightly claim that his social experiment in man-management at New Lanark had been a success and might serve as an inspiration to others at home and overseas.

²⁵ Alex Cullen, *Adventures in Socialism* (1910)

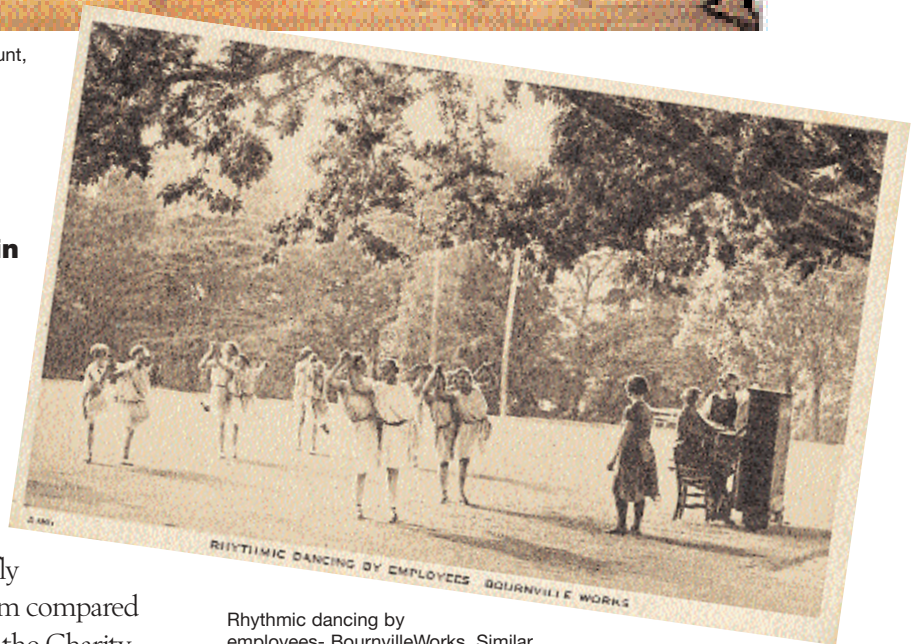


Mr Owen's Institution, New Lanark, by G Hunt, 1825 (New Lanark Conservation Trust)

New Lanark as a pioneer in education for all

Dale provided innovative schooling in which children, a significant part of the workforce, graduated through eight different levels of attainment. This must have been in Mill 4, and possibly briefly in New Buildings. The curriculum compared favourably with that provided in the Charity Schools with which Dale was more or less altruistically involved, and with that at Catrine (probably in an attic of the demolished mills). A school was also provided at Woodside cotton mill south of Glasgow. In England, Arkwright and Strutt provided Sunday Schools in Cromford and Belper in 1785, and Rees' drawings of the Belper North Mill of 1804 show a further schoolroom in the attic of that mill.

Therefore, no free standing factory schools of the 18th century survive, or appear to have ever existed. Schoolrooms improvised in attics



Rhythmic dancing by employees- Bournville Works. Similar classical forms of dress to that used by children in the New Lanark of Owen's time was used more than a century later at an English model factory community. Either both refer back to the original classical source, or perhaps this is a copying of New Lanark?

continued to be quite common well into the nineteenth century. The first purpose-built mill schools are those built by Owen at New Lanark.

When Owen reformed the partnership in 1814, his partners Jeremy Bentham, William Allen and Joseph Fox were primarily interested in New Lanark's educational potential. The New Institution and the School were rapidly

completed and offered a curriculum emphasising the expressive arts, dancing, singing and recitation. They also performed other communal functions, as lecture and dining rooms, and for religious services. They consist of large well-lit rooms in which the students (infants to adults) were taught by assistant teachers all overseen by the master on a platform at one end – possibly the galleries, when not taken up by visitors or musicians.

Designed to give nourishment for mind and body of all ages, the New Institution seems to be the earliest of its kind anywhere and was the first concrete expression of Owen’s environmental and communitarian ideas.

The closest comparable school surviving in England is the Sunday School at Macclesfield, 1813, four-storeys externally, the upper two lighting a single large galleried room in which the Lancasterian system of education by monitors was practised. This is now a museum to the silk industry.

The Lancasterian system gave way in educational thinking to the Stow system, in which children were gathered on stepped galleries at one end of a school room. The Normal Seminary on Garscube Road, Glasgow, 1836 is the pre-eminent surviving example built to that system. The great majority of Scottish schools were built after the 1872 Education Act. New Lanark Primary School of 1883 is a typical single-storey example to offer a contrast with those built by Owen.

The Half-Time system, in which pupils would work alternate days or half days as shifters in mills, was of continuing importance in Scottish textile districts. Surviving schools of the mid and late 19th century exist at: Alexanders’, Duke Street, Glasgow; Coats, Ferguslie, Paisley (fire-damaged and under threat); Paton’s Kilncraigs, Alloa (a recently shut mill shop, so also under threat); Cox’s Camperdown Works, Dundee (a Boys Brigade Hall) and Valleyfield Paper Mills, Penicuik (small, converted to a house). All owe a debt to New Lanark.

New Lanark as the birthplace of co-operation

The Village Store at New Lanark, founded by Owen in the early 19th century and still a shop today, pioneered a fair trading system, which brought benefits to the community and its users. Profits from the store paid the teachers’ salaries. It is regarded by the International Co-operative alliance as the seedbed of the co-operative movement. There were three million members of co-operative retail societies in Britain alone by 1914.

This sets it apart from the factory truck shops that were set and run without scruple by other entrepreneurs in otherwise similar shops, few of which are recognisable today.

A close link with the British co-operative societies exists in the shop founded by the “Rochdale Pioneers”, themselves Owenites, in Rochdale, Lancashire in 1844. It is now a museum but its immediate environs in a pedestrian precinct do not compare with those of New Lanark.





The Falls of Clyde as a source of power

The continuing importance of the Clyde as a power source is underlined by the pioneer development on the Falls of Clyde of large public hydro-electric power stations in Britain. At two similar white concrete power stations at Bonnington (1927) and Stonebyres (1928) the original Francis turbines still generate 11,000 kW

The pipes for the Bonnington Power station were contrived to just miss the View House in 1926. (RCAHMS Scottish Power Collection)

and 5,500 kW respectively. For comparable or larger sites from that period it is necessary to look to Canada, USA and Scandinavia.

The modern design aesthetic established at Bonnington, guided by a committee established to ensure the sympathetic insertion of the hydro



Left: Water colour of New Lanark from Braxfield, c1810 by Hugh William Williams shows Mill Number 1 still without the waterhouses, and the ends of Double, Long, Mantilla and Braxfield Rows. (NLCT/Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, Glasgow) and below the same view today.

scheme into the landscape, was repeated ten years later at Galloway and, post-war, by the North of Scotland Hydro-electric Board. Sir Edward MacColl, engineer for the latter, had first cut his teeth at the Falls of Clyde.

The use of tilting weirs, which do not raise water levels, and the absence of dams on the Clyde is a factor that has preserved the cultural and natural landscape of the buffer zone. In winter, and on a few days in the summer holidays, water is routed over the falls so that their full force may be appreciated.

New Lanark as part of a Sublime Landscape

Although implicit in Chinese landscaping for centuries, it was in Britain that the theory of picturesque and sublime landscaping was first defined during the 18th century. Scotland, with an abundance of wild scenery close to the settled lowlands and a dramatic topographical and geological structure, became a principal focus for picturesque and sublime appreciation. As waterfalls, precipices and gorges comprised the main ingredients of sublime and picturesque attractions, sites such as the Falls of Clyde, Roslin Glen and the hills and glens around Dunkeld became essential stopping places for those 18th century tourists who had come in search of wild nature. It is on the Bonnington estate, immediately upstream of New Lanark, that we find the earliest known building in Scotland specifically sited for the enjoyment of wild nature. Built in 1708, the Bonnington view-house created an explicit visual dialogue between the ordered beauty of the park on the one hand, and the wild grandeur of the neighbouring gorge on the other. Carefully sited riverside paths, bridges and

“You come to a spot, as you descend the hill, where you have a full view of the great falls of the CLYDE, with the accompanying rocks and woods which form the banks of the river. At the same time you see the green hills, and the cattle and sheep feeding upon them, at the summits of the banks on each side and over the tops of the trees. The fine buildings of the factories are just under you: and this, all taken together, is by far the most beautiful sight that my eyes ever beheld”.

William Cobbett, 1832.

viewpoints have been combined with judicious planting on this and the neighbouring estates of Corehouse, New Lanark, Braxfield and Castlebank to create a composite landscape of national significance. Each borrows views from the other.

The designed and natural landscape forms the setting and ambience of New Lanark and is intimately bound up with the value of the site.

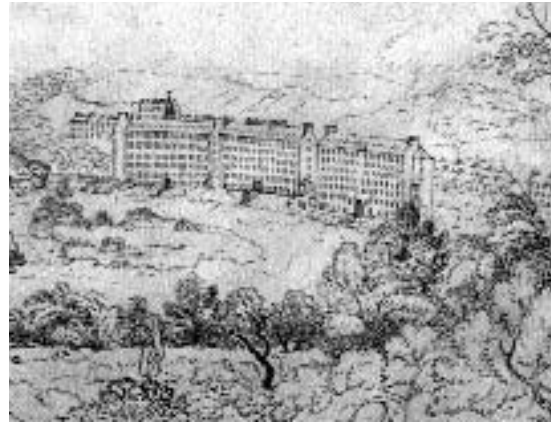
2(c) Assurance of Authenticity and Integrity

The Nara Document on Authenticity states that authenticity, as a value attributed to cultural property, is a reflection of local culture. In Scotland, the Stirling Charter sets out broad principles for conservation as sustainable management, including presumptions in favour of preservation, reversibility, minimum intervention and guidance through conservation

plans. The Venice Charter articles 9 and 11 conforms to a culture of conservation as opposed to restoration espoused from the 19th century by William Morris and John Ruskin, so that is the British reference point for authenticity, to which we are guided by the Nara Document. A Scottish cultural angle might add that a romantic preference for the visibly ancient, as exemplified by the shortbread-tin image of exposed rock-hewn walls of ruinous castles perched on precipitous crags, is inculcated into the national psyche. Authenticity and integrity in this cultural context is then closely tied to original fabric, and less emphasis is placed on the whole on restoration to a previous state, although that too can have its place.

New Lanark has survived little changed from the period of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The village is authentic in design, material fabric, workmanship and setting.

As a group of urban buildings, the village falls into the category of a historic town that is still inhabited (paragraph 27 (ii) of the operational guidelines) but, exceptionally, has only marginally developed since the early 19th century. Its continued development under the



The earliest views of New Lanark are from the Corehouse side in 1799/1800 by Robert Scott, showing the mills detached from each other and each with a central wheel arch, the tailrace going straight to the river. New Buildings are not yet built: thatched cottages are on its site. National Galleries of Scotland (NLCT)

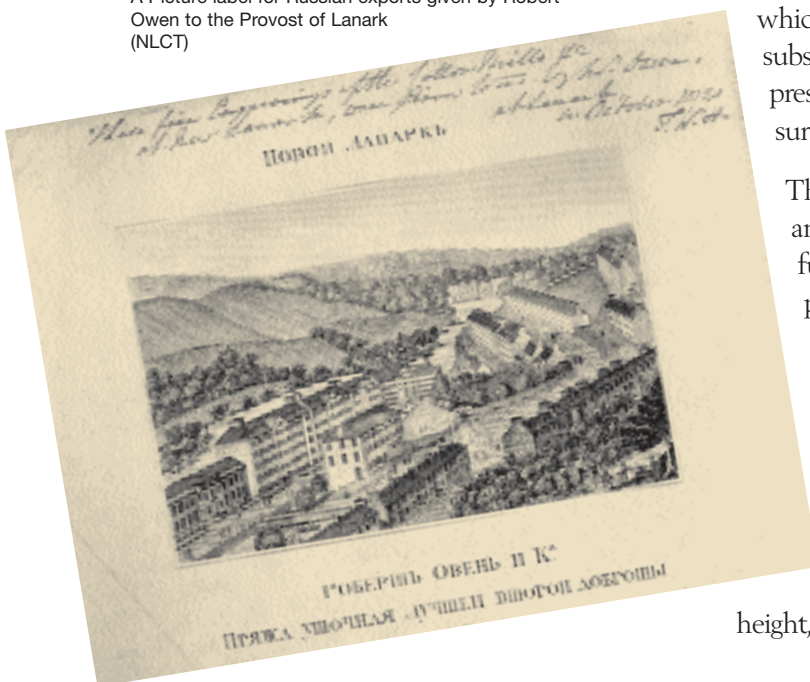
influence of socio-economic and cultural change is strictly controlled and conservation policy may be considered less problematic than if the village were, as Double Row still is, uninhabited. The village continues to provide authentic archaeological evidence of the industrial era it represents.

As an inhabited town, New Lanark is (paragraph 29 of the operational guidelines): (i) outstanding as an example of a specific period and culture, which has been almost wholly preserved and which remains largely unaffected by subsequent developments and (ii) is preserved in the midst of exceptional natural surroundings.

The spatial organisation, structure, materials and form of all of the buildings, and their functions, reflect the civilisation that has prompted nomination.

Visitors to the Falls of Clyde were welcomed at New Lanark, their names recorded in the Mills Visitors book. Many of them separately recorded their experiences. Several early 19th century illustrations commissioned by Owen when the fame of the place was at its height, attest to the small level of change

A Picture label for Russian exports given by Robert Owen to the Provost of Lanark (NLCT)



experienced to date to the landscape, mills and institutional buildings even down to the internal galleries extant today.

The housing in the village dates mostly from 1785-1795, and is the most extensive 18th century multi-storeyed industrial housing in Britain, dictated in part by the steep slopes to which the tenements cling. While their form is recognisable to later Scottish city-dwellers, they were a novelty to their first rural inhabitants. Restoration bringing them up to modern standards meant substantial internal change in most cases but has allowed preservation of original layouts and a box-bed in Museum Stair.

New Lanark's Mill 1 had its share of fires and alterations over the years but retains in its narrow plan and projecting bays of Venetian windows the characteristic of Arkwright's flagship system found also at Masson Mill, Cromford. The top two storeys had been removed in 1945 but were reinstated in stone in 1996, restoring a key focal point at the end of the lade. Fortunately, the stub of the link to Mill 2 survived to full height and detailed drawings made in 1945 could be relied upon to ensure that the restoration was not conjectural and complies with the Venice Charter, integrating harmoniously but without falsification. The new quoins of the restored part are the main distinguishing features.

Mill 3 retains robust internal structures dating from the 1820s and 1830s. Mill 2 was widened in around 1884 in the same manner internally, but is clearly distinguished externally by the use of brick for the extension rather than stone.

Nineteenth century machinery appropriate to the earlier operation of the mill, adapted to wool rather than cotton for economic reasons, has been brought in from Selkirk in the Scottish Borders. The horizontal steam engine now in New Lanark's engine house is by the same maker as that which was originally installed there. The Boving (Sweden) turbine installed in 1932 has been restored to working order, and the tunnel and lade system is maintained accordingly.



New Lanark Mills in 1883-4 after the fire at Mill 4 (NLCT)

Repairs to buildings at New Lanark Village, and to Corehouse, have in each case followed a report produced by Historic Scotland's District Architect, skilled in the conservative repair of historic buildings. Materials used conformed to then current thinking on conservation. The close involvement of Historic Scotland and its predecessors in agreeing specifications ensures that repairs to buildings have been carried out using materials and methods traditional to Scottish culture, in conformity with the Nara Document on Authenticity (1995). Repairs to the School for example, the roof of which partly collapsed in 1970, have involved the piecing in of new timber where a section of floor was missing, and the use of steel shoes to safeguard as much of the original roof trusses as possible.

Other listed buildings repaired without grant assistance, such as Bankhead Farm, have detailed consent for alterations – with reference also to building materials and techniques employed – from the Local Authority, in consultation with Historic Scotland's Area Historic Buildings Inspector.

The integrity of the site is protected through a range of national designations: all but one building in the village is listed, as are four elsewhere in the site. One building within the site is also a scheduled ancient monument. The

local authority has designated the site as within a conservation area (1973, enlarged 1996). The site is also proposed for inclusion in the revised Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

A wide buffer zone comprises an Area of Great Landscape Value, designated agricultural, or for leisure and recreation, in the local plan. The revised Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes will contain the designed landscapes of the four estates that focus on the Clyde. The inner part of the buffer zone, in which the mills and designed landscapes focus on the gorge, is the New Lanark Outstanding Conservation Area. Natural heritage and landscape planning designations include an SSSI grade II, in the gorge, and tree preservation orders. On the north east horizon, and borrowed focal points to vistas in the landscape, are the listed spires of Lanark, within Lanark Outstanding Conservation Area. Lanark and Corra Castles are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine listed buildings, besides those in Lanark Conservation Area, lie in the buffer zone.

A Designed Landscapes Management Study, recently completed for Scottish Natural Heritage, will inform the integration of landscape strategies.

2(d) Criteria met: (ii) (iv) and (vi)

ii) an important interchange of human values on developments in architecture, or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.

All of these factors apply, excepting monumental arts. The layout and design of New Lanark firmly placed factory production within the framework of the Enlightenment.

New Lanark can be seen as the model for industrial communities, and at least two cities, world-wide. Technical developments by the first manager William Kelly in heating, ventilation and the self-acting mule resulted in correspondence with other leaders in the field. He was succeeded by Robert Owen whose

constant pronouncements about his management of society at New Lanark led to intense scrutiny of the place by engineers, philanthropists, architects and town planners world over. The conceptual blueprint has become part of the philosophical equipment of the world's architects and planners.

iv) an outstanding example of a type of building, or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

New Lanark is preserved almost whole and has the most complete integration of architectural design of all the early cotton mill settlements, a type illustrating the most revolutionary element of the industrial revolution. The buildings and water-power system express the extension to the outermost limits of the application of building materials and techniques to the new industrial age. Owen's additions are distinctive but integrate harmoniously with the general framework devised for David Dale. New Lanark was in its time a major economic and technical development: one of the largest cotton mills in the world. It was in such sites that modern systems of manufacturing organisation, management structure and class relations began to develop, and New Lanark is outstanding in this regard.

vi) directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

Owenism, Utopianism, co-operation, communitarianism, industrial capitalism, concepts of the sublime landscape and models for modern conservation partnerships were all shaped at New Lanark.

Through its founder David Dale, New Lanark is directly and tangibly associated with the development of industrial capitalism. As a major figure in the Scottish commercial and banking world of the mid to late 18th century, Dale offers the pre-eminent example of individual enterprise and prudent financial planning that



A view commissioned from John Winning by Robert Owen of New Lanark, circa 1818 (NLCT)

led to an unprecedented expansion of employment and productivity. Dale's success was tempered by his philanthropy. New Lanark is the place with which he was most deeply and longest associated and is best preserved.

New Lanark is most famously, directly and tangibly associated with the Utopian ideas of Robert Owen, partner in the firm from 1800 to 1825. His publications, including *A New View of Society* drew on his experience at New Lanark and inspired progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international co-operation and garden cities.

The physical evidence of New Lanark's role as test bed for his Rational Social System is shown by the presence today of his New Institution for the Formation of Character, School, Store and Counting House. The greater extent of buildings that preceded Owen offer evidence that it was Dale's village that moulded many of Owen's ideas, rather than vice versa, and this serves to heighten the significance of the village. The rational classicism of the fabric of the village gave credibility to Owen's ideas.

The landscape of the Falls of Clyde, of which New Lanark forms part, was highly influential to the career of Scottish landscape painter Jacob More, and was also painted by Turner, alluded to by Sir Walter Scott and versified by Wordsworth. The Falls had an important role in shaping Scottish culture.

New Lanark Conservation Trust shares, with the former New Town Conservation Committee, distinction in the development of architectural conservation as a means of economic regeneration by partnerships in 1970s Scotland.

Personalities

The Arkwright Society



Sir Richard Arkwright (1732-92) was born in Preston, Lancashire, where his house is preserved. This barber and wig-maker revolutionised the textile industry through his organisational powers as much as by his own specific, and sometimes borrowed, inventions. The most significant place with which he is associated is

Cromford, Derbyshire where he settled and where the world's first water-powered cotton mill was built in 1771. New Lanark became the greatest of the Scottish mills with which he was briefly associated as partner.

David Dale. (1739-1806) As a major figure in the Scottish commercial and banking world of the mid to late 18th century, Dale offers the pre-eminent example of individual enterprise and prudent financial planning that led to an unprecedented expansion of employment and productivity in Scotland. Dale's success was tempered by his philanthropy and his strong religious motivation. His

Glasgow Town House in Charlotte Street and all his other part-owned mills are demolished or ruined. New Lanark is the place with which he was most deeply and longest associated and which is best preserved.



(NLCT)



(NLCT)

Robert Owen. (1771-1858) New Lanark is most famously, directly and tangibly associated with the Utopian ideas of Robert Owen, partner in the firm from 1800 to 1825. His publications, including *A New View of Society*, drew on his experience at New Lanark and inspired progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international co-operation and garden cities. The most recently-updated bibliography of Owen contains 720 titles.

Owen's descendants still live in New Harmony, a settlement which, like New Lanark, was first created by others but is best known for Robert Owen's stays there. Unlike New Lanark, it no longer bears much resemblance as a whole to the town that Owen knew. He stayed there for a total of 26 months, as opposed to his 25 years at New Lanark.

Robert Owen was apprenticed in Manchester at Bank Top Mill, from 1791-4 (not the later Ashworth settlement north of Bolton) and at the Chorlton Twist Company from 1794-9. Neither building can now be traced: the Chorlton New Mill was built in 1814 and post-dates Owen's involvement.

Owen was born and died in Newtown, Powys, Wales. There he is commemorated by a statue, railings around his grave erected in 1901 by the Co-operative Movement, and by a collection of personal artefacts, opened as the Robert Owen Memorial Museum in 1983, but built in 1903 as the Newtown Free Library. However, the greatest monument created by Owen is surely New Lanark.

William Kelly was an inventive Lanark clockmaker remembered for his water-powered five-dial mill clock displayed in the visitor centre. He experimented with four different heating and ventilation systems for the four mills (explained in detail to Boulton and Watt). He had applied power to mules by 1790 and submitted the first ever patent in 1792 to make them self-acting but as mules had increased in size “the idea of saving by spinning with boys and girls was superseded”. He corresponded on the subject of mules with McConnel Kennedy and Co of Ancoats, Manchester, mule-makers and spinners of Scottish origin. Removed by Owen in 1800, he went on to develop with Robert Thom the extensive water system and small cotton mills at Rothesay, Isle of Bute.



Among other celebrated men, we must not omit the excellent and pious Mr David Dale, founder of the village and manufactory of New-Lanark; nor his son-in-law, Robert Owen, who here excogitated and made an abortive attempt to reduce to practise, his wild theories for the renovation of society.

(New Statistical Account, written by the minister for Lanark parish, 1835)



Humphrey's Mill, Glasgow

Henry Birkmyre (1832-1900) bought New Lanark Mills in 1881 as a speculation that did not entirely pay off. He did not play the role of philanthropist very well. His son complained in 1903 that results would have been different “under proper management”. He tangled with villagers over provision of premises for religious services as he was staunchly United Presbyterian. The Gourock Rope Company was at one time the largest supplier of ropes nets, rigging and sailcloth in the world. The company headquarters at Port Glasgow is highly endangered: the rope walk is demolished and the last remaining part, the canvas proofing building in a former sugar refinery has consent for demolition. It is possible then that the New Lanark Mills, directly owned by the “Gourock” for 65 years, will be the only built reminder of the existence of a company of world importance.

Gourock Ropeworks, Port Glasgow



Robert Humphreys was a colleague of Owen at Bank Top Mill, brought by him to serve as under manager at New Lanark from 1800-1814. He sided with the wrong bidders at the auction of 31.12.1813 and left. He is almost certainly the same Mr Humphreys who built a fireproof mill at Old Rutherglen Road, Gorbals in 1816 which still survives. His main monument then is his own mill, and secondly New Lanark.

Charles Walker, father and son, kept the mills and village running steadily and without much change from 1825-1881. An attempt to market the property in 1851 did not find sufficient interest. The significance of the Walker period in the history of the village is therefore slight, although it covered 56 years.



3. Description

The mill village of New Lanark is 2km from, and 130m below the level of, the town of Lanark, which is in turn 40 km from Glasgow, Scotland's largest city. The village is just below the falls of the River Clyde, the largest river in Western Scotland.

The inventory begins with the housing in the village, then the community buildings, mills, ancillary buildings, spaces and features are described. Next it progresses to Braxfield and parts of the Bonnington and Corehouse estates that lie within the nominated site. Lastly the buffer zone is described clockwise: Bonnington estate and power station, Corehouse estate, Castlebank and Lanark.

3(a) description of property

Listed or scheduled status is given where applicable. National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) site number permits access to RCAHMS records via the Canmore website.

NGR= National Grid Reference.

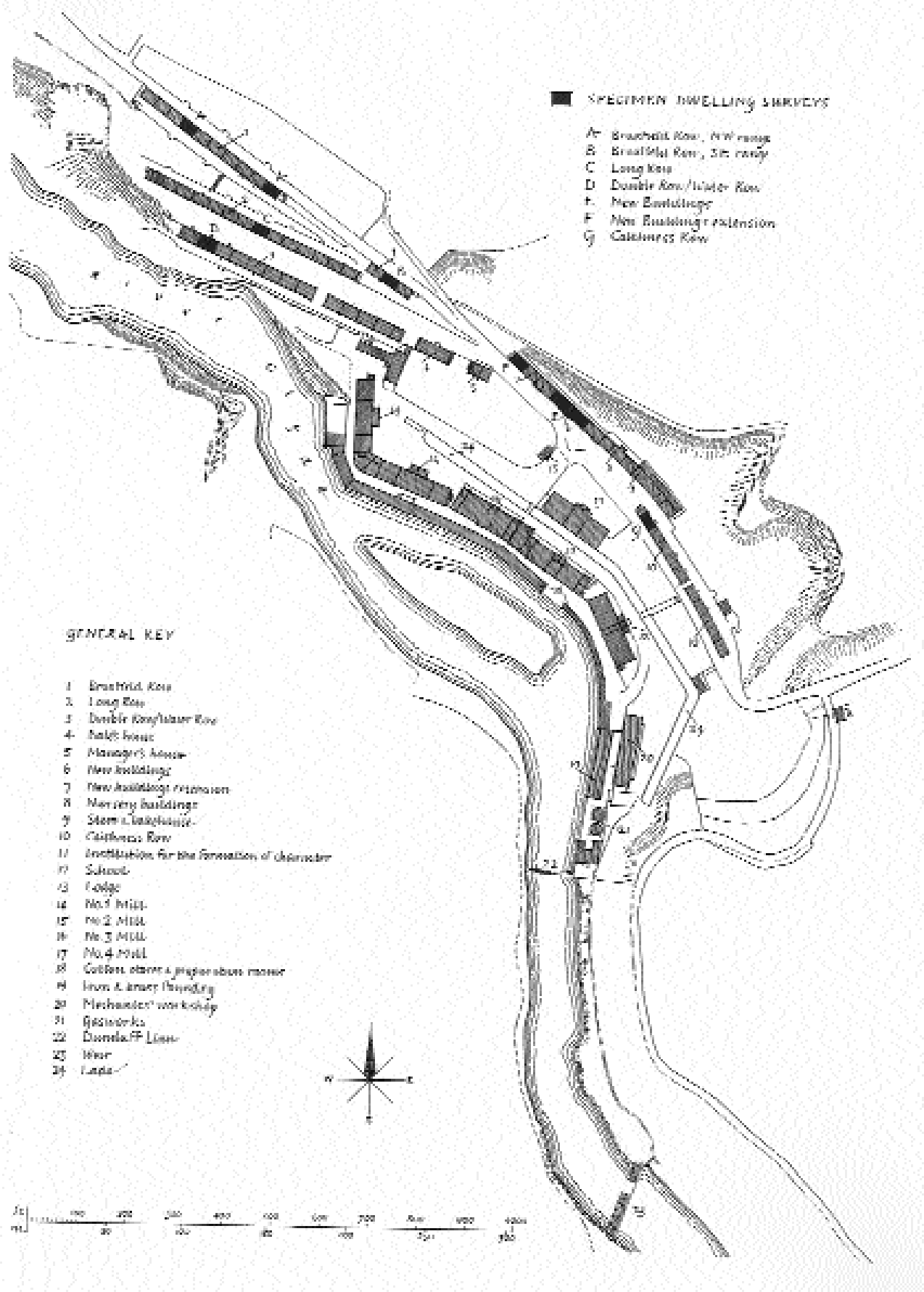
1-10 **Braxfield Row**, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.13; NGR 878 427

Built circa 1785-95, the first row of housing met with on the road into the village is 4- and 5-storey, and of single room depth. In an insurance valuation of 1903 it then had 18 houses of two



Left: Aerial view of New Lanark taken January 2000 (RCAHMS)



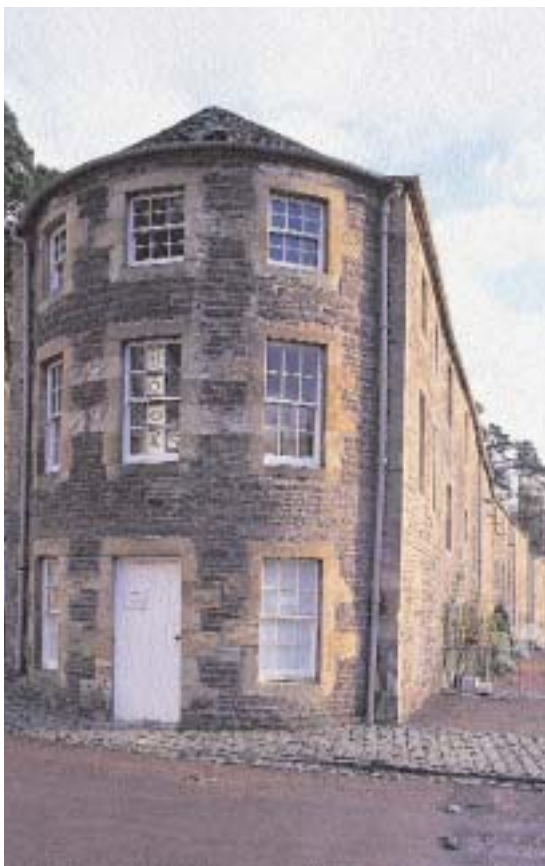
New Lanark village, key to specimen dwelling surveys by RCAHMS, layout taken from 1st edition O.S. map, surveyed in 1857-8. (RCAHMS)

apartments, 18 of one apartment, cellarage and wash-houses in the basement. It was developed into ten single terraced houses for restorer-purchasers, rather than Housing Association tenants, in 1975-80, mainly because of the single aspects of the two lower storeys.

1-8 Caithness Row and The Counting House, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.14; NGR NS 8813 4247

Built circa 1792, and so named after the origin of some of the Highlanders attracted to the village. 3 storeys, and of single room depth. In 1903 there were 5 two-apartment houses, 22 single-apartment houses, a wash-house, basement for storage and a milkhouse. Cellar weaving shops were in use as late as the 1880s. A bowed counting house was added to the north end by Owen, c.1810-16, the source of his tickets for wages, giving oversight of the village at least as much as of the mills. It contains the original iron safe and fireplace.



“Soon after, with a view to prevent the farther emigration to America he notified, to the people of Argyllshire and the isles, the encouragement given to families at the cotton mills, and undertook to provide houses for 200 families in the course of the 1792, these were all finished last summer, (1793) and a considerable number of Highlanders have of late come to reside at New Lanark” (OSA)

The first restored flats in the village were opened in November 1966 and the last in the row in 1968. Ian G. Lindsay and Partners, architects, radically transformed the interiors.

9-16 Caithness Row, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.15; NGR NS 8817 4243

See above, a detached continuation of the row from the gap between the two a path and footbridge served the School, shown in Winning prints, and accessed privies. Four spring water collection tanks for the village water supply are buried in the drying green.

The abattoir opposite, later a wash-house and water closets, is now a double garage to which others have been added. A louvred ventilator indicates the earlier function. Also on the bank behind is a doocot for racing pigeons, a popular Lanarkshire pastime, and sheds for allotments.

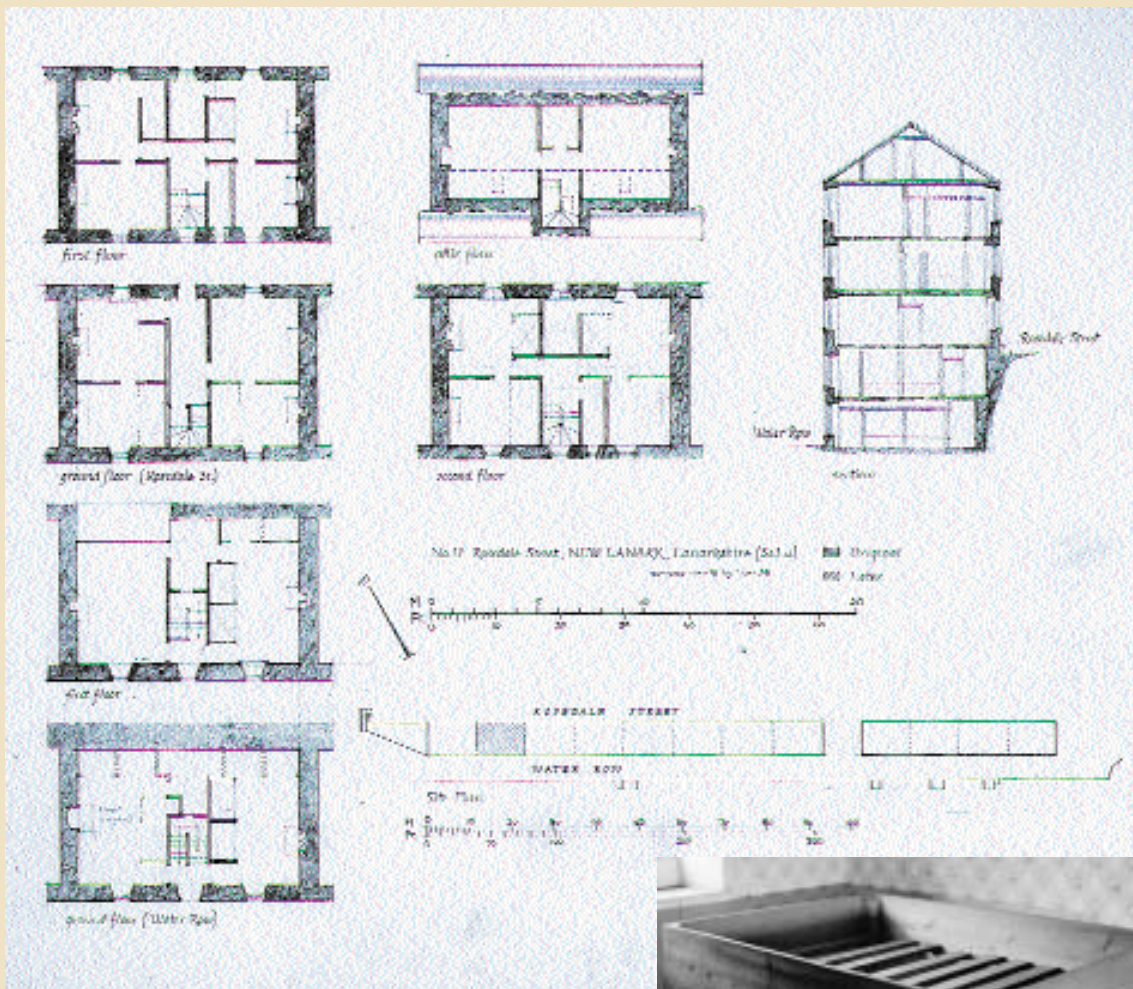
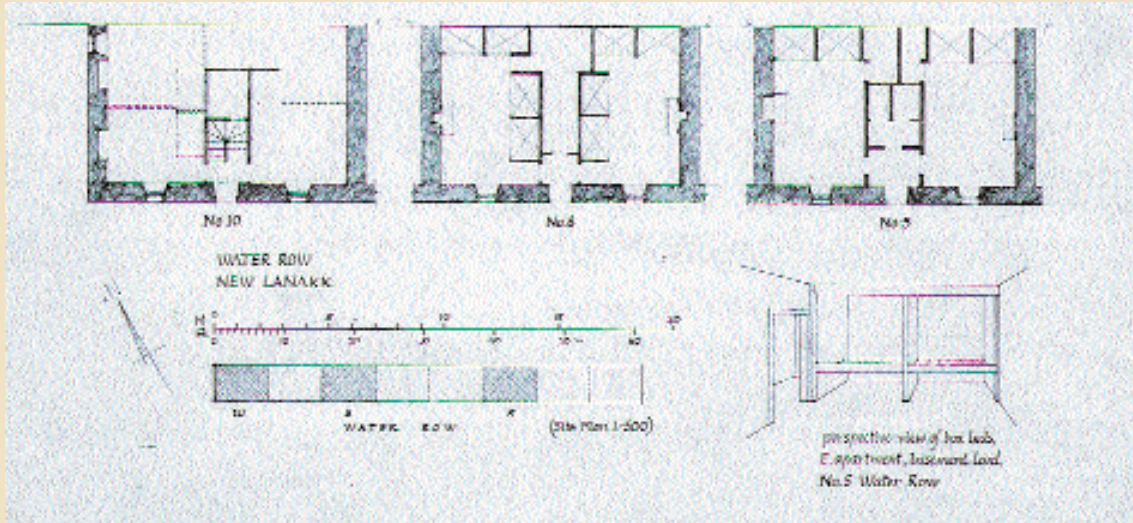
1-8 Double Row, (Wee Row), late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.16; NGR NS 8817 4243

9-24 Double Row, (Water Row) late 18th/early 19th century, listed category A. Museum Stair only a Scheduled Ancient Monument

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.17; NGR NS 878 426

Each of these two rows were built in two building campaigns, as is evidenced in the masonry of Wee Row and the first of the Scott



Surveys of No 5 and No 11 Double, or Water, Row in 1978 (RCAHMS).



Set in bed, Double Row New Lanark, (RCAHMS)



Views (1799). Each unit comprised two tenement stairs, one over the other, entered from Rosedale Street or Water Row. The plan form is deeper than Braxfield and Caithness Rows. The double-room arrangement allows a four-square room per floor, capable of various permutations as one, two or four apartments, according to circumstances.

In the 1903 inventory Double Row was described as of three storeys with double basement cellarage and washhouses, 6 houses of four apartments, 47 houses of two apartments, and 3 houses of one apartment.

No 11, the Museum Stair, is to be retained with its original timber partitions and set-in beds, accessible by arrangement. Numbers 9 and 12-24 await rehabilitation.

Wee Row was restored in 1994 as a youth hostel managed by the Scottish Youth Hostels Association.

1-14 **Long Row**, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.19; NGR NS 878 427

Circa 1792, this is a long terrace of single-room depth, two-storey and basement. In 1903 it comprised 1 house of three apartments, 8 houses of two apartments and 20 of one apartment. Cellarage and wash-houses were in the basement.



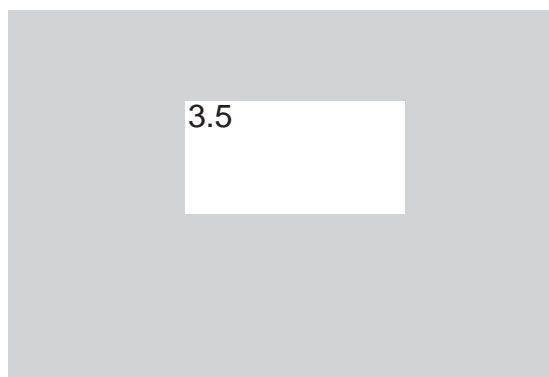
10 restorer-purchasers from 1977 have created their own particular internal layouts, following the Braxfield Row model. 4 are let by the New Lanark Association.

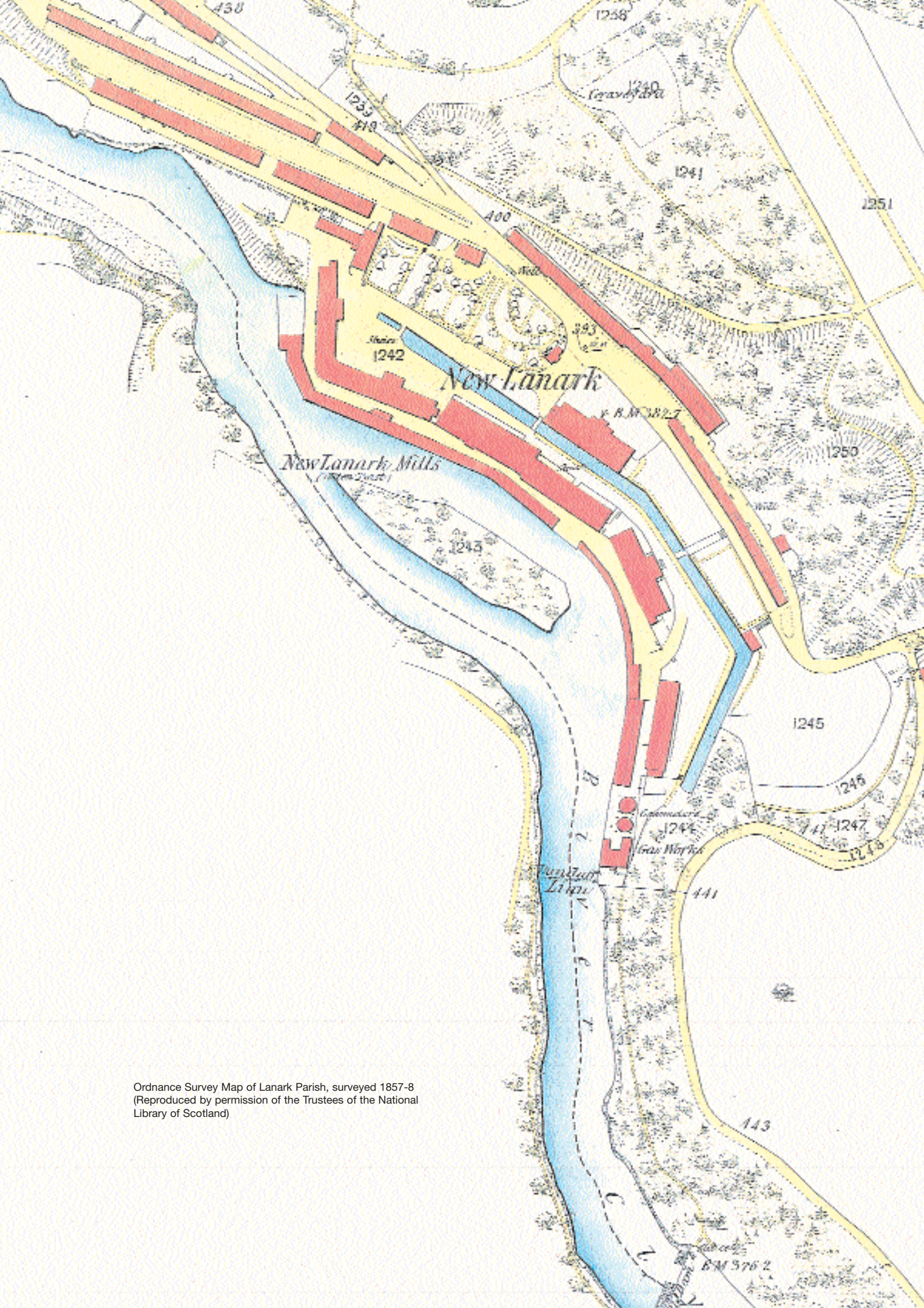
1-3 **Mantilla Row** (photographed in 1980), late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.20; NGR NS 879 426

Circa 1790, 3-unit terrace, two-storeys with basement, a single room depth. In 1903 it comprised 1 house of three apartments, 3 houses of two apartments and 1 house of one apartment, with cellars in the basement.

Long term differential settlement of foundations led the council to serve a Section 13 Notice in 1976. It was temporarily shored in 1977 but eventually demolished in 1988, conditional on rebuilding by 1993. It is intended to be restored as 3 tenancies on the Long Row model or alternatively for a non-residential use. Rubble work is stored in the quarry, but new ashlar is required.





Ordnance Survey Map of Lanark Parish, surveyed 1857-8
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National
Library of Scotland)

The resolution of an eyesore and the repair to the retaining wall (topped by a fence to indicate the former presence of the Row), combined with the cost of full rebuilding, means that reinstatement will not be a high priority.

New Buildings, 1798/1810, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.12; NGR NS 880 425

Earliest views show single storey cottages to be replaced within 15 years by large tenements of double-room depth, like Double Row. It was extended by Owen soon after his arrival to provide upper floor halls for Sunday schools and Gaelic services. It was given a pediment, the first in the village, an oculus and advanced end bays similar to those later used at Mill 3, possibly as part of Owen's classicising of the village.

In 1903 it contained a surgery, lavatory and doctor's house above, 18 houses of two apartments, 4 of one apartment. Part of the upper floors were occupied as halls, two of them empty, with cellarage in ground floor.

Washing either was suspended from T-bars or ran from each floor to pulleys fixed to the bank behind and which still exist.

The bellcote was relocated here from Mill 1 between 1825 and 1867 (dates of views of the complex: the Walker records are missing). The bell is dated 1786, and was originally intended

for colonists in the New World. It became an important focal point and symbol for New Lanark Conservation Trust.

The block was restored from 1978 to the early 1980s through a job creation scheme, as Housing Association Tenancies and as business accommodation. The latter was used to recreate in 1993-4 the contrasting appearance of houses of the 1820s and 1930s. This is a reversible replica, based on evidence found in other rows.

I-II Nursery Buildings and Store, 1809, Cat A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.21; NGR NS 881 425

Built for pauper apprentices, then adapted to family dwellings soon afterwards. The rear turnpike stair projects to allow dormitories whereas all the other tenement stairs are in the body of the buildings. It is of 3 and 4 storeys with a single-storey bakery (later a post office) added in circa 1850.

In 1903 it contained 1 house of three apartments, 7 of two apartments and one single apartment, with cellarage and washhouses in the basement. There was no mention of the store.

The village store established by Owen circa 1810, was run by the company until 1933 when it was leased to the Lanark Provident Co-operative society. The shop, tearoom and post office ceased trading in 1990, and in 1992 a "period





Aerial view of New Lanark taken 25.7.1995 (RCAHMS)

shop” and interpretation of the co-operative movement was placed there. Bow windows were restored c1978 to match the appearance given in 19th century photographs, in place of early 20th century larger panes.

Robert Owen’s House, 1 & 3 Rosedale Street, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.07; NGR NS 8802 4259

One of the two detached houses built circa 1790, one of them a secondary residence for David Dale, and his half brother James, the other for the inventive manager William Kelly. Owen lived here or in Rosedale (it is uncertain which) from 1799-1808, in which time Caroline bore him 7 children and was joined in 1806 by 4 sisters. They therefore leased the larger Braxfield House from 1808.

In the 1903 inventory it was described as “Village House”, then occupied as 2 separate dwelling houses, the ground floor house having 3 rooms, with kitchen bathroom and washhouse in the basement, the upper house having 5 rooms with bathroom.

The house was acquired by New Lanark Association in 1978. Restored as a single property, it presents Robert Owen’s life, thinking, and international influence on the lower 2 floors. The upper storeys are accessed

now via the same entrance, and so are limited to possible use as staff accommodation. Disabled access is limited to the ground floor. The front steps have been reformed, and steps transferred to serve the basement exit.

The interior gives an impression of a small Georgian house, but without cornices etc. Principal original features are the shutters, the kitchen and washhouse floor, and an iron column of the same type as carries balconies in the School and Institute. Steel railings.

David Dale’s House, 5 & 7 Rosedale Street, late 18th century, Cat A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.08; NGR NS 8799 4261

In 1903 “Rosedale Villa”, then the manager’s house, two storey and attic, five rooms, kitchen and bathroom on the ground floor, four bedrooms at the first floor and two in the attic. Tripartite wings make this the biggest detached house in the village, which suggests that Owen’s solution to a growing family may have been initially to expand this house.

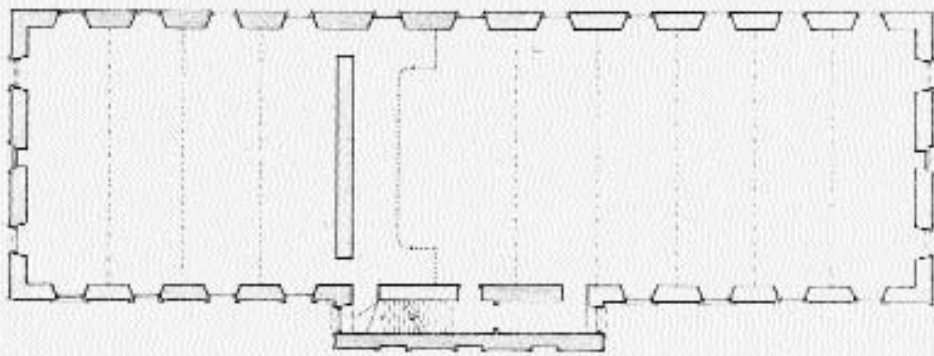
The chimneypiece here was the model for the copy in Owen’s house, the rest “internally practically rebuilt and a new bathroom put in” (1903).

Now let as an office.

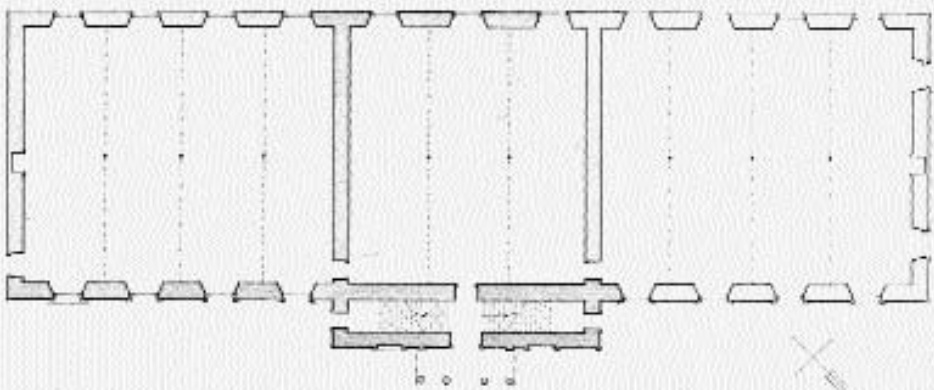




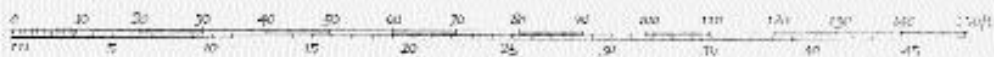
north-east elevation



first floor plan



ground-floor plan



The New Institution for the Formation of Character, New Lanark, Lanarkshire - drawing partly reconstructed.

New Institution for the Formation of Character, 1809-16, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.07 NGR NS 8808 4250

“A building 145’ by 45’ at present unoccupied, planned to admit of an extensive store cellar, a Public Kitchen, eating and exercise room, a School, Lecture Room and Church” (1813 sale of the mills). Delayed while Owen sought new partners sympathetic to his communitarian aims, it was finally opened on 1.1.1816 with Owen’s lengthy “Address to the Inhabitants of New Lanark”.

The new Articles of Partnership called for a school on Joseph Lancaster’s principles. Robert Dale Owen’s description of the school in 1824 actually fits that of the Institute: having at second floor a large apartment with galleries on three sides, and a smaller one with a single gallery, zoological and geographical charts, used also as a lecture and ballroom, and for dancing and singing lessons. The lower storey for infants was divided into three, and had (and has) hollow iron pillars for heated air that vent into the larger room above via perforated iron floor plates.

In 1903 it was the “Amusement Room: of a more modern character than the New House, occupied on basement floors as stores, on ground floor as a dining room and recreation room and on upper floors as a public hall and store”.

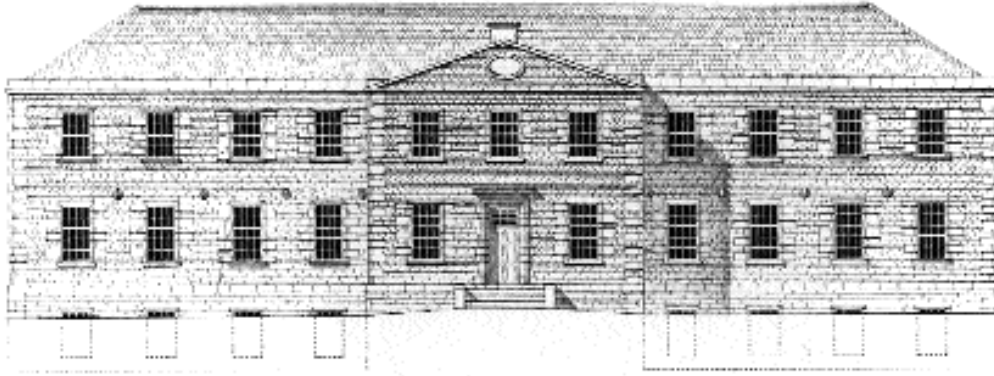
More than any other building, this was the platform on which Owen built his reputation and subsequent influence. A central Roman Doric portico under a shallow pediment is the nearest concession to contemporary public building styles in the village.

One bay was lost when the Engine House, added 1881, crashed into the symmetry of the building in order to let the rope drives meet the existing power system at the junctions of Mills 3 and 4.

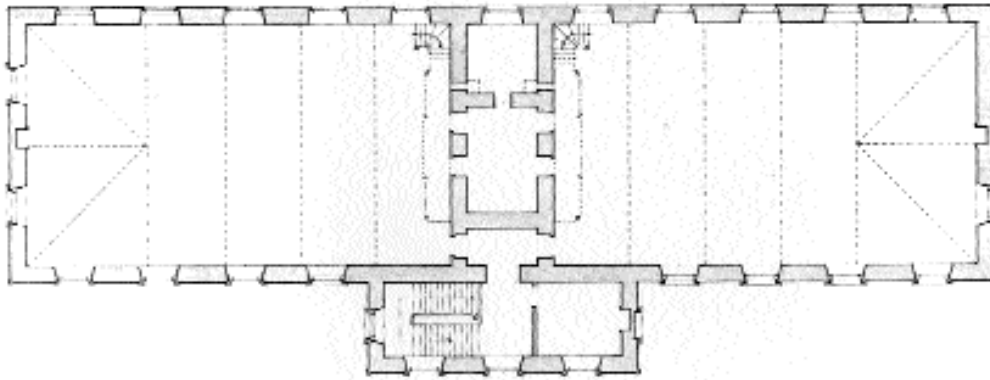
The 550 hp horizontal engine by J. Petrie of Rochdale, installed in 1882, worked only when water was low or frozen. It was still an essential part of the power system in 1939 but was later scrapped. A similar twin tandem compound engine of 1912 by the same makers has been transferred from Philiphaugh Mill, Selkirk, differing only in that the flywheel transmitted power by spur gearing rather than ropes and that the engine is smaller (giving 250 hp), allowing a walkway to wrap around the engine. The interior of the engine house was originally plastered. The sub station sits underneath, relocated here in 1987 from an obtrusive location.

Two bridges cross the lade here: a modern timber one and an earlier one, seen in 19th century photographs, made from T-section cast iron beams of the sort found in Mill 3.

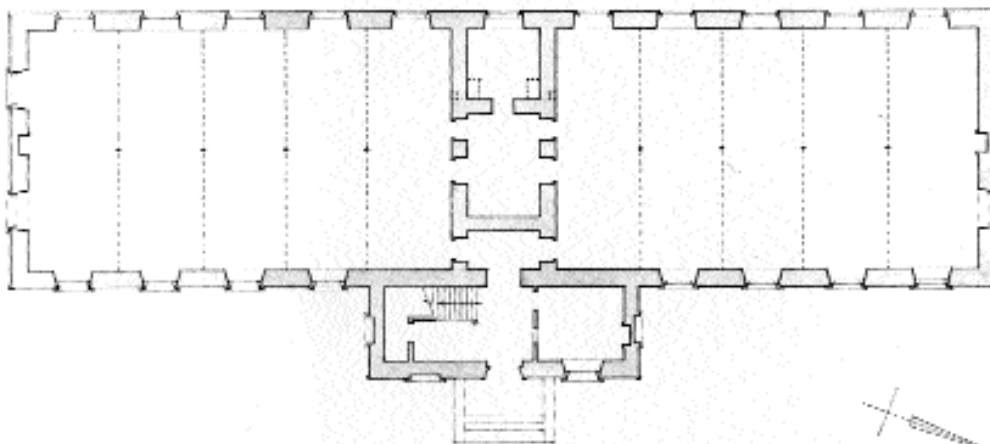




east elevation



first-floor plan



principal floor plan



The School, New Lanark, Lanarkshire— drawing partly reconstructed.

The School, 1817, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.05; NGR NS 8810 4243

The layout is symmetrical, with equal-sided classrooms, and the heating flues are lined in brick rather than within the solid-cored cruciform iron columns, so this building does not fit R. Dale Owen's description of the school. The Institute functioned interchangeably with the School. Both buildings were required for Owen's extensive education system that provided facilities for all age groups from babies to adults. A public kitchen was in the lower part.

"At New Lanark there is a day school, frequented by about 500 children, who receive instruction in the ordinary branches, more suitable to their rank of life than the ornamental accomplishments to which, under a former management, an exclusive attention had been paid". (NSA, 1835)

The school ceased to be run by the company in 1875 and was operated by Lanark School Board (set up by the Scotch Education Act, 1873) until the new primary school opened above New Lanark in 1884.

By 1903 this was the "New House: built originally for purposes of education and

recreation, occupied on the basement floor by filter and clear water tank and pump room in connection with the domestic water supply, on the ground floor recently as a net factory but now dismantled, and on the first floor as halls now unoccupied".

The warm air heating system is a particularly important aspect: the firebox is visible on the back of the building. Two square brick flues rose through the building, exhaling warmed air via letterbox sized slots. The system compares with the cockles invented by William Strutt for use in his Derbyshire mills, but given wider publicity once fitted to Derbyshire General Infirmary. Its suitability to institutions must have attracted Owen to the system. William Kelly's different patent external heating system used at New Lanark Mills is to be found in the Boulton and Watt Papers but physical evidence for the heating system in the mills is not as easily found as within the school.

The musicians', or visitors', galleries in delicate cast iron on clustered columns, are notable features looking into each room on level 3. The basement water cistern fed a reservoir on the hillside, the mill's sprinkler system and the village water supply.

Conversion back to use as an educational centre began in February 2000.





Mill Number 1, 1785/89, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.01; NGR NS 8795 4256

Built in 1785, spinning started in March 1786. It burnt down on 9 October 1788, was rebuilt in 1789, had its top two floors removed in 1945 and restored in 1995-6. Measuring 154' by 27' by 60' high. Three waterwheels placed transversely drove 4500 spindles in 1793 and 6556 in 1802, when it was the most productive of the three mills. In 1811 it was served by the highest workforce (558: 408 of them female).

In the 1903 inventory, "The Old North Mill is not now occupied, and it could not be used as a mill, as the floors are in a more or less dilapidated condition and the walls damaged and out of repair". However, cotton mixing and power to the blowing room are cited as functions on the lower two floors.

With its projecting Venetian-windowed stair tower it fits into the Masson Mill pattern of Arkwright Mills also seen at Catrine, Woodside, Cartside (all demolished). To a lesser extent the Venetian windows are also found at Spinningdale. The other 3 mills at New Lanark

were originally similar but, illustrating the rapid advances of mill and building technology, Mills 3 and 4 were slightly wider.

The mill was carefully restored in 1993-95 to its original height on the basis of drawings made in 1945, photographs, and the surviving higher end gables. It retains archaeological value in its walls: the small windows on the return faces of the stair tower indicate the location of earth closets to the left of the stair and foremen's offices to the right. The ceiling of what is now the hotel restaurant is a fireproof arched floor on iron beams inserted at the end of the 19th century.

Mill Number 2, 1788, link circa 1800-17, extended 1884, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.02; NGR NS 8795 4256

The mill originally measured 154' by 27' by 60' high, had 6000 spindles (OSA, 1793) and 3 wheels in its centre. In 1811 486 people were employed, 283 of them women.

"Mills 2 and 3 are substantial and in excellent condition, of stone with fireproof floors formed of brick arching supported on iron beams and finished on top with fireclay tiles and cement. The addition to No 2 (doubled about 20 years ago) is built of brick and is also fireproof and is roofed over with a flat roof covered with asphalt." (1903 Insurance valuation, which gives





Above: New Lanark Mills Numbers 1-3, and Waterhouses

Below: Aerial view of New Lanark Mills, Institute, New Buildings, Owen and Dale's houses, Wee Row, site of Mantilla Row and Church taken February 2000 (RCAHMS)



the layout as blowing on Flat 1, ring spinning on flats 2 and 3, with net-making above). Old photographs show the flat roof used for examining nets.

The layout of three wheels, and parts of one left when broken for scrap, were uncovered in the 1990s as was the foundation of the original north front in trial excavations for a proposed swimming pool. The single brick arch construction between cast iron beams adopted here was not exactly up to date for an 1880s cotton mill, but the conservative arrangement suited ring frames. These ceilings are displayed as features throughout, including the hotel rooms at the top two floors.

The cliff-like six-storey elevation of Mills 3, 2 and the curved link to Mill 1 relies architecturally on regular fenestration and massing. The stepping forward of the brick north elevation into the view towards Mill 1 is aesthetically unfortunate. The Venice Charter and Nara Document on Authenticity remind us that the widening of the mill is an essential part of the story of New Lanark, representing as it does the main investment there by Henry Birkmyre's Lanark Spinning Company.

Mill Number 3, circa 1790-92, burned down 26.11.1819, totally rebuilt circa 1826-33, listed category A, NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.03; NGR NS 8802 4251

This was originally the "Jeanie house", for both common and lightly powered self-acting spinning jennies to William Kelly's patent. It measured in 1793 130' by 30' by 60' high (OSA). Rebuilding after a fire in 1819 was still in progress in 1833 and resulted in a 45', 3-bays wide, fireproof iron-framed mill. Brick arches spring between cast iron beams on cast iron columns. Iron queen struts are in the roof trusses. In 1811 this mill employed 398 people, 286 of them women. In 1903, flat six held 36 hand net looms, the two floors below were for doubling yarn, and flat two was for carding. Flow processes

therefore were lateral between Mills 2 and 3 as well as vertical from bottom to top.

A 3-bay extension linked to Mill 4 is of a construction now virtually unique in Scotland, having iron plate floors laid on a grid of short cast iron joists and a roof of iron purlins. This was developed simultaneously in Royal Naval Dockyards, and adopted in wings of cotton mills in Manchester (Beehive and Havelock). Here the prime purpose was as a firebreak once it was decided to link the mills to each other, rather than to treat each as an independent unit. Most of the flooring was removed in the 1880s to bring in the rope race intended to power mills 3 and 4, and now a ramp skirts the columns, affording views of column and beam connections.



Iron frame and roof in the fireproof link between Mills 3 and 4

Mill Number 4, foundations listed category C(S)

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.04; NGR NS 8807 4247

Built in 1791-3, when its measurements were given as 156' long by 33' wide and 70' tall. It was first used as a storeroom, workshop and boarding house for 275 children "who have no parents". After 1813 it was fitted up as a mule-spinning mill, as the workshop and boarding functions had moved to purpose-built premises.

20 February 1883: "Fire broke out in the 5th room of No 4 Mill this morning at about 12 o'clock. 2 men were there levelling up the new mules and were using a naked light", Works Manager's Report Book, UGD42/7/27). The mill was destroyed, and masons were employed removing iron beams from 8 May to 8 June 1883.

The north gable survives now as the south gable of Mill 3, with a clear junction between it and the portion added to the right when the link was formed between Mills 3 and 4 in around 1840. Wall boxes are still in position. Air raid shelters were removed in 1978-9. In around 1990 a waterwheel was brought in from Hole Mill Farm, Fife, and widened to fit. Remnants of an earlier wheel were recovered in excavations.



Mechanics' Workshop/ foundry, early 19th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.23; NGR NS 8811 4235

New Lanark had to be near self-sufficient in making its own machinery, millwright work and structural castings, and also supplied other mills, such as a new water wheel for Stanley in 1811. In 1903 it still had a slotting machine of 1837, and a "very old" boring lathe. The joiner's shop was on the floor above.

This is one of the oldest surviving engineering and foundry buildings in Scotland. The cupola was presumably in the area to the south, and may possibly have utilised the fall of water for some air blast. Pediments to the long east and north gable elevations established the neo-classical pattern seen also at the Institute and School. An early rectangular cast iron (broken) and later circular-section steel launder still run into the E elevation to serve the wheel and turbine respectively. The interior is of joisted timber floors on clustered iron columns (as at the School and Institute).

There are two stone arched links to the dyeworks, each with a hook for block and tackle to assemble larger cast items, such as waterwheels. One also carried a launder to the wheel in the dyeworks.





Dyeworks, from circa 1806, listed category A
NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.22; NGR NS 8810 4235

Originally this was the brass and iron foundry that made the mills virtually self-sustaining. It was powered by a seven-metre diameter overshot waterwheel, until removed in 1929. There are arches for an overflow as well as the wheel tailrace into the Clyde.

An area of brick wall may represent an area formerly of open-sided louvres. A louvred ventilator in the roof points to the humid nature of the process here.

Gas Retort House & Chimney, earlier 19th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.24; NGR NS 8811 4253

An octagonal stone chimney is rare, as most Scottish stalks, including that for Stanley Mills

gasworks, are brick: stone is more often found in Yorkshire. It defines the south end of the mill complex, and is the only chimney after the demolition of the later big brick stack at the Mill Square. A gasworks was particularly valuable to spinners reliant on waterpower. They were more likely to work through the night in order



Gas retort

to maximise available water. Oil lamps had on more than one occasion proved hazardous at New Lanark.

A non-descript flat concrete roof shelters a viewing platform looking on to Dundaff Linn. The curved cast iron end of a retort lies at the foot of the escarpment. Gas was supplanted by electricity produced by turbines in 1898.

Two gasholders are shown on an 1851 map and are likely, as was found at Stanley, to have archaeological potential beneath their concrete cover.



Waterhouses, 1809-10, listed category A

NGR NS 8794 4253

These are two-storey and straddle the tailrace formed to prevent back-watering. Only the section fronting mill 2 and the corner link to mill 1 survive. Others in front of mills 3 and 4 burned down in 1919. Used as raw and waste cotton stores and picking houses, also used for mule spinning (16 pairs self-acting mules, 14,392 spindles, in 1903).

In 1793, 103 women worked at picking cotton in their own houses. Cotton picking, scutching or blowing by machine was first performed at Houston Mill, Johnstone in 1797, so the Waterhouses were probably a response to this. They are described in the 1851 sale particulars as

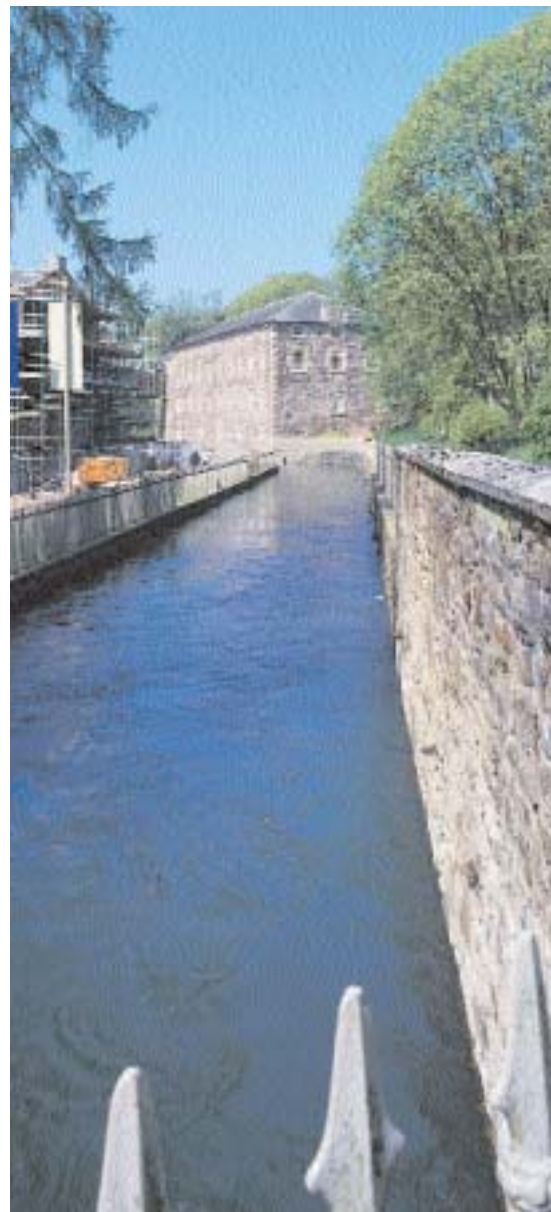
“the necessary blowing houses, and under the roof of the back premises a cotton cellar capable of holding 300 bales.”

Converted to self-catering accommodation run by the hotel in 1996-7.

Mill Weir (Cauld), Tunnel and Lade, listed category A

NGR NS 8811 4206

A usually submerged weir straddles the Clyde. The end nearest Corehouse was occasionally interrupted to prevent unauthorised access by



villagers to the estate during low water periods in the early 19th century. It is constructed of stone and timber, partly overlaid by concrete repairs. It channelled water into a 300 metre rock-cut tunnel with segmental arched portals (obscured at weir end). The open section of the lade has stone sides, repaired at low level in blue engineering brick. This is lined with new railings to the New Lanark pattern, except the angle where the Waterman's house was located – a small two-storey building, the lower walls of which survive, that gave views along the whole of the open lade.

1 & 2 New Lanark Road, circa 1810, listed category B

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.11; NGR NS 8788 4269

Two opposing two-storey lodges with pediments that announce one's arrival at New Lanark Village. They are of a similar simple neo-classicism to that of the Mechanics' Shop, Institute and School. One of two houses built beyond these lodges, Harelaw, was the home of Andrew Inglis, the last manager of the Mills. The other is a 1970s intrusion.



Telephone kiosk, designed 1935, installed circa 1950-60, listed category B

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.25; NGR NS 8804 4258

Arguably an intrusion, listed, as all were, at the suggestion of local authorities in order to forestall replacement by a less attractive box when British Telecom had a programme to do so in the 1980s.



New Lanark Church (formerly Church of Scotland), 1898, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.09; NGR NS 8801 4265

A very simple gothic church stands behind steel railings, an afterthought in a village where religious services of various sorts had previously been in New Buildings and then in the New Institution. It is now a village hall, leased to New Lanark Village Group. As it is no longer in ecclesiastical use it is not ecclesiastically exempt from listed building consent.

David Dale founded the Old Scotch Independents, sometimes known as the Daleites. He had deep religious convictions, was no friend of the established church, and provided meeting rooms for his and three other sects. Owen also made room for religious observance in the village, but was not himself interested in the subject. "A chapel of ease is much needed", recorded the parish minister in 1835. As it took more than a century for a mission of the Church of Scotland to be erected there, it must be acknowledged as one of New Lanark's less historically significant buildings.

THE POWER SYSTEM

A 35 foot head was achieved by means of a cauld (weir) and 300 metre tunnel. Ten wheels turned at one stage. Wheels were grouped in threes in each mill and were originally of timber, replaced in the early 19th century in cast iron. A more substantial wheel pit of around 1840 lies between Mills 3 and 4, now containing a turbine. Lesser wheels worked in the mechanics shop, dyeworks and waterhouses. In 1809 a culverted tailrace gathered up all the water and expelled it into the river below Mill 1. Earlier views show that originally water left each mill via a central arch directly back into the Clyde, which when high, meant a loss of power.

In 1939 consultant engineers Babbie, Shaw and Morton reported that “the water supply works have undergone very little change or improvement since construction” although by then the wheels were replaced by three turbines:

A hydraulic ram on the Ponclair Burn sent water via a filter and cistern in the basement of the School, to a reservoir on the hill side sufficiently high to fill sprinklers for fire extinguishing purposes, to supply the dye-house and domestic users.

Steam was used to supplement the water when the supply became irregular during the summer. A 500 hp (also described as 550 hp) horizontal engine in The Institute Engine House by J. Petrie, Rochdale, 1882, turned ropes in a race between Mills 3 and 4, and shortly after 1903 a 400 hp vertical engine was added between Mills 1 and 2. Three Lancashire boilers fed a tall mill chimney in Mill Square.

The 18th century cauld or weir still exists, fully surveyed. The sluice gate was renewed by New Lanark Conservation Trust and Heritage Engineering in 1994. Other sluices were renewed with cast-iron elements of the old system displayed beside the lade.



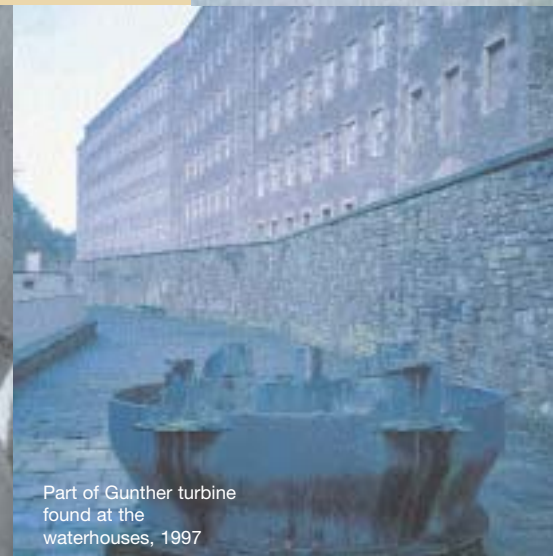
18th century wooden waterwheel found at New Lanark



The cauld, 1999



Boving turbine, Mill 3, 1997



Part of Gunther turbine found at the waterhouses, 1997

1. In the Mechanics Shop an 88 hp Carrick and Ritchie turbine, 1929, lightly loaded.

2. In No 3 Mill a 650 hp Boving turbine, installed 1932, drives No 3 and the dynamo to light mills and village: “very satisfactory”.

3. In the Waterhouse a 400 hp Gunther Turbine, 1883, turning lineshafts, inefficient but placed where power was most required, between Mills 1 and 2.

The Boving turbine and its governor, were put back into use generating electricity in 1994 and is now a valuable source of revenue, albeit depending on Scottish Power’s commitment towards purchasing ‘green’ energy. It also has obvious value to the interpretation of the site.

An early rectangular iron and later circular-section steel launder still run into the Mechanics’ Shop.

With the reintroduction of trout and salmon to rivers, fishing interests have tended to breach holes in weirs, but there is unlikely to be pressure to do so here because the water system is in use, with fish screens, and because the Corra Linn upstream is impassable to fish.



19th century cast iron waterwheel found in the wheelpits at New Lanark

War Memorial, 1919

NGR 8804 4262

A modest celtic cross on a square plinth in a small triangular garden bounded by steel railings.



Bankhead Farm, early 19th century, listed category B

NS 84/SE/103 NGR NS 8840 4274

A tight U-plan of stone buildings, and cottages, without either the usual prominent tenant farmer's house or the later big prefabricated sheds found at all the other farm steadings in the district. Instead an early example of a broad span covered cattle court is at the heart of the complex. The footings of the circular horse mill survive beside the barn. The stonework resembles that of the early 19th century New Lanark buildings, and it was once owned by the Mill Company. Some scholars at the school were absented to tend cattle there.

Part converted to housing 1998-2000. A stone wall with an angled cope runs down from here to Ponclair. There is a setted yard.

New Lanark Primary School:

NGR NS 8815 4283

Dated 1883, the school is single-storey, gabled, and with a modern porch. The schoolhouse, in separate ownership, has replacement windows. The school has some associational significance as the replacement for Owen's school, which had been run by the Lanark School Board since 1875. It is prominent on the roundabout connecting the car park to the road to the village.





Burial Ground

NGR NS 8811 4268

On wooded slopes overlooking the village, this is now overgrown and without identifiable boundaries (although OSA says it is “inclosed”). Interments were from 1785 to c1900, and also at St Kentigern’s Lanark cemetery. Burials ceased here for reasons of public health and the steepness of the path from the village. It contains headstones to some of the earliest residents, including some from Caithness. Most head stones have fallen or are reduced to stumps, some since documentation by New Lanark Conservation Trust in 1986. Supervision of this area is a problem.

Allotments: referred to in Owen’s Rules for the Inhabitants, 1800, shown as such in OS maps and early photos, were on the steep banks above the rows. The extent under cultivation has reduced since the last peak of the Second World War.

Drying greens were on the south side of most rows (e.g. Caithness, Braxfield) but not New Buildings, where washing instead hung from windows or lines connected to pulleys set in the bank behind.

Retaining walls, rubble-built, with curved recesses that contained the middens, now bin stores, and a vaulted ice house opposite Dale’s House.

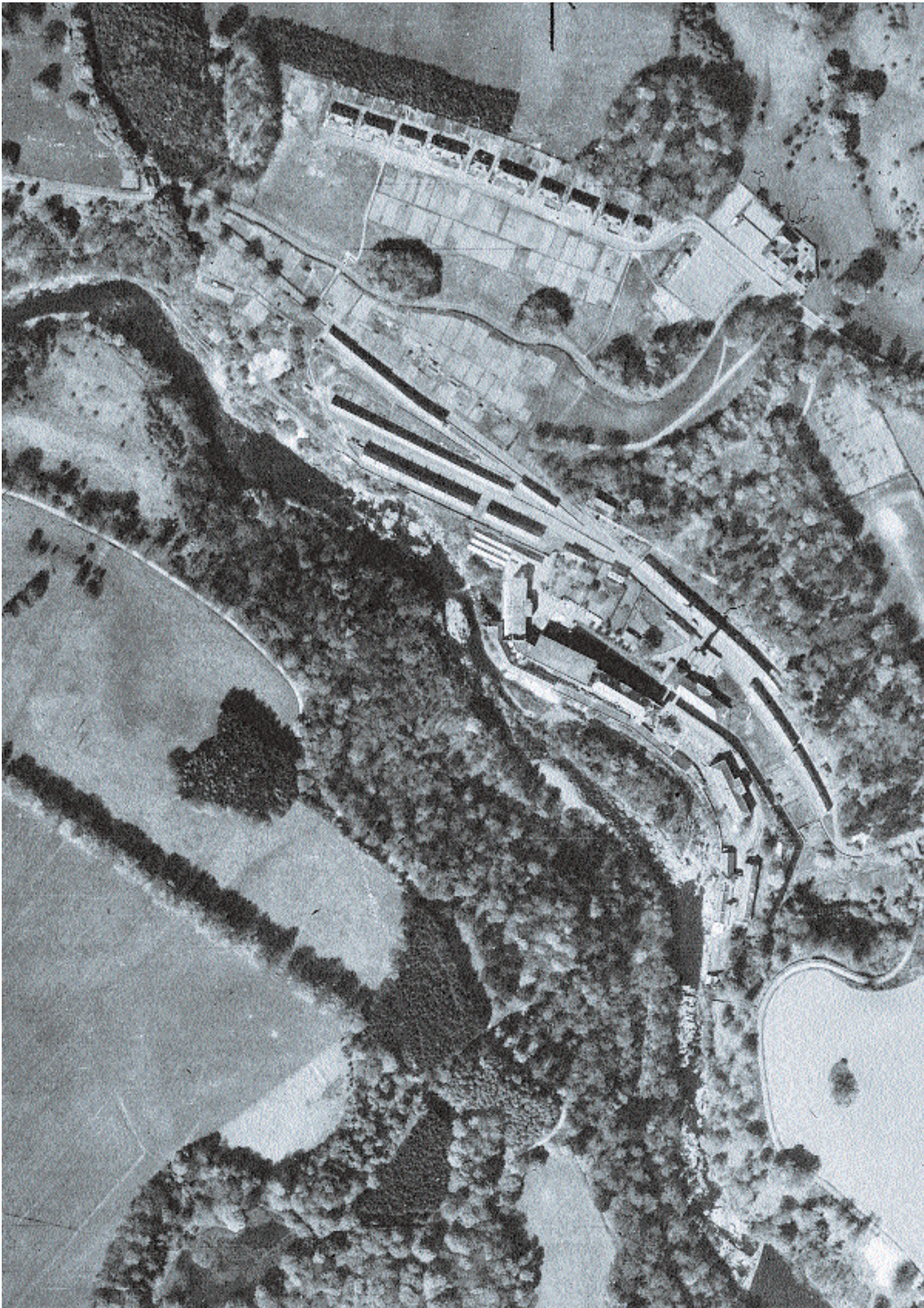
The wall south of Double Row, and the continuation of Caithness Row, is of the sort used elsewhere on the Braxfield Estate, with copes vertical to one side, sloped on the other.

Railings: The Winning views show what are either iron railings or timber pallsading protecting the basement areas of Owen’s House, the School, the Institute playground, Mills 3 and 4 and the gardens in front of Caithness Row. It is probable that 18th century boundaries were initially lined in timber, and that the railings belong to the Owen period once the foundry was fully operational. It was considered appropriate to reinstate railings in cast iron, for reasons of safety and durability. Surviving railings at the Institute were used as templates for the reinstatement of railings which had been scrapped during the war or by Metal Extractions Ltd, and surrounding the lade. The patterns are retained by New Lanark Conservation Trust in Mill 3.

Where railings had not previously existed but have now become necessary, such as the site of Mill 4, a simple form of tubular steel railing is employed.

Steel railings with pressed finials and I-section standards surround the church and war memorial. These will both be preserved as such to distinguish them from the pattern being reintroduced to the mills and institutional buildings.







Footpaths remain as laid out in Owen's time, some obviously functional desire lines, others, parallel to the hillside, offering perambulations and views down to and beyond the village.

Above the village they were of graded stones beaten into the path, periodically stepped at stone kerbs, bounded on the outside by a rubble wall and setted gully and on the inside by a long tubular handrail attached to the retaining wall. On the route from the car park discreet lighting is set into the wall and the surface is in more durable tarmac, whilst other routes, such as that from the church to the burial ground, lined by Owen's lime trees, are as first constructed.

The contour path from the burial ground comes to some curved ashlar steps towards Ponclair Burn. (NGR NS 8837 4245)

The Village Square was restored to its appearance in Owen's time by the building of a matching curved wall enclosing on one side the infants' playground and on the other a formal garden. It is partly on the site of the Time Office: a single storey "General, Cashiers and Private Office with lavatory" (1903). Its site is marked by setts.

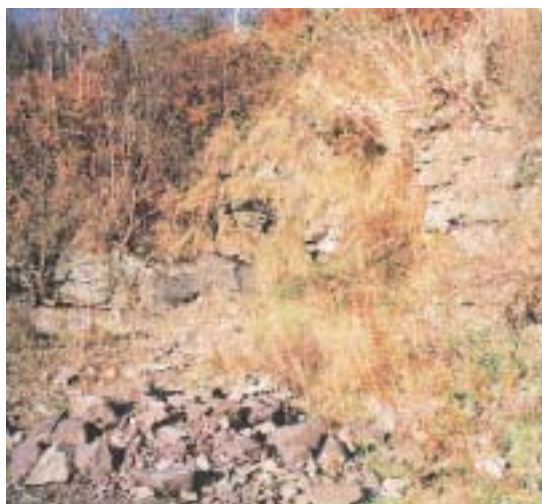
Left: Aerial photograph of New Lanark taken by the RAF on 10.5.1946 (RCAHMS).

Car Park: originally a 7-acre belt of planting laid out in a hollow above the village by Owen as a recreational area for villagers. It became in the 20th century a football pitch and allotments. Now visitors are directed here and are introduced to excellent views over and beyond the village. The parking is well hidden from the village and most long viewpoints. A spur is provided for a possible link to the Beeches.

The Playground is hidden in a hollow of the Clearburn, but close enough to serve residents as well as visitors and picnickers. Maintained by South Lanarkshire Council.

Street Lighting was renewed in 1978 by Strathclyde Regional Council, stopping at the village. Concealed options were preferred to pastiche "historic" lamps, as the evidence is that next to no gaslighting was provided to illuminate the village: all the gas was reserved for the mills. A new lighting scheme was installed in 2000 with listed building consent and following discussion with Historic Scotland and South Lanarkshire Council.

The Quarry (NGR NS 8777 4276) provided building stone for the mills, and is shown on the First Edition OS map. It contains blocks of worked stones from Mantilla Row and a proportion of rubbish. Nature is recovering here. The road was extended past here to the first sewage outflow, now superseded, leaving an area of hard standing that could benefit from soft landscaping.



Braxfield Estate: a small estate, part of which was feued to provide the bulk of the ground on which New Lanark was to be built. A viewing platform on the Clyde Walkway occupies the position of a view presented to visitors by Robert Owen back towards Mill One, Double and Braxfield Rows. Dense conifers hinder other views further on.



(NLCT)

Braxfield House, New Lanark Road, 17th/18th century, listed Category B

NGR NS 8758 4316

The house has a 17th core, extended to form a U-plan in the 18th century when owned by Lord Braxfield, Lord-Justice Clerk for Scotland (and notorious suppressor of sedition in 1793-4). Robert Owen leased it for his expanding family, 1808-28, followed as mill manager-owners by the Walker family, remaining the property of Robert MacQueen. In 1913 the estate was combined with that of Castlebank, ironmaster owners the Houldsworths choosing to live at the latter. Since the sale in 1931 of the estate it has been a ruin, unroofed but surviving to wallhead height. Private property.

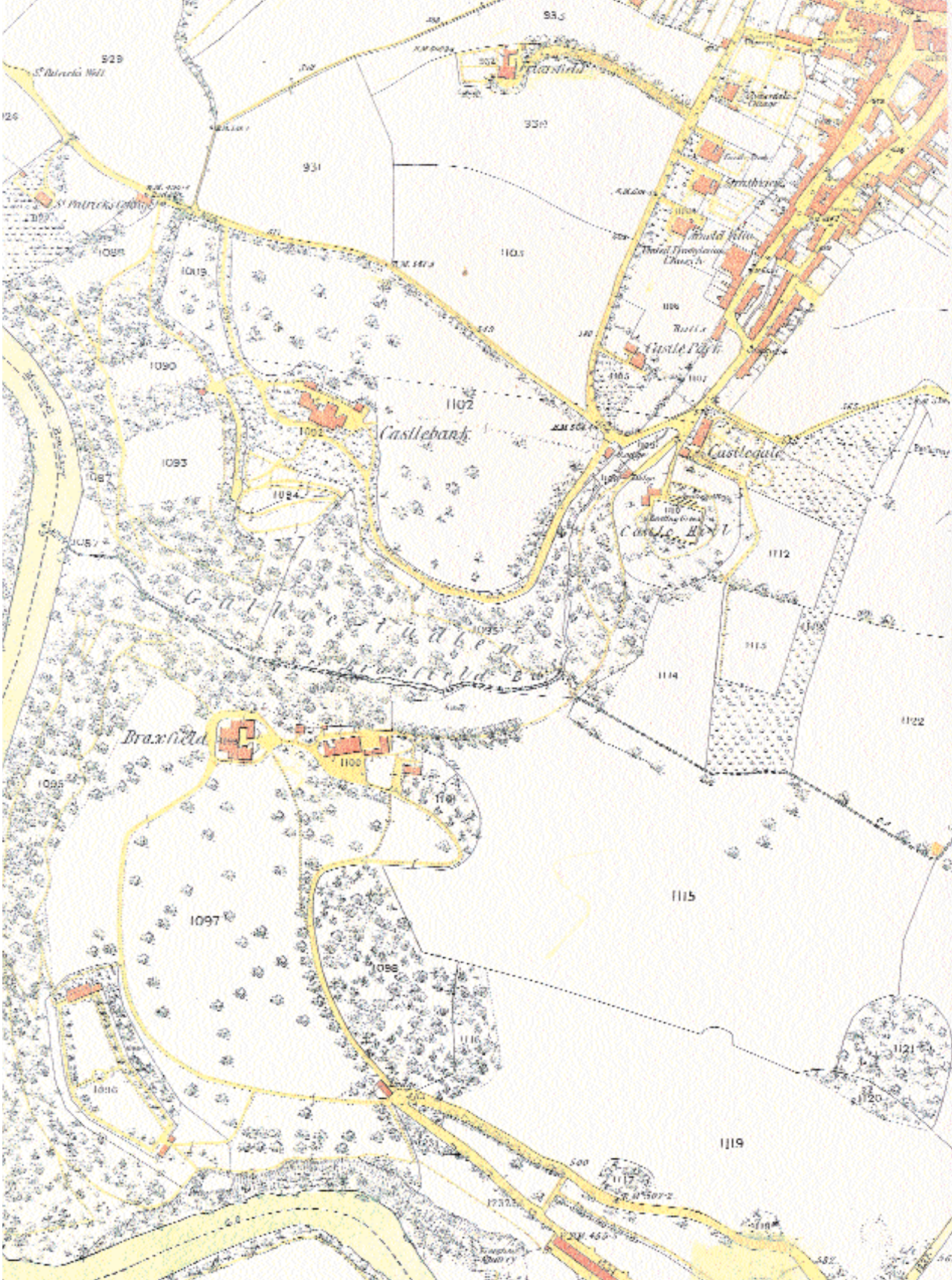
Braxfield House Stables, New Lanark Road, late 18th century, listed Category B.

NGR NS 8769 4314. A new house incorporates the stables.

This new Lanark, of which we have heard so much as connected with the name of Mr Owen, stands upon a little flat, which nature has made on the banks of the river, on which the manufacturing buildings stand, and also dwelling houses for the work people. At one end of it is beautiful park, which, together with its mansion, are occupied by Messrs Walkers, who are managers of this manufacturing concern on account of a company called the NEW LANARK Company". This house and park was the residence of Lord Justice clerk Mr QUEEN who was made Lord BRACKSFIELD (the name of this seat) after his famous work with regard to MUIR, PALMER, GERRALD and MARGAROT, those parliamentary reformers who were transported by the sentence of this man. In this house, which looks down into the CLYDE, at about two hundred yards distance, I was lodged in the very same room which contained the present imperial slaughterer of the Poles.

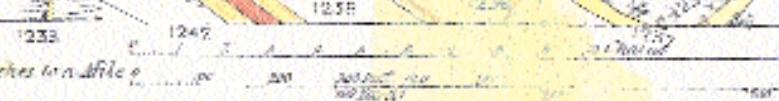
(William Cobbett's *Tour in Scotland*, 1832.
Tsar Nicholas I stayed here in 1816).

Right: Ordnance Survey Map of Lanark Parish, surveyed 1857-8
(Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)



LESMAILACOW 1st

Scale 2500 or 2500 1/4 Inches to a Mile



Braxfield House Lodge, rebuilt circa 1920 in concrete block, recently extended in a similar style. Home of Owen's butler. No trace now remains of North Lodge at an overgrown secondary access to Lanark, by the Castle.

Braxfield House Walled Garden: a curious shape containing the gardener's house.

New timber cable stay bridge (1995) nearby carries the Clyde Walkway over a burn.

Braxfield Terrace: (NGR NS 8790 4290) in around 1930 the local authority completed the housing provision for millworkers, along with paths down to the mills. Whilst being good examples of their sort, they intrude into the northern horizon, but at least for most of the year are screened by trees from serving as a backdrop to New Lanark. King George's Field is a 1936 bowling green, now a short football pitch, Allotments were replaced by more intrusive, tile-roofed housing on a plinth between 1954 and 1959.

Gullie-tudlem: A deep ravine between Castlebank, Castlehill and Braxfield. "A small stream formed by the sewerage of Lanark runs through it. This den must have been an admirable defence to the castle in days of yore, as it retains all the marks of having been anciently filled with water". (O.S. Namebook)

Lady Marys Ross's Walk: a straight line, shown with some young recently planted trees in Winning Views, runs to the edge of the Bonnington estate. Lady Mary Ross upgraded landscape features in her estate in the 1820s.

North Lodge Bridge: (NGR NS 8824 4239) a small semi-circular arched stone bridge with curved parapets, over Ponclair Burn. The Lodge itself dispensed tickets for visitors to the Falls but has been demolished.





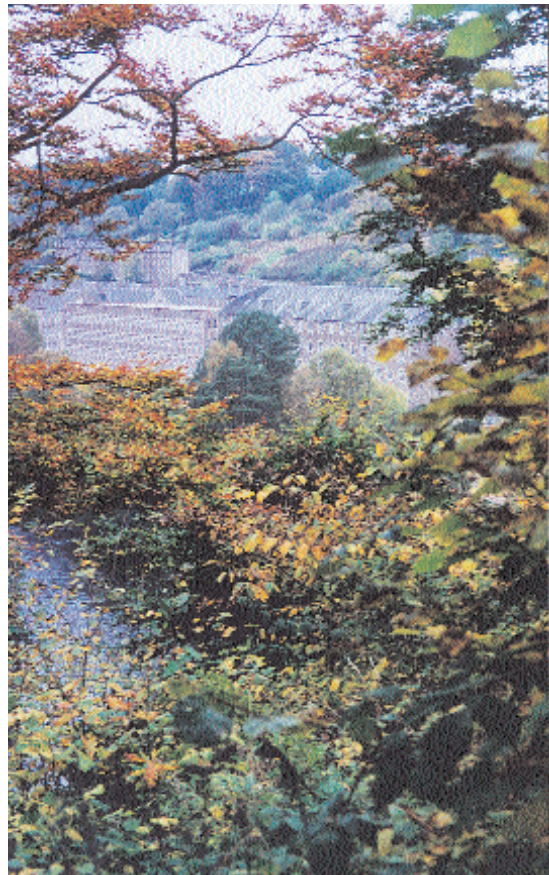
Owen's visitors are shown New Lanark from Braxfield. Watercolour by John Winning c1818 (NLCT)

Woodland: the backdrop to New Lanark comprises open woodland of mature and over-mature beech and Scots pine in excess of 150 years old. Regeneration is principally by pine and beech, with a little lime, larch, Douglas fir, birch and ash. Elm regrowth is sporadic.

South towards the mill weir a narrow strip of ancient oak and birch lines the waterside. A 50-year-old conifer plantation is on the higher slopes.

At Braxfield the woodland comprises larch, western hemlock and dense spruce.

On the Corehouse side, within the nominated Site, Sitka spruce, some older Norway spruce and Douglas and Noble fir predominate, but mature field boundary beeches and some large limes exist along the drive.



Braxfield Row, Mills 2 and 3 from Bonnington, 1999

Corehouse

That part of the Corehouse estate that is opposite New Lanark is nominated as part of the World Heritage Site for its strong contribution to the setting of the village. Whilst most of the designed landscape features which make Corehouse of national importance in its own right fall into the buffer zone and relate to Corra Burn and Corra Linn to the south, features that lie within the nominated site are here described:



Corehouse Mausoleum

Corehouse Mausoleum,

NMRS Site NS 84SE/45, NGR NS 8790 4177

Early 19th century, listed category C(S): heavily buttressed. Shown as “reservoir” in the first edition OS Map (a very rare error), but was already marked “Mausoleum” in the 1841 Estate plan. Still occupied and maintained by the Cranstoun family.

Greenhill lake: artificial, with dam and sluice at the north end. The lake is silted up. Lake Cottage has disappeared.

Greenhill Lodge: a pair of houses, formerly the estate kennels.

Byretown Farm: (NGR NS 8742 4213) “The most valuable in the parish, 1864”. The original steading appears to be in poor condition compared to the modern sheds adjacent to it. A fine farmhouse has a portico and a walled garden of its own.

Pleasance Cottage: (NGR NS 8722 4279) a modern bungalow that has replaced a smaller agricultural cottage, formerly Monkwood (1841 estate plan).

“My guide, a sensible little girl, answered my questions very prettily. We passed through a great part of the town, then turned down a steep hill, and came in view of a long range of cotton mills, the largest and loftiest I had ever seen: climbed upwards again, our road leading us along the top of the left bank of the river, both banks very steep and richly wooded. The girl left me at the porter’s lodge. Having asked after William, I was told that no person had been there, or could enter but by the gate. I had a delicious walk alone through the wood: the sound of the water was very solemn, and even the cotton mills in the fading light of the evening had somewhat of the majesty and stillness of the natural objects. It was nearly dark when I reached the inn. I found Coleridge sitting by a good fire.”

(Dorothy Wordsworth, *A Tour in Scotland*, 1803)



Byretown Farm

**Buffer zone:
the wider designed landscape**

“We scarcely know of anything finer in the way of appropriated scenery than the effect of the plantations about New Lanark, and thence to Bonnington, as seen from the approach to Corehouse, and the grounds about the house; and the appearance of the grounds and woods of Corehouse is doubtless equally effective as seen from across the opposite side of the river.”

(J.C. Loudon, Gardener’s Magazine, 1842)

The landscapes of New Lanark, Braxfield, Castlebank, Bonnington and Corehouse borrow from each other and are to some extent indivisible. Those substantial elements of the last three that do not form part of the nominated site are described below:

Bonnington Estate: was owned by the Carmichael family until passing c1757 to Sir John Lockhart-Ross, whose descendants (also of Balnagowan, Easter Ross), carried out landscape improvements, particularly at the behest of Lady Mary Ross. A part of the estate was feued to the New Lanark Company to provide the mill lade.

The house (NS84SE/57, NS 8872 4141) burned down in 1916. The estate was sold off in lots in 1936 but the designed landscape is still identifiable and recoverable. The restoration of key walks and other significant landscape components would be highly beneficial. The undulating parkland of fluvio-glacial origin contains maturing ornamental trees.

Surviving, beyond the Conservation Area, are:

The East Lodge, with a gatepier dated 1706,



Bonnington House in 1926 (RCAHMS)



Vertical aerial photograph taken by the RAF on 10.5.1946. (RCAHMS). Corra Linn and Corra Castle are at the centre, on the right bank from top to bottom is Mid Lodge, Bonnington Power Station, pipes and surge tank, View House, garden terrace, ruins of Bonnington House, stables and Walled garden. On the left bank is Corehouse, its walled garden at the top and stables at left (RCAHMS)



Bonnington Mains Farm

Bonnington Mains Farm: (NS84SE/85, NS 8872 4141) a U-plan court focussed on the farmhouse, with pointed windows in the gables, and a horse mill, and **Robiesland**, a quadrangular steading of two L-shapes. Both are 18th century with functional additions of 1971-88.

Two Beech Avenues: one is straight, known as “The Beeches” and leads to Bonnington North Lodge and New Lanark, cutting out the town of Lanark. A brick built shooting range of c1940 is nearby. The other curves on the way to the East Lodge and afford views to Lanark. It crosses the:



The Beeches

Bonnington Road Bridge: (NS 8990 4244) listed category B: built in 1864 for a now-disused stretch of the Caledonian Railway where it passed below the drive. It is a cast-iron skew arch of four ribs with open spandrels carrying a brick-arched deck and solid cast iron parapets. Owned by Rail Property Ltd, it is to be assessed to BD21, which may result in a weight limit.

Surviving elements within the Conservation Area:

View House, or Hall of Mirrors: (NS 84SE/57, NS 8849 4147) listed category A, it has high importance as the earliest surviving Scottish garden building situated so as to enjoy a picturesque natural view. Dated 1708, it is also an early, for Scotland, classical building, with rusticated basement, quoins and moulded architraves to the approach from Terrace Walk.



Bonnington Road Bridge

The stair has been re-oriented, as a consequence of the hydro scheme. The opening looking onto the falls has also been altered at least twice, and has a wrought iron balcony. The openings had

substantial shutters. The interior was “furnished with a series of mirrors which display a curious reflection of Corra Linn” (OS Namebook), now vanished.

The wall heads are capped and the internal walls pointed so the shell is stabilised.



Bonnington View House



Bonnington Linn Footbridge



Mid Lodge



Lady Mary's Steps

Restoration of the roof would be desirable but may then lead to problems in securing it against unauthorised entry. A sketch of it as it was in 1837 shows a very idiosyncratic pyramidal form. Photographs in 1927 show a steep bell-cast roof and the steps dismantled to make way for the pipes.

Bonnington Linn Footbridge, early 19th century, listed category B. Shown on 1841 map, crossing to an island at Bonnington Linn. Probably built c1820-40, cast by Paterson of Carmichael (mill and foundry across Hyndford Bridge), to replace a rustic timber bridge. Two ribs, of 3 segments, are morticed and bolted together. The deck, handrail and alternate balusters are now missing. Foundations of a 17th century beehive doocot, altered to become a thatched "temple" (Dorothy Wordsworth), are on the island.

To reinstate the deck would be to invite use at a very hazardous location, so it will probably remain in its current condition.

The Walled garden. This large rectangle was internally divided by two quadrant features. Aerial photographs show that these have since vanished and that cultivation ceased between 1946 and 1958. The wall is damaged in places.

Mid Lodge: 18th century single-storey cottage adjoins a 2-storey 19th century addition.

Lady Mary's Steps inscribed "DESIGNED BY Lady Mary Ross, AD 1829 – Sinclair Fecit" gave access to the foot of Corra Linn. The chain hand-rail is missing and a secure fence has been erected to deter use.

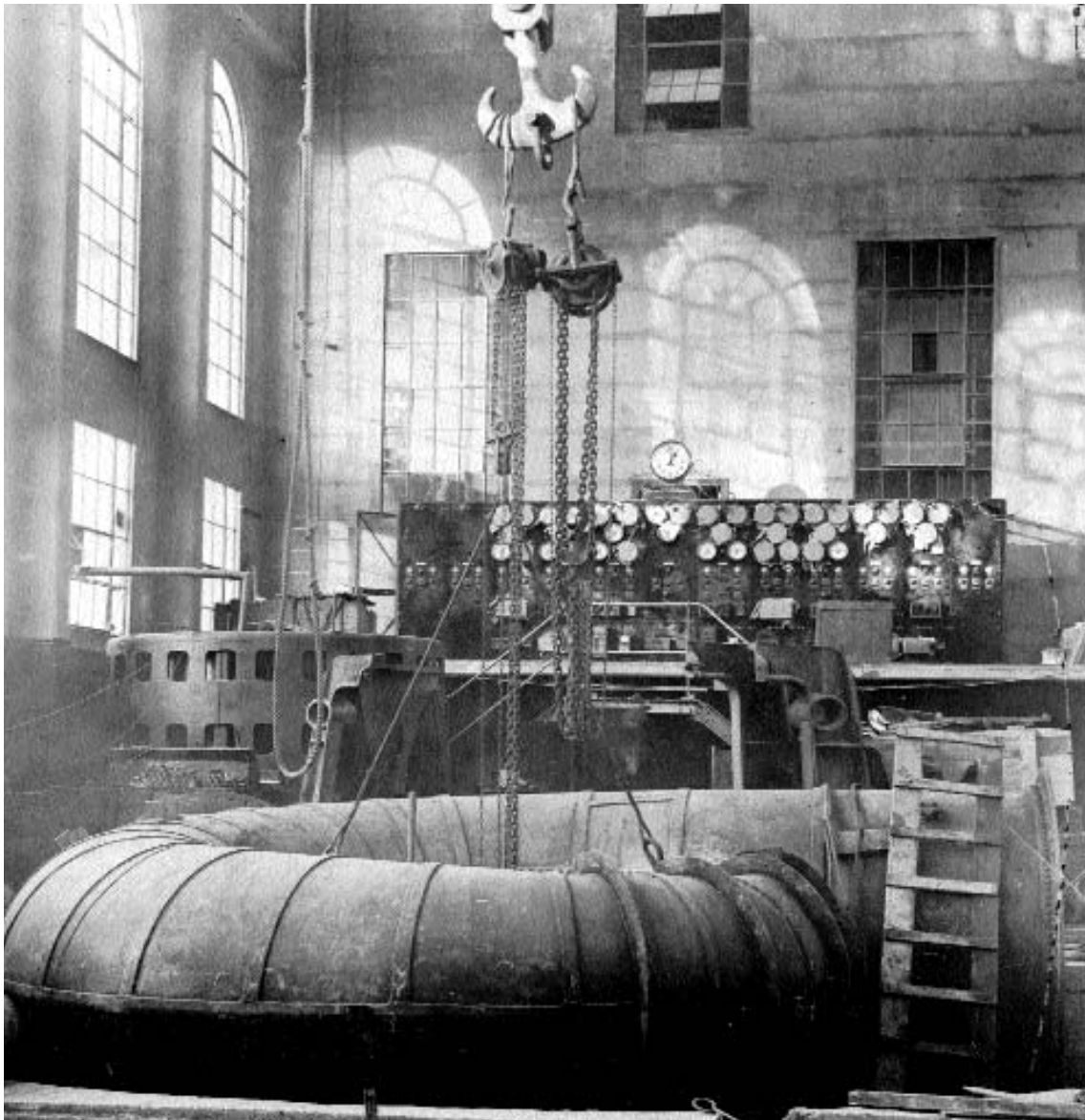
Lady Mary's Well, with a shell-shaped stone fountain bowl, is beside the path between Bonnington and Corra Linns.

Wallace's Cave (NS 84SE/33, NS8821 4125) featured in *Old Mortality* by Sir Walter Scott, **Wallace's Chair** and **Wallace's Leap** were 19th century romantic tourist attractions, popularly associated with the patriot: in fact altered to provide fixings for draw or swing bridges, since removed.

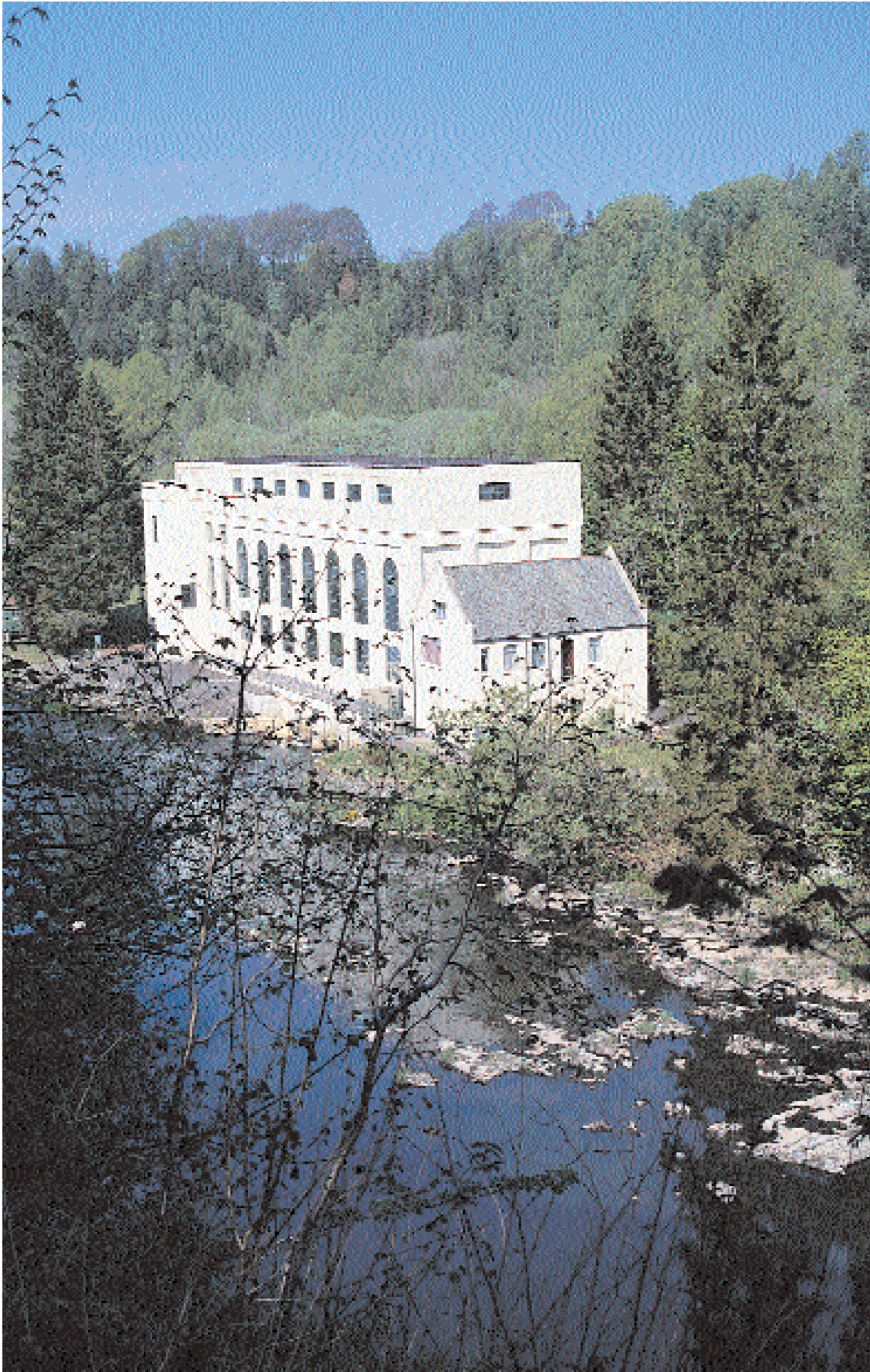
Bonnington Power Station opened in 1927 as the first large-scale hydro-electric scheme for public power supply in Britain. It contains two original Francis turbines generating 11,000 KW. Downstream, Stonebyres Power Station was added in 1928 to generate 5,500 KW. Although externally similar, the fall was smaller. This remained the biggest public hydro-electric scheme in Britain until the five stations of the Galloway scheme were completed ten years later. Whilst they were smaller than the pelton wheel systems of the British Aluminium Company, they have national significance. Internationally, there were larger schemes in Canada, USA, Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland.



The old switch gear, February 2000



Bonnington Power Station under construction, November 1926 – March 1927 (RCAHMS, Scottish Power Collection)



Bonnington Power Station

Inside, new generators stand over the original turbines, each by the English Electric Co Ltd, (Willans Works, Rugby, England, SVD type, 7000 BHP, 375 RPM, reference Nos. WT69 and WT70, with oil pressure vessels working at 200 psi). Terracotta floor tiles and shell light shades remain from the 1920s over some of the dials. The original bank of switch gear is preserved in situ on a balcony over the new computerised system.

Attention was paid to sympathetic design in what was acknowledged to be a sensitive location, eye-catching both from New Lanark's mill weir and from above Corra Linn. The bright white render gives the station a modern movement panache in the generally dark surroundings, and the tall round arched windows (standard in pre-war power stations) give a Roman solidity. However, the much diminished nature of the falls (all but Dundaff Linn is affected) for some of the year has impacted upon the sublime nature of the landscape. This is redressed by Scottish Power's periodic switch-offs, when the Falls attract many visitors to see them again in full flow.

Conservation issues: continued use is the best means of preserving the system, although consideration could be given to more frequent rest periods so that the Falls may more often be appreciated.

The engineer's house adjoining to the south has had replacement aluminium windows fitted.

Turbine runners were recently replaced, presenting the opportunity to display the originals as outdoor sculpture. Two American machine tools (by Nile Tool Works Co, NY and R.K. Le Blond Michigan Tool Co, Cincinnati) are also surplus to requirements.

The original road access was from the north, lined by original electric lamp standards of the 1920s, disused. Now access for Scottish Power is via Bonnington Mains.

Separate poorly-screened switchgear is behind a fence, 1959-71.

Two riveted steel pipes, painted green, convey the water to the turbines from a white rendered circular surge tank and two tall concrete surge shafts. The pipes pass uncomfortably close to the Bonnington View House: consideration could be given to backfilling or bridging this limited area, to reconnect the View House back to the terraced walk.

The intake is above Bonnington Falls: a reinforced concrete bridge and tilting weir with steel sluice gates by Ransomes and Rapier Ltd, Ipswich, England, 1925, and original, quaintly antiquated, street lamps.



Tilting weir, Bonnington



Corehouse Estate

"These two estates (Bonnington and Corehouse) seem formed to lend mutual effect to each other. ...The grand source of instruction to the landscape gardener or the amateur of improved scenery which is to be derived from the study of Corehouse is the manner in which the natural woods, rocks and rills have been improved by artificial planting, thinning, contracting, expanding, smoothing, concealing and displaying" (JC Loudon, 1842).

Corehouse, Bonnington Power Station and Mid Lodge, January 2000 (RCAHMS)

Corehouse's planting layout and garden buildings date principally from 1820-41, for which latter date a substantial plan still in the estate records shows very good detail. The estate remains in private ownership, but access agreements have been made with Scottish Wildlife Trust. It is quite overgrown in places and the artificial lake is silted up.

It is a more intimate and inward-looking landscape than Bonnington, so offers fewer viewpoints, the most notable being those of the Falls and across to New Lanark, from the river's edge.



Corehouse (RCAHMS)

Corehouse, (NS 84SE/45, NGR NS 8823 4158) listed category A, built 1824-7 by Edward Blore of London. Buckingham Palace was among his commissions. Corehouse, one of his few Scottish works, is considered the pioneer house in Scotland of the Tudor Revival of English 16th century domestic architecture. Blore was introduced to Lord Corehouse by the novelist Sir Walter Scott in 1816, and there are affinities with Scott's Abbotsford House both in the house and its landscaped terraces. This puts Corehouse in the forefront of the Romantic movement, albeit less overtly national in style.

A picturesque profile is obtained by means of many-shafted chimney stacks and carefully contrived massing so as to appear to have evolved in an unplanned, random manner. The interior is well preserved and continues the Elizabethan/Jacobean theme, focussed on a lantern stair tower.

Adjacent to the house are grass terraces and a new saw mill.

Arboretum with a large central niche.

Corehouse Mausoleum, listed category C(S): see above as it is within the nominated World Heritage Site.

Corehouse Dovecot, (NS 84SE/46 NGR NS 8799 4145) listed category C(S), is dated 1750 on a corbel. Of the lectern type, recently damaged by a fallen tree.

Corehouse Walled Garden: an unusual shape, adjoining buildings are in a poor state, some sections damaged and leaning. Stonework at the doorways was painted red.

Corra Castle (Wallace's Tower), (NS 84SE/34, NGR NS 8823 4141) 15th /16th century, listed category A and a Scheduled Ancient Monument: A key focus in the landscape, picturesquely terminating the garden front of Corehouse, and most crucially, adding an authentic ancient turret to the sublime vista of Corra Linn from the Bonnington side.



Corra Castle

West Lodge has been widened to the rear, within the original roof pitch. Two stone bridges are nearby, as is the visitors' car park.

Old bridge: a rustic pointed arch of uncertain date, bypassed by:

Cascade Bridge, Corra Burn carries the west drive to the house. A Sundial stands to the north.



Conservatory Bridge and Conservatory

Conservatory Bridge, Corra Burn, with niches in the spandrels.

North Lodge and Gates, Kirkfieldbank: 2-bay, roof of patterned slates. Empty.

Conservatory, Corra Burn: stone framework, without its glass, (shown off centre in 1841 plan, within a balustraded enclosure.

Ice House, West Drive, barrel vaulted, roof sealed in concrete.

Former Stable/Offices, converted to houses. They have steep gables and big ball-finialled gatepiers. The **Riding School** was adjacent.

Corehouse Home Farm includes a late C18th former water-powered saw and threshing mill, and a gable-end doocot, partly in poor condition.

Nurseries are characteristic emblems of Lanarkshire's tomato industry. However, they can be obtrusive, are hard to screen, often built on terracing and liable to closure. This makes them vulnerable to redevelopment for housing, (witness that granted permission before enlargement of the conservation area, hence the curious bite taken out of its boundary).

Kirkfieldbank Bridge (NGR NS 8683 4396) opened in 1959, a red sandstone-clad concrete skew arch with art deco pilaster piers. It serves to shield a caravan park beyond and bypasses Clydesholm Bridge. In relatively open ground on the west bank is the sympathetically-designed new sewage treatment works.



Ice House



Kirkfieldbank Bridge



Clydesholm Bridge

Clydesholm Bridge, 1694-99, (NGR NS 8687 4393) listed category A

A narrow roadway, with prominent refuges on the cutwaters, is carried on three arches without ribs. A modern tubular handrail compensates for the low parapet.

Redroofs (NGR NS 8755 4390) is a c.1910 arts and crafts house with a tiled roof.

Castlebank House (NS84SE/82, NGR NS 8766 4340), listed category B, is an 18th century mansion probably built for John Bannatyne, provost of Lanark, with whom Dale negotiated for ground at New Lanark. It was remodelled in the 19th century and was recently divided into flats by the council.

Castlebank House stable, listed category C(S), was added to the house in 1904, a wide pend with a clock under a crow-stepped gable

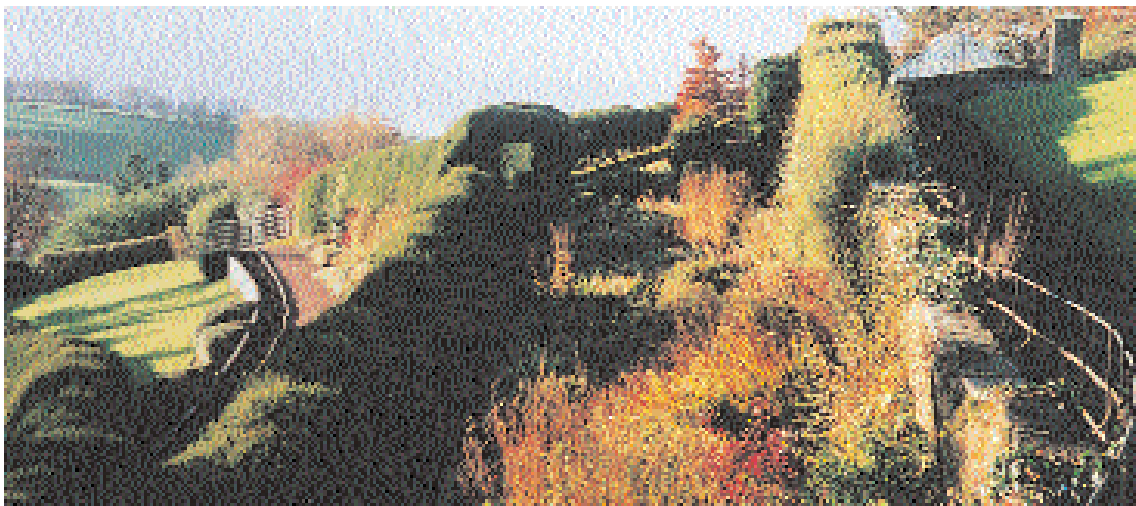
Castlebank Park, terraced garden (NGR NS 8760 4334) listed category C(S), laid out in the earlier 19th century as a parterre and terraced gardens hedged with yew, flowing with the contours. It is well-maintained within a public park by South Lanarkshire Council, the predecessor of which bought the estate in 1951.

Lanark Castle (NS 84SE/13, NGR NS 8792 4331) A Scheduled Ancient Monument topped by a bowling green (used as such since at least the 18th century, according to the OSA). A motte of high historical significance for its role during the Wars of Independence.



Castlebank House

Lanark Conservation Area (NS 84SE/75, NGR NS 8810 4370) retains the street pattern of the medieval burgh, albeit most of the buildings date from the 18th and 19th centuries. Weavers' cottages, with their asymmetrically placed doors, may be identified in Castlegate and Broomgate. Many of these were tied to New Lanark Mills at one stage (324 persons were employed in the parish and neighbourhood in weaving and winding in 1793). Long views, such as the Clark view of 1825, with New Lanark in the foreground, feature the spires of the Parish Church (1774). To this has since been added St Mary's (1856-9), Cairns (1875) and St Kentigern's (1883) churches and also, beyond the conservation area, a modern water tower of circa 1970. The Conservation Area was designated outstanding for grants purposes by the Scottish Ministers in 1979.



Castlebank Park



19th century stereoscopic photograph of Mill 1 (RCAHMS)



Mill 1 in the 1970s



New Lanark Mill Hotel in 1999



Options for the restoration of Mill Number 1 as set out in a New Lanark Conservation Trust Discussion Paper. Historic Scotland as one of the funders, preferred option directly above (NLCT)

3 (b) History and Development

Readers are directed to *Historic New Lanark* by Ian Donnachie and George Hewitt (1993) for a sound history of New Lanark from its foundation to 1990.

Rather than relate the full history of the site, the purpose of this section is to set out the significant changes to the site that enabled it to reach its present form and condition. Given the number of separate buildings, spaces and features it has been found convenient, and less repetitive, to include reference to the evolution of buildings and their condition in the descriptive inventory 3 (a).

However, the principal changes to the site are recounted here:

The most dramatic change was the arrival in 1785-93 of 4 cotton spinning mills and housing for people in what had been barren and useless land. Nothing within the proposed World Heritage Site boundary has before or since matched that transformation.

Subsequent development of the mills, the addition of community facilities such as the School and Institute for the Formation of Character fit into the village without disrupting its lines or character.

The late 18th century saw the rapid adoption of improved agricultural practices, the development of estate parkland and associated designed landscapes first at Bonnington and Braxfield then, in the early 19th century, at New Lanark and Corehouse. These changes have left their mark in the form both of buildings and of plantations, parkland, shelter belts and walks.

The next major change was the hydro-electric scheme in 1925-8 which introduced a tilting weir above Bonnington Linn, diverting most of the water from the falls to a system of surge tank and penstock pipes which affected the immediate setting of Bonnington View House. The station itself fits into the landscape upstream from New Lanark's weir.

The last big change has been a most successful programme of revivification which has repaired and put into use most of the buildings in New Lanark village.

The principal changes within New Lanark village include:

Mill 1: was built in 1789, four years after a fire at the first mill. The roof and top two floors, removed in 1945, were reinstated in 1995 on good photographic and measured drawn evidence, and thanks to the fact that a stub at the link with Mill 2 remained full height. The restoration, arrived at after considerable discussion and expenditure, maximised existing fabric and was in no way conjectural. It stopped short of restoring the bellcote that had been transferred to New Buildings during the mid 19th century and therefore has now been there longer than at Mill 1. A second bellcote would have been confusing in a single company village.

Mill 2 was widened in 1884-5 to accommodate ring frames, using a, for then oddly outdated, single-arch structural system. Clear evidence of the original plan exists at the ends, and trial excavation in the ground floor also established the earlier outline. The original 1788 elevation to the river survives as the oldest mill structure in New Lanark, recently stabilised by additional internal steelwork, clearly distinguishable from the original iron.

Mill 3 was built in 1826/32 to replace one of 1792 burned down in 1819. A 3-bay link of circa 1840 to Mill 4 is of an unusual constructional system. The link block was adapted in 1881 by bolting on extra iron to receive rope pulleys and by cutting a tall opening in the front. A ramp now wraps around the original columns for visitors' descent through the mill, having arrived at floor 5 by means of a glazed walkway echoing the earlier rope-race.

Mill 4 was burned down in 1883 and was not replaced. Evidence remains of the narrow building with its gable embedded in that of the link to Mill 3. The wheelpit now displays a cast-iron water wheel brought from a mill in Fife.

The wheel, which would otherwise have been scrapped, was widened to fit.

The Institute: remains as built excepting the loss in 1881 of the end bay to an engine house, so placed to power Mills 3 and (briefly) 4 by ropes. Steam was secondary to water as a power source, so an argument might have been constructed for its removal and the restoration of symmetry. However, this would be contrary to the Venice Charter, article 11. The engine house forms part of the cumulative history of the site and now again contains a horizontal engine.

The School: the south section roof collapsed in 1971 showing New Lanark to have reached a nadir. It was repaired by the Ancient Monument Division of the Ministry of Works, keeping the main roof and floor timbers, adding steel shoes so that as much original fabric as



Roof Collapsed in the School, 1970 (NLCT)

The site of the office is indicated by setts



possible survived. A hole in floors in the northern end has similarly been filled. Work started in 2000 to convert the school to an educational resource and visitor attraction, mindful of important features – the heating system and balconies – and retaining two classrooms completely open.

Housing rows have been restored and upgraded to meet modern requirements, excepting Double Row which is awaiting treatment and in which Museum Stair will retain its archaeological interest.

Demolitions within the village of Dale and Owen's time comprise only the Waterman's house and Mantilla Row, the shortest of the housing rows. Later buildings ancillary to the mills that have been demolished include the gas works in circa 1900, except the chimney. The stables, big mill chimney and boiler house were demolished in the 1960s.

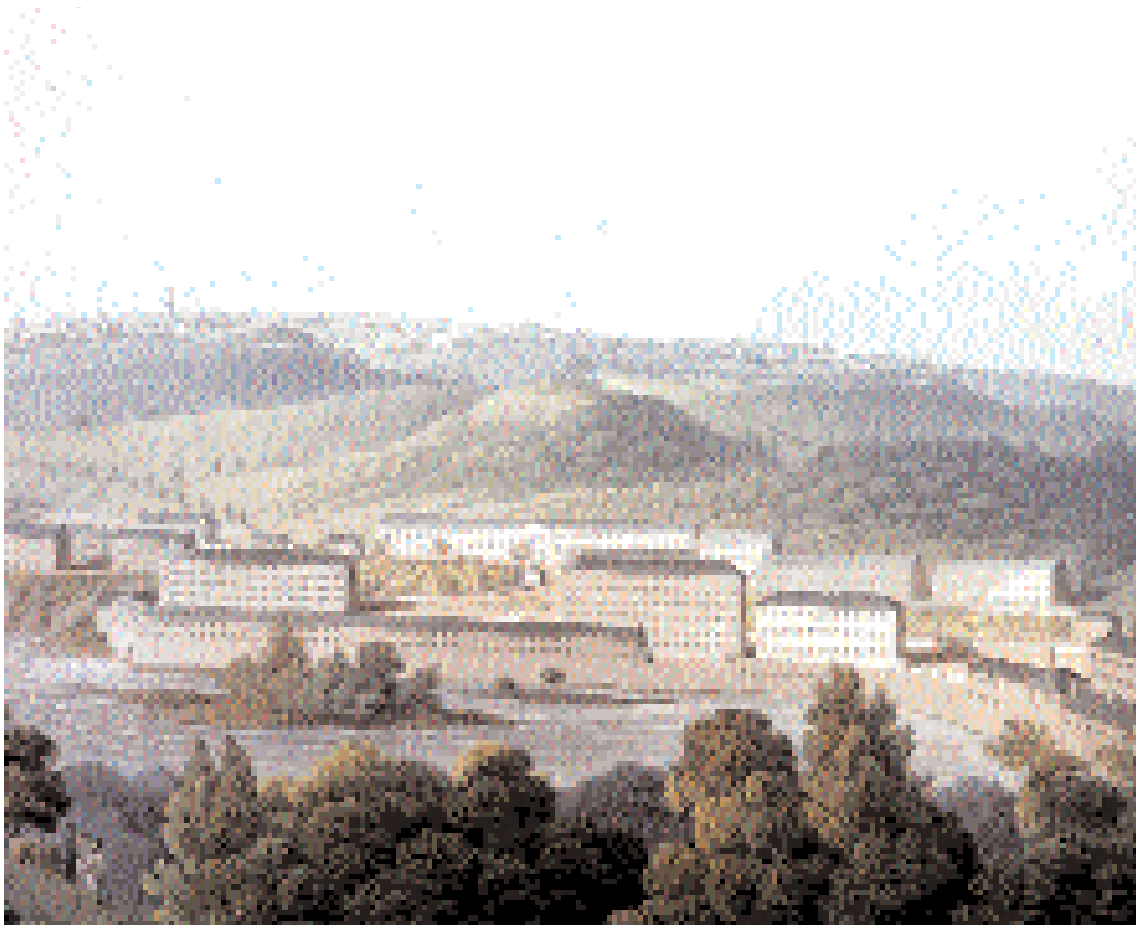
The General, Cashiers and Private Office was a single storey building from the late 19th century of no great merit. Its removal in c1983 permitted a return to the curved approach to the mills and a more open space in front of New Buildings, as shown in the Winning views.

A 1955 sub station, which protruded into the garden area by the entrance to the mills, was relocated into the basement of the engine house in 1987.

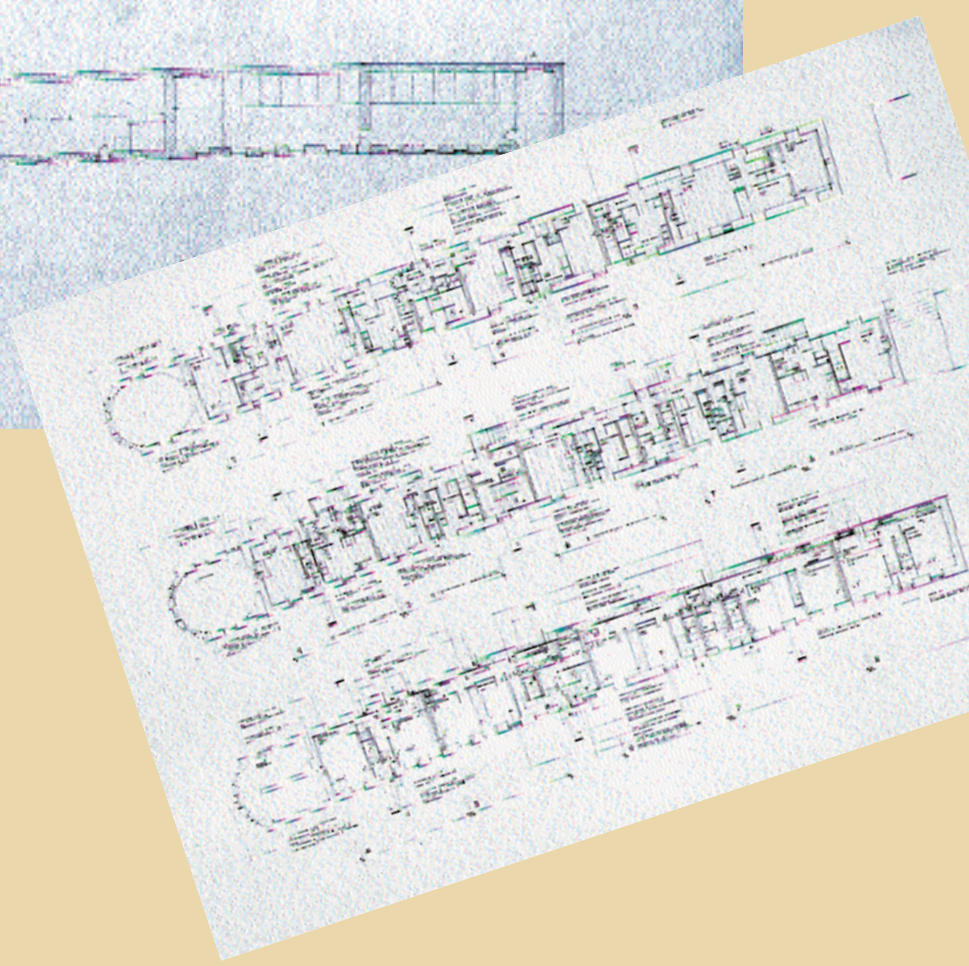
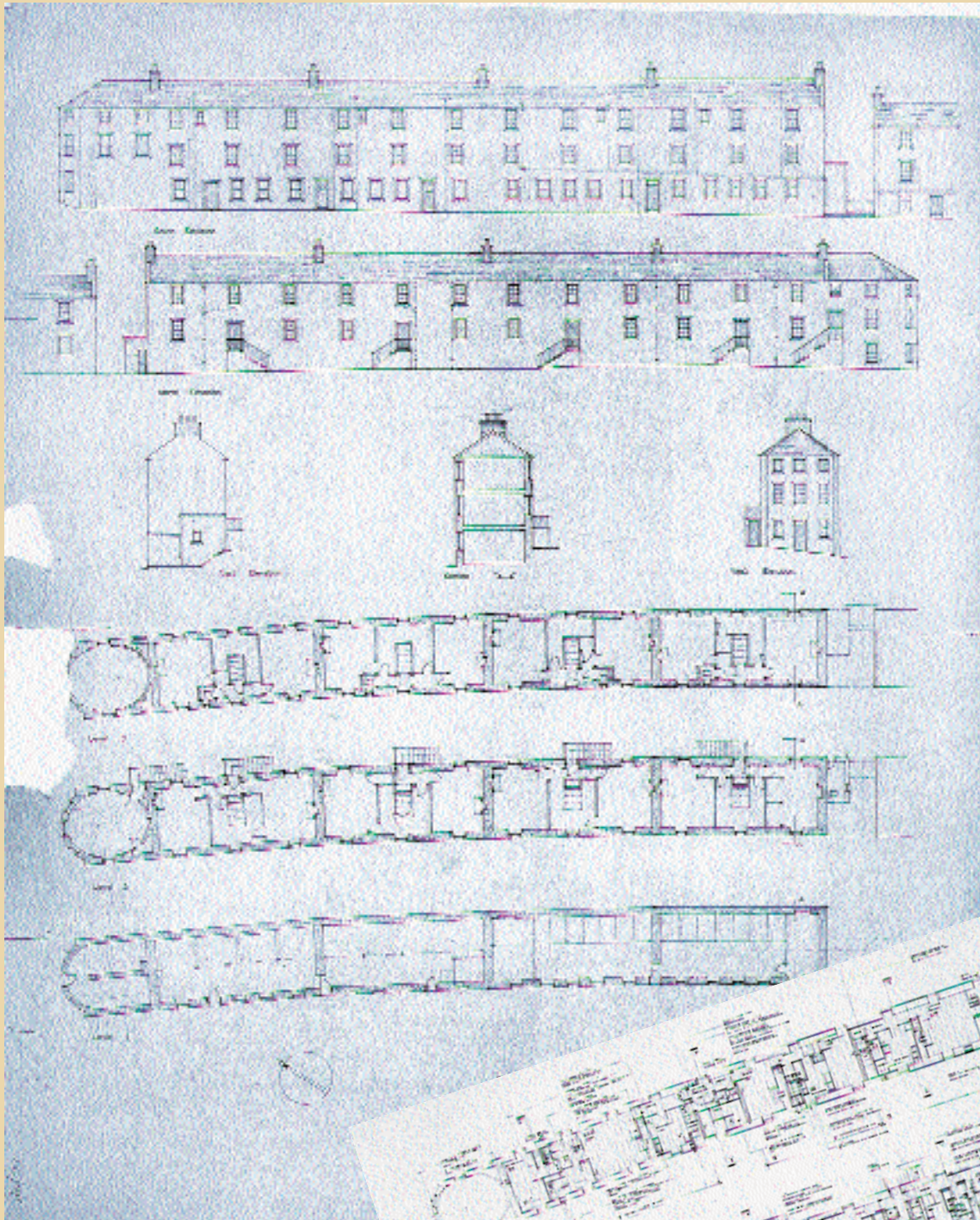
At the Bonnington Power station in the buffer zone, the original water system and turbines are still in use. The 11 kV generators were replaced in 1970 and the turbine runners were renewed within the old casings in 1999. The electrical switchgear has been superseded by modern systems, but the original bank of dials has been retained in situ.

At Bonnington in the buffer zone, the main house, stables, fog house, north lodge and a pavilion are demolished. At Corehouse nothing major has been demolished, although some buildings are in a state of decay, as is Braxfield House. The biggest change to the landscape at these estates has been the Forestry Commission plantations of the 1960s and 1970s, now being thinned back. Towards the north end of the buffer zone nurseries and tomato farms sprang up in the mid twentieth century and are now under pressure for redevelopment as housing: a smaller example of this is at the head of Ponclair Burn.

20th Century Housing: The biggest concentration is Braxfield Terrace, a row of 1920s-30s council housing visible, particularly in winter, as a backdrop to New Lanark when viewed from Dundaff Linn. A shorter 1950s terrace brings the impact further forward. Two houses lessen the role of the twin lodges as sentries to New Lanark: one pre-war (the home of the last mill manager), the other post-war. The South Lodge to Braxfield was rebuilt in around 1920 and is a sympathetic feature on the hairpin bend. On the opposite bank the main interloper is Pleasance Cottage, a large replacement for an agricultural dwelling that looks down through trees towards the bend in the river opposite Braxfield. Further development will be strongly resisted.



Town of Lanark by J. Clark, 1825, showing the gap left by the fire at Mill 3 in 1819, and trees newly planted along Owen's footpaths (NLCT)





3(c) form and date of records

One of the images in the Trust's archives digitised for SCRAN (Scottish Cultural Resource Access Network) (NLCT)

Records of the buildings at New Lanark and the recent repairs and alterations to them are found with:

- i) New Lanark Conservation Trust, stored in Mill 3. NLCT also have an extensive photographic and oral history archive. Accounts of the decisions taken on the management of the site are found in a series of 47 discussion papers presented to the Executive Committee.
- ii) Crichton Lang, Willis and Galloway, the Trust's architects, successors to Ian G. Lindsay and Partners, retain drawings.
- iii) South Lanarkshire Council have approved drawings for Listed Building Consents and Building Warrants. The report by Clydesdale Council, the predecessor authority, *The Landscape Setting of New Lanark* (1995) serves as a character appraisal of the conservation area.
- iv) Historic Scotland: Listed Building and Scheduled Monument Consent and Grants files. Drawn records of Double Row, Museum Stair, 1980.

The statutory lists in respect of New Lanark village were last revised in 1999. They and the rather more outdated lists for the wider area (Lanark Burgh, Lesmahagow and Lanark parishes) will be reassessed in the on-going resurvey.

- v) Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS): copies of I.G. Lindsay drawings for the 1960s housing renovations, drawn records of the School, Institute and Housing by Geoffrey Hay in 1967-79. Previous and subsequent photographic recording, including aerial photography (vertical photographic sorties in 1946, 1954, 1959, 1971 and 1988, angled photographs taken in 1975, 1983, 1991, 1995, 2000). Also some historic material relates to Corehouse, Bonnington and the Power Station, via the Scottish Power and William Arrol collections. The archive is referred to as the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS).
- vi) Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH): *The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscapes Management Study* by Peter McGowan Associates, 1997.

Left: Drawings of Caithness Row by I.G.Lindsay before and after conversion in 1968 (RCAHMS)

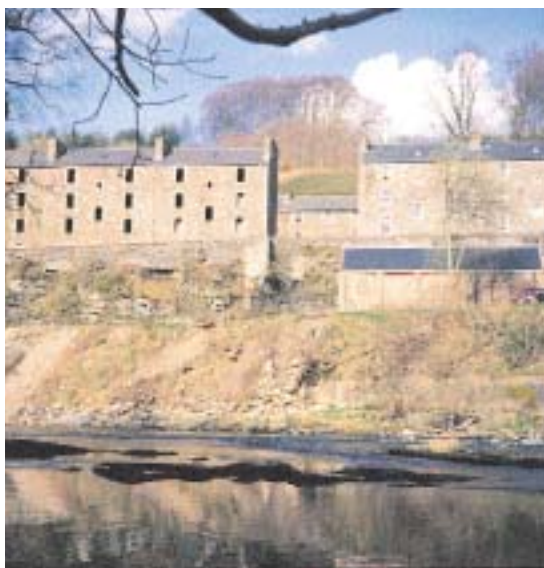
vii) Glasgow University Archives (UGD42/7) has the records of the Gourock Ropework Co, including some records of the Lanark Spinning Company, and the Lanark Twist Company, Owen and Dale. Not much survives from the Walker period, however.

Scottish Power and Corehouse Estate retain good records for the management of their respective properties. There are for example detailed garden layouts of 1841 for Corehouse, showing that no development has occurred since.

3(d) present state of conservation

Thanks to a long campaign of restoration and revivification, the state of conservation of all the properties in the nominated site is excellent, with the following qualifications:

Double Row is currently uninhabited, but its roof and structural elements are sound and condition is regularly monitored. Museum Stair within it is in better condition with glazed windows and is intended to be retained as it is as authentic evidence for residential standards over the years in New Lanark.



Double Row, April 2000

Mantilla Row was demolished in 1988. If it were to be restored it would have to be established that this restoration will further reveal the cultural values of New Lanark village. It would fill a lacuna where there is at present a gap, but it could not be within the limits of existing material, which comprises only the rubble stonework, recorded during demolition. If an examination of the existing dismembered parts establishes that anastylosis is impossible and Mantilla Row will basically be new, lacking the patina of age, the validity of the exercise – in any case not a high priority – would have to be re-examined. This will be addressed in the management plan.

Double (38 houses excluding Wee Row) and Mantilla (5 houses) Rows together comprised one fifth of the 184 houses at New Lanark, taking the arrangement as it was in 1903. Therefore 77% of the housing is in good condition, 20% is stable but uninhabited, and 3% is demolished. To this should be added the point that the non-residential elements of New Buildings are now also residences in good condition.

The burial ground has been prone to vandalism and is difficult to monitor. NLCT carried out a photographic and written record of the stones still present in 1986.

In Braxfield the principal house is ruinous: the other buildings are in good order. The dense conifer plantation is to be replaced in due course by broadleaved trees.

Within the buffer zone, but beyond the nominated world heritage site:

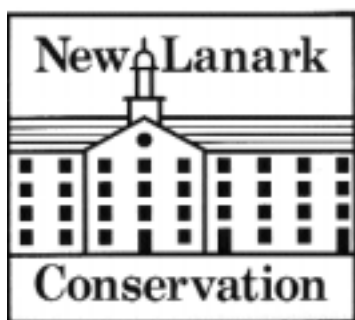
In Bonnington the View House was consolidated in 1998. It is still roofless and its immediate setting is impaired by the penstock of the Power Station. The cast-iron bridge is without deck or alternate handrails. Mid Lodge and the properties of Scottish Power are in good condition. The woodlands are steadily being restored from conifers to broadleaves. An SSSI

protects the gorge from Bonnington Falls to New Lanark's weir.

In Corehouse, the inhabited buildings are in good condition, including the main house, repaired with grant aid from Historic Scotland and Clydesdale District Council in 1984-7. The uninhabited buildings are in less good condition. Corra Castle and the doocot are amongst the monuments now in decay. There is a fine line to be drawn between the picturesque ruination of the former that attracted 18th century artists and its steady dwindling back to a point at which it is becoming unrecognisable as man-made. Any works to the castle should therefore recognise the specific cultural values conveyed by its ruined state.

3(e) policies, programmes, presentation and promotion

New Lanark Conservation Trust:



Presentation of New Lanark succeeds in drawing 400,000 visitors per year to the village as a whole, of which 105,158 paid for admission to the visitor centre in 1998. New Lanark Conservation Trust is not standing still: hence replacement in 2000 of the Annie McLeod Experience, after a 10-year life span, and development of the School as an educational resource and visitor attraction. Additional buildings not normally open to the public are made accessible on European Heritage Days, free of charge.

There is an active Friends of New Lanark Organisation with a membership of around 200.

Numerous guidebooks, teaching packs and other resources are produced by the Trust in order to encourage use of New Lanark as an educational and recreational resource. New Lanark is contributing its extensive record holdings to SCRAN (Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network). This is a web-based digital resource for Scotland's material culture and human history, licensed for use by schools, colleges, universities, libraries museums and others.

Websites (www.newlanark.org and www.robertowen.com) are being developed and two multi-media essays are published on cd rom as other forms of promotion.

Scottish Wildlife Trust intends to increase the profile of the Falls of Clyde, will revamp its Visitor Centre in New Lanark's Dyeworks and add further good quality signage on the lines of that already at Corra Linn. SWT runs events through its ranger service, such as natural history walks.

Scottish Power has an interpretation board that is showing some weathering and is acknowledged to need renewal. Scottish Power also has a leaflet and is keen to promote public knowledge of its renewable energies.

Scottish Power and Scottish Wildlife Trust jointly facilitate access to the Bonnington estate. SWT also have an access agreement to the grounds of Corehouse Estate.

Corehouse: the house is itself open to guided tours for the public in July and August, and sometimes on European Heritage Days.

The long-distance Clyde Walkway traverses the Bonnington and Braxfield Estates via New Lanark – the principal access point – enters Castlebank Park, skirts Lanark and Stonebyers to reach Crossford.



4. Management

4(a) Ownership

New Lanark Village is owned by:

1) New Lanark Conservation Trust: the Mills, School, Institute, Hotel, Waterhouses, Wee Row, Lade, Mechanics' Workshop, Dyeworks, Retort House and car park. Wholly-owned subsidiaries of New Lanark Conservation Trust are New Lanark Hotels Ltd and New Lanark Trading Ltd, which carry out the commercial, visitor and business-related activities of the Trust.

2) New Lanark Association: the tenanted housing and garden ground, David Dale and Robert Owen's Houses, Double Row, the Counting House and Millworker's House, the Former Church, War Memorial and burial ground. New Lanark Association, a small housing association with 45 tenancies, is a partner with New Lanark Conservation Trust in restoring and developing the village. Its administration is supported by New Lanark Conservation Trust. A management agreement is in place whereby New Lanark Conservation Trust manages the housing. Number 11 Double Row is maintained by Historic Scotland, as was the School until February 2000.

3) Private householders: 20 properties (under restrictive covenants) in Braxfield and Long Rows.

Other principal property owners of land within the nominated site and its buffer zone include:

Corehouse Estate

Scottish Wildlife Trust

Scottish Power

Private owners

South Lanarkshire Council (SLC /the Council):

The local authority owns and manages King George's Field at Braxfield Terrace within the nominated World Heritage Site and, in the buffer zone, the two public parks, Delves and Castlebank, which form part of the greenbelt between Lanark and New Lanark. As roads authority the council is responsible for all

adopted roads in the site as well as Clydesholm and Kirkfieldbank Bridges at the north end of the buffer zone. As education authority, the council is responsible for New Lanark Primary School within the nominated World Heritage Site.

4(b) (c) legal status and protective measures

1) Conservation Areas

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 includes provision for the designation of Conservation Areas, such as the New Lanark Conservation Area. Planning authorities and the Secretary of State may determine “areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. Buildings within a conservation area which are not protected by other means e.g. as a listed building or scheduled ancient monument, “shall not be demolished without the consent of the appropriate authority”. There is also provision to enable the Scottish Ministers to make grants or loans should he deem it necessary in order to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area or part of it.

The whole of the nominated World Heritage Site lies within New Lanark Conservation Area. This was one of the first to be designated, in 1973. Its boundary was widened by Clydesdale District Council to protect the setting of the village and the cores of the Designed Landscapes at the Falls of Clyde, on the advice of Historic Scotland, in 1996.

Lanark Conservation Area protects the core of the historic burgh with its listed spires that add to the vistas obtainable from the designed landscapes and from within the nominated site. It forms part of the buffer zone. It was widened in 1979 to include the Castle Hill and Delves Park, and consideration is being given to including Castlebank Park, all three serving to provide a green belt between Lanark and New Lanark.

Both Conservation Areas are designated outstanding for grants purposes by the Scottish Ministers. Repairs to any building within them may therefore be eligible for grant assistance from the state.



Advertisement of a Listed Building Consent Application at Mill 3

2) Listed Buildings

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 directs the Secretary of State to compile or approve lists of buildings of special architectural or historical interest (section 1 (1)). Historic Scotland is responsible for the compilation of the lists on behalf of the Scottish Ministers and also for administering the government’s policy on listing buildings, as set out in the *Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998*. In considering development, local authorities are bound to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting as well as any features of special architectural or historic interest which it may possess. There are three categories of listed building: A, of national or international importance; B, of regional or more than local importance and C(S), of local importance. The latter category includes the best buildings previously given a non-statutory C category.

Alterations to the character of a listed building require listed building consent (LBC) from the Local Planning Authority, with formal reference also to the Scottish Ministers (represented by

Historic Scotland's Inspectorate of Historic Buildings) in the cases of category A and B listed buildings. All applications to demolish complete listed buildings, and unlisted buildings in conservation areas, are also referred to the Scottish Ministers where the Council is minded to approve them. Powers exist to serve repairs notices and follow these through with compulsory purchase – actually used for the first time in Scotland at the Mills and Institute at New Lanark in 1983.

Damaging, or carrying out unauthorised work to, a listed building, is a criminal offence that may be punishable by period of imprisonment or a fine.

The nominated World Heritage Site contains 21 buildings listed category A, four are listed category B and two are listed category C (S). This inversion of the usual proportions (of 758:35) reflects the high national and international importance of New Lanark. New Lanark Conservation Trust and New Lanark Association calculate that the 21 entries under their joint ambit cover 90 separate properties (Long Row for example, is a single listed building comprising 14 street numbers).

Within the buffer zone, excepting Lanark Conservation Area, there are listed at category:

A: Corehouse, Bonnington View House, Clydesholm Bridge.

B: Castlebank, and two cast iron bridges at Bonnington, one at the Falls, the other carrying the drive over a railway.

C(S): Corehouse Doocot, Castlebank stables and terraced garden.

3) Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, it is a criminal offence to alter, damage or destroy a Scheduled Ancient Monument without the written consent of the Secretary of State. The use of

metal detectors also requires consent. Historic Scotland uses the Scottish Ministers' powers under the 1979 Act to maintain, manage and present to the public monuments in the care of the Scottish Ministers.

The National Planning Policy Guideline *Archaeology and Planning* (NPPG 5) and its associated Planning Advice Note *Archaeology – the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures* (PAN 42) were issued by the Scottish Office (now the Scottish Executive) in January 1994. They provide advice to planning authorities on how to deal with ancient monuments under the development plan and development control systems. Monuments which are not scheduled but are deemed to be of regional importance and may be protected through planning legislation and individual Council policy. Damaging or carrying out unauthorised work to a scheduled ancient monument is a criminal offence that may be punishable by period of imprisonment or a fine.

One monument within the site, and two in the buffer zone, are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Where a structure is both scheduled and listed, ancient monument legislation takes precedence over listed building legislation. These have complementary strengths; in particular listing has for many years provided better protection for the setting of a building. Recent planning guidance (the GDPO) has increased the protection of the setting of scheduled ancient monuments and the overlap between scheduling and listing is being rationalised. Here, however, dual levels of protection apply in the buffer zone to Corra Castle and within the nominated World Heritage Site to the Museum Stair at No 11 Double Row. Corra Castle is best treated simply as a scheduled ancient monument, albeit one of high importance to the designed landscape. However, Double Row should in some aspects be considered for its significance as a complete terrace of housing, and a unit of it will not therefore be de-listed simply because part has recently been scheduled. The intention is to

restore the rest of the row to a housing function, which precludes its scheduling as an entity.

Setting: The GDPO

The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Scotland Order (1992), article 15, confers some protection on historic landscape and setting of buildings. The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes is compiled and maintained jointly by Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage. Planning authorities must consult with the Scottish Ministers on any proposed development that may affect a designed landscape contained within the inventory, or affecting the setting of a scheduled ancient monument or a category A listed building. The effect on the setting of the listed building, or on the designed landscape or garden is a material consideration in the determining of such applications.

The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscape will be included in the revised inventory. This will include almost all of the land in the nominated World Heritage Site and much of the land in the buffer zone.

While setting is difficult to interpret, the setting of the category A listed buildings in New Lanark village may be taken to comprise the nominated World Heritage Site, excepting the odd pocket (for example, the car park does not form part of many views towards and beyond New Lanark). The buffer zone as far as Kirkfield and Bonnington Falls encompasses New Lanark's setting within a natural landscape and includes greenbelt between Old and New Lanark.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are selected on the basis of detailed scientific survey, following which an area may qualify as a place of exceptional importance with regard to nature conservation. These areas are notified under the

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, through the administration of Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH). SNH work closely with owners and occupiers of the land or water involved to ensure that the areas are managed and maintained with the greatest sympathy via a system of consultation. The Act makes it a requirement of owners and occupiers to consult SNH before carrying out any changes of land use that may affect the features of special interest. To act without consultation with SNH may result in a fine.

The Falls of Clyde SSSI is a Grade 2 Site, forming a component of the Clyde Valley Woodlands Composite Site. The remnant ash/elm woodland is among the best examples of its type in the District. Apart from a number of uncommon plants, notably purple saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*) and bitter vetch (*Vicia orobus*), the site also contains a rich breeding bird and insect fauna. Its boundary stops at New Lanark Mills Weir and therefore overlaps slightly with the nominated site, but lies for the most part in the buffer zone.

4(d) Agencies with Management Authority

New Lanark Conservation Trust (Mill Number 3, New Lanark Mills, Lanark ML11 9DB, Scotland) is a trust granted charitable status by the Inland Revenue. It is the organisation through which the development of New Lanark village has been managed and through which the majority of funding for capital projects is channelled.

Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SH, Scotland) is the executive agency within the Scottish Executive responsible for discharging the government's functions in relation to the protection and presentation of Scotland's built heritage. The main pieces of legislation to which it works are the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas*

Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

South Lanarkshire Council, South Vennel, Lanark, ML11 7JT, Scotland, is (amongst many other duties) responsible for structure and local planning, and for development control in South Lanarkshire. It also has powers under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, and powers and duties under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*.

Scottish Natural Heritage (12 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, EH9 2AS, Scotland) is an agency with responsibility for administration of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and thus for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). It is a statutory consultee with respect to developments that are proposed within National Scenic Areas. It is the competent authority with respect to Special Areas of Conservation as explained in Scottish Office Circular No 6 / 1995.

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland, (16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX, Scotland) is an agency charged by the government to survey and record the man-made environment of

Scotland and to compile and maintain in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) a record of the historic and archaeological environment. It therefore provides a tool which other agencies may use in the conservation decisions they take.

4(e) Level at which Management is exercised

Jim Arnold is the individual responsible for managing New Lanark Village, for its day-to-day control and for the budget relating to its upkeep. Telephone 01555 661345.

Primary Contacts:

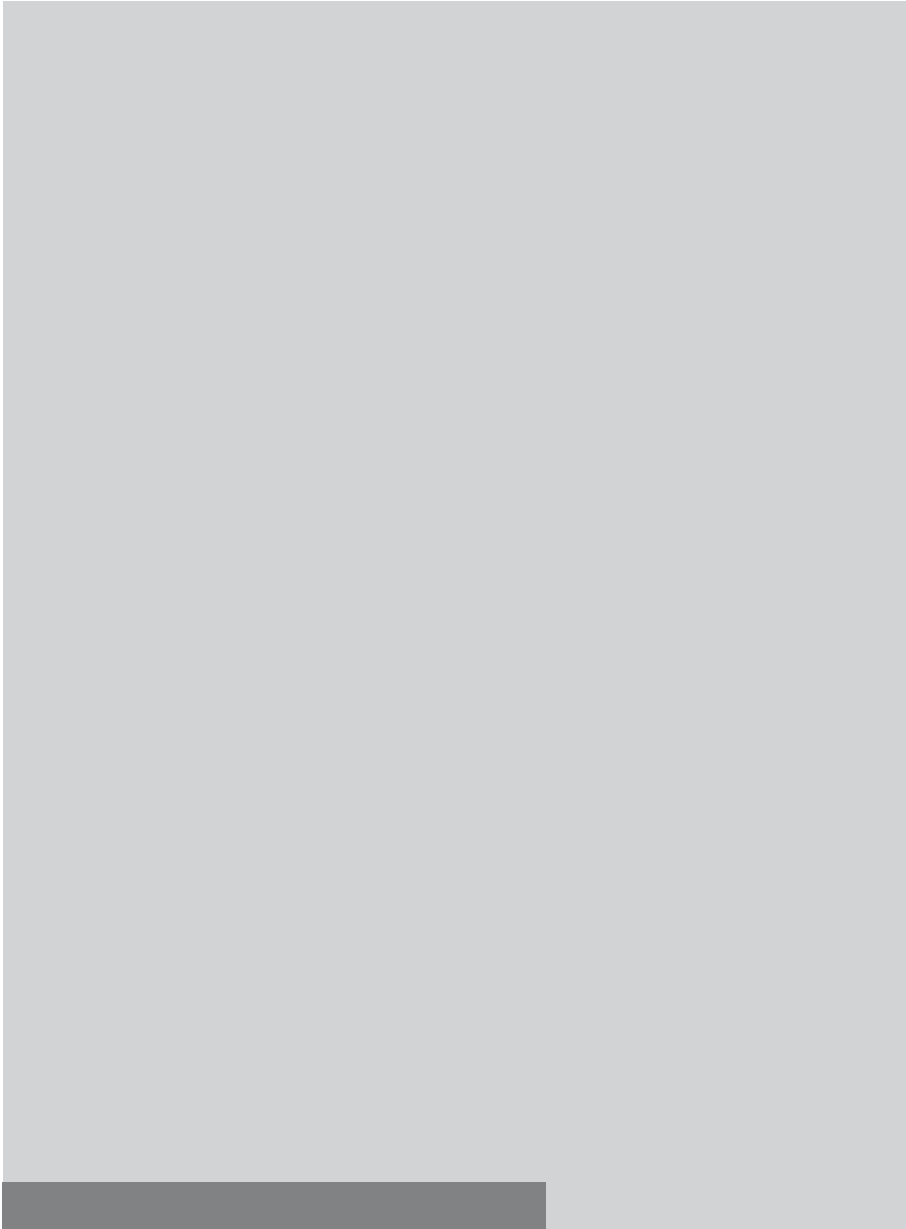
Mark Watson (mark.watson@scotland.gov.uk) and Jim Arnold (trust@newlanark.org).

4(f) Agreed plans

There is a long pedigree to planning in and emanating from New Lanark, beginning with Robert Owen's *Report to the County of Lanark* (1821).

The most far-reaching plan as far as the conservation of New Lanark is concerned is *A Future for New Lanark: a Report to the New Lanark Working Party by the Feasibility Study*

NAME	POSITION	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER
Mr Jim Arnold, MBE	Village Manager and Director of New Lanark Association	New Lanark Conservation Trust New Lanark Mills Lanark, ML11 9DB	01555 661345
Ms Morag Little	Planning and Building, Control Manager Clydesdale Area Office	South Lanarkshire Council Planning and Building Control Services South Vennel Lanark, M11 7JT	01555 673000
Mr Mark Watson	Principal Inspector of Historic Buildings	Historic Scotland, Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, EH9 1SH	0131 668 8748
Ms Liz Buckle	Area Officer	Scottish Natural Heritage 22 Bannatyne Street Lanark, ML11 7JR	01555 665928



Historic layout from *A Future for New Lanark, 1973*
Red meant demolition



Team, published by the County Council of the County of Lanark, (March 1973). It set out the significance of the village and the problems it then faced, and came up with three stark options:

1. demolish all the housing except the already-restored Caithness Row, Nursery Buildings, Dale and Owen's Houses
2. demolish all except the above and New Buildings (then the only one that was listed category A)
3. *"The complete revivification of the village is the most expensive solution but would achieve the maximum income from houses as well as visitors and may provide more economic maintenance in the long term."*

"The study team wholeheartedly accept option 3 as the most desirable objective." From this visionary step the New Lanark Conservation and Civic Trust, chaired by Provost Harry Smith – still the chair – appointed Jim Arnold as Village Manager, still in post, jointly funded by the two local authorities and the Scottish Development Department, and the revival of the village got underway.

Whilst the document is now mostly of historic interest and had to be diplomatic about the site then owned by Metal Extractions Ltd, many of the ideas have been refined, improved upon and seen through.

As opportunities presented themselves a system has evolved whereby Discussion Papers are presented to trustees of New Lanark Conservation Trust. Forty -seven Discussion Papers were produced between 1975 and 2000. These allowed policies to be agreed and followed for specific elements of the site (e.g. the Village Store) or general issues (parking, employment training). Some came to nothing (an aviary in the Foundry); others succeeded (Mills 1 and 2 Hotel).

New Lanark Conservation Trust has an outline Business Plan prepared by KPMG covering 1999-2003. Future development will be further

informed by a Conservation Plan, a requirement of the Heritage Lottery Fund. This may well draw upon parts of the World Heritage Site Nomination and on-going Management Plan.

Planning within New Lanark Village is also influenced by statutory agencies at local and national levels. Their role is particularly significant in protecting the character of the nominated World Heritage Site and its buffer zone. A well-established system of land-use planning dates from the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act in which central government provides national planning policy guidance (NPPGs) and local government relates these to their own localities, in the form of Structure (strategic) and Local (detailed) Plans, which are subject to public consultation. Some relevant elements of these are:

i) Structure Plan

Strathclyde Structure Plan (1995): The Structure Plan prepared by Strathclyde Regional Council and approved by the Secretary of State in 1995 is a strategic document. This is due to be replaced by the Greater Glasgow and Clyde Valley Consultative Draft Structure plan which is shorter, less specific and puts emphasis on sustainability as at the core of its guiding principles. Apart from generally reinforcing guidance at local and national levels, specific references in the current structure plan include:

"In accordance with policy STRAT 2, there shall be a general presumption against development which has an adverse impact on industrial archaeology of regional significance, including the outstanding areas at: New Lanark "

R59: At New Lanark *"conservation is of particular significance as part of a package of integrated action"*

R61 *"It is recommended to local authorities, SNH and HS, that they consider the significance of the historic gardens and designed landscapes included in schedule 22 and that they have regard to the potential value of these sites in the preparation of local plans and the determination of planning applications: Bonnington, Braxfield, Castlebank, Corehouse"*



A Future for New Lanark, 1973 Proposals map



Open space, with a standing stone, between Lanark and New Lanark Primary School, 2000

ii) Local Plan

The Lanark Local Plan was adopted in 1983 and is therefore relatively old, referring for example, to the intended acquisition of the Mills, lade and Institute, to be handed over to conservation agencies for a visitor centre, light industrial, commercial or educational uses. This has of course, been achieved. Proposals E4 and E5 (complete restoration of Workshops and Dyeworks; acquire Mills and Institute) have been seen through, as has most of the more general E6 (promote environmental improvements and building refurbishment on a joint participatory basis as resources permit). Some of the other elements are summarised here:

At 5, “Conservation and Environment”, the main issues were considered as follows:

1. The scale and character of Lanark Town Centre must be conserved while traffic problems are resolved.
2. A development policy is needed towards the promotion of conservation and tourism at New Lanark and the Falls of Clyde.

The main constraints at Lanark were considered to be commerce and traffic, and at New Lanark the availability of finance.

Lanark and New Lanark Conservation Areas are divided respectively into three and four character areas in which different forms of control or enhancement are considered appropriate.

Relevant policies include:

51. Within the Designated Conservation Areas, the District Council will require applications to be sufficiently detailed to give an accurate representation of the design of the proposed development and its relationship to adjoining developments.
52. The Council will monitor the condition and appearance of all listed buildings and utilise their powers of protection where necessary.

Grants for the repair and maintenance of listed buildings will continue to be awarded at the discretion of the District Council in conjunction with the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland and Strathclyde Regional Council.

62. The District Council supports the promotion of New Lanark as an industrial monument of international importance and will continue to encourage its restoration, participate as resources permit in joint sponsorship with other statutory agencies. A suitable balance between the interests of the community, commerce and visitors will be sought, as will the highest standards of restoration of buildings and treatment of the landscape.

72. The Rural Area (e.g. Bonnington) is a Grade II Area of Planning control where “sporadic house building and other forms of development will not be permitted except where it is shown to be in the interests of agriculture, horticulture, forestry or other uses appropriate to the rural area. The council will however give special consideration to the renovation of existing dwellings, in keeping with their architectural character, the renovation or re-use of buildings of architectural importance or Special Environmental Significance, and agricultural workers housing” (with provisos).

76. In Areas of Great Landscape Value (the rural parts of the nominated World Heritage Site and buffer zone) the Council shall exercise strict control over development in order to ensure that such development as may be permitted will not adversely affect the landscape quality of the area.

78. Tree Preservation Orders apply to Braxfield and to both avenues of trees that served approaches to the Bonnington Estate, one of them “the Beeches”.

80. Woodland management programmes will be encouraged: e.g. in the Gorge there will be no harvesting of indigenous species and the gradual removal of introduced species will be encouraged.

86. Within the Area of Great Landscape Value there shall be a presumption against any proposal involving the winning and working of surface minerals by open-cast methods.

The Lower Clydesdale Local Plan (Consultative Draft) was published in February 1999. It is a material consideration in determining planning applications but has not yet been adopted as binding on the Council. Therefore existing Local Plans also have to be taken into consideration.

New Lanark is referred to at 6.4 and 6.5. The main issues identified are now its ability to cater for more car-borne visitors and a desire to develop links between Lanark and New Lanark to ensure that both gain maximum benefit from visitors to the area. The change in emphasis in the 16 years between the two local plans, from how to conserve New Lanark to how to cope with and exploit the number of visitors generated by that conservation, is itself evidence of the remarkable success of the village.

Specific policies include:

ENV9 (i) CONSERVATION AREAS: The Council will seek to protect and enhance conservation areas through the control of development and, where necessary, by the promotion of Article 4 Directions. Outline Planning Permission will not normally be accepted and full details of the proposed development will be required. Where demolition is proposed, full details on the re-use of the site are required.

ENV10 LISTED BUILDINGS: (i) The Council will seek to protect and enhance Listed Buildings and their settings. Outline planning applications for development affecting listed buildings will not normally be accepted and full details will be required. Proposals for development, alterations, or changes must not be detrimental to the structure, character, condition, appearance or setting of the listed building.

ii) Consent will not be granted for the

demolition of a listed building other than in exceptional circumstances.

ENV11 HISTORIC GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES: The council shall have regard to protecting historic gardens and designed landscapes and their settings when considering planning applications. Where development proposals may affect a historic or designed landscape, measures may be required for its improvement, restoration and management. (This is preceded by reference to the 15 landscapes identified in the Strathclyde Structure Plan that could be significant, including Braxfield, Bonnington, Castlebank and Corehouse).

ENV12 NATURE CONSERVATION: The Council will protect the natural heritage of the area and will not permit developments which will have an adverse effect on areas of value for nature conservation. In particular it will protect:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Wild Life Corridors

ENV13 TREES AND WOODLAND: Within Areas subject to Tree Preservation Orders or within Conservation Areas, trees should not be lopped, topped or felled without prior consent of the council.

The council will encourage owners of private woodlands to undertake management programmes which will secure and enhance the contribution of such areas to amenity and ecological quality and will encourage the use of indigenous species wherever possible.

ENV14 ARCHAEOLOGY: The council shall resist proposals which will have an adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other archaeologically important sites. Where development is approved, appropriate conditions will be imposed to ensure adequate archaeological recording of the site.

ENV18 NEW LANARK: The council will

continue to support proposals for New Lanark which will enhance its tourist potential and safeguard its status as a nominated World Heritage Site.

Policies applicable to rural development both within the nominated world heritage site and in the wider landscape or buffer zone, most of which is designated:

ENV2 RURAL AREA (i): Isolated house-building in the open countryside will not generally be permitted unless it is shown to be necessary in the interests of agriculture, horticulture, forestry or other uses appropriate to the rural area. (Exceptions are made for the re-use of redundant buildings, for infill sites bounded by existing buildings, not ribbon development, that are in keeping and have no adverse environmental or infrastructural impacts).

ENV7 AREA OF GREAT LANDSCAPE VALUE: Within areas designated as being of Great Landscape Value, in addition to the requirements of Greenbelt and Rural Areas Policies, all proposals will require to meet the highest standards of design in order to safeguard the particular qualities of the landscape.

TRA10 BEECHES ACCESS ROAD: The council will require, as part of the residential development at the Beeches, the construction of an access road which will also serve the New Lanark Car Park. It is anticipated that the construction of the road will be jointly funded by public and private sectors.

LR2: OPEN SPACE AND PLAY AREAS: The council will seek to protect open space, whether public or private, recreational or amenity, which makes an essential contribution to the character and amenity of the area. In particular the loss of open space within residential areas will be resisted unless it can be shown that there will be greater community benefit from allowing development. This applies to the greenbelt separating New Lanark from Lanark, previously identified as agricultural in the 1983 Local Plan, and also to Castle Hill, Castlebank and Delves

Parks. Policy LRI (LEISURE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES) also applies to these areas and to Braxfield, where perhaps LR2 alone had been intended. This element of the local plan is currently under review.

South Lanarkshire Council publishes useful leaflets on listed buildings, replacement windows and doors and on some of their conservation areas. That for New Lanark has been superseded by the enlargement of the Conservation Area in 1996. A new one will be produced, which, if New Lanark is indeed inscribed as a World Heritage Site, will refer to the criteria under which it is inscribed.

National Guidance

NPPG 18 Planning and the Historic Environment, provides a statement of government policy in that regard. Unusually it mentions two specific places by name:

“5. The historic environment is a fundamental part of Scotland’s cultural heritage and exists as an irreplaceable record which contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past. Elements are also of international significance. They include some of the finest planning and architectural achievements, such as Edinburgh’s New Town and other significant planned communities such as New Lanark.”

The government’s policy in respect of World Heritage Sites is set out:

“15. World Heritage Sites: responsibility for the nomination and subsequent protection and management of sites lies with national governments. No additional statutory controls result from designation but a combination of a clear policy framework and comprehensive management plan should be established to assist in maintaining and enhancing the quality of these areas. The impact of proposed development upon a World Heritage Site will be a key material consideration in determining planning applications”.

It is noticeable that the existence of the World Heritage Site in the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh is now frequently referred to as a material consideration in the consideration of planning applications. The recent decision rejecting a shopping mall below Princes Street found as fact that it would involve a significant loss to the World Heritage Site of authenticity.

The Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (1998)

This document gives guidance, primarily directed towards local planning authorities, on the interpretation of the relevant legislation and, in a substantial appendix, on specific types of alterations to the character of historic buildings and their settings that might or might not be appropriate. It is regularly cited in planning decisions and appeals as the authoritative position on virtually any proposed change to a listed building. The next edition will make specific reference to World Heritage Sites.

National Tourism Strategy

Industrial Heritage and Tourism in Scotland: a Review (1996) was produced by the Minister for Tourism in Scotland. It states:

“Priority support, in terms of capital and revenue funding should be given to existing heritage sites/museums that are currently well into the process of development and which perform national roles”.

This includes the principal independent industrial museum and heritage sites, the only example of the latter being New Lanark, and reinforces the recommendations of the Miles Report a decade earlier.

4(g) Sources and Levels of Finance

New Lanark Conservation Trust and New Lanark Association have together spent £26,556,000 on the revivification of the village between 1975 and 1998. Of this:

i) Manpower Services Commission and the



(NLCT)

Training Agency provided £9.1 million, in the form of labour, and associated funds for training and equipment.

ii) The Scottish Development Agency and its successor the Lanarkshire Development Agency provided £4.9 million, principally towards preparatory ground works and decontamination.

iii) The European Union provided £3.8 million (e.g. through ERDF)

iv) The private sector provided £2.7 million (for example, as investment in home-ownership)

v) Historic Scotland and its predecessors provided £1.7 million

vi) National Heritage Memorial Fund provided £1.6 million

vii) South Lanarkshire Council and its predecessors provided £1.3 million

viii) The Scottish Tourist Board provided £0.6 million

ix) The Housing Agency provided £0.6 million

Since January 1998 there has been further investment in the form of:

i) the Millennium Ride: £350,000 (with contributions from Lanarkshire Development Agency, South Lanarkshire Council and Strathclyde European Partnership)

ii) lighting: £210,000 (£92,000 from ERDF, £96,045 from LDA and £21,500 from SLC)

iii) the School: total cost £4.2 Million, (£2.435

million from HLF, £814,000 from ERDF, £365,000 from Historic Scotland, £50,000 from South Lanarkshire Council)

The three main capital projects to come are rehabilitation of Double Row, reconstruction of Mantilla Row, and repair to the Church/Village Hall. These come to £3.2 million. As HLF has heavily funded the School, as its preference, for the time being, over these projects, it may be some time before HLF can again be approached. An application for Millennium Funding towards the Village Hall was unsuccessful. Historic Scotland has not considered grant towards Mantilla Row to be a high priority.

Work is still to be done at the following retaining walls: Wee Row, Double Row, Nursery Buildings and the Church/Village Hall (see Section 5 c). It is particularly important that the bulge at Double Row be rectified before a collapse occurs.

Lesser projects for the future include the provision of further facilities for the hotel, the self-supply of electricity, a digital TV signal, traffic management. These will largely have to be financed commercially.

Projected maintenance costs are estimated as a paper exercise by Morgan Munro, Quantity Surveyors, to be £822,957 per annum for all of the properties of New Lanark Association and New Lanark Conservation Trust, excluding the lade, tunnel and weir. This is considerably more than current levels of expenditure.

Running costs of the Village Manager's office is split between Historic Scotland, South Lanarkshire Council and Lanarkshire Development Agency. A review of this arrangement is underway, with a view to the Trust becoming self-financing.

Sources of Expertise and Training

New Lanark Conservation Trust

New Lanark is in fact a source of expertise and



MSC trainees at New Buildings, late 1970s, the office is on the right (NLCT)

training, rather than one requiring further support in this regard. This may be illustrated by the fact that a team from New Lanark Conservation Trust prepared a four-volume Business Plan and Development Report in 1996 for the World Heritage Site at Wieliczka, Poland. This consultancy, worth £100,000, was awarded following a tendering process by the Overseas Development Agency and paid for through the UK government's Know-How Fund.

A possible area for concern is that such a level of expertise in organising the conservation and development of the village is focussed since 1974 on a single individual, Jim Arnold. He is Director of New Lanark Conservation Trust, Managing Director of New Lanark Trading Ltd and New Lanark /Hotels Ltd and Secretary of the New Lanark Association Ltd. He would be difficult to replace. Lorna Davidson, his deputy, takes part of the burden.

One of the many achievements of New Lanark Conservation Trust is that more than 2000 people have received employment training there, the majority of them in the building trades. At one stage New Lanark was the single biggest provider of Youth Training Schemes to the Manpower Services Commission in Scotland. The conservation of New Lanark has therefore created a corpus of skills now being applied to the repair of buildings throughout Lanarkshire, and will be able to draw on these in future, if necessary.

The New Lanark Mill Hotel was set up as a training hotel. The training partnership with Motherwell College offers work experience placement and training for students in the skills required in the catering and hospitality industry. Sixty students have participated in this scheme since 1998.

Another valuable contribution made by New Lanark Conservation Trust was the provision of premises and work for Heritage Engineering, enabling this partnership of mechanical engineering specialists to build up an expertise in the conservation of historic machinery, ironwork and hydrological systems. The firm has now expanded into premises in Glasgow and provides its services world-wide, and is no longer tied to the requirements of New Lanark, and vice versa.

There is in Scotland vocational training in building conservation available to post-graduates (principally, but not exclusively, in planning and architecture) at courses run by Edinburgh and Glasgow Colleges of Art and at Duncan of Jordanstone College, Dundee. The Scottish Lime Centre Trust at Charlestown runs practical courses in handling mortars, plasters and renders.

Historic Scotland: Mark Watson, Principal Inspector of Historic Buildings, will have a continuing interest in conservation of the site and will continue to represent Historic Scotland at meetings of the Trust Executive Committee, and to handle casework affecting the site. Dr Robin Evetts, who previously did so, will also be available if need be. The relevant Inspector of Ancient Monuments is Peter Yeoman, also responsible for industrial archaeology. District Architect Bob Hislop has had since 1990 close involvement in major building repair projects at New Lanark, such as Mills Numbers 1 and 2, Wee Row and the School.

Specialist advice in building conservation is obtainable from the Technical, Conservation, Research and Education (TCRE) section of

Historic Scotland. This regularly channels funds for “interns”, specialist scholars in aspects of building, archive or museum conservation.

TCRE also commissions Technical Advice Notes on aspects of building conservation. One such “TAN”, in which the mills in New Lanark form a case-study, is in preparation on the subject of Cast Iron Structures.

South Lanarkshire Council has a Conservation Officer who serves in the Department of Planning and Building Control and has special expertise in the wide range of duties connected with conservation of the built environment. Sandra Hunter was on maternity leave while the nomination of the world heritage site was in preparation, but is expected to play a full role in the creation of the management plan. The council also runs a museum service which can offer curatorial advice to non-council run museums and heritage attractions.

4(i) Visitor Facilities and statistics

Visitors are encouraged to park in the car park above the village. Arrival on foot then forms a part of the visitor experience.

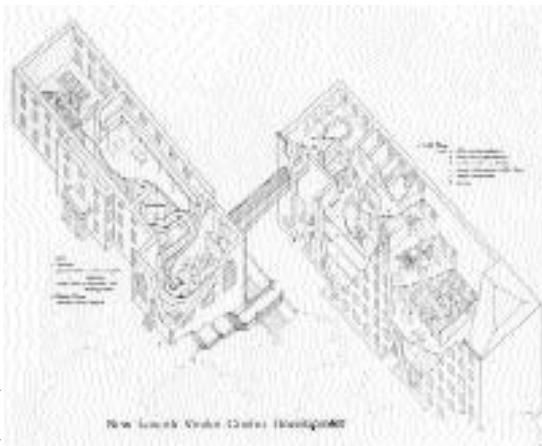
To help disperse visitors and encourage them to explore the village, there are several different buildings where visitor facilities and exhibitions are open to the public. The benefits of this outweigh the labour-intensive costs involved. A Passport Ticket gives access to four areas and is valid on return visits to any area not previously visited.

The Main Visitor Centre

This is housed in three of the village’s historic buildings: The Institute for the Formation of Character, the adjoining Engine House and Mill Three, which houses the ride and the textile machinery. Visitors enter the visitor centre at the Institute. The ground floor has the Reception /Information desk, and toilet facilities, including Disabled Persons’ and a baby-changing unit.



250 hp twin tandem compound engine by J. Petrie of Rochdale, built 1912



(NLCT)

The Engine House and Gallery Room

From the Reception Foyer, the ramped walkway allows easy access for wheelchairs and baby-buggies through the rest of the centre past a Petrie horizontal steam-engine that has been restored to work electrically. From here, visitors pass into the Gallery room, which is often used for functions and events, as it did originally, and then across the mill lade following the route of the rope race to Mill Three.

The New Millennium Experience

Enhanced by special effects and innovative audio-visual technology, the new ride opened in March 2000. It is both entertaining and educational, informing and inspiring. A young girl from the future named Harmony voyages back in time to discover what life was like in New Lanark in the 1820s. She encourages us to consider some of Robert Owen's ideas for a better future which he pioneered at New

Lanark. This replaced the Annie McLeod experience dark ride which was a key part in the interpretation of New Lanark from 1990-2000.

Picking up the Threads

Level Four houses a working spinning mule of 1891, and other textile machinery, in a mill originally built for mule spinning. Robert Owen's quest for universal harmony and social reform is interpreted here.

The Mill Pantry and Gift Shop

These are located on Levels 3, and 2. Both these areas are accessible to visitors at any time from 10am-5pm, whether or not they have a Passport Ticket. There are toilets, including a disabled facility, on Level 3, next to the Mill Pantry.

The Millworkers' House

At No 1 New Buildings, below the bell tower, visitors can go into a New Lanark tenement and see what living conditions were like in the past. Two homes are recreated, one in the 1820s with set in beds, and one in the 1930s, complete with "stairhead cludgie", and displays about the village restoration, can also be viewed.



(NLCT)

The Village Store

In the corner of the Village Square is the Village Store, which Robert Owen established as part of his plan to improve the standard of living for his workers. Entrance is via the 1920s style Village Store, where visitors can purchase traditional goods. In the exhibition next door is shown a range of goods available to millworkers in Owen's day, and a reminder of the inspiration for the internationally famous Co-operative movement.

Robert Owen's House

Overlooking the gardens in the centre of the village is Robert Owen's House, before he moved to Braxfield House on the edge of the village, in 1808. The refurbished rooms give an impression of the Mill-owner's domestic life. Robert Owen's endeavour to establish a Utopian community in the New World is interpreted via a large model in the New Harmony room.

The New Lanark Power Trail traces the development of power from waterwheels to hydro-electricity. A short video presentation is shown at the Mill Three turbine-house.

Paid visitor figures to the visitor centre were

1996 129,961

1997 110,743

1998 105,158

1999 108,036

Visits to the café and mill shop in mill (an estimate including the above, and those who have not bought tickets):

1996 339,000

1997 302,500

1998 304,500

1999 310,500

It is as a response to the steady drop in numbers over the ten-year life of the Annie McLeod Experience, towards a still very creditable 100,000, that the New Millennium Ride opened in 2000. The number of paying visitors as opposed to those who might come for the atmosphere, scenery or shopping, seems to stay at around 35%. Repeat visits are expected to follow from periodic relaunches of the visitor attraction in innovative forms.

Visitor attractions not run by New Lanark Conservation Trust:

The Falls of Clyde Wildlife Centre is run by the Scottish Wildlife Trust and is located in the old mill dyeworks. Other interpretation points are provided within the buffer zone: at Corra Linn, Falls of Clyde, for example. Bonnington Power Station has an interpretation board erected by Scottish Power. Corehouse is open to tours in summer by appointment, and its grounds are accessible throughout the year. As shopping is also a leisure experience, various shopping opportunities, traditional and modern should be mentioned amongst other attractions to the visitor.

Visitor Accommodation

Overnight stays may be had in the New Lanark Mill Hotel, the self-catering accommodation in the Waterhouses or in the Youth Hostel in Wée Row, within the nominated site. Bed and Breakfasts are available in Bankhead and Corehouse Farms, and further accommodation is available in Lanark.

4(j) Management Plan

UNESCO requires preparation of a Management Plan to conserve the important cultural heritage asset represented by the proposed World Heritage Site. This encompasses preservation of its cultural significance, and where appropriate enhancement of its character. A working group with national and local representatives is in formation to oversee the development of the

Management Plan, which must be a collaborative effort. It will take at least a year to achieve consensus.

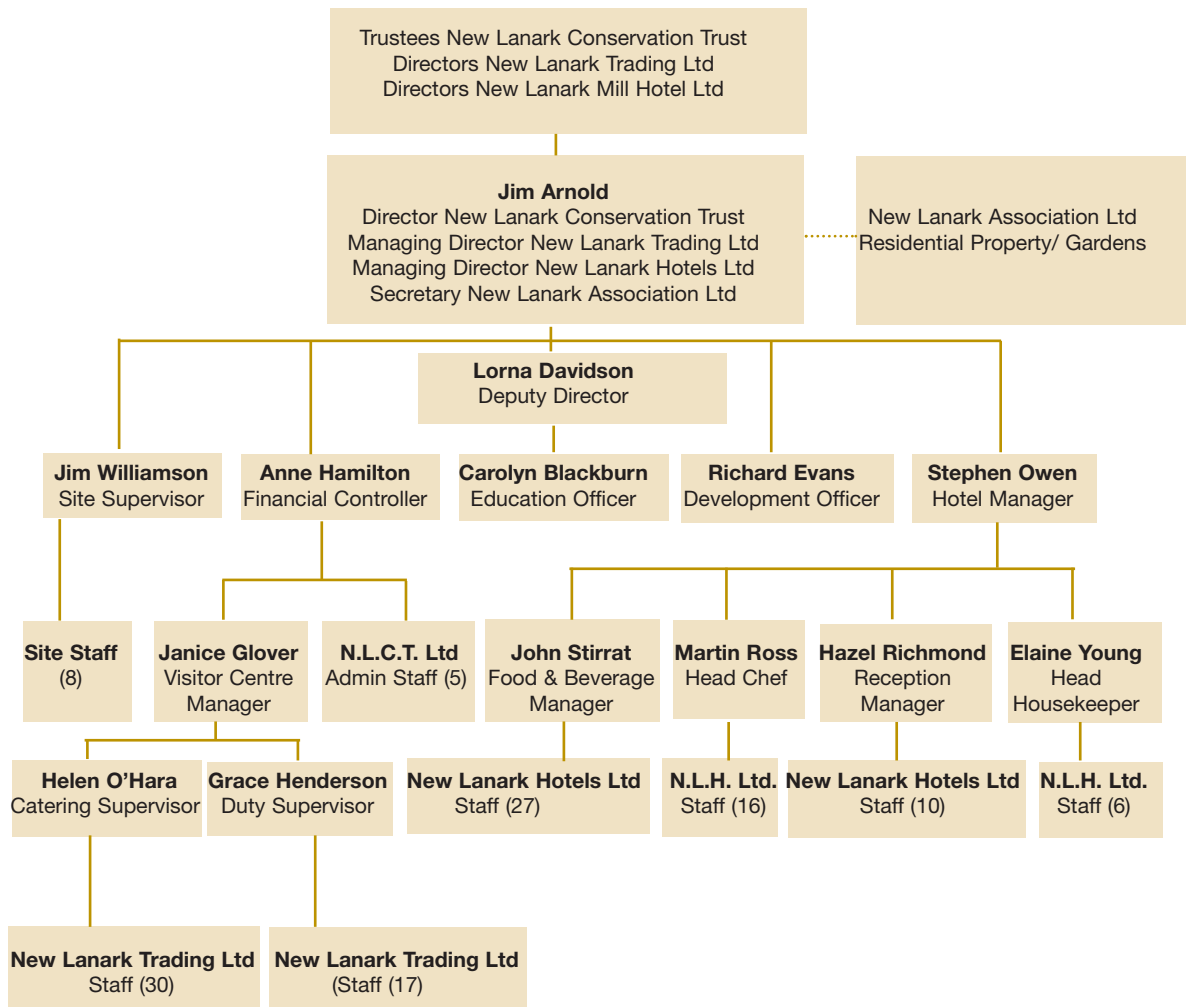
The Management Plan will not be prescriptive or binding but it signifies a willingness to join with other interests to achieve optimum management for the Site. It will draw upon *Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites* by Sir Bernard Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto (ICCROM/UNESCO/ICOMOS, 1998).

The opportunity to review boundaries of both site and buffer zone will be taken as circumstances and changing assessments of significance dictate. For monitoring purposes it will take as a base point the position of the site as given in this nomination.

4(k) Staffing

The New Lanark Conservation Trust employs 134 staff, excluding seasonal labour. The staff structure is illustrated in the diagram below.

Organisation: New Lanark ~ April 2000



Total Staff: 134
 Core Management (5 Trust) (1 Hotel) = 6
 Supervisory (1 Trust-site) (3 Trading) (4 Hotel) = 8
 Operational (14 Trust) (47 Trading) (59 Hotel) - Total 120

Note: Staff numbers exclude seasonal staff and students.



5. Factors Affecting the Property

5(a) Development Pressures

The main pressure on the character of the landscape of the Clyde Valley is that for housing. Scottish Natural Heritage, in its Glasgow and Clyde Valley Landscape Assessment, highlights the need to discourage further incremental residential development within the incised valleys of the Clyde and further settlement expansion on the upper slopes.

The main aim in enlarging the New Lanark Conservation Area to the opposite bank and horizon was in response to pressure to develop a hotel, and housing, on the horizon west of New Lanark. These have been resisted so far, with the exception of a much-enlarged Pleasance cottage on the site of a previous small agricultural dwelling. It is to a degree screened by trees from New Lanark.

With recent closures of large agricultural greenhouses, a characteristic development in the Upper Clyde Valley in the middle years of the 20th century, the question arises as to whether their sites suit redevelopment for housing. A planning decision already taken explains the convoluted conservation area boundary on the edge of Kirkfieldbank. That particular development is not intervisible with New Lanark, but ground above that might be. Any future development proposals there should therefore consider the potential impact on the nominated World Heritage Site, besides the existing restrictions on development in the countryside and in an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). Although the Newhouse farm steading and groups of cottages at Greenrig are just beyond the AGLV and Conservation Area and therefore do not lie in the buffer zone, they too are prominent on horizons seen from New Lanark Road and Braxfield Terrace. Any development proposals there should likewise take the character of the World Heritage Site

into account.

Any planning application for development within the nominated World Heritage Site or its buffer zone will be referred by the planning authority to Historic Scotland and to New Lanark Conservation Trust as statutory and non-statutory consultees. This issue will be addressed and reviewed in the management plan.

There is ample land for development within Lanark. This is shown by the long availability of Winston Barracks, south east of the burgh. Added to this, the relocation of the Auction Mart will release land for housing and other uses, and the closure of the race-course offers a sizeable area for leisure developments. The draft local plan refers to these sites, and also to land between the Beeches and St Kentigern's graveyard as a large residential development site, both short and long-term, for up to 380 houses. In terms of effects on the nominated site, there is an aspiration that the development will help fund a new approach road for visitors. As the Beeches will remain as a screen and no development (except a graveyard, which itself makes a good buffer) is permitted beyond that point, the buffer zone will be able to serve its purpose. The plot nearest Bankhead Farm is prominent on the crest of Kingson's Knowe when viewed from Ponclair Burn. The local authority's Beeches Development Brief (1996) requires tree planting to crown this hill and line the proposed road. Beeches would be an appropriate species for the continuation of the avenue.

Open cast mineral working takes place between Bonnington and Hyndford, beyond the buffer zone. The draft local plan policy prevents its expansion into the buffer zone.

5(b) Environmental Pressures

These, other than those described at 5 (c), are not considered to be a threat to New Lanark.

5(c) Natural disasters and preparedness

Earthquakes: Lanarkshire is not in a seismic zone.

Fire: The three mills are of what was described in the 19th century as fireproof construction, a non-combustible system that evolved due to the frequency of fires in timber buildings such as those that claimed Mills 1, 3 and 4 at various times in New Lanark's history. The floors contain cast iron beams in Mills 2, 3 and one of the floors in Mill 1, the others being of reinforced concrete. These are embedded in brickwork, which serves to encase them against fire.



Fire claims Mill 4, 1883 (NLCT)

The structure of the mills is fire-resistant, but not their contents. All three mills, the Institute and Wee Row (the Youth Hostel) are certified to the fullest standards and subject to routine inspection by Strathclyde Fire Brigade under the Fire Precautions Act, 1971. All the buildings managed by New Lanark Conservation Trust are fully fire alarmed, and so will be the School once works are completed. There is no longer a sprinkler system fitted. Close proximity to Lanark fire station, in Cleghorn Road, likewise permits despatch of fire tenders within four minutes of the raising of an alarm.

The cultural contents are not irreplaceable, as New Lanark Conservation Trust does not run as a museum. Most of the interpretation involves replica artefacts that are insured. The School

book of 1826 is, for example, in the Mitchell Library. Some genuine Owen material is displayed in Owen's House, and should be identified as second to be rescued, after people, in the event of fire. The machinery is capable of being sourced elsewhere in the unlikely event of total destruction: there are other horizontal engines, albeit not cross compounds, in the Royal Museum of Scotland, and some woollen mules are still in other mills. Archive materials are kept in fire-proof cabinets in Mill 3, and are mostly duplicated in digitised or alternative form elsewhere.

Staff are trained in action to be taken in the event of fire, focussed in the first instance on saving lives rather than property. A risk assessment and risk management strategy should however form part of the management plan.

Flood: There is no history of flooding at New Lanark in more than 200 years, due to the rapid drop of the falls that carries water downstream. The only problem arising from high water in the past was backwater preventing the wheels from turning efficiently. At no time has the river wall been breached.



High water at New Lanark (NLCT)

A defect in the flow to either of the hydro electric turbines of Scottish Power or New Lanark Conservation Trust would not threaten the mills, because the outflow of the former is upstream of the mill weir, and there are sufficient spillways at the latter. To date there has not been a problem. The main instances of flooding in the vicinity occur in agricultural land upstream of Hyndford Bridge.

Subsidence: There have been instances of landslips in the area of the gorge within the buffer zone, one in connection with paths managed for the power station in 1938, and a more recent one has closed a path by Corra Burn in Corehouse. At New Lanark the building that was at greatest risk of sliding down the hill, Mantilla Row, was demolished before that could occur and in order to allow work to the road, fronted at that point by a reinforced concrete buttress.



The retaining wall at Braxfield Row (NLCT)

Retaining walls have been rebuilt as opportunity arose, and funding permitted, on the advice of consultant structural engineers Harley Haddow. The whole river frontage is now considered safe, the last phase being completed in 2000 as part of the work to the School. Work was done to make safe the high wall and cliff behind the gas retort house in 1992, and to Braxfield Row and the mill lade retaining wall in 1993. There remains to be done the retaining walls immediately behind Nursery Buildings, the Village Hall, and at Wee and Double Rows. The latter is the biggest and most urgent project, and will be a prerequisite for its refurbishment.

The Bonnington Viewhouse and the Scottish Power surge tank are supported by reinforced concrete revetments that double as viewpoints high above Corra Linn in the buffer zone.

5(d) Visitor/tourism pressures

New Lanark is a large and robust attraction, with a number of dispersed locations able to absorb



high numbers of visitors. The buildings, and the tarred, gravelled and granite-setted street surfaces, are not at risk even if numbers were to increase.

An increase in visitor numbers may arise from the opening of the school, but it would be in the form of visits by educational groups spread throughout the year. It will offer a longer and more intensive visitor experience to people already attracted to New Lanark, rather than generating extra pressure at peak periods. Enhancement of the designed landscapes as an attraction in their own right may increase parking pressures, which peak when the Falls are in full flow. Inscription as a World Heritage Site may also bring a small increase in visitors.

Potential disturbance to residents is an issue: they must be allowed to live normal lives without being part of a theme park. Residents have lived with growing numbers of visitors for twenty years, though only a few remain who pre-date the restorations by the New Lanark Association; the others have been part of the regeneration of the village, and benefit from the tourist attraction that New Lanark has again



Traffic congestion in Mill Square before the opening of the car park and the demolition of the office (NLCT)

become. Some areas are reserved primarily for residents, such as the formal garden adjacent to Owen's House.

Residents also benefit from the additional facilities and employment opportunities that have been created by the conservation of New Lanark. The Trust works closely with the Village Group and Community Council to ensure good communication and consultation with residents. New Lanark has throughout its history been a focus for visitor attention. In this sense there has been no significant cultural change to a traditional way of life.

Every effort is made to manage vehicle and visitor access so as to minimise intrusion. Traffic management has been addressed by the

provision of a coach and car park for visitors which allows them to enjoy a first view down into New Lanark in its natural setting, and relieves residents from excessive traffic within the village. Only on exceptional occasions is it full. If the pressure rises, and causes congestion on the existing road to New Lanark, the opportunity exists to put a new road into the corridor reserved for it along the Beeches.

Within the buffer zone, congestion only occurs on paths when the Falls of Clyde are in full flow on a few days each summer. Flora and fauna is not of a sort to be put at risk by visitor numbers. Visitor pressure on Corehouse is very light.

The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscapes Management Study points to a natural hierarchy of intensity of use, with thousands visiting New Lanark but few making it as far as Bonnington Linn, and fewer still reaching Corehouse to see Corra Linn from the west bank. This arrangement has management advantages in giving areas where people pressures are less and some visitors can find a degree of solitude, at the same time limiting visitor pressure on neighbouring farmland and preserving the privacy of residents on the Corehouse side.

Construction of one or two pedestrian bridges has been proposed, most likely upstream of the mill weir and downstream of the Braxfield bend. This raises issues not only of design, which would require to be excellent if permitted in such a location, but also of the management of the area accessed. Improved access may spread visitor pressure and enhance understanding of the designed landscapes at the Falls. It would offer superb but generally unknown views towards New Lanark, now hidden by the density of the tree cover. It would demand more management of the landscape and arguably less focus on the area as a Nature Reserve.

5(e) Number of inhabitants within property and buffer zone

The nominated site contains approximately 330 residents: 180 live in the historic village, around another 150 elsewhere, principally in Braxfield Terrace.

Lanark burgh has a population of around 8900. Less than 1000 of these will live in the buffer zone, mostly in the Lanark Conservation Area.



Residents of New Lanark in 1985 (NLCT)



A photographer prepares to capture the scene at New Lanark from Corehouse (lithograph published in 1867, (NLCT) and the same scene in April 2000, thanks to a gap in the conifers

6. Monitoring

6(a) Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation

Sections 3 a) and 3 d) of this nomination give an indication of the present state of conservation of the site. They form a baseline against which to monitor changes.

1. The good condition of the housing in the village can be gauged from the level of occupancy both of tenancies and privately-owned properties. One fifth of the housing, namely Double Row, has yet to be rehabilitated. Timing for action taken at Double Row will depend on programmes for the availability of funding and the stability of its retaining wall, although the two factors will not necessarily coincide.

2. The Mills and Institutional buildings managed by New Lanark Conservation Trust: again the quantity of vacant floor space is a measurable criterion, currently limited to areas of Mill 2 into which the hotel may expand. Any down-turn in occupation by other businesses would serve to sound alarm bells. Their current condition is sound.

3. The setting may be measured by a baseline from which to work within the nominated boundary of one modern house that intrudes into the opposite bank of the Clyde, and the housing at Braxfield Terrace, of which those with odd street numbers are the most intrusive. There are a limited number of modern houses within the buffer zone (such as that by the Castle and that at Ponclair).

4. A more measurable aspect of the conservation of the setting is the proportion of densely planted conifers as opposed to more historic plantations in the nominated Site and its buffer. Programmes are in place through the Scottish Wildlife Trust for the further restoration of natural habitats. The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscapes Management Study

provides guidance on key vistas to be preserved and where appropriate recovered. These include those from Corehouse towards New Lanark Village which are now hidden by trees (see photographs). The management plan will suggest a timetable for this.



6(b) Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

New Lanark Conservation Trust monitors the properties that it occupies, and use Harley Haddow as site structural engineers to monitor movement in retaining walls and for professional advice when necessary.

The inhabited housing is to a degree self-monitoring, as any maintenance required is soon brought to the attention of New Lanark Association, if tenanted, or remedied by owner occupiers, if not.

South Lanarkshire Council has a statutory duty to monitor the condition of listed buildings and may serve repairs notices or take other appropriate action if a building is considered to be at risk. This action was taken in respect of the previous owner of part of the site, Metal Extraction Ltd.

Historic Scotland: Number 11 Double Row is inspected annually by Historic Scotland's District Architect and every four weeks by Technical Officers. This arrangement also

applied at the School until 2000, when conversion work started. Historic Scotland's Monument Wardens also inspect Scheduled Ancient Monuments on a regular basis and record their condition as compared with previous inspections.

The Scottish Civic Trust operates a Buildings at Risk Service for Historic Scotland, which brings to attention neglected historic buildings nationwide. No buildings within the nominated site are currently on the register.

Scottish Natural Heritage has arrangements for monitoring SSSIs, such as that at the Falls of Clyde in the buffer zone, adjoining the nominated World Heritage Site.

6(c) Results of previous reporting exercises.

The above bodies have a wide range of materials, including photographs and drawings, on which to draw. These are set out at 3(c). To this may now be added the Nomination as a World Heritage Site, and in future its Management Plan and Conservation Plan.

The basis for future good management of the site as representing an important interchange of human values, an outstanding landscape representing the arrival of the industrial revolution in a natural setting, and a direct association with ideas and beliefs of outstanding universal significance is therefore assured.

7. Documentation

7(a) Photographs, slides and CDs

are attached

7(b) Property Management Plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

South Lanarkshire Council, *Lower Clydesdale Local Plan* (Consultative Draft, 1999)

Clydesdale District Council, *The Landscape Setting of New Lanark: a proposal to redefine the boundary of the Conservation Area* (1995)

Scottish Natural Heritage, *The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscapes Management Study* (1997)

These and other relevant documents are attached.

7(c) Select Bibliography

(supplied by courtesy of New Lanark Conservation Trust)

The bibliographical information on New Lanark is very extensive, and it is not possible to reproduce it all. Major references, or references of special interest have been included in the select bibliography below.

The Writings of Robert Owen

"The Works of Robert Owen" in 4 volumes edited by Gregory Claeys (Pickering & Chatto, 1993)

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"Report to the County of Lanark" (Glasgow 1821)

"Selected Writings 1816-42" (August M. Kelley Reprints, New York)

"The Economist", Nos. 1-52, 1821-22 (Greenwood Publishers Reprints, 45 Hanway Street, London)

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"The Addresses of Robert Owen" (London 1830)

"The Crisis" 4 vols. (London, 1832-34)

"Crisis" and "National Co-operative and Trades Union Gazette" vols. 1-4, (Greenwood Publishers, 1832-34)

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**7(d) Address where inventory records
and archives are held**

New Lanark Conservation Trust,
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Historic Scotland, Longmore House,
Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, EH9 1SH, Scotland

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and
Historic Monuments of Scotland,
John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace,
Edinburgh, EH8 9NX, Scotland

South Lanarkshire Council, South Vennel,
Lanark, ML11 7JT, Scotland

Glasgow University Archives and
Business Record Centre,
University of Glasgow,
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8 Signature

Signed on behalf of the State Party

Full name

Title

Date

NEW LANARK NOMINATED
WORLD HERITAGE SITE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

CONSULTATION DRAFT
(November 2000)

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PREFACE

Status and context of Site

Historic Scotland has, on behalf of the government of the United Kingdom, nominated New Lanark for inscription by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi).

In accordance with the 1972 *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*. World Heritage Sites (WHS) are places or buildings of outstanding universal value (cultural and/or natural) which deserve protection for the benefit of humanity.

World Heritage status does not add any statutory controls to those which already exist but is a key material factor that must be taken into account by South Lanarkshire Council and by Scottish Ministers in making planning decisions and by others in the management of the Site. Any development proposals should continue to be assessed for their impact on cultural values, as well as their impact on the setting of protected sites. The World Heritage Committee encourages the inclusion of Buffer Zones around World Heritage Sites to protect them from intrusive elements that may diminish cultural values. The Council as Planning Authority should ensure that negative threats of all types are prevented or strictly controlled in the Site and Buffer Zone.

The aims of the Management Plan

UNESCO requires preparation of a Management Plan to conserve the important cultural heritage assets of the WHS. This encompasses its interpretation and promotion as a cultural asset, its preservation, enhancement of the character and appearance of the area and fostering of the local economy.

This Management Plan aims to provide a vision and framework for an integrated and consensual approach to dealing with the issues faced in New Lanark. It has no legal standing, and will be prescriptive rather than binding, but it signifies a willingness to join with other interests to achieve optimum management for the Site. Historic Scotland must also regularly monitor the condition of the Site and contribute reports to UNESCO which update information about New Lanark and record changing circumstances and state of conservation. This Plan will provide a framework for this.

The New Lanark Nominated World Heritage Site Management Plan Advisory Group has been formed to implement the Management Plan. A leaflet, *New Lanark Nominated World Heritage Site Management Plan*, is to be distributed. In order to disseminate an understanding of the cultural significance of the site, 1,000 copies of the nomination have been printed and are available both in the shop at New Lanark and by mail order (from Catherine MacKenzie, Historic Scotland, Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, price £12.50, including post and packing, payable to Historic Scotland).

This Management Plan has been prepared within the context of existing legislative and planning frameworks, cultural and natural heritage designations, and embraces management plans for the component parts of the Site. It provides a basis for consultation with local and national interest groups. Its overall aims are:

- to safeguard the important cultural and natural heritage elements of the Site by identifying suitable conservation and enhancement works and projects within a sustainable and beneficial approach.
- to guide and where necessary help control development to ensure that the values of the site are not harmed.
- to further inform people about the cultural and educational value of the Site.
- to identify how the economic and cultural benefits of inscription of the Site can be used to the advantage of Lanarkshire's community and businesses

In Parts 1 and 2 the Site is described and evaluated, so that the significance of the cultural assets, their relationship to their surroundings and the need to conserve them can be understood. Then the objectives for overall site management and prescriptions for overall site management are set out in Part 3. Appendices include information about the planning, legislative and designatory framework within which management must be carried out.

The first draft of this plan was amended on the advice of the Management Plan Advisory Group. It follows UNESCO's preferred format for a Management Plan as set out in *Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites* by Sir Bernard Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto (1998), and is informed by experience garnered from other UK management plans in preparation or completed for Greenwich, Blaenavon, Stonehenge, the Derwent Valley Mills, Saltaire, Studeley Royal and Fountains Abbey, and the Heart of Neolithic Orkney. Guidance was also taken from the Organisation of World Heritage Cities Website. Following further consultation and revision it will be adopted by stakeholders. It will be continually updated and will be formally reviewed at least every five years.

Sources of further information

Enquires about this Management Plan and how World Heritage inscription may affect New Lanark should be directed to Alistair Hackston (see below).

For information on general World Heritage issues in Scotland contact Malcolm Bangor-Jones of Historic Scotland. Tel: 0131 668 8810. E-mail: malcolm.bangor-jones@scotland.gov.uk

A number of web sites can be accessed for:

Information about New Lanark:

<http://www.newlanark.org> and <http://www.robert-owen.com>

Information about Historic Scotland:

<http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk>

Information on the World Heritage Convention:

<http://www.unesco.org:80/whc/>

Information about architectural and industrial archaeological records:

<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk>

The main Advisory Group contacts are:

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SUMMARY

The Management Plan is a framework document within which to achieve the conservation of the cultural heritage assets of the nominated World Heritage Site.

Aim 1: To promote the conservation and regeneration of the site as a whole, and of its constituent parts, by establishing objectives and maintaining an ongoing programme of actions which will identify, protect, maintain and enhance its universal value.

Aim 2: To present the importance of New Lanark to the widest audience and to use its assets as resources for education and cultural enrichment not only of those living in and visiting the site but for the world.

Aim 3: To ensure that management decisions are based on an understanding of the universal significance of the site and of its components.

Aim 4: To obtain community support for, and involvement in management proposals and projects.

Aim 5: agree and keep under review administrative arrangements for the Advisory Group

Aim 6: The Management Plan will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Lower Clydesdale Local Plan

Aim 7: meet the UK's obligations under The World Heritage Convention in relation to effective monitoring of the management of the Site.

Aim 8: Nominated (and if inscribed, actual) WHS status should be reflected in any future statutory and other plans for the area. Existing designations and their boundaries should be kept under review by the relevant authorities to ensure that the highest levels of statutory and planning protection are in place to ensure the preservation of the cultural heritage assets of the proposed WHS.

Aim 9: policies be directed towards positive measures for the enhancement of the Site and its Buffer Zone so that their character, appearance and setting are retained, while continuing to support the local economy and the social well being of those living there.

Aim 10: encourage owners to ensure that the maintenance, repair and restoration of their properties are carried out sympathetically and to a high standard. Changes and development should be appropriate and reflect their location in an outstanding historic and natural site.

Aim 11: kept vacant to permit the addition of a further aim that may arise following further consultation and examination of the issues

Aim 12: establish an accurate picture of the condition and vulnerability of all parts of the Site and Buffer Zone

Aim 13: all activities on the Site and all activities affecting the natural heritage in the vicinity of the Site should be based on principles of environmental sustainability. Every effort should

be made to integrate and enhance the interests of the cultural and natural heritage, balancing the respective needs of each.

Aim 14: policies for development within the Site and adjacent to it should reflect the international importance and sensitivity of the Site and its setting.

Aim 15: ensure that that policies for developments on the Site and adjacent to it should where possible lead to benefits for the economy of local people, and without damage to its universal significance.

Aim 16: help develop sustainable tourism

Aim 17: ensure that policies relating to visitors to the Site emphasise quality tourism and encourage longer stays and higher spending in Lanarkshire, to the advantage of local businesses.

Aim 18: ensure that there are good facilities for disabled people by including provision for their needs in schemes for enhancement of the Site.

Aim 19: ensure that adequate account is taken of residents, business and agricultural needs in the Site and Buffer Zone

Aim 20: Promote environmental sustainability by reducing conflict between pedestrian, cycle and motor traffic within the site and by promoting public transport to it.

In order to fulfill the above, the main recommendations, categorised under the headings of Urgent, Necessary and Desirable, are as follows (abstracted from details and breakdown by Projects in Part 3).

URGENT

Project	Action	Frequency and Date
		OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual
Primary aims and administrative arrangements	Agree remit, function and membership of Consultation Group and its administrative arrangements	OO 2000
The statutory and policy context	Review implications of nominated World Heritage Status in Finalised Draft Local Plan	OO

PART 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

1.1 General Information

The mill village of New Lanark is 2km from, and 130m below the level of, the town of Lanark, which is in turn 40 km from Glasgow, Scotland's largest city. The village is just below the falls of the River Clyde, the largest river in Western Scotland.

1.1.2 Location and boundaries of Site

The heart of New Lanark village may be considered to be the Institute for the Formation of Character, which lies at grid reference NS 8810 4234.

The nominated site falls entirely within the New Lanark Conservation Area, the boundary of which it partly shares. Running clockwise from the twin lodges, 1 and 2 New Lanark Road (NS 8788 4269)) past Bankhead Farm, south of Ponclair Burn, then along Lady Mary Ross's Walk, taking in tree belts, it crosses the river Clyde upstream of the mill weir. It follows the burn through the Corehouse estate, includes the estate mausoleum and former kennels at Greenhead Gate. Then it follows Byretown Road, including Byretown Steading and Pleasance Cottage, but not the nurseries, to run along a stretch of Corehouse drive then re-crosses the Clyde to follow the line of Gullie-Tudlem, or Braxfield Burn. It encloses Braxfield Park, Braxfield Terrace and New Lanark Primary School to return to the lodges.

The Buffer Zone includes that part of New Lanark Conservation Area lying up and down stream from the nominated site. Starting again from New Lanark Lodges, where the only buffer between the two lodges and the houses at Bankhead is the road width, the boundary includes "the Beeches" avenue as far as Hyndford Road, where it is edged by a field (proposed cemetery). Then it follows the rear of properties and a short stretch of disused railway line, the former Lanark Race Course Railway Station, then a section of Bonnington estate wall from the cemetery to the estate entrance opposite the race-course. It follows a tree-lined avenue to Robiesland, and then a stone estate wall south to cross the Clyde at Tulliford. Taking in Drummonds Hill, Linnhead and Corehouse Farms the boundary runs to include Newhouse and miss Kirkfield, to re-cross the Clyde at Kirkfieldbank Bridge. Rising up Kirkfieldbank Brae, the buffer zone includes Lanark Castle, Castlebank and Delves Parks and Lanark Conservation Area. Fields lying in the hollow and rising ground between New Lanark and Lanark complete the buffer.

The boundaries were determined by a combination of past historic associations and the visual envelope: broadly, land visible from within the historic village at the foot of the gorge is within the nominated site; that which forms part of the backdrop when looking down on or across the village and is not directly historically associated with New Lanark may be in the buffer zone). Most crucially, they are protected by the following existing designations:

1. Conservation Areas
2. Area of Great Landscape Value
3. Rural Area Policies
4. A Site of Scientific Interest

1.2 Inventory of Cultural Information

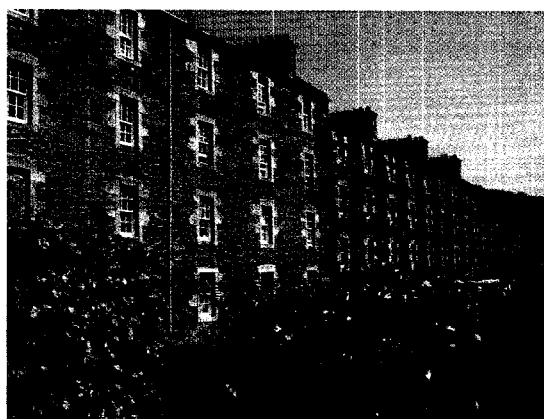
The mill village of New Lanark is 2km from, and 130m below the level of, the town of Lanark, which is in turn 40 km from Glasgow, Scotland's largest city. The village is just below the falls of the River Clyde, the largest river in Western Scotland.

The inventory begins with the housing in the village, then the community buildings, mills, ancillary buildings, spaces and features are described. Next it progresses to Braxfield and parts of the Bonnington and Corehouse estates that lie within the nominated site. Lastly the buffer zone is described clockwise: Bonnington estate and power station, Corehouse estate, Castlebank and Lanark.

Photographs are by Historic Scotland unless otherwise stated.

Listed or scheduled status is given where applicable. National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) site number permits access to RCAHMS records via the Canmore website: www.rcahms.gov.uk

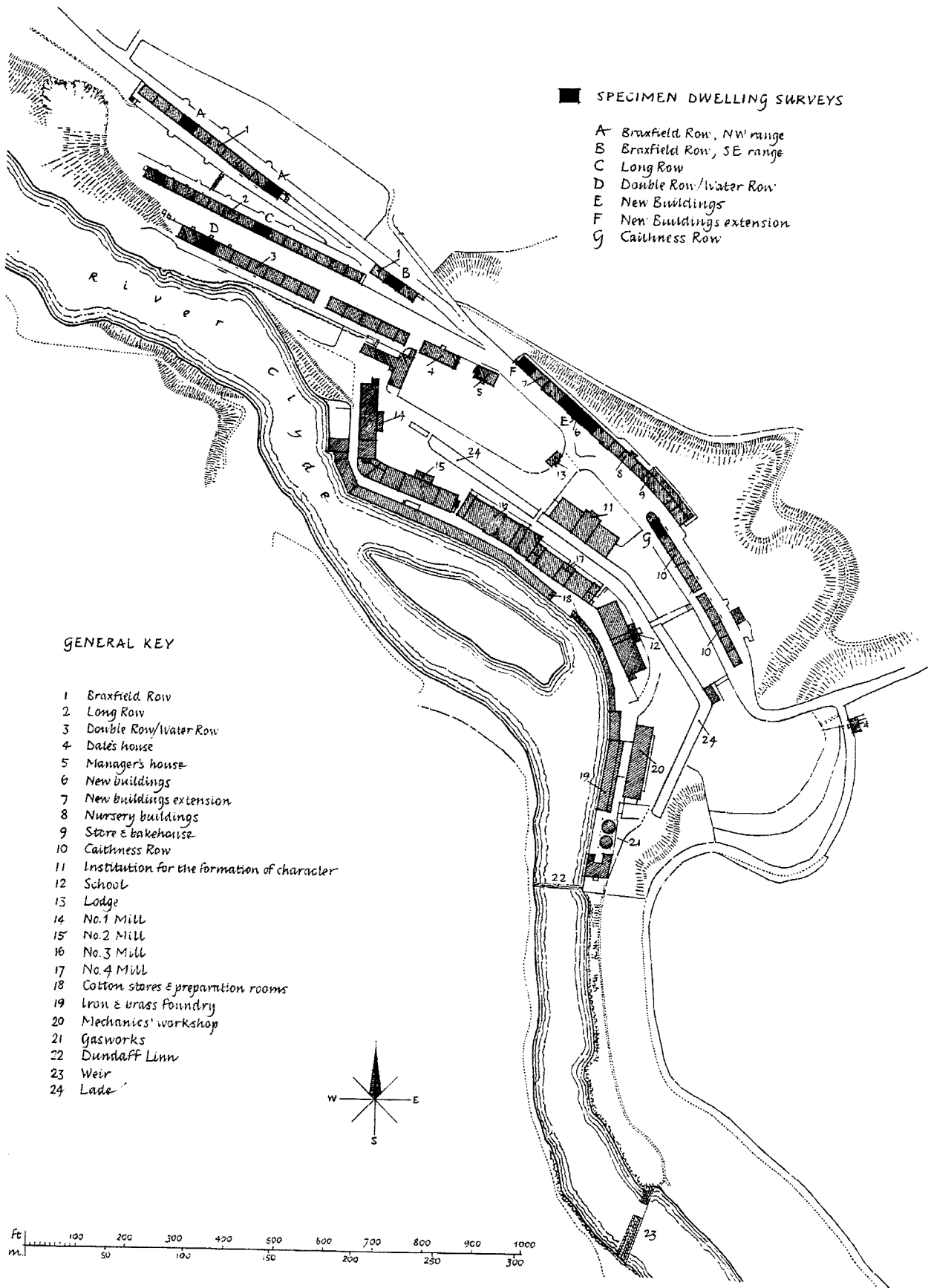
NGR= National Grid Reference.



1-10 **Braxfield Row**, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.13; NGR 878 427

Built circa 1785-95, the first row of housing met with on the road into the village is 4- and 5-storey, and of single room depth. In an insurance valuation of 1903 it then had 18 houses of two

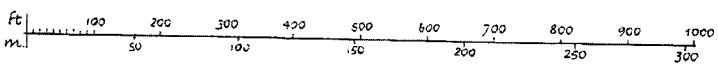


■ SPECIMEN DWELLING SURVEYS

- A Braxfield Row, NW range
- B Braxfield Row, SE range
- C Long Row
- D Double Row/Water Row
- E New Buildings
- F New Buildings extension
- G Caithness Row

GENERAL KEY

- 1 Braxfield Row
- 2 Long Row
- 3 Double Row/Water Row
- 4 Dale's house
- 5 Manager's house
- 6 New buildings
- 7 New buildings extension
- 8 Nursery buildings
- 9 Store & bakehouse
- 10 Caithness Row
- 11 Institution for the formation of character
- 12 School
- 13 Lodge
- 14 No. 1 Mill
- 15 No. 2 Mill
- 16 No. 3 Mill
- 17 No. 4 Mill
- 18 Cotton stores & preparation rooms
- 19 Iron & brass foundry
- 20 Mechanics' workshop
- 21 Gasworks
- 22 Dundaff Linn
- 23 Weir
- 24 Lade



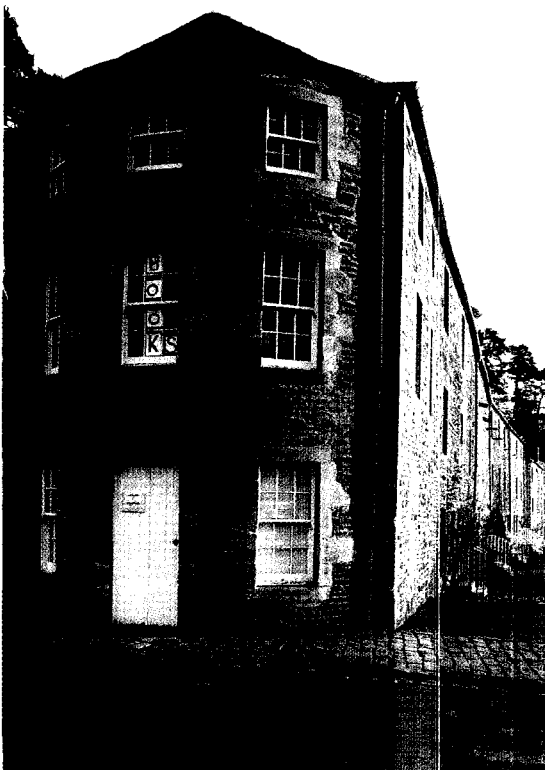
New Lanark village, key to specimen dwelling surveys by RCAHMS, layout taken from 1st edition O.S. map, surveyed in 1857-8. (RCAHMS) B was also known as Mantilla Row

apartments, 18 of one apartment, cellarage and wash-houses in the basement. It was developed into ten single terraced houses for restorer-purchasers, rather than Housing Association tenants, in 1975-80, mainly because of the single aspects of the two lower storeys.

1-8 Caithness Row and The Counting House, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.14; NGR NS 8813 4247

Built circa 1792, and so named after the origin of some of the Highlanders attracted to the village. 3 storeys, and of single room depth. In 1903 there were 5 two-apartment houses, 22 single-apartment houses, a wash-house, basement for storage and a milkhouse. Cellar weaving shops were in use as late as the 1880s. A bowed counting house was added to the north end by Owen, c.1810-16, the source of his tickets for wages, giving oversight of the village at least as much as of the mills. It contains the original iron safe and fireplace.



“Soon after, with a view to prevent the farther emigration to America he notified, to the people of Argyllshire and the isles, the encouragement given to families at the cotton mills, and undertook to provide houses for 200 families in the course of the 1792, these were all finished last summer, (1793) and a considerable number of Highlanders have of late come to reside at New Lanark” (OSA)

The first restored flats in the village were opened in November 1966 and the last in the row in 1968. Ian G. Lindsay and Partners, architects, radically transformed the interiors.

9-16 Caithness Row, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.15; NGR NS 8817 4243

See above, a detached continuation of the row from the gap between the two a path and footbridge served the School, shown in Winning prints, and accessed privies. Four spring water collection tanks for the village water supply are buried in the drying green.

The abattoir opposite, later a wash-house and water closets, is now a double garage to which others have been added. A louvred ventilator indicates the earlier function. Also on the bank behind is a doocot for racing pigeons, a popular Lanarkshire pastime, and sheds for allotments.

1-8 Double Row, (Wee Row), late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.16; NGR NS 8817 4243

9-24 Double Row, (Water Row) late 18th/early 19th century, listed category A. Museum Stair only a Scheduled Ancient Monument

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.17; NGR NS 878 426

Each of these two rows were built in two building campaigns, as is evidenced in the masonry of Wee Row and the first of the Scott



Views (1799). Each unit comprised two tenement stairs, one over the other, entered from Rosedale Street or Water Row. The plan form is deeper than Braxfield and Caithness Rows. The double-room arrangement allows a four-square room per floor, capable of various permutations as one, two or four apartments, according to circumstances.

In the 1903 inventory Double Row was described as of three storeys with double basement cellarage and washhouses, 6 houses of four apartments, 47 houses of two apartments, and 3 houses of one apartment.

No 11, the Museum Stair, is to be retained with its original timber partitions and set-in beds, accessible by arrangement. Numbers 9 and 12-24 await rehabilitation.

Wee Row was restored in 1994 as a youth hostel managed by the Scottish Youth Hostels Association.

1-14 **Long Row**, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.19; NGR NS 878 427

Circa 1792, this is a long terrace of single-room depth, two-storey and basement. In 1903 it comprised 1 house of three apartments, 8 houses of two apartments and 20 of one apartment. Cellarage and wash-houses were in the basement.



10 restorer-purchasers from 1977 have created their own particular internal layouts, following the Braxfield Row model. 4 are let by the New Lanark Association.

1-3 **Mantilla Row** (photographed in 1980), late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.20; NGR NS 879 426

Circa 1790, 3-unit terrace, two-storeys with basement, a single room depth. In 1903 it comprised 1 house of three apartments, 3 houses of two apartments and 1 house of one apartment, with cellars in the basement.

Long term differential settlement of foundations led the council to serve a Section 13 Notice in 1976. It was temporarily shored in 1977 but eventually demolished in 1988, conditional on rebuilding by 1993. It is intended to be restored as 3 tenancies on the Long Row model or alternatively for a non-residential use. Rubble work is stored in the quarry, but new ashlar is required.



The resolution of an eyesore and the repair to the retaining wall (topped by a fence to indicate the former presence of the Row), combined with the cost of full rebuilding, means that reinstatement will not be a high priority.

New Buildings, 1798/1810, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.12; NGR NS 880 425

Earliest views show single storey cottages to be replaced within 15 years by large tenements of double-room depth, like Double Row. It was extended by Owen soon after his arrival to provide upper floor halls for Sunday schools and Gaelic services. It was given a pediment, the first in the village, an oculus and advanced end bays similar to those later used at Mill 3, possibly as part of Owen's classicising of the village.

In 1903 it contained a surgery, lavatory and doctor's house above, 18 houses of two apartments, 4 of one apartment. Part of the upper floors were occupied as halls, two of them empty, with cellarage in ground floor.

Washing either was suspended from T-bars or ran from each floor to pulleys fixed to the bank behind and which still exist.

The bellcote was relocated here from Mill 1 between 1825 and 1867 (dates of views of the complex: the Walker records are missing). The bell is dated 1786, and was originally intended

for colonists in the New World. It became an important focal point and symbol for New Lanark Conservation Trust.

The block was restored from 1978 to the early 1980s through a job creation scheme, as Housing Association Tenancies and as business accommodation. The latter was used to recreate in 1993-4 the contrasting appearance of houses of the 1820s and 1930s. This is a reversible replica, based on evidence found in other rows.

1-11 Nursery Buildings and Store, 1809, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.21; NGR NS 881 425

Built for pauper apprentices, then adapted to family dwellings soon afterwards. The rear turnpike stair projects to allow dormitories whereas all the other tenement stairs are in the body of the buildings. It is of 3 and 4 storeys with a single-storey bakery (later a post office) added in circa 1850.

In 1903 it contained 1 house of three apartments, 7 of two apartments and one single apartment, with cellarage and washhouses in the basement. There was no mention of the store.

The village store established by Owen circa 1810, was run by the company until 1933 when it was leased to the Lanark Provident Co-operative society. The shop, tearoom and post office ceased trading in 1990, and in 1992 a "period



shop" and interpretation of the co-operative movement was placed there. Bow windows were restored c1978 to match the appearance given in 19th century photographs, in place of early 20th century larger panes.

Robert Owen's House, 1 & 3 Rosedale Street, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.07; NGR NS 8802 4259

One of the two detached houses built circa 1790, one of them a secondary residence for David Dale, and his half brother James, the other for the inventive manager William Kelly. Owen lived here or in Rosedale (it is uncertain which) from 1799-1808, in which time Caroline bore him 7 children and was joined in 1806 by 4 sisters. They therefore leased the larger Braxfield House from 1808.

In the 1903 inventory it was described as "Village House", then occupied as 2 separate dwelling houses, the ground floor house having 3 rooms, with kitchen bathroom and washhouse in the basement, the upper house having 5 rooms with bathroom.

The house was acquired by New Lanark Association in 1978. Restored as a single property, it presents Robert Owen's life, thinking, and international influence on the lower 2 floors. The upper storeys are accessed

now via the same entrance, and so are limited to possible use as staff accommodation. Disabled access is limited to the ground floor. The front steps have been reformed, and steps transferred to serve the basement exit.

The interior gives an impression of a small Georgian house, but without cornices etc. Principal original features are the shutters, the kitchen and washhouse floor, and an iron column of the same type as carries balconies in the School and Institute. Steel railings.

David Dale's House, 5 & 7 Rosedale Street, late 18th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.08; NGR NS 8799 4261

In 1903 "Rosedale Villa", then the manager's house, two storey and attic, five rooms, kitchen and bathroom on the ground floor, four bedrooms at the first floor and two in the attic. Tripartite wings make this the biggest detached house in the village, which suggests that Owen's solution to a growing family may have been initially to expand this house.

The chimneypiece here was the model for the copy in Owen's house, the rest "internally practically rebuilt and a new bathroom put in" (1903).

Now let as an office.



New Institution for the Formation of Character, 1809-16, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.07 NGR NS 8808 4250

“A building 145’ by 45’ at present unoccupied, planned to admit of an extensive store cellar, a Public Kitchen, eating and exercise room, a School, Lecture Room and Church” (1813 sale of the mills). Delayed while Owen sought new partners sympathetic to his communitarian aims, it was finally opened on 1.1.1816 with Owen’s lengthy “Address to the Inhabitants of New Lanark”.

The new Articles of Partnership called for a school on Joseph Lancaster’s principles. Robert Dale Owen’s description of the school in 1824 actually fits that of the Institute: having at second floor a large apartment with galleries on three sides, and a smaller one with a single gallery, zoological and geographical charts, used also as a lecture and ballroom, and for dancing and singing lessons. The lower storey for infants was divided into three, and had (and has) hollow iron pillars for heated air that vent into the larger room above via perforated iron floor plates.

In 1903 it was the “Amusement Room: of a more modern character than the New House, occupied on basement floors as stores, on ground floor as a dining room and recreation room and on upper floors as a public hall and store”.

More than any other building this was the platform on which Owen built his reputation and subsequent influence. A central Roman Doric portico under a shallow pediment is the nearest concession to contemporary public building styles in the village.

One bay was lost when the Engine House, added 1881, crashed into the symmetry of the building in order to let the rope drives meet the existing power system at the junctions of Mills 3 and 4.

The 550 hp horizontal engine by J. Petrie of Rochdale, installed in 1882, worked only when water was low or frozen. It was still an essential part of the power system in 1939 but was later scrapped. A similar twin tandem compound engine of 1912 by the same makers has been transferred from Philiphaugh Mill, Selkirk, differing only in that the flywheel transmitted power by spur gearing rather than ropes and that the engine is smaller (giving 250 hp), allowing a walkway to wrap around the engine. The interior of the engine house was originally plastered. The sub station sits underneath, relocated here in 1987 from an obtrusive location.

Two bridges cross the lade here: a modern timber one and an earlier one, seen in 19th century photographs, made from T-section cast iron beams of the sort found in Mill 3.



The School, 1817, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.05; NGR NS 8810 4243

The layout is symmetrical, with equal-sided classrooms, and the heating flues are lined in brick rather than within the solid-cored cruciform iron columns, so this building does not fit R. Dale Owen's description of the school. The Institute functioned interchangeably with the School. Both buildings were required for Owen's extensive education system that provided facilities for all age groups from babies to adults. A public kitchen was in the lower part.

"At New Lanark there is a day school, frequented by about 500 children, who receive instruction in the ordinary branches, more suitable to their rank of life than the ornamental accomplishments to which, under a former management, an exclusive attention had been paid". (NSA, 1835)

The school ceased to be run by the company in 1875 and was operated by Lanark School Board (set up by the Scotch Education Act, 1873) until the new primary school opened above New Lanark in 1884.

By 1903 this was the "New House: built originally for purposes of education and

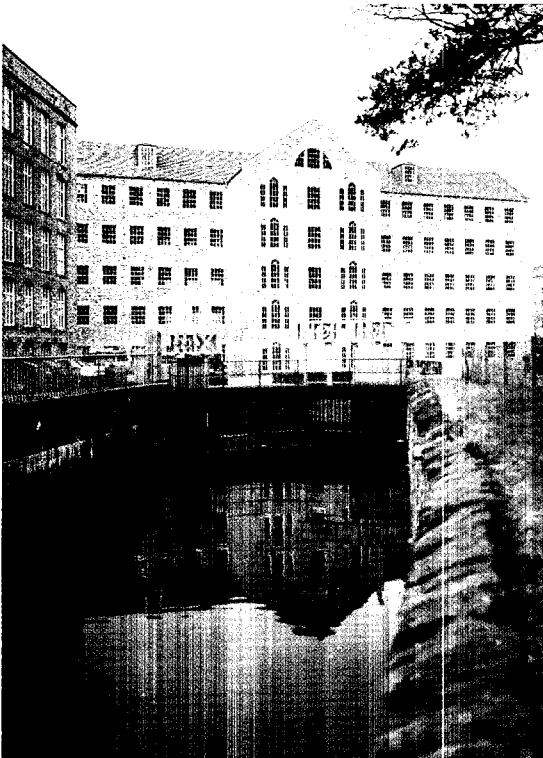
recreation, occupied on the basement floor by filter and clear water tank and pump room in connection with the domestic water supply, on the ground floor recently as a net factory but now dismantled, and on the first floor as halls now unoccupied".

The warm air heating system is a particularly important aspect: the firebox is visible on the back of the building. Two square brick flues rose through the building, exhaling warmed air via letterbox sized slots. The system compares with the cockles invented by William Strutt for use in his Derbyshire mills, but given wider publicity once fitted to Derbyshire General Infirmary. Its suitability to institutions must have attracted Owen to the system. William Kelly's different patent external heating system used at New Lanark Mills is to be found in the Boulton and Watt Papers but physical evidence for the heating system in the mills is not as easily found as within the school.

The musicians', or visitors', galleries in delicate cast iron on clustered columns, are notable features looking into each room on level 3. The basement water cistern fed a reservoir on the hillside, the mill's sprinkler system and the village water supply.

Conversion back to use as an educational centre began in February 2000.





Mill Number 1, 1785/89, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.01; NGR NS 8795 4256

Built in 1785, spinning started in March 1786. It burnt down on 9 October 1788, was rebuilt in 1789, had its top two floors removed in 1945 and restored in 1995-6. Measuring 154' by 27' by 60' high. Three waterwheels placed transversely drove 4500 spindles in 1793 and 6556 in 1802, when it was the most productive of the three mills. In 1811 it was served by the highest workforce (558: 408 of them female).

In the 1903 inventory, "The Old North Mill is not now occupied, and it could not be used as a mill, as the floors are in a more or less dilapidated condition and the walls damaged and out of repair". However, cotton mixing and power to the blowing room are cited as functions on the lower two floors.

With its projecting Venetian-windowed stair tower it fits into the Masson Mill pattern of Arkwright Mills also seen at Catrine, Woodside, Cartside (all demolished). To a lesser extent the Venetian windows are also found at Spinningdale. The other 3 mills at New Lanark

were originally similar but, illustrating the rapid advances of mill and building technology, Mills 3 and 4 were slightly wider.

The mill was carefully restored in 1993-95 to its original height on the basis of drawings made in 1945, photographs, and the surviving higher end gables. It retains archaeological value in its walls: the small windows on the return faces of the stair tower indicate the location of earth closets to the left of the stair and foremen's offices to the right. The ceiling of what is now the hotel restaurant is a fireproof arched floor on iron beams inserted at the end of the 19th century.

Mill Number 2, 1788, link circa 1800-17, extended 1884, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.02; NGR NS 8795 4256

The mill originally measured 154' by 27' by 60' high, had 6000 spindles (OSA, 1793) and 3 wheels in its centre. In 1811 486 people were employed, 283 of them women.

"Mills 2 and 3 are substantial and in excellent condition, of stone with fireproof floors formed of brick arching supported on iron beams and finished on top with fireclay tiles and cement. The addition to No 2 (doubled about 20 years ago) is built of brick and is also fireproof and is roofed over with a flat roof covered with asphalt." (1903 Insurance valuation, which gives



the layout as blowing on Flat 1, ring spinning on flats 2 and 3, with net-making above). Old photographs show the flat roof used for examining nets.

The layout of three wheels, and parts of one left when broken for scrap, were uncovered in the 1990s as was the foundation of the original north front in trial excavations for a proposed swimming pool. The single brick arch construction between cast iron beams adopted here was not exactly up to date for an 1880s cotton mill, but the conservative arrangement suited ring frames. These ceilings are displayed as features throughout, including the hotel rooms at the top two floors.

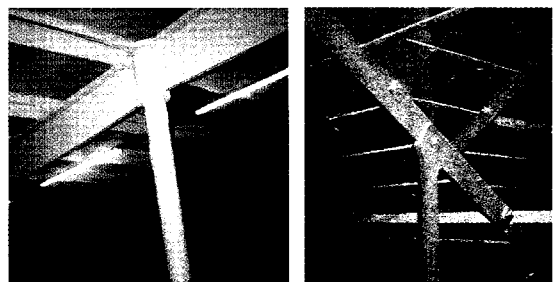
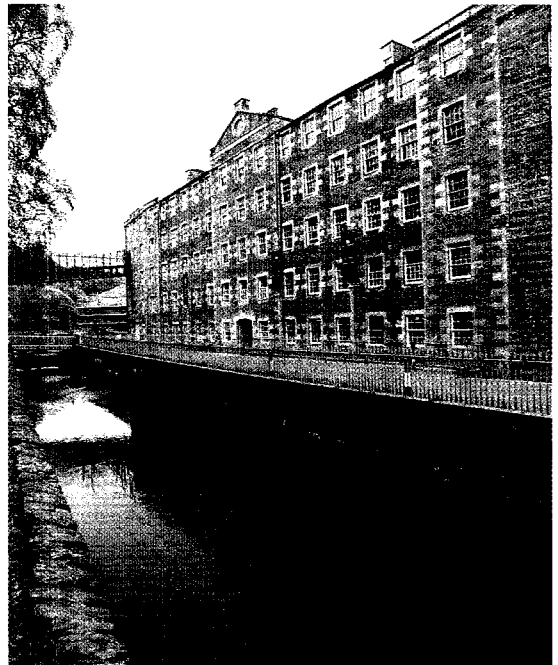
The cliff-like six-storey elevation of Mills 3, 2 and the curved link to Mill 1 relies architecturally on regular fenestration and massing. The stepping forward of the brick north elevation into the view towards Mill 1 is aesthetically unfortunate. The Venice Charter and Nara Document on Authenticity remind us that the widening of the mill is an essential part of the story of New Lanark, representing as it does the main investment there by Henry Birkmyre's Lanark Spinning Company.

Mill Number 3, circa 1790-92, burned down 26.11.1819, totally rebuilt circa 1826-33, listed category A, NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.03; NGR NS 8802 4251

This was originally the "Jeanie house", for both common and lightly powered self-acting spinning jennies to William Kelly's patent. It measured in 1793 130' by 30' by 60' high (OSA). Rebuilding after a fire in 1819 was still in progress in 1833 and resulted in a 45', 3-bays wide, fireproof iron-framed mill. Brick arches spring between cast iron beams on cast iron columns. Iron queen struts are in the roof trusses. In 1811 this mill employed 398 people, 286 of them women. In 1903, flat six held 36 hand net looms, the two floors below were for doubling yarn, and flat two was for carding. Flow processes

therefore were lateral between Mills 2 and 3 as well as vertical from bottom to top.

A 3-bay extension linked to Mill 4 is of a construction now virtually unique in Scotland, having iron plate floors laid on a grid of short cast iron joists and a roof of iron purlins. This was developed simultaneously in Royal Naval Dockyards, and adopted in wings of cotton mills in Manchester (Beehive and Havelock). Here the prime purpose was as a firebreak once it was decided to link the mills to each other, rather than to treat each as an independent unit. Most of the flooring was removed in the 1880s to bring in the rope race intended to power mills 3 and 4, and now a ramp skirts the columns, affording views of column and beam connections.



Iron frame and roof in the fireproof link between Mills 3 and 4

Mill Number 4, foundations listed category C(S)

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.04; NGR NS 8807 4247

Built in 1791-3, when its measurements were given as 156' long by 33' wide and 70' tall. It was first used as a storeroom, workshop and boarding house for 275 children "who have no parents". After 1813 it was fitted up as a mule-spinning mill, as the workshop and boarding functions had moved to purpose-built premises.

20 February 1883: "Fire broke out in the 5th room of No 4 Mill this morning at about 12 o'clock. 2 men were there levelling up the new mules and were using a naked light", Works Manager's Report Book, UGD42/7/27). The mill was destroyed, and masons were employed removing iron beams from 8 May to 8 June 1883.

The north gable survives now as the south gable of Mill 3, with a clear junction between it and the portion added to the right when the link was formed between Mills 3 and 4 in around 1840. Wall boxes are still in position. Air raid shelters were removed in 1978-9. In around 1990 a waterwheel was brought in from Hole Mill Farm, Fife, and widened to fit. Remnants of an earlier wheel were recovered in excavations.



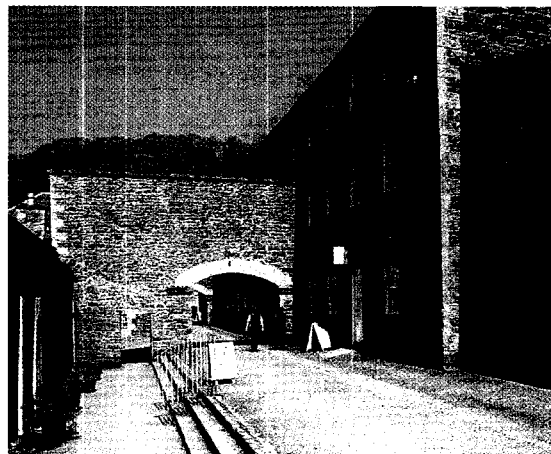
Mechanics' Workshop/ foundry, early 19th century, listed category A

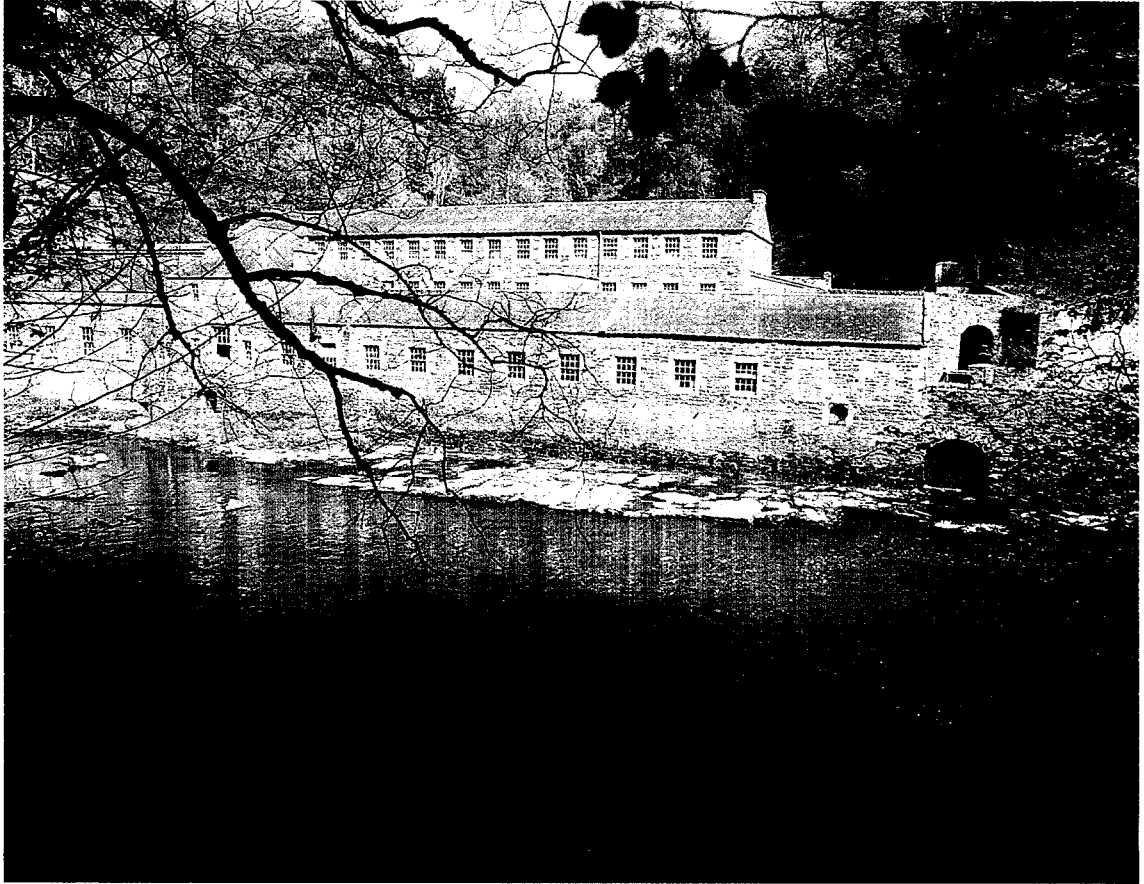
NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.23; NGR NS 8811 4235

New Lanark had to be near self-sufficient in making its own machinery, millwright work and structural castings, and also supplied other mills, such as a new water wheel for Stanley in 1811. In 1903 it still had a slotting machine of 1837, and a "very old" boring lathe. The joiner's shop was on the floor above.

This is one of the oldest surviving engineering and foundry buildings in Scotland. The cupola was presumably in the area to the south, and may possibly have utilised the fall of water for some air blast. Pediments to the long east and north gable elevations established the neo-classical pattern seen also at the Institute and School. An early rectangular cast iron (broken) and later circular-section steel launder still run into the E elevation to serve the wheel and turbine respectively. The interior is of joisted timber floors on clustered iron columns (as at the School and Institute).

There are two stone arched links to the dyeworks, each with a hook for block and tackle to assemble larger cast items, such as waterwheels. One also carried a launder to the wheel in the dyeworks.





Dyeworks, from circa 1806, listed category A
NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.22; NGR NS 8810 4235

Originally this was the brass and iron foundry that made the mills virtually self-sustaining. It was powered by a seven-metre diameter overshot waterwheel, until removed in 1929. There are arches for an overflow as well as the wheel tailrace into the Clyde.

An area of brick wall may represent an area formerly of open-sided louvres. A louvred ventilator in the roof points to the humid nature of the process here.

Gas Retort House & Chimney, earlier 19th century, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.24; NGR NS 8811 4253

An octagonal stone chimney is rare, as most Scottish stalks, including that for Stanley Mills

gasworks, are brick: stone is more often found in Yorkshire. It defines the south end of the mill complex, and is the only chimney after the demolition of the later big brick stack at the Mill Square. A gasworks was particularly valuable to spinners reliant on waterpower. They were more likely to work through the night in order

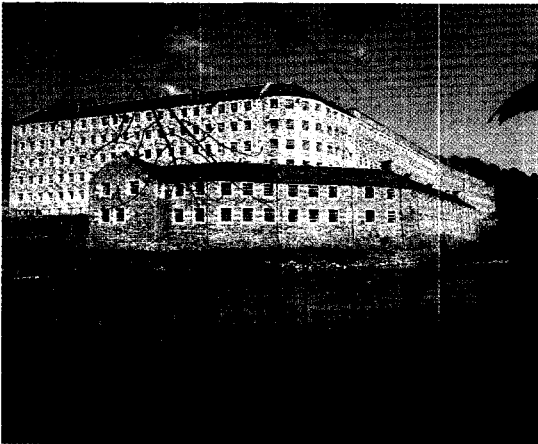


Gas retort

to maximise available water. Oil lamps had on more than one occasion proved hazardous at New Lanark.

A non-descript flat concrete roof shelters a viewing platform looking on to Dundaff Linn. The curved cast iron end of a retort lies at the foot of the escarpment. Gas was supplanted by electricity produced by turbines in 1898.

Two gasholders are shown on an 1851 map and are likely, as was found at Stanley, to have archaeological potential beneath their concrete cover.



Waterhouses, 1809-10, listed category A

NGR NS 8794 4253

These are two-storey and straddle the tailrace formed to prevent back-watering. Only the section fronting mill 2 and the corner link to mill 1 survive. Others in front of mills 3 and 4 burned down in 1919. Used as raw and waste cotton stores and picking houses, also used for mule spinning (16 pairs self-acting mules, 14,392 spindles, in 1903).

In 1793, 103 women worked at picking cotton in their own houses. Cotton picking, scutching or blowing by machine was first performed at Houston Mill, Johnstone in 1797, so the Waterhouses were probably a response to this. They are described in the 1851 sale particulars as

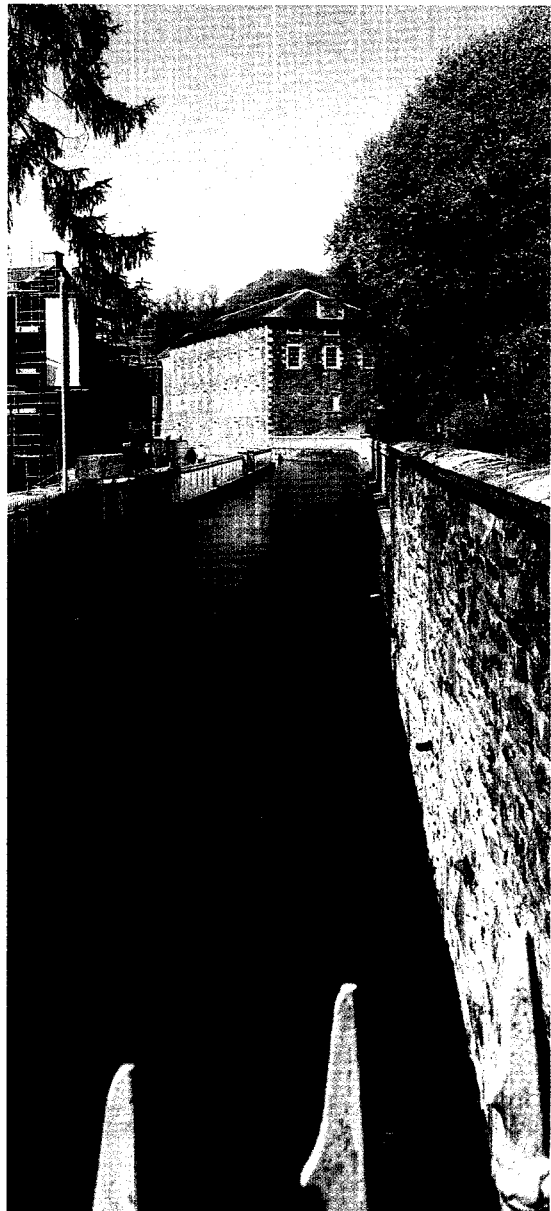
“the necessary blowing houses, and under the roof of the back premises a cotton cellar capable of holding 300 bales.”

Converted to self-catering accommodation run by the hotel in 1996-7.

Mill Weir (Cauld), Tunnel and Lade, listed category A

NGR NS 8811 4206

A usually submerged weir straddles the Clyde. The end nearest Corehouse was occasionally severed to prevent unauthorised access by



villagers to the estate during low water periods in the early 19th century. It is constructed of stone and timber, partly overlaid by concrete repairs. It channelled water into a 300 metre rock-cut tunnel with segmental arched portals (obscured at weir end). The open section of the lade has stone sides, repaired at low level in blue engineering brick. This is lined with new railings to the New Lanark pattern, except the angle where the Waterman's house was located – a small two-storey building, the lower walls of which survive, that gave views along the whole of the open lade.

The Twin Houses, 1 & 2 New Lanark Road, circa 1810, listed category B

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.11; NGR NS 8788 4269

Two opposing two-storey lodges with pediments that announce one's arrival at New Lanark Village. They are of a similar simple neo-classicism to that of the Mechanics' Shop, Institute and School. One of two houses built beyond these lodges, Harelaw, was the home of Andrew Inglis, the last manager of the Mills. The other is a 1970s intrusion.

Telephone kiosk, designed 1935, installed circa 1950-60, listed category B

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.25; NGR NS 8804 4258

Arguably an intrusion, listed, as many were, at the suggestion of the local authority in order to forestall replacement by a less attractive box when British Telecom had a programme to do so in the 1980s.



New Lanark Church (formerly Church of Scotland), 1898, listed category A

NMRS site: NS 84 SE 58.09; NGR NS 8801 4265

A very simple gothic church stands behind steel railings, an afterthought in a village where religious services of various sorts had previously been in New Buildings and then in the New Institution. It is now a village hall, leased to New Lanark Village Group. As it is no longer in ecclesiastical use it is not ecclesiastically exempt from listed building consent.

David Dale founded the Old Scotch Independents, sometimes known as the Daleites. He had deep religious convictions, was no friend of the established church, and provided meeting rooms for his and three other sects. Owen also made room for religious observance in the village, but was not himself interested in the subject. "A chapel of ease is much needed", recorded the parish minister in 1835. As it took more than a century for a mission of the Church of Scotland to be erected there, it must be acknowledged as one of New Lanark's less historically significant buildings.



War Memorial, 1919

NGR 8804 4262

A modest celtic cross on a square plinth in a small triangular garden bounded by steel railings.



New Lanark Primary School:

NGR NS 8815 4283

Dated 1883, the school is single-storey, gabled, and with a modern porch. The schoolhouse, in separate ownership, has replacement windows. The school has some associational significance as the replacement for Owen's school, which had been run by the Lanark School Board since 1875. It is prominent on the roundabout connecting the car park to the road to the village.

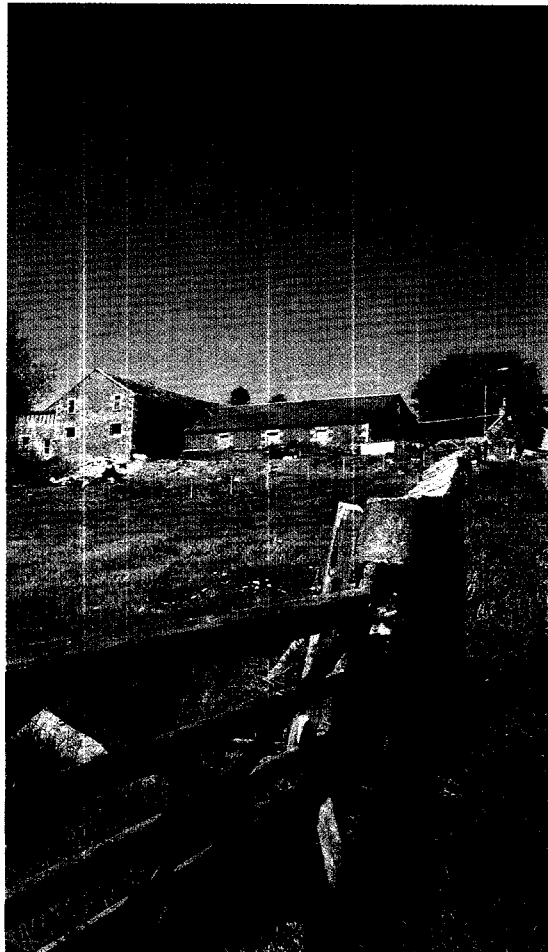


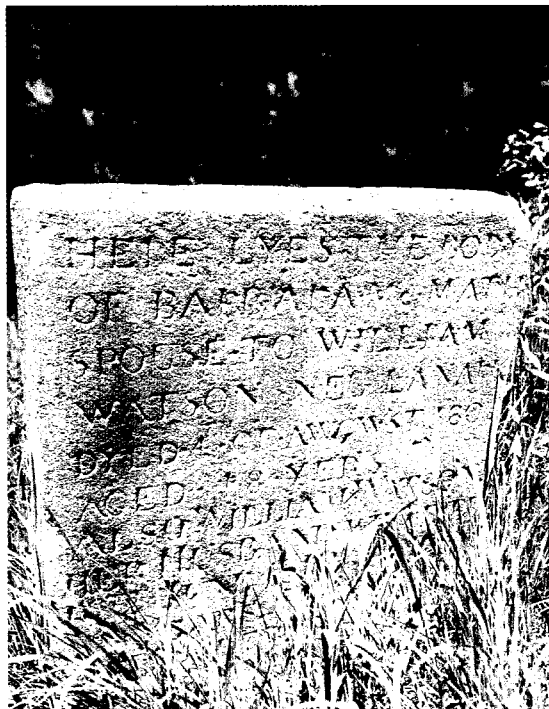
Bankhead Farm, early 19th century, listed category B

NS 84/SE/103 NGR NS 8840 4274

A tight U-plan of stone buildings, and cottages, without either the usual prominent tenant farmer's house or the later big prefabricated sheds found at all the other farm steadings in the district. Instead an early example of a broad span covered cattle court is at the heart of the complex. The footings of the circular horse mill survive beside the barn. The stonework resembles that of the early 19th century New Lanark buildings, and it was once owned by the Mill Company. Some scholars at the school were absented to tend cattle there.

Part converted to housing 1998-2000. A stone wall with an angled cope runs down from here to Ponclair. There is a setted yard.





Burial Ground

NGR NS 8811 4268

On wooded slopes overlooking the village, this is now overgrown and without identifiable boundaries (although OSA says it is “inclosed”). Interments were from 1785 to c1900, and also at St Kentigern’s Lanark cemetery. Burials ceased here for reasons of public health and the steepness of the path from the village. It contains headstones to some of the earliest residents, including some from Caithness. Most head stones have fallen or are reduced to stumps, some since documentation by New Lanark Conservation Trust in 1986. Supervision of this area is a problem.

Allotments: referred to in Owen’s Rules for the Inhabitants, 1800, shown as such in OS maps and early photos, were on the steep banks above the rows. The extent under cultivation has reduced since the last peak of the Second World War.

Drying greens were on the south side of most rows (e.g. Caithness, Braxfield) but not New Buildings, where washing instead hung from windows or lines connected to pulleys set in the bank behind.

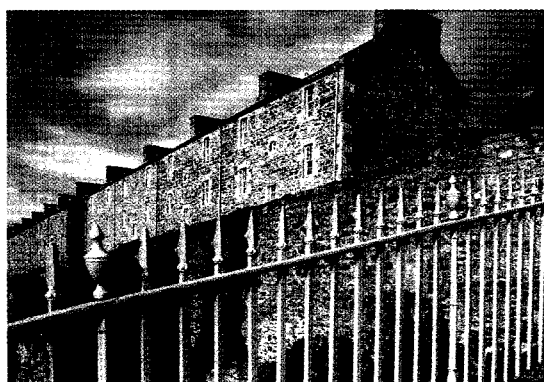
Retaining walls, rubble-built, with curved recesses that contained the middens, now bin stores, and a vaulted ice house opposite Dale’s House.

The wall south of Double Row, and the continuation of Caithness Row, is of the sort used elsewhere on the Braxfield Estate, with copes vertical to one side, sloped on the other.

Railings: The Winning views show what are either iron railings or timber pallsiding protecting the basement areas of Owen’s House, the School, the Institute playground, Mills 3 and 4 and the gardens in front of Caithness Row. It is probable that 18th century boundaries were initially lined in timber, and that the railings belong to the Owen period once the foundry was fully operational. It was considered appropriate to reinstate railings in cast iron, for reasons of safety and durability. Surviving railings at the Institute were used as templates for the reinstatement of railings which had been scrapped during the war or by Metal Extractions Ltd, and surrounding the lade. The patterns are retained by New Lanark Conservation Trust in Mill 3.

Where railings had not previously existed but have now become necessary, such as the site of Mill 4, a simple form of tubular steel railing is employed.

Steel railings with pressed finials and I-section standards surround the church and war memorial. These will both be preserved as such to distinguish them from the pattern being reintroduced to the mills and institutional buildings.





Footpaths remain as laid out in Owen's time, some obviously functional desire lines, others, parallel to the hillside, offering perambulations and views down to and beyond the village.

Above the village they were of graded stones beaten into the path, periodically stepped at stone kerbs, bounded on the outside by a rubble wall and setted gully and on the inside by a long tubular handrail attached to the retaining wall. On the route from the car park discreet lighting is set into the wall and the surface is in more durable tarmac, whilst other routes, such as that from the church to the burial ground, lined by Owen's lime trees, are as first constructed.

The contour path from the burial ground comes to some curved ashlar steps towards Ponclair Burn. (NGR NS 8837 4245)

The Village Square was restored to its appearance in Owen's time by the building of a matching curved wall enclosing on one side the infants' playground and on the other a formal garden. It is partly on the site of the Time Office: a single storey "General, Cashiers and Private Office with lavatory" (1903). Its site is marked by setts.

Car Park: originally a 7-acre belt of planting laid out in a hollow above the village by Owen as a recreational area for villagers. It became in the 20th century a football pitch and allotments. Now visitors are directed here and are introduced to excellent views over and beyond the village. The parking is well hidden from the village and most long viewpoints. A spur is provided for a possible link to the Beeches.

The Playground is hidden in a hollow of the Clearburn, but close enough to serve residents as well as visitors and picnickers. Maintained by South Lanarkshire Council.

Street Lighting was renewed in 1978 by Strathclyde Regional Council, stopping at the village. Concealed options were preferred to pastiche "historic" lamps, as the evidence is that next to no gaslighting was provided to illuminate the village: all the gas was reserved for the mills. A new lighting scheme was installed in 2000 with listed building consent and following discussion with Historic Scotland and South Lanarkshire Council.

The Quarry (NGR NS 8777 4276) provided building stone for the mills, and is shown on the First Edition OS map. It contains blocks of worked stones from Mantilla Row and a proportion of rubbish. Nature is recovering here. The road was extended past here to the first sewage outflow, now superseded, leaving an area of hard standing that could benefit from soft landscaping.



Braxfield Estate: a small estate, part of which was feued to provide the bulk of the ground on which New Lanark was to be built. A viewing platform on the Clyde Walkway occupies the position of a view presented to visitors by Robert Owen back towards Mill One, Double and Braxfield Rows. Dense conifers hinder other views further on.



Braxfield House, c 1900

(NLCT)

Braxfield House, New Lanark Road, 17th/18th century, listed category B

NGR NS 8758 4316

The house has a C17th core, extended to form a U-plan in the 18th century when owned by Lord Braxfield, Lord-Justice Clerk for Scotland (and notorious suppressor of sedition in 1793-4). Robert Owen leased it for his expanding family, 1808-28, followed as mill manager-owners by the Walker family, remaining the property of Robert MacQueen. In 1913 the estate was combined with that of Castlebank, ironmaster owners the Houldsworths choosing to live at the latter. Since the sale in 1931 of the estate it has been a ruin. Private property.

Braxfield House Stables, New Lanark Road, late 18th century, listed category B.

NGR NS 8769 4314. A new house incorporates the stables.

This New Lanark, of which we have heard so much as connected with the name of Mr Owen, stands upon a little flat, which nature has made on the banks of the river, on which the manufacturing buildings stand, and also dwelling houses for the work people. At one end of it is beautiful park, which, together with its mansion, are occupied by Messrs Walkers, who are managers of this manufacturing concern on account of a company called the NEW LANARK Company". This house and park was the residence of Lord Justice clerk Mr QUEEN who was made Lord BRACKSFIELD (the name of this seat) after his famous work with regard to MUIR, PALMER, GERRALD and MARGAROT, those parliamentary reformers who were transported by the sentence of this man. In this house, which looks down into the CLYDE, at about two hundred yards distance, I was lodged in the very same room which contained the present imperial slaughterer of the Poles.

(William Cobbett's *Tour in Scotland*, 1832. Tsar Nicholas I stayed here in 1816).

Braxfield House Lodge, rebuilt circa 1920 in concrete block, recently extended in a similar style. Home of Owen's butler. No trace now remains of North Lodge at an overgrown secondary access to Lanark, by the Castle.

Braxfield House Walled Garden: a curious shape containing the gardener's house.

New timber cable stay bridge (1995) nearby carries the Clyde Walkway over a burn.

Braxfield Terrace: (NGR NS 8790 4290) in around 1930 the local authority completed the housing provision for millworkers, along with paths down to the mills. Whilst being good examples of their sort, they intrude into the northern horizon, but at least for most of the year are screened by trees from serving as a backdrop to New Lanark. King George's Field is a 1936 bowling green, now a short football pitch, Allotments were replaced by more intrusive, tile-roofed housing on a plinth between 1954 and 1959.

Gullie-tudlem: A deep ravine between Castlebank, Castlehill and Braxfield. "A small stream formed by the sewerage of Lanark runs through it. This den must have been an admirable defence to the castle in days of yore, as it retains all the marks of having been anciently filled with water". (O.S. Namebook)

Lady Marys Ross's Walk: a straight line, shown with some young recently planted trees in Winning Views, runs to the edge of the Bonnington estate. Lady Mary Ross upgraded landscape features in her estate in the 1820s.

North Lodge Bridge: (NGR NS 8824 4239) a small semi-circular arched stone bridge with curved parapets, over Ponclair Burn. The Lodge itself dispensed tickets for visitors to the Falls but has been demolished.





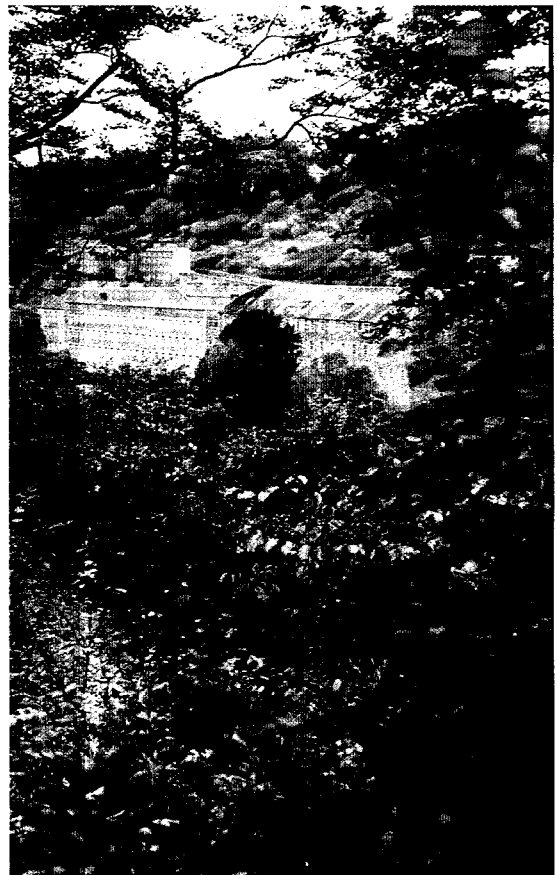
Owen's visitors are shown New Lanark from Braxfield. Watercolour by John Winning c1818 (NLCT)

Woodland: the backdrop to New Lanark comprises open woodland of mature and over-mature beech and Scots pine in excess of 150 years old. Regeneration is principally by pine and beech, with a little lime, larch, Douglas fir, birch and ash. Elm regrowth is sporadic.

South towards the mill weir a narrow strip of ancient oak and birch lines the waterside. A 50-year-old conifer plantation is on the higher slopes.

At Braxfield the woodland comprises larch, western hemlock and dense spruce.

On the Corehouse side, within the nominated Site, Sitka spruce, some older Norway spruce and Douglas and Noble fir predominate, but mature field boundary beeches and some large limes exist along the drive.



Braxfield Row, Mills 2 and 3 from Bonnington, 1999

Corehouse

That part of the Corehouse estate that is opposite New Lanark is nominated as part of the World Heritage Site for its strong contribution to the setting of the village. Whilst most of the designed landscape features which make Corehouse of national importance in its own right fall into the buffer zone and relate to Corra Burn and Corra Linn to the south, features that lie within the nominated site are here described:



Corehouse Mausoleum

Corehouse Mausoleum,

NMRS Site NS 84SE/45, NGR NS 8790 4177

Early 19th century, listed category C(S): heavily buttressed. Shown as “reservoir” in the first edition OS Map (a very rare error), but was already marked “Mausoleum” in the 1841 Estate plan. Still occupied and maintained by the Cranstoun family.

Greenhill lake: artificial, with dam and sluice at the north end. The lake is silted up. Lake Cottage has disappeared.

Greenhill Lodge: a pair of houses, formerly the estate kennels.

Byretown Farm: (NGR NS 8742 4213) “The most valuable in the parish”, in 1864. The original steading appears to be in poor condition compared to the modern sheds adjacent to it. A fine farmhouse has a portico and a walled garden of its own.

Pleasance Cottage: (NGR NS 8722 4279) a modern bungalow that has replaced a smaller agricultural cottage, formerly Monkwood (1841 estate plan).

“My guide, a sensible little girl, answered my questions very prettily. We passed through a great part of the town, then turned down a steep hill, and came in view of a long range of cotton mills, the largest and loftiest I had ever seen: climbed upwards again, our road leading us along the top of the left bank of the river, both banks very steep and richly wooded. The girl left me at the porter’s lodge. Having asked after William, I was told that no person had been there, or could enter but by the gate. I had a delicious walk alone through the wood: the sound of the water was very solemn, and even the cotton mills in the fading light of the evening had somewhat of the majesty and stillness of the natural objects. It was nearly dark when I reached the inn. I found Coleridge sitting by a good fire.”

(Dorothy Wordsworth, *A Tour in Scotland*, 1803)



Byretown Farm

**Buffer zone:
the wider designed landscape**

“We scarcely know of anything finer in the way of appropriated scenery than the effect of the plantations about New Lanark, and thence to Bonnington, as seen from the approach to Corehouse, and the grounds about the house; and the appearance of the grounds and woods of Corehouse is doubtless equally effective as seen from across the opposite side of the river.”

(J.C. Loudon, Gardener’s Magazine, 1842)

The landscapes of New Lanark, Braxfield, Castlebank, Bonnington and Corehouse borrow from each other and are to some extent indivisible. Those substantial elements of the last three that do not form part of the nominated site are described below:

Bonnington Estate: was owned by the Carmichael family until passing in c1757 to Sir John Lockhart-Ross, whose descendants (also of Balnagowan, Easter Ross), carried out landscape improvements, particularly at the behest of Lady Mary Ross. A part of the estate was feued to the New Lanark Company to provide the mill lade.

The house (NS84SE/57, NS 8872 4141) burned down in 1916. The estate was sold off in lots in 1936 but the designed landscape is still identifiable and recoverable. The restoration of key walks and other significant landscape components would be highly beneficial. The undulating parkland of fluvio-glacial origin contains maturing ornamental trees.

Surviving beyond the Conservation Area, are:

The East Lodge, with a gatepier dated 1706,



Bonnington House in 1926 (RCAHMS)



Bonnington Mains Farm

Bonnington Mains Farm: (NS84SE/85, NS 8872 4141) a U-plan court focussed on the farmhouse, with pointed windows in the gables, and a horse mill, and **Robiesland**, a quadrangular steading of two L-shapes. Both are 18th century with functional additions of 1971-88.

Two Beech Avenues: one is straight, known as "The Beeches" and leads to Bonnington North Lodge and New Lanark, cutting out the town of Lanark. A brick built shooting range of c1940 is nearby. The other curves on the way to the East Lodge and afford views to Lanark. It crosses the:



The Beeches

Bonnington Road Bridge: (NS 8990 4244) listed category B: built in 1864 for a now-disused stretch of the Caledonian Railway where it passed below the drive. It is a cast-iron skew arch of four ribs with open spandrels carrying a brick-arched deck and solid cast iron parapets. Owned by Rail Property Ltd, it is to be assessed to BD21, which may result in a weight limit.

Surviving elements within the Conservation Area:

View House, or Hall of Mirrors: (NS 84SE/57, NS 8849 4147) listed category A, it has high importance as the earliest surviving Scottish garden building situated so as to enjoy a picturesque natural view. Dated 1708, it is also an early, for Scotland, classical building, with rusticated basement, quoins and moulded architraves to the approach from Terrace Walk.



Bonnington Road Bridge

The stair has been re-oriented, as a consequence of the hydro scheme. The opening looking onto the falls has also been altered at least twice, and has a wrought iron balcony. The openings had

substantial shutters. The interior was "furnished with a series of mirrors which display a curious reflection of Corra Linn" (OS Namebook), now vanished.

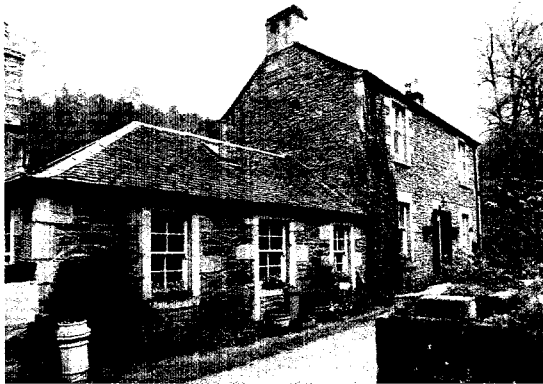
The wall heads are capped and the internal walls pointed so the shell is stabilised.



Bonnington View House



Bonnington Linn Footbridge



Mid Lodge



Lady Mary's Steps

Restoration of the roof would be desirable but may then lead to problems in securing it against unauthorised entry. A sketch of it as it was in 1837 shows a very idiosyncratic pyramidal form. Photographs in 1927 show a steep bell-cast roof and the steps dismantled to make way for pipes.

Bonnington Linn Footbridge, 1818, listed category B. Shown on 1841 map, crossing to an island at Bonnington Linn. Cast by Paterson of Carmichael (mill and foundry across Hyndford Bridge), to replace a rustic timber bridge. Two ribs, of 3 segments, are morticed and bolted together. The deck, handrail and alternate balusters are now missing. Foundations of a 17th century beehive doocot, altered to become a thatched "temple" (Dorothy Wordsworth), are on the island.

To reinstate the deck would be to invite use at a very hazardous location, so it will probably remain in its current condition.

The Walled garden. This large rectangle was internally divided by two quadrant features. Aerial photographs show that these have since vanished and that cultivation ceased between 1946 and 1958. The wall is damaged in places.

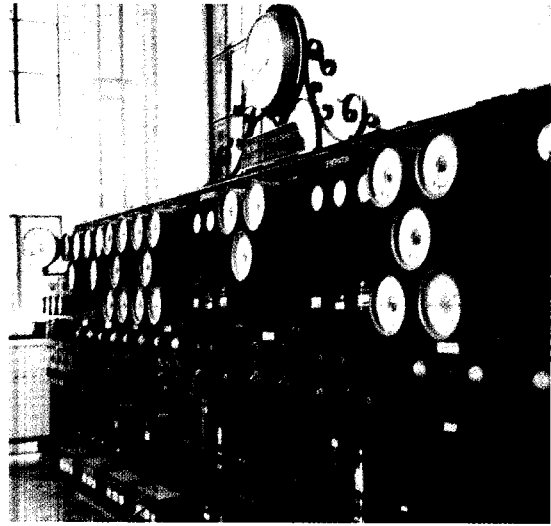
Mid Lodge: 18th century single-storey cottage adjoined by a 2-storey 19th century addition. A Gatepier indicates that this was an extra layer of control for access to the Falls.

Lady Mary's Steps inscribed "DESIGNED BY Lady Mary Ross, AD 1829 – Sinclair Fecit" gave access to the foot of Corra Linn. The chain hand-rail is missing and a secure fence has been erected to deter use.

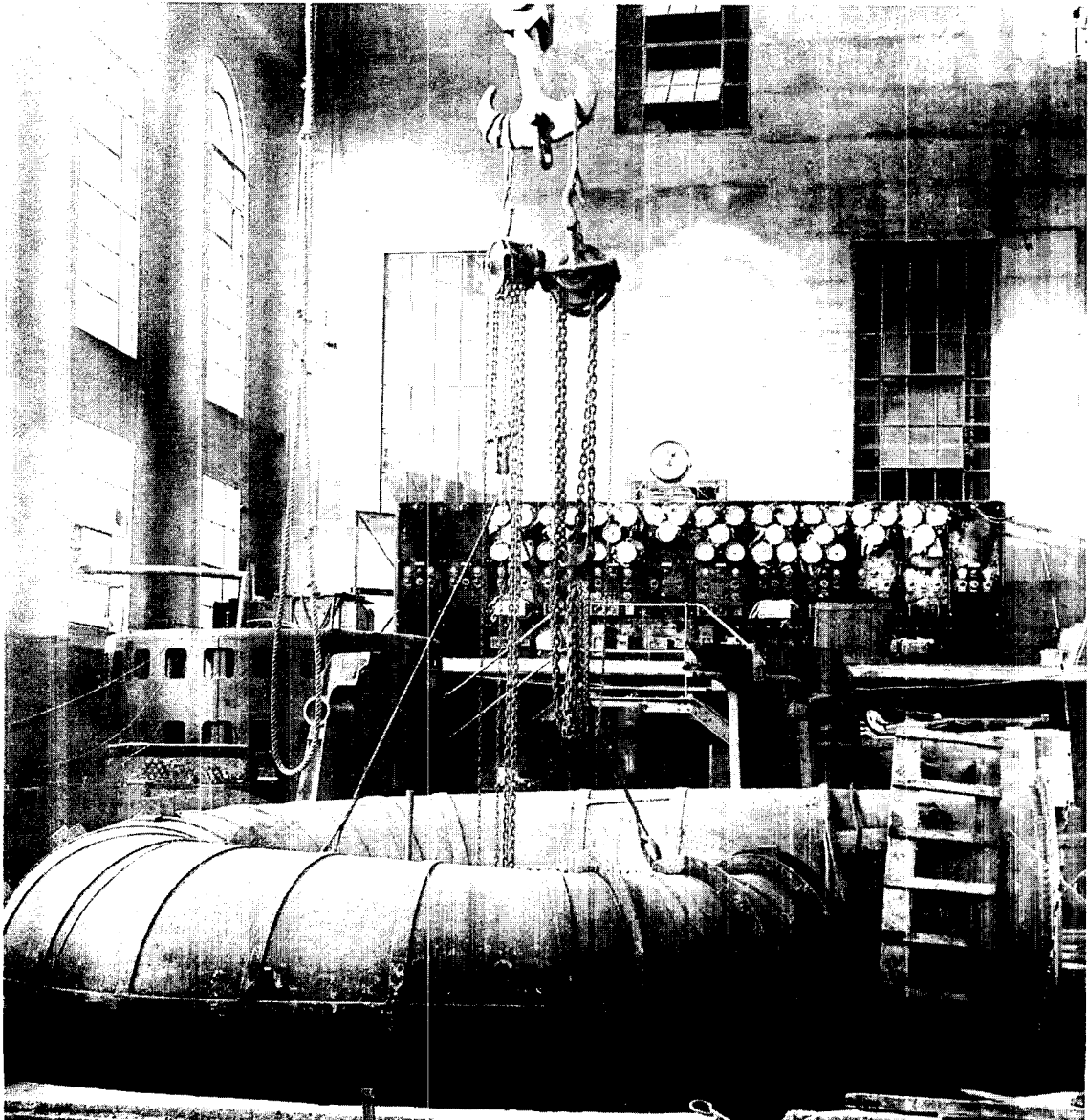
Lady Mary's Well, with a shell-shaped stone fountain bowl, is beside the path between Bonnington and Corra Linns.

Wallace's Cave (NS 84SE/33, NS8821 4125) featured in *Old Mortality* by Sir Walter Scott, **Wallace's Chair** and **Wallace's Leap** were 19th century romantic tourist attractions, popularly associated with the patriot: in fact altered to provide fixings for draw or swing bridges, since removed.

Bonnington Power Station opened in 1927 as the first large-scale hydro-electric scheme for public power supply in Britain. It contains two original Francis turbines generating 11,000 KW. Downstream, Stonebyres Power Station was added in 1928 to generate 5,500 KW. Although externally similar, the fall was smaller. This remained the biggest public hydro-electric scheme in Britain until the five stations of the Galloway scheme were completed ten years later. Whilst they were smaller than the pelton wheel systems of the British Aluminium Company, they have national significance. Internationally, there were larger schemes in Canada, USA, Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland.



The old switch gear, February 2000



Bonnington Power Station under construction, November 1926 – March 1927 (RCAHMS, Scottish Power Collection)

Inside, new generators stand over the original turbines, each by the English Electric Co Ltd, (Willans Works, Rugby, England, SVD type, 7000 BHP, 375 RPM, reference Nos. WT69 and WT70, with oil pressure vessels working at 200 psi). Terracotta floor tiles and shell light shades remain from the 1920s over some of the dials. The original bank of switch gear is preserved in situ on a balcony over the new computerised system.

Attention was paid to sympathetic design in what was acknowledged to be a sensitive location, eye-catching both from New Lanark's mill weir and from above Corra Linn. The bright white render gives the station a modern movement panache in the generally dark surroundings, and the tall round arched windows (standard in pre-war power stations) give a Roman solidity. However, the much diminished nature of the falls (all but Dundaff Linn is affected) for some of the year has impacted upon the sublime nature of the landscape. This is redressed by Scottish Power's periodic switch-offs, when the Falls attract many visitors to see them again in full flow.

Conservation issues: continued use is the best means of preserving the system, although consideration could be given to more frequent rest periods so that the Falls may more often be appreciated.

The engineer's house adjoining to the south has had replacement aluminium windows fitted.

Turbine runners were recently replaced, presenting the opportunity to display the originals as outdoor sculpture. Two American machine tools (by Nile Tool Works Co, NY and R.K. Le Blond Michigan Tool Co, Cincinnati) are also surplus to requirements.

The original road access was from the north, lined by original electric lamp standards of the 1920s, disused. Now access for Scottish Power is via Bonnington Mains.

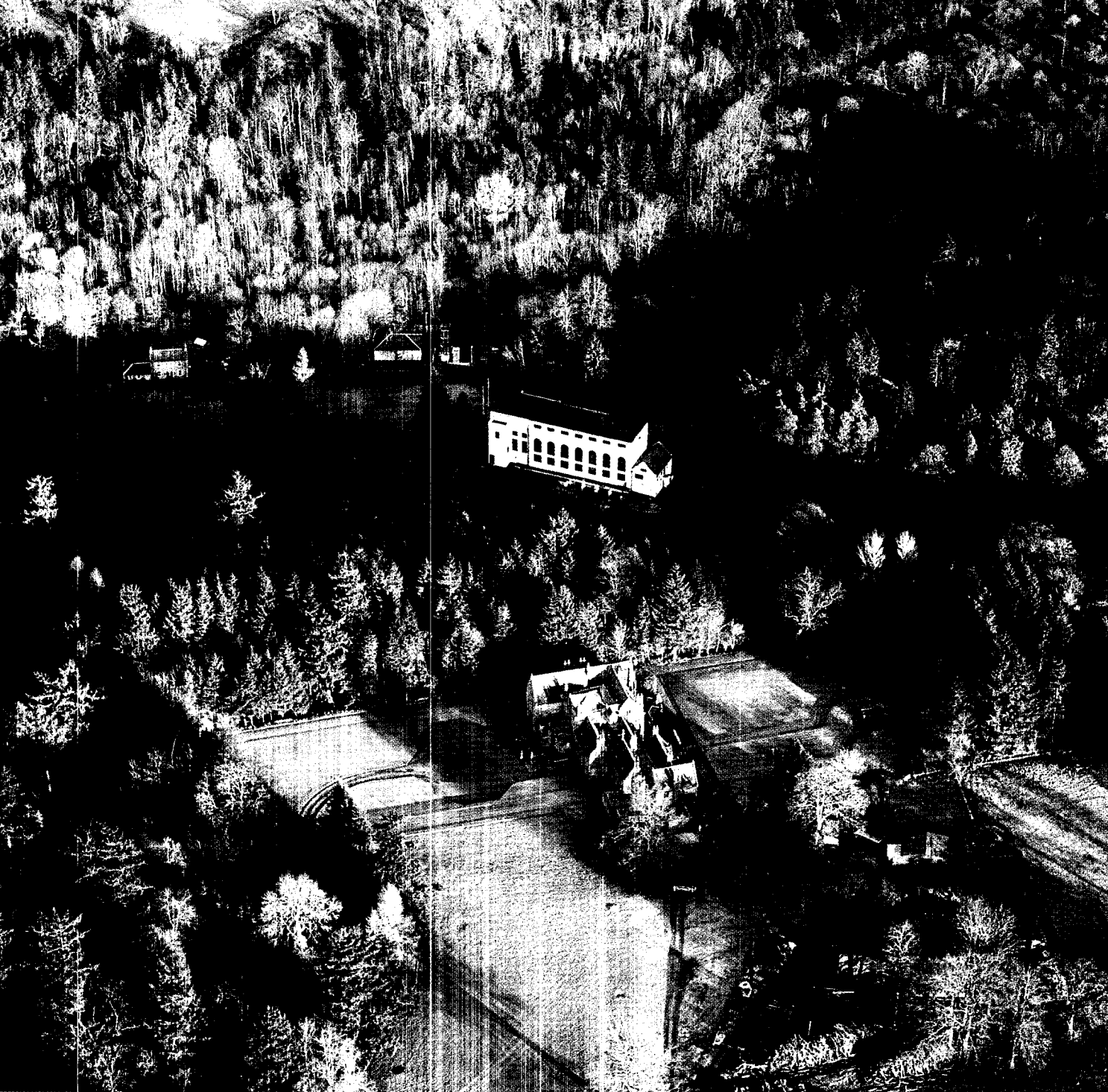
Separate poorly-screened switchgear is behind a fence, 1959-71.

Two riveted steel pipes, painted green, convey the water to the turbines from a white rendered circular surge tank and two tall concrete surge shafts. The pipes pass uncomfortably close to the Bonnington View House: consideration could be given to backfilling or bridging this limited area, to reconnect the View House back to the terraced walk.

The intake is above Bonnington Falls: a reinforced concrete bridge and tilting weir with steel sluice gates by Ransomes and Rapier Ltd, Ipswich, England, 1925, and original, quaintly antiquated, street lamps.



Tilting weir, Bonnington



Corehouse Estate

"These two estates (Bonnington and Corehouse) seem formed to lend mutual effect to each other. ...The grand source of instruction to the landscape gardener or the amateur of improved scenery which is to be derived from the study of Corehouse is the manner in which the natural woods, rocks and rills have been improved by artificial planting thinning contracting expanding smoothing concealing and displaying" (JC Loudon, 1842).

Corehouse, Bonnington Power Station and Mid Lodge, January 2000 (RCAHMS)

Corehouse's planting layout and garden buildings date principally from 1820-41, for which latter date a substantial plan still in the estate records shows very good detail. The estate remains in private ownership, but access agreements have been made with Scottish Wildlife Trust. It is quite overgrown in places and the artificial lake is silted up.

It is a more intimate and inward-looking landscape than Bonnington, so offers fewer viewpoints, the most notable being those of the Falls and across to New Lanark, from the river's edge.



Corehouse (RCAHMS)

Corehouse, (NS 84SE/45, NGR NS 8823 4158) listed category A, built 1824-7 by Edward Blore of London. Buckingham Palace was among his commissions. Corehouse, one of his few Scottish works, is considered the pioneer house in Scotland of the Tudor Revival of English 16th century domestic architecture. Blore was introduced to Lord Corehouse by the novelist Sir Walter Scott in 1816, and there are affinities with Scott's Abbotsford House both in the house and its landscaped terraces. This puts Corehouse in the forefront of the Romantic movement, albeit less overtly national in style.

A picturesque profile is obtained by means of many-shafted chimney stacks and carefully contrived massing so as to appear to have evolved in an unplanned, random manner. The interior is well preserved and continues the Elizabethan/Jacobean theme, focussed on a lantern stair tower.

Adjacent to the house are grass terraces and a new saw mill.

Arboretum with a large central niche.

Corehouse Mausoleum, listed category C(S): see above as it is within the nominated World Heritage Site.

Corehouse Dovecot, (NS 84SE/46 NGR NS 8799 4145) listed category C(S), is dated 1750 on a corbel. Of the lectern type, recently damaged by a fallen tree.

Corehouse Walled Garden: an unusual shape, adjoining buildings are in a poor state, some sections damaged and leaning. Stonework at the doorways was painted red.

Corra Castle (Wallace's Tower), (NS 84SE/34, NGR NS 8823 4141) 15th /16th century, listed category A and a Scheduled Ancient Monument: A key focus in the landscape, picturesquely terminating the garden front of Corehouse, and most crucially, adding an authentic ancient turret to the sublime vista of Corra Linn from the Bonnington side.



Corra Castle

West Lodge has been widened to the rear, within the original roof pitch. Two stone bridges are nearby, as is the visitors' car park.

Old bridge: a rustic pointed arch of uncertain date, bypassed by:

Cascade Bridge, Corra Burn carries the west drive to the house. A Sundial stands to the north.



Conservatory Bridge and Conservatory



Ice House



Kirkfieldbank Bridge

Conservatory Bridge, Corra Burn, with niches in the spandrels.

North Lodge and Gates, Kirkfieldbank: 2-bay, roof of patterned slates. Empty.

Conservatory, Corra Burn: stone framework, without its glass, (shown off centre in 1841 plan), within a balustraded enclosure.

Ice House, West Drive, barrel vaulted, roof sealed in asphalt rather than turf.

Former Stable/Offices, converted to houses. They have steep gables and big ball-finialled gatepiers. The **Riding School** was adjacent.

Corehouse Home Farm includes a late C18th former water-powered saw and threshing mill, and a gable-end doocot, partly in poor condition.

Nurseries are characteristic emblems of Lanarkshire's tomato industry. However, they can be obtrusive, are hard to screen, often built on terracing and liable to closure. This makes them vulnerable to redevelopment for housing.

Kirkfieldbank Bridge (NGR NS 8683 4396) opened in 1959, a red sandstone-clad concrete skew arch with art deco pilaster piers. It serves to shield a caravan park beyond and bypasses Clydesholm Bridge. In relatively open ground on the west bank is the sympathetically-designed new sewage treatment works.



Clydesholm Bridge

Clydesholm Bridge, 1694-99, (NGR NS 8687 4393) listed category A. A narrow roadway, with prominent refuges on the cutwaters, is carried on three arches without ribs. A modern tubular handrail compensates for the low parapet. A smithy is on the north bank (1797).

Redroofs (NGR NS 8755 4390) is a c.1910 arts and crafts-style house with a tiled roof.

Castlebank House (NS84SE/82, NGR NS 8766 4340), listed category B, is an 18th century mansion probably built for John Bannatyne, provost of Lanark, with whom Dale negotiated for ground at New Lanark. It was remodelled in the 19th century and was recently divided into flats by the council. **A stable**, listed category C(S), was added to the house in 1904; a wide pend with a clock under a crow-stepped gable

Castlebank Park, terraced garden (NGR NS 8760 4334) listed category C(S), laid out in the earlier 19th century as a parterre and terraced gardens hedged with yew, flowing with the contours. It is well-maintained, within a public park, by South Lanarkshire Council, the predecessor of which bought the estate in 1951.

Lanark Castle (NS 84SE/13, NGR NS 8792 4331) A Scheduled Ancient Monument topped by a bowling green (used as such since at least the 18th century, according to the OSA). A motte of high historical significance for its role during the Wars of Independence.



Castlebank House

Lanark Conservation Area (NS 84SE/75, NGR NS 8810 4370) retains the street pattern of the medieval burgh, albeit most of the buildings date from the 18th and 19th centuries. Weavers' cottages, with their asymmetrically placed doors, may be identified in Castlegate and Broomgate. Many of these were tied to New Lanark Mills at one stage (324 persons were employed in the parish and neighbourhood in weaving and winding in 1793). Long views, such as the Clark view of 1825, with New Lanark in the foreground, feature the spires of the Parish Church (1774). To this has since been added St Mary's (1856-9), Cairns (1875) and St Kentigern's (1883) churches and also, beyond the conservation area, a modern water tower of circa 1970. The Conservation Area was designated outstanding for grants purposes by the Scottish Ministers in 1979.



Castlebank Park

1.3 Environmental Information

The Clyde Gorge is of geological interest as a fluvio-glacial meltwater-channel cut by melting ice at the end of the last glaciation. The present course of the Clyde is therefore relatively young, having previously occupied a channel to the north. The area east of the reserve has extensive reserves of sand and gravels left by the retreating ice. In the gorge itself there are fine exposures of old red sandstone with ripple marks and dolerite dykes.

1.4 Interest and values: Ownership

New Lanark Village is owned by:

1) New Lanark Conservation Trust: the Mills, School, Institute, Hotel, Waterhouses, Wee Row, lade, Mechanics Workshop, Dyeworks, Retort House and car park. Wholly-owned subsidiaries of New Lanark Conservation Trust are New Lanark Hotels Ltd and New Lanark Trading Ltd, which carry out the commercial, visitor and business-related activities of the Trust.

2) New Lanark Association: the tenanted housing and garden ground, David Dale and Robert Owen's Houses, Double Row, the Counting House and Millworker's House, the Former Church, War Memorial and burial ground. New Lanark Association, a small housing association with 45 tenancies, is a partner with New Lanark Conservation Trust in restoring and developing the village. Its administration is supported by New Lanark Conservation Trust. A management agreement is in place whereby New Lanark Conservation Trust manages the housing.

3) Private householders: 20 properties (under covenants) in Braxfield and Long Rows.

4) The land in the area of the village (eg burial ground, car park, open space) is owned and administered by New Lanark Conservation Trust and New Lanark Association

The other principal property owners of land within the site are private, of which the largest is Corehouse Estate, in part managed by agreement with Scottish Wildlife Trust. The latter also has management agreements with Scottish Power, and owns some land outright in the buffer zone.

South Lanarkshire Council (SLC /the council) as local authority owns and manages King George V's Field and some of the housing at Braxfield Terrace within the nominated World Heritage Site. In the buffer zone, it owns the two public parks, Delves and Castlebank, which form part of the greenbelt between Lanark and New Lanark. As Roads Authority the Council is responsible for all adopted roads in the site including Clydesholm and Kirkfieldbank Bridges at the north end of the buffer zone. As Education Authority, the Council is responsible for New Lanark Primary School within the nominated World Heritage Site.

1.4.1 Economic values

The chief economic interest is the tourism generated by the presentation of New Lanark. Visitor spread and spend has been closely monitored by New Lanark Conservation Trust over the years. It has generated consequential economic benefits more or less closely related to the

tourist attraction: hotel, youth hostel, wool spinning company, knitwear manufacture, knitwear shop, dollshouse shop etc. A small amount of office space is let to non-tourist dependant companies, involved in publishing and computer software.

The conservation of the village has been the focus of a high level of public investment (£30 million since 1975).

The nominated site has limited agricultural value due to the steep nature of much of the ground. The main activity is forestry at Corehouse and Braxfield, with some farming at Byretown. Some small holdings survive just above the housing at New Lanark. Agriculture assumes greater importance in the buffer zone on both the Bonnington and Corehouse sides, with some horticultural glass houses at the Pleasance and Wellbutslea Nurseries.

One of the most significant economic activities is the generation of hydro-electric power at Bonnington Power Station. Within the buffer zone there are in Lanark the usual economic activities to be expected in a market and county town.

1.4.2 Social Values:

The nominated site contains approximately 330 residents: 180 live in the historic village, around another 150 elsewhere, principally in Braxfield Terrace. It is considered an attractive place in which to live. New Lanark primary school is small but popular.

Lanark burgh has a population of around 8900. Less than 1000 of these live in the buffer zone, mostly in the Lanark Conservation Area.

Understanding and responsiveness to the interests and wishes of local communities, who are among the chief custodians of the heritage resource, are important aspects of the management plan.

1.4.3 Natural heritage values

As described in section 1.3, the natural heritage of the site, and still more so of the buffer zone is of an exceptionally high standard. The Site of Special Scientific Interest overlaps slightly with the nominated site boundary at the weir and runs through the gorge to take in Corra and Bonnington Linns. The landscape value of the area is recognised and protected through its designation as an Area of Great Landscape Value. The landscape backdrop to New Lanark forms an essential part of its universal significance.

1.4.4 Cultural Heritage values

These are detailed at section 1.2. The Site and its Buffer Zone have long been of interest to researchers from a wide range of disciplines and is very attractive to school parties. The sense of ownership may be said to extend to all Scotland.

1.4.5 Recreational values:

A high number of visitors come specifically to see and enjoy New Lanark and the Falls of Clyde: approximately 400,000 per year pass through the village.

1.4.6 Administrative Interests

Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SH) is the executive agency within The Scottish Executive responsible for administering the laws concerning the protection of historic buildings and of ancient monuments (buildings, ruins and archaeological sites). The main pieces of legislation to which it works are the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*.

South Lanarkshire Council (Montrose House, Hamilton) is a unitary authority responsible (amongst many other duties, such as housing education and roads) for Structure and Local Planning, and for development control in South Lanarkshire. It also has powers under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and powers and duties under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*.

Scottish Natural Heritage (12 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh EH9 2AS) is an agency with responsibility for administration of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and thus for SSSIs. It is a statutory consultee with respect to developments that are proposed within National Scenic Areas. It is the competent authority with respect to Special Areas of Conservation as explained in Scottish Executive Circular 6/1995.

New Lanark Conservation Trust (Mill Number 3, New Lanark Mills, Lanark, ML11 9DB) is a trust granted charitable status by the Inland Revenue. It is the organisation through which the restoration and “revivification” of New Lanark village has been managed and through which the majority of funds for capital projects has been channelled.

New Lanark Association (Mill Number 3, New Lanark Mills, Lanark, ML11 9DB) is a small housing association that partnered the trust in the restoration and development of the village. It manages 45 tenancies and owns Double Row and the Church.

Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire (New Lanarkshire House, Strathclyde Business Park, Bellshill, Lanarkshire, ML4 3AD)

1.5 Appendices

1.5.1 Map of boundaries of the Site and Buffer Zone (Crown copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland)





84

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 Nominated World Heritage Site boundary
 Proposed World Heritage Site buffer zone

NS

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88

89

PART 2: EVALUATION AND OBJECTIVES

This part of the Management Plan sets out the significance of the Site, more on which may be obtained by reference to the published nomination. The first section looks at the conservation status of the Site, cross-referencing where appropriate to other parts of this Plan. The second section looks at the assets themselves, and includes the justification for inscription of the Site according to the criteria set out by UNESCO.

2.1 Conservation status of the Site

2.1.1 World Heritage status

New Lanark was first nominated by the UK government in 1986. A decision on inscription was deferred by UNESCO in 1988, on the advice of the World Heritage Bureau. The Bureau had “recommended that the examination of the property be deferred, since it considered that criterion (vi) under which New Lanark could qualify in view of its association with the ideas of Robert Owen and their application, only justified inscription on the World Heritage List when it was applied together with other criteria.”¹

The site was therefore re-nominated in June 2000 on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi). The result of the nomination should be known in December 2001.

2.1.2 Historic status

All of the site lies within the New Lanark Conservation Area.

Every building in the historic village is listed category A, of national importance, excepting the telephone kiosk (category B), foundations of Mill 4 (category C(S)) and the weaving shed (unlisted). The status of these and of other listed and unlisted buildings and scheduled ancient monuments within the site and buffer zone, is given at 1.2.

The core of the Site has been cared for by New Lanark Association and by New Lanark Conservation Trust since 1963 (the housing) and 1984 (the mills and Institute). The site is in a generally good condition.

2.1.3 Indication of Potentially Damaging Operations or Threats

a) Development Pressures

The main pressure on the character of the landscape of the Clyde Valley is that for housing. Scottish Natural Heritage, in its Glasgow and Clyde Valley Landscape Assessment, highlights the need to discourage further incremental residential development within the incised valleys of the Clyde and further settlement expansion on the upper slopes.

The stimulus to the enlargement in 1996 of the New Lanark Conservation Area to encompass the opposite bank and horizon was in response to pressure to develop a hotel, and housing, on the horizon west of New Lanark. These have been resisted so far, with the exception of a

¹ Eleventh Session of the World Heritage Bureau, 23-26 June 1987, UNESCO, Paris

much-enlarged Pleasance cottage on the site of a previous small agricultural dwelling. It is to a degree screened by trees from New Lanark in the summer. A second such house was granted planning permission in September 2000, conditional upon some landscape screening. It will straddle the boundary of the nominated site, which here followed a now eradicated field boundary.

With recent closures of large agricultural greenhouses, a characteristic development in the Upper Clyde Valley in the middle years of the 20th century, the question arises as to whether their sites suit redevelopment for housing. A planning decision already taken explains the convoluted conservation area boundary on the edge of Kirkfieldbank. That particular development is not intervisible with New Lanark, but ground above that might be. Any future development proposals there should therefore consider the potential impact on the nominated world heritage site, besides the existing restrictions on development in the countryside and in an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). The AGLV extends in the finalised local plan to include Newhouse farm steading, prominent on horizons seen from New Lanark Road and Braxfield Terrace. It therefore is proposed to extend the buffer zone to incorporate it, putting reliance on the additional layer of protection offered by the AGLV.

Any planning application for development within the world heritage site or its buffer zone will be referred by the planning authority to the Historic Buildings Inspectorate of Historic Scotland and to New Lanark Conservation Trust as statutory and non-statutory consultees. To avoid doubt, any application for development within the nominated site will be formally referred to Scottish Ministers (i.e. Historic Scotland) under the terms of the GDPO as development affecting the setting of category A listed buildings.

There is ample land for development within Lanark. This is shown by the long availability of Winston Barracks, south east of the burgh. Added to this, the relocation of the Auction mart will release land for housing and other uses, and the closure of the race-course offers a sizeable area for leisure developments. The draft local plan refers to these sites, and also to land between the Beeches and St Kentigern's graveyard as a large residential development site, both short and long-term, for up to 380 houses. In terms of effects on the nominated site, there is an aspiration that the development will help fund a new approach road for visitors. As the Beeches will remain as a screen and no development (except a graveyard, which itself makes a good buffer) is permitted beyond that point, the buffer zone will be able to serve its purpose. The plot nearest Bankhead Farm is prominent on the crest of Kingson's Knowe when viewed from Ponclair Burn. The local authority's Beeches Development Brief (1996) requires tree planting to crown this hill and line the proposed road. Beeches would be an appropriate species for the continuation of the avenue.

Open cast mineral working takes place between Bonnington and Hyndford, beyond the buffer zone. The draft minerals plan and finalised local plan prevents its expansion into the buffer zone.

b) Preparedness for Natural Disasters

Earthquakes: Lanarkshire is not in a seismic zone.

Fire: The three mills are of what was described in the 19th century as fireproof construction, a non-combustible system that evolved due to the frequency of fires in timber buildings such as

those that claimed Mills 1,3 and 4 at various times in New Lanark's history. The floors contain cast iron beams in Mills 2, 3 and one of the floors in Mill 1, the others being of reinforced concrete. These beams are embedded in brickwork, which serves to encase them against fire.

The structure of the mills is fire-resistant, but not their contents. All three mills, the Institute and Wee Row (the Youth Hostel) are certified to the fullest standards and subject to routine inspection by Strathclyde Fire Brigade under the Fire Precautions Act, 1971. All the buildings managed by New Lanark Conservation Trust are fully fire alarmed, and so will be the School once works are completed. There is no longer a sprinkler system fitted. Close proximity to Lanark fire station, in Cleghorn Road, likewise permits despatch of fire tenders within four minutes of the raising of an alarm.

The cultural contents are not irreplaceable, as New Lanark Conservation Trust does not run as a museum. Most of the interpretation involves replica artefacts that are insured. The machinery is capable of being sourced elsewhere in the unlikely event of total destruction: there are other horizontal engines, albeit not cross compounds, in the Royal Museum of Scotland, and some woollen mules are still to be found in other mills. The original School book of 1826 is for example in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. Some genuine Owen material is displayed in Owen's House, and should be identified as second to be rescued, after people, in the event of fire. Archive materials are kept in fire-proof cabinets in Mill 3, and are mostly duplicated in digitised or alternative form elsewhere.

Staff are trained in action to be taken in the event of fire, focussed in the first instance on saving lives rather than property. A risk assessment and risk management strategy should however form part of the management plan.

Flood: There is no history of flooding at New Lanark in more than 200 years, due to the rapid drop of the falls that carries water downstream. The only problem arising from high water in the past was backwater preventing the wheels from turning efficiently. At no time has the river wall been breached.

A defect in the flow to either of the hydro electric turbines of Scottish Power or New Lanark Conservation Trust would not threaten the mills, because the outflow of the former is upstream of the mill weir, and there are sufficient spillways at the latter. To date there has not been a problem. The main instances of flooding in the vicinity occur in agricultural land upstream of Hyndford Bridge.

Subsidence: There have been instances of landslip in the area of the gorge within the buffer zone, one in connection with paths managed for the power station in 1938, and a more recent one has closed a path by Corra Burn in Corehouse. The Bonnington Viewhouse and the Scottish Power surge tank are supported by reinforced concrete revetments that double as viewpoints high above Corra Linn in the buffer zone.

At New Lanark the building that was at greatest risk of sliding down the hill, Mantilla Row, has been demolished before that could occur and in order to allow work to the road. It is now fronted at that point by a reinforced concrete buttress.

Retaining walls have been rebuilt as opportunity arose, and funding permitted, on the advice of consultant structural engineers Harley Haddow. The whole river frontage is now

considered safe, the last phase being completed in 2000 as part of the work to the School. Work was done to make safe the high wall and cliff behind the gas retort house in 1992, and to Braxfield Row and the mill lade retaining wall in 1993. There remain to be done the retaining walls immediately behind Nursery Buildings, Caithness Row towards Clearburn, the Village Hall (former Church), and at Wee and Double Rows. The latter is the biggest and most urgent project, and will be a prerequisite for its refurbishment.

c) Visitor/tourism pressures

New Lanark is a large and robust attraction, with a number of dispersed locations able to absorb large numbers of visitors. The buildings, and the tarred, gravelled and granite-settled street surfaces, are not at risk even if numbers were to increase.

An increase in visitor numbers may arise from the opening of the school, but it would be in the form of visits by educational groups that can be spread throughout the year. It will offer a longer and more intensive visitor experience to people already attracted to New Lanark, rather than generating extra pressure at peak periods. Enhancement of the designed landscapes as an attraction in their own right may increase parking pressures, which peak when the Falls are in full flow. Inscription as a World Heritage Site may bring a small increase in visitors, but as the site is already marketed as of world significance, the increase may not be noticeable.

Potential disturbance to residents both within in the village and on the access road is an issue. They must be allowed to live normal lives without being given the impression that they are part of a theme park. Residents have lived with growing numbers of visitors for twenty years, though only a few remain that pre-date the restorations by the New Lanark Association; the others have been part of the regeneration of the village, and benefit from the tourist attraction that New Lanark has again become. Some areas are reserved primarily for residents, such as the formal garden adjacent to Owen's House.

Residents also benefit from the additional facilities and employment opportunities that have been created by the conservation of New Lanark. The Trust works closely with the Village Group and Community Council to ensure good communication and consultation with residents. New Lanark has throughout its history been a focus for visitor attention. In this sense there has been no significant cultural change to a traditional way of life.

Every effort is made to manage vehicle and visitor access so as to minimise intrusion to residents. Traffic management has been addressed by the provision of a coach and car park for visitors which allows them to enjoy a first view down into New Lanark in its natural setting, and relieves residents from excessive traffic within the village. Only on exceptional occasions is it full. If the pressure rises, and causes congestion on the existing road to New Lanark, the opportunity exists to put a new road into the corridor reserved for it along the Beeches.

Within the buffer zone, congestion only occurs on paths when the Falls of Clyde are in full flow on a few days each summer. Flora and fauna is not of a sort to be put at risk by visitor numbers. Visitor pressure on Corehouse is very light.

The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscapes Management Study points to a natural hierarchy in intensity of use, with thousands visiting New Lanark but few making it as far as Bonnington

Linn, and fewer still reaching Corehouse to see Corra Linn from the west bank. This arrangement has management advantages in giving areas where people pressures are less and some visitors can find a degree of solitude, at the same time limiting visitor pressure on neighbouring farmland and preserving the privacy of residents on the Corehouse side.

Construction of one or two pedestrian bridges, most likely upstream of the mill weir, and downstream of Braxfield, has been proposed. This raises issues not only of design, which would require to be excellent if permitted in such a location, but also on the management of the area accessed. Improved access may spread visitor pressure and enhance understanding of the designed landscapes at the Falls. It would offer superb but generally unknown views towards New Lanark, now hidden by the density of the tree cover. It would demand more management of the landscape and arguably less focus on the area as a Nature Reserve.

If on the other hand, visitor numbers were to fall, there would be significant implications to a Trust that depends on the income generated by visitors.

d) Revenue Support for New Lanark Conservation Trust

The high capital costs of the conservation of the village are now largely seen through, excepting Double Row, the Village Hall and Mantilla Row. Running costs are lighter but revenue for long-term repairs and maintenance is a perennial problem for all independently-run Scottish visitor attractions. As New Lanark Conservation Trust's function switches from that of Building Preservation Trust to manager of a very popular attraction -one never described as a museum, as its prime duty is to preserve buildings and a cultural landscape of international importance- its revenue funding will also change.

Three funding agencies have supported the revenue costs of the Trust: originally Clydesdale Council, the Scottish Development Agency and The Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate. These are now South Lanarkshire Council, Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire and Historic Scotland. While they are continuing to maintain funding at present levels, they have signalled their intention to progressively withdraw support at some stage in the future, to provide sufficient time for the Trust to review its business activities and rearrange its financial affairs to suit new circumstances. The management options are being actively considered and discussed. A new business plan has been commissioned by the funding partners to examine the options.

2.1.4 Measures for preservation and enhancement

The main relevant Acts, Guidance, Orders and Plans (see further details in 2.4.1) are:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*
- *Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998*
- *Planning and the Historic Environment (NPPG 18)*
- *Natural Heritage (NPPG 14)*
- *Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 and its Amendment (No2) Order 1994*
- *The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*
- National Planning Policy Guideline *Archaeology and Planning (NPPG 5)*, 1994 and associated Planning Advice Note *Archaeology - the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures (PAN 42)*, 1994
- *Farm and Forestry Buildings (PAN 39)*

- Environmental Impact Assessment for projects required by EC Directive 85/337/EEC, as amended by Directive 97/11/EC: Scottish Executive Development Department Circular 15/1999 *The Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999*, Scottish Statutory Instruments 1999 No. 1, and Planning Advice Note *Environmental Impact Assessment* (PAN 58), 1999
- *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*
- Scottish Executive Development Department Circular 6/1995 *Conservation (Natural Habitats &C) Regulations 1994* implementing *Council Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora*
- *The Lanark Local Plan (1983)*
- *The Lower Clydesdale Local Plan (draft 1999)*
- *Strathclyde Structure Plan (1994, adopted 1997)*
- *The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscapes Management Study*
- New Lanark Conservation Trust *Executive Committee Discussion Papers 1-47*
- Scottish Wildlife Trust *Falls of Clyde Wildlife Reserve Management Plan 1996-2001*
- Historic Scotland, *Mission Statement and Corporate Plan*
- Historic Scotland, *The Stirling Charter, Conservation Plans* and forthcoming statement on *Sustainability, the Built Heritage and Historic Environment*.

2.1.5 Resources for conservation

The Trust's running costs are primarily met by income from admissions and the business activities of the Trust, with core funding from South Lanarkshire Council, Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire and Historic Scotland. Ad hoc capital projects generally have required significant contributions from the public sector, as set out in 4 (g) of the published nomination.

In addition, management of development in South Lanarkshire and especially within Conservation Areas, together with the safeguarding of unscheduled archaeology, listed buildings and their amenity, is carried out by South Lanarkshire Council as among its statutory functions.

2.2 Evaluation of site features and potential

2.2.1 Assessment of the values of the cultural assets: Justification for inscription on the World Heritage List

New Lanark is considered to satisfy the following criteria of the UNESCO Operational Guidelines of 1997:

ii) an important interchange of human values on developments in architecture, or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.

All of these factors apply, excepting monumental arts. The layout and design of New Lanark firmly placed factory production within the framework of the Enlightenment.

New Lanark can be seen as the model for industrial communities, and at least two cities, world-wide. Technical developments by the first manager William Kelly in heating, ventilation and the self-acting mule resulted in correspondence with other leaders in the field. He was succeeded by Robert Owen whose constant pronouncements about his management of society at New Lanark led to intense scrutiny of the place by engineers, philanthropists,

architects and town planners world over. The conceptual blueprint has become part of the philosophical equipment of the world's architects and planners.

iv) an outstanding example of a type of building, or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history

New Lanark is preserved almost whole and has the most complete integration of architectural design of all the early cotton mill settlements, a type illustrating the most revolutionary element of the industrial revolution. The buildings and water-power system express the extension to the outermost limits of the application of building materials and techniques to the new industrial age. Owen's additions are distinctive but integrate harmoniously with the general framework devised for David Dale. New Lanark was in its time a major economic and technical development: one of the largest cotton mills in the world. It was in such sites that modern systems of manufacturing organisation, management structure and class relations began to develop, and New Lanark is outstanding in this regard.

vi) directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance

Owenism, socialism, co-operation, communitarianism, utopianism, industrial capitalism, concepts of the sublime landscape and models for modern conservation partnerships were all shaped at New Lanark.

Through its founder David Dale, New Lanark is directly and tangibly associated with the development of industrial capitalism. As a major figure in the Scottish commercial and banking world of the mid to late 18th century, Dale offers the pre-eminent example of individual enterprise and prudent financial planning that led to an unprecedented expansion of employment and productivity. Dale's success was tempered by his philanthropy. New Lanark is the place with which he was most deeply and longest associated and is best preserved.

New Lanark is most famously, directly and tangibly associated with the Utopian ideas of Robert Owen, partner in the firm from 1800 to 1825. His publications, including *A New View of Society* drew on his experience at New Lanark and inspired progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international co-operation and garden cities.

The physical evidence of New Lanark's role as test bed for his Rational Social System is shown by the presence today of his New Institution for the Formation of Character, School, Store and Counting House. The greater extent of buildings that preceded Owen offer evidence that it was Dale's village that moulded many of Owen's ideas, rather than vice versa, and this serves to heighten the significance of the village. The rational classicism found in New Lanark gave credence to Owen's ideology.

The landscape of the Falls of Clyde, of which New Lanark forms part, was highly influential to the career of Scottish landscape painter Jacob More, and was also painted by Turner, alluded to by Sir Walter Scott and versified by Wordsworth. The Falls had an important role in shaping Scottish culture. New Lanark's presence among the Falls does not harm the natural setting, but provides a counterpoint to it.

New Lanark Conservation Trust shares, with the former Edinburgh New Town Conservation Committee, distinction in the development of architectural conservation as a means of economic regeneration through partnership in 1970s Scotland.

2.2.2 Authenticity

The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) states that authenticity, as a value attributed to cultural property, is a reflection of local culture. In Scotland, the Stirling Charter sets out broad principles for conservation as sustainable management, including presumptions in favour of preservation, reversibility, minimum intervention and guidance through conservation plans. The Venice Charter articles 9 and 11 conforms to a culture of conservation as opposed to restoration espoused from the 19th century by William Morris and John Ruskin, so that is the British reference point for authenticity, to which we are guided by the Nara Document. A Scottish cultural angle might add that a romantic preference for the visibly ancient, as exemplified by the shortbread-tin image of exposed rock-hewn walls of ruinous castles perched on precipitous crags, is inculcated into the national psyche. Authenticity and integrity in this cultural context is then closely tied to original fabric, and less emphasis is placed on the whole on restoration to a previous state, although that too can have its place in certain circumstances.

New Lanark has survived little changed from the period of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The village is authentic in design, material fabric, workmanship and setting.

As a group of urban buildings, the village falls into the category (paragraph 27 (ii) of the UNESCO operational guidelines) of a historic town that is still inhabited but, exceptionally, has only marginally developed since the early 19th century. Its continued development under the influence of socio-economic and cultural change is strictly controlled and conservation policy may be considered less problematic than if the village were, as Double Row still is, uninhabited. The village continues to provide authentic archaeological evidence of the industrial era it represents.

As an inhabited town, New Lanark is (paragraph 29 of the UNESCO operational guidelines): (i) outstanding as an example of a specific period and culture, which has been almost wholly preserved and which remains largely unaffected by subsequent developments and (ii) is preserved in the midst of exceptional natural surroundings.

The spatial organisation, structure, materials and form of all of the buildings, and their functions, reflect the civilisation that has prompted nomination.

Visitors to the Falls of Clyde were welcomed at New Lanark, their names recorded in the Mills Visitors book. Many of them separately recorded their experiences. Several early 19th century illustrations commissioned by Owen when the fame of the place was at its height, attest to the small level of change experienced to date to the landscape, mills and institutional buildings even down to the internal galleries extant today.

The housing in the village dates mostly from 1785-1795, and is the most extensive 18th century multi-storeyed industrial housing in Britain, dictated in part by the steep slopes to which the tenements cling. While their form is recognisable to later Scottish city-dwellers, they were a novelty to their first rural inhabitants. Restoration bringing them up to modern

standards meant substantial internal change in most cases but has allowed preservation of original layouts and hurlie beds in Museum Stair.

New Lanark's Mill 1 had its share of fires and alterations over the years but retains in its narrow plan and projecting bays of Venetian windows the characteristic of Arkwright's flagship system found also at Masson Mill, Cromford. The top two storeys had been removed in 1945 but were reinstated in stone in 1996, restoring a key focal point at the end of the lade. Fortunately, the stub of the link to Mill 2 survived to full height and detailed drawings made in 1945 could be relied upon to ensure that the restoration was not conjectural and complies with the Venice Charter, integrating harmoniously but without falsification. The new quoins of the restored part are the main distinguishing features. It was decided to restore it to its external appearance as at 1945 rather than that of the 18th or 19th centuries, which would have entailed restoring heating flues and the bellcote that has for most of New Lanark's existence been placed over New Buildings.

Mill 3 retains robust internal structures dating from the 1820s and 1830s. Mill 2 was widened in around 1884 in the same manner internally, but is clearly distinguished externally by the use of brick for the extension rather than stone.

Nineteenth century machinery appropriate to the earlier operation of the mill, adapted to wool rather than cotton for economic reasons, has been brought in from Selkirk in the Scottish Borders. The horizontal steam engine now in New Lanark's engine house is by the same maker as that which was originally installed there. The Boving (of Sweden) turbine installed in 1932 has been restored to working order, and the tunnel and lade system is maintained accordingly.

Repairs to buildings at New Lanark Village, and to Corehouse, have in each case followed a report produced by Historic Scotland's District Architect, skilled in the conservative repair of historic buildings. Materials used conformed to then current thinking on conservation. The close involvement of Historic Scotland and its predecessors in agreeing specifications ensures that repairs to buildings have been carried out using materials and methods traditional to Scottish culture, in conformity with the Nara Document on Authenticity (1995). Repairs to the School for example, were undertaken under the direct supervision of Historic Scotland's predecessors. The roof had partly collapsed in 1970, necessitating the piecing in of new timber where a section of floor was missing, and the use of steel shoes to safeguard as much of the original roof trusses as possible.

Other listed buildings repaired without grant assistance, such as Bankhead Farm, have detailed consent for alterations –with reference to building materials and techniques employed- from the Local Authority, in consultation with Historic Scotland's Area Historic Buildings Inspector. Authenticity is an issue covered by listed building consent procedures.

The integrity of the site is protected through a range of national designations: all but one building in the village is listed, as are four elsewhere in the site. One building within the site is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The local authority has designated the site as within a conservation area (1973, enlarged 1996). The site is also to be included in the revised Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

A wide buffer zone comprises an Area of Great Landscape Value, designated agricultural, or for leisure and recreation, in the local plan. The revised Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes will contain the designed landscapes of the four estates that focus on the Clyde.

The inner part of the buffer zone, in which the mills and designed landscapes focus on the gorge, is the New Lanark Outstanding Conservation Area. Natural heritage and landscape planning designations include an SSSI grade II in the gorge and tree preservation orders. On the north east horizon, serving as borrowed focal points to vistas in the landscape, are the listed spires of Lanark, within Lanark Outstanding Conservation Area. Lanark and Corra Castles are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine listed buildings, beside those in Lanark Conservation Area, lie in the buffer zone.

A Designed Landscapes Management Study, completed in 1997 for Scottish Natural Heritage, informs the integration of landscape strategies.

2.3 Identification and confirmation of important features

2.3.1 Ideal management objectives

Twenty overall aims for site management can be identified.¹ These are discussed below under the headings of primary aims, administrative arrangements, the statutory and policy context and key issues.

2.3.2 The Primary aims of the Management Plan

The Management Plan is a framework document for achieving the conservation of the cultural heritage assets of the nominated World Heritage Site.

Aim 1: To promote the conservation and regeneration of the site as a whole, and of its constituent parts by establishing objectives and maintaining an ongoing programme of actions which will identify, protect, maintain and enhance its universal value.

This will be achieved by establishing a revisable programme of actions to safeguard, improve the maintenance, interpretation and amenity of the cultural heritage assets of the site and buffer. *The Stirling Charter, Conserving Scotland's Built Heritage*, will apply (Historic Scotland 2000), as will the Venice and Burra Charters and the Nara Document on Authenticity (ICOMOS).

Aim 2: To present the importance of New Lanark to the widest audience and to use its assets as resources for education and cultural enrichment not only of those living in and visiting the site but for the world.

This will be achieved by co-operation with partners to create an updateable programme of actions to spread information about the Site, make them more attractive and useful for school parties and other educational users and foster research into the Site and its surroundings. New Lanark Conservation Trust has this in hand.

Aim 3: To ensure that management decisions are based on an understanding of the universal significance of the site and of its components.

It will be necessary for the relevant agencies to review the statutory designations now in place, with reference to the published Nomination.

RCAHMS propose to return to New Lanark to record the condition of the site as it is now, as a reference point against the records it made in the 1960s and 1970s.

Further understanding of universal significance may mean developing international contacts, the furthering of research, publications and hosting of congresses (e.g. the Utopian Society, the International Committee on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage etc.)

² The term *Aims* is preferred to *Objectives* here, since the latter are commonly defined as *measurable, monitorable and achievable* while the former express intentions which will be tightened up by defining objectives and the policies to achieve them in individual management documents.

Aim 4: To obtain community support for, and involvement in management proposals and projects.

This will be achieved by ensuring a high level of consultation in developing and implementing the Plan. Major modifications to the Management Plan require the endorsement of the partners in the Advisory Group after consultation with the Consultation Group.

2.3.3 Administrative arrangements

Aim 5: To agree and keep under review administrative arrangements for the Advisory Group

Historic Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, New Lanark Conservation Trust, The Scottish Wildlife Trust, and South Lanarkshire Council have conferred on the nomination for World Heritage Inscription and this Management Plan will build on that position. An Advisory Group to take forward the monitoring of this Management Plan first met in August 2000 and reformed with a different membership in November 2000.

The Steering Group members recognise the importance of consultation with other bodies, groups and individuals, particularly those who live and work within the Site and the Buffer Zone. A Consultation Group is to be set up to facilitate this.

Historic Scotland will incorporate any necessary revisions to this Plan, agreed as far as possible by consensus with the Consultation Group.

2.3.4 The statutory and policy context

Aim 6: The Management Plan will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Lower Clydesdale Local Plan

Planning Guidance that supplements existing policies and proposals in the Local Plan can provide additional helpful guidance and advice both to developers in formulating their development proposals, and to planning officers in assessing planning applications. It can help to improve the quality of applications in development control decision making. Plan policies should not attempt to delegate decisions to supplementary planning guidance. Such guidance may be taken into account as a material consideration but only where it is directed to matters of detail within the framework of clearly expressed policies in the local plan. It is important that supplementary planning guidance is not only consistent with local and structure plan policies and national planning guidance, but is also clearly cross referenced to the relevant policy or proposal.

The Lower Clydesdale Local Plan is at finalised draft stage, so the opportunity exists to insert a cross-reference to the Nominated World Heritage Site Management Plan.

Aim 7: To meet the UK's obligations under The World Heritage Convention in relation to effective monitoring of the management of the Site.

This will be achieved through implementation, monitoring and regular review of this Management Plan and its statistical baseline.

Aim 8: Nominated (and if inscribed, actual) WHS status should be reflected in any future statutory and other plans for the area. Existing designations and their boundaries should be kept under review by the relevant authorities to ensure that the highest levels of statutory and planning protection are in place to ensure the preservation of the cultural heritage assets of the proposed WHS.

This will be achieved by liaison between statutory bodies and interest groups, to ensure that those framing future legislation, orders and designations are aware of the importance of the Site and of the issues relating to it and its management. The various laws, orders and designations which apply at present are listed and described in 2.4.1. The Council will review its conservation area character appraisals and Article 4 Directions. The nominated status of the site is referred to in the draft local and structure plans and in the SWT Management Plan and SNH Designed Landscapes Management Study.

Aim 9: policies be directed towards positive measures for the enhancement of the Site and its Buffer Zone so that their character, appearance and setting are retained, while continuing to support the local economy and the social well being of those living there.

This will be achieved within the framework of:

- the national policies of Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage
- the local policies of other bodies including South Lanarkshire Council, New Lanark Conservation Trust, Scottish Wildlife Trust and Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire together with consultation between interested parties.

2.3.5 Key issues

The key issues are conservation of the environment (both cultural and natural), the economy and tourism, and traffic, generated by both the community and visitors.

Issue 1: The environment

Aim 10: To encourage owners to ensure that the maintenance, repair and restoration of their properties are carried out sympathetically and to a high standard. Changes and development should be appropriate and reflect their location in an outstanding historic and natural site.

This will be approached mainly through the lead taken by South Lanarkshire Council, together with the appropriate agreements that exist between New Lanark Conservation Trust and private purchasers. Developments should be supported by conservation plans and where appropriate environmental statements. No outline applications will be accepted within conservation areas. Design Guidance may be appropriate within the buffer zone, but is not necessary within the site as the presumption there will be against new development.

A directory specific to each property may be issued to homeowners within the site, setting out the significance of the property, its statutory position, the requirement for consent for certain alterations and advice on maintenance.

In certain circumstances buildings may be eligible for building repair or conservation area grants from the Scottish Ministers via Historic Scotland.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and their owners, will be regularly visited by Historic Scotland's Monument Warden who will seek to encourage conservation and can advise on the grants available to assist with this.

Aim 11: (kept vacant to permit the addition of a further aim that may arise following further consultation and examination of the issues)

Aim 12: establish an accurate picture of the condition and vulnerability of all parts of the Site and Buffer Zone.

In the case of listed and unlisted buildings the responsibility falls to South Lanarkshire Council, who will co-operate with the major owners (notably New Lanark Conservation Trust, New Lanark Association, Corehouse Estate and Scottish Power). The council will monitor buildings at risk and where necessary take action to secure their good repair including the serving of Repairs Notices.

The Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 11 Double Row, Corra and Lanark Castles, will be regularly visited and reported upon by the Historic Scotland Monument Warden.

RCAHMS propose to return to record the condition of the site as it is now, as a reference point against the records it made in the 1960s and 1970s, and also the buffer zone.

Aim 13: all activities on the Site and all activities affecting the natural heritage in the vicinity of the Site should be based on principles of environmental sustainability. Every effort should be made to integrate and enhance the interests of the cultural and natural heritage, balancing the respective needs of each.

This will be achieved through consultation primarily with Scottish Natural Heritage and Scottish Wildlife Trust but also through the Steering Group and Consultation Group. The *Statement of Intent* between Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Scotland's forthcoming statement on *Sustainability, the Built Heritage and Historic Environment* will apply. A further safeguard is provided by the provision in planning legislation for consultation with interested parties including statutory consultees. South Lanarkshire Council has a role through Tree Preservation Orders, for example, and in its application of development control.

The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscapes Management Study by Peter McGowan Associates (for SNH 1997) will be the key reference tool.

Aim 14: policies for development within the Site and adjacent to it should reflect the international importance and sensitivity of the Site and its setting.

This will be achieved through adherence to the guiding principles set out in various ICOMOS international charters as described in the Historic Scotland publication *International Conservation Charters* (Technical Advice Note 8, 1997). As other charters emanate from ICOMOS, their relevance to the situation pertaining to New Lanark will be periodically monitored by the Advisory Group.

Issue 2: The economy and tourism

Aim 15: To ensure that that policies for developments on the Site and adjacent to it should where possible lead to benefits for the economy of local people, and without damage to its universal significance.

This will be achieved within the framework of:

- the national policies of Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage
- the local policies of other bodies including South Lanarkshire Council, Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire, New Lanark Conservation Trust and Scottish Wildlife Trust together with consultation between interested parties.

Aim 16: To help develop sustainable tourism

Policies will be developed to even out concentrations of visitors at particular times and locations (presently peaking at Summer waterfall days for example). This is addressed by the present policy at NLCT of having events throughout the year. Links to other related sites (e.g. other independent industrial museums, tourist attractions elsewhere in the Clyde Valley, and things to do in Lanark) could be developed further.

At present visitor numbers most days are within the capacity of the village to absorb, but this position will be monitored.

Aim 17: To ensure that policies relating to visitors to the Site emphasise quality tourism and encourage longer stays and higher spending in Lanarkshire, to the advantage of local businesses.

Opportunities for job creation and training in tourism and related sectors are already provided at New Lanark Hotel.

A strategy could be further developed in co-operation with Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire to match the skills and employment needs of the local community to the opportunities arising at New Lanark.

Aim 18: To ensure that there are good facilities for disabled people by including provision for their needs in schemes for enhancement of the Site.

This will be achieved through continuing implementation of New Lanark Conservation Trust operational policy. This implements national requirements (The Disabilities Discrimination Act) on this issue. Wheelchair access is available to almost all of the key visitor attractions in the village, but is not practicable in areas of the Clyde Walkway and Falls of Clyde Nature reserve.

Issue 3: Community and visitor traffic

Aim 19: To ensure that adequate account is taken of residents, business and agricultural needs in the Site and Buffer Zone

This will be achieved by careful management of events at New Lanark, monitoring of visitors use of the car park (as opposed to driving into the village or parking on verges) and by reserving the option of an alternative route parallel to the Beeches. The detail design must take into account its effect on the cultural and natural character of the landscape.

Aim 20: To promote environmental sustainability by reducing conflict between pedestrian, cycle and motor traffic within the site and by promoting public transport to it.

Traffic speeds are limited within the village because the road is a *cul de sac*. Visitors to the village and the Falls are encouraged to stop at the car park above the village. Cycle traffic within the site is limited due to the topography, but could be more significant in the buffer zone (cycle route LR4 in Local Plan follows the South West Edge of the buffer zone).

There is scope for improvement to existing bus services and widening public knowledge of them.

2.4 Appendices to Part 2

2.4.1 Implications of legislation and planning guidance

Historic Scotland discharges Scottish Ministers' functions in relation to the built heritage, including those of the 1979 and 1997 Acts. Reliance is placed on South Lanarkshire Council as the local planning authority for their implementation.

1. Conservation Areas

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 includes provision for the designation of Conservation Areas, such as the New Lanark Conservation Area. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers may determine "areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". Buildings within a conservation area which are not protected by other means e.g. as a listed building or scheduled ancient monument, "shall not be demolished without the consent of the appropriate authority". There is also provision to enable the Scottish Ministers to make grants or loans should they deem it necessary in order to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area or part of it.

The whole of the nominated World Heritage Site Lies within New Lanark Conservation Area. This was one of the first to be designated, in 1973. Its boundary was widened by the former Clydesdale District Council to protect the setting of the village and the cores of the Designed Landscapes at the Falls of Clyde, on the advice of Historic Scotland in 1996.

Lanark Conservation Area protects the core of the historic burgh with its listed spires that add to the vistas obtainable from the designed landscapes and from within the nominated world heritage site. It forms part of the buffer zone. It was widened in 1979 to include the Castle Hill and Delves Park, and consideration is being given to including Castlebank Park, all three serving to provide a mostly unbuilt-upon green belt between Lanark and New Lanark.

Both Conservation Areas are classified outstanding for grants purposes by the Scottish Ministers. Repairs to any building within them that contributes to the character of the conservation areas may therefore be eligible for grant assistance from the state.

Article 4 Directions are expected to be sought by Planning Authorities in order to restrict specific forms of development in Conservation Areas that would otherwise automatically be

permitted development. They are a prerequisite for places for which Townscheme of Townscape Heritage Initiative funds are sought.

2. Listed Buildings

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 directs the Scottish Ministers to compile or approve lists of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. Historic Scotland is responsible for the compilation of the lists on behalf of the Scottish Ministers and for administering the government's policy on listing buildings, as set out in the *Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998*. In considering development, local authorities are bound to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting as well as any features of special architectural or historic interest which it may possess.

There are 3 categories of listed building: A, of national or international importance; B, of regional or more than local importance and C(S), of local importance. The latter category includes the best buildings previously given a non-statutory C category. Alterations to the character of a listed building require listed building consent (LBC) from the Local Planning Authority, with formal reference also to the Scottish Ministers (represented by Historic Scotland's Inspectorate of Historic Buildings) in the cases of category A and B listed buildings. All applications to completely demolish listed buildings, and unlisted buildings in conservation areas, are also referred to the Scottish Ministers where the Council is minded to approve them. Powers exist to serve repairs notices and follow these through with compulsory purchase- actually used for the first time in Scotland at the Mills and Institute at New Lanark in 1983.

21 buildings within the nominated World Heritage Site are listed category A, 4 are listed category B and 2 are listed category C (S). This inversion of the usual proportions (of 7:58:35) reflects the high national and international importance of New Lanark. New Lanark Conservation Trust and New Lanark Association calculate that the 21 entries under their joint ambit cover 90 separate properties (Long Row for example, is a single listed building comprising 14 street numbers).

Within the buffer zone, excepting Lanark Conservation Area, there are listed at category:

A: Corehouse, Bonnington View House, Clydesholm Bridge.

B: Castlebank, and two cast iron bridges at Bonnington, one at the Falls, the other carrying the drive over a railway.

C(S): Corehouse Doocot, Castlebank stables and terraced garden

3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Scheduling, under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* does not *require* the owner to carry out any positive maintenance. Owners are encouraged however to conserve a scheduled monument as is, or to obtain consent to carry out beneficial works. It is possible, in principle, for owners to obtain a grant from Historic Scotland in support of such works. Should works require both scheduled monument and planning consents, then both consents must be in place before any work can commence. The owner should inform any

third party proposing to carry out work on a scheduled site of the designation, and advise them to contact Historic Scotland for advice. Scheduling runs with the land and property, and details of the scheduling should be made known to any prospective purchaser. Scheduling gives no right of public access. It is a criminal offence for any works to be carried out on a scheduled monument which will lead to damage, demolition or destruction of the monument, any works of repair, removal, alteration or addition. Works within these categories can only be carried out with prior written permission from the Scottish Ministers, through the process of obtaining scheduled monument consent, as operated by Historic Scotland.

The National Planning Policy Guideline *Archaeology and Planning* (NPPG 5) and its associated Planning Advice Note *Archaeology - the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures* (PAN 42) were issued by the Scottish Office (now the Scottish Executive) in January 1994. They provide advice to planning authorities on how to deal with ancient monuments under the development plan and development control systems. Monuments which are not scheduled but are deemed to be of regional importance may be protected through planning legislation and Council policy.

One monument within the site (Museum Stair), and two in the buffer zone, (Lanark and Corra Castles) are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Where a structure is both scheduled and listed, ancient monument legislation takes precedence over listed building legislation. These have complementary strengths; in particular listing has for many years provided better protection for the setting of a building. Recent planning guidance (the GDPO) has increased the protection of the setting of scheduled ancient monuments and the overlap between scheduling and listing is being rationalised. Here however dual levels of protection apply in the buffer zone to Corra Castle and within the nominated World Heritage Site to the Museum Stair at No 11 Double Row. Corra Castle is best treated simply as a scheduled ancient monument, albeit one of high importance to the designed landscape. However Double Row should in some aspects be considered for its significance as a complete terrace of housing, and a unit of it will not therefore be de-listed simply because that part has recently been scheduled. The intention is to restore the rest of the row to a housing function, which precludes its scheduling in its entirety.

4. Setting: the GPDO and the GDPO

The majority of agricultural and forestry buildings are permitted development under part 6 of *The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992*. However, this also introduces a notification regime which allows planning authorities to consider the visual effects of the proposed development on the landscape “as well as the desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings, known archaeological sites, the setting of listed buildings and sites of recognised nature conservation value such as SSSIs” (Annex C of Scottish Executive Development Department Circular 5/1992). PAN 39 *Farm and Forestry Buildings* (para 30) flags the importance of establishing the relationship to “a scheduled monument or archaeological site, a category A listed building ...or an SSSI” when assessing possible sites for a new building. Article 4 Directions could be considered by the council as a means of bringing such buildings under their ambit.

The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Scotland Order (1992), article 15, and its *Amendment (No2) Order 1994* confers some protection on historic landscapes and settings of buildings. The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes is compiled and maintained jointly by Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage. Planning

authorities must consult with the Scottish Ministers on any proposed development that may affect a designed landscape contained within the inventory, or affecting the setting of a category A listed building or scheduled ancient monument. The effect on the setting of the listed building, or on the designed landscape or garden is a material consideration in the determining of such applications.

The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscape will be included in the revised Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. This will include almost all of the land in the nominated World Heritage Site and much of the land in the buffer zone.

While setting has proved subject to varying interpretations, the whole of the nominated world heritage site may be taken to comprise the setting of the category A listed buildings in New Lanark village. Any planning application for development within the nominated site should therefore be referred to the Scottish Ministers (i.e. Historic Scotland). Similarly development affecting the setting of Clydesholm Bridge, Corehouse, Corra Castle, Bonnington Viewhouse and category A listed buildings within Lanark, and anywhere within the Designed Landscape once it is so designated in the revised Inventory, will trigger an automatic referral to Historic Scotland under the terms of the GDPO.

5. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are selected on the basis of detailed scientific survey, following which an area may qualify as a place of exceptional importance with regard to nature conservation. These areas are notified under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*, through the administration of Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH). SNH work closely with owners and occupiers of the land or water involved to ensure that the areas are managed and maintained with the greatest sympathy via a system of consultation. The Act makes it a requirement of owners and occupiers to consult SNH before carrying out any changes of land use that may affect the features of special interest. To act without consultation with SNH may result in a fine.

The Falls of Clyde SSSI is a Grade 2 Site, forming a component of the Clyde Valley Woodlands Composite Site. The remnant ash/elm woodland is among the best examples of its type in the District. Apart from a number of uncommon plants, notably purple saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*) and bitter vetch (*Vicia orobus*), the site also contains a rich breeding bird and insect fauna. Its boundary stops at New Lanark Mills Weir and therefore overlaps slightly with the nominated site, but lies for the most part in the buffer zone.

6. NPPG 18 *Planning and the Historic Environment* deals primarily with listed buildings, conservation areas, world heritage sites, historic gardens, designed landscapes and their settings. It makes the point that although no additional statutory controls result from designation, a combination of a clear policy framework and comprehensive management plan should be established to assist in maintaining and enhancing the quality of these areas. The impact of proposed development upon a WHS will be a key material consideration in determining planning applications (para 15). NPPG 18 also recommends (paragraphs 31-33) the preparation of Conservation Area Appraisals as management tools. These should comprise more than simply visual elements, including, for example, the archaeological and historical significance of the area. NPPG 14 *Natural Heritage* also supports conservation of the historic landscape as an important cultural as well as natural resource.

7. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process which identifies the environmental effects (both positive and negative) of development proposals. It aims to prevent, reduce and offset any adverse impacts. Its origins lie in European Community Environmental Legislation and its principles are binding on all member states. The original statutory requirement for EIA, set out in EC Directive 85/337/EEC, has recently been amended by Directive 97/11/EC and this has now been transposed into Scottish law through various sets of Regulations, including, for projects in the planning sphere, *The Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999*. Full details of EIA and its procedures are given in the documents already cited in section 2.1.4, but of particular note in the present context is the inclusion of World Heritage sites in the definition of “sensitive areas” which require special consideration in the case of schedule 2 projects. Separate Regulations for non-planning projects will also apply, as appropriate.

8. Scottish Executive Circular 6/1995 *Conservation (Natural Habitats &C) Regulations 1994* implements *Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora*, commonly known as the Habitats Directive.

9. Local and Structure plans. A well-established system of land-use planning dates from the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act, in which central government provides national planning policy guidance (NPPGs) and local government relates these to their own localities, in the form of Structure (strategic) and Local (detailed) plans. These are subject to public consultation and may be tested at public inquiries. Some relevant elements of these are:

Structure Plan

Strathclyde Structure Plan (1995): The Structure Plan prepared by Strathclyde Regional Council and approved by the Secretary of State in 1995 is a strategic document. This is due to be replaced by the Greater Glasgow Consultative Draft Structure plan which is shorter, less specific and puts emphasis on sustainability as at the core of its Guiding Principles (but still refers to the international significance of New Lanark). Apart from generally reinforcing guidance at local and national levels, specific references in the current structure plan include:

“In accordance with policy STRAT 2, there shall be a general presumption against development which has an adverse impact on industrial archaeology of regional significance, including the outstanding areas at: New Lanark...”

R59: At New Lanark “conservation is of particular significance as part of a package of integrated action”

R61 “It is recommended to local authorities, SNH and HS, that they consider the significance of the historic gardens and designed landscapes included in schedule 22 and that they have regard to the potential value of these sites in the preparation of local plans and the determination of planning applications:... Bonnington, Braxfield, Castlebank, Corehouse...”

Local Plan

The *Lanark Local Plan* was adopted in 1983 and is therefore relatively old, referring for example, to the intended acquisition of the Mills, lade and Institute, to be handed over to conservation agencies for a visitor centre, light industrial, commercial or educational uses. This has of course, been achieved. Proposals E4 and E5 (complete restoration of Workshops

and Dyeworks; acquire Mills and Institute) have been seen through, as has most of the more general E6 (promote environmental improvements and building refurbishment on a joint participatory basis as resources permit). Some of the other elements are summarised here:

At 5, "Conservation and Environment", the main issues were considered as follows:

1. The scale and character of Lanark Town Centre must be conserved while traffic problems are resolved.
2. A development policy is needed towards the promotion of conservation and tourism at New Lanark and the Falls of Clyde.

The main constraints at Lanark were considered to be commerce and traffic, and at New Lanark the availability of finance.

Lanark and New Lanark Conservation Areas are divided respectively into three and four character areas in which different forms of control or enhancement are considered appropriate.

Relevant policies include:

51. Within the Designated Conservation Areas, the District Council will require applications to be sufficiently detailed to give an accurate representation of the design of the proposed development and its relationship to adjoining developments.
52. The Council will monitor the condition and appearance of all listed buildings and utilise their powers of protection where necessary. Grants for the repair and maintenance of listed buildings will continue to be awarded at the discretion of the District Council in conjunction with the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland and Strathclyde Regional Council.
62. The District Council Supports the promotion of New Lanark as an industrial monument of international importance and will continue to encourage its restoration, participate as resources permit in joint sponsorship with other statutory agencies... A suitable balance between the interests of the community, commerce and visitors will be sought, as will the highest standards of restoration of buildings and treatment of the landscape.
72. The Rural Area (eg Bonnington) is a Grade II Area of Planning control where "sporadic house building and other forms of development will not be permitted except where it is shown to be in the interests of agriculture, horticulture, forestry or other uses appropriate to the rural area. The council will however give special consideration to the renovation of existing dwellings, in keeping with their architectural character, the renovation or re-use of buildings of architectural importance or Special Environmental Significance, and agricultural workers housing" (with provisos).
76. In Areas of Great Landscape Value (the rural parts of the nominated World Heritage Site and buffer zone) the Council shall exercise strict control over development in order to ensure that such development as may be permitted will not adversely affect the landscape quality of the area.

78. Tree Preservation Orders apply to Braxfield and to both avenues of trees that served approaches to the Bonnington Estate, one of them “the Beeches”.

80. Woodland management programmes will be encouraged: e.g. in the Gorge there will be no harvesting of indigenous species and the gradual removal of introduced species will be encouraged.

86. Within the Area of Great Landscape Value there shall be a presumption against any proposal involving the winning and working of surface minerals by open-cast methods.

The Lower Clydesdale Local Plan (Consultative Draft) was published in February 1999, followed in Autumn 1999 by the Finalised Draft. It is a material consideration in determining planning applications but has not yet been adopted as binding on the Council. Therefore existing Local Plans also have to be taken into consideration.

New Lanark is referred to at 6.4 and 6.5. The main issues identified are now its ability to cater for more car-borne visitors and a desire to develop links between Lanark and New Lanark to ensure that both gain maximum benefit from visitors to the area. The change in emphasis in the 16 years between the two local plans, from how to conserve New Lanark to how to cope with and exploit the number of visitors generated by that conservation, is itself evidence of the remarkable success of the village.

Specific policies include:

ENV9 (i) CONSERVATION AREAS: The Council will seek to protect and enhance conservation areas through the control of development and, where necessary, by the promotion of Article 4 Directions. Outline Planning Permission will not normally be accepted and full details of the proposed development will be required. Where demolition is proposed full details on the re-use of the site are required.

ENV10 LISTED BUILDINGS: (i) The Council will seek to protect and enhance Listed Buildings and their settings. Outline planning applications for development affecting listed buildings will not normally be accepted and full details will be required. Proposals for development, alterations, or changes must not be detrimental to the structure, character, condition appearance or setting of the listed building.

ii) Consent will not be granted for the demolition of a listed building other than in exceptional circumstances.

ENV11 HISTORIC GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES: The council shall have regard to protecting historic gardens and designed landscapes and their settings when considering planning applications. Where development proposals may affect a historic or designed landscape, measures may be required for its improvement, restoration and management. (This is preceded by reference to the 15 landscapes identified in the Strathclyde Structure Plan that could be significant, including Braxfield, Bonnington, Castlebank and Corehouse).

ENV12 NATURE CONSERVATION: The Council will protect the natural heritage of the area and will not permit developments which will have an adverse effect on area of value for nature conservation. In particular it will protect:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Sites of Importance for Nature conservation
Wild Life Corridors

ENV13 TREES AND WOODLAND: Within Areas subject to Tree Preservation Orders or within Conservation Areas, trees should not be lopped, topped or felled without prior consent of the council.

The council will encourage owners of private woodlands to undertake management programmes which will secure and enhance the contribution of such areas to amenity and ecological quality and will encourage the use of indigenous species wherever possible.

ENV14 ARCHAEOLOGY: The council shall resist proposals which will have an adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other archaeologically important sites. Where development is approved, appropriate conditions will be imposed to ensure adequate archaeological recording of the site.

ENV18 NEW LANARK: The council will continue to support proposals for New Lanark which will enhance its tourist potential and safeguard its status as a nominated World Heritage Site.

Policies applicable to rural development both within the nominated world heritage site and in the wider landscape or buffer zone, most of which is designated:

ENV2 RURAL AREA (i) Isolated house-building in the open countryside will not generally be permitted unless it is shown to be necessary in the interests of agriculture, horticulture, forestry or other uses appropriate to the rural area. (Exceptions are made for the re-use of redundant buildings, for infill sites bounded by existing buildings, not ribbon development, that are in keeping and have no adverse environmental or infrastructural impacts).

ENV7 AREA OF GREAT LANDSCAPE VALUE: Within areas designated as being of Great Landscape Value, in addition to the requirements of Greenbelt and Rural Areas Policies, all proposals will require to meet the highest standards of design in order to safeguard the particular qualities of the landscape.

TRA10 BEECHES ACCESS ROAD The council will require, as part of the residential development at the Beeches, the construction of an access road which will also serve the New Lanark Car Park. It is anticipated that the construction of the road will be jointly funded by public and private sectors. (A Tree Preservation Order protects the trees).

LR1 LEISURE AND RECREATION applies to Castle Hill, Castlebank and Delves Parks on the South West edge of Lanark.

2.4.2 Implications of other relevant reports

New Lanark Conservation Trust has relied on a series of 47 discussion papers (listed below) that addressed issues as they arose and permitted forward development of the site. The business operations of the Trust have followed a Business Plan prepared in 1994 to cover the years 1994-9. KPMG produced a draft Business Plan in 1999 to cover the years 1999-2003. Consultants have been appointed (in late 2000) to take a fresh look at another business plan.

It is essential for the trust to review its business activities on the basis of its becoming self-sufficient and to construct safeguards that will enable continued operation and development of the visitor attraction and other viable and complimentary commercial uses. This will be an objective of the evolving management plan.

Historic Scotland's *Mission Statement* emphasises its commitment to conserve what is important about the historic built environment, to educate people about it and to help them enjoy it. Each year it publishes a three-year *Corporate Plan* with a report on what it has done.

The Stirling Charter sets out broad principles for the conservation of the built heritage (Historic Scotland 2000). It has been informed by, and builds on, the body of international charters already in being. *Conservation Plans* (Historic Scotland 2000) offers guidance on the content and preparation of conservation plans. Historic Scotland is also preparing a statement on *Sustainability, Built Heritage and the Historic Environment*.

PART 3: PRESCRIPTION FOR OVERALL SITE MANAGEMENT

3.1 Projects

The prescription, combining a description of projects, their annual work plan, costs and staging of works, is found in tabulated form at 3.2, and on individual work sheets at appendix 3.4.

3.1.1 Administration of the Site

Legally, New Lanark Conservation Trust and New Lanark Association has responsibility as landowner for administration of the village. Other interests participate in the decisions taken by the executive committee, which contains for example representatives of the local authority (elected councillors and an officer in economic development) of Historic Scotland (Historic Buildings Inspector) and of the Scottish Wildlife Trust (as tenant, neighbour and complementary attraction).

The terms of reference of the Trust inhibit it from participating in the management of a wider area than that within its ownership, and that of New Lanark Association. For that reason the Management Plan Advisory Group has been formed to address specific issues of world heritage, control of development within the setting of the site, and monitoring.

The main general requirement is strengthening of existing consultation arrangements rather than the creation of new bodies and the duplication of effort. In addition to the Steering Group, the following may be asked to send a representative to a Consultation Group:

- Lanark and New Lanark Community Councils
- New Lanark Village Association
- Icomos UK
- Scottish Tourist Board (STB)
- South Lanarkshire Council elected members (SLC)
- Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire (SEL)
- Scottish Power
- Corehouse and other landowners

Project groups will be formed, as appropriate.

3.2.2 Primary aims and administrative arrangements (aims 1-6)

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority ³	Frequency and Date ⁴	Action
	HS	NLCT	SLC	SNH	AG				
Agree remit, functions and membership of Steering Group and its administrative arrangements	*	*	*	*		HS/SLC	***	OO Nov 2000	
Agree remit, functions and membership of Consultation Group and its administrative arrangements	*	*	*	*	*	HS/SLC	***	OO Dec 2000	
Draft and agree content of Management of Interest	*	*	*	*	*	HS/SLC	*	OO Winter 2000-01	
Signing of Statement of Intent. Ministerial Launching of WHS management plan	*		*			HS	*	OO Spring 2001	
Set up link to management plan via NECT, SLC and HS web-pages	*	*				HS/NLCT SLC	*	OO Spring 2001	
Draft and issue Management Plan	*	*	*	*	*	SLC	**	OO November 2000	Drafted March 2000
Training for all relevant organisations regarding implications of WHS and its Buffer Zones	*	*	*	*	*	HS/SLC/ NLCT	*	A Summer 2001	In progress
Business Plan for NECT, SLC and financial structure	*		*			SEL/SLC/ HS	**	Spring 2001	Consultants appointed
Agree revised Management Plan	*	*	*	*	*	SLC/HS	***	Q May 2001	
Timetable and cost for implementation of parts of the Management Plan	*	*	*	*		HS/SLC/ NLCT	**	A Sep 2001	

³ *** Urgent, ** Necessary, * Desirable

⁴ OO One off, W Weekly, M Monthly, A Annual, Q Quinquennial

3.2.3 The statutory and policy context (aims 7-9)

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority *** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Frequency and Date OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual	Action
	HS	NLCT	SLC	SNH	AG				
Agree baselines for monitoring	*	*	*	*	*	NA	**	OO June 2001	
Monitor Site and review Management Plan	*	*	*	*	*	NA	**	A/Q June 2001/2006	
Adopt Management Plan as Supplementary Planning Guidance in the Local Plan			*			NA	**	OO	
Produce Character Appraisals of New Lanark and Lanark Conservation Areas	*		*			SLC	**	OO April 2001	
Review implications for World Heritage Status in Structure and Local Plans			*			NA	***	OO	In progress
Regularly monitor, assess and report on the condition of buildings and monuments within the site and Buffer Zone	*	*	*			HS	**	A	
Revise the statutory lists for the Site and its Buffer Zone	*		*			HS	**	OO	Village revised 1999

3.2.4 The environment and cultural heritage (aims 10-12)

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority *** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Frequency and Date OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual Q Quinquennial	Action
	HS	NLC T	SLC	SNH	AG				
Consult on Conservation Area Character Appraisal (see 3.2.3, above)	*	*	*			NA	**	OO April 2001	
Prepare homeowners' directory giving statutory position, significance and advice on maintenance	*	*	*		*		*	A Dec 2000	
Regularly monitor, assess and report on the condition of buildings and monuments in the site and buffer zone	*	*	*			HS	**	A Dec 2000	

3.2.5 The environment and natural heritage (aim 13)

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority *** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Frequency and Date OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual	Action
	HS	NLCT	SLC	SNH	AG				
Agree a common approach to sustainability and the built and natural heritage (see 3.2.4, above)	*	*	*	*		NA	*	OO Dec 2000	
Review the implications of the Management Plan for the natural heritage	*			*		NA	**	OO May 2000	
Refer to Designed Landscapes Management Plan in assessing all development and other proposals	*	*	*	*	*		**	M Feb 1997	Study completed.

3.2.6 The economy and tourism (aims 14-18)

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority *** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Frequency and Date OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual	Action
	HS	NLC T	SLC	SNH	AG				
Promulgate the principles set out in various international charters and <i>The Stirling Charter</i>	*	*	*	*		NA	**		Ongoing
Prepare a plan for dispersal of visitors and for evening out the concentrations of numbers		*	*		*	NA	**	OO/A Mar 2001	
Promote New Lanark as an attraction within the Greater Glasgow and Clyde Valley tourist board		*	*			GG&CVTB	**	M/A	
Promote New Lanark as an attraction nationally via the Scottish Tourist Board		*	*			STB	**	A	
Promote New Lanark as an attraction internationally		*	*			INTER-REG IIC	*	A Masterplan 2000-2001	ERIH: European Route of Industrial Heritage
Promote New Lanark as an attraction globally		*					*	From 2002	Via Icomos, Unesco and Organisation of World Heritage Cities, if inscribed
Plan new events for European Heritage Days		*	*					A: every September	
Completion of Clyde Walkway			*	*			SLC/SNH	OO	Falls to Stonebyres completed 1995
Continue to disperse events over the year		*						M	
Continue to monitor use of and satisfaction with facilities for disabled people	*					NA	**	M/A	

3.2.7 Community and visitor traffic (aims 19-20)

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority *** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Frequency and Date OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual	Action
	HS	NLC T	SLC	SNH	AG				
Consider new Traffic and Transport Study		*	*			*	**	OO May 2001	Discussion papers 15, 32, 33

3.2.8 New Lanark Village specific projects

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority *** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Frequency and Date OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual	Action
	NLCT	HS	SLC	SNH	AG				
Prepare Condition Survey of properties	*	*	*				**	OO	RCAHMS also to record
Prepare Conservation Plan	*	*	*			HLF/ NLCT	**	OO Sept 2000	In progress
Rehabilitate Double Row	*					HS/NLCT Private etc	**	OO	
Interpretation and Conservation Plan for Museum Stair	*	*				NLCT/HS	*	OO	
Review site access for disabled visitors	*						**	OO	
Convert School	*					HS/ HLF/SLC/ ERDF	**	OO Feb2000-2001	In progress
Retaining walls at Double Row, Nursery Buildings and Church to be repaired	*						***	OO	
Repair church/village hall	*						***	OO	
Review feasibility and authenticity of reconstructing Mantilla Row	*	*	*			HS/HLF?	**	OO	
Review Traffic Management	*		*				**	A	
Develop hotel facilities in Mill 2	*						*	OO	
Expand Youth Hostel	*						*	OO	
Develop Digital TV (transmission poor in the gorge)	*						*	OO	
Convert hydro electric generation to self supply, rather than sale to grid.	*						*	OO	
Weir/ Cauld	*					NLCT	**		
Review site signage (e.g. SLC's at the car park)	*		*				*	OO	
Erect World Heritage Marker (if inscribed)	*					HS	**	OO May 2002	
Remove references to World Heritage Village (if rejected)	*		*				**	OO May 2002	

Routine site maintenance (eg skylight in Mill 3)	*					NLCT	**	W/M/A	Ongoing
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3.2.9 Designed Landscapes Management

Adapted from SNH Designed Landscapes Management Study by Peter McGowan Associates (1997)

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority *** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Frequency and Date OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual	Action
	HS	NL CT	SLC	SNH	SW T				
General									
<i>Conserve</i> Restore built and planted features and areas ^{having in mind} to the design of the period of their optimum development: late 18 th to early 19 th century for Bonnington (except power station), New Lanark and Braxfield, circa 1840 for Corehouse.	*	*	*	*	*	SNH SWT HS	**	A	In progress
Integrate management of planted designed landscape features with management for nature conservation and other functions, using existing planting, including forestry planting, and natural regeneration from any period in the development of picturesque landscape character.				*	*	SWT SNH	**	A	In progress
Make use of the different types of conservation and management expertise at work in the valley to carry forward appropriate projects.	*	*		*		SEL	*	A	
Complete circular footpath routes: consider implications of bridges for impact and management.			*	*	*	SWT/SNH/ SLC	*	OO	
Increase species diversity of the woodlands to increase their nature conservation and landscape value, maintaining a reduced coniferous component.		*		*	*	SWT SNH	**	A	In progress
Stabilise garden buildings to make safe and prevent further deterioration.	*		*	*	*	HS/ SWT/ SNH/ private	***	OO/ A	View House consolidated, Doocot and Braxfield require consideration

New Lanark Village:

Action	HS	NLCT	SLC	SNH	SWT	Funding	Priority	Frequency and	Action
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							*** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Date OO One off W Weekly M Monthly A Annual	
Re-erect and secure the remaining gravestones in the burial ground. Cut back vegetation to clearly define the area.		*	*	*		NLCT	**	OO/A	
Plan the restoration of open spaces, as shown in the Clark and Winning views		*	*			NLCT/ SEL/ EU	**	OO	Completed
Initiate further ecological survey and review management for nature conservation interests		*		*	*	SNH/ SWT	*	OO	
Routine site maintenance		*				NLCT	**	W/M/A	Ongoing

Corehouse (within nominated site)

Re-establish open spaces and form vistas to the river and particularly to New Lanark within the woodland adjacent to Corehouse North Drive and the Clyde Walkway	*		*		*	SNH/ private	*	OO/ A	
Negotiate an access agreement to formalise the use of Corehouse North Drive as a pedestrian route from the SWT reserve to Kirkfieldbank	*		*		*	Private /SWT	*	OO	

Braxfield (within nominated site)

Maintain the character of the parkland by the use of parkland trees in replanting at Braxfield		*		*		Private			
Pursue general policy of replacing conifers with broadleaved trees at Braxfield		*		*		Private			
Condition survey of Braxfield House ruin. Consolidate if necessary.	*	*	*			Private	**	OO	

The Falls of Clyde Wildlife Reserve Management Plan 1996-2001

Extracted from the Management Plan by John Darbyshire and Neil Wilcox, Scottish Wildlife Trust, building on the first full plan by Bruce Phil, 1986-1991. A Third plan is in preparation that will incorporate the SNH Designed Landscapes Management Study and also the New Lanark Nominated World Heritage Site Management Plan, and will develop criteria for monitoring.

Action	Agencies					Funding	Priority *** Urgent ** Necessary * Desirable	Frequency and Date OO Once only W Weekly M Monthly A Annual	Action/ Notes
	NLCT	SWT	Private	SNH	AG				
Maintain and enhance the existing broadleaved woodland together with its associated flora and fauna and to increase its area by appropriate management of adjacent conifer plantations, all with due regard to existing habitats and associated historical features		*	*	*		SWT	**	A	
Maintain the riverine habitat with its associated gorge cliffs and characteristic flora and fauna		*	*	*		SWT	**	A	
Maintain and enhance the meadow as an example of herb-rich grassland		*	*	*		SWT	**	A	
Maintain and enhance other habitat components including the pond		*	*	*		SNH/ SWT	**	A	
Replant Corehouse Beech Walk with Beech trees and restore other historic planted features		*	*	*		SNH/ SWT	*	A	
Survey, maintain and replant the trees and shrubbery of the arboretum		*	*	*		SNH/ SWT	*	A	
Stabilise garden buildings to make safe and prevent further deterioration. (NB Doocot)		*	*	*		Private/ HS/SNH	***	A/OO	
Maintain and enhance all notable species including rare vascular plants, bryophytes, lichens, fungi, beetles, mammals and birdlife.		*		*		SWT	**	A	
Provide Interpretation Material appropriate to the reserve and develop the visitor centre facility.	*	*		*		SWT/ NLCT	*	A	
Restore Bonnington View House based on photographic and drawn evidence, considering practical implications of reroofing.		*		*		Scottish Power/ SWT/HS	*	OO	Scottish Power is willing to sell/lease
Consider restoration of Bonnington Linn iron bridge as a landscape feature. Consider safety implications of pedestrian use.		*		*		Scottish Power/ SWT/HS	*	OO	
Restore viewing terraces and stations and reform planned views from view-points and sequential views from paths, including the curved terrace.		*	*	*		SWT	*	A	
Restore Lady Mary's Steps and Corehouse Corra Linn Steps (former		*	*	*		SWT	*	OO	

of important designed avenue to Bonnington, enabling continued use of the route by Scottish Power and others.						Property Ltd			BD21 in 2000
Restore the terrace garden, the wild garden in the dell (Gullie-Tudlem)		*	*				*	OO/A	
Maintain the character of the parkland by the use of parkland trees in replanting at Castlebank			*			SLC	*	A	
Extend Lanark Conservation Area to include Castlebank and St Patrick's Road.			*			N/A	*	OO	
Strict enforcement of development control within the conservation area due to its high visual sensitivity and the primarily agricultural character of the surrounding land at the Pleasance			*			NA	**	M	
Improved screen planting and treatment of fill slopes at Pleasance Nurseries			*			Private	*	OO/A	

3.2.13 Lanark Conservation Area

Prepare character appraisal, review boundaries and Article 4 Directions			*			SLC	**	OO	
Publish conservation area leaflet (on model of others)			*			SLC	*	OO	
Consider enhancements			*			SLC	*	A	
Tackle traffic issues			*			SLC	**	A	

3.3 Costs and staging of works

See 3.2 above.

3.4 Appendices

3.4.1 Project Sheets (samples)

Photographic record of New Lanark Village and vicinity		Project Code Objectives 3, 12	
<p>RCAHMS Buildings Division is in a position to update their photographic records of New Lanark village and mills, and to extend their recording activity to record other buildings within the nominated World Heritage Site and the buffer zone for which we currently have (in the Summary, and 2.32 – Primary Aims of Management Plan.)</p> <p>Taking into account interior photographic work in areas of greatest change, this work is estimated by RCAHMS to involve up to 10 days of field photographer's time, 10 days of curatorial time 5 days in-house photographic processing and finishing, and 5 days of assimilation and archive work. The value of this work would probably amount to around £5000.</p> <p>(information volunteered by Dr Miles Oglethorpe, RCAHMS)</p>			
		Timescale: 2001	
Funding Sources:	Funding secured to date:	Total Project Cost	
RCAHMS	All secured	£5,000	

Resurvey of Scottish Ministers' Lists for Lanark Burgh, Lanark Parish and Lesmahagow Parish, South Lanarkshire		Project Code Objectives 3, 12	
<p>The revision of the lists for the burgh and parishes related to the proposed WHS is required by the legislation, section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. It is necessary to rationalise the lists which were last surveyed comprehensively in 1980 and 1971 respectively, to identify buildings which may now be eligible, to remove those which fall below the margin on current standards and to ensure a more consistent coverage and presentation. It is now the policy of Historic Scotland to itemise significant components of a group that might previously have been considered adequately covered by curtilage of the main subject. Similarly, later research and experience have improved our understanding of more complex building types and this fresh information can usefully be absorbed. The programme of resurvey is shaped by priority and these three South Lanarkshire lists are not high on the agenda owing to their relative quality, and the fact that revised lists for New Lanark village were issued in 1999.</p> <p>If, need be, it is possible to bring forward the listing of specific, currently unlisted buildings, in advance of the resurvey.</p>			
		Timescale: 2004	
Funding Sources:		Funding secured to date:	
Historic Scotland		All secured by legislation	
		Total Project Cost	
		£21,750 (in salary), £30,000 (actual)	

Interpretation and Conservation Plan for Museum Stair	Project Code	
Project Description		
<p>Double Row is owned by New Lanark Association. It has been uninhabited since the 1970s. It is the one remaining row of housing that awaits rehabilitation.</p>		
<p>In parallel with the restoration as housing, which must entail near-total removal of what little internal fabric remains, there is a stair that has been retained in a better condition and is designated "the Museum Stair". Historic Scotland has taken on the relatively low maintenance task (£500 or £1,000 per annum) here from 1979-2000 but will not continue indefinitely. At present it is only accessible to the public on European Heritage Days or by arrangement.</p>		
<p>Historic Scotland wishes to work in co-operation with New Lanark Conservation Trust to achieve the preservation of the Museum Stair as is, keeping it wind and water-tight. The primary responsibility for this rests with the Trust. The fragility and originality of the various elements of the interior will be maintained, including the sagging floors and ceiling, peeling wallpaper etc, as well as preservation of the important collection of contents. Inevitably accepting that this is unsuitable for direct public access, although this could, of course, be achieved by some other means of remote access, if desired. In this way, the monument can serve as a unique and authentic heritage resource within the proposed WHS.</p>		
<p>The Conservation Plan will draw on internal surveys by RCAHMS in the 1970s, and drawn records by Ancient Monuments Division of what is now Historic Scotland in 1980. A brief comparison with the survival rate and quality of working class housing elsewhere will be necessary. It will increasingly possess importance for its unrestored state, as a piece of standing archaeology, at a time when comparable properties, of which there were many in 1980, have either been renovated or demolished through Housing Action Area activity.</p>		
<p>An interpretation plan was drafted by John Hume in 1981 setting out furnishings of the houses as they were c1800, c1860 and c1960, the place of New Lanark in the development of working class housing, costume and diet. This would today need to be revisited in the light of the existence of mock ups that do much the same in New Buildings: "The Millworker's House"</p>		
<p>Interpretation today would need to consider:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety considerations in a building without alternative means of escape. These could be provided in adjacent tenements of course. 2. Impact of "period" restorations on original fabric. Would they threaten the authenticity that the tenement undoubtedly now has? 		
<p>Its future will probably be a choice between:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preservation as found: intermittent access on special occasions or for experts. b) Presentation as an enhanced attraction, with an additional fireproof stair in an adjoining tenement, very limited furnishings. c) Use of IT remote access such as Virtual Reality to present it as it was, with physical access restricted to the ground floor, Water Row. 		
<p>As the tenement will not be used for housing it would require to pass from New Lanark Association to New Lanark Conservation Trust, or to some similar organisation with expertise in presenting visitor attractions that is able to absorb the running cost implications, and can co-operate with the Trust in joint ticketing the attraction as part of the New Lanark passport.</p>		
<p>The conservation plan will set out the significance of the museum stair and the implications of each scenario. The business plan for the Trust will establish the revenue implications if NLCT is an appropriate vehicle for ownership and presentation of the tenement. The consequence of having an uninhabited building adjacent to restored dwellings will be a factor in considering the separate project for the Museum Stair.</p>		
Lead authority/Partners	NLCT	Timescale
Funding Sources	Funding Secure to date	Total Project Cost

3.4.2 Amendment Sheets

Interpretation and Conservation Plan for Museum Stair

Project Code

Project Description

Lead authority/ Partners

NLCI/MS

Timescale

Funding Sources

Funding secured to date

Total Project Cost

3.4.3 Remit, administrative arrangements and membership of the Steering Group

3.4.4 Monitoring

Management Planning is a dynamic process that does not stop with the production of the management plan document. New information or changed perceptions of management priorities can change the emphasis of the Plan as the knowledge and practical experience of those responsible for the management of the world Heritage Site develops.

Regular monitoring is essential to provide this information. A number of mechanisms can be identified which would provide the opportunity to monitor progress towards the achievement of the management plan objectives for the WHS:

- A review of the previous years work as set out in the annual action programme
- Assessment of the effectiveness of action in achieving the Plan's objectives and reviewing the overall direction of the Plan's strategy and initiatives in response to changing perceived priorities.
- An early action in implementing the Plan should be to monitor changes in the baseline environmental conditions to help target policies, objectives and priorities for action within the WHS

An integrated monitoring programme will be able to identify where visitor or other pressure is potentially damaging to the site, and the extent to which management action has been successful in tackling the problems. There needs to be a definition of carrying capacity and vulnerability: "the Limits of Acceptable Change".

As a statistical baseline the following criteria, which can be taken as either positive or negative factors, will be adopted:

1. Number of visitors to village
2. Number of paying visitors
3. Number of listed building consents granted for alterations to historic fabric
4. Number of condition surveys completed
5. Identify yardsticks to evaluate visitor pressure on the heritage assets (e.g. extent of damage/graffiti)
6. Identify yardsticks for disabled and intellectual access (e.g. number of website hits)

Appendix: Chronology of restoration and development in New Lanark

General

- 1 formation of New Lanark Association to restore village housing
- 2 closure of the New Lanark cotton-mills
- 3 New Lanark designated as an Outstanding Conservation Area
- 4 All buildings in New Lanark listed category A.
- 1974 formation of the New Lanark Conservation Trust
- 1 confirmation of Compulsory Purchase Order (to recover the industrial area from scrap-metal firm) by the Secretary of State for Scotland. Costs grant-aided by the National Heritage Memorial Fund
- 2 Nomination of New Lanark for inscription in UNESCO's World Heritage list
- 3 first European Regional Development Fund Grant (£400,000)
- 4 establishment of New Lanark Trading Ltd as the Commercial arm of the Trust; profits are covenant back to the Conservation Trust
- 5 Establishment of New Lanark Hotels Ltd to operate the New Lanark Mill Hotel & self-catering cottages
- 6 Nomination of New Lanark for inscription in UNESCO's World Heritage list

Housing

- 1963 –1987 43 housing association tenancies, all restored and occupied.
Housing is modernised internally while preserving the historic character of the buildings. Waiting list for tenancies.
- 1974 New Lanark Village Group formed as residents association and social group
- 1980s 20 house units sold to owner-occupiers for private restoration
- 1994 2 new tenancies refurbished, bringing total to 45

Industrial and Community Buildings

- 1977 – 1983 Repairs to Robert Owen's School roof and damaged floors
- 1980s Employment of up to 250 workers per annum on building restoration, funded by Manpower Services Commission Community Programme
- 1984 – 1985 Environmental work to remove scrap metal debris and aluminium slag
- 1986 – 1990 Restoration of the Institute for the Formation of Character
- 1994 – 1995 major restoration work to rebuild Mill One to its original height

Development of visitor facilities

- 1 Scottish Wildlife Trust Falls of Clyde Visitor Centre at the Dyeworks
- 2 Clearburn Picnic and Play Area for visitors
Temporary Visitor Centre in one floor of Mill Three
- 1 Remote Car Park for 300 cars and 12 coaches. Dyeworks Crafts Units opened
- 2 Motorway direction signs to New Lanark on M8 and M74
- 3 New Lanark Visitor Centre opened at Easter with cafeteria and exhibition areas in the Institute, Engine House and Mill Three. Highlights are the "Anne McLeod Experience" dark ride and working textile machinery. By the end of 1990, around 100,000 paying visitors to the Visitor Centre, and 175,000 visiting village and Falls of Clyde nature reserve
- 1993 New Lanark Village Store re-opened by New Lanark Trading as part of Visitor Centre; period style shop sells to visitors and villagers
Restored water-wheel put back in the wheel-pit of Mill Four as part of the Power Trail. Petrie Steam engine being restored in the Engine House
- 1 Millworkers House in New Buildings opens as part of Visitor Centre.
"Wee Row" refurbished as 62 bed SYHA Youth Hostel -- opens in June 1994
- 1 Work begins to extend car-park to accommodate 550 cars and up to 20 coaches
Project also includes lighting for the footpath leading to the village
Exhibition in Robert Owen's House opens as part of Visitor Centre
- 1 Opening of New Lanark Mill Hotel and Waterhouses self-catering cottage
- 2000 Opening of Millennium Experience. Work begins on School.

Commercial developments

- 1985 – 1990 Commercial tenancies developed in Mill Three (level 6), the Dyeworks, David Dale's House.
Businesses include publishing, furniture making and landscape architecture. Restoration work on the Mechanics Workshop to develop further commercial space for rent.
- 1995 By 1995, the number of businesses operating in the village has risen to 20. Edinburgh Woollen Mill, Heritage Engineering, a work pottery and the Delphic Group (Information Technology, CD ROM etc) among others, providing about 150 permanent jobs.
- 1995 Completion of restoration work on Mill Lade and Turbine House, to reinstate hydro-electric power generation, using 1930's turbine and modern generator.
- Award by Overseas Development Agency of International consultancy contract jointly to New Lanark Conservation Trust & Wanlockhead Leadmining Museum to develop business and development plan for Wieliczka Salt mine, near Krakow in Poland.

Major Awards

- 1 Europa Nostra Medal of Honour for conservation work
- 2 British Tourist Authority's "Come to Britain" Trophy,
Scottish Tourism Oscar
Royal Town Planning Institute Award for Planning Achievement
- 1 Scottish Thistle Award for excellence of renewable energy.
- 1995 Eurosolar UK Award for the application of renewable energy.
Scottish Business & Finance Award for Personal Achievement to
the Director, Jim Arnold
- 1997 British Urban Regeneration Association Best Practice Award
- 1 Civic Trust Award for New Lanark Mill Hotel
Scottish Award for Quality in Planning: South Lanarkshire Council, Mill Hotel
- 2000 AIA Ironbridge/ British Archaeological Association Award, Mill Hotel

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The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH9 1SH, Scotland

South Lanarkshire Council, South Vennel, Lanark, M11 7JT, Scotland

THE LANDSCAPE SETTING OF NEW LANARK



*A PROPOSAL TO REDEFINE THE BOUNDARY
OF THE CONSERVATION AREA*

JUNE 1995

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INTRODUCTION AND REPORT OUTLINE

- 1.1 This report sets out to consider the historic importance of the landscape which surrounds New Lanark, to question the existing statutory designations which protect it, and to examine the validity and extent of the formal designation of an enlarged Conservation Area to cover the wider setting of the historic village.
- 1.2 The extension of the boundary of the New Lanark Conservation Area to protect the landscape setting of the village has been under consideration since 1990. The landscape setting of New Lanark includes elements of the Braxfield Estate, Castlebank Estate, Corehouse Estate, Bonnington Park and the Falls of Clyde which are clearly of historic interest and together form a complex cultural landscape. The remainder of the landscape setting consolidates these historic landscapes in forming a visual envelope for this eighteenth century mill village.
- 1.3 Several alternative landscape designations have been considered which include those of National Scenic Area, Natural Heritage Area or Country Park. However relevant these designations may be, the extension of the Conservation Area Boundary would seem most appropriate as a means of both controlling development within the visual envelope of New Lanark and ensuring that the historic integrity of the landscape setting is safeguarded. A proposal for the extension of the existing boundary to include the landscape setting has also received support from Historic Scotland as the best means of affording full statutory protection to the character or appearance of the historic village of New Lanark.
- 1.4 This report therefore proposes an extended boundary for New Lanark's Conservation Area and sets out the legal measures necessary to make such a change.

COMMENTS REGARDING THIS PROPOSAL SHOULD BE MADE IN WRITING TO THE DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES BY 8TH SEPTEMBER 1995. AN EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD IN CLYDESDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES, SOUTH VENNEL, LANARK UNTIL 1ST SEPTEMBER 1995.

THE HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE SETTING

- 2.1 New Lanark is a fine example of an eighteenth century mill village which remains largely intact in its original form. The last mill closed in New Lanark in 1968, following which the mills were sold to a scrap metal company. The housing within the village was largely sold to the New Lanark Association in 1963 for restoration. Meanwhile the mill buildings continued to deteriorate. The New Lanark Conservation Trust was set up in 1974/75 to assist the New Lanark Association and promote the restoration and development of the entire village, including the mills, the "Institute for the Formation of Character", and other community buildings which were purchased by the Conservation Trust in 1975.
- 2.2 Much of the village housing has now been restored, as have the mill buildings, the "Institute" and Robert Owen's School has been re-roofed. Mill One forms the latest restoration project following the successful restoration and conversion of Wee Row to form a Youth Hostel. New Lanark has rapidly developed as a tourist attraction in its own right complementing the nearby Falls of the Clyde which have long attracted visitors to the area.
- 2.3 The restoration and development of New Lanark as a major tourist attraction in Scotland will no doubt generate pressures on both the village and the surrounding area which includes the landscaping setting. The setting of New Lanark plays an essential part in defining the character of this Conservation Area and nominated World Heritage Site and must be recognised and safeguarded against adverse development or significant change.
- 2.4 The historic landscape which exists around New Lanark incorporates the landscapes of the Braxfield Estate and Castlebank Estate, Corehouse Estate, Bonnington Park and the Falls of Clyde. In the eighteenth century the Falls of Clyde attracted large numbers of visitors to the area to the south of Lanark. A map extract from Black's Guide to Scotland dating from the nineteenth century shows the popular route from Stonebyres down to Bonnington Linn which attracted visitors of note including Turner and Telford (illustration 1). William and Dorothy Wordsworth visited the Falls of Clyde as part of their first tour of Scotland in 1803, and Dorothy Wordsworth re-visited the Falls later as part of a second tour in 1822.

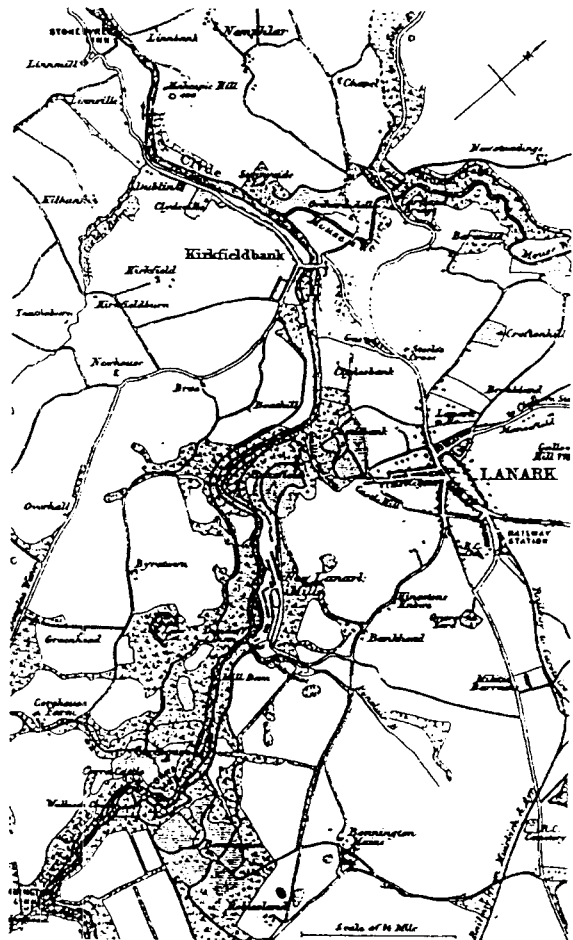


Illustration 1. Extract from Black's Guide to Scotland 1857

- 2.5 It was the spectacular scenery and power of the River Clyde that attracted David Dale, a Glasgow merchant and Richard Arkwright, a pioneer of the cotton-spinning industry to make their first visit to the Falls of Clyde in 1783. This fast flowing section of the River Clyde proved to be the key to the location of Dale's cotton mills on a tract of riverside land downstream from the Falls of Clyde. The natural energy of the river was to provide the power for the cotton-spinning mills. Construction of the mills began in 1784 which would form the focus of the New Lanark community.
- 2.6 The best means of investigating the nature of the landscape around New Lanark is by examining the earliest **historical prints** and **watercolours** of the village. The first prints of New Lanark show the village within its immediate landscape setting. The Edinburgh engraver, Robert Scott's prints of 1799 (illustrations 2 and 3) show the mill buildings and rows of houses set against bare treeless slopes looking towards Lanark and the north. The juxtaposition of the simple, classical buildings and the open higher ground above gives an austere appearance to the village. The water wheels can be seen in front of each of the mills, prior to their screening by the later waterhouses on the very edge of the Clyde.

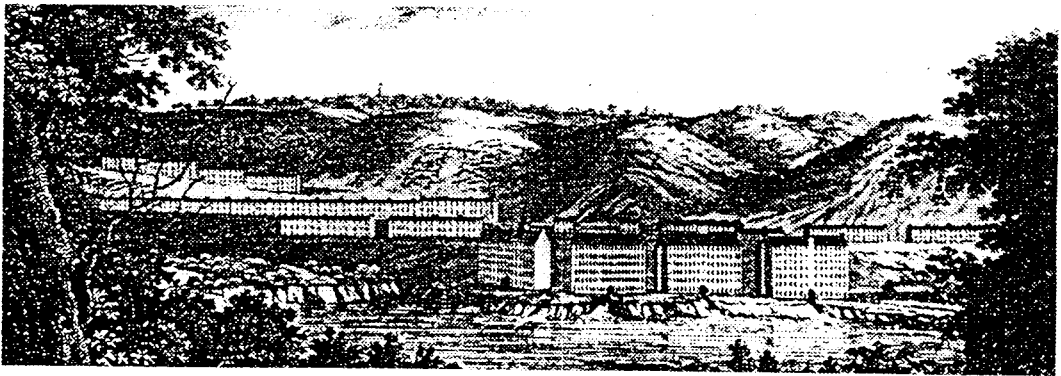


Illustration 2. View of New Lanark looking North East, Robert Scott, 1799

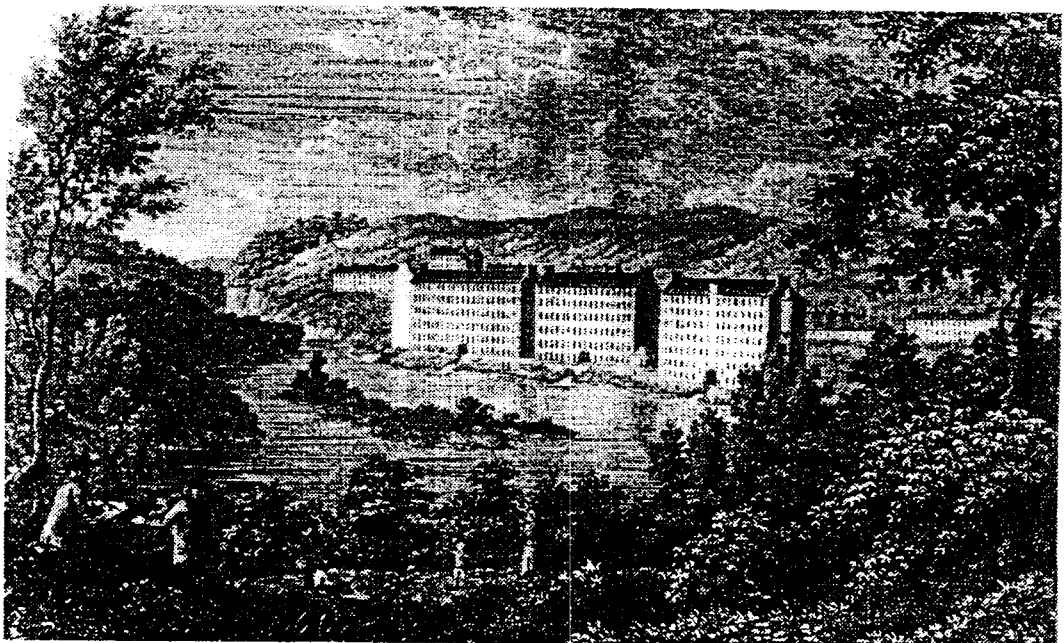


Illustration 3. View of New Lanark looking North, Robert Scott, 1799

2.7 Watercolours produced some 20 years later in 1818 by John Winning who taught painting at Owen's Institute, provide an indication of how much the landscape immediately surrounding New Lanark had changed in the intervening twenty years. A watercolour from the north (illustration 4) shows the wooded slopes of the Corehouse Estate providing a backdrop to the mill buildings, Institute for the "Formation of Character" and Owen's School. Corehouse appears in the middleground of the painting as does the "fog-house" at Bonnington Linn, peeping through the trees. John Winning's view from the west (illustration 5), also dated 1818 shows the backdrop to the nursery buildings as a wooded slope. The later illustration by John Winning commissioned by Robert Owen to decorate the labels on each bundle of cotton shipped from the village, shows a view from the south east looking to the blank slopes to the north, interspersed with an avenue of trees planted along the Lanark Road (illustration 6).

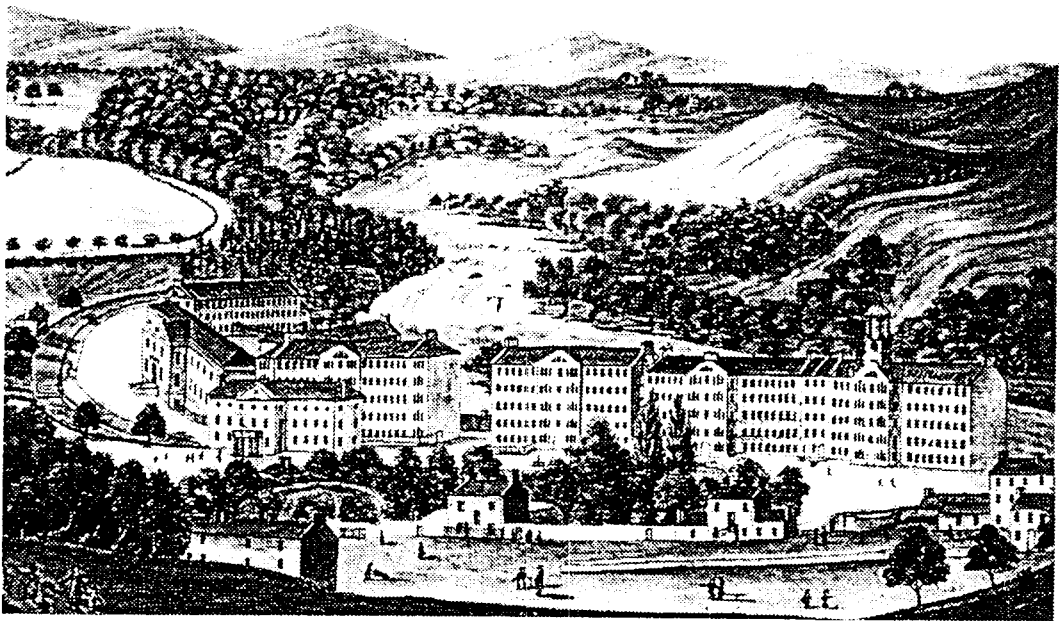


Illustration 4. View of New Lanark from North , John Winning, 1818

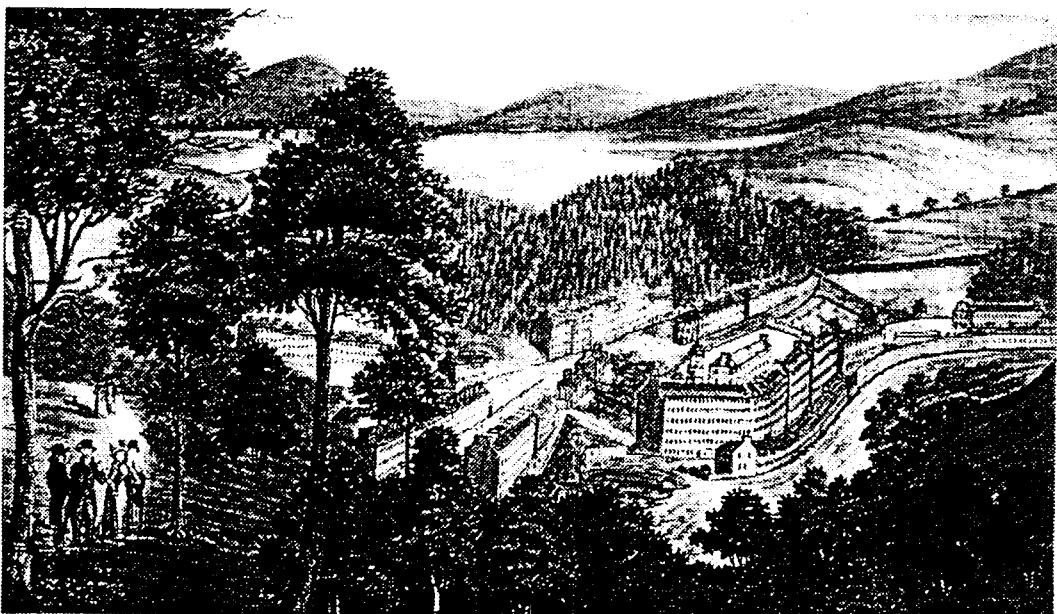
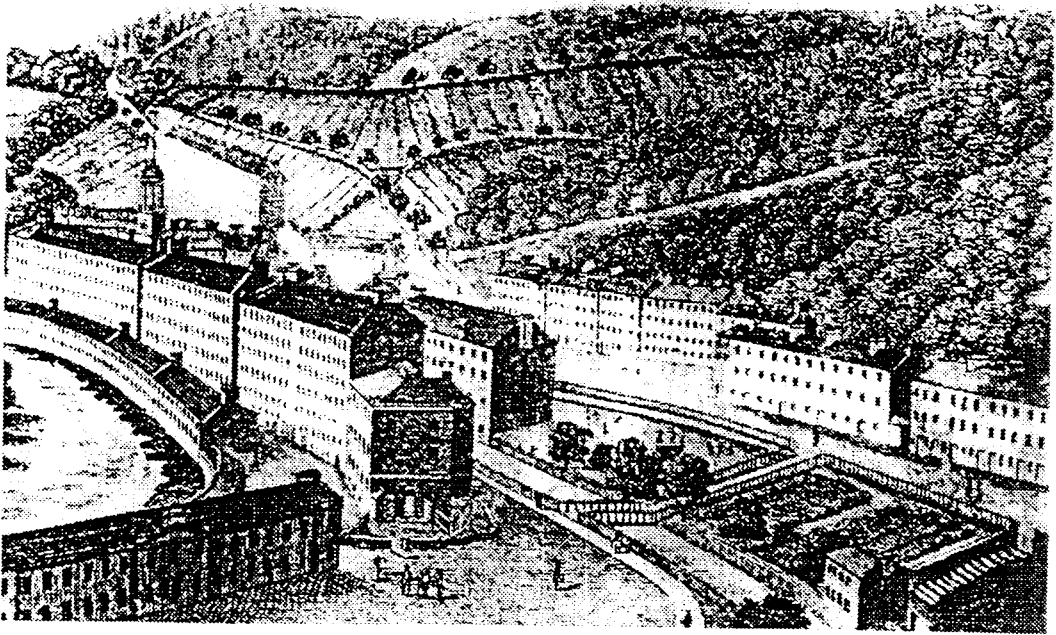


Illustration 5. View of New Lanark from West, John Winning, 1818



РОБЕРТУ ОУЭНУ И
ИПСОРА УИНОУИМА АУИИИИ ВУНОРОИ АОРРОИИ;

Illustration 6. Russian "Picture Yarn" Label, John Winning, c.1810

- 2.8 Robert Owen's philosophies concerning the management of the mills at New Lanark have clearly influenced the environment of the village and its landscaping setting. On the 1st January 1800 Owen took over the management of the mills and their part ownership. Owen's assertion was that the environment was the most important determinant in the formation of human character. Owen believed that social co-operation rather than competition provided a better model for society, from both a moral and a commercial viewpoint. To this end, Owen introduced the "proper means" at New Lanark through which the character might be formed and a co-operative and harmonious society achieved. Education was to play a key role in this transformation as was the provision of improved working conditions, housing and sanitation.
- 2.9 Improved working and living conditions at New Lanark were at the heart of Owen's philosophy. The mill village which Owen had chosen to undertake his experiment is located in an idyllic rural setting close to the Falls of Clyde. As part of Owen's philosophy, education formed a central part of his work. The basis of the system was the stimulation of the senses, and the natural world played a large part in the school lessons of the village children. Owen laid out woods of beech and lime on the slopes to the north of the village to serve this purpose, interspersing them with a pattern of roads and paths.
- 2.10 The **Braxfield Estate** lies to the north west of New Lanark and makes an important contribution to the setting of the village. The site for New Lanark Mills was originally feued from Robert McQueen of Braxfield, the Lord Justice Clerk of the day also known as the

"hanging judge". Braxfield House became the home of the Owen family from 1808 until 1828 when Caroline Owen moved to Hamilton. It then came under the ownership of the Walker family who managed New Lanark after Owen. The house continued in the Walker family's ownership for the next fifty years. The country house at Braxfield was inextricably linked with the development of New Lanark for over a century. The ivy covered ruins of Braxfield House are still to be found within the mature wooded parkland which forms the grounds of the house. A limited number of specimen trees may survive from the original woodland planted at the time of Robert McQueen, although the composition of the woodland has changed, with conifer cross planted where sections of the Braxfield landscape were once parkland.

2.11 The Castlebank Estate boundary historically joined that of the Braxfield Estate along the Braxfield Burn and Gullietudlem. Castlebank House and Estate are situated to the north of the Braxfield Estate. Castlebank dates back to the late eighteenth century, and appears to have had a succession of owners from John Bannatyne Esq as indicated on the William Forest map of 1816, to Mrs Millikan as shown on the map of 1825 by John Wood of Edinburgh (illustrations 7 and 8). The 1857 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows the composition of Castlebank House grounds which consisted of wooded parkland, a section of woodland stretching down to the banks of the River Clyde and up Gullietudlem, and a



Illustration 7. Extract from the County of Lanarkshire Map, William Forrest, 1816

terraced walled garden in front of the house which was probably used to grow flowers, fruit and vegetables (illustration 9). The woodland along the banks of the River Clyde within the Castlebank Estate is in part "Ancient Woodland" with a proven continuity of woodland cover since 1750. It is likely to be the modified remnants of Scotland's original foresty cover. This woodland would have formed part of the popular route between Stonebyres Falls and Bonnington Linn. Some five hectares are categorised as "Long Established Woodland of Semi-Natural Origin" having appeared on the 1857 Ordnance Survey plan and having a proven continuity of woodland cover for at least 130 years.

- 2.12 The **Corehouse Estate** includes the fifteenth Century Corra Castle which lies adjacent to the Corra Linn (illustration 10). The estate is centred on the later country mansion of Corehouse which was designed by Edward Blore and was built between 1825 and 1827 for Lord Cranstoun. The estate was the property of the Bannatyne family between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries who resided at Corra Castle. The policies of Corehouse extend some distance along the River Clyde and were laid out by Landseer, the younger brother of the famous Romantic painter. The approach to the house, of more than a mile in length is said to be one of Landseer's best designs. The wooded southern banks of the River Clyde which form part of the Corehouse Estate consist largely of a mixture of "Long Established Woodland of Semi-Natural Origin" and "Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin". Historical evidence suggests that the woodland cover has not been continuous, although there may be fragments of ancient woodland. Close to Corehouse a number of fine mixed broadleaf and conifer specimen trees exist.



Illustration 10. A view down the River Clyde from the top of "Cory-Lin", 1778

- 2.13 Remnants of the **Bonnington Park Estate** are also present within the landscape setting of New Lanark close to the Falls of Clyde. The upper reaches of Bonnington Park consist of mature wooded parkland, once dominated by Bonnington house which was demolished following a fire in the early 1900's. The house was designed by James Gillespie Graham in c. 1830 for Sir Charles Lockhart-Ross (illustration 11). An earlier house is indicated on William Forrest's map of 1816 which was then in the ownership of Lady Ross Baillie. It would appear that the parkland landscape of the early 1800's immediately around Bonnington House was later complemented by the enhancement of the "picturesque" landscape on the edge of the River Clyde. This form of landscape design became fashionable in the mid nineteenth century in contrast with the earlier parkland landscape. Within Bonnington Park, some 31 hectares of "Ancient Woodland" exists of which 18 hectares is "Semi-Natural Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin".
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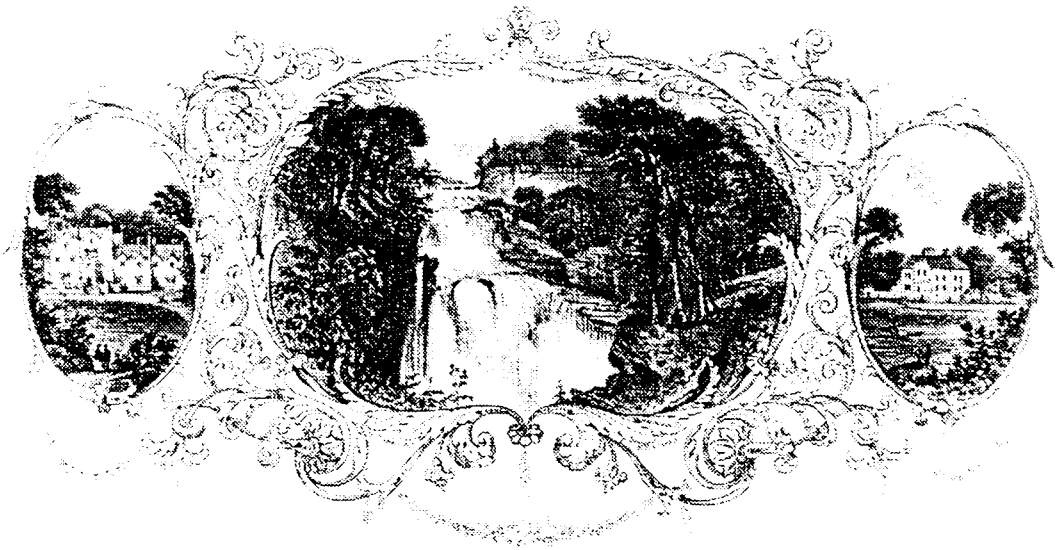


Illustration 11. Corehouse, Corra Linn and Bonnington House, Andrew Beveridge

2.14 Several smaller structures are still in existence close to the banks of the River Clyde which were associated with Bonnington House. Most notable of the structures once contained within the Bonnington Estate is the now ruinous pavilion dated 1708 which was built by Sir John Carmichael of Bonnington (illustration 12). The pavilion was accessible from the House by means of a terrace walk which can still be seen (illustration 13). It is said that the pavilion had mirrors on the back wall and on opening the doors to the balcony overlooking the Clyde, the visitor had the impression of standing below the falls. This pavilion has recently been upgraded from a Category B Listed Building to Category A as an outstanding building of both architectural and historic importance.

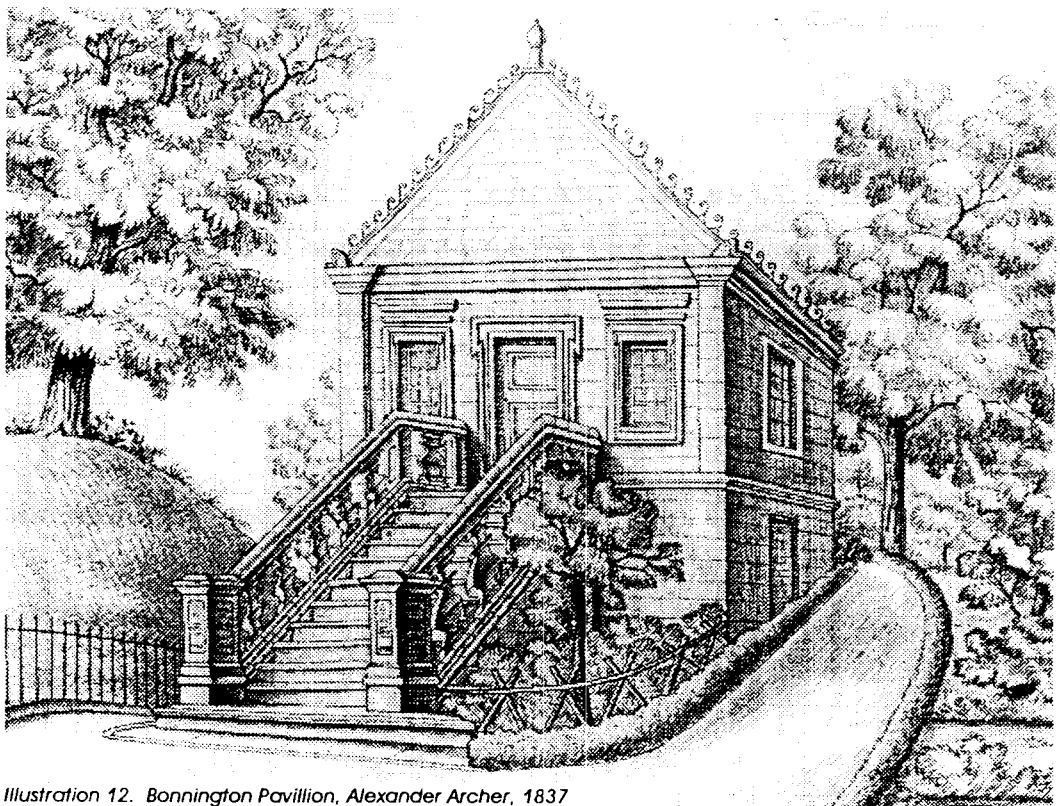


Illustration 12. Bonnington Pavillion, Alexander Archer, 1837

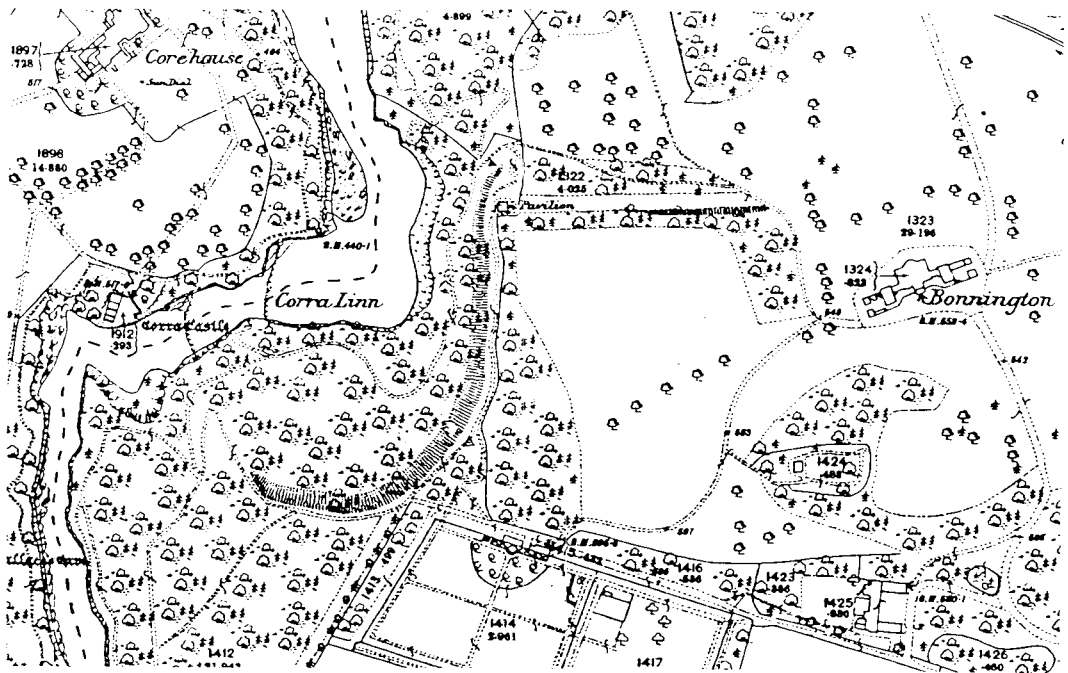


Illustration 13. Terraced Walk to Bonnington Pavilion - Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1857

- 2.15 In addition to the pavilion, a footbridge connecting the east bank of the Clyde with a small island has recently been included in the Statutory List as a Category B Listed Building (illustration 14). The cast iron footbridge was commissioned by Lady Mary Ross of Bonnington Park circa 1800 leading to a small island where a variety of structures once stood including a dovecot. Lady Mary Ross replaced this with a "fog-house" which consisted of a summer house in which the table, chairs and walls were all lined with moss. The Wordsworths visited Bonnington Linn and the Falls of Clyde in 1803, using the bridge to reach the island and fog-house, described by Dorothy Wordsworth as "like the inside of a bird's nest".

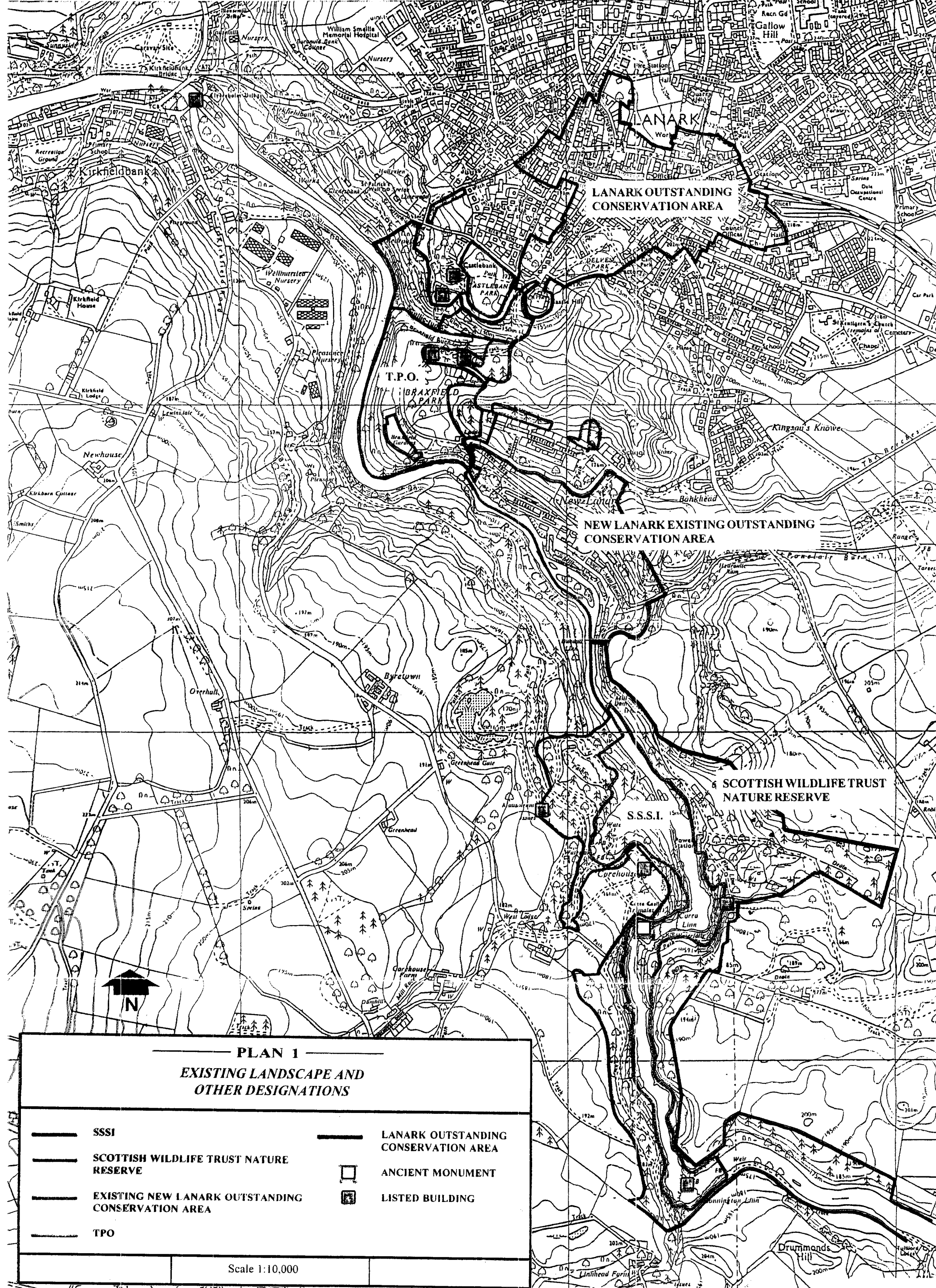


Illustration 14. Bonnington, G Walker, 19th Century








2.16 The landscape immediately surrounding New Lanark forms a spectacular visual envelope which encloses the village. It is comprised of a number of parkland and less formal, picturesque landscapes which were once associated with large country houses located close to the Falls of Clyde. David Dale's decision to locate his cotton spinning mills at New Lanark was largely based on the potential water power of the Clyde. Immediately surrounding New Lanark, on the north bank of the river the woodland contains paths and walks laid out by Robert Owen in the early 1800's, which indicate the importance Owen placed on the quality of the environment. This is a complex cultural landscape which owes much to the historical development of the adjacent country estates and urban and industrial development at New Lanark. It is the combination of these elements which creates a unique landscape setting to New Lanark.

POLICY ISSUES

- 3.1 A number of designations have been considered as alternatives to the extension of the Conservation Area boundary. These include the designation of a National Scenic Area, Natural Heritage Area or Country Park which will be examined at the end of this section. There are a wide range of existing designations relating to the landscape setting of New Lanark. These are considered in the following section and their boundary and location illustrated in plan 1.
- 3.2 An **Area of Great Landscape Value** has been designated in both the Lanark Local Plan and Clyde Valley Local Plan which covers the whole of the area included within the proposed new boundary of the Conservation Area. In this Area, the District Council exercises strict control over development in order to ensure that development which is permitted is of an acceptable standard and will not adversely affect the landscape quality of the area. In addition, conditions may be imposed on new development to ensure that an associated scheme of landscaping is implemented. The Area of Great Landscape Value covers the Clyde Valley and part of the Douglas and Avon Valleys. This designation was influential in the drawing up of the boundaries of the Clyde and Avon Valleys Project in 1990, which covers almost 90% of the Area of Great Landscape Value.
- 3.3 A **Site of Special Scientific Interest** exists to the south of New Lanark and includes the Falls of Clyde from Mill Dam to the Corra Linn and beyond to Bonnington Linn (Plan 1). Development or changes of use likely in any way to have an adverse effect on the special ecological or geological value of the Site of Special Scientific Interest will be resisted by the Planning Authority. In addition, there are many other types of "development" which are not controlled by the Planning Authority by means of planning permissions. Such "developments" are specified for each SSSI under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Scottish Natural Heritage control potentially damaging operations within the SSSI.
- 3.4 From the conservation standpoint, the woodland in the Clyde Valley is considered to be the most important single woodland complex in Central Lowland Scotland, its biological quality being exceptional. This is recognised in the Woodland Conservation Prospectus for the Mid Clyde Valley prepared by the Nature Conservancy Council in 1978. The Site of Special Scientific Interest to the south of New Lanark can be classified largely as semi-natural gorge and valley woodlands, composed pre-dominantly of indigenous broadleaved canopy species and primary woodland. Some coniferous woodland is also evident within the Site of Special Scientific Interest. At some future date the Clyde Valley woodlands will be considered for designation as a Special Area of Conservation as a recognised habitat of European importance.
- 3.5 The **Scottish Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve** includes within its boundaries, the Site of Special Scientific Interest. The nature reserve is owned in part and managed by the Scottish Wildlife Trust. The reserve includes coniferous and deciduous woodland on both the east and west banks of the Clyde including some of the Corehouse Estate designed landscape and an area of wetland to the east planted with broadleaf trees and some specimen trees left over from the Bonnington Estate.



PLAN 1
EXISTING LANDSCAPE AND
OTHER DESIGNATIONS

	SSSI		LANARK OUTSTANDING CONSERVATION AREA
	SCOTTISH WILDLIFE TRUST NATURE RESERVE		ANCIENT MONUMENT
	EXISTING NEW LANARK OUTSTANDING CONSERVATION AREA		LISTED BUILDING
	TPO		

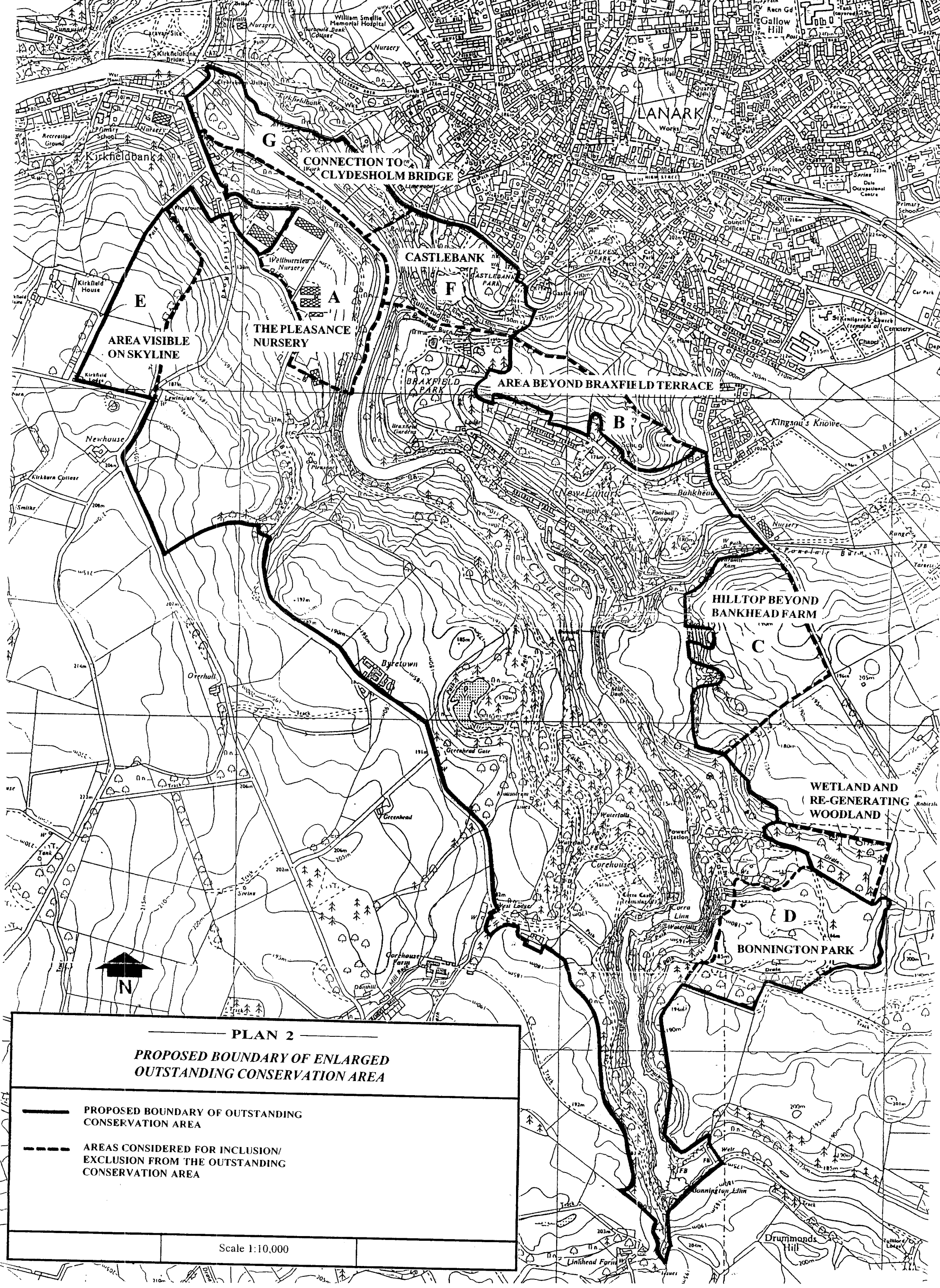
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- 3.6 An extensive **Tree Preservation Order** exists to the north of New Lanark and includes the parkland within Castlebank Park and the Braxfield Estate. The Tree Preservation Order was designated in April 1978 and sets out to protect these historic parkland landscapes.
- 3.7 Several **Scheduled Ancient Monuments** are to be found in the area, including Corra Castle which is also a Category A Listed Building. There are traces of a Roman road and ford just to the south of Kirkfieldbank, but these have not been scheduled. The area also has connections with William Wallace, though the so-called Wallace Cave in this section of the Clyde is relatively modern.
- 3.8 The **existing** New Lanark **Outstanding Conservation Area** includes virtually all of the built structures within the village which are listed Category A. Other **Listed Buildings** outwith the village include Corehouse, listed Category A; the Dovecot and Mausoleum in the Corehouse Estate, listed Category C(S); the pavilion or view-house overlooking Corra Linn, recently upgraded to Category A; the foot-bridge at Bonnington Linn, listed Category B; the ruins of Braxfield House and the stables, both listed Category B; Castlebank House, recently upgraded to Category B; and the Clydesholm Bridge, listed Category A.
- 3.9 The existing designations combine together to provide a high level of protection to specific elements of New Lanark's setting and parts of the adjoining historic designed landscapes. However, the existing designations do not give comprehensive statutory protection to the entire setting of New Lanark, nor do they protect the visual envelope of the village from adverse development particularly on the skyline or visual watershed which surrounds the village.
- 3.10 Alternatives to the extension of the Conservation Area boundary might be the designation of a National Scenic Area, a National Heritage Area or a Country Park as a means of protecting the landscape setting of New Lanark. The relevance each of these alternative designations is considered in the following sections.
- 3.11 **National Scenic Areas** were established by the Countryside Commission for Scotland in their report "Scotland's Scenic Heritage" published in 1978. Forty National Scenic Areas were defined, being areas whose scenery best combines features which are most frequently regarded as beautiful. National Scenic Areas largely cover richly diverse landscapes which combine prominent landforms, coastline, sea and freshwater lochs, rivers, woodlands and moorlands. It was not until 1986 that National Scenic Areas received a formal legislative foundation. The Housing and Planning Act 1986 amended the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 by inserting Section 262C concerned with National Scenic Areas.
- 3.12 **Natural Heritage Areas** were established in Section 6 of the Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991 and replaced the earlier National Scenic Areas. A Natural Heritage Area is defined as an area of outstanding value to the natural heritage of Scotland. Such an area may be recommended for designation by Scottish Natural Heritage to the Secretary of State for Scotland. Section 6(8) of the Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991 states that Section 262C of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 should be amended so that the words "National Scenic Area" shall be substituted with the words "Natural Heritage Area". Natural Heritage Areas have superseded National Scenic Areas as the term for Scotland's areas of defined landscape or scenic importance.
-

- 3.13 Although the designation of a National Heritage Area might be justified on the basis of the unique character of the landscape around New Lanark which combines the romantic picturesque gorge landscape and historic designed landscapes, this may not be the best means of protecting the landscape setting of New Lanark. A National Heritage Area designation may provide a basis for nature conservation in the area, but it is unlikely to provide comprehensive protection to the historic importance of New Lanark's landscape setting. This designation may also fail to encourage the development of policies for the preservation and enhancement of the area or enable management strategies for the conservation of the woodland landscape to be formulated.
- 3.14 **Country Parks** were established by the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967 and are defined as parks or pleasure grounds in the countryside which by reason of their position in relation to major concentrations of population, afford convenient opportunities to the public for enjoyment of the countryside or open air recreation. The landscape setting of New Lanark would not readily lend itself to being designated as a Country Park. The complex historical development of New Lanark's landscape setting requires protection from adverse development and enhancement strategies which recognise the character and quality of the historic landscape. The area would not directly benefit in terms of protection or enhancement by being designated as a park or pleasure ground. Management strategies for the conservation of the landscape and the historic structures contained within it require to be developed. It is unlikely that the designation of a Country Park would provide the necessary impetus for the development of specialist conservation and enhancement strategies tailored to meet the needs of this historic landscape.
- 3.15 The re-designation of the **Conservation Area** to include the landscape setting of New Lanark would appear to be the most appropriate method of preserving and enhancing this complex cultural landscape. A Conservation Area is defined in section 262 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 as "an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance." The landscape setting of New Lanark includes buildings of recognised architectural interest, and as considered in Section 2, the landscape itself is of considerable historic interest. It would clearly be of benefit to preserve and enhance the character or appearance of the landscape which surrounds New Lanark which contributes not only to the character of the village, but also provides a unique and remarkable setting. Section 262B of the Act also places a duty on the Planning Authority to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of their Conservation Areas. This duty would enable the Planning Authority to prepare and co-ordinate a management plan for the extended Conservation Area which would incorporate proposals for the preservation and enhancement of New Lanark's landscape setting.
- 3.16 The re-designation of the Conservation Area Boundary appears to be a more appropriate designation than those of National Scenic Area, Natural Heritage Area or Country Park when the complex historical development of the landscape is considered. The landscape setting of New Lanark incorporates elements of both architectural and historic interest which might not receive the required statutory protection by means of the alternative designations which have been considered in this section.
-

PROPOSED BOUNDARY OF THE ENLARGED CONSERVATION AREA

- 4.1 The redefined boundary of New Lanark's Conservation Area has been considered in some detail since discussions regarding its enlargement began in 1990. The proposed boundary includes not only the landscape setting immediately surrounding New Lanark, but also includes the visual envelope of the settlement and the Falls of Clyde to the south of New Lanark. The inclusion of this area will ensure New Lanark's setting is safeguarded from adverse development and that the sense of place is retained. The enlargement of the Conservation Area will also encourage the development and implementation of a combined management plan to enhance the landscape setting of the village.
- 4.2 The proposed boundary of the Conservation Area has been established during discussions with Historic Scotland and more recently following examination of the proposed boundary in light of historical research. Several sections of the proposed boundary required detailed consideration, particularly where large pockets of land were to be included or excluded from the proposed enlarged Conservation Area. The proposed boundary is shown in plan 2. The areas which have required detailed examination are defined as A to G. These areas are considered in the following section.
- 4.3 **Area A** is largely comprised of The Pleasance nursery site. This is perhaps the most complex area to be considered in terms of its intervisibility from New Lanark and the existing development site within the area which has been granted outline planning permission for housing. Historic Scotland appear to be most concerned about the visibility of the area from New Lanark and the need to restrict the scale of future development on the former nursery site. The housing development within the northern section of Area A received outline planning permission for a series of one and a half storey dwellings in December 1994. The housing site lies outside the visible portion of Area A and does not encroach on the drive to Corehouse, an important component of the Corehouse landscape designed by Landseer. It is recommended that the **housing site is excluded** from the Conservation Area, though the **remainder of Area A should be included** within the new boundary, so as to safeguard the existing views from New Lanark and prevent adverse development on the site which may detract from the landscape setting of the village. The existing buildings within Area A, are largely associated with horticulture which is a traditional land use along the banks of the Clyde in this locality. The Corehouse drive should be included within the Conservation Area due to its historical significance and contribution to the designed landscape.
- 4.4 **Area B** is comprised of a north east facing slope situated beyond Braxfield Terrace. This area has no immediate relationship with New Lanark and does not form an obvious "edge" or visual watershed to the landscape setting of New Lanark. The inclusion of Area B would also create an anomalous situation with the other side of the valley. Therefore it is recommended that Area B is **excluded** from the revised boundary of the Conservation Area. However a ten metre wide strip of land behind the existing stone boundary wall along New Lanark Road between the Twin Houses and New Lanark Schoolhouse should be included in the Conservation Area as a measure to control future development.
- 4.5 **Area C** comprises of the hilltop beyond Bankhead Farm. This area has no historical



PLAN 2
PROPOSED BOUNDARY OF ENLARGED
OUTSTANDING CONSERVATION AREA

- PROPOSED BOUNDARY OF OUTSTANDING CONSERVATION AREA
- - - -** AREAS CONSIDERED FOR INCLUSION/ EXCLUSION FROM THE OUTSTANDING CONSERVATION AREA

Scale 1:10,000



E
AREA VISIBLE
ON SKYLINE

A
THE PLEASANCE
NURSERY

G
CONNECTION TO
CLYDESHOLM BRIDGE

F
CASTLEBANK

AREA BEYOND BRAXFIELD TERRACE

B

C
HILLTOP BEYOND
BANKHEAD FARM

WETLAND AND
(RE-GENERATING
WOODLAND

D
BONNINGTON PARK

LANARK

CASTLEBANK

BRAXFIELD PARK

Kingston's Knowe

Bankhead

Byretown

Greenhead Gate

Greenhead

Corchouse

Corchouse Farm

Bonnington Linn

Drummonds Hill

Linthead Farm

relationship with New Lanark and is not visible from the village. It is recommended that this area of land is **excluded** from the revised boundary of the Conservation Area.

- 4.6 **Area D** is made up of the wetland and regenerating woodland section of the Scottish Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve. This area has no particular relationship with the setting of New Lanark. Historic Scotland have commented that this area might be included for administrative ease even though it could be excluded without loss of amenity. On the basis of Clydesdale District Council's research regarding the historic significance of the landscape of Bonnington Park, it is suggested that the boundary of Area D is redefined. The parkland setting which once surrounded Bonnington House contrasts with the romantic picturesque scenery of the gorge to the west. To ensure that these two contrasting landscape designs are preserved, a **section of the former Bonnington Park** might be **included** within the boundary of the Conservation Area.
- 4.7 **Area E** is situated to the north west of the revised boundary of the Conservation Area. This area of land lies outside the revised boundary and should be included as it is on the skyline when viewed from New Lanark. Any new development proposed within Area E would be visible from the village. Therefore this area which forms a visual watershed or "edge" should be **included** to safeguard the landscape setting of New Lanark.
- 4.8 Areas A to E were originally included in the District Council's discussions with Historic Scotland regarding the revised boundary of the Conservation Area. In addition Areas F and G have been included as a possible means of consolidating the boundary of the Conservation Area along the River Clyde as far as the Clydesholm Bridge.
- 4.9 **Area F** consists of **Castlebank Park** and includes the formal terraced garden, the parkland setting of the house and the mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland which runs south and west to the banks of the River Clyde. This area of woodland also connects with Braxfield Park at GullieTudlem along the Braxfield Burn. The historic landscape of Braxfield Park has been included in the revised boundary of the Conservation Area. It is recommended that Area F is also **included** to consolidate the Braxfield Park section of the Conservation Area and provide a complementary zone along the River Clyde opposite the drive to Corehouse and the designed landscape. Castlebank House and Park appear on Forrest's map of 1816 along with Braxfield Park. This is clearly a landscape of historic interest.
- 4.10 **Area G** is comprised of the connecting section of land between Castlebank Park along the River Clyde to the Clydesholm Bridge. The inclusion of this section will provide a buffer along the banks of the River Clyde opposite the northern reaches of the designed landscape of the Corehouse Estate. The section of woodland immediately adjacent to the boundary of the Castlebank Park Tree Preservation Order is contiguous with the policy woodland of Castlebank Park. This section of woodland is also a coherent element of the Clyde Valley Woodland and should be safeguarded against adverse development. The line of the Clyde Walkway also follows a route through this area from the Clydesholm Bridge and along through a spectacular section of the Castlebank and Braxfield woodland to New Lanark. The **inclusion** of this section of land is therefore recommended so that the

Conservation Area has a cohesive form following the River Clyde from Clydesholm Bridge south to Bonnington Linn.

- 4.11 The proposed finalised Conservation Area Boundary is shown in plan 2 The enlarged area forms a cohesive whole, its boundary based on the historical development of the landscape which surrounds New Lanark. This area would certainly benefit from a comprehensive approach to the management of the landscape, particularly the woodland which contributes considerably to the character of New Lanark's setting.

METHOD OF DESIGNATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

- 5.1 Section 262 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 as substituted by section 2(1) of the Town and Country Amenities Act 1974 makes provision for the preservation of areas, as distinct from buildings, of architectural or historic interest. The 1972 Act requires all planning authorities from time to time to determine which parts of their areas are of special architectural or historic interest, the **character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance**, and to designate such areas as **conservation areas**.
- 5.2 A Conservation Area was designated at New Lanark in 1973 and the following year, the majority of the buildings and structures within the village were included in the Statutory List as Category A Listed Buildings. The existing boundary of the Conservation Area includes a small section of the immediate landscape setting of the village. The village was designated an "Outstanding" Conservation Area during the late 1970's following a recommendation by the then Historic Buildings Council for Scotland to the Secretary of State. According to Section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendments) Act 1972 grants and loans are available towards the preservation or enhancement of Outstanding Conservation Areas. The designation of New Lanark as an Outstanding Conservation Area enabled such grants and loans to be payable by Historic Scotland.
- 5.3 There are various methods of enlarging the Conservation Area. The existing boundary of the Conservation Area could be amended in terms of Section 2(6) of the Town and Country Amenities Act 1974 to exclude certain parts previously included and by including certain parts previously not included. As an alternative, the conservation area should be completely re-designated to overlap with the existing designated boundary.
- 5.4 The first option of amending the existing designated Conservation Area at New Lanark was carried out at Lanark and Biggar in July 1982 and proved to be both successful and effective. However, the second option of creating a newly designated Conservation Area at New Lanark may prove to be the more preferable option in terms of the simplicity of re-designating a whole new area. The Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas produced by Historic Scotland suggests that when varying a conservation area, a planning authority should preferably cancel the existing boundaries and simultaneously redesignate the wider areas as a single whole, rather than adding small areas separately designated at the edge of the original area. The redesignation of a single enlarged Conservation Area within the boundary discussed in Section 4 would appear to be the most coherent approach.
- 5.5 On the basis of the findings of this report, the re-designation of a single enlarged Conservation Area within the boundary illustrated in Plan 2 is proposed. Consultations will take place to gauge public and professional opinion regarding the concept. Discussions will also take place regarding the best means of preserving and enhancing the landscape setting of New Lanark. The implementation of a management plan and the establishment of management agreements would appear to be the best means of ensuring that the landscape setting of New Lanark is conserved and enhanced for future generations.

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New Lanark (United Kingdom)

No 429rev

Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	New Lanark
<i>Location</i>	South Lanarkshire, Scotland
<i>State Party</i>	United Kingdom
<i>Date</i>	28 June 2000

Justification by State Party

New Lanark is a unique reminder that the creation of wealth does not automatically imply the degradation of its producers. The village offers a cultural response to the challenges presented by industrial society and was the test-bed for ideas that sought to reform humanity. Today the village provides physical evidence of Robert Owen's model for a New Moral World.

New Lanark is a great landscape modified, through the medium of architecture, to meet the needs and vision of a pioneer working community.

The simple grandeur of the Scottish urban tenement tradition comes through both in the tall New Buildings and in the architectural treatment of the then new demands of mill construction. Contrast and variety are given by individual buildings, but the theme remains good proportion, good masonry, and simplicity of detail. The artisan's understanding of Scottish classical vernacular, built up through the 18th century, reaches something of an apogee at New Lanark. This common building language produces a monumental unity of character remarkably suited to convey to us today the idealistic paternalism of David Dale's and Robert Owen's great enterprise.

The community spirit generated by Dale, fostered by Owen, and nurtured by subsequent owners has survived the end of manufacturing and rapid slide into decay, and also the stresses of again becoming a showpiece. New Lanark attracted attention in the days of Dale and Owen as a model village and one of the greatest sights of its kind. Today, warmed by the ideas of two of the greatest and most humane industrialists of the Industrial Revolution, it has become again one of the greatest sights of its kind.

New Lanark combines this unique cultural heritage with an outstanding natural setting. The gorge in which it is located contains, by volume, the greatest waterfalls in Britain. These became an essential stop for every late 18th and early 19th century picturesque tourist, a resource for outstanding poets and artists, the response to which is still readable in the

landscape and visible on the walls of our national galleries. The Falls of Clyde have achieved iconic status as the archetype of the picturesque or sublime landscape in Britain. They have been visited, written about, drawn, painted, and photographed for some 300 years. Today's visitors stand on the same ground to admire the Falls as did artistic and literary figures such as William Wordsworth, William Turner, and Sir Walter Scott.

Without them our appreciation of sublime scenery would not be what it is today. Owen commissioned artists' views of New Lanark that firmly place it in this awesome, yet designed, cultural landscape.

New Lanark can be seen as the model for industrial communities, and at least two cities, world-wide. Technical developments by the first manager, William Kelly, in heating, ventilation, and the self-acting mule resulted in correspondence with other leaders in the field. He was succeeded by Robert Owen, whose constant pronouncements about his management of society at New Lanark led to the intense scrutiny of the place by engineers, philanthropists, architects, and town planners the world over. The conceptual blueprint has become part of the philosophical equipment of the world's architects and planners. **Criterion ii**

New Lanark is preserved almost whole and has the most complete integration of architectural design of all the early cotton mill settlements, a type illustrating the most revolutionary element of the Industrial Revolution. The buildings and water-power system express the extension to the outermost limits of the application of building materials and techniques to the new industrial age. Owen's additions are distinctive but integrate harmoniously with the general framework devised for David Dale. New Lanark was at its time a major economic and technical development: one of the largest cotton mills in the world. It was in such sites that modern systems of manufacturing organization, management structure, and class relations began to develop, and New Lanark is outstanding in this regard. **Criterion iv**

Owenism, Utopianism, cooperation, communitarianism, industrial capitalism, concepts of the sublime landscape, and models for modern conservation partnerships were all shaped at New Lanark.

Through its founder, David Dale, New Lanark is directly and tangibly associated with the development of industrial capitalism. As a major figure in the Scottish commercial and banking world of the mid to late 18th century, Dale offers the pre-eminent example of individual enterprise and prudent financial planning that led to an unprecedented expansion of employment and productivity. Dale's success was tempered by his philanthropy. New Lanark is the place with which he was most deeply and longest associated and is best preserved.

New Lanark is famous, directly and tangibly associated with the Utopian ideas of Robert Owen, partner in the firm from 1800 to 1825. His publications, including *A New View of Society*, drew on his experience at New Lanark and inspired progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international cooperation, and garden cities.

The physical evidence of New Lanark's role as test-bed for his Rational Social System is shown by the presence today of his New Institution for the Formation of Character, School, Store, and Counting House. The greater extent of the buildings that preceded Owen offer evidence that it was

Dale's village that moulded many of Owen's ideas, rather than *vice versa*, and this serves to heighten the significance of the village. The rational classicism of the fabric of the village gave credibility to Owen's ideas.

The landscape of the Falls of Clyde, of which New Lanark forms part, was highly influential to the career of Scottish landscape painter Jacob More, and was also painted by Turner, alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, and versified by Wordsworth. The Falls had an important role in shaping Scottish culture. **Criterion vi**

Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*.

History and Description

History

New Lanark was founded in 1785 to take advantage of the cotton-spinning patents secured by Richard Arkwright, which allowed yarn to be spun in water-powered mills on an unprecedented scale. Arkwright came to Scotland in 1783 and met David Dale, a leading West of Scotland linen yarn merchant and Glasgow agent of the Royal Bank of Scotland. The splendid latent water power at New Lanark led to Dale to undertake development on his own, and with the quashing of Arkwright's patents in 1785 his involvement ceased.

The first mill at New Lanark went into production in 1786 and was soon followed by another. Dale continued to build, the third and fourth mills being designed for Samuel Crompton's mule, which was capable of spinning finer yarn than Arkwright's frame. The fourth mill was not used for spinning in Dale's time, housing instead child apprentices and a mechanics' shop.

Housing had to be provided for the workers. Owing to the restricted site in the gorge of the river Clyde, this was built in the form of blocks three or four storeys in height rather than the two-storey buildings favoured at other Scottish cotton mills. The houses were superior in quality to those general occupied by working people at that time. Rapid technical changes led to increases in the workforce and so new houses were added, the last in 1798 (known as "New Buildings").

Dale was a humane employer, who treated his workers well. He established a school in New Lanark which by 1796 had eighteen teachers for 510 pupils. As the most successful cotton spinner in Scotland his was an important example.

In 1799 a partnership was formed by Robert Owen, a Welsh cotton spinner, who had married Dale's daughter. Owen tightened up the management of the mill, introducing new standards of book-keeping and factory discipline. He began to remodel the village around 1809. The fourth mill was brought into production, a house being built for the apprentices as well as a foundry and machine shops.

Owen became convinced that by treating his workers as being responsible for their actions and by encouraging them to realize their mutual dependence productivity would rise and a community spirit would develop. He also realized that an educated workforce was more likely to achieve his

objectives, and so in 1809 he began the construction of his "New Institution for the Formation of Character." He failed to get the support of his partners for this project, but after several changes in the partnership the building was finally opened in 1816; a school was added in the following year.

Because of its location, on the route from Lanark to the famous Falls of Clyde, the mills became one of the features of a tour of Scotland. Contact with distinguished visitor and a high level of public consciousness widened Owen's ideas. His vision of a society without crime, poverty, and misery had a wide appeal in the years following the Napoleonic Wars, and he was encouraged by this to write and to travel widely to promote his views. In 1824 a bitter quarrel with his partners over his educational methods led him to leave New Lanark to develop a community at New Harmony, Indiana (USA), on the cooperative lines that he had described in his influential *Report to the County of Lanark* (1820). This community failed because it lacked the central focus provided by a disciplined factory and Owen left it in 1828, though he continued to develop and promote his ideas until his death in 1858.

The mill was sold by the surviving partners to the Walker brothers in 1828 and they continued to spin cotton until they sold it in 1881 to a partnership which introduced net-making and canvas weaving. From them it passed to the Gourcock Ropework Company, the world's largest rope and net producers, who made cotton canvas and nets there until 1968.

Description

The area proposed for inscription consists of the village of New Lanark and an area around, which includes areas of woodland and a number of minor monuments. The total area nominated is 146ha. It is surrounded by a buffer zone covering 667ha.

Details follow of the major monuments within the nominated area.

- Residential buildings

1–10 Braxfield Row: Built 1785–95, four- and five-storey tenements, one room deep.

1–8 Caithness Row and the Counting House: Built *c* 1792, three storeys high, one room deep. The bowed Counting House was added at the north end by Owen *c* 1810–16.

9–16 Caithness Row: A detached continuation of the previous row. An abattoir, later used as a wash-house and water-closets, was added on the opposite side of the street later (now a double garage).

1–8 Double Row (Wee Row) and 9–24 Double Row: Built before 1799, three storeys high, double room depth.

1–14 Long Row: Built *c* 1792, two storey and basement, one room deep. Cellarage and wash-houses were located in the basements.

1–3 Mantilla Row: Built *c* 1790, two-storey with basement, one room deep.

New Buildings: Single-storey cottages built in 1798 were replaced twelve years later by large tenements of double room depth. The block was extended by Owen soon after his arrival to provide rooms for Sunday schools, and a pediment, an oculus, and advanced end bays were added. Some time in

the 19th century the bellcote was removed from Mill 1 and re-erected here.

1–11 Nursery Buildings and Store: Built in 1809 for pauper apprentices, but adapted for family dwellings soon after. It is three- and four-storey high, with a single-storey bakery (later a post office) added c 1850. The village store was set up by Owen c 1810 and run by the company until 1933, when it was purchased by the local cooperative society.

Robert Owen's House, Rosedale Street: One of the two detached houses built for David Dale and William Kelly. Owen lived here from 1799 to 1808, when a growing household compelled him to move to Braxfield House. It is plain in form, in the Georgian style, with two storeys and an attic.

David Dale's House, Rosedale Street: This is the largest detached house in the village. It is similar in style to Owen's house, but with tripartite wings.

Braxfield House: This house has a 17th century core, extended to form a U-plan in the 18th century. Since 1931 it has been a roofless ruin.

- Public buildings

The Institute for the Formation of Character: Begun in 1809 but not completed until 1815. This austere building has two floors and an attic, a central Doric portico its only concession to contemporary public building styles in the village. The first floor was originally divided into large galleries for study and teaching. The lower storey was divided into three halls for infants; it has hollow iron pillars for heating which vent into the floor above.

The School: Built 1817, it is a two-storey building with a symmetrical layout of equal-sized classrooms. The basement houses water cisterns and the furnace for the heated air system, which is similar to that in the Institute.

New Lanark Church: This is a simple Neo-Gothic church dating from 1898, now no longer in ecclesiastical use.

- Industrial buildings

Mill No 1: Building started on a site facing the river Clyde in 1785 and it was spinning cotton by March 1786. After being burned down in October 1788 it was rebuilt the following year. It measures 47m x 8.20m by 18.3m high. Three waterwheels placed transversely drove 4500 spindles in 1793 and 6556 in 1802. It has a projecting Venetian-windowed stair tower.

Mill No 2: This mill was added in 1788 and is similar in form and proportions to No 1.

Mill No 3: This mill was built c 1790–92, at which time it measured 40m x 9m by 18.3m high. After it burned down in 1819 it was completely rebuilt in the late 1820s as a 37.75m three-bay iron-framed mill. Brick arches spring between cast-iron beams on cast-iron columns, and the roof trusses have iron queen-posts. It was originally the Jenny House, for self-acting spinning jennies to William Kelly's patent. It was linked by a three-bay extension to No 4 Mill of an unusual construction: iron plate floors laid on a grid of short cast-iron joists and a roof of iron purlins.

Mill No 4: This mill was built in 1791–93, when it measured 47.5m x 10m by 21.3m high. It was not fitted up as a mule-spinning mill until 1813. The original structure burned down

in 1888. Its north gable survives as the south gable of No 3 Mill. In 1990 a waterwheel was brought in from elsewhere in Scotland and installed here.

The Mechanics' Workshop and Foundry: Built in the early years of the 19th century, it was used for making equipment for New Lanark, and also for other Scottish mills. It is one of the oldest engineering workshops in Scotland. The Neo-Classical style, used at the Institute and School, is repeated here, with pediments to the east and north gable elevations.

The Dyeworks: This long low building was originally the brass and iron foundry of the mill, built c 1806.

Waterhouses: Originally each of the mills had one of the two-storey structures, which straddle the tailraces of the water wheels to prevent back-watering (reverse flow). Only parts of those fronting Mills Nos 1 and 2 survive.

- The buffer zone

The landscape of the extensive buffer zone contains a number of elements that are complementary to that of the main New Lanark nominated area. These include farms, estates, woodland, bridges, etc of historical interest. Worthy of mention is Bonnington Power Station, the first large-scale hydro-electric scheme for public power supply in Britain, which still includes two original turbines.

Management and Protection

Legal status

The whole of the nominated area is within the New Lanark Conservation Area, one of the first to be designated in 1973 under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act. Within a designated Conservation Area no buildings which are not protected by other statutory instruments (Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings) may not be demolished without authorization.

Within the nominated area there are 27 Listed Buildings protected under this Act. It is noteworthy that no fewer than 21 of these are protected as category A buildings, the highest level, reflecting the high national and interest of New Lanark. There is a number of Listed Buildings in the buffer zone.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 makes it a criminal offence to alter, damage, or destroyed any Scheduled Ancient Monument without the written consent of the Secretary of State for Scotland. There is one Ancient Monument (the Museum Stair at Double Row) in the nominated area and two in the buffer zone.

In addition to these statutes, some measure of protection, especially of gardens and designed landscapes, is also conferred by the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedures) Scotland Order (1992), under which developers must consult the Secretary of State for Scotland when any development is proposed which may have an adverse impact on Listed Buildings, Ancient Monuments, or historic landscapes and gardens on the official Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

Management

Ownership of New Lanark Village is shared between the New Lanark Conservation Trust, the New Lanark

Association, South Lanarkshire Council, and twenty private householders (for which restrictive covenants apply).

Management at the local level is the responsibility of the New Lanark Conservation Trust. This is a non-profit-making charitable trust through which the development of New Lanark Village has been managed and through which the majority of funding for capital projects is channelled.

South Lanarkshire Council is the local government body responsible for structure and local planning and for development control in South Lanarkshire. It also has powers and duties under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act (1997) and powers under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

Historic Scotland is the executive agency within the Scottish Executive responsible for discharging the Government's functions in relation to the protection and presentation of Scotland's built and archaeological heritage. So far as the natural heritage is concerned, the responsible Government agency is Scottish Natural Heritage.

There is a long history of management planning and control in New Lanark, beginning with *A Future for New Lanark: a Report to the New Lanark Working Party by the Feasibility Study Team* published by the County Council of Lanark in 1973. This led to the creation of the New Lanark Conservation Trust and established the policy and principles that have governed the management of New Lanark ever since. No fewer than 47 discussion papers have been produced since 1975. The Trust has an outline Business Plan, prepared by consultants KPMG, and to this will shortly be added a Conservation Plan, as required by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

It is perhaps relevant to mention in this context that in 1996 a team from the Trust prepared a business plan and development report for the World Heritage site of the historic salt mine at Wielicka (Poland).

These plans are set within the framework of the land-use planning system established in the United Kingdom by the Town and Country Planning Act (1947). The regional strategic Strathclyde Structure Plan (1995) includes a policy specifying New Lanark as being of special heritage significance. At local level the Lanark Local Plan (1983) lays down policies for the conservation and management of New Lanark, stressing the need for a development policy. The consultative document for the Lower Clydesdale Local Plan (1999) concentrates on traffic and the need to establish links between New Lanark and Lanark, reflecting the progress made since 1983.

Conservation and Authenticity

Conservation history

The conservation and rehabilitation of New Lanark has now been in progress for more than a quarter of a century. It has been guided throughout that period by the commitment and the expertise of the New Lanark Conservation Trust and its collaborators. This effort continues through to the present day and a number of projects are in progress.

Authenticity and integrity

The authenticity of the historic industrial and other buildings at New Lanark is relatively high. As the economic and industrial basis of the community fluctuated and eventually died between 1785 and 1968, new buildings were constructed, others were demolished or destroyed by fire, and many underwent radical changes in use. From the 1970s onwards careful research has preceded the restoration and rehabilitation of these buildings.

The appearance of the village is now very close to that of its heyday, the first half of the 19th century, as confirmed by the voluminous graphic and written archive available for research. It might be argued, however, that the integrity of the village has been destroyed. This has been a conscious act, involving the demolition of many more recent buildings: in a sense New Lanark has been arrested at a certain time of its history.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS-TICCIH expert mission visited New Lanark in January 2001. ICOMOS consulted TICCIH experts on the cultural significance of this property.

Qualities

New Lanark is an exceptional example of an early 19th century purpose-built cotton milling town, in which the majority of the original buildings survive intact and well conserved. It is of special interest because it was there that Robert Owen first applied his form of benevolent paternalism in industry, building on the altruistic actions of his partner, David Dale. It was there, too, that he formulated his Utopian philosophy of vision of a society without crime, poverty, and misery.

Comparative analysis

The model industrial settlement is a phenomenon of the Enlightenment. The San Leucio silk factory was set up in 1789 as part of the never to be realized utopian town of Ferdinandopolis in the park of the Royal Palace at Caserta (Italy): it forms part of the World Heritage site inscribed in 1997. Many more were created in the 19th century: the textile mill settlement at Crespi d'Adda in northern Italy became a World Heritage site in 1995. Other notable settlements of this kind are Le Grand Hornu (Belgium) from the 1830s, Noisiel, near Paris (started in the 1870s), and Port Sunlight, United Kingdom (from 1888).

When Crespi d'Adda was nominated, TICCIH prepared a comparative study of "Workers' villages as elements of the industrial heritage," at the request of ICOMOS. This defined a workers' village as "any group of residential buildings created on the initiative of an employer in a symbiotic relationship with the workplaces," and laid down certain criteria for the evaluation of monuments of this kind when proposed for the World Heritage List. Two main criteria were identified, relating to the expression on the part of employers of their wish to provide their workers with quality housing:

1. the size, number, and degree of comfort of the dwellings and their disposition in relation to the settlement pattern or the surrounding landscape – ie the provision of a way

of life for their workers that would ensure their remaining, but for more than simple financial reasons;

2. the quality of the materials used and their architectural style linked with a local or regional identity.

In this study New Lanark was cited as admirably fulfilling both criteria. Stress was laid upon the moral and social philosophy that underlay Robert Owen's creation, which was recognized as the paradigm of this form of heritage.

When this nomination was first considered in 1987 some concern was expressed about its relationship with Owen's later foundation, New Harmony (USA). ICOMOS is of the opinion that the two are not comparable. New Lanark was an existing textile village under benevolent management where Owen was given the opportunity to develop and put his moral and social ideas into practice in a flourishing industrial context. New Harmony (which is on the US tentative list) by contrast was set up by Owen as a Utopian settlement without any industrial or economic foundations where he hoped to be able to create a new kind of morally impeccable. Lacking this material backing it did not succeed and he left it after a short time. The differences between the two settlements become clear when the buildings and institutions that survive are compared: the monumentality of New Lanark is completely lacking in New Harmony.

Consideration should also be given to the influence of Owen on later industrialists and planners in the United Kingdom. The nature and layout of New Lanark inspired other benevolent industrialists to follow his example, and this movement laid the foundations for the work of Ebenezer Howard in creating the concept of the Garden City.

Brief description

New Lanark is a small village in a beautiful Scottish landscape where in the early years of the 19th century a model industrial society was created by the philanthropist and Utopian idealist Robert Owen. The imposing mill buildings, the spacious and well designed workers' housing, and the dignified educational institute and school still survive to testify to Owen's humanism.

Statement of Significance

The creation of the model industrial settlement at New Lanark, in which good-quality planning and architecture were integrated with a humane concern on the part of the employers for the well-being and lifestyle of the workers, is a milestone in social and industrial history. The moral and social beliefs that underlay Robert Owen's work there provided the basis for seminal material and intangible developments that have had lasting influences on human society over the past two hundred years.

ICOMOS Recommendation

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria ii, iv, and vi*:

Criterion ii When Richard Arkwright's new factory system for textile production was brought to New Lanark the need to provide housing and other facilities to the workers and managers was recognized. It was there that

Robert Owen created a model for industrial communities that was to spread across the world in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Criterion iv New Lanark saw the construction not only of well designed and equipped workers' housing but also public buildings designed to improve their spiritual as well as their physical needs.

Criterion vi The name of New Lanark is synonymous with that of Robert Owen and his social philosophy in matters such as progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international cooperation, and garden cities, which was to have a profound influence on social developments throughout the 19th century and beyond.

Bureau Recommendation

That New Lanark be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria ii, iv, and vi*.

ICOMOS, September 2001

New Lanark (Royaume-Uni)

No 429rev

Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	New Lanark
<i>Lieu</i>	South Lanarkshire, Écosse
<i>État partie</i>	Royaume-Uni
<i>Date</i>	28 juin 2000

Justification émanant de l'État partie

New Lanark est un témoignage unique, attestant que la création de richesses n'implique pas automatiquement la dégradation de ses producteurs. Le village offre une réponse culturelle aux défis que lance la société industrielle, et a servi de banc d'essai à des idées visant à réformer l'humanité. Aujourd'hui, le village est une preuve tangible du modèle de nouveau monde moral pensé par Robert Owen.

New Lanark est un magnifique paysage modifié, au moyen de l'architecture, pour satisfaire les besoins et la vision d'une communauté ouvrière pionnière.

La grandeur simple de la tradition des logements urbains écossais tient à la fois dans les nouveaux bâtiments et dans le traitement architectural des exigences de l'époque pour la construction de fabriques. Les édifices apportent, individuellement, contraste et variété, mais le thème demeure élégance de la proportion, robustesse de la maçonnerie et simplicité du détail. La compréhension des artisans d'un style vernaculaire classique écossais, construit au XVIIIe siècle, atteint son apogée, pourrait-on dire, à New Lanark. Ce langage architectural commun aboutit à une unité de caractère monumental, remarquablement adaptée pour apporter aujourd'hui jusqu'à nous l'idéalisme paternaliste de la grande entreprise de David Dale et de Robert Owen.

L'esprit de communauté généré par Dale, encouragé par Owen et nourri par les propriétaires ultérieurs, a survécu à la fin de la production et à une rapide déchéance, ainsi qu'aux pressions du tourisme. En effet, dès l'époque de Dale et d'Owen, New Lanark a attiré l'attention, parce qu'il était un village modèle mais aussi parce qu'il s'agissait d'un des plus beaux paysages en son genre. Aujourd'hui, porté par les idées de deux des plus grands et des plus humains entrepreneurs de la révolution industrielle, il est redevenu l'une des perles de ce type de paysage.

New Lanark associe un patrimoine culturel unique à un cadre naturel exceptionnel. La gorge où il est situé abrite les plus grandes cascades de Grande-Bretagne, devenues une étape obligatoire pour tous les touristes en mal de scènes pittoresques

de la fin du XVIIIe et du début du XIXe, une source d'inspiration pour de remarquables poètes et artistes, dont les vers sont lus encore aujourd'hui et dont les œuvres sont visibles dans les musées nationaux du pays. Les chutes de Clyde ont accédé au statut d'icône, en tant qu'archétypes du paysage pittoresque ou sublime en Grande-Bretagne. Elles sont visitées, elles inspirent des poèmes, elles sont dessinées, peintes et photographiées depuis quelques 300 ans. Aujourd'hui, les visiteurs les admirent toujours, là où se sont tenues des figures artistiques et littéraires aussi prestigieuses que William Wordsworth, William Turner et Sir Walter Scott.

Sans eux, nous n'apprécierions pas ce paysage sublime comme nous le faisons aujourd'hui. Owen commanda auprès d'artistes des paysages de New Lanark qui retranscrivent un paysage culturel impressionnant, et pourtant dessiné.

New Lanark peut être considéré comme le modèle de plusieurs communautés industrielles et d'au moins deux villes dans le monde. Les développements techniques du premier responsable, William Kelly, en matière de chauffage, de ventilation, et concernant le métier renvideur automatique, ont entraîné une correspondance avec d'autres leaders dans le secteur. Il fut suivi par Robert Owen, dont les constantes déclarations à propos de sa gestion de la société à New Lanark ont mené à l'examen approfondi du lieu par des ingénieurs, des philanthropes, des architectes et des urbanistes du monde entier. Ce prototype conceptuel est devenu partie intégrante de l'équipement philosophique des architectes et urbanistes du monde.

Critère ii

New Lanark est préservé dans sa quasi totalité et possède, parmi tous les premiers peuplements des manufactures de coton, une conception architecturale intégrée au plus haut niveau, élément le plus révolutionnaire de la révolution industrielle. Les bâtiments et le système hydraulique expriment l'application, jusqu'à leurs dernières limites, des matériaux et des techniques de construction au nouvel âge industriel. Les ajouts d'Owen sont distinctifs mais s'intègrent harmonieusement dans le cadre général conçu pour David Dale. New Lanark était à son époque un développement économique et technique majeur : l'une des plus grandes manufactures de coton au monde. C'est dans de tels sites que des systèmes modernes d'organisation de la production, de la structure de gestion et des relations de classe ont commencé à voir le jour, et New Lanark est exceptionnel à cet égard.

Critère iv

L'owénisme, l'utopisme, la coopération, le communautarisme, le capitalisme industriel, les concepts de paysage sublime et les modèles modernes de partenariats de conservation ont tous pris forme à New Lanark.

Par le biais de son fondateur, David Dale, New Lanark est directement et tangiblement associé au développement du capitalisme industriel. Figure majeure du monde commercial et bancaire écossais du milieu à la fin du XVIIIe siècle, Dale offre l'exemple prééminent de l'entreprise individuelle et de la planification financière prudente qui ont mené à une expansion sans précédent de l'emploi et de la productivité. Le succès de Dale a été tempéré par sa philanthropie. New Lanark est le lieu auquel il a été le plus profondément et le plus longuement associé et l'endroit le mieux préservé.

New Lanark, lieu célèbre, est directement et tangiblement lié aux idées utopistes de Robert Owen, associé de l'entreprise de 1800 à 1825. Ses publications, notamment *Nouveaux points de vue sur la société* (*A New View of Society*), s'appuyaient sur son expérience à New Lanark, et ont inspiré l'éducation progressiste, la réforme industrielle, des pratiques de travail humaines, la coopération internationale et les cités jardins.

La preuve physique du rôle de New Lanark en tant que banc d'essai pour son système social rationnel transparait aujourd'hui dans la présence de sa Nouvelle Institution pour la Formation du Caractère, de l'école, du magasin et du bureau comptable. Le grand nombre des bâtiments qui ont précédé Owen prouve que c'est le village de Dale qui a façonné beaucoup des idées d'Owen plutôt que l'inverse, ce qui met en exergue l'importance du village. Le classicisme rationnel du tissu du village donnait de la crédibilité aux idées d'Owen.

Le paysage des chutes de Clyde, dont New Lanark fait partie, a eu une grande influence sur la carrière du peintre paysagiste écossais Jacob More, et a aussi été peint par Turner, évoqué par Sir Walter Scott et mis en vers par Wordsworth. Les chutes ont joué un rôle important dans la culture écossaise.

Critère vi

Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *site*.

Histoire et description

Histoire

New Lanark est fondé en 1785 pour tirer parti des brevets de filature du coton déposés par Richard Arkwright, qui permettait de filer dans des fabriques hydrauliques à une échelle sans précédent. Arkwright arrive en Écosse en 1783 et y rencontre David Dale, influent marchand de fil de l'ouest de l'Écosse, et agent à Glasgow de la Banque royale d'Écosse. L'importance de la puissance hydraulique à New Lanark a conduit Dale à entreprendre son propre développement, et avec l'annulation des brevets d'Arkwright en 1785, son implication prend fin.

La première fabrique de New Lanark commence à produire en 1786 et est rapidement suivie par une autre. Dale continue à construire, la troisième et la quatrième fabriques étant construites pour le métier de Samuel Crompton, capable de filer plus fin que le métier d'Arkwright. La quatrième fabrique n'est pas utilisée comme filature à l'époque de Dale, mais accueille les enfants apprentis et abrite un atelier de mécanique.

Il faut des logements pour les ouvriers. La gorge de la Clyde ne fournissant qu'une place restreinte, ceux-ci sont édifiés sous formes d'ensembles de trois ou quatre étages, plutôt que des bâtiments à deux étages en faveur dans les autres manufactures écossaises de coton. Les maisons sont de qualité supérieure à celles généralement occupées par la

classe ouvrière à cette époque. Les rapides changements techniques entraînent des augmentations de la main d'œuvre et l'ajout de nouvelles maisons, les dernières en 1798 (connue sous le nom de « Bâtiments Neufs »).

Dale était un employeur humain, qui traitait bien ses ouvriers. Il établit à New Lanark une école qui, en 1796, possède dix-huit professeurs pour 510 élèves. En tant qu'entrepreneur ayant le mieux réussi dans le coton en Écosse, il représente un exemple important.

En 1799, Robert Owen, entrepreneur gallois qui a épousé la fille de Dale, forme une société de personnes. Owen resserre la gestion de la fabrique, en introduisant de nouvelles normes de comptabilité et de discipline. Il commence à remodeler le village aux alentours de 1809. La quatrième fabrique entre en production, une maison est construite pour les apprentis, ainsi qu'une fonderie et des ateliers pour les machines.

Owen est convaincu que, en traitant ses ouvriers comme des personnes responsables de leurs actions et en les encourageant à réaliser leur dépendance mutuelle, la productivité grimperait et un esprit communautaire se développerait. Il se rend également compte qu'une main d'œuvre éduquée serait plus susceptible de réaliser ses objectifs et, en 1809, entame la construction de sa « Nouvelle Institution pour la Formation du Caractère ». Il n'obtient pas le soutien de ses associés pour ce projet mais, après plusieurs changements de partenaires, le bâtiment ouvre finalement ses portes en 1816 ; une école y est adjointe l'année suivante.

Du fait de son emplacement, sur la route de Lanark aux célèbres chutes de Clyde, les fabriques deviennent l'une des étapes des visites de l'Écosse. Le contact avec des visiteurs distingués et un haut niveau de conscience publique élargirent les idées d'Owen. Sa vision d'une société sans crime, sans pauvreté et sans misère suscite un grand intérêt dans les années suivant les guerres napoléoniennes, et cela l'encourage à écrire et à voyager pour promouvoir ses idées. En 1824, une âpre querelle avec ses associés au sujet de ses méthodes éducatives l'amène à quitter New Lanark pour développer une communauté à New Harmony, Indiana (États-Unis), d'après les idées coopératives qu'il a décrites dans son influent *Report to the County of Lanark* (1820). Cette communauté échoue, car il lui manque l'axe central fourni par une discipline de production, et Owen s'en va en 1828, quoiqu'il continue de développer et de promouvoir ses idées jusqu'à sa mort, en 1858.

La fabrique est vendue par les associés aux frères Walker en 1828, et ceux-ci continuent à y filer du coton jusqu'à ce qu'ils la vendent en 1881 à une société de personnes qui introduit la production de filets et de toile. Elle passe ensuite à la société Gourock Ropework, les plus grands producteurs mondiaux de corde et de filet, qui y fabriquent de la toile de coton et des filets jusqu'en 1968.

Description

La zone proposée pour inscription se compose du village de New Lanark et de la zone avoisinante, qui comprend des bois et plusieurs monuments mineurs. Le bien proposé pour inscription totalise 146 hectares. Il est entouré d'une zone tampon de 667 hectares.

Voici le détail de tous les principaux monuments du bien proposé pour inscription :

- Bâtiments résidentiels

1–10 Braxfield Row : Construits en 1785–1795, quatre et cinq étages, une pièce par étage.

1–8 Caithness Row et le bureau des comptables : Construits aux environs de 1792, trois étages, une pièce par étage. Le bureau des comptables a été ajouté au nord par Owen, vers 1810–1816.

9–16 Caithness Row : Un prolongement indépendant de la rangée précédente. Un abattoir, plus tard utilisé comme lavoir et toilettes, est ajouté de l'autre côté de la rue (aujourd'hui un double garage).

1–8 Double Row (Wee Row) et 9–24 Double Row : Construits avant 1799, trois étages, deux pièces par étage.

1–14 Long Row : Construits vers 1792, deux étages et un sous-sol, une pièce par étage. Des celliers et des lavoirs sont situés au sous-sol.

1–3 Mantilla Row : Bâti aux alentours de 1790, deux étages avec sous-sol, une pièce par étage.

Nouveaux bâtiments : Les bâtiments de plain-pied construits en 1798 sont remplacés douze ans plus tard par de grands logements de deux pièces par étage. Owen agrandit le bloc peu de temps après son arrivée pour abriter les écoles du dimanche, et y ajoute un fronton, un oculus et des baies en saillie aux extrémités. Au début du XIXe siècle, le clocher fut enlevé de la fabrique 1 et reconstruit ici.

1–11 Nursery Buildings et magasin : Construits en 1809 pour les apprentis les plus pauvres, mais transformés en logements familiaux peu de temps après. Ce sont des bâtiments de trois et quatre étages, avec une boulangerie de plain-pied (devenue plus tard une poste), construite vers 1850. Owen instaure autour de 1810 le magasin du village, géré par la compagnie jusqu'en 1933 et racheté alors par la société coopérative locale.

Maison de Robert Owen, Rosedale Street : L'une des deux maisons indépendantes construites pour David Dale et William Kelly. Owen y vécut de 1799 à 1808, mais sa famille s'agrandissant, il dut déménager à Braxfield House. Elle est de forme simple, de style géorgien, avec deux étages et un grenier.

Maison de David Dale, Rosedale Street : C'est la plus grande maison indépendante du village. Elle est de style similaire à celle d'Owen, mais avec trois étages.

Braxfield House : Le noyau de cette maison date du XVIIe siècle, et s'agrandit pour former un plan en U au XVIIIe siècle. Depuis 1931, c'est une ruine sans toit.

- Bâtiments publics

The Institute for the Formation of Character : Commencé en 1809, il ne sera achevé qu'en 1815. Cette maison austère compte deux étages et un grenier, avec un portail dorique central, sa seule concession aux styles contemporains du

village. Le premier étage est à l'origine divisé en grandes galeries destinées à l'étude et à l'enseignement. Quant au rez-de-chaussée, divisé en trois salles pour les tout petits, il possède des piliers de fer creux, pour le chauffage, qui donnent sur l'étage supérieur.

L'école : Bâtie en 1817, c'est un bâtiment à deux étages, avec une disposition symétrique de classes de même taille. Le sous-sol abrite des réservoirs d'eau et une chaudière pour le système d'air chauffant, similaire à celle de l'Institut.

Église de New Lanark : C'est une simple église néo-gothique datant de 1898, aujourd'hui désaffectée.

- Bâtiments industriels

Fabrique n° 1 : La construction commence sur un site située en face de la rivière Clyde en 1785, et la fabrique fonctionne dès mars 1786. Après un incendie en octobre 1788, elle est reconstruite l'année suivante. Elle mesure 47 m sur 8,20 m, et 18,3 m de haut. Trois roues hydrauliques transversales faisaient tourner 4500 fuseaux en 1793 et 6556 en 1802. Elle possède une tour à jalousies en saillie.

Fabrique n° 2 : Cette fabrique est construite en 1788 et est similaire en forme et en proportions à la n° 1.

Fabrique n° 3 : Elle est érigée aux alentours de 1790-1792 ; à cette époque, elle mesure 40 m sur 9 m, et 18,3 m de haut. Après un incendie dévastateur en 1819, elle est entièrement reconstruite à la fin des années 1820, devenant une fabrique à trois baies et charpente en fer de 37,75 m. Des arcs de brique s'élancent entre des poutrelles de fonte sur des colonnes de fonte elles aussi, et les armatures du toit présentent des poinçons en fer. C'était à l'origine la Jenny House, pour les métiers renvideurs automatiques brevetés par William Kelly. Elle était reliée par un bâtiment de trois baies à la fabrique n° 4, de construction inhabituelle : un sol en plaques de fer posées sur des poutrelles de fonte, et un toit fait de poutrelles en fonte elles aussi.

Fabrique n° 4 : Cette fabrique fut construite en 1791-1793 ; à cette époque, elle mesurait 47,5 m sur 10 m, et 21,3 m de haut. Elle ne fut équipée d'un métier renvideur automatique qu'en 1813. La structure originale brûla en 1888. Le pignon du nord subsiste en tant que pignon sud de la fabrique n° 3. En 1990, une roue hydraulique est amenée d'un autre lieu d'Écosse et installée ici.

L'atelier de mécanique et la fonderie : Construit au début du XIXe siècle, ce bâtiment sert à fabriquer l'équipement destiné à New Lanark et à d'autres fabriques écossaises. C'est l'un des plus anciens ateliers mécaniques d'Écosse. Le style néo-classique de l'Institut et de l'école se retrouve ici, avec des frontons à l'est et des élévations en pignon au nord.

La teinturerie : Ce long et bas édifice était à l'origine la fonderie de cuivre et de fer de la fabrique, construite aux environs de 1806.

Bâtiments hydrauliques : À l'origine, chacune des fabriques possède une de ces structures à deux étages, qui enjambe les canaux de fuite des roues hydrauliques, empêchant les eaux de partir à contre-courant. Seules des parties des fabriques n° 1 et 2 subsistent.

- La zone tampon

Le paysage de la zone tampon contient plusieurs éléments complémentaires du bien de New Lanark proposé pour inscription. Parmi ceux-ci des fermes, des propriétés, des bois, des ponts, etc., d'un grand intérêt historique. Il convient de mentionner la centrale de Bonnington, la première grande centrale hydro-électrique destinée à l'alimentation du public en Grande-Bretagne, qui comprend toujours deux turbines d'origine.

Gestion et protection

Statut juridique

L'ensemble du bien proposé pour inscription s'inscrit dans la zone de conservation de New Lanark, l'une des premières classées en 1973 en vertu des dispositions de la loi sur l'aménagement du territoire (monuments classés et zones de conservation) (Écosse) (*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act*). Au sein d'une zone de conservation, aucun bâtiment non protégé par d'autres instruments statutaires (monuments anciens, bâtiments classés) ne peuvent être démolis sans autorisation.

Au sein de la zone proposée pour inscription, on compte 27 bâtiments classés protégés en vertu de cette loi. On peut noter que pas moins de 21 d'entre eux sont protégés en tant que bâtiments de catégorie A, le plus haut niveau, reflétant le grand intérêt national de New Lanark. On compte plusieurs bâtiments classés dans la zone tampon.

Aux termes de la loi sur les anciens monuments et les zones archéologiques (*Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*) de 1979, altérer, endommager ou détruire un monument ancien classé sans le consentement écrit du secrétaire d'État pour l'Écosse est un délit. Il y a un monument ancien (l'escalier du musée de Double Row) dans la zone proposée pour inscription et deux dans la zone tampon.

En sus de ces lois, certaines mesures de protection, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les jardins et les paysages dessinés, sont également prises aux termes de la loi écossaise sur l'urbanisme et l'aménagement du territoire (Procédures sur le développement général) (*Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedures) Scotland Order*) (1992), en vertu de laquelle les promoteurs doivent consulter le secrétaire d'État pour l'Écosse lorsque sont proposés des développements susceptibles d'avoir un impact négatif sur les bâtiments classés, les monuments anciens ou les paysages et jardins historiques inscrits au registre officiel des jardins et paysages dessinés.

Gestion

Le village de New Lanark appartient au *New Lanark Conservation Trust*, à la *New Lanark Association*, au *South Lanarkshire Council*, et à vingt particuliers (auxquels des engagements précis s'appliquent).

La gestion au niveau local est placée sous la responsabilité du *New Lanark Conservation Trust*. Il s'agit d'une fondation d'utilité publique à but non lucratif, qui gère le développement du village de New Lanark et qui canalise la majorité du financement des projets capitaux.

Le *South Lanarkshire Council* est l'instance locale responsable de la structure et de l'urbanisme local, et du contrôle du développement à South Lanarkshire. Il possède aussi des pouvoirs et des devoirs en vertu du *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act* (1997), ainsi que des pouvoirs conférés par le *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979).

Historic Scotland est l'organisme exécutif écossais responsable de s'acquitter des fonctions du gouvernement relatives à la protection et à la préservation du patrimoine bâti et archéologique d'Écosse. En ce qui concerne le patrimoine naturel, l'agence gouvernementale responsable est le *Scottish Natural Heritage*.

Il existe de longs antécédents d'urbanisme et de contrôle à New Lanark, à commencer par *A Future for New Lanark: a Report to the New Lanark Working Party by the Feasibility Study Team*, publié par le conseil municipal de Lanark en 1973, qui a mené à la création du *New Lanark Conservation Trust* et a établi la politique et les principes directeurs de la gestion de New Lanark depuis lors. Pas moins de 47 rapports de discussion ont été élaborés depuis 1975. Le *New Lanark Conservation Trust* a défini un plan d'activités préparé par des consultants de la KPMG, lequel sera bientôt complété par un plan de conservation, comme le requiert le fonds de la loterie pour le patrimoine écossais (*Heritage Lottery Fund*).

Il peut être pertinent, dans ce contexte, de mentionner qu'en 1996 une équipe du *New Lanark Conservation Trust* a préparé un plan d'activités et un rapport de développement pour le site du Patrimoine mondial de la mine de sel historique de Wieliczka (Pologne).

Ces plans s'inscrivent dans le système de planification de l'occupation des sols établi au Royaume-Uni par le *Town and Country Planning Act* (1947). Le plan structurel régional stratégique de Strathclyde (1995) inclut une politique indiquant New Lanark comme site d'intérêt spécial. Au niveau local, le plan local de Lanark (1983) énonce les politiques de conservation et de gestion de New Lanark, soulignant le besoin d'une politique de développement. Le document consultatif pour le plan local du bas Clydesdale (1999) se concentre sur la circulation et la nécessité d'instaurer des liens entre New Lanark et Lanark, reflétant les progrès faits depuis 1983.

Conservation et authenticité

Historique de la conservation

La conservation et la réhabilitation de New Lanark sont en cours depuis plus d'un quart de siècle. Elles ont été guidées pendant toute cette période par l'engagement et l'expertise du *New Lanark Conservation Trust* et de ses collaborateurs. Cet effort se poursuit à ce jour et plusieurs projets sont en cours.

Authenticité et intégrité

Le degré d'authenticité des bâtiments industriels historiques et autres de New Lanark est relativement élevé. Au fil des fluctuations de la base économique et industrielle de la communauté entre 1785 et 1968 et jusqu'à sa mort définitive, de nouveaux bâtiments furent construits, d'autres furent démolis ou détruits par le feu, et beaucoup subirent des changements d'utilisation radicaux. Depuis les années 70, des recherches approfondies précèdent la restauration et la réhabilitation de ces bâtiments.

L'aspect du village est celui de son âge d'or, la première moitié du XIXe siècle, comme le confirment les archives graphiques et écrites volumineuses disponibles pour étude. On peut arguer, toutefois, que l'intégrité du village a été détruite. Cela a été un acte conscient, impliquant la démolition de beaucoup des bâtiments les plus récents : dans un certain sens, New Lanark a été figé à une époque de son histoire.

Évaluation

Action de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise ICOMOS-TICCIH s'est rendue à New Lanark en janvier 2001. L'ICOMOS a consulté des experts du TICCIH sur l'importance culturelle de ce bien.

Caractéristiques

New Lanark est un exemple exceptionnel de ville manufacturière liée au coton du début du XIXe siècle, dans laquelle la majorité des bâtiments originaux subsistent intacts et bien conservés. Elle est d'un intérêt tout particulier car c'est là que Robert Owen a pour la première fois appliqué son paternalisme bienveillant à l'industrie, en s'appuyant sur les actions altruistes de son associé, David Dale. C'est là aussi qu'il formula sa philosophie utopiste d'une société sans crime, sans pauvreté et sans misère.

Analyse comparative

Le peuplement industriel modèle est un phénomène propre au siècle des Lumières. L'usine à soie de San Leucio fut érigée en 1789 dans le cadre d'une ville utopique qui ne devait jamais voir le jour, Ferdinandopolis, dans le parc du palais royal de Caserte (Italie) : elle fait partie du site du Patrimoine mondial inscrit en 1997. Beaucoup d'autres virent le jour au XIXe siècle : le peuplement de la fabrique textile de Crespi d'Adda, en Italie du nord, est devenu un site du Patrimoine mondial en 1995. Autres peuplements notables de ce genre : le Grand Hornu (Belgique) des années 1830, Noisiel, près de Paris (commencé dans les années 1870) et Port Sunlight au Royaume-Uni (de 1888).

Quand Crespi d'Adda a été proposé pour inscription, le TICCIH a préparé une étude comparative des « Villages ouvriers en tant qu'éléments du patrimoine industriel », à la demande de l'ICOMOS. Celui-ci définissait un village ouvrier comme « un groupe de bâtiments résidentiels créés sur l'initiative d'un employeur dans une relation symbiotique avec les lieux de travail », et établissait certains critères pour l'évaluation des monuments de ce genre lors de leur proposition d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

Deux critères principaux ont été identifiés, par rapport à l'expression de la part des employeurs de leur souhait de fournir à leurs ouvriers des logements de qualité :

1. la taille, le nombre et le degré de confort des logements et leur disposition par rapport au schéma du peuplement ou au paysage avoisinant - c'est-à-dire la garantie, pour les ouvriers, d'un mode de vie qui assurerait qu'ils restent pour des raisons autres que purement et simplement financières ;
2. la qualité des matériaux utilisés et leur style architectural au regard d'une identité locale ou régionale.

Dans cette étude, New Lanark a été cité comme remplissant admirablement ces deux critères. L'accent a été mis sur la philosophie morale et sociale sous-tendant la création de Robert Owen, reconnue comme le paradigme de cette forme de patrimoine.

Quand cette proposition d'inscription a été examinée pour la première fois en 1987, une certaine préoccupation a été exprimée sur sa relation avec la fondation ultérieure d'Owen, New Harmony (inscrite sur la liste indicative des États-Unis). L'ICOMOS est d'avis que les deux ne sont pas comparables. New Lanark était un village textile existant, objet d'une gestion bienveillante, où Owen a eu l'opportunité de développer et de mettre ses idées morales et sociales en pratique dans un contexte industriel florissant. À l'inverse, New Harmony a été établie par Owen comme un peuplement utopiste sans aucune fondation industrielle ou économique, où il espérait être capable de créer une nouvelle sorte d'absolu moral. Faute de soutien matériel, il échoua et quitta la ville après une brève période. Les différences entre les deux peuplements sont évidentes lorsque l'on compare les édifices et les institutions qui subsistent : la monumentalité de New Lanark est totalement absente à New Harmony.

Il convient également de tenir compte de l'influence d'Owen sur les industriels et urbanistes du Royaume-Uni. La nature et la disposition de New Lanark ont conduit d'autres industriels philanthropes à suivre cet exemple, et ce mouvement a posé les fondations du travail d'Ebenezer Howard dans la création du concept de la cité-jardin.

Brève description

New Lanark est un petit village dans un magnifique paysage écossais où, au début du XIXe siècle, le philanthrope et utopiste Robert Owen a créé une société industrielle modèle. Les imposantes manufactures, les logements ouvriers spacieux et bien conçus, le digne institut éducatif et l'école attestent encore aujourd'hui de l'humanisme d'Owen.

Déclaration de valeur

La création du peuplement industriel modèle de New Lanark, où un urbanisme et une architecture de bonne qualité se sont associés à un souci des employeurs pour le bien-être et le mode de vie de leurs ouvriers, marque une étape cruciale dans l'histoire sociale et industrielle. Les croyances morales et sociales sous-tendant le travail de Robert Owen en ce lieu ont fourni la base de développements matériels et immatériels majeurs qui ont eu une influence durable sur la société humaine ces deux cents dernières années.

Recommandation de l'ICOMOS

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères ii, iv et vi* :

Critère ii Quand le nouveau système manufacturier de production de textile de Richard Arkwright fut implanté à New Lanark, la nécessité de fournir des logements et des installations aux ouvriers et aux responsables apparut clairement. C'est là que Robert Owen créa un modèle de communauté industrielle qui devait se répandre dans le monde aux XIXe et XXe siècles.

Critère iv New Lanark vit non seulement la construction de logements ouvriers bien conçus et bien équipés, mais aussi celle d'édifices publics destinés à améliorer leur bien-être spirituel et physique.

Critère vi Le nom de New Lanark est associé à celui de Robert Owen et à sa philosophie sociale dans des domaines comme l'éducation moderne, la réforme manufacturière, les conditions de travail humaines, la coopération internationale et les cités jardins, qui devait avoir une profonde influence sur les développements sociaux tout au long du XIXe siècle et ensuite.

Recommandation du Bureau

Que New Lanark soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères ii, iv et vi*.

ICOMOS, septembre 2001