

Conservation Area Appraisal

Planning Guidance for Owners, Occupiers and
Developers



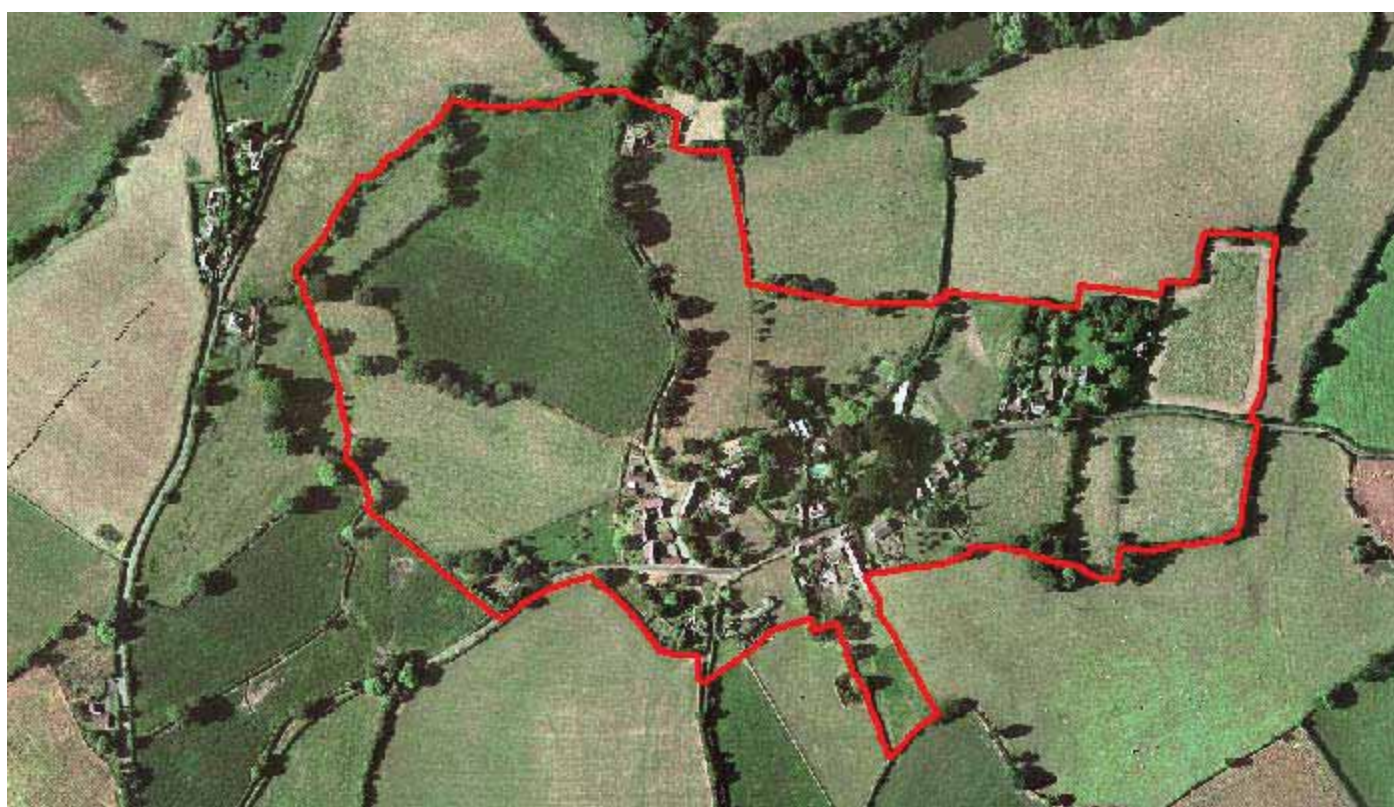
Church Pulverbatch

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.

Church Pulverbatch Conservation Area was designated on 25 September 1990 and covers an area of 21.1 hectares (52.2 acres). The Conservation Area is bounded by the solid green line on the Map (Appendix 3) and includes all of the dwellings in the village. For the most part the boundaries run along existing fences, walls or other property boundaries. The Conservation Area also includes large areas of open space, which contribute to and emphasise the character and setting of this hill-top settlement.

This appraisal of the Church Pulverbatch 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

Church Pulverbatch is an attractive village located approximately eight miles south west of Shrewsbury. It lies within the Parish of Church Pulverbatch, just to the north east of Castle Pulverbatch and the County Road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's Castle via Longden.

The south western Parish boundary adjoins the Borough boundary with South Shropshire. The other boundaries do not follow any major physical features.

The village is a hill-top settlement on the edge of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Fine views are obtained from the village across the surrounding countryside and uplands.

The population of Church Pulverbatch is about 31 (2001 census)



Church Pulverbatch from the north west





Church Pulverbatch from the west, near Castle Pulverbatch

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT

The raised circular churchyard that surrounds the Church of St Edith indicates the early origins of a hill-top settlement although nothing of the present building dates to before 1773. Pulverbatch or Polrebec is mentioned in Domesday (1086) as a single manor within the Earldom of Roger de Montgomery. No mention is made of a church. The earliest mention of a priest at Pulverbatch is in 1193, which suggests that the first place of worship was Norman and probably mid 12th Century. By 1221 the village was known by its local name of Churton or Churcheton.

Pulverbatch was an unusual medieval settlement in that the Church and Castle were situated in different townships. The Castle, situated about half a mile to the south west, was of Norman origin (first mentioned in 1153) and most likely a contemporary structure of the original Church of St Edith.

The earliest surviving building in the village dates back to the 15th Century and is of cruck construction. This was originally a farmhouse at the eastern edge of the settlement, later divided into cottages.

From the early 15th Century to the early 1800s the Jaundrell family were the principal freeholders

in Pulverbatch. The family lived at Lower House throughout this period. Lower House was rebuilt during the 17th Century and given a fashionable Georgian façade in 1757 incorporating brick with stone dressings. Churton House was built by Abraham Jaundrell in the early 19th Century.

In 1600 there was an alehouse in the village, though this appears to have closed in 1776. There was also a smithy during the 18th Century on the site of Churton Lodge. In 1939, this building was enlarged into a gentleman's residence with an addition set back to the right used as a meeting place for the Independent Calvinists until 1914. The old school building was built in 1873.

FORM AND LAYOUT

The village has grown up around the Church at the highest point and along the road running west-east between Castle Pulverbatch and Stapleton. This is the principal highway in the village and follows the crest of a broad spur that is defined to north and south by two deep watercourses, Wildbach Brook and Churton Brook. These streams form the principal sources of the important local tributary of the River Severn – Cound Brook.

At the western end of the settlement is a crossroads with lanes running north towards the County road between Shrewsbury and Bishop's Castle and south towards Wilderley and Smethcott Common. The course taken by each of the lanes follows the relief of the land in order to establish the most convenient route, resulting in gentle serpentine curves and a pleasing diversity of vistas. The character of the Pulverbatch to Stapleton road is the essential cause of the ribbon pattern of development in Church Pulverbatch.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

The chief archaeological interest in Church Pulverbatch is the churchyard and the site of the Church itself. The extent of the original Norman church remains unknown, although it was almost certainly located on the same site as the existing building. There is little potential in the surrounding churchyard area since it is a consecrated burial ground and has been since the mid 12th Century. Prior to the Norman Conquest, the site may have been used by Saxon settlers for religious purposes although no evidence for this has emerged thus far. Further interpretation of what is known could be applied to the site.

Several of the older houses in Church Pulverbatch, such as the Old Stores cottages, Lower House and Churton Lodge are also of archaeological interest and warrant further investigation to establish their original extent and function.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC QUALITIES

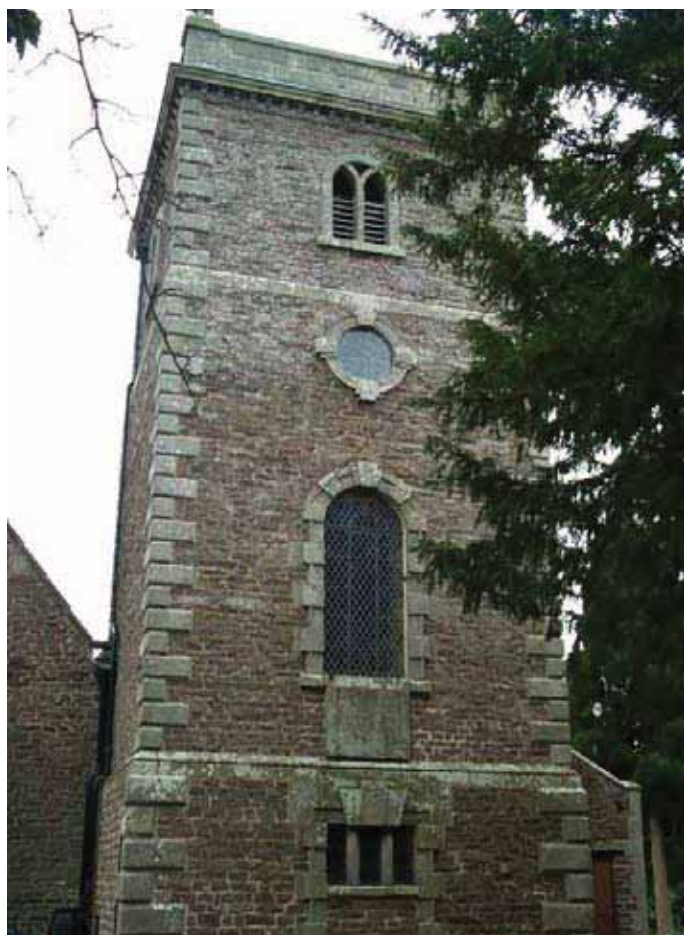
Church Pulverbatch is a good example of a small rural village whose form, layout and overall size were well established by the early 17th Century and which have largely remained unchanged.

Contribution Made By Listed Buildings

The most important building within the Conservation Area is the Church of St Edith. The



building occupies a prominent position in the village and is set in an elevated circular enclosure. Although the present structure dates in most part to the mid 19th Century, the west tower was erected in 1773 and comprises the finest piece of architecture in the village. The detailing is in the style of Scottish architect James Gibbs.



The rusticated former doorway, chamfered uneven quoins and round headed window on the west side of the tower are typical Gibbsian details. The round arch windows with Y-tracery represent a concession to the original gothic tone of the building in what is otherwise a classical design. The parapet supports globes with equatorial banding at the corners. A

finely moulded cornice set on ogee corbels supports the parapet itself. There is also a clock with painted numerals, possibly also dating back to 1773. It is probably because of this fine tower that the Church has been designated Grade II* listed status. Edward Haycock Junior rebuilt the nave/chancel and north aisle in 1853 in simple middle pointed gothic.

The churchyard also contains structures of interest. There is a group of three chest tombs dating from 1790, 1799 and 1809. They are rectangular with moulded plinths and capping. Close by is an urn-shaped tomb of a similar age which was built in limestone and consists of a large urn on a circular moulded pedestal.



There are several buildings that date from before 1700 including the Dingleside/ The Square/ Old Stores group of cottages (below) and much of the Lower House. The former was originally a farmhouse, but has now been divided into three cottages. It is timber-framed of cruck construction and dates back to the 15th or 16th Century. It was remodelled in the early 17th Century with later additions and alterations in the late 19th Century.



Lower House (above right) was originally a farmhouse, but is now a private residence. It is built of red brick on a stone plinth and consists of an

18th Century façade to a three bay timber-framed house that is 17th Century in origin. There is a Salop Fire Insurance Plate over the central first floor window.



The gate piers and fine wrought iron gates and railings to the front of the property (below) are listed in their own right. The Yew hedge on the road edge forms an impressive screen to the house. In 1958, Sir Nikolaus Pevsner noted the hedge as being 'cut out charmingly in arcades' in order to allow glimpses in and out of the ground floor windows.

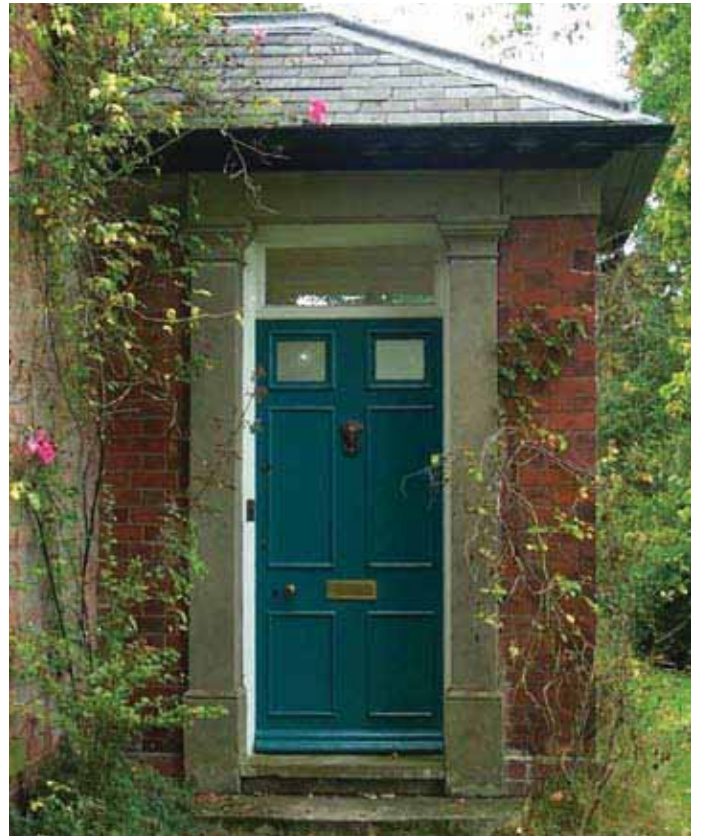


To the west of Lower House is an outbuilding (below). It was shown as a malthouse on the 1839 Tithe Map of Church Pulverbatch, but is now a garage and store. The building dates from the late 18th Century or early 19th Century with later additions and alterations. The roof is in three bays and has arch-braced curved principals from the wall plates with king posts rising from the collars.





Churton Lodge (above) dates from the 18th Century when it was built as a blacksmith's workshop and cottage. The building was enlarged in 1839 into a gentleman's residence. The addition set back to the right was used as a meeting place for the Independent Calvinists until 1914.



The Old Rectory (above and below) is now a private house and dates back to the early 19th Century. It is an attractive red brick building with slate roof and integral end stacks.



The village also contains some fine early 19th Century buildings, the most accomplished of which is Churton House (above) to the immediate south of the Church. This was built circa 1814-15 by Abraham Jaundrell and is a refined piece of domestic Regency design. It is a handsome two-storey red brick property with a slate roof. The central entrance has a 20th Century half-glazed door with the original fanlight under a projecting Tuscan porch of painted stone (right).



Prevailing Materials and Local Details

In villages throughout Shropshire locally available materials have determined the method of construction, and the main architectural features. Apart from the general use of local clay bricks, in Church Pulverbatch this meant the use of a locally quarried purplish or yellow/grey mudstone. The purple variation is very similar in character to stone



found at nearby Enchmarsh and Kenley and is the prevalent building material in the village (used on the Parish Church and Old Granary, for example). The material is hard wearing but has a tendency to shale, limiting its use to random stone walling. As it is almost unworkable the material is not suitable as a dressed stone.



mudstone (cut into brick-sized blocks, as shown above) is confined to the tower and not typical of the village. The most frequent use of stone is as a random, roughly shaped wall (as shown in The Old Granary, below), with small window openings using timber lintels, or brick on edge segmental arches. Reveals and corners are usually expressed as undressed, roughly cut blocks.



Half-timbering is not characteristic of the village, being confined to a single minor elevation on part of the old Coach House complex. Brick, on the other hand, is the most common building material, often used in combination with stone, but also on its own. There is some fine brick detailing on some of the agricultural buildings such as the coach house to Churton House (below) and a former barn to Churton Farm (below, bottom).



A good quality gritstone, grey in colour and which came from further afield, was used for sculpted details such as quoins, cornices, and door and window surrounds. At the Lower House (top left) grey sandstone was used for this purpose. Although the local quarry is no longer worked there is a supply of stone available from dismantled or derelict buildings and walls.



In Church Pulverbatch there is little evidence of coursed or dressed masonry. The Church of St Edith is an example, but the neatly coursed purple

Contribution Made By Key Unlisted Buildings



There are several ranges of agricultural buildings in the village that combine brick and the various types of stone to good effect. Many of these traditional farm buildings have now been converted to residential use, avoiding the creation of unsightly gaps in the village. The former agricultural complexes provide compact outlines that would be difficult to replace in a modern building.



Certain individual buildings have been limewashed or rendered, such as Rectory Cottage (top right) and the Old School building (below). While this adds visual relief, the practice, if increased, might detract from the coherence given to the village by the use of stone or brick, as in buildings such as The Laurels (lower top photo on right).

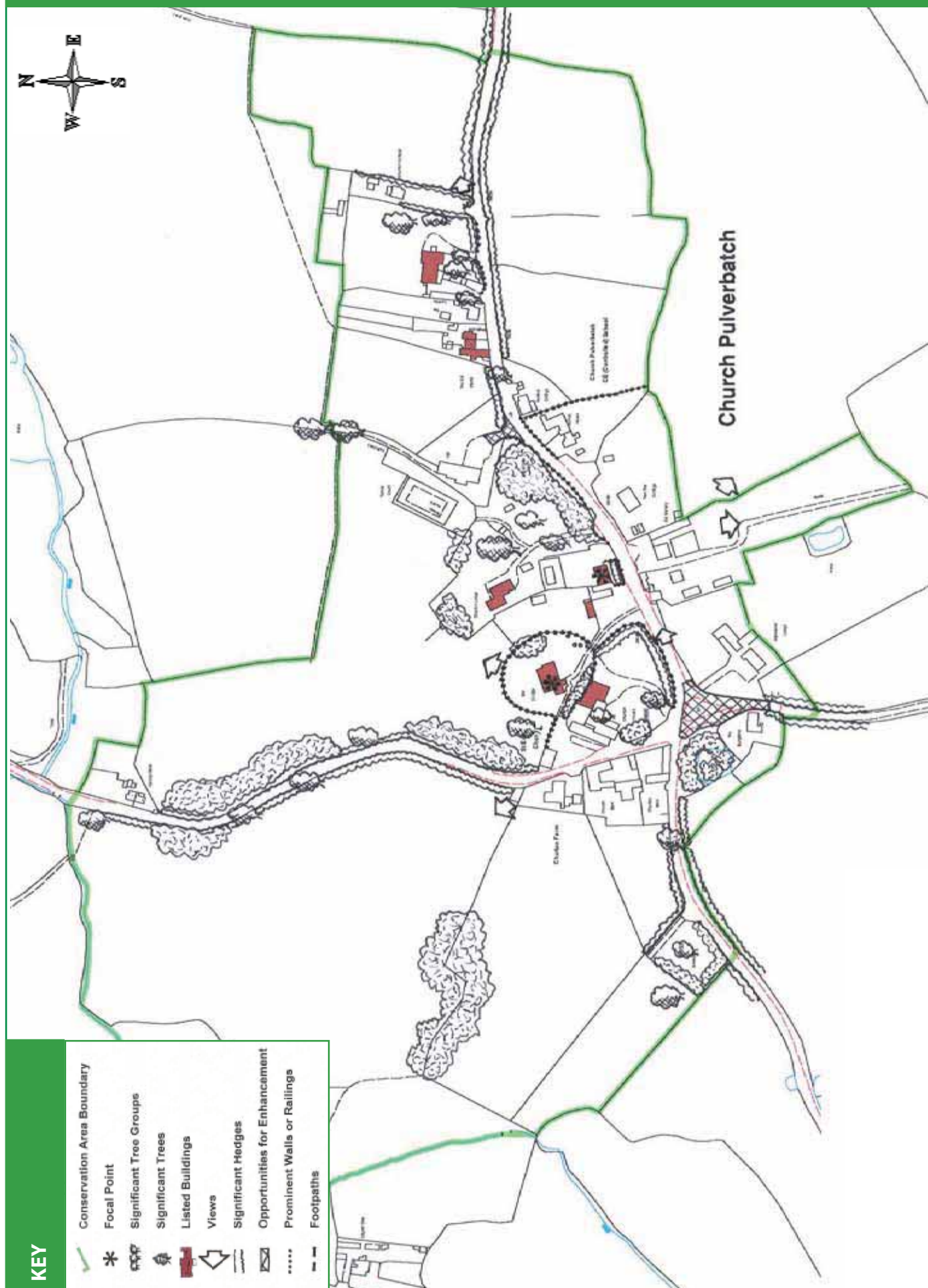


Other Characteristic Features

Other architectural features of note are the large gable end chimney stacks such as those found on Lower House, the series of hand water pumps around the village, and the prevalence of sash windows. Unfortunately the survival rate of original windows in the rural tradition of simple white painted casements and mullions set in compact window openings has not been good.



MAP 1: PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF INTEREST IN CHURCH PULVERBATCH



Acting as the unifying elements of all the varying built forms are the brown tiled roofs and the use of stone boundary walls to the front of the properties. Many of these boundaries meet the highway without a pavement, though a narrow grass verge is also typical. Walls are often topped with hedges.



The complete absence of pavements, extraneous road markings and traffic signs, as well as the variation of width and alignment of carriageways all contribute to a sense of repose and a slower pace of life. The approaches to the village are all similar in that the lanes are low set, almost sunken, hemmed in by steep banks and traditionally laid deciduous hedges that are closely cropped.



Apart from the hard surfacing of the lanes there is little to suggest the passing of a horse-drawn age. Houses front directly onto the roadway and buildings are sited often on the very corner of a lane so as to close a vista effectively and, on passing, reveal a completely new aspect of the village. Additional interest is provided by continuous changes in level along each of the lanes as they head downhill from the crossroads.

The service buildings to Churton House include an interesting brick cart shed and stable (below). These buildings remain intact and form an important group with the Church and Churton House itself.



CHARACTER OF SETTING AND TOPOGRAPHY

Church Pulverbatch is situated upon a rounded area of land, part of the gently sloping northerly spur of Wilderley Hill. The latter forms part of the extensive tract of high ground known as the Long Mynd (almost 1,700 ft) that stretches for some 12 miles to the south. To the west are Broom Hill (935 ft) and Lawn Hill (1,036 ft), part of a chain of shapely foothills north of Wilderley Hill. To the east and north the land steadily levels out into the vast lowland area known as the Shropshire Plain. Church Pulverbatch itself is well above the 650 foot contour. The area to the south of Church Pulverbatch is part of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.



To the west and north of the village is a large area of open land that is divided into fields and used for pasture. These fields comprise the land that gives Church Pulverbatch its distinctive hill-top setting.

There are also smaller fields to the south of the Stapleton road that should be retained within the Conservation Area so the appearance of any potential development can be properly controlled. Additional housing within Church Pulverbatch, however, is not supported under the Local Plan. The size of the village and poor provision of local services would mean that effective integration would be difficult to achieve.



All the above mentioned green spaces are integral to the character of the Conservation Area because they help to maintain the soft boundary that exists between village and countryside. These areas of undeveloped land permit excellent views both in and out of the Conservation Area because they allow the countryside to penetrate and break up the pattern of the settlement. The chief views are indicated on Map 1 on page 9. 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 (see Section on Policies, Appendix 1).

Contribution made by Green Spaces to the Setting of the Village

Although Church Pulverbatch is a small settlement, the Conservation Area is quite large. It includes many valuable green spaces that help to define the character of the village. Within the village this includes the churchyard as well the large gardens to Churton House, Lower House and Churton Lodge, all in close proximity to one another.

Significance of Spaces

Within the Conservation Area the chief public spaces are the churchyard, the vicinity of the village crossroads and the car park to the village hall. The most important of these is undoubtedly the churchyard, although the crossroads area is in the most prominent part of the village. The car park to the village hall provides useful amenity facilities for visitors to the village and the surrounding area.



The churchyard is crucial to the setting of both Church and village and has several good quality specimen trees. The impact of the trees is discussed in more detail below. The churchyard is enclosed by a combination of a retaining wall of local mudstone and handsome cast-iron railings. There are two entrances to the area, both of which have simple metal gates. There are also several fine chest tombs in the churchyard as well as the usual attractive clutter of headstones.



The crossroads is quite a large area that includes the site of the former village pond, giving this part of

the Conservation Area a spacious and rather loose form and layout.



Contribution made by Trees

The contribution made by trees within the Conservation Area is most significant, not least because the surrounding upland is relatively devoid of trees. Large individual specimens and handsome groups can be found throughout the village, though several groups are especially noteworthy.

Church Pulverbatch is particularly rich in evergreen trees, notably Pines. This helps to provide a yearlong backdrop of dark green foliage throughout much of the village. In the western third of the churchyard there are large numbers of Lawson Cypress trees and Yews. To the east of the Church is a prominent group of Sycamores. West of the churchyard a handsome row of Black and Scots Pines marks the line of the lane to Wrentnall.



The grounds of Churton House include some prominent Scots Pines and also a group of Horse Chestnuts. Of particular significance within the village is the splendid grove of Monterey Pines

within the grounds of Churton Lodge. The garden to this house also includes a large beech tree and a Western Red Cedar. The pines are now full sized and help to give this part of Church Pulverbatch its shady aspect and well-treed quality.



The northern approach to the village is flanked by many mature Oak trees as well as some Ash. Belts of mature hedgerow Oaks are also a valuable feature of the hillside to the west of the village.

There is another important group of trees in the grounds of the Old Vicarage, comprising a huge Lime tree as well as a Plane, Beech, Silver Birch and Holm Oak. Other notable groups include a recently planted cluster of Birch and Hornbeam trees around the site of the former duck pond adjacent to the village crossroads.

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 on page 9.

The Extent of Loss, Intrusion or Damage

Intrusion in the form of new development within the Conservation Area has not occurred since designation in 1990. Little physical loss or damage to historic fabric has arisen since designation. The reinstatement of original timber casements should be encouraged, however, especially in listed buildings such as the The Square/Dingleside/ Old Stores Cottage.

NEUTRAL AREAS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR

Landscape Proposals

The setting and character of Church Pulverbatch may be improved through environmental works to various features within the Conservation Area. These include the crossroads and the entrance to the village hall car park. The signpost currently on the small grassed area at the centre of the crossroads could be significantly enhanced, perhaps in the form of a replacement cast-iron finger-post with traditional embossed lettering. The lane heading south towards Wilderley could also be improved by way of light metalling or stone chippings. The present muddy farm track does little for the character and appearance of this part of the Conservation Area.

The entrance to the village hall car park and the car park itself (below) would benefit from some appropriate re-surfacing work. The existing surface does not suit the field setting particularly well – the colour of the aggregate is quite harsh and the area is badly defined to the point of being untidy. An alternative scheme should emphasise soft landscaping principles. This could take the form of a metalled driveway curving into an area of reinforced grassed parking.



Redundant Buildings

There is currently no problem within the Church Pulverbatch Conservation Area regarding redundant buildings. Buildings that may become redundant in the future are the brick coach house and stable range to the west of Churton House. These buildings are in partial use.

APPENDIX 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

POLICIES RELATING TO CHURCH PULVERBATCH 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 Church Pulverbatch.

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 Church Pulverbatch.
- 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 Church Pulverbatch. 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, the absence of pavements or road markings, decorative railings, fenestration, pumps, cast iron finger post direction signs and other features of interest. The close juxtaposition of buildings to highways, small access courtyards and entrance 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 or brick 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 Church Pulverbatch 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 Church Pulverbatch Conservation Area is little changed since its initial designation in 1990. Its historic buildings and spaces continue to prevail and there has been little to no 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 façade 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 Areas and properties covered by Article 4 and 4(2) Directions restricting the

installation and replacement of windows, doors, porches and front garden walls.

Guidance notes, 'A Guide to Conservation Areas' and 'A Guide to Listed Buildings' are available from the Conservation and Design Team

The Role of the Public

Much can be achieved if everyone is aware of the advantages of Conservation Area status. Positive protection of Church Pulverbatch'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.

For further information contact the Conservation and Design team

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

01743 252586

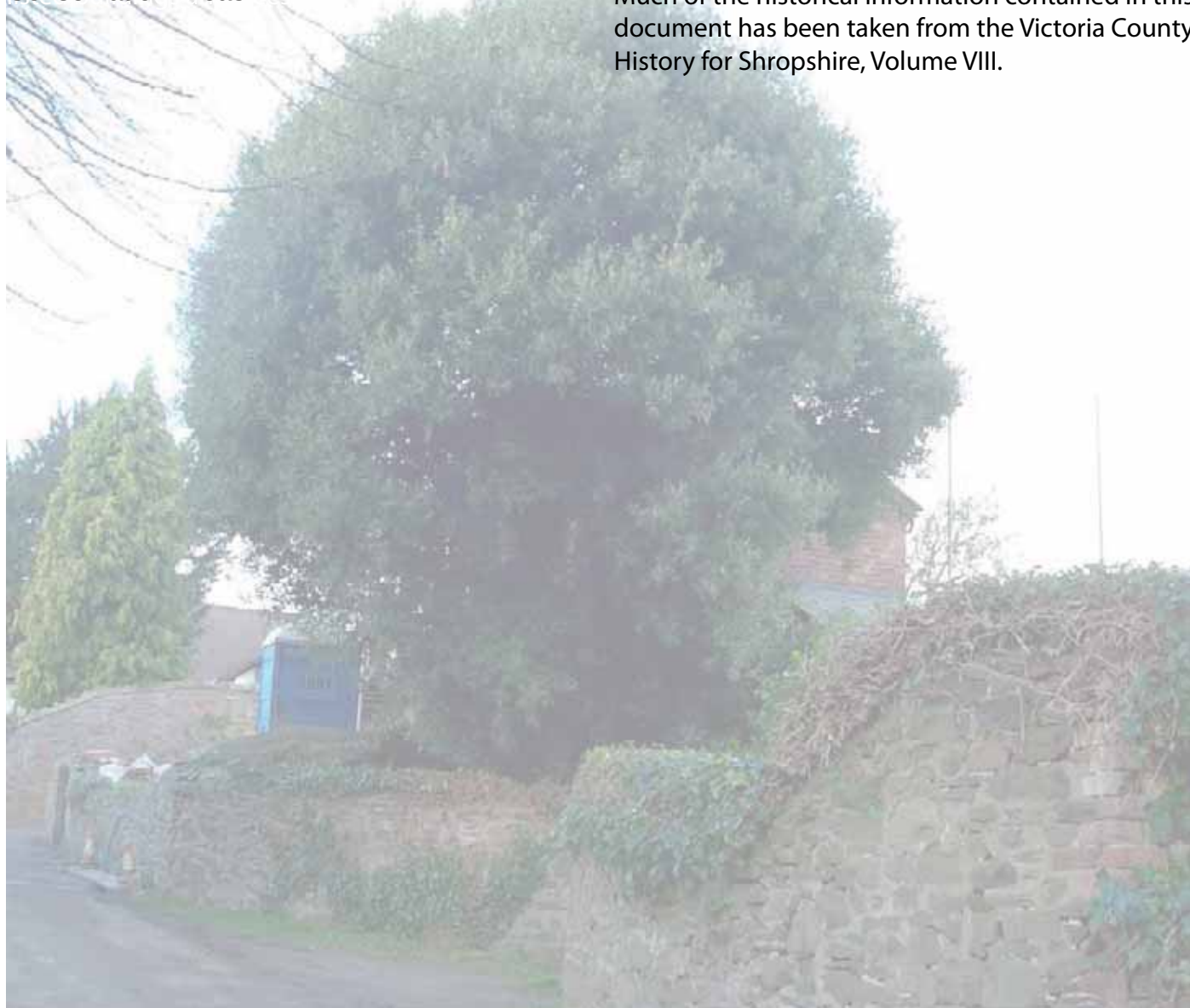
historic.environment@shropshire.gov.uk

Design Advice and Guidance

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

Acknowledgements

Much of the historical information contained in this document has been taken from the Victoria County History for Shropshire, Volume VIII.

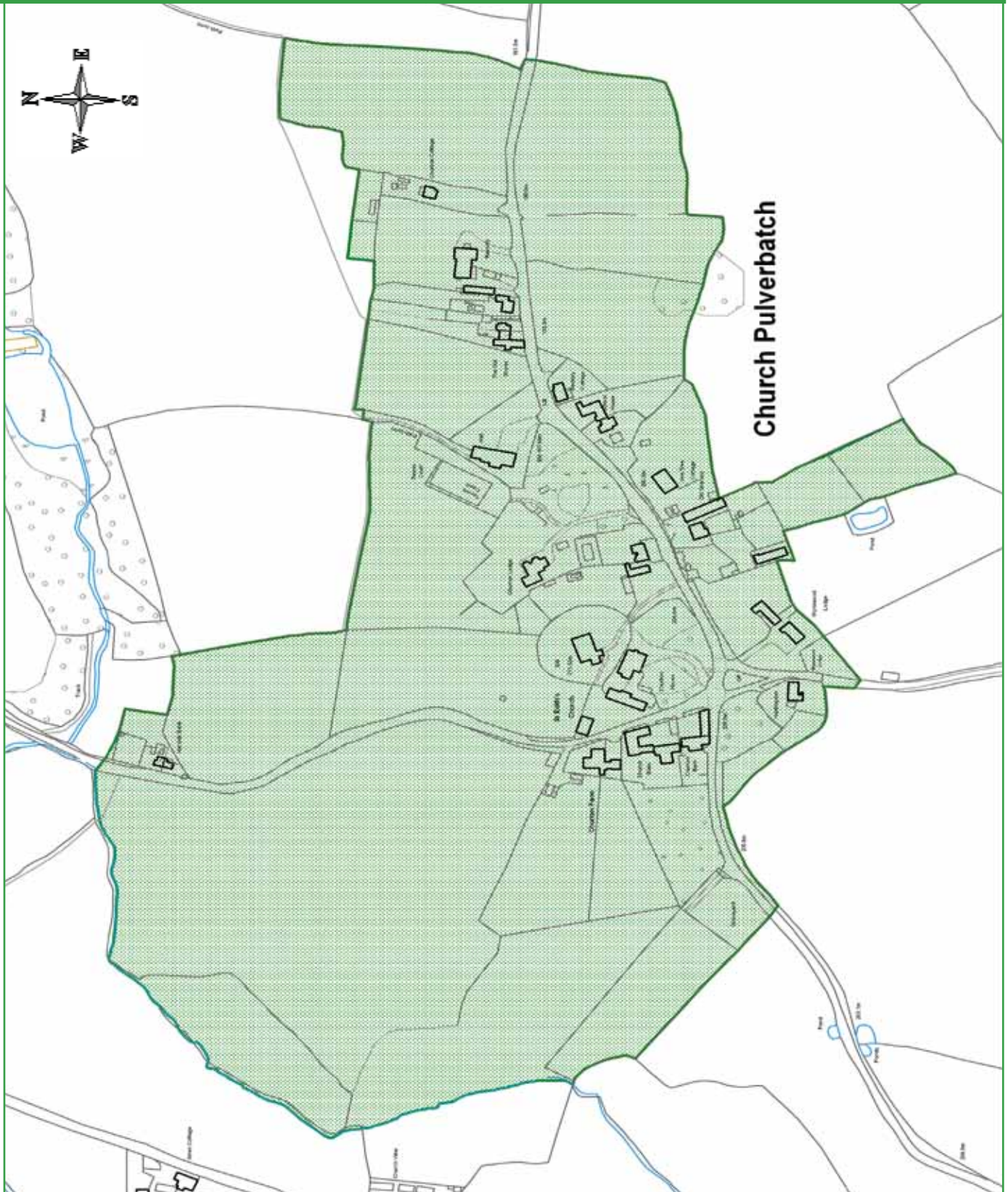


APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS IN CHURCH PULVERBATCH

Church of St Edith	II*
Group of 3 chest tombs approx 15m south southeast of chancel of Church of St Edith	II
Urn shaped memorial approx 15m south east of chancel of Church of St Edith	II
Churton House	II
Churton Lodge	II
Lower House	II
Gate piers, gates and railings to Lower House	II
Outbuilding approx 4m west of Lower House	II
Old Stores, The Square and Dingleside	II
Old Rectory	II



APPENDIX 3: MAP OF CHURCH PULVERBATCH CONSERVATION AREA



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