

City of Edinburgh Council

Edinburgh
Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

138 Hanley
(Gogarburn Golf Course, Gogar Camp)

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Survey visit: June 2007

138 - Hanley



Key

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Site boundary | | Essential setting |
| | Ruined buildings | | Site of former house |
| | Principal buildings | | Main drive |
| | Gardens | | Principal views or vista |
| | Water | | Panoramic View |
| | Woodlands | | Walled Garden |
| | Parkland | | |

EDINBURGH
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

**SURVEY OF GARDENS AND
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES**

Peter McGowan
Associates with
Christopher Dingwall

138 Hanley
(Gogarburn Golf Course, Gogar Camp)

Parish Was Gogar, then united with Corstorphine 1599, later Edinburgh

NGR NT 161 721

Owner Gogarburn Golf Club

Designations

Listing None

Green Belt

Area of Outstanding Landscape Quality

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

A small designed landscape enclosed by tree belts that is typical of the urban fringe in the local area of west Edinburgh and contributes to its landscape character together with the other Gogar sites, in particular Gogar Mount to the west and Gogarburn and Gogar Park to the east.

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

Hanley Lodge estate is now Gogarburn Golf Course and the house has been demolished. The site is located on the south side of the Glasgow Road (A8) and is one of the Gogarburn group of 19th century villa locations, which also includes Gogar Mount (137) to the west and Gogarburn (139) and Gogar Park (140) to the east. Access to the golf course is via Roddinglaw Road on the south-west boundary, although Hanley formerly had two drives onto Glasgow Road. Site area 20.3ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

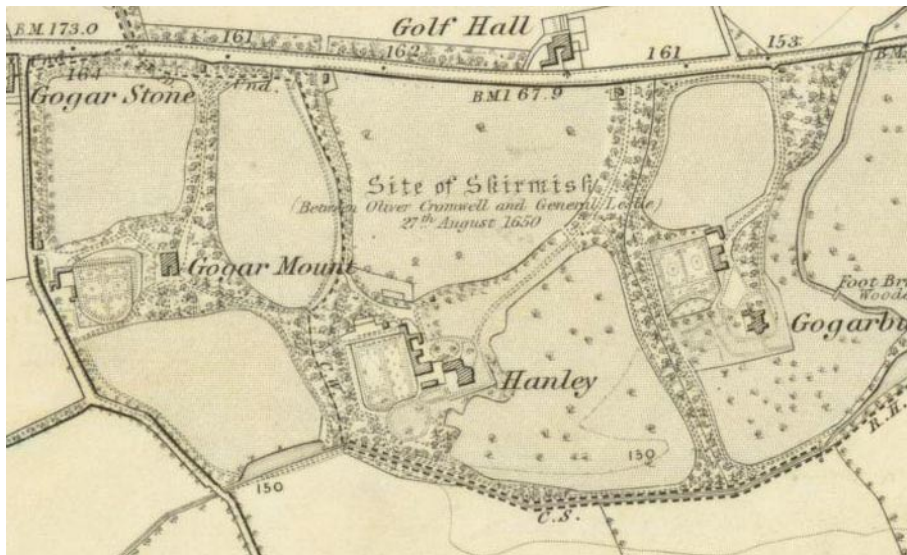
Early 19th century; mid- and late-20th century.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

In this locality a three-hour battle took place between Oliver Cromwell's army and the Covenanters commanded by General Leslie on 27 August 1650, just a few days before the Scots' major defeat the battle of Dunbar on 3 September. Between 1809 and 1835 a number of stone cists were discovered on the westernmost part of the site; many were discovered in 1834, when sand was extracted about 100 yards north-east of the house for building works. More were found in 1865. Because of these discoveries the villa's early name was Gogar Camp and the field in which it was built was known locally as *The Flashes* (NSA 217).

In 1809, the land on which Hanley was built was purchased from the Gogar estate at 200 guineas per acre; the new feuar was not named (NSA 214). On a plan dated 1839 (NAS RHP 1395) there were no houses on the south side of Glasgow Road; the feuar of the Hanley site was a Mr Maitland. Within a few years, James M Melville of Hanley was named as heritor (NSA 220) and it seems likely that Hanley Lodge was built in 1834 for him. The architect was William Burn (Colvin 188). James Melville lived at Hanley Lodge until he died there in 1900. He was a Writer to the Signet and a director of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

From the evidence of a plan of 1925, it seems that Hanley was owned by the Edinburgh District Board of Control at that time (RHP 49201), although another source states that the hospital bought Hanley Lodge in 1950, and it was possibly used 'to provide work and food for the patients' as was Kellerstain which the hospital bought in 1925.

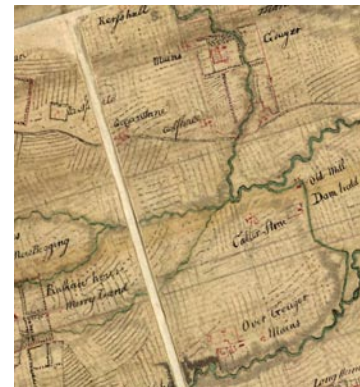


Hanley positioned between Gogar Mount and Gogarburn, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map 1852-53

The house and outbuildings were demolished in 1948 (RCAHMS). The site was sold to the Secretary of State for Scotland (date not known) and became part of the Gogarburn hospital grounds. The Gogarburn Golf Club was founded in 1975 when the 12-hole course was laid out. The course incorporates two holes (1 and 12) on land to the south of the original estate including land on the south side of Gogar Mount that links the site to Roddinglaw Road.

Maps and Graphic Evidence

The name *Gogar M* appears on the Adair/Cooper engraved map of 1735 positioned on the south-west bank of Gogar burn, but nothing is evident at Hanley. Roy's map c1750 shows *Gogarstane* and *Gougar* located north of the road to Glasgow, but no houses to the south of the road, the whole area being open fields. Knox's map of 1816 shows the Gogar sites laid out with enclosing tree belts and Hanley named as *Gogar Camp*, with its house near the west boundary and two drives with accompanying tree belts. The east drive divides the landscape into two parks, each stocked with scattered trees. The 1st edition OS maps of 1852-53 add detail to this layout showing a complex of estate buildings close to the house on the west and a walled garden beyond. The two parks are each stocked with scattered trees. Small lodges mark the end of each drive. The maps shows how Gogar Mount, Hanley, Gogarburn and Gogar Park were laid out in the same style with the same scale of development and the same components although arranged in different ways.



Roy's map c1750 showing Gogar sites

Aerial photograph 1941 E52651 at RCAHMS shows the same components of the landscape with the two parks well stocked with individual.

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Architectural Features

Mansion House

The house and outbuildings were demolished in 1948. No description or images have been found.

Lodges and Other Buildings

The north-east and north-west lodges beside Glasgow Road are thought to have been demolished in 1948 also. The north-west gate-piers survive with some remains of the lodge in the adjoining woodland. One gate-pier at the site of the north-east drive also remains.

Gogarburn Golf Clubhouse

A modern single-storey brick building with tiled roof of no architectural merit stands close to Roddinglaw Road, with an area of hardstanding for car parking



Knox map 1816 with Hanley then named Gogar Camp

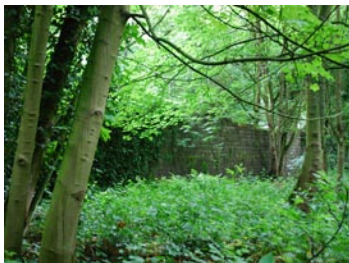
*North boundary tree belt and
estate wall beside Glasgow
Rod (A8) with surviving gate-
piers*



to the south, on land outwith the original Hanley estate. A small starter's hut lies to the south. There are no other buildings.

Walled Garden

The walled garden has been cleared and is now covered by woodland regeneration dominated by sycamore. One section of a garden wall built in brick remains, probably from the west side of the garden.



*Part of walled garden wall in
west woodland area*

Estate Walls and Gates

A low estate wall built in random rubble with a half-round cope runs along the north boundary. No estate walls are thought to survive elsewhere, if ever present. There seem to have been no boundary divisions other than fences between the Gogarburn sites.

Drives and Paths

The north-west drive survives in a poor state in the woodland along the west boundary and north-east drive is in use as an access track along its central length.

Gardens and Policy Planting

Gardens

No gardens remain.

Parkland

The two original areas of gently undulating parkland form the main playing areas of the golf course. The north park retains its original shape and sufficient large mature trees to have fine parkland character. The mature tree species are lime, oak and sycamore and all those remaining are fine specimens. The south park



Gogarburn Golf Course plan

*Parkland and golf course
with mature oak, lime and
sycamore, North Park*





Central tree belt with mature beech

has been altered in shape by woodland invading the south-west corner and has lost most of its mature trees, replaced by small ornamental deciduous trees and standard conifers in rows between the fairways that will never re-create the character of typical parkland.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The largest area of woodland is in the south-west corner where former belts and ornamental planting associated with the house have been augmented by regeneration of the site of the walled garden and offices and in the former ornamentally planted south-east corner of the park.

The original belts contain many large mature trees in varying condition but including some good specimens. Species are beech (dominant), lime, horse chestnut, holly, sweet chestnut, sycamore, Scots pine and yew. The narrow north boundary strip beside the A8 includes large beech and sycamore with a few oak. The south boundary belt features greater numbers of Scots pine.

Woodland is generally unmanaged with no restocking, other than a bare minimum along the narrow north boundary, although locally regeneration is good in the broader belts. Many of the mature large beech are damaged and diseased.

In the vicinity of the former house is a sparsely wooded area with much *Rhododendron ponticum* and ornamental trees including Irish yew, monkey puzzle, purple beech and Wellingtonia.

Water Features

The extension to the golf course includes a pond beside and fed by the small burn from Gogar Mount that continues to join the main Gogar burn further east within Gogarburn (140). The pond is mainly a golf hazard and of little landscape or nature conservation interest.

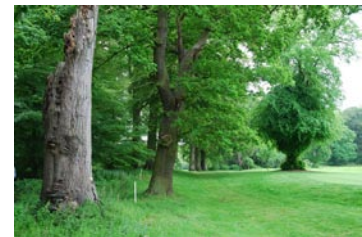
In the north-west corner of the main site is a small pond and wetland area that appears rich in flora; apparently a modern addition, although in keeping with prevailing character.

Views and Vistas

From the more open parts of the site such as the south park there are views to the Pentland Hills that must have been a feature in the original layout.

Visual Intrusions

The area of the former house is used for dumping at the time of visit, but may have been a temporary use. The car parking and neighbouring areas are low quality but outwith the former estate landscape.



Narrow north boundary belt with mature oak, beech and lime



South boundary belt with high component of Scots pine



Vicinity of former house with Rhododendron ponticum, Irish yew, monkey puzzle, purple beech and Wellingtonia



*New pond adjoining south
boundary*



*Wetland area in north-west
corner of the site*

Area of Influence

As noted above, Hanley is related to the other Gogar sites and contributes to the landscape character of the local area of west Edinburgh and is particularly associated with Gogar Mount on the west, with which it shares a common boundary, and with Gogarburn and Gogar Park on the east.

Archaeology

Long cists found in 1834 and 1835 were thought to contain the bones of the dead of the 1650 battle. The site was reviewed 1953 when the bones were thought to be 6th-7th century AD. Either way, the site has significant archaeological value, in addition to any surviving evidence of the former house, estate buildings and gardens.

PUBLIC ACCESS

There is no formal public access, although the woodlands along the estate boundaries are attractive for walks. Public access will be limited by the inherent danger of walking close to or within golf courses, although in the woodland belts greater use would be possible.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

General woodland management and maintaining the character of the parkland areas are the main issues. The boundary tree belts and good parkland stocked by mature trees are Hanley's main values today and these need to be preserved by sensitive management and restocking. Where parts of the site have been allowed to naturally regenerate, allowing sycamore and rhododendron to predominate, the woodland management tasks is particularly onerous in order to achieve diverse and attractive woodland.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

A small villa designed landscape of modest significance in itself but as part of the Gogarburn group has high significance in the landscape of west Edinburgh, particularly as seen from the A8. With the loss of the house and other estate buildings, the woodland belts and parkland are its main values, with the parkland with mature trees its best feature compared with the other sites. In addition, it has some archaeological and ecological value.

Work of Art

Little

Historical

High

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

None

Scenic

High

Nature Conservation

High

Archaeological

High

Recreational

High

Sources – Primary**Maps**

Adair/Cooper *A map of Midlothian* – Counties of Scotland printed version -1735
NLS

Knox, *Map of the Shire of Edinburgh*, 1816 NLS

Thomson, *Atlas of Scotland*, 1832 NLS

First edition Ordnance Survey (1852) Sheet 5 NLS

Parish map OS (1898-1904) NLS

Ordnance Survey (1915) Sheet II SE NLS – paper copies

NLS National Library of Scotland www.nls.uk

RMS Reg Mag Sig Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, Edinburgh

NMRS National Monuments Record of Scotland

SCRAN Scottish Cultural Resource Access Network www.scran.ac.uk

Plans at National Archives of Scotland (NAS), Register House Plans (RHP)

Aerial photograph 1941 E52651 at RCAHMS covering Kellerstain, Ashley, Ratho Park, Gogar Mount, Hanley, Gogarburn and Gogar Park.

www.golf.visitscotland.com information on Gogarburn Golf Course

www.lhsa.lib.ed.ac.uk The History of Gogarburn Hospital, which closed May 1999

Sources – Secondary

Colvin, Howard 3rd edition 1995 *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840* Yale University Press

The County Directory "*The Directory of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Villages etc. in Scotland*" – annual publications listing properties and residents – various dates 1843, 1851, 1857, 1862, 1868, 1872, 1875, 1894, 1902. RCAHMS library, Edinburgh

National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) Accessed via CANMORE, on the RCAHMS website www.rcahms.gov.uk 15.1.07

New Statistical Account of Scotland 1835-45 (NSA) accessed via EDINA, the website of Edinburgh University www.stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk

Additional sources not consulted

Henshall, AS 1958 'The long cist cemetery at Lasswade, Midlothian' *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland* 89 1955-6, 279, no.20

Hutchison, R 1868 'Notice of stone cists discovered near the "Catstane"', Kirkliston *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland*, 6, 1864-6, 191.

NAS RHP 49201 Sept 1925 Plan (from OS) of lands of Roddinglaw, Kellerstain, Gogarburn & Hanley, the property of Edinburgh District Board of Control (ref. 12/1/82)

NAS GD193/22/24 Mr James Walker's Trust –Hanley-Gogar 1908-1909

Records for Gogarburn Hospital are to be found at www.lhsa.lib.ed.ac.uk LHB36

Lothian Health Board records are now held at Edinburgh University
