

Scotland Visit

September 18, 2012

See these links for more details

<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/lanark/newlanark/index.html>

<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/lanark/newlanark/visitor2.html>

Itinerary

- Arrive Glasgow Airport
- Travel to Hotel – Kincaid House, Milton of Campsie
- Travel to New Lanark
- Visit Falls of Clyde
- Return to Hotel

Falls Of Clyde

Welcome to Falls of Clyde Wildlife Reserve

The famous waterfalls Bonnington Linn, Corra Linn and Dundaff Linn tumble through this spectacular wooded stretch of the Clyde gorge. The woodland and freshwater habitats here support a vibrant diversity of wildlife and our rangers and volunteers work to carefully manage the range of habitats and conserve the vital wildlife they support.

Management of the reserve

Much of our conservation work focuses on regenerating the native woodland on the reserve. In the 1930s non-native conifers such as spruce and Douglas fir were planted to yield timber. We are gradually replacing these trees as they black light from the forest floor and do not support as many animals as the native species of oak and birch. However, some non-native species are preserved where they are important for the landscape or for wildlife.



Fauna on the reserve

Woodpeckers live in the woodland together with badger, red squirrel and Daubenton's and brown long-eared bats. At dusk, Daubenton's bats leave their roosts in the trees to hunt over open water. The river running through the gorge is a valuable freshwater habitat for invertebrates, mammals such as otters, and many birds.



Each year at the Wildlife Reserve, the T-Team Organized Operations Response is granted the permission and access to this nest in the Fall of Oyster Cove, 1993, where the birds first came to the Wildlife Reserve, we have been able to hear their nest each year. See a bird's-eye view of the nest from a live CCTV link at our visitor center.

Join us

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[Viewing Scotland's wildlife](#) 12-13th Nov

Heritage Lottery Fund





Paved Main Site
(North - June)



Corra Linn



Corra Castle

West Lodge



Bonnington Pavilion



Corehouse

Hydroelectric
Power Station



River

[illegible]

PLEASE REPORT ANY DAMAGE TO
THE SCOTTISH WILDLIFE TRUST VISITOR CENTRE
TEL 01555 665262









Corra Linn







Corra Linn: 'The Clyde's most majestic daughter'

The dramatic landscape you see today was formed 10,000 years ago during the Ice Age. Melting glaciers left rocks and debris in their wake, blocking the original route of the river to form a lake. As the water pushed through a weak point in the rocks it descended very quickly to its natural route below, carving out the gorge you see today and eroding the steep falls.

History of the reserve

The landscape here has attracted people for hundreds of years. On the reserve today you can see the ruins of fifteenth-century Corra Castle, built to take advantage of the defence that the steep sided gorge offered. In 1708 Sir James Carmichael built Bonnington Pavilion, or the Hall of Mirrors, where early tourists came to marvel at the reflected views of Corra Linn waterfall.



Bonnington Linn



Bonnington Pavilion



Eighteenth-century iron bridge

Eighty years later the tradition of building in the landscape was continued when Lady Mary Ross added terraces, paths, exotic trees, a rustic iron staircase and a bridge. In the 1780s the face of New Lanark changed forever when the first cotton mills were built to harness the energy of the falls. One hundred and fifty years later the power of the falls was put to use again to create electricity when the hydro-electric power stations opened in 1927.

Did you know the Falls of Clyde provide energy for clean, renewable power?

The renewable energy created by the hydro-electric scheme on the Falls of Clyde is important not only for people, but also for wildlife; it gives us the electricity that we need while minimising pollution and the causes of climate change.

Culture and inspiration

From the late 1700s the Falls of Clyde gained a reputation as one of the most beautiful places in Scotland and the cascading falls and precipitous gorge have inspired generations of writers and artists. William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Sir Walter Scott all visited the Falls of Clyde in the early as 1800s, with Wordsworth describing Corra Linn as "the Clyde's most majestic daughter".



Hydro-electric power station



Corra Linn in spate

JMW Turner and the painters took views on canvas reached Lanark popular tourist







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Did you know the Falls of Clyde provide energy for clean, sustainable power?

The power generated by the falls is used to produce electricity for the local area. This is a clean, sustainable source of energy that helps to reduce carbon emissions.

Culture and inspiration

From the time of the Falls of Clyde gamecock, reputation as one of the most famous places in Scotland and the surrounding landscape and the gorge have inspired generations of writers and artists. William Wordsworth wrote the famous poem 'Colendage' and Sir Walter Scott alluded to the Falls of Clyde in the early 1800s with Wordsworth describing Corra Linn as 'the Clyde's most majestic daughter'.



Hydro-electric power station



Corra Linn in space

JM.W. Turner and Alexander Nasmyth are amongst the painters to have immortalised the stunning views on canvas. When the new railway network reached Lanark in 1855, day trips became a popular tourist pursuit.



The Falls of the Clyde, J.M.W. Turner, c.1840

Waterfall days

Make sure you see the river and the falls in full spate during the wetter months of the year or by coming along for specially arranged Waterfall Days. Come in to our visitor centre to find out more.

Join us

Membership of SWT gives you free entry to all our visitor centres and helps to support our work in over 120 reserves. You also receive our exciting magazine to keep you up-to-date. Why not try volunteering? To find out more visit [\[www.swt.org.uk\]](http://www.swt.org.uk)



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Bonnington Linn

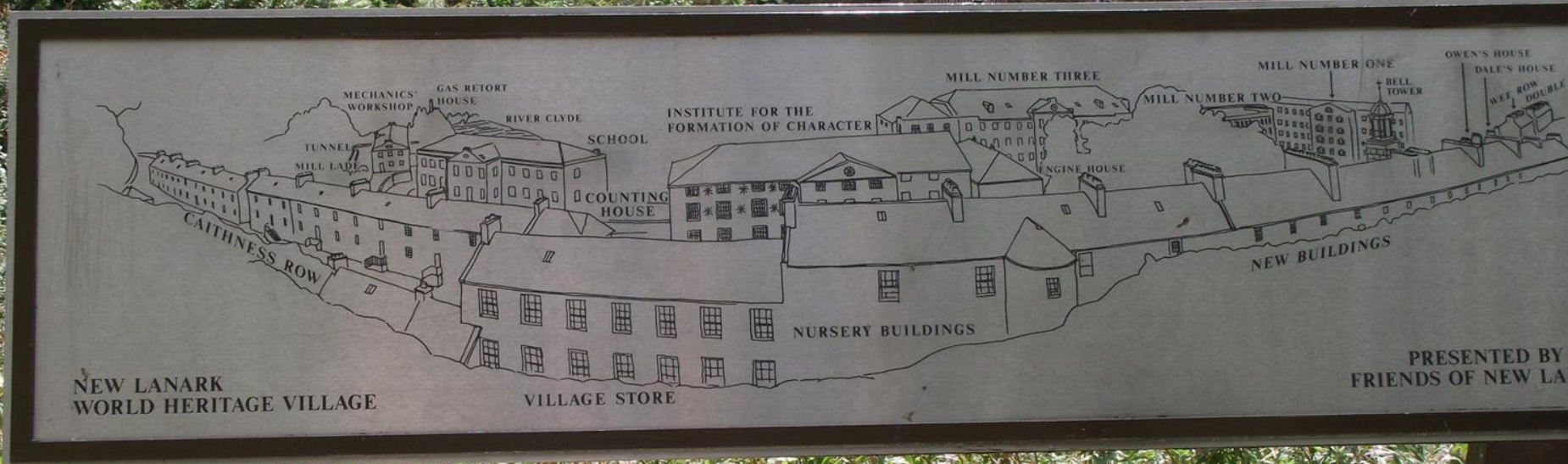




New Lanark







NEW LANARK
WORLD HERITAGE VILLAGE

VILLAGE STORE

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FRIENDS OF NEW LA











WELCOME TO
THE MUSEUM OF
THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

The story of the abolition of slavery is a story of the struggle for freedom and justice. It is a story of the courage of the abolitionists who fought against the evil of slavery and for the rights of the oppressed. It is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over the forces of darkness.



ERS' HOUSE

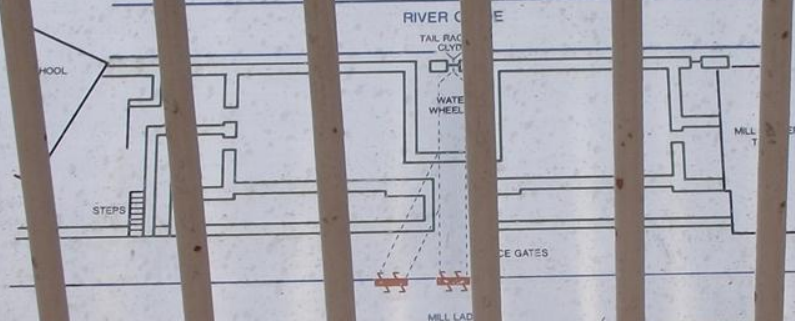
*There shall be no human
slavery, servitude, or inequality
of condition, except the natural
inequality of age and experience,
which will for ever preserve order
and harmony in society.*

Robert





Ground Plan of Mill Number Four



Mill Number Four was built in 1789.

It burned down in February 1840.

Information about this Mill and the rest of the village is available from the Visitor Centre Gift Shop.

New Lanark Conservation Trust 1992













