



PARK AVENUE Conservation Area Appraisal

May 2020



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01 Introduction

Park Avenue Conservation Area includes properties 3-67 (north side), 4-54 (south side), adjacent parts of streets (Park Avenue, Bourne Street and Ivy Street), and the rear access lanes (Park Lane and Victoria Lane). The designation recognises the high quality late 19th and early 20th century architecture and the surviving historic development form.

A conservation area is defined in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. This appraisal is in line with sections 69 and 71 of the 1990 Act, which places a duty on the local authority to designate and manage their conservation areas. Designation helps to ensure that an area identified for its special interest and significance is protected and managed appropriately.

Conservation is the management of change to a significant place or asset, in a way that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations. The conservation area appraisal is a means of identifying and assessing what the special architectural or historic interest of an area is, how this contributes to the areas character and appearance, and is an opportunity to identify where this can be enhanced.



Park Avenue

The appraisal is prepared in line with Historic England Advice Note 1: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (Second Edition) and Historic England Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, to provide a firm basis on which applications within Park Avenue Conservation Area and its setting can be assessed.



This appraisal records and analyses the various features which create Park Avenue Conservation Area's special character, and contribute to its architectural and historic interest. The Townscape Plan indicates the location of listed buildings, locally listed buildings and positive buildings which are significant to the history and/or character of the conservation area (see criteria in Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management, Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second Edition) table 1). The map also shows significant trees, spaces, boundary treatments and objects, and important views both into and out of the conservation area. There is a presumption that all of these features should be "preserved or enhanced", as required by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

The document is a material consideration for planning applications within and in the setting of the conservation area, and should be read in conjunction with the management proposals for the conservation and enhancement of the area. The appraisal is intended to be used by planning officers, developers and landowners to ensure that the special character is not eroded, but preserved or enhanced through development activity. While the descriptions go into some detail, a reader should not assume that the omission of any building, feature or space from this appraisal means that it is not of interest.

The Planning Policy Context

National planning policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), draws attention to the desirability of preserving and enhancing heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, which, subject to appropriate assessment and justification, can also include adaptation and change. In line with paragraphs 185 and 200 of the NPPF, the Appraisal provides a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the conservation area.

In accordance with NPPF paragraph 186, Worcester City Council designated Park Avenue Conservation Area for its special architectural and historic interest, the significance of which is described within this document. In line with paragraph 200 of the NPPF, new development within the conservation area which enhances or better reveals this significance, and proposals that preserve those elements which make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the conservation area will be treated favourably.

Applications within the conservation area will be considered against Policies SWDP 6: Historic Environment, SWDP 24: Management of the Historic Environment and SWDP 21: Design, of the South Worcestershire Development Plan (or future replacement policies) with regard to this appraisal.



Further guidance on the design and protection of historic buildings and places can be found in the Council's Supplementary Planning Documents, and in national guidance from Historic England and other conservation bodies. These provide useful information on appropriate ways to develop within conservation areas, maintain historic buildings, and make environmental and sustainability enhancements. Links to these are provided at the end of this document.

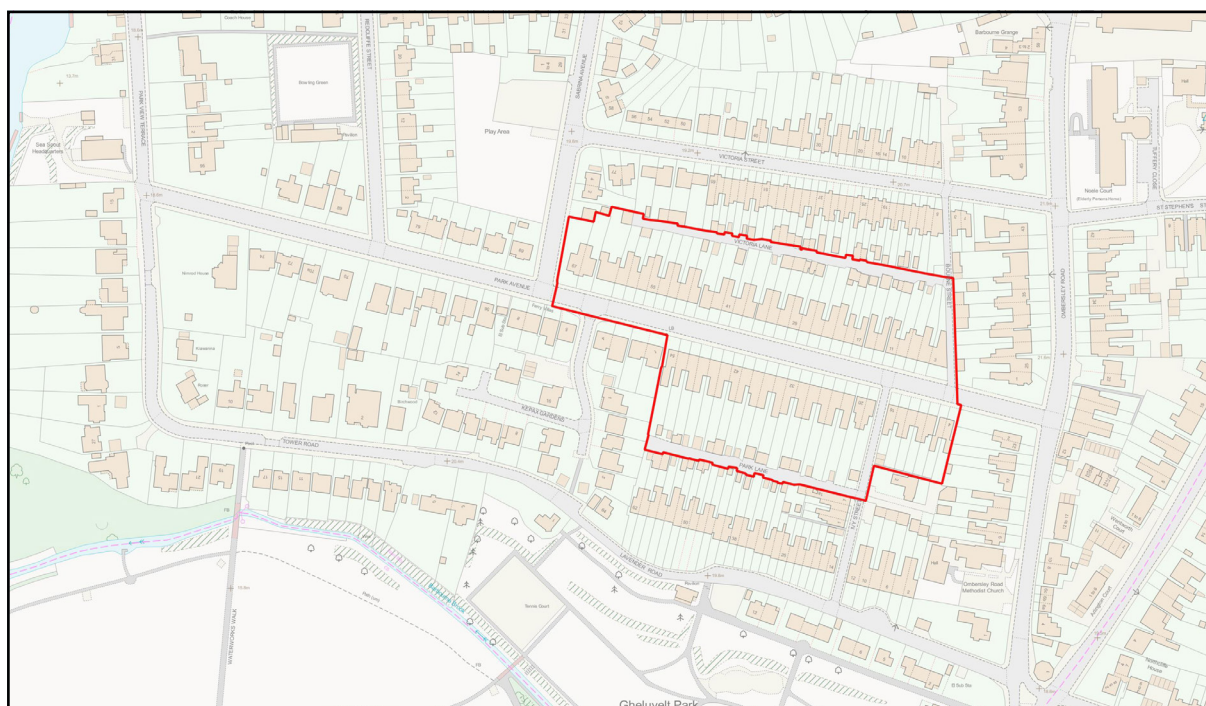
Location and Setting

Located in Barbourne to the north of the historic city centre of Worcester, the eastern end of Park

Avenue is a speculative late 19th/early 20th century suburb.

The conservation area is centred on the tree-lined avenue of Park Avenue but extends to the rear of the properties to include Park Lane, Victoria Lane, Bourne Street and Ivy Street. The area is bound by residential streets of a similar character, between properties on Ombersley Road, Victoria Street and Lavender Road.

The area is entirely urban but mature street trees and front gardens somewhat deurbanise the area. Combined, these features, the planned urban grain and built elements create its memorable character.



Location Plan



Boundary

The conservation area boundary includes properties 3-67 (north side), 4-54 (south side), adjacent parts of streets (Park Avenue, Bourne Street and Ivy Street), and the rear access lanes (Park Lane and Victoria Lane). This area is a particularly complete and well executed example of late 19th/early 20th century planned developments, which make the area of special historic value.

The character and appearance of the conservation area is very much dependent upon its planned road layout, street trees and the high quality of built detail. The conservation area is unusual in that it has no listed buildings, however many of the buildings are significant either individually or more obviously as groups of buildings which hold a high townscape value based on historical plan form and architectural design and features.



 Conservation Area Boundary



The designation of this area is consistent with the designation of areas of earlier town houses and villas in the city, most notably the former Georgian expansion areas, such as Britannia Square and St Georges Square, to those developed in the Victorian and Edwardian Period such as Shrubbery Avenue. The growth of development was due to the introduction of railways which put Worcester on the national map, and the coming of trams and cars which for

the first time made travel from Barbourne into the city quick, simple and cheap.

The proposal to designate Park Avenue as a conservation area was the subject of public consultation, during which all residents and other stakeholders were given the opportunity to consider the proposed designation and boundary and to provide comment.



View of Park Avenue terraced housing



02 Summary of Special Historic Interest

- Part of the northern suburban extension of Worcester in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
- Good examples of Victorian and Edwardian architectural styles and detailing including surviving historic windows and doors, decorative door and window surrounds
- Street pattern reflects former agricultural land use and field boundaries
- Distinctive building line set back from pavement with good size front gardens
- Coherent groups of terraces of similar architectural design
- Consistent scale, width, height and massing of dwellings
- Traditional back lanes on each side of Park Avenue
- Surviving boundary treatments to street frontages
- Large number of mature trees which extend along Park Avenue making the road distinctive as an avenue (trees were there before the buildings so always intended to be an avenue)



Park Avenue



03 Article 4 Direction

Park Avenue Conservation Area is the subject of an Article 4(1) Direction (Appendix 2) which removes some permitted development rights. Certain works, such as domestic alterations and extensions, can normally be carried out without planning permission under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015; such works are classed as 'permitted development'. Whilst permitted development rights in conservation areas are slightly different, designation as a conservation area does not, by itself, protect the special interest of the area from the impact of certain minor changes and alterations. Individually these changes may be small but cumulatively and over time they could harm the special architectural and historic interest of an area, including its local character and distinctiveness.

Where the special interest could be harmed or lost as a result of such small-scale alterations which do not normally require planning permission, the Council can serve an Article 4 Direction. An Article 4 Direction removes specific classes of permitted development for works that have the potential to erode certain details or characteristics that are important to the special interest of an area of acknowledged importance, such as a conservation area. The making of the Article 4 (1) Direction would provide additional protection by ensuring that certain specified proposals for minor change are assessed under the planning process, in order to protect the special character of the area.

Whilst examples of unsympathetic works in the Park Avenue area are comparatively rare,

where they do occur they can be considered detrimental to the overall quality of the street scene and collectively could harm the special character of the area.

The Article 4 (1) Direction brings in additional planning controls to manage the design and preservation of property frontages in the conservation area; including porches, window and door alterations or replacement, flues, roof alterations, and the demolition, alteration or erection of boundary treatments or hard surfacing to the front of properties. A design guide has been produced alongside this appraisal in order to advise owners on acceptable change and alteration. The aim of the Article 4 Direction is not to prevent change but to manage change in order to protect the identified special character.



04 Historic Development

Park Avenue is an area formed out of Worcester's northern suburban expansion of the late 19th and early 20th century. Part of a large area of arable land, this part of Barbourne was farmed until the mid-19th century. The layout of Park Avenue and adjacent roads was shaped by the fields and field boundaries at the time; the plan form and nature of the spaces reflecting the speculative historic development of the area over a period of some 50 years.

The area of Barbourne, situated on the gravel terraces of the east bank of the River Severn, would have been an attractive site for the settlement of early farmers and up until the late 19th century the northern part of the Barbourne area remained predominantly rural with a large number of arable fields.

In the 17th and 18th centuries the wealthy and fashionable society of Worcester began to move northwards out of the city building large houses along Barbourne Road. As more businesses developed with the northwards expansion, the middle classes, shop keepers and merchants could now begin to afford the benefits of this rural location close to the city; this extended development further northwards which had previously been the preserve of the professional and wealthy classes.

The Barbourne area remained fashionable into the 19th century and was to prove increasingly attractive to developers in the last quarter of the century. The vicinity suited those who chose to live conveniently close to the city whilst enjoying the open space and healthier air of the country. The popularity of the area was helped by the linking of a tramway from Barbourne to The Cross in the city centre from the late 19th century.



Park Avenue



The Claines Tithe map of 1843 shows the area of Park Avenue as open fields bordered to the east by the Ombersley Road and the River Severn to the west. Buildings were sparse although small pockets of development were beginning to appear to the north and south of

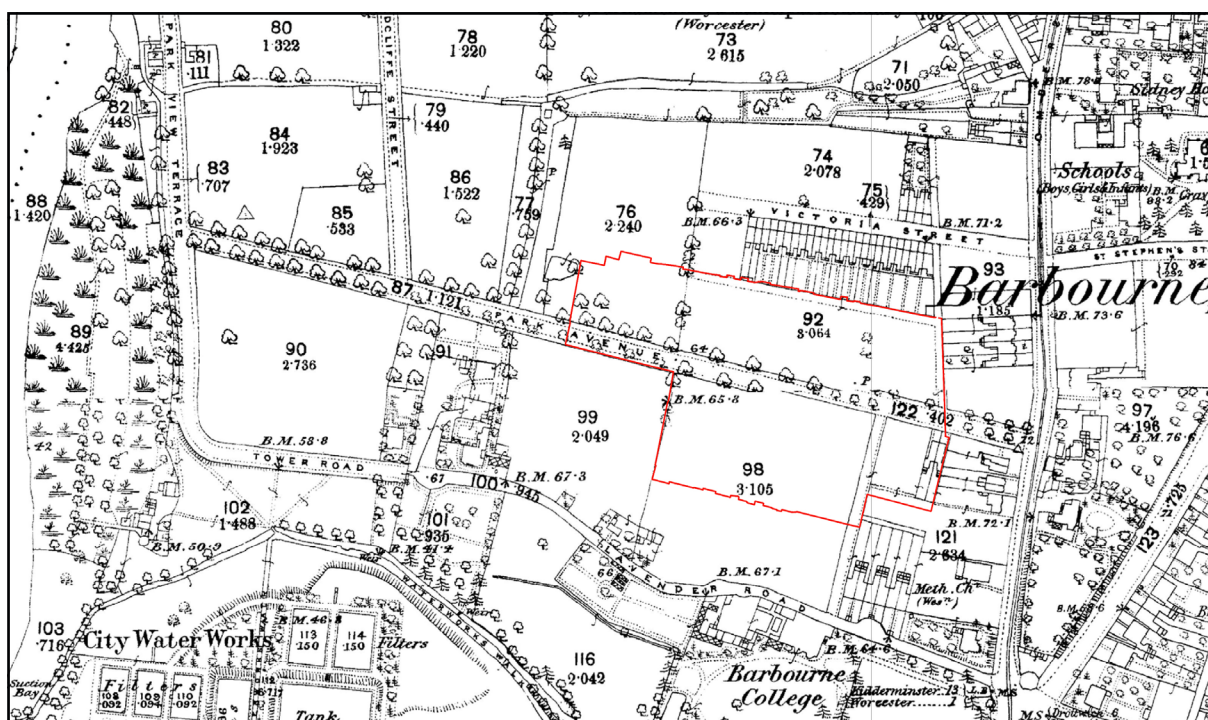
Barbourne Brook and to the east of Droitwich Road. A watercourse was created in 1770 to take water from the River Severn to feed the city waterworks. This has disappeared by the 1886 map and the waterworks have been rebuilt (1856).



Claines
Tithe Map
1843



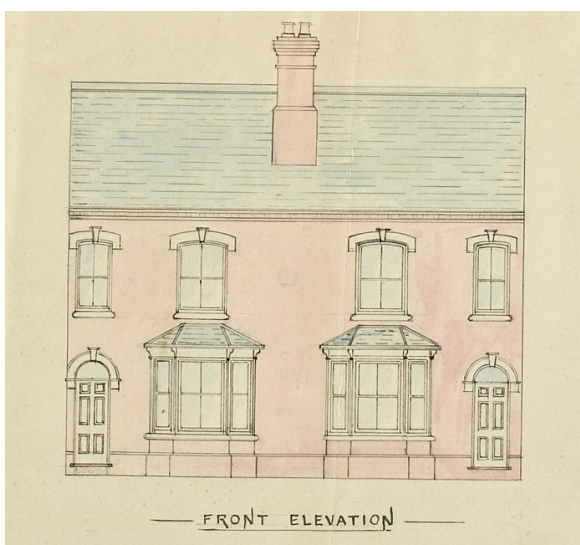
By the 1st edition OS Map of 1886 Park Avenue is shown laid out as a tree-lined street linking the Ombersley Road in the east to Park View Terrace in the west. At this time the early road layout of Park Avenue, Park View Terrace and Redcliffe Street, along with Victoria Street to the north and the back lanes, can be seen. The 'avenue' cut through the fields and smaller fields of more regular, planned enclosure were created to accommodate the road layout.



1st Edition OS Map 1886



Drawing of 28-32 Park Avenue

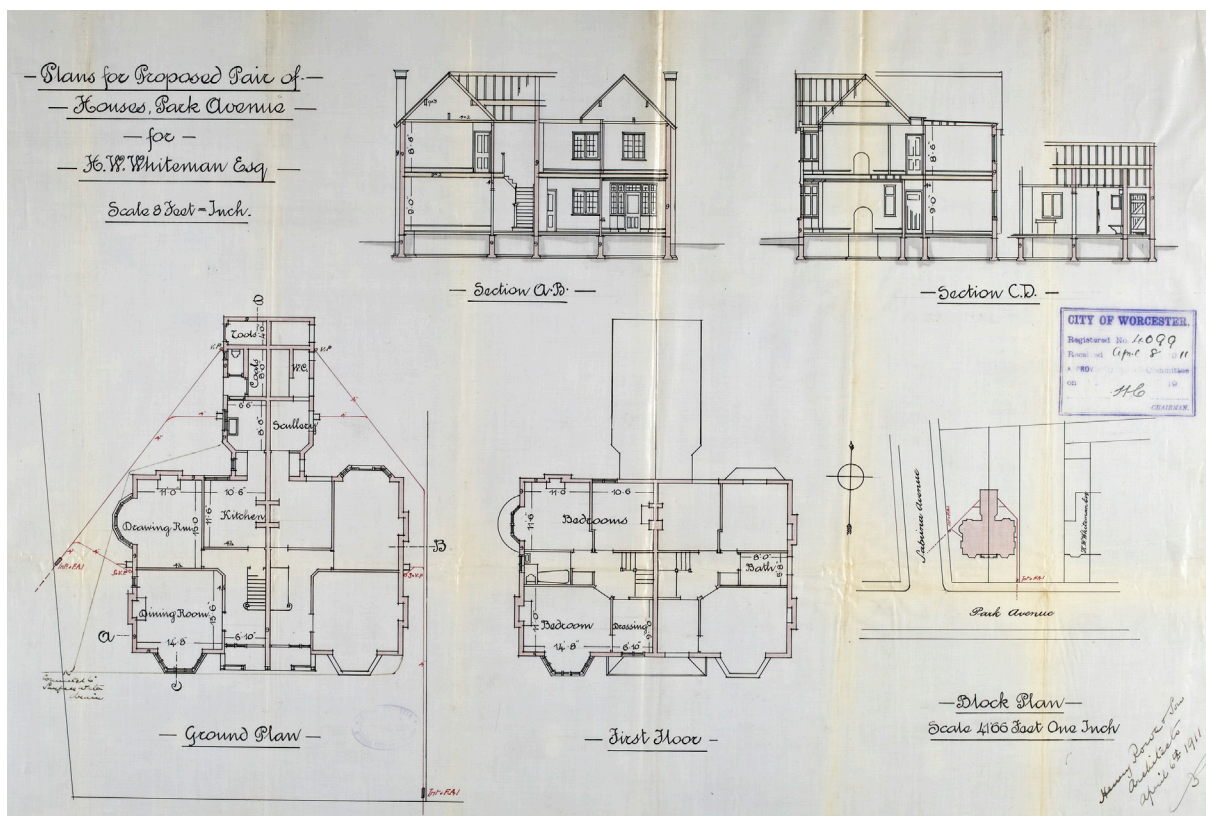


Drawing of 14-16 Park Avenue

Building on Park Avenue itself began from the eastern end with the earliest houses built c.1883 by Henry Rowe and Son. Early building plans from 1885 show a pair of semi-detached houses planned to the east of Ivy Street for a Mr. Jevons and a further row of terraces, also for Mr. Jevons to the west of Ivy Street by 1889. Many of the earlier building plans identify Park Avenue as New Road, Avenue Park Road and Park Avenue Road although by the late 1880s the name Park Avenue was firmly established.

By 1901 the majority of the buildings within the conservation area had been built. Plots were similar in size and the basic plan form and layout established. Distinctions came from architectural features and detailing which would have been down to a number of differing architects and developers.

Although the building was speculative all the building plans show an established building line set back from the pavement line and service lanes to the rear of the properties, characteristic of planned urban development. Well-known local architects of the time contributed to the development of Park Avenue including Frederick Hughes, Henry Rowe and Son and J. H. Williams and H. Percy Smith later in the 1920s.

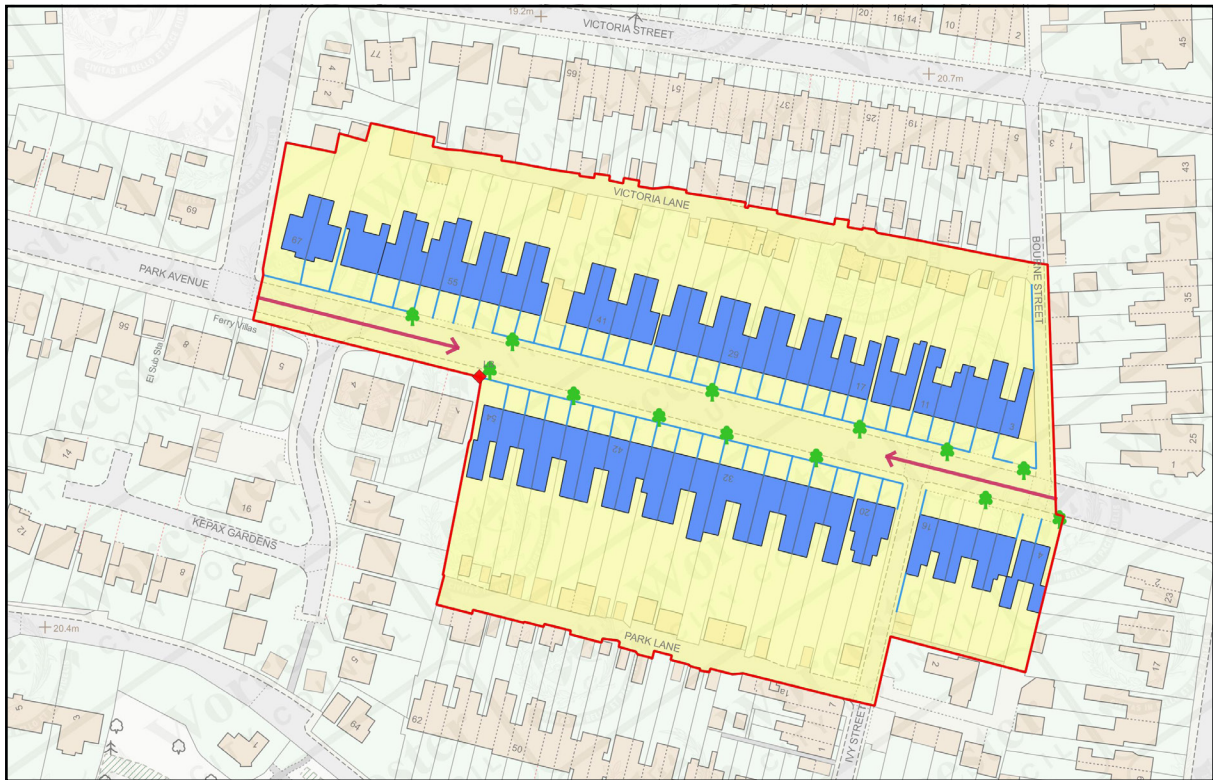


Plans for 65-67 Park Avenue

Building continued into the 20th century with development moving west. The plans for 65-67 Park Avenue show the houses built on the corner of Park Avenue and Sabrina Avenue and date to 1923. Still displaying some Edwardian Period architectural styles and features these houses completed the development of the eastern end of Park Avenue.



Townscape Plan



- Conservation Area Boundary
- Positive Contributor
- Significant Trees
- Significant Boundaries
- Key Views
- Significant Feature



05 Streetscape Character

Park Avenue links the Ombersley Road in the east with Park View Terrace and the River Severn in the west. Park Avenue itself is a quiet residential street comprising of a variety of dwellings, in a principally terraced arrangement, set in a linear fashion along both sides of a tree-lined Avenue.

The historic development of the area has determined the layout of the buildings, roads and inter-related spaces; the road layouts were clearly planned although subsequent building was more speculative.

The linear plots established during the early phase of development of Park Avenue are much today as when they were built, with back roads a key characteristic of this area. This layout is characteristic of planned developments of this era in Worcester, designed to provide service access away from the public facing and status defining frontage of the main dwelling.

Several of the properties have developed parking and garages off the back lanes Park Lane and Victoria Lane which has preserved many of the front gardens, a feature lost from several other residential areas across Worcester.



Terraced Housing, front gardens and a tree-lined avenue



The area is characterised by late 19th and very early 20th century semi-detached and terraced housing. The buildings are set back from the pavement and follow an established building line with only very marginal divergences indicating the groups in which the terraces were built. The terraces tend to be of four to six

houses identified through similar architectural features and detailing which gives them a unity and coherence; with subtle changes in detail allowing for each terrace to be distinguished. These details within a common palette of materials, scale and massing give the area a harmonious but varied character.



Similar styles with individual detailing create coherence and interest



Brick boundary walls and hedges are distinctive characteristics in Park Avenue and add a sense of enclosure and a softened foreground to the buildings. Gate posts of brick with stone or terracotta copings and metal gates also feature. Most of the gardens have traditional pathways leading to houses, where these are paved with blue bricks or tiled this is an important survival. Many of the gardens are also well landscaped which adds to the lush green character of the avenue and provides an important ecological

environment in close proximity to Riverside Park. Some front boundary walls have been demolished to allow access for parked cars which has reduced the sense of enclosure in these areas.

Park Avenue is paved in tarmac with standard concrete kerbs and street lighting and street furniture is modern but sensitive to the character of the street.



One of a variety of historic garden walls and boundary treatments



06 Topography and Key Views

The topography of the Park Avenue area is virtually flat. Although suburban in character a 'leafy' feel is created through the avenue of trees.

Park Avenue is a tree-lined street which has a positive effect on the public realm and adds to the special character of the area. The street trees are an important feature of Park Avenue where an avenue of trees pre-dated the built development of the area. There are a few mature trees in private gardens but generally they are not in public view.

Views along Park Avenue are enclosed due to the nature of the built environment and the maturity of the trees but good views of the entire avenue can be had from both the east and west ends of the road. These views illustrate the avenue style, planned arrangement designed by the original architects, and the density, repetition and detail of the dwellings.



View along the street from the east



07 Built Environment and Architecture

None of the buildings in Park Avenue are listed buildings. Therefore, conservation area status is of particular importance in helping to ensure the preservation of what is an area of considerable architectural charm, character, and local history. The majority of buildings are considered good examples of their type where the basic historic form has survived, together with original materials and decorative details. Within this context the majority of buildings are judged as making a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area.

The architecture of Park Avenue is predominantly late Victorian and Edwardian, the diversity of decorative features employed is typical of these periods making the street a model example of the architectural styles of that era.



Victorian terraces in a variety of styles

Within Park Avenue there is a range of house styles, unified by their materials, predominantly red/orange brick under pitched roofs of plain clay tile or slate. There is a wealth of decorative and architecturally attractive features to the buildings, characteristic of the period, with some lavish displays of detailing alongside more simple but interesting styles. Notable features include dentilled eaves, crested ridge tiles, ornate chimney stacks with terracotta detailing, moulded window and door surrounds, and house name stones.



Small changes in door and window surrounds and architectural details

Although superficially similar, closer inspection shows great variety in the detailing and subtle contrasts between terraces, a function of the new age of mass production and improvements in the transport system when there became a greater choice of easily obtained, relatively cheap components for mixing and matching in any number of combinations. Individual and group detailing add interest and provide contrasts often through subtle details and decoration.

There is a high retention of historic windows and doors on Park Avenue; traditional panelled doors and vertically sliding, large-pane sash windows dominate. Many windows benefit from ornamentation such as brick built bay windows some with balustraded balconettes and pedimented heads. Door surrounds are elaborately detailed and leaded fanlights with original stained glass are a notable survival.



Elaborately detailed door and window surrounds and balconettes

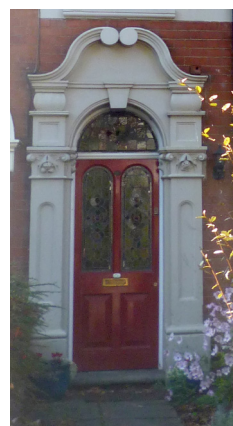
A gradual shift in architectural style and detailing is demonstrated nicely moving east to west along Park Avenue, particularly to the north side of the street where Edwardian Period architecture dominates. Projecting gables with decorative 'mock' timber set against wet-dash render, barge boards and recessed or tiled porches are all distinctive features. A number of the buildings are indicative of the early 20th century change in architectural style moving from the Edwardian Period into the Interwar Period with some houses showing features and styles of the Arts and Crafts Movement.



Edwardian and Interwar Dwellings



Architectural Features



1. Decorative detail
2. Boundary wall
3. Street sign
4. Chimney

5. Bay window
6. Door surround
7. Decorative porch
8. Terracotta panel



08 Management Proposals

The management proposals work alongside the character appraisals to identify issues and assist with the management of change in Worcester's conservation areas, helping to ensure that they retain the special qualities that led to their designation. These documents fulfil the Council's duty under section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to formulate and publish proposals in order to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of a conservation area. These proposals are particularly relevant where there is pressure for development and where cumulative minor changes may be affecting the character or appearance of the conservation area.

Owners, landowners and developers must give attention to the requirements for planning permission for certain works in conservation areas and for listed building consent for works to listed buildings and their curtilage. Planning applications affecting conservation areas will be determined with regard to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP), the approved conservation area management proposals, and having regard to advice from the Council's Conservation Advisory Panel. The NPPF is also supported by the Government's Planning

Practice Guidance: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.

Any new development should reinforce the character of the conservation area as identified in the conservation area appraisal and be sympathetic to the historical evolution and character of Park Avenue Conservation Area. Development opportunities which preserve the character and enhance, or better reveal the significance of the conservation area will be looked upon favourably by the Council. Those proposals that threaten the identified character



of the area will be resisted. Consideration should be given to the significance of the historic buildings and their setting, the historic layout and street pattern, significant spaces, massing, volume and scale of the existing and proposed buildings and the employment of suitable building materials and architectural features.

In many of the buildings along Park Avenue original features are still present and little has been done to alter them. Some of the houses have been subject to alterations that are further away from the original development plans, such as replacing windows, doors and roof materials. The loss of these features is seen as having a negative impact on the character of the area.

Through the first half of the 20th century, the need for off-road car parking was not apparent, but now the pressure for car spaces has increased with the majority of the population being car owners. As a result of the desire for off-road parking a number of properties have lost front boundary walls and paving has replaced gardens. The effect of such alterations is that the linear character of the street has widened out laterally and the historic enclosure of plot boundaries has been lost. Off road parking and the introduction of dropped pavements also puts pressure on the removal of street trees which are key to the character and historical significance of the street.

The particular issues affecting the Park Avenue area at present can be summarised as follows:

- Cumulative and piecemeal change impacting on character
- Lack of planning controls through permitted development rights leading to the loss of historic/traditional features
- Loss of front boundary walls and inappropriate materials and designs for replacement boundaries affecting the area's character
- Tree management issues
- Paving over of some of the front gardens which reduces the green cover, harms the ecology of the area and increases the risk of flooding.
- Loss of historic cast iron street signs and replacement with newer signs

As part of the management proposals for Park Avenue Conservation Area the area is subject to an Article 4(1) Direction which removes some permitted development rights. The serving of the Article 4 Direction means that better management of change in the area can be pursued through the additional planning measures, the aim being to protect and promote the special character of the area.

In order to assist homeowners to manage change to their homes a Park Avenue Design Guide has been produced alongside this character appraisal and management plans. The aim of the guide is to advise how change can be managed in order to maintain and sustain the character and appearance of the area, in particular the historic and architectural features which give it its special character.



	Location	Issue	Action	Responsibility
1	Various	Loss of boundary walls	Boundary walls should be retained and repaired with careful consideration of method and materials	Owners Conservation Officers Planning Officers
2	Various	The loss of trees (through removal, or death and non-replacement) has a significant impact on the street scene.	Maintain and retain street trees and reintroduce street trees where they have been lost	Conservation Officers Highways Department
3	Various	The loss of significant architectural design features including architectural detailing or the front building line would be significantly harmful to the character of the area	The council will seek to retain these attributes in accordance with the Design Guide and Article 4 Direction	Owners Conservation Officers Planning Officers
4	Various	Increasing parking requirements risk the loss of historic boundary treatments, and planting	The council will seek to preserve present garden boundaries in accordance with the Design Guide and Article 4 Direction. Parking to the rear of dwellings will be supported.	Developers Owners Planning Officers Conservation Officers

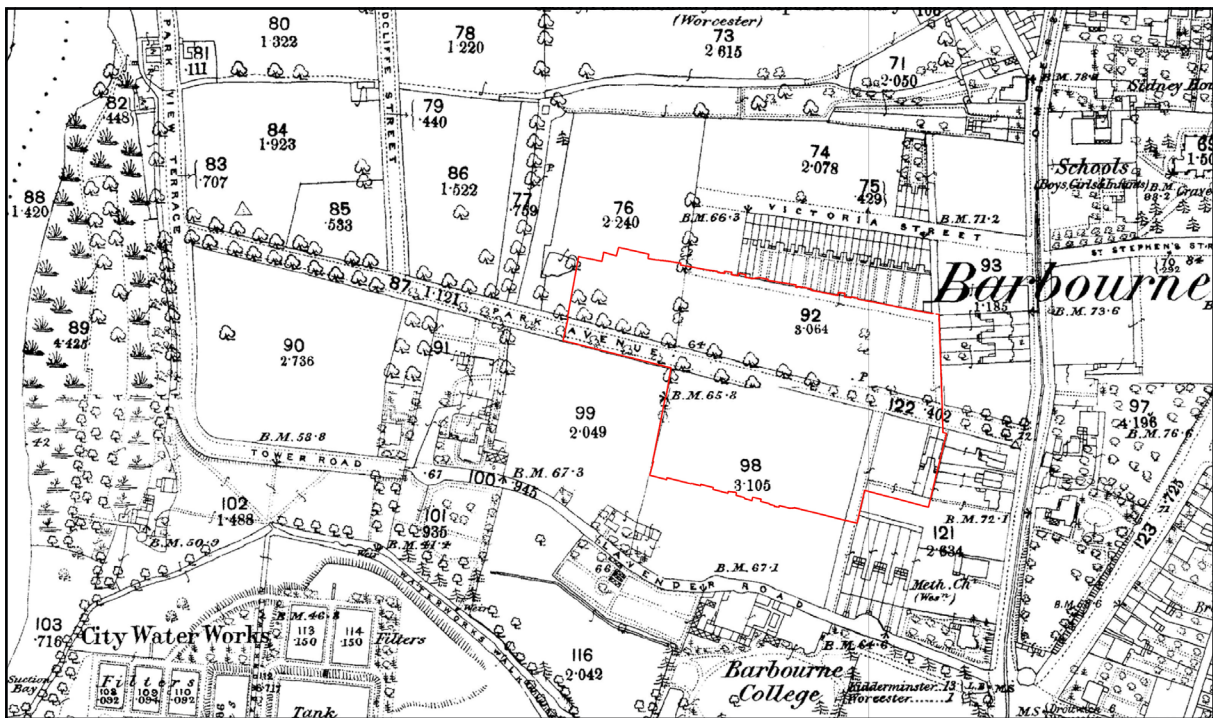


Location	Issue	Action	Responsibility	
5	Various	Alterations to improve energy efficiency can be damaging to the appearance of traditionally constructed buildings and their settings	Advice will be provided of appropriate ways to adapt historic buildings	Owners Conservation Officers
6	Various	Satellite dishes, alarm boxes and other items can clutter the façade of buildings which detracts from the appearance of the conservation area	These items should be avoided on the front of buildings or in highly visible locations.	Owners Conservation Officers
7	Various	Tree roots are lifting the pavement and making it difficult to pass	Ensure that necessary tree maintenance measures are carried out	Conservation Officers Highways Authority



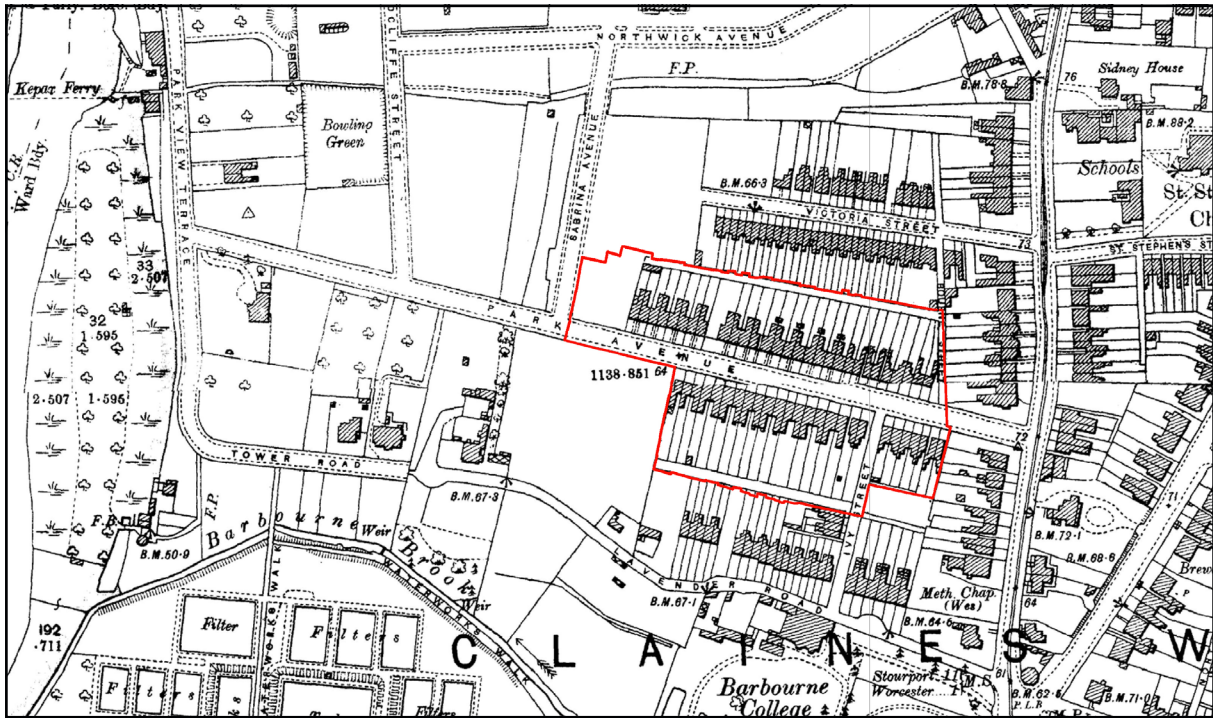
Appendix One - Historic Mapping

1st Edition OS Map 1886



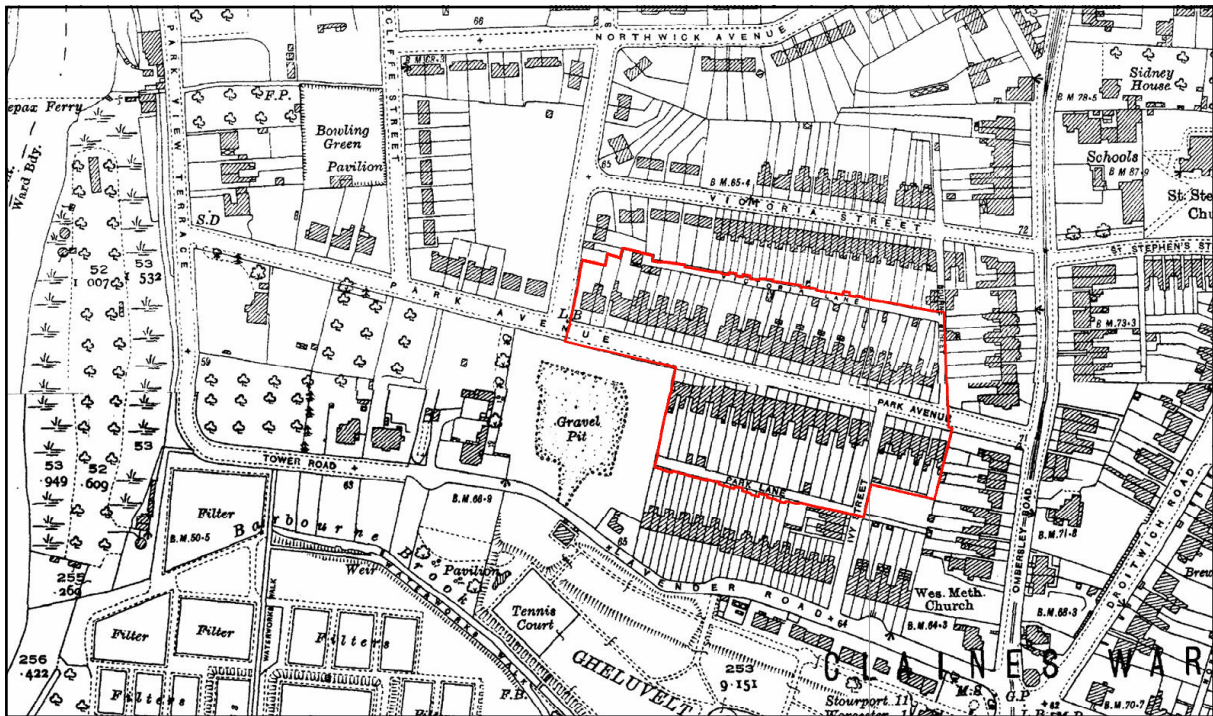


2nd Edition OS Map 1901



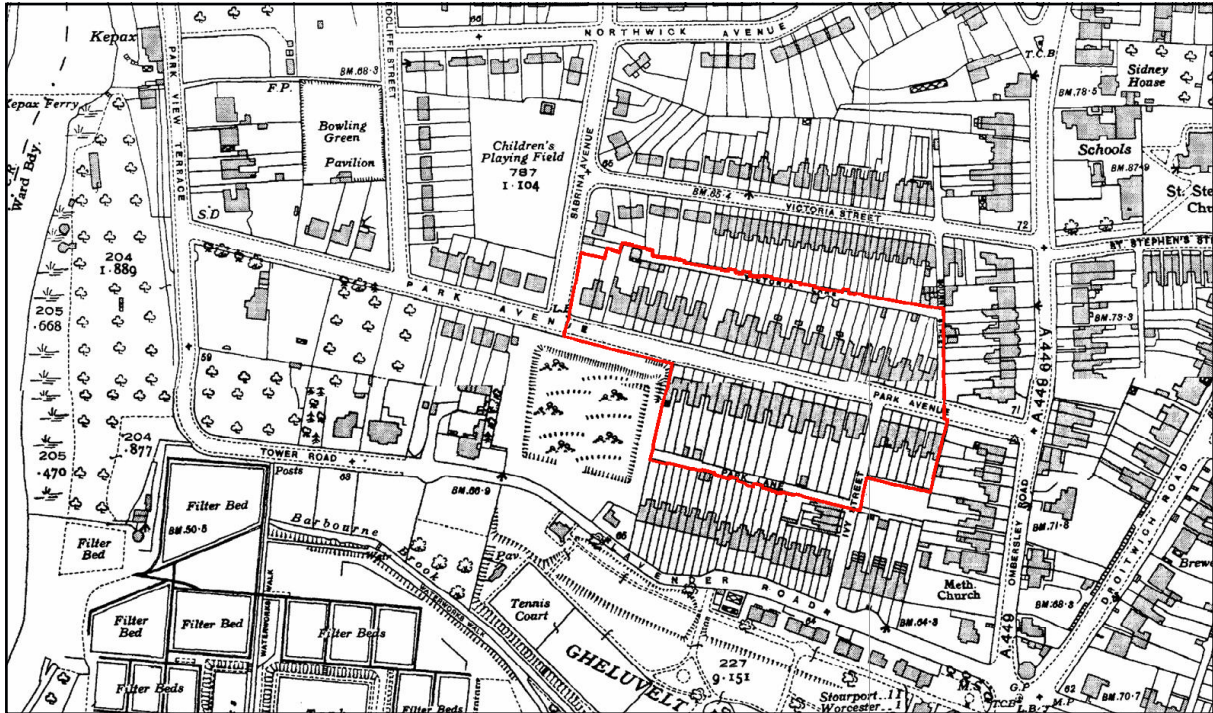


3rd Edition OS Map 1928





4th Edition OS Map 1940





Appendix Two - Article 4 Direction

**Article 4 Direction
Worcester City Council
Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Town and Country Planning
(General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended)**

Park Avenue Conservation Area

**Direction Under Article 4 (1) of the General Permitted Development Order 2015 (as amended)
Restricting Permitted Development**

WHEREAS Worcester City Council ("the council") being the appropriate Local Planning Authority in respect of the area of land specified in the Direction. The Council is satisfied that it is expedient that the development in the Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended) ("The Order"), should not be carried out unless permission is granted on an application to the Council.

NOW THEREFORE the Council in pursuance of the power conferred on them by Article 4 (1) of the Order hereby direct that the permission granted by Article 3 of the said Order shall not apply to development on the land of the description set out in the Second Schedule.

*Public highways, private streets or other publically accessible spaces referred to in the order are Park Avenue, Bourne Street, Ivy Street and Sabrina Avenue only.



First Schedule

The following development comprised within Class A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

- (a) The enlargement, improvement or other alteration to the principal elevation of a dwelling house or a side elevation of a dwelling house which fronts a public highway or private street or other publically accessible space.*

The following development comprised within Class C of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

- (b) Any other alteration to the roof on the principal elevation of a dwelling house or side elevation of a dwelling house which fronts a public highway or private street or other publically accessible space.*

The following development comprised within Class D of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

- (c) The erection or construction of a porch outside any external door on the principal elevation of a dwelling house or side elevation of a dwelling house which fronts a public highway or private street or other publically accessible space.*

The following development comprised within Class F of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

- (d) The provision in the curtilage at the front or side of a dwelling house of a hard surface for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house as such, or the replacement in whole or part of such a surface, where any part of the hard surface would front a public highway or private street or other publically accessible space.*

The following development comprised within Class G of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

- (e) The installation, alteration, replacement or demolition of a chimney, flue or soil and vent pipe on a dwelling house which would be visible from a public highway or private street or other accessible space.*

The following development comprised within Class A of Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

- (f) The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure at the front or side of a dwelling house or flat where any part of the means of enclosure would front a public highway or private street or other accessible space.*

*Public highways, private streets or other publically accessible spaces referred to in the order are Park Avenue, Bourne Street, Ivy Street and Sabrina Avenue only.



The following development comprised within Class B of Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

(g) The formation, laying out and construction of a means of access to a highway which is not a trunk road or a classified road, where that access is required in connection with development permitted by any class in this Schedule (other than by Class A of this Part).*

The following development comprised within Class C of Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

(h) The painting of the exterior of the principal elevation of a dwelling house or flat or a side elevation of a dwelling house or flat which fronts a public high highway or private street or other publically accessible space, except where a dwelling or flat was painted as at the date of this Order.*

The following development comprised within Class B of Part 31 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

(i) Any building operation consisting of the demolition of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure at the front or side of a dwelling house or flat where any part of the means of enclosure would front a public high highway or private street or other publically accessible space.*

The following development comprised within Class A of Part 40 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

(j) The installation, alteration, replacement of solar photovoltaics or solar thermal equipment on the roof of the principal elevation of a dwelling house or flat which fronts a public high highway or private street or other publically accessible space.*

The following development comprised within Class B of Part 40 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

(k) The installation, alteration, replacement of stand alone solar at the front or side of a dwelling house or flat where any part of the stand alone solar would be visible from a public high highway or private street or other publically accessible space.*

The following development comprised within Class F of Part 40 of Schedule 2 to the said Order and not being development of any other Class:

(l) The installation, alteration, replacement of a flue forming part of a combined heat and power system, on the principal elevation of a dwelling house or flat or a side elevation of a dwelling house or flat which fronts a public high highway or private street or other publically accessible space.

*Public highways, private streets or other publically accessible spaces referred to in the order are Park Avenue, Bourne Street, Ivy Street and Sabrina Avenue only.



Second Schedule





Appendix Three - Links to further Information

Council Guidance

For Supplementary Planning Guidance, maps and policy including:

- Design Guidance
 - Conservation Area Maps and Appraisals
 - Historic Environment Record, and
 - Information on preparing Listed Building Consent and Planning Applications in Conservation Areas
- See www.worcester.gov.uk/planning/heritage

Historic England Guidance

Providing advice for maintaining historic buildings and improving energy efficiency
See <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home/saving-energy/>

Historic Information Sources

Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

You can also contact the Council at:

Tel: 01905 722549

Email address: planning@worcester.gov.uk

Address:

Heritage and Conservation
Worcester City Council
The Guildhall
High Street
Worcester
WR1 2EY



Worcester
CITY COUNCIL

Contact Details

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Tel: 01905 722233
