

LASSWADE & KEVOCK CONSERVATION AREA



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Lasswade and Kevock

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PREFACE

Conservation Areas

- 1 It is widely accepted that the historic environment is important and that a high priority should be given to its conservation and sensitive management. This includes buildings and townscapes of historic or architectural interest, open spaces, historic gardens and designed landscapes, archaeological sites, and ancient monuments. These contribute to the distinctive character of the urban and rural environment, are a valuable part of our heritage and have an important role to play in education, recreation and the wider economy.
- 2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 requires that local authorities determine if there are “areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”, and if so, to designate these as conservation areas.

Character Appraisals

- 3 A Character Appraisal is an effective tool in defining the character and appearance of conservation areas and their special interest. The appraisal sets out the main characteristics of the area, identifies where enhancement is required and where stronger controls over certain types of development are necessary. The appraisal forms Supplementary Planning Guidance and will be a material consideration in the determination of development proposals.
- 4 Once a conservation area has been designated it becomes the duty of Midlothian Council to pay special

attention to the character and appearance of the area when exercising its powers under planning legislation. Conservation area status means that the character and appearance of the conservation area will be afforded additional protection through development plan policies and other planning guidance that seeks to preserve and enhance the area whilst managing change. This does not mean that development will be prohibited but that proposals should be of an appropriate character, scale and appearance to the area.

Additional Powers

- 5 The additional powers automatically conferred by designation of the conservation area extend only to the demolition of unlisted buildings and to the protection of trees. Minor developments, such as small alterations to unlisted buildings, still do not require consent. The cumulative effect of such changes can greatly erode the character and appearance of the conservation area. Midlothian Council therefore intends to make a Direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 which will bring these small alterations under planning control. This control is set out in greater detail in Section 10. Before carrying out any tree work within the conservation area prior written notice must be given to Midlothian Council detailing the nature and extent of the proposed work and identifying the trees. Failure to notify the Council is an offence under the 1997 Town and Country Planning Act.

PLANNING CONTEXT

- 6 The character appraisal is important to the formulation and information of planning policy and proposals for the conservation, protection and positive management of the natural and built heritage. Management is achieved through non-statutory and statutory planning policy, enhancement schemes and Article 4 Direction Orders.

National Guidance

- 7 **National Planning and Policy Guideline 18: *Planning and the Historic Environment*** requires conservation area character appraisals to be prepared when local authorities are reconsidering existing conservation area designations, promoting further designations or formulating enhancement schemes. Article 4 Direction Orders will not be confirmed by the Scottish Ministers unless a character appraisal is in place (NPPG18, 1999, para 40).
- 8 **Planning Advice Note PAN 71: Conservation Area Management** complements existing national policy and provides further advice on the management of conservation areas.

Statutory Policies

- 9 **The Edinburgh and the Lothians Structure Plan 2015 (ELSP)** provides the strategic context for development until 2015 and contains a policy (ENV1D) that seeks to protect and enhance the character of conservation areas. Policy ENV1D states development affecting conservation areas or their setting will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives and overall integrity of the designated area will not be

compromised, or the social or economic benefits to be gained from the proposed development outweigh the conservation or other interest of the site.

- 10 **The Adopted Midlothian Local Plan (2003)** seeks to guide development while protecting the environment. The Plan seeks to protect the character and appearance of the natural and built heritage. The Plan envisages no further development other than the new development of brownfield / infill land and / or conversion of buildings within the Conservation Area (RP20). The Plan allows for sensitive alteration and/or extension of existing properties in the conservation area. Outwith the built up area, the remaining part of the conservation area is covered by the Protection of the Countryside policy (RP1), the Protection of the Greenbelt (RP2) which limit development, Areas of Great Landscape Value (policy RP6) and Nationally Important Gardens and Designed Landscapes (policy RP22). Other policies apply.
- 12 **The Finalised Midlothian Local Plan** was put on deposit in 2006. It included proposals for the extension of Lasswade and Kevock Conservation Area. While these are not currently within the Conservation Area, they have been included in this document for appraisal. Objections to these changes that were submitted during the deposit period will be dealt with through the Hearing/Public Local Inquiry process.
- 11 **Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)** may be designated under S.D.D. Circular 2/1962.

LASSWADE & KEVOCK CONSERVATION AREA



LOCATION AND POPULATION

- 12 The Lasswade and Kevock conservation area lies on either side of the river North Esk, two miles south west of Dalkeith. The population of the area is approximately 460 persons.

DATE OF DESIGNATION

- 13 The Lasswade and Kevock conservation area was designated by Midlothian District Council in July 1990.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Ancient Monuments

- 14 The following ancient monument is situated within the Lasswade and Kevock Conservation Area.
- Lasswade Old Parish Church

History

*When there was nae brig to cross
the Esk river,
On Jenny's broad back they a' gaed
thegither,
For Jenny was honest, stout, sober,
and steady,
She carried the laird, she carried his
leddy;
When he was richt seated the doggie
first gaed,
Then, weaving his stick, he cried:
"Jenny, lass, wade!"*

- 15 The often repeated rhyme has nothing to do with the origin of the place name Lasswade. The rhyme was written by a Miss Walker when she was staying at Hawthornden Castle perhaps one hundred years ago. The name of Lasswade is most likely to have originated from the combining of the words *leas* (a meadow) and *gewaed* (a ford).

- 16 Lasswade developed around the ford at this point across the river North

Esk. Milling, harnessing the power of the river North Esk, was an important industry here by 1500. Paper making was established in 1750 and soon flour milling and carpet making. Almost all traces of these have now vanished although a converted mill building remains at the bridge end of Westmill Road.



Old Lasswade Church

17 Early origins are documented in a record of 1150 which reveals that Lasswade's first church was consecrated by 850. In 1270 the Old Lasswade Church was noted in a Papal bull as being one of the wealthiest in the area. The proximity of two religious establishments, the Abbey of St Leonard's and the Nunnery of St Ann's influenced the development of the village. Records show that the nunnery was subsequently converted to a brewery and then a carpet factory before being demolished by Lord Melville. The village grew in size consequent to the opening of the St Leonard's paper mill in 1742. A carpet factory opened in 1834 and the 1881 census records 29 shops in the High Street. Housing to accommodate the influx was built along Westmill Road, the High Street and Polton Road. In 1875 a Board School was opened and in 1881 Lasswade achieved burgh status.

18 By the 19th century Lasswade was an important parish the largest in

Midlothian and established before that of Dalkeith. In 1949 however the St Leonard's paper mill and carpet factory closed and the area lost much of its prosperity. During the 1950s much of the population removed to housing estates in Bonnyrigg with a resultant large-scale demolition of traditional housing in the village. A substantial part of Lasswade's architectural and historic character was lost at that time. Redundant industrial buildings were also demolished. Recently these derelict sites have been developed with the construction of more houses and some environmental improvement has taken place. Lasswade today is largely a residential area.

19 In the 18th and 19th centuries the wooded countryside of the steep-sided valley saw the development of a number of country cottage retreats from the city, especially in the Kevock area. Larger villas were also erected and set within extensive landscaped gardens.



Cottage in Kevock

20 A number of notable people are associated with Lasswade. Sir Walter Scott and his wife lived in Lasswade Cottage, now Barony House. The Old Lasswade church yard is the last resting place of many famous people including the following.

Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden, 1585-1649, poet and scholar whose library founded that of Edinburgh University.

John Clerk of Eldin, 1728-1812, the seventh son of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik and a great-great grandson of William Drummond of Hawthornden, mined coal at Lasswade becoming an expert geologist. He built the nearby Eldin House, now replaced by Nazareth House. He published an influential book *Discourse on Naval Tactics* in 1782 which was said to have influenced Lord Nelson. He was skilled topographical illustrator who illustrated the theories of his friend James Hutton, the founder of modern geology. Clerk married Susanna a sister of the architect Robert Adam.

The earlier Viscounts Melville and Robert Dundas who commissioned William Adam to build Arniston House. The enclosure is contemporary with the New Town of Edinburgh and is similarly constructed of Craigeith sandstone. Plaques commemorate notable members of the family such as Henry Dundas 1st Viscount Melville *the uncrowned King of Scotland*.

Robert of Preston, 1757-1846 his monument, now removed to the Calderwood enclosure, shows him in full armour.

Mr Kennington, a founding partner of the Edinburgh department store *Kennington and Jenner*, now *Jenner's*.

Just outside the church yard is the Baird Smith memorial, a sandstone obelisk. This commemorates Richard Baird Smith, Chief Engineer at the siege of Delhi and a hero of the Indian Mutiny as well as his father (also Richard), a local

doctor and previously a surgeon in the Royal Navy. In the cathedral at Calcutta the son married Florence the second daughter of the poet Thomas de Quincey who lived at nearby Lasswade.

- 21 The roof of the medieval Lasswade church collapsed in the early 19th century leaving the tower intact. This was subsequently demolished but the burial aisles remain and were repaired by Midlothian District Council in the 1980s. In 1793 John Clerk of Eldin built a new Presbyterian Church of Scotland based on designs by Robert Adam. This church was demolished in 1956. The present Lasswade church was built on Polton Road in 1830.



Lasswade Parish Church

CHARACTER ANALYSIS

- 22 The Lasswade and Kevock conservation area lies within an Area of Great Landscape Value.
- 23 The conservation area comprises two character zones: Lasswade and Kevock.

Lasswade

Setting and Views

- 24 The centre of Lasswade lies in the valley bottom where the 18th century and insensitively-widened bridge crosses the river North Esk. From here housing has extended up the wooded valley sides to the Victorian villa developments of Kevock on one side and Broomieknowe on the other. From the bridge there are important views along the valley both to the north east, across the wide and flat haughland towards the Melville policies and to the east towards the rising landscaped grounds of Pittendreich House. To the west there are views towards the wooded higher ground of Kevock. There are important views from the slope of Elm Row across the valley towards the Melville Castle policies and beyond and from the slope of Lasswade Road across the valley to Pittendreich. There are important views from the Lasswade Old Churchyard over the village. There are extensive views in all directions from the haughland to the surrounding higher slopes.



The River North Esk

Urban Structure

- 25 The form of the settlement was dictated by the valley terrain. Roads accommodate the steep slopes by winding up the valley sides with development strung alongside. The former village structure is just about discernible. Much demolition has left Lasswade village with numerous gap sites. These have now largely been redeveloped with housing of mixed character. The central part of the village is dominated by the heavily trafficked A769. Buildings towards the valley bottom tend to be vernacular with some later insertions. Victorian villas are set higher up the valley sides. Most of the 19th century buildings in the centre are clustered round the High Street, School Green and the lower part of Polton Road. These buildings remain the heart of the old village which originated where the road bridge crosses the river North Esk. The Wee Brae, a steeply winding sunken lane, connects the High Street with Hillhead running at right angles across Polton Road.

Key Buildings

Elginhaugh Bridge	1797. A wide segmental arch, two smaller ones at each side. Piers with battered and rusticated buttresses.
4 Elm Row, Glenmore	Former District Council offices Late 19 th century. Dutch gable and red quoins
15 Elm Row and 1-3 Polton Road.	Two storey vernacular cottages that turn the corner and lead up Polton Road
5-11 Polton Road Eldin Place	Two storey vernacular cottages. Stone, slate roofed and nicely proportioned.
17 Elm Row	Pantiled vernacular cottage.
No. 1 High Street	Mid-19 th century bowed house its door built up to a window. The former toll house.
5 High Street, The Laird and Dog	Early 19 th century vernacular inn, immediately on the side of the road.
No 4 School Green Old bank building	Early 19 th century, bow-fronted, three storeys.
Board School	1875, three large gables, now converted to flats.
First Old Kirkyard	Entered through the right of three early 19 th century gates. Contains the remains of the medieval church abandoned in 1793, the tower collapsing in 1866. Three burial aisles (Hawthornden, Eldin and Melville) attached to the walls have survived. There are notable stones in the churchyard including: the 16 th century Bannatyne stone, a later 18 th century stone depicting mining surveyors, a stone for a blacksmith with hammer and crown dated 1742, and a pillar recording the lives of two bleachers, father and son.
Droman	1789. The former manse, reached through the middle gate. Three- bay house with consoled doorpiece.
Second Old Kirkyard	Through the left hand gate. Contained the 1793 church by R & J Adam demolished in 1956.
Cemetery	Fronted by early 20 th century large wrought iron gates between two ashlar pavilions.

The Baird Smith Memorial	Sandstone obelisk commemorating Richard Baird Smith, Chief Engineer at the siege of Delhi and a hero of the Indian Mutiny as well as his father (also Richard), a local doctor.
Pittendreich House	1857, by David Bryce. Jacobean baronial house for the hanging judge Lord Deas. The security measures included metal-lined shutters and big sliding doors at the discreet entrance. Crowstepped doocot in the grounds.
Lasswade Parish Church	1830, a plain square box with later inserted round-headed windows, advanced centre bay with pediment and bell-cote. Dominantly positioned at the side of the sloping road.

Architectural Character

- 26 In the High Street the curve of the road and the buildings set immediately on the pavement combine to give a strong sense of enclosure. These buildings retain a certain amount of their original character, the *Laird and Dog* providing a welcoming focus to the street.



Elm Row

- 27 The two storey, stone vernacular cottages at the corner of Elm Row and Polton Road and, further up the slope, at Eldin Place have through neglect retained much of their architectural quality. They are crucial to the character of the village. The houses opposite are also

important to the urban scene. The slope gives interest to this long, slightly curving road. The Wee Brae, a narrow pedestrian lane which runs, between high stone walls, down the slope at right angles to the road provides interest especially where it reaches the Parish Church. The 1980s housing development at Cuguen Place remains fairly dominant on its prominent hillside site. Beyond this, and on the far side of Hillhead, are Nazareth House and Pittendreich both substantial houses. These are set in large wooded gardens prominent on the brow of the hill. Both are now in institutional use. Melville View with its timber-clad two storey houses has become well assimilated with its surroundings. Further up Polton Road, a variety of stone built, sometimes large, cottages set in gardens behind stone walls.

- 28 In Elm Row and Westmill Road the urban character of the village has become much more eroded. In Elm Row gaps remain and houses present their backs to the street - the result of road widening. In Westmill Road much new development of varying design has

been inserted in the sites cleared from the former mills. The street commences with a former mill building once converted to a restaurant but now derelict. This building and the surrounding dereliction occupy a key site. Dereliction gives this side of the riverbank a neglected appearance. Further up Westmill Road are a number of stone built cottages sometimes altered and extended and of varying merit. A mature permanent caravan park, visible from the higher slopes, next to the river is not an enhancement to the conservation area.



Former mill cottage, Westmill Road

- 29 **Building Types and Use.** Housing predominates but the High Street retains a shop and the *Laird and Dog* provides a much needed focal point. **Scale** is almost always one or two storeys but three storeys at the former bank building at School Green and the Board school. **Composition.** Terraced housing is dominant in the centre of the village, giving way to sometimes fairly large single-storey cottages further up the valley sides. **Walls** are invariably of sandstone of varying shades in coursed rubble with a variety of finishes including stugging and droving, some harled. They give a distinctive character and unity. Facades are well proportioned on both vernacular and classical buildings.



The former bank

Doors largely close-boarded timber on the vernacular buildings and panelled on the later. A number have been replaced with modern doors. **Windows** are timber sash and case, some earlier buildings retaining their original astragals, but there are also a number of unsatisfactory pvc replacements.



Coursed rubble with quoins

Roofs almost always slated (but occasionally pantiled) and frequently gabled with skews, although there are some hips. The roofscape is important to Lasswade as the village can be viewed from above from many parts of the

surrounding higher ground. Stone **Chimneys** contribute to the character, stacks usually being on the gables and the sloping ground enhancing this aspect of the buildings' character. **Rainwater Goods** in cast iron are still retained by a large number of properties, the gutters being half round. **Details.** Some good detail remains. No. 2 School Green has an attractive moulded corbel on the splayed corner. There is often good moulded detail including string courses and carved door heads and surrounds. **Floorscape** There are occasional attractive details such as the setted open drainage channel at School Brae. **Walls.** Low stone walls have cast iron railings with arrowheads or fleur-de-lis finials. Higher stone walls determine the character of School Brae, Church Road and Polton Road.



School Green

Important Spaces. School Green between the river North Esk and the attractive houses on the other side is a key space requiring a more positive use. The widening Wee Brae outside Strathesk church is also a potentially attractive space. The paths and spaces leading to, and at, the Baird Smith memorial are important spaces as is the Lasswade Old Churchyard itself. In the heart of the village the newly-formed Community Garden is an attractive precursor to the new bridge that leads to the park beyond and the

haughland, a wide flood plain of the river. Both garden and bridge reinforce the relationship the village has with the river. **Street Furniture.** A traditional red post box survives in the High Street.



Traditional post box

Landscape Character

- 30 The topography of the Lasswade part of the conservation area is that of a river valley with steep slopes and a flood plain. In this part there are three main landscape character areas. The first is the closely built up central part of the village. Here gardens and open spaces, such as *The Green* adjacent to the river, and the landscaped areas at the new footbridge are small in scale. The second character area offers contrast, the northern part of the conservation area being enclosed by a long meander in the river resulting in the wide, flat, open, grassy river flood plain. This area is enclosed to the west and north-west sides by the well-wooded steep valley slopes of the Melville policies which lie just outside the conservation area and beyond the river. The landscape character of the third area, in the north-eastern corner, comprises the

steep middle and upper slopes of the valley. These are covered by the mature mixed woodlands and garden grounds of Nazareth House and Pittendreich House.



Lasswade developed as a crossing point over the River North Esk

- 31 Although individual and small groups of trees have been planted throughout the Lasswade part of the conservation area, the mixed mature (and over mature) woodlands forming part of the large gardens of Nazareth House and Pittendreich House are by far the most visually significant tree groupings.



A formal tree-lined avenue

Issues

- 32 Once an important settlement Lasswade village has suffered from the scars left by now defunct

industries as well as an exodus of its inhabitants to surrounding settlements. Over time some of these scars have healed while others remain in the form of derelict sites and derelict and uncared for buildings. Chief among these is the former garage on Elm Row and the former mill building at the bridge end of Westmill Road. UPVC window frames are evident in many buildings and detract from their character.



Derelict garage site at Elm Row at entrance to conservation area

Enhancement Opportunities

- 33 Midlothian Council has a duty to draw up proposals for the preservation and / or enhancement of conservation areas. The Council may also take action to secure the repair of unoccupied and unlisted buildings within the Conservation Area.
- 34 There is opportunity for renovation or redevelopment of the empty former mill building and surrounding riverside areas at the bridge end of Westmill Road. Either renovation of the existing buildings or a sympathetic new development that might incorporate the adjacent sites would be acceptable on what is a key site. On this site, and others, the opportunity might be taken to extend and enhance the slightly lost relationship Lasswade has with the river. The slope of the Elm Row site

would allow, for example, an interesting housing development, provided this respected the character of the village. School Green, in the centre of the village, is an important space of some potential, capable of providing a much more positive contribution to the open space of the area than it does at present. Appropriate lighting might be installed here. Opportunities to fill gap sites throughout the village should be taken. Sympathetic infill redevelopment will tighten the fabric of the village. Door and window improvements should be made as the opportunity allows. Nazareth House currently has an unsympathetic extension. There is the potential for sensitive redevelopment provided that it is of an appropriate scale, design and that the original fabric of the building is retained.

- 35 **Landscape Enhancement.** The grounds of Nazareth House and Pittendreich contain a mixture of indigenous and exotic species and would benefit from a programme of woodland management and restocking. Landscape improvements could be made to The Green.

Kevoek

Setting and Views

- 36 The Kevoek villas are set on the wooded northern slope of the Esk valley. There are comprehensive views towards the slope from the upper reaches of Polton Road and from the top of Polton Bank. There are significant views outwards from the footpath between Green Lane and School Brae and from Kevoek Road towards Mavisbank. There is an important view to Kevoek from Wadingburn Road.



Views to the south-west include Mavisbank in the distance

Urban Structure

- 37 This group of buildings is on the high northern slope above the valley of the river North Esk. The Kevoek area has an informal grouping of secluded large Victorian houses of varied and high architectural quality.



Sandstone building with classical detailing

Each is set within its large, mature, wooded, landscaped garden and sometimes reached by a driveway. The gardens often contain ancillary buildings including lodges, stables, conservatories and summerhouses. The houses are reached via Green Lane and Kevoek Road, the latter having a more mixed development with houses of varying ages and styles. Higher level footpaths follow the line of the valley. In parts these are enclosed by high walls, hedges and trees but in others places allow fine views. The overall density of housing is extremely low.

Key Buildings

Esk Tower	c. 1850 yellow sandstone, three-bay, rectangular plan, Italianate house with tower.
14 Kevoek Road	1971, Ian G Lindsay and Partners. Steep monopitch roof, white harl and weatherboarded gables.
16 Kevoek Road	1958, Robert Steedman, Morris and Steedman. A 20 th century villa. The main aspect of the houses faces down the glen to Mavisbank house. On a narrow site cantilevered over the drop with balcony and terrace to take advantage of the view. Terrace paved with lithographic stones.
Mavisbank Old Lodge	c. 1810, pyramidal roof with central chimney.
3 Kevoek Road Eskgrove	Mid 19 th century ashlar villa with excellent late 19 th century conservatory.
Barony House	18 th century onwards. Cottage ornée extended from an 18 th century cottage by a thatched and bowed drawing room. Curved gates with pantiled Georgian cottages just inside. Rented with Sir Walter Scott for his first marital home. Altered in c. 1865 to become a dower house for the Clerks of Penicuik.



Barony House

Architectural Character

- 38 **Building Types and Use.** The houses here are all villas or sometimes large country cottages. Mostly they date from the 19th century but there are several interesting 20th century buildings.

Scale varies from the rather grand to the quite domestic. **Walls** are of stone with a variety of textures including stugged and droved. The principal facades to the larger houses are of ashlar. **Doors** are frequently central and panelled often with classical detail including consoled canopies - Doric columns at the door of Dunesk. **Windows** are largely timber sash and case many retaining their original astragals. Window surrounds are also frequently classical again with architraves. **Roofs** are slated and are gabled or hipped sometimes behind balustraded parapets. **Chimneys** are stone and can be substantial, very much part of the character of the house. Chimney cans are tall and sometimes octagonal.



A traditional panelled door

Rainwater Goods are usually cast iron. **Floorscape.** The tarmacadamed roadways are narrow and informal in layout often lacking a pavement and bounded by high walls, hedges and trees. These give way to unbound surfaces at the driveway entrances. Footpaths are unbound. **Walls.** House walls are mainly sandstone, a wide range of colours evident including cream and brown, sometimes with a purplish tinge. There is a variety of finishes including stugged and droved, ashlar on the principal facades with rubble to the rear. Quoins are sometimes rusticated. High rubble stone walls often curve up a slope. Boundary walls are high and of sandstone rubble. These are especially notable in Kevoek Road, Church Road and Polton Road, but are evident also in other parts of the conservation area. **Gates** are ornamental in cast or wrought iron with an arrowhead or fleur-de-lis finials. **Gatepiers** are often substantial and of squared stone. **Street Furniture** includes modern lamp standards of a slender, unobtrusive modern design.



Squared stone gate piers with cast-iron fleur-de-lis ornamental railings

Landscape Character

- 39 The Kevoek part of the conservation area is set in a prominent position on the north-west shoulder of the river North Esk valley. The shoulder flattens out towards Wadingburn Road. The landscape character here derives from the mixed and now mature planting within the large gardens of sizeable Victorian villas.



Kevoek's setting is enhanced by the designed landscapes of larger gardens

Trees create dense cover and form a strong landscape framework within which the houses are set. This part

of the conservation area has a generally rural feeling. The trees, an intricate mixture of mature (and over-mature) indigenous and exotic garden species, everywhere provide a strong sense of enclosure. Particularly notable is the stand of trees above Lasswade cemetery. **Hedges.** High hedges, including some old holly hedges, are dominant in Church Road and Green Lane where they bound the house plots and are an essential part of the informal “feel” of the area.



Green Lane



Footpaths and lanes are cut into the hillside

Issues

- 40 The character of the Kevock area derives largely from its heavily wooded setting. Within this the large villas are often only glimpsed. Roadways and paths are of an informal nature and this “countryside in the town” character should not be lost.

Enhancement Opportunities

- 41 Midlothian Council has a duty to draw up proposals for the preservation and / or enhancement of conservation areas. The Council may also take action to secure the repair of unoccupied and unlisted buildings within the Conservation Area. **Landscape Enhancement.** If the wooded character of the area is to be maintained, the woodlands would benefit from a programme of woodland management and re-stocking.



The River North Esk with its tree-lined fringes softens the character of the built up area

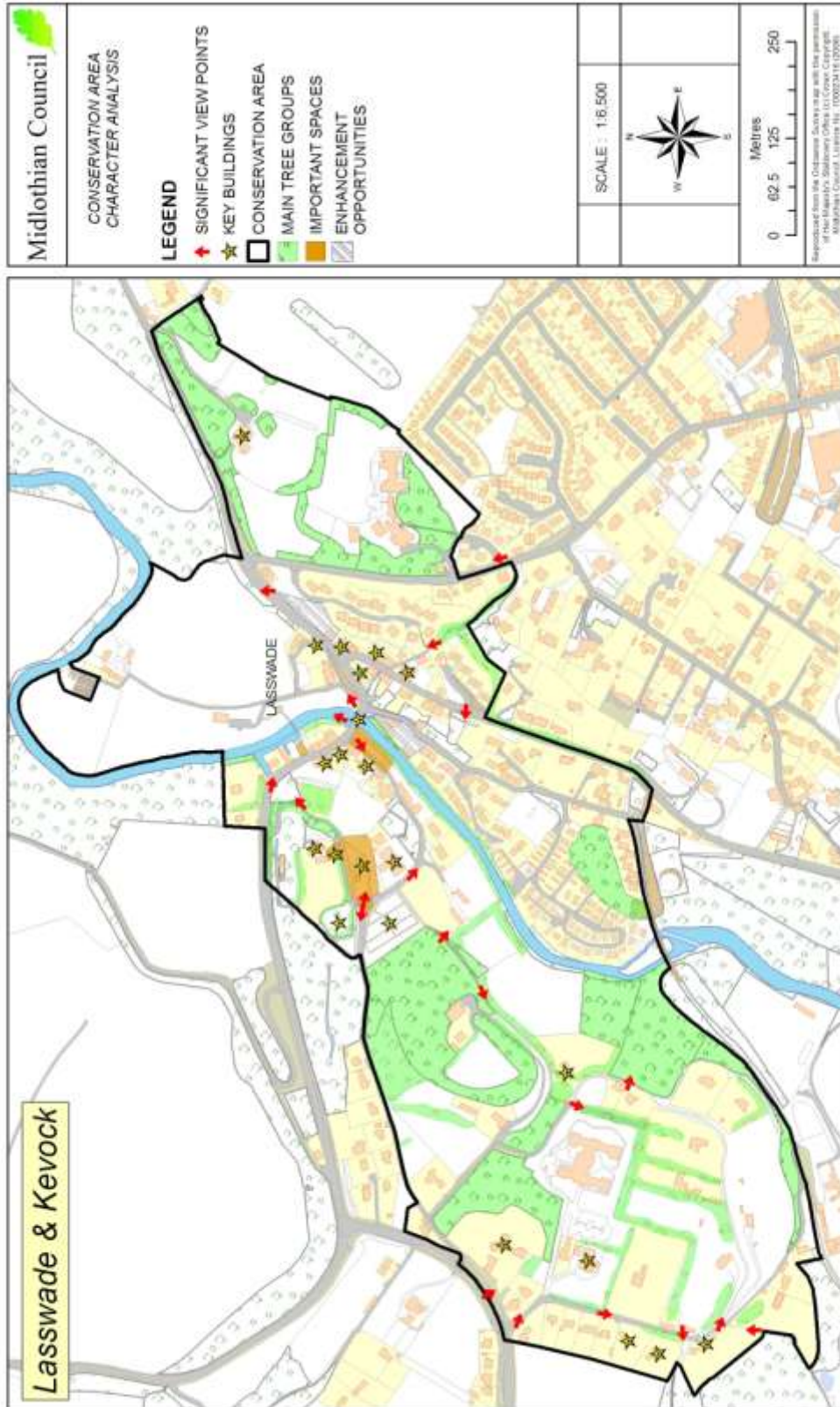
ISSUES APPLICABLE TO THE WHOLE CONSERVATION AREA

42 Maintenance, repair and re-use of existing buildings is the preferred option to redevelopment unless this can be demonstrated to bring substantial improvement to the conservation area. For alterations, extensions and new building it is essential that the existing character of the hamlet is respected. Important architectural detail should be retained. Materials for all new building must be of a high quality. A high standard of contemporary design is welcomed provided careful attention is paid to scale, proportions, details and the use of materials, and that these relate to the

character of the conservation area. Important details should be retained. Street furniture should be of an appropriate design, and lighting standards should be of an appropriate height. Any new development should be of an appropriate density. The building conservation principles set out in paragraphs 67-74 should be observed

43 Development briefs should be prepared for new development, and planning applications should include a design statement indicating how the proposed development is sympathetic with the character of the conservation area.

CHARACTER ANALYSIS MAP



LISTED BUILDINGS

Bonnyrigg and Lasswade Burgh	Category	Item
11 Elm Row. Earlier to mid 19 th century three bay, two storey house with basement with single storey wing to east. Stugged, squared rubble sandstone. Architraved and pedimented doorpiece.	C(s)	12
4 Elm Row. Late 19 th century two storey, symmetrical, three bay L-plan former Council offices. Red snecked sandstone to the front, harled to the rear. Polished ashlar dressings and tails to windows. Curvilinear wallhead gable with scrolled terminals. Gibbsian doorpiece.	B	13
Nazareth House. Mid 19 th century. Two storey, four bay assymetrical baronial house withg circular three-stage corner tower, crowstepped gables. Squared and snecked cream sandstone ashlar with stugged and polished dressings. Extensive modren additions. On the site of Eldin House.	C(s)	15
Nazareth House Lodge. Mid 19 th century. Single storey, baronial, latin cross-plan gabled lodge in the style of William Burn. Stugged cream sandstone with polished, droved ashlar dressings. Gatepiers and quadrant walls.	C(s)	16
Lasswade Parish Church (Strathesk Church of Scotland). 1830, porch, bell and some internal features added in 1894. Three bay rectangular plan, galleried hall church. Stugged ashlar sandstone to principal and north west elevations with round-headed windows. Corniced pediment, quoins to angles; dressed stone belfry and weather vane.	B	24
Lasswade Old Kirkyard, including boundary walls, burial aisles and enclosures	B	26
Bridgend House. early 19 th century. Two storey with basement, canted symmetrical three bay, square-plan former toll house. Stugged ashlar sandstone on the ground floor with droved ashlar at the first.	C(s)	28
Lasswade Bridge. 18 th century with later repairs. Sandstone rubble parapet to the south west with ridged ashlar cope. A cast-iron and concrete pedestrian path flanks the south west parapet. Ashlar sandstone papapet to the north east with square ashlar cope. Two ashlar sandstone segmental arches with ashlar voussoirs, soffits and abutments.	B	29
Eskside Hall (children's nursery). 1842 single storey, symmetrical, five-bay Greek cross-plan hall. Stugged, snecked sandstone with droved margins and tails to openings. Ashlar quoins. Dated clock recess to central bay.	C(s)	30
Droman House, including former stable block, gatepiers and gates. 1789. Two storey with attic. Three bay symmetrical manse with two storey single bay additions set back. Squared and coursed cream sandstone rubble with grey droved sandstone dressings. Architraved consoled and corniced doorpiece in centre.	B	31

Lasswade Parish	Category	Item
Lasswade Cemetery including lodges, gate piers, gates and boundary walls. Early 20 th century – walls enclosing hillside cemetery. Ashlar gate-piers, wrought iron gates with flower motif.	B	11
<i>Dunesk House.</i> Earlier 19 th century. Symmetrical, square-plan plain classical mansion. Two-storey and basement. Three-bay with bridging stair to entrance at first floor level. Grey droved ashlar sandstone to front (squared rubble to rear) with polished ashlar dressings. Timber panelled door with flanking sidelights and demi-lune fanlight on principal elevation. 12-pane timber sash and case windows with stone mullions to tripartite. Grey slate piended and platform roof with stair cupola. Ashlar coped wallhead stacks to north-east and south-west. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Rectangular-plan, sandstone rubble outbuilding to west of house. The house was built for a local magnate, Major Mowatt.	B	12
<i>Dunesk House, lodge, gate piers, gates and boundary walls.</i> Earlier 19 th century, single storey, three bay lodge located to south-west of house. Stugged and droved sandstone with polished ashlar dressings. Three-bay harled addition to rear. Rounded arched doorway with timber panelled door (replaced) and demi-lune fanlight. Grey slate piended roof with slate to rear addition. Some cast-iron guttering with some replacements. Gate piers: polished ashlar sandstone cluster Doric columns with octagonal base and cornice and hexagonal, blind arcaded cap. Arrowhead wrought iron gates and links to a further pair of square-plan ashlar sandstone piers with square cornice and cap. Sandstone rubble boundary walls with curved ashlar coping.	C(s)	13
<i>Dunesk House, Walled Garden.</i> Earlier 19 th century fan-shaped, walled garden on ground rising to the west, located to south-west of main house. Sandstone rubble walls with flat ashlar coping, square-plan droved ashlar gatepiers with ball finials to eastern corner. Replacement wrought-iron gates. Square-plan, lean-to tool shed to east corner with grey slate roof and coped skew. Timber (replacement) eaves fascia and pediment over door.	C(s)	14
<i>Esk Tower, including gate piers, gates and boundary walls.</i> Mid 19 th century with later alterations and additions. Two storey over basement symmetrical, 3-bay rectangular-plan Italianate house built on ground falling steeply to west. Long 2-bay projection to west terminating in 3-light canted bay flanked by Italianate tower. Ashlar cream sandstone with polished ashlar dressings. Entrance porch pilastered and corniced. Timber panelled door with fanlight on east (principal) elevation. Chamfered, square-plan gatepiers with cornice and shouldered cap and decorative wrought-iron gates. Rubble boundary walls with curved ashlar coping. Esk Tower represents the Italianate Revival in Scotland.	B	15

<p><i>Greenfield Lodge including gate piers, gates and outbuilding.</i> Late 18th century with 19th century additions resulting in complex plan. Two-storey, 6-bay house, grouped 2-4, 4-bay rectangular-plan core (2-bay bow to centre front), with 2-bay addition to right (south) and rear (west) wing addition and single storey addition to south-west. Harled with ashlar sandstone dressings and ashlar porch. Pedimented door piece with deep set part-glazed modern door to east (principal) elevation. Variety of glazing patterns. Grey slate piended roof with slate to additions. Ashlar coped wallhead stacks to south and centre. Cast-iron rainwater goods with some uPVC replacements to west. Square-plan, ashlar sandstone gate piers with cornice and square cap. Wrought-iron gates. Square-plan harled outbuilding to north-east of house with piended slate roof and 2-leaf boarded door.</p>	C(s)	16
<p><i>3 Kevoek Road, Eskgrove, including boundary walls, gate piers, conservatory and summer house.</i> Mid 19th century with later additions and alterations. Two-storey, 3-bay house with 3-light canted bay to right and late 19th century conservatory adjoining south-west flank. Rectangular-plan courtyard addition to rear. Small, late 19th century octagonal summerhouse to south-west of house. Pedimented doorpiece with deep set 2-leaf timber panelled doors with rectangular fanlight to north-west (principal) elevation. Variety of glazing patterns. Grey slate piend and platform roof with slate to additions. Ashlar coped wallhead stacks to south-west, north-east and south-east, full-height rendered stack at south angle and ashlar coped stacks to rear addition. Coped skews to addition. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Squared and snecked sandstone rubble boundary walls with curved ashlar coping. Chamfered square-plan sandstone ashlar gatepiers with shallow pyramidal caps. Eskgrove has been described as an imposing house at the top of Kevoek Road.</p>	B	17
<p><i>11 Kevoek Road, Mount Esk, including former stables, gate piers, gates and boundary walls.</i> Late 18th century with later alterations and additions. Two-storey, 3-bay plain classical (originally symmetrical) house with ballustrated parapet, bow window and 2-storey, single bay bower addition to west. Garage addition to south and additions to north-east (rear) elevation. Stugged sandstone ashlar (sandstone rubble to side and rear elevations) with raised, droved margins to windows and polished, ashlar door architrave and parapet. Variety of timber sash and case windows. Grey slate piended roof behing parapet with piended slate roof to bower addition and flat roofs to rear additions and garage. Ashlar coped wallhead stacks to south-east and north-west of original block and to north-west of bowed addition with octagonal cans. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Chamfered, square-plan sandstone ashlar gatepiers with geometric shaped caps and wrought-iron (replacement) gates. Sandstone rubble boundary walls with curved ashlar coping. Small rectangular-plan, gable ended rubble</p>	B	18

<p>outbuilding with lean-to brick addition to northern end. Boarded door, grey slate roof with rooflight, rendered gablehead stacked, coped skews and replacement uPVC gutters. Former single storey with hay loft, stable block to north of main house flanking road. Constructed of squared and snecked cream sandstone rubble. Grey slate piended roof and cast-iron rainwater goods.</p>		
<p><i>12 Kevoek Road, The Old Lodge, including gatepiers, gates and boundary walls.</i> Earlier 19th century with later alterations and additions. Single storey, symmetrical, 3-bay Greek style lodge to Mavisbank House. The original square-plan extended to the south-west (with further conservatory addition to outer left), north-east and north-west. Drove grey ashlar sandstone with polished grey ashlar sandstone to additions. Modern entrance door with small flanking window on south-east (entrance) elevation. 6-pane lying-pane sash and case windows with modern fixed and top-hopper windows to rear. Stone mullions to tripartites. Grey slate, shallow pyramidal roof with flat roofs to additions. Cylindrical clustered central stack and ashlar copes. Cast-iron rainwater goods with some replacement uPVC to rear. Compound columns as gatepiers with faceted cornice and arcaded cap. Wrought-iron, spear-headed gates. Sandstone rubble short boundary walls with ridged ashlar coping.</p>	C(s)	19
<p><i>16 Kevoek Road including boundary wall.</i> Morrison Steedman design, 1958. Two-storey, central block with flanking single storey ranges, asymmetrical, narrow, rectangular-plan modern geometric house with cantilevered balcony deck to north-east (principal) elevation and garage to west, sited on a narrow ridge above ground falling steeply to the south-west. White rendered brick with redwood boarding with cedar battens and large glazed panels. Timber mullions and wallheads, and flashing metal. Fixed picture windows with some sliding and casement mechanisms. Roofing of flat 3 layer bitumen felt with white spar cover. Tall ashlar stack to north-west range. Predominantly uPVC rainwater goods. Designed to take maximum advantage of the view overlooking the glen down to Mavisbank.</p>	B	20
<p><i>20 Kevoek Road, 'Little Crawford', including former cart shed, stables and boundary wall.</i> Earlier 19th century with later alterations and additions. Two and single storey asymmetrical eight bay house in Italianate style. – part demolished due to mining subsidence. Harled. 12-pane, fixed, casement and sash and case lying pane windows. Grey slate roof with coped stacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Single storey with loft former cart shed and stables to north-east of house built on ground falling to south-east. Red brick with cream brick chamfered surrounds to openings and quoins. Grey slate, piended roof to cart shed block with slate to pitched roof of stable range. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Sandstone rubble boundary walls with shaped rubble coping. 'Little Crawford' was, until 1963, part of the much bigger house of Crawford Bank. The upper</p>	C(s)	21

section of the house was demolished due to mining subsidence, and a new house has been built on the site since.		
<i>Kevoek Tower, Summerhouse.</i> Mid 19 th century. Two storey castellated circular summerhouse situated on ground rising steeply to north-east behind the main house. Harled brick with ashlar cills. Segmental-arched (lying-pane) windows and boarded door at ground.	C(s)	22
Carlethan House. Later 19 th century. Two storey, three bay, T-plan classical house. Grey sandstone ashlar with polished dressings. Base course, consoled and corniced cills to windows, eaves course, deep overhanging eaves. Raised Gibbsian doorpiece. Later alterations and additions.	C(s)	28
Fettes Mount. Mid 19 th century. Two storey with attic. Irregular-plan five bay house of eclectic style including Continental style corner tower to left and Elizabethan style bay to right (ashlar sandstone) with large hexagonal lean-to conservatory. Grey snecked, bull-faced sandstone with polished ashlar dressings. Extensive additions.	B	29
<i>Barony House, (formerly Lasswade Cottage), Waddingburn Road.</i> Late 18 th , 19 th and early 20 th century. Two-storey, 7-bay picturesque rustic 'hut' with large, bowed and thatched wing to east and extensive Scots Baronial style additions to south, to form U-plan. Sandstone rubble, squared and snecked rubble, partly harled. Droved margins to windows, polished ashlar canted bay to outer left and some windows roll-moulded. String course, continuous as hood mould, between ground and 1 st floors. Cill course to corbelled bay to right of centre. Hood mould and scrolled pediment over square panel to gablehead of corbelled bay. Crow-stepped gables. 12 and 8 pane timber sash and case windows. Grey slate roof, with thatch to east addition. Ashlar coped stacks. Ashlar gabled skews and ashlar coped gables to windows. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Sir Walter Scott's first marital home rented from the Clerks of Penicuik between 1798 and 1804.	A	30
<i>Barony House, Cottage and Gateway.</i> Circa 1781. Single and 2-storey, 6-bay gable-ended range with single storey projection to north-east, forming an L-plan cottage block. Sandstone rubble, partly harled with brick additions to rear and droved margins to some windows. 12-pane timber sash and case windows with casement windows to 2 storey block. Red pantiles to roof. Ashlar coped and harled stacks to gabled ends. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Square-plan brick gatepiers with ashlar cope and stone ball finials. Decorative wrought-iron gates. Downswept brick boundary walls with square ashlar coping flanking gatepiers. Unswept wrought-iron railings with decoration matching gates.	B	31

CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

44 The conservation area boundary has been drawn to include the village of Lasswade and its valley setting including the haughland and the prominent tree covered slopes of Pittendreich and Nazareth House. It also includes the adjacent heavily

treed and highly visible Kevoek area with its large, individual and architecturally significant houses. The caravan park has been removed from the adjacent Mavisbank conservation area to the Lasswade and Kevoek conservation area as it forms a more natural part of this area.

ARTICLE 4 DIRECTION ORDER

45 By making an order under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992, Midlothian Council may, following approval from the Scottish Ministers, direct that general planning permission granted for certain classes of development through the Order shall not apply.

46 A Direction covering the Mavisbank conservation area was made by Midlothian District Council in terms of Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 was approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland on 24 March 1997. This removed a certain number of classes of development from permitted development rights. It is proposed to introduce a revised Article 4 Direction Order to cover the Mavisbank conservation area for the following classes of development (as defined in the General Permitted Development Order 1992) for the following reasons.

Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse (Classes 1, 3, 6)

47 The cumulative effect minor inappropriate alterations, even though each should be small in scale, could lead to the erosion of the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Sundry minor operations (Classes 7 and 8)

48 Traditional means of enclosure to areas are crucial in establishing the character and appearance of a conservation area. Insensitive alterations or unsuitable new means of enclosure could visually damage

the conservation area. A number of roads within the conservation area are unclassified and the use of inappropriate material for the construction of new accesses to these roads could be visually damaging.

Caravan sites (Classes 16 and 17)

49 A caravan site, however small in scale, carelessly located and inappropriately landscaped will spoil the quality and rural character of the conservation area.

Agricultural buildings (Class 18)

50 The conservation area includes an area of agricultural activity. Without this control large barns and storage sheds could be erected without planning permission which could significantly adversely effect the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Land drainage works (Class 20)

51 Land drainage works required for agricultural operations could cause severe damage and detract from important views across the landscape.

The extension or alteration of an industrial building or a warehouse, related developments, hard surfaces and waste material (Classes 23, 24, 25 and 26)

52 The extension or alteration of such buildings and associated works could adversely affect the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Repairs to private roads and private ways (Class 27)

53 The present appearance of private roads, lanes and paths in the Kevock

area is predominantly rural and in keeping with the surrounding historic buildings and *rus in urbe* (countryside in the town) character of a large part of the conservation area. Inappropriate repairs to and surfacing of these traditional features (such as the renewal of a driveway in tarmac and with concrete kerbstones) could have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of the conservation area.

Development by statutory undertakers (Classes 38, 39, 40, 43 and 43a)

54 Development by statutory undertakers can be contemporary in nature and visually obtrusive. All such development should be controlled and be sensitively sited.

Development by telecommunications operators (Class 67)

55 Telecommunications apparatus could have an adverse effect on the character and appearance of the conservation area.

BUILDING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

56 Well-designed buildings are evident in all ages and it is their design per se that is the critical factor. No one age has a monopoly of good building design. New building is neither always worse, nor old building necessarily better.

57 Building within an historic context requires particular sensitivity. This sensitivity however, may be expressed through a number of different styles the appropriateness of which will depend both the quality of the design and its relationship to its setting.

58 There can be no substitute for the skill of the individual designer. It is possible to apply the “rules” of good design and yet to produce a building that is bland in the extreme.

Diversity

59 A number of design approaches are possible and Conservation Areas can be capable of absorbing a range of these. Diversity can enrich an area and variety is frequently desirable. Design approaches may be broadly categorised under the following headings:

Pastiche This is an exact copy of an old building as is possible. To be successful this relies on excellent knowledge and careful choice of details.

Traditional This is often used to follow the local vernacular. Form, materials and detailing are borrowed from the past but are slightly contemporary in style.

Modern The design is clearly of its time yet is respectful of its context. It may use traditional materials in contemporary manner, or modern materials in historical forms.

60 Which of these styles is used will depend upon the skill and philosophy of the architect and patron, as well as the particular setting. In all cases, however, quality of design must be allied to quality of materials.

61 As a general rule, old buildings should be conserved as found with original architectural detail respected. It can be hard to replace the design and building quality found in many traditional buildings. Old buildings and their surroundings have a great visual appeal and reinforce local identity. They are of immense importance for education, recreation, leisure, tourism and the wider economy. Equally, well-designed modern development forms an important part of our heritage.

62 A very large number of buildings in Midlothian were built in the 18th and 19th centuries. This is certainly the case within the many conservation areas. These buildings exhibit in the main the following characteristics. Which should be respected in all repairs, alterations and new buildings.

Masonry Walls Masonry walls are important both in building and as space enclosures. They contribute to character and are difficult to replicate and should therefore be retained wherever possible. They are commonly of rubble (random or coursed), occasionally ashlar. Original masonry surface coverings such as harling should be kept. Pointing should be correctly carried out.

Doors Original door openings invariably possess the current proportions for a building should be retained to preserve the architectural integrity of the building. Doors themselves should be repaired rather than replaced.

Windows Original window openings invariably possess the correct proportions for a building and should be retained to preserve the architectural integrity of the building. Original mullions should always be retained. Additional window openings should be of an appropriate size and proportion and should not spoil symmetry. Timber sash windows can case windows and their astragals should almost always be retained.

Roofs Roofs are dominant elements that give a building its profile. Original roof pitches and coverings should be preserved. Chimney stacks and pots should be retained. Dormers are often important features and new dormer windows should be carefully designed to relate to existing. The same applies to rooflights and skylights.

Details A wide range of details contributes immensely to the character of a conservation area and, if its good appearance is to be retained, these must not be incrementally eroded. The loss of one detail may not make a substantial difference but the loss of many will. Important details include:

- external guttering and pipework, and finials;
- stone details including skews, door and window surrounds, cornices, balustrades and other ornamentation.

Floorscape Original paving and other floorscapes should always be retained.

Enclosures Stone garden and field walls, fences and railings should be retained.

Street Furniture	Street furniture including lampposts, telephone boxes, bins and benches should be retained where original and where new must be in character with the area.
Further Advice	Further advice on the repair and extension of buildings and new buildings within the conservation area is available for the Strategic Services Division of Midlothian Council

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abutments	The solid part of a pier or wall against which an arch abuts	Canted	Any part of a building on a polygonal plan
Architrave	The lowest of 3 main parts of entablature. The moulded frame surrounding a door or window.	Capitals	The head of a column, pilaster etc in classical architecture
Archivolts	The continuous architrave moulding on the face of an arch, following its contour	Castellated	Decorated with battlements
Arrises	A sharp edge produced by the meeting of 2 surfaces.	Cat slide	A single pitch roof
Ashlar	Hewn blocks of masonry wrought to even faces and square edges lain in horizontal courses with vertical, fine joints, usually polished on the face.	Classical	Greek and Roman architecture and any subsequent styles inspired by this.
Astragals	A glazing bar for subdividing a window into small panes	Coadstone	Artificial cast stone, widely used in the 18 th and early 19 th century for all types of ornamentation.
Balustrading	Short posts or pillars in a series supporting a rail or coping	Coping	A capping or covering to a wall
Barge boards	Projecting boards placed against the incline of the gable of a building and hiding the ends of roof timbers	Corbelling	Brick or masonry course, each built out beyond the one below to support a chimney stack or projecting turret
Bartizan	A corbelled turret at the top angle of a building.	Corbie or crow stepped gables	Stepped ends on top of a stone gable taking the place of a stone cope on a skew.

Bell-cote	A framework on a roof from which to hang bells	Cornice	A moulded projection at the top of an opening or wall.
Bipartite	Double eg bipartite sash windows – 2 sash windows side by side	Corps de logis	A French term commonly used to describe the main building as opposed to the wings or pavilions.
Buttress	A mass of masonry or brickwork projecting from or built against a wall to give extra strength	Coursed stone	Stone laid in horizontal courses
Canopy	A projection or hood over a door, window, tomb, altar, pulpit niche etc	Crenellated	A parapet with alternating indentations and raised portions, for example a battlement.
Cruciform	A cross shaped plan form, for example in a church	Machicolations	A gallery or parapet projecting on brackets and built on the outside of castle towers and walls (with openings for pouring lead on the enemy)
Dentil	A small square block used in series in Ionic, Corinthian and Composite columns.	Mullion	Vertical member between the lights of a window.
Doric	The earliest of the Greek classical orders of architecture	Mutulated	From mutule – the projecting square block above the triglyph under the corona of a Doric cornice.
Dormer window	Window standing up vertically from the roof.	Nave	The western limb of a church, west of the crossings flanked by aisles.
Drip stone or hood mould	A projecting moulding to throw off the rain on the face of a wall, above an arch, doorway or window.	Ogee	A double curved line made up of a convex and concave part pantiles.
Droved	An approximately parallel series of grooves in stone work made by a hammer and bolster	Pantiles	A roofing tile of curved s-shaped sections
Eaves	Overhanging edge of the roof.	Parapet	A low wall placed to protect any spot where there is a sudden drop for example a house top

Finial	A formal ornament at the top of a canopy, gable or pinnacle (often in the form of a fleur de lys)	Pastiche	Generally used as a derogatory term to describe a poor copy of an architectural element
Gable	The triangle at the end of a double pitched roof.	Patina	The weathered appearance of a building material
Gable head stack	A chimney stack rising directly from the gable wall of a building	Pediment	a low pitched gable over a portico, door or window
Gothic arched window	A window with a pointed arch	Pepper pot turret	Turret with conical or pyramid roof.
Harling	A thrown wall finish of lime and aggregate.	Pilaster	A shallow pier or column, projecting very slightly from a wall
Hip roof	A roof with sloping ends instead of vertical ends (or piend - Scots)	Plinth	The projecting base of a wall or column pedestal usually chamfered or moulded at the top
Hipped dormer	A window placed vertically in a sloping roof with a sloping roof.	Portico	A roofed space, open or partly closed, forming the entrance and centre-piece of the front of a building
Hopper	The enlarged entrance at the head of a down pipe.	Quoins	The dressed stone at the corner of buildings, usually laid so that their faces are alternatively large and small
Impost	A member in a wall, usually in the form of a projected bracket-like moulding upon which an arch rests.	Rainwater goods	Gutters and down pipes which channel rainwater from the roof of a building.
Random rubble	Uncoursed stone work with rough faces.	Stucco	A kind of plaster work.
		Stugged	Stonework with a punched finish.
Reconstructed stone	Artificial stone	Thack stane	Projecting stone on a chimney to cover a thatch.
Reveal	That part of the surround which lies between the glass or door and outer wall surface.	Timpany gable	Gable in the middle of a house front generally for carrying up the flue and provides a small attic apartment.
Romanesque	The style current until the advent of Gothic, origins conjectured between 7 th and 10 th centuries AD	Tempietto	A small temple.
Rusticated	Masonry cast in large blocks separated from each other by deep joints	Tooled	Marks made by tooling or cutting into stone

Skew putts	The lowest stone at the foot of a skew built into the wall for strength, sometimes moulded.	Traceried	The ornamental intersecting work in the upper part of a window.
Skews	Sloping stones upstanding above a roof and finishing a gable.	Turret	Small tower, usually attached to a building.
Squared dressed stone	Stones squared and worked to a finished face	Vernacular	Nature or indigenous, not designed or taught
Street scene	The street seen as a whole, defined by its constituent parts e.g. buildings, walls, roads etc	Vista	View of features seen from a distance
String course	Intermate stone course or moulding projecting from the surface of a wall.	Voussoirs	A brick or wedge shaped stone forming one of the units of an arch

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