

This statement is supplementary to the Ipswich Local Plan (1997) and will be treated as a material consideration in all planning and development decisions. This statement describes briefly the purpose in declaring the area as a conservation area and sets out in detail the special character of the area. The Management Plan describes the particular supplementary policies that apply within the area to protect its special status; and specific measures for its protection and enhancement as required under Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and as advised by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport Planning Policy Guidance Note [PPG]15: Planning and the Historic Environment.

The statement cannot cover every eventuality, but further advice on specific matters can be obtained from the Development Control and Conservation Service of the Council. Like all the Council's planning guidance this document has been adopted in 1994.



## HENLEY ROAD CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

IPSWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL



# Henley Road conservation area



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# 1 introduction

Ipswich is fortunate to have a long and important history reflected in many fine buildings and areas, which are distinguished by their architecture and landscape setting.

This creates an attractive environment that is the product of many different eras. These areas are unique examples of our social, cultural and aesthetic past and must be safeguarded from indiscriminate or ill-considered change.

The Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

**"Every local planning authority shall, from time to time, determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance and shall designate such areas as Conservation Areas".**

Planning Policy Guidance Note [PPG]15: Planning and the Historic Environment also makes clear that:

**"It is fundamental to the Government's policies for environmental stewardship that there be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record, which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and the past. Their presence adds to the quality of our**

**lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness, which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our town's villages and countryside. The historic environment is also of immense importance for leisure and recreation."**

This designation is not intended to prevent all change or development, but to ensure the special character of the area is protected and enhanced, that proposed changes are subject to particular scrutiny and to try to ensure that it is appropriate to an areas' special character.

Although conservation areas often contain "Listed Buildings" it is not always enough just to protect these buildings in isolation. Their surroundings and general environment are often of equal importance and Conservation Areas are intended to protect that environment. This is done through a number of additional planning controls, which mean that certain alterations, the demolition of buildings or parts of them (with particular exceptions), and works to trees require the prior approval of the Council.

This additional control is necessary because it is the appearance of the area as a whole that is important and this could be spoiled by unsympathetic work, which diminishes its special character. Conservation area designation and control is intended to foster a more enlightened attitude to change and improvement.

This document has three main aims. These are to::

- provide detailed guidance on the Council's expectations for all kinds of development and related proposals affecting conservation areas by way of its approved policies for the area;
- promote schemes of preservation and enhancement where appropriate;
- provide an understanding of what is special about the character of the area.

This statement is supplementary to the Ipswich Local Plan (1997) and will be treated as a material consideration in all planning and development decisions. This statement describes briefly the purpose in declaring the area as a conservation area and sets out in detail the special character of the area. The Management Plan describes the particular supplementary policies that apply within the area to protect its special status; and specific measures for its protection and enhancement as required under Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and as advised by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport Planning Policy Guidance Note [PPG]15: Planning and the Historic Environment.

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# 2 extent of the conservation area

The Henley Road Conservation Area incorporates Henley Road from its southern junction with

Anglesea Road north to its junction with St Edmunds Road.



Above left: Henley Road Chimneys  
Above right: Ipswich School, Henley Road

# 3 reason for designation

The area contains a number of Listed buildings in Henley Road including the imposing Ipswich School main building (Listed Grade II)

The character of the conservation area is also enhanced by most of the remaining buildings in Henley Road as these are also of local architectural interest (see Appendix 1). Although not regarded as being of national importance they have sufficient quality to make them noteworthy as far as Ipswich is concerned. Most are representative of the mid-Victorian era.

The most obvious problems facing the Victorian Conservation Areas generally at the time of designation in 1977 were:

- traffic which not only affected the aesthetic appeal of the area but also detracted from its residential environment.
- changes of use by the adaptation and sub-division of larger Victorian houses for institutional use or as flats and the consequent alteration of gardens and boundary walls.
- new developments, particularly infill schemes which had not always respected the special character of these areas. Inappropriate materials and building forms had been introduced which tended to break down the essential harmony of styles and materials which are characteristic of the areas.
- the erosion of details replacement roofs unsympathetic colour & profile, rendering over brickwork, replacement windows with modern types unrelated to the style of the building front garden car parking.

Of these, in this particular conservation area, the first two were more significant than the last two; but if such changes were to take place the character of the area could be eroded and its special character and appearance would not be protected and enhanced. A main objective of conservation policy following designation has been to guide such changes to ensure irreversible loss of the special identity of the area is avoided.

Designation on 13th February 1977 took place in the light of a perception that pressures for change in the form of alterations and upgrading to dwellings and other buildings if carried out in an unsympathetic manner might lead to an erosion of the variety of attractive traditional detailing and increased traffic levels.

To the south is the Central Conservation Area designated in 1974. Surrounding the area to the west, north and east is the Park Conservation Area designated in 1985. This conservation area covers a physically distinct group of properties on the west side of Henley Road from the junction with Anglesea Road to the junction with St Edmunds Road.

Conservation boundaries and descriptions are subject to periodic review (as required by legislation). The Council reviews conservation areas on an approximately 5 year cycle. This description was first prepared in 1994 and was last updated in the Spring of 2001 and 2005.



## 4 the special character of the area

The Henley Road Conservation Area comprises three identity areas of large mid-Victorian dwellings as well as the premises of Ipswich School

All have a cohesive appearance through the use of a warm red brick and well-landscaped grounds containing trees of high amenity value. The area contains three Listed buildings: the main building of Ipswich School and the School Chapel (which are contiguous) and No.51

Many conservation areas are composed of individual parts that, while creating a cohesive

overall character, are often composed of smaller townscape elements with specific identities. This conservation area has three distinct but inter-related parts, the special character of which are set out in greater detail in section 7:

- 1 The southern section
- 2 The central section
- 3 The northern section

Ipswich School



## 5 historic development of the area

Renewed prosperity of the town in the Victorian period led to the development of wealthy residential areas on the most favoured sites

The south facing slopes bordering Christchurch Park (then still a private family estate to which the public were occasionally admitted) and the western northern margins of the old town centre, close to the former cavalry barracks. These areas display a unity of character, scale and materials which not only create an attractive environment but which also make them especially sensitive to some of the less-welcome effects of modern-day pressures.

The area was developed on land owned by the Fonnereau family, largely between about 1850

and the mid 1860s although a few buildings are later. The plan of c.1867 shows the Henley Road frontages almost at the point of completion with only the properties to the north of Arboretum Terrace still to be developed.

Henley Road is a principal radial route from the north-west into the town centre and is a well-trafficked route, the environmental effects of which detract from its special architectural character, particularly during peak periods.

## 6 archaeological significance of the area

New developments within the area may involve archaeological interest and the council might

impose conditions requesting an archaeological watching brief.

E White's map of 1867





Far right: No 23 Henley Road  
 Right: Saw tooth pattern chimneys  
 Below left: Parkwood, Henley Road  
 Below right: Ipswich School Chapel



Ipswich School main building



## 7 architectural and historic characteristics

The conservation area has a distinctive appearance derived principally from the consistent use of a local warm-red brick for almost all the buildings

This contrasts most attractively with white painted traditional timber window joinery for almost all the buildings within the area, creating pleasant accents of light and shade and adding depth and character to the facades. In addition, the consistent use of red clay plain tile roofs for all the properties (apart from Nos. 51-57 where the roofs are all in natural Welsh slate) gives a pleasing sense of unity.

All the properties are set back from the road to a generally consistent building line with the exception of Ipswich School Chapel. This breaks forward to provide a significant punctuation point towards the middle of this conservation area. The road rises continuously from south to north and bends slightly at its junction with Ivry Street and helps to emphasise three distinct townscape elements

**7.1 The southern section** between Anglesea Road and Ivry Street is now a long, two-storey terrace of c.1860's Victorian villas with two-storey bays in ornamented red brick patterning to the eaves and red brick drip-mouldings to many of the windows. There are distinctive, tall, saw-tooth pattern chimneys some with red pots and some without. These create a prominent silhouette.

These villas are now linked by later additions of similar materials but are lower and incorporate tall gabled dormers in hipped roofs designed by the architect E Fernley Bisshopp in 1892 to provide an enlarged Nurses Home for the nearby Anglesea Road Hospital. This large terrace was sympathetically converted to flats in 1990 although some inappropriate metal windows were retained on upper floors.

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No. 23 on the corner with Ivry Street, stands slightly apart and was designed by the Ipswich architect Frederick Barnes (1864) and has a single two-storey front bay. It is in Health Authority use and has suffered from some unsympathetic alterations including the removal of the front ground floor bay, the insertion of large modern metal casement French windows, a black metal fire escape to the front elevation, a large

and prominent unsympathetic attic dormer with metal casement windows facing Ivry Street and a large modern two storey flat roofed rear extension. Fortunately most of these are disguised by the front garden planting.

This part of the conservation areas is also characterised by high red brick retaining walls - in some cases containing panels of open brick decoration flanked by pyramidal-topped brick piers. Some of these ornamentations have been removed. The remainder are in poor condition. The gardens have well established and mature planting. This gives the properties some seclusion (particularly towards Ivry Street) and includes several large mature trees - especially a very fine Copper Beech near the corner with Anglesea Road. This planting (together with the trees opposite in Ipswich Arboretum) provides a strong sense of enclosure to the southern end of the conservation area. An attractive stone sett pavement crossing leads to an entrance drive adjacent to No.64. The west side of Henley Road carriageway along this frontage is demarcated by four lines of setts which add visual interest and should be preserved.

**7.2 The central section** extends from Ivry Street to N.49 Henley Road where the road narrows slightly. After the confined and secluded gardens to the south, the views northward open out at the bend in the road where three features combine to produce a memorable townscape: the original main block of Ipswich School and the School Chapel which breaks well forward of the general building line.

Ipswich School is a most imposing Tudor Revival design, by the Irish architect Christopher Fleury, won in an architectural competition and built in 1850-52. It is a formal composition of two storeys with attic gables centred on a four-storey tower with lead cupola. The porch entrance and the tower provide a link with early education in the town - the former being a reproduction of the gateway to Wolsey's College in St Peter's Street, the latter resembling Tom Tower at Wolsey's foundation, Christchurch, Oxford. Its severity of style is emphasised by the limited use of contrasting painted joinery. The Chapel, in a warmer brick with stone dressings and machine made clay tiles, was also designed by Fleury in 1852, and built on completion of the main school building.





The illustration above shows the school shortly after completion. Immediately to the north of the school are two, former semi-detached villas (Nos.27-33) and a detached villa (No.35) all of which date from about c1860 and which now form part of Ipswich School. These are thought to be by the Ipswich architect Frederick Barnes. They are three-storey with attic gables and dormers, in red brick with clay plain tile roofs and tall Tudor chimneys. There is generally a consistency of detailing with the timber sash windows containing marginal glazing bars, but several window openings in gabled dormers have been altered thus disrupting the harmony of the elevations.

The properties within the school grounds along this entire frontage have only low plinth retaining walls to lawns. These gives an open character to this part of the street. Parking is confined to Ivy Street where it is screened by hedging and at the northern end of the frontage to No.35.

Between Nos.27 and 29 there is a view of the large neo-Classical school sports hall designed by Poole & Pattle in 1992-3. This gives a

Above: Print of Ipswich School  
Right: Nos 27-29 Henley Road  
Below: Nos 31-33 Henley Road



surprising juxtaposition of scale but is only readily apparent when viewed from immediately opposite in the street where a circular stained glass widow containing sporting motifs is a significant feature. Between Nos. 33 and 35 there is an important and attractive glimpse of the mature trees lining the school playing fields to the rear between the existing Victorian villas and the existing trees glimpsed between No35 and Arboretum Terrace. Although there is a glazed link between the villas, the separateness of these large and imposing former single dwellings villas and the impression of spaciousness to the rear is maintained. A single 19th century detached dwelling to the rear of Arboretum terrace at its northern end, terminates the view to the unmade access lane from Henley Road.

The remaining seven properties form 'Arboretum Terrace' (Nos. 37-49) also designed by Christopher Fleury around 1851. This formal composition has two-storey bays under tall Tudor gables facing the road at each end (Nos. 37 and 49). In the middle (No.43) there is a taller gable containing a tripartite window. Below the central gable is a sharply angled two-storey two-sided bay.



All the properties in this terrace have their original (if slightly modified) doors recessed under brick arches reached by steps. They are in the same brick as the area as a whole and all have clay plain tile roofs linked by low pierced brick parapets to the right of the central gable (the left hand parapet having been taken down following storm damage in the 1980s). The roofs have steeply pitched gabled dormers. Unfortunately alterations to some dormer windows, the loss of the parapets and the unsympathetic casement windows to No.45 spoil the completeness of the architectural composition.

The front gardens have little in the way of large scale planting and this allows the terrace to be appreciated as a whole (and in conjunction with the school buildings to the south). There are pierced red brick walls and narrow gateways to Henley Road, some of which have simple white timber gates. Where the front and side boundary walls meet at each end of the terrace there are tall ornamental brick pillars. At the northern end a driveway gives access to the rear of the terrace. One property No.41 has an opening in the boundary wall and front garden parking. This disrupts the unity of the frontage and together with the pavement crossing detracts from its overall appearance.

All the pavement crossings along this frontage are in stone setts with red granite quadrant kerbs to the road. These provide an attractive visual break to the concrete slab paved footpaths.



Above: Arboretum Terrace

Left: Arboretum Terrace



Below left: Nos 31-33 Henley Road





Colne House, No 51  
Henley Road

**7.3 The northern section** of this conservation area is north of Arboretum Terrace where Henley Road narrows significantly, emphasised further by much more densely planted front gardens with trees. These make the four detached houses south of St Edmunds Road quite secluded by comparison with the terrace to the south. They are all later in date and have slated roofs in contrast to the rest of the conservation area.

No.51 'Colne House' dates from 1869 and is by Frederick Barnes and Listed Grade 2. It is a tall two storey red brick house with Flemish attic gables. A central two-storey castellated entrance bay breaks forward and there is also an attractive ornamental ironwork rail to the sill of the first-floor right hand window. It is illustrated on the right as designed by Barnes.



No 53 Henley Road



Above: No 57 Henley Road

Left: Front boundary wall of no 51 Henley Road

Nos.53, 55 and 57 were built between 1888 and 1890 as red brick three-storey houses. Nos. 53 to 57 all have bands of fish-scale slates to the roofs and turrets which add refinement to the architectural treatment.

The front boundary wall to No.51 is of an unusual and attractive design in red brick open lattice-work.

Nos. 51 and 53 have gate piers which were once surmounted by large red terra-cotta ball finials,

only one of which now survives intact. The front gardens all have extensive parking areas for their size, particularly No.51 but these are surfaced in gravel which gives an appropriately informal appearance.

The driveway to No.57, which has been extensively concreted, is now in poor condition and detracts from the appearance of the conservation area.

No 55 Henley Road





# conservation area management plan

The general objectives, policies and proposals for the control of development and the use of land in Ipswich up to the year 2006 are contained in Ipswich Local Plan 1997.

The general objectives, policies and proposals for the control of development and the use of land in Ipswich up to the year 2006 are contained in the Ipswich Local Plan 1997. The Plan gives environmental issues a high priority and sets out among its specific objectives for the Built and Natural Environment. These include are:

- To protect and enhance listed buildings and their settings and the designated conservation areas;
- To achieve high quality and sustainable new development;
- To bring about environmental improvements through development opportunities.
- To prevent loss of open space with natural amenity value by guiding development towards appropriate locations

The Local Plan Built Environment Chapter sets out detailed conservation policies (with supporting text) to safeguard and where possible, add to and enhance the character and visual appearance of all Conservation Areas. Other policies with particular relevance to specific conservation areas are also identified below with the relevant Local Plan policy number in brackets.

## BE30

Consent to demolish a building or structure within or adjacent to a conservation area will only be granted where:-

- (a) the building/structure does not materially contribute to the townscape quality of the area and its removal would contribute to the enhancement of the area;
- (b) it can be demonstrated that the building/structure is incapable of repair and reuse; and
- (c) evidence of a completed contract for the full implementation of the comprehensive scheme of development has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

## BE31

The Council will resist the removal of chimneys, skyline features and other parts of buildings that positively contribute to the character of conservation areas.

## BE32

In conservation areas where specific townscape elements are in danger of being lost, consideration will be given to suspension of permitted development rights under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended).

## BE33

The Council will seek to ensure that development proposals including changes of use within or close to a conservation area preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. Particular care will be taken to protect open spaces and other collective peculiarities that contribute to the character of each area.

## BE34

In considering proposals for development in conservation areas the Council will pay particular regard to the following design criteria for new buildings, redevelopment, extensions or additions to existing buildings:-

- (a) the position of a proposed building on a site will be determined by its relationship to adjoining buildings and spaces and to building lines;
- (b) the height and mass of the proposed building will be in scale with adjoining buildings and with the area as a whole;
- (c) the design of the building should pay regard to matters such as scale, height, form, massing respect for the traditional pattern of frontages, vertical and horizontal emphasis and detailed design (such as the scale and spacing of window openings) in order to reflect existing characteristics in the street;
- (d) materials to be used will be appropriate to the area in both type and colour; and
- (e) the design and detail of the space around buildings, landscape schemes, lighting, roads, fences, street furniture and signs will pay regard to the special qualities of the surrounding area.

## BE35

Proposals for development in or close to conservation areas should be accompanied by a sufficient level of detail to enable a proper assessment to be undertaken of the impact of each scheme on the character and appearance of the area. Outline planning applications will only

be appropriate in certain circumstances and only then if accompanied by sufficient material to demonstrate the townscape implications.

## BE15

In considering development proposals the Council will seek the retention and reinstatement of existing or former boundary walls, railings, fences and gates which complement the character and appearance of an individual building and the surrounding area.

## NE11

The Council will take steps to protect trees in the interests of amenity and wildlife by making Tree Preservation Orders and by imposing conditions of planning permission where appropriate.

## NE12

The Council will seek to retain all trees of high amenity value. Consent will only be granted for the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order or trees located within a conservation area provided the works are necessary:-

- (a) to secure the proper maintenance of the tree(s) for good arboricultural reasons; or
- (b) to secure the removal of the tree(s) so that the survival or growth prospects of other protected trees are enhanced.

## NE13

Where it is considered acceptable for the removal of a tree or trees by a Tree Preservation Order, conservation area designation or a condition of planning permission, the Council will normally require the replanting of at least an appropriate number of trees of a suitable size and species in an agreed location within the current or following planting season.

## NE14

The Council will require an accurate survey of all the trees on sites proposed for development including details of protective measures to be undertaken during the development process to ensure the continuing health and safety of each specimen to be retained.

Other Local Plan policies may also be relevant depending on the nature and location of each specific proposal including NE9 on the landscaping of new development.

Any Planning Applications for development in the area will receive particular advance publicity in the local press and on site. Representations about them will be welcomed and will be taken into account when considering such proposals.

The Council is aware that successful conservation depends upon goodwill and co-operation between property owners, developers and the general public. The Head of Planning and Development or his staff will always be pleased to discuss any proposal however minor, and advise upon the choice of suitable materials and building methods and to give every encouragement to individuals, amenity societies and residents associations etc. to undertake appropriate improvements to the environment of the conservation areas.



## 2. Supplementary Policies for the Henley Road Conservation Area

In addition to the Local Plan policies above, the following supplementary policies are considered appropriate and will apply to this conservation area.

### SPP 1

In this Conservation Area, the Council attaches particular importance to encouraging the retention, repair or reinstatement of special features of the area such as original window types and decorative ironwork to windows, brick boundary walls and gate piers, porches, chimneys and other features of interest.

### SPP2

Certain types of minor development outside conservation areas do not require planning permission. This is known as 'permitted development'. Where the Council considers such changes might be detrimental to the character and appearance of the area it will consider requiring planning permission for these alterations, subject to prior public consultation.

### SPP 3

In special cases, the Council will consider supporting the relaxation of normal Planning Standards, Building Regulations, Public Health and Housing Standards where these conflict with sound conservation principles or practice for protecting or enhancing the character or appearance of the conservation area.

### SPP 4

The Borough Council as Highways Agent for Suffolk County Council will aim to ensure that wherever possible, the visual and physical impact of works within the highway affecting conservation areas is minimised in line with the joint accord and "Highways in Conservation Manual" 1998.

### SPP5

The spaciousness of large individual dwellings and their gardens form an important part of the character of this conservation area. New infill development which would produce a cramped spatial arrangement will not be acceptable.

## 3. Protection and Enhancement Uses

The appearance of the area is quite strongly residential in character although some of the large former villas in the central part of the conservation area are in educational or medical use. These institutional uses resulted in the loss of some architectural detailing in the past, but the buildings are well maintained. The remaining residential uses are as flats at the southernmost and northernmost parts of the area, with large family houses in the middle. Conversion of properties to flats has resulted in an unsatisfactory visual change to the character of the frontages with increased parking and surfacing and changes in the landscape treatment to simplify maintenance. Further conversions to flats would be likely to have an adverse impact on the character of the area and would be unlikely to be approved.

### New development

The composition of the buildings and spaces within this conservation area gives very little scope for new development, but where new buildings are proposed to stand alongside historic buildings, PPG 15 (para. 2.14) makes clear that their design will require very careful consideration. In considering applications for new development, the Council will need to be satisfied that these principles have been adequately taken into account. The policy regarding new development needs to be read in conjunction with the policies for Park conservation area which include the main part of the Ipswich School complex.

### Architectural features

#### Protection

The conservation area has a wealth of interesting architectural details, particularly ornamental brickwork to chimneys, gables, bays and boundary walls. The most prominent example of this is the main block of Ipswich School. This was originally greatly ornamented by numerous tall brick pinnacles. Many had been removed in the early 20th Century and were absent for many years until an initiative in conjunction with the Borough Council saw some reinstated on a trial basis in 1993. It is hoped this will resume as resources permit.

#### Reinstatement

An important feature of the area is the many tall ornamented chimneys. Some of these have been truncated, for example on the main block of Ipswich School and at No.31 and the appearance of the area would greatly benefit from their eventual reinstatement.

The ornamental boundary walls with their specially shaped bricks also contribute to the character of the area and should be repaired as necessary. Where good historical evidence exists of missing detailing, this should be reinstated in traditional materials when the opportunity arises.

The only property that detracts from the appearance of the area is No.23 which has been mutilated and many of its original details removed. These could be straightforwardly reinstated and it would enhance the area significantly to do so as this would benefit Ivory Street as well as Henley Road.

### Paving and Landscaping

The extensive and unrelieved tarmac paving and concrete bollards to the car parking area to the flats at the corner with Anglesea Road detracts from an otherwise attractive conversion. This area would also benefit from better landscaping on the Anglesea Road side. Several stone sett paving crossings throughout the length of Henley Road have been the subject of unsympathetic reinstatements which require careful repair in setts. The quadrant corner kerbs also need to be retained and maintained.

The conservation area has benefited from most of its existence from large mature trees (particularly Beech) but several large trees have been lost at the end of the C20. Some replacement tree planting of similar trees, to establish an appropriate scale, to replace those lost and any existing trees which may have to be removed would enhance the appearance of the area.

### Traffic proposals & street furniture

Street furniture does not have an adverse impact on the conservation area but the control box for the pedestrian lights outside the entrance to Ipswich School is poorly sited in relation to the school forecourt and Chapel. The adjacent single waiting restriction sign looks similarly out of place in relation to the low boundary treatment and disrupts the view. These should be repositioned in less prominent positions when the opportunity arises and would enhance the appearance of the area.

## 4. Further Information

The Ipswich Local Plan; Conservation Area Character Appraisals for Ipswich and technical information leaflets are available from the Conservation Service at Ipswich Civic Centre tel (01473) 432934 or 432935. The character appraisals and technical leaflets are also available to view and download from the council's website at [www.ipswich.gov.uk/services/conservation](http://www.ipswich.gov.uk/services/conservation).

The technical leaflets give detailed information on a variety of conservation related matters. The following titles are available:

- Winter Snow Blockages
- Parking in Front Gardens
- Cast and Artificial Stone
- Ornamental Ironwork, Railings and Gates
- Repairing External Ironwork
- Victorian Garden Walls
- Repointing of Walls
- Historic Window Glass
- Doors and Doorcases
- Windows
- Architectural Salvage
- Shopfronts
- Electrical and Mechanical Services
- Floodlighting Historic Buildings
- Security Alarms on Historic Buildings
- Fire Prevention



**APPENDIX 1**

**Listed Buildings** The following buildings within the conservation are listed;

Building	Risk Rating	Grade
Ipswich School, Henley Road	6	II
Ipswich School Chapel, Henley Road	6	II
No 51 Henley Road	6	II

**Risk Rating**

The risk rating category refers to the English Heritage system for measuring both the condition of the fabric and the level of potential risk of a listed building. The ratings range from 1-6 where 1 is in very bad condition and vacant, and 6 is in good

condition and occupied. Category 4 are buildings which are increasingly in need of maintenance.

All the other principal buildings within the conservation area are of special local character and interest.

**APPENDIX 2  
Glossary of Architectural Terms**

Acanthus	A plant with thick fleshy leaves used on carved ornamentation of Corinthian and Composite capitals and on other mouldings.	Gable	The triangular upper portion of a wall at the end of a pitched roof.
Bargeboards	Projecting boards placed against the gable of a building and hiding the ends of horizontal timbers; sometimes decorated.	Hipped roof	A pitched roof without gables where all sides of the roof meet at an angle.
Bracket	A small supporting piece of stone or other material often formed of scrolls to carry a projecting weight.	Jetty	The projecting floor joists supporting the overhang of a timber framed building.
Canopy	A projection or hood over a door or window.	Keystone	The central stone of an arch or a rib vault sometimes carved.
Capital	The head or crowning feature of a column.	Modillion	A small bracket or console of which a series is frequently used to support a cornice arranged in pairs with a square depression between each pair.
Cartouche	An ornamental panel in the form of a scroll or sheet of paper with curling edges, usually bearing an inscription.	Mullion	A vertical post or other upright dividing a window or other opening into two or more lights.
Casement window	A metal or timber window with the sash hung vertically and opening outwards or inwards.	Oriel	A bay window which projects from an upper floor only.
Console	An ornamental scrolled bracket, normally in stone or timber, usually supporting a projecting lintel, fascia etc.	Pantile	A roofing tile of curved S-shaped section.
Corbel	A projecting block, which may itself be carved, supporting a parapet, lintel or beam.	Parapet	A low wall protecting the edge of a roof.
Cornice	Any projecting, ornamental moulding along the top of a building, wall, arch etc finishing or crowning it.	Pargetting	Exterior plastering of a timber framed building usually modelled in designs.
Cupola	A dome, especially a small dome on a circular or polygonal base crowning a roof or turret.	Pediment	A low pitched gable above doors or windows, it may be straight sided or curved segmentally.
Dentilled	A series of small square blocks forming a moulding used in classical cornices.	Pilaster	A shallow pier or rectangular column projecting only slightly from a wall.
Diaper-work	All over surface decoration composed of a small repeated pattern such as lozenges or squares.	Porte-Cochère	A porch large enough for wheeled vehicles to pass through.
Eaves	The lower border of a roof which overhangs the wall.	Portico	A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centre piece of the façade, often with columns and a pediment.
Entablature	The horizontal group of bands in classical architecture that rests on top of the columns or pilasters and consists of an architrave at the bottom, a frieze in the middle (which is sometimes decorated), and cornice at the top.	Quoin	The stone blocks on the outside corner of a building which are usually differentiated from the adjoining walls by material, texture, colour, size or projection.
Fanlight	A window, often semi-circular, over a door with radiating glazing bars suggesting a fan.	Rusticated	A surface or face to a wall with rough surfaced masonry blocks having bevelled or rebated edges producing pronounced joints.
Fascia	The horizontal board over a shop front which carries the name of the shop. Can be ornamental.	String course	A continuous projecting horizontal band set in the surface of an exterior wall and usually moulded.
Finial	A formal ornament at the top of a canopy, gable, pinnacle etc.	Stucco	Plasterwork
		Terracotta	Fired but unglazed clay, used mainly for wall covering and ornamentation as it can be fired in moulds.
		Tripartate	Made up of three parts.
		Venetian Window	A window with three openings, the central one arched and wider than the others.
		Vousoir	A brick or wedge shaped stone forming one of the units of an arch.