

DETLING CONSERVATION AREA

Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan

Review



Adopted – June 2025

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Conservation Area Appraisal

1. Introduction

1.0. Review

Under Section 69(2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Maidstone Borough Council has a responsibility to review Conservation Areas ‘from time to time’. This is to ensure that the character of the area is reassessed, highlighting where designation may no longer be justified through degradation of all or part of the Conservation Area, and review the boundary to ensure that it is still appropriate.

This addendum to the existing Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan looks to record¹:

- What has changed
- Confirming or redefining the special interest that warrants designation, highlighting additional aspects that contribute to the area’s significance or features newly identified as desirable to preserve or enhance
- Setting out any new recommendations
- Revising the management strategy

The existing Conservation Area Appraisal was adopted 22 March 2008 and the Management Plan was adopted 22 March 2010.

This review process included a walk around the Conservation Area with some members of the Parish Council in March 2024.

1.1. Summary of Character of Detling

The general character has altered slightly since the time of appraisal through piecemeal developments and changes, such as development to the front of the Old School, Chiltern Place, and the loss of the garage.

Within the Conservation Area, it has been identified that the following individual features or characteristics contribute to the character:

- Rural setting, with views to the wider countryside due to the topology of the village
- The Tudor Gate, and its associated wall
- 42 & 44 The Street
- Front gardens and associated boundary treatments to some dwellings along The Street
- Linear development patter

Within the Conservation Area, it has been identified that the following issues or vulnerabilities have been recognised:

- Loss of boundary treatments to allow for off-road parking

¹ Taken from Historic England’s Guidance

- Inappropriate boundary treatments, such as close board fencing
- Loss of hedges
- Back land development with long drives which change the linear development pattern (as seen on The Street)
- Replacement windows, generally timber to UPVc
- Impact on wider views from piecemeal development

The Detling Conservation Area is not subject to Article 4 Directives, and these are discussed further in Section 5.

1.2. The Definition, Purpose, and Effect of Conservation Areas

The concept of Conservation Areas was first brought into being by the Civic Amenities Act 1967, however, they are now covered under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This Act places a duty on local authorities to designate Conservation Areas where appropriate and defines a Conservation Area as *“an area of architectural or historic interest the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”*.

Designation as a Conservation Area makes additional controls available to the local authority. Briefly these include the control of demolition of unlisted buildings, more restricted permitted development rights for single dwelling houses and protection of trees.

In addition to these enhanced powers, the local authority is also required when dealing with applications for planning permission to have special regard to ensure that the proposed development would preserve or enhance the special character of the Conservation Area (Section 72.1 of the Act). There is a presumption that developments which would not preserve or enhance the special character should be refused planning permission.



Figure 1 – Detling Millennium Sculpture

1.3. Policy context

Since the original CAAMP, Planning Policy has been updated as follows:

1.3.1. National Policy

National policy and advice regarding Conservation Area matters is given in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which is available to at the link given below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Paragraph 203 outlines a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment and it emphasizes that enhancing and sustaining the significance of heritage assets should be taken into account.

Paragraph 204 states that when considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.



Figure 2 – Detling cemetery porch entrance

1.3.2. Local Policy

Maidstone Borough Council published its Local Plan in 2024 and can be found online -

<https://localplan.maidstone.gov.uk/home/local-plan-review>

The Management Plan outlines the application of national and local policies in the ongoing management of the Conservation Area. However, it is not a planning policy document itself. Local Plan policy LPRENV1 - Development Affecting Heritage Assets- references Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans as supporting documents. Therefore, these documents are relevant to planning considerations.

1.3.3. Guidance

The Historic England guidance document (Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management – 2016) refers to the importance of keeping the boundaries of existing Conservation Areas under periodic review to ascertain whether any changes are required.

The document suggests that designation of a Conservation Area is unlikely to be effective without the formulation of specific policy guidance and reminds Local Planning Authorities of the duty imposed on them by Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas and for these to be submitted to a 'public meeting' in the area. Paragraph 4.16 points out that such proposals cannot realistically seek to prevent all new development and should instead concentrate on the controlled and positive management of change; indeed, it is suggested that there may be instances where redevelopment will be a means of enhancing character.

2.0. Existing Boundary

The Detling Conservation Area was first designated by Kent County Council on 7 August 1970. It comprises the whole of the main village street (The Street) between its junction with Hockers Lane to the south and the A249 (Detling Hill) to the north and extends a short way to the east along Pilgrims Way to encompass two outlying listed buildings. It includes almost the full extent of the medieval village.

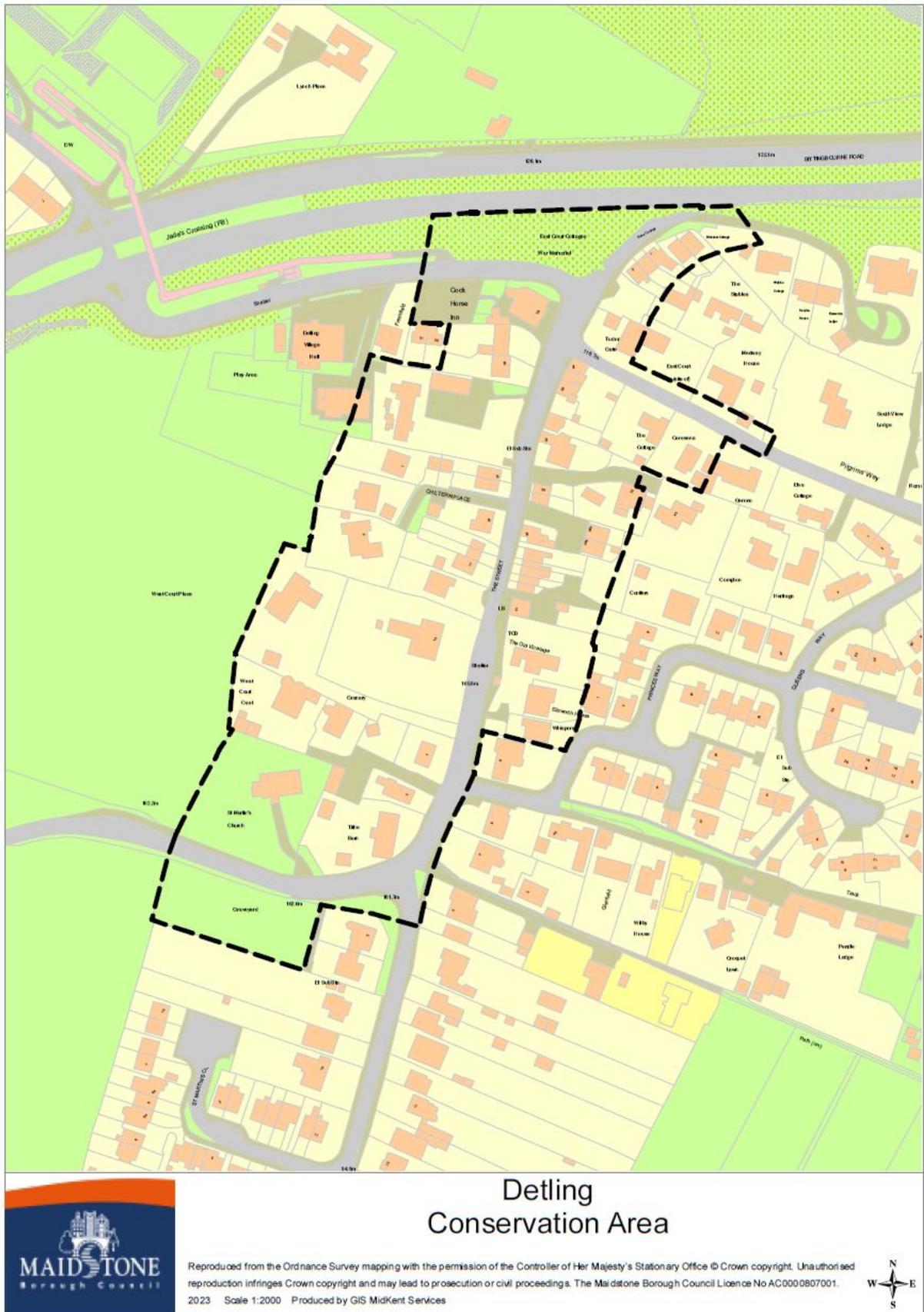


Figure 3- Current Conservation Area boundary

3.0. Appraisal

3.1. Review

A few changes have occurred since the previous Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan was written. These include:

3.1.1 General Village Character

The village general store and Post Office has relocated from The Street and is now to the west of the Detling Village Hall.

The village school, noted under threat in the original CAAMP has now closed and permission has been granted for the conversion and new builds within the former playground.

The loss of **Chiltern Works** (Mid Kent Electrical Engineering Co.), The Street, must have had an impact on employment.

3.1.2. Detailed Analysis and Description

Westcourt Cottage is a new dwelling within the former curtilage of West Court (GII).

Outbuilding to north of West Court, The Street has been converted into a separate dwelling. The building has brick to window cill height, and stained weatherboarding above, with a large glass full height projection, and dormer windows. The more formal setting, dormers and the large sections of glazing have made the appearance of the former outbuilding into a domestic dwelling, therefore resulting in a neutral value to the character of the Conservation Area.

Chiltern Lodge, 23 The Street has had the poor UPVc top hung casement windows replaced with sash windows, with Georgian Panes and horns. This is considered an improvement to the UPVc windows. The modern porch remains, but the door has been replaced with a 6-apnel Georgian style door.

Chiltern Works (Mid Kent Electrical Engineering Co.), The Street has been removed and Chiltern Place formed, with a pair of semi-detached houses facing the street scene. The placement of Chiltern Place has resulted in a long drive to hardstanding parking areas, for 3No. two-storey dwellings. The street facing houses are mock timber frame with jettied details, with brick to the ground floor and hanging tiles to the first floor. Small gables above the first-floor windows and external chimney stack add architectural details that are not seen along The Street. The rear properties are a mix of 'vernacular' materials, with brick & vertical hanging tiles, and brick and white weatherboarding. The boundary treatment of a two-pole fence has been used on this and on the conversion of the outbuilding north of West Court and is not a common feature along The Street. Whilst the Works were considered to have a neutral impact, the replacement buildings and their boundary treatments retains a neutral contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

Primary School, The Street was previously screened from the road by a solid brick wall, with some trees and play field separating the school building from the road. A new vehicle entrance has been formed within the centre of the plot, allowing access to the converted school building and the new development. The temporary classroom within the school grounds has been removed.

Garage Building to north of No. 26 The Street has been removed and replaced with a semi-detached, two-storey plus roof C21 dwelling, complete with hanging jetty to first floor. Brick to ground floor, vertical hanging tiles to first floor and a large roof. The entrance drive and front is laid completely with brick pavements. As the new dwellings is set back from the original line of the lower garage building, it forms a visually wider opening to the street frontage. The new development provides a neutral contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

24 The Street has had replacement windows with UPVc double glazed units which has changed the proportions of the opening casements.

22 The Street has had replacement windows with UPVc double glazed units in a mock sash window style.

Post Office, The Street has been converted into residential, with the row of three cottages now having sensitive black front entrance doors and replacement sash window, with the shop front removed. A new boundary fence has been created with a low-level wall and metal railings, which has restored the small front gardens. The community services have moved (now to the west of the Detling Village Hall). The conversion has been undertaken sensitively and the building still provides a positive contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.



Figure 4- Chiltern Lodge

3.2. Assessment of Condition

The general condition of the Conservation Area is in good, with the properties being well maintained.

There has been an increase in the use of poor quality UPVc windows, and these are resulting in harm to the character of the Conservation Area due to the change of style of windows and the bulky appearance of the frame. Good quality windows that match the character and appearance of the original windows, or windows that complement the character of the building should be used to retain the character of the Conservation Area.

The newer development within the village have taken general vernacular ideas and materials and developed large houses, rather than undertaking an assessment of the buildings within the setting. The Appraisal provides good details of the built form, its development pattern and materials choice.

4.0. Conservation Area Boundary

4.1. Existing Boundary

The previous Conservation Area Appraisal recommended extensions to the existing boundary (pg 25), but these were not implemented. These changes are still supported by the Parish Council.

4.2. Proposed Boundary Changes

It is proposed to amend the existing boundary, as per the 2008 Appraisal, but further extensions are proposed to protect the historic form.

The appraisal provides the following summary:

Studies carried out in connection with the historical development of the village and with the villagescape appraisal have also suggested that some adjustments to the boundaries of the Conservation Area may be justified. A case could be made for the inclusion of East Court and the new dwellings within its original grounds – the current boundary of the Conservation Area in this area does not relate to any physical feature on the ground and actually cuts through buildings. East Court itself is an attractive large house of circa 1850 which retains its original character and stands in attractive grounds and is visible from Pilgrims Way and Detling Hill. An extension would also include the remaining converted historic buildings associated with the earlier East Court such as the stable block as well as the listed dovecote which either feature in attractive views from the village streets or form features of intrinsic architectural or historic interest. Conversely, the modern housing on the Old Vicarage site contributes little to the character of the Conservation Area and consideration could be given to the removal of this development from the Conservation Area.

The proposed extension to the west is to include the village shop, play area and field, and is to protect the village amenity space and provide protection of the views into the village. The proposed extension to the east is to include East Court, and its associated historic features and the Cricket pitch, and include The Croft, and its associated outbuildings and associated terraces houses, which form a positive visual impact with the Kentish Ragstone along Pilgrims Way.

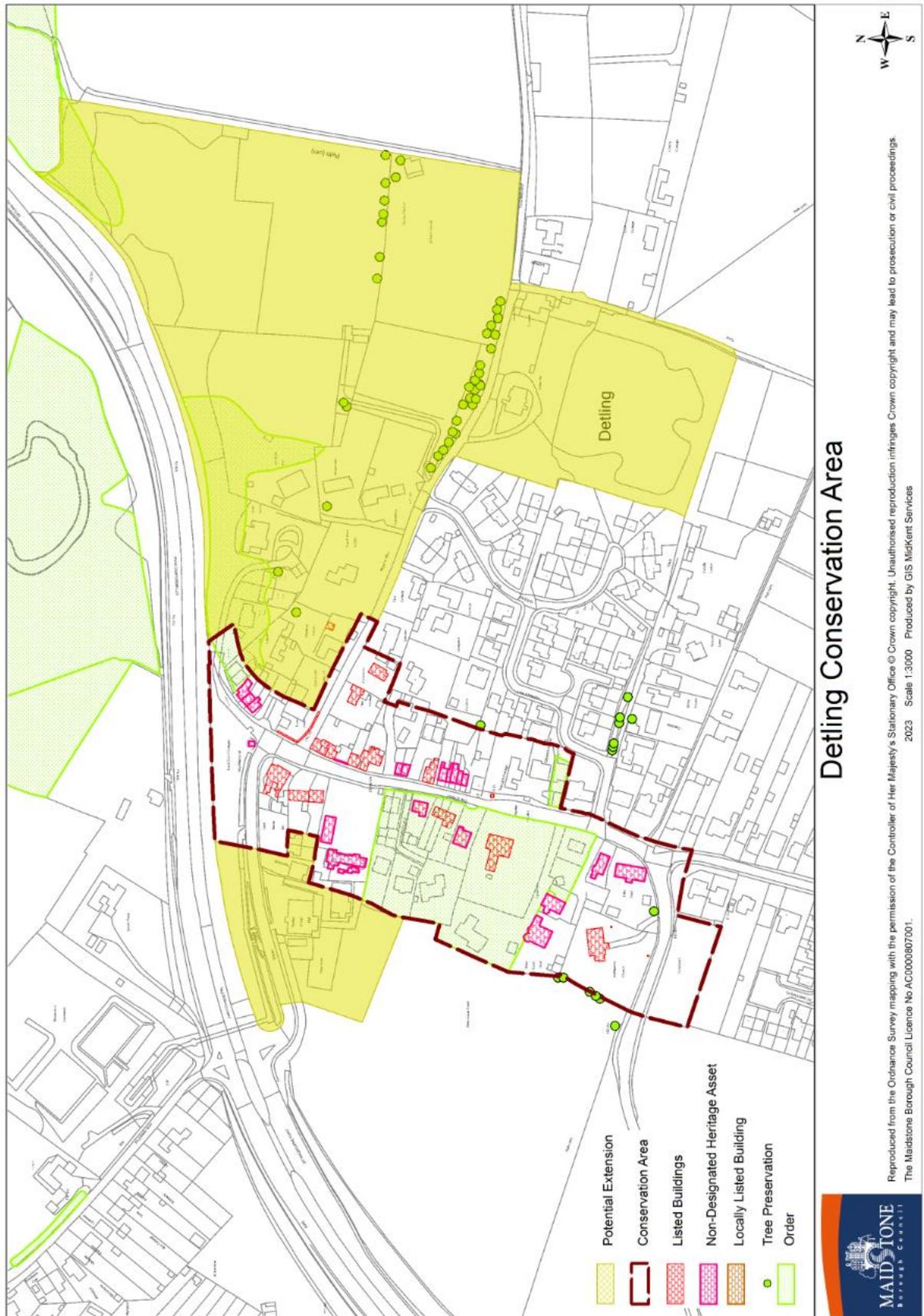


Figure 5– Proposed boundary changes shown in yellow.

5. Conservation Area Management Plan

5.1. Introduction

Under Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Local Planning Authority has a requirement to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas.

It is important to note that a Conservation Area Management Plan cannot introduce entirely new planning objectives. Instead, it will need to refer to the original legislation; to government guidance (mainly National Planning Policy Framework for heritage assets) and to the adopted local plan policies. It can interpret established legislative provisions and planning policies and explain how they will be applied within the Conservation Area to ensure its preservation and/or enhancement. If any particular issues are identified which do require new policies to be drawn up, the management plan can indicate these and set a programme for their development as part of the Local Development Framework process.



Figure 6 - The Street, showing Nos.38 to 42

5.2. Principles for development management

5.2.1. Planning Considerations

Sensitive and responsive management of development is required in order that new developments do not spoil the character and appearance of the Conservation Areas or its setting. To this end, the Council will adopt the following principles when dealing with planning applications within the Conservation Area or on sites affecting its setting.

The Council will apply the principles, guidance and regulations set out by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the further guidance of the National Planning Policy Framework and any subsequent revisions, additions, or replacement government guidance. Further, it will take into account the Local Plan Review 2021-2038, policies LPRENV1² and LPRSP14(B)³.

5.2.2. Pre-application Advice

The council encourages the use of the pre-application process which ensures that planning officers are aware of a proposal at an early stage and can give advice to ensure the appropriateness and quality of any design. See pre application guidance [\[Link\]](#)

5.2.3. Required Information for Applications

The Maidstone Borough Council website gives advice on the content of a planning application – see [validations checklist](#). Any applications which fail to provide adequate detail will not be validated.

The Council will require all planning applications and applications for Listed Building Consent to be supported by a **Design and Access Statement**. This should be a brief but thorough document setting out the reasons for the development, explaining how the design has been evolved and showing how it will preserve or enhance the character of the Conservation Area; it should also cover any access issues which exist.

In some cases, a separate **Heritage Statement** will also be required. Historic England have published guidance on this aspect in 2019 (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/>).

A simple template and guidance has been produced by Maidstone Borough Council for smaller domestic proposed works. This can be found [\[Link\]](#).

Where proposed works are to be undertaken that could affect known archaeology sensitive areas, an **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment** should be provided. This information can be found via the Councils GIS System [\[link\]](#) or via <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

Applications must be accompanied by clear and accurate **drawings** showing the proposed development in detail and illustrating how it fits in to its context. Drawings should clearly indicate materials to be used in producing the external finish and architectural details of proposed buildings.

² Development Affecting Heritage Assets

³ Historic Environment

Site plans should accurately depict the positions of trees on or adjacent to the site and clearly show those which will need to be removed and those which will be retained.

Where trees are affected by the proposals, the application should include a **Tree Survey** by a professional arboriculturist to comply with current British Standard BS5837, 'Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations'. It should also include details of any proposed works to, and methods for protecting, any retained tree. Photographs and other illustrative media are encouraged.

5.2.4. Assessing the Application

The Council will make use of technically experienced and qualified officers in guiding the assessment and determination of all applications within the Conservation Area or affecting its setting.

5.3. Design Principles

Any proposed works to the Conservation Area, or within its setting should look to protect and/ or enhance the character of the area.

5.3.1. Identity

- Generic buildings within the Conservation Area should be enhanced to contribute to the character of the area.
- Increase in planting in areas that have historically been planted.
- Understanding and recognising the former Industrial heritage (including archaeology) and ensure that this is not lost within any proposed development. This includes the relationship between the former industrial sites and their associated houses.

5.3.2. Built Form

- New buildings (and extensions) should relate to the height, proportions, massing of the existing buildings, or where there is historic evidence of taller buildings.
- Roof form and rooflines are an important feature within the Conservation Area

5.3.3. Nature

- Natural privacy barriers should be provided through soft landscaping
- Quality of life can be improved by enhancing living conditions

5.3.4. Public Spaces

- Community spaces will be encouraged

5.3.5. Uses

- The former Industrial use of the many of the buildings has now been lost, with buildings converted into residential use.

5.4. Design Code

5.4.1. Neighbourhood Plans

Many Neighbourhood Plans have already considered design codes or principles, and these should be used as part of the overall Design Code for the settlement.

Detling currently does not have a neighbourhood plan in place. Creating one is encouraged, as it helps provide design principles that protect the significance of the conservation area.

5.4.2. Design Codes – Guiding Principles

Any proposed design within the Conservation Area or within the setting of the Conservation Area should comply with the Design Code Approach as per the National Model Design Code (NMDC) process (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-model-design-code>). The NMDC is based on a series of place characteristics from the National Design Guide, and places these in a wheel. These ten characteristics of a well-designed place form are explained further within the NMDC guidance.

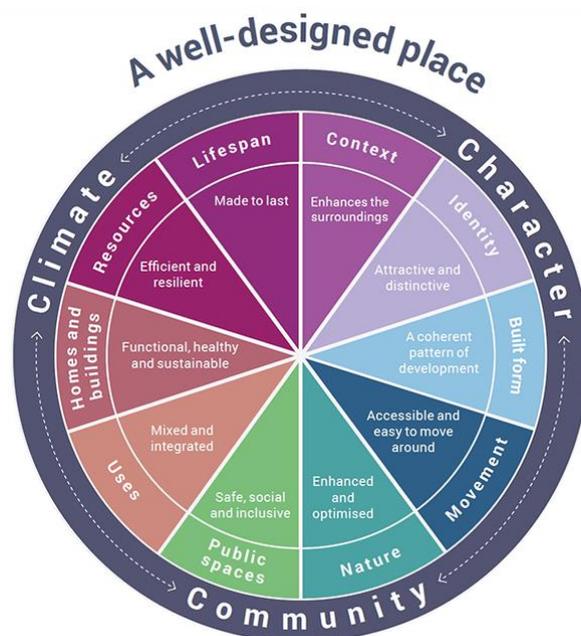


Figure 7 - the National Model Design Code wheel showing the ten characteristics of a well-designed place.

5.5. New Development

The Maidstone Borough Local Plan 2024 states that the Conservation Area is appropriate for minor residential development— normally this would be restricted to proposals for one or two houses. It will be necessary for any new housing development proposals to illustrate that it is appropriate within the context of the Conservation Area and will not harm its special character. It is considered that the scope for new developments within the Conservation Area is very limited, but in dealing with any proposals the Council will have regard to the vernacular building materials that dominant that area.

The overriding consideration in dealing with any proposal for development will be whether or not it would either preserve or enhance the special character of the Conservation Area. Any proposal which fails to do so will be refused.

The Council will not insist on any particular architectural style for new building works, but the quality of the design and its execution will be paramount. The Council encourages the use of high-quality

contemporary design, where appropriate and subject to proposals being appropriate to their context in terms of scale and use of materials; however, there may be instances where a traditional approach is appropriate – in such case, designs should be high in quality and well-researched, resulting in a scheme which accurately reflects the design, scale, massing, detail, and materials of local tradition. A mix of architectural styles and ethos within the area should not be used to create a single dwelling or building as this creates a poor quality, confusing design.

Buildings should respect the predominant scale. Buildings should not generally exceed 2 storeys in height. The social hierarchy of the buildings should be respected, responding to the scale and appearance of the building, together with the prominence or position within the street scene.

5.5.1. Layout

The proposed layout of a scheme should recognise the existing, historical development pattern of the settlement. Where more modern development has introduced new patterns, this will not generally be accepted for future development.

Developments should preserve trees and hedges which are healthy and make a significant contribution to the character of the Conservation Area. All substantial trees within the Conservation Area are protected and a notice must be served prior to any works to a tree of the prescribed size.

The Council will seek to protect the attractive peaceful environment of the Conservation Area. Special areas, such as church yards and protected gardens shall have extra consideration for impacts of harm to ensure that these spaces can continued to be enjoyed.

5.6. Existing Buildings

Except in the most exceptional circumstances, planning consent will not be granted for the demolition of buildings identified as being ‘essential’ to the character of the Conservation Area and is unlikely to be granted for those rated as ‘positive’.

Buildings cited as ‘neutral’ may be considered appropriate for redevelopment, subject to the quality of any replacement scheme constituting an improvement over current circumstance. The redevelopment of sites and buildings judged to be ‘negative’ will usually be encouraged so long as any scheme is appropriate to its context.

In dealing with applications for the redevelopment of existing buildings, the Council will have regard to the detailed building assessments provided within a Heritage Statement.

In dealing with proposals for extensions and other alterations to existing buildings, the Council will have regard to the following considerations:

- Extensions should normally be of sympathetic materials, design and detailing to the host building, and should be subservient in scale.

- Satellite dishes will only be considered acceptable when they cannot be readily seen from the streets or other public spaces.
- Shop fronts and signage should respect the character of the Conservation Area and materials and typefaces should be appropriate to its historic nature. (Refer to [Shop Front Design Guidance](#)).

5.7. Demolition

Where a building has been recognised as having ‘neutral’ or ‘positive’ contribution to the character of the Conservation Area, there will need to be justification to clarify for the loss of the building or structure.

Buildings cited as ‘neutral’ may be considered appropriate for redevelopment, subject to the quality of any replacement scheme constituting an improvement over current circumstance. The redevelopment of sites and buildings judged to be ‘negative’ will usually be encouraged so long as any scheme is appropriate to its context.

5.8. Non-designated Heritage Assets

Where recognised, either before or during an application, weight will be given for the retention of non-designated heritage assets (NDHA), as per Policy LPRENV1.

The term Local Heritage Asset is used to describe a building, structure, object, or place that is identified by the local planning authority as having special significance for local heritage.

As with listed buildings, a NDHA could be of local interest through archaeological, architectural, artistic, and historic interest. It does not have to have all four areas of interest to be recognised as a NDHA.

Policy LPRENV1 in the Local Plan (2021-2038) outlines the guidance for developments that affect heritage assets. Please refer to the Local Plan for more information [\[link\]](#).

5.9. Window and Door Replacement

Replacement Windows can have a detrimental impact on the character and appearance of a Conservation Area.

It is encourage that traditional and historic windows and doors are retained, and where there is a need to replace, these will be undertaken with timber, and of a design responding to the dwelling.

Dormer windows may be acceptable, depending on their position, number, scale, and design. No more than one or two dormers per elevation will normally be considered appropriate and as a general rule a dormer should not occupy more than about one third of the overall height of the roof. Depending on circumstances, dormers should either be covered by a pitched clay tiled roof or, in the case of smaller or shallower roofs, a flat lead roof above a traditionally detailed cornice.

They should not appear crowded together or be located too close to hip or gable lines. Large ‘box’ dormers will not be considered appropriate; neither will dormers which extend above the existing ridge height.

Roof lights may be considered acceptable and will be subject to the same considerations as dormers in relation to numbers, position, and scale. ‘Conservation’ roof lights which sit close to the roof slope should be used. Rooflights should not be placed on principle elevations unless screened by parapet or similar.

5.10. Extensions

Extensions should normally be of sympathetic materials, design and detailing to the host building, and should be subservient in scale.

Any extensions should respect the spacing and character of the street scene, and not look to overcrowd or dominant the street scene.

5.11. Boundary Treatments

Boundary enclosures can have a significant effect on the character of the Conservation Area. The most appropriate forms are considered to be hedging, low brick walls or wooden open fencing.

Close-boarded fences or similar will not be considered appropriate in any situation.

Where there are existing ragstone walls, these should be retained as they form a significant contribution to the character of the area.

The demolition of boundary walls to allow for off-road parking will be refused where the loss of the boundary treatment will have a negative impact on the character of the Conservation Area.

Further details can be found in the Boundary Walls Guidance [\[link\]](#)

5.12. Commercial and Retail

Retail and commercial functions within many of the Conservation Areas offer many advantages and can often help create a vibrant and attractive street scene. The retention of shops and services will be encouraged, though it is recognised that there has been a decline in the use of shops over recent years⁴. Creative change of these buildings can often find new uses, and by recognising that places need to be adaptable, it is possible to adjust to changing retail and social trends and offer shoppers and visitors the experience they want and need.

Where there is a proposed loss of a shop, evidence must be provided to show that all efforts have been undertaken to retain the shop.

⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/historic-towns-and-high-streets/>

Shop fronts and signage should respect the character of the Conservation Area and materials and typefaces should be appropriate to its historic nature. Large scale signage and covering of principle windows will be discouraged as this provides a negative appearance.

Further information can be found in the Shop Front Guidance [\[Link\]](#)

5.13. Parking

The creation of parking for both domestic dwellings and for commercial/ retail/ business use can have a detrimental impact on the character of the Conservation Area. It is acknowledged that for many businesses to survive, especially retail, then ease of parking is important. A balanced judgement will be undertaken to ensure that the parking does not have a negative impact on the business.

Parking for private dwellings will be considered on a case for case basis. Where conversion of a building is proposed, parking will be taken into consideration for the impact on the harm to the significance and setting of the heritage asset. This will include incremental impact from previous development within the area.

5.14. Traffic Management

The impact of traffic within most Conservation Areas has a critical impact on the area. The build-up of traffic and congestion at peak times can be significant. However, this needs to be considered with the success of an area retaining a vibrant and viable core and therefore access to the centre should continue to be encouraged while reducing the number of cars involved.

The Management Plan alone cannot reduce traffic concerns, but additional consideration for the proposed conversion of buildings into HMO's or flats, and the associated car parking and traffic should be undertaken as part of the consideration for conversion.

The position of the carparking on a proposed scheme should be considered as parked cars (or the open hardstanding) can have a negative impact on the character of the area. It may not always be appropriate to locate the parking to the front of the building.

The formation of crossing points and other Highway interventions should consider the character of the Conservation Area as many of these can introduce a very urban characteristics into a rural setting.

5.15. Public Realm Improvements

The public realm is often managed by different organisations, including Kent County Council, Maidstone Borough Council, and the parish council.

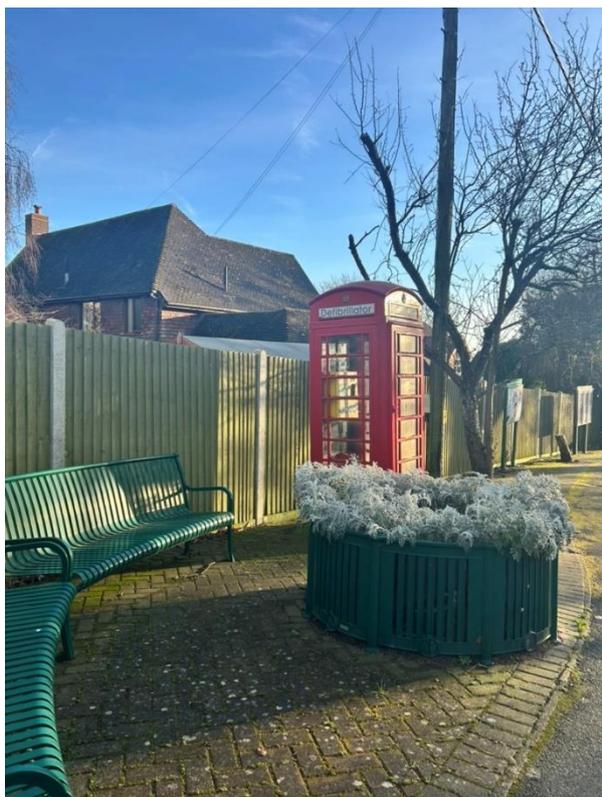


Figure 8 - Public realm in The Street showing a K8 Telephone Box and benches.

Where practical and possible, consideration for improvements should be undertaken. These could include items such as:

- Resurface High Streets and key/ main road within the Conservation Area
- Mitigate against urban road schemes in rural areas, or where required, ensure that they are minimal or designed to respond to the character
- Parking controls within more sensitive areas
- Reverse process of inappropriate modifications to buildings
- Measures to ensure that property owners outside the conservation are encouraged to

maintain and plant new hedges

- Improve quality and consistency of shop fronts, signage, and lighting
- Improve green and communal spaces
- Reduce clutter in some areas
- improve Highway's requirements, such as thinner yellow lines, reduction in signage, etc.
- improve front boundary treatments
- improve pathways and connectivity.

Historic England provide good guidance on improving public realm -

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/caring-for-heritage/streets-for-all/>

5.16. Carbon Reduction Incentives and Schemes

Within Conservation Areas, it possible to install carbon neutral or 'Green' initiatives, though they will require consideration. A holistic, whole building approach should be undertaken to the building, rather than a presumption of a single solution, such as double-glazed windows.

Where a planning or listed building consent application is submitted, it will be expected that the holistic consideration for the buildings has been undertaken by providing a simple statement, either within the Design & Access Statement or within the Heritage Statement.

There are numerous options available, many will be Conservation Area and site specific, but the general considerations are:

- Solar panels should not be installed on buildings where visible from the public realm, or if the building is listed. Consideration for any associated plant, including the batteries should be considered, and should not be within the public realm.
- Double glazing is generally not permitted within listed buildings. With other buildings within Conservation Areas, it is preferred that it is not installed to primary routes or buildings of local or national interest. The installation of double glazing creates a strange reflection, and the additional weight of the glass requires a larger or chunkier frame, both of which can alter the appearance of the building in a negative appearance.

The manufacture of double glazing has a high carbon contribution due to the use of glass and UPVc, and therefore it is recommended that existing windows are overhauled, repaired and secondary glazing installed.

- Secondary glazing can be installed to improve the thermal efficiency of buildings. This often provides a better solution than installing double glazing. The use of shutters on buildings can improve the heat-loss of the building and could be found in many older buildings.
- Awnings to windows are generally associated today with shops, but they have been traditionally used on domestic houses to provide sun screening and to protect the glass from weather. The use of awning could be used, where appropriate, to assist against solar

warming.

- Ground and Air Source Heat Pumps can be installed to buildings within the Conservation Area. The external air source should not be visible from the public realm.
- External insulation will not be considered acceptable to a majority of buildings within the Conservation Area due to the visual impact on the appearance of the property.
- Retrofitting is a wide subject, with some aspects that would not need permission to be undertaken, such as loft insulation.
- External Electric Car Charging points should be formed via a pole, rather than connected to the wall. Where a pole or freestanding system is not practical, the unit should not be placed on the principle and/or front façade of the building and be positioned as discreetly as possible. The point should be a socket system and not a tethered (ie, with fixed cable). The cable connecting the socket to main supply should not be run where visible and it should consider the fabric and details of the building.

Electric Vehicle Charge Arms are not permitted, as they negatively impact the streetscape.

As these often require dedicated off-street parking, works to create the off-street parking should be considered. The demolition of front boundary walls will not generally be allowed within a Conservation Area due to the impact on the character.

5.17. Ecology Measures

Integrated biodiversity enhancements, such as bird/bat bricks/tiles/tubes, and bee bricks, should be included with any new builds or extensions.

With listed buildings, some consideration for these should be undertaken to enhance biodiversity. Alternative positions may be a more sympathetic solution, such as the grounds, existing boundary walls (if brick or stone), or associated outbuildings.

Where replacement roof coverings or alterations are proposed, then integrated biodiversity enhancements should be included if the building is not already hosting ecology (such as bats).

5.18. Services

There is a growing demand for services and the associated equipment to domestic houses. Consideration for the character of the area, and the setting of listed buildings should be undertaken.

- Satellite dishes (one per building) will only be considered acceptable when they cannot be readily seen from the streets or other public spaces.
- Air conditioning units (and associated plant) should not be placed where it can be seen from the public realm.
- Meter Boxes should not be placed on the front façade of the building but should be located

within the grounds.

- Alarm boxes should be positioned with consideration to ensure that they do not form the main focus of an elevation or cover architectural details.
- Security Cameras will not usually be supported unless a strong business case is provided. Where they are needed, they should be sensitively positioned, with the minimum number of cameras required.
- Security measures, such as grills and shutters will not be permitted where visible from the public realm as these often provide a negative impact on the appearance of the street scene. Where there is a strong business requirement for shutters, these should be internal and open to allow for passive security protection. [[Refer to shop guidance](#)].

7.0. Review and practice procedures

The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan will be reviewed after an appropriate period of not less than five years and any required amendments will be incorporated.

Detling Appendix 1 –CAA Bibliography

Author	Publication Date	Title	Volume No	Editor
Newman, John	2012	The Buildings of England Kent: West and the Weald	-	-
	2009	Archaeologia Cantiana	-129	-
Hasted, Edward	1798	The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent	V5	
KCC		Kent Historic Environment Record https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.ExploringKentsPast.Web.Sites.Public/Default.aspx		
KCC Heritage Conservation Group	2004	Kent Historic Towns Survey Headcorn – Kent Archaeological Assessment Document	-	-
Dr Harris	1724	A History of Kent	-	-
Pernille Richards	2021	History on our doorstep – a walk in Headcorn		Ella Martignetti

Appendix 2 – Summary

Characteristic features of the Conservation Area

Boundary Treatment	Use
Picket fences	Not used
Brick walls	Low level brick walls apart from former School
Ragstone walls	Limited to East Court (GII) & The Croft – Higher status buildings
Hedges	Common
Iron railings	Limited to Victorian Cottages

Materials	Use
Red brick	Common to many properties
Ragstone	Limited – The Croft
Timber	Timber frame to older buildings
Slate tiles	Common for Victorian dwellings and outbuildings
Clay tiles	Common for most houses
Weatherboarding	Older buildings have painted white cladding, with black for lower status buildings
Tile hung cladding	Very common on a mix of building types

Architectural features	Use
Sash windows	Limited to Victorian cottages/ terraces. Some have been lost and replaced with poor UPVc , and some houses that have been ‘modernised’
Casement windows	Most common type of window

Close studding	Limited to timber frame buildings where exposed
Venetian windows	None
Bay windows	Limited to Vine House
Dormer windows	Limited to some mid-status buildings
Leaded light windows	None

Public Realm and Street Furniture	Use
Asphalt	All
Planters	None

Built Form	Use
Detached properties	Some – limited to higher status dwellings in own grounds or new builds
Terraced properties	Combination of terrace and semi-detached.
Semi-detached properties	Combination of terrace and semi-detached.