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STATUS OF THE FERNHURST
CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL

This Appraisal should be read in conjunction with the most recent versions of the Chichester District Local Plan, the West Sussex County Structure Plan, and national planning policy guidance, particularly Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) - 'Planning and the Historic Environment'.

The Appraisal has been prepared by Chichester District Council in close collaboration with:

- Mr D Bleach, Clerk to Fernhurst Parish Council
- Mr P H F Hudson, Chairman, The Fernhurst Society
- Mr I Brown and Mrs H Ouin, Local Historians
- Mr G Godden, Dr A C Dubock and other Members of the Fernhurst Village Design Statement Working Group

An 'open evening' was held in Petworth on the 8th September 1999 where members of the public were invited to express their views on conservation matters and in particular to the content of the draft Appraisal.

The draft Appraisal was placed on deposit from the 29th November 1999 until the 7th January 2000. Copies were made available for inspection at public libraries in Chichester, Petworth and Midhurst and at District Council offices. Copies were also sent to a selection of relevant consultees. Comments were invited and have been taken into account in the published version.

The Appraisal was submitted to the Executive Board of Chichester District Council on the 14th March 2000 for approval as Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Minor amendments are proposed to the boundary of the Fernhurst Conservation Area. These will be subject to a formal statutory process in addition to the consultation which has already taken place.

The information contained in this Appraisal was collected during the period January 1999 to February 2000. The omission of any feature from the text and/or accompanying maps should not be regarded as an indication that they are necessarily without significance or importance in conservation and planning terms.
1. Location and Physical Setting

Fernhurst is located on the main road (A286) from Chichester to Haslemere, approximately two miles south of the latter. The village lies on a spur of land above the Milland Basin and River Lod within the area of the ‘Wealden Fringe’ (as defined in the Landscape Assessment of West Sussex). Fernhurst is set within attractive, undulating often heavily wooded countryside, very typical of the Wealden area.

2. Historical Development

The focus of village life in Fernhurst has changed through time largely due to shifts in communication routes and the closure of local crafts and industries.

The original village centre seems to have been around the Green and was reached by a spur road from the main Chichester to London road, which passed nearby. From the early 1600’s to the late 18th Century, there was a flourishing iron smelting/canon casting industry in the area south west of the Cross. Remains of the iron industry abound in the surrounding countryside and are associated with names such as Furnace Pond and Mine Copse. Within the village the names ‘Cylinders’ and ‘Vinegar Yard’ provide almost the only existing evidence for this and associated industries but it is likely that this area became the focus of the village during that time.

Although the main A286 has only existed in its present form since 1830, a new track along approximately the same route has existed since the mid 18th Century.

Newer development has centred on the west side of the A286 where the village has a very different character to the conservation area.

To the east of the A286, it would be true to say that ‘evolution’ of the village stopped fifty years ago. Once a focus for various shops and trades, the Tythe map and Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps show that the plan form of the older part of Fernhurst has remained unchanged since at least the early 19th Century.

3. Archaeology

There is evidence for considerable prehistoric and Roman activity in the area around Fernhurst. A Mesolithic flint working site is located about one mile south of the village, just off the A286. To the north west the Green Hill earthworks may be the site of an Iron Age Hillfort. At Surrey Orchard, about one mile south along the old road into Fernhurst, remains indicate the likelihood of a Roman tile making works. There is an abundance of sites which relate to past industrial sites such as brick making and the iron industry.

The District Archaeologist should be informed immediately of any archaeological evidence and finds revealed during development works.

The Parish Council has appointed an Archaeological Warden and supports a community archive facility based in the Village Hall.

Archaeological sites around Fernhurst

1. Brick working
2. Brick/tile kiln (Roman)
3. Lime kiln
4. Lime kiln
5. Lime kiln
6. Flint working
7. Water mill
8. Brick kiln
9. Lime kiln
10. Charcoal factory
11. Park
12. Earthwork
13. Pen pond
14. Pen pond
15. Furnace
4. Buildings

The appearance and character of the conservation area owes much to the rich variety of architectural forms, styles and materials represented by its buildings. These reflect the influence of successive historical periods, as buildings have been adapted to meet rising standards of comfort and a changing economic base in the village. The care over materials and scale used in such changes has enabled them to be harmoniously absorbed into the previous fabric of buildings.

Seven properties within the conservation area are included in the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (there are a total of forty four listed buildings within the Parish). One other (Old Post Office), whilst not of listable quality, is considered to make a particular contribution to local character and appearance (see Appendix 2).

Buildings date from the medieval period through to the early 19th Century. Several of the buildings hide their early origins behind Georgian and Victorian façades and other more recent alterations.

In the main, buildings within the conservation area consist of simple cottage architecture, traditional materials and appropriate scale and massing. There are several more substantial listed buildings, which also incorporate a range of traditional materials, particularly on the north side of the Green.

Extensions have not intruded on the integrity of older buildings and there is a welcome absence of infill development.

It is important that modern styles of windows and doors, inappropriate materials such as UPVC and disproportionate extensions should be avoided if the Fernhurst conservation area is to retain its rural character and appearance.

5. Materials

The wide range of materials traditional to this part of Sussex can be found in Fernhurst and their use in juxtaposition is an important part of the character of the village.

Non-traditional materials are rarely suitable for use in such historic areas. Original fabric should be retained wherever possible when repairs are being carried out.

The dark red colour of much of the brickwork is due to the high levels of iron within the local Wealden clay. Local brickworks were operating in at least three sites within the Parish. Roman tile kilns are suspected at one of these sites (Surrey Orchards). The other brickworks were at Henley Common and Colliers Farm. Most of the smaller dwellings built prior to the early 20th Century would have made use of these bricks. It would be important to ensure that alterations and new buildings maintain the local brick tradition by the use of bricks of appropriate texture, appearance and size. Second-hand bricks may sometimes be available for repairs, but failing this, they should be obtained from sources in Sussex where Wealden clays display the same intrinsic composition and firing qualities.

Bricks are found in a variety of bonds, particularly Flemish bond, which has been used in all but the more recent buildings where stretcher bond predominates. The use of matching bond should be maintained where the historical context requires it.

Blue headers in Flemish bond, commonly used in Sussex in the 18th and 19th Centuries can be found in several buildings (1-2 Midhurst Road).

Flemish bond with grey headers
Considerable amounts of mellow local sandstone from the Greensand beds can be found in buildings of all sizes and status and incorporated into many walls such as that bounding The White House.

The tone of this sandstone can vary and care should be taken in repair work to match the existing. Quarries still operate in the Sussex Weald and these should be looked on as the preferred source for material. Some of the buildings in Fernhurst may well incorporate stones robbed from the long since demolished Verdley Castle and Shulbrede Priory.

6. Paving Surfaces

Most paving surfaces are of black tarmacadam but in places the appearance has been improved by rolling in gravel which adds colour and texture.

7. Walls

In Fernhurst, boundary walls are a particularly notable and attractive feature, which contribute to the distinctive appearance of the conservation area by adding to its visual unity (see map which accompanies this Appraisal).

Many walls are formed of local stone, the appearance of which have mellowed and become extremely attractive through the passing of time. The repair or replacement of such walls will need particular skill and care if their appearance is to be maintained in anything like their present form. The wall to The White House has recently been repaired, although the attractive wall to the Old Rectory is in need of attention.

Other distinctive walls are of local brick or a mix of brick, stone and tile. Brick walls are laid predominantly in Flemish bond, but other interesting bonds such as 'Rat Trap' are in evidence. Repair work should maintain the original bond and replacement material should match the existing as far as possible.

Rat-trap bond and method of construction - courses are of alternate headers and stretchers (as in Flemish bond) but the bricks are laid 'on edge' creating a wide internal cavity.

8. Street Furniture

There is no traditional style of street furniture which has survived in the village.

Improvements to street lighting at the village green should set a good example for future projects.
Consideration could be given to the replacement of concrete seating on the Green.

The black and white direction signs on the village green are in good condition and are features worthy of protection.

9. Distinctive Local Features and architectural details

Other distinctive features within the conservation area include the stone boundary marker at the north west of the Green and the Victorian post box set in the wall nearby. The carved stone tablets set into Park View Cottages add visual interest. A full list of local features is included in Appendix 3.

Unobtrusive granite kerbs and the low split chestnut fence around the Green are entirely suitable to maintain the rural tone of the village.

10. Open Spaces

The major dominating space in the village is the extensive Green. This is surrounded on the northern and western sides by buildings of various periods, but no modern development has encroached upon its margins and the Green remains intact. Much of the charm of the Village Green lies in the virtual absence of hard paved surfaces. Instead, the wide grass verges and the Green itself appear almost as one and extend right up to the individual property boundaries. It is said that these wide grassed verges are a result of the necessity for horse drawn carts to avoid areas which had become impassable due to deep mud. The expanse of green is punctuated only by the line of the narrow tarmaced highway, which encircles it on its western and northern sides.

The playing fields immediately across the road to the east are visually an extension to the Green and are an important element in maintaining the spacious and rural feel of the area.

11. Trees

The line of mature trees which line the eastern and southern sides of the playing field are attractive and form a distinctive edge to the conservation area. The tree lined road which heads south from the Green acts as a transitional zone to the open countryside and maintains the distinctly rural appearance of this entrance into the conservation area.
In several cases, trees are protected by 'Tree Preservation Orders' and in other places trees or groups of trees also contribute to the visual amenity of the village (see Appendices 4 and 5).

Some individual trees have reached full maturity and consideration should be given to the planting of saplings to maintain continuity for the future. Native species are most appropriate for the public areas of the village.

12. Townscape Analysis - Overview

The setting of Fernhurst in its rural surroundings is an important aspect which contributes to its character. The proximity of open countryside bestows a rural feel to the village. This is reinforced by a range of views, either of higher and wooded ground in the far distance or of fields and lines of mature trees closer to the village houses. Individual trees within the village provide focal points and form an important backdrop to several houses around the Green.

Whilst some aspects of the character of Church Road and The Green are shared, several variations bestow interest and distinction between these two parts of the conservation area.
Detached houses, mainly of early 19th to early 20th Century, line much of the southern side of Church Road. Up until the middle of this century, several of the buildings along Church Road were used for local trades, such as dairy and butchers shop. Vestiges of these uses can be traced in several buildings. The long distance views of countryside beyond these houses combined with the fields and wooded areas which abut the road’s northern edge add to the particularly rural feel of Church Road. The open aspect of views looking north from Church Road over the Rectory Fields towards Marley and Blackdown add significantly to this rural character. The importance of the countryside to the north of Church Road in contributing to the rural character of the village means that this land should remain predominantly free from new development.

Houses around the Green are sited informally and several are viewed within a heavily treed backdrop. The boundaries of some properties are defined only by low walls or fencing and appear almost to merge into the grass verges around the Green. The Green itself has a completely open character which is to a great extent continued into the adjacent playing field, although there, some enclosure is maintained by lines of mature trees around the eastern and southern edges.

To the immediate north of the Green, more recent housing development is shielded from view by the topography of the land and tree cover. The exit road to the south appears as a narrow country lane enclosed on both sides by trees reinforcing the distinctly rural character of this part of the village.

A more detailed ‘Townscape Analysis’ is included in Appendix 1.
1. Church Road

The Old Post Office (nos. 1 to 7) at the junction with Church Road is perhaps the most distinctive 'landmark' building when passing along the A286 through Fernhurst. It is the building which most draws the eye and marks clearly the point of entry into the conservation area to the east. Whilst from the outside these buildings appear to be 19th or early 20th Century, the exteriors mask medieval timber framed buildings. Although these buildings are not listed, they make a very positive contribution both visually and historically to the conservation area (see also Appendix 2). Any repairs or alterations will need particular care. The George V letter box is a feature which should be preserved.

Two listed cottages (nos. 1 and 2 Midhurst Road) mark the opposite corner between the A286 and Church Road. They are in simple vernacular style with grey headers in Flemish Bond typical of the Georgian period. The ground floor of number 1 is now a hairdressers, but there has been no insertion of a full shopfront to mar the building's domestic appearance. The two cottages sit comfortably together and provide an important link to the village's Georgian vernacular legacy in a road where development has left little trace from that period.

On the opposite side of the A286 from the Old Post Office, the modern arcaded retail development sits comfortably as a marker for the more recent commercial part of the village to the west.
more open surroundings. From the elevated footway on the north of Church Road views across the cemetery to the south reveal higher countryside in the distance and mature trees in the foreground showing that from anywhere in Fernhurst the countryside is never far away.

Further along Church Road, views continue through small gaps along its southern side and are framed by areas of woodland and mature trees much closer to the built edge of the village. Important views from Church Road extend towards the north over the Rectory Fields and south towards Bexley Hill. The rural character of Fernhurst owes much to the proximity of open countryside and such views are important as they set the context of the village within its rural hinterland. Wide grass verges with footways partially elevated above street level, views of trees lining the road further along and the open rural land to the north and south sides of Church Road, add to this distinctive rural feeling as one enters the conservation area.

Two undistinguished 1930's bungalows are set above the road to the north just outside the conservation area, although their front gardens lessen their suburban impact on the rural character of the road.

Park View Cottages (listed), are built of mellow local sandstone, red brick and have a particularly attractive low front boundary wall constructed of an appealing 'bangaruche' mix of stone, bricks and slate. The buildings incorporate several intriguing carved stone motives above doors and windows. They add considerable interest and their ornamental quality would seem to indicate provenance from some stately home or castle. Distinctive architectural features such as these add visual richness and character to the conservation area.

Numbers 4 and 6 are a pair of unlisted late Victorian cottages, appealing for their simplicity of design, although the built-in garage detracts from their visual quality.

The front boundary to The Vicarage is marked by a distinguished line of mature trees. The Vicarage is set far back in extensive grounds being hardly visible from Church Road. Its appearance is of a very
substantial 1920’s/30’s dwelling and not without appeal although it is somewhat at odds with the rural character and mainly small scale buildings of the conservation area.

Beyond The Vicarage, a line of mature trees and hedging continues to mark the northern edge of the road. Views through these trees and hedges reveal open land sloping up and away from Church Road, strongly reinforcing its distinctive rural character. Beyond the immediate view, a line of very tall mature trees block views further north from Church Road, but do provide a sense of ‘rural enclosure’.

Number 8 (Hedges) is an attractive, but unlisted Georgian House of red bricks with rubbed gauged brick arches to windows. The grey pantile roof does not fit with the local vernacular and rather detracts from the building’s appearance.

To its rear, number 10 (Bennetts Field), a 1920’s red brick/pantile roof dwelling and number 11, a Victorian single storey building of red brick with green timber doors and windows are reasonably attractive buildings whose boundaries mark the edge of the conservation area. Bennetts Field was a dairy up until around 1960.

Number 12 (‘Glebe House’) appears outwardly to be a two storey Victorian building, its use as a butchers until the 1970’s being indicated by a partially retained shopfront. The use of Flemish bond with grey headers for the brickwork of the lower part of the building but with ordinary Flemish bond above seems to indicate substantial later rebuilding. Other alterations and extensions are all apparent and the double garage adjacent is housed in outbuildings which may have been associated with the butchery trade. Number 12 marks the end of built development along the southern side of Church Road until nearer to the Green.

The Old Rectory is a Grade II Listed Building - medieval in origin. There is an attractive boundary wall to Church Road, of a variety of old brick and some tile. Parts have clearly been rebuilt in the past but all has blended and mellowed with age. Slight bulges and curves add to its aged character and although there appears to be no problem with stability, some minor repair work is needed.
St Margarets Church is Grade II Listed with a wooden shingled spire, roof of mellowed red tiles and the elevations of random coursed local sandstone. Indented into the churchyard the War Memorial is an attractive visual focal point, which adds a feeling of formality to what is otherwise an informal and almost rural streetscape. Several of the box graves in the churchyard need attention. The iron lamp holder (missing the lamp) spanning the entrance from the road and the War Memorial of Portland stone are historic features adding to the interest of Church Road.

Numbers 1 to 3 on the approach to the Green are a terrace of attractive buildings in Victorian vernacular style with a tall central concrete rendered chimney, which rather detracts from the otherwise visual unity of the cottages. The long ‘cottage gardens’ add variety and order to the otherwise rural informality of the road.

As with the Victorian terrace above, the listed terrace opposite (numbers 12 to 14) are simple vernacular buildings but are clearly much earlier in date.

Church Road curves sharply just before it ends, shielding any view of the Green until the last minute. This narrow eastern end of Church Road splays out into the somewhat unexpected open and contrasting expanse of the Green.

2. The Green

Buildings around the Green present a tremendous variety in date, architectural style and size, which provides much visual interest, but all are united by their use of traditional and mostly locally obtained materials. Visually, the Green is dominated at its northern end by several large, outstanding buildings.
The White House is a fine (Grade II* Listed) Georgian mansion built mainly of ashlar ed local sandstone. A Victorian letter box is built into the front boundary wall of The White House and should be retained as a feature of historic interest. The mellowed stone boundary wall helps to define the northern edge of the Green.

'Sollers' (Grade II Listed) is a highly individual dwelling representing a mixture of periods, styles and materials. Of note is the use of ironstone 'galetting' in the mortar joints of the stonework. Old photographs show 'Sollers' in use as a shop, although the current appearance gives no clue to this.

The Old Barn, although unlisted, is an attractive building. Victorian in appearance but probably incorporating much older parts. The entrance porch is of particular interest and the modern conservatory complements the main house.

Opposite is 'Rosemary Cottage', appearing to be originally timber framed but spoiled by various alterations.

The Red Lion Public House (Grade II Listed), an important visual and social focus for the village, is a timber framed, low eaved building, again of traditional materials. It is a pity that a large part of the area immediately in front of the pub is used for car parking. It would be useful to investigate ways in which the attractive informal area for outside use by customers could be extended whilst still allowing for parking requirements.

The 'Bell House' and 'Honesty Cottage' have small front gardens extending over the stone boundary wall and onto the grass verge. They make a pleasant contrast to the simple wall and verge treatment to boundaries around most of the Green.

The farmhouse and outbuildings of Chase Manor Farm lying beyond the Green to the south visually link Fernhurst to its past agricultural economy. Although converted for new uses, the farmyard buildings have retained their agricultural character and appearance.

Chase Farm is a superb late medieval (listed) house with internal smoke bay.
BUILDINGS OF PARTICULAR LOCAL IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE CONSERVATION AREA

- **Haslemere Road/Church Road**
  Post office and range of attached buildings to north and east.

*Importance* - A distinctive 'landmark' range of buildings. Victorian and Georgian exteriors enclose much older cores with evidence of medieval roof timbers. The buildings maintain unity of scale and are built from an attractive range of traditional and local materials. This range is also of importance historically as the only bomb to fall on the village during the Second World War destroyed a part of number 7, although the rebuilt section is not immediately obvious.

*Description* - Sandstone elevations have mellow red brick dressings to the windows and the roof is of clay tiles. The very tall and distinctive chimney at the centre of the range draws the eye and adds to the visual quality of the buildings.
APPENDIX 3

LOCAL FEATURES WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE CONSERVATION AREA

- George V letter box (in wall at Old Post Office)
- Lych gate to cemetery in Church Road
- War memorial, Church Road
- Iron lamp holders spanning the entrance from the road to the church, Church Road
- Boundary stone by track from the Green to church
- VR letter box set into stone wall at The White House, the Green
- Two black and white finger posts on the Green
TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS APPLICABLE WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE CONSERVATION AREA

- Area Tree Preservation Order at land to north east of Fernhurst cross roads (north of Church Road) - TPO/7/FH

- Trees (individual) at 'Woodside', 'Chapel' and 'Farnabys', Old Glebe (Hogs Hill) - TPO/16/FH

Where felling or other work is proposed to any tree, subject to a Tree Preservation Order, an application for consent must be made to the District Council. No work should be carried out until such consent is given.
OTHER INDIVIDUAL TREES OF IMPORTANCE IN THE LANDSCAPE OR FOR AMENITY

- Two trees at access drive to The Vicarage, Church Road
- Three trees in verge/hedge along north side of Church Road, between The Vicarage and The Old Rectory
- Tree to the rear of no.12 Church Road
- Two trees in grounds of The White House (Copper Beech to south of main house and tree to north)
- Tree (London Plane) in wide verge at north side of the Green, opposite The Red Lion Public House
- Tree (London Plane) on southern tip of the Green
- Tree (Oak) on playing field at corner of access to the Pavilion, the Green
- Tree (Oak) on playing field overlooking southern tip of the Green
- Tree (Maple) in grounds of Chase Farm, to south east of house
- Tree (Fir) in rear churchyard of St. Margarets Church

Where works to trees (non-Tree Preservation Orders) within the conservation area are proposed, six weeks notice of intent to carry out the work must be sent in writing to the District Council. (Application forms are available from the planning office). Trees with a bole (trunk) diameter of less than 75mm at 1.5 metres from ground level are excluded from these requirements.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCEMENT

The Green

- Replace seats on the Green and Recreation Ground with more appropriate types (public)
- Village sign (public)
- Planting of individual trees in appropriate locations. Except within gardens ornamental tree are unlikely to be suitable (public). In particular, sites should be sought for the planting of Black Poplar trees which thrive in wetter conditions (see Appendix 8 for contact)

Whole Village

- Replace/renew lighting columns and lamps with more appropriate design (public)
- Consider the use of Article 4(2) Directions when and where appropriate. These 'Directions' have the effect of removing some or all permitted development rights on domestic properties. They can be used with the aim of preventing unsympathetic alterations (eg. plastic windows or rainwater pipes) to unlisted buildings which would otherwise benefit from little protection.
PLANNING AND CONSERVATION GUIDANCE

- Development should be of high quality and appropriate in scale for its surroundings.
- Preserve important town views towards surrounding countryside. Need for particular care over consideration of extensions etc.
- Ensure the retention of original features both freestanding and incorporated within buildings and walls.
- Use traditional materials to match existing.
- Retain original timber sash windows, original casement windows and leaded lights. Only replace with 'like for like' when absolutely necessary.
- Retain original timber doors and fan lights. Only replace with 'like for like' when absolutely necessary.
- Encourage the use of traditional lime wash on appropriate surfaces (eg. stone rubble, timber, existing render) rather than paint.
- Ensure 'like for like' reinstatement of paving surfaces where street works undertaken (eg. gas, electricity and telecom).
- Ensure the preservation and maintenance of traditional stone and brick walls including original bonding styles (including boundary walls to front gardens and retaining walls). Avoid breaching of walls. Ensure use of lime based mortar in repair work. Avoid over prominent re-pointing.
- The use of non-traditional materials (eg. UPVC windows and doors, plastic gutters and downpipes, concrete roof tiles, artificial slates, reconstituted stone) is not suitable for buildings which are listed or of 'Townscape Merit' or of 'Particular Local Importance'. Exceptions will rarely be permissible on listed buildings. Within the other two categories there may be more flexibility where:
  - work involves rear elevations not readily visible from public places
  - work would not destroy original material or the historic integrity of the building
  - the building is of a period (normally post 1950) and design where the limited use of non-traditional materials would not compromise or detract from the architectural quality of the building.

On buildings of 'Townscape Merit', or 'Particular Local Importance', opportunities should be taken as they arise to replace features currently of non-traditional materials or design by those more in keeping with the character and appearance of the building and/or conservation area.
GLOSSARY/TERMS USED

Buildings of Townscape Merit – Buildings which positively contribute towards the character or appearance of the conservation area.

Buildings of Particular Local Importance – Buildings which have special local value and importance by virtue of:

(i) being the work of local architects of esteem
(ii) being cherished locally for their contribution to the townscape
(iii) being rare in the locality or which have curiosity value
(iv) being good examples of particular local building types
(v) being good examples of the use of traditional, local building materials
(vi) showing physical evidence of periods of local economic or social significance, well known figures or events
(vii) being of 'landmark' quality or which contribute to the quality of important spaces
(viii) relating to adjacent listed buildings or their settings in terms of age, materials or in other historically significant ways
(ix) showing phases in the development of a settlement
(x) reflecting former uses or traditional functional character of a settlement
(xi) being associated with a designed landscape

Conservation Area – An area of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance

English Bond – A brick bond in which alternate courses are composed entirely of stretchers and entirely of headers

Flemish Bond – A brick bond which shows, in every course, alternating stretchers and headers

Galleting – The insertion into mortar joints, while still soft, of small pieces of flint or stone

Header Bricks – Laid across the line of a wall to bond together the different skins of the wall

Listed Building – A building included in a list compiled and approved by the Secretary of State by reason of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (including objects or structures attached to a building and objects or structures within the curtilage of a building since before 1948)

Rat-trap bond – Bricks laid on edge in courses to form a thick hollow wall with two leaves each with alternating stretchers and headers. Used for their heat retaining qualities such as around orchards and walled gardens.

Stretcher Bricks – Laid with their lengths parallel to the length of the wall

Tree Preservation Order – An Order made by a Local Planning Authority to place protection on individual trees, groups of trees or woodlands

Tythe Map – Resulted from the Tythe Commutation Act 1836 and were produced from that year until the early 1850's. Tythe maps show details of landowners, occupiers, state of cultivation and rent charged for each property. The ‘tythe’ had been a legal obligation for landowners to give a proportion of their produce to the Church. The 1836 Act converted the former charge payments into rent based on the prevailing price of grain.