



Currie 地區文物保護-地區特色的鑑定

کری کے قدیم علاقے کی خصوصیت کی تشخیص

کار (Currie) اناکار بئشیت سترکون کرا

تقیم طابع منقطة Currie المحمية

CURRIE CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL

*The Currie Conservation Area
Character Appraisal was Approved by the
Planning Committee
On 26 September 2000*

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INTRODUCTION

Conservation Areas

Section 61 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, describes conservation areas as “...areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. The Act makes provision for the designation of conservation areas as distinct from individual buildings, and planning authorities are required to determine which parts of their areas merit conservation area status

There are currently 39 conservation areas in Edinburgh, including city centre areas, Victorian suburbs and former villages. Each conservation area has its own unique character and appearance.

Character Appraisals

The protection of an area does not end with conservation area designation; rather designation demonstrates a commitment to positive action for the safeguarding and enhancement of character and appearance. The planning authority and the Scottish Ministers are obliged to protect conservation areas from development that would adversely affect their special character. It is, therefore, important that both the authorities and other groups who have an interest in conservation areas and residents are aware of those elements that must be preserved or enhanced.

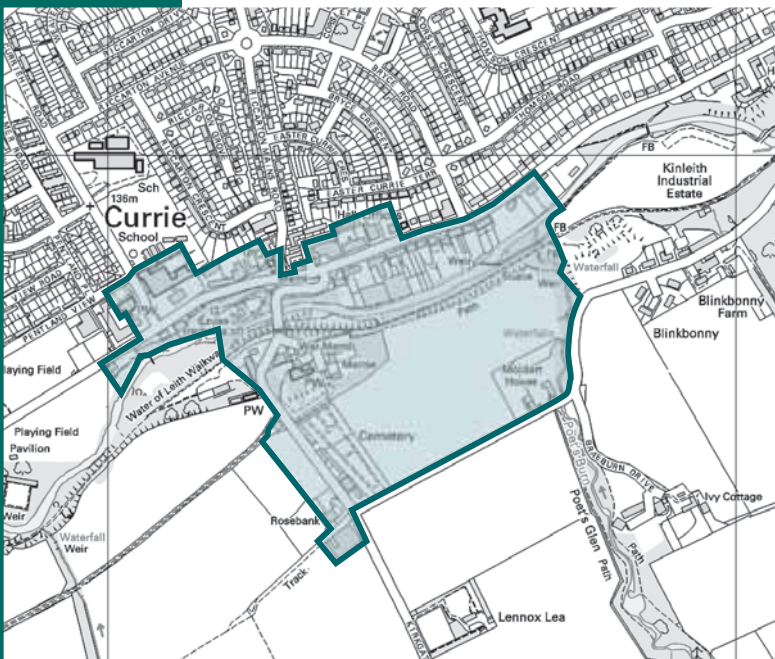
A Character Appraisal is seen as the best method of defining the key elements, which contribute to the special historic and architectural character of an area.

It is intended that Character Appraisals will guide the local planning authority in making planning decisions and, where opportunities arise, preparing enhancement proposals. The Character Appraisal will be a material consideration when considering applications for development within the conservation area and applications for significant new developments should be accompanied by a contextual analysis that demonstrates how the proposals take account of the essential character of the area as identified in this document.

NPPG 18: Planning and the Historic Environment states that Conservation Area Character Appraisals should be prepared when reconsidering existing conservation area designations, promoting further designations or formulating enhancement schemes. The NPPG also specifies that Article 4 Direction Orders will not be confirmed unless a Character Appraisal is in place.

Currie Conservation Area

Currie Conservation Area was originally designated in on 28 June 1972 and extended on 29 May 1987. The conservation area was further extended in October 2003 to include



Currie is situated 6 miles to the west of Edinburgh, occupying a ridge running alongside the Water of Leith and surrounded by Greenbelt. Originally a small, linear settlement which related historically to the Water of Leith to the south, and the farmland to the north. Following improvements in transport in the 19th and 20th centuries, it has significantly increased in size to become a dormitory suburb of Edinburgh.

The conservation area forms a relatively small part of Currie itself and is concentrated around the original historic village and

Kirk. On the basis of the current designation, Currie Conservation Area extends eastwards to 135 Lanark Road West which is the Riccarton/Woodhall Arms public house, to the south, crosses Lanark Road West, with the edge being defined by No.142, a detached stone-built villa set in spacious garden ground; the boundary then continues to the rear of the Gibson-Craig memorial hall, the former police station and the bank and neighbouring properties, becoming less well defined at the edge of Riccarton Mains Road where a modern housing development impinges on the edge; continuing along, the boundary runs behind the Post Office past the Riccarton Arms Hotel, then crosses back over Lanark Road West to include the old smiddy and, then down the steep sides of the ridge to include Currie Brig, Currie Kirk and its environs and runs past the Manse to the west to then join up with the edge of the Riccarton Arms public house on Lanark Road West.

It is estimated that approximately 80-100 people live in the conservation area. The wider population of Currie Parish is now approaching 6,500.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Origins of Currie as a Settlement

The earliest records of a settlement in the Currie area are the stone cists (c. 500 B.C.) at Duncan's Belt to the west and Blinkbonny, to the east, of the existing area known as Currie, and a Bronze Age razor (1800 B.C.) found at Kinleith Mill, to the east.

There is no definitive explanation of the meaning of the name 'Currie', but some suggestions that have been made are:

'Coria': name of a Roman camp.

'Curragh': from the Gaelic, meaning a boggy plain.

'Curri': an old family name.

British (or Welsh) "Curi": a hollow.

There is evidence of a Christian community in the area for more than a 1000 years. In 1018, the Archdeacons of Lothian established a base in the area. John Bartholomew's Civic and Ecclesiastical maps of the 13th century do not show Currie, but the Index of Charters 1309-1413 records Currie as being 'favourite hunting grounds' for the Lords and Knights of Edinburgh Castle. A cottage is recorded on Riccarton Mains Road on Armstrong's Map of the three Lothians in 1773.



The more formal historic settlement began to take shape around Currie Kirk and the main Lanark Road, which was the main route south and continues to be known as 'The Lang Whang'. It is believed that the original Currie Brig dates from the 14th century and is significant in history because Dalziel of Binns passed over it in 1666 with his troops to cut off the Covenanters and bring them to battle at Rullion Green. Currie Kirk is reputed to have been built on the foundations of the ancient Church of Kinleith and dedicated to St. Kentigern in 1296. The Kirk in its present form dates from 1784, with later alterations in 1791 and the steeple, clock and vane, which were added in 1818.



Development around the Kirk comprised the manse, school and some dwellings which served the wider area of Currie Parish. Meanwhile in the hinterlands the development of farm buildings continued as agricultural needs changed.



The first railway line came in 1874, with the development of Currie station set next to The Water of Leith which had already developed as an industrial area. The paper mills were already thriving before the development of the railway. Kinleith Mill was established in 1792, and by 1865 was the fifth largest of its kind in Scotland with an output of 1,300 tons per year. By 1876, after the railway was constructed, it produced 2,000 tons per year. The railway answered the growing demands of the existing paper mills at Colinton, Juniper Green, Currie and Balerno. Their national importance contributed to the change in the character of the Water of Leith Valley around Currie from agricultural to industrial/suburban. Ribbon development continued along the roadside. The Riccarton Arms was originally the farmhouse for Wester Currie Farm. It appeared under the name 'Riccarton Arms' in 1876.



The building of the railway brought much change to the transportation links for Currie and the area around Lanark Road West began to become more developed with the erection of the Gibson Craig Memorial Hall of 1901 and the board school of 1903.

The period between 1921-1951 brought many changes including the building of council houses and the beginnings of private house building along Lanark Road West, thereby continuing the spread of ribbon development. Wider scale development began in the late 1960s/early 1970s when

speculative house builders started to promote Currie as a pleasant commuting suburb of Edinburgh and house building took place to the north of Lanark Road West. Currie High School was constructed from 1960. The physical topography has ensured that the original historic core to the south of Lanark Road West including the Water of Leith has remained relatively unchanged.

ANALYSIS AND ESSENTIAL CHARACTER

Spatial Pattern and Townscape

Currie Conservation Area is defined by its architectural heritage which consists of a strong historic core of 19th century buildings centred around the Kirk and Brig; the farming hinterland to the south; the Water of Leith with its surrounding woodland and vegetation; and the linear development including public buildings along Lanark Road West. The mix of elements give Currie its unique sense of place and make it a very attractive settlement which has open views out to and in from the countryside beyond.



Currie is reached along Lanark Road West, which has a more or less continuous line of villa development from the inner suburbs of the city. Arrival in the Conservation Area from both east and west is signalled by the use of stone which occurs prior to the edge of the boundary, after more modern and rendered houses for much of the way. As it runs through the Conservation Area the road winds, almost like the river below it, along the top of a ridge.

Currie evolved as a small linear settlement set alongside Lanark Road West, the main north-south route, above Currie Brig. The surrounding land was countryside, with the Water of Leith and woodland providing a strong natural setting on either side of Currie Brig. The topography guided early development in the past to focus on Lanark Road West and the north, thus ensuring a very contained area around the heart of the original village.



The Conservation Area boundary to the north, in the main, runs behind those properties facing the road and the rest of the slope is covered by largely modern suburbia at times protruding through to the main road. The extension to the Conservation Area includes a mixture of two and single storey detached and terraced houses, mainly stone built villas, with dormers and front gardens. These gardens are an important resource in allowing space for trees and shrubs that continue the wooded character of the river valley below and Green Belt to penetrate the village. Their long gardens to the rear sloping down to the river may indicate the original feus and are similar in nature to the lang riggs, which are found in

medieval burghs. Near the core there appears to be the remains of a short wynd echoing this pattern, running down between the last two cottages on the south side, with three further small and disused cottages along it.

To the south, the building pattern has mostly been respected, apart from a few extensions and development in the rear gardens. On the north side, the pattern is much more disparate with the development of a garage and a dense flatted development.

The valley carved by the Water of Leith, and also the former railway line running beside it reinforces the linear development pattern. At the core of the village, many of the original houses built in terrace form come to the edge of the pavement and their orientation reflect the bends in the road. This indication of a once more enclosed core shown in historic plans has now been altered by modern development with the loss of the tollhouse and a cottage to the south side of the road. To the north, at the widened junction with Riccarton Mains Road, there are now views out to the Forth Bridges and Fife. To the south, the ground drops away vertically and is supported by a high retaining wall with railings following upgrading of the road over the years. This has now become a busy main route resulting in the core of the village becoming cut off from the area around Currie Kirk. This does, however, give a sudden sense of openness with wide views up to the hills. From here the broader pattern of the Conservation Area becomes evident.

Beneath the vista of the hills, attention is drawn down to Currie Kirk which is set in a contained landscape setting surrounded by stone walls which also encompasses the old schoolhouse and Currie school, built in 1832. At first, the churches location on the opposite bank of the river seems to set it apart from the congregation it serves, but a more positive image is gained after the river is crossed. The small

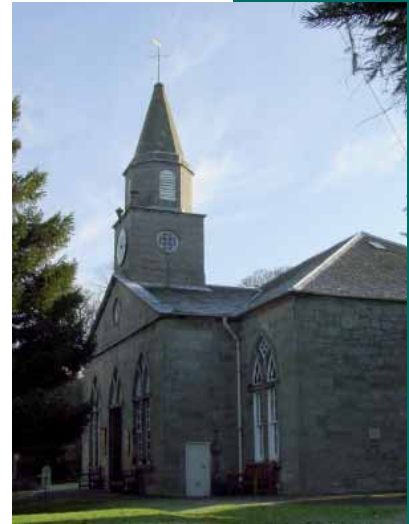


separation from the village, the sudden absence of traffic intrusion on the main road above and the sound of the river give an aura of peace around the church.

The church with its attractive pedimented front, clock and spire, all in a scale that seems appropriate to the village, forms part of an exceptional grouping of buildings. Flanking it on either side are the old schoolhouse and the original Currie School. In between, there is a path leading to the church door and on one side, a small lawn. These are separated by low stone walls and hedges, creating an off centre and informal approach. The School to the west is of a single storey terraced form with the westmost part a half bay width of its neighbour. They are orientated east-west, the cottage to the east is of a detached two storey form and is orientated north-south. Despite these apparent differences, the style appears of the same hand, their gables, skews, pedimented windows and access porches are all crow stepped and their tall slender square chimneys are faceted. This design approach has been adopted in all the other work carried out in building the manse, church extension and down to the small gardener's store. The use of traditional materials and geometric forms in chimneys, crow steps, the church spire, even to the obelisk forms of memorials in the graveyard, create a relationship between the variety of 'built' elements.

Parts of the adjacent walled garden are in a poor state of repair, but the garden makes a very significant contribution to the overall grouping. This area lies within the Green Belt with fields and open countryside beyond. Seen together, the group is like a small religious settlement.

From the hill behind, there is a view back down to the church and village beyond. From this vantage point both the village form with its house frontages opposite and the road curve round the bend in the river give an image of the village embracing the church. The graveyard was extended further south earlier in the last century and is well defined with matching stone walls. To the east of the Manse is a conifer plantation.



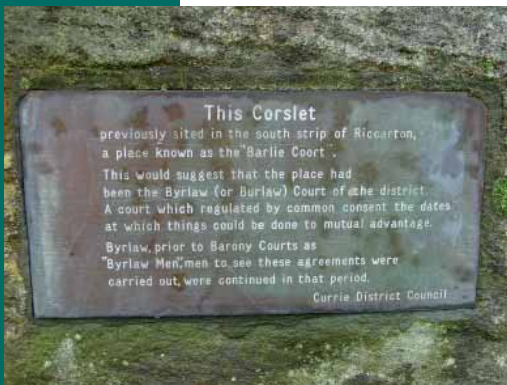
From here also emerges a third aspect of the areas spatial pattern, that of Rosebank Farm. This consists of the main farmhouse, some of the older barns, a terrace of former farm workers cottages and a small duck pond. These are in the same vernacular style with traditional stone construction and slate or pantiled roofs. Whilst the rest of the farm is surrounded with fields, the cottages back on to the newer cemetery. Most of the areas development runs parallel to the contours but, the cottages facing the road up the hill provide additional visual interest as the exposed gables gradually reflect the slope.



At one time the infrastructure in the village and valley would have played a greater role. The Currie Brig is a considerable stone structure in its own right linking village to church, cottages and farms beyond. With the railway in use, boats along the river (although their use was limited because of the presence of weirs), more frequent pedestrian use and horse based transport over the bridge and the toll road, there would have been four different levels of movement. In the village a small circle of setts

in the pavement mark the location of a well once used by travellers. Further along the main road are the remains of a drinking fountain now built into the front wall of 147 Lanark Road West.

Other notable features include an early milepost giving distances to Edinburgh and Lanark and a small standing stone which is believed to be part of Corslet Cross, which in the Middle Ages was a boundary marker for the Burlaw Court. This



Court, according to a recent inscription set below the stone, used to 'decide the dates between which things could be done to mutual advantage'. From a similar period there is St. Mungo's Well in the river valley. Of more recent times there is the standing stone in front of the Post Office commemorating Dougal Haston, the mountaineer who died in 1977.

The combination of village, with more rural church grouping, farm, cottages and natural setting all in such a small space together and well tended make this a Conservation Area of considerable quality.

Essential Character

- *Typical linear development pattern along hilltop ridge, to some extent compromised by intrusive road and suburban development.*
- *Rural character of Green Belt still continued into main street by trees in front gardens where housing is set back.*
- *Continuous linear pattern along Lanark Road West reinforced by the river valley and former railway line below, with views out to and in from the Green Belt.*
- *Evidence of a lang rigg feu pattern with remains of a typical wynd/close and diminutive rural cottages.*
- *Vernacular development within conservation area, reflecting Currie's history as a rural settlement.*
- *Village core with cottages right to the heel of the pavement and a small central space with open views to south and north.*
- *Exemplary historic Kirkyard grouping with geometric architectural elements linking buildings through time and set in a self contained landscape setting.*
- *Contrast of busy main road and short transition to peaceful riverside walkway.*
- *Traditional farm house and cottages in vernacular style and traditional materials.*

Significant Buildings

There are several buildings and groups of buildings, which contribute, significantly to the character of the area.

Currie Kirk and Environs

This is undoubtedly the most important building group within the conservation area, a fine enclave of 18th and early 19th century traditional buildings, set in a picturesque setting



- **Currie Kirk:** Currie Parish Church (St. Kentigerns): This fine church sits in the valley on the south side of Currie Brig, dating from 1784-85. This building has been built in a classical style with Gothic windows and central clock tower. It is listed category A and was built on the site of the former medieval church. The interior was re-cast by David Bryce in 1835. It forms the central building in a picturesque setting. The surrounding churchyard and cemetery form a dramatic setting with much of the original trees and layout surviving intact. There are many interesting original grave stones and a sundial. The cemetery extended beyond to the south into an adjoining plot of land, which dates from the 19th century in its form and layout.
- **Currie Manse:** Situated to the east of the Kirk, the Manse originally dates in part from 1799, with alterations by David Bryce in 1838. This building forms part of the courtyard setting with the Kirk and the original schoolhouse to the west. It is two-storey with crow-stepped gables and large diagonal paired chimneys. There is a large terraced garden area which forms the setting, has a rare beebole type structure in the garden wall near the NE corner.
- **Rosebery Cottages:** The old school, by William Burn 1828-29, 2-storey with crow-stepped gables. The schoolhouse was built opposite.
- **Former Schoolhouse:** An L-plan 2 -storey building by David Bryce, 1830-31, this property, situated to the west, completes the grouping. Single-storey, stone-built with slated roof and crow-stepped gables.

- **Terraced Cottages to West:** A terrace of small stone-built cottages in vernacular form is situated to the west around a triangle of green.
- **Cast Iron Post Box:** There was originally, a post office amongst this grouping which no longer exists, however, the original posting box remains, set within the stone boundary wall.



Lanark Road West

- **Gibson Craig Memorial Hall by J McIntyre Henry, 1900-01,** listed category C (S), a red sandstone building which sits on the building line on the on the main road. It has a commanding entrance with Gibbsian surrounds, ionic pilasters with an ionic Venetian window above set in a gabled frontage.
- **Farmhouse dating from the later 18th century.** A traditional 2-storey house with a single-storey addition to the west and a 2-storey addition to the northwest. This building is an early survival of the original settlement and sits on the roadside forward of the later established building line and has a prominent gable. It is listed category B.
- **Currie Post Office,** listed category C(S), dating from the mid 19th century is a single-storey L-plan building. It is stone-built with slate roof and moulded skewputts and a distinctive tall brick chimney. It is important because it defines the edge of the original building line at this point.
- **194 Lanark Road West:** A two-storey 18th century house, remodelled in the mid-19th century constructed of rubble stone with painted margins. This building forms part of the original roadside setting.

- **198, 200, & 202 Lanark Road West:** A row of three single-storey terraced farm cottages dated early/mid 19th century. They are raised above the roadway and are traditional in their construction and exhibit much vernacular charm. Constructed of stone with slate roofs and brick chimneys, some of which are neglected.



- **Old Smiddy & SSEB Substation:** A single-storey low range of buildings, originally used as the blacksmith's workshop and smiddy, part of which, now houses an electricity sub-station. The original pantiles have been replaced with modern tiles on the front roof, but can still be seen to the rear, where there is a semi-circular outshot and piended roof.



- **165 Lanark Road West:** A pair of single-storey cottages with attics, circa 1815. They are distinguished by a Roman Doric pilastered doorpiece to the front. Built in stone with slate roofs.

- **209 Lanark Road West:** The former Town O' Currie School originally dating from 1699, John Grinton and Robert Telford Wright and masons. Single-storey to road and 2-storey to south, harled over with French tile roof.

- **Riccarton Arms Public House:** 2 storey stone building with small single storey cottage attached to left. Originally, the farmhouse and one of the cottages for Wester Currie Farm, probably dating from the 19th century, it is much altered, with a large extension to the rear. It is painted white with black windows and door margins, and is set back, reflecting the original roadside setting.

The Water of Leith and its Setting Within The Currie Conservation Area

This natural setting, unlike the built heritage in the Conservation Area, is linked and continuous. The management plan for the Water of Leith, prepared by The Water of Leith Action Group, sets out a vision for the river; "From hill springs through wooded slopes which keep the city at bay, to the sea, this unique landscape will be safeguarded and enhanced. Integrated management will ensure that river and valley fulfil their many and varied roles; as a sanctuary for people and wildlife, as an outdoor classroom for adults and children and much more." The plan seeks to ensure continuity in approach.

- **Currie Brig:** In its current form, dating from the 18th century, this striking structure straddles the Water of Leith and provides the transition from Lanark Road West to the Currie Kirk and environs.
- **Saint Mungo's Well:** This is an old water source near to the east of Currie Brig on the south bank of the Water of Leith, dedicated to Saint Mungo (also known as Saint Kentigern), the patron saint of Glasgow.
- **Bottle Kiln:** The remains of an old bottle kiln, circa 18th century are situated to the west of Currie Brig on the north bank of the river. It was used to dry grain for milling and is believed to be one of the few circular grain mills still surviving in Scotland.



Essential Character

- *Key buildings within Kirkyard grouping by William Burn and David Bryce, important architects of their time and instrumental in the revival of the Scottish Baronial style in Scotland*
- *Currie Brig, previously, the meeting point of three levels of transport infrastructure- road, rail and pedestrian, crossing over the river valley*
- *The natural setting of The Water of Leith and its wooded dell and vegetation*

Activities and Uses

The Conservation Area is mainly residential in character. There is a small mix of established and newly housed commercial uses. The pub, and Post Office are in traditional properties around the small green at the centre of the village whilst more recent development housing a garage with showroom, repair bay, workshop and forecourt vehicle display area is located close by taking up a wide arc of street frontage.

At the edges and just on the area's boundaries are, to the west, Currie Primary School and library and to the east, a bank, the Gibson Craig Memorial Hall, with community hall behind, a local Council Office and a small sheltered housing development on the south side of the road. These are interspersed with houses until a small modern block of some six shop units which sits on the corner of Bryce Road. To the west of the historic core is the Currie Kirk with its associated buildings and Rosebank Farm.

Lanark Road West, the main road through the village, is one of the principal routes into Edinburgh from the west and serves the nearby town of Balerno. This road is also a main commuter route and traffic flows through the village appear constant and fairly heavy. This has had a considerable impact over time on the character of the village with road widening leading to the demolition of the old Toll House, a cottage to the north side as well as the masonic hall. Changes in road alignment over time, have made access to Currie Kirk less direct.

The Water of Leith walkway, kirkyard and lanes down in the valley are quiet and unhurried by comparison and are becoming an increasing focus for recreational and educational uses both by local residents and people from outwith the area. The Water of Leith Conservation Trust is a body which has been formed to protect the river and walkway and encourage educational use.

Essential Character

- *The Conservation Area is mainly residential with a broader mix of uses at it's edges such as the Post Office, public houses and community hall.*
- *A busy and unvarying through route which does not acknowledge the village character nor gives a sense any sense of progression from edge to core.*
- *Considerable recreational and educational uses in both the areas river side walkway and green belt location.*

SUMMARY OF ELEMENTS WHICH DETRACT FROM CURRIE CONSERVATION AREA'S SPECIAL CHARACTER AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Strengths and Weaknesses

Currie Conservation Area exhibits a special character, which is enhanced by its strengths and compromised by its weaknesses. The strengths are many and lie in the nature of the topography of the area with its unique setting within the Water of Leith valley, the countryside to the hinterland beyond and the historic nature of Lanark Road West.

There are elements, which detract from the character of the conservation area, which have led to a disruption in the spatial pattern and loss of the sense of containment, which are key features in the area. These elements can be identified as follows:

- **Inappropriate Development on Lanark Road West:** Some recent housing development has failed to reinforce the character of the area. Also, the use of non traditional materials has had a negative impact in the conservation area. There have also been some poor alterations to existing traditional buildings such as unsympathetically designed dormers, porches and conservatories.
- **Car-parking in Front Gardens on Lanark Road West:** There is a significant loss of front garden ground to hard standing, mainly for parking purposes in the traditional villas.
- **Safety Barrier to Lanark Road West:** A continuous safety barrier has been erected on the south part of Lanark Road West where Currie Brig meets the main road. The road has been designed to take high levels of traffic and the conservation area would benefit from measures to reduce traffic speed.
- **Built Elements of Heritage, Which Have Been Neglected:** There are certain elements of Currie's heritage, which have been neglected and are in need of some attention. St. Mungo's Well set within the southbank of the Water of Leith has lost its brass plaque depicting its origins and the surrounding stone slabs are loose. Further alongside the Water of Leith, on the south bank, there is some machinery from the original weir i.e. sluice gate and lade, and the odd relic from the original railway line, which are gently decaying. The disused kiln on the north west side of Currie Brig which is believed to be the remnants of a circular grain mill, shows signs of decay, which could lead to instability in the future. Currie Brig itself shows slight signs of wear. An old cast-iron drinking fountain has been identified on Lanark Road West outside the Post Office, which has rusted and is set into a stone boundary wall. A cast-iron directional road sign still survives on Lanark Road West.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Statutory Policies Relating to Currie

The Currie Balerno Local Plan, Written Statement, June 1983, identifies the original boundaries of Currie Conservation Area, which were much more tightly defined around a smaller area. It highlights the area immediately to the south of Currie Kirk containing the cemetery and the adjacent farm cottages in the Kirkgate as forming an important part of the setting of the historic village. It also states that the Council will consider the desirability of including these areas in the designated conservation area. These areas are subject to Countryside and Greenbelt policies and are situated in an Area of Great Landscape Value.

Within the Countryside policy area the objective of the plan is to protect countryside from development and maintain its rural character. This places a general presumption against any development that is not related to agriculture and outdoor recreation. Consequently, in the case of the wider environs around Currie Conservation Area, to the south, the emphasis is on ensuring that new development does not alter the rural character of this group of properties.

The original designation of the Edinburgh Green Belt was in 1957, with the following objectives:

- To limit the further expansion of the City
- To prevent the merging of built-up areas
- To preserve and enhance the landscape setting of the Capital, and
- To prevent the loss of agricultural land to development

The designation, 'Area of Great Landscape Value' has no statutory significance, but local authorities were encouraged to designate them by the Scottish Office, to highlight the need for careful planning in their vicinity. Within these areas there are landscape qualities which should be safeguarded and recreational and wildlife interests promoted.

The Council is in the process of replacing the Currie Balerno Local Plan with the Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan. The finalised version of the Rural West Edinburgh Local Plan, identifies parts of Currie Conservation Area as being situated within designated areas of Green Belt, Site of Interest for Nature Conservation and Guest House Area.

The Local Plan contains advice on:

- The classes of permitted development within the conservation area;
- The preservation of enhancement of a conservation area where development is proposed;
- The protection of listed buildings;
- The protection of open space;
- Development within Edinburgh's Green Belt;
- Design and amenity criteria for development within Edinburgh's Green Belt.

Implications of Conservation Area Status

Designation as a conservation area has the following implications:

- Permitted development rights under the General Development Order are restricted. Planning permission is, therefore, required for stonecleaning, external painting, roof alterations and the formation of hard surfaces. The area of extensions to dwelling houses, which may be erected without consent, is also restricted to 16m² and there is additional control over satellite dishes.
- Under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992, the planning authority can seek approval of the Scottish Executive for Directions that restrict permitted development rights. The Directions effectively control the proliferation of relatively minor alterations to buildings in conservation areas that can cumulatively lead to erosion of character and appearance. Development is not precluded, but such alterations will require planning permission and special attention will be paid to the potential effect of proposals. Currie Conservation Area is currently covered by an Article 4 Direction Order, for the following range of permitted development classes:
 - 1 enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwelling house
 - 3 provision or alteration of buildings or enclosures within the curtilage of a dwelling house
 - 6 installation, alteration or replacement of satellite antennae
 - 7 creation of means of
 - 18 agricultural works

- 38 water undertakings
- 39 development by gas suppliers
- 40 development by electricity undertakers

- Special attention must be paid to the character and appearance of the conservation area when planning controls are being exercised. Most applications for planning permission for alterations will, therefore, be advertised for public comment and any views expressed must be taken into account when making a decision on the application.
- Buildings, which are not statutorily listed, can normally be demolished without approval under the Planning Regulations. Within conservation areas the demolition of unlisted buildings requires conservation area consent.
- Proposals for work on trees must be notified in writing to the Council, six weeks in advance of commencing works.
- Alterations to windows are controlled in terms of the Council's policy.
- Grants may be available towards the repair or restoration of historic buildings

Supplementary Guidelines

The Council also produces supplementary planning guidance on a range of development control issues. These are contained within the Development Management Handbook.

Protection of Trees

Trees within conservation areas are covered by the Town and Country (Scotland) Act 1972, as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997. The Act applies to the uprooting, felling or lopping of a tree having a diameter exceeding 75mm at a point 1.5m above ground level, and concerns the lopping of trees as much as removal. The planning authority must be given six week's notice of the intention to uproot, fell or lop trees. Failure to give notice render the person liable to the same penalties as for contravention of a TPO.

REFERENCES

Our District

John Tweedie & Cyril Jones - published by Currie District Council 1975

Currie in Old Picture Postcards

John Tweedie - published by European Library-Zaltbommel/Netherlands, 1973

Various press cuttings from the Edinburgh Room Archives of
The Central Library

Historic Maps:

Gelatly's Map 1834

Ordnance Survey Plan 1852

Ordnance Survey Plan 1893

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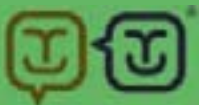
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MORNINGSIDE CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL



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*THE MORNINGSIDE CONSERVATION AREA
CHARACTER APPRAISAL WAS APPROVED BY THE PLANNING
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INTRODUCTION

Conservation Areas

Section 61 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, describes conservation areas as “... areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. The Act makes provision for the designation of conservation areas as distinct from individual buildings, and planning authorities are required to determine which parts of their areas merit conservation area status. There are currently 38 conservation areas in Edinburgh, including city centre areas, Victorian suburbs and former villages. Each conservation area has its own unique character and appearance.

Character Appraisal

The protection of an area does not end with conservation area designation; rather designation demonstrates a commitment to positive action for the safeguarding and enhancement of character and appearance. The planning authority and the Scottish Executive are obliged to protect conservation areas from development that would adversely affect their special character. It is, therefore, important that both the authorities and other groups who have an interest in conservation areas, and residents are aware of those elements that must be preserved or enhanced.

A Character Appraisal is seen as the best method of defining the key elements that contribute to the special historic and architectural character of an area.

It is intended that Character Appraisals will guide the local planning authority in making planning decisions and, where opportunities arise, preparing enhancement proposals. The Character Appraisal will be a material consideration when considering applications for development within the conservation area and applications for significant new developments should be accompanied by a contextual analysis that demonstrates how the proposals take account of the essential character of the area as identified in this document.

NPPG 18: Planning and the Historic Environment states that Conservation Area Character Appraisals should be prepared when reconsidering existing conservation area designations, promoting further designations or formulating enhancement schemes. The NPPG also specifies that Article 4 Direction Orders will not be confirmed unless a character appraisal is in place.

Morningside Conservation Area

The Morningside Conservation Area lies to the south of The Grange Conservation Area and was originally designated in 1996.

The conservation area is situated some 4kms from the City centre and lies within the boundaries of Wards 46 and 51.

The southern boundary of the conservation area runs along the rear of the properties on the south side of Braidburn Terrace and Hermitage Drive, overlooking the Braid Burn and the Hermitage of Braid. The eastern boundary follows Midmar Drive to the north, overlooking the allotments on the slope of Blackford Hill. The boundary then crosses Cluny gardens and Cluny Avenue before following the boundary of the Astley Ainslie Hospital up to Canaan Lane. At this point the boundary turns westwards before turning south to Jordan Lane, running a short distance along the Lane before turning south again to run along the rear of the properties on Nile Grove, to meet up with Morningside Road. The boundary then runs southwards down Morningside and Comiston Roads before rejoining Braidburn Terrace.



HISTORICAL ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Morningside Conservation Area partly covers an area that was formerly known as the Burgh Muir. This was common ground gifted to the City of Edinburgh by David 1 in the first half of the 12th century. At this time the dense forest of Drumselch lay to the south of the City and it was the major part of this forest that David gifted to the City. The forest stretched from the Meadows southwards to the lower slopes of the Blackford and Braid Hills.

The Burgh Muir stretched from Bruntsfield Place and Morningside Road on the west to Dalkeith Road on the east. The southern boundary was formed by the Pow, or Jordan Burn, flowing through the lowest point of Morningside Road.

Braid, lying to the south of Morningside, and therefore lying outside the Burgh Muir, was owned in the 12th Century by Sir Henry de Brade, sheriff of Edinburgh. His surname derives from the name of his Scottish estate, which is Gaelic for a throat, or gorge.

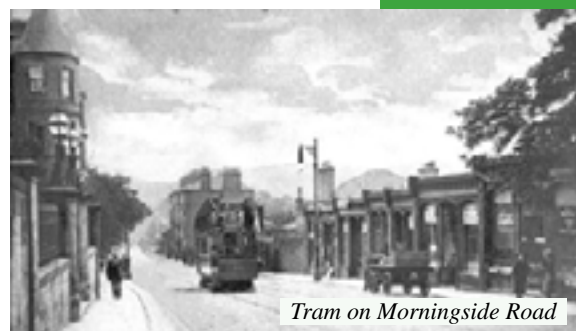
In 1585, Edinburgh was decimated by the plague. The authorities did everything possible to prevent the spread of the disease and make provision for the victims. This proved extremely costly and took the municipal treasury to the point of bankruptcy. In overcoming this financial disaster, the Town Council decided in 1586 to feu out the Wester Burgh Muir. From this decision the districts of Greenhill, Morningside, east Morningside and Canaan slowly emerged.



Morningside, located on the old road from Edinburgh to Biggar, became an agricultural village serving the population of the many neighbouring farms and estates. During the 1700s the village was represented by only a handful of houses. By 1880, the situation was beginning to change. Grant, in “Old and New Edinburgh” stated that Morningside was “once a secluded village, consisting of little more than a row of thatched cottages, a line of trees, and a blacksmith’s forge, from which it gradually grew to become an agreeable environ and summer resort of the citizens, with the fame of being the “Montpelier” of the east of Scotland.”

The gradual transformation of village to suburb was encouraged by the building of a proliferation of villas and mansions which increased the population dramatically. The Edinburgh Transport Act of 1871 permitted the Local Authority to construct, or own a tramway system, but the operation of the system was leased to private operators. This new emerging suburb in Morningside was

one of the first routes to be served with a tram service running from Register House, at the east end of Princes Street, to Morningside.



However, by far the biggest spur to new development was the opening, in 1885, of the Edinburgh Suburban and South Side Junction Railway with a station and goods yard located on Maxwell Street. Much of the planning of this successful suburban line was undertaken by Thomas Bouch, designer of the ill fated Tay rail bridge.

The construction of the suburban rail line encouraged increasing numbers of people to take up residence in Morningside and Braid. This was particularly evident in the 1930s when railway transport was at its peak, with this line providing a regular service to Waverley Station. The line was closed to passenger traffic in 1962 under the cuts implemented by Beeching.

For many centuries, Morningside and Braid road formed the main route linking Edinburgh to Biggar until 1830, when a new length of turnpike road, known as Comiston Road, was built to avoid the steep braes of Braid Road. Initially, with the coming of the railway in 1885, farm produce and livestock was brought down this road to the Maxwell Street goods yard for onward transmission to the City. However, by 1890s the northern end of Comiston Road, formerly known as Little Egypt, was being developed for housing. This farm with its biblical name, had given rise to a number of local associated names, such as Jordan, Canaan and Nile. The Braid Estate, owned by the Gordon family, was feued by Sir Rowand Anderson, with Nile Grove being the first street to be developed in 1881. Subsequent streets were named for Braid or other estates owned by the Gordon family. During the 1880s, Cluny Avenue and Gardens, built in 1884 and 1885 respectively, were followed by Cluny Drive, Terrace and Place in the 1890s. From 1900 onwards, Corrennie Gardens and Drive were built, closely followed by a series of streets beginning with Midmar.





Blackford Observatory

By 1910, the Braid Estate, feued by R. Rowand Anderson, had been fully developed up to Blackford Hill, which had been purchased by the Town Council in 1888 to provide the first municipal golf course in Scotland. In 1890, the Town Council sold three and a half acres on the east slope of Blackford Hill to the Government Office of Works to build an observatory.



R. Rowand Anderson



Hermitage of Braid and its estate forms the southern boundary of the conservation area and provides an important recreation area for the City. The house was designed by Robert Burn. Completed in 1785, it has mock battlements and corner turrets in memory of Braid Castle. In 1937, the estate of 42 acres, including the Hermitage, lodge and policies, with dell and valley, was purchased by John McDougal for £11,000. In 1938, John McDougal presented these properties to Magistrates of Edinburgh to be used as a public park, or recreation ground for the benefit of the citizens of Edinburgh.



Hermitage Lodge

ANALYSIS AND ESSENTIAL CHARACTER

Spatial Structure

The topography of the conservation area, sitting across a valley running west to east, originally formed by the Pow or Jordan Burn, divides the area into two distinct areas. This valley is now occupied by the south suburban rail line which carries freight only. Morningside Road, which forms the western boundary of the conservation area, runs down the south facing slope to meet the clock and the green “square” sitting at the foot of the road, in front of Morningside Parish Church. This south facing slope forms part of the heart of the original Morningside village.



Green Square

Once the rail line is crossed, Morningside Road changes to become Comiston Road which skirts the north west facing slope of the Braid Hills. The original main route of Braid Road separates off from Comiston Road at its southern end and climbs the steep north facing slope of the Braids. This southern junction forms the collection point for four separate roads.

Comiston and Morningside Roads form one of the major arterial routes from Edinburgh to the south west. Only one other road runs right through, but not beyond the conservation area on a north south axis, this being Woodburn Terrace, changing to Braid Avenue once the railway is crossed to the south.

The northern boundary of the conservation area zig zags between Jordan Lane and Canaan Lane. In this small area there is a small eclectic mix of buildings and periods, ranging over vernacular single storey buildings, to Georgian detached buildings and Victorian tenements. Part of this northern boundary is shared with the Grange Conservation Area at Astley Ainslie Hospital.

South of this enclave, the conservation area is characterised by solid, substantial, Victorian residential properties ranging over terraces, semi detached and detached houses, with tenements occurring on Comiston Road.

The southern boundary is formed by the rear gardens of Hermitage Drive which overlook the woodland park of Hermitage of Braid. Hermitage Drive forms a flat ridge line before descending the steep slopes of Hermitage of Braid. The eastern boundary is formed by Midmar Drive which is a single sided street overlooking extensive allotments, which in turn are overlooked by the mass of Blackford Hill lying to the east.



South Suburban Rail Line

The principal features of the urban fabric are characterised by a loose grid layout dividing the area into unequal rectangular perimeter blocks, which are lined by semi detached and detached houses to the east of Braid Road. The area from Braid Road to Comiston Road forms a long triangle with five separate roads penetrating between the two roads, giving good permeability. The effect of this is to create irregularly shaped perimeter blocks upto Braidburn Terrace.



Mature Tree

With the exception of Comiston Road, the overall density of the conservation area is low with individual front and rear gardens to the majority of the buildings within the conservation area. Generally, there are smaller gardens to the front and extensive gardens to the rear, both containing mature trees. The gardens are well tended and are particularly important in terms of greening the area and offering a mature landscape setting. Most gardens are defined by low stone walls and hedging.



Development at Braid Avenue

There are two recent developments, one being a brick built terrace on Midmar Drive and the other being an extensive block of flats turning the corner of Braid Avenue and Hermitage Drive. The latter site was developed after the original single villa was burnt down and now contains two large blocks of flats. Both of these developments respect the scale and general massing of the area. Their use of render with red pre-cast concrete margins to windows in one case

and particularly brick in the other, do not reflect the materials characteristic of the area.



Modern Terrace at Midmar Drive

Townscape

The primary north – south route through the area is Morningside Road, which acts as the main shopping street for the area. Once the railway line is crossed, the principal road becomes Comiston Road. The original main route of Braid Road separates off from Comiston Road at its southern end, rejoining Comiston Road at Buckstone.

The principal east – west through route is Cluny Gardens, which begins at the junction where Comiston and Braid roads separate. Cluny Gardens skirts round the northern foot of Blackford Hill before connecting with Mayfield.

Although the area has a diverse mix of styles and ages, the predominant character is made up of large Victorian houses sitting in large gardens, which give an air of spaciousness. These properties vary in height from three to three and half storeys and are constructed of stone with slated roofs. Morningside and Comiston Roads evidence a more traditional tenemental form. On Comiston Road, tenements are set back from the heel of the pavement with small front gardens. At the points where shops and offices occur, the front garden the building line of the tenement is carried through producing a wider pavement in front of the shops. Four churches feature in the area acting as focal points.

Views through the conservation area are important. Travelling from south to north views are given along streets towards Blackford Hill and the Braids giving an indication of wilderness areas. In the direction south to north, the skyline of Edinburgh is glimpsed, particularly from the ridge formed by Hermitage Drive, where the streets leading north are subtly aligned on the castle by slightly skewing the street blocks. A particularly fine townscape vista is offered down



Cluny Gardens



Victorian Villa

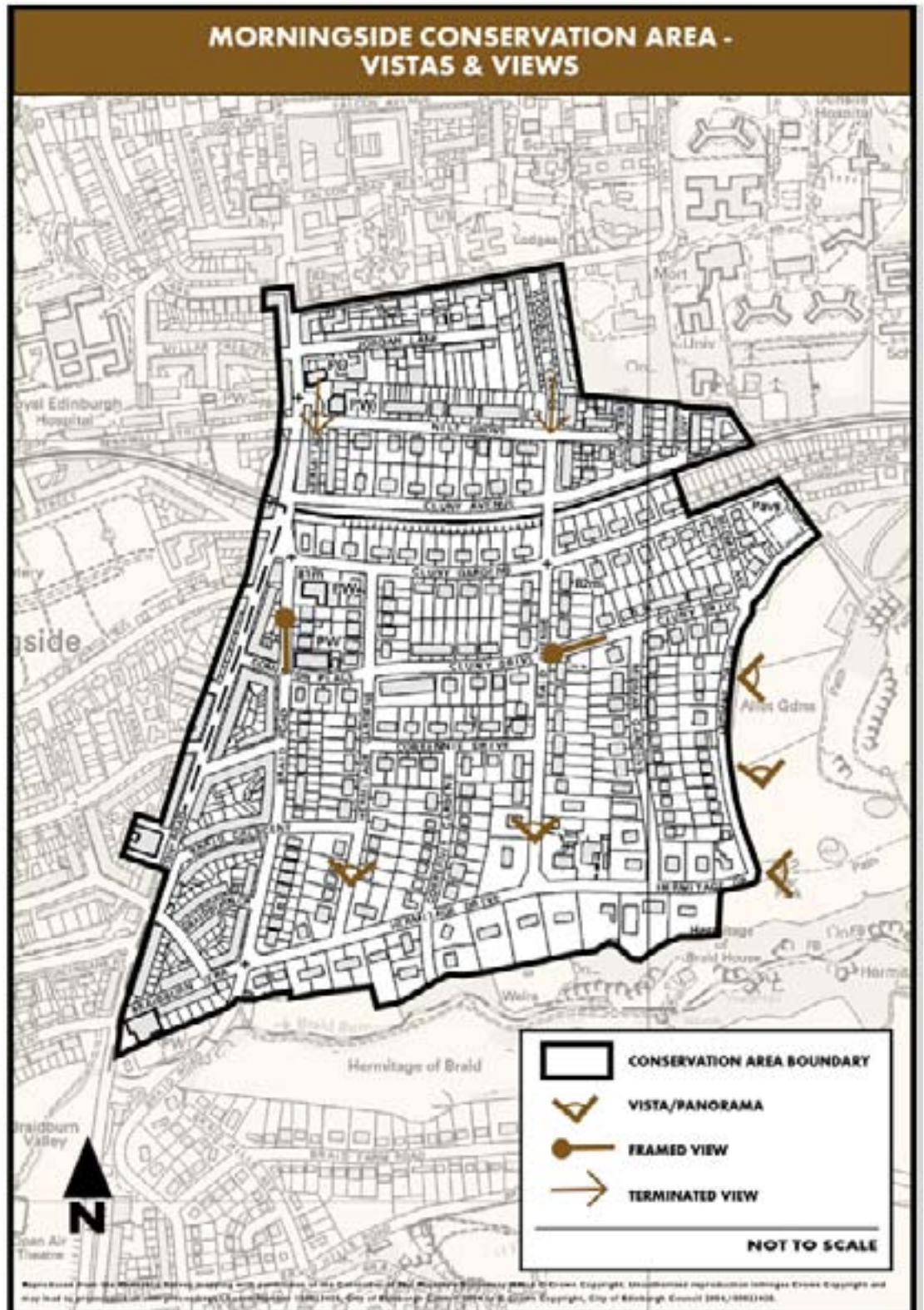


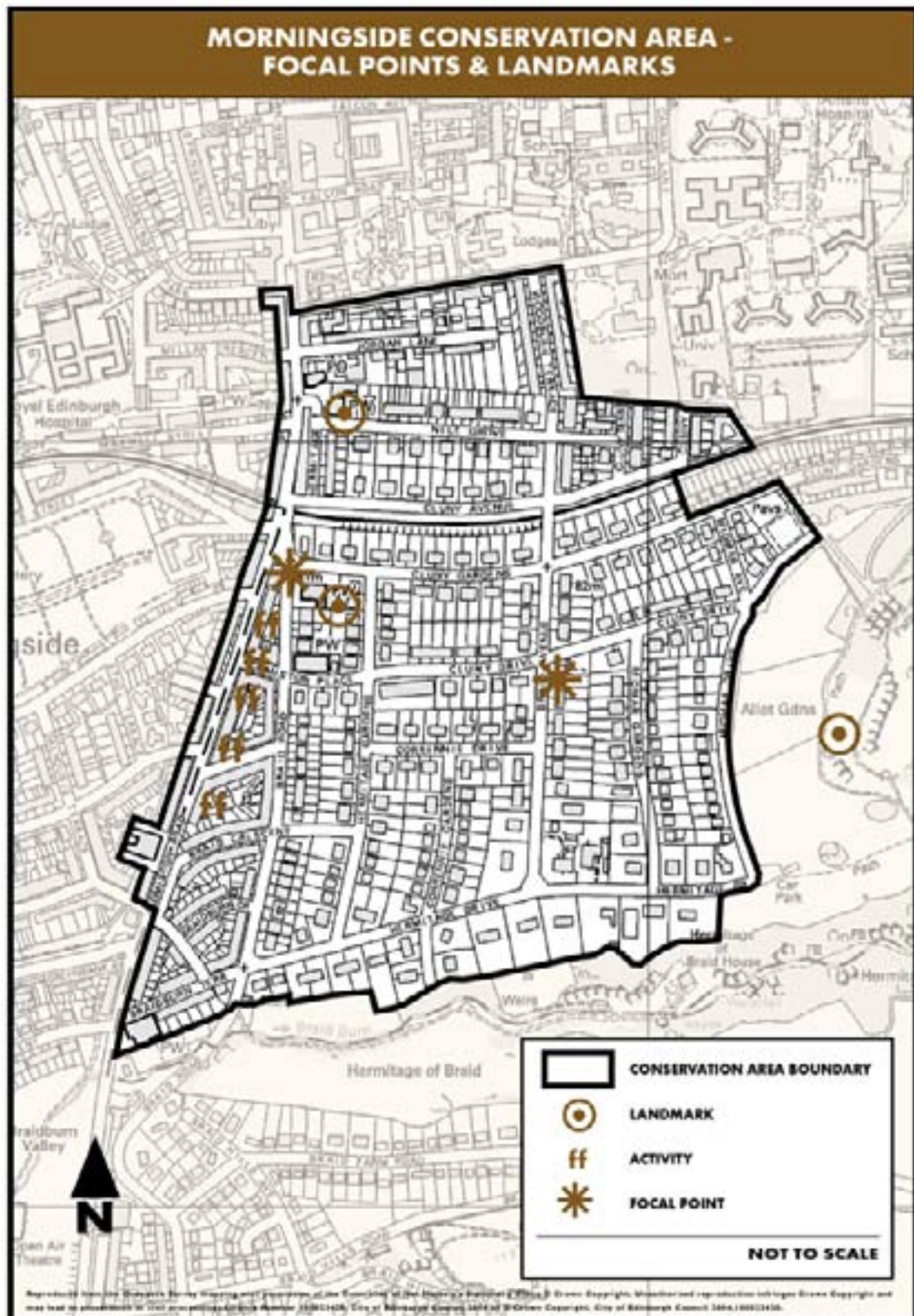
Tenement on Comiston Rd



View to Blackford Hill

Braid Avenue. A spectacular panoramic view is offered at the one sided Midmar Drive which immediately overlooks popular allotment gardens, with Blackford Hill in the immediate background and the City skyline to the north.





Essential Character: Spatial Structure and Townscape

- *The principal feature of the urban fabric is a subtle Victorian grid structure responding to the topography by setting up views to the castle and dividing the area into unequally sized rectangular perimeter blocks.*
- *Perimeter blocks are surrounded by substantial Victorian housing composed of individual, semi detached and terraced housing that exhibit continuity through their uniform heights, massing and use of stone and slated roofs.*
- *Gardens with mature trees predominate throughout the area, having a strong greening affect throughout the area.*
- *Northern views along streets to Blackford Hill and the Braids and southern views back to the City skyline are important.*



View down Braid Road

Architectural Character

The conservation area contains a total of 44 Listed Items. The architectural character is largely composed of Victorian and Edwardian villas and terraces which form boundaries to extensive blocks of private open space. The villa streets are complemented by the profusion of mature trees, extensive garden settings, stone boundary walls and spacious roads. The villas are in variety of architectural styles, unified by the use of local building materials. The northern part of the area within Jordan and Canaan Lanes contains a more varied architectural mix of buildings ranging over traditional village dwellings, Georgian villas and tenements.

The first phase of the development of the Braid estate from 1880 had Rowand Anderson and George Washington Browne as the main architects. Rowand Anderson remained the feuing architect of the extended scheme south of the railway line until the early 1900s.

Four churches provide focal points in the conservation area:

- The octagonal, Italianate Braid Church 1886 by George Washington Browne, lying on the corner of Hermitage Terrace and Nile Grove, forms part of the first phase of the Braid Estate, overlooking the open space fronting Hermitage Terrace.
- Cluny Parish Church 1889, is a red sandstone church lying on the grassy terraced corner of Braid Road and Cluny Gardens by Hippolyte J. Blanc in 1889. A tower at the north west corner was proposed, but never built.
- Cluny Church Centre 1890, on the corner of Cluny Drive and Braid Road is a confident, red sandstone, mixed gothic building by Rowand Anderson. Its square north west tower becomes more elaborate in stages. In the mid 1970s the interior was divided to form small rooms and offices on the ground floor.
- Greenbank Church, on the corner of Braidburn Terrace and Comiston Road, is a bland building built in the Gothic manner with red sandstone margins. Built in 1927, it was designed by A. Lorne Campbell. The hall to the east was built in 1900 and used as a temporary church until the main building was erected in 1927. More recently, a new entrance from Braidburn Terrace and a new multi purpose hall, by the Lee Boyd partnership, were erected in 2000.



Braid Church



Cluny Parish Church



Cluny Church Centre

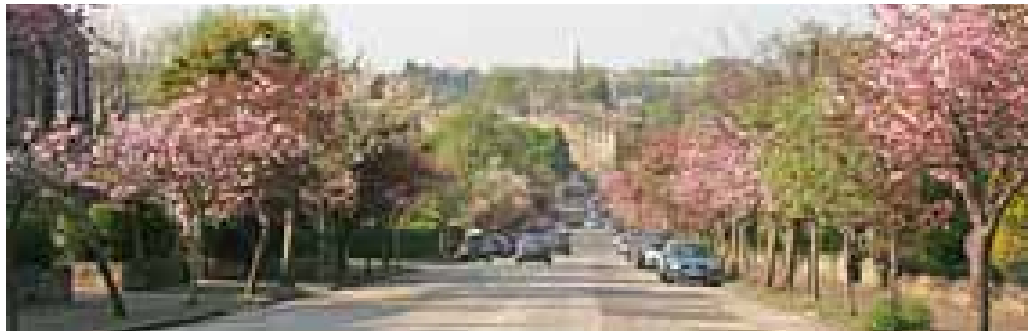


Morning Glory

Comiston Road starts with a giant red sandstone Renaissance block of 1889, including the richly sculpted, formerly named, Hermitage Bar, now called Morning Glory, all sitting at the southern join with Braid Road. Braid Crescent lying between Comiston and Braid Roads has the grandest two storey bay windows in Edinburgh, each crowned with an octagonal lead dome. The long airy roads of the Braid Estate, to the east, were controlled in design terms by the feuing architect Rowand Anderson, with the tree lined, Braid Avenue, running north south, being the grandest road in the estate.



Braid Crescent



Nile Grove and Hermitage Terrace formed part of the development of the Braid Estate from 1880 onwards, with Wardrop Anderson and George Washington Browne as the main architects. The Braid Estate was Edinburgh's answer to Bedford Park in London. Browne who had returned from London in 1883, after working on the Queen Anne development of Kensington Court, brought the Queen Anne style to the Braid Estate and with Rowand Anderson developed its Scottish, masonry based variant.



Queen Anne Style at Cluny Avenue

The houses on Cluny Place and Cluny Avenue formed a later phase (mid 1890s) in the development of the Braid Estate. Designed by Rowand Anderson, the Queen Anne style made way to a more wholehearted adoption of what became "stockbroker tudor".

Essential Character: Architectural Character

- *High quality stone built architecture of restricted height, generous scale and fine proportions.*
- *The significant degree of unity resulting from the predominant use of traditional building materials: local sandstone for buildings and boundary walls and Scots slate for roofs.*

Activities and Uses

Residential uses predominate throughout the area, producing a peaceful Victorian environment of high quality and high amenity. Intermixed in this quiet suburb there are four churches and a residential care home on Cluny Drive.

This is contrasted with Morningside Road and Comiston Road, the main through route which is a place of activity in terms of social and commercial activities. Morningside Road in particular is the main shopping street for the area containing a full range of shops and services. Comiston Road has less activity, which begins to fall off towards the south.



Essential Character: Activities & Uses

- *The contrast between activity on Morningside and Comiston Roads and the general tranquillity in the residential hinterland of the conservation area.*
- *The peaceful Victorian environment of high quality and high amenity residential uses.*

Natural Heritage



Tennis Courts

Within the boundaries of the conservation area, the environment is predominantly residential and there are very few areas of public open space. Only two areas exist within the conservation area and these consist of; the small narrow area of grassed and railed open space sitting in front of Hermitage Terrace, which contains a number of mature trees; and the Braid Estate Recreation Ground consisting of tennis courts and a bowling club, sitting at the northern foot of Midmar Drive and spanning through to Cluny Gardens.



Green Square at Hermitage Terrace

Despite this lack of public open space within the conservation area, the predominant townscape nature of substantial Victorian properties with their associated large gardens, containing many mature trees, provides an environment of lush greenery. These private gardens are particularly important in providing suitable habitats for bird and wildlife.

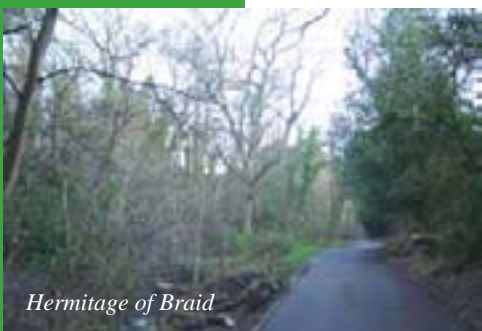
It is therefore important that where mature trees are removed due to disease, or old age, that they are replaced, not only to maintain the green character of the area, but also to sustain wildlife.



House on Braid Avenue

Lying immediately outwith the boundaries of the conservation area, to the east, is Blackford Hill which provides a visually dominant backcloth from many points within the area. Hermitage of Braid lies immediately to the south of the conservation area and while this area is not as visually prominent, it is of equal importance in terms of providing easily accessible recreational open space.

Both Blackford Hill and Hermitage of Braid form part of the Green belt, part of an extensive green wedge stretching into the countryside well beyond the city boundary to the south. They are also both classed as Areas of Great Landscape Value and Wildlife Sites, whilst also being classed as a Local Nature Reserve.



Hermitage of Braid

Blackford Hill is geomorphically important and is covered by an SSSI designation due to the presence of Agassiz rock, named after the Swiss geologist Louis Agassiz who determined in 1840 that the grooves in the rock were the result of glacial action. This

discovery was not only important in establishing an understanding the nature of glacial action generally, but also in understanding how the Hermitage valley and Blackford Hill had been formed. The allotments butting against Midmar Drive are a popular facility and extensively used. These too are covered by the Green Belt and AGLV designations.



Essential Character: Natural Heritage

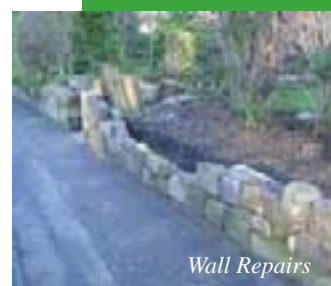
- *The predominance of large gardens with mature trees, being important in terms of their townscape value and their provision of a habitat for wildlife. It is important that where mature trees are removed then they should be replaced.*
- *The dominating nature of Blackford Hill providing significant views.*
- *The easy public access to Hermitage of Braid and Blackford Hill which both provide an important natural, recreational facility.*

Opportunities for Enhancement

The scale, design and materials of new developments should reinforce and protect those features that give the conservation area its special character. Any development should take into consideration the spatial pattern, scale, proportions and design of traditional properties.

Any development, either within or outside the conservation area, should be restricted in height and scale in order to protect the key views of the conservation area. New development should protect the setting of individual buildings and the historic environment as a whole. Opportunities for introducing further trees and replacing trees that are lost to age should be considered throughout the area.

Traditional materials should be used in repair and new build. Modern substitutes generally fail to respect the character of the area. The stone boundary walls and railings are a key feature within the conservation area, and they should be repaired and reinstated where appropriate. Original architectural features should be preserved wherever possible.



The grassed area in front of Hermitage Terrace offers an opportunity for enhancement in terms of railing reinstatement and encouraging greater public use.

Role of the Public

It is essential that property owners accept their maintenance responsibilities. The emphasis should be on the repair rather than replacement of original features, as these contribute to the conservation area's character as a whole. Alterations or additions should be sympathetic to the original style and of an appropriate scale.

Boundary Changes

Boundary changes are proposed at the northern and western edges. It is proposed that the boundary to the north, which zigzags between Jordan Lane and Canaan Lane, moves to the rear of the tenements lining Morningside Road up to and including the tenements on the southern corner of Morningside Park. It is also proposed that the western boundary runs behind the tenements lining the western side of Morningside Road and Comiston Road. At present, the boundary runs down the middle of this main thorough fare where the buildings on the east side, which are within the conservation area, are largely mirrored by similar buildings on the western side. This thorough fare also provides the principal shopping street for the conservation area.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Statutory Policies

The Morningside Conservation Area is contained within The Central Edinburgh Local Plan adopted by the Council in 1997, which includes the conservation area within a broad 'Housing and Compatible Uses' or 'Urban Area' policy allocation, in which the primary concern is to safeguard existing residential character and amenities. Consequently, effect on residential amenity will be the determining consideration for all development proposals, including changes of use.

The Local Plan contains policy advice on a range of matters. In relation to proposals within the conservation area, for example, development will only be allowed where all features that contribute to the special character and appearance of the area are retained. Development proposals in the conservation area are required to take into account the area's special interest and how its character and appearance may be preserved or enhanced.

Blackford Hill and Hermitage of Braid, which both lie adjacent to the conservation area boundaries, are contained in the South East Local Plan adopted by the Council in 2005 which contains policies relating to their significance in terms of policies relating to:

- The Green Belt.
- An area of Great Landscape Value.
- A Wildlife Site.
- A Site of Special Scientific Value.

Supplementary Guidelines

The Council also produces supplementary planning guidance on a range of development control issues. These are contained within the Development Quality Handbook.

Implications of Conservation Area Status

Designation as a conservation area has the following implications:

- Permitted development rights under the General Development Order are restricted. Planning permission is, therefore, required for stonecleaning, external painting, roof alterations and the formation of hard surfaces. The area of extensions to dwelling houses which may be erected without consent is also restricted to 16m² and there are additional control over satellite dishes.
- Under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992, the planning authority can seek approval of the Scottish Executive for Directions that restrict permitted development rights. The Directions effectively control the proliferation of relatively minor alterations to buildings in conservation areas that can cumulatively lead to erosion of character and appearance. Development is not precluded, but such alterations will require planning permission and special attention will be paid to the potential effect of proposals. The Morningside Conservation Area is currently covered by the full range of Article 4 Directions:

Class 1	enlargement, improvement or other alteration to a dwelling house
Class 3	provision or alteration of buildings or enclosures within the curtilage of a dwelling house
Class 6	installation, alteration or replacement of a satellite dish
Class 7	construction or alteration of gates, fences, walls or other means of enclosure
Class 30/33	local authority development
Class 38	water undertakings
Class 39	development by public gas supplier
Class 40	development by electricity statutory undertaker

-
- Special attention must be paid to the character and appearance of the conservation area when planning controls are being exercised. Most applications for planning permission for alterations will, therefore, be advertised for public comment and any views expressed must be taken into account when making a decision on the application.
 - Buildings which are not statutorily listed can normally be demolished without approval under the Planning Regulations. Within conservation areas the demolition of unlisted buildings requires conservation area consent.
 - Alterations to windows are controlled in terms of the Council's policy.
 - Trees within conservation areas are covered by the Town and Country (Scotland) Act 1972, as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997. The Act applies to the uprooting, felling or lopping of a tree having a diameter exceeding 75mm at a point 1.5m above ground level, and concerns the lopping of trees as much as removal. The planning authority must be given six weeks notice of the intention to uproot, fell or lop trees. Failure to give notice renders the person liable to the same penalties as for contravention of a TPO.
 - Grants may be available towards the repair or restoration of historic buildings. The Council runs a conservation grant scheme, however, such grants are normally dependent on comprehensive repair and restoration of original features and priority is given to tenemental housing and prominent buildings.

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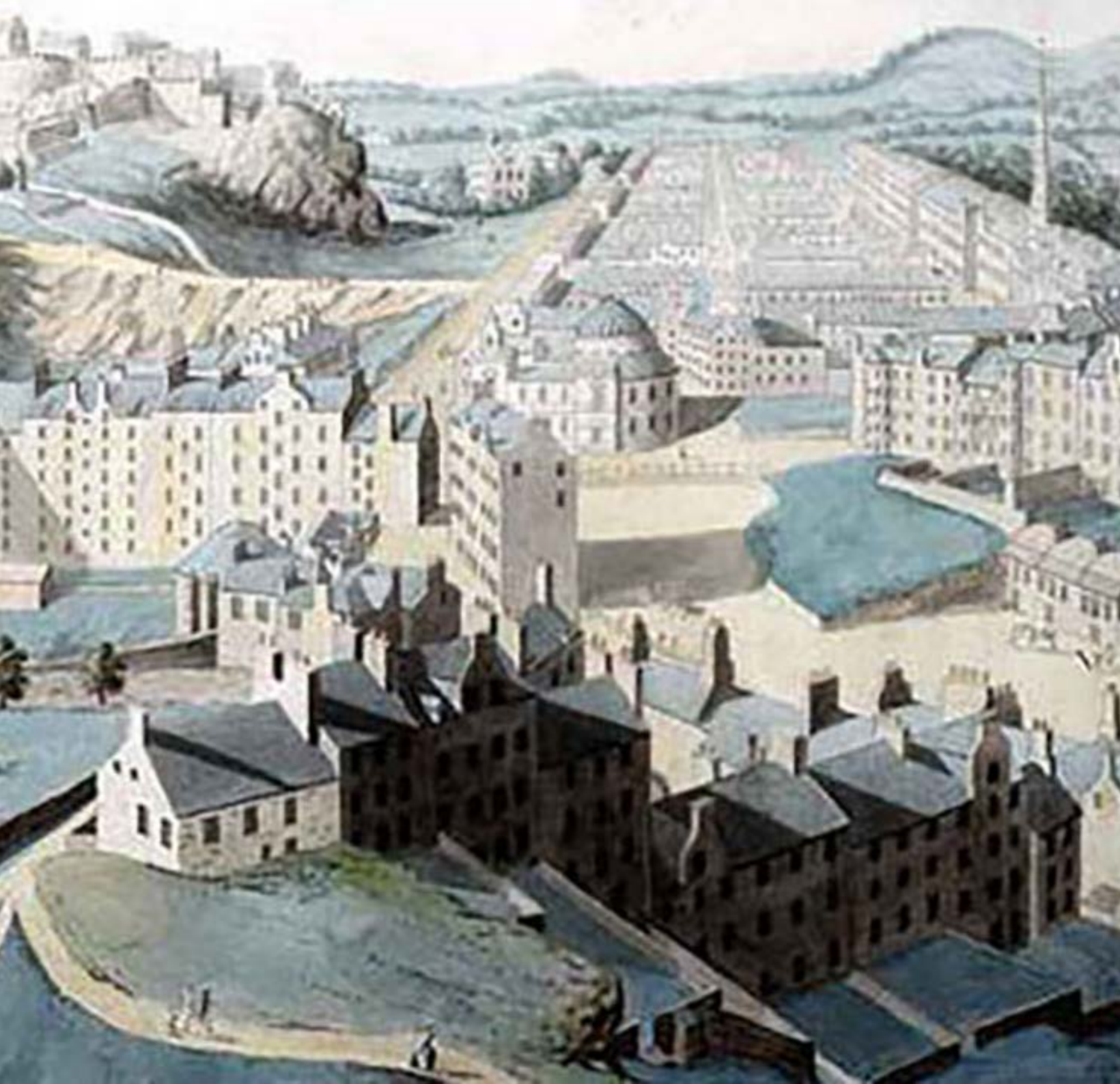
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Produced by the City Development Department : Planning & Strategy



New Town
Conservation Area
Character Appraisal

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New Town

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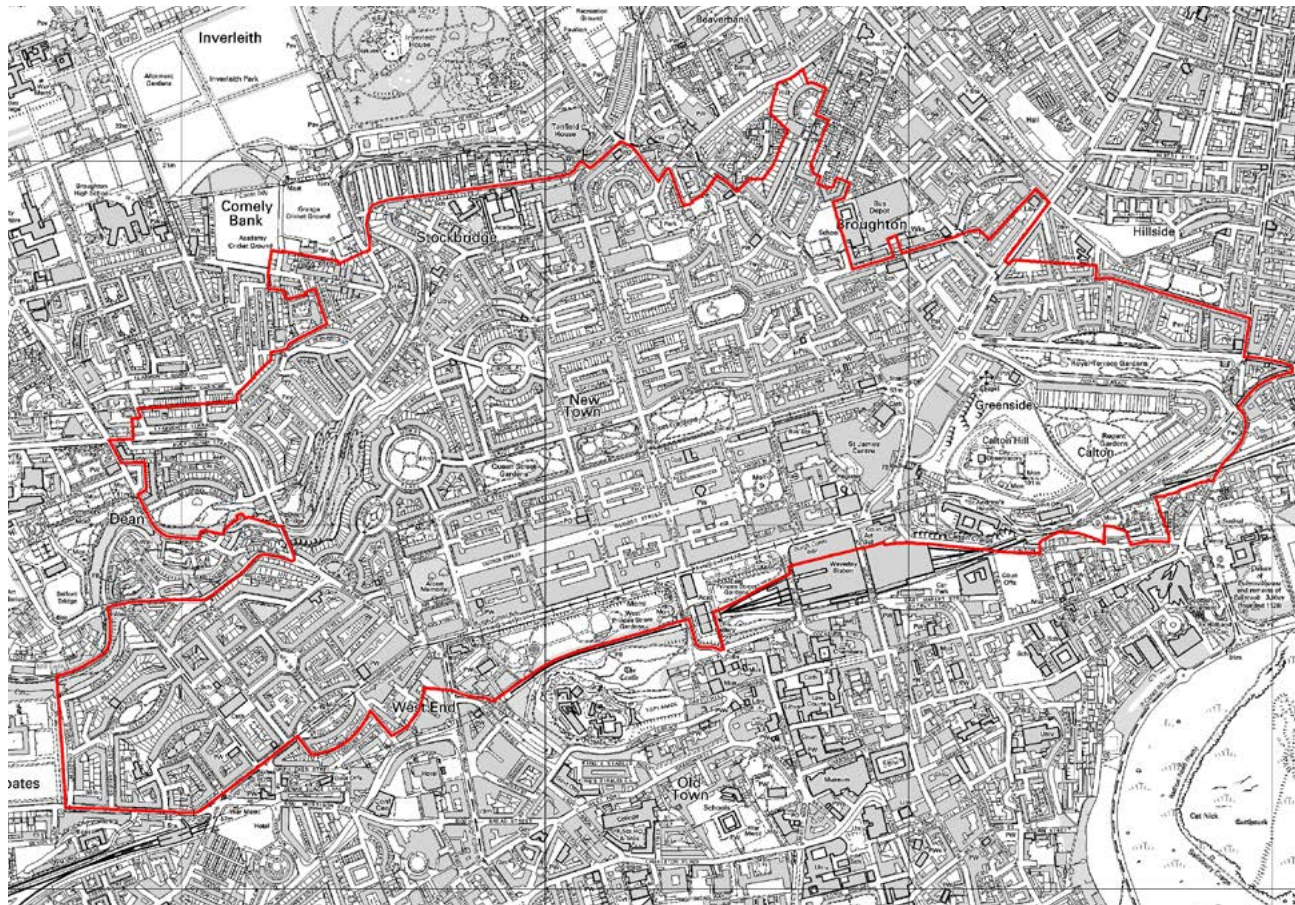
New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Location and Boundaries

The Conservation Area forms the northern section of the city centre of Edinburgh and its inner suburbs. It is 322ha (825 acres) in area, and approximately 3.7 kilometre (3 miles) wide west to east and 2 kilometres (1.25miles) north to south.



Dates of Designation/Amendments

The Conservation Area was originally designated in October 1977. An amendment in March 1980 transferred Waverley Station to the Old Town Conservation Area. A further amendment was made in 1995 to include Atholl Crescent and Rutland Square, which were previously included in the West End Conservation Area.

World Heritage Status

All but the northern fringe of the Conservation Area is included in the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site, which was inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage Site list in 1995. This was in recognition of the outstanding architectural, historical and cultural importance of the Old and New Towns.

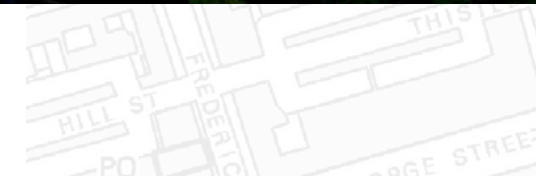
In terms of UNESCO's criteria, the conservation and protection of the World Heritage Site are paramount issues. The conservation of the World Heritage Site is defined as those steps necessary for its protection, conservation and restoration as well as its controlled development and harmonious adaptation to contemporary life. Inscription commits all those involved with the development and management of the Site to ensure measures are taken to protect and enhance the area for future generations. Since 2014, Historic Environment Scotland has a statutory duty to consider the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site when assessing the impact of development proposals.

Edinburgh World Heritage was established in 1999 by a merger of the Old Town Renewal Trust and the New Town Conservation Committee. The World Heritage Site is managed, protected and promoted through a partnership comprising Edinburgh World Heritage, Historic Environment Scotland and the City of Edinburgh Council. This Character Appraisal should be read in conjunction with the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site.



Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site Management Plan.

Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Statement of Outstanding Universal Value



New Town

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Statement of Significance

The New Town, constructed between 1767 and 1890 on the glacial plain to the north of the Old Town, contains an outstanding concentration of planned ensembles of ashlar-faced, world-class, neo-classical buildings, associated with renowned architects, including John and Robert Adam, Sir William Chambers, and William Playfair. Contained and integrated with the townscape are gardens, designed to take full advantage of the topography, while forming an extensive system of private and public open spaces. It covers a very large area, is consistent to an unrivalled degree, survives virtually intact and constitutes the most extensive surviving example of neo-classical town planning in the world.

The Conservation Area ranks as one of the most important in the United Kingdom, in terms of both its architectural, urban planning and historic interest. Its significance is reflected in the extensive number of Statutory Listed Buildings, the number of tourists that visit the area, and its international recognition as part of the UNESCO designated Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site.



Purpose of Character Appraisals

Conservation area character appraisals are intended to help manage change. They provide an agreed basis of understanding of what makes an area special. This understanding informs and provides the context in which decisions can be made on proposals which may affect that character. An enhanced level of understanding, combined with appropriate management tools, ensures that change and development sustains and respects the qualities and special characteristics of the area.

New Town

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Planning Advice Note PAN 71: Conservation Area Management specifies that:

'When effectively managed, conservation areas can anchor thriving communities, sustain cultural heritage, generate wealth and prosperity and add to quality of life. To realise this potential many of them need to continue to adapt and develop in response to the modern-day needs and aspirations of living and working communities. This means accommodating physical, social and economic change for the better.'

Physical change in conservation areas does not necessarily need to replicate its surroundings. The challenge is to ensure that all new development respects, enhances and has a positive impact on the area. Physical and land use change in conservation areas should always be founded on a detailed understanding of the historic and urban design context.'



How To Use This Document

The analysis of New Town's character and appearance focuses on the features which make the area special and distinctive. This is divided into two sections:

- Structure, which describes and draws conclusions regarding the overall organisation and macro-scale features of the area; and
- Key Elements, which examines the smaller-scale features and details which fit within the structure.

This document is not intended to give prescriptive instructions on what designs or styles will be acceptable in the area. Instead, it can be used to ensure that the design of an alteration or addition is based on an informed interpretation of context. This context should be considered in conjunction with the relevant Local Development Plan policies and planning guidance. The management section outlines the policy and legislation relevant to decision-making in the area.



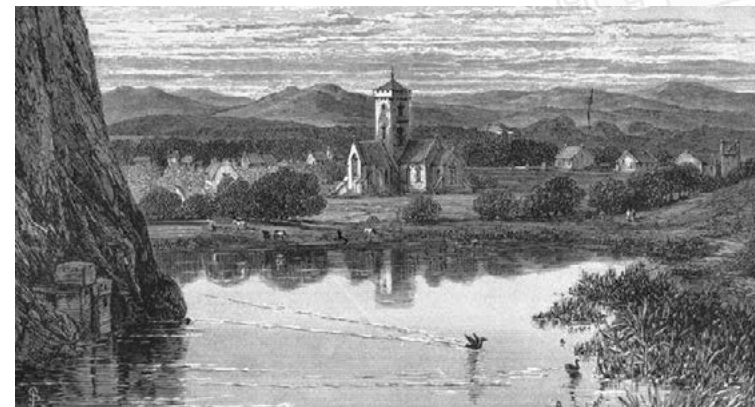
New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Historical Origins and Development

During the 1600s and early 1700s, the population of Edinburgh grew considerably within the old walls of the city, producing conditions of severe overcrowding. The late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century were difficult periods for Scotland. The country's economy was relatively small, its range of exports limited, and the country was in a weak political position in relation to the great powers of Europe, including neighbouring England, and their overseas empires. Famine and depopulation in the 1690s, the Union of Parliament in 1707, severe financial losses following the failure of the Darien Colony in Panama, and instability resulting from the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745 (in which Edinburgh was taken by the Jacobites) were significant impediments to development. It was not until the more settled political and economic climate of the 1750s that the city could contemplate an ambitious potential expansion.



Before the building of the First New Town, the land to the north was characterised by open ground with a few scattered villages such as Broughton, Stockbridge, Canonmills, Dean, Picardy and Calton. All these villages were difficult to access from the Old Town which was severely constrained by its topography – with expansion to the north impeded by the Nor' Loch.



New Town

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Character Appraisal

The gradual growth of economic prosperity by the mid-eighteenth century was accompanied, after 1745, by political stability. In the 1750s, Edinburgh was, therefore, ripe for expansion. Its more prosperous citizens wanted better housing than was available in the cramped and dark closes of the Old Town. The building of Argyll Square, Adam Square, Brown Square and George Square to the south met some of this demand on a relatively small scale.



In 1751, a pamphlet was published entitled 'Proposals for carrying on certain public works in the city of Edinburgh'. This document, strongly supported by the Lord Provost, George Drummond, proposed a New Town connected to the Old Town by a bridge.



The draining of the Nor' Loch began in 1759, and the Council also took steps to purchase sections of land immediately across the valley to enable development.



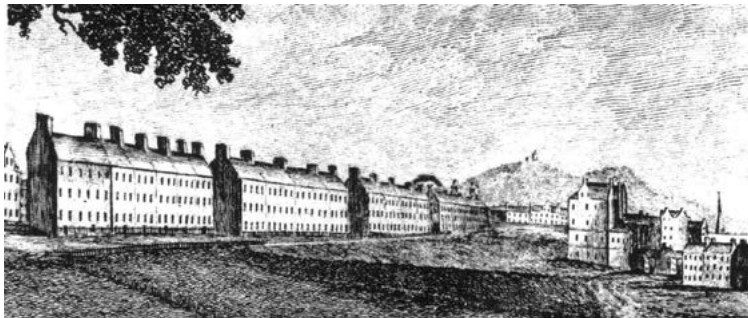
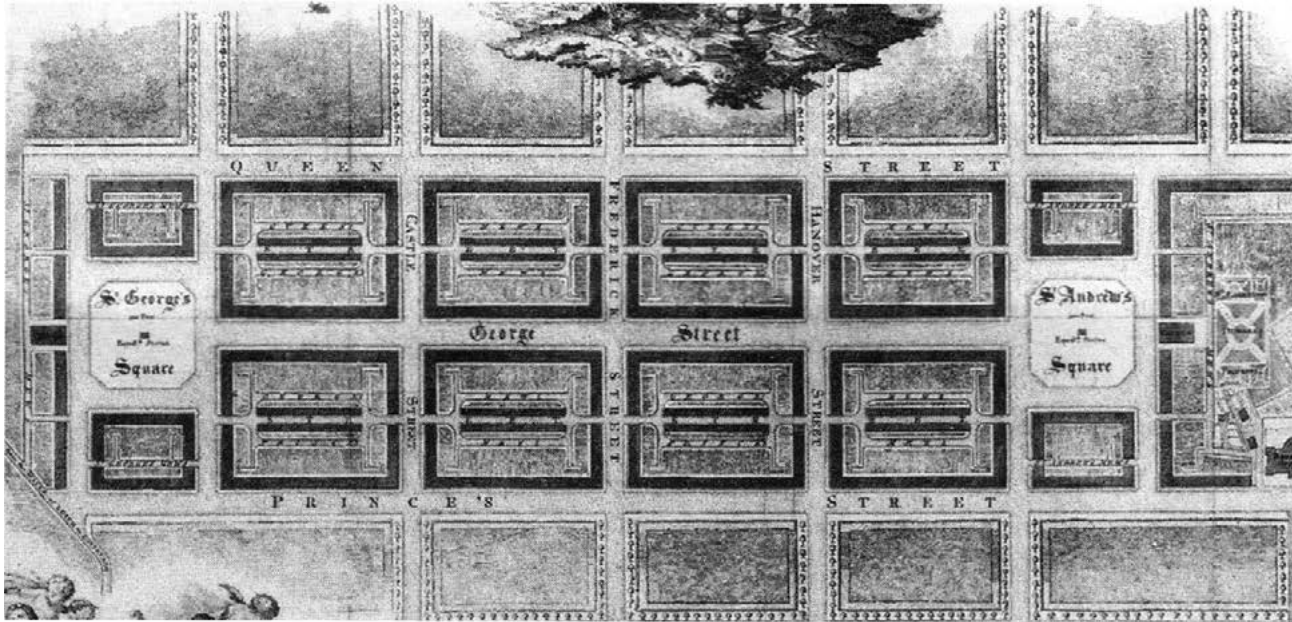
New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

The First New Town

In March 1766, the Council announced a competition to produce an overall plan for the new development. The objectives were to create an elite residential suburb, based on 'order and regularity' with 'streets of a proper breadth'. The winning entry was that prepared by the 23 year old James Craig.

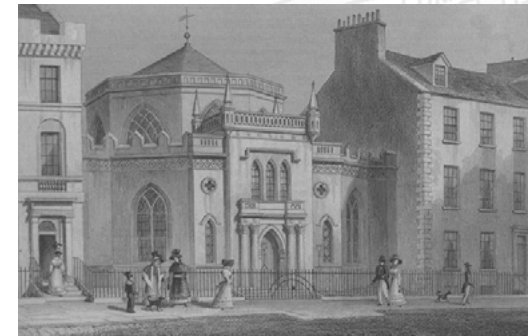


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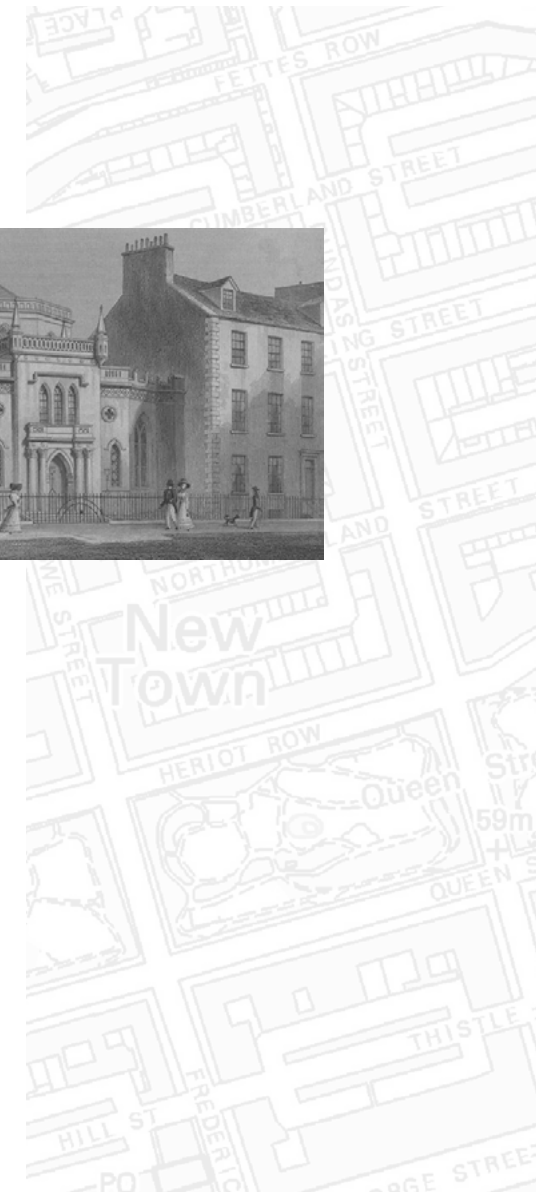
Character Appraisal

The final version of the plan was approved by the Town Council on 29th July 1767 - 2017 is the 250th anniversary of the approval of the plan. It is a strikingly simple, self-contained grid, with a broad main street along the top of the ridge connected to two squares. Parallel to this street are two more streets, looking north and south out over the Forth and over the Nor' Loch valley. Three equally spaced cross-streets bisect the grid. Along the long axis of each block is a smaller road, with mews lanes opening off it on each side.



The approved plan incorporated a layout of generous proportions and spaciousness. The central street is 100ft (30m) wide; the outer streets and cross streets 80ft (24m) wide; and the mews 30ft (9m) wide. The spatial layout incorporates a lateral social segregation, reflecting the hierarchy of eighteenth century society in which each class was given its due place. At the top of the hierarchy is the central, widest street (George Street) and the two grand squares. These formed the most prestigious addresses and would host the grandest individual town houses for the aristocracy and gentry. Next came the two outer streets and the cross streets. The subsidiary streets were intended to house shopkeepers and tradesmen, and the mews lanes the stables and outbuildings serviced the rear of the grand houses. In practice, the open views from the one-sided flanking streets meant that Queen Street attracted the most affluent residents.

This hierarchy provided a striking contrast to the relative social equality of the Old Town, where all classes were piled on top of one-another, occupying different levels of the same tenement. In creating the plan, Craig and the Town Council were 'importing to Scotland, for the first time, the built class distinctions of the new North Britain' (Charles McKean, *James Craig and Edinburgh's New Town*).



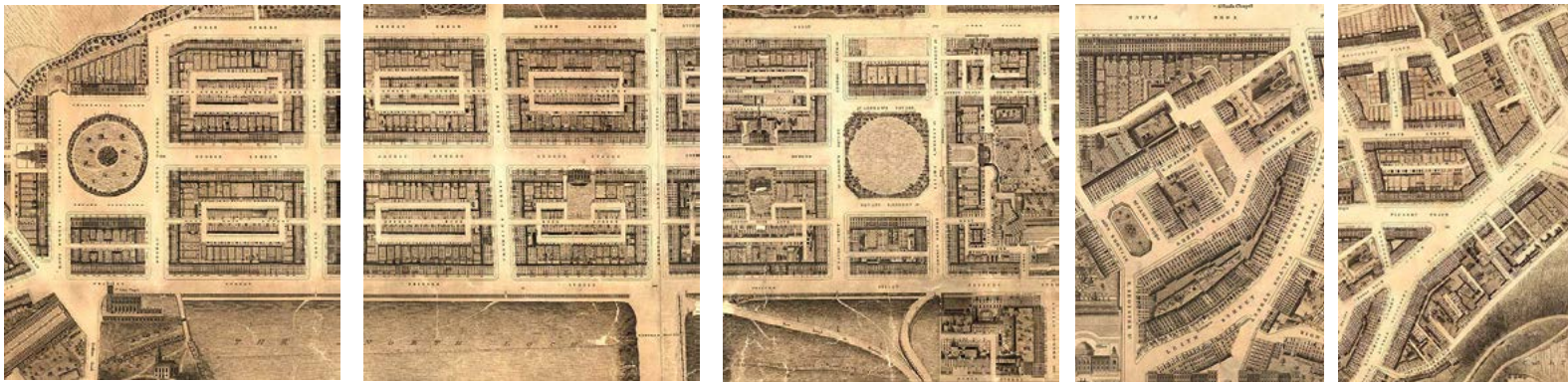
New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

The original feuing plan of the New Town shows the blocks broken up into regular plots, with gardens behind the houses and access from the mews lanes. However, development on the ground varied significantly from this plan.

Construction began around 1770 with buildings at the east end of Queen Street and Thistle Street, and the northern and eastern sides of St Andrew Square. By early in the 1780s, construction was underway in the eastern extremes of George Street, Princes Street and Rose Street, from where it spread gradually towards the west end.



All development was subject to conditions imposed by the feu superiors, in this case the Council. Control over the appearance of the buildings was initially very relaxed - the only condition imposed was that Craig's plan should be followed, with continuous terraces set back from the pavement by a basement area. Despite the regular plots shown on the feuing plan, feus were sold in a variety of sizes, and built both as town houses and tenement blocks of different sizes and designs, and the development was soon criticised for its irregularity which conflicted with the order required by contemporary taste.

Following concerns about the disparate overall appearance of the initial buildings, the conditions of sale of the land became increasingly prescriptive, and the Town Council passed a series of Acts in the 1780s to control issues such as building height and dormers. In 1781, the Council stipulated that every house on a main street was to be of three storeys with a sunken basement and not more than 48ft (14m) high from the basement area to the top of the wall. In 1791, the Council commissioned Robert Adam to complete detailed plans and elevations for Charlotte Square to act as a detailed design guide. This resulted in the first New Town development to use a coherent palace block design to articulate an architectural unity across a number of individual properties, all controlled by Adam's feuing plan.



Post-War Planning

As the success of the First New Town became clear, adjacent land owners began to consider similar ventures. This resulted in a series of developments spreading north, west and east of the First New Town which today form the New Town Conservation Area.

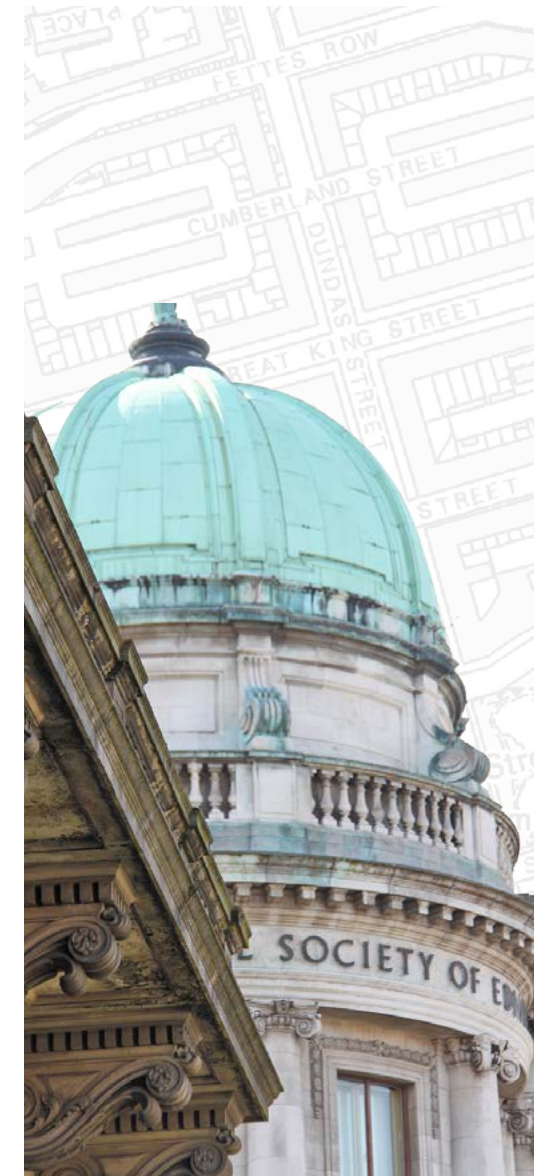
The highly regarded town planner, Sir Patrick Abercrombie, produced detailed reports with proposals for the redevelopment of a number of British cities including Edinburgh, following the urban destruction and dramatic changes brought about by the Second World War. In 1949, Abercrombie presented his Civic Survey and Plan to Edinburgh Corporation. The plan recommended major changes to the city centre, including the remodelling of Princes Street in its entirety to regain the unity, which had been lost. These radical proposals were adopted by the Princes Street Panel in the 1950s, which devised a standard section for Princes Street. This segregated pedestrians from vehicular traffic, with a walkway at first floor level. Buildings using this approach are still evident. The demolition of St James Square and the insertion of a new road network through the Central Area were also recommended.

By the late 1960s, concerns about threats to the Georgian New Town were widespread. These focused on the condition of the buildings and the loss of clarity and coherence of the Georgian ensemble. Confronted with these multiple threats, the various authorities and interests organized a conference on the conservation of Georgian Edinburgh in 1970. The conference confirmed the international importance of the New Town and resulted in the establishment of the Edinburgh New Town Conservation Committee (ENTCC) in 1972. The ENTCC provided a single focus within one agency for all activities related to the study, condition, conservation, and development of the New Town.

From this point, a much greater emphasis was placed on conservation rather than redevelopment. Traffic proposals for the city centre proposed by Buchanan in the mid 1970s, which were a progression of Abercrombie's proposals were abandoned. However, this did not prevent the demolition of Picardy Place and St James Square - the former for road proposals and the latter for the St James Centre.

The New Town was designated as a conservation area in 1977. The inscription of the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in 1995 provided additional recognition of the city's unique heritage.

In 1996, the consultants EDAW were commissioned to produce 'A Strategy for the First New Town', considering, amongst other things, the issue of perceived conflict between the desire to maintain commercial vitality and the need to protect the historic and architectural character of the area. The recommendations of the EDAW Study were adopted by the Planning Committee in November 1997.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

The Edinburgh World Heritage Trust (EWH) was created in 1999 by the amalgamation of the Old Town Renewal Trust and the New Town Conservation Committee. The aim of EWH is to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the site's special architectural or historic interest. EWH seeks to co-ordinate activities necessary for the protection of the heritage value of the site through its controlled development and its harmonious adaptation to contemporary life. The World Heritage Site Management Plan identifies what is significant about the World Heritage Site, recognises challenges and threats, and sets out policies to preserve and enhance the Site.



Structure

Topography

The formal designs of the New Town were laid out without substantially altering the existing landform and the topography, therefore, has a significant impact on the form of the Conservation Area. The majority of the area sits on a north facing slope. Calton Hill is the most prominent natural landmark within the area and forms a dramatic punctuation to the east. From George Street, the ground falls dramatically south down to Princes Street Gardens, overlooked by the Castle and the Old Town. Only the Western New Town is laid out on flat ground. Linked grid layouts make use of the topography to achieve a cohesive, uniform urban whole.

New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal



Development Pattern

The development of the New Town has resulted in a building stock of extraordinary quality which has proved to be both durable and capable of adaptation, both to the needs of changing residential standards and to different uses. Parts of the New Town can be characterised as restrained or even austere, relying on proportion, regularity and repetitive design for their architectural quality.

The Conservation Area is typified by formal plan layouts, spacious stone built terraces, broad streets and an overall classical elegance. The majority of buildings are of a standard type that expresses Georgian ideals of urban living. The standard building form is three main storeys over a sunken basement, normally three bays wide and three storeys high, including steps from street to basement and cellars under the pavement with a slate covered pitched roof. The width of the basement area was standardised at 8ft (2m) in the First New Town, though it is sometimes wider in subsequent developments - for example, nearly 4.0m in Heriot Row. The street elevations of each property typically follow a standard form of evenly spaced vertically proportioned sash windows, with a door at street level. There is usually a high proportion of masonry to window opening on both the front and rear elevations. The facades reflect the internal planning of the buildings with larger balconies and lengthened windows to the drawing rooms at first floor level.



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Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Apart from a few of the very earliest properties, which are of rubblework stuccoed to represent ashlar, the street elevations of the majority of buildings were built of finely dressed squared ashlar of the durable local Craigleith sandstone. From the 1860s, builders took advantage of improved transport to import significant quantities of cheaper and softer stone from further afield. Rear elevations were usually constructed of rubblework masonry.

Driven by the grid plan of Craig's New Town as a precedent and the topographical characteristics of the area, each subsequent development adopted the basic principles of a grid layout. These grid layouts, defined by perimeter blocks, were designed with a concern both for buildings and the public realm and the relationship between built form, streets and open spaces. The layouts are framed by the use of perimeter blocks, which are rectangular in the earlier schemes, but become curved and rounded to meet the grid requirements of later schemes.

The First and Northern New Towns generally have the same hollow square perimeter block shape and size, while the later schemes have smaller hollow squares. The backlands to these hollow squares form large areas of open space within the Conservation Area and are significant features. The encroachment of commercial and retail uses in the New Town has resulted in the infill of the perimeter blocks; particularly along Princes Street, George Street and Shandwick Place.

The planned formal gardens throughout the Conservation Area introduce punctuation, emphasise views and provide amenity space within the discipline of the grid layouts.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

From the 1840s onward, the local authority relaxed its restriction on the allowable heights of buildings, which quickly led to the construction of an additional floor on a large number of properties.

The Victorians changed the nature of Princes Street and George Street with the introduction of commercial buildings. However, when developing residential areas in the New Town they invariably followed the grid plan precedent set by Craig.

In the post-war period there has been a significant amount of redevelopment within the area, particularly during the 1960s. Some of the buildings of this period tend to have ignored a number of the historic townscape rules in terms of proportion, scale, materials and form.



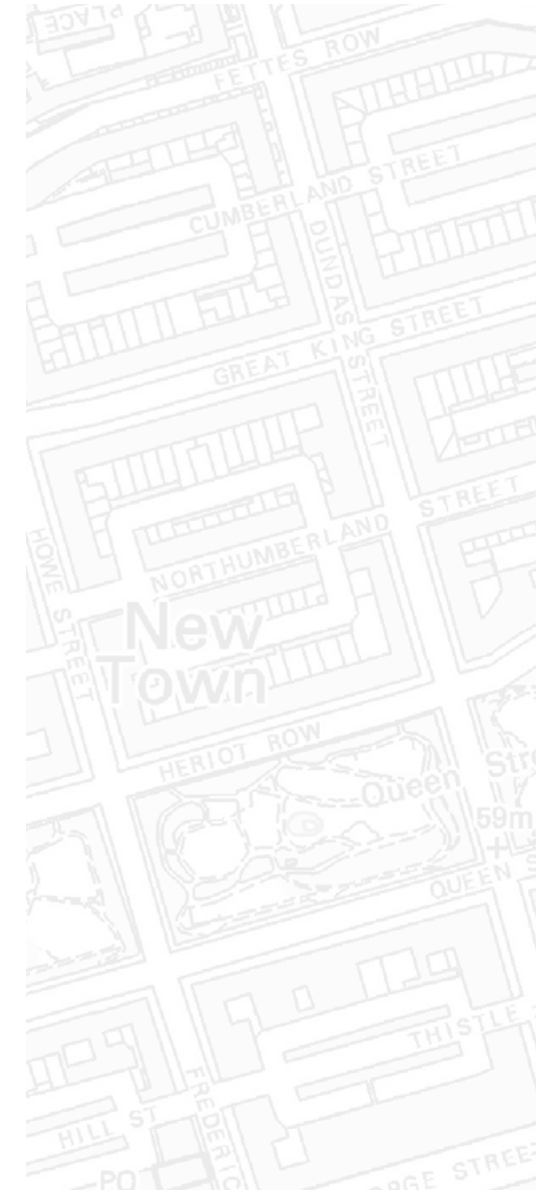
Setting and Edges

North Bridge and the Mound, original links between the Old and New Towns, provide principal routes to the south and the Borders. The access over North Bridge reveals the topography and character differences between the Old and New Towns. It also provides panoramic views to the east towards Arthur's Seat and the coast in the distance. The end of the bridge is terminated by Robert Adam's palace fronted Register House. The former GPO and Balmoral Hotel frame the bridge at Princes Street.



The Mound, a causeway built up of spoil from the construction of the New Town between 1780 and 1830, divides Princes Street gardens into two sections. Playfair's Galleries are classical temples against the backdrop of the Old Town ridge.

London Road, the principal route from the south reaches the Conservation Area through Playfair's Calton Scheme, giving an immediate introduction to the classical formality of the New Town.



New Town

Conservation Area

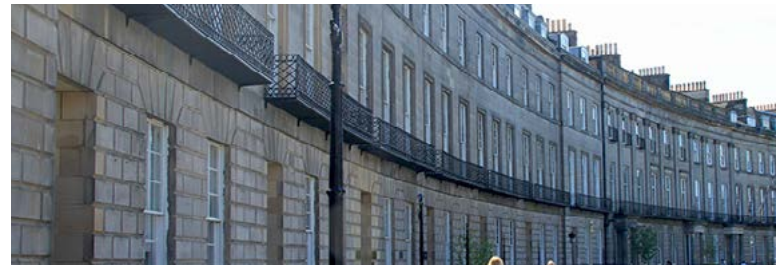
Character Appraisal

The principal south western approach enters the New Town via Lothian Road with the Caltonian Hotel on the western junction with Princes Street. The Churches of St John and St Cuthbert terminate West Princes Street Gardens.

Leith Walk, connecting the City with its sea port, enters the Conservation Area at Haddington Place, which leads on to Playfair's Elm Row and Gayfield Square. London Road also provides a set piece entrance to the Conservation Area, linking through to Leith Walk.



The road to Glasgow skirts the Victorian development of the Western New Town before swinging north-east onto Haymarket Terrace and passing through the Georgian elegance of Coates and Atholl Crescents, to arrive via Shandwick Place at Princes Street. Queensferry Road, another western approach, takes advantage of Telford's high level bridge of 1830 to avoid the original route, which wound down a steep valley to cross the Water of Leith.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Vistas and Views

Views and vistas were an important element in eighteenth century design and town planning, and the area has a variety of notable views. The New Town exploits the topography and the value of views both within and out from it to maximum effect. The historic plan forms allied to the dramatic topography results in important terminated and long vistas and landmark features that respond to the changes in level. This is particularly true of southern views from the First New Town across Princes Street Gardens to the Old Town Ridge. Views from the northern slopes provide stepped panoramas towards and across the Firth of Forth.

In addition to these distant views Craig's plan deliberately promoted axial views along its main routes. Of particular note is the view south from George Street along Hanover Street towards the Royal Scottish Academy and Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland. The views along George Street, east along Princes Street and out of practically all the cross streets are also outstanding.

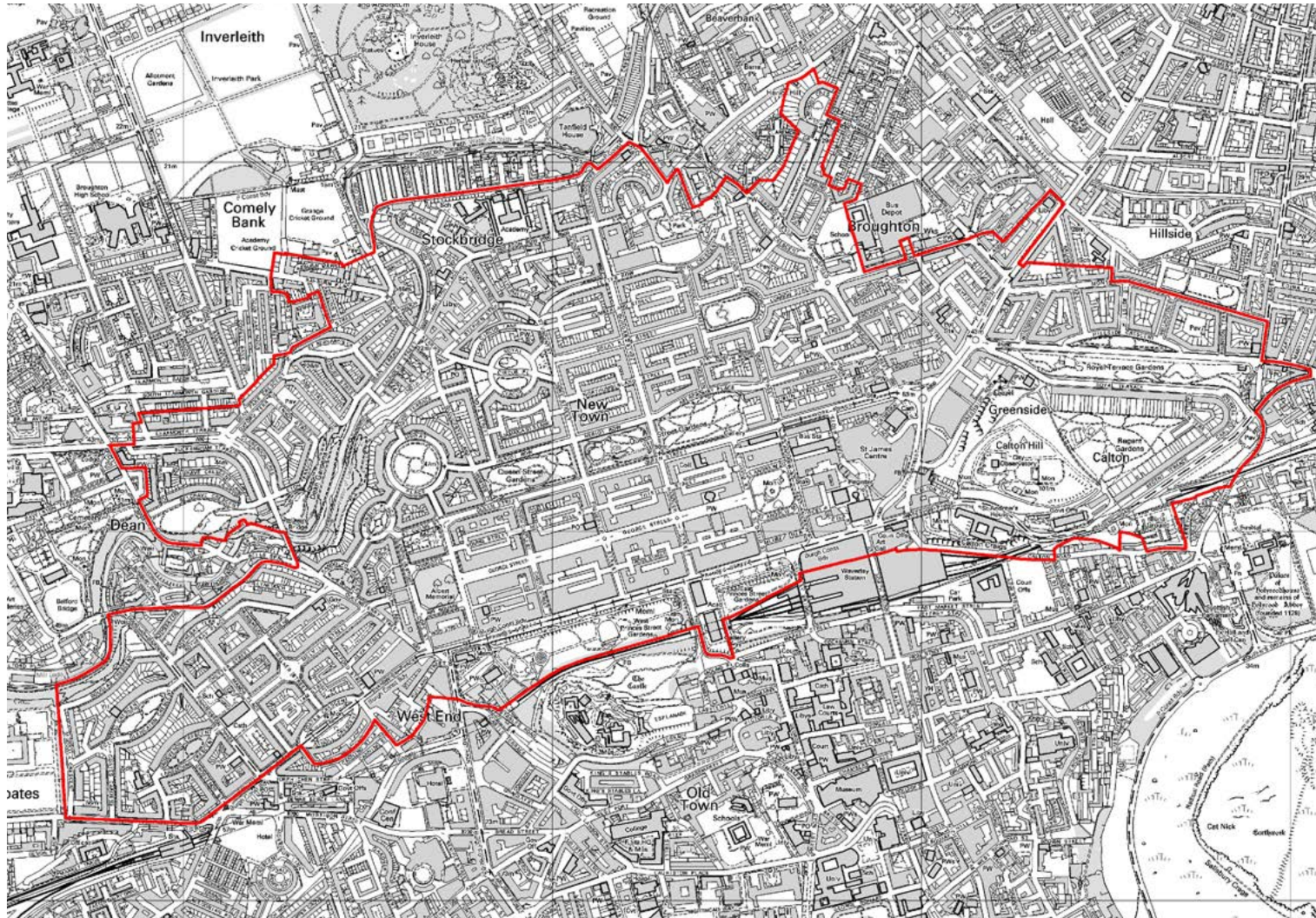
To the west, the view of the spires of St Mary's cathedral is visible from many positions and is juxtaposed to the east with the prominence of Calton Hill. Playfair's scheme for Calton follows the contours of the hill and provides a terrace of exception-

al length and great elegance that exploits spectacular views both to the north, south, and west along Princes Street.

Within the grid layouts, terminated vistas have been planned, using churches, monuments, buildings and civic statuary, resulting in an abundance of landmark buildings. The generally uniform heights of the New Town ensure that the skyline is distinct and punctuated only by church spires, steeples and monuments. The uniformity of building heights, allied to the wide use of formal gardens within the grid layouts, provides a background against which important features stand out and allows views across the city to be appreciated.



Vistas and Views




Key (Interactive map)

 Conservation Area Boundary

 Focal Points

 Vistas/Panorama

 Terminated View

New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Townscape

The Conservation Area is characterised by Georgian and early Victorian rectilinear development of grand formal streets lined by fine terraced buildings expressing neo-classical order, regularity, symmetry, rigid geometry, and a hierarchical arrangement of buildings and spaces. They create a regular pattern of stately streets, squares and crescents, interspersed by formal gardens, and containing a series of major classical buildings by architects of the stature of Robert Adam.



While there are a considerable number of prominent buildings and focal points in the area, the sloping topography means that punctuation above the skyline is limited. The features that are prominent and can be seen from many parts of the area are the Old Town Ridge, Calton Hill with its monuments, and St Mary's Cathedral. The former St James Centre was a prominent feature that could be seen from many viewpoints.



New Town

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Princes Street gardens, with its Castle ridge backcloth, provides an open natural setting for a number of landmark buildings directly associated with Edinburgh. The magnificent Greek revival pavilion art galleries by Playfair at the foot of the Mound give credence to Edinburgh as the 'Athens of the North'. Further to the east is the Gothic steeple of the Scott Monument. The Balmoral Hotel (formerly the North British) completed in 1902 is a large quadrangular building, with a domed clock tower overlooking Waverley Station.



The New Town is made up of a mix of town houses and tenement buildings, usually following a sloping topography, and adopting a generally uniform height with only church spires projecting above them. Within the grid layouts, there are individual set pieces and important buildings that do not disturb the skyline. The New Town can also be viewed from above at locations such as the Castle and Calton Hill, which makes the roofscape and skyline sensitive to any modern additions.

To understand the character of the Conservation Area, it is as appropriate to break it down into smaller parts. However, there is a strong sense of these parts 'fitting together' to form a unique and special place.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

First New Town

The completed development of the First New Town was characterised by:

- A general consistency of overall building form, of three main storeys over a sunken basement with slate-clad pitched roofs, contributing to the appearance of a unified whole;
- An almost exclusive use of finely dressed squared ashlar of the durable local Craigleith sandstone (a pale, buff sandstone that weathers to a dark grey), creating a visual homogeneity;
- Visual homogeneity was also created by the use of a limited range of supporting materials: natural slate on roofs; cast and wrought iron for railings, balconies and street lamps; fine joinery and glazing at doors and windows; and stone for footpath paving, kerbs and roadway setts; and
- Richer, grander designs, such as Charlotte Square, were introduced as building work moved to the west and the development became economically secure.

The First New Town was planned to be essentially residential - a neighbourhood for elegant living. The majority of buildings were originally residential, non-residential buildings were confined to ancillary uses such as churches and the Assembly Rooms. Shops were planned in Rose Street, Hill Street and Thistle Street.

The new environment was ideal for the development of retail trade and over the years Princes Street has been extensively redeveloped as Edinburgh's prime shopping street. This has resulted in the majority of the buildings now being in retail use, though office, leisure and hotel uses are also present on upper floors.

Moving north from Princes Street retail use decreases. Rose Street and George Street have considerable shop frontages, particularly in their central and western ends but retail use has not achieved the saturation level of Princes Street. Further north, Thistle Street and Queen Street only house a very modest amount of retail use. The cross streets in the area also reflect these changes.



New Town

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Character Appraisal

Throughout the area property has often been rebuilt or extended or converted for office or institutional use. Residential use only remains significant in the western and northern fringes of the First New Town.



The Northern New Town

In 1799, the Heriot Trust, which owned much of the land to the north of the First New Town, feued York Place, an extension eastwards of Queen Street. David Stewart, a former Provost, set the pattern for later large-scale development. Initially feuing some thirteen acres to the north of Queen Street from the Heriot Trust, he subsequently proposed plans for a much larger development. The project involved laying out a large square and circus linked by a grand central boulevard crossed by a continuation of Hanover Street running down the slope below Queen Street.

Stewart went bankrupt in 1800, but a variation of his plan by William Sibbald and Robert Reid, was finally adopted. Following the successful precedent of Charlotte Square, elevations for the façades were provided by Reid, with each of the blocks treated as a single composition.

Building started in 1803 but proceeded slowly until the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, by which time only Heriot Row and part of Northumberland Street had been completed. Subsequently construction speeded up while the plan underwent further modification as building proceeded. The square was given a rounded end, to form Drummond Place and in 1823 William Playfair redesigned the circus to incorporate a road up the slope from Stockbridge.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Great King Street, intended as the most prestigious, and, therefore, the most expensive, address was slow to feu, as Heriot Row, which faced the private gardens north of Queen Street, was the preferred location. These gardens, that became a feature of the later New Town developments, allowed occupiers exclusive access. Despite delays the development was essentially complete by 1823, although small sections of Fettes Row in the north-east, and of Bellevue Crescent in the north-west were not completed until much later.

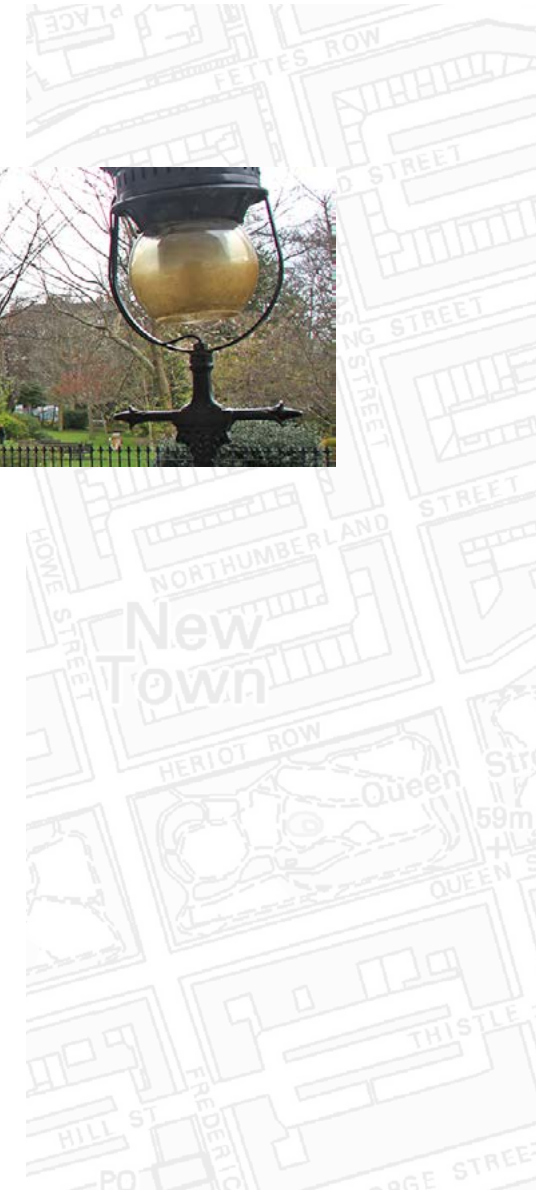


The basic architectural form of the area continued the precedent of the First New Town, with fine quality ashlar residential blocks of three storeys over a sunken basement arranged in straight formal terraces.



The Moray Estate

By the early 1820s, the first New Town was virtually complete, and the Northern and Western New Towns and the Raeburn Estates were well under way. The estate of the Earl of Moray to the west of the Northern New Town remained open country. In 1822, with the demand for housing at its height, the Earl of Moray employed James Gillespie Graham to draw up a master plan. In order to ensure that the scheme was fully realised, the Earl imposed feuing conditions specifying the buildings that could be erected in great detail.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

The estate, which occupied a relatively narrow strip of land sloping down to the Water of Leith was not the easiest on which to fit a classical layout. However, Gillespie Graham designed a self-contained enclave of exceptional quality which cleverly linked the First, Northern and Western New Towns. Development proceeded briskly, although the pace later slowed, with some houses not being built until 1855.

In response to the unusually shaped site and the rigid regularity of the earlier New Towns, the Moray Estate abandoned a rectilinear street layout in favour of a chain of three geometric shaped spaces linked by axial connecting streets. Each of the formal main spaces contains private gardens at their centres.

The first or most south-westerly of these spaces is Randolph Crescent, a semi-circular space with central gardens fronting Queensferry Street. Perpendicular to Queensferry Street, Great Stuart Street leads from Randolph Crescent to the elliptical Ainslie Place continuing on to the circular Moray Place.

The townscape of the Moray Estate is on a grand scale. This is expressed by the greater spaces between the blocks and the buildings, although they retain the three storey and basement form. The buildings around Moray Place itself are particularly impressive, taking the form of twelve Roman Doric palace fronted elevations, six of which have imposing columned centrepieces.



New Town

Conservation Area

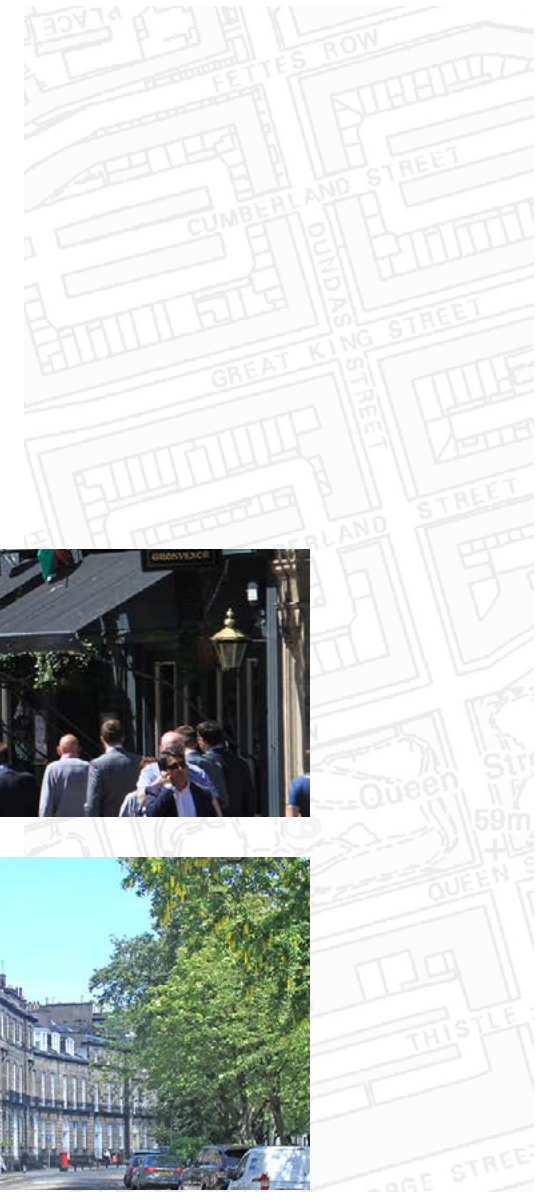
Character Appraisal



To the north, running down the slopes of the river gorge, is a mutual communal pleasure ground which was an important element of the scheme.

Western New Town

Early in the nineteenth century development began to the west of the First New Town. Shandwick Place, an extension to Princes Street westwards flanked by two wide crescents, was the first street to commence and was completed by 1825. This street has attracted considerable retail use leading to considerable redevelopment, although Atholl Crescent and Coates Crescent have remained much as they were built.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

The area north of Shandwick Place and west of Queensferry Road belonged for the most part to Patrick Walker with the Trustees of Lord Alva owning a small section in the south-east corner. They jointly commissioned a plan from Robert Brown in 1813, based on the now well-established grid plan, but with only one, diagonally set square, Melville Crescent, in the centre.

Although development started briskly on Lord Alva's land and in the main east-west boulevard, Melville Street, it later slowed. The grander corner properties proved particularly hard to feu, perhaps because the more prosperous buyers preferred the greener outlooks available on the Moray Estate and Calton Hill. In 1855, the designs for some of these were simplified and scaled down, in order to complete the development.



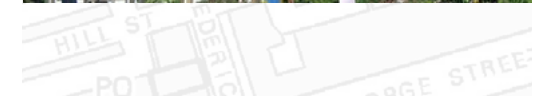
Despite these setbacks, the Walkers made a substantial income and from 1873 Patrick Walker's three daughters funded the building of the three-spired St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral that provides a prominent terminus to the main axis of the development.



In 1830, John Learmonth feued a small area of land between Shandwick Place and Lothian Road. He used an adaptation of an 1817 plan by Thomas Elliot, drawn up for the previous owner, to form a short street and Rutland Square, a neat rectangle of porticoed houses.

The spread of the city westward prompted the Heriot's Trust, which owned the land still further west, to develop it from 1860. Recognising the desirability of a green outlook, the designs by John Lessels, Peddie and Kinnear, John Chesser and others included a good proportion of narrow ellipses and crescents. The style of architecture gradually changed from neo-classical to a rich Victorian

Renaissance in the later developments. The most westerly developments, Magdala Crescent and Douglas Crescent, have, uniquely in the area, mansard roofs.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Development also extended to the north of the Walker developments with the Drumsheugh area completed by 1890, though building slowed further to the west and Rothesay Terrace was only completed in the 1900s.

The Western New Town was planned around the grand central axis of Melville Street, with Shandwick Place and Chester Street/Drumsheugh Place as flanking streets. Melville Street is closed by St Mary's Cathedral at one end and the back of West Register House at the other and lined by grand buildings. The formality of the design is, however, compromised by the asymmetrical crossing of Queensferry Street. The formality of the plan was maintained in Shandwick Place, where the street is flanked by the crescents and gardens of Coates and Atholl Crescents.

The cross streets of Stafford Street, Manor Place and Walker Street continue the rectilinear street layout, which is completed by William Street with Alva Street to the south, and Chester Street, Drumsheugh Gardens and Rothesay Place to the north.



The extreme western part of the area stands beyond the north/south line of Palmerston Place. From the 1860s, this area was laid out around the saucer shaped gardens formed by Eglinton Crescent/Glencairn Crescent and Grosvenor Crescent/Landsdowne Crescent. It represents some of the latest development within the Conservation Area.

This area has been subject to increasing pressure from commercial uses. Shandwick Place has become a significant retail location with purpose built properties replacing the original Georgian houses. Less intensive retail use has also colonised Alva Street and William Street behind Shandwick Place, and the cross streets of Stafford Street and Queensferry Street. Adjacent to these retail areas, many of the original Georgian buildings are used for offices. In Rutland Square, Melville Street, Coates and Atholl Crescent the majority of buildings are now in office use. Office use remains a significant function throughout the area to the west of Palmerston Place, although the original residential use becomes more predominant further north and west.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Gayfield

The Gayfield Estate, owned by James Jolie, lay beyond the eastern boundary of the Northern New Town between East London Street and Leith Walk, the main thoroughfare to Leith. Jolie, a solicitor, began feuing part of the area in 1785. From around 1807, Hugh Cairncross, a former assistant of Robert Adam, designed a layout for the Gayfield Estate which was less formal than the earlier New Town developments. Gayfield Square, a large rectangle opening onto Leith Walk, contained tenement blocks, villas and a row of smaller houses. Broughton Place was lined with two-storey palace fronted blocks similar to Heriot Row but on a smaller scale. Forth Street and Hart Street, by Robert Burn, on Heriot Trust land, are similar in scale.

The western section of Gayfield, between Union Street and Broughton Street, consists of roughly regular rectilinear streets fronted by late Georgian terraces of tenements. Towards the east, the formal grid of streets is based around the development of



Gayfield Square which structures the area and is surrounded by a fringe of less regular development which contains significant pockets of piecemeal redevelopment.

Gayfield has a substantial residential population amongst other uses. This variety has been extended by redevelopment and by the conversion of residential property to office use. Shop units occupy the street level accommodation along Leith Walk and Broughton Street and occasional shop uses are present in Union Street and other locations.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

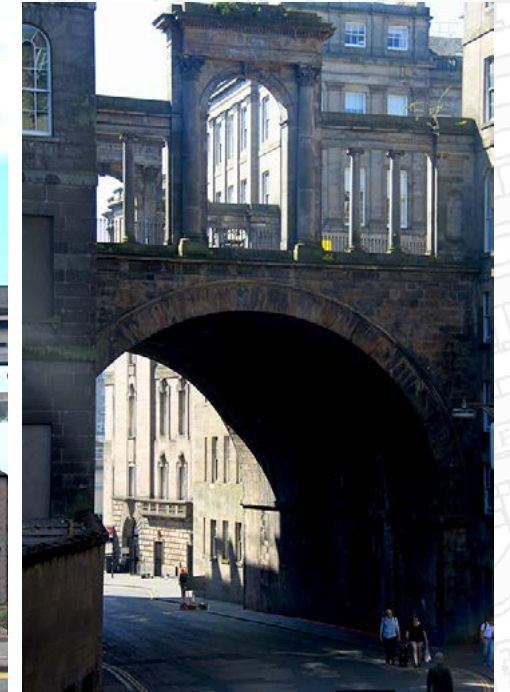
Calton

The decision in 1814 to site a prison next to the Bridewell prompted the Council to improve access to Calton Hill by building a bridge over the Calton Valley. Work began in 1815 with Robert Stevenson appointed as engineer and Archibald Elliot as architect. A single developer built all the properties along Waterloo Place, ensuring that Elliot's conception of a grand entrance to the city was consistently executed.

Improved access to the Calton Hill prompted the Town Council to conduct a competition for a design to develop the hill and its northern flank. Although the competition was inconclusive, the Council accepted the guiding advice of their architect William Stark for a picturesque improvement following a plan and report of 1819 produced by his pupil William Henry Playfair.

Playfairs' plan retained the hilltop as public open space with development of the Hill limited to its mid-level, served by an extended Princes Street. A tree flanked, grand lower London Road was also proposed to link up with Leith Walk.

The sides of the Hill were to be planted informally with a canopy of deciduous woodland. The street layout was set to converge on the Hill to provide framed views of the woodland and hilltop skyline. Within this large composition Playfair created sweeping panoramas and important point vistas at differing heights up the hill.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

The blocks to the immediate north, beyond London Road, were built to Playfair's design intermittently between 1820 and the 1880s. Feuing of the mid-level stances was not complete until the 1880s. The lower levels were never fully taken up and were given over to railway and other developments.

In 1825 on the south side of the Hill, Thomas Hamilton designed a new building for the Royal High School in a pure Greek Revival style to mimic the Propylaea in Athens, which serves as the entrance to the Acropolis. The summit of the Hill attracted a collection of monuments: to Nelson by Robert Burn (1807), Robert Burns by Hamilton (1830), Dugald Stewart by Playfair (1831), and most conspicuously, the National Monument, an incomplete replica of the Parthenon, erected in 1829 to a design by Cockerell and executed by Playfair, who had already topped the hill with his diminutive Greek observatory (1818). The relationship between the Royal High School (Propylaea) and the National Monument (Parthenon) creates part of the unique composition. The Calton skyline, embellished with this distinguished ensemble of monuments, enhanced Edinburgh's identity as the Athens of the North.



In 1936, the prisons on Regent Road were replaced by the monumental St Andrews House.

The hill is surrounded by a triangle of roads; Waterloo/Regent Road to the south, London Road/Royal Terrace to the north-east and Leith Street to the north-west. Waterloo Place forms an eastern extension of Princes Street, its entrance marked by the western elevation of the first buildings in the street - designed as a matching pair with their ionic pilastered porticos forming a gateway to Waterloo Place. The north and south elevations of the first part of the street are closely lined by late Georgian buildings built in the classical style.

New Town

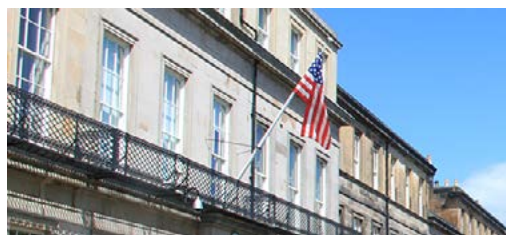
Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

These are followed by Stevenson's Bridge over the Calton ravine, with the Old Calton burial ground and St Andrew's House to the south. Beyond St Andrew's House the road skirts the slopes of Calton Hill and opens up views across the eastern part of the Old Town to Salisbury Crags, with the Old Royal High School to the north.

Royal and Regent Terrace exploit the topography of the site and consist of two long outward facing terraces linked at an acute angle. Royal Terrace facing to the north, with views out to the Forth, is an imposing street, consisting of a 1181ft (360m) row of forty terraced houses with Corinthian and Ionic colonnades. These buildings are of a conception and scale unmatched anywhere else in Edinburgh. To the south, is the only slightly less grand 984ft (300m) stretch of Regent Terrace, linked to Royal Terrace by Calton Terrace. It is built along a natural contour line, maximising long views and the picturesque qualities of the site. To the north of Royal Terrace are the rectilinear city blocks of Leopold Place, Hillside Crescent and Eglinton Crescent, radiating back from London Road.

Although retaining substantial residential use, this area has also attracted prestigious offices such as consulates, while a significant portion of Royal Terrace is in hotel use, often involving merging adjacent properties.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

The Dean Estate

John Learmonth bought the Dean Estate in 1825, an area separated from the growing New Town by the Water of Leith in its steep sided valley. At the time Learmonth was Lord Provost and was promoting a bridge across the Water of Leith to improve communication between the city and the north, by avoiding the steep descent into Dean Village. He obtained the support of the Trustees of the Cramond Turnpike, owners of the road, by agreeing to appoint their preferred architect, the eminent civil engineer Thomas Telford, and the bridge was built in 1831, largely at Learmonth's expense.

An innovative and elegant design that has stood the test of time, Telford's Dean Bridge was an asset to the city, encouraging the siting of institutions such as the Dean Orphanage and Daniel Stewart's School beyond the river.

It was not until the 1850s that the Heriot Trust, which had bought the land, commissioned John Tait to lay out Oxford Terrace, Eton Terrace, Lennox Street and Clarendon Crescent north-east of Queensferry Road, taking advantage of the views afforded by the valley location. This was followed in 1860 by Belgrave Terrace by John Chesser, set back behind a garden along the other side of Queensferry Road which featured bay windows for the first time in the area. Belgrave Crescent, overlooking the valley, followed in 1874 and Belgrave Place in 1880. Mirroring Belgrave Terrace on the other side of the road, Learmonth's descendants began Learmonth Terrace to designs by Chesser in 1873.



The Dean Estate stands each side of the Queensferry Road beyond Telford's Dean Bridge. The earliest development is on the left beyond the old Holy Trinity Church, formed by two main streets, Buckingham Terrace and Belgrave Crescent, running roughly parallel to Queensferry Road. Each street is single sided looking out over public open space.

The Heriot Trust development immediately to the north of Dean Bridge, and on the right of Queensferry Road, is based on a polygon of roads all outward facing terraces except Lennox Street, the road farthest from Queensferry Road.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Stockbridge and the Raeburn Estate

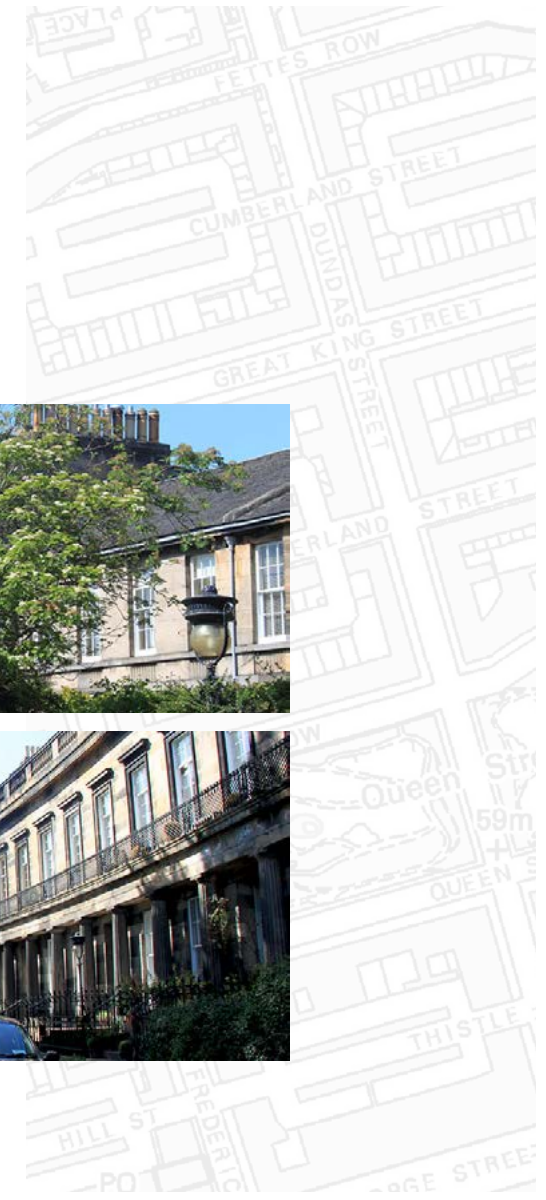
At the turn of the eighteenth century Stockbridge was a successful milling community standing astride the Water of Leith by a new stone bridge, completed in the late 1700s, which replaced the original ford across the river. In addition to the industrial buildings, which village had a community of workers' cottages and out of town villas of the more affluent.

From around 1813, the expansion of the New Town impacted on Stockbridge. The growing prosperity of the area and additional traffic along the toll road increased the demand for property, leading to the incremental replacement and development of Stockbridge's commercial centre. By the late 1800s, Stockbridge had been engulfed by Edinburgh's suburbs, becoming a neighbourhood centre that continues to support a thriving retail sector.



Stockbridge is an ancient rural and milling village situated by the Water of Leith and has a less formal character than the New Town, making it distinct from the rest of the Conservation Area. The area forms a neighbourhood shopping centre primarily based around small shop units in Raeburn Place.

Stockbridge was laid out around a single through route; now called Kerr Street to the south east of the Water of Leith and Deanhaugh Street, Raeburn Place, Comely Bank Road successively on the other bank. Dean Street and Leslie Place join Raeburn Place from the higher ground to the south-west. These streets are lined with Georgian and Victorian terraces of tenements or three storey houses some particularly fine buildings including palace fronted terraces with substantial individual front gardens.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

The majority of property remains in residential use - in particular the Raeburn Estate has been subject to little redevelopment and remains an attractive and architecturally outstanding residential area.

In 1789, the painter Henry Raeburn, acquired the estate of Deanhaugh, through his marriage to Ann, the widow of James Leslie of Deanhaugh. The estate to the northwest of the New Town was still somewhat out of town and accessible only by the bridge at Stockbridge. Construction began in 1813 to the west of Stockbridge under the direction of the architect James Milne. The first street built, named Ann Street after Raeburn's wife, has some particularly fine buildings including palace fronted terraces with substantial front gardens. Despite its location, the development was successful - later sections were more conventionally urban in style, as it was engulfed by the city. St Bernard's Crescent, a grand fully urban composition with giant Doric columns was completed in 1824, and is a superior example of late Georgian townscape.



Canonmills and Claremont

Canonmills was originally a milling community the property of the monks from Holyrood, hence its name. All of the schemes in this area which began in the 1820s were never completed and only fragments were produced. It was left to the Victorians to complete the development.

This area consists of a series of modest-sized Georgian developments, none of which were completed and which lack the formal layout of other parts of the New Town. The western section of the area is bisected and structured by the east-west route of Henderson Row.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Spaces

The Conservation Area contains a series of gardens, squares and walks which make an important contribution to the character of the area and contrast with the controlled architecture of the surrounding buildings. They also reflect the area's neo-classical town planning and picturesque tradition of landscape improvement. They were designed to take advantage of Edinburgh's topography and townscape. They range in size from West Princes Street Gardens (12.8ha) and Regent Gardens (4.8ha) to the smaller squares and strips of Rothesay Terrace (0.12ha) and Saxe-Coburg Place (0.24ha). The gardens are of international significance and are designated in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

There are many shared private gardens within the New Town. They occupy about 13% of the New Town area and contribute a value to the character of the conservation area far in excess of their area.

There are also important graveyards associated with St John's, St Cuthbert's and Calton.

St Andrew and Charlotte Square

St Andrew Square was laid out in 1770 and Charlotte Square was completed in 1808. They were laid out as formal geometric pleasure gardens providing a retreat for the surrounding owners.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Princes Street Gardens

Princes Street Gardens lie in the valley separating the Old and New Towns. Situated at a lower level than the surrounding streets, there are good views into the gardens from Princes Street, the Mound, and the Castle; but views out from the gardens are limited, and are dominated principally by the Mound and views of the Old Town, which overlook the gardens to the south.

In 1776, the Town Council became responsible for the area of land that was to become East Princes Street Gardens. It was not until 1829 that permanent ground works were carried out and an ornamental terrace along the Princes Street side built. In 1844 the construction of Waverley Station and the railway cutting through the garden required a redesign of the gardens to accommodate these changes. The gardens were officially reopened on 15 August 1851.

A memorable feature of the gardens is the floral clock which was installed in 1903 and was the first in Britain. Its popularity and success led to the widespread adoption of floral clocks as a prominent fashion in civic bedding displays during the early twentieth century.

West Princes Street Gardens were formed at the insistence of residents of Princes Street who leased land that had been the Nor' Loch from the Council. Alternative plans for the design of the gardens were put forward, but it was not until 1820 that James Skene's plans were adopted and implemented by Alexander Henderson, whose firm, Eagle and Henderson, was involved with many of the New Town pleasure gardens. After many difficulties the gardens were opened in 1821 to those residents willing to pay the annual fee of four guineas.

Between 1845 and 1847, the Edinburgh-Glasgow Railway Company took its line through the bottom of the gardens which affected the layout. In 1862, the owners added the spectacular Ross Fountain by A Durenne of Paris.

By the 1870s, there were still about 400 private individuals who subscribed to use the garden although properties in Princes Street had become almost entirely commercial. This caused public pressure for the Council to adopt the gardens, which they did in 1876. The Council instigated several changes, such as the creation of the terrace just below Princes Street in 1879, with small paths running downhill from it and the erection of a bandstand in 1880 - the bandstand was superseded by the Ross Theatre in 1935.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Queen Street Gardens

Craig's plan for the First New Town included a wide band of formal parkland to the north of Queen Street, however, land acquisition problems delayed the construction of these works.

East Queen Street Gardens, which commenced in 1814, was the first of the three communal pleasure garden to be laid out along Queen Street. The original layout of paths radiating from the centre of the gardens was changed to the present arrangement between 1817 and 1840. In the early 1860s, the garden was opened-up to make vistas and space by thinning the trees around its periphery. In 1868, the existing terrace that extends along the Queen Street side of the garden was constructed, to give generous views down into the garden.

Central Queen Street Gardens were laid out in the mid-1820s on land formerly the stead-ing of a Mr Wood whose farm pond was reformed with a small rocky island in the middle to make a central feature in the garden which was otherwise open. Unlike East and West Queen Street Gardens, Central Queen Street Gardens are very enclosed. There are no views into the garden due to a thick perimeter planting of deciduous trees and ever-greens.

West Queen Street Gardens were originally a flat area with no natural features to incorporate into the design apart from some old trees. The design adopted, included a mounded central area intersected with walks. As in East and Central Queen Street Gardens, a terrace was built on the Queen Street side to allow good views, especially down India Street. The garden is open to the surrounding streets, with simple perimeter planting.

Calton Hill

Calton Hill is visible from a wide range of locations. Its monuments give it emphasis and a characteristic form. Panoramic views are obtained from Calton Hill and Regent Gardens to the Scott Monument and over the city and the Firth of Forth. The Calton Hill Conservation Plan which was adopted by the Council in 2001 informs all decisions on the management and future of the public open space and monuments on the Hill.

Calton Hill is designated as a composite SSSI 'Site of Special Scientific Interest' which includes Arthur's Seat and the Castle Rock, notified for geological and biological interests.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Regent Gardens

Regent Gardens were formed between 1830 and 1832, under a feu charter of 1829. The gardens, the largest of the New Town gardens still in private ownership, are roughly triangular with the gardens of Regent Terrace and Royal Terrace backing on to the two long sides. The structure of the gardens remains very much as originally planned.

A central lawn on sloping ground is planted with mature parkland trees. A mixture of lime, beech, and sycamore shelters the surrounding walks. The various footpaths lead to a terrace planted with limes, set above a ha-ha at the top of the gardens, just inside the boundary wall with Calton Hill. The ha-ha is in two parts, connected by a rustic bridge below which is a walk lined on one side by a holly hedge and on the other by Irish yews.



Dean Gardens

In the 1860s, the area surrounding Dean Bridge was undergoing rapid development by Colonel Learmonth, son of Lord Provost Learmonth (who was instrumental in building the Dean Bridge). Local residents were anxious to protect open space and banded together to petition for the provision of a garden and to purchase the land.

The layout of the gardens consists of two terraces connected by paths and steps which allowed various picturesque views to St Bernard's Well a classical temple, designed by Alexander Nasmyth in 1789 and built on the site of a mineral spring.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal



Water of Leith

In addition to the formal gardens delineated by the various stages of development the Water of Leith Walkway runs through the Area. It is an important landscape feature and a key wildlife resource forming the principal wildlife corridor between the uplands of the Pentland Hills and lower Water of Leith Valley. It is designated as an Urban Wildlife Site.

The character of the river valley alters from a steep, wooded gorge in Dean Gardens to a flatter more urban river from Deanhaugh Street reflecting sharp changes in earlier sea levels. The Walkway along the Water of Leith is one of Edinburgh's major recreational resources and, as it passes through the enclosed, natural gorge, it provides a distinct feature area within the Conservation Area.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

KEY ELEMENTS

Vistas and Views

Terminated vista within the grid layouts and the long distance views across and out of the Conservation Area are important features. The grid layout follows the topography throughout the area providing a formal hierarchy of streets with controlled vistas and planned views both inward and outward and particularly northwards over the estuary. The cohesive, historic skyline makes an important contribution to the Conservation Area and it is particularly crucial to control building heights, particularly along skyline ridges.

Building Forms

The overwhelming retention of buildings in their original design form, allied to the standard format of residential buildings, contributes significantly to the character of the area. The principal building form throughout the New Town is the hollow square, residential, tenement block consisting of a sunken basement area with three to four storeys above.

Streetscape

Streets and pavements are usually consistent in their width comprising a central parallel-sided carriageway defined by granite or whin drainage channels and stepped kerbs. Pavement and road widths are determined by the street hierarchy and have a consistent ratio based on where the street lies within the hierarchy. The relationship of stone buildings, pavements and setted streets provide a disciplined unity and cohesion.

Within the Conservation Area, the historic street pattern is largely intact. Initially pavements were flagged, probably with Hailes or Craigleith sandstone paving slabs, while carriageways were setted. Streets are bounded on either side by pavements running back in an unbroken surface from the kerb to the building line, or stone base of railings guarding an open basement area.

The extensive retention of original historic street surfaces, particularly roads surfaced in whin or granite setts and some high quality stone paving add an important texture to the character of the area. They should be rigorously protected and used as guiding references in new works. Many items of historic street furniture such as railing mounted lighting, police boxes, telephone boxes also remain.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Street Lighting

There has been street lighting in the area since 1785, when one hundred and sixteen lamps burning whale oil were installed. From the 1820s, gas lamps were installed. In 1955, the local authority began a ten-year programme to replace all surviving gas lighting with electric lights throughout the city. At this time the majority of the surviving gas standards were replaced with concrete or steel poles - some with 'Georgian-style' lanterns. Railing-mounted lamps were also installed or reinstated in a few streets - the railing standards along the Mound and the south side of Princes Street are examples. These were copies of the privately erected wrought iron oil lamps in Charlotte Square that were erected in c. 1800. Many owners augmented the original street lighting by adding lamps to the front railings of properties.

The vast majority of lamp standards erected prior to the 1940s were cast iron. Contemporary with other cast iron elements, such as railings, these were often of considerable design merit. The retention of these items is important where they still exist.



Street Furniture

Edinburgh has a tradition of robust and well designed street furniture: for instance the cast iron police boxes and road lamps designed by the City Architect, E J MacRae, in the 1930s to complement Edinburgh's classical architecture. Where these items occur, they make an important contribution to the quality of the area. They can also provide a pattern for new furniture.



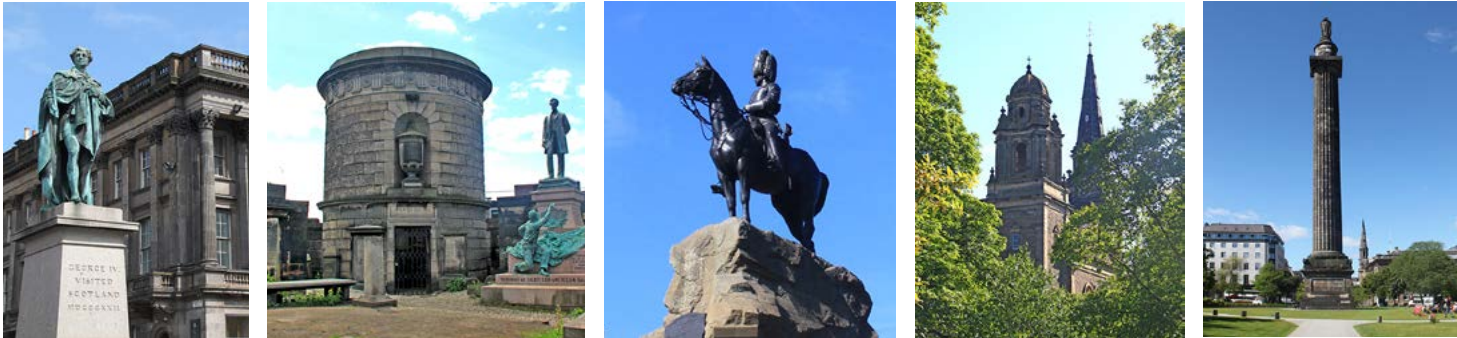
New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Statues and Monuments

The extensive collection of statues, monuments, historic graveyards and national memorials in the Conservation Area make a significant contribution to the historic and architectural character of the area. They also provide a focus and punctuation points for many views. St John's, St Cuthbert's and Calton graveyards contain important collections of funerary monuments.



Mews and Lanes

Craig's New Town contained lanes that were composed of artisans' dwellings, but as the expansions of the New Town took place, the original purpose of the lanes transferred to the provision of mews. These provided accommodation for stabling and coaches, usually associated with the town houses on the streets that they lay behind. They are usually one and a half stories high, with a carriage entrance and sometimes a hayloft, both on the lane side. They were usually built with a formal high quality design facing the house and an informal rubble elevation facing the lane of the mews.



Materials

There is a standard palette of traditional building materials including blonde sandstone, timber windows and pitched slated roofs.



New Town

Conservation Area

Character Appraisal

Stonework

Apart from a few of the very earliest properties, which are of rubblework stuccoed to represent ashlar, the street elevations of all buildings were in finely dressed squared ashlar of the durable local Craigleith sandstone. By the 1860s, improved transport led to the import of significant quantities of cheaper and often softer stone.

There are a variety of masonry treatments on front and rear elevations, none of which were originally painted: polished ashlar (smooth); broached ashlar (horizontally tooled); droved ashlar (with fine banded tooling); stugged ashlar (lightly tooled with a masons' punch or point); channelled V-jointed ashlar; rock faced; vermiculated (as if eaten by worms); random rubble and squared rubble.

Roofs

Most roofs in the First New Town are steeply pitched, with a high central ridge. Roofs in later developments were more likely to have two parallel ridges making a double-pitched 'M' profile roof with a central leaded platform.

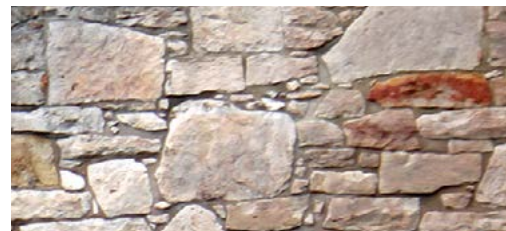
Chimneys and chimney pots occur on party and gable walls, and cupolas are virtually universal over internal stairs. Roofs are generally covered with graded slate with lead flashings to parapet or valley gutters. Rainwater goods are generally cast iron.

Windows

Timber sash windows are typical throughout the Conservation Area, usually consisting of a pair of glazed sashes often subdivided by astragals, that slide vertically in a case or frame with a pair of weights contained within the case balancing each sash.

In conjunction with internal timber shutters, sash and case windows are an efficient design well suited to combat Edinburgh's climate and the majority of windows have withstood the test of time remarkably well. Where there are no inherent defects in their traditional construction such windows should have no problems that regular maintenance cannot cure.

Most early windows were glazed with either Crown or cylinder glass rather than the more modern cast or sheet glass. The high surface gloss, slight imperfections and convex planes create interesting reflections and give depth to the façade. Where it exists original glass should, therefore, be retained wherever possible. Since Crown glass and cylinder glass could only be made in small sheets the size of the panes was strictly limited, so large windows demanded sub-division by rebated glazing bars, or astragals, to carry the smaller section of glass.



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Most early astragals are extremely fine. After 1845 when the weight tax on glass was abolished, larger sheets of heavier drawn glass came into use and astragals became thicker to support the extra weight. Soon afterwards even larger sizes of panes became available and astragals were no longer required because a complete sash could be glazed without the need for sub-division. Many of the later New Town houses had plate glass on the front elevation but retained the cheaper Crown or cylinder glass with astragals at the rear.

The size and number of panes and the arrangement of astragals vary widely depending on the date and position of the window, the relative importance of individual rooms, the improvements in glass manufacture and subsequent changes in fashion. For example, in the 1820s it became fashionable to have floor-to-ceiling windows in drawing rooms on the first floor and the cills were lowered accordingly, examples can be seen in Northumberland Street and Heriot Row.

There has been longstanding Council guidance which requires windows to be painted white to maintain the unity of architectural schemes.

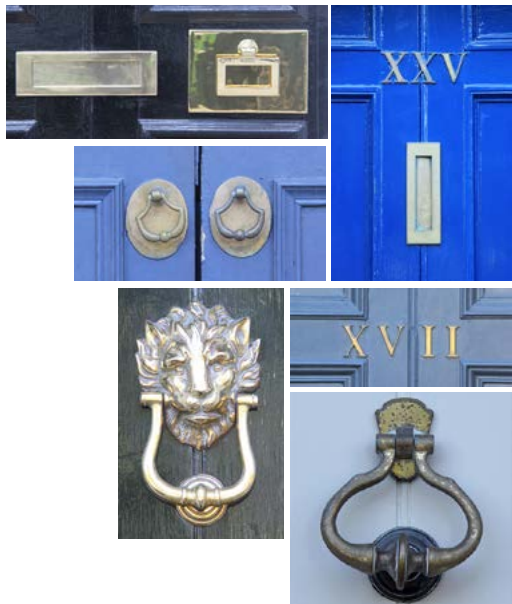
Doors

Doors are a distinctive feature of the area. They are normally a simple four or six panel design constructed in Baltic pine and painted. The configuration of panels and mouldings varied considerably, displaying the full range of Georgian joinery skills.

Much of the excellent original ironmongery has survived on front doors within the area. Usually manufactured of brass with a relatively high zinc content. Typical items include door handles, letter plates, bell pulls, numerals and often a door knocker. Brass name plates with incised Roman characters filled with wax or paint are another common feature.

Fanlights

The term fanlight, derived from the semi-circular fan shape, tends to be applied to any glazed opening above a door, but it may be more precise to refer to the rectangular openings as 'overdoor lights'. In either case, they were generally placed above solid unglazed doors to admit light into hallways. A wide variety of patterns are found in the Conservation Area reflecting the tastes of the original builders or owners. Most were ornate - featuring curved, circular, rectangular or fan shaped geometric patterns of astragals.



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Entrance Platts

Front doors are usually accessed from the street by one or more stone steps leading to a stone slab or platt bridging the open basement area. This arrangement also reinforces the importance of the entrance whilst bridging the difference in level between the street and the entrance. The drop from the pavement to the area and the edge of the entrance steps and platt are protected by cast iron railings, a feature which became increasingly ornate over time particularly on more prestigious buildings.



Cast Iron work

Cast iron railings are an important and characteristic feature throughout the Conservation Area, serving as safety barriers around sunken basement areas. The abundance of cast iron work in Edinburgh was a result of the expansion of the city at a time when cast iron was relatively cheap. During the Second World War, when many ornamental railings around communal gardens were removed for re-use for munitions, but never actually used for that purpose, the sunken basement still had to be protected, and consequently much of the original ironwork has survived. Cast iron balconies at first floor level are also found in many places, and add significant interest and rhythm to the facades.

In many streets, entrances were emphasised by the incorporation of lamps adjacent to the footpath and on either side of the entrance. These lamps, many of which survive, were mounted on wrought or cast iron standards integral to railings or stood separately on the stone plinth.

There is long standing Council guidance which requires the painting of all iron work in black to maintain architectural unity.



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Shop Fronts

The form and appearance of shop fronts make an important contribution to the appearance and character of certain parts of the area.

Streets of shops were included from the beginning of the New Town. Many of these shops have survived on the fringes of the central area, such as Stockbridge and William Street. However, within the central area these early shop fronts have largely disappeared. Victorian and early twentieth century shop fronts incorporated fine and elaborate joinery, becoming more elegant and maximising display space. In the post-war period, the availability of a wide range of new materials and changing architectural philosophy resulted in a change in shop front design.



Boundary Treatments

Boundaries are important in maintaining the character and quality of the spaces in the New Town. They provide enclosure, define many pedestrian links and restrict views out of the spaces. Stone is the predominant material.



MANAGEMENT

Legislation, policies and guidance

Conservation Areas

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 states that Conservation Areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. Local authorities have a statutory duty to identify and designate such areas.

Special attention must be paid to the character and appearance of the conservation area when planning controls are being exercised. Conservation area status brings a number of special controls:

- The demolition of unlisted buildings requires conservation Area consent;
- Some permitted development rights are removed; and
- Works to trees are controlled (see Trees for more detail).

The removal of buildings which make a positive contribution to an area is only permitted in exceptional circumstances, and where the proposals meet certain criteria relating to condition, conservation deficit, adequacy of efforts to retain the building and the relative public benefit of replacement proposals. Conservation area character appraisals are a material consideration when considering applications for development within conservation areas.

Alterations to windows are also controlled in conservation areas in terms of the Council's guidelines.

Listed buildings

A significant number of buildings within the New Town Conservation Area are listed for their special architectural or historic interest and are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Listed building consent is required for the demolition of a listed building, or its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its special character.

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World Heritage Site

Since 2014, Historic Environment Scotland has a statutory duty to consider the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site when assessing the impact of development proposals.

Planning guidance

More detailed, subject-specific guidance is set out in Planning Guidance documents. Those particularly relevant to the New Town Conservation Area are:

[The World Heritage Site Management Plan](#)

[Guidance for Householders](#)

[Guidance for Businesses](#)

[Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas](#)

[Developer contributions and affordable housing](#)

[Edinburgh Design guidance](#)

[Street Design Guidance](#)

In addition, a number of statutory tools are available to assist development management within the Conservation Area.

Article 4 Direction Orders

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992, amended 2012, (abbreviated to GPDO), restricts the types of development which can be carried out in a Conservation Area without the need for planning permission. These include most alterations to the external appearance of dwellinghouses and flats. Development is not precluded, but such alterations will require planning permission and special attention will be paid to the potential effect of proposals.



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Under Article 4 of the GPDO the planning authority can seek the approval of the Scottish Ministers for Directions that restrict development rights further. The Directions effectively control the proliferation of relatively minor developments in Conservation Areas which can cumulatively lead to the erosion of character and appearance. The New Town Conservation Area has Article 4 Directions covering the following classes of development:

Class 7- the erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure.

Class 38 - water undertakings.

Class 39 - development by public gas supplier.

Class 40 - development by electricity statutory undertaker.

Class 41- development required for the purposes of the carrying on of any tramway or road transport undertaking.

Trees

Trees within Conservation Areas are covered by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning (etc) Act 2006. This Act applies to the uprooting, felling or lopping of a tree having a diameter exceeding 2" (75mm) at a point 4ft (1.5m) above ground level. The planning authority must be given six weeks' notice of the intention to uproot, fell or lop trees. Failure to give notice will render the person liable to the same penalties as for contravention of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Tree Preservation Orders are made under planning legislation to protect individual and groups of trees considered important for amenity or because of their cultural or historic interest. When assessing amenity, the importance of trees as wildlife habitats will be taken into consideration. There is a strong presumption against any form of development or change of use of land which is likely to damage or prejudice the future long term existence of trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order. The removal of trees for arboricultural reasons will not imply that the space created by their removal can be used for development.

The *Trees in the City* Action Plan contains a set of policies to guide the management of the Council's trees and woodlands.



Assessing Development within the New Town Conservation Area

The richness of the New Town's built heritage is considerable. It is this complexity and diversity which make it attractive, yet make these qualities hard to define. It also has a fragility and human scale which often does not sit easily with the demands of present day development requirements. These are qualities and conflicts that must be resolved if the character of the New Town is to be sensitively interpreted and enhanced.

General Criteria

General issues to be taken into account in assessing development proposals in the Conservation Area include the appropriateness of the overall massing of development, its scale (the expression of size indicated by the windows, doors, floor heights, and other identifiable units), its proportions and its relationship with its context i.e. whether it sits comfortably. Development should be in harmony with, or complimentary to, its neighbours having regard to the adjoining architectural styles. The use of materials generally matching those which are historically dominant in the area is important, as is the need for the development not to have a visually disruptive impact on the existing townscape. It should also, as far as possible, fit into the "grain" of the Conservation Area, for example, by respecting historic layout, street patterns or existing land form. It is also important where new uses are proposed that these respect the unique character and general ambience of the Conservation Area, for example certain developments may adversely affect the character of a Conservation Area through noise, nuisance and general disturbance. Proposals outside the boundaries of the Conservation Area should not erode the character and appearance of the New Town or intrude into views of the Castle.

New Buildings

New development should be of good contemporary design that is sympathetic to the spatial pattern, scale and massing, proportions, building line and design of traditional buildings in the area. Any development within or adjacent to the Conservation Area should restrict itself in scale and mass to the traditionally four/five storey form. New development should also reflect the proportion and scale of the traditional window pattern. The quality of alterations to shop fronts, extensions, dormers and other minor alterations should also be of an appropriately high standard.

The development of new buildings in the Conservation Area should be a stimulus to imaginative, high quality design, and seen as an opportunity to enhance the area. What is important is not that new buildings should directly imitate earlier styles, rather that they should be designed with respect for their context, as part of a larger whole which has a well-established character and appearance of its own. Therefore, while development of a



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gap site in a traditional terrace may require a very sensitive design approach to maintain the overall integrity of the area; in other cases modern designs sympathetic and complimentary to the existing character of the area may be acceptable.

Alterations and Extensions

Proposals for the alteration or extension of properties in the Conservation Area will normally be acceptable where they are sensitive to the existing building, in keeping with the character and appearance of the particular area and do not prejudice the amenities of adjacent properties. Extensions should be subservient to the building, of an appropriate scale, use appropriate materials and should normally be located on the rear elevations of a property. Very careful consideration will be required for alterations and extensions affecting the roof of a property, as these may be particularly detrimental to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Definition of 'Character' and 'Appearance'

Conservation areas are places of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

The character of an area is the combination of features and qualities which contribute to the intrinsic worth of an area and make it distinctive. Special character does not derive only from the quality of buildings. Elements such as the historic layout of roads, paths and boundaries, paving materials, urban grain and more intangible features, such as smells and noises which are unique to the area, may all contribute to the local scene. Conservation area designation is the means of recognising the importance of all these factors and of ensuring that planning decisions address these qualities.

Appearance is more limited and relates to the way individual features within the conservation area look.

Care and attention should be paid in distinguishing between the impact of proposed developments on both the character and appearance of the conservation area.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Development opportunities for infill or replacement may arise within the area, and will be considered in terms of the relevant guidance. The Edinburgh Design Guidance, Guidance for Householders and Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas explain the Council's approach to design in historic contexts.



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No sites within the Conservation Area are identified for significant housing or other development through local development plans.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLANNING ACTION

Conservation Area Boundaries

The boundaries of the Conservation Area have been examined through the appraisal process. No proposals for boundary changes are proposed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCEMENT

The character appraisal emphasises the more positive aspects of character in order that the future can build on what is best within the Conservation Area. The quality of urban and architectural design needs to be continuously improved if the character of the Conservation Area is to be enhanced. The retention of good quality buildings (as well as listed buildings) and the sensitive interpretation of traditional spaces in development are of particular importance.

Streetscape

Careful consideration needs to be given to floorscape which is an essential part of the overall appreciation of the New Town's rich townscape heritage. Repair and renewal work to street surfaces should be carefully detailed and carried out to the highest standards using quality natural materials.

Shop Fronts

Whilst there are many fine shop fronts in the Conservation Area, there are also a number which are unsatisfactory and ignore the architectural form of the buildings of which they form part. Encouragement should be given to improving the quality of the shop fronts in the area, particularly that minority of shop fronts which are particularly poorly or inappropriately designed or badly maintained.

Natural Heritage

Measures to further protect and enhance the river valley of the Water of Leith should be pursued, whilst complementing its designation as an Urban Wildlife Site in accordance with the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan, NPPG 14 and its historic character.



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Opportunities should also be taken to increase the biodiversity potential of appropriate open spaces through a variety of management practices. This may include the introduction of replacement native shrub planting and diversity of grass cutting regimes.

High Buildings

The New Town has very consistent heights and a cohesive skyline and is particularly susceptible to buildings that break the prevailing roof and eaves height and impinge on the many important views. It is also important to protect the character of the Conservation Area from the potentially damaging impact of high buildings outside the Conservation Area.

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