

Conserving Georgian and Victorian terraced housing

A guide to managing change

Summary

This guide is for local authorities, owners and others involved in the conservation of Georgian and Victorian terraced housing. It gives a historic overview of terraced housing and identifies important features of different types of terrace.

It will help local authorities and others implementing historic environment legislation and policy.

It will also help those planning to make changes to terraced housing to understand their buildings and what is special about them. It identifies issues to consider for those wishing to make alterations and it provides helpful information for making planning applications.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This guide aims to support those involved in the conservation of Georgian and Victorian terraced housing (1715 – c1900). We anticipate that it will be of most use to owners of historic terraces and local authorities dealing with requests for listed building consent.
- 1.2 It will help with implementing historic environment legislation, policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). In addition to these, this guide is designed to be read in conjunction with the relevant [Good Practice Advice and Historic England Advice Notes](#).
- 1.3 The guide emphasises that evidence required to inform decisions affecting terraced housing should be proportionate to the importance of the asset.
- 1.4 The focus of this document is on listed terraces which are subject to statutory protection and included on the [National Heritage List for England](#). It highlights particular issues to consider when sustaining the heritage significance of this distinct building type. The basic principles can

also apply to other historic terraces, for example those in conservation areas, of which there are numerous examples across the country.

- 1.5 Terraced housing is found across England, having first emerged as a building type in the late 17th century. An essential characteristic of the terrace is the desire for consistency, either for architectural or commercial reasons. This results in a limited number of closely related plan forms. This guide defines terraced housing as:

“development which comprises three or more uniformly designed houses sharing common materials, boundary treatments and plan forms. The terraced house is essentially an urban building type, particularly characteristic of cities and major towns, although examples can be found in smaller market towns and villages.”

- 1.6 This guide supersedes the English Heritage “London Terraced Housing 1660 -1860”.

2. Historic overview of the terrace

- 2.1 The development of towns in England created many town houses and terraced houses, ranging from grand aristocratic compositions intended to mimic country houses through to modest workers’ housing. The terraced house was a particularly important urban form, and a substantial portion of listed domestic buildings falls into this category. The Georgian terrace has long been regarded as England’s greatest contribution to the urban form, defining and shaping the historic character of places like London, Bath, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle and Brighton (where whole districts of terraces still exist).
- 2.2 Regular terraces first appeared in the beginning of the 17th century. These early buildings were designed for an educated elite, and were based on continental classical models, most probably inspired by Inigo Jones’ work at Covent Garden. Interest in the terrace form intensified after the Restoration of the Monarchy, and the late 17th century saw the rise of large-scale, speculative builders in London (such as Nicholas Barbon, who played a role in the reconstruction of London following the

Great Fire in 1666)). This encouraged standardisation in plan and appearance.

- 2.3 Early Building Acts from 1667 onwards divided the London terrace into four classes, defined by the number of storeys, ceiling heights, wall thicknesses, and road widths. The influence of these Acts - which at the time only applied to the City of London - spread across the capital and out to other parts of the country.
- 2.4 Technological advances made this increased level of development possible. The drop in the price of glass meant that windows could be made large enough to illuminate the floor space and stairs from only two walls. This was coupled with the invention of the sash window, which allowed for effective ventilation of the floor plate. These features then are crucial for the development of the terrace.
- 2.5 By the early 18th century fashionable terraces, designed to impress, were being constructed in London and Bath with other early examples surviving in cities such as Bristol (Queen's Square, dated 1699-1727). These were often built during periods of increased economic prosperity. By the middle of the century, terraces were evolving into grander compositions, including circuses and crescents. This architecture – so integral to the character of Bath, and associated with its status as a fashionable spa – was imitated in other resorts, including Buxton, Brighton, Hastings, Leamington and Cheltenham.
- 2.6 In London, more rigorous enforcement of the Building Acts after 1774 led to simplification, and an increased consistency in the external appearance of the many terraces being constructed by speculative builders. These were often grey or stock brick, with decoration confined to entrances and boundary treatments such as railings. In the interiors of the houses, panelling, fireplaces and staircases conformed to a standard vocabulary and disposition.
- 2.7 At the same time, the grand terrace composition intended for wealthy households also flourished. The terraces of Nash and Cubitt were based on the precedent set by Robert Adam at the Adelphi in London and had grand aspirations towards changing the character of London as part of

major townscape remodelling. Examples are found in other cities too, including the work of Robert Grainger in Newcastle and John Foster in Liverpool. By the late Georgian and early Victorian period many towns across the country, including included York, Exeter, Hull, Liverpool and Leeds, had handsome streets for the wealthier urban class lined with the ordered facades of terraced development.

- 2.8 During the Victorian period populations in London, Liverpool and other northern cities rapidly expanded as part of industrialisation and developing commerce. Large numbers of terraces were built speculatively to accommodate householders at the lower end of the socio-economic scale, who required accommodation close to their places of work. Examples of this type of terrace can be found in the docks' areas of east London and around the factories of Yorkshire and Lancashire. At the same time, the terrace form was also used for model communities sponsored by enlightened mill owners and employers like Titus Salt (who constructed Saltaire for his workforce).
- 2.9 The grand architectural terrace began to decline after the middle of the 19th century, as the rich turned more towards individual houses. Terraces then became more closely associated with the aspiring middle classes. Mid-Victorian terraces increasingly used stucco and Italianate styles, examples of which can be found not only in suburban areas like the 1850s terraces in Sunderland or the 1860s housing in Leeds, but also in emerging coastal resorts such as Teignmouth in Devon and Fleetwood in Lancashire.
- 2.10 By the later Victorian period, the upper middle classes too were generally seeking detached houses or villas. The terrace then became associated with the lower middle classes, but retained a form and quality that distinguished them from the cheap, standardised "by-law" row houses built for workers close to the factories and mills. By the end of the 19th century terraces had become very accurate illustrations of the social and economic standing of the areas in which they were found, which adds to their historic interest.
- 2.11 Although consistency and standardisation are key characteristics of terrace development through the centuries, regional variations were

developed that led to distinct urban types. The urban mews, for example (which provided a solution to stabling in a dense urban setting) is predominantly found in London, although there are examples in Brighton and Bath. The development of “back to back” terraces, with houses sharing a rear party wall, is a distinctive feature of several northern towns and cities, especially Leeds and West Yorkshire. In the north-east of the country, “Tyneside Flats” and the Sunderland Cottage, which comprised rows of bungalows, are also distinctive; the London version is Cottage flats. These forms are all testament to the variety, efficiency and inherent adaptability of the terrace, which has enabled it to survive successfully to the present day.

3. An approach to changing Georgian and Victorian terraces

- 3.1 A key challenge when planning change to terrace development is reaching a balance between meeting the needs of owners whilst sustaining the consistency of external architecture and internal plan that distinguishes this building type. The standardisation of plan and use of modest materials in many terraces can lead to an under-appreciation of the value and interest of the individual house as contributing to a greater whole. A good starting point is to establish as far as is reasonable the intentions of the original developer of the terrace, placing it within its historical and social context. This will then assist understanding of the importance of the plan form, the materials used, boundary treatment and the wider role of the house as part of the terrace in the street and immediate context.
- 3.2 Understanding the distinctive nature of the architectural and historic significance of terraced houses is important. It can help to understand how adaptable they may be and therefore improve their viability and long-term prospects. Successful proposals deliver the mutually supportive objectives of economic, social and environmental gains together wherever possible. Change to heritage assets, including listed terraces, is inevitable and is only harmful when it damages or harms significance. With careful consideration based upon a good understanding, changes can avoid or minimise harm. Where there will be harm, this requires clear and convincing justification.

- 3.3 The emergence of terraced housing is largely based upon its efficiency in meeting the distinctively English custom for individual housing in an urban context. Its survival is based upon its adaptability in meeting later fashions and changing use. It is likely to continue to be the best way to achieve a long-term future for terraces.
- 3.4 In many cases there are also opportunities to restore lost elements eroded through past changes and enhance the significance of not just the individual house, but the terrace as a whole.
- 3.5 When considering change to terrace housing, the following aspects of their special architectural and historic interest require particular consideration.

(i) Plan form

The basic plan form of the regular terraced house of the Georgian period (1715-1840) is usually two rooms deep but often with cellar or basement below. The ground and first floors of Georgian terraced houses were often the most significant. These housed service or ancillary rooms in the upper floors of larger houses or in a rear extension and below for smaller houses. There are a limited number of related plan forms with a consistent hierarchy between front and back rooms. The width of the plan was unusually consistent, particularly in London, although depth could be more variable.

The standard terrace house plan of the Victorian period (1840-c1900) for the middle class and workers' housing is two floors of two rooms each, with the entrance hall and stairs to one side. Variants usually comprise further floors on top, basements below and extensions to the rear. A major exception to this common plan is the central entrance plan with the stair rising immediately behind the front door lobby and two main windows on each floor. Terrace plans with no hall and direct entrance to the front room, often called the "parlour", are generally indicative of workers' housing.

Stairs

The position of the staircase within a plan could vary. Early terrace plans often had the stair in the centre of the house between the front and back room accessed by a passage between. In London by 1700 this was generally superseded by the side hall and stair which remained consistent through to the Victorian period. For smaller terrace plans stairs could often be in the rear room on the side with usually one turn at the top (a “dog-leg”). For larger terraces, including those with basements, the stairs are usually double flight with landings and are lit by large windows in the rear elevation.

In London, the leasehold system of speculative terrace housing could result in the upgrading of houses to reflect changing fashion at the end of a lease, rather than complete redevelopment. It is therefore common to find earlier plans behind later elevations and staircases are often a useful indicator of date. Smaller separate stairs to attics and service rooms were often left in place even if the rest of the house underwent a thorough internal re-ordering: where they survive they make an important contribution to significance.

Interior features

Terraced house interiors often have a standard vocabulary of typical patterns of panelling, cornices, fireplaces and skirtings. These often reflect the hierarchy of rooms, being simpler in what were seen as less important areas. Earlier examples of interior features would often be hand crafted, but by the later 18th century and into the 19th century elements such as stair balusters would be “machined”.

Basements and cellars

Many urban houses were built with rooms below the level of the street with only a simple window and sometimes access from the front. The relationship between this lowest level of the building and the street was not always straightforward and some terraces have half-basements or cellars. The full basement, which broadly follows the dimensions of the rooms above, is characteristic of Georgian urban terraces, particularly in London. It usually originally contained the kitchen at the back, servants’ hall at the front or, for smaller houses, the breakfast room. There is

often access from the basement to the rear yard and, in London, access from the street. In order to provide front access and to allow for a proper window the “area” was created. In London and some other urban centres larger houses extend the “area” forward under the footpath or street for storage, for example of coal. The “area” is an important transition zone between the street and the house providing functional and physical separation and increasing the comfort of the occupants.

Kitchens and service rooms

The aim of most terraced house plans was to place service or rooms for ancillary functions out of sight and distinct from the main living area of the house. In the larger Georgian terrace, supported by a significant complement of household staff, the accommodation for servants would often be in the basement along with the kitchen, pantry and scullery.

In houses without basements and those of smaller size, service rooms such as sculleries and kitchens were placed to the rear, often in an extension, with further accommodation for servants in the upper floors. The rear of Georgian terraces are generally easier to alter and without compromising architectural integrity. Extensions are therefore often later than the main range, or have been substantially altered over the years to accommodate improvements in sanitation and comfort.

For terraces in the Victorian period, particularly those for the middle class and workers’ housing, the rear “extension” was often provided in a consistent manner (for example coupled under one roof) and the distinction between a consistent façade and an informal, incremental rear elevation is not so distinct

If you are planning to make changes to the plan form, there are issues to consider:

1. Will the proposal involve the erosion of the original plan?
2. Will the proposal involve the loss of the last surviving element of the plan?
3. Are there opportunities to re-instate elements of the former plan?
4. Does the proposal involve loss of the stairs or part of the stair?
5. How will the proposal change the relationship between the house and the street?
6. Is the original hierarchy of rooms still present?
7. Are changes to the original hierarchy themselves important?
8. How does the proposal affect the ability to appreciate earlier change?
9. How will the proposal affect the relationship between the main rooms and service rooms of the house?
10. How will the proposal affect surviving interior fittings including fireplaces, cornices, skirting boards, panelling and shutters?
11. Are there opportunities to accurately re-instate missing interior features?

(ii) Elevations

The speculative system that underlies the creation of the terrace was based on ensuring consistency in the overall composition of the front elevation. In its earliest form this was based on the order and composition of the classical tradition. Architectural styles and fashion changed in the Victorian period but the underlying desire for consistency within a terrace development remained.

For the terraces of the Regency period (c1810-30) and later, when the use of stucco and render became particularly fashionable, consistency of finish was even more important and the use of colour was often controlled. Original finishes imitating stone or more expensive materials were often used but the majority have now been covered over or lost. Features such as balconies enlivening the façade were also popular, especially in seaside and spa towns. In other urban centres architectural detail, including window surrounds and drips, cornices and string courses was consistent, often providing the only decoration in otherwise sober brick facades, alongside their function in providing protection from the weather.

Of particular importance in the elevation was the treatment of the roof, which for those terraces employing the classical tradition was often hidden behind a parapet. Late Georgian terraces across the country usually reflected the hierarchy of the interior plan in their window proportions. But the roof, even when visible, was often kept to a low, usually uninterrupted pitch. This ensured the visual dominance of features such as pediments or attics which were deliberately designed as architectural emphases to be seen from a distance. In more modest terraces dormer windows allowed the use of the roof space for ancillary accommodation but were typically small in size and discreetly placed.

In the mid and late Victorian periods different, more decorative architectural styles (including forms of Gothic Revival and Queen Anne Revival) place greater importance on the use of gables, bays and roofs, delighting in the opportunities for ornament and detail. But again, usually treated consistently within an individual terrace. Regional variations in the use of materials can also be found in the Victorian period. These include combining different stones or different, often contrasting coloured bricks (polychrome brickwork) with stone dressings, adding to the architectural interest.

Issues to be considered regarding elevations

1. Will the proposal erode the consistency of the elevation treatment, such as the treatment of windows or colour?
2. Is the external colour treatment controlled by lease or covenant?
3. Will the proposal accurately restore lost features enhancing architectural consistency?
4. Will the proposal involve increasing the prominence of the roof on the front elevation?
5. Will the proposal respect and/or complement existing materials?

(iii) Extensions

The front elevations of many Georgian terraces were the result of a combination of factors including Building Acts, leasehold requirements and architectural economy. The desire for regularity applied mainly to front elevations but greater change was permitted to the rear. The rear rooms were usually lower status and often contained service rooms

such as pantries, sculleries and kitchens. Early service or “closet” wings are now unusual and important where they survive.

The back extensions are often the most varied and complicated part of terraced houses and have been subject to the most change. Later Georgian and Regency terraced houses have often had their rear yards infilled with a variety of additions and in medium sized Georgian houses there was often a basement level rear extension with a single storey “back room” above at ground floor. Outside of London or where land was at less of a premium many terraces could have longer extensions of varying heights.

After the middle of the 19th century the back extension became more regular, often two-storeyed, and the use of basements declined, with the kitchen and sculleries now being placed on the ground floor at the rear. The rear extension also became more consistent in plan in the interests of economy. In more modest examples the “coupled” single-roofed extension emerged, placed across the rear of two adjacent houses that shared the same yard.

Although the rear of terraces is usually the area that has been most altered it is important that any proposals for further extensions or alterations respect existing important fabric and surviving internal features to ensure an appropriate relationship is maintained between the main house, rear extensions and the original extent of the yard or garden.

Issues to be considered when extending terrace houses:

1. Are existing extensions historically significant?
2. Is there an existing rhythm to the extensions?
3. Does the proposal enclose or infill the rear yard?
4. Does the service character of the extension survive ie small simple, unadorned rooms?
5. How does proposal affect the traditional service character of the extension?
6. What is the impact upon the balance between main house and rear extension?
7. What is the impact upon surviving interior features?

(iv) The terrace and the street

As an urban building type, the relationship between the terrace and the street is an important element of its special interest. The architectural consistency of the terrace extended to the treatment of boundaries when private space began to be created, which was usually outside city centres. Where the terrace faces directly onto a front garden or area this space provides an important transition between public and private zones and maintaining a distinct defined boundary was important.

Original boundary treatments (which could include dwarf walls with metal railings, stone balustrades or hedges) were usually treated as part of the architectural composition and would also become simpler as you progressed further down the “class” of terrace.

A notable variation to the suburban street of terraces is the northern street block comprising “back- to- back” houses, with no rear gardens; sometimes enclosing a central yard or court used for toilets or drying. There are some alternative layouts for terraces off “courts”, ie not directly accessed from the public street.

The grandest late Georgian and Regency terraces faced onto a square or garden, which often was a private amenity only accessible by keyholders. A variant was the creation of a semi-private lawn or greenery placed between the driveway to the terrace and the public road, as found for example in Leamington Spa and Cheltenham. These spaces add to the architectural and historic interest of the terrace and are key elements of their setting.

In the 19th century the some terraces could be placed within their own park, accessed by private roads, but by the end of the century all medium sized houses and the majority of smaller houses were built with a front garden with a consistent boundary treatment as well as the rear yard or garden.

Mews

The Georgian and Regency terraced houses intended for the wealthiest occupiers had their own stables and accommodation for coachmen at the end of the rear yard to the house, with access to a small back street or mews. The physical separation between the main house and these service buildings was important and the entrance to the mews was often

embellished with an ornamental or imposing gateway. Outside of London mews are quite rare, but examples can be found such as those in Brighton. Separate rear access to later medium sized and smaller terraced housing became rarer from the middle of the 19th century in the south of England, although in the industrial terraces of the north the rear access or back lane became an important part of the urban grain.

Issues to consider when considering changes which affect the relationship between the terrace and the street:

1. What is the impact of proposals on boundary walls/fences?
2. Are any of those boundaries party walls?
3. Will the proposal reinstate missing boundary features?
4. Will the proposal substantially infill the garden space?
5. Will the proposal link formerly separate mews?

(v) Maintenance and environmental performance

Good conservation of heritage assets is founded on appropriate routine management and maintenance. Such an approach will minimise the need for larger repairs or other interventions and will usually represent the best value for money when taking care of an asset.

Co-ordinating simple tasks like gutter cleaning, and repainting for a terrace as a whole can assist in reducing costs and ensure efficiency, particularly if part of an agreed proactive programme of forward management (<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home/looking-after-your-home>).

Works to improve environmental performance, such as additional insulation, need to be carefully considered to avoid unintended consequences for neighbouring properties. (<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/energy-efficiency-and-historic-buildings/>) Works which involve intervention in party walls may require notification under the Party Wall Act. (<http://www.gov.uk/guidance/party-wall-etc-act-1996-guidance>)

A wall is a “party Wall” if it stands astride the boundary of land belonging to two (or more) different owners” *Party Wall etc Act 1996 Explanatory booklet DCLG May 2016 available online*

Below are some steps to follow if you are thinking about making changes to Georgian and Victorian terraced houses

- 1. Establish as far as you can the historical and social context of the terrace*
- 2. Identify the features of the house that are original, with particular reference to plan form. This may include stairs, interior features, roof form, doors and windows and external decoration*
- 3. Identify opportunities for enhancing the architectural consistency of the terrace as a whole (ie for the different dwellings within the terrace to look similar)*
- 4. Ensure any heritage statement or appraisal provides a clear assessment of what is important and why as well as describing the impact of the proposal (See Section 4.5 for more information).*

4.0 Applications for change- information for owners

4.1 Most routine maintenance and minor repair is unlikely to require listed building consent or planning permission (where relevant) if it is carried out using the same techniques and materials and does not affect the significance of the individual house or terrace as a whole.

However, before undertaking re-painting a stucco terrace, for example, it is important to establish whether controls are in place which could affect choice of materials or tone of colour. It is good practice for owners/applicants to seek their own advice from appropriately qualified professionals.

- 4.2 Where a terraced house has been divided into separate dwellings or is defined as a “House in Multiple Occupation” (HMO) additional requirements may apply and early discussion with the local planning authority is encouraged. Works to floors or ceilings of separate dwellings within the building may be considered party structures under the Party Wall etc Act 1996 and notification may be required. www.gov.uk/privaterenting/houses-in-multiple-occupation

Your home is a House in Multiple Occupation (HMO) if both of the following apply:

- At least three tenants live there forming more than one household; and
- You share toilet bathroom or kitchen facilities with other tenants

- 4.3 When considering proposals for it is important that owners engage with the local planning authority at an early stage, taking advantage of available pre-application services. To achieve the best outcome from early engagement clear information on what is proposed, supported by simple plans and photographs for example, will help to ensure that the initial discussion is worthwhile for all parties and assist in resolving any issues.
- 4.4 The right information is crucial to good decision making. Applications for change that affect the significance of listed terraces have the best chance of success if they are based upon a good understanding of the particular significance of this type of heritage asset. In making decisions local authorities need to have a clear understanding of the significance of the asset being affected and the potential impact of the proposals. This is provided by the applicant and can be in the form of a heritage statement on its own or as part of a wider Design and Access Statement if required. (<http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/guide/design-and-access-statements-how-write-read-and-use-them>)
- 4.5 A heritage statement sets out what is important about an asset and why. This means explaining why it is listed and any special features it possesses. The description of the building in the National Heritage List

for England provides a starting point but it is only intended to identify the building. It does not explain its whole significance or what makes it special and in isolation is rarely going to provide an adequate analysis. It can be used with other sources, including the Historic Environment Record, local history societies' records, trade directories and the National Archive which may also provide useful information. The heritage statement does not have to be exhaustive but aim to be clear on what is important about the asset and how it will be affected ie the impact of the proposals. The greater the impact the greater the justification for change will need to be. For assets that are particularly complex or significant or applications involving complex proposals further specialist expertise may be required.

4.6 Historic England is a statutory consultee in the planning process. This means that local planning authorities must consult us when considering certain types of planning proposals. These include:

- Listed building consent applications relating to works to a Grade I or II* building, or demolition of a Grade II building;
- Applications for planning permission for development which affects a Grade I or II* listed building or its setting;
- Development which affects the character or appearance of a Conservation Area and which involves the erection of a new building or the extension of an existing building where the area of land in respect of which the application is made is more than 1,000 square metres.

Your local authority can advise when an application may be notified to Historic England. The local authority makes the final decision about whether to grant permission.

4.7 We offer a pre-application advice service for prospective applicants and details of this can be found on our website (<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/charter/Our-pre-application-advisory-service/>).

4.8 It is often most effective if a pre-application request to Historic England can be co-ordinated with an approach to the local authority so that a decision on how they will engage with the application, or any fundamental issues, can be resolved at the earliest opportunity. If a local authority indicates that a pre-application discussion with Historic England would assist, requests are made to the relevant Historic England regional office.

Further Reading

Ayres J; *Building the Georgian City* Yale New Haven and London 1998

Guillery P; *The Small House in Eighteenth Century London* Yale New Haven and London 2004

Historic England; *Listing Selection Guide Domestic 2: Town*

Houses <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-town-houses/heag102-domestic2-town-houses-lsg.pdf/> 2017

Historic England; *Practical Building Conservation: Building Environment* Surrey and Burlington 2014

Historic England; *Practical Building Conservation: Earth, Brick & Terracotta* Surrey and Burlington 2014

Historic England; *Practical Building Conservation: Glass & Glazing* Surrey and Burlington 2014

Historic England; *Practical Building Conservation: Metals* Surrey and Burlington 2014

Historic England; *Practical Building Conservation: Mortars, Renders & Plasters* Surrey and Burlington 2014

Longstaffe-Gowan T; *The London Square* Yale New Haven and London 2012

Muthesius S; *The English Terraced House* London and New Haven 1982

Saint A (Gen Editor) *The Survey of London Volumes*

Stevens Curl J; *Georgian Architecture in the British Isles 1714-1830 (Chapter 9)*

2nd Edn English Heritage 2011

Summerson J; *Georgian London* London 1996

Where to get advice

The Historic England website, which provides information through webpages and downloadable documents, especially the [Your Home](#) section. This includes useful information on:

- [Saving energy](#)
- [Where to find a specialist](#)
- [Making changes and getting permission](#)

Buildings Conservation Directory

<http://www.buildingconservation.com/directory/prodserv.php>

The Georgian Group is a conservation organisation created to campaign for the preservation of Georgian buildings and landscapes. Their website contains advice notes on repairing and maintaining various elements of Georgian fabric.

<https://georgiangroup.org.uk/pages/advice-leaflets>

The Victorian Society is a charity which champions Victorian and Edwardian buildings in England and Wales. They produce a range of advice on caring for Victorian houses which are available to buy and detailed topic reading lists relating to specific aspects of Victorian and Edwardian Architecture.

<https://www.victoriansociety.org.uk/publications>

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) website provides information and advice on maintenance, repair and energy efficiency measures.

<https://www.spab.org.uk/advice>

Consultation Draft