

City of Edinburgh Council

Edinburgh
Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

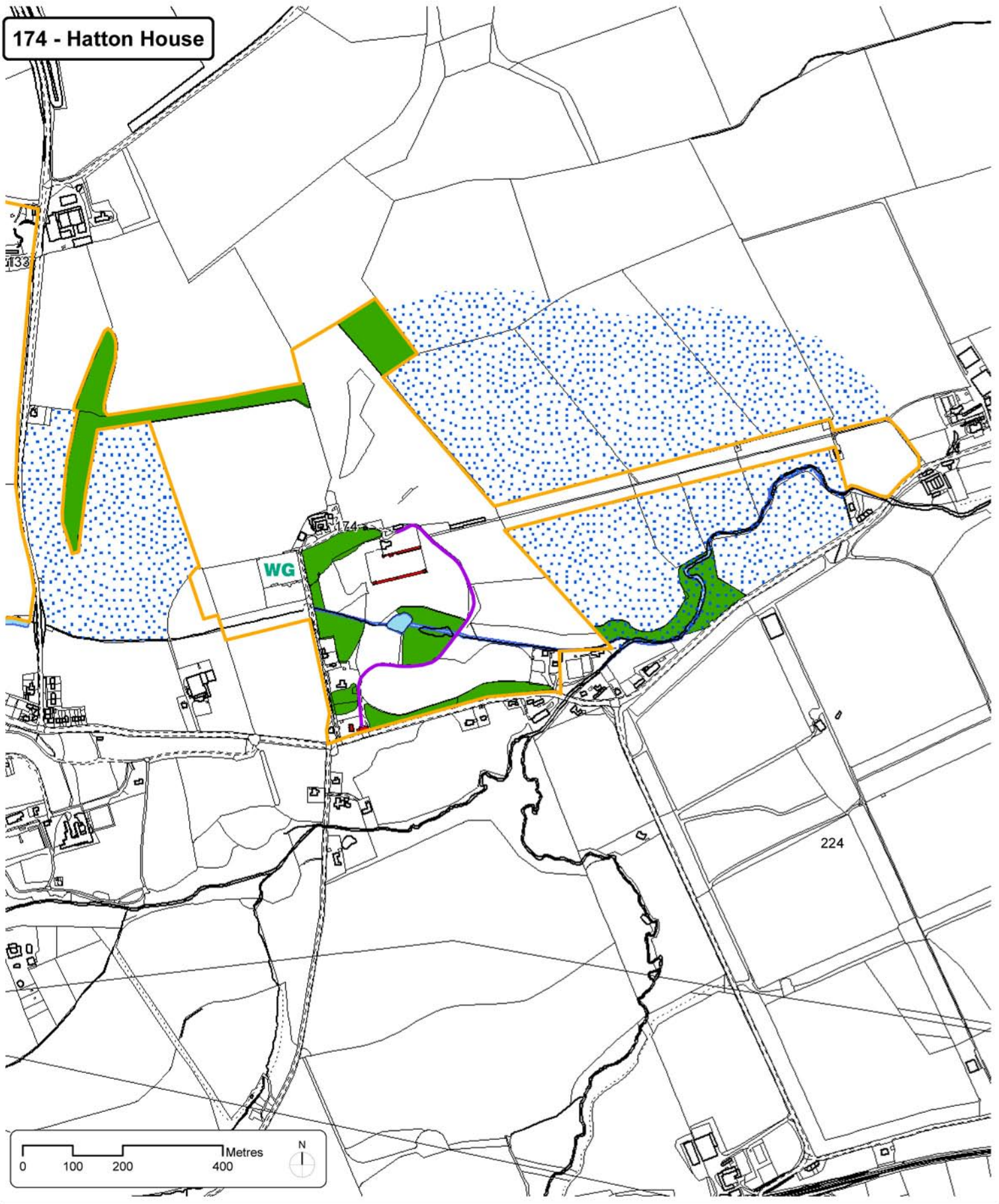
174 Hatton

Consultants














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This report by Peter McGowan
Survey visit: February 2008

174 - Hatton House



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

174 Hatton

Parish Ratho/Kirknewton, later Edinburgh

NGR NT 1285 6881 Hatton House (site of)
NT 1279 6844 South entrance gates

Owners Private

Designations

Listing Hatton estate, south terrace wall with pavilions and bath-house A
South gateway, Hatton estate A
East avenue gates A
Garden house/temple B

Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland

Heritage Trees

REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Hatton is an *Inventory* site and generally these are not being included in the priority sites for the Edinburgh survey because they have adequate existing records and listing. Hatton was an outstandingly important site until its destruction in the 1970s, although it remains significant on account of what remains, and for its history and archaeology. It was felt that the *Inventory* boundaries of the Hatton site should be checked and compared to the 18th century evidence and the whole site reviewed on account of continuing development pressures. This entry should be read in conjunction with the *Inventory* entry (Historic Scotland 2001).

LOCATION, SETTING AND EXTENT

In the rural west area of the council area, on the north side of the A71, east side of Linburn. Bonnington (133) lies to the west and Dalmahoy (224) to the south-east. The valley of a tributary of the Gogar burn is the site's main topographic feature running west-east between the South Gateway and former house position to join the main burn near the south boundary to the east. Site area 48.5ha.

MAIN PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Early 16th century; mid and late 17th century, most significant period; renewal and rationalisation periodically during 19th century and early 20th century; large parts destroyed in second half of 20th century although important features remain.

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

First recorded from 1288 onwards (Harris 327), John de Haltoun owned Hatton estate from 1374 (Small); the nearby Hatton Mains (the home farm) appears on the records from 1586 (Harris 327). Allan de Lauder bought Hatton (along with other lands in the parish, including Norton) in 1377.



Hatton pavilions and terrace wall with bath-house in centre, from south-east

It is thought the young James V licensed William Lauder to fortify his house at Hatton in 1515, two years after the deaths of Lauder's father and two of his uncles at the battle of Flodden. At this point the house was more of a tower, with walls 8-9' thick (Findlay 129). Hatton estate remained in Lauder hands until 1653, when Sir Alexander Lauder's younger daughter, Elizabeth, married Charles Maitland (c1620-91), the younger brother of the Duke of Lauderdale (Small, Groome 249).

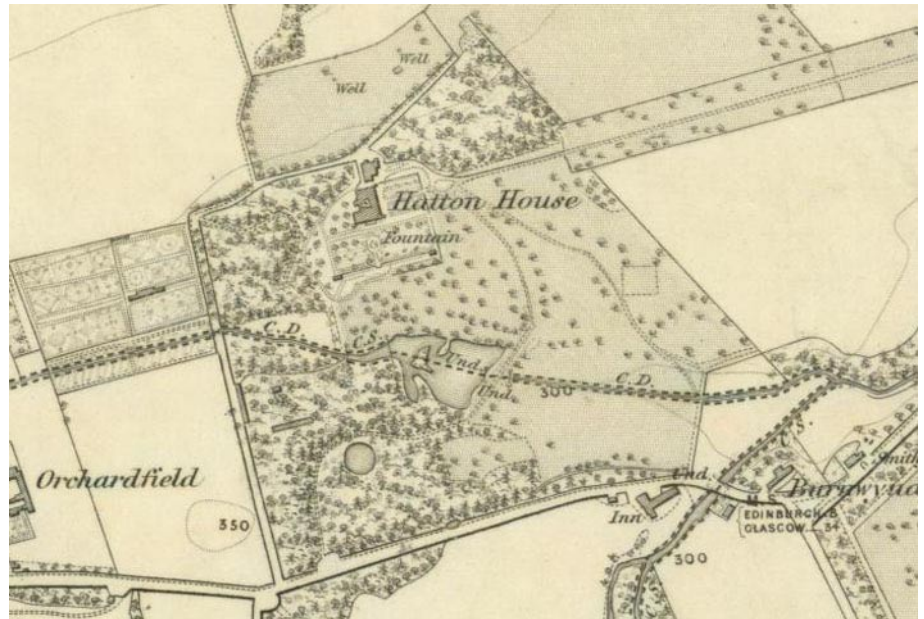
In 1679 his enemy, the Duke of Hamilton, considered Maitland to be 'overbearing and insolent in the extreme'; Bishop Burnet called him 'weak and violent, insolent and corrupt' (Findlay 133). In 1660 a charter required Maitland and his heirs to 'take the name of Lauder and bear the arms of Lauder of Haltoun'; this neither he, nor they, ever did. The house was later described as a 'striking example of the Scoto-French chateau of the seventeenth century' (Groome 249) was largely due to the additions built by Lord Hatton, Charles Maitland, later 3rd Earl of Lauderdale. He extended Hatton between 1664-75 leaving it 'enlivened with wings and turrets', specifically the north and south wings (LUC 2001 52). In 1692, Richard, the 4th earl, built 'the great gateway' (probably the East Gate, now South Gateway); his brother John (d1710) the 5th earl inherited Hatton in 1695, and further extended the house adding the east front between 1696 and 1704. This later work tended towards a more Renaissance style (Findlay 132-3). The *Inventory* states that John Maitland was responsible for the Lion Gates in 1700 (contrary to above), the summerhouse (or garden house or temple) in 1704, and possibly also the bath-house (LUC 2001 52).

In 1683, Robert Sibbald described Hatton as having 'fine gardens, and a large park with a high wall about it' (quoted in Findlay 125). Of Hatton in the 18th century it was said 'There was no residence in the Lothians west of Edinburgh to compare with Hatton House, save Hopetoun' and that the house 'had upwards of fifty bedrooms and stabling for seventy horses' (Findlay 124). The 5th earl, Charles (d1744), continued to make improvements to the grounds (LUC 2001, 52), and Hatton House and estate remained with the same family for 139 years. Charles, the 6th earl, perhaps had less time to busy himself with his estate than his predecessors as he and his wife had nine sons and five daughters. James (d1789) the 7th earl was noted for his hospitality at Hatton and maintained the last hawking establishment in Scotland (Findlay 138).

In 1792 James, the 8th earl (who was born at Hatton in 1759) sold Hatton to Miss Scott of Scotstarvet (later the Duchess of Portland) for £84,000. In an account written in 1793 it was said that 'An estate, equal in extent, value, situation and many other advantages is rarely to be found. The principal seat at Hatton is a venerable old house, with extensive gardens and surrounded with large plantations and inclosures, of at least 800 acres of ground' (OSA 417). At this point Hatton estate covered nearly half of the parish of Ratho (Groome 249), and extended over some 2000 acres (Hannan 97). In 1797, the estate was sold to James Gibson of Ingliston (later Sir James Gibson-Craig of Riccarton) who divided it up into six properties, which were then sold again (Small).

Hatton House and 500 acres of land was bought for £14,000 by the Reverend Thomas Randall, later known as Davidson, nephew of the Dr Davidson for whom Davidson's Mains (previously Muttonhole) was named. Dr Davidson and his family stayed at their house at Muirhouse, near Muttonhole, and Hatton was rented out. Residents included Francis Lord Jeffrey who stayed there during the summers of 1812-15, revelling in Hatton's 'shaded avenues, terraces, fountains, garden sculpture, shrubs and lawns' (Lord Cockburn quoted in Small 1883). At this time the 'house was still habitable for a family disposed to be contented and the gardens retained the charms which can scarcely be taken from the grounds, brightened by healthy evergreens. The balustrades however were broken, the urns half buried, the fountains had ceased to play and there was such general decay and disorder ...' (Small). Nonetheless, during Jaffrey's tenure, Hatton proved a popular venue for 'celebrities of Edinburgh society, social and literary [who] often met there' (Hannan 100).

Ordnance Survey 1st edition
6" map 1852-53



A house like Hatton ate money, as the Davidson's found to their cost; in the 1820s, the reverend's eldest son, Captain Davidson, lived at Hatton for a few years. He 'improved the grounds and restored some parts of the house' however 'to his subsequent embarrassment, much of the fine wood on the estate was cut down and in 1836 the house was dismantled' (Small). This included the felling of the great double avenue that ran east from the Lion Gates, by a court appointed factor, and probably occurred at the same time as the relocation of the East Gates (Country Life 1911). However, Findlay – writing in 1875 – avers that 'a considerable portion of the house, at the northwest corner, probably a whole wing, and its corresponding corner-tower completing this square form of the mansion, was demolished within the past century for the sake of the building materials'. (Findlay 134). From 1836 onwards, some of its occupants had done 'something in renovating it' (Small). Recorded occupants included the writer J Findlay who occupied it for ten years (Small) and whose *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* article on Hatton, published in 1875, is one of the most informative descriptions. Others were Sir David Wedderburn, Mrs Grant of Congalton and George Moir, professor of rhetoric at the University of Edinburgh (Findlay 139); Alex Guthrie (1843); William Davidson (1851-1852); Professor Allen Thomson (1857-1862); and Mrs Maconochie Wellwood (1868) (Directory).

Davidson eventually sold the estate in 1870 to the 18th Earl of Morton for £42,000. About half of the eastern part, he amalgamated with his nearby estate of Dalmahoy. The western part he made over to his son Lord Aberdour. The new occupant served the old house well; in c1880 (DSA), he repaired and restored the house 'under the superintendence of Robert [Rowand] Anderson, architect which have rendered it once more a ... convenient and handsome mansion' (Small). Lord Aberdour became the 19th Earl of Morton in 1884 (LUC 1985, 50).

In 1898 James McKelvie bought Hatton; in 1915 it was sold to William Whitelaw (1868-1946), the first chairman of the London & North Eastern Railway Company from 1923-1938 (Kirkland 2). In 1911, an article in *Country Life*, gives an illustrated account of Hatton suggesting that 'in the planning of its beautiful gardens, Hatton House presents today a picture not greatly changed since 1680'. Between 1917 and 1921, John Wathersone & Sons refurbished Hatton for William Whitelaw (who was the grandfather of William Whitelaw MP who served under Margaret Thatcher when Prime Minister in the 1980s). On Whitelaw's death Hatton was sold to A C B Stevenson who found his splendid house (which was for sale at the time) burnt to the ground on 25 February 1952. An electrical fault was to blame, and as no one was at home at the time, nothing could be done to save the property (*Edinburgh Evening News* 26 February 1952).



Roy's Military Survey c1750

In 1955, Hatton's shell was demolished, leaving just a 20th century north-west wing. This wing was demolished in 1967 and the remains of the upper and lower gardens were cleared away. The only remaining parts are described below, including those salvaged by a local proprietor and incorporated in his garden.

The only remaining parts of the house were a cellar, which is beneath the modern bungalow, and the remains of a 17th century west wall (GHSS file, RCAHMS notes).

Maps and Graphic Evidence

Blaeu (1654) shows a house with twin towers set in a circular impaled enclosure with trees, with a burn on the south; Adair (1682) shows something similar although with a rectangular enclosure. Roy's Military Survey (s1750) shows the place in great detail with a wide avenue planted with double rows of trees extending east from the square-planned courtyard house. To the south is another formal axis with geometric plots subdivided by rides to either side and a cross-shaped pond on the line of the burn (the south terrace etc is not evident on the map) and a second pond on the line of another watercourse to the south. The rest of the landscape is divided into squarish fields by tree rows with a long tree belt in the west and a *wilderness* with radiating rides in the north at Craw Hill. Later maps including Laurie (1766) and Armstrong (1773) show a similar layout in a more generalised way, with early 19th century maps less informative (Knox 1816; Sharp etc 1820). The 1st edition OS (1852-53) shows an intensely planted landscape with the long east axis remaining, although with scattered trees rather than avenue rows within its broad width. The core of the landscape centred on the house comprises the principal terrace with parterres and a central fountain giving way to parkland below to the south and east. The west side of the area is densely planted or wooded and gives way to the parkland with scattered trees to the east, with a large naturalistic pond (possibly incorporating the shape of the cross pond) and a small circular pond; the formal south axis is no longer evident. A walled garden lies west of the core, with the north part of the long west plantation (parallel with Bonnington Road) and an altered Craw Hill plantation, but little else. Modern maps record the losses in the core in the second half of 20th century and little change in the outer landscape where little remains of the 18th century layout apart from the enclosure of the east axis.

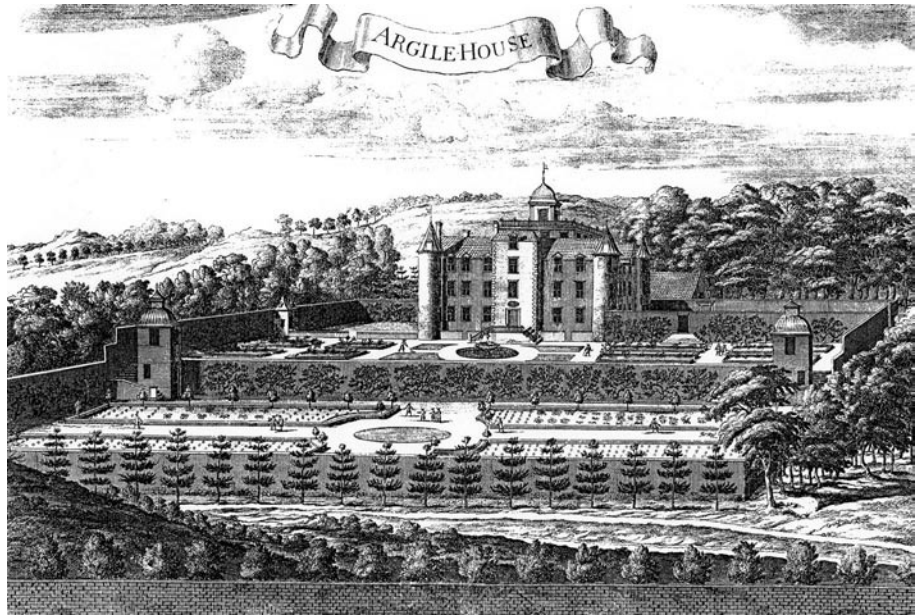


Blaeu 1654

Dated keystone from South Gateway with date of relocation either side



*Hatton in late 17th century
from John Slezer's Theatrum
Scotiae*

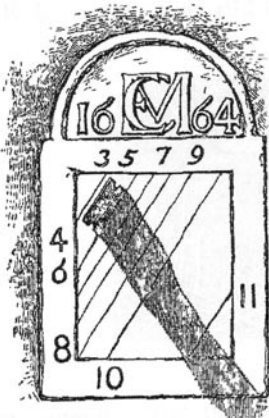


Wall sundial dated 1675



Understanding of Hatton is aided greatly by what is possibly the best illustration of a late 17th century garden in Scotland, an engraving by John Slezer erroneously titled 'Argile House'. Illustrations of three gardens are included in later editions (1719 and after) of John Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, ie. Hatton House, Culross House and Heriot's Hospital. The three garden depictions may represent the state of these gardens at least two and possibly three decades before their final publication date (see Pitmedden HLS, McGowan 2007). Hatton House was built between 1664 and 1692 with extensive new gardens. These gardens were in the latest style, and as shown by Slezer, were on two levels divided by a retaining wall terminated by pavilions, with a pool at the upper level on the central south axis. Planting is symmetrical and repetitive according to the principles advocated by John Reid (John Reid 1683 *The Scots Gard'ner*).

A *Country Life* article from 1911 gives a good impression of the built components of the garden but lack good views of the gardens. Various other photographs during the 20th century are of value in recording the features and condition of individual components.



*Wall sundial dated 1664 from
Findlay 1875*

COMPONENTS OF THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

The remains of the Hatton landscape comprise part of the lower walls of the house, the principal terrace, pavilions and summer-house, the South or Lion gate and adjoining lodge, some core woodlands and shrubbery, the south pond, the east axis and the walled garden together with some outer plantations.

Architectural Features

Hatton House

Fragments of the former house remain including:

- basement level wall on south forming a terrace wall on which the modern bungalow stands
- wall sundial with date 1675 and monogram incorporating the letters CMEL (for Charles Maitland and his wife Elizabeth Lauder) built into the west face of a modern wall on west side of the bungalow; the monogram divides that date "16 * 75"; Findlay describes it at the west end. Findlay illustrated a similar sundial with the date 1664 again divided by the CMEL monogram, formerly on the east face of the south-east angle tower.
- to east of former house position, a freestanding wall with window openings, probably wall of former east yard.



*Hatton House south front
with pool c1929 (RCAHMS)*



Hatton House from south-east c1911 (Country Life)

Bungalow; other houses and agricultural buildings

A modern bungalow stands at the centre of the former house location, with an agricultural shed to its north-east. Further east a brick-built agricultural building stands near the South Drive in the middle of the former East avenue.

Along the west side of the drive are various other modern houses, including the Woodlands Boarding Cattery signed at road entrance.

East and West Pavilions

Two-stage, square plan, ogee-roofed classical garden pavilions at either end of terrace wall. Rusticated ashlar at ground level, rubble with harl-pointing at upper level, ashlar dressings, impost and dividing cornices, raised quoins, eaves band and cornice. Entrance to first floor from upper terrace on north; entrances to lower floor of each pavilion facing each other at the lower garden level. Slate ogival roofs, both with finials broken off.

West pavilion has a recessed tripartite entrance of door flanked by two windows with a large oculus in the tympanum above, and a single window at first floor level. The list description suggests a similar arrangement on the east elevation since this side was inaccessible. In fact a flanking freestanding terrace wall parallel to and outside the line of the pavilion wall here has a tripartite Gothic doorway and windows, with no secondary wall visible within (not entered due to dangerous condition); apparently of a later date than the rest of the pavilion.

The East pavilion has a similar arrangement to the West pavilion but a round arch with no recessed door and windows; a ruinous forestair around the south and east side would have led to the upper garden.

Both pavilions are fairly complete, including their roofs, and surprising survivals given the loss of the house and other garden features, but are unmaintained and deteriorating with missing glass, lead, gutters, finials etc; some storage use (straw bales); biggest threat would be from fire.

Findlay suggests that the pavilions were roofless in 1875 but restored and repaired by Anderson in the 1880s, although the 1911 Country Life photographs shows the west pavilion roofless (east not visible).

Terrace wall and Bath-house or Grotto

Rubble-built battered wall with curved bath-house projecting at centre between the two end pavilions. Bath-house is a battered semi-circular two-stage projection, rubble with ashlar dressings, door at centre with windows either side; overhung with ivy; inside a circular ashlar bath (3m dia and 1.2m deep) recessed in the floor, under a rusticated arch; stone seats to the sides.



East pavilion from south-west with steps to upper terrace

West pavilion from terrace (east)





Urns from South Gateway

LEFT The Great Gateway or former East Gateway, now forming South Gateway

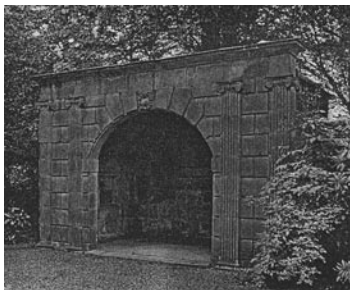


Bath-house and terrace, with East pavilion

Findlay in 1875 records 'under the terrace is a large bath house ... this subterranean apartment 20' long by 12' wide and 10-12' high is surrounded by a stone seat with niches in the wall for urns or busts, and the floor was a tessellated pavement of octagonal slabs of freestone and black marble. The bath itself is a circular basin of freestone 10' in diameter and 4' deep, into which water flowed from an ornamental font in the wall having previously passed through the basin of the great fountain above.' (Findlay 135)

Garden Temple

Classical garden temple of basic form with rectangular plan, situated at the west of the core area, dated MDCCIII (1704), with Lauderdale arms in keystone. Twin fluted Ionic pillasters frame arch opening in rusticated ashlar wall, no entablature above pillasters; rubble walls to rear and sides; photograph in *Country Life* 1911. Described as very overgrown in list description and missed during survey visit.



Garden Temple c1911
(*Country Life*)

South Gateway (former East Avenue Gates, known as the Great Gateway)

Renaissance gateway bearing the date 1692 with semi-circular arch, faced with pillasters, with narrower side arches, adorned by a pineapple above centre arch and scrolls to either side. Two-leaf iron gates to central arch, with curved semi-circular top to create circular opening with arch. It was moved to this position in 1829 (date inscribed with original date) from its original site to the east at the end of the mile-long avenue that led to the east forecourt of the house. A sundial on the back of the gate (ie. north side) testifies to its former westerly orientation. The entry route passes on the east side of the gateway.

Former Lion Gateway c1911
(*Country Life*)

A *Country Life* photograph shows fruit-filled stone urns above the pillasters; these are now at Birdsmill.

Lodge

19th century gate lodge with crowstepped gables; one storey plus gabled dormers; faces the main road next to the South Gateway; a modern extension on north doubles its size.

Lion Gateway (demolished)

The Lion Gateway formerly stood at the entrance to the east forecourt of the house, at the end of the east avenue, comprised of two stone piers with iron gates between, and topped by recumbent lions; supported by buttresses with ball-finials on the inside, and dated 1665. Well-illustrated in *Country Life* 1911. It has been confused in some records with the East Gate that was relocated to form the present South Gateway.





Stone gate piers

A pair of rusticated stone piers lies in dense scrub close to the South Drive at the junction with the former South-east Drive.

Upper terrace pool

A circular pool formed by a raised stone edge with moulded lip is shown in the Slezer view in the centre of the upper terrace, with a fountain, and is present on the 1st edition OS maps. When the garden was destroyed in the 1960s a local landscape architect salvaged the pool, together with two fruit-filled stone urns from the South Gateway, and they remain in his garden at Birdsmill (see photographs).

Slezer and various photographs show a stone basin on a pedestal with a small fountain in the centre of the pool. The whereabouts of this fountain are not known.

Walled Garden

A large walled garden in two compartments lies on the west of the West Drive, with the smaller east part subdivided; west part grazed; east part wild and unused; remains of glasshouses survive in both areas (see *Inventory*). Shown in 1st edition OS with both sections subdivided by paths giving six sections, each formally laid out in ornate patterns. A further section outside the wall to the south is also shown which is still evident on the ground.

Ice house

Near west pavilion; not seen.

Estate walls

A 1.35m high rubble wall along south boundary beside A71; most of cope of large rounded stones is missing; large boulders from lower part of wall; fair condition.

East avenue walls

High mortar-bound rubble wall up to approx. 1.8m high with rubble coping running both sides of the avenue line, now functioning as agricultural walls with land between grazed; poor condition, copes missing and wall collapsed in sections.

Drives and Paths

South Drive

Main route into the site serving the bungalow, farm land and buildings on its west side. A long curving approach past the pond on the natural style line seen on the 1st edition OS; views to Arthur's Seat in the east.

Former South-east Drive

Another route to the east of the present drive entered the site to the east of Burnwynd and joined the South Drive near the pond. A pair of rusticated stone piers marks the junction.

East avenue walls from South Drive

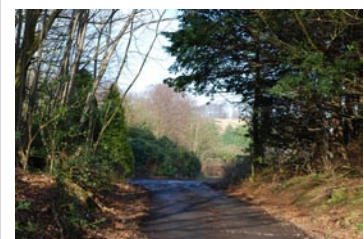


Pool salvaged from Hatton

Estate wall and tree belt beside A71 road



South drive near entrance



*Planting on the west side of
the former house and upper
garden*



West Drive

Straight track leaving the main road just to the west of the South Drive; serves various properties and the walled garden area where it links with the continuation of South Drive.

East Avenue

Former axial main approach from the east; abandoned in 1820s when the terminating gate, known as the *Great Gateway*, was moved to form the South Gateway. Defined on ground by substantial parts of the enclosing walls (see below); no remains of the roadway or double avenue of trees.

Gardens and Policy Planting

Gardens

No gardens remain. The two principal garden areas to the north and south of the terrace wall are now grassland.

The terraced gardens on two levels divided by a retaining wall terminated by pavilions are shown in the Slezer etching noted above. Planting is in symmetrical beds to cruciform plans on both levels with, on the central south axis, a pool and fountain at the centre of the upper level and a grass circle at the lower level. Findlay notes that features had been removed by 1875: 'Some of the enclosing walls of the flower gardens on the south and east fronts, shown on Slezer's plate, have however been removed; the lines of the foundations of these may yet be traced on the ground' (Findlay 134)

Findlay continues to describe the features of the garden ...

The natural slope of the ground must have been partially levelled to form the plateau on which the house is situated and the terrace level is maintained to the east and south by a massive retaining wall 19' high [one peculiar feature that shows the grand scale on which the mansion was planned and built is the great sewer, a fine arched conduit of nearly 200 yards in length, executed throughout in coursed ashlar, 5' high and 3' wide. Large built drains for surface water surround the whole building] Findlay 135) 'The natural slope of the ground must have been partially levelled to form the plateau on which the house is situated and the terrace level is maintained to the east and south by a massive retaining wall 19' high [one peculiar feature that shows the grand scale on which the mansion was planned and built is the great sewer, a fine arched conduit of nearly 200 yards in length, executed throughout in coursed ashlar, 5' high and 3' wide. Large built drains for surface water surround the whole building] Findlay 135)

In the west of the core area are trees and shrubs remaining from shrubberies or ornamental woodland from the 19th or early 20th century, including mature oak, beech, 40-year old Lawson cypress (incl. overgrown hedge rows), holly, yew, golden yew with rhododendrons, laurels and bamboo.

Parkland

No trees remain in the parkland areas in the east of the core area, shown on the 1st edition OS. A pair of yews (c200 years old?) either side of the main drive do not appear to relate to any known feature in the parkland.

Tree Belts and Woodlands

The *New Statistical Account* (1840s) notes that: 'Around Hatton there was at one time a very large quantity of old timber, but it is now, for the most part, destroyed, much to the disadvantage of the stately edifice which reposed in its shade.' (NSA 80)

Also, on the portion of the estate between the burn and the A71 road (in Kirknewton parish), it 'contained several handsome specimens of the sweet chestnut and beech.' (NSA 439)

South boundary

Very poor belt beside main road of sycamore (dominant), ash (coppiced or cut down), beech and elm, with hollies near edge.

Craw Hill

Mature mixed deciduous woodland. Shown as curved-edged block with radiating rides on Roy's map; made into a straight-sided plantation by the time of the 1st edition OS.

Bonnington Road belt

Mixed broadleaves with Scots pine covering distinct ridge.

Water Features

Watercourse

The Gogar burn tributary continues to feed the main pond, although overgrown along its length. Close to the main drive is a stone-lined section leads to a culvert.

Main pond or lake

The main pond survives but is heavily silted with invading woody and marshland vegetation, with some surviving ornamental planting, including dogwood, willows, bamboo, yew, golden yew.

Circular pond

Not found.

Views and Vistas

East axis remains as a feature defined by walls, but the fall of land prevent views from ground level near house location, suggesting that its would best be seen from an elevated position in the house and further east where Arthur's Seat is seen. Similar view from part of South Drive. Southerly view is towards Kaimes Hill and Dalmahoy Hill that may have had a significant role in the design, with Pentlands further away.

Visual Intrusions

The bungalow and agricultural building occupy position of the house and intrude in what is a generally degraded site. Overgrown Lawson cypress hedges are also a significant intrusion.

Archaeology

On outstanding interest to garden archaeology in the core area, including the standing buildings. The site of a double-ditched D-shaped enclosure on the east flank of Craw Hill is recorded in RCAHMS (NT16NW 17 1310 6928).



Pair of yews either side of the South drive



Main pond or lake

PUBLIC ACCESS

Private ground with no public access; some casual use for walks by local people. The condition of the remaining buildings and the other hazards on site (wet ground, pond, drops at terrace etc) and agricultural or private residential use make the site unsuitable for public access at present. Its considerable interest in Scottish garden history make some arrangements for occasional safe visiting desirable.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL

A planning application for a new grander house in the location of the bungalow was submitted in 2006. Any future development should be undertaken with recognition of the considerable interest of the place to garden history and the listed status of the buildings and their curtilage, with provision for the stabilisation and eventual restoration of the remaining buildings and other features of interest, with planned public access. Ideally any change should be based on detailed survey and research within the context of a conservation management plan.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overall

An extremely important garden late 17th century garden that remains valuable in our understanding of this period of garden and garden building design in Scotland, that, despite surviving with only a few architectural components and the bones of its layout, remains highly significant.

Work of Art

Outstanding in its original sate; some as existing

Historical

Outstanding

Horticultural / Arboricultural / Sylvicultural

Little

Architectural

Outstanding

Scenic

Some

Nature Conservation

Some

Archaeological

Outstanding

Recreational

Little

Sources – Primary

Maps

Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654 NLS

Adair A Map of Midlothian - Counties of Scotland MSS version c. 1682 NLS

Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55

Laurie, A Plan of Edinburgh and places adjacent, 1766 NLS
 Armstrong, Map of the Three Lothians, 1773 NLS
 Knox, Map of the Shire of Edinburgh, 1816 NLS
 Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler Map of the County of Edinburgh 1828 NLS
 Thomson, John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832 NLS
 Ordnance Survey Edinburgh Town Plan 1849-53 NLS
 Lancefield, Johnston's Plan of Edinburgh & Leith 1851 NLS
 First edition Ordnance Survey (1852) Sheet 5 NLS
 Parish map OS (1898-1904) NLS
 Ordnance Survey (1915) Sheet VI NW NLS – paper copies

NLS National Library of Scotland www.nls.uk
 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)

John Ainslie RHP 724 1797 Plan of the Lands of Hatton Plan of Lot 1st comprehending the lands of Hatton. A detailed estate plan of Hatton House, parks, pleasure ground and gardens including ice house, bowling green, old and new gardens, ponds and offices. Land use shown in colour... (a beautiful plan that merits copying)

RHP 723 1837 Plan of the estate of Hatton the property of the Rev Dr Davidson

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