



Livingston Village Conservation Area Appraisal

West Lothian Council

Draft report

Prepared by LUC

August 2026

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Chapter 1

Executive summary

Summary of special architectural and historic interest

1.1 The context and historical development of Livingston Village are unique and it is from this that it draws its individual character. This strong sense of place comes from many facets, but the following characteristics are of particular importance to the special interest of Livingston Village:

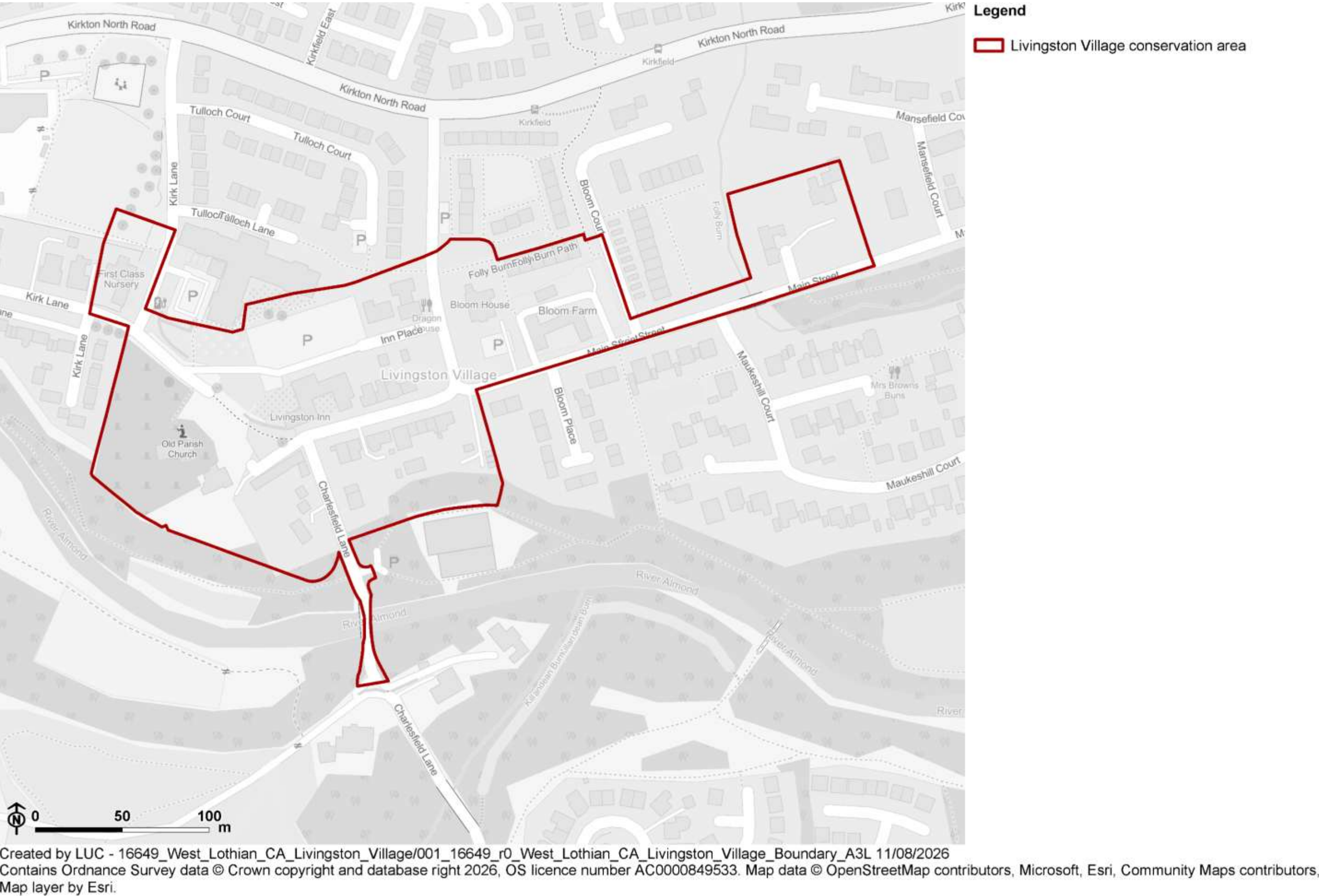
- Traditional Scottish vernacular: rubble masonry, slate roofs, timber sash windows, white limewash, painted margins.
- Key landmarks, their architectural quality and spaces between - Livingston Parish Kirk, Livingston Manse and Livingston Inn
- Shops occupying former cottages/ farmhouse rather than Victorian shopfronts.
- Linear Main Street with short rows of cottages; larger plots and boundary walls further from the village core.

Summary of management recommendations

1.2 The appraisal has identified the following issues to effectively manage the preservation or enhancement of the conservation area:

- Minor changes are recommended to the boundary to reflect the special character of the conservation area.
- No Article 4 Direction is in place and is not currently considered necessary.
- The conservation area is found to have a balance of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, of which many relate to maintenance, loss of heritage details and features, and incongruous changes in the public realm.

Figure 1.1: Boundary map



Chapter 2

Introduction

What are conservation areas?

2.1 In 1967, the Civic Amenities Act introduced the concept of recognising buildings and areas of historic interest and making provisions for their protection. Today, the spirit of that Act is embodied in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, which places a duty on local authorities to designate,

“Areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”

2.2 The legislation applies nationally, although conservation areas are identified and designated by local authorities based on what is considered ‘special interest’ in their area. The Council is responsible for administering conservation areas and managing the impacts of change to their special interest.

2.3 The designation of an area introduces some restrictions on what can and cannot be done without planning permission. It increases local planning authority controls, such as over the design of new buildings, and planning applications are judged by their impact on the character and appearance of the area.

Special architectural or historic interest

2.4 Deciding what is special for each place includes consideration of:

- The **architectural quality** of buildings and structures. 'Quality' does not just mean the number of listed buildings in an area or buildings designed by a notable architect: it could be a building that is representative of an era or type of use; one that retains many historic features; is a good or rare example of local or regional architectural style; is distinct in appearance, a local

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landmark, or one part of a whole street or townscape that collectively imparts a strong sense of place.

- **Associations** with notable people, literature or art, industries, artistic, political or cultural movements or events that have left their mark on how a place appears today.
- The **spatial qualities** of a place. This is not just about the height, orientation, density and layout of buildings, but of streets, public spaces, private spaces, urban spaces, green spaces, trees, and how all these features relate and are used and valued by their communities.
- Relationship with the **surrounding topography and landscape**. As well as adding to the visual appeal or drama of a place, it can also tell us why a settlement is where it is, why it prospered or failed, what industries it relied on, why it developed in one direction and not another. In this way, the setting of a conservation area can contribute greatly to our understanding of the story of a place, or its beauty, or both.

The benefits of conservation area status

2.5 There are several environmental, social and economic benefits of conservation area status.

Economic

2.6 Retaining and enhancing the buildings, features and spaces which make a place special ensure that residents, workers and visitors continue to enjoy its unique character and invest in its success.

2.7 Re-using and enhancing the buildings, features and spaces will also help retain and attract businesses, making a major contribution to their long-term survival as a vibrant place and an attractive destination.

2.8 The protection of the special character of a place generally means higher market values for buildings, and their appreciation in value. Research by the London School of Economics is 2012 [\[See reference 1\]](#) demonstrated that conservation area restrictions have benefits – beyond the conservation of character and appearance - as they help sustain or enhance the value of properties in designated areas.

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2.9 Potential for grant funding to conserve or enhance conservation areas. This can be to repair, re-use or restore buildings, sites or the public realm.

2.10 All the above combined give greater economic confidence and can lead to investment in built fabric and regeneration.

Community

2.11 Conservation area designation reflects the value placed by the community on its place and its role in the regeneration of the local area. People are more likely to come together in community groups in protected areas to care for and enhance the significance of their homes, business and their sense of place.

2.12 This can also provide greater certainty to residents, businesses, and stakeholders that harmful change will be avoided, minimised or mitigated through the requirement to preserve or enhance the special character of the conservation area.

Environmental

2.13 Green and open spaces and trees, which make an important contribution to the local environment, are

protected where they contribute to the area's special interest.

2.14 Locally valued buildings will be protected. Traditional buildings were built with lower embodied energy than modern construction. They have the potential to perform over centuries, with sensible and sustainable maintenance and repair, and reduce their operational energy use through low embodied, sustainable and healthy energy repairs.

2.15 Conservation area controls can provide opportunities to improve the appearance and maintenance of the streetscape with appropriate materials which are environmentally conscious (natural, compatible, repairable, re-usable, recyclable) and work in balance with traditional building materials.

Purpose of a conservation area appraisal

2.16 Section 63 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 places a duty on the local authority "to formulate and publish, from time to time, proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their district which are conservation areas."

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2.17 Section 64 of the Act requires that, “special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”

2.18 Conservation area appraisals are a tool to help people understand what is important about a place and manage change within it. Change is managed using the information about the conservation area and its character in the appraisal, and by carrying out the actions identified in the management plan.

Livingston Village Conservation Area background

2.19 1996: Livingston Village Conservation Area officially designated.

Chapter 3

Assessing the special interest

3.1 The character of an area starts to form long before the human interventions of buildings, streets, fields and towns are established: it starts with the geology and topography of a place. This section considers what it is about the location and context of Livingston Village that made it suitable for successful occupation.

Location

3.2 Livingston Village lies within the post-war New Town of Livingston. The only direction in which it is not flanked by late 20th century development is its immediate south and south-west where the conservation area extends towards the River Almond. In these directions, towards Kirkton, the development of Livingston has been less dense.

Geology, topography and landscape setting

Geology

3.3 The underlying geology of the area is Dunnet Sandstone which comprise fluvial sedimentary sandstones and conglomerates which feature red and green marls and formed during the Carboniferous period. This geology belongs to the Hopetoun Member Geological group [\[See reference 2\]](#), which belongs to the parent unit West Lothian Oil-Shale formation [\[See reference 3\]](#). The presence of oil-shale embedded within the bedrock allowed the shale oil industry to take hold in West Lothian and form a vital element of the local economy. In addition, the Dunnet sandstones have historically been a popular building material [\[See reference 4\]](#), characterising the appearance of much of the historic buildings in the region.

3.4 This is overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted glacial till and glaciofluvial gravels, sands and silts in the west of the conservation area. These are created by, and

Assessing the special interest

deposited, by melt water during the retreat of the glaciers [See reference 5]. Although glacial deposits often result in poor agricultural capability, the land around Livingston Village is very productive, being capable of producing a wide range of crops [See reference 6].

3.5 The landscape around the River Almond is generally rather flat with occasional gentle undulations. The most dramatic landscape features in close proximity to the conservation area include Seafield Law and the relatively steep drop towards the River Almond along its north between Blackburn and the B7015. There is little in the way of undeveloped land near Livingston Village owing to the development of the post-war New Town of Livingston. However, west of the B7015 are large rectangular fields, characteristic of the post-medieval rationalisation of the rural landscape.

Figure 3.1: Context



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Chapter 4

History and development

4.1 This section considers how Livingston Village developed from its earliest origins into the place we see today.

Prehistory and the early medieval period

4.2 Livingston Village is situated on the northern banks of the River Almond which known to have been occupied since at least the Roman invasion of Scotland (AD 79 – AD 211). The Romans likely perceived the people of modern-day West Lothian as part of the ‘Votadini Tribe’ who are often viewed as clients of (separate from but dependent upon) the Roman Empire [\[See reference 7\]](#). Following the retreat of the Romans, the region would repeatedly change hands as early medieval kingdoms vied for control. Initially, the region was likely part of the Brythonic Kingdom of Gododdin but by the 7th century, the Lothians would be split between the Kingdoms of Strathclyde/Cumbria [\[See reference 8\]](#) and that of Bernicia [\[See reference 9\]](#) [\[See reference 10\]](#). It was not until the 10th to 11th centuries

that the Lothians would be annexed by the Kingdom of Alba/Scotland [\[See reference 11\]](#).

4.3 Medieval settlements in Scotland were often re-used [\[See reference 12\]](#) or ‘over-written’ with very similar post-medieval structures. This can make it difficult to understand the precise origins of a place around this period.

The medieval period

4.4 The origin of the placename ‘Livingston’ appears to relate to the Baron de Leving [\[See reference 13\]](#) [\[See reference 14\]](#), a noble who was granted lands here in early 12th century by King Edgar (1074 – 1107) [\[See reference 15\]](#). As such, ‘Livingston’ can be seen as deriving from the name ‘Leving’ and ‘Toun’ or ‘Tun’ denoting a settlement or farmstead belonging to him [\[See reference 16\]](#). The authority of ruling barons would extend from the Peel of Livingston, a fortification that was likely situated in the modern Peel Park c.450m north of the conservation area. This fortification is said to have been home to the Leving’s

History and development

until 1512. The medieval fortification was destroyed in 1671 [See reference 17] with no remnants being identified in archaeological investigations [See reference 18]. Some features were, however, reconstructed in the post-medieval period [See reference 19].

4.5 The old Kirk of Levingston dates from 1150 and was granted a building/building plot and perpetual alms by Thurstan, son of Leving, in a charter dated 1147 – 1178 [See reference 20]. Prior to this, the parish was part of the Diocese of St Andrews [See reference 21].

The post-medieval period

4.6 Although the medieval church was supposedly rebuilt in 1732 in the form of the current Livingston Parish Church (LB7409), the total expenditure on the major repairs, £200, would have been too small of a budget to accommodate a complete rebuilding [See reference 22]. As such, despite the repairs and later additions substantially altering the appearance of the church, much of its fabric may predate the 17th century when records relating to the church began [See reference 23].

4.7 Livingston Village conservation area encapsulates much of what was referred to as Livingston by the mid-18th century. This means that when Livingston was given the

status of Burgh of Barony in 1604 [See reference 24], it was Livingston Village that is being referred to. This granted the local landlord, the Barons of Livingston, the right to hold regular markets in Livingston which were likely held on Main Street and/or Kirk Lane owing to the importance of the church in the siting of medieval and post-medieval markets, as well as the ease at which a market here would have been accessed. Despite this, Livingston never developed into a full market town.

4.8 Livingston would benefit from its position with the 18th century the Livingston Inn (LB7413) becoming a vital stop on the Glasgow-Edinburgh coach route. The importance of overland travel through Livingston Village resulted in the construction of the Livingston Bridge over the River Almond (LB7414/LB14161) in the 18th century. The position of this bridge may reflect the location of earlier river crossings.

4.9 The Old Statistical Account states that there was no industry taking place within Livingston in the late 18th century [See reference 25]. The local economy in the 18th and 19th centuries instead appears to have been heavily agricultural with much of the surrounding land used for cultivation or pasture [See reference 26]. The importance of agriculture at this time resulted in the farmstead of Bloom occupying a large area between the modern roads of Village Lane and Bloom Court. This featured a two-storey tall farmhouse, likely the Bloom House which stands in this

History and development

place today, offices and a thrashing machine [See reference 27]. Although there was little in the way of industry within Livingston itself, during the 19th century, Main Street was home to many miners employed in the new Shale Oil industry [See reference 28].

4.10 The population of the parish of Livingston almost doubled from 598 to 1004 between 1755 and 1841 [See reference 29]. However, given the size of Livingston in late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping [See reference 30], it is likely that much of this population lived in the surrounding countryside and in Blackburn [See reference 31] as opposed to Livingston itself.

The mid-20th century to present day

4.11 Modern Livingston, a post-war New Town, would incorporate the settlements of Livingston Village, Livingston Station, and Bellsquarry. This ended over 100 years of relative stagnation of Livingston Village and its environs by replacing much of the arable farmland and pasture, which previously surrounded the settlement to its north, east, south, and west, with large housing developments. The aim of Livingston New Town was to ease pressures on overcrowded housing in Edinburgh and Glasgow, providing cheaper, rentable, accommodation [See reference 32]. Although not initially intended to house commuters [See

reference 33], Livingston, like other New Town developments across Scotland, are popularly considered as such today.

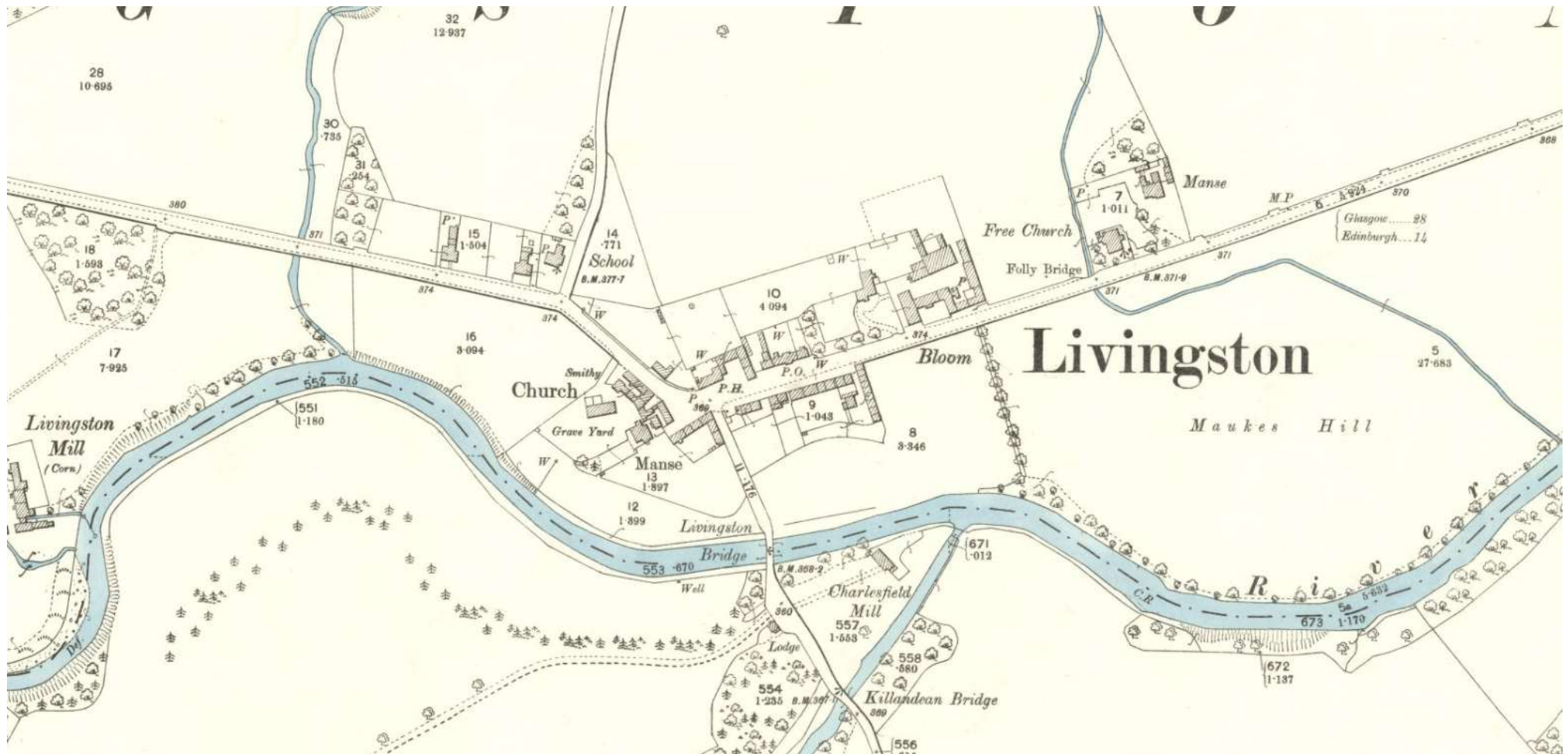
4.12 This substantial development, as well as later developments, such as the construction of 'The Centre', saw the cultural centre of these villages, including Livingston Village shift towards the large retail park located to the south of Howden Park and the River Almond.

Historical mapping

Figure 4.1: Livingston Village in 1855 (Linlithgowshire – X.9 (Livingston), Survyed: 1855, Published: 1865. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure 4.2: Livingston Village in 1895 (Linlithgowshire – X.9 Revised: 1895, Published: 1897. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Chapter 5

Heritage assets

Designated assets

5.1 Twelve listed buildings comprising:

- Five category B; and
- Seven category C.

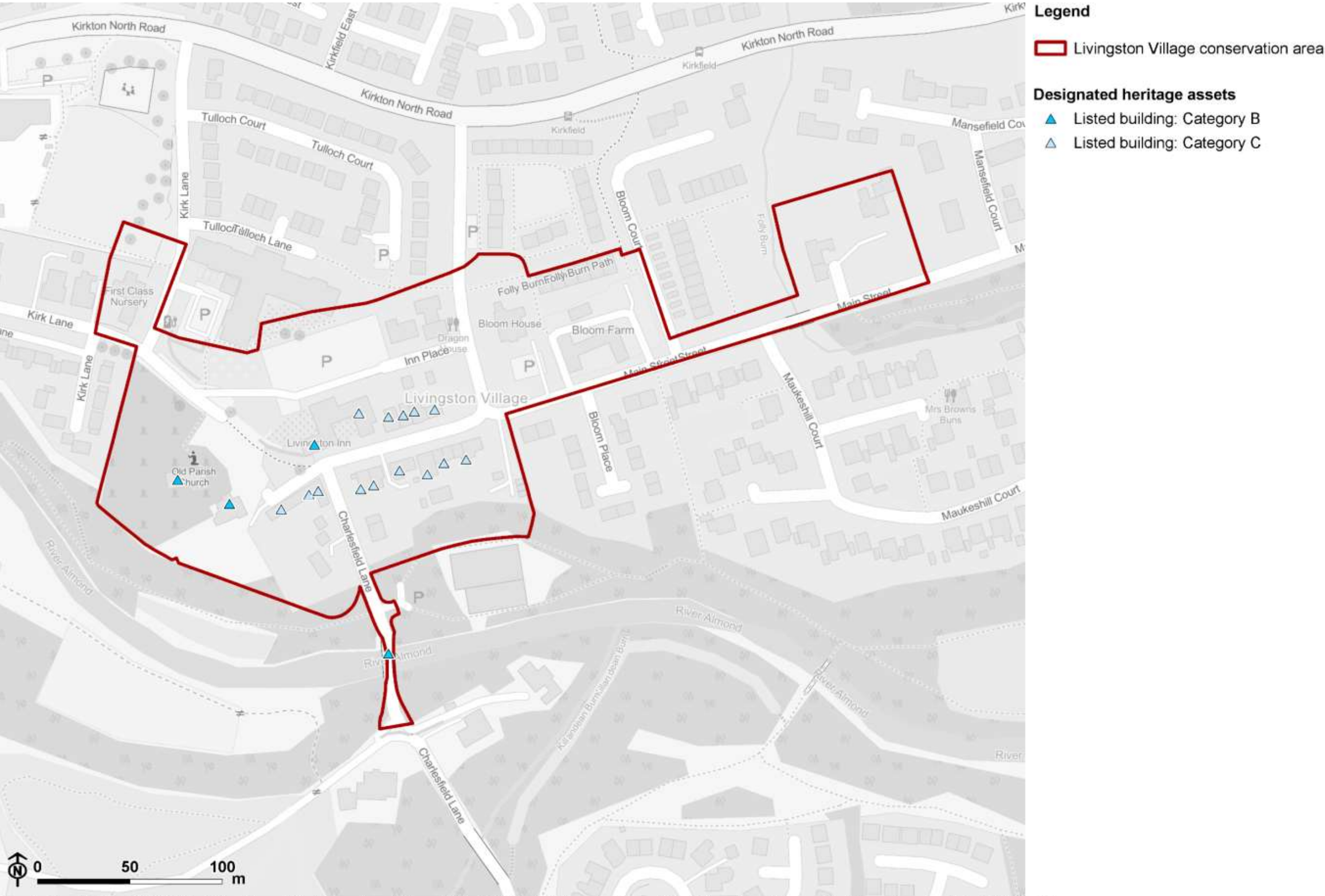
5.2 There are no other types of designated heritage assets (such as scheduled monuments, or gardens and designed landscapes) within the conservation area.

which offers considerable utility as a routeway through the landscape, any medieval or earlier remains are likely to be severely truncated by the construction of later structures, particularly outside the church yard. Future planning and development of the settlement should consider this potential.

Archaeological potential

5.1 Livingston Village conservation area may hold archaeological interest in addition to the historic layout of the farmstead and its individual historic buildings. The archaeological potential of Livingston Village is low owing to the distribution of known archaeological sites in its vicinity as well as the dense nature of post-medieval development. Although it is situated in a fertile area on the Almond River,

Figure 5.1: Heritage Assets



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Chapter 6

Character analysis

Overall character

6.1 Livingston Village is a compact, linear settlement which derives its main character from the historical focus points of Main Street, including Livingston Inn, Livingston bridge, and the Old Parish Kirk. Streets radiate out from Main Street and reflect the key historical focus points of Main Street and the Parish Kirk, and the settlement's position on a major road between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

6.2 The River Almond along with its associated woodland clearly define the southern boundary of the conservation area.

Green spaces, trees and landscaping

6.3 The Kirkyard is the largest green space in the conservation area and creates an area of open green space containing a variety of mature and younger trees on the edge of the village's development.

Figure 6.1: Main Street has a strongly linear character



Figure 6.2: The River Almond and associated woodland, seen from Livingston Bridge (LB14161/LB7414), forming a natural boundary



6.4 As there are no parks or public gardens within the conservation area, and the lack of street trees, greenery elsewhere is almost solely provided by the public area at the corner of Main Street and Charlesfield Lane, the front gardens of 15-21 Main Street and Bloom House, as well as mature trees planted in private gardens.

Landmarks

6.5 The main landmarks within the conservation area comprise the following architecturally unique and prominent structures and spaces:

- Livingston Parish Kirk (LB7409) and burial ground;
- Livingston Manse (LB7410);
- Livingston Inn (LB7413);
- Livingston Bridge (LB14161/LB7414);
- Old School House, Livingston Children's nursery, Kirk Lane;
- Livingston Craft Workshops (1 to 7 Main Street); and
- 10 Main Street, Bloom House.

Character analysis

Figure 6.3: Livingston Parish Kirk (LB7409) and burial ground



Figure 6.4: Livingston Manse (LB7410) as seen from the burial ground



Figure 6.5: Livingston Inn (LB7413) and its prominent white lime wash dominates the view into the conservation area from Livingston Bridge (LB14161/LB7414).



Character analysis

Views

6.6 Views within the conservation area are generally restricted by buildings which line roads, such as those along Main Street. As such the majority of views from within the conservation area are linear in nature.

6.7 Views into and across Livingston Kirkyard and the adjacent Kirk Lane are unique in that they are much wider in nature, not being restricted by development.

6.8 Outward/inward views comprise those from / along Livingston Bridge and across the River Almond, as well as those eastward towards Folly Bridge and Folly Burn from Main Street.

Figure 6.6: View across Livingston Kirkyard



Architecture

6.9 One- and two-story buildings in traditional Scottish vernacular 18th and 19th century form the essential building blocks of Livingston Village's historic built character styles. These typically feature random rubble masonry, slate roofs (Scots slate in diminishing courses and regular Welsh slate both evident), timber sash windows, and white lime wash. Also common is the use of black, grey, yellow and ochre coloured paints around margins and chimneys on gable ends. Livingston Inn is unusual in that it features a pantile roofing and a stable courtyard.

6.10 Traditional harling has been removed in many instances. This combined with the varied roofline, margin accents, and the pantiling of Livingston Inn, creates variation in the streetscape.

6.11 Buildings are positioned in short rows with dwellings located outside of the Main Street surrounded by low or medium level boundary walls. Such boundary walls are either original stone walls or mixture of timber fencing with hedges or concrete or stone. The plot within which buildings are situated increases with distances to the core of the village, featuring both front and rear gardens.

Character analysis

Figure 6.7: Row of cottages with exposed rubble masonry and low stone wall.



Figure 6.8: White harled building with painted margins and slate roof tiles



6.12 Unlike elsewhere in West Lothian, shops are mainly located within cottages and an old farmhouse (Livingston Craft Workshops). Due to this, shops do not contain design elements seen in traditional Victorian shopfronts, such as fascias, pilasters and stallrisers.

6.13 The focus of the kirkyard is the plain Georgian era church. It features an oblong plan and a rubble construction with slate gable roof, coupled chimneys and round headed windows. A double chimney flue is situated at one end, and a louvred bird-cage belfry at the other.

6.14 Also present is the early 19th century Manse. It is two storeys tall and features a rubble construction with slate roof and gabled projecting bay at front.

The kirkyard itself contains numerous headstones including examples from the 17th-18th century onwards. These often feature phoenixes and leafy cartouches.

Character analysis

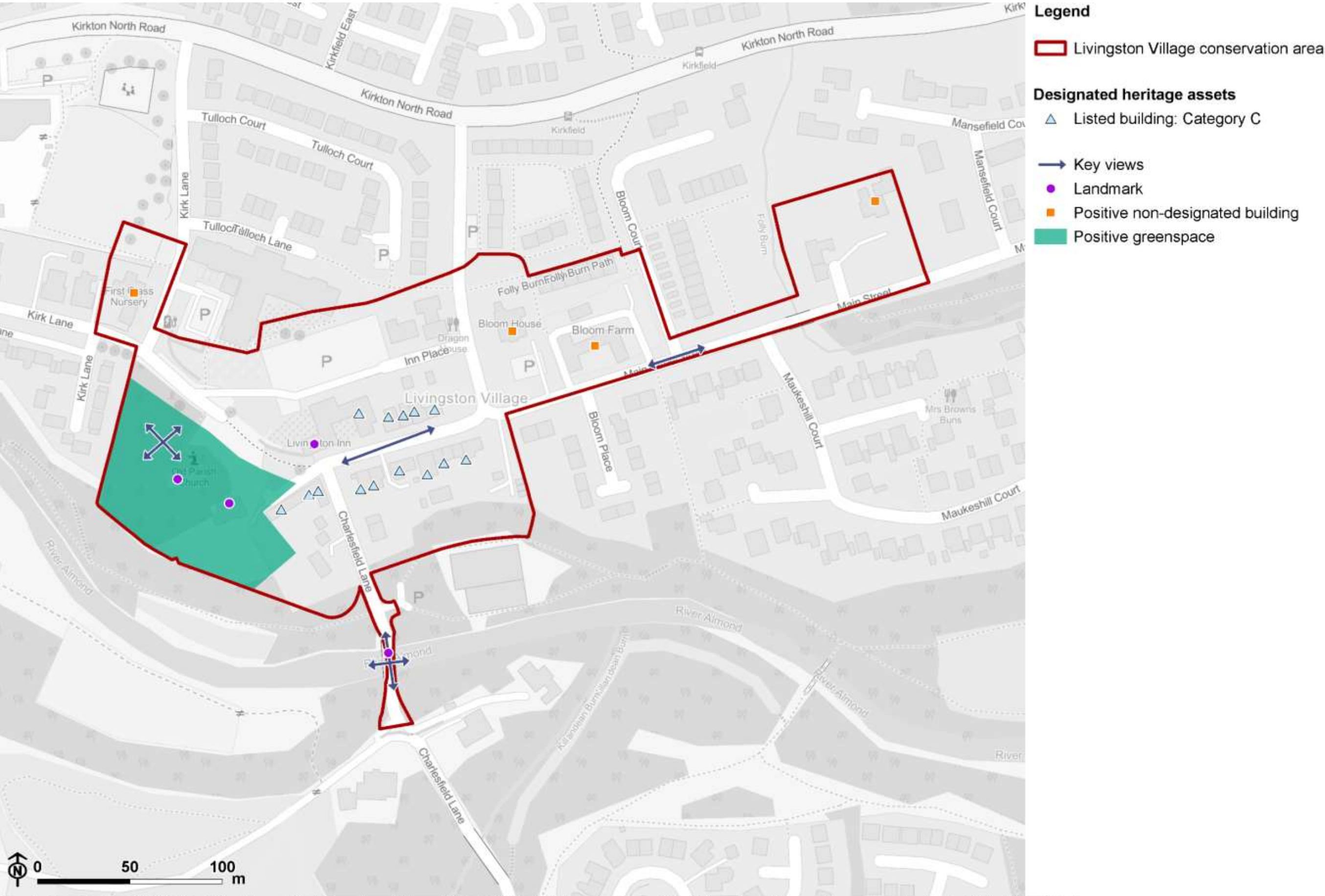
Figure 6.9: The Livingston Craft Workshops are the largest of the commercial buildings in the conservation area



Figure 6.10: An example of commercial premises within a cottage



Figure 6.11: Character Analysis



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Chapter 7

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

Strengths

- Surviving historic features and details to buildings and the use of traditional materials
- Retains much of its original layout and character
- The quality of the architecture and the story it tells us about the Georgian and Victorian periods in West Lothian, its architectural tastes and fashions
- The historic core of the conservation area has experienced little change.
- Buildings within the conservation area are largely well maintained.
- None of the buildings within the conservation area are vacant. Few are neglected or underused.
- Roads are maintained relatively well within the conservation area.

- Scale of lighting appears sympathetic to the scale of the village, and there is no overpowering/domineering lighting that would impact the conservation area.
- Many boundary walls are in harmony with the surrounding buildings.

Weaknesses

- Condition of some older buildings and boundary treatments within the conservation area:
 - Poor maintenance of some commercial signs (e.g. Livingston Inn/craft workshops)
 - Some shop frontages with inappropriate signage
- Extensions and alterations/additions
- Many of the windows and doors have been replaced with white UPVC windows.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

- Poorly positioned, or over prominent, security alarms, and visible surface cables.
- Public realm
 - Sense of welcome and arrival is limited
 - Some poor maintenance of private/public green areas such as public space on the corner of Main Street and Charlesfield Lane.
 - Poor maintenance or local of street signs/lampposts/railings.
 - Lack of street furniture which could contribute to the aesthetic value of the conservation area.
 - Missed opportunities to improve public landscaped areas.
 - Variations in poor/maintenance of bollards.
 - Need for interpretation or heritage board within the area or signposts.
 - There are no historic signs within the conservation area. Newer modern street signs are lacking in care

Opportunities

7.1 Improvement of the public realm: highway surfaces, pedestrian priority, interpretation board(s), street furniture, lighting, signage and the repair and restoration of surviving historic features.

7.2 Improvement of public open spaces such as public space on the corner of Main Street and Charlesfield Lane.

7.3 Use of enforcement powers, guidance, grant funding and/or planning decisions to help maintain and repair historic buildings, and/or reinstate lost historic features and details.

7.4 Planning and design guidance for particular features such as dormers, windows and doors, boundary features or shopfronts and signage, or colour palettes and finishes for particular streets. This would control the changes to building façades in Main Street, modern developments within the buildings and the condition of burial enclosures.

7.5 Seasonal planting displays, promoting improved shopfronts and housing fronts in a traditional style.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

Threats

7.6 Further loss of historic features and details to historic buildings through permitted development rights, planning decisions and/or lack of enforcement action. This will particularly undermine the group value of the buildings.

7.7 Changes to the public realm that do not respect the character or appearance of the area and appear incongruous with the buildings.

7.8 Loss of greenery, including trees.

7.9 Buildings becoming underused, vacant or neglected.

7.10 New development in the Conservation Area or its vicinity that harms its significance, character or appearance.

Chapter 8

Management recommendations

Boundary

Inclusions

8.1 4-12 Kirk Lane (north side) feature a group of traditional vernacular and modern buildings. The traditional buildings make a substantial contribution to the understanding of Livingston Village's history and development and, as such, should be included in the conservation area.

Exclusions

8.2 Some areas of modern residential development and infrastructure are not considered to contribute to the special character or appearance of Livingston Village and their inclusion brings no benefit in terms of the ability to manage change to the area.

8.3 Recommended areas for exclusion:

1. Livingston Village car park.

2. Semicircular garden in grounds of Kirk Lane Nursing Home

3. 1- 3 Inn Place, including village store, post office and restaurant

4. 21-26 Hanover Court.

Article 4 Direction

8.4 No Article 4 direction is currently in place in Livingston Village.

8.5 Incremental change to the appearance of dwellinghouses and flats is one of the main potential threats to the special character and appearance of Livingston Village Conservation Area. Gradual, small-scale change such as replacement of traditional roofing materials, sash and case windows, wall finishes, installation of rooflights or removal of traditional garden boundaries, which would not

Management recommendations

normally require planning permission, can have a significant cumulative effect over time. Other types of change arising from agricultural, industrial and highways/ transportation works may also have potential to affect the special character of the conservation area.

8.6 Such changes can, in certain circumstances, be controlled using Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 (GPDO). Under Article 4, the planning authority can apply to the Scottish Ministers for Directions that restrict or remove permitted development rights.

8.7 An Article 4 direction was first introduced in 1978 for a series of conservation areas in West Lothian. However, Livingston Village was not included in the areas covered.

8.8 The Article 4 Direction generally applies to works within the curtilage of dwellinghouses and a range of other types of activity. Major updates were made to the GPDO in 2009-2011, which brought most external changes to dwellinghouses and flats under the control of the GPDO, largely removing the need for local authorities to put in place a separate Article 4 direction to suspend those PD rights.

8.9 A further update to the GPDO in 2024 reversed the removal of PD rights for altering or replacing windows in a

conservation area, and instead created a prior approval process for some changes to windows (Class 7A). West Lothian Council non-statutory guidance was updated to cover this change and advise on appropriate replacements.

8.10 The current condition of the conservation area suggests that, in general, traditional materials and built character are being maintained. Inappropriate alterations have taken place, such as some replacement of traditional windows and doors with uPVC or aluminium, but these instances may be of substantial age, or the result of multiple phases of replacement, and outwith the scope of enforcement action.

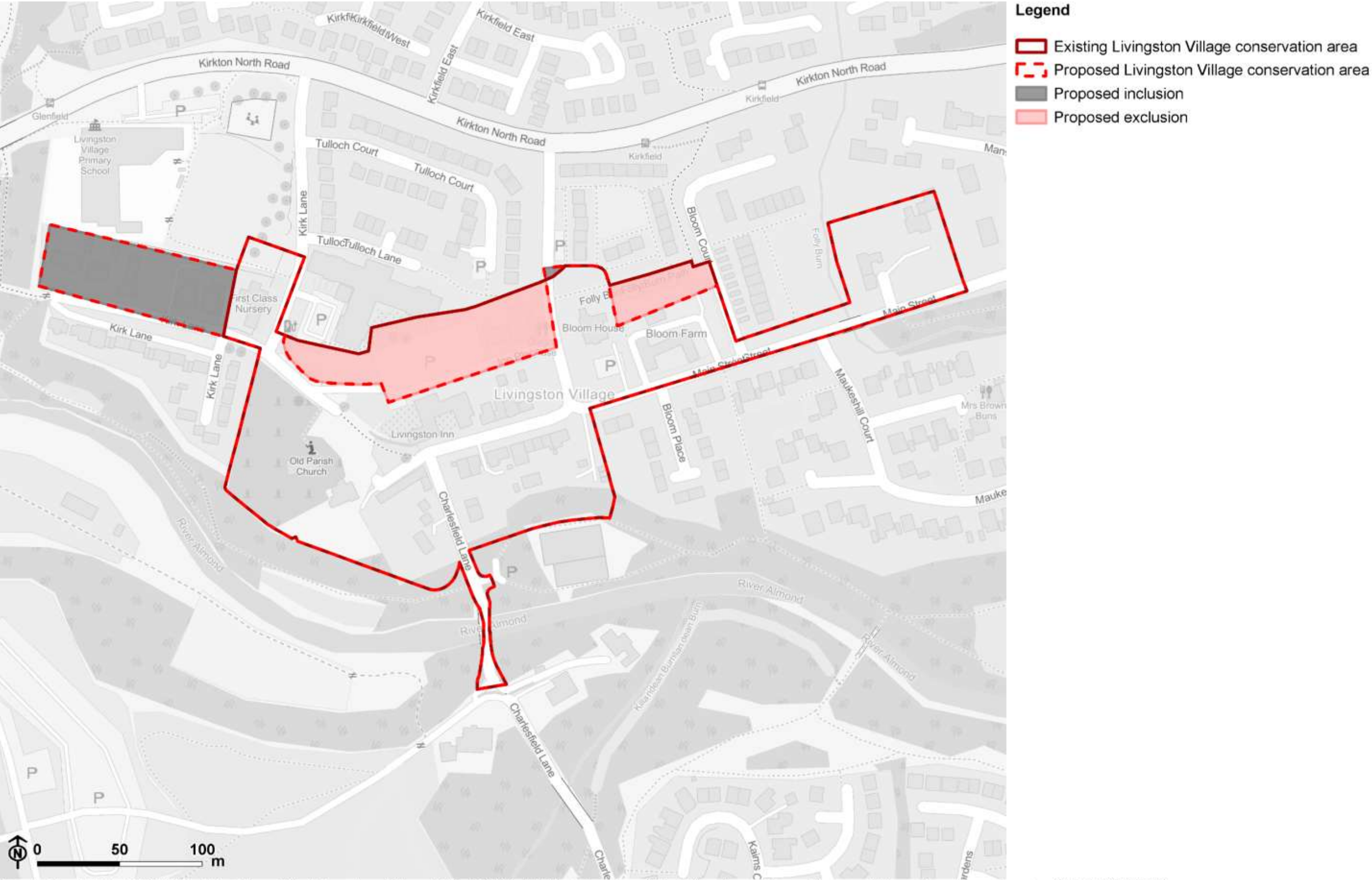
8.11 Overall, the requirements of the current GPDO appear sufficient and proportionate to avoid harm to dwellinghouses from incremental change. It is as yet unclear what the long-term effect of Class 7A (windows) will be in relation to preservation of character. At the moment, its potential to alter character does not appear to be applied, in practice, and therefore has no material effect requiring to be addressed through an Article 4 Direction.

Management recommendations

Recommendations

1. Amend the conservation area boundary to best reflect the areas containing the special character of Livingston Village.
2. Monitor the condition of the conservation area at appropriate intervals (approximately 5 years) to review whether additional management measures are required.

Figure 8.1: Livingston Village Proposed Boundary Amendments



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Appendix A

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets and positive non-designated features

Table A.1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

Name / asset type and reference / address	Photograph (where available)
5 Houses. Known As The Old School House And The Danders, 1 Main Street Category C Listed Building - LB7411	
Bloom Cottage 3 And 5 Main Street Category C Listed Building - LB7412	

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets and positive non-designated features

Name / asset type and reference / address	Photograph (where available)
Alderston Cottage Or Bloom Cottage Nos 2, 7 And 9 Main Street Category C Listed Building - LB7408	
Almond Bank (J H Shields) With Sub Royal Mail, Main Street Uncertain Category C Listed Building - LB7406	

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets and positive non-designated features

Name / asset type and reference / address	Photograph (where available)
Bezu 11 Main Street Category C Listed Building - LB7407	
Bloom Cottage No 1 ;The Shop; Livingston Inn Cottages Nos 1 And 2, 4,4B; 6 And 8 Main Street Category C Listed Building - LB7422	

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets and positive non-designated features

Name / asset type and reference / address	Photograph (where available)
	
Livingston Bridge, River Almond Category B Listed Building - LB14161 Landmark	
Livingston Bridge, River Almond Category B Listed Building - LB7414 Landmark	

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets and positive non-designated features

Name / asset type and reference / address	Photograph (where available)
Livingston Inn 2 Main Street Category B Listed Building - LB7413 Landmark	
Livingston Manse 1 Main Street Category B Listed Building - LB7410 Landmark	

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets and positive non-designated features

Name / asset type and reference / address	Photograph (where available)
Livingston Village, Livingston Parish Kirk. Category B Listed Building - LB7409 Landmark	
Morven And Adjoining Heather Cottage 19 And 21 Main Street Category C Listed Building - LB7405	

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets and positive non-designated features

Name / asset type and reference / address	Photograph (where available)
10 Main Street, Bloom House Positive non-designated feature - WoSAS ID: 86295 Landmark	
Birchwood, Main Street Positive non-designated feature - N/A	

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets and positive non-designated features

Name / asset type and reference / address	Photograph (where available)
Livingston Craft Workshops (1 to 7 main Street) Positive non-designated feature Landmark	
Old School House, Livingston Children's nursery, Kirk Lane 2 Kirk Lane Positive non-designated feature Landmark	

Appendix B

Buildings to be included / excluded by the proposed boundary change

Table B.1: Buildings to be included / excluded by the proposed boundary change

Proposed change	Address
Include	Kirk Lane, 10
Include	Kirk Lane, 12
Include	Kirk Lane, 4
Include	Kirk Lane, 6
Include	Kirk Lane, 6a
Include	Kirk Lane, 6b
Include	Kirk Lane, 8
Exclude	Village Lane, 1
Exclude	Village Lane, 2
Exclude	Inn Place, 1
Exclude	Inn Place, 2
Exclude	Inn Place, 3
Exclude	Hanover Court, 21
Exclude	Hanover Court, 22
Exclude	Hanover Court, 23
Exclude	Hanover Court, 24

Buildings to be included / excluded by the proposed boundary change

Proposed change	Address
Exclude	Hanover Court, 25
Exclude	Hanover Court, 26

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