

3. Housing in the Countryside

(b) Replacement

There may be some houses in the countryside that may no longer meet the requirements for modern living, having fallen into a poor state of repair, or have been affected by adverse structural conditions. Such houses may have a dilapidated appearance, detracting from the landscape setting of the countryside and their removal would be beneficial. In the case of a replacement house all of the following criteria must be met:

- The existing house is in a habitable state (i.e. not a ruin).
- The building is of no architectural or historic interest, and makes no contribution to the local landscape.
- Evidence is provided that the existing house is sub-standard and of a design that is not readily improvable or extendable.
- The replacement house is of comparable scale and of high quality design appropriate to its setting and the surrounding area.
- The new house should occupy the same site as the original house, unless it can be demonstrated that an adjacent area provides a better landscape fit, in which case the existing house must be demolished and the land reinstated thereafter. It should be noted that where a building is listed, proposals will firstly have to meet the terms of **Policy D09 Listed Buildings** contained within the LDP (Supporting Policies Section).

Note 1. For the purposes of sections (2) and (3) pages 6-8, 'substantially intact' will generally mean that the external walls and gables are still intact and are structurally sound. Applications should be accompanied by a structural engineer's report certifying that the building is capable of conversion without rebuilding the intact sections.



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3. Housing in the Countryside

3.9 (3) Conversion or Restoration of non-domestic Farm Buildings/ Redevelopment of Farm Steadings

(a) Conversion or Restoration of non-domestic Farm Buildings

Farm or other non-residential buildings can also offer opportunities for beneficial conversion and re-use as homes. Proposals must meet all of the following criteria:

- The building is no longer required for the purposes it was built.
- The building, by virtue of its existing character, makes a positive contribution to the rural landscape.
- The building is substantially intact and is capable of beneficial restoration. (Refer to Note 1 on Page 7).
- The building is safely accessible and can be linked to water and other services without substantial rebuilding.
- The restored or converted building is of comparable scale and character to the original building and materials used should be sympathetic.



Non-Domestic Farm Buildings Capable of Beneficial Restoration



Case Study : Barn Conversion
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Finalised SG01 Development in the Countryside



Converted Farm Steading

3. Housing in the Countryside

(b) Redevelopment of Farm Steadings

Traditional agricultural farm steadings are a significant feature of the Scottish landscape, usually comprising a collection of individual buildings as well as the farmhouse itself formed around a central courtyard area. Changes in agricultural practice have resulted in many buildings becoming redundant. Conversion and redevelopment of farm steadings offers the opportunity to increase the level and variety of Falkirk's housing stock, as well as meeting the needs of rural areas for commercial or industrial development.

Farm steadings are a finite resource and once their character has been eroded or lost, they cannot be replaced and their contribution towards the character of the rural landscape will be diminished. It is therefore important that conversions and redevelopment proposals are undertaken in a sensitive and innovative manner that conserves their original character.

In addition to the criteria set out in 3 (a) for the conversion or restoration of residential and non-residential buildings, proposals for the redevelopment of farm steadings must meet all of the following criteria:

- There must be retention of some of the built elements of the steading.
- Limited new development will be permitted within the steading envelope provided it integrates well with, and does not impact on the character and form of the existing building group.
- The traditional character and form of the existing building group is retained.
- The emphasis is on a coherent design concept which seeks to retain the steading character rather than a collection of 'suburban style' houses.
- The submission of a masterplan will be required.



Farm Steading Converted and Extended to Create a Coherent Building Group



Traditional Character Retained by Redevelopment of Farm Steading

3. Housing in the Countryside

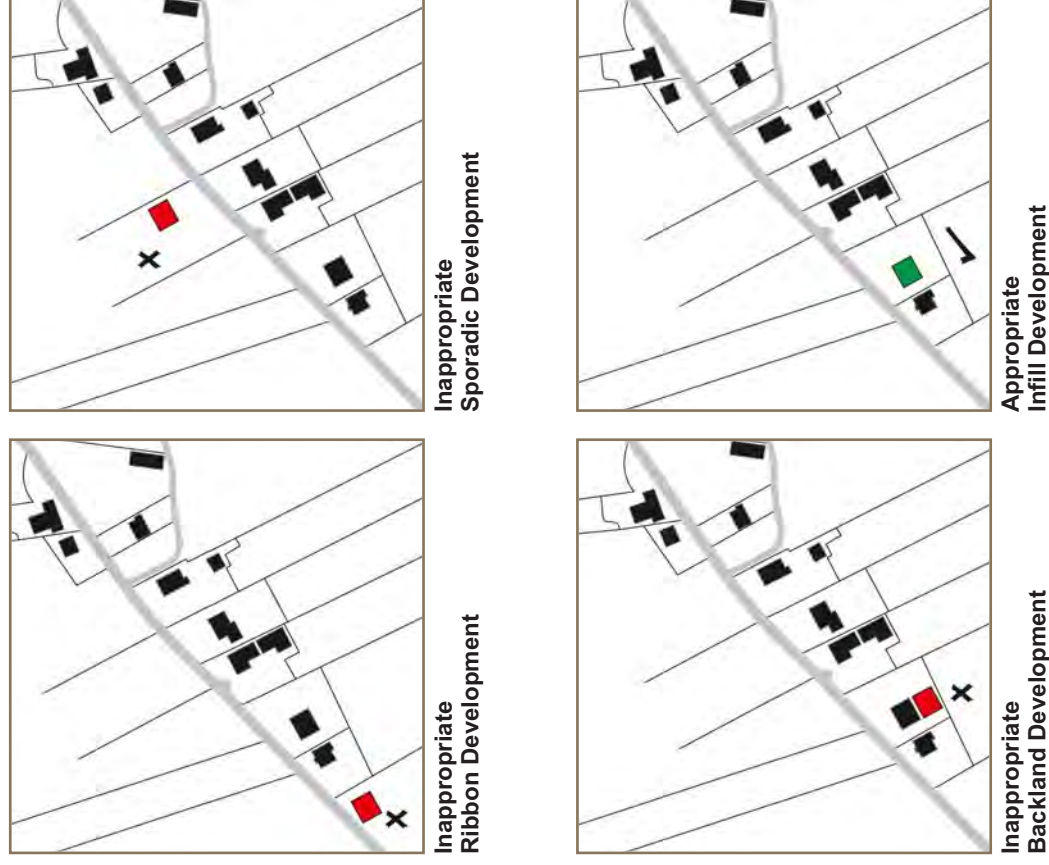
3.10 (4) Infill Development

Appropriate infill development will be allowed between two residential properties where all of the following criteria are met :

- The proposed infill development must occupy a clear gap between two existing residential properties.
- The scale, density and design of the proposed infill housing should respect the character of existing development. Proposals should respond to local distinctiveness.
- The existing residential properties must front a road or access lane and be less than 80 metres apart.
- The gap is not on the edge of an existing village or urban limit where the edge of the settlement has already been defined.
- The development should not constitute ribbon or backland development. (Ribbon development is defined as the outward linear growth of development along a road).
- If there is a predominant building line this should be adhered to.
- The terms of LDP **Policy HSG05** (Infill Development and Subdivision of Plots) should be met.

3.11

Figure 1:
Examples of unacceptable and acceptable infill development



3. Housing in the Countryside

3.12 (5) Enabling Development

Enabling development may be permitted in some circumstances where it will secure the long term future of historic buildings or historic assets. This is development that would not normally be acceptable in general policy terms, but can be justified where there are overriding conservation benefits to be gained from the overall development scheme, which could not be achieved through other means. It would typically seek to subsidise the cost of major repair or conversion to a viable use of a significant historic building or historic asset.

Proposals involving enabling development will only be permitted where all of the following criteria can be met :

- The enabling development will secure the restoration, re-use and long-term future of an historic building or structure of acknowledged importance.
- The conservation benefits significantly outweigh the disbenefits of setting aside the normal presumption against development in the countryside.
- The design, materials, massing, location and density of the enabling development does not compromise the special character or historic setting of the principal restoration development, its relationship to ancillary historic buildings and structures, and any associated designed landscape, with particular reference to **LDP Policies D09** (Listed Buildings) and **D12** (Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes).
- The submission of a Statement of Justification, which includes sufficient detailed financial information to allow the proposal to be fully assessed.
- The Statement of Justification should demonstrate that :
 - The principal restoration development would be financially unviable without the enabling development due to a demonstrable level of conservation deficit. All other potential sources of subsidy have been explored, and the property or asset has been subjected to appropriate marketing.
 - The scale of enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure the long term future of the principal restoration development, whilst allowing an appropriate level of developer profit.



Larbert House :
Approved Enabling Development Scheme to support restoration,
conversion and extension of Category "B" Listed Mansion

3. Housing in the Countryside

3.13 (6) Gypsy/Travellers

Gypsies and Travellers have specific housing needs, requiring sites for caravans and mobile homes, which are difficult to locate within urban areas. The SPP requires authorities to set out policies for dealing with applications for small privately owned sites.

Proposals for small privately owned sites to accommodate gypsy/travellers should not impact negatively on the surrounding countryside. Proposals will be permitted where they comply with **Policy HSG08** Gypsy/Travellers' Sites which requires that :

- The site satisfies policies in the LDP relating to the protection of the built and the natural heritage (**Policies GN02-05** and **D07-14**) and the protection of the public open space (**Policy INF03**).
- The site can be appropriately landscaped, such that there will be no adverse effect on the character, appearance and amenity of the area.
- The site affords an appropriate level of residential amenity and access to community facilities; and
- Access, parking and other servicing can be provided to a satisfactory standard, and the site is not at significant risk from flooding, in terms of **LDP Policy RW06** - Flooding.

4. Business Development in the Countryside

4.1 The Council wishes to promote sustainable economic activity in rural areas. Rural sites may offer various opportunities for economic growth. Farm diversification, the re-use of rural buildings and appropriate redevelopment and expansion proposals for existing industrial and business purposes will generally offer the greatest scope for sustainable economic development in the countryside. However new businesses may arise where there is a site specific resource opportunity.

4.2 The countryside provides a setting for many leisure activities. These include both informal pursuits and organised sports, with a range of requirements in terms of infrastructure and facilities. Countryside recreation can provide much needed economic activity in the rural area, as well as promoting the enjoyment of the area's natural heritage. At the same time, a cautious approach is necessary as some activities have implications for the character of the countryside, in terms of visual, ecological and noise impacts which need to be carefully assessed.



Farm Diversification at Wellsfield Farm Equestrian Centre

4.3 Policy CG04 sets out the circumstances where business development will be supported :

Policy CG04 Business Development in the Countryside

Proposals for business development in the countryside of a scale, layout and design suitable for its intended location will be supported in the following circumstances:

1. Areas specifically identified for business development on the Proposals Map;
2. Business development, including appropriate leisure and tourism uses, where a need for a countryside location is demonstrated, or the development constitutes an appropriate form of farm diversification;
3. Proposals involving the re-use of industrial, commercial or institutional land or premises, or the conversion of farm buildings for business use; or
4. Limited extensions to existing established business in the countryside; Detailed guidance on the application of these criteria will be contained in Supplementary Guidance SG01 'Development in the Countryside'. Proposals will be subject to a rigorous assessment of their impact on the rural environment, having particular regard to policies protecting natural heritage and the historic environment.

Access and Servicing

4.4 All proposals will be required to meet the Council's standards for access and servicing. New developments are likely to have an impact on the local and strategic road network through the introduction of new journeys. In some circumstances where there are significant concerns the Council will request a transport assessment to ensure that any impacts on the transport network are identified at an early stage, and appropriate mitigation measures are introduced. Please refer to the Council's 'Design Guidelines & Construction Standards for Roads in the Falkirk Council Area' which can be found on the Councils website (www.falkirk.gov.uk)

4. Business Development in the Countryside

Protected Species

4.5 Bats and birds can be encountered when redeveloping existing buildings. Some species are protected by law and to disturb them can constitute an offence. It is therefore recommended that an initial check is undertaken to identify if there are any issues which require further investigation. The presence of bats or birds is unlikely to mean that works cannot go ahead but does mean that their presence must be accommodated both during and after works. In these circumstances consultation within the Council or Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is essential.

4.6 The following supporting information gives further explanation to aid the interpretation of sub sections 1-4 of Policy CG04.

4.7 (1) Areas Identified for Business Development

There are a few areas specifically identified outwith settlements in the LDP for business development, either as specific economic development proposals or as core business areas. Development within these areas will be subject to the relevant site specific policies and criteria contained in the LDP.



The Kelpies in the Helix Park

4.8

(2) New Business Development

Within the countryside, new business development will generally only be permitted where the need for a countryside location is demonstrated, or the proposal is an appropriate form of farm diversification. All proposals will be subject to a rigorous assessment of their impact on the rural environment.

Tourism is one of the developing sectors in the Falkirk Council area and is recognised in a number of the Council's initiatives and strategies. Appropriate countryside tourism and leisure uses that require a rural location are therefore welcomed in the countryside. The LDP outlines that priority will be given to the development of tourism proposals which support the themes/networks and strategic nodes identified in the plan. The themes are focused around the Central Scotland Green Network, the Canal Network (Forth & Clyde and Union Canals), and the Antonine Wall which intersect at various tourism nodes highlighted below, some of which are in the countryside:

Tourism Nodes

- Falkirk Town Centre,
- Bo'ness Town Centre/Harbour/Steam Railway,
- Callendar House/Park/Wood,
- Helix/Falkirk Gateway,
- Falkirk Wheel/Portdownie/Roughcastle,
- Gilston/Whitecross, Kinneil, Muiravonside.

Falkirk's strength in outdoor attractions and activities is being enhanced by projects such as the Helix, the John Muir Way and the World Heritage status of the Antonine Wall. All of these projects will provide opportunities to further enhance Falkirk's status as a tourist location and encourage more visitors to come and stay in the area for a longer period.

4. Business Development in the Countryside



Kingsbarn Equestrian Centre, Shieldhill



The Milk Barn Ice Cream Parlour, Glen Village

Farm diversification into non-agricultural activities can be vital to the continuing viability of many farm enterprises. Not only can diversification help sustain the rural economy, it can provide much needed additional facilities and services for local communities. Diversification should not however result in excessive expansion and encroachment of building development into the countryside, creating problems such as access congestion, noise pollution and loss of amenity. Ideally diversification schemes should remain additional to the main agricultural function of the land, and agriculture should remain the dominant land use in order to preserve landscapes that have resulted from farming activity.

Proposals for new business development will be permitted where the following criteria are met:

- The submission of a Statement of Justification, which includes sufficient detailed financial information to allow the proposal to be fully assessed.
- The Statement of Justification should demonstrate that
 - A countryside location is essential and how the proposal would benefit the local economy.
 - A business plan demonstrating the viability of the proposal in the long term which includes financial projections. (Guidance on producing a business plan and what it should contain can be found on the Business Gateway site.
<http://www.bgateway.com/starting-up/create-business-plan/prepare-a-business-plan/>
- The siting and scale of the proposal and associated infrastructure is appropriate, and design is of a high standard, allowing the development to integrate well into the landscape.
- Proposals for new visitor attractions and tourism infrastructure should support the themes set out in the LDP and the tourism strategies of the Council, thereby enhancing the image and tourism profile of the area.
- Proposals for new hotels, B&B's, guest houses, pubs/restaurants will generally only be permitted where a specific opportunity is identified in the LDP or existing buildings are being utilised. Small-scale proposals for new-build self-catering accommodation, caravan or camping sites may be supported subject to appropriate siting and a high quality of design.

4. Business Development in the Countryside

4.9 (3) Brownfield Land/Conversion of Rural Buildings

(a) Brownfield Land

The policy allows for business proposals which reuse vacant industrial / commercial / institutional land or premises (essentially brownfield land i.e. land that has been previously developed). Usually these sites have been significantly degraded by a former activity. When such sites fall into disuse or are abandoned they have the potential to detract seriously from the visual and environmental amenity of a rural area. This policy recognises that their redevelopment could serve to enhance landscape quality by reducing the physical mass and presence of intrusive buildings within the countryside and simultaneously provide an opportunity to clean up contaminated land and assist environmental, social and economic regeneration. It could also make the best use of existing infrastructure and services and relieve the pressure to build on greenfield land, thus helping to protect the character of the countryside.

Proposals involving the re-use of industrial, commercial or institutional land or premises will require to meet all of the following criteria:

- There are significant environmental and/or community benefits to be gained as a consequence of the vacant site/buildings being re-developed.
- The scale of new development should be dictated by the available brownfield land, the needs of the business, and the capacity of the environment to accept it.
- The siting and scale of the proposal and associated infrastructure is appropriate, and the design is of a high standard, allowing the development to integrate well into the landscape.

(b) Conversion of Farm Buildings

The conversion of existing farm buildings for new business uses will be supported providing the proposal is compatible with surrounding uses.



A typical vernacular farm building

4. Business Development in the Countryside

4.10 (4) Extensions

Proposals for the expansion of an established economic development use in the countryside will be permitted in the following circumstances:

- The scale and nature of the proposal would not impact on the surrounding rural character.
- Where it is not possible to utilise existing buildings, new buildings would need to be in proportion with existing development and integrate well as part of the overall development.
- Where appropriate, proposals should respect scale design and materials of existing buildings.
- Appropriate landscaping measures are introduced which will help aid integration into the landscape.



Beancross Farm Hotel and Restaurant



Conversion and extension of farm steading

4. Business Development in the Countryside

Prior Approval Notification

- 4.11 It should be noted that certain agricultural buildings and operations do not require formal planning permission. Developments involving agriculture will normally require an approval from the planning authority known as Prior Approval Notification to be submitted. This is a quicker procedure than planning permission but still allows the planning authority to raise concerns with the siting, design and external appearance of a building.

5. Design Guidance

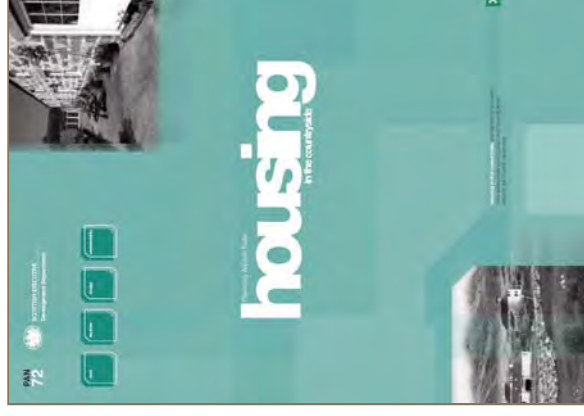
Introduction

5.1 This design guidance aims to promote a sensitive and imaginative approach to new development in Falkirk's countryside to create a sense of place and maintain local distinctiveness.

5.2 New development should respond to the unique character of the area's countryside. This guidance therefore includes overviews of local landscape character and rural building types.

5.3 A key objective is to inspire development which is "distinctive, safe and pleasant, welcoming, resource efficient, adaptable, and easy to get around." These 6 qualities of successful places are set out in the Scottish Government's Policy Statement, "Designing Places."

5.4 PAN 72 provides advice on best practice in terms of design of rural housing which respects the Scottish countryside. Inspirational design forms part of the Scottish Government's agenda to promote good quality housing design and placemaking throughout Scotland.



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5. Design Guidance

Distinctive Local Character

5.5 (a) Landscape Character

This design guidance is intended to encourage high quality, contemporary design which reflects local character. To achieve this, developers and their agents require a proper understanding of Falkirk's countryside.

5.6 The Falkirk Council area contains a rich diversity of landscapes variously shaped by geology, climate, historical settlement patterns, variations in types of land use and buildings. They include the flat carselands adjacent to the Forth Estuary to the north, the river valleys of the Carron and the Bonny Water in the central area, the undulating Slamannan plateau to the south, the Denny hills to the east and the rolling farmland of the east, bisected by the scenic Avon Valley.

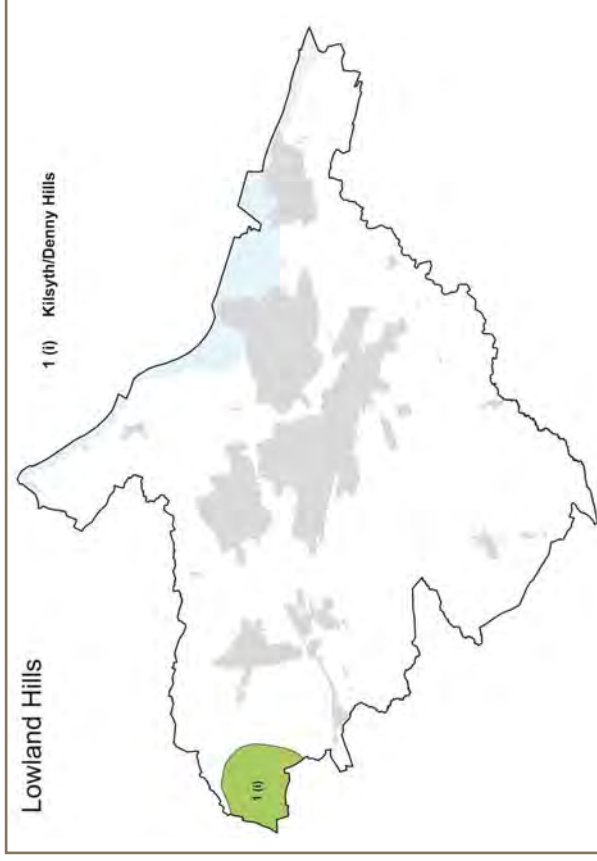
5.7 These varied landscapes are populated by single houses, country estates, groups of houses, industrial premises and agricultural buildings, the best of which are well sited and are of a scale and design to complement their countryside setting. Inappropriate development in rural areas has a significant detrimental impact, which can affect a large area since many buildings in the countryside can be viewed from a long distance away.

5.8 Supplementary Guidance (SG09) on Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Designations sets out key information and guidelines based on 16 Landscape Character Areas (LCA's) contained within 6 generic Landscape Character Types that cover the Falkirk Council area. Information includes details on key characteristics, likely future forces for change, sensitivities and guidelines. It is recommended, therefore, that applicants make reference to the appropriate section within SG09 prior to developing preliminary proposals for development in any of the countryside areas.

5.9 The location of new development in any of the 16 LCAs must take into account all factors highlighted in SG09 to ensure that location and design enhance positive attributes of the landscape and meet key aims and objectives.

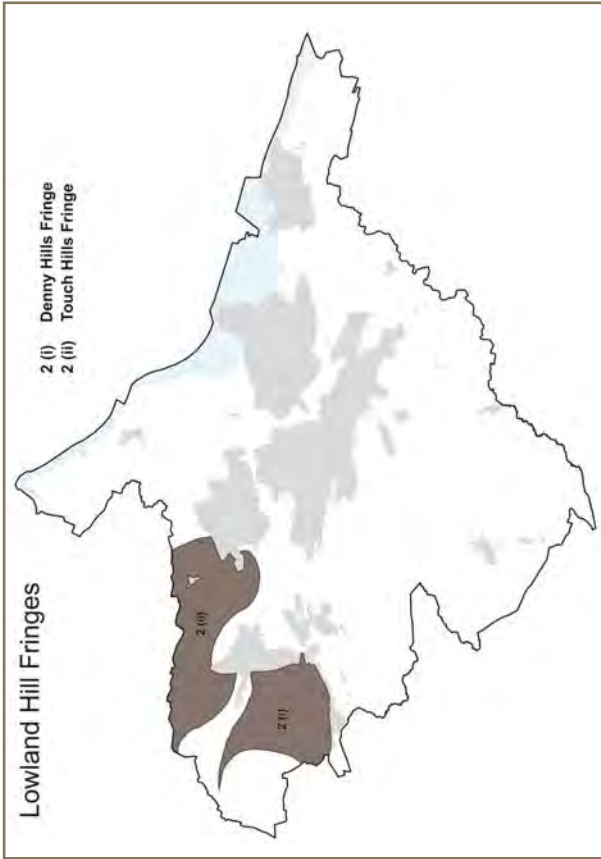
Generic Landscape Character Types

1. Lowland Hills



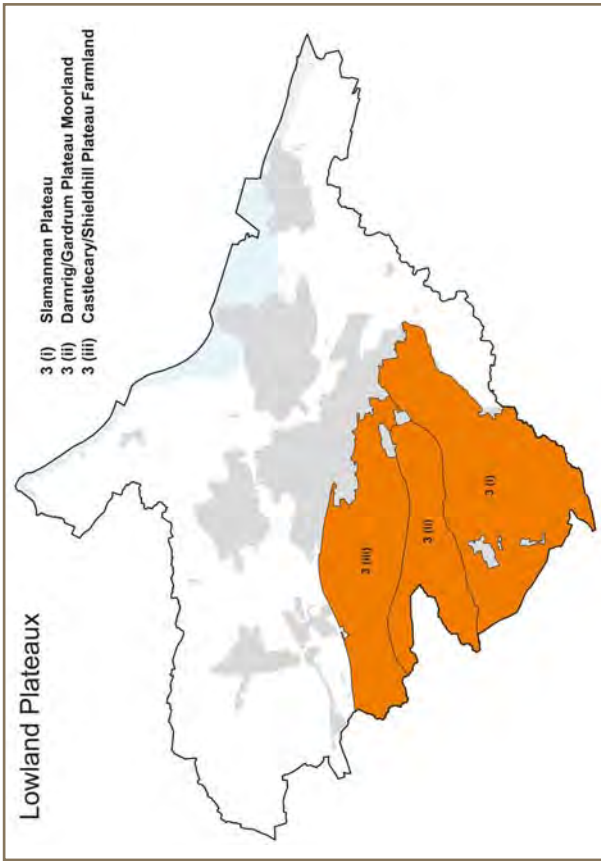
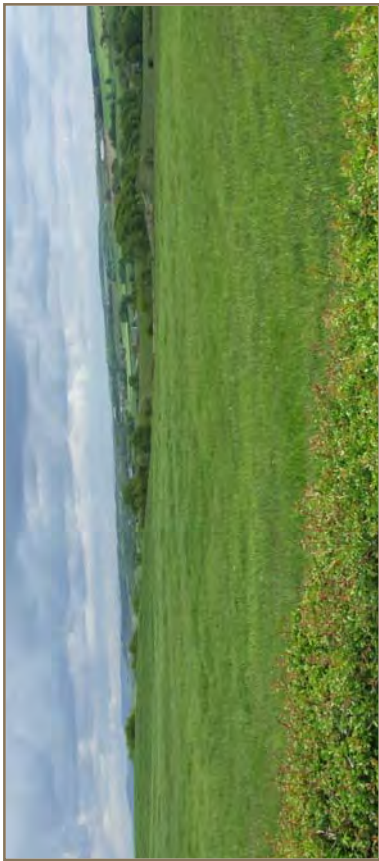
A landscape of lowland hill character, of medium to large scale, open or semi-open, and forming the eastern end of the Campsie Fells / Kilsyth Hills. It has a sense of naturalness, remoteness and wildness, contrasting strongly with the farming and development of lowland areas to the east. Hill tops are moorland with commercial forestry on upper slopes. The enclosure pattern comprises fences and stone walls and a general lack of hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The area is sparsely settled and development is limited to a few farms. Distant views down the Forth Valley to the east are obtained from the area.

2. Lowland Hill Fringes



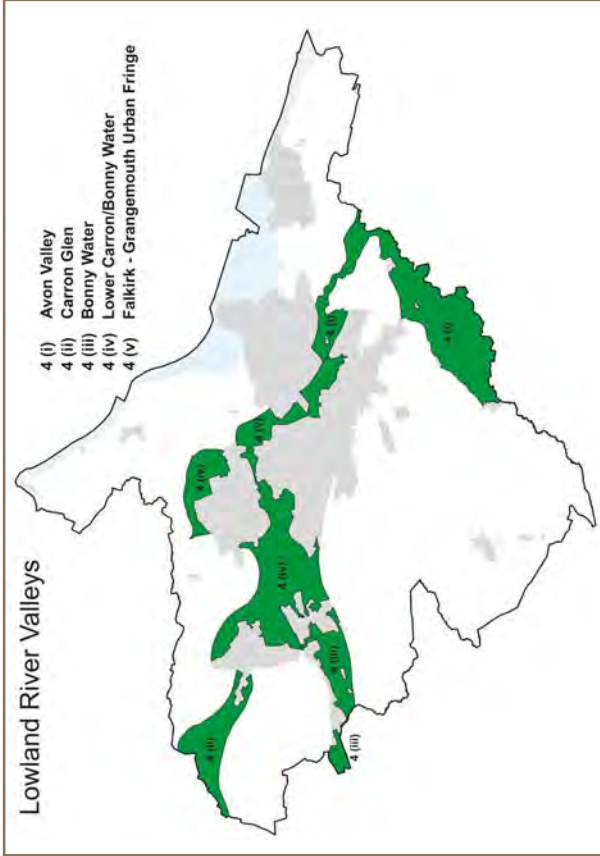
A transitional landscape, between the Lowland River Valleys and the higher ground of the Lowland Hills. It is of small to medium scale, with an intimate mosaic of woodland and farmland with rough and semi-improved grassland on higher ground grading into improved pasture and arable land on lower ground. Woodland cover varies from commercial plantations to small areas of broadleaf woodland. Enclosure ranges from stone walls and fences on higher ground to maintained hedges and hedgerow trees on lower ground. The area is traversed by a network of minor roads, generally on the lower ridges, and includes parts of the main transport corridors, outlying dwellings, farms, small settlements and power lines. There are extensive views out from the higher ground of the area.

3. Lowland Plateaux



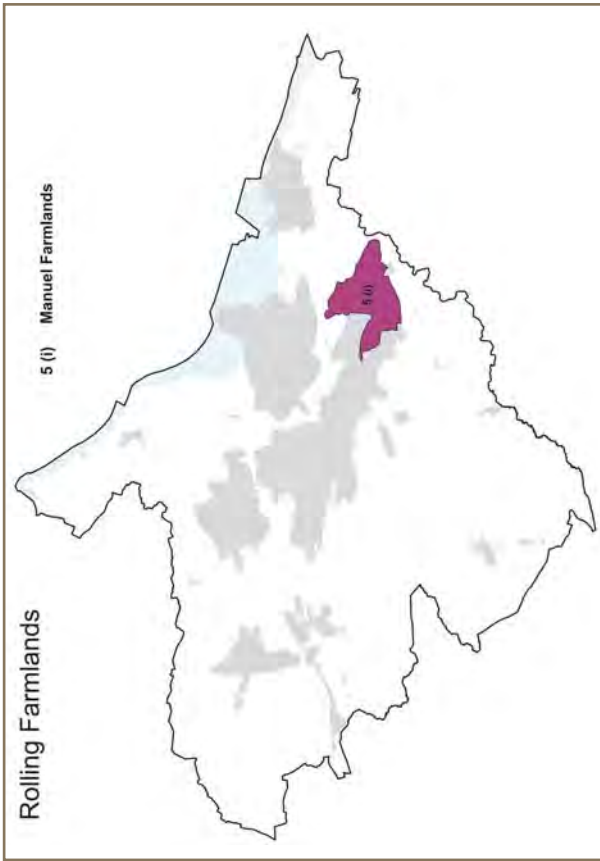
An elevated, gently undulating plateau landscape which rises southwards from the settled Lowland River Valleys. It is predominantly open, often featureless with raised/intermediate bog, wetland and waterbodies. Landcover is conifer plantation, shelterbelts, mixed woodland and generally rough grazing land with some improved land. The area is covered by a network of minor roads and 'B' roads with some medium sized former mining villages, scattered rural dwellings and farms. The area contains evidence of restored former mine workings, some former industrial buildings, peat workings and quarries and transmission towers and power lines are conspicuous. The enclosure pattern comprises fences, stone walls, maintained/unmaintained hedges and boundary trees. There are extensive views across the Forth from the northern edge.

4. Lowland River Valleys



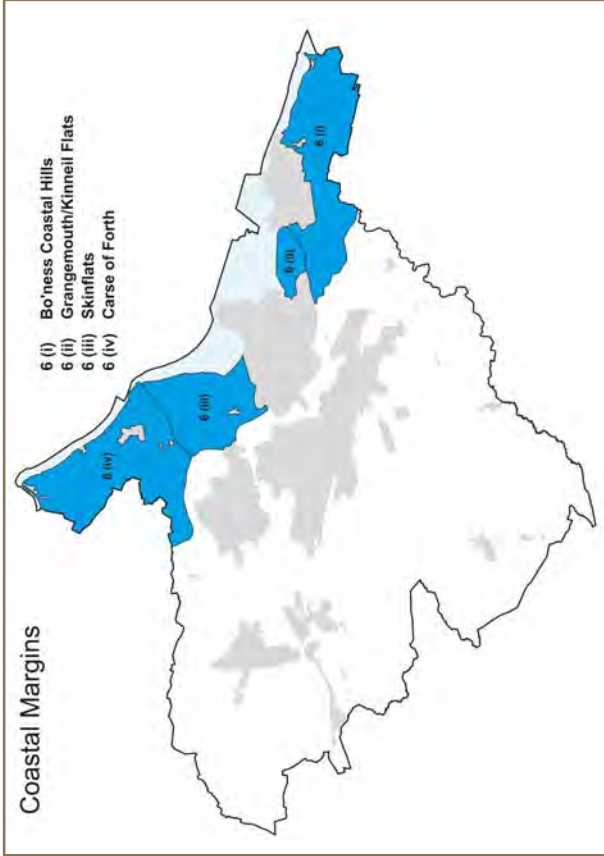
A landscape of broad flat valleys and narrow river valleys containing the Rivers Carron, Avon and Bonny Water; the narrow valleys are steep sided and wooded. The Carron Glen to the west is sparsely populated and is of a strong rural character. The Avon Glen to the south east is more settled by outlying dwellings and farms but retains a rural character. The main settlements and transport corridors occupy these valleys elsewhere and this landscape is generally dominated by development running from Banknock in the west to Polmont in the east. Within the more densely settled area, there is some land of more rural character with a mix of arable land, pasture, mixed woodland, recreational land with a paths network and unmaintained / derelict urban fringe land; some of these areas are designated as Green Belt. Views out of the area are often more limited by built development and woodland.

5. Rolling Farmlands



A landscape of smoothly rolling landform of small to medium scale, which has been previously worked in parts for industry (brickworks). Land rises from north and east and westwards towards Polmont. Estate woodland, avenues, mixed woodland and arable land are the main land cover. Farms, estate houses and scattered outlying dwellings form the main settlement pattern, with hedges plus hedgerow trees, fences and walls forming the enclosure pattern. Some longer views out of the area are obtained from high points.

6. Coastal Margins



A landscape running along the Firth of Forth and influenced by it, including inter-tidal mudflats, low lying carseland, designed landscapes with woodland, areas of built development and rolling coastal hills (latter to the south of Bo'ness). It contains internationally important habitats and both undeveloped coast and developed coast. The area contains the main arable and mixed farming areas of Falkirk Council area. This landscape contains small settlements (Airth, Letham, Skinflats) with farms and outlying rural dwellings along with important transport corridors; development is very visible in the open areas without woodland cover. The enclosure pattern ranges from only fences on the carseland with no tree cover, to areas with hedges and hedgerow trees on the Bo'ness Coastal Hills. There are long views outwards from the area towards the Forth.

5. Design Guidance

5.10 (b) Buildings in the Countryside

The countryside area of Falkirk has a unique built heritage, reflecting its long settlement history and its strategic location at the heart of central Scotland. It has long been a rich and important agricultural area, hosting the huge Tryst cattle market in former times, and was changed dramatically by the industrial revolution. The legacy of this history is seen today in tower houses, dovecots, castles, large country mansions set in designed landscapes, estate villages, modest farmhouses, miners' cottages, and industrial buildings and structures such as canals, aqueducts, viaducts, bridges and mills.

5.11 Many of these buildings and structures have been designated listed buildings on the basis of their architectural or historic interest. Notable examples include Avondale House, Lathallan House, Torwood Castle, Kinnaird House and Dunmore Estate (including the Pineapple, an outstanding idiosyncratic folly built c 1776 by the 4th Earl of Dunmore whose family provided Dunmore Model village for estate workers in the mid 19th century).

5.12 The distinctive local character of buildings in the countryside is derived from a combination of factors including fit with context, materials and design. From the simple but robust buildings associated with farm steadings to ornamented cottages in estate villages and formal country mansions in landscaped estates, there is a design vigour and strength of character which sets a quality standard for new development to emulate.



Kinningars Park Dovecot a Category "B" Listed Building



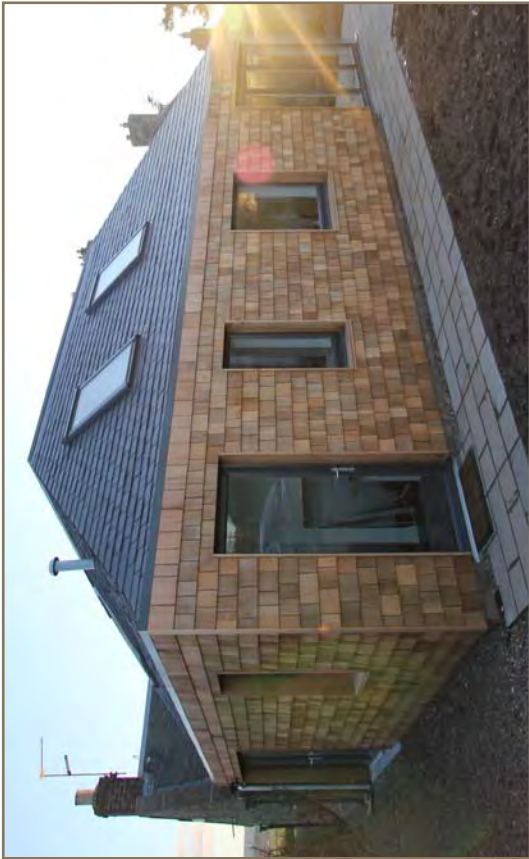
Torwood Castle a Category "A" Listed Building



Storage Huts, Causewayend



Typical Farm Steading



Case Study : Cottage Extension
Copyright and Credits : A449 Ltd



Typical vernacular farm buildings

5. Design Guidance

5.13 (c) Villages and Building Clusters

The layout and building styles of the area's small rural settlements reflect their varying origins and histories. Two particularly distinctive types which are of architectural or social significance are the estate village and the miners' row.

5.14 Dunmore and Muirhouses are examples of estate villages. Dunmore was built by the Earl of Dunmore in the 19th century as a model village for estate workers, comprising pretty one and two storey semi-detached houses and terraced cottages arranged around a central green. Key features include pedimented bays and dormers, sandstone walls, slated roofs, overhanging purlined eaves, finials and ridge ventilators. Muirhouses, to the east of Bo'ness is a settlement of attractive mid nineteenth century estate workers houses, designed in the cottage ornee style with decorative detailing to porches, roofs and windows.

5.15 Coal and fireclay mines once covered the Falkirk landscape, and small groups of miners' cottages grew up adjacent to the collieries. Letham is one of the few examples of a community exclusively based around a colliery. The mine commenced operation in 1912 and Letham Cottages, immediately to the south, was built the following year, the last complete example of a miners' row in the district. Letham Terraces, on the northern side of the colliery, was built circa 1923. Carron Company owned and built the mine, the houses and the railway which supplied coal to its world famous iron foundry.



Moss Cottages a Category "B" Listed Range of terraced cottages arranged around a central green in Dunmore Conservation Area



Entrance Detail : Muirhouses Conservation Area

5. Design Guidance

5.16 (d) Farm Steadings

Due to the diversity of Falkirk's countryside, the siting of farm steadings within the Council area varies according to landscape character. Siting can range from nestling against hill slopes to straddling hill tops and sitting prominently on wide plains. In general terms, farm steadings comprise a tight grouping of small to medium scale ancillary buildings, sheds and barns arranged around a farmhouse to form a courtyard.

5.17 Some of the older farmhouses dating back to the late 17th and early 18th century have been listed for their architectural and historic character.

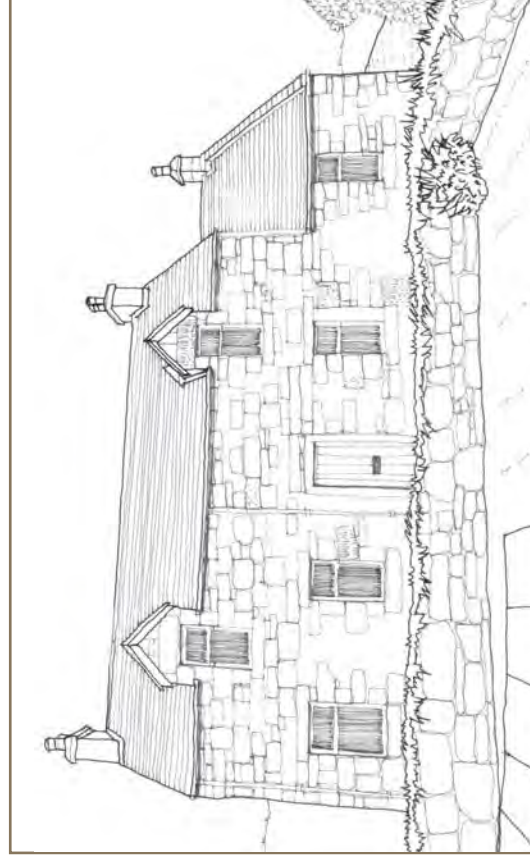
5.18 Traditionally farm steadings comprised a mix of one and two storey buildings with regular fenestration patterns, generally with a low window to wall ratio and short gables in keeping with lowland farm building traditions. Horse driven engine houses known as horse "gangs" feature on some older steadings, consisting of a separate circular unit with conical roof; they are generally attached to cart bays and barns.



Typical Farm Steading :
Simple arrangement of compact buildings set around a courtyard



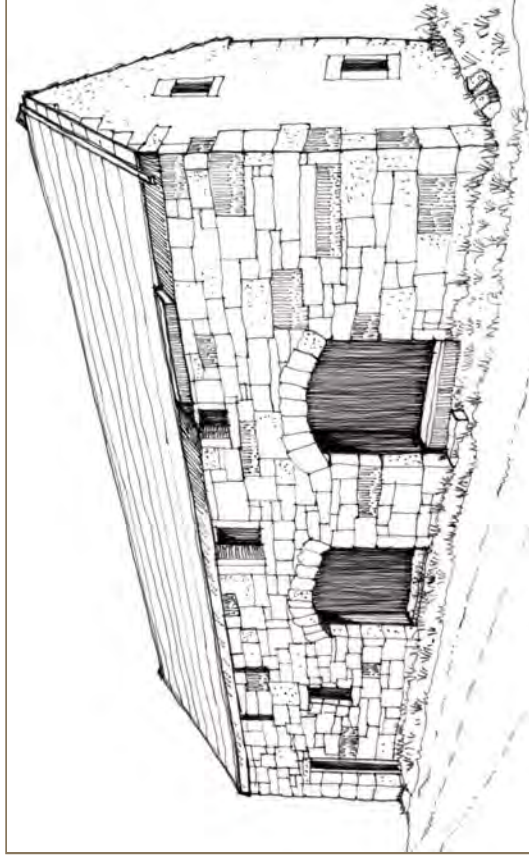
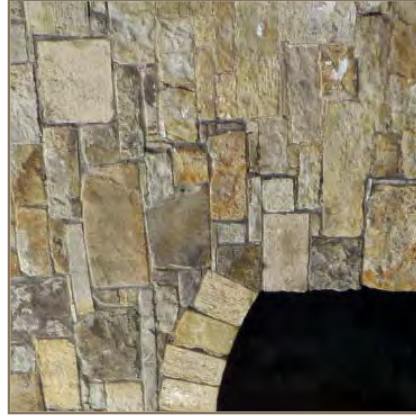
Letham Conservation Village



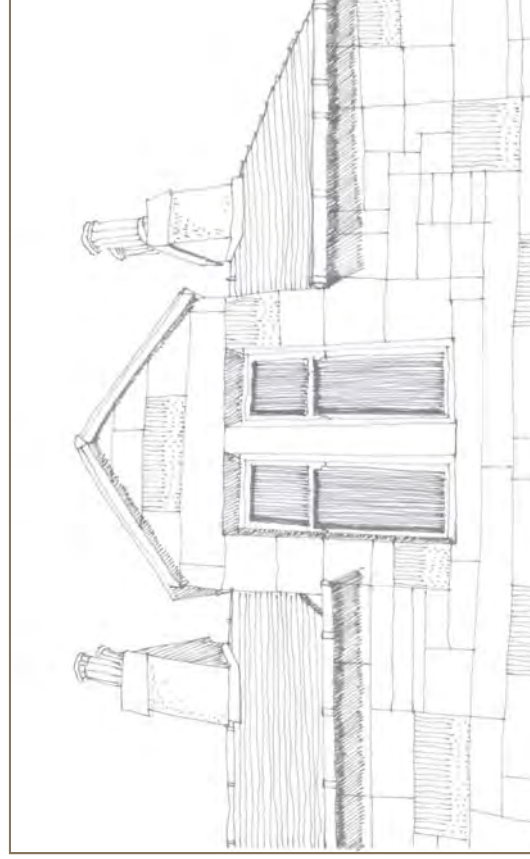
Typical Farmhouse :
Mix of one and two storey buildings with regular fenestration pattern

5. Design Guidance

- 5.19** External finishes consist of unpainted natural sandstone to walls, with random rubble to barns and other outbuildings and coursed ashlar to the main elevation of the farm house. Although not a dominant feature of the area, some farm buildings also have harling or render with a lime wash finish. Roof coverings range from natural slate and pantiles to pre-formed industrial metals on more modern outbuildings.



Cart bays with sandstone detailing to front elevation



Typical dormer detail

5.20 (e) Buildings and Country Estates

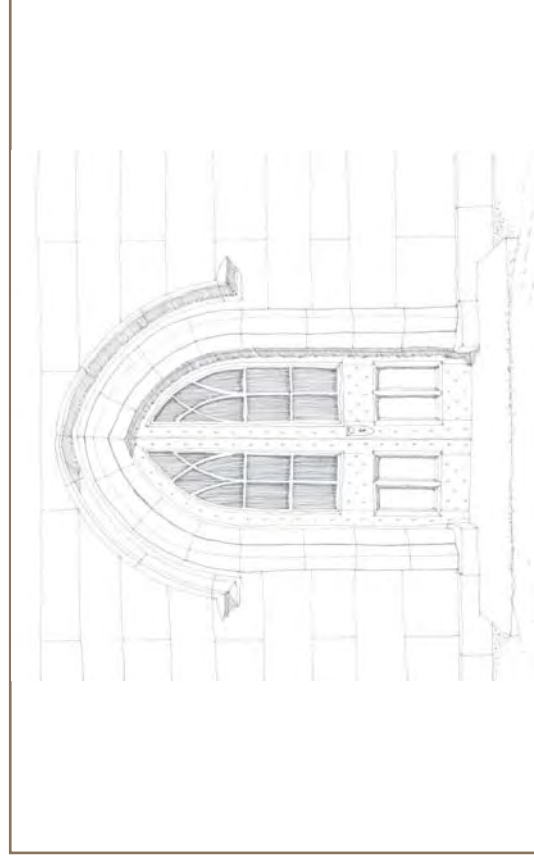
The area was once peppered with country estates, the remnants of which are still in evidence. Typically, the components of the estate would be a large house set in the midst of a wooded estate with designed elements such as parkland, ornamental loch and ha-ha ditches. Lodge houses sit at driveway entrances. Stables and walled gardens are further common built elements. Many country houses in rural Falkirk have been designated as listed buildings by Historic Scotland on the basis of their architectural or historic interest. Some examples are described below.

5.21 Avondale House is a 16th century mansion with an 18th century 'gothic' symmetrical plan and elevation with pinnaced turrets and battlements. It is surrounded by expansive grounds containing a sizeable stable block designed to complement the main building at the main entry point.

5.22 Larbert House, built in 1822 and designed by David Hamilton was a grand Georgian mansion with "ornate" tower, curved linking loggia and portecochere". It was extended by later Victorian additions and was set within designed landscaped grounds which included a pond, walled garden and stable block.



Avondale House a Category "B" Listed Building



Door Detail : Avondale House

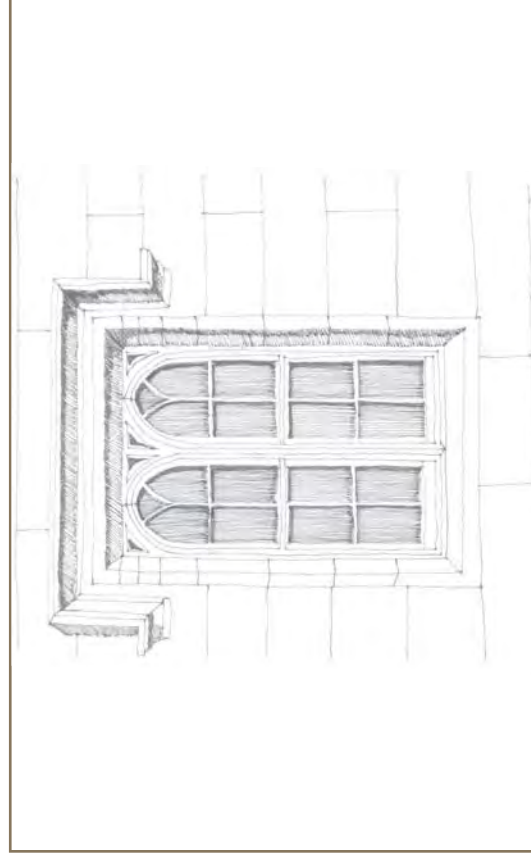
5. Design Guidance

5.23 Dunmore Park is included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes owing to the significance of the surviving historic landscaped setting; while the grand mansion of Dunmore Park, 1820 - 1822 is now ruinous, the surviving Pineapple is an outstanding, idiosyncratic architectural folly linked with the walled garden and pavilion.

5.24 Lathallan House, designed in the Tudor style by Thomas Hamilton, was constructed 1826 - 1828 with a late 19th century wing; the policies of the estate include a Walled Garden, Ivy Cottage and Power House .



The Pineapple in Dunmore Park a Category "A" Listed Building



Window Detail : Lathallan House

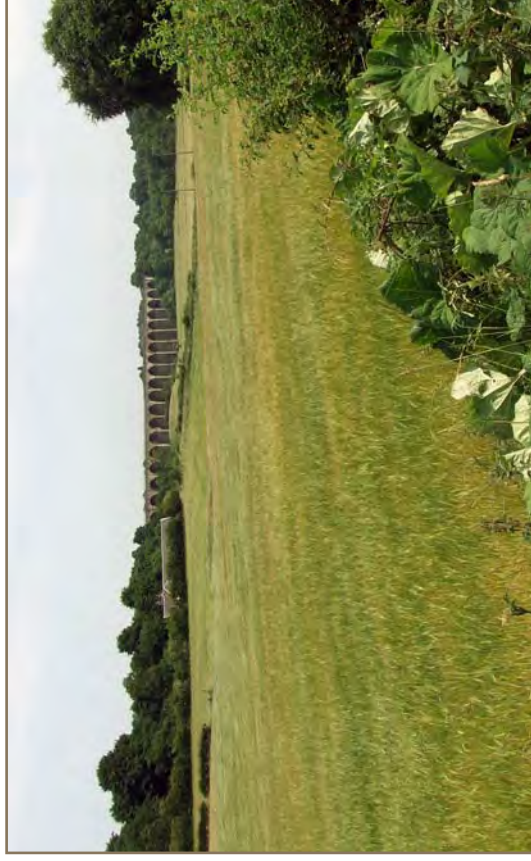


Lathallan House a Category "B" Listed Building

5. Design Guidance

5.25 (f) Traditional Industrial Buildings and Structures

Traditional industrial and commercial buildings and structures in the countryside include mills, canal side inns, viaducts and aquaducts for water bourne and rail transport networks.



5. Design Guidance

5.26 (g) Modern Buildings in the Rural Landscape

The diversity of contemporary buildings in Falkirk's countryside reflects the prevailing mix of land uses and settlement patterns. Individual houses vary in scale and massing from single storey bungalows to large modern villas; riding stables, chalets, holiday homes, agricultural buildings and premises for light industry are scattered across the landscape.

5.27 Design issues arising from contemporary development include inappropriate scale, massing, urban layout patterns, over-prominent locations and urban architectural style, all of which fail to reflect the rural context. The application of ubiquitous finishes such as concrete roof tiles, metal cladding to large sheds for agricultural buildings and light industry and artificial stone, render, upvc windows and other ancillary fittings to housing has a negative impact by failing to reflect local distinctiveness and rural character. Traditionally, rural buildings were finished in stone, slate, timber, lime wash and lime harling, all naturally sourced materials which help to connect built forms to the landscape.

5.28 More successful modern landmark buildings in the countryside include The Falkirk Wheel, 2001, a groundbreaking feat of engineering designed as the eye catching centrepiece of a major infrastructure project linking the Forth and Clyde and Union Canals. The Helix, is a major infrastructure project to create a new canal link, a lagoon for sport and leisure use and a large recreational parkland featuring the Kelpies, a distinctive public art sculpture of two horses heads straddling the new canal link.



Inappropriate architectural style, scale and location on hilltop setting



Inappropriate scale



Inappropriate urban architectural style and materials

Design Principles for New Development

5.29 (a) Location

National planning policy and guidance emphasises the importance of fit and design of new development in the landscape. These considerations are key to making development acceptable. The general parameters as set out below are aimed at encouraging high quality, individual design that is sensitive both to its immediate setting but also defines the characteristics of the wider local area.

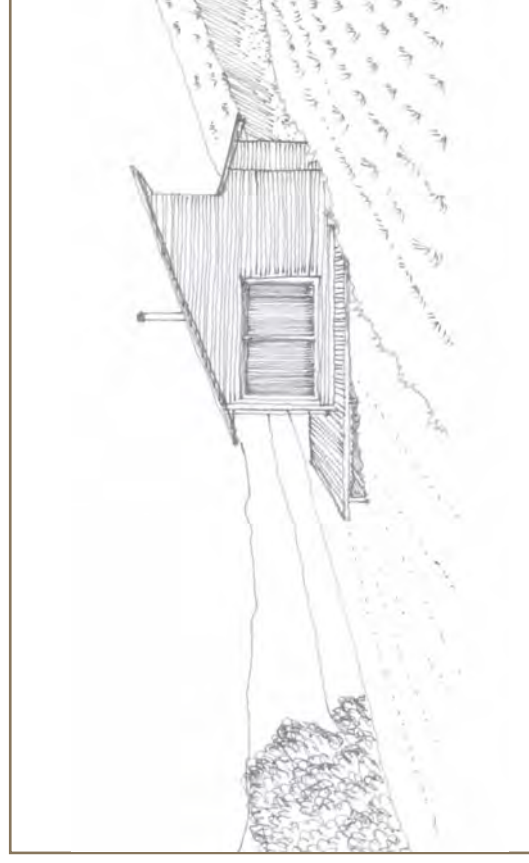
5.30 Large new buildings, including those associated with agriculture and leisure should be sited to minimise visibility from public roads, popular walking routes and areas of informal and formal public recreation.

5.31 Wooded sites and trees can provide a pleasing backdrop to new developments in the countryside whilst effecting a level of amalgamation into the landscape at the same time.

5.32 New development should integrate with and take advantage of existing features of the landscape or the site including topography, trees, woodlands, water features, existing buildings and boundary treatments. New development should 'nestle' within the landscape.



Housing integrating into the existing landscape



Contemporary single storey house recessed into the hillside

5.33 (b) Layout

Layout is a critical consideration which if handled effectively, can contribute to a successful design solution. The key factors to be considered are:

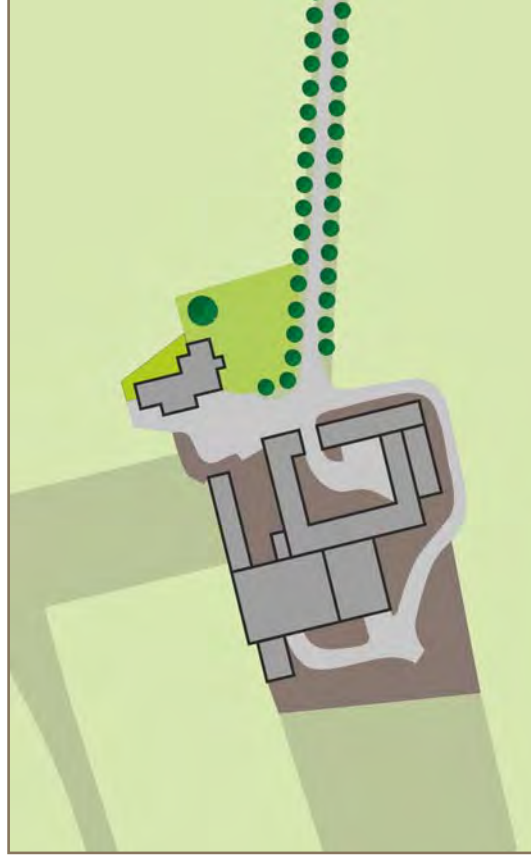
Topography - development should take advantage of prevailing contours. For example split level designs suit sloping sites and create the effect of 'nestling' buildings into the topography.

Existing features - traditional boundaries, stone walls, hedging and field fences should be retained where possible. Woodland and tree cover should be retained and maximised if available and views should be taken advantage of without compromising privacy.

Established patterns of development - extensions to existing buildings or outbuildings should mirror established arrangements. For example, extensions to converted farm steadings or stables in country estates should reflect existing building footprints, plot patterns and should maintain spatial relationships between existing buildings in the group.

Existing man made or natural features - care should be taken in relation to positioning of new buildings with respect to proximity to established and protected features in the landscape - For example rivers, streams, canals, panoramic views, listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. Particular care is required in relation to location of enabling development and its impact on the setting of places of special architectural or historic significance.

Orientation - buildings should be positioned to maximise solar gain and natural shelter.



Arrangement of buildings in typical farm steading - farmhouse, barns and associated sheds are arranged to form inner courtyards. New development should respect established patterns.



Regular Urban Arrangement is inappropriate in a Rural Setting

5.34 (c) Design

Local traditions, skills, materials and climatic conditions have influenced the design of buildings in the countryside in the past; for example natural stone and timber tended to be locally sourced. New development should respect key aspects of Falkirk's indigenous architecture and landscape in a contemporary manner to maintain a unique sense of place and to avoid 'anywhere' development. Originally designed, innovative and carefully sited buildings to fit the landscape using local materials will be encouraged.

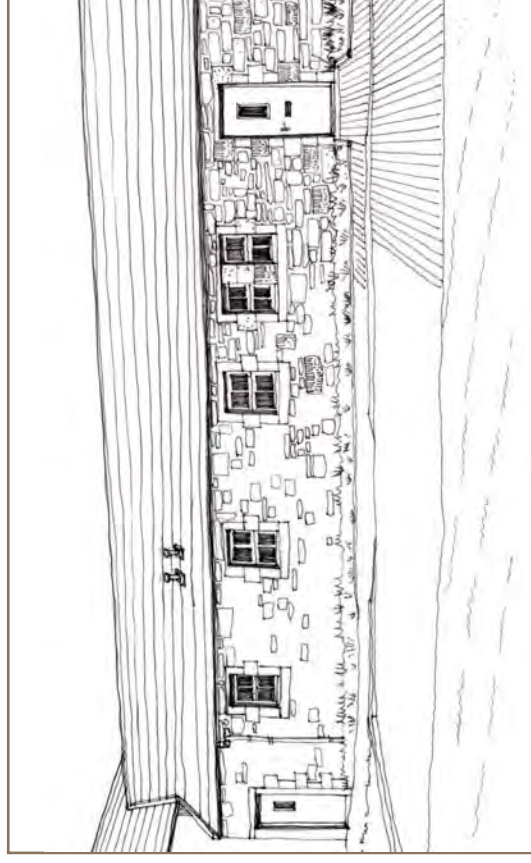
5.35 Key design considerations for new development are :

5.36 Scale - New development in the countryside should be of a scale and density to fit with the surroundings. In the Falkirk Council area, traditional rural buildings are generally of compact scale and proportions. Storey heights rarely rise above two storeys and there is a low window to wall ratio with narrower gables and longer frontages. Farm steadings are generally of moderate scale and simple form in keeping with lowland farm traditions. Country estates are made up of assorted outbuildings, stables, walled gardens, lodge houses and follies, subservient in scale, style and complexity to the main house. Modern business and leisure developments including stables, holiday homes and agricultural buildings tend to be of moderate height with long elevations and shorter gables to accommodate functional requirements. Historic buildings and structures such as viaducts, doocots, castles and aqueducts are prominent in the landscape by virtue of their grand scale, location, quality of materials and unique design.

5.37 New development should reflect vernacular tradition with respect to simplicity of form and moderate height and width. Where large scale development is proposed, overall design, location and materials will be required to be highly sensitive to the context.



Traditional building carefully sited for natural shelter

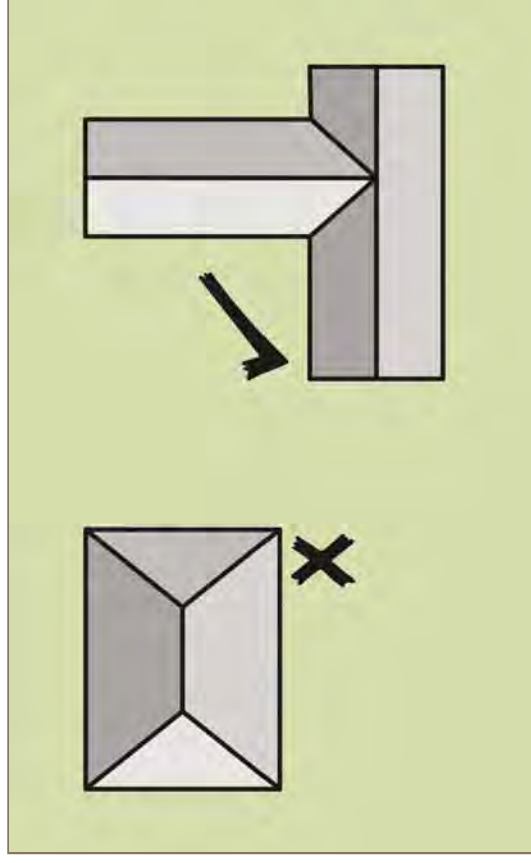


Low window to wall ratio is a common feature of traditional dwellings in the countryside

5. Design Guidance

5.38 Detailed Design - In the Falkirk countryside, typical local detailing of buildings can be identified - see Section 5.19 of this Design guidance for examples of indigenous windows, rooflights, chimneys, roof verges and dormers.

5.39 New development will be required to demonstrate contemporary interpretation of established local detailing in an imaginative and creative manner to maintain visible links to the area to create individual designs and to avoid standardised 'anywhere' solutions.



Traditional proportions such as linked rectangular plan forms as shown above are preferable to non-traditional deep plan/square plan forms. Pitched roofs are often incorporated creating symmetrical gables



Contemporary Interpretation of Traditionally Proportioned Dwellings
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Finalised SG01 Development in the Countryside