

APPENDIX 2: UDP POLICY HBA5 – Designation of Conservation Areas

New conservation areas will be designated where areas of special architectural or historic interest are identified on the basis of the following elements, which will also provide a basis for the definition and revision of conservation area boundaries:

1. historic elements which comprise the topographical framework representing the origins and development of the area, including any predominant use or mixture of uses and the historic layout of property boundaries;
2. important buildings and other structures, both listed and unlisted, which combine to provide a special historic or architectural character through their type, period, design, quality or other similarly important inter-relationships;
3. areas of archaeological significance, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
4. high quality civic spaces, precincts and similar important layouts creating enclosure, serial vision and views in and out of the area;
5. a generally consistent range or attractive combinations of high quality and/or traditional materials for buildings, walls and ground surfaces;
6. important trees, hedges, greens and other vegetation which combine with buildings and spaces to create the particular character and appearance of the area;
7. significant landmarks, vistas and panoramas and other elements of landscape related to the built environment; and
8. the need for enhancements measures to improve features which detract from the area's appearance, to reduce the intrusion or impact of traffic and to encourage beneficial changes through appropriate development.

APPENDIX 3: EXPLANATION OF CATEGORIES OF CONSERVATION AREAS

Urban Centres – The town and city centres in Herefordshire. This covers the Medieval, Georgian and Victorian core of these major settlements. In a number of instances they form the central core of a larger conservation area where the boundaries include a range of different character areas which have not been separately defined.

Suburban villas/planting – Planned suburbs which usual date from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. These are important due to their plot size, relatively standard design type, boundaries and planting which may include important tree specimens.

Linear Village with Ancient Monument – The Village is an early settlement site and has grown up along a road next to a Castle or Bishops Palace. However, after their loss of status they have not expanded much until the late 20th century if at all.

Large Village with Castle – These are Medieval villages that have continued to expand from the medieval period throughout the 16th-19th centuries as well as the 20th century. As such they are much larger than Linear Village with Ancient Monument group, although they share the feature of having been initially established around a castle or other important building.

Linear Village – The Village has grown up along a road. As such it is lengthy but not usually more than a 2 plots wide. The original orientation was probably church-manor/farm. However in some villages that has altered and the village has realigned itself along the main through road creating concentrations of plots.

Cross Roads Village – The village has grown up around a cross roads and so is relatively compact and tend to be spherical in geographical area. They are therefore the opposite of the linear village model.

Rural Hamlet – Small number of buildings either grouped or spread out at time of designation. These are found in the countryside surrounded by fields.