

Conservation Area Appraisal

**Planning Guidance for Owners, Occupiers and
Developers**



Alberbury

July 2006



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INTRODUCTION

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires planning authorities to determine which parts of their area are **“areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and shall designate those areas as Conservation Areas.”**

Having designated the Conservation Area, the Local Authority has a statutory duty to ensure that those elements that form its particular character or appearance should be preserved or enhanced, especially when considering planning applications. It is therefore necessary to define and analyse those qualities or elements that contribute to, or detract from, the special interest of the area and to assess how they combine to justify its designation as a Conservation Area.

The Appraisal takes the form of written text and an Appraisal map. In both respects every effort has been made to include or analyse those elements key to the special character of the area. Where buildings, structures or features have not been specifically highlighted it does not necessarily follow that they are of no visual or historic value to the Conservation Area. The document is intended to be an overall framework and guide within which decisions can be made on a site specific basis.

Alberbury Conservation Area was designated on February 5, 1985, with the boundary extended on July 10, 2006. It covers an area of 32.3 hectares. The Conservation Area is bounded by the solid green line on the Map, Appendix 3, and comprises the majority of dwellings in the village. For the most part the boundaries run along existing fences, walls or other property boundaries.

This appraisal of the Alberbury Conservation Area follows its review in 2005 by Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council and explains what its designation means for those who live and work in the area.

LOCATION AND POPULATION

Alberbury is a loose-knit cluster of houses and farmsteads grouped to the north side of the B4393 Llanfyllin Road around three significant buildings: the Church, the remains of the castle and the country house known as Loton Park.

It is situated 9 miles west of Shrewsbury in the Parish of Alberbury with Cardeston. The north of the Parish boundary follows the course of the River Severn but on the east and south sides it makes little use of any natural features. The south western boundary runs along the upper slopes of the Long Mountain and follows the Westbury to Welshpool road. The western boundary, which is also the boundary with Wales, follows the course of County Brook across the valley between the Long Mountain and the Breiddens, then runs northwards between Middletown and the Builthy Hills. The population of Alberbury is about 106 (2001 census).



Looking north to Alberbury from the vicinity of Loton Deer Park.

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT

Alberbury was always one of the largest of the hamlets in the northern lowlands, but the original plan has been disguised by road diversions, as a result of deliberate re-planning of the settlement. There is no evidence as to the size of the village during the Middle Ages, but there were said to be two principal messuages (dwelling houses with adjoining buildings and lands) here in 1588. There were at least thirty one houses in Alberbury in 1662, most of which stood in the village.

The former road through Alberbury ran north west of the alignment of the present road from Rowton, passing immediately north of the farm house at Upper Farm, then forking to enclose a small oval area north east of the Church. The short section of road running eastwards from the churchyard and past the old post office and former Green Dragon Inn is part of the more southerly of two roads. The path of the other road cannot now be traced, but ran north westwards from Upper Farm and past the southern edge of the farm buildings at Lower Farm. It passed to the south of Loton Park, within 100 yards, and rejoined the present road to Llanfyllin at Prince's Oak. The present road, which runs to the east of the Church and Castle, existed by 1593.

FORM AND LAYOUT

The area north east of St Michael and All Angels Church was bounded by three roads; this area may have been a village green. Two houses stood within this enclosure in 1593 but most of the houses appear to have stood by the roadside to the south and east. The Vicarage and Smithy, however, stood to the south of the road – north west of the Church – and by 1780 a shop and a workhouse had been built to the north of the churchyard.

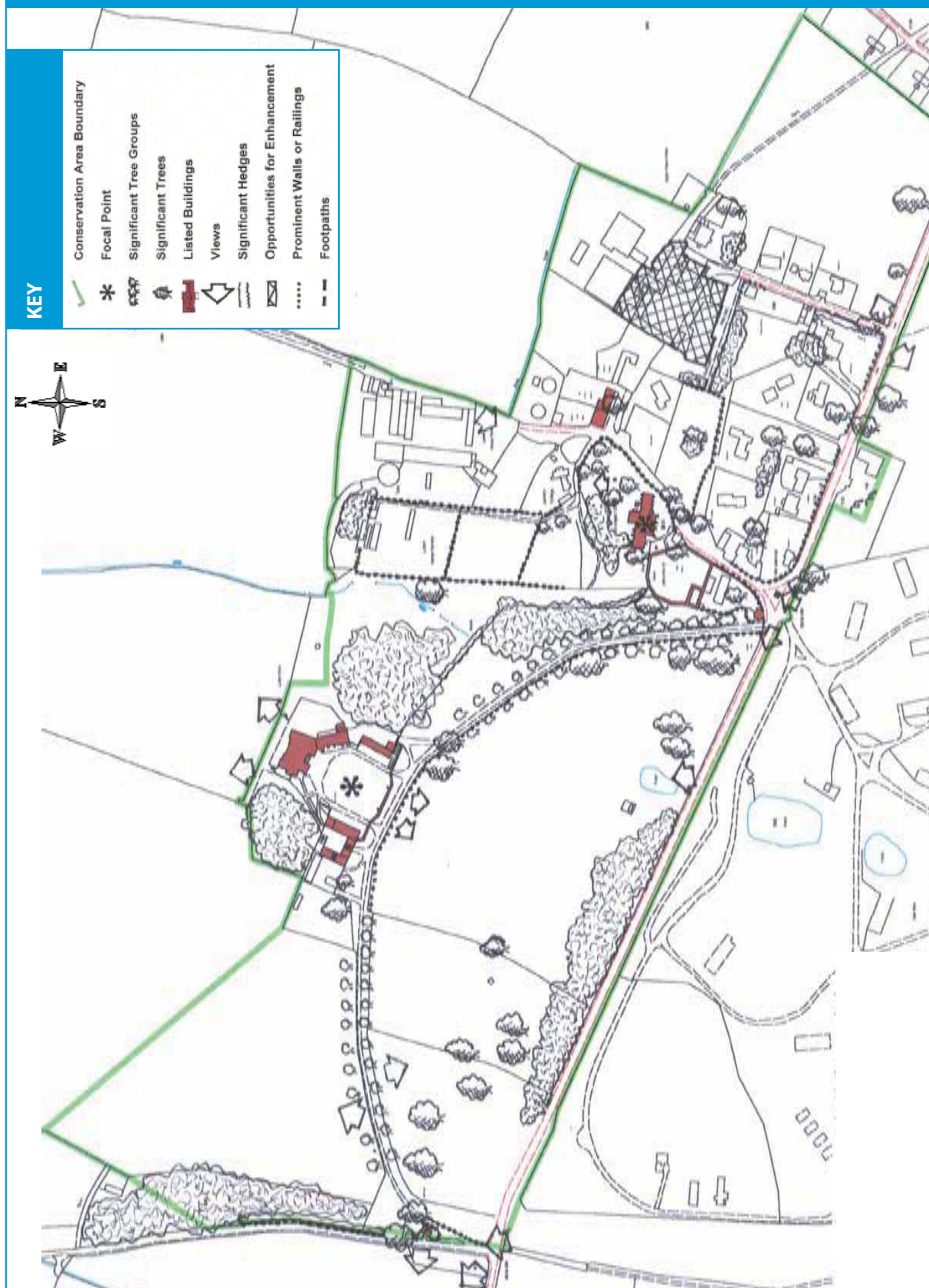
Sir Charlton Leighton radically changed the plan of Alberbury between 1780 and 1783 when the main road was diverted southwards. The diverted road passes through a cutting some three hundred yards in length and hewn into the breccia stone outcrop. During this diversion many



of the cottages in the hamlet were demolished and new, more conveniently sited cottages were provided for the schoolmaster and the Loton Hall gardener. The Smithy was moved to the junction of the Shrewsbury and Rowton roads but this was subsequently demolished. Alberbury Vicarage, according to records, remained on its ancient site until 1867, when a new home was built on an isolated site north east of the Church.



MAP 1: PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF INTEREST IN ALBERBURY



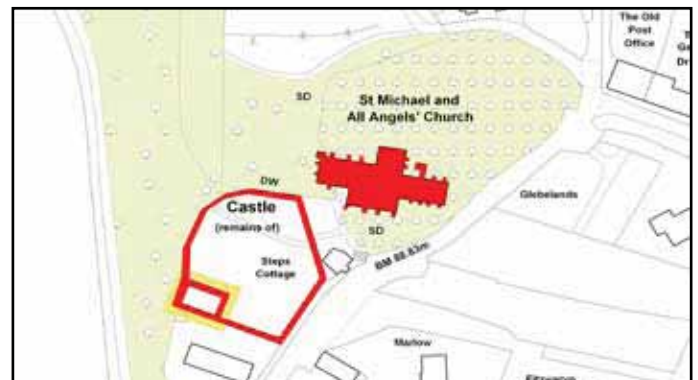


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

The chief archaeological interest is the area around the castle and the Church of St Michael and All Angels. The castle is of particular significance, forming part of the series of Marcher strongholds that includes Wattlesborough, Caus, Hopton, Shrawardine and Whittington. The ruin is in urgent need of consolidation, detailed archaeological investigation (above and below ground) and also interpretation.

The land immediately adjacent to the churchyard (to the north, south and east) may also be of

archaeological potential. The churchyard formed a village green and was surrounded by houses throughout much of its history, the majority of which would have been timber framed. During the 18th Century this included the vicarage (removed 1867) and a smithy to the north west of the Church.



ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC QUALITIES OF THE VILLAGE

Alberbury is a good example of an important medieval settlement on the English-Welsh frontier. The layout of the village altered dramatically during the 18th and 19th Centuries reflecting the change in character of this part of the Marches as well as the social character of the village during this time.



nave is disproportionately wide and is particularly spacious for a Church in such a sparsely populated rural area. The south or 'Loton' chapel was built under the patronage of the Leighton family and is architecturally sophisticated. The north tower is also impressive. Keep-like proportions, powerful clasping buttresses and a mighty saddle-back roof distinguish the tower from the rest of the Church.

The chancel of 1845 is well proportioned but adds little to the character of the building – employing a combination of Norman and first-pointed gothic elements.

The visual impact of the Church cannot be overstated. It is a commanding presence within the village and the surrounding landscape, forming a prominent landmark from many vantage points. The Castle, which is immediately adjacent to the Church, serves to amplify this, especially from the south and west. The ruined keep and extensive curtain walls augment the outline of the Church most effectively, providing a picturesque backdrop both to the village and also the eastern approach to Loton Park. The Castle probably dates to the early 13th Century when a licence to crenellate was granted to Fulk Fitz Warin III.

Contribution Made by Listed Buildings

The Church and Castle

The village is dominated by the fortress-like Church of St Michael and All Angels, a very large building of the late 13th Century. Its size reflects Alberbury's importance as a military outpost on the English frontier during the 13th and 14th Centuries. The building is notable for its magnificent timber roof, comprising five tiers of quatrefoil wind-braces – the grandest of its kind in Shropshire. Consequently the



Loton Park

The grounds of Loton Park successfully exploit the site of the Castle and its outline. The late 18th Century preoccupation with the picturesque ensured that the medieval structure remained visually prominent on the approach to the house as well as from the pleasure grounds north of the turnpike road established by Sir Charlton Leighton in the 1780s. This road is set within a cutting so as to conceal passing traffic from Loton Park and vice-versa. The Leighton family removed their 'seat' to Alberbury from Wattlesborough following the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660.

The present house at Loton Park comprises a substantial complex, though little of the exterior dates back to 1670 (e.g. front doorcase and window surround above with coat of arms). Most of the original house is still there, it has merely been obscured by subsequent additions and alterations. What now exists externally is largely late Regency following the improvements made by Thomas Jones of Chester between 1830 and 1840. This work is an early example of the Neo-Tudor style and incorporates the gabled elevations of the house (south, east and west), a large stable block to the south west and the symmetrically placed service building, which houses the estate office.



The north front of Loton Park (below) is possibly an early work of Francis Smith of Warwick and is an admirable classical façade. The treatment is essentially Mannerist but the effect is quite Baroque, with recessive stepped movement towards the centre. Loton Park remains one of the great country houses of Shropshire still in private hands.



The Village

The house is separated from the village by pleasure gardens and a strong visual barrier in the form of a belt of mature specimen trees (below). Loton Park itself is therefore not integral to the Alberbury village-scape although it has clearly been a significant influence on its form, function and layout since 1670.



Most of the historically important buildings within the village were erected by the Leighton estate and remain within its ownership. These include the English Lodge (top right), Lower House Farm, Upper House Farm, Laundry Cottage and the Old Post Office/former Green Dragon Inn (below). These buildings are early 18th Century and, with the exception of the front of the old Inn and Post Office, are constructed exclusively of the local breccia stone.



The Lodges to Loton Park are early to mid 19th Century, also by Thomas Jones of Chester and correspondingly Neo-Tudor in appearance. The Welsh Lodge (pictured centre right), at the western fringe of the Conservation Area is the older and more successful of the two (dated 1832) with its agreeable cottage ornée look.

Between the pleasure garden and Lower House Farm in the village is an extensive walled garden area (below), part of which is used as a plant nursery. Originally the walls would have also sheltered a vegetable and herb garden.



Prevailing Details and Local Materials

In villages throughout Shropshire the predominant method of construction and consequently the main architectural features have been determined by locally available materials. In Alberbury, a red sandstone based conglomerate stone known as breccia is the predominant material, quarried from an extensive outcrop on the Loton deer park. Although the local quarry is no longer worked, a supply of stone is available from dismantled or derelict buildings and walls.

No timber-framed houses remain in the village. The Old Post Office and the former Green Dragon Inn are built in red brick with string courses at first floor level; these date from the early 18th Century. Apart from the Vicarage and a group of Council houses to the east of the village and a number of new houses built on the glebe, the remaining houses are built of breccia and appear to date from the early 19th Century. The School was rebuilt in 1845 and Laundry Cottage, to the north of the Church, is dated 1843. While the plan of the existing village dates from 1780, many of the houses are a product of a later period of building activity.

The most frequent use of stone is as a random roughly shaped wall which is brought to course with small window openings using stone lintels or brick-on-end segmental arches. Certain individual buildings have been lime washed or rendered and whilst this adds visual relief, the practice, if increased, might detract from the coherence given to the village by the widespread use of stone. Other architectural features of note are the stone lintels, sills and mullions on window details. Acting as a unifying element of the varying built forms are the red tile and grey slate roofs and heavy stone boundary walls which mark property boundaries and meet the highway in many cases without a pavement.

Other characteristic features of the village include cylindrical chimney stacks, cast iron glazing bars, dripstones and chamfered reveals to many of the windows, some examples of which are illustrated on the following page.

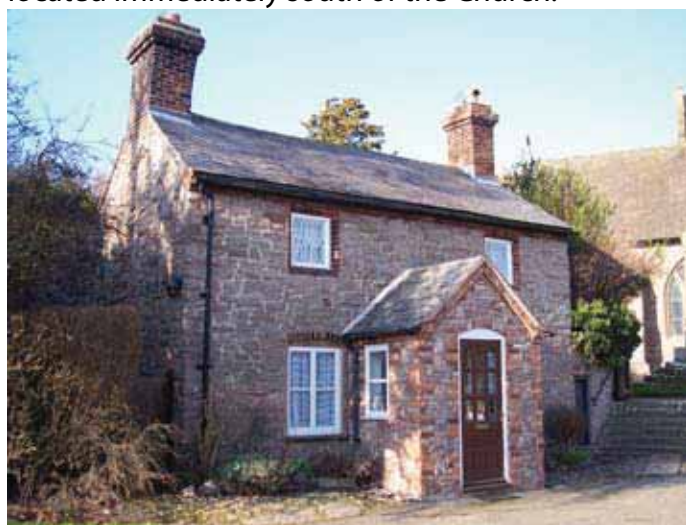
TOP The Former Village School and School Masters House
 TOP CENTRE Laundry Cottage
 BOTTOM CENTRE Breccia stone wall
 BOTTOM Church retaining wall





Contribution Made by Key Unlisted Buildings

The contribution made by key unlisted buildings is significant insofar as they help to establish homogeneity within the village through the use of local building materials, such as breccia stone and Welsh slate. These buildings include (clockwise starting photo right) Lower House Farm, Upper House Farm, The Grange, Westeria, the former Village School (now called Farthings), Laundry Cottage and Steps Cottage (photo below), which is located immediately south of the Church.





CHARACTER OF SETTING AND TOPOGRAPHY

Alberbury is situated on the edge of an enormous alluvial flood plain that has been cultivated since the Iron Age. The area remains exclusively rural with the land to the north, east (photo above) and west given over to arable farming and grazing pasture for sheep and cattle. The area to the south is dominated by a steep escarpment that is largely wooded and has for centuries been exploited as a hunting ground and deer park. The photo bottom right shows the typical terrain within the deer park.



Contribution Made by Green Spaces to the Setting of Alberbury

Alberbury is situated on the edge of the Severn flood plain on a gentle rise that develops into an escarpment. This escarpment forms the lower slope of the dramatic range of craggy hills known as the Breiddens to the west (photo below).



Consequently, given its raised position, the views northward from the village encompass a magnificent sweep of the Shropshire plain that extends far beyond into Cheshire. The Peckforton Hills form a familiar silhouette on the skyline on clear days.

To the west the mighty Cambrian escarpment closes the view and to the north west Esclusham Mountain sustains this great upland chain well into Denbighshire. The photo below shows the Berwyn Mountains (2,732 ft) which form a scenic backdrop to the Severn plain to the west of Alberbury.



The open spaces on the fringes of the village are crucial to the character of these views. These, along with other features of interest, are indicated on Map 1 on page 4. As outlined in local policy HE8, the Council will seek to preserve important views and areas of open space that are significant in relation to the setting of the Conservation Area.



Significance of Spaces

The open spaces within the Conservation Area include the former village green (now churchyard), the graveyard and the grounds to Loton Park. These areas of undeveloped land are crucial to the setting of the listed buildings in the Conservation Area. They are characterised by large numbers of mature trees that include a wide variety of indigenous and migrant species such as Oak, Chestnut, Copper and Common Beech, Lime, Cedar of Lebanon, Sycamore, and various Conifers. The contribution made by these areas as green spaces is discussed below.



New housing has significantly depleted the remaining areas of open land within the village since the Conservation Area was originally designated in 1985.

The extensive deer park to the south of the Conservation Area includes large areas given to tree plantations, mostly of the evergreen variety. Elsewhere in the deer park many splendid parkland

trees may be found including mature groves of Atlas Cedar and Cedar of Lebanon. The deer park would have originally continued as far north as the house but was separated from the ornamental grounds by the turnpike road in 1783.



Contribution made by Trees and Green Spaces

The importance of trees, hedges and shrubs within the Conservation Area should not be overlooked. Whether for their aesthetic value such as foliage, fruit or shape or for practical reasons (for example providing shade, shelter, screening, enclosure or privacy) the use of flora helps to enhance and thus create a pleasant neighbourhood. Trees, hedges and shrubs that contribute to the character of the area are identified on Map 1.

The contribution made by trees and green spaces within the Alberbury Conservation Area is significant. The existing trees provide a near-



perfect setting for the most important buildings in the village, namely the Church and the Castle. The belt of trees to the west of the Church is particularly effective consisting mainly of Beech and Sycamore as well as the occasional Turkey Oak or Lime. This manages to produce a distinctive green backdrop to the historic core of the settlement and softens the outline of the village when viewed from the north, south and west. More trees at the eastern fringe of Alberbury may help to improve the prospect from that direction.



laid to the south of the village. Prior to that date, the deer enclosure continued uninterrupted as far north as the house. Some of the trees within the ornamental grounds possibly date to the latter part of the 18th Century or earlier and help to create a venerable, dignified setting. There are massive Sycamores to the east of the Welsh Lodge and fine



The churchyard has a number of young Cedars (one Atlas, one Deodar) as well as mature Oaks and a Spanish Chestnut. A fine Yew tree guards the entrance to the Church. Elsewhere in the village Sycamores and Horse Chestnuts predominate particularly along the main road where it runs along the south side of the settlement. A few Pines (Scots, Corsican and Weymouth), Firs and Lawson Cypress trees may also be found within the village.



The grounds of Loton Park would have been landscaped according to various schemes from the late 17th Century onwards. The existing park dates to the 1780s when the turnpike road was

Beeches and Oaks adjacent to the Llanfyllin road. There are also a large number of mature broadleaf trees to the west of the English Lodge. Three very fine Cedars of Lebanon may be found in the park; the largest is just to the east of the walled garden



area, and a very characteristic specimen stands just to the north of the Welsh Lodge. Clumps of mature Beech, Oak, Sycamore and Ash are found closer to the house within the pleasure gardens that enclose the house and its service buildings.

The Extent of Loss, Intrusion or Damage



Intrusion in the form of new development within the Conservation Area has been confined to the area east of the Church and the Castle and to the north of the B4393. This development has taken the form of new housing, much of which is unsympathetic to the character of the village and fails to incorporate local building materials or any elements of the vernacular style. The bungalows on the southern fringe of the village, facing the B4393 are a typical example. This has been detrimental to the special character of the Conservation Area, although no physical loss or damage to the historic fabric has arisen since designation in 1985.

NEUTRAL AREAS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCEMENT

The neutral areas within the Conservation Area include the walled garden area to the east of Loton Park and possibly also some of the agricultural buildings adjacent to the Lower and Upper Farm. In the event of any of these buildings falling into disuse, sympathetic conversion of these traditional buildings should

be considered. Preference, however should be given to retaining these structures in an agricultural use in order to avoid the possibility of over-population and excessive traffic within the historic core of the settlement.



Land to the south east of the Conservation Area has also been developed piecemeal with several detached houses built on the east side of the lane to Upper House Farm. The impact of further development should be carefully assessed before being approved. Even a relatively small increase in the population would effect a change in the character of the village. If residential development were to continue



unchecked in an eastward direction it is likely that Alberbury would become an amalgamated settlement. The consequence of this would be an unsightly suburban sprawl in a sensitive rural area.

Accordingly, the Conservation Area was extended in 2006 to include the area of land between the original south eastern boundary of the Conservation Area

and Abbey Lane as shown on the Map, Appendix 3. The character of any new housing within the Conservation Area should endeavour to be much more sympathetic to the historic context than recent attempts have been. This could be achieved through the use of local materials and the incorporation of elements of the vernacular building styles and motifs.



APPENDIX 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

POLICIES RELATING TO ALBERBURY CONSERVATION AREA

The broad objectives of the local planning authority for the Conservation Area will be to safeguard and where possible add to and enhance the basic character and appearance of Alberbury.

In particular it will:

- Endeavour to safeguard those buildings and structures statutorily listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
- In the control of new development, have special regard to the external appearance, scale and siting of the new building so as to ensure a continuity of local building. Proposals likely to have a material effect on the character of the area will be published and representations made to the Borough planning authority will be considered when determining the application.
- Preserve important views and vistas within, into and out of the Conservation Area including vistas and views outside the boundary of the Conservation Area or adjacent to and affecting the setting of Alberbury.
- Encourage the renovation, retention and reuse of any dilapidated or empty buildings or damaged walls that make a contribution to the maintenance of the visual unity, sense of enclosure and basic character of Alberbury. Wherever practical the re-use of sympathetic second-hand building materials will be encouraged.
- Seek the retention of and endeavour to safeguard those special features of the village such as stone boundary walls and related features, the absence of pavements or road markings, decorative railings, fenestration, design details on buildings and other features of interest. The close juxtaposition of buildings to highways, and the occurrence of small access roads, are also prevalent and help to provide an informal, small-scale layout amongst the

buildings.

- Seek the retention of and endeavour to safeguard important hedgerows, trees and open spaces within the Conservation Area.
- Promote the maintenance of the existing fine stock of trees and shrubs by the making of Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate and encourage the planting of new specimens where losses occur.
- As and where possible and in co-operation with the statutory bodies concerned, endeavour to secure the removal of unsightly overhead wires and supporting structures.

The local planning authority when considering any proposal within the area will actively encourage:

- The correct use of natural stone for boundary walls.
- The use of pitched roofs in extensions to existing pitched roof buildings
- Careful study and analysis of existing buildings; their form, materials, scale and treatment of openings and detailing of fenestration, so that new building work can be designed to match and complement its surroundings.
- The careful siting and positioning of new buildings of the correct scale and grouping so as to prevent new development seeming obtrusive or suburban in character.

In addition the local planning authority will, when it thinks it necessary, seek approval of the Secretary of State for the Environment to bring under control particular classes of development otherwise permitted by the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 1995 (see section on Article 4 Directions below).

The local planning authority will not grant planning permission in respect of an outline application unless satisfied that the development proposed will be of the requisite standard. The powers available under the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 1990 (and subsequent amendments) will be used as necessary to prevent the display of inappropriate advertisements.

The Borough planning authority will welcome the co-operation of the Parish Council, local Associations and members of the public in implementing these policies.

The character and appearance of the village of Alberbury could be affected detrimentally by development taking place in the surrounding countryside immediately next to the edge of the village. This area of related open space is essential to the setting of the village. The way in which this land flows simply to the outer buildings provides an important contrast and should be safeguarded. Accordingly the Borough Planning Authority will endeavour to ensure that the existing relationship between the village and landscape setting is maintained.

Implications of Conservation Area Status

Designation as a Conservation Area has the following implications:

Conservation Area status does give additional planning protection from unsympathetic development which might otherwise spoil an area's special character. From a planning point of view this designation means that there is a duty placed on the Council to preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of each Conservation Area and its setting. In practice, this means that all development proposals are extremely carefully considered to ensure that every scheme either improves the existing situation, or at least make it no worse. Proposals which would spoil the special character will be resisted. Therefore, the scale of a proposal, the quality of its design, and the suitability of its materials will all be important issues in the consideration of any development scheme. These additional controls, which operate in conjunction with ordinary planning restrictions, are summarised as follows:

- The demolition of certain buildings, walls, fences and structures within Conservation Areas requires the submission of a formal application for Conservation Area Consent to the Borough Council.
- The range of "Permitted Development Rights" (which allow certain works and alterations to properties without the need for Planning

Permission) is more limited within Conservation Areas. Hence, planning applications can be required for things like extensions, satellite dishes, dormer windows, and outbuildings where ordinarily they would not be necessary

- Similarly, applications for Advertisement Consent can also be necessary for signs which might not otherwise need formal approval.
- Planning permission is required to change the exterior of buildings with either stone, artificial stone, timber, plastic or tiles.
- Owners are required to give at least 6 weeks notice in writing to the Borough Council of any intention to cut down, lop or top any tree with a trunk over 75 mm in diameter (measured at a height of 1.5 m above ground level). A criminal offence would result if such notice is not given.

As the planning legislation is constantly being revised and updated, you are advised to contact Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council to establish whether your proposals require formal approval. In fact, it is strongly recommended that pre-application advice is first sought, to avoid unnecessary time and expense in producing unacceptable plans.

Implications of New Development within Conservation Areas

As every development must either preserve or enhance the appearance and character of a Conservation Area, the local planning authority will only permit new development that:

- achieves a high standard of design sympathetic with the character of the area
- is compatible with the scale, mass and form of adjacent buildings and their settings
- uses appropriate materials
- includes appropriate, good quality landscaping that compliments the area
- does not result in the loss of important open spaces or features of interest, and
- does not impinge upon views, into, out of, and within the Conservation Area.

Article 4 Directions

The character of Alberbury Conservation Area is little changed since its initial designation in 1985. Its historic buildings and spaces continue to prevail and there has been little obtrusive development. The following measures have been proposed in order to help preserve and enhance its special character.

Article 4 Directions are a means of regulating changes made to the frontages of unlisted buildings facing a public highway. This may include front walls, railings and hard landscaping as well as the facade itself. The mechanism of the Article 4 involves the removal of certain permitted development rights, such as the right to replace doors, windows or apply cement render to brickwork without planning permission.

The aim of making an Article 4 Direction is to assist in the retention or reinstatement of original features like external joinery and to promote the sympathetic replacement of damaged components. It is details such as these that are fundamental to the special character of a street or built up area. A Conservation Area Enhancement Grant scheme is operated by the Council to support the kind of works that concur with this objective.

Protection of Trees in Conservation Areas

The importance of trees is recognised in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, which makes special provision for trees in Conservation Areas. Under Section 211 of the Act anyone proposing to carry out any works to trees at a property situated in a Conservation Area are required to give the Council six weeks notice of their intentions, in writing. Those who own trees that are located in a Conservation Area but covered by a Tree Preservation Order are not affected, as they are already required to obtain permission from the Local Authority before any works are carried out to their protected trees.

The notification of intent to carry out work should give the location and species of the tree/s and state exactly what works are proposed. An officer from the Local Authority will then inspect the tree/s and assess the proposal. If the tree/s have a high amenity value and the proposed work would be detrimental to the tree/s, the Council may decide to protect them with a Tree Preservation Order. If no Order is made by the time the six week period expires, however, then the Local Authority has no objection

to the proposal and work may commence.

There are some exemptions from the requirement to submit a notification. Works can be carried out without prior notification to trees that are dead, dying or dangerous, and saplings or young trees with a trunk diameter of less than 75 mm when measured at 1.5 m above ground level. In the case of dead, dying or dangerous trees, however, proof that the tree was in an adverse condition may be required by the Local Authority. It is recommended that, except in emergencies, the Local Authority is given five days notice prior to carrying out the work. If there are any queries or concerns the Tree Officer will be able to assist you.

Grants for building Conservation & the Enhancement of Conservation Areas

Subject to the availability of funds, the Council can offer assistance towards the cost of repairs to Historic Buildings and works to maintain or enhance buildings within Conservation Areas. These grants are administered under Sections 57 & 58 of the planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and funds are offered to offset the increased cost related to the repairs of buildings conserved to be Historic or Architectural interest. Grants are generally offered at a rate of 40% with a maximum offer of £5,000 per application. Types of projects which may be eligible are:

- The repair and restoration of Historic Buildings, features of prominent buildings, for example the roof or external joinery and also free standing structures, such as waterpumps, summerhouses, etc.
- The renewal or introduction of paving schemes and landscaping, for example around a public building.
- The replacement of existing or the erection of new items such as Parish notice boards, dovecotes, village clocks, fountains, sundials, seats, etc.

Priority will be given to properties within the Conservation Area and properties covered by Article 4 and 4(2) Directions restricting the installation and replacement of windows, doors, porches and front garden walls.

The Role of the Public

Much can be achieved if everyone is aware of the advantages of Conservation Area status. Positive protection of Alberbury's attractive features and improvements in the physical and visual amenities of the area is a priority for the Borough Council. Ensuring that the process of incremental repair, decoration and maintenance continues will contribute to the quality of the environment in this area.

Design Advice and Guidance

Shropshire Council is always happy to give information, advice and guidance on the care of Conservation Areas.

For further information contact the Conservation and Design team

**Address: Historic Environment
Shropshire Council
Shirehall
Abbey Foregate
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
SY2 6ND**

01743 252586

historic.environment@shropshire.gov.uk

Acknowledgements

Much of the historical information contained in this document has been derived from the Victoria County History for Shropshire, Volume VIII and the Shropshire volume of 'The Buildings of England' by N Pevsner.



APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS IN ALBERBURY CONSERVATION AREA

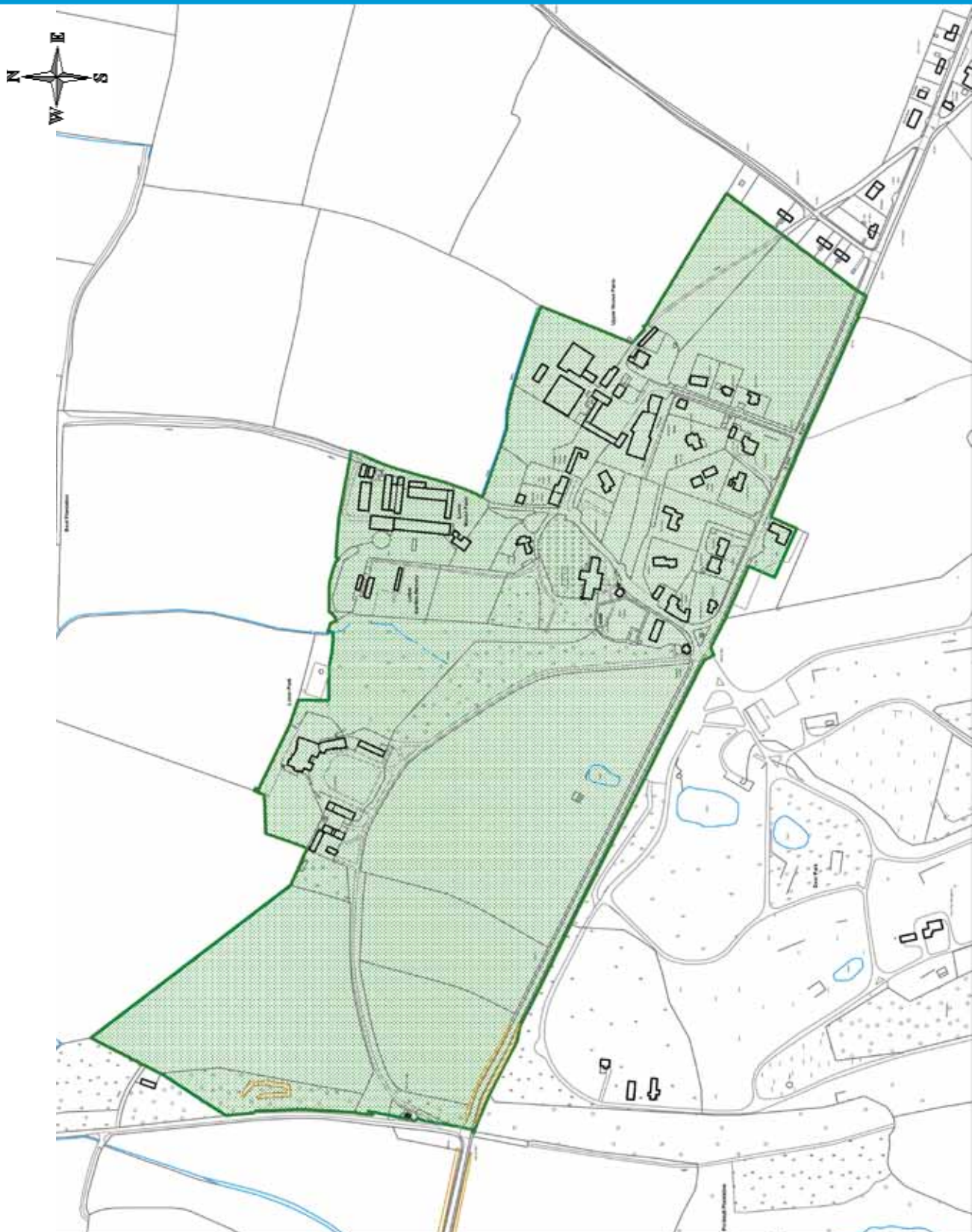
Listed Buildings

Church of St Michael and All Angels	II*
Churchyard cross approx. 5m south of south chapel of Church of St Michael	II*
Sundial approx. 26m to north east of chancel of Church of St Michael	II
Thornes memorial approx. 1m to south of chancel of Church of St Michael	II
Chest tomb approx. 8m south of nave of Church of St Michael	II
Alberbury Castle (remains of)	II*
Wall adjoining the remains of Alberbury Castle to south east	II
Wall adjoining the remains of Alberbury Castle to south west	II
War memorial approx. 17m to south east of English Lodge	II
The Old Post Office	II
The Green Dragon	II
Loton Park	II*
Terrace retaining wall approx. 14m to north east of Loton Park	II
Terrace retaining walls and steps adjoining Loton Park to north west	II
Sundial approx. 40m to south west of Loton Park	II
Former estate office and 3 sections of attached walls adjoining Loton Park to south east	II
Stable block and attached walls approx. 9m to south of Loton Park	II
Forecourt retaining wall approx. 70m to south west of Loton Park	II
Urn approx. 67 m to south west of Loton Park	II
Urn approx. 67 m to south west of Loton Park	II
English Lodge	II
Railings, gate and gate piers adjoining English Lodge to south west	II
2 piers and railings approx. 7m to south west of English Lodge	II
Welsh Lodge	II
Retaining wall and gate pier adjoining Welsh Lodge to south west	II
Gate pier approx. 6m to south east of Welsh Lodge	II
Milestone approx. 260m to north west of English Lodge	II

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Standing Cross in the churchyard of the Church of St Michael and All Angels	No SM34924
Alberbury Castle: tower keep castle 70m sw of Church of St Michael and All Angels	No SM34923

APPENDIX 3: MAP OF ALBERBURY CONSERVATION AREA



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