



Map 4. The Conservation Area and its Sub Divisions

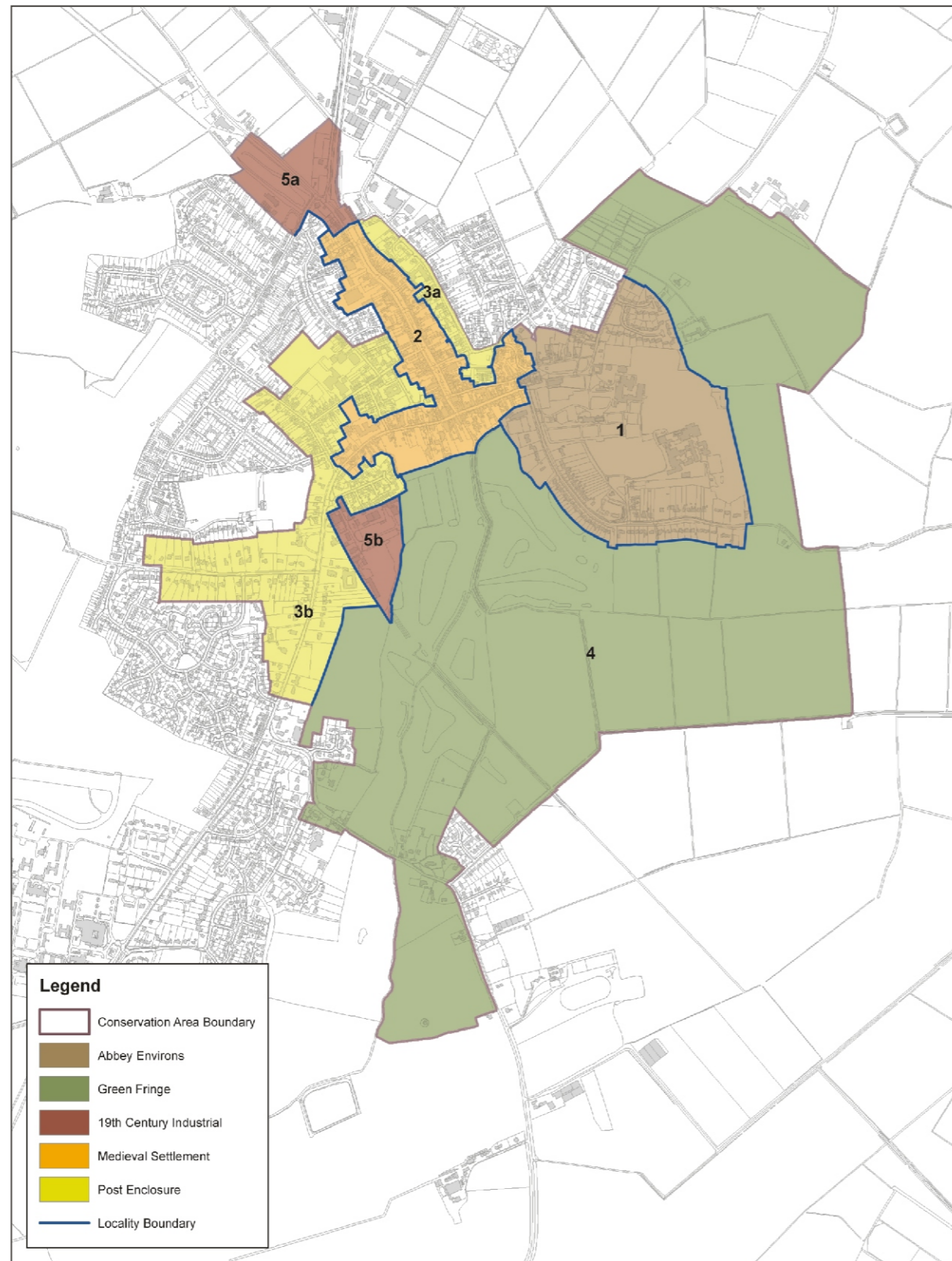
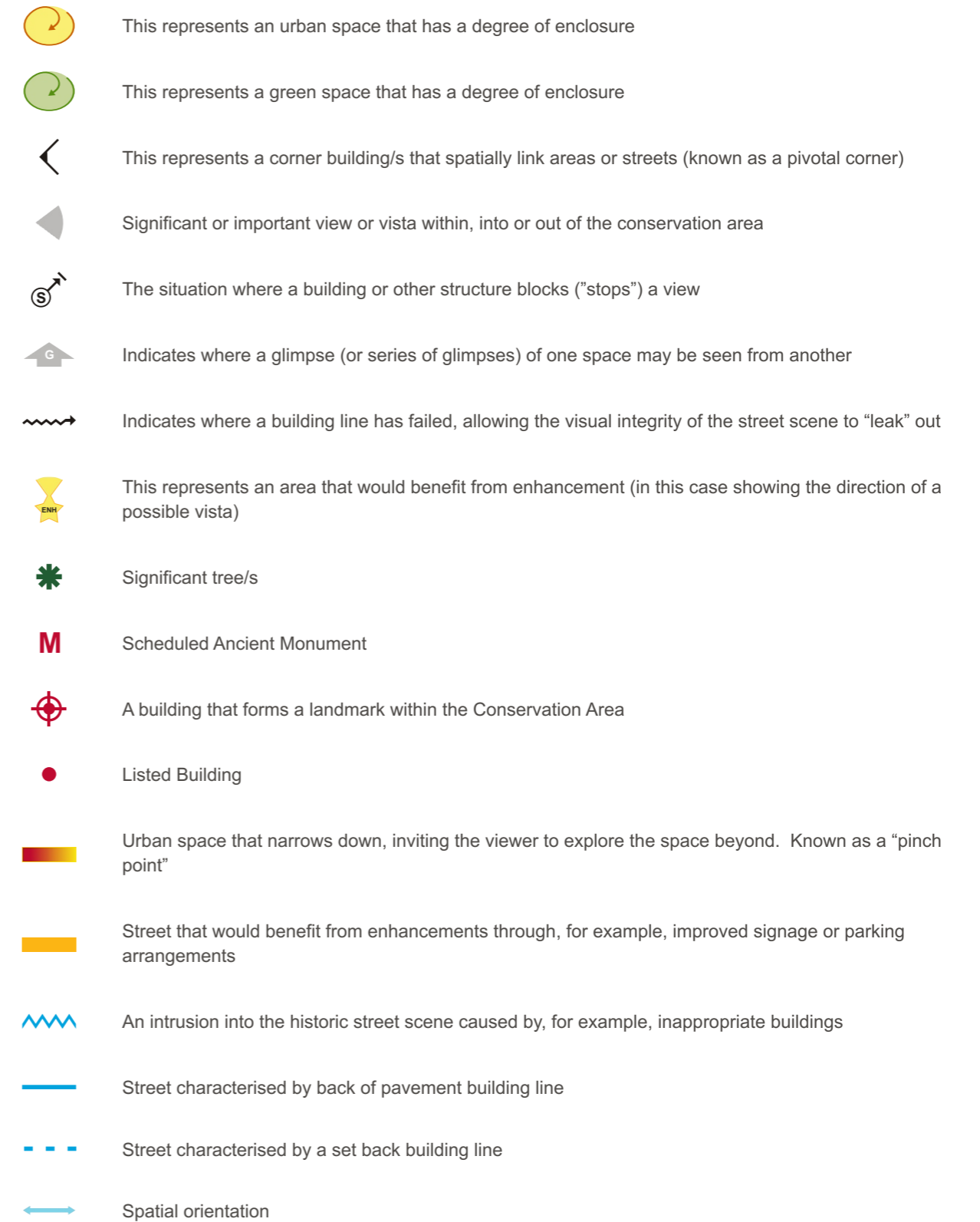


Figure 1. Symbols used on the analysis plans



4a. Green Fringe Character Analysis

The approach to Ramsey from the north east along Wood Lane demonstrates the clear boundary between farmland and the historic built environment that was general at Ramsey before the erection of the post-1950's peripheral housing estates (A). This north-eastern gateway is graced by the 19th century cemetery with its chapel and lodge house (B). This is also an area of open farmland that forms such an important setting to the Abbey environs (C). Agricultural buildings at the Museum of Rural Life in some cases have used stone from the Abbey.

To the south of the town lies an area of reclaimed fenland, of which only a part remains in its original form (D). Along the course of Bury Brook is the golf course, a commercial designed landscape of the late 20th century (E). The resulting parkland planting adds interest and preserves the open character of the southern fringes.

There are extensive views over to Ramsey from the churchyard (G), and from nearby further views over the reclaimed fen (F)

Bury parish church of the Holy Cross is a landmark building, which can be seen from a number of points (H). There are also a number of significant historic buildings within the vicinity of the church, including Hall Farm; Bury Manor House (J); and the old Rectory (I).



A. View towards the town down Woods Lane



B. Ramsey Cemetery



C. View out across farmland, Ramsey



D. Reclaimed Fen edge



E. 20th Century designed landscape in Fen edge



F. Reclaimed Fen edge



G. View from Bury Church towards Ramsey



H. View towards Bury Church



I. Old Rectory, Bury

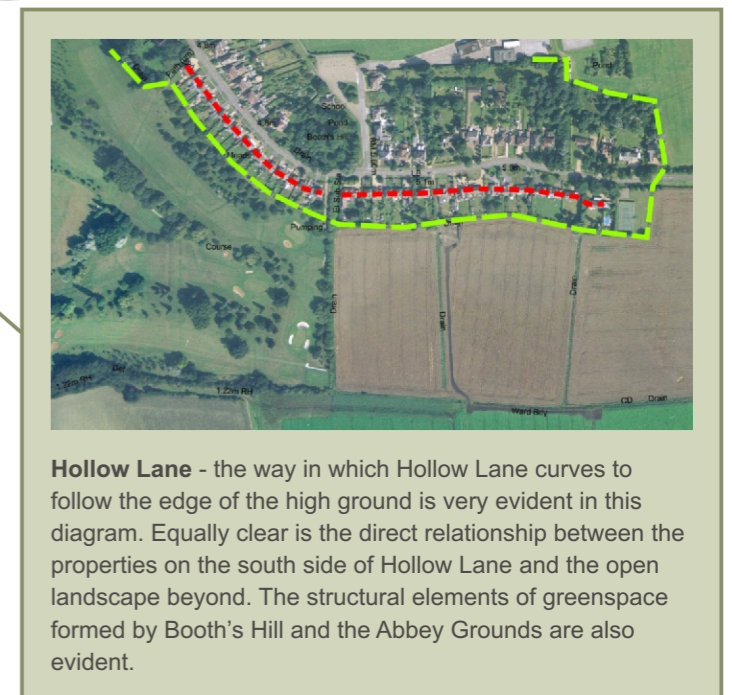
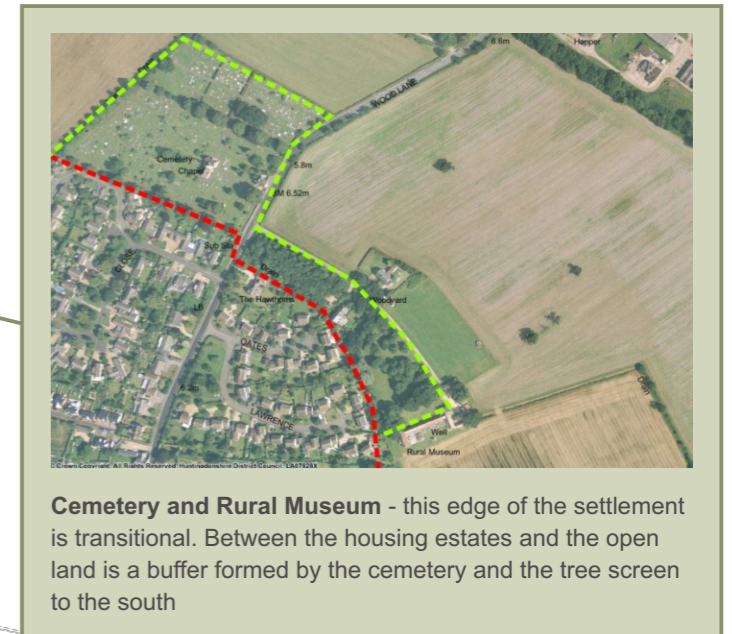
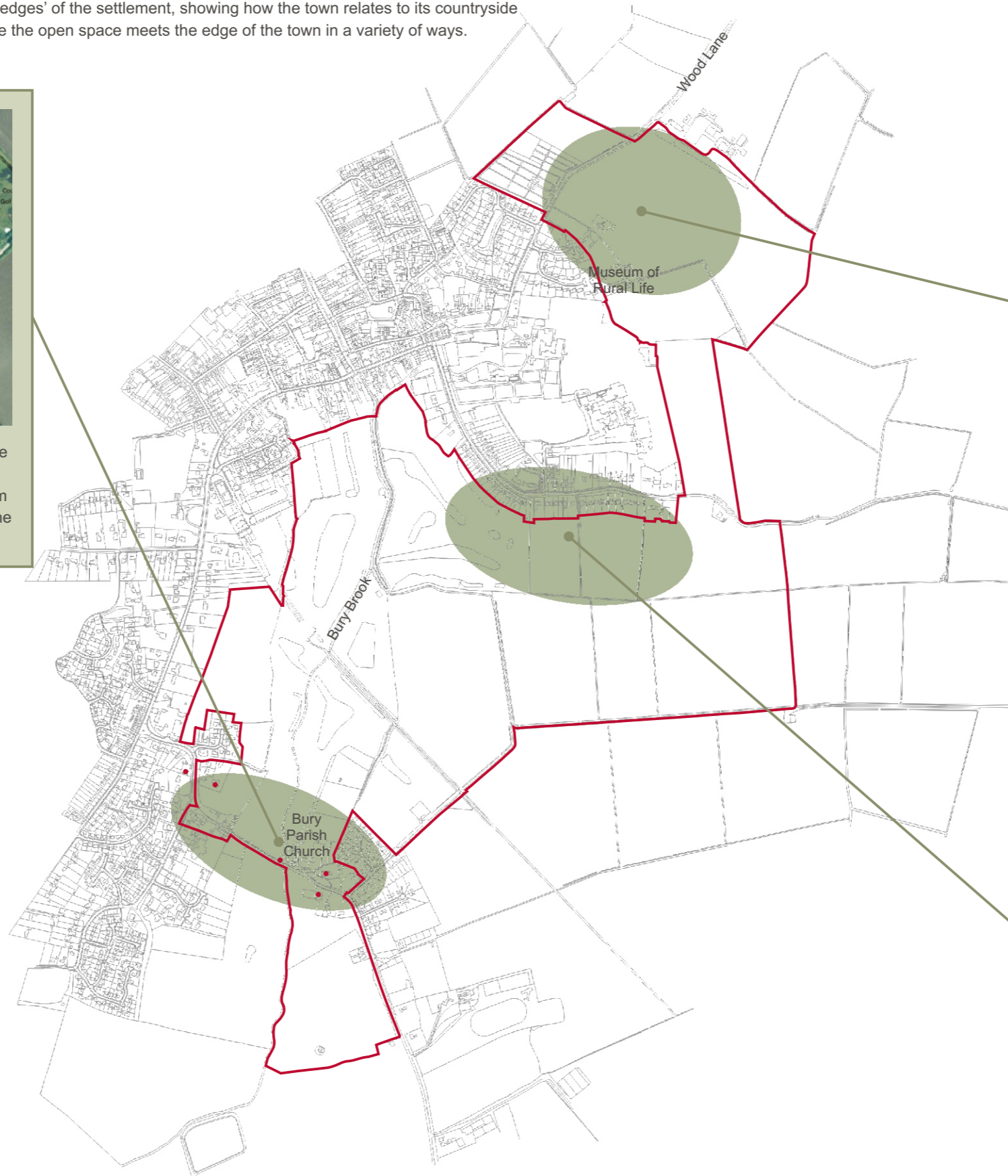


J. House at Bury



4b. Green Fringe Spatial Analysis

The spatial analysis for the Green Fringe looks mainly at the 'edges' of the settlement, showing how the town relates to its countryside setting. The inset images below are selected examples where the open space meets the edge of the town in a variety of ways.



Key

- Continuous built form
- - - Broken built form
- - - Green edges
- Trees enclosing space
- Landmark buildings

4c. Green Fringe Building Type Analysis

By its nature this is an area with few buildings beyond the environs of Bury parish church and the cemetery.

N.B. For a definition of building types see Annex A



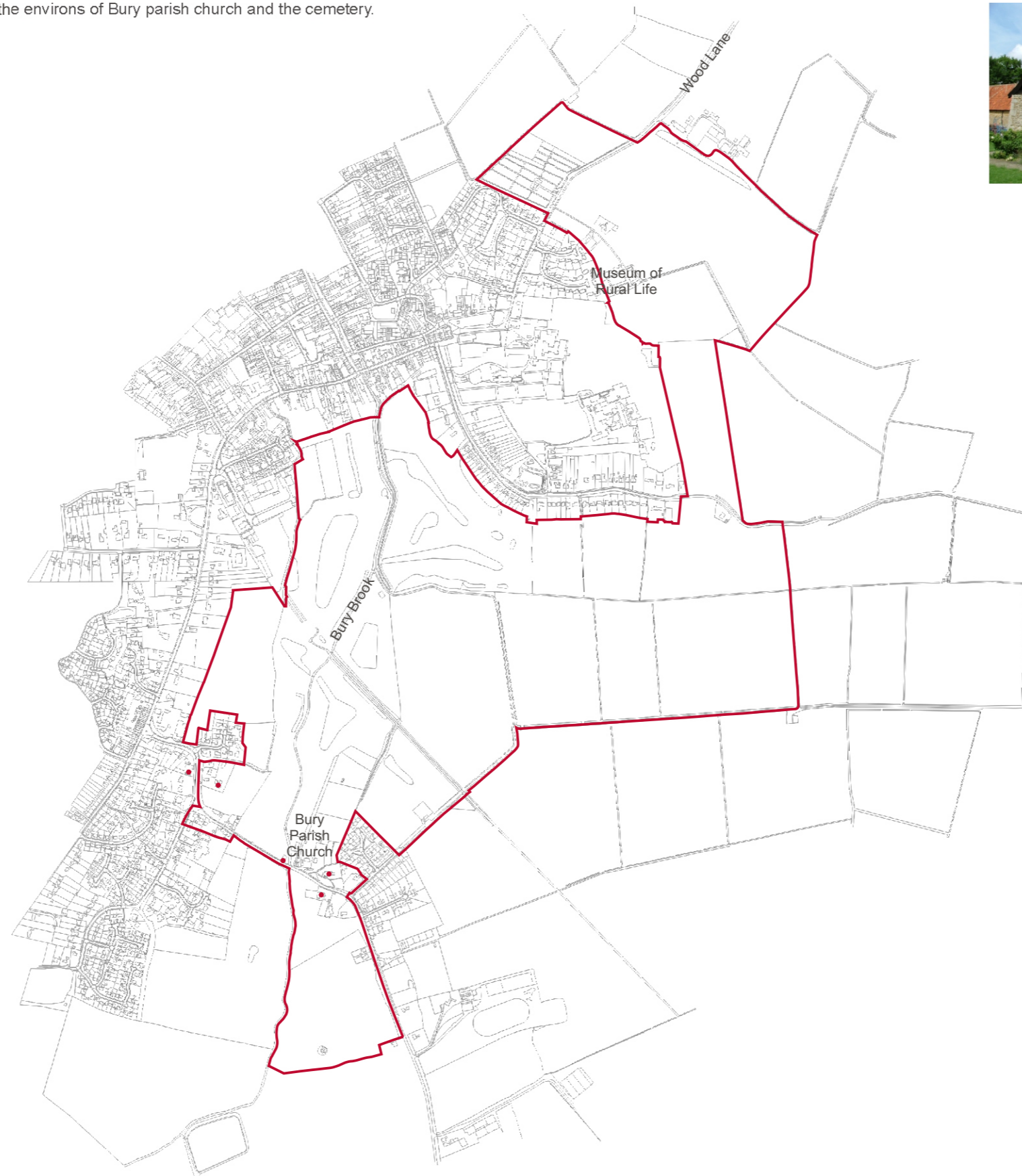
19th Century Cemetery Chapel,
Wood Lane



16th & 17th Century manor house, Bury



Holy Cross Church, Bury



Agricultural buildings at the Museum of Rural Life



Traditional village houses, Bury



19th century farm cottages



Agricultural outbuilding



4d. Green Fringe Building Details

The buildings in the farmed landscaped are of simple, vernacular form, augmented by some more modern farm structures. These buildings tend to make use of locally available materials, including clunch stone, local clay pantiles and thatch. More recent traditional farm buildings use local gault brick and slate.

Other buildings within the green fringe area are those on the edge of the settlements or isolated farm-workers cottages.



The Manor House, Bury. Local materials with some 19th century architectural details.



Cemetery. These buildings sit in the transitional area between the built-up settlement and the open countryside. The ornate Gothic detailing is typical of 19th century ecclesiastical buildings.



Rural Museum. Simple vernacular architecture, constructed in local materials to a simple detail. These clusters of farm buildings help to define the character of the agricultural landscape.



Bury. A small terrace of dwellings sitting beneath Bury church, in gault brick and slate.



4e. Green Fringe Design Code Summary

	Green Fringe Locality Summary
Grain	The grain of the area is dominated by the field patterns in all but the Designed Landscape locality where this historic structure has been eroded. There is no grain resulting from built form.
Plot	'Plots' as such are defined by the field boundaries and these delineations should be protected. The limited number of developed land parcels are small in size by comparison and tend to adjoin the developed edge of the town. Within the parcels, buildings are clustered together in inward-looking groups.
Form	The form of buildings in the green fringe area should be appropriate to its rural character. As such, structures will tend to be of a small scale, equivalent to vernacular construction methods. Building footprints will have narrow gable widths but with a long emphasis. They will generally be of single storey height with exceptional two-storey elements.
Material	Material choice is very important to the appropriateness of development in this rural area. This will include buff brick and weatherboarding, with Cambridge mix or brown pantile (not red) and slate on roofs.
Detail	The detailing of buildings is simple to reflect the rural, principally agricultural, character of this area. Overt domestic character should be avoided. Simple fenestration patterns will be required, with large areas of blank wall and uninterrupted roof planes.
Findings	The Green Fringe is the setting of the town. Its openness is its most important characteristic and the sparseness of development is essential to maintaining this character. Any development that does exist is located close to the developed edge of the town.
Development Advice	The biggest threat to the quality of this locality is to its undeveloped, open character. In addition, further erosion of the field boundaries will change the nature and scale of the landscape. The limited development that may occur in this area should reinforce local characteristics in terms of its location, building form and materials.