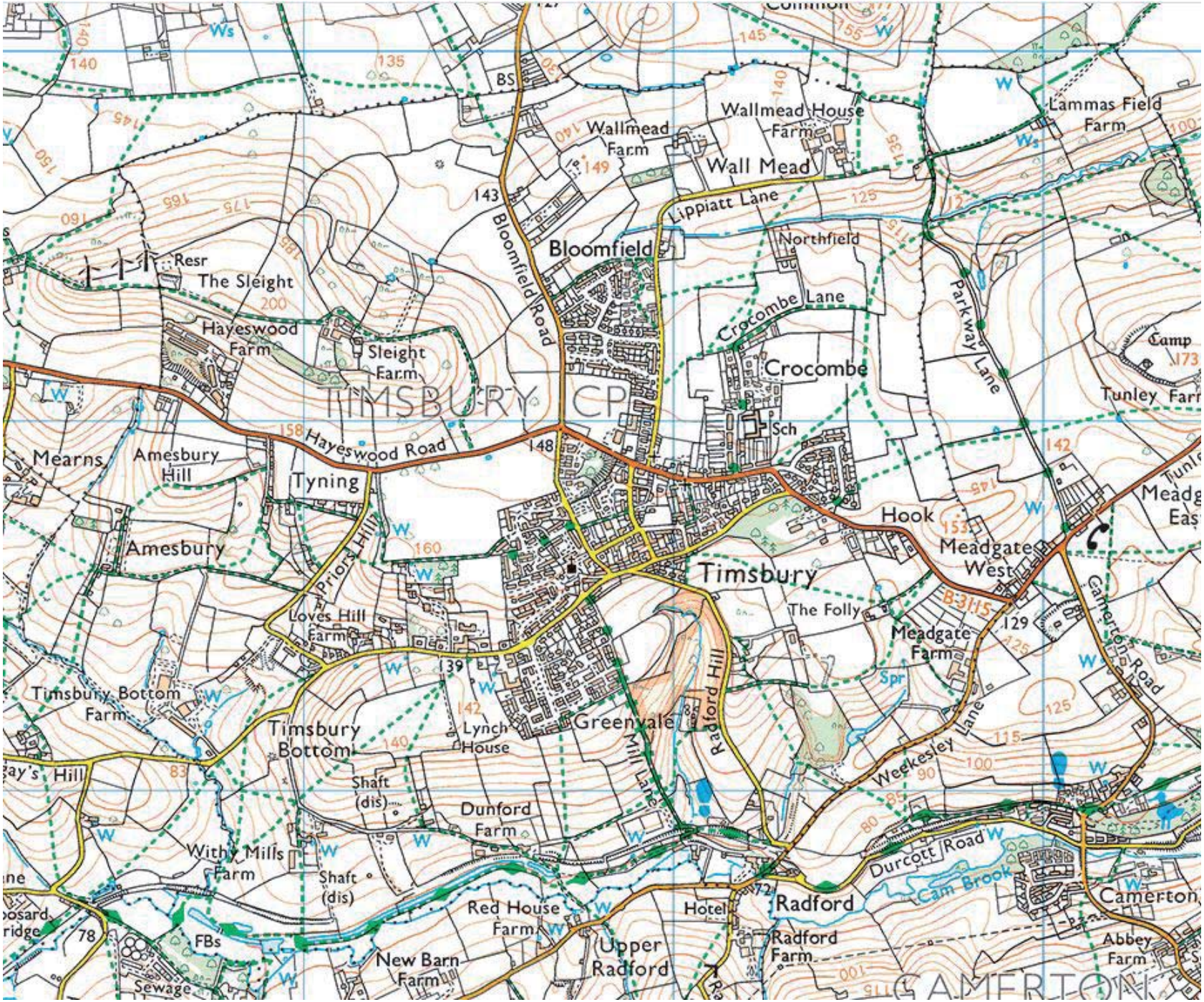
Timsbury Design Code

Contents

Introduction
Heritage - Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument & Listed Buildings, and the Somerset Coal Canal
Natural Environment
Vehicle Traffic and Road Network
Living and Working in Timsbury
Energy & Utilities for More Than One Building
Village Built Environment Development Patterns
Walking routes
Public Realm in the Village
Trees and Planting in Design of Development
Design of New Building
Design of New Building - Materials
Design of New Building - Form & Scale
Design of New Building - Fenestration
Design of New Building - Parking
Design of New Building - Energy
Design of New Building - Waste & Utilities
Design of New Building - Storage
Design of New Building - Frontages
Workplace and Commercial





OS map showing roadways and development pattern stretching out into the countryside. There are numerous public footpaths and bridleways. The Cam Brook and Somerset Coal canal are in the valley to the south. The northern valley has a footpath leading to Priston.

Introduction

On behalf of the villagers, the Design Code is proposed to be used alongside, and to supplement the current adopted Local Plan and any future Local Plan to influence the design of housing development. The primary objective of the Design Code is to ensure that future housing development achieves a very high standard of design, appropriate to country village character and is well-integrated whilst preserving what is the special about the Timsbury. This will provide attractive homes for people in a rural location. Because we care about our village we have together worked on this Design Code.

At the time of writing (2026), there is consultation happening on the government's Design and Placemaking Planning Practice Guidance. This seeks to consolidate existing guidance which includes the National Design Guide (NDG)
The National Design Guide (NDG) sets out best practice design guidance and key characteristics of beautiful, enduring and successful places. The NDG forms part of the Government's collection of planning practice guidance.
These characteristics are:

i. Context (enhance the surroundings)
ii. Identify (attractive and distinctive)
iii. Built form (a coherent pattern of development)
iv. Movement (accessible and easy to move around)
v. Nature (enhanced and optimised)
vi. Public spaces (safe, social and inclusive)
vii. Uses (mixed and integrated)
viii. Homes and buildings (functional, healthy and sustainable)
ix. Resources (efficient and resilient)
x. Lifespan (made to last)

It continues 'Specific, detailed and measurable criteria for good design are most appropriately set out at the local level.'

Timsbury Design Code, along with Timsbury Neighbourhood Plan, addresses these points

In the Timsbury village area we wish to see a very high standard of design, which creates beautiful, enduring and successful places to live. This document also provides further local detail for designers.





Village Size up to to 1920



Village Size growth in the following approx. 100 years (from 1920 to present day).
As well as individual developments, there have been successive new estates built in the twentieth century including

- to the east of Bloomfield Rd,
- Greenvale Drive
- Lansdown Crescent
- Southlands Drive
- St Mary's Close
- Conygre Green
- The end of Crocombe
- The Mead
- At the junction of North Rd and the Avenue

It is estimated this represents a 250% growth in village area which risks overwhelming the rural character of the village especially its road system.

Development of Timsbury over the Millennia

Diagrams are approximate

Heritage - Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument & Listed Buildings, and the Somerset Coal Canal.

The Conservation area is detailed on B&NES site and is set centrally in the village of Timsbury. Any development should not outweigh the character of this area. There are also lots of Listed buildings outside the Conservation area. These are referred to below.

There is a Scheduled Monument hill fort site. Its on the hill to the east of Timsbury near Tunley, visible from much of Timsbury. This has HE1 Safeguarding Heritage Assets protection which will include its setting.

The coal canal is subject to renovation and is described elsewhere by BANES. Timsbury village support the renovation and revival of the walking route and canal. We encourage walking connections to the village (not on busy roads).

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There are numerous listed buildings in Timsbury including some Grade II* listed. Predominantly stone built, of White lias (local stone) or Ashlar Bath stone. Most have natural clay (eg double roman) or natural slate roofs. There are Georgian Mansions associated with the coal mining wealth in the village. Unusually the mining entrepreneurs came to live cheek by jowl with the workers. There are also mills, churches and the old school.

Mill houses date back to the doomsday book of 1086.
The Georgian and Victorian buildings have features such as carved stone features, venetian windows, fanlights, pilasters, multi panelled doors.
Originally Tudor, Timsbury Hall was demolished in the 1960s. The lodge, four pairs of stone gate posts (in the architectural style of the House) and much of the parkland setting remain.

The village regards the listed buildings and, importantly, their setting, as precious part of our heritage. Works to listed buildings are to be addressed to BANEs conservation officer in the normal way.

There may be other buildings that would benefit from being within the Conservation area, and many that could be locally listed to protect the exterior and their setting. We would like to explore this with BANES.

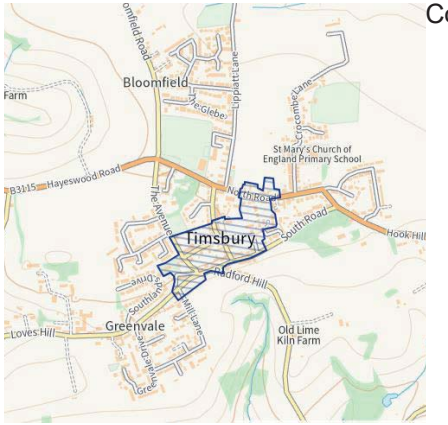
Natural Environment

Refer to the Landscape Assessment of Timsbury and surrounding area.
Refer also to the Environmental Evaluation of Timsbury and surrounding area.

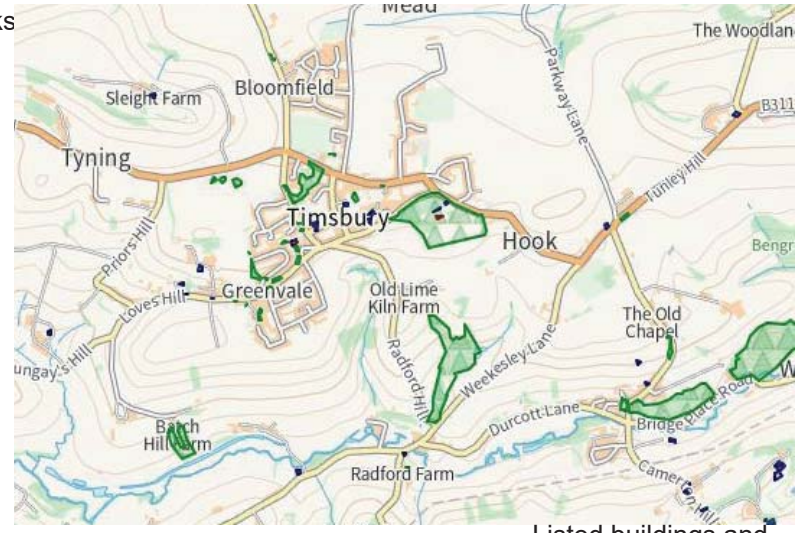
Much of the main village of Timsbury lies on a limestone plateau (an extensive rural area) with the Cam Valley to the south. The Sleight and similar rounded hills, stream valleys, fields, woodland and hedgerows, and reclaimed coal batches are key elements of the rural landsape setting of the village. There are a huge number of Landscape and environment features already noted on the BANES website. In addition to this the views out of the village are an important characteristic of Timsbury that allows it to feel nestled in the countryside, belying the size it has already become. This is a key characteristic of Timsbury. Future development should approach the village as though it is a continuum with the countryside, through layout,



Tithe Map of 1838 showing farming heritage

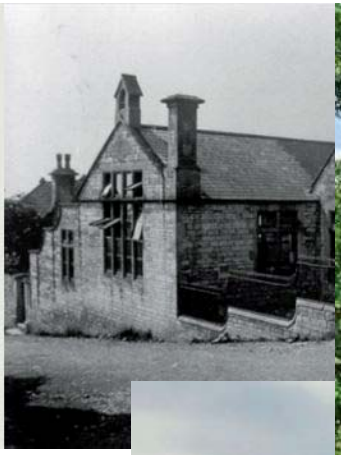


Conservation Area



Listed buildings and tree protection orders











A few of Timsbury's Heritage buildings







Timsbury Hall

retaining extensive views and via walkable routes. The current green belt boundary has struggled to reflect this accurately.
While not all are within Timsbury Parish boundary, the geographical features undoubtedly define the character and setting of Timsbury as a village. Much of the Cam Valley and fingers of limestone plateau provide the landscape setting for the village.
Rounded hills are characteristic of the plateau landscape. The Sleight is the highest such hill near the village. Rising steeply from the plateau, it is visible from much of the village and provides stunning, far-reaching views from the top. Farmborough common (known locally as Two tree hill) is visible from most of the north side of Timsbury and is of cultural importance locally. The Hook (Muscle Hill) provides an important visual break between Timsburh and Meadgate.

The Cam valley contains historical and environmental assets that characterise the landscape setting: the Somersetshrie Coal Canal, former railway line, and the the limestone link between the Cotswolds and Mendips. The Cam Valley is a key component of the B&NES green infrastructure (Policy NE1) and is recognised in the WECA LNRS as an area of importance for biodiversity and a focus for nature recovery.

Also we enjoy playing in the Conygre park and the school playing fields and looking out to the wide views of countryside beyond from these communally used spaces. Many of the villages near here have country views from the communal games spaces, which can make those life experiences cherished in visual memory.

The village is in support of
POLICY NE2A: LANDSCAPE SETTING OF SETTLEMENTS Any development should seek to conserve and enhance the landscape setting of settlements and their landscape character, views and features. Development that would result in adverse impact to the landscape setting of settlements that cannot be adequately mitigated will not be permitted.

Vehicle Traffic and Road Network

It has been acknowledged by most that Timsbury has a road network designed more for horse and cart and pedestrians than motor vehicles. This is due to the development of the village over the centuries and is an important part of its character. It's a walkable village and this helps with community interaction. People customarily greet each other when out for example. There are many roads that would be single lane traffic only in terms of modern road width standards. Any increase in vehicle numbers that would go through North Rd or down Avenue Rd remains a huge concern. Traffic on North Road is frequently at a standstill and there have been some serious accidents. There is no scope to widen North Rd.
Proposed new developments should avoid the need to use these roads as far as possible.

Generally speaking, the villagers wish to discourage through traffic particularly along North Rd. We would like weight restrictions, except for access, and further measures to slow traffic, to discourage the amount of through traffic.
Farm traffic should be supported to support our indigenous agriculture & farming. The village wishes to support indigeonous food production. Residents hold various events including a Grow Timsbury market monthly in the summer, seed swap and gardening club events..













Timsbury Parish Boundary

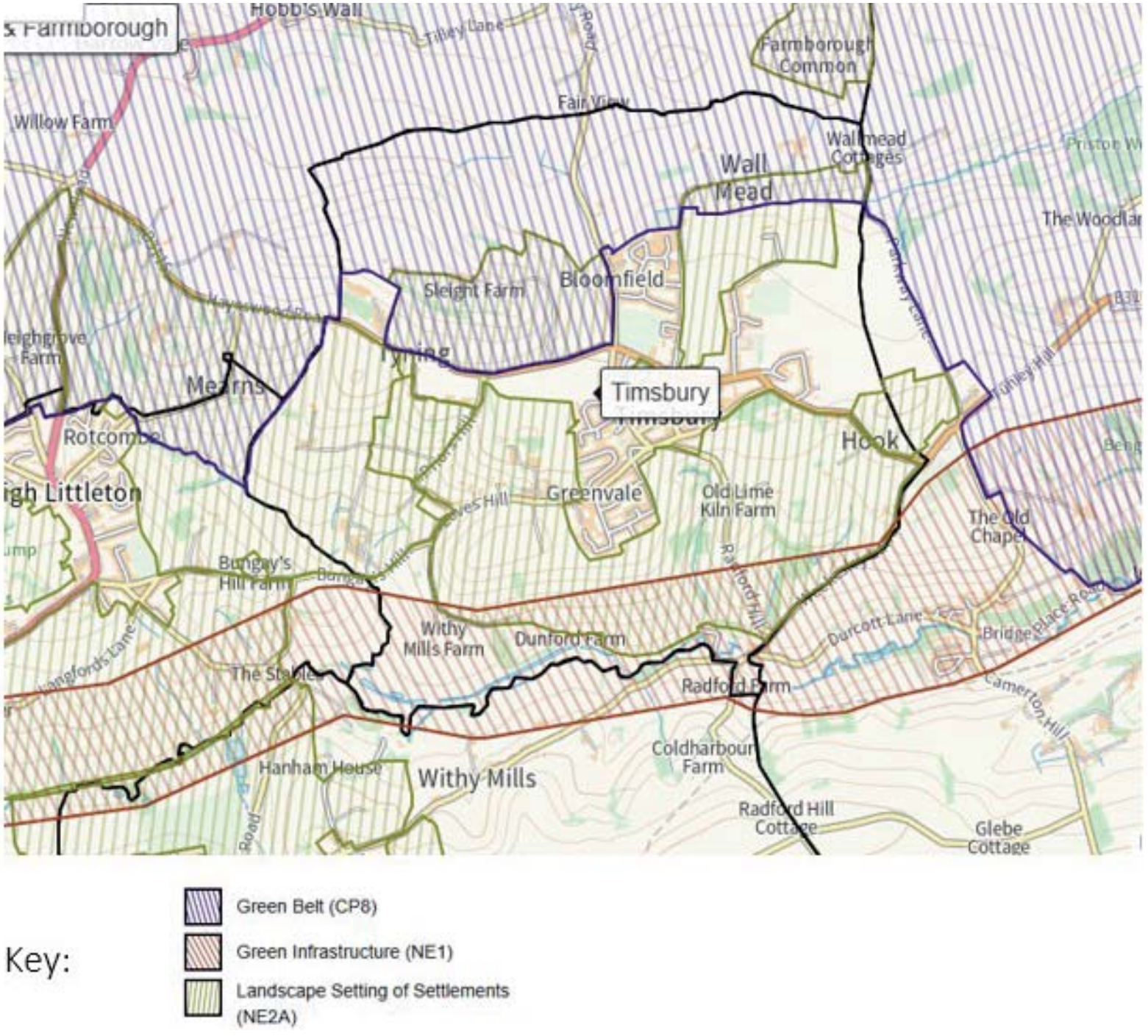


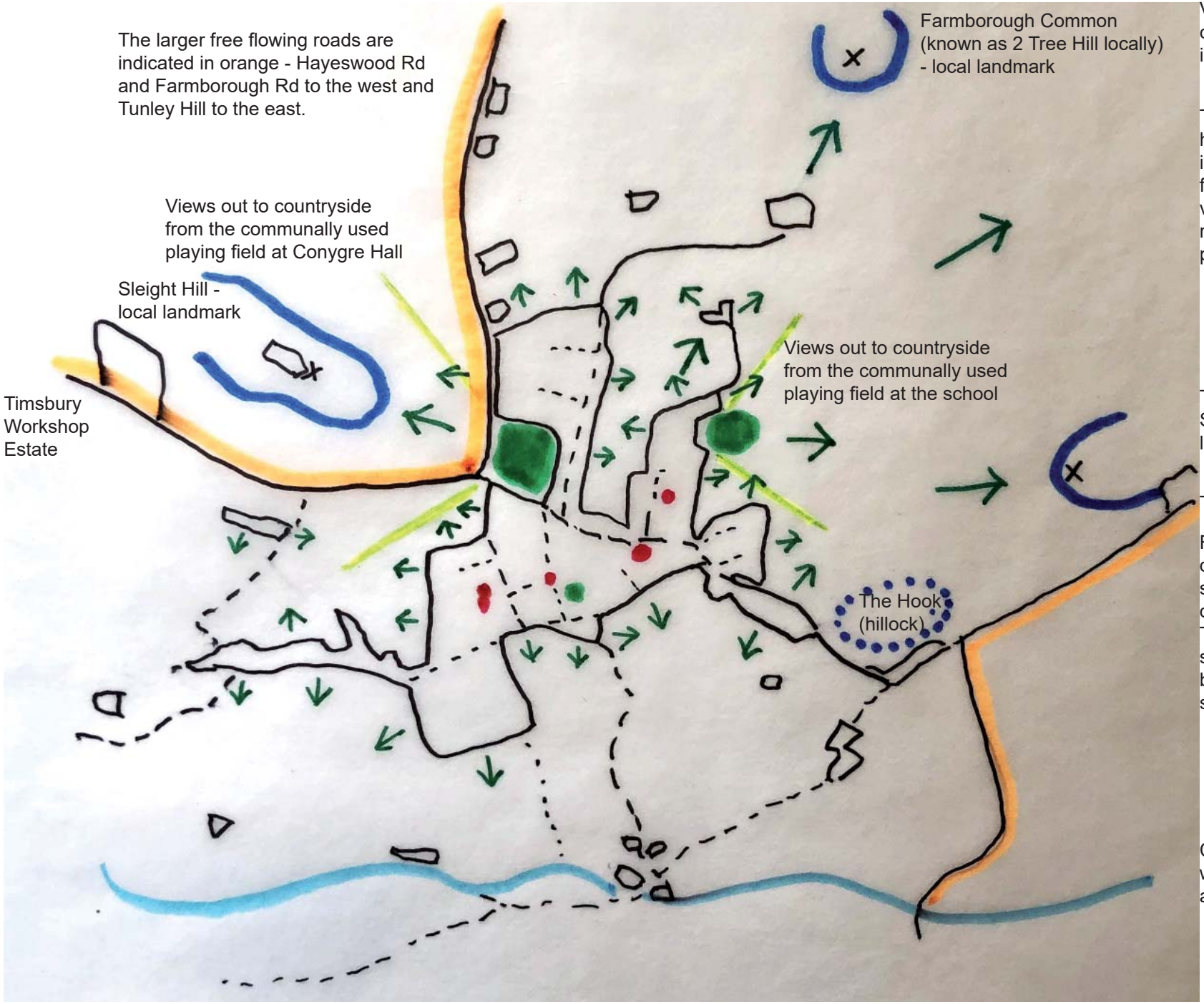
Landscape Designations and Policies

See also the next page which includes villagers perception of the landscape.

There has been discussion in the village groups looking at this of taking the green belt down to the Green Infrastructure strip at the Coal Canal. This has merit in that the limestone plateau runs to the edge Cam Valley, where the coal canal lies, and provides similar habitats and ecosystems.
Refer to Landscape Assessment and Environmnetal Evaluation.

This would help preserve the rural character of the village which has been in jeopardy with developments over the last 50 years in particular, and help enable suitable restoration & improvement investments to be made in the village and attracted here, and for future small development to be of a very high standard.





Views out to countryside characterise Timsbury, indicated by the arrows

This diagram aims to show how Timsbury has retained its rural character by having fingers of development and views to countryside retained for most properties.

Tunley Hill fort site - Scheduled monument - local landmark

To Bath

Red dots indicate common destinations for trips: the shops, the school, the doctors, the church. The village roads are sometimes overwhelmed by traffic . Through traffic should be discouraged.

Coal Canal - one of many walking routes in and around Timsbury

Most of Timsbury streets are secondary or tertiary. They pass through our residents houses very closely. They require slow traffic speeds. We look forward to a time when all vehicle traffic will be less polluting. In many areas of Timsbury pedestrians should have priority in the design of the street. Although this is not optimal for cars, this is village character we wish to maintain and don't want it to become more dangerous. Children cycle to school here and pedestrians often walk in the smaller roads (at their own risk of course). Children need to be able to cross the roads safely, in particular North Rd.

Hayeswood Rd and Farmborough Rd are seen as more free flowing, as is the road between Tunley and Camerton, for a short stretch down Tunley Hill at least. Traffic coming through Timsbury from Radstock to Bristol has been identified as a problem, and should be discouraged, by improvements in the route west of Radstock and restrictions in Timsbury.
The places people mostly need to go to are mostly in the historic conservation area or near to it, and unfortunately these are narrower roads with parking for residents on them.
Due to the narrowness of the roads, cycling is not well provided for on the busier roads within the village. Hayeswood Rd, Farmborough Rd, Camerton Rd and Tunley Hill are the faster roads leading out of the village, but are not wide enough to make cycling safe enough to recommend.

Living and Working in Timsbury

Refer to Timsbury Neighbourhood Plan

Energy & Utilities for More Than One Building

Refer to Timsbury Neighbourhood Plan

Village Built Environment Development Patterns

Historical development of Timsbury
The number of houses in the village has increased from about 25 in 1658 to 1145 in 2011. Maps are available to show development over the centuries. Before 1784 Timsbury was a tiny rural settlement. In the 19th century there was significant expansion that resulted from the development of coal mining. There are several buildings still to be seen that date from the 18th century and the core of the village represents much of the development that took place in the 19th century.

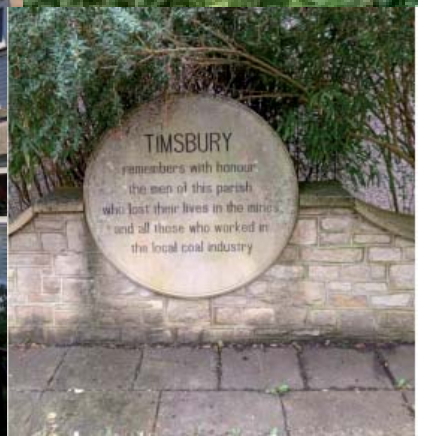
Generally coal industry entrepreneurs owned the Georgian mansions.
Small cottages and small lengths of terrace house the miners. These historically had long gardens for food production and this will be a useful option in the modern world.

In the second half of the 20th century further expansion resulted from Timsbury becoming a commuter village. In the last centrury Timsbury has approximately doubled in built area with a succession of estates of mostly poorer quality. Now it is changing again, in various ways, such as more in-home work opportunities. In view of the amount of through traffic, making it unsafe for pedestrians and other factors, there is very limited scope for new residential properties. It is timely to review the options again, in terms of places the villagers feel could potentially provide places to add houses.







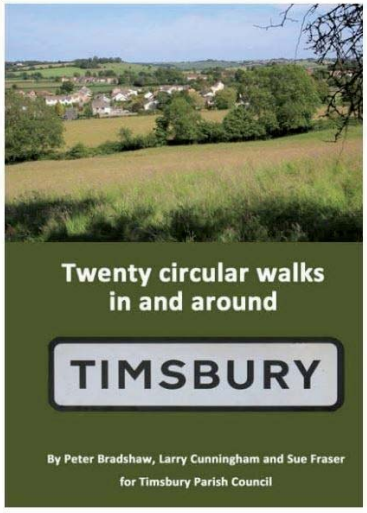


New developments should provide housing and facilities for a mix of ages. Naturally Timsbury attracts famlies with young children because it has a primary school. Also older people make up much of the population.
Intergenerational living opportunities within residential areas are encouraged.
Also its encouraged to provide social and community facilities that bring together all ages, such as co-located nurseries and residential care homes.
For more on demographics refer to Timsbury Neighbourhood Plan.

The village has developed incrementally over centuries, leading to a mix of forms which are visually connected by the use of local stone, which is White Lias. Oolite (Bath Stone) is also commonly used e.g. around windows and doors. In the twentieth century more render and painted render has arrived, along with concrete blocks, and sometimes 'reconstituted stone' which is generally less successful compared to natural stone. Refer to the Materials code below.



The village built development is somewhat star shaped with four or five prongs reaching out into the fields mostly along old roads. This integration of countryside and built development has been recognised as part of the landscape setting of the village. This has allowed for a feeling of being in the countryside from most parts of the village and to maximise, to a large extent, the views and feeling of space from many people's windows and gardens.





It is required to maintain the views to the natural landscape when planning buildings or groups of buildings. This is important to retain because the landscape setting is critical to the character and spirit of Timsbury.

It is suggested that the designers look at local vernacular spatial typologies as these will best fit in with the village.

It is required to increase and enhance the walking routes to the natural landscape when planning buildings or groups of buildings. For example routes out towards Sleight Hill, or to Priston or towards the coal canal, or Radford or Tunley or Camerton. Routes should be quiet and pleasant as well as safe.

It is required to utilise the natural features within the site and integration as part of the natural landscape. when planning buildings or groups of buildings.



Where there is development brownfield development is to be considered first. Regular reassessment of brownfield opportunities by local people should be considered, in particular reviewing unused or deteriorated buildings and large sheds. Also small individual infil extensions or houses are likely to be more acceptable than building on countryside.

At the time of writing there are only a few HMOs in the village and they are for specific uses which are well integrated into the village. They enhance rather than cause detriment to the village in these cases.

Walking routes

Designs are required to demonstrate: • Safe, direct and attractive walking and cycling routes to nearby

countryside and other green and open spaces, conveniently located for all residents and visitors. These should be linking to the extensive network of public rights of way, bridleways and lanes
A connected network of green routes is required to bring nature into the village continuing the pattern that the village has always had. This should be in an accessible way so that it is integrated seamlessly into residents' everyday journeys and activities.
Timsbury is characterised by an overlap between countryside and village built development. This means it maximises the access to countryside views, walks and fresh air for the residents. This is important to the village character and feel.
Accommodation suitable for older people should be within easy walking distance of village centre and facilities.

Public Realm in the Village

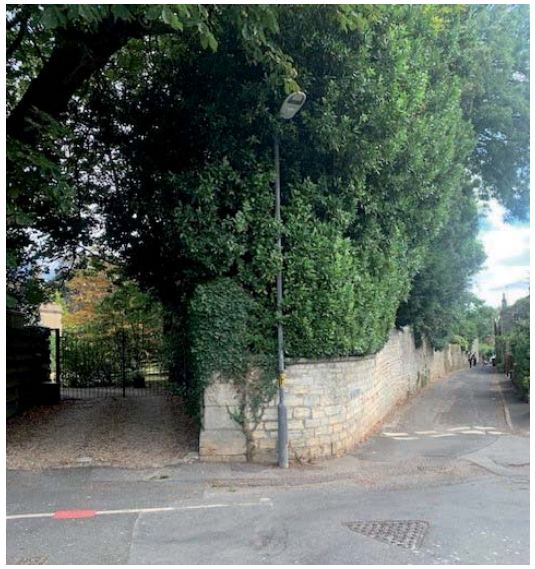
Timsbury has walking connections that lead into our wonderful and cherished countryside.
No public realm is to be removed, including footpaths and existing green spaces.
New public spaces of varying scales should be part of development planning. They should be accessible for those with mobility impairments, with clear and direct routes between places and step free alternatives where local topography or level changes may present impediments to movement.
Tactile surfaces are to be used to delineate space for those with visual impairments. Materials must be predominantly natural and in keeping with the material code. Public spaces should have a bespoke architectural design approach for this village. Materials used for the external works and public realm should be predominantly as per the buildings, ie white lias or bath stone, metal work to be designed to suit. Ironwork/ fencing mounted in stone walls is a local feature. Metalwork with the characteristic ball top was made at the foundry in Paulton. Restoration is encouraged, coated cast aluminium is a long lasting option.

Regular street crossings, with clear sight lines are required, to help those with hearing difficulties.
Also, provide safe, comfortable and frequent places to stop and rest in the public realm
Maintain and enhance existing play spaces. Using natural materials as far as possible.

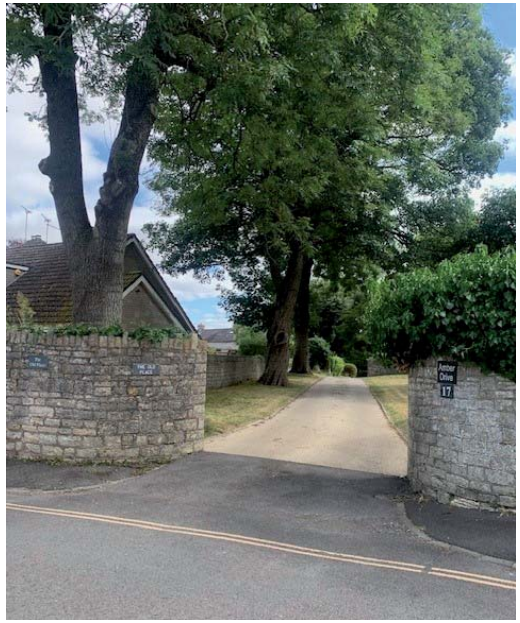
Trees and Planting in Design of Development

All existing landscape features such as mature trees, woodland and hedgerows should be retained and in addition nature should be enhanced. The exception will be where an acceptable landscaping is designed, with site preparation and aftercare planned from the outset to ensure successful establishment and growth.
In your design you are encouraged to increase soft landscaping in your design wherever possible. This is for amenity value and for other benefits.You should include places people can grow food locally and sustainably, reducing waste and saving energy. You are also encouraged to introduce trees and other planting to provide shade, reducing heat in summer, and to slow or capture surface water run-off (climate adaptation). Planting should be designed to generally improve environmental quality and biodiversity, reinforcing the network of green infrastructure and wildlife corridors that exist from the countryside and through the village.
Where possible land used for growing should be in a responsible ownership, to ensure a good maintenance regime is achieved.

Examples of Green space that enhances buildings and provides for wildlife.



Old Rectory and Rectory lane. Old wall, mixed woodland copse garden in Rectory (all TPOd)
Very good for diversity of birds. Hedgehogs and bats are there.



Amber Drive. Driveway with old trees (all TPOd). Tawny owls there. Bats and hedgehogs live here.






RECTORY LANE

Design of New Building

Whether it be traditional or more contemporary, designs should demonstrate a very high standard with a connection to the stone buildings at the heart of the village. This is because the architecture affects the character and quality of our village. We are in a beautiful part of Somerset, near to Bath which is a world heritage site based on its stone architecture and homogeneity in conjunction with its landscape setting and historical importance. As a ‘very little sister’ to that great city, we value our built environment. Refer to the following categories:

Design of New Building - Materials

All new buildings should respect their immediate surroundings in their design. All residential development should make reference to the village vernacular which normally will be the Conservation Area or the listed buildings or the farm buildings where these are nearer. This is regarding the building materials, but also in the scale of the development and the size of individual buildings and plots. Developers, small or large, should make reference to these in a design and access statement.

This is to consolidate the character of the village. It will improve the appearance of this place over the long-term. It will reduce maintenance requirements of some newer materials as traditional ones have proven longevity (ie a long design life expectancy)..
This applies to all of the Timsbury area not just the Conservation Area. We believe the principles should extend out towards the edge of the Timsbury Parish.

As described above, new buildings shall be White Lias Stone to minimum 75% of external wall. Preferably from a local seam. We note the old quarrying that was in the village periphery. Bath stone is also acceptable (or a geological match to this Oolite). Other facing materials can be used on garden walls, but concrete and reconstituted stone which has a concrete appearance after weathering is highly discouraged as a facing material. This one requirement will be a huge benefit in maintaining the homogenaity and heritage feel of the village.

Where there is a shed or farm building that could have a cladding treatment redolent of timber planking, or an attractive use of metal sheeting this would be acceptable on a minority of buildings. We note timber cladding or panelling is prone to need replacing after a decade or sooner.

There are examples of rendered and painted rendered buildings in Timsbury. However most of these are 20th century additions . There is very limited use of brick. There are also concrete faced or ‘reconstituted stone’ faced buildings. This will nornally be unacceptable because it is seen as less satisfactory compared to natural stone.

Pitch roof materials to be either real clay or real slate, as a preference. The proliferation of concrete roofing materials is discouraged.

Use of external materials that are high quality, long lasting and low in maintenance eg aluminium rainwater goods, lead flashings.





















Porous surfaces should be used in external works to the ground to enable water run through. SUDs approach (sustainable drainage) should be used, to cope with heavier rainfall forecast due to climate change and to provide benefits for nature.

Colour should be considered as part of the design. This would apply to rainwater goods, windows and doors, gates railing, external light fittings etc. Ideally there will be a traditional colour pallete with some matching items. A contemporary approach to colour would not be ruled out however.

Planting Materials - refer also to Landscape Assessment.

Choice of planting that minimises long-term maintenance requirements, but the emphasis should be on the use of native species and others of value to wildlife.
Long term management and maintenance plans provided for trees and soft landscaping that cover the life cycle of the development.

Designs should meet UK biosecurity policy and planting should be of known provenance and UK grown wherever possible. Planting species should be diverse and avoid reliance on a small number of species in order to increase long term resilience. Near the eaves, swift nest boxes or built in boxes to the stone walls are to be included in all buildings of 2 storeys (or higher).

Design of New Building - Form & Scale

As decsribed above, maintaining views of countryside and green space from existing houses, and keeping that ethos in the setting out of new buildings and hard landscaping, is key to maintaining the valued rural character of the built environment in Timsbury.

Individual buildings or pairs are often preferred.

Where buildings are in groups, they should be designed by the building optimisation, not the traffic layout. Buildings might be grouped around courtyards or green space, they do not have to be in a row. Variety of form and homogeneity of material is likely to fit in with Timsbury's hsitoric origins better.

There are some small and separated terraced streets reflect the mining heritage of the area. These historically had long gardens for food production and this will be a useful option in the modern world. Timsbury wishes to enable opportunity for vegetable growing in households and allotments and farms and commercial operations for reasons including well being and saving food miles.

Any terraced arrangements should not have more than 4 similar houses in a row.

The setting out of multiple houses or apartment houses should be varied and probably arranged around open space or courthyards.

All new buildings should be 2 storeys high as a maximum. Additional space can be provided at roof level, ie a third storey but towards the street there should not be a main roof to the third storey.



Contemporary Design from within 7 miles that uses local stone shows a balance of creativity and restraint.







The external face of a new building is to sit homogenously against existing examples in the village, especially the pre 1950 ones or the listed buildings.

It is preferred to have flat gable ends to main roofs, not hipped. This is to keep the shape of the houses similar to the older houses in the village.

Roof pitches should be approx. 45 degrees on main roofs. This is to provide a degree of homogeneity with the historical vernacular, while other roofs can have freer interpretation if thought beneficial.

Chimneys and vertical metal flues are acceptable, with the appearance of chimney stacks preferred towards the street.

Flat roofs (or near flat), are acceptable, but not for main roofs on buildings of 2 storeys or more above ground. Well constructed green roofs are encouraged.

All new buildings more than 30 sq m in plan area should have roofs structured sufficiently to receive PV panels. Self-generation of energy is encouraged.

Creative modern design is encouraged but should be of a very high standard. Although there is subjectivity in this, some examples from the villagers are pictured.

Every new dwelling should have outside garden or terrace space of at least 20 sq m for gardens and 12 sq m for terraces/ balconies. They should all be provided with rainwater collection & tap. Rainwater storage is encouraged.

Privacy is very important to social cohesion – overlooking of habitable rooms must be avoided. Distances between patio areas should be carefully considered.

Clearly defined ownership boundaries can be said to make ‘good neighbours’. Therefore ownership boundaries should be defined.

Communal spaces are encouraged for specific purposes eg. Allotments and Play areas.
There should be specific green space provision for every development. A new cemetery space on level ground is required.

For houses back (or side) garden area, as a minimum, should be at least twice the house footprint area, measured by the external envelope of the main building and including any outbuildings or sheds (sheds built within 5 years of first build completion). Front garden area will be in addition to this. This is to give space for possible tree cover and/or growing space. Also to enable privacy to be easier to achieve, and alleviating potential noise nusiance.

Maximise opportunities to bring sun and daylight into the interior of the homes, including the circulation space, to create a sense of spaciousness in all homes. Orientation of rooms and gardens should be



External fixtures eg EV charger. Not in Timsbury

18

considered in relation to the movement of the sun, windpaths and views.

Dwellings must be of adequate size for the number of occupants. This may be achieved by meeting the nationally described space standards and exceeding them for family-sized dwellings. The potential for work from home must be considered. This may include outside working space.

Building details should also make reference to local vernacular from the pre1950s buildings in particular. It is accepted that modern materials will be used especially in parts that are not visible. Where visible they must 'tone in' with the design.
Glass & metal & timber are acceptable.

Houses are preferred to apartments, Where proposed, apartments that are dual aspect wherever possible are preferred. They should all have access to their own outside space of at least 12 sq m with potential to grow plants ie must be sufficiently load bearing, if a balcony.

A minimum floor-to-ceiling height of 2.5 metres for at least 50% of the Gross Internal Area.

New development should respect existing features such as hedges, trees, historic walls and streams, and incorporate these into the layout and design.
Landscape and privacy strips need to be an integral part of the design and not an afterthought.

Importance should be given to entrances and provision of adequate threshold space to dwellings.

All new cabling in roads, and other spaces and leading to properties should be below ground.

Design of New Building - Fenestration

The proportions and setting out on the elevations of windows and doors should be well considered especially for the aspects visible from public areas. Generous fenestration and opportunities for large areas of glazing, where it suits the typology, should be maximised to allow for naturally well-lit homes and a seamless connection between living and external amenity spaces. Glazing to all habitable rooms should be not less than 20% of the internal floor area of the room.

Design of New Building - Parking

There should be parking spaces 3 x 6m, one for each bedroom. This is to avoid displaced parking into existing areas. Parking is increasingly problematic in Timsbury..
Parking must be integrated in order to minimise its impact on public spaces, creating a visually attractive and functional environment for people. Designs are required to demonstrate: • The use of layout, materials and planting to integrate parking into the fabric of a neighbourhood with minimal visual and functional impact
Where parking is proposed between homes, to the side, there must be adequate space to exit the vehicle and both sides and have a privacy strip of greenery and optionally a wall or fence between properties.
Parking courts are discouraged.
Visitor parking including for work visitors, and including for vans and lorries must be considered.











Emergency vehicles (including ambulances/ fire engines) must be able to access all areas they may need to service.

Design of New Building - Energy

Installation of solar panels and battery storage in homes and commercial buildings. These should be integral to the design with consideration given to innovative use of materials. Any buildings that do not have solar panels integrated should be future proofed to enable future installation of panels.
Electric vehicle charging points are encouraged.

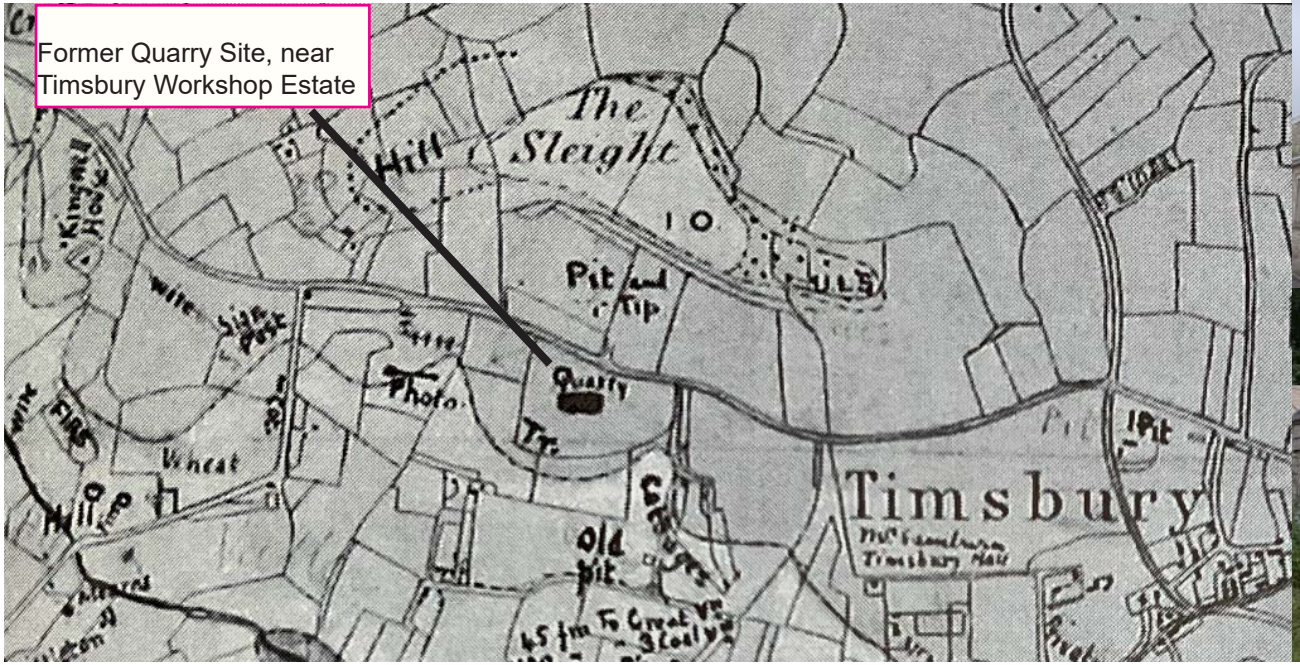
Buildings should be designed to be energy efficient and adapted for climate change; well insulated to conserve heat in winter and reduce overheating in summer heatwaves.

Design of New Building - Waste & Utilities

Design for domestic waste bins should be discreet
Outdoor utility/meter boxes are to be integrated into the dwelling design. Flues and service risers should not appear on the principal elevation.

Design of New Building - Storage

The design of New Building is to provide good amounts of storage for all homes to meet short, medium and long term storage needs that are generous and usable and to ensure spaces including balconies and garages do not need to be used for storage. This applies to interior storage as well as externally.













Design of New Building - Frontages

This applies to all buildings, and includes retail and commercial frontages onto streets. Building frontages must be high quality, varied frontages which are responsive to local patterns and traditions.
They must be integrated with high quality landscape treatments and maximise opportunities for greening.

Workplace and Commercial

Workplace and commercial development can be in the residential areas or away from it. The same design principles remain.to maintain the homogenous feel to the village which will strengthen its unity and add to the overall feel of the architecture and the pleasure of the walks out into countryside and views of the village. If larger premises are required a very high standard of design is required to creatively accommodate a larger building in the landscape using the natural materials described in the previous section.

All images are Timsbury unless stated otherwise.

For Further Information please contact Timsbury Parish Council