



ESKBANK AND IRONMILLS CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

NEWTONGRANGE CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Report by Chief Officer Place

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek agreement to undertake a formal consultation on; the draft 'Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan' for the Eskbank and Ironmills Conservation Area, attached to this report as Appendix A; and separately the draft 'Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan' for the Newtongrange Conservation Area, attached to this report as Appendix B.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural and/or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance. Conservation area appraisals are a non-statutory form of planning guidance recommended as part of the ongoing management of conservation areas.
- 2.2 The Eskbank and Ironmills Conservation Area was designated in 1981 and covers the Eskbank area of Dalkeith including Kings Park, and the Ironmills area between High Wood, Old Edinburgh Road and Eskbank Road.
- 2.3 The Newtongrange Conservation Area was also designated in 1981. It covers the site of the Lady Victoria Colliery and the pit houses on Lingerwood Road and First to Fourth Streets.

3 PURPOSE OF CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

- 3.1 Conservation area appraisals are a non-statutory form of planning guidance recommended by the Scottish Government as part of the ongoing management of conservation areas. The purpose of this

Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan (CACAMP) is to:

- Highlight the significance of the area in terms of townscape, architecture and history;
- Provide a framework for conservation area management and for managing change within the Conservation Area; and
- Confirm the importance of the designation of the area and to consider the ongoing relevance of the current Conservation Area boundaries.

3.2 The purpose of conservation area designation and the CACAMP is not to prevent change. The aim is to identify the key characteristics of the historic environment and establish a context within which change can continue in a way which enhances historic character.

3.3 Midlothian Local Development Plan 2017 policy ENV19 Conservation Areas states that in assessing proposals for development (by way of a planning application) in or adjacent to a conservation area, consideration will be given to any relevant CACAMP.

4 CONSULTATION

4.1 The draft guidance will be made publically available on the Council's website for a period of at least eight weeks, and the consultation will be advertised via press release and social media. The Community Councils of Dalkeith & District, Eskbank & Newbattle and Newtongrange, other relevant local community groups and the National Mining Museum will be notified of the consultations on the draft CACAMPs and be invited to make comment. The comments received through the consultations will be reported back to Planning Committee.

5 RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Planning Committee is recommended to:

1. approve the draft Eskbank and Ironmills Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan and the draft Newtongrange Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan for consultation; and
2. authorise the Planning, Sustainable Growth and Investment Manager to make any necessary minor editing and design changes to the draft Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plans prior to publication.

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Date: 12 November 2021

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Background Papers: The Midlothian Local Development Plan 2017 and the attached Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plans for Eskbank and Ironmills and Newtongrange.



Eskbank & Ironmills

Conservation Area Character
Appraisal & Management Plan

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION

MIDLOTHIAN COUNCIL
NOVEMBER 2021

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Introduction

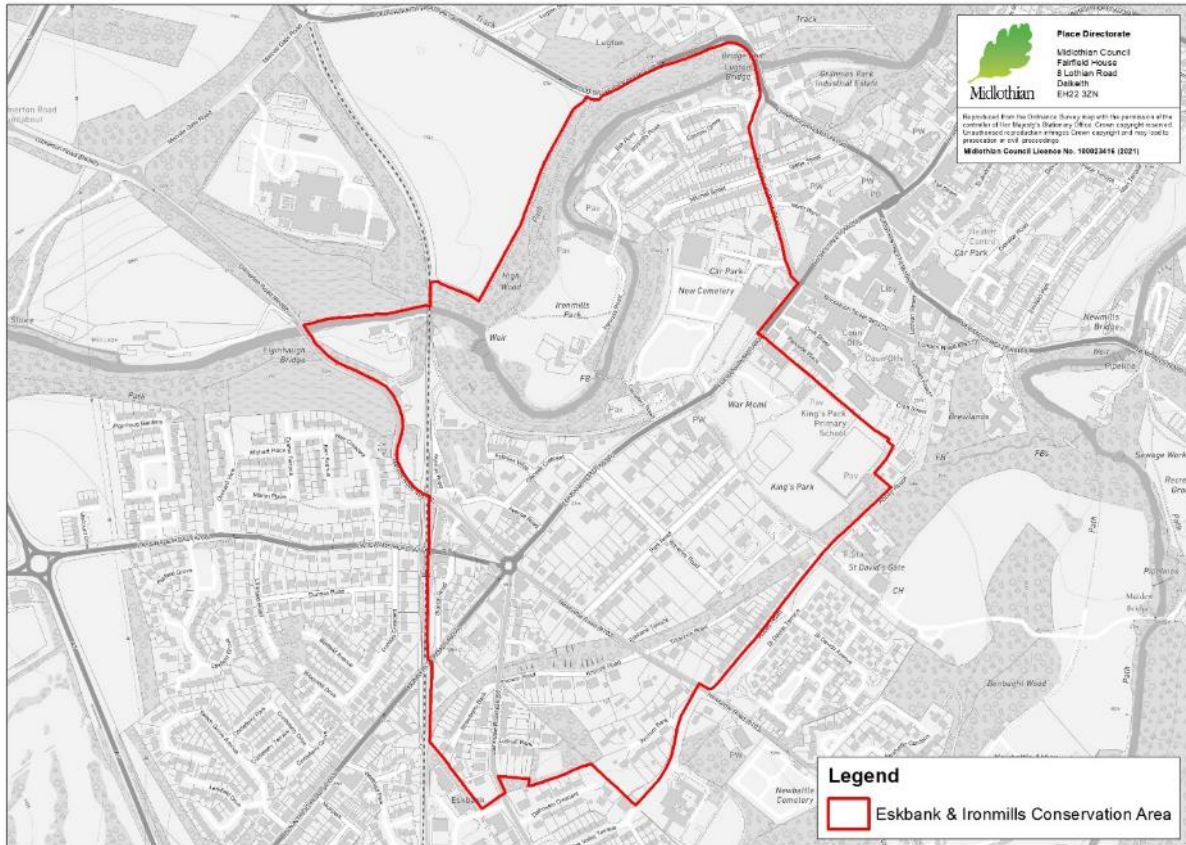
1. Conservation areas are areas of special architectural and/or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance. Under Section 61 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, Midlothian Council is required to determine which parts of its administrative area should be designated as conservation areas.
2. When a Conservation Area has been designated, it is the duty of Midlothian Council to pay special attention to the character or appearance of the Conservation Area when exercising powers under planning legislation. The character of a Conservation Area is not a simple matter of style, it is a combination of street layout, building density, scale and form, and landscape character.
3. Conservation area character appraisals are a non-statutory form of planning guidance recommended as part of the ongoing management of conservation areas. The purpose of this Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan (CACAMP) is to:
 - Highlight the significance of the Conservation Area in terms of townscape, landscape, architecture and history;
 - Provide a framework for conservation area management and for managing change within the conservation area; and
 - Confirm the importance of the designation of the area.

The CACAMP will define how change is managed within the Conservation Area, identifying specific opportunities for enhancement, and it will inform planning decisions in the Conservation Area. The purpose of conservation area designation and the CACAMP is not to prevent change. The aim is to identify the key characteristics of the historic environment and establish a context within which change can continue in a way which enhances historic character.

4. The Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area is located in Dalkeith, to the west of the town centre. Eskbank is a Victorian suburb of Dalkeith and Ironmills straddles the River North Esk valley to the north of Eskbank. The population within the conservation area is approximately 1,200. The Conservation Area is bounded by Ironmills Park and High Wood to the north, Old Edinburgh Road and King's Park to the east, Abbey Road and Ancrum Bank to the south and the Borders Railway and Melville Road to the west.
5. Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area was designated in 1981. The boundary was reviewed in 2014. The Conservation Area boundary overlaps in parts with the following designations:
 - North Esk Valley Special Landscape Area; and

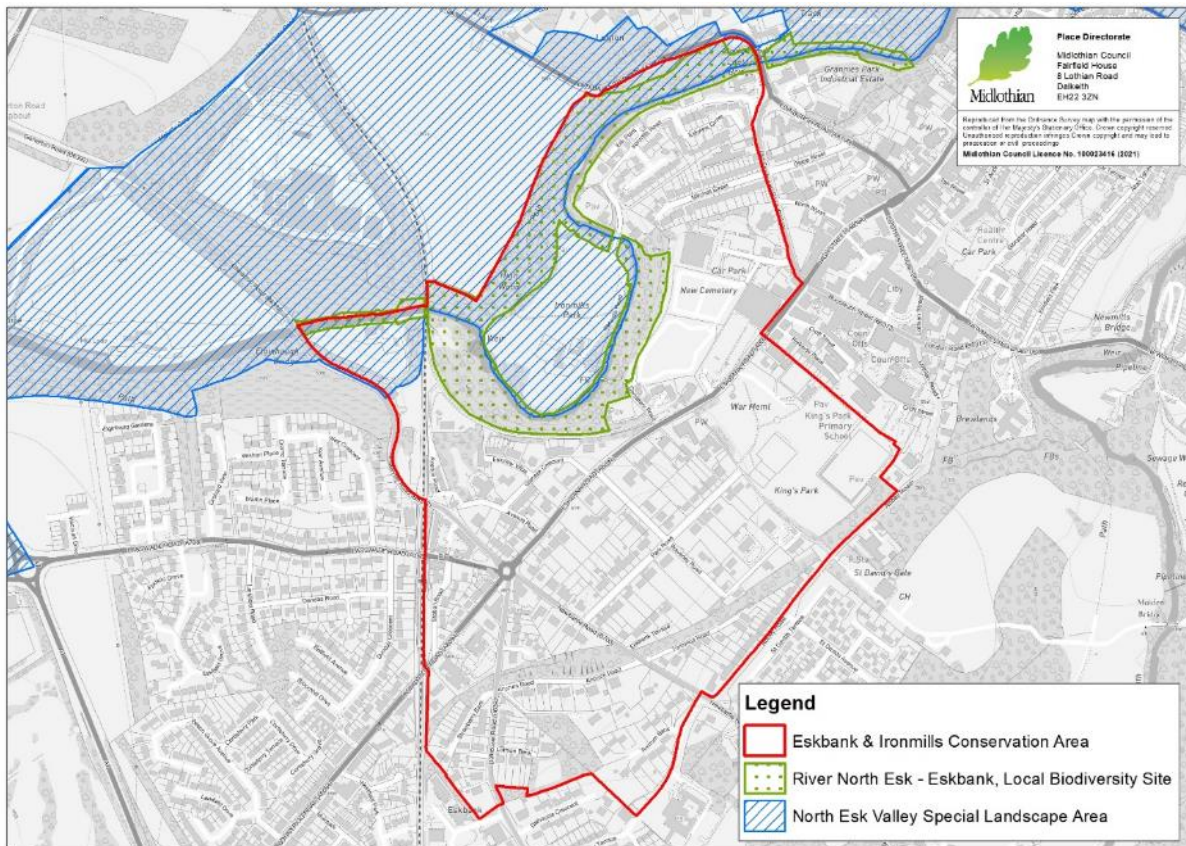
- River North Esk - Eskbank Local Biodiversity Site.

Figure 1: Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area boundary



Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

Figure 2 – Conservation Area, Local Biodiversity Site and Special Landscape Area boundaries



Historical Development and Significance

Origins of the Area

6. The Ironmills area was the location of mills as early as the 1540s because the sweeping bend in the River North Esk provided the opportunity to draw water to power the mills and return it to its original source. By 1587 there were four grain and cloth mills in the Ironmills area, and Dalkeith was an important market town. The area gets its name from the iron foundry which was established there in 1648. The iron mill was rebuilt in 1728, then towards the end of the 18th Century it was converted into a flour and barley mill. The mill buildings later served as a pumping station for the town's water supply, linked to the Water Tower via a pipe which was later incorporated into the Memorial Bridge. Other mills developed along this stretch of river, including textile mills, all powered from the single mill lade.



Ordnance Survey Map showing Mill Lade 1892



Ironmills 1735

7. Eskbank Toll formed around the Newbattle to Edinburgh road, where it was met by the Dalkeith to Bonnyrigg and Lasswade roads. The oldest remaining buildings are the Justinlees Inn, dating from the early 19th century, and Eskbank House (now on Glenesk Crescent) which was built in 1794 for the Minister of Newbattle. The development of Eskbank as a suburb is largely the result of the construction of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway in the 1830s. Originally constructed to carry coal from Dalhousie to St Leonard's in Edinburgh, by 1834 the line was also carrying passengers. Eskbank was located on the main line, with a branch running into Dalkeith from Glenesk Junction. The railway brought Dalkeith within commuting distance of Edinburgh, and Eskbank quickly developed as an area of substantial villas with large gardens for merchants and professionals.



Justinlees Inn



Eskbank House



Eskbank Toll 1766



Eskbank Toll 1852



Eskbank Toll 1892

Archaeological & Historical Significance

8. The Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway (also called the Innocent Railway) was the first railway to serve Edinburgh City Centre (an earlier line which ran from Newton to Little France is considered to be Edinburgh's first railway). Originally built as a horse-drawn tramway, it was purchased and upgraded by North British Railway in 1845. By 1847, Eskbank Station was reopened on the extended line (The Waverley Route) which would reach Hawick by 1849 and connect to Carlisle by 1862. The Dalkeith branch was also upgraded and reopened in 1847. Dalkeith Station closed to passengers in 1942 and to goods traffic in 1954. The Waverley Route closed in 1969, reopening in 2015 between Edinburgh and Tweedbank as the Borders Railway.



Edinburgh & Dalkeith Railway 1842



Eskbank 1836



Eskbank 1948

9. Eskbank is a high quality example of a Scottish Victorian suburb, which has survived largely intact. A key element of Victorian suburbs is "countryside in the city" with house styles influenced by a combination of manor houses and country cottages. In Eskbank, this translated into villas with large gardens and a significant amount of tree cover. One of the oldest surviving buildings in Eskbank is Westfield House on Bonnyrigg Road. This Category B Listed building was constructed in 1849 as the Dalkeith Union Poor House. It was the first Combination Poor House in Scotland, and initially served the parishes of Dalkeith, Newbattle, Newton and Cockpen. By 1871 it was serving 11 parishes. It later became a nursing home, which closed in the late 1950s, and is now offices.



Westfield Park



Sandstone Villa

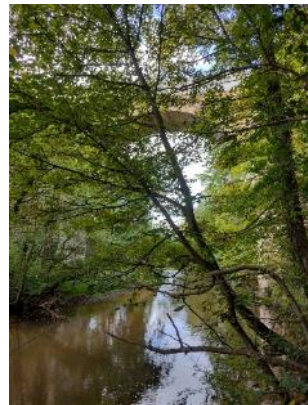


38 Eskbank Road

10. The Ironmills area has a more varied history, linked directly to the river. Originally an industrial area, with mills being converted from one process to another as the economy dictated, the area is now mainly public greenspace (park, woodland, cemetery and bowling green) and residential, with the exception of the section which lies within the town centre. Some small remnants of this industrial heritage are visible, for example the mill buildings in Ironmills Park, the Water Tower, and the sluice and operational wheel from the mill lade. The weir which was linked to the mill lade remains in the river, and to the west of Ironmills Park the Category A listed Glenesk Railway Viaduct (constructed 1829-31) carries the Borders Railway over the River North Esk.



Weir on River North Esk



Glenesk Viaduct



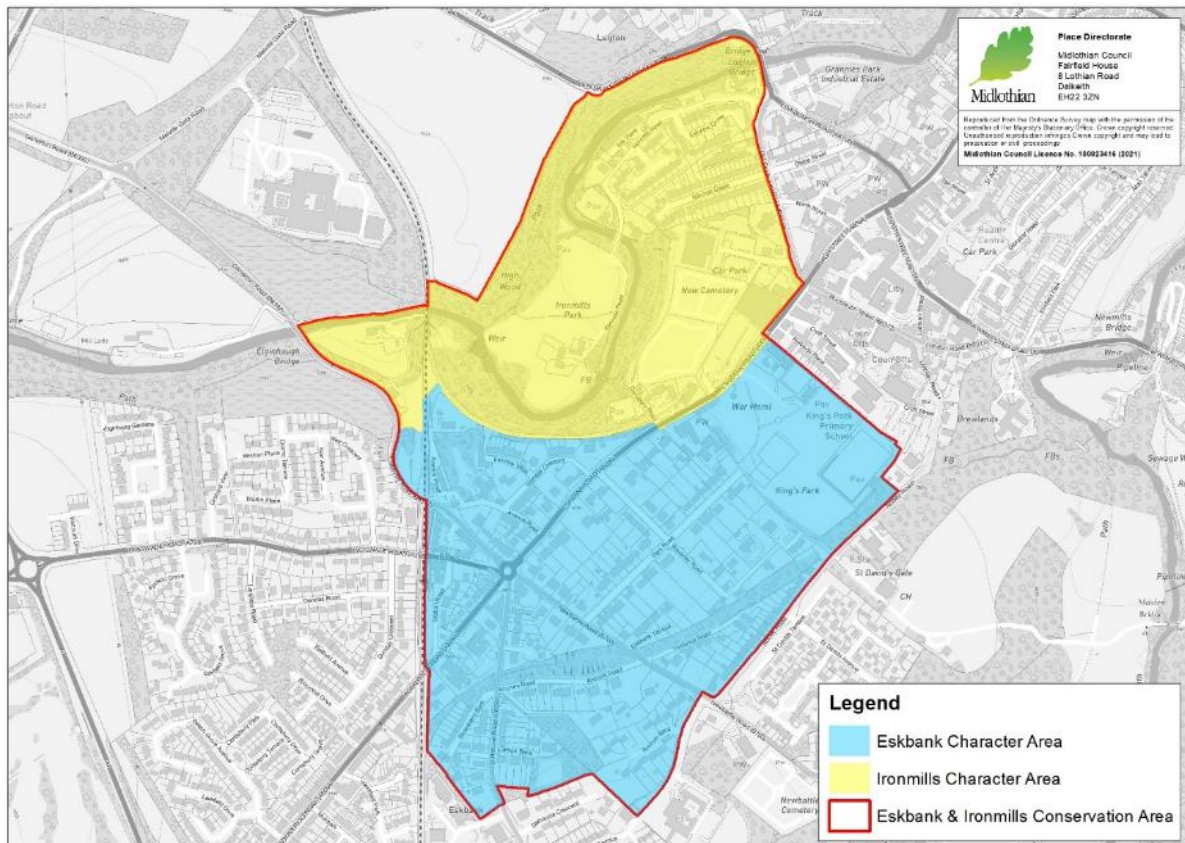
Former Ironmills mill buildings

11. A small corner of the Elginhaugh Roman Camp Scheduled Monument lies within the Conservation Area, in High Wood. It is the site of a Roman temporary camp, associated with the nearby 1st Century AD Roman Fort. The Elginhaugh Roman Fort Scheduled Monument lies across the River North Esk to the north west of the Conservation Area.

Townscape and Landscape Setting Analysis

12. The Eskbank and Ironmills areas have different architectural, historical and layout characteristics influenced by the origins of their development. These character areas are simply a means of describing areas of common characteristics within this appraisal. They have no administrative, legal or other significance.

Figure 3: Map of Conservation Area showing Character Areas



Architectural Quality & Built Form

13. **Ironmills Character Area** – this character area covers the banks north and south of the River North Esk as it flows through the Conservation Area. It also includes a small part of the town centre, which is located on a plateau south of the river. Although it has been more heavily developed in the past, when the valley was a focus for industry in Dalkeith, it is now characterised largely by greenspace and woodland. In the east of the Conservation Area, along the south bank of the River North Esk, there is an area of modern residential development which was formerly mills and associated development, and the cattle market. St David's RC Secondary School was also located here from 1948 until 1966. Remnants of industrial heritage remain, for example Lade Cottage on Ironmills Road, but it is mainly characterised by a mix in styles of late 20th and early 21st century housing.



Ironmills Park



Ironmills Road



Lade Cottage

14. Further up the valley side, heading towards the town centre and running parallel to the river is Mitchell Street, with its terraces of small sandstone late Victorian houses. The original Burgh School, opened in 1872, was located at the end of Mitchell Street, where there is now a small modern housing development. The 19th century houses on Mitchell Street are mainly cottage style with dormer windows and compact gardens, arranged mostly in terraces.



Mitchell Street



15. The former Buccleuch Church (also known as West Church) sits in a prominent position on Old Edinburgh Road overlooking the river valley. This Category B listed building was built in 1840 on a site gifted by the 5th Duke of Buccleuch to accommodate the expanding congregation at the old parish church (St Nicholas). The church was in use from 1851 until 1989, and the building now accommodates a woodwork business. The neighbouring Category B listed Manse was built in the late 1860s on land also gifted by the 5th Duke of Buccleuch. The Church Hall was located on the site between the Manse and Old Edinburgh Road. The hall was replaced by a traditional style cottage in the early 2000s.



West Church Manse



West Church



12 Old Edinburgh Road

16. The area between Old Edinburgh Road and Cemetery Road has seen a lot of change in its built form, and is characterised by the resulting variety of age, uses and architecture. The area was largely horticultural land until the Dalkeith branch of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway was built in the 1830s and Dalkeith Station was built. The area now contains a blend of uses and

buildings, from the Morrisons supermarket, which opened on the site of the former railway station and bus depot in 2014, the late 20th century buildings accommodating the Royal Mail Delivery Office and Midlothian Indoor Bowling Club, surface car parks, Dalkeith Cemetery, Dalkeith Lawn Tennis Club, Dalkeith Rugby Club, residential properties (traditional and modern) and the Category C listed Harrow Hotel, which was remodelled in the early 20th century from an earlier building.



Morrisons Supermarket



Harrow Hotel



Dalkeith Cemetery

17. **Eskbank Character Area** – Eskbank is best described as a spacious, leafy, low density, 19th century suburb. However, within this there are small areas and group of buildings which differ in some ways from the predominant character. The main land use is residential, except around Eskbank Toll where there are a number of business premises including the Justinlees Inn. Kings Park is the main open greenspace in the area, but the area overall is characterised by its significant tree cover.



Abbey Road



Ancrum Road



Newbattle Road

18. The properties along Eskbank Road, Waverley Road, Park Road, Ancrum Road and Lothian Bank are predominately large 19th century sandstone villas with generous gardens and high stone boundary walls. The streets are spacious and uncluttered and there are a substantial number of mature trees. In places, original large housing plots had additional houses built on their back lands during the 19th century. Eskbank Terrace is a good example of this. The homes on Torsance Road, Abbey Road and along Dalhousie Road are from the same period, but are more mixed in size and character. A notable number of the houses in this area are listed.



Eskbank Terrace



Abbey Road



Waverley Road

19. The Avenue Road, Glenesk Crescent and Eskview Villas area (with the exception of Glenesk House and Eskbank House) is more densely developed than other parts of Eskbank and is characterised by the development of small parcels of land carried out around 1900. While the buildings have similar scale, form and materials, the individual terraces all have their own distinct architecture reflecting the style preference of the individual developers. Modern extensions have been accommodated successfully in this part of the Conservation Area where they have respected the scale and form of existing buildings while introducing contemporary details and finish materials. The 1980s building at 3 Eskview Villas (currently a children's nursery) is, however, an example of an unsuccessful modern intervention in the Conservation Area.



Glenesk Crescent



Avenue Road



Glenesk Crescent

20. The character of Station Road is also mixed. It runs between Lasswade Road and Bonnyrigg Road, parallel to the railway line, and is the location of the former Eskbank Station. The former station is a Category B listed building which opened in 1847 and closed in 1969. The building was converted into flats in the 1980s. The station building was the sole building on Station Road until the early 1900s. Two Edwardian villas (5 & 7 Station Road) were built by 1913, with 9 & 11 Station Road, the cottage on the corner with Bonnyrigg Road and the front part of the building which is now Eskbank Trading built by the late 1930s. Two additional residential properties were added in the 1990s. This street, and the area between it and Eskbank Toll, provides an interesting illustration of the evolution of local domestic architecture during the 20th century.



Former Eskbank Station Building



Station Road



Station Road/Bonnyrigg Road

21. There are pockets of more recent residential development, for example Ancrum Bank, Strawberry Bank, Dalhousie Bank, Bonnyrigg Road, Eskbank Court and around Glenesk House. These developments do not have any particular architectural merit or character, but do not detract from the overall quality of the Conservation Area.



Strawberry Bank



Bonnyrigg Road



Dalhousie Bank

Materials

22. The majority of buildings in the Conservation Area, particularly in the Eskbank character area, are sandstone - squared, coursed and dressed, with a variety of finishes including stugging and droving, often enhanced with fine ashlar dressings. The former industrial buildings in the Ironmills area are generally random rubble walls. Stone chimneys are a dominant feature, as are slate roofs. Roofs across the area take a variety of forms – corbie-stepped, skewed or barge boarded gables, and hipped. There are some pantile roofs around Ironmills and Eskbank but most are slate. Boundary walls are usually sandstone.



Sandstone Walls



Pantile Roof



Stone wall

23. Many original doors have survived, which are timber with four or six panels and sometimes with bolection moulding. Fanlights frequently have astragals of varying pattern, sometimes with stained glass. Windows are usually timber sash and case with a varying number of panes (e.g. 12, 8 or 4), and relate to the architecture of the house. Most have stone mullions and

hood moulding. Cast iron rainwater goods predominate, and there are some good examples of decorative ironwork such as railings which survive.



Front Door



Door, windows and ironwork



Ironwork

Setting and Views

24. The landscape setting and topography of the area have had a significant influence on the built form and urban character of the Conservation Area. The Ironmills character area occupies the north and south banks of the River North Esk, with views limited by this gorge setting, the natural curves of the river, and by the extensive tree cover on both banks. The steep slope to the north largely contained the growth of Dalkeith in that direction. The retention and ongoing management of the woodland on both banks contributes significantly to the character of the Conservation Area.
25. Eskbank occupies the flat land above the south side of the valley of the River North Esk, and the north slope of the River South Esk valley. There are limited views beyond the Conservation Area due to the street pattern and tree cover. The major characteristic of the setting of the Eskbank character area is the mature tree cover, both in greenspaces and private gardens.



Newbattle Road



Waverley Road



Eskbank Road



River North Esk

Public Realm, Open Space and Trees

26. The public realm in the Conservation Area consists of standard public roads and roadside footways, plus some footpaths, mostly of modern materials. The only significant public realm issues within the Conservation Area relate to reinstating access from Eskbank Road to Ironmills Park, which was lost due to slope instability, and improving pedestrian and cyclist crossing of the Eskbank Toll roundabout.



Eskbank Toll



Eskbank Road



Entrance to Kings Park

27. The Eskbank and Ironmills Conservation Area benefits from two large areas of public open space – Kings Park and Ironmills Park. Both are Council owned and managed, and are major greenspace resources for the local community and for the wider Dalkeith and Midlothian communities. Kings Park was laid out as a public park by 1893, and was designated as a “Centenary Field” by Fields in Trust in 2019. The playing fields in Kings Park are used by Dalkeith Thistle FC and Dalkeith RFC, and by the neighbouring Kings Park Primary School.



Kings Park



Kings Park



Ironmills Park

28. Additional notable areas of greenspace in the Conservation Area include the Cemetery, the woodlands surrounding Ironmills Park, the grounds of Glenesk House and the former Smeaton Branch of the North British Railway, which runs from Kings Park along the north side of Torsance Road and Ancrum Road to Strawberry Bank. This part of the rail line was built along the Benbught Burn, and is now largely covered with mature trees. The route is not accessible to the public, but it makes a significant contribution to the character of this part of the Conservation Area.



Trees on Ancrum Road



High Wood



Dalkeith Cemetery

29. The woods on the north and south slopes of the River North Esk gorge are ancient woodlands of semi natural origin. This means they are of significant cultural, historic and biodiversity value nationally as well as locally. Significant mature tree cover is an important and defining characteristic of the whole Conservation Area. Due to the built form of the Conservation

Area, particularly the Eskbank character area, many mature trees sit within private gardens. Mature trees of this age and scale require careful management to maintain their health and size, and long term planning in terms of potential replacement as they come to the end of their natural life.



Abbey Road



Ancrum Road



Eskbank Road

Assessment

Significance

30. Dalkeith became a Burgh in 1401, following the barony of Dalkeith being obtained by the Douglas family in 1341. As the location of some the earliest industrial development in Dalkeith, the Ironmills area contributed to the growth of the burgh into a market town. The land belonged to the Lords of Dalkeith until the estate was sold to the Earl of Buccleuch (later Duke of Buccleuch) in 1642, and remained part of the Buccleuch land holdings for centuries. The wealth generated in the Ironmills area had a significant influence on the fortunes of Dalkeith. The remnants of this industrial past are clear in the built form of the Ironmills character area, with the shift to predominately residential and greenspace land uses only occurring the latter half of the 20th century.
31. Eskbank is a classic, and relatively intact, example of a low density, Scottish Victorian suburb that developed as a result of the railway. The only other Victorian suburb of this nature and quality in Midlothian is Broomieknowe. Both are important examples of this era of urban development in the Lothians.

Condition

32. Overall, the Conservation Area is in good condition. The Eskbank character area in particular retains a strong sense of its original character, with only limited pockets of modern development (for example Ancrum Bank, Strawberry Bank and Eskbank Court). Furthermore, individual modern buildings and alterations/additions to traditional buildings have largely been controlled so they are sympathetic to the context, respect the scale and form of existing buildings and do not detract from the character of the Conservation Area.
33. The Ironmills character area has experienced more change, particularly the transition of Ironmills Road from predominately industrial to residential uses in the latter years of the 20th century, and the area between Old Edinburgh Road and Cemetery Road. Care will be required in the future to ensure that the condition of the Conservation Area is maintained and, if possible, improved.

Opportunities

34. For a conservation area in overall good condition such as Eskbank and Ironmills, the main opportunities relate to the ongoing preservation of its character and original building features. Modern development can be accommodated in appropriate locations within the Conservation Area if carefully design to respect the scale and form of existing buildings and enhances the historic character of the area.

Challenges

35. A major challenge for most conservation areas is the potential for small incremental changes to buildings and the public realm to have a cumulative negative impact on the area. This has been avoided in many parts of the Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation area, particularly the Eskbank character area, but care is needed to ensure negative incremental changes are avoided.
36. Much of Eskbank and Ironmills Conservation Area has, so far, also avoided intrusive modern development which has had a negative impact on the character. However, there are examples of where this has not been achieved. Care is needed to ensure any future

development is sensitively designed, respects the scale and form of existing buildings and enhances the character of the Conservation Area. The almost undeveloped character of Ironmills Park and the surrounding woodland requires careful protection.

Management Plan

37. The purpose of this Conservation Area Management Plan for Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area is to set out the actions required to maintain and enhance the elements which contribute to the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area, as described in the Conservation Area Character Appraisal. This Management Plan is intended to inform the actions of Midlothian Council and other stakeholders, including property owners and occupiers, in relation to the built environment within Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area. It explores the issues facing the Conservation Area, opportunities for enhancement and building repair and maintenance.

Issues Facing the Conservation Area

38. The main issues for the Conservation Area are avoiding the negative impact of small incremental changes or loss of historic features, and ensuring that new development is carefully designed to respect the scale and form of existing buildings and enhance the historic character of the area. Maintaining the mature tree cover in the Conservation Area through careful management and planned succession planting is an essential part of maintaining the character of the area. Maintaining and improving pedestrian and cycle access within and through the Conservation Area is also an important issue.

Opportunities for Enhancement

39. Most of the traditional buildings in the Conservation Area are built of relatively thick, solid stone walls pointed in lime mortar. This traditional method of building enables the structure to 'breathe' as it is able to accommodate varying moisture levels by taking in and then evaporating moisture. These buildings usually have good ventilation under the floor and air movement is encouraged by open flues and through roof spaces. Breathing buildings are comfortable and healthy to live in. Repairing traditional buildings with modern materials such as cement mortar, gypsum plaster, modern formula paints and replacement windows will lead to problems with damp, stone decay and rot in timbers.
40. The following sections provide information on construction methods and materials used locally, and expectations for the repair and restoration of traditional buildings in the Conservation Area.

Roofs and Chimneys

Original roof pitches and coverings should be preserved. Roof coverings are usually natural slate (most commonly Welsh or Scots in Midlothian) which gives a distinctive character and texture to roofs that substitutes cannot easily replicate. When repairing or reroofing, the preferred option is to use matching slate.

The detailing of roof lights, dormers, copings and flashing is equally important to the overall appearance of the roof and any change of materials should be avoided. Roof lights tend to be of metal fixed flush to the slope of the roof. Where replacement is necessary, conservation style roof lights should be specified. Repair and restoration of dormer windows should match the original design, materials and profiles closely. Original chimney stacks (stalks) and pots should be maintained where possible. Lead should usually be used to repair or replace dormer window flashings, roof valley gutters and skew gutters.

Masonry Walls

Traditional masonry walls are built with two 'skins' of stone and lime mortar. The core between the skins is filled with broken stone, lime mortar waste and rubble. The outer layer or face is either random rubble (to take harl or smooth lime render) or ashlar (stone blocks with smoother or textured face built with fine joints). The inner skin is rubble with wider joints and lime mortar. Horizontal timber laths are fixed to the inner face to take two or three coats of lime plaster. The cavity between the laths and the stone face allow air movement and the evaporation of any moisture in the wall. Original masonry surface coverings such as harling should be kept. Pointing should use a lime mortar and should be correctly carried out.

Moisture in the base of walls can be reduced by lowering ground levels, improving drainage around the buildings, replacement of cement mortar with lime mortar and ensuring underfloor ventilation is functioning effectively. Stone repairs should be carried out using matching stone and lime mortar. Reconstituted stone is not an appropriate finishing material in the Conservation Area. Using a mortar analysis service, such as that offered by the Scottish Lime Centre, can help identify suitable mortar for repairs and maintenance.

Windows and Doors

Original door and window openings possess the correct proportions for a building and should be retained to preserve the architectural integrity of the buildings. Original mullions should also be retained.

Additional window opening should be of an appropriate size and proportion, and should not spoil symmetry.

Most original windows in traditional buildings are either casements or sash and case. Repair or restoration of traditional windows is preferred over replacement, and replacement with windows in other materials such as aluminium or uPVC is not recommended. Any replacement windows on the front and all sides of a traditional building in the Conservation Area which is visible to the public should match the original in every detail, including materials, design, opening method and paint finish.

Any original glazing should be investigated for its historic importance, and retained if merit is established (for example, Crown glass). Where existing glazing has no special merit, it may be possible to insert modern "slim profile" double glazing into the existing frames and astragals with minimal effect on the original profile.

Traditional doors are normally timber and panelled. Rear doors are usually plainer in style. Original doors should be retained and restored wherever possible. Where replacement is unavoidable, new doors should be timber and traditional in style, with door hardware in keeping with the character of the building.

External Details

A wide range of details contribute to the character of a conservation area, and it is important that these are not lost. Important details include rainwater goods, external pipework, finials and stone details such as skewes, cornices, balustrades, door and window surrounds and other ornamentation. Stone walls and metal railings should be retained.

Satellite dishes will not be permitted on principal or public elevations or above the ridge line of the roof. Equipment should be placed in unobtrusive locations to minimise their impact.

Streetscape and Street Furniture

Any future works to the public realm in the Conservation Area should use traditional materials (for example yorkstone, granite setts and whinstone kerbing) wherever possible, or high quality modern materials where appropriate. Detailing should be in keeping with existing traditional styles. Street signage should be carefully located and kept to the minimum amount possible.

Trees

Under Section 172 of the Planning (listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, trees in conservation areas are given some protection. Anyone proposing to cut down or carry out work on a tree in a conservation area is required to give the planning authority six weeks' notice. The purpose of this requirement is to give the planning authority an opportunity to consider whether a Tree Preservation Order should be made in respect of a tree. Further information and a link to relevant application forms is available at www.midlothian.gov.uk.

Midlothian Local Development Plan 2017

41. Midlothian Local Development Plan Policy ENV 17 Conservation Areas will apply to development within or adjacent to a conservation area where planning consent is required.

Policy ENV 19 Conservation Areas

Within or adjacent to a Conservation Area, development will not be permitted which would have any adverse effect on its character and appearance. In assessing proposals, regard will be had to any relevant Conservation Area Character Appraisal.

New buildings, extensions and alterations

In the selection of site, scale, choice of materials and design, new buildings, and extensions and alterations to existing buildings, must preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Materials appropriate to the locality or structure affected, will be used in new building, extensions or alterations. Care in the design of replacement windows and doors will be required on the public frontage of buildings.

Demolition

Demolition to facilitate new development of part or all of a building or structure that makes a positive contribution to a Conservation Area will only be permitted where it can be shown that:

- A. The structural condition of the building is such that it cannot be adapted without material loss to its character to accommodate the proposal; and*
- B. The Conservation Area will be enhanced as a result of the redevelopment of the site; and*
- C. There is no alternative location physically capable of accommodating the proposed development.*

Where demolition of any building or other structure within a Conservation Area is proposed, it must be demonstrated that there are acceptable proposals for the immediate future use of the site which enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area.

Detailed plans for an acceptable replacement building must be in receipt of planning permission before conservation area consent will be granted for demolition and redevelopment. Conditions will be applied to the planning permission to ensure that

demolition does not take place in advance of the letting of a contract for the carrying out of a replacement building or alternative means of treating the cleared site having been agreed.

These requirements may not apply in circumstances where the building is of no architectural or historic value, makes no material contribution to the Conservation Area, and where its early removal would not detract from the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

For information on permitted development rights in Conservation Areas and other restrictions on development, go to www.gov.scot or www.midlothian.gov.uk.

Appendix 1: Listed Buildings & Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings

Address	Description	Category	Ref No.
Lade Cottage, 22 Ironmills Road	Early 19th century with possible earlier fabric, asymmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay rectangular-plan traditional house with single storey wing to SW and late 1980s single storey and attic extension to rear (NW). Coursed rubble, brick to rear NW of single storey wing, dressed margins to openings. Pitched roof, raised ashlar skews and gable apex stacks to house, piended roof to single storey wing, mansard to rear extension, all with red pantiles. Door to principal (SE) elevation offset to right, small window above, regular fenestration to ground and 1st floor in outer bays, irregular fenestration to other elevations, modern conservatory to entire ground floor at rear (NW). Small flight hole with landing ledge set within SW gable. Modern door with 12-pane timber sash and case replacement windows to principal elevation, modern windows and doors elsewhere.	C	LB49659
Ironmills Park Pavilion	Earlier-mid 20th century. Single-storey sports pavilion. Painted render; deep brick base course to S, W and E elevations. Raised cills. Small-pane glazing pattern in metal casements, top-hopper and fixed windows. Shutter grilles to S elevation. Doors blocked with metal sheeting. Long piended roof; outer bays piended to S. Red tiles.	B	LB24430
Cartshed Range, Ironmills Park	Early 19th century. 2-storey Gothic detailed cart shed with dwelling on 1st floor to N of single storey and loft range abutting to S, further transverse single storey cottage range adjoining this to W. Rubble, stable and cottages squared and snecked. Chamfered margins. Droved quoins and rybats.	B	LB24426
Miller's House, Ironmills Park	Early-earlier 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house, with later 2-storey addition to N. Squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Eaves course. Chamfered margins. Droved rybats.	B	LB24428
Iron Mill, Ironmills Park	Early 19th century. Former iron mill, now converted to residential use, in Ironmills complex (other buildings listed separately). 3-storey and attic block, and block to S; single storey and attic wing to E; single storey wing to N, linked to Miller's House. Some modern additions to S. Rubble; ashlar dressings. Raised margins to 4-centred arched openings, many replaced. Moulded angle margins with corniced detail.	B	LB24427
Memorial Bridge, Ironmills Park	Charles Henry Greig, 1913. Footbridge, on E-W axis. Single span with segmental arch. Swept steps up from W; steps down to E. Harled concrete; ashlar coping. Hooped iron balustrade with ball and	B	LB24429

Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

	nailhead detailed newels to bridge and steps. Blocked plinths with raised concave coping. Lined and painted voussoirs. Keystones off-centre to left to N and to right to S.		
West Church, Old Edinburgh Road	William Burn, 1840. Early English gothic church. Cruciform plan; chancel to E, transepts to N and S and steeple to W. Polished ashlar. Moulded, coped base and cill course. String course, over-stepping openings hoodmoulds. String course below parapet. Coped gabletted set-off buttresses; angle buttresses and pinnacles to all corners, many of the latter now missing. Lancet windows. Moulded and hoodmoulded surrounds; chamfered cills. Nook-shafts to some surrounds. Panelled 2-leaf doors. Moulded gablet-coped skews. Grey slates. Original rainwater heads.	B	LB24457
West Church Manse, 12 Old Edinburgh Road	Later 19th century. 2-storey, asymmetric and gabled house. Squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Chamfered reveals, stopped before chamfered cill. Kingpost detail to gables; deep overhanging eaves.	B	LB24458
Harrow Hotel, 2 & 4 Old Edinburgh Road	Early 20th century; remodeled from earlier 2-storey and attic building, and with earlier 19th century wing to rear. 3-storey, with 2nd floor breaking eaves, 3-bay hotel. Harled; ashlar dressings. Base course. Painted margins. Moulded courses between floors. Overhanging eaves.	C	LB24365
St John's and King's Park Church, Eskbank Road	R Thornton Shiells, dated 1870. Early English gothic church. Rectangular plan; steeple to NW corner, octagonal stair tower to NE corner and former church hall to S. Stugged rubble; N and W elevations squared and coursed, E and S elevations squared and snecked. Ashlar dressings. Coped base course to N and W elevations. Eaves course to W and E elevations. Coped set-off buttresses. Chamfered margins. Droved margin drafts and angle margins. Lancet windows. Corinthian capitals to nook-shafts. Hoodmoulds to principal openings. Grey slates with contrasting bands to deeply pitched roof; red ridge tiles to nave. Coped skews; some gabletted skewputts. Original rainwater goods, rainwater heads dated "18 AD 70". Some moulded eaves gutter. Decorative iron door furniture to boarded doors.	B	LB24356
King's Park War Memorial	James P Alison, 1920. Square, substantial, symmetrical buttressed memorial surmounted by open crown; set on 3-tier plinth. Cream sandstone ashlar. Base course. Bold thistle-head crockets. Slightly set-off diagonal buttress, surmounted by squat crocketed pinnacles. Recessed and cusped depressed-arched panel with chamfered reveals on each elevation. Coped parapet, raised over each panel; dies, with squat crocketed pinnacles, on carved brackets at centre. Open crown, with solid octagonal crown at apex and hemispherical cap with thistle carvings, ribs and cross finial, rising from buttresses with pinnaced kneelers. Crests of the Royal Scots, Gordon Highlanders, Highland Light Infantry and a Maltese cross on buttresses.	C	LB24431

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Water Tower, Cemetery Road	James Leslie, dated 1879. Octagonal polychrome brick water tower, converted to a dwelling. 5-stage with jettied timber upper stage. Red brick; cream brick detailing and ashlar dressings. Ashlar margins and raised bracketed cills. Band cornice between 5th stage and bracketed balcony. Base of tower (1st stage), with clasping buttresses, corbelled at deep band course. Segmental-arched doorway to SW (Cemetery Road) elevation, with 2-leaf door; ashlar panel inscribed "1879" above. Full-height recessed panels to 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th stages, edged with cream bricks, to each elevation. Square, irregularly disposed plate glass windows; some elevations blank and some with evidence of blocked larger openings. Modern balcony with timber platform and decorative wrought-iron balustrade encircling replacement weather-boarded upper stage (former tank-house); square and vertical slit modern windows to some elevations. Deep eaves with timber eaves band. Octagonal roof with blind octagonal lantern and weathervane. Open-pedimented aediculed lucarnes to NW, NE, SE and SW. Grey slates.	B	LB24338
Cemetery Road Bridge	Mid-19th century. Narrow bridge, on N-S axis. Saddleback coped stugged ashlar piers; wrought-iron plate girder. Massive cast-iron parapets; 11-bay, with inverted nailhead panels divided by paneled pilasters and raised semicircular blocks.	B	LB24336
Glenesk Railway Viaduct	James Jardine, 1829-31. Railway bridge, on N-S axis. Single span with semicircular arch. Channelled bull-faced ashlar. Smooth ashlar channelled voussoirs.	A	LB1445
Glenarch Summerhouse, Gilmerton Road	Circa 1890. Picturesque, rustic single storey summerhouse, in Arts and Crafts style, built into garden wall to the river to E of Glenarch House. Four tree trunk columns support loggia with timber-framed central gable. Central open area below with window to river, flanked by 2 rooms each with canted fronts, leaded pane windows incorporating stained glass roundels. Complex roof structure, red tiles, leaded flats over loggia at either side, ashlar coped rear wall, large ball finials to end gables adjoining garden wall, with doorway to river at right.	C	LB1443
Glenarch Lodge, Gilmerton Road	Mid-late 19th century. Gateway to Glenarch House from Gilmerton Road, with lodge to SE. LODGE: single storey, 3-bay lodge. Rendered and lined. Consolated canopies to door and windows. Decorative cast-iron window boxes to windows.	C	LB1444
Linsandel House, 12 Melville Road	Knox and Hutton, dated 1884. 2-storey asymmetrical Italianate villa with Greek details, L-plan with 3-stage entrance tower in SW re-entrant angle. W and S elevations stugged squared and coursed	A	LB24443

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	masonry, N and E elevations stugged squared and snecked; polished ashlar dressings. Base course. Moulded timber eaves course. Cill courses to ground and 1st floors. Band course between floors, continuous around tower. Broad course below lintel level at eaves. Red column-mullions to bipartite windows at 1st floor to S and W. Moulded lintels. Tall narrow windows at ground. Elaborate segmental-arched barge boarding to gables and dormer heads.		
Langlands Lodge, 48 Eskbank Road	Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. Rubble, squared and coursed on W elevation; ashlar dressings. Base course. Cill course at 1st floor. Eaves cornice and blocking course. Raised angle margins. B Group with Nos 40, 42, 44 and 46 Eskbank Road and Nos 1, and 2 Avenue Road. This villa was built sometime between 1835 and 1853.	B	LB24371
Beechmohr, 46 Eskbank Road & Dunmohr, 1 Avenue Road	Late 19th-early 20th century. 2-storey, mirrored pair of 2-bay houses. Cream squared and snecked bull-faced ashlar: W elevation rubble. Polished red sandstone dressings. Stop-chamfered reveals. Band course between floors to E. Moulded eaves course and eaves guttering in centre bays and on half-piend roofs on E elevation	C	LB24370
Strathesk, 2 Avenue Road	Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. Ashlar E elevation, remaining elevations squared and snecked rubble. Base course. Cill course at 1st floor on E elevation; raised margins. Group with Nos 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Eskbank Road, and No 1 Avenue Road. The principal elevation of this building faces onto Eskbank Road. This villa was built sometime between 1835 and 1852. A much-altered former stable block is adjoined to the S of the later wing at rear	B	LB24325
Woodville, 44 Eskbank Road	Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. E elevation stugged, squared and snecked rubble, remaining elevations random; ashlar dressings. Base course. Eaves cornice and blocking course. Raised margins and angle margins. Group with Nos 40, 42, 46 and 48 Eskbank Road, and Nos 1, and 2 Avenue Road. This villa was built sometime between 1835 and 1853. It was used as a commercial premises by the Bank of Scotland from circa 1897-1927.	B	LB24369
Mayfield Lodge, 42 Eskbank Road	Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. E elevation stugged squared and coursed ashlar, remaining elevations squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Eaves cornice and blocking course, tablet over centre bay. Raised margins.	C	LB24368
Elm Lodge, 40 Eskbank Road	Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay L-plan villa. E elevation with unusual finely chiselled/textured ashlar, remaining elevations rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Band course	B	LB24367

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	between floors. Eaves course. Droved margin drafts and angle margins. Raised cills. Rusticated quoins to W elevation.		
38 Eskbank Road	Earlier-mid 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa, made 4-bay and rectangular-plan by later, barely perceptible addition. E and N elevations stugged ashlar, S and W elevations squared and snecked rubble. Base course. Eaves course. Raised margins. Nook-shaft detail to angles of canted windows.	C	LB24336
Eskbank House, 14 Glenesk Crescent	1794. 2-storey and basement, 5-bay rectangular-plan Georgian villa. N elevation broadly droved ashlar, rusticated at ground; remaining elevations squared and coursed rubble, random at basement. Ashlar dressings. Band courses between basement and ground floors on N, W and E elevations, and between ground and 1st floors on N elevation. Eaves cornice. Rusticated quoins to ground and 1st floors. Raised cills on E elevation and at 1st floors of N elevation. Flush margins and droved tails on S, W and E elevations. Windows tallest at ground, smallest at basement. Eskbank House was built in 1794 by the Rev James Brown, Minister of Newbattle.	A	LB24375
St David's Church, Eskbank Road	Joseph Aloysious Hansom, 1853-54. Early English Gothic church with side aisles, chancel and chapels linked to later additions and modern presbytery. Cream sandstone, squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Coped set-off buttresses. Chamfered reveals. Hoodmoulds with block label stops to principal openings. Predominantly pointed-arched windows with plate tracery in 2-light cradling oculus form. Diamond-pane leaded windows. Steeply pitched grey slate roof with fish-scale bands. Decorative ridge tiles to nave. Bracketed copied skews with gablets. Variety of stone cross finials. Gabled bellcote at crossing with cross finial, cusped opening and bell (Gabrial, 1855). Some original rainwater goods.	A	LB24355
27 Park Road	Mid-later 19th century. 2-storey asymmetrical gabled villa. Squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Chamfered margins, stopped at cill, to ground floor windows. Raised cills. Painted margins to N and E elevations.	C	LB24462
Belmont, 47 Eskbank Road	Dated 1856. 2-storey, asymmetrical gabled villa. Stugged squared and snecked masonry; ashlar dressings. Eaves cornice. Moulded reveals and chamfered cills. Transoms to principal windows.	B	LB24361
The Birks, 49 Eskbank Road	Later 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. W and N elevations finely stugged ashlar, remaining elevations rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Eaves course, cornice and felted blocking course to W. Raised long and short quoins. Stop-chamfered reveals.	B	LB24362

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51 Eskbank Road	Mid-later 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay gabled villa. Squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Stop-chamfered margins. Coped half-piend roofs to projecting window.	C	LB24363
Gilston Lodge, 53 Eskbank Road	Dated 1861. 2-storey, asymmetrical gabled villa. Squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Chamfered margins and cills.	C	LB24364
Former Eskbank and Dalkeith Station, footbridge, road bridge and platforms	Former Eskbank and Dalkeith Station, with platforms, foot bridge and road bridge in cutting to W. STATION: Thomas Grainger and John Miller, 1847. 2-storey, 3-bay symmetrical double-pile Tudor former station building with recessed single storey gabled wings, now converted into flats. Stugged cream sandstone masonry. Cill course at ground on E, N and S elevations. String course above 1st floor on E and W elevations. Coped parapet to E and W elevations. Finely droved margin drafts and rybats. Chamfered reveals including cills	B	LB24473
Bernafeay, 9 Lasswade Road	1923. Two storey, with 1st floor as attic, rectangular-plan English vernacular style house. Harled. Engineering brick base course, carried up to cill at windows. Painted stone cills. Low pitched gambrel roof with large gableheads, and broad gabled dormers to long elevations, all mock timber-framed. Overhanging eaves and timber eaves band. Canopy fixtures to some windows.	B	LB24432
5 & 7 Station Road	Circa 1909. 2-storey, with 1st floor breaking eaves, mirrored pair of 2-bay houses (No 5 to left, No 7, Relugas to right). W elevation bull-faced squared and coursed masonry; remaining elevations pebble-dashed. Polished ashlar dressings. Chamfered reveals, stopped before cill, at ground to W. Raised ashlar cills to pebble-dashed elevations.	C	LB24474
Parkend, 10 Dalhousie Road	Earlier 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house with M-gabled block adjoined transversely at rear and further later additions (including former smiddy). E elevation ashlar, remaining elevation squared and snecked rubble. Base, eaves and dividing band courses. Raised margins and angle margins.	C	LB24346
Westfield Park, Bonnyrigg Road	1849. 2-storey, 7-bay (1-5-1) symmetrical former Poorhouse. Stugged squared and coursed masonry; ashlar dressings. Base and eaves courses. Band course between ground and 1st floors on all elevations. Raised cills. Square windows at 1st floor. Originally known as Dalkeith Union Poor House, this building was the first Combination Poor House in Scotland.	B	LB24326
Appin Lodge, 6 Newbattle Road	Dated 1871. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. N elevation stugged squared and coursed masonry, remaining elevations squared and snecked rubble; contrasting ashlar dressings. Base course. Stop-chamfered angle margins to N elevation. Chamfered margins. Curly barge boarding to porch and N elevation. Deep overhanging eaves.	B	LB24448

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Hazelbank, 8 Newbattle Road	Circa 1870. 2-storey, 3-bay villa. Stugged squared and coursed masonry; ashlar dressings. Base course. Chamfered reveals. Overhanging eaves.	B	LB24449
Greenend, 14 Newbattle Road	Dated 1869. 2-storey, with 1st floor breaking eaves, 3-bay villa. N and E elevations stugged squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Stop-chamfered margins. Chamfered cills. Overhanging eaves, exposed rafters.	C	LB24450
Roseneuk, 9 Park Road	Later 19th century. Semi-detached single-storey and attic, 3-bay house. E elevation stugged ashlar, remaining elevations rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Stop-chamfered margins. Stone mullions.	C	LB24459
Hollybush, 11 Park Road	Later 19th century. Semi-detached single-storey and attic, 3-bay house. E elevation stugged ashlar, remaining elevations rubble; ashlar dressings. Base and eaves courses. Stop-chamfered margins to windows. Stone mullions.	C	LB24460
The Lilacs, 13 Park Road & Ellon Cottage, 15 Park Road	Later 19th century. Single storey mirrored pair of 3-bay houses (No 13 to left, No 15 to right). E elevation ashlar, remaining elevations rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Moulded eaves course. Raised Margins. Chamfered margins, stopped before cill, to windows. Raised angle margins.	C	LB24461
Ardchattan, 12 Park Road	Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay villa built between circa 1840 and 1854. Centre-doored 3-bay front (SE elevation) with pilastered ashlar door piece; slightly advanced bipartite window to left; canted box window to right; all with cornice and connecting string course. Square and snecked rubble with ashlar dressings including raised eaves course. Piended slate roof; corniced wallhead ashlar stacks with circular clay cans. Timber sash and case windows; plate glass to lower sash, multi-pane above to front; 8-pane to rear including large stair window. Panelled timber door with decorative fanlight. Plain NE gable wall; 20th century single storey, flat-roofed addition to rear. Low, 2-storey, L-plan former servants' wing attached to SW, pitched and piended slate roofs, enlarged openings to front; doors and windows to rear; gable end stack.	C	LB49619

Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

Waverley Cottage, 14 Park Road	Single storey, symmetrical, villa-like cottage built between circa 1840 and 1854; centre-doored 3-bay front with projecting and barge-boarded outer bays, further flanking single bays set back. Centre porch and detailing all dressed ashlar; remainder tooled snecked sandstone. Piended slate roofs with overhanging eaves and corniced ashlar stacks. Plate glass timber framed sash and case windows. Advanced gabled entrance porch to principal (SE/garden) elevation; flanking gabled bays with hoodmoulded bipartite windows and scroll detail to bargeboards with drop pendants and finials. Central gabled 2-bay section slightly advanced at rear with 2 further flanking single bays set back.	C	LB49690
Tor Lodge, 1 Eskbank Terrace	Later 19th century. 2-storey and attic, 3-bay villa with L-plan frontage. S elevation stugged squared and snecked masonry, remaining elevations squared and snecked rubble. Base course. Chamfered margins to S. Droved angle margins and margin drafts.	C	LB24372
Glencairn, 13 Waverley Road	Later 19th century. 2-storey, attic and basement, 3-bay villa. Stugged, squared and snecked masonry, basement ashlar to S, ashlar dressings. Band course between ground and 1st floor to S; string course between ground floor and basement. Eaves course, overhanging eaves. Raised long and short quoins. Raised margins and chamfered reveals.	B	LB24475
Hobart House, 19 Abbey Road	Later 19th century. 2-storey, asymmetrical gabled villa. E elevation squared and snecked stugged ashlar, remaining elevations squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Chamfered reveals, stopped before cill; chamfered cills. Deep overhanging eaves; cusped kingpost barge boarding to dormer heads and gable heads to E, W and S.	B	LB24321
23 Newbattle Road	Dated 1877. 2-storey, 2-bay villa. Bull-faced squared and coursed masonry; ashlar dressings. Deep overhanging eaves. Base course. Band course between floors, returned on E elevation. Stop-chamfered raised margins.	C	LB24447
Orwell Bank, 21 Newbattle Road	Dated 1871. Single storey and attic, 3-bay House. S elevation stugged ashlar, remaining elevations squared and snecked rubble; ashlar dressings. Base course. Chamfered margins. Raised long and short quoins to S. Slate-hung wall head dormer windows.	C	LB24446
Dunallan, 24 Newbattle Road & 20 Ancrum Road	Circa 1884. Asymmetrical 2-storey and attic villa, with Renaissance details and gablet-crow stepped gables. Bull-faced snecked ashlar; polished dressings. Eaves cornice, with nailhead details. Base course. Chamfered reveals, stopped before cill. Windows corniced to S, transomed at 1st floor to S and E. Decoratively carved aprons to windows with pedimented dormer heads to S.	B	LB24322

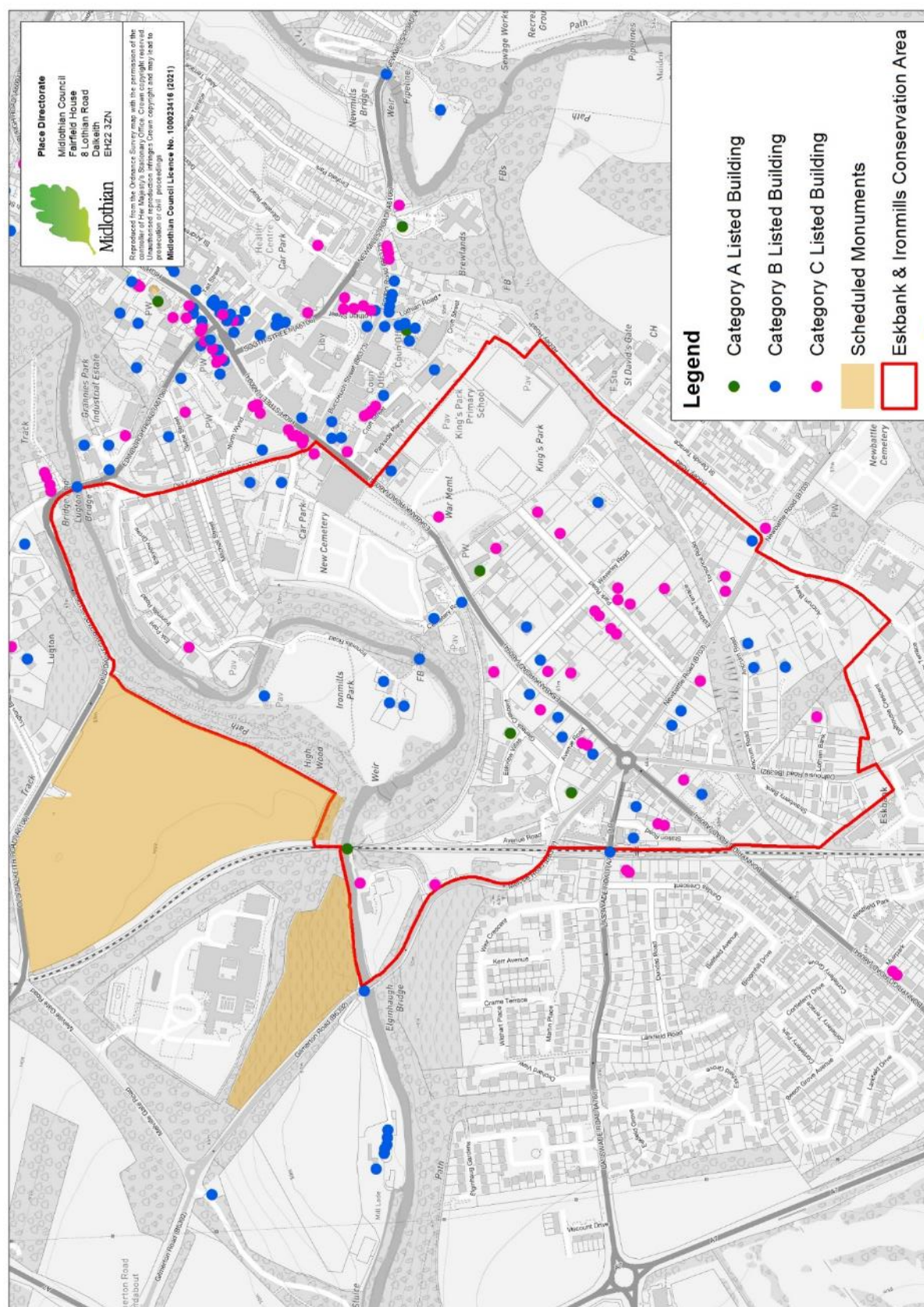
Eskbank & Ironmills Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

Dalriada House, 18 Ancrum Road	Dated 1884. 2-storey asymmetrical villa. Stugged squared and snecked masonry; ashlar dressings. Base course. Chamfered reveals, stop- chamfered before chamfered cills.	B	LB24324
Greenore, 2 Ancrum Road	Dated 1913. 2-storey, with 1st floor in attic, asymmetrical house. Harled; red sandstone ashlar dressings. Red brick base course. Red sandstone cills. Steeply pitched roof and overhanging eaves.	B	LB24323
Mount Lothian, 9 Lothian Bank	Mid-later 19th century. 2-storey, 5-bay villa, with later (probably 1881) addition to principal elevation. S elevation stugged squared and snecked masonry, remaining elevations rubble; ashlar dressings. Eaves cornice and corniced blocking course.	C	LB24437

Scheduled Monuments

Title	Description	Ref No
Elginhaugh - Roman camp, native fort and palisaded enclosure	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a Roman temporary camp, a prehistoric fort and palisaded enclosure and associated features, all represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The site lies above the N bank of the River North Esk immediately E of the excavated 1st Century AD Roman fort at Elginhaugh. The Roman temporary camp is represented by a rectangular cropmark with rounded corners measuring approximately 110m NNW-SSE by 70m. It occupies an area otherwise characterised by numerous ill-defined cropmarks. To the NW of the camp are a series of linear cropmarks which may represent other, larger camps or enclosures associated with the adjacent Roman fort.</p> <p>Some 40m N of the camp are the remains of an oval palisaded enclosure measuring some 40m E-W by 30m. In the extreme S of the site lies the remains of a multi-vallate promontory fort defined by a broad curving ditch with two concentric outer palisades and a slight, poorly-defined, external ditch. The fort and enclosure appear to represent native settlement of the later prehistoric period.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive.</p>	SM6202

Figure 4: Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within the Conservation Area





Newtongrange

Conservation Area Character
Appraisal and Management
Plan

**DRAFT FOR
CONSULTATION**

MIDLOTHIAN COUNCIL
NOVEMBER 2021

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Introduction

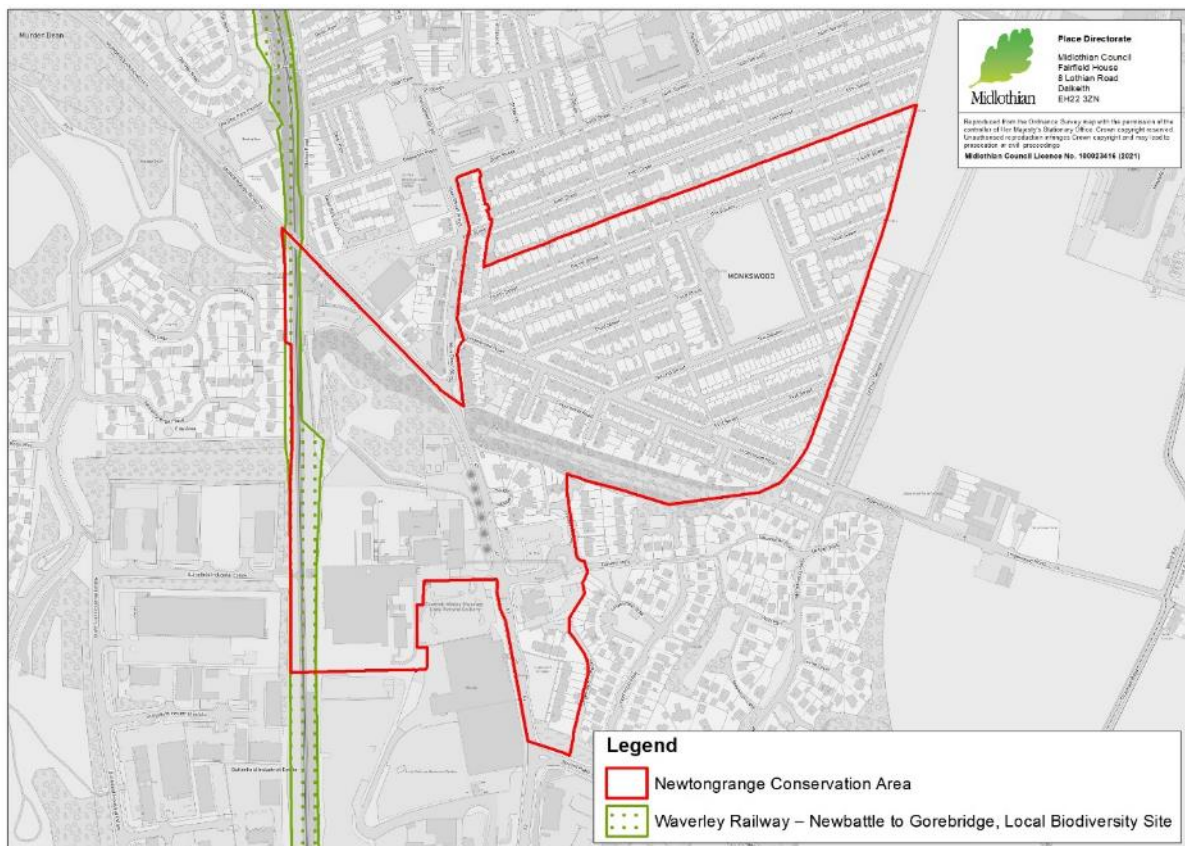
1. Conservation areas are areas of special architectural and/or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance. Under Section 61 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, Midlothian Council is required to determine which parts of its administrative area should be designated as conservation areas.
2. When a Conservation Area has been designated, it is the duty of Midlothian Council to pay special attention to the character or appearance of the Conservation Area when exercising powers under planning legislation. The character of a Conservation Area is not a simple matter of style, it is a combination of street layout, building density, scale and form, and landscape character.
3. Conservation area character appraisals are a non-statutory form of planning guidance recommended as part of the ongoing management of conservation areas. The purpose of this Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan (CACAMP) is to:
 - Highlight the significance of the Conservation Area in terms of townscape, landscape, architecture and history;
 - Provide a framework for conservation area management and for managing change within the conservation area; and
 - Confirm the importance of the designation of the area.

The CACAMP will define how change is managed within the Conservation Area, identifying specific opportunities for enhancement, and it will inform planning decisions in the Conservation Area. The purpose of conservation area designation and the CACAMP is not to prevent change. The aim is to identify the key characteristics of the historic environment and establish a context within which change can continue in a way which enhances historic character.

4. The Newtongrange Conservation Area is located in the village of Newtongrange, adjacent to the village centre. The village was once the largest mining village in Scotland and was purpose built to accommodate workers from the Lady Victoria Colliery. The population within the conservation area is approximately 1,200. The Conservation Area includes the Lady Victoria Colliery site (now the National Mining Museum) and some of the housing built for the colliery workers in the early 20th century.
5. Newtongrange Conservation Area was designated in 1981. The Conservation Area boundary overlaps in parts with the Waverley Railway – Newbattle to Gorebridge proposed Local Biodiversity Site (pLBS).

Newtongrange Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

Figure 1: Conservation Area Boundary & Proposed Local Biodiversity Site Boundary



Historical Development and Significance

Origins of the Area

6. Newtongrange (originally Newton Grange) developed as a settlement in the 19th century, seemingly taking its name from a building labelled “Newton” on the Roy Lowland Map of 1752 which was located on land to the north of what is now the Newtongrange Star FC ground. Nothing remains of the original settlement, which was located at what is now the junction of Main Street, Newbattle Road and Bryans Road. The village was part of the Marquess of Lothian’s estate, and by the 1880s included workers housing, a post office, school and gas works which supplied the Newbattle Estate. The nearby Lingerwood Colliery formed part of a local network of collieries called the Newbattle Collieries, which were owned by the Marquess of Lothian.



Roy's Lowland Map 1752



Ordnance Survey 1893

7. In 1890 the Lothian Coal Company was formed by the amalgamation of the Marquess of Lothian’s coal company and Archibald Hood’s company. Archibald Hood became the Managing Director of the Lothian Coal Company. A site at Newtongrange, adjacent to the Edinburgh to Carlisle Railway, was chosen for a new colliery (the Lady Victoria Colliery) which was to become the deepest mine in Scotland when it began producing coal in 1894. The connected existing pit at Lingerwood provided the statutorily required second shaft for the Lady Victoria Colliery.
8. Following the opening of the Lady Victoria Colliery, Newtongrange village was expanded to provide housing for the workers. The first phase of new pit cottages were built between 1890 and 1905 by the Newbattle and Whitehill Building Company, a subsidiary of the Lothian Coal Company. A second phase was built between 1906 and 1930 by the Newtongrange and Easthouses Building Company, also a subsidiary of the Lothian Coal Company. The new housing was laid out in a formal pattern of long parallel rows of brick built cottages in blocks of two, four or six houses, with front and rear gardens and back service lanes linked to the streets by narrow accesses at right angles to the main street pattern. The housing remained in the ownership of the Lothian Coal Company until nationalisation in 1947 when it passed to the National Coal Board. Following the closure of the Lady Victoria Colliery in 1981, over 1,000 former Coal Board houses in Newtongrange were saved by a partnership of

Midlothian District Council and Castle Rock Housing Association, some of which lie within the Conservation Area.



Ordnance Survey 1906



Ordnance Survey 1913



Ordnance Survey 1932

Archaeological & Historical Significance

9. The area of the village within the Conservation Area was planned development linked to the Lady Victoria Colliery. The Hood family, which co-owned the Lothian Coal Company, had similar ideological beliefs to philanthropic 19th century industrialists such as the Cadbury family. They believed that providing decent housing and certain social amenities produced a healthier and therefore more productive workforce. The plan for Newtongrange developed from this ideology and from the experience of Archibald Hood in improving the living conditions of workers at the Whitehill Colliery in Rosewell between 1860 and 1895.



Lingerwood Road



Rear Outshots on cottages

10. Alongside the rows of brick built cottages for workers, the village also had a post office, public gardens, and institute with a library and reading rooms, a Gothenburg public house, shops, schools and a Free Church. The housing was segregated by rank within the pit, with simpler, smaller dwellings for miners centrally located, better homes for overseers and larger residences for managers on the edge of the village. Cottages for miners were one storey, while houses for officials were two storey. The Royal Commission on Housing (Scotland) in 1912 reported that the Secretary of the Mid & East Lothian Miners' Association stated in his evidence that the houses at Newtongrange were "probably the best houses built for miners in Scotland". The

houses had two rooms and a scullery as a minimum, with new modern kitchens and bathrooms added in the 1930s.

11. The first phase of pit housing associated with the Lady Victoria Colliery included cottages along Lingerwood Road, and the creation of Second to Sixth Street. By 1913, these streets have been extended, and First Street created. As part of the extension of Second, Third and Fourth Street, a public park was formed within the grid, named The Square. This was the main public open space in the village until the Welfare Park opened in 1926. The housing in Newtongrange Conservation Area is one of the most intact surviving examples of miners' rows in Scotland. Seventh to Tenth Street were developed by 1932 in a similar style but, along with Fifth and Sixth Street, are not in the Conservation Area.



The Square (aerial photograph)



The Square

12. Lady Victoria Colliery was an outstanding example of a model colliery built at a time when the Scottish coal industry was at its peak. It utilised the most modern mining technology when it was constructed, and had the widest and deepest shaft in Scotland at the time. The winding engine which powered the lift carrying men and coal up and down the shaft was one of the most powerful in Scotland. Later additions to the colliery included the bathhouse and the still surviving gantry over the A7. At its peak in 1953, the labour force at the Lady Victoria Colliery was 1,765, including 1,360 people working underground. Most of the surface elements of the colliery survived after the pit closed in 1981, providing a clear illustration of the evolution of large colliery sites during the 20th century. It is for this reason that the colliery became the National Mining Museum in 1984.



Townscape and Landscape Setting Analysis

Architectural Quality & Built Form

13. The built form of Newtongrange Conservation Area is one of its key defining characteristics. The terraces of single storey brick cottages laid out along rectangular grids on First to Sixth Street are excellent examples of purpose built miners housing from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As the new parallel set of streets were formed, cottages were also built along the existing streets – Main Street and Lingerwood Road. Key facilities provided by the Lothian Coal Company for workers, such as the institute and Dean Tavern (a Gothenburg tavern), and later phases of miners cottages lie outside the Conservation Area, but form an important part of the story of Newtongrange and the Lady Victoria Colliery.



Street pattern



Lingerwood Road



Second Street

14. The Conservation Area covers First to Fourth Street and parts of Main Street and Lingerwood Road. The integrity of the rows is intact, with the majority of cottages retaining original features such as sash and case timber frame windows, timber panel doors, front gardens bounded by low parapet walls topped with metal railings, timber bargeboards with exposed rafter ends, and slate roofs. The Conservation Area is on a slope, with the cottages arranged in short terraces which step down the hill. Many of the cottages retain the original rear extensions, added when kitchens and bathroom upgrades took place between WW1 and WW2. Around The Square, there are single storey cottages with bay windows, and rows of two storey cottages with bay windows and paired gable dormers. The doorways on these cottages include semi-circular brick arched doorway heads. There are also similar two storey cottages on Main Street. There are a small number of replacement modern cottages on Fourth Street and Lingerwood Road which were designed to replicate the form and style of the miners' rows, therefore blending successfully into the streetscape.



Single Storey Pit Cottage



Modern cottages on Lingerwood Road



Rear of Main Street Cottages

15. The site of the Lady Victoria Colliery, now the National Mining Museum, is also part of the Conservation Area. The complex has immense value as a model example of a late Victorian colliery which continued to develop over nearly nine decades. Most collieries in Scotland were demolished or radically altered following closure of the mines, but at Lady Victoria Colliery only small parts were lost including the canteen, baths and some of the Central Workshops. The Headgear, designed by Sir William Arrol & Co, is an important landmark in the local landscape. Due to its height of 26 metres and its location on the slope of the Mayfield Tranent ridge makes it visible from large parts of Midlothian and beyond. Another distinctive surviving feature of the colliery is the reinforced concrete gantry over the A7, which provided a walkway from the pithead to the baths and canteen. Designed by National Coal Board architect Egon Riss, it was built in 1954.



Colliery Headgear



Colliery Gantry



Colliery Pithead

16. There are four listed buildings in the Conservation Area. The Colliery, including the Engine House, Headgear, Pithead, Tipplers, Picking Tables, old Washer, Dross Hopper, New Washer, Workshops, Underground Haulage Motor House, Settling Tanks, Pulveriser Plant, Chimney Stalk, Boiler House, Power Station, Gantry, Time Office and Lamp Station, is a Category A listed building. The Lady Victoria Colliery Manager's Office is a Category B listed building. Originally built by the Marquess of Lothian as a school for children of the Lingerwood Pit miners in 1873, it was later extended and converted into the Manager's Office. It is now the office for the National Mining Museum. Adjacent to the Office are the Category C listed Lingerwood Cottages (1-12 inclusive). The cottages are built of sandstone, and are laid out around a communal

green to the front with private gardens to the rear. They were built for workers at the Lingerwood pit. Two brick cottages at 21 & 23 Murderdean Road are also Category C listed. These cottages were built to house the managers of the nearby Dean Oil Works, which was adjacent to the Lady Victoria Colliery.



Lingerwood Cottages



Lady Victoria Colliery



Colliery Manager's Office

Materials

17. Brick was the dominant material in pit housing of this era due to ease of supply from the brickworks commonly associated with collieries in central Scotland. The original cottages were built of bricks from the Lothian Coal Company's brickworks and are a fairly consistent texture and colour, mostly terracotta mellowed with a trace of black colouring on the facing bricks. Rear walls and some end walls of terraces are harled. Many front gardens have retained the original low brick walls topped with iron railings, which are a defining characteristic of the street scene. The majority of the surviving surface structures at the Colliery are composed of brick, steel and iron.



Brick colliery building



21-23 Murderdean Road



Cottage on Main Street

18. Roofs are consistently of grey Welsh slate, with a 40 degree pitch and lead finished ridges. A distinctive feature of the cottages is the use of exposed rafter ends, which give definition to the eaves line. Chimneys are plain brick with chamfered stone covings, and the cans are commonly terracotta or cream coloured clay. The paired gable dormers in the two storey cottages have slate roofs, wood panelling and cruciform decorative detailing.



Chimney on cottage



Exposed rafter ends



Roof pitch

19. Windows are timber sash and case with glazing bars and sash horns, and a relatively uniform across the Conservation Area. In the single storey cottages, the composition of the front façade is a narrow pair of windows with 8 panes of glazing, a central door and one wider window also with 8 panes of glazing on the other side. The narrow pair style is also seen on some of the two storey cottages, while others have bay windows with glazing bars in the upper sashes and in the central lower pane, and similar coupled windows above.



Cottage Window Styles in Conservation Area

20. A substantial number of original doors have survived. These doors are timber with bolection moulding 6 panel doors. The single storey cottages have transom windows above the doors, and the two-storey cottages have fanlights. Most original doors are painted in a distinctive red colour, which contributes to the character and distinctiveness of the Conservation Area.

Setting and Views

21. Main Street and Lingerwood Road pre-date the construction of the colliery and pit houses, however the straight parallel roads of First to Fourth Street were imposed onto the natural slope of the landform. From within the Conservation Area distant views are of the Pentland Hills to the west and to a limited extent the upper slope of the Mayfield-Tranent ridge that the village lies on. The street pattern limits views within the Conservation Area to the immediate environment of parallel rows and a regular pattern of buildings. One result of the strict formation of buildings on

Lingerwood Road and First to Fourth Streets is that from most points within this area attention is drawn through the narrow corridors formed by the buildings.



Back Lane with view



Stepped roofscape



View of Pentland Hills

22. This street and building pattern is a defining characteristic of the Conservation Area which should be protected. The modern additions to the rows on Lingerwood Road and Fourth Street demonstrate how new development can be sensitively accommodated whilst respecting the character of the Conservation Area. The short terraces produce a stepped roofscape, interrupted only around The Square by the two-storey cottages. This is another defining characteristic of this Conservation Area.

Public Realm, Open Space and Trees

23. The public realm in the Conservation Area consists of standard public roads and roadside footways, mostly surfaced with tarmac and concrete kerbs. Brick paviors have also been used during environmental improvement schemes in the 1980s and are now a notable feature of the public realm in the Conservation Area. The back lanes are a combination of tarmac and brick paviors. Along Main Street and Murderdean Road there are areas of concrete paving slabs. Street lighting is mostly standard modern poles, however there are some more decorative historic poles on Main Street.



Decorative street light



Brick paviors in back lanes



Public art on Main Street

24. A key feature of the public realm in the Conservation Area and an important local landmark is the Pithead Winding Wheel that has been incorporated as public art in an

area of landscaping at the junction of Main Street and Murderdean Road. There are two further Pithead Winding Wheels on display as public art in the village – one at the Leisure Centre (outwith the Conservation Area) and one at the National Mining Museum Office. These two smaller winding wheels were from the Lingerwood Colliery.



Pithead Winding Wheel



Pithead Winding Wheel Public Art



Wooded embankment

25. Open space in the Conservation Area includes The Square, which was the original public park for the pit workers and other villagers, the green in front of the Lingerwood Cottages and the wooded former railway embankment which runs parallel to Lingerwood Road. The Square is of significant importance due to the role it has in the streetscape, its historic importance within the village and the open space it provides in a relatively densely developed area of the village. The green in front of the Lingerwood Cottages are an integral part of the setting of these Category C listed buildings. The former railway embankment is an important resource for biodiversity and informal recreation in this part of the village.
26. There are numerous mature and semi-mature street trees throughout the Conservation Area. Many of these date from the environmental improvements carried out following the pit closure. Careful management of these trees will be required to maintain their health and size as they continue to mature. Two trees in the Lady Victoria Car Park (north of the gantry) are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). The northernmost part of the Museum site is now woodland with a pedestrian access path to the station.



Trees protected by TPO



Path to Station



Woodland on Museum site

Assessment

Significance

27. Newtongrange developed as a village as a result of the need to house workers from nearby coal mines and other related industries. The opening of the Lady Victoria Colliery resulted in the rapid expansion of the village, with rows of miners' cottages built to house the colliery works. The Lady Victoria Colliery was a model colliery incorporating the most up to date technology when it was developed in the 1890s. The pit housing was also considered to be of good quality, and a model for others. At one time the village became the largest mining village in Scotland.
28. The miners' rows within the Conservation Area are one of the largest and most intact examples of this style of housing in Scotland. The expansion of coal mining and associated industries in the 19th and early 20th centuries provided a lasting legacy for Scotland socially, economically and environmentally. In terms of urban development and the story of communities which can be told through the physical fabric of the towns and villages which grew up around these industries, Newtongrange Conservation Area is one of the most valuable surviving examples in the Lothians.
29. The importance of the Lady Victoria Colliery as the most intact surviving example of a late Victorian model colliery is demonstrated in its designation as the National Mining Museum. The four-acre site shows the developments in mining over generations. Highlights include the most powerful steam winding engine in Scotland, the most extensive preserved suite of Lancashire Boilers in the UK, and the only extant timber dredger in Europe. Many of the buildings and structures are Category A listed.

Condition

30. Overall, the Conservation Area is in good condition. The improvements to the pit housing and surrounding environment carried out in the 1980s made a significant impact on the condition of the Conservation Area, protecting the buildings while retained key characteristics of the buildings and streetscape. The small pockets of modern development and alterations/additions to traditional buildings have largely been controlled so they are sympathetic to the context, respect the scale and form of existing buildings and do not detract from the character of the Conservation Area.

Opportunities

31. For a conservation area in good overall condition such as Newtongrange, the main opportunities relate to the ongoing preservation of its character and original building features. Modern development can be accommodated in appropriate locations within the Conservation Area if carefully designed to respect the scale and form of existing buildings and the streetscape/layout.
32. There may be some value in reviewing the boundary of the Conservation Area at some point in the future to include more of the historic core of the village, for example Lothian Terrace, Fifth to Tenth Streets and further along Main Street. These areas are worth consideration for

their historic/architectural interest and for their contribution to the development of the village linked to the colliery.

Challenges

33. A major challenge for most conservation areas is the potential for small incremental changes to buildings and the public realm to have a cumulative negative impact on the area. This has been avoided so far in the Newtongrange Conservations Area, but care is needed to ensure negative incremental changes are avoided and that new development is sensitively designed, respects the scale and form of existing buildings and enhances the character of the Conservation Area.

Management Plan

34. The purpose of this Conservation Area Management Plan for Newtongrange Conservation Area is to set out the actions required to maintain and enhance the elements which contribute to the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area, as described in the Conservation Area Character Appraisal. This Management Plan is intended to inform the actions of Midlothian Council and other stakeholders, including property owners and occupiers, in relation to the built environment within Newtongrange Conservation Area. It explores the issues facing the Conservation Area, opportunities for enhancement and building repair and maintenance.

Issues Facing the Conservation Area

35. The main issues for the Conservation Area are avoiding the negative impact of small incremental changes or loss of historic features, and ensuring that new development is carefully designed to respect the scale and form of existing buildings and enhance the historic character of the area.

Opportunities for Enhancement

36. Most of the traditional buildings in the Conservation Area are built of brick pointed in lime mortar. This traditional method of building enables the structure to 'breathe' as it is able to accommodate varying moisture levels by taking in and then evaporating moisture. These buildings usually have good ventilation under the floor and air movement is encouraged by open flues and through roof spaces. Breathing buildings are comfortable and healthy to live in. Repairing traditional buildings with modern materials such as cement mortar, gypsum plaster, modern formula paints and replacement windows will lead to problems with damp, brick decay and rot in timbers. Blocking air bricks and applying water repellent coatings will also cause problems with damp.
37. The following sections provide information on construction methods and materials used locally, and expectations for the repair and restoration of traditional buildings in the Conservation Area.

Roofs and Chimneys

Original roof pitches and coverings should be preserved. Roof coverings are usually natural slate which gives a distinctive character and texture to roofs that substitutes cannot easily replicate. When repairing or reroofing, the preferred option is to use matching slate.

The detailing of roof lights, dormers, copings and flashing is equally important to the overall appearance of the roof and any change of materials should be avoided. Roof lights tend to be of metal fixed flush to the slope of the roof. Where replacement is necessary, conservation style rooflights should be specified. Repair and restoration of dormer windows should match the original design, materials and profiles closely. Original chimney stacks (stalks) and pots should be maintained where possible. Lead should usually be used to repair or replace dormer window flashings, roof valley gutters and skew gutters.

Masonry Walls

Traditional brick walls are usually solid brickwork with two leaves with header bricks bonding the inner and outer leaves, but later examples can be a cavity wall construction. Original

masonry surface coverings such as harling should be kept. Pointing should use a lime mortar and should be correctly carried out. Using impermeable materials internally or externally will cause problems with damp. Examples of such materials include closed cell and extruded plastic insulation, plastic vapour barriers, cement or acrylic based renders, cement pointing, plastic based external wall paints and vinyl wallpaper.

Moisture in the base of walls can be reduced by lowering ground levels, improving drainage around the buildings, replacement of cement mortar with lime mortar and ensuring underfloor ventilation is functioning effectively. Brick repairs should be carried out using matching bricks and lime mortar. Replacement bricks should match existing bricks as closely as possible. Using a mortar analysis service, such as that offered by the Scottish Lime Centre, can help identify suitable mortar for repairs and maintenance.

Windows and Doors

Original door and window openings possess the correct proportions for a building and should be retained to preserve the architectural integrity of the buildings. Additional window openings are unlikely to be appropriate, but if necessary should be of an appropriate size and proportion, and should not spoil symmetry.

Most original windows in the Conservation Area are sash and case. Repair or restoration of traditional windows is preferred over replacement, and replacement with windows in other materials such as aluminium or uPVC is not recommended. Any replacement windows on the front and all sides of a traditional building in the Conservation Area which is visible to the public should match the original in every detail, including materials, design, opening method and paint finish.

Any original glazing should be investigated for its historic importance, and retained if merit is established (for example, Crown glass). Where existing glazing has no special merit, it may be possible to insert modern “slim profile” double glazing into the existing frames and astragals with minimal effect on the original profile.

Traditional doors are normally timber and panelled. Rear doors are usually plainer in style. Original doors should be retained and restored wherever possible. Where replacement is unavoidable, new doors should be timber and traditional in style, with door hardware in keeping with the character of the building.

External Details

A wide range of details contribute to the character of a conservation area, and it is important that these are not lost. Important details include exposed rafter ends, and door and window format and surrounds. Brick walls and metal railings should be retained.

Satellite dishes will not be permitted on principal or public elevations or above the ridge line of the roof. Equipment should be placed in unobtrusive locations to minimise their impact.

Streetscape and Street Furniture

Any future works to the public realm in the Conservation Area should use traditional materials (for example yorkstone, granite setts and whinstone kerbing) or high quality modern materials where appropriate. Detailing should be in keeping with existing traditional styles. Street signage should be carefully located and kept to the minimum amount possible.

Trees

Under Section 172 of the Planning (listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, trees in conservation areas are given some protection. Anyone proposing to cut down or carry out work on a tree in a conservation area is required to give the planning authority six weeks' notice. The purpose of this requirement is to give the planning authority an opportunity to consider whether a Tree Preservation Order should be made in respect of a tree. Further information and a link to relevant application forms is available at www.midlothian.gov.uk.

Midlothian Local Development Plan 2017

38. Midlothian Local Development Plan Policy ENV 17 Conservation Areas will apply to development within or adjacent to a conservation area where planning consent is required.

Policy ENV 19 Conservation Areas

Within or adjacent to a Conservation Area, development will not be permitted which would have any adverse effect on its character and appearance. In assessing proposals, regard will be had to any relevant Conservation Area Character Appraisal.

New buildings, extensions and alterations

In the selection of site, scale, choice of materials and design, new buildings, and extensions and alterations to existing buildings, must preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Materials appropriate to the locality or structure affected, will be used in new building, extensions or alterations. Care in the design of replacement windows and doors will be required on the public frontage of buildings.

Demolition

Demolition to facilitate new development of part or all of a building or structure that makes a positive contribution to a Conservation Area will only be permitted where it can be shown that:

- A. The structural condition of the building is such that it cannot be adapted without material loss to its character to accommodate the proposal; and*
- B. The Conservation Area will be enhanced as a result of the redevelopment of the site; and*
- C. There is no alternative location physically capable of accommodating the proposed development.*

Where demolition of any building or other structure within a Conservation Area is proposed, it must be demonstrated that there are acceptable proposals for the immediate future use of the site which enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area.

Detailed plans for an acceptable replacement building must be in receipt of planning permission before conservation area consent will be granted for demolition and redevelopment. Conditions will be applied to the planning permission to ensure that demolition does not take place in advance of the letting of a contract for the carrying out of a replacement building or alternative means of treating the cleared site having been agreed.

These requirements may not apply in circumstances where the building is of no architectural or historic value, makes no material contribution to the Conservation Area, and where its early removal would not detract from the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

For information on permitted development rights in Conservation Areas and other restrictions on development, go to www.gov.scot or www.midlothian.gov.uk.

Appendix 1: Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings

Address	Description	Category	Ref No.
1-12 (inclusive numbers) Lingerwood Cottages	Mid-late 19 th century. Two terraces of cottages in L-plan. Single storey, 3-bay cottages built in symmetrical mirrored pairs with 2 central canted windows. Contemporary outshots to rear. Sandstone rubble, some squared dressing, harling to rear. Sandstone rubble wall to front of cottages with rubble ridged coping stones	C	LB14602
Manager's Office, Lady Victoria Colliery	1873 2-storey, 4 bay U-plan former school with rear wings. Central crenelated porch. Coursed, tooled sandstone, stugged dressings. Interior includes geometric pattern floor tiles to porch, corniced arch and central staircase in hall, timber panelling, panelled shutters, panelled doors and cornices	B	LB14603
Lady Victoria Colliery	<p>Complete model colliery with chimney, engine house, power station, and pithead (tub circuit, tipplers and picking tables) built 1890-94. Washer and hopper added circa 1906-14, boiler house and power station extended circa 1924, picking tables extended in 1930s, gantry to baths added circa 1954. Most of plant, with various modernisations, in situ. Structures brick-built and steel-framed with sheet-metal-clad roofs.</p> <p>ENGINE HOUSE: 1890-91 tall single storey and basement red and yellow brick with cornice and angle pilasters. Cross windows with ashlar mullions and transoms, original glazing pattern. 3-bay front with centre door approached by modern concrete steps. Segmental-arched basement door flanked by oculi. Louvred ventilator in tympanum. 4-bay sides. Sheet metal roof (renewed) with curved ridge ventilator.</p> <p>HEADGEAR by Sir William Arrol & Co, 1893-4. Steel box girders 85' high with back stays and latticed braces. T-shaped supports to platform and 19' diam wheels. Light super-structure for maintenance.</p> <p>TUB CIRCUIT originally 3-storey, 9-bay gabled N elevation, each gable over 2 tall ground floor railway arches, 1st floor blocked oculi and 2nd floor twin blocked arched windows. Buttresses and finialled NW angle. Interior: ground floor brick arcades, some arches remarkably wide. Upper floors</p>	A	LB14604

Newtongrange Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

	<p>originally double decked (as was the lift cage), altered to 1, but with original floor surviving beneath it. Steel Polonceau trussed roofs on segmentally arched steel links between I-section stanchions, extended by about 8' due to lowering of steel plate floor. Post-war tub circuit restored to working order, 1986.</p> <p>TIPPLERS tall 2-storey 7 by 7-bay range with ground floor brick arcades. Buttressed W elevation with ground floor arcade and blind 1st floor windows. Interior: steel Polonceau trussed roofs on segmentally arched steel links between I-section stanchions. Steel plate floor. Contains tipplers and "plough".</p> <p>PICKING TABLES: lower 2-storey 7-bay block, originally 4-bays deep with arcaded brick ground floor, 1891-4, extended by 4-bays to S circa 1933-46 and entirely re-equipped and re-roofed with standard steel trusses at this period.</p> <p>E ELEVATION of pithead extended circa 1906-14 to house 1st floor smithy and switch house. Narrow 3-storey gabled bay with arched opening for steps to pithead, projects from wider gabled bay on tall arcade. Smith's hearth at 1st floor. Post-1932 steel-framed infill to S. Small 2-storey 4-bay buttressed motor house, circa 1906-14 with later flat concrete roof. Elevator chute to washer (probably originally to transfer coal by conveyor belt to washer).</p> <p>OLD WASHER circa 1906-14 tall 6-bay brick building, blind except 2 tiers of small arched windows in recessed panels. Lower 4-storey 2-by 3-bay re-washer added to S circa 1914-32. Gabled ends, the taller block having oculi. 2-bay motor house projects to E with round headed window and sheet metal clad belt drive powered by Peebles (Edinburgh) electric motor. Interior: important survival - 2 felspar Baum washers (cast-iron, with jiggers) driven by belt pulleys on line shafts. Probably disused since 1960s. Re-washer now empty.</p> <p>DROSS HOPPER: remarkable brick-built gabled and vaulted hopper with each elevation of arched concave recessed panels between battered buttresses. 4-bay S gable with contemporary 2-storey flat-roofed projection. Twin barrel vaulted railway tracks run beneath, fed by hydraulically-opened</p>		
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Newtongrange Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

	<p>flaps. Tall steel-framed metal clad elevator. 1960s hoppers to either side, fed from W by conveyor belts.</p> <p>NEW WASHER ("Drew Boy") added circa 1963-4 to picking table block, steel-framed with brick infill. Asbestos M-roof.</p> <p>WORKSHOPS, UNDERGROUND HAULAGE MOTOR HOUSE AND SETTLING TANKS. Single storey, arched windows within 6 recessed arched bays. Cornice, angle finials (cut down circa 1987) and decorative swept-roofed ventilators. Part of roof rebuilt flat. Demolished link to pithead may have held sinking engine. Prop department to N replaced circa 1960 by tall brick building and circular concrete settling tank on pilotis. Dredger tank parallel.</p> <p>PULVERISER PLANT tall timber-framed elevator, with struts similar to headgear located over end of original boiler range. Supplied coal dust to drier and thence by gravity to boilers. Adjoining platform carried on re-used old 19th century cast iron pipes, adapted to meet reinforced concrete gantry of circa 1954.</p> <p>CHIMNEY STALK: circular section brick with steel tie bands. Originally circa 150' tall with oversailer. Twice reduced, last in 1986, to circa 100'. Adjacent cast-iron cylinder, purpose uncertain.</p> <p>BOILER HOUSE: built circa 1915-17 Steel-framed, M-roofed and brick clad with arched openings to E elevation, remaining elevations open. Contains 7 Lancashire boilers, by Tinker Shenton Ltd, Hyde, economisers by Green & Co Ltd, Wakefield and superheaters by Cooper & Greig, Dundee.</p> <p>POWER STATION: circa 1891-94, enlarged 1924. Rectangular single storey and basement gabled turbine hall brought forward by about 6' by 1914-34, masking part of engine house. Triple round-headed openings to S and oculi in each gable. Curved ridge ventilator. Slightly later infill, heightened circa 1954, links to larger 3-by 5-bay power station: tall single storey and basement, altered to 3-storey circa 1954. Altered arched windows within arched recessed panels between pilaster piers. Cornice and gable oculi. Interior, turbine hall travelling crane on brick pilaster piers. Blocked windows to E within wide alliptical arches. Steel trussed roof. E block altered 1954 with reinforced</p>		
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Newtongrange Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plan

	<p>concrete floors inserted. Top floor tiled area (for distribution of lamps and tokens, and searches for contraband).</p> <p>GANTRY, circa 1954, reinforced concrete overhead passage from pithead to baths (latter demolished 1985) on T-shaped stanchions, H-shaped beyond power station. Small unglazed rectangular windows.</p> <p>TIME OFFICE AND LAMP STATION, circa 1914-32, bypassed by overhead gantry circa 1954. Single storey panelled brick-built with piended M-roof. Post-war engineering workshop (now British Coal archives) windows blocked, to N. Tubular steel gates forming the letters 'NCB' to S.</p>		
21 & 23 Murderdean Road	<p>Late 19th century. Single storey and basement, mirrored pair of 3-bay, rectangular-plan cottages. Red brick with long and short yellow brick dressings. Projecting eills; segmental-arched bipartite windows; corbelled eaves course. 10-pane timber sash and case windows. Piended grey slate roof with terracotta ridge with terracotta finials to apex. Cast-iron rainwater goods.</p>	C	LB46137

Figure 2: Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area

