



MONTEFIORE, RAMSGATE CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

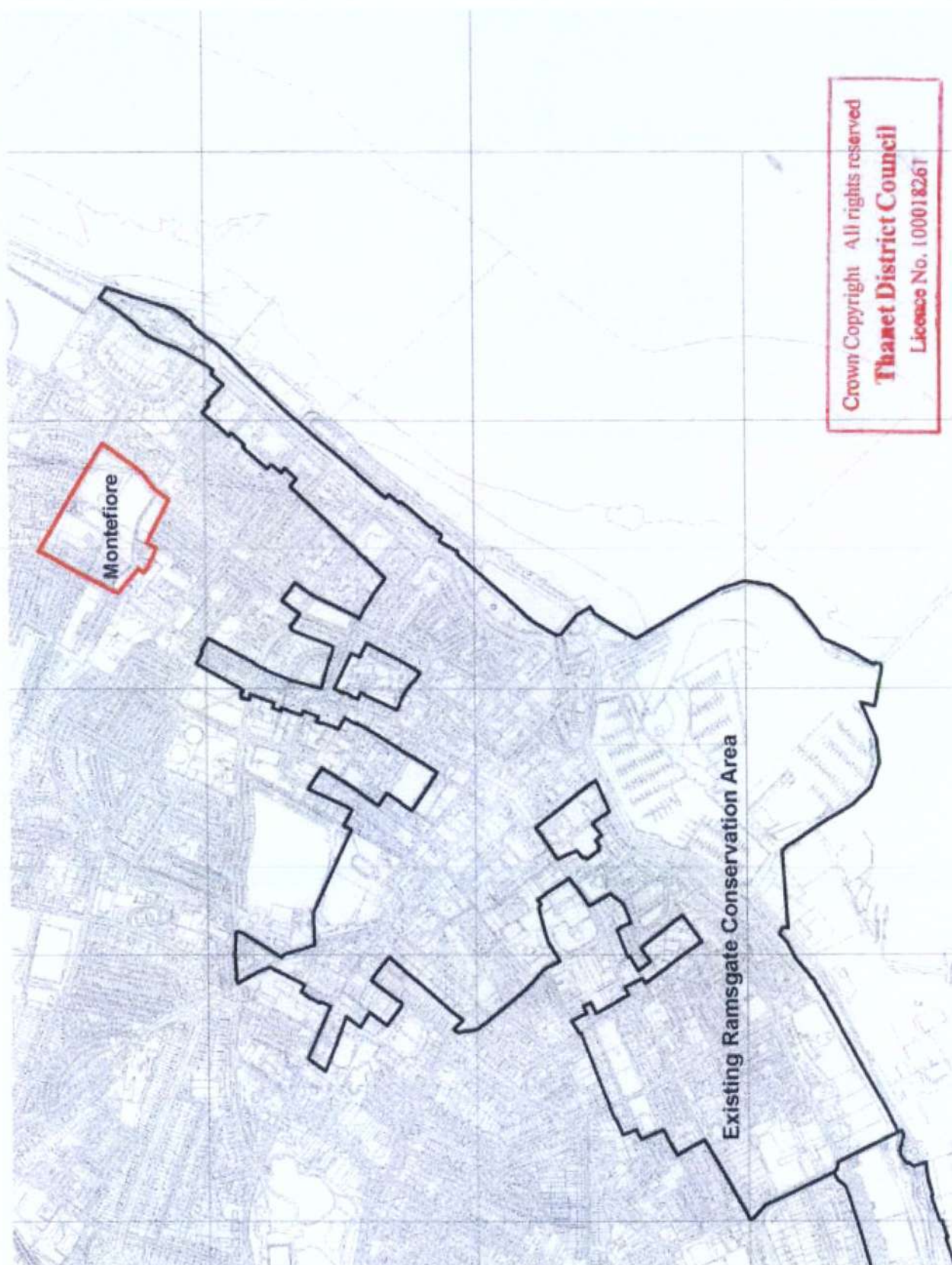
JANUARY 2007



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CONTENTS

MAP OF MONTEFIORE CONSERVATION AREA	
INTRODUCTION.....	PAGE 5
CHARACTER AREAS, DEFINITION.....	PAGE 6
CHARACTER AREA 1. MONTEFIORE SYNAGOGUE + ENVIRONS	
HISTORY.....	PAGE 8-9
PREVAILING & FORMER USES.....	PAGE 10
ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORIC QUALITIES OF BUILDINGS.....	PAGE 11-12
CHARACTER & RELATIONSHIP OF SPACES.....	PAGE 13
CHARACTER AREA 2. HERSON ROAD	
HISTORY.....	PAGE 15-16
PREVAILING & FORMER USES.....	PAGE 16
CONTRIBUTION MADE BY UNLISTED BUILDINGS.....	PAGE 17-18
CHARACTER & RELATIONSHIP OF SPACES.....	PAGE 19
CHARACTER AREA 3. HONEYSUCKLE ROAD	
HISTORY.....	PAGE 21-22
PREVAILING & FORMER USES.....	PAGE 22
ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORIC QUALITIES OF BUILDINGS.....	PAGE 23-24
CHARACTER & RELATIONSHIP OF SPACES.....	PAGE 25
CHARACTER AREA 4. DUMPTON PARK DRIVE	
HISTORY.....	PAGE 27-29
PREVAILING & FORMER USES.....	PAGE 29
CONTRIBUTION MADE BY UNLISTED BUILDINGS.....	PAGE 30
CHARACTER & RELATIONSHIP OF SPACES.....	PAGE 31
PLANNING & POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	PAGE 32
SUMMARY.....	PAGE 33
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	PAGE 34
BOUNDARY TREATMENTS.....	PAGE 35
NEW DEVELOPMENTS.....	PAGE 35
ACCESS.....	PAGE 36
GRANTS FOR RE-FURBISHMENT.....	PAGE 36
ARTICLE 4 (2) DIRECTIONS.....	PAGE 37
BUILDING MAINTENANCE & MINOR REPAIRS.....	PAGE 38
TREE PRESERVATION & RE-PLANTING.....	PAGE 39
ENFORCEMENT ACTION.....	PAGE 39
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	PAGE 40-43
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	PAGE 43



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Montefiore, Ramsgate

1. Montefiore Synagogue & Environs
2. Hereson Road
3. Honeysuckle Road
4. Dumpton Park Drive

Cornhill Avenue
Beechcroft Gardens
Wallwood Road
Dumpton Park Drive
Crescent
Michael Avenue
Tice
Hereson Road
Honey Suckle Road
Every Close

Scale: 0m, 10m, 20m

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1. Dumpton Park Drive

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INTRODUCTION

Conservation Area Definition: -

“an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance” – Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 s. 69 (1).

The definition and purpose of conservation areas.

It is the duty of Local Authorities to designate such areas and to use their legal powers to safeguard and enhance the special qualities of these areas within the framework of controlled and positive management of change.

The purpose and status of these appraisals.

Montefiore, Ramsgate was designated in 2007.

The scope of this appraisal is summarised in the following points:

1. Assess the special interest of the architectural heritage of Montefiore Ramsgate highlighting elements of special merit, which contribute to the character.
2. Assess the action needed to protect and enhance the special qualities of the CAs.

This document is not intended to be comprehensive in its scope and content. Omission of any specific building, space or feature or aspect of its appearance or character should not be taken to imply that they have no significance.

The methodology of the Conservation Area Character Appraisal for Montefiore, Ramsgate follows the guidance provided by the *Planning Policy guidelines 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (1994); the *Guidance on Conservation Appraisals by English Heritage* (2005).

The analysis has been conducted on the basis of visits to the area, the involvement of local associations, and with consultation of primary and secondary sources on the local history and architecture.



CHARACTER AREAS

There are four clearly defined Character Areas within the Montefiore Conservation Area which incorporate buildings, streets and spaces with a variety of styles, uses, forms and scale giving the individual parts of the site their own separate identity.

These areas are identified in the map '**Montefiore Conservation Area**' and each is described and illustrated below.

Each Character Area will be commented upon by the examination of the following characteristics.

- History
- Prevailing and former uses.
- Architectural and historic qualities of buildings (including local details, materials, finishes and any loss.)
- Contribution made by unlisted buildings (including materials and details)
- Character and relationships of spaces.

1. Montefiore Synagogue & Environs





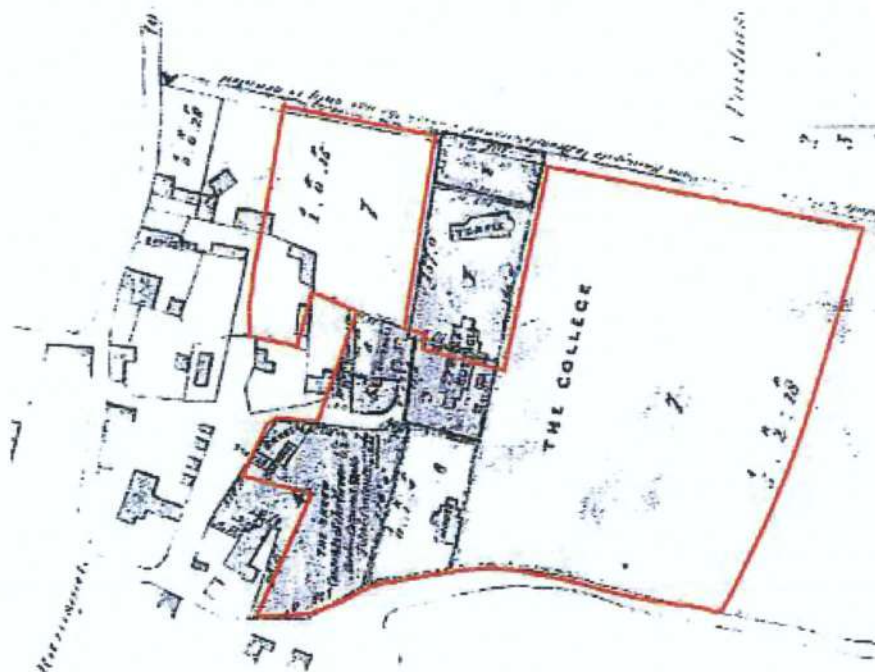
CHARACTER AREA 1

MONTEFIORE SYNAGOGUE AND ENVIRONS.

History

The Deed of Trust Plan c1866 clearly shows the Montefiore synagogue, which was built between the years 1831-3 by the architect David Mocatta commissioned by Sir Moses Montefiore.

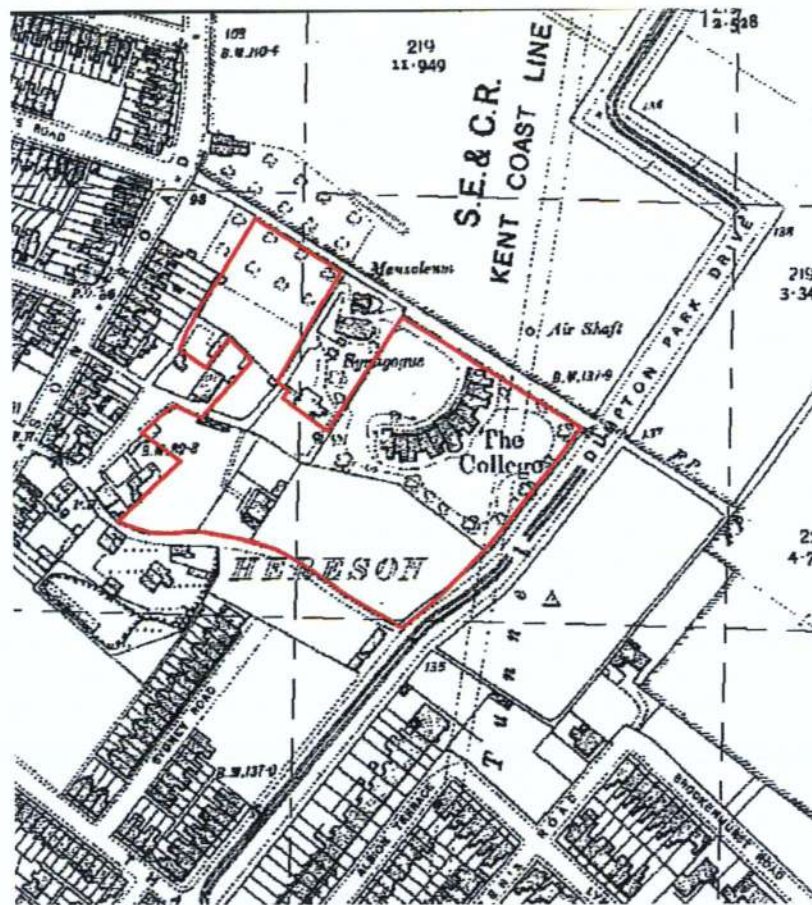
To the south of the synagogue are two buildings (since demolished) known as "Temple Cottage" and "Mill House" respectively.



Deed of Trust Plan of Montefiore Land c.1866

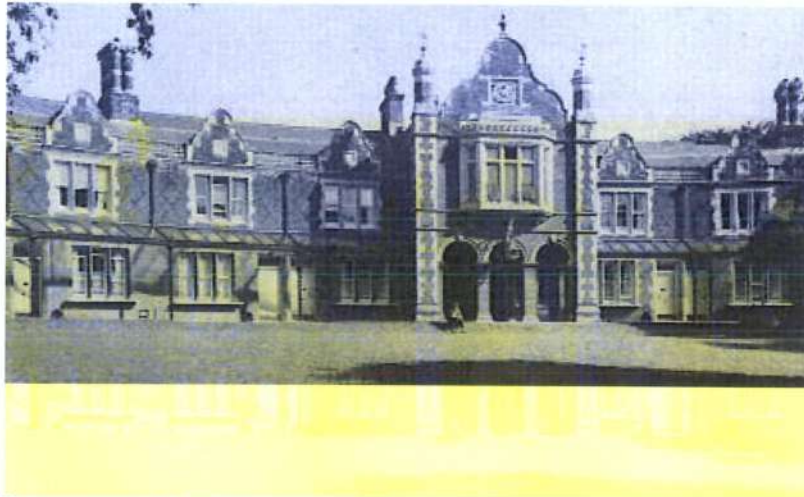
The Mausoleum is not shown (although records state it was constructed 1862.)

The Lady Judith Montefiore Theological College was to the east of the synagogue, completed in 1869. The college consisted of ten dwelling houses and a library. Closed c.1900 it was demolished in 1965. To the west was an area of open land, which appears to have been an orchard/garden.



Ordnance Survey Revised Edition Map of 1907

By 1907 little had changed to the site apart from the new roadway Dumpton Park Drive complete with tramlines, forming the eastern boundary of the college.



Prevailing and Former Uses

Sir Moses Haim Montefiore (1784-1885), international philanthropist, campaigner for Jewish Rights, former Sheriff of Kent and one time resident of East Cliff Lodge owned the majority of land which makes up the Montefiore Conservation Area.

This section of the Conservation Area has been linked with the Sir Moses Montefiore Estate since c.1830.

The small area of woodland to the east of the synagogue was the formerly the site of the Judith Montefiore Theological College (demolished c.1965). The only remaining feature of this former property is the low brick and flint wall and stone gate piers. At the present day the area is used by local residents as an amenity area and woodland walk. The site is a popular amenity space, with pathways kept clear to access the area.

The area to the west of the synagogue is at present an area of open land with no current use.

Formerly this site appears to have been a garden and orchard for the Montefiore Estate.

The area in front of the Montefiore Synagogue again an area of open land with numerous mature trees.

Formerly this part of the Conservation Area was the site of two substantial houses, "Temple Cottage" and "Mill House" both demolished c.1975.



Architectural and Historic Qualities of Buildings

The Montefiore Synagogue (Listed Grade II* 2003) was built 1831-3; designed by David Mocatta (Architect to the London and Brighton South Coast Railway; Brighton Railway Station.)

A fine stuccoed building of rectangular plan with canted corners and a full height porch to the west. The two-storey elevation with plinth and giant pilasters supporting a pulvinated frieze and cornice to the parapet. The main block is top lit although fenestration is present in the porch with a single glazing bar sash to each floor.

The entrance to the synagogue is on the left side, with a large panelled wood-grained door approached by a flight of semi-circular steps with pilaster in antis surround.

Decorative details include a carved stone relief of the Montefiore Coat of Arms (re-sited from the former position on the Theological College), carved stone acroteria and pediment above the top window on the porch elevation and pierced fretwork balustrade to the porch. There is a well-detailed clock face to the west elevation with the Montefiore motto "Time flies: Virtue alone remains".



Mausoleum of Sir Moses and Judith, Lady Montefiore, Built 1862 (Listed Grade II* 2003.).

The mausoleum was based on the medieval shrine built over the tomb of Rachel near Bethlehem, which had been visited by the Montefiores and restored at their expense. (The Tomb of Rachel is considered the third holiest site in Judaism and has been a place of pilgrimage for Jews, especially Jewish women unable to conceive.)

The building situated to the east of the synagogue takes the form of a domed rectangle with west facing porch in rusticated painted stone.

The entrance porch with decorative iron grilles to the side arches, heavy impost blocks and decorative iron gates with the Hebrew inscription over the doorway (from the Jewish prayer Adon Olam "Into His hands my spirit I consign"). A low brick boundary wall with spear headed railings and scrolled brackets surround the whole building and within in this enclosure to the rear is a pillar of red granite brought from the Holy Land.

Entrance gates with gate piers to the north west of the Montefiore Synagogue (Listed Grade II 1999), circa 1870. A pair of cast iron gates in High Victorian Gothic Style, comprising of two octagonal columns with colonnettes, arches, quatrefoil motifs and finials. The attached gates have spear headed railings with dog rails and there are sections of identical balustrade on the low brick walls.



Character and Relationship of Spaces

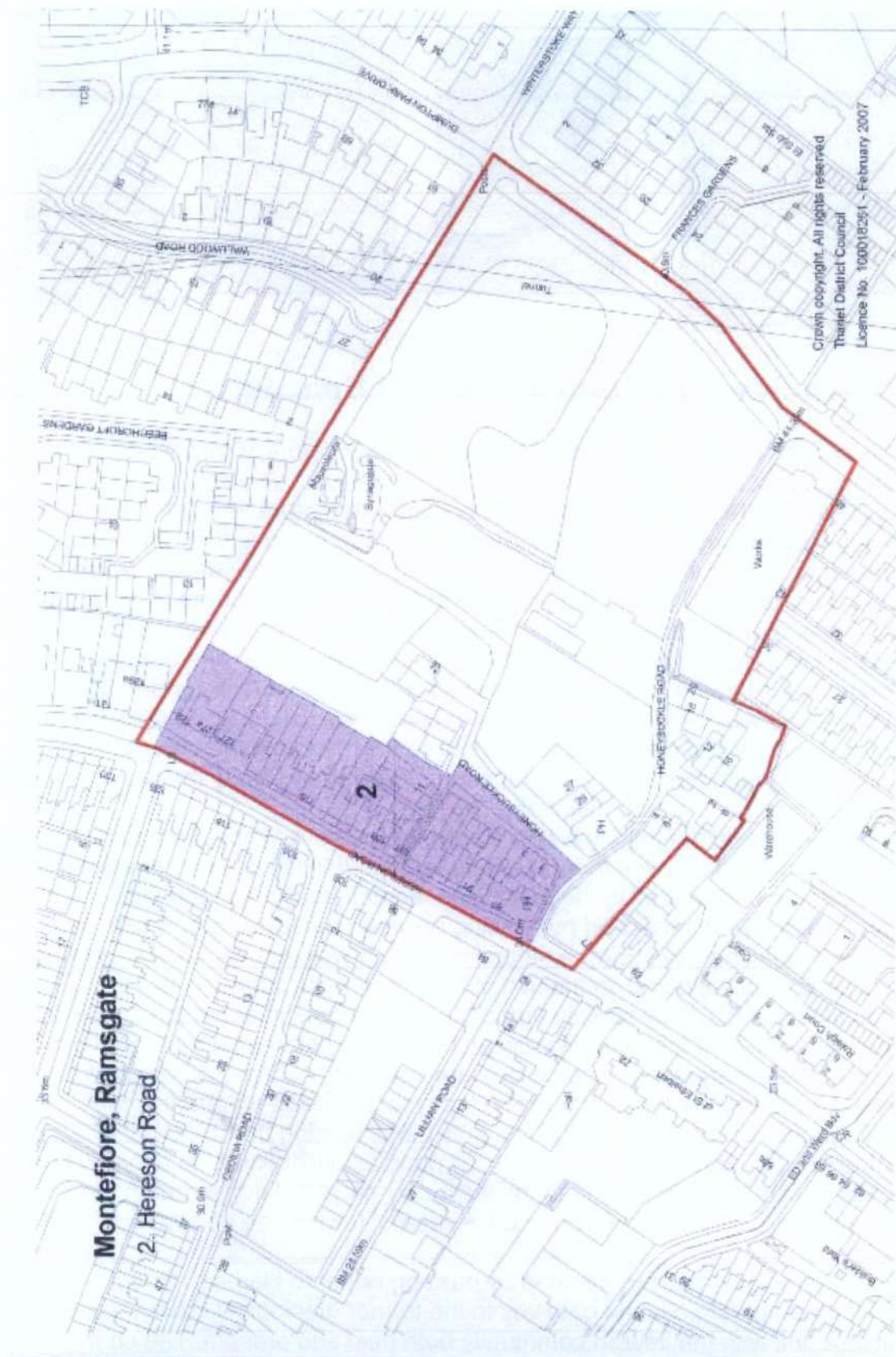
This section of the Conservation Area is unique in terms of townscape for Ramsgate.

An area of quite densely wooded landscape, with mature trees and woodland fauna and flora left largely undisturbed. When approaching this Character Area from Dumpton Park Drive the prevailing view is that of a narrow tree lined track diminishing into the distance aided by a gradual drop in levels.

On either side is a fine flint former field boundary wall to the east or the remains of a flint and brick wall with decorative balustrade (The former boundary wall to the Lady Judith Montefiore Theological College demolished 1965) to the west. The site to the former college has some good mature trees and a small area of open grassland at its centre. Through the trees a small meandering path has been laid and during the time of survey many people were enjoying this area of quiet amenity.

Continuing down the track towards Hereson Road the atmosphere of quiet rural idyll pervades (even though a modern high density housing development abuts the boundary wall to the east). The Montefiore Synagogue and Mausoleum are approached by passing between rusticated stone gate piers with overhanging yew, down a steep incline to a well manicured lawn. Mature trees and good field and knapped flint boundary walls surround this area. The ground levels fall away steeply around the buildings and again the land is tree lined with views to the south across an open area of rough scrubland. To the west of the synagogue are some delicate boundary railings, which edge the narrow pathway leading to the main Honeysuckle Road entrance to the Synagogue. Unfortunately very unsightly metal fencing now blocks this entrance. Towards Hereson Road the ground level continues to sharply drop to the vacant overgrown land to the west and views the dense urban development of Hereson Road and the area of townscape known locally as St Lukes.

The Character Area is terminated by passing out onto Hereson Road; a busy town thoroughfare, via the gateway to the former theological college again a historic link with the Jewish community both past and present. The character of this area is further emphasised by the differing historic boundary treatments displayed in the vernacular flint walls the delicate iron railings to the Synagogue and the remains of the walling to the former theological college as described previously.





CHARACTER AREA 2 HERESON ROAD

History

The Tithe Award Map of the Parish of St Lawrence 1839 shows large tracks of open land along the Hereson Road.

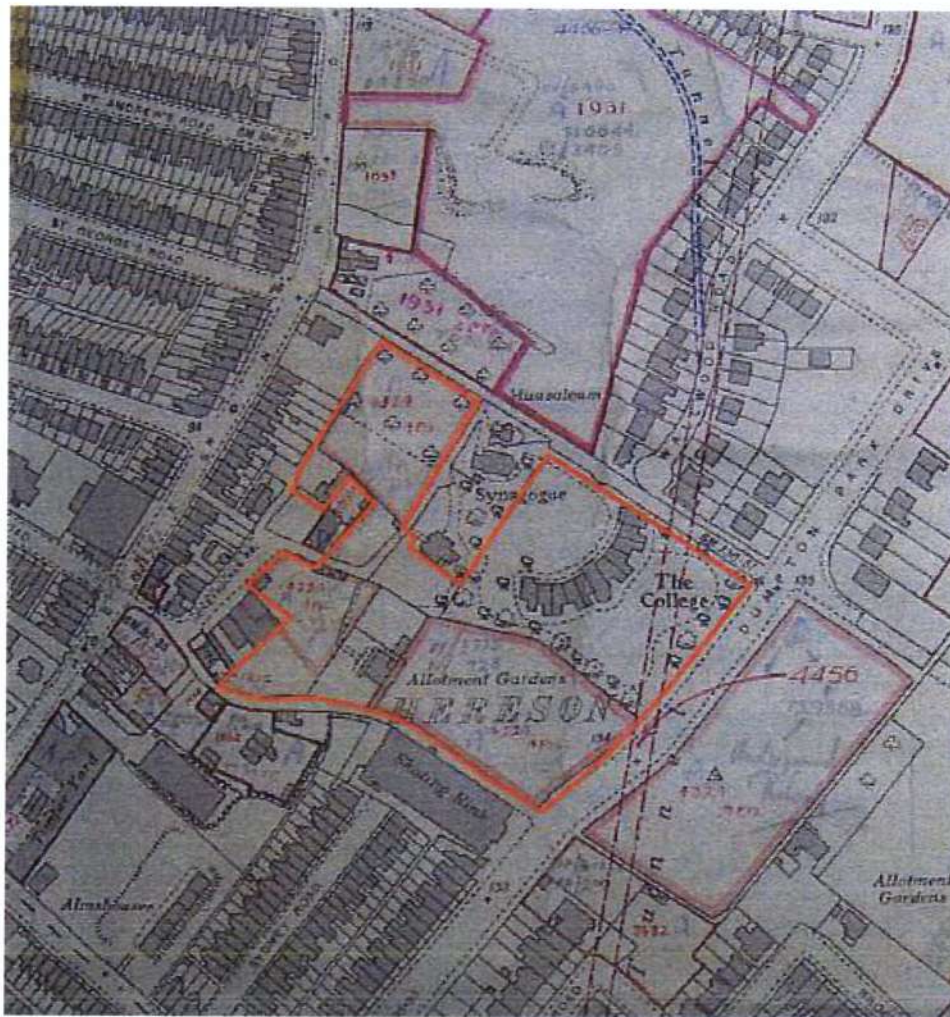
The present terrace of houses date from c.1890s, buildings that had been present from at least the late 1830s, were demolished, and a row of terrace houses built with associated back yard plots. Beyond the back yards no buildings replaced those, which were demolished, and instead an open field environment was created.



Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1896

By 1896 there has been more development along the Hereson Road with a large chalk pit sited opposite the terrace.

By 1939 there has been large-scale urban development in the form of housing, churches and schools.



Ordnance Survey Revised Edition 1939.

Prevailing and Former Use

This section of the Montefiore Conservation Area made up part of Hereson village however since the Late 19th Century it has been a high-density residential development.



Contribution made by unlisted buildings

Florry Cottages, 95-97 Hereson Road, a terrace of six houses built in 1888. A red brick terrace of the late 19th Century, built in Flemish bond. A simple pitched tiled roof historically slate however all have been replaced by 20th Century pan tiles.

There are simple canted bay windows to the ground floor and paired door cases with decorative acorn finials to the cornices.

Between Nos.95-97 is a shield shaped plaque with the name of the cottages, date 1888 the Montefiore Coat of Arms with the motto "Think and Thank".

Although the properties are a typical terrace of 1880's cottages, builder designed and built rather than by an architect as well as being much altered in terms of inappropriate replacement windows, wall covering and roofing, there is a strong local historic interest in the connexion with the Sir Moses Montefiore Estate and therefore worthy of note.



No.121 Hereson Road is part of a brick built terrace very similar to that of Florry Cottages, again much altered by the replacement of roof covering, windows and front door.

However the property has some local historic interest emphasised by the foundation stone; laid by Mr Manuel Costello, one of the wardens of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews Synagogue of London. The house, like Florry Cottages was built on land belonging to the Sir Moses Montefiore Estate in 1887.



Character and Relationships of Spaces

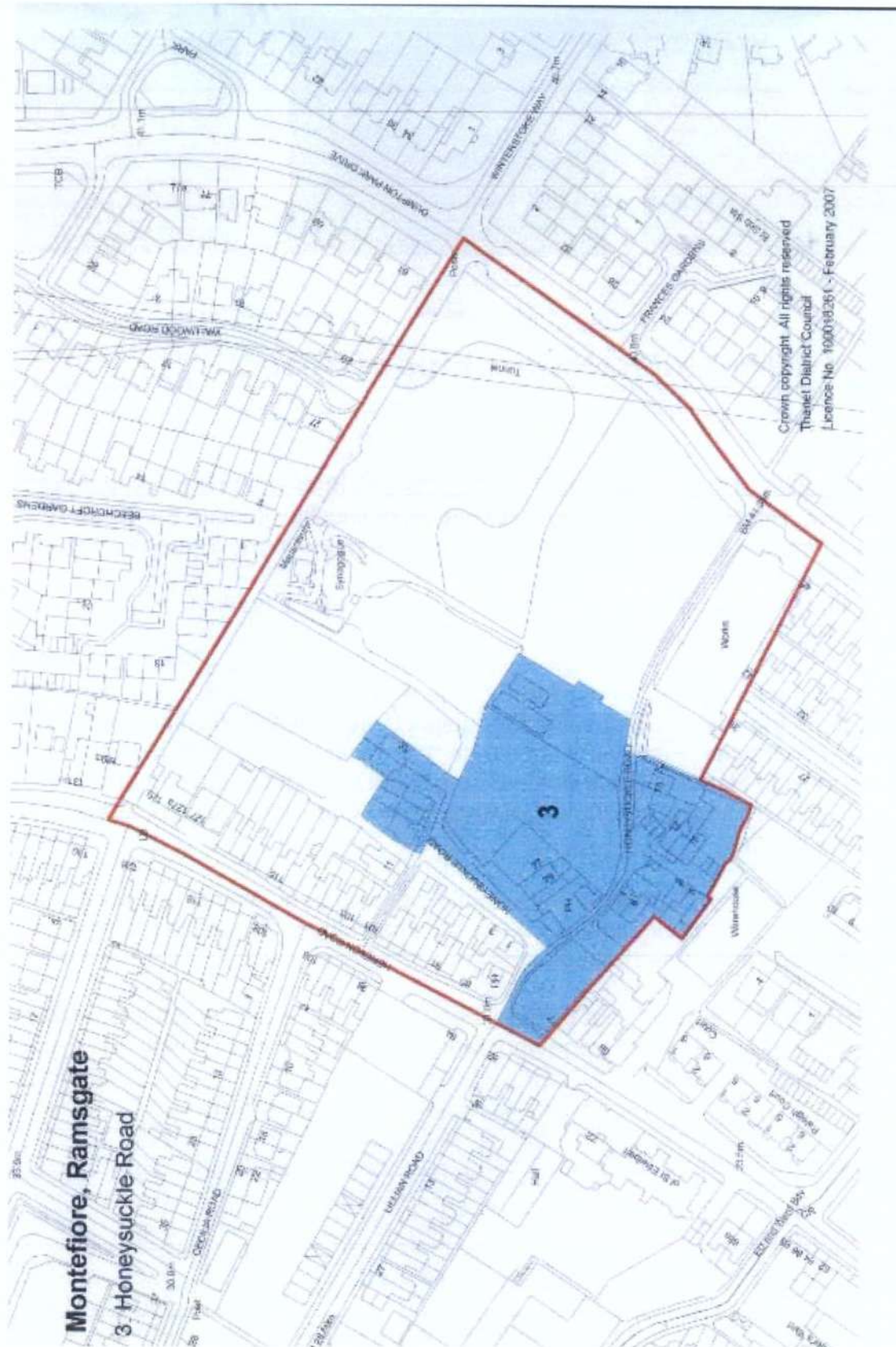
This section of the Conservation Area abuts one of the main thoroughfares to the town; Hereson Road to the north and Honeysuckle Road to the south. The Character Area is approached through the gates to the former Rabbinical College.

The busy road drops in level to the west and the eye is drawn to views across the urban townscape.

The Character Area is terminated by "Feeney's" Public House in the west. To the south the area develops a quieter aspect; views are across mature trees to the synagogue. However it should be noted that the rear area of the properties of Hereson Road are in a somewhat dilapidated state, many have been altered to provide a variety of garage and outbuilding accommodation in various materials.

This is an area of high-density residential development, almost entirely of terraced housing punctuated by a few commercial premises in the form of small shops and public houses.

Unfortunately the back yard plots to these terraces are also much altered with many being adapted to garage and parking spaces, many in a very dilapidated condition





CHARACTER AREA 3 HONEYSUCKLE ROAD

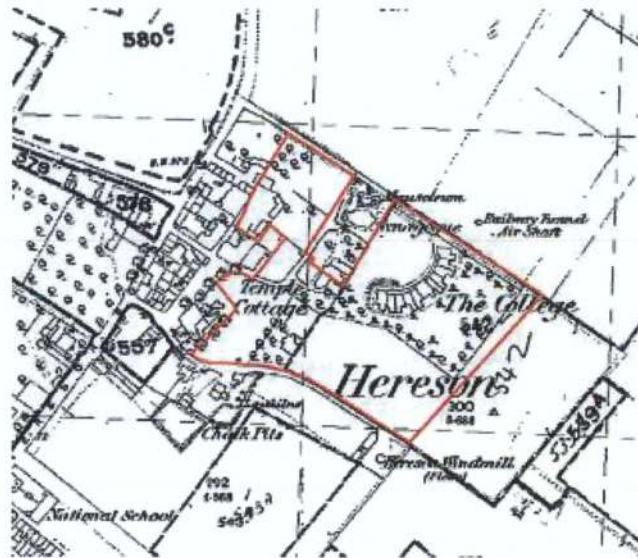
History

This area formed part of the historic medieval village of Hereson, with the area of land to the rear of the Honeysuckle Inn often marked on early maps as the village green. Historic maps of 1873 show an area of chalk pits and limekilns sited midway up Honeysuckle Road adjacent to Nos. 4 and 6 Honeysuckle Road.

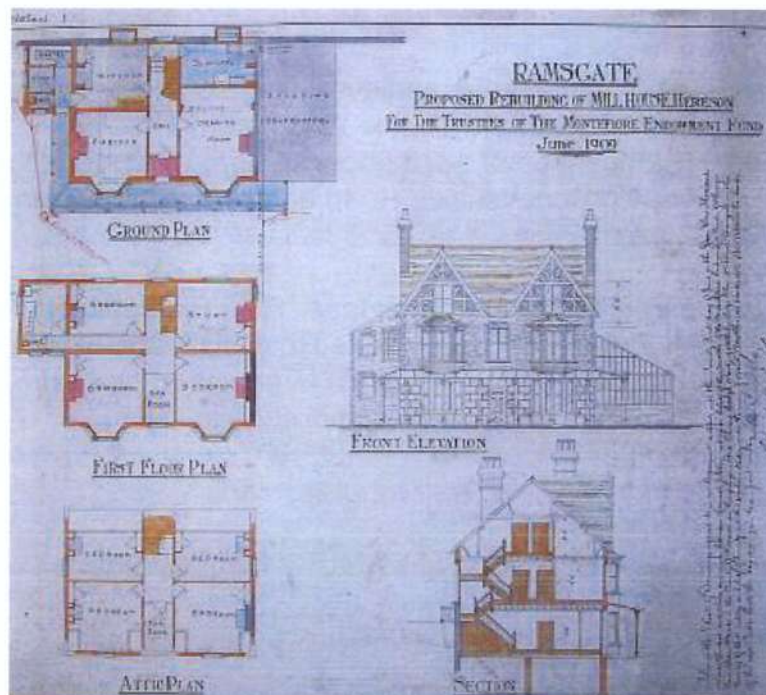
Mill House a large property dating from at least 1839 (as depicted on the Tithe Map) occupied a plot bordering Honeysuckle Road. The house was proposed to be substantially re-built in 1909 to create a large seven-bedroom property, two storeys with cellars and attic (It was demolished in 1975)



Early 15th Century Cottages Hereson Road, now demolished



Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1873



Proposed plans and elevations of the rebuilding of Mill House, 1909

Prevailing and Former Use

This part of the Conservation Area is almost entirely residential use apart from the Public House, "The Honeysuckle Inn".



Architectural and Historic Qualities of Buildings

The Honeysuckle Inn (Grade II Listed 1988) is a Late Eighteenth Century building located at the base of Honeysuckle Road facing Hereson Road. Brick built the building is two storeys with a basement and attic constructed on a flint plinth. The plain tiled roof displays a kneelered parapet gables and a central hipped dormer window.

Fenestration takes the form of a segmental headed tri-partite glazing bar sashes to the left and single segmental headed glazing bar sash to right on each floor.

There is a good timber panelled entrance door to the centre right within a gabled porch.



Honeysuckle Inn 1909



Nos. 4 and 6 Honeysuckle Road (Grade II Listed 1976) are a fine pair of circa 17th Century cottages located on the middle portion of Honeysuckle Road towards Dumpton Park Drive.

Built of knapped flint, in regular courses with a painted brick ground floor. The properties take the form of a two storey dwelling with an attic built on a plinth with a plat band, raised to the right.

A plain tiled roof displays kneelered parapet gables to roof with two hipped dormer windows and chimneystacks to the right and left end elevation.

Fenestration takes the form of two horizontally sliding sashes to the first floor and a three light wooden casement to the left and horizontally sliding sash to the right in segmental surround on the ground floor.



Character and Relationship of Spaces

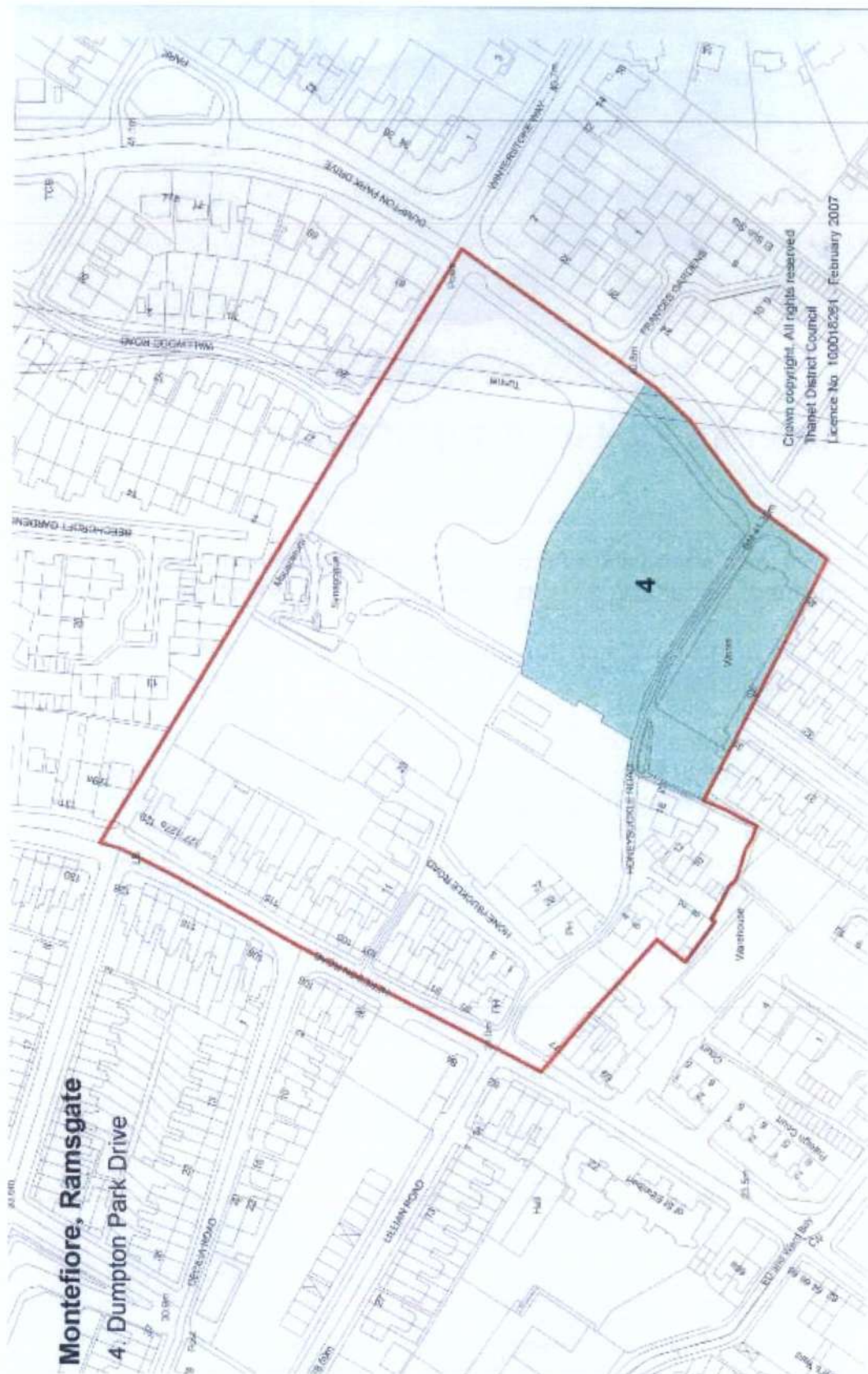
This side of the Conservation Area is approached in the north from the busy Hereson Road, by passing between "Feeneys" Public House and a "gap" site.

The views from this point, into this Character Area create an atmosphere of a small rural settlement.

The rural atmosphere is further emphasised by the presence of the Honeysuckle Inn and former stables (although much altered by conversion to residential accommodation) as well as the narrow meandering roadway; Honeysuckle Road. The backdrop created by the mature trees and open land of the Sir Moses Montefiore Synagogue site, bounded by fine flint walls again helps to re-enforce a village atmosphere.

However, the area has been subjected to small piecemeal residential development, somewhat inferior in terms of materials, scale and design, which detrimentally affects the character of the area.

Hopefully by including these properties and the vacant site opposite the Public House some design control will be affected over any future developments, which will help to enhance the character of this area rather than erode it.





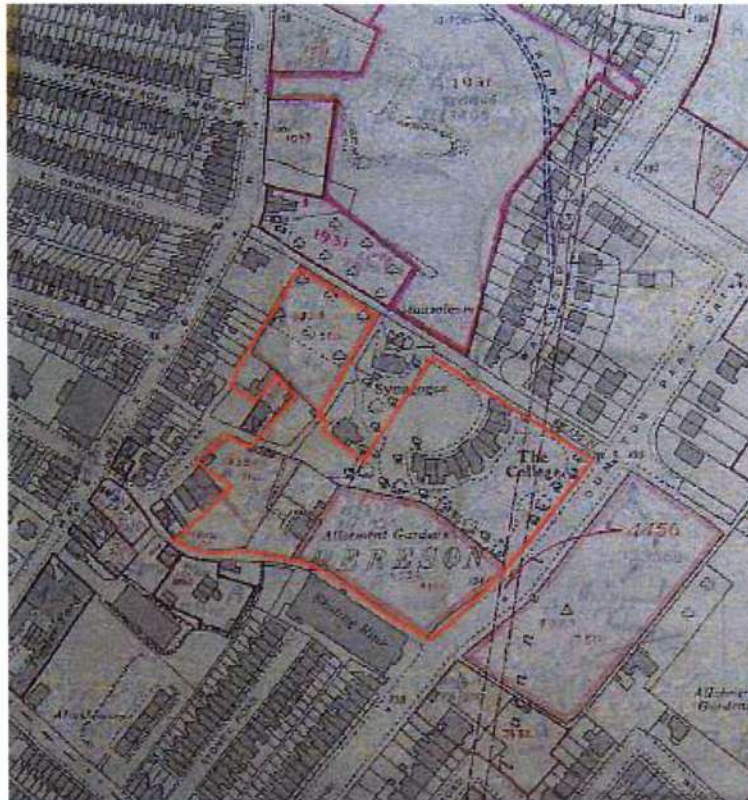
CHARACTER AREA 4 DUMPTON PARK DRIVE

History

Historic maps of 1873 show this area as open land with Hereson Windmill sited to the southern boundary close to Dumpton Park Drive.

Maps of 1907 show the removal of the windmill and the creation of Dumpton Park Drive complete with tramlines, the surrounding land is still undeveloped during this time.

By 1939 the main change is the introduction of a skating rink sited (still present although now converted to warehouse accommodation) at the south western boundary at Dumpton Park Drive and the open land belonging to the Sir Moses Montefiore Estate is in use as allotment gardens.



Map of 1939, showing skating rink

Prevailing and Former Uses

As previously mentioned much of this area was open land or gardens connected to the Sir Moses Montefiore Estate.

The former skating rink is now in use as a warehouse and some of the land from the Sir Moses Montefiore Estate has been developed as a large medical surgery.



Contribution made by unlisted buildings

The former **Skating Rink** is worthy of mention in terms of local history. Although now used as warehouse accommodation with ancillary offices the building largely retains an “as built” form.

Constructed in red brick it displays a well executed front façade with simple pilasters three arched headed windows to the first floor and a stone bearing the text “County Works” is set into a recessed central roundel to the pediment gable end.

The addition of a “later” entrance porch, which appears inappropriate in terms of design, scale, and use of materials detracts from the simplicity of line displayed in this early 20th century building.



Character and Relationships of Spaces

This Character Area is approached from the north up the steep narrow rise of Honeysuckle Road, bounded by trees and historic boundary flint walls.

Leaving the intimate atmosphere of the Honeysuckle Inn and environs the Conservation Area is terminated by another town thoroughfare, Dumpton Park Drive.

Views out of the area are across a large piecemeal residential development, which runs either side of this wide tree lined roadway.

At present there is a large doctor's surgery under construction adjacent to the former skating rink, which will presumably have a substantial impact to the footfall and increase the vehicular traffic to the area.

PLANNING AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

In Conservation Areas (CA), there is a presumption in favour of retention of buildings and structures that contribute to their special character. They are subject to additional planning controls, including demolition of buildings, restriction of 'permitted development' rights and automatic tree protection. Within a CA, it is an offence to demolish an unlisted building, fell or lop a tree without planning permission. A brief summary of the principal legislation and policy guidance applicable to the Montefiore, Ramsgate Conservation Area is set out below:

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the process of assessment, definition or revision of boundaries and formulation of proposals for CAs as well as the identification and protection of listed buildings. Authorities are required to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a CA, or in case of listed buildings, to have special regard for their preservation in the exercise of their powers under the Planning Acts.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Note, 15, for local and other amenity bodies and the public, sets out Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment. Thanet Council's Local Plan includes development control policies, which apply these principles and statutory requirements. This Appraisal should be taken into account when considering, applying for, or determining planning of listed building applications within the CA. It will be treated as a 'material consideration' in assessing these applications.

The underlying objective of the relevant legislation and guidance is the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas. Any proposed development, which conflicts with that objective, should normally expect to be refused. PPG 15 and local policy also support a presumption in favour of preservation of any building or object, which is considered to make positive contribution to the character of a CA. At the same time, the need to accommodate change, which respects or reinforces the character of the area in order to maintain its vitality, is recognised.

SUMMARY

Conservation Area – Definition: - “an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance” – *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, s.69 (1)*

The designation of a conservation area can assist in this process in the following ways: -

- The local planning authority is under a general duty to ensure the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas and a particular duty to prepare proposals to that end.
- The local authority, or the Secretary of State, may be able to take steps to ensure that a building in a conservation area is kept in good repair.
- Limited financial assistance may be available for the upkeep of a building within a conservation area.
- The limits of which works may be carried out without the need for planning consent ('Permitted Development') are reduced. Local authorities may also serve 'Article 4 Directions' (Article 4 of the General Permitted Development Order 1995) which make it a requirement to apply for planning consent for such alterations as changing windows or roof covering materials.
- Extra publicity is given to planning applications affecting conservation areas and the planning authority must take into account the desirability of preserving and enhancing the character of the area when determining such applications.
- Conservation area consent is required for the demolition of any unlisted building within the area and the local authority, or the Secretary of State, may take enforcement action or institute a criminal prosecution if consent is not obtained.
- Notice must be given to the authority before works are carried out to any tree within the area.
- The display of advertisements is somewhat more restricted than elsewhere.

Many authorities have set up 'Conservation Area Advisory Committees' as advised in paragraph 4.13 of Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 ('Planning and the Historic Environment'). These bodies, consisting “mainly of people who are not members of the authority”, advise on planning applications and other issues affecting their area and can have considerable influence on the policy of local authorities.



RECOMMENDATIONS

USE

Historically a large part of the Conservation Area was almost entirely linked to the Jewish Faith, the Grade II Listed Montefiore Synagogue and former Rabbinical College (demolished c.1960) with respective grounds has imbued on the area an air of quiet, secluded contemplation.

There has been little development of the site in terms of the built environment and therefore is somewhat unique in terms of the Ramsgate townscape and worthy of preservation, although the area of woodland and open space requires sustainable management.

It is recommended that any proposed use for the area which made up the former Sir Moses Montefiore Estate helps to enhance the amenity value already present at the site and that any future development is built within strict guidelines in terms of scale, design and use of materials.



BOUNDARY TREATMENTS

Much of the character of the Conservation Area is defined by the presence of historic boundary treatments.

The rubble flint walling of the earlier field boundaries to the east and west of the site, the remains of the walling to the former Rabbinical College complete with balustrade even the later brick clinker wall to the Dumpton Park Road boundary c.1960 contributes to the character of the area.

It is therefore imperative that any new boundary respects this character and the use of vernacular materials design and scale.

NEW DEVELOPMENT

Care must be taken to develop a strict design strategy for new development within the Conservation Area. In order to enhance the character and emphasise the significance of the townscape in terms of built environment, buildings must be of high quality in terms of scale, design, use of materials and setting.





ACCESS

Honeysuckle Road is a narrow thoroughfare which links Dumpton Park Drive to Hereson Road; creating a “rat run” The opening of the new doctor’s surgery will significantly increase the traffic to this area.

It is recommended that a traffic survey be carried out of the site with the possibility of some form of access restriction/traffic calming introduced.

GRANTS FOR REFURBISHMENT

Many of the properties within the Conservation Area designation would benefit from monetary support in the form of grants from the local planning authority to help encourage homeowners to preserve design details of the buildings.

The wholesale erosion of such features as boundary walls, roofing materials, timber sash windows etc could be stemmed by the introduction of such schemes supported by specific literature and advice from the Building Conservation Department of the Local Authority





ARTICLE 4 (2) DIRECTIONS

In order to control undesirable alterations to unlisted dwelling houses and therefore maintain the character of the Conservation Area, it is possible for Local Authorities to make a direction under Article 4 (2) of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995.

This would allow the Council to withdraw, where appropriate certain “permitted development rights” such as exterior painting or replacement of windows etc.

A policy should be adopted to serve Article 4 (2) Directions to the Conservation Area as a whole.

The classes of Development it is proposed is covered by Article 4 Direction include:

- . Alteration to the public face of the building.
- . Design and materials utilised for windows and doors.
- . Painting of the exterior masonry of the building.
- . Addition or material alteration to the roof.
- . Cladding of any part of the exterior with artificial stone, timber, plastic, tiles or render.
- . Erection, construction, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence wall or other means of enclosure.



BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIRS

A major problem in the Montefiore Conservation Area is the poor standard of maintenance in many properties and boundary treatments, especially along Hereson Road.

This has resulted in:

- . the loss of architectural details such as, railings and boundary walls.
- . replacement of original features with inappropriate modern fittings such as railings and windows.
- . inappropriate and unsympathetic additions to properties such as extensions.
- . inappropriate and unsympathetic use of modern materials for repair.

The Local Authority should endeavour to produce easily accessible building maintenance and repair guidance with regard Conservation Areas in the form of Design Advice leaflets, which could be circulated to each property within the proposed Conservation Area Extension.

In certain areas, financial assistance may be available to property owners who are prepared to carry out restoration work that reflects the historic character of the area.



TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS (TPO) AND RE-PLANTING

Trees are a vital part of the environment, a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the street scene. Although through the designation of a Conservation Area trees enclosed within the area acquire some statutory protection it is recommended that many of the mature trees require further planning controls.

The Conservation Area requires surveying by the Local Authority and any trees worthy of protection are served a TPO.

A strict policy of immediate replanting if diseased, of a suitable replacement should be strictly monitored and enforcement action taken if not complied with.

ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Enforcement action should be undertaken to curb actions contravening the Planning regulations with regards Conservation Areas and monitor all properties subject to Article 4 (2) Directions.

Glossary

Ashlar hewn blocks of masonry neaten and laid in horizontal courses

Arch The spanning of an opening by means other than a lintel. Most commonly, arches are curved and made up of wedge-shaped blocks. Numerous variations exist, e.g. Blind, Triumphant, Vernacular

Band an un-moulded projecting stringcourse, often delineating a floor/storey

Bargeboards projecting boards set against the incline of the gable of a building

Bay The vertical division of the exterior (or interior) of a building marked by a window opening

Bond Style of laying Headers, (bricks laid with the long side at right angles to the face of a wall), and Stretchers, (bricks laid with the long side along the face of the wall)), within masonry courses. Flemish Bond is where alternate Headers and Stretchers are used in the face of the wall. English Bond is where alternate courses of bricks in the facing wall are either Headers or Stretchers

Buttress A mass of masonry or brickwork projecting from, or built against, a wall to give additional strength

Capital The top or head of a column, pier or pilaster, which relates to Classical architecture

Casement window A window hinged vertically, to open like a door

Cills The horizontal element found at the base of a window or doorframe

Cladding An external covering applied to a structure for protective/aesthetic purposes

Column An upright, often supporting, structure, either round, square or rectangular in form

Coping A capping or covering found on top of a wall. It can be flat or sloping to discharge water

Cornice A projecting decorative moulding found along the top of a building. A Dentil Cornice refers to a cornice made up of a series of small square blocks

Corbel A projecting block, usually stone, supporting a horizontal beam

Course A continuous layer of stones or bricks found in a wall. Referred to as String (horizontal), or Soldier (vertical)

Cupola A dome that crowns a roof or turret

Curtilage The available space attached to a property, which forms a singular enclosure

Door hood A projected moulding above an exterior door, designed to throw off the rain

Dormer window A projecting window placed vertically in a sloping roof with a roof of its own

Dressings A decorative feature made of stones, most commonly set around windows

Eaves The under part of a sloping roof overhanging a wall, (Over sailing), or flush with it

Elevation The external wall or face of a building

Façade Commonly the front face of a building

Fanlight A window, often semi-circular with radiating glazing panels, found over a door

Fenestration The arrangement of windows in a building

Finial A formal ornament, at the top of a gable, pinnacle or canopy

Footprint The total area over which a building is situated

Gable The triangular upper part of a wall found at the end of a ridged roof

Grain Refers to the arrangement and size of buildings in the urban context

Hard standing An area of hard material used for parking cars within the cartilage (often front garden space) of a house

Hipped roof A shallowish pitch with sloping at the vertical ends

Keystone Central wedge-shaped stone at the crown of an arch

Lintel A horizontal supporting element of timber, metal or stone, found across the top of a door or window

Mortar Mixture of cement, (or lime), sand and water laid between bricks as an adhesive

Mansard roof has a double slope where the lower part is steeper than the upper part

Moulding A continuous projection or groove, used decoratively to throw shadow or rain water off a wall

Mullion A vertical element (glazing bar) that divides a window into two or more lights

Pantile A roofing tile with a curved S shape designed to interlock

Parapet A low wall used as a safety device where a drop or edge exists

Pediment A low-pitched Gable above a Portico

Pier A solid vertical masonry support (or mass) found in buildings and walls

Pilaster A shallow pier projecting slightly from a wall

Pinnacle A small pyramidal or conical shaped crowning element

Pitched roof The most common type. Gables exist at each end of the pitch

Plinth The projecting base of a wall or column

Pointing The exposed mortar finish to brick or masonry join

Polychromatic Multi-coloured.

Portico A roof space open or partly enclosed

Quatrefoil A set of four decorative openings, often leaf-shaped, cut into an arch

Quoins Dressed bricks found at the corners of buildings, usually laid so that the brick faces are alternately large and small

Ragstone Rubble masonry, rough building stones or flints, generally laid in irregular courses

Recess Space set back in a wall, often the setting for an entrance porch

Render Plaster or stucco applied to a wall

Rooflight A window set flush into the slope of a roof

Rusticated Masonry cut in huge blocks, often in its original hewn state, that is normally found on the lower half of buildings

Sash Window A window that is double-hung with wooden frames (sashes) that slide up and down with pulleys

Sepulchre A recess with tomb-chest, designed to receive an effigy of Christ

Sett Stone block often used in hard standing

Stucco A form of plaster used internally or externally to decorate or protect

Transom A horizontal bar of stone or wood across a window

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