

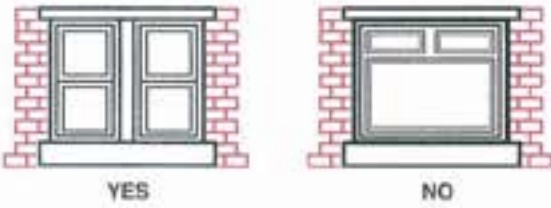
Design Guidance (Continued)

REPLACEMENT WINDOWS AND DOORS - All areas (Except Roman Camp)

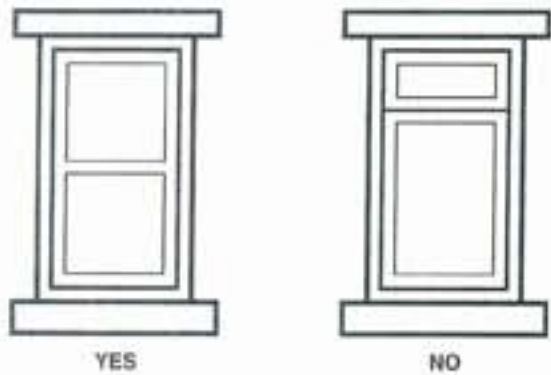
Windows

Replacement windows should be the same size as the original windows and have the same glazing proportions.

Where a mullion is present between two windows this should also be retained.



Where it is a single window, the proportions should remain the same.



Doors

Doors should be timber framed, panelled doors to match the existing. Fully glazed modern doors should be avoided.

CHIMNEY STACKS AND CANS

Existing chimney stacks and cans should be retained in situ and repaired or replaced using similar materials wherever necessary.

SATELLITE DISHES

When erecting a satellite dish it should be sited in an inconspicuous place, preferably where neighbours and the public cannot see it. The dish should not be sited in front of the house or above the ridgeline of the roof. Where this is not possible, the colour of the dish should blend in with its selected background.

It is impossible for these guidelines to cover every situation. They are intended to be used by householders to assess whether a proposal is likely to be acceptable.

Staff in the Development Control Section of the Planning Department will be pleased to give advice on any proposals for development. They can be contacted at the address below.

Although not within an Area of Special Control, the former shale miners rows at New Holygate off West Main Street in Broxburn are within the Broxburn Conservation Area. Similar guidelines to those explained in this leaflet will, therefore, also apply to all applications for alterations to the houses at these rows.



WEST LOTHIAN
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PLANNING

AREAS of SPECIAL Control

The Shale Miners Rows



THE SHALE MINERS' ROWS

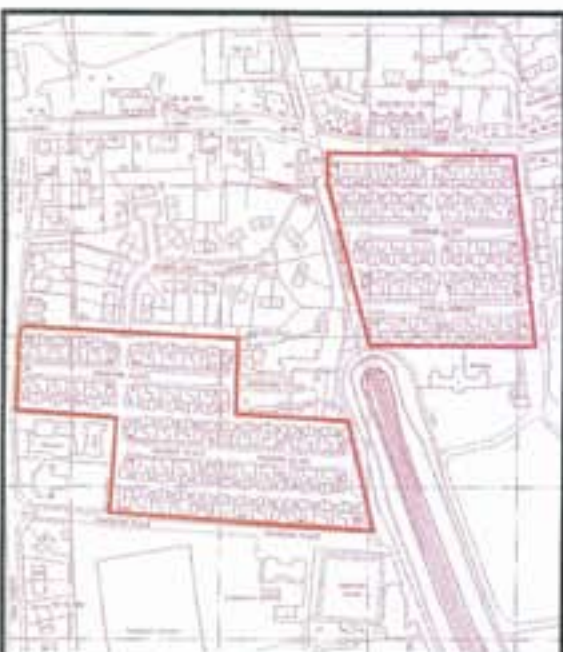
One of the most distinctive features of West Lothian's industrial heritage is the survival, largely intact, of several groups of houses built for oil shale workers known as "the rows".

The oil shale industry was unique to the Lothians. The West Lothian rows are therefore also unique. Many of the rows have been demolished and it is important that the best of those that remain are protected from unsympathetic alterations.

This leaflet explains the guidelines which have been designed to protect the rows at Winchburgh, South Village in Pumpherston, Dedridge Cottages in Livingston, Roman Camps near Broxburn, and Oakbank near West Calder. All of these areas have been designated "Areas of Special Control".

The Winchburgh Rows

Of the rows which have survived, those at Winchburgh represent the most extensive and some of the most intact examples of this local vernacular building style. They were built in the 1900's for workers at the nearby Niddry Castle works.



South Village, Pumpherston

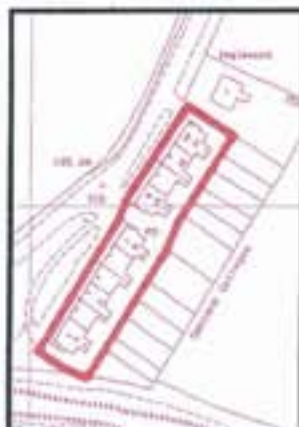
Together with a site to the north, South Village originally provided over 200 houses when first built by the Pumpherston Oil Company in 1883. Now, following demolition and renovation, only 55 houses remain.

Whilst the rows at South Village have been altered, these alterations have fortunately not destroyed their original character. The basic design and the integrity of the layout remain.



Oakbank Cottages near West Calder

There are only 10 cottages here, in two terraces. They were constructed probably in the 1920's to house workers in the nearby Westwood mine. They have remained remarkably unaltered.



Dedridge Cottages

These cottages consist of three buildings, totalling 27 houses. Although scheduled for demolition in the 1960's, they have been retained and have not been substantially altered.



Roman Camp Cottages

There are 34 cottages here in eight terraces of three distinct types. They were built around the late 1880's to house workers at the Roman Camp works.

These cottages have been the most altered of all those considered as Areas of Special Control. Because of the number of alterations, the only parts of the design advice which apply to Roman Camp is the specific advice on dormer extensions for the three distinct cottage types.

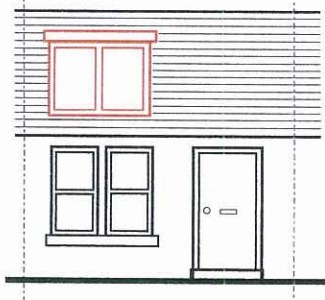


Design guidance is given on the inner pages.

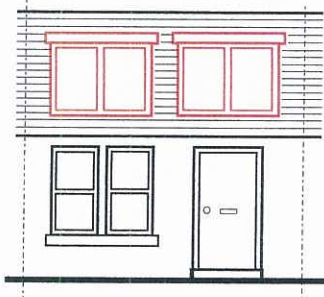
Design Guidance

This advice is intended to ensure that the special character and integrity of the rows is retained if any extensions or other improvements are being considered.

Since the rows share many of the same features, much of the advice applies to all areas. However, there are certain characteristics which are specific to individual areas and these have been given special attention.



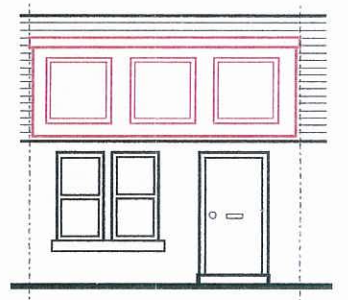
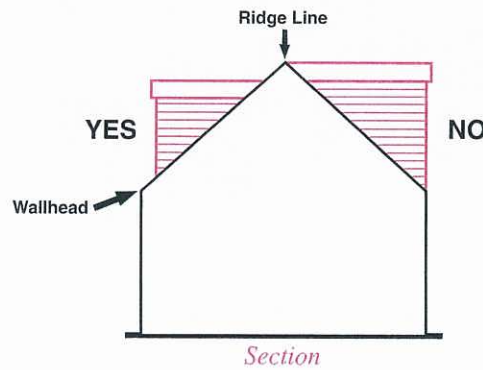
YES



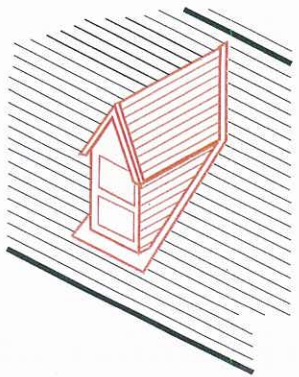
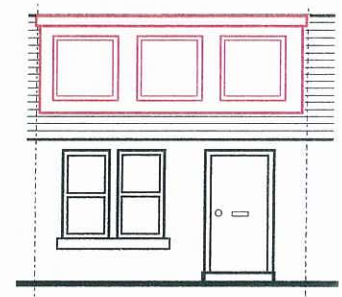
DORMER EXTENSIONS

All Areas

When considering an attic conversion, thought should first of all be given to the possibility of using roof lights. Where a dormer is proposed it should be designed appropriately for the varying types of cottages. Some simple examples of good and bad designs are shown in the diagrams. The dormers should be set back from both the wallhead and below the ridgeline. New dormer windows should be centred on existing ground floor openings, windows or doors. Timber fascia boards should be kept to a minimum depth and painted black, not white, to make them inconspicuous. In all cases dormers should be clad in natural slate to match the existing roof. Wherever possible, dormer extensions to different houses in the same row should be similar in height, projection and length.



NO

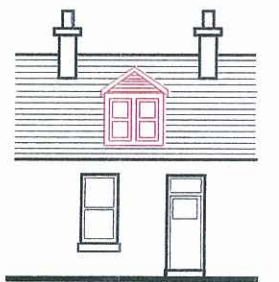


South Village, Pumpherton

At the south-east of South Village there are cottages of a slightly different design to the others in this area. These cottages have a distinctive dormer style. Only dormers which match this design will be acceptable to the front, as illustrated to the left. Box dormers as described in the previous section will be acceptable at the rear.

Oakbank, Westwood

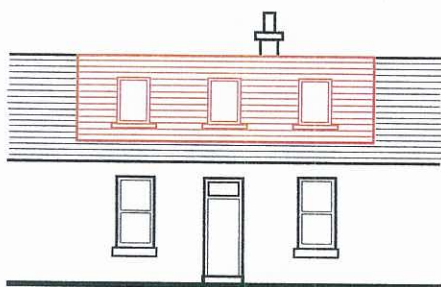
Again the cottages at Oakbank have a distinctive style of dormer to the front, as shown to the right. Any further dormers to the front should respect this style. Dormers to the rear should be individual and modest and should be kept from the wallheads and ridgeline as explained above.



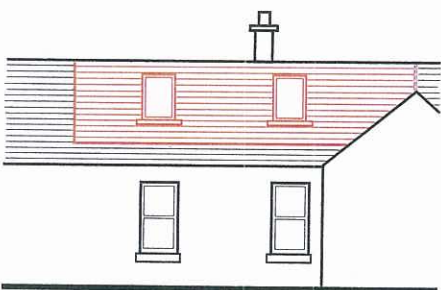
Dormer for Oakbank, Westwood.

Roman Camp

At Roman Camp different groups of buildings have different requirements, for dormer extensions, due to differing ridge heights. The following illustrations give examples of dormers which would be acceptable within the different groups of buildings.



Front Elevation with Dormer



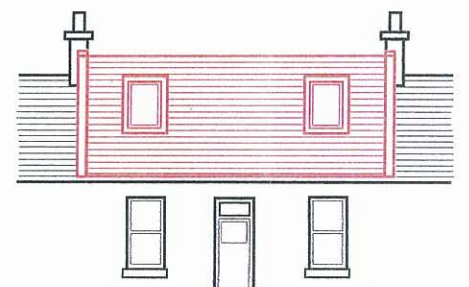
Rear Elevation with Dormer

Cottage Nos 1-8

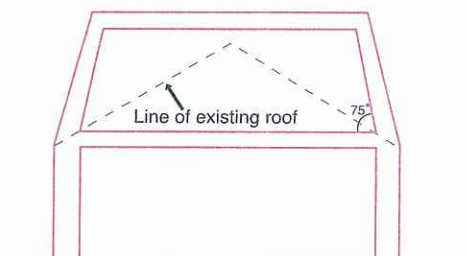
Because the existing roof space is so small, the ground floor ceilings should be lowered in order to provide enough headroom whilst still keeping the dormer below the level of the ridge of the existing roof, as shown in the sketches on the left. The same principles for size and scale of dormers at the other rows apply here also.

Cottage Nos 9-28

These cottages are slightly smaller than numbers 1-8 and unfortunately it is not possible to adopt the same solution of lowering the ceiling to keep the dormers below the ridgeline without reducing the aperture of the existing ground floor windows. Therefore, at these cottages, a mansard-type extension should be adopted where the slope of the new mansard roof should be 75°. The sketches on the right illustrate this approach.



Front Elevation with Dormer



Section showing mansard dormer extension

Cottage Nos 29-34

These are the largest cottages in the village and dormer extensions can be accommodated which can be kept back from the wallhead and below the ridgeline. Again, the guidelines detailed above for all areas apply here.

OTHER EXTENSIONS - All Areas (except Roman Camp)

All other extensions to the cottages should respect the scale and character of both the individual building and the row as a whole. Rear extensions, and where appropriate side extensions, should not encroach beyond the building line. At the rows at Oakbank, Dedridge and Winchburgh, extensions should be finished in a suitable red brick to match the existing buildings. At all rows no extension should be higher than the eaves of the existing building. Front extensions will not be permitted.

RE- ROOFING - All Areas (except Roman Camp)

At all rows, the roof finishes are a most important part of the integrity and character of the cottages. Only natural slate should be used where re-roofing is required. The use of modern materials such as concrete tiles will not be permitted.

WALLS

Winchburgh, Oakbank and Dedridge

Part of the character of the rows at Winchburgh, Oakbank and Dedridge is that they are all constructed from the same red brick. Whilst roughcasting and painting may improve the appearance of an individual cottage, thought should be given to the appearance of the row as a whole. Where possible on front elevations, red brickwork should be retained.

South Village and Roman Camp

At Pumpherton and Roman Camp most cottages have been roughcast when being improved. Therefore, at these locations re-roughcasting or painting should respect the tones and colours of adjacent properties.