

Planning

Growth & Development

Delegated officer report for planning application

Application no. 140522/FO/2024

Date registered valid: 3 August 2024

Proposal: Replacement of two existing sash windows with double glazed timber sash windows.

Address: Flat 23, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA

Ward(s): Piccadilly Ward

Applicant: Mr Kieran Fyfe, William Richards Sash Windows

Agent (if any):

Case officer: Jack Naven
Tel: 0161 219 2095
Email: jack.naven@manchester.gov.uk

Recommendation: Approve

Date of recommendation: **16 September 2024**

Application Details

Type of application: Full Application Consent

Development type: Minor Other

Date of site visit: 27 August 2024

Standard consultations:

No consultations have been printed and sent.

Neighbour notifications

Printed: 8 August 2024 Expired: 30 August 2024

Site notice

Posted: 14 August 2024 Expired: 5 September 2024

Press advert

Published: 20 August 2024 Expired: 10 September 2024

Departure from Development Plan: No

Environmental Statement: Not required

Description of Site/Area

Listed building: Grade II

Conservation area: Stevenson Square Conservation Area 1987

Tree Preservation Order: Not applicable

The application refers to a single flat (number Flat 23) of 3 Dale Street. The flat is situated on the 4th floor (the top floor) of the building.

The building is a Grade II listed building and was formerly known as 23 Spear Street. It was in use as a millinery warehouse between 1900-1910.

3 Dale Street forms a rectangular plan on corner site at junction with Spear Street with cast-iron columns and concrete floors, clad in red brick and ochre terracotta, with plinths of polished pink granite; roof concealed. It was constructed in a simplified baroque style and is composed of a 5-storey 4-window entrance block with a splayed corner, and a 3-storey 6-window rear range, with a basement throughout and an attic to the rear range.

The facades are rectilinear grids of large windows separated by vertical piers and horizontal bands mostly of terracotta, the piers treated as blocked columns at ground floor and banded pilasters above, with various moulded terracotta enrichments in Art Nouveau style.

The splayed corner, treated as a 3-sided full-height porch, has a segmental-headed doorway and over light under a segmental hood on decorated consoles, windows which are square headed at 1st and 2nd floors and segmental-headed at 3rd and 4th floors, with a dentil moulded cornice segmentally arched over the topmost, cartouches with pendants on the piers between them, an upstand over each pier, and a domed roof. Balancing the composition, the left end bay has a segmental open pediment in similar style.

Otherwise, the ground floor has segmental-arched windows with sloped basement windows immediately beneath; at 1st floor the 3 principal bays have Venetian-style casement glazing; the 2 centre bays have segmental-headed windows at 2nd floor and flat-roofed 3-light windows at 4th floor with dentil sill-bands.

The rear range (to Spear Street) has banded pilasters to the narrow end bay (balancing the returned side of the entrance block), and basement and ground floor matching the front; otherwise, intermediate piers mainly of brick, segmental-headed windows at 2nd floor, a dentil cornice of terracotta, and low 3-light attic windows with cornices arched over the centre lights.

The building was converted into 23 no. apartments in the early 2000s (057949/LO/CITY2/99), and remains in residential use.

Description of Development

The application seeks planning permission for the replacement of two existing sash windows with double glazed timber sash windows.

The current windows in place are now at the end of their life.

The proposed replacements will not alter the overall size of the windows or brickwork openings.

The two windows in question face out on to an internal courtyard and not out on to the surrounding street scene.

Related Applications

140270/LO/2024 - Listed building consent for replacement of two existing sash windows with double glazed timber sash windows.

To be approved in tandem with this application.

Consultations & Notification Responses

Publicity - Neighbour notification letters were sent to surrounding properties. A site notice and local press advert were also produced. At the time of writing this report, no representations have been received because of this publicity.

Policy

The following policy and guidance are considered relevant to the consideration of this application:

The Adopted Core Strategy for the City of Manchester

Adopted on 11th July 2012 and the Key Development Plan Document in the Local Development Framework. It states that all new developments should follow the 'Development Principles' and accord with the design guidance set out in the Supplementary Planning Documents.

SP1 (Spatial Principles) refers to the key spatial principles which will guide the strategic development of Manchester together with core development principles. It is stated that developments in all parts of the city should create well designed places which enhance or create character, make a positive contribution to the health, safety, and well-being of residents,

consider the needs of all members of the community, and protect and enhance the built environment. Further, development should seek to minimise emissions, ensure the efficient use of natural resources, reuse previously developed land wherever possible, improve access to jobs, services and open space and provide good access to sustainable transport provision.

EN1 (Design Principles and Strategic Character Areas) advises that development provide opportunities for good design to enhance the overall image of the City should be fully realised and both reinforce and enhances the local character. It also advises that developer's will be expected to consider the City's heritage, including its listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological remains and historic street pattern.

EN3 (Heritage) advises that new developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment.

CC9 (Design and Heritage) advises that design of new buildings will need to be of the highest standard in terms of appearance and function. The standards and guidance explained in other LDF policies should be the basis for the approach to design, with particular attention to be given to the City Centre context and character.

Development in Manchester City Centre should preserve or enhance the heritage assets that have been identified, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled ancient monuments.

The Council will support high density and mixed-use development in the City Centre, but developers must recognise the specific design challenges that must be overcome to ensure complementarity of function and form. New development must support the range of uses the Council expects in the City Centre and contribute to a coherent and integrated physical environment.

DM1 (Development Management) states that all development should have regard to a number of specific issues the following of which are relevant to this application and for which more detailed guidance may be given within a supplementary planning document:

- Impact on the surrounding areas in terms of the design, scale, and appearance of the proposed development.
- Development should have regard to the character of the surrounding area.
- Effects on amenity, including privacy, light, noise, vibration, air quality and road safety and traffic generation. This could also include proposals which would be sensitive to existing environmental conditions, such as noise.
- Accessibility: buildings and neighbourhoods fully accessible to disabled people, access to new development by sustainable transport modes.
- Community safety and crime prevention.
- Design for health.
- Refuse storage and collection.
- Vehicular access and car parking.

The Guide to Development in Manchester Supplementary Planning Document and Planning Guidance (Adopted 2007)

This document provides guidance to help develop and enhance Manchester. In particular, the SPD seeks appropriate design, quality of public realm, facilities for disabled people (in accordance with Design for Access 2), pedestrians and cyclists. It also promotes a safer environment through Secured by Design principles, appropriate waste management measures, and environmental sustainability.

In Chapter 2 'Design', paragraph 2.7 outlines the City Council's expectations that all new developments should have a high standard of design making a positive contribution to the City's environment and encourages "the most appropriate form of development to enliven neighbourhoods and sustain local facilities. The layout of the scheme and the design, scale, massing, and orientation of its buildings should achieve a unified form which blends in with and links to adjacent areas.

Places for Everyone

The Places for Everyone Plan is a Joint Development Plan Document, providing a strategic plan and policies, for nine of the ten boroughs which make up Greater Manchester.

The following policies are considered relevant to this application:

JP-Strat2 (City Centre) states that the role of the City Centre as the most significant economic location in the country outside London will be strengthened considerably. The City Centre will continue to provide the primary focus for business, retail, leisure, culture and tourism activity in Greater Manchester, but the increasingly important residential role of the City Centre will be expanded. It will be a priority for investment in development and infrastructure. This will include addressing current network capacity issues in the City Centre which will enable the future expansion of the rapid transit public transport network across Greater Manchester. Improvements in the public realm, walking and cycling facilities, and green infrastructure will help to enhance the local character and environmental quality of the City Centre so that it can rival city centres across the globe, enabling it to compete effectively at the international level for investment, businesses, skilled workers, residents and tourists. A broad range of commercial accommodation will be delivered, helping the City Centre to capture growth across key economic sectors. The new functions within the City Centre will be delivered in a way that complement, rather than displace the area's non-residential functions and will seek to protect and enhance the city centre's historic environment and assets.

JP-P2 (Heritage) states an aim to proactively manage and work with partners to positively conserve, sustain and enhance its historic environment and heritage assets and their settings. Opportunities will be pursued to aid the promotion, enjoyment, understanding and interpretation of heritage assets, as a means of maximising wider public benefits and reinforcing Greater Manchester's distinct identity and sense of place. The policy requires development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) and a conservation area to conserve those elements which contribute to its significance including those identified in any conservation area appraisal as making a positive contribution to the area. Harm to such elements will only be permitted where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal.

JP-S1 (Sustainable Development) states that in order to help tackle climate change, development should aim to maximise its economic, social and environmental benefits simultaneously, minimise its adverse impacts, utilise sustainable construction techniques and actively seek opportunities to secure net gains across each of the different objectives. Preference will be given to using previously-developed (brownfield) land and vacant buildings to meet development needs. In bringing forward previously developed sites for development, particular attention will be paid to tackling land contamination and stability issues, ensuring that appropriate mitigation and remediation is implemented to enable sites to be brought back into use effectively.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023)

Decisions should accord with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023), which sets out the Government's Planning Policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Section 8 (Promoting healthy and safe communities) outlines how planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive, and safe places and beautiful buildings.

Section 12 (Achieving Well-Designed Places) advises that the government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people.

It specifically states that:

"Development that is not well designed should be refused, specifically where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design. Developments should help to raise the standard of design more generally in an area and fit in with the overall form and layout of their surroundings" (paragraph 139).

At the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development in terms, "For plan-making" and "For decision-taking", (paragraph 11).

This is further explored in paragraph 8, which confirms that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

- a) an economic objective*
- b) a social objective and*
- c) an environmental objective.*

Section 16 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) addresses how proposals that affect heritage assets should be considered.

Paragraph 200 advises that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected. The level of detail should be sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.

Paragraph 201 advises that LPAs should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Paragraph 202 advises that in determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

The National Design Guide (January 2021)

Illustrates how well-designed places that are beautiful, enduring, and successful can be achieved in practice. It forms part of the Government's collection of planning practice guidance and should be read alongside the separate planning practice guidance on design process and tools.

There are 10 characteristics of well-designed places within the National Design Guide which are listed below:

- Context - enhances the surroundings
- Identity - attractive and distinctive
- Built form - a coherent pattern of development
- Movement - accessible and easy to move around
- Nature - enhanced and optimised
- Public Spaces - safe, social, and inclusive
- Uses - mixed and integrated
- Homes and buildings - functional, healthy, and sustainable
- Resources - efficient and resilient
- Lifespan - made to last

Other Legislation

Sections 16, 66, and 74 of the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990 require that special consideration is given to the preservation of the significant fabric and setting of listed buildings and conservation areas.

Issues

The Principle of the Development

The windows in question are in a poor condition, are currently non-functional, and highly inefficient thermally and in noise reduction.

Numerous alternatives have been considered before arriving at the decision to propose replacement windows, including secondary glazing, repairing the existing windows, and retrofitting double glazing. However, the applicant has found these alternatives to be less than satisfactory and sub-par in terms of quality, efficiency, aesthetics, and longevity compared to replacement windows.

Secondary glazing presents several issues that make it less desirable. Aesthetically, it can significantly alter both the internal and external appearance of the windows. Internally, the additional layer can detract from the original design and the aesthetic of the room, while externally, it can be visible and undermine the historical authenticity of the property. Functionally, secondary glazing would obstruct the normal use of the windows, making them more challenging to open and close, thus reducing their practicality for ventilation. Despite adding an extra layer, secondary glazing generally provides inferior thermal insulation compared to modern double-glazed units, resulting in less efficient energy conservation. Additionally, secondary glazing does not address the underlying issues of the primary windows, which still require extensive repairs to address problems like rot, adding to maintenance costs and efforts.

Repairing the existing windows poses significant challenges, especially when the sashes are extensively decayed. Such decay compromises the structural integrity of the windows, making

repairs futile or insufficient. Even when repairs are possible, they tend to be less durable and can fail more quickly than new windows, necessitating further work and expense in the future.

In contrast, replacement windows offer numerous advantages. They are built with more modern and superior materials and techniques, ensuring superior strength and durability compared to patched-up old sashes. The proposed replacements include double glazing that offers excellent thermal insulation, significantly improving energy efficiency and reducing heating costs. Additionally, the replacement windows are designed to match the original style and appearance of the historic windows that would have previously been in place, preserving the property's aesthetic integrity while upgrading its functionality. This ensures that the windows retain their original appearance while being restored to a functional and durable state.

In summary, while secondary glazing and repairs offer temporary fixes, they do not address the fundamental issues with the existing windows and often result in compromised aesthetics, efficiency, and durability. Replacement windows provide a comprehensive solution that ensures structural integrity, superior thermal performance, and long-term cost savings while maintaining the historical appearance of the property.



Condition of window frames on site (27 August 2024)

Therefore, the principle of replacing the two existing sash windows in question, is considered to be acceptable.

Visual Amenity

The proposed replacements will not alter the overall size of the windows or brickwork openings.

The windows under consideration are modern, albeit make a positive contribution to the asset's appearance and construction - on account of their appearance, detailing, material and finish. They are located to the rear elevation and overlook the inner courtyard, with minimal contribution to the visual amenity and character of the building and of the surrounding street scene and conservation area.

The proposed windows would be considered to replace the existing windows on a like-for-like basis and would therefore have minimal impact upon the visual amenity and character of the building and of the surrounding street scene and conservation area.

Impact on Heritage

The proposed replacement of the modern timber windows, which have been evidence to be beyond feasible repair, with new double glazed timber sash windows is acceptable in principle. The works would have a negligible impact on the special significance of the asset as derived from its historic and architectural interest and have no adverse impact on any historic fabric or key aspect of the asset's external appearance - due to the location and modern date of the replacement windows. The joinery details as illustrated on the submitted drawings, and which would replicate the existing windows (including horns and frame profiles) are acceptable.

The works will ensure that this flat in the building is able to remain occupied. Having listed buildings occupied in vital to ensure that the buildings do not fall into disrepair and so the continued occupation of the building is considered to be a positive public benefit as it will help preserve the listed asset for a longer period.

The works will also ensure that the windows are more efficient thermally and more efficient in providing noise reduction.

They also contribute significantly to condensation and moisture buildup, evident in the mounting amounts of mould being produced around the windows. Preventing this will be beneficial to the health of those occupying the flat and to prevent any detriment to the listed building itself.

Public Safety

The proposal raise no public safety concerns.

Access

This proposal has no implications on access to the property.

Conclusion

Given the above, it is considered that the proposal is in accordance with the above policies and should be approved.

Other Legislative Requirements

Equality Act 2010

Section 149 (Public Sector Equality Duty) of the Equality Act 2010 requires due regard to the need to: Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act and; Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The Equality Duty does not impose a

legal requirement to conduct an Equality Impact Assessment. Compliance with the Equality Duty involves consciously thinking about the aims of the Equality Duty as part of the process of decision-making.

Human Rights Act 1998 considerations

This application needs to be considered against the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998. Under Article 6, the applicants (and those third parties, including local residents, who have made representations) have a right to a fair hearing and to this end the local planning authority must give full consideration to their comments.

Protocol 1 Article 1, and Article 8 where appropriate, confer(s) a right of respect for a person's home, other land and business assets. In taking account of all material considerations, including Council policy as set out in the Core Strategy and saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan, the Director of Planning, Building Control & Licensing has concluded that some rights conferred by these articles on the applicant(s)/objector(s)/resident(s) and other occupiers and owners of nearby land that might be affected may be interfered with but that that interference is in accordance with the law and justified by being in the public interest and on the basis of the planning merits of the development proposal. She believes that any restriction on these rights posed by the recommendation given is proportionate to the wider benefits of and that such a decision falls within the margin of discretion afforded to the Council under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

Recommendation: Approve

Article 35 Declaration

Officers have worked with the applicant/agent in a positive and proactive manner based on seeking solutions to problems arising in relation to dealing with the application.

Condition(s) to be attached to decision for approval

1) The development must be begun not later than the expiration of three years beginning with the date of this permission.

Reason - Required to be imposed pursuant to Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2) The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the following drawings and documents, received by Manchester City Council as the Local Planning Authority on 12 June 2024:

- Location Plan
- Proposed Cord Hung Sash Window Section Details N1403
- Proposed Cord Hung Sash Window Elevation Details N1403
- Window Schedule

Received by Manchester City Council as the Local Planning Authority on 15 July 2024:

- Design, Heritage & Access Statement

Received by Manchester City Council as the Local Planning Authority on 28 August 2024:

- Joinery Detail Sheet

Reason - To ensure that the development is carried out in accordance with the approved plans. Pursuant to policies SP1 and DM1 of the Core Strategy and saved policies DC14 and DC18.1.

3) The colour of the external window frames shall be painted in a 'Little Greene - Dark Brunswick Green' colour that will match the existing external window frames on the building.

Reason - Because the proposed works affect the setting of a building which is included in the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and the setting of a designated conservation area and careful attention to building work is required to protect the character and appearance of this building and conservation area in accordance with policies DM1, SP1, CC9 and EN3 of the Core Strategy for the City of Manchester and extant policies DC14.1, DC14.5, DC18.1 and DC19.1 of the Unitary Development Plan.

Appendix 1 – List of consultees & neighbours notified

Basement, 20 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
20 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
2 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JW
5 - 6 Central Hall Buildings, Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JQ
Magma, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
22 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
First Floor Office 3, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
First Floor Office 4, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
First Floor Office 5, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Flat 3, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 2, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 1, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
4 - 4A Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JW
Second Floor Office 22, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Second Floor Office 23, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Second Floor Office 24, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Second Floor Office 25, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Basement Floor Room, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
First Floor Office 1, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
First Floor Office 2, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Flat 22, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 21, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 20, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 19, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 18, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 17, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 16, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 15, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 14, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 12, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 11, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 10, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 9, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 8, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 7, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 6, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 5, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Flat 4, 3 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1BA
Ground Floor, 29 - 30 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JG
Second Floor Office 16, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Second Floor Office 15, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
First Floor Office 14B, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Flat 7, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Flat 6, Dale Street Chambers, 1 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JA
Flat 4, Dale Street Chambers, 1 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JA
Serviced Apartment 1, Dale Street Chambers, 1 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JA
Flat 7, Dale Street Chambers, 1 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JA
24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Third Floor, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Second Floor Office 21, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE

First Floor Office 6, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
First Floor Office 7, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
First Floor Office 8, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Second Floor Office 20, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Second Floor Office 19, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Dale Street Chambers, 1 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JA
28 - 30 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Second Floor Office 17, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
First Floor Office 9, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Second Floor Office 18, 25 Spear Street, Manchester, M1 1JE
Flat 5, Dale Street Chambers, 1 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JA
Flat 3, Dale Street Chambers, 1 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JA
Serviced Apartment 2, Dale Street Chambers, 1 Dale Street, Manchester, M1 1JA
18 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 9, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 8, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 6, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 5, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 4, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 12, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 3, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 2, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 14, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 11, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 10, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Flat 1, 24 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
Basement And Ground Floor, 18 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
29 - 30 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JG
26 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN
20 Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JN

Appendix 2 – Planning constraints

Article 4 Direction - Removal Of PD Rights Change Of Use From Class C3 To Class C4
Article 4 Direction - City Centre PD Restriction - Class B1(a) To C3
Coal Authority - Development Low Risk - Name: DEVELOPMENT_LOW_RISK_AREA
Conservation Area - Stevenson Square Conservation Area 1987
Area Team Boundary - Name: CENTRAL