

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL



CLEOBURY MORTIMER

DESIGNATED 4TH AUGUST 1972



PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREA) ACT, 1990

CLEOBURY MORTIMER CONSERVATION AREA

STATEMENT

CONTENTS

1. EXTENT OF CONSERVATION AREA
2. DESIGNATION OF CONSERVATION AREA
3. HISTORY
4. CHARACTERISTICS
5. THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK
6. PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 15
7. GUIDANCE ON POLICY CRITERIA
8. OTHER CRITERIA

APPENDIX

1. PLAN OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

**PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT, 1990
CLEOBURY MORTIMER CONSERVATION AREA**

1.0 THE EXTENT OF CLEOBURY MORTIMER CONSERVATION AREA.

- 1.1 The Cleobury Mortimer Conservation Area consists of the whole of Church Street, The Hurst, New Road and Barkers Lane, together with parts of High Street, Lower Street, Childe Road. Viols Walk, Tenbury Road, Eagle Lane, Lion Lane and Pinkham as illustrated in the Cleobury Mortimer Conservation Area Plan.

2.0 THE DESIGNATION OF CLEOBURY MORTIMER CONSERVATION AREA

- 2.1 Cleobury Mortimer Conservation Area was designated as a Conservation Area by Shropshire County Council on the 4th August 1972 in accordance with the provisions of Section 277 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.
- 2.2 From 24th August 1990 the statutory provisions for the designation, preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas are contained in Part II of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. From the same date the statutory provisions for the control of development in Conservation Areas is contained in that Act and in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

3.0 THE HISTORY OF CLEOBURY MORTIMER

- 3.1 It is believed that the name derives from the contraction of the old English 'clifu' meaning a steep place and 'bury' meaning fortified settlement, however it appears in the Domesday Book as 'Claiberie'. Mortimer comes from Roger de Mortimer of Normandy, a member of a powerful Norman family, to whom the land was gifted after the Norman conquest. Cleobury Castle is first mentioned in 1154 when records state that Henry II destroyed it after de Mortimer's rebellion but by 1179 it must have been rebuilt, as Hugh de Mortimer came from overseas to reside at Cleobury. John Leland, Henry VIII's Antiquarian who visited the site between 1538 and 1545, noted that there was a castle at Cleobury by the church; the plot is up till now called Castell Dyke. By the mid 19th Century the castle was "ploughed up and planted with potatoes" according to antiquarian accounts.
- 3.2 The poet William Langland was said to have been born in Cleobury Mortimer in the 14th Century. He was the author of 'Piers Plowman' the religious allegorical poem and a work second only in importance to Chaucer's Canterbury tales amongst mediaeval literature. There is a plaque and a commemorative window in the local church in William Langland's honour.
- 3.3 Cleobury Mortimer was granted a town charter in 1253.
- 3.4 Grant to hold a market was given in 1615; the weekly market ceased trading in 1960.

4.0 THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CLEOBURY MORTIMER CONSERVATION AREA

Introduction

- 4.1 Although Cleobury Mortimer is often regarded as a village it is actually the second smallest town in Shropshire after Clun with a population of 2,536 according to the 2001 Census. There is arable and livestock farming in the countryside around the town and a number of small shops and businesses in the main street. Cleobury Mortimer is remarkable for its number of pubs and even the street names are reminders of inns long gone. Facilities include a secondary and a primary school.



- 4.2 A character appraisal of Cleobury Mortimer has been carried out and the main findings are set out under the following headings: -

Setting
Archaeological Significance
Architectural and Historic Quality
Street Scene
Key Buildings
Materials

Setting

- 4.3 Cleobury Mortimer is set deep in the Shropshire countryside alongside the meandering River Rea on the sides of the Clee Hills - Titterstone Clee and Brown Clee, which has the highest summit south of the Pennines.

Archaeological Significance

- 4.4 The following are classed as monuments in the Cleobury Mortimer Conservation Area: -

- Cleobury Mortimer Castle
- Market place, High Street (Market place identified as wide street at west end of town (High Street) contains medieval market cross)
- Medieval burgrave plot, Lower St.
- No 3 Barkers Lane (North East side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 1 Church Street (South Side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 2 Church Street (South Side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 3 Church Street The Vicarage (South side) (Grade II* Listing)
- No 4 Church Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 5 King's Arms Hotel, Church Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 6 and 7 Church Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)

- No 8 Church Street (South side) – Formerly listed as Nos 8 and 9 Church Street - (Grade II Listing)
- No 9 Church Street (South side) - Formerly listed as Nos 8 and 9 Church Street - (Grade II Listing)
- No 10 Church Street (South side) – Formerly listed as Nos 10 – 12 Church Street – (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 11 and 12 Church Street (South side) – Formerly listed as Nos 10 – 12 Church Street – (Grade II Listing)
- No 13 Royal Fountain Inn, Church Street (South side) – Formerly listed as No 13 Church Street (South side) – (Grade II Listing)
- No 14 Church Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 15 Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 16 Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 17 Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 18 Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Assembly Rooms and railings and gatepier to south west, Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Gatepiers to southeast of Assembly Rooms, Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Church of St Mary, Church Street (North side) (Grade I Listing)
- Churchyard wall 18 metres southwest of Church of St Mary, Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Sundial 4m south of tower of Church of St Mary, Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- War Memorial outside Church of St Mary, Church Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Lacon Childe School, Church Street (North side) - Formerly listed as The School (old part only), Church Street (North side) - (Grade II Listing)
- No 4 High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 11 and 12 High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 13 High Street (South side) – Formerly listed as Nos 13 and 14 High Street (South side) – (Grade II Listing)
- No 14 High Street (South side) – Formerly listed as Nos 13 and 14 High Street (South side) – (Grade II Listing)
- No 16 High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 17 High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 18 High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 19 and 20 High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 21, 22 and 22A High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 23 High Street (South side) – Formerly listed as No 23 Midland Bank, High Street (South side) – (Grade II Listing)
- No 24 Beaconsfield House, High Street (South side) – Formerly listed as No 24 High Street (South side) – (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 25 and 26 High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 27 High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 28 High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 29 Talbot Hotel, High Street (North side) – Formerly listed as Talbot Hotel, High Street (North side) - (Grade II Listing)
- Mounting block in front of Talbot Hotel, High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 30 and 31 High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)

- K6 Telephone Kiosk 8m south of Nos 30 and 31 High Street (Grade II Listing)
- Remains of Wayside Cross 18m west of K6 Telephone Kiosk, High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 36 High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 39 Lloyd's Bank, High Street (North side) – Formerly listed as Lloyd's Bank, High Street (North side) – (Grade II Listing)
- No 40 High Street (North side) – Formerly listed as Nos 40 and 41 High Street (North side) – (Grade II Listing)
- No 41 High Street (North side) – Formerly listed as Nos 40 and 41 High Street (North side) – (Grade II Listing)
- No 42 High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 44 and 45 High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 48 High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 67, 68 and 69 High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Horse trough and drinking fountain, High Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Manor House, High Street (South side) (Grade II* Listing)
- Stable block at Manor House, High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- Wall and gatepiers 20m north of Manor House, High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- Wall 30m northwest of Manor House, High Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- The Redfern Hotel, No 10 Lower Street (South side) – Formerly listed as No 10 Lower Street (South side) – (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 11 and 12 Lower Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- Barn at extreme northern end of Burgage plot behind Nos 34-37 Lower Street (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 23 and 24 Lower Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 34 – 37 Lower Street (North side) Consecutive (Grade II Listing)
- Langland House, No 38 and 38A Lower Street (North side) – Formerly listed as No 38 Lower Street (North side) – (Grade II Listing)
- K6 Telephone Kiosk at junction with The Hurst, Lower Street (Grade II Listing)
- Old Lion Public House, Lower Street (North side) (Grade II Listing)
- The Bell Inn, Lower Street (South side) (Grade II Listing)
- Nos 11 and 12 The Hurst (Northeast side) (Grade II Listing)
- No 13 The Hurst (Northeast side) – Formerly listed as Nos 13 and 14 The Hurst – (Grade II Listing)
- No 14 The Hurst (Northeast side) - Formerly listed as Nos 13 and 14 The Hurst – (Grade II Listing)
- Old School, Viols Walk – Formerly listed as County Primary School, Viols Walk – (Grade II Listing)

Architectural and Historic Quality

- 4.5 The town retains some of its medieval planned form with a central High Street and long, narrow burgage plots leading off from this; around the perimeter are back lanes. The curved shape of the High Street is unusual.



Street Scene

- 4.6 John Betjeman described High Street as “A long airy curving street of brick Georgian houses and shops interspersed with genuine half timber, the Rea brook making a splash at the bottom of the hill.”

The mix of redbrick Georgian and older timbered buildings include a number of small shops and businesses, amongst them two bakeries, two butchers, a newsagent, a traditional ironmongers and a secondhand bookstore that is aptly named "The Book Shop".

Key Buildings

- 4.7 **St. Mary's Church** is renowned for its twisted spire, which forms a very distinctive landmark and has become the main focus in general references to Cleobury Mortimer. It is an Anglican church within the Ludlow Deanery. The tower is 12th to 13th Century and when it was built the octagonal wooden spire was placed on the tower without any ties or flashing. As a result the wet got in on the weather side rotting the timbers, which caused the soft local stone to crumble, and the tower developed a tilt to the southwest. The warping of the timbers caused the twist in the spire. Although the spire is now firmly tied to the tower the familiar shape has been preserved. John Betjeman observed about St Mary's Church: “The whole church seems to have slipped out of shape. Inside there isn't a straight arch or doorway.”

The 13th Century nave and chancel have 14th Century roofs, the chantry chapel and north aisle are of the late 13th Century, and the south aisle and porch are also of the 13th Century. The north vestry was built in the 15th Century. St Mary's Church is constructed of coursed and uncoursed stone rubble with ashlar dressings, has a plain-tile roof with old tiles on the south pitch of the nave, stone-coped gables, and oak shingles to the spire. The chancel has a late 13th Century east window of a pointed-arch with triple cusped lancet tracery. A 14th Century lancet with quatrefoil over twin cusped lancets is on the west side of the north wall, and a 19th Century restored flat-headed window with a twin cusped lancet is located to the east side. The north vestry was raised in the 19th Century restoration but retained with a 16th Century twin cusped light east window. Two restored 16th Century flat-headed twin and triple cusped lancet windows are situated to the south set between the 19th Century restored stepped buttresses. The nave is covered on the north side by the north aisle and the chantry chapel, the aisle has a single 13th Century pointed arched doorway with an ogee mould and hoodmould and to the west is a pointed window of twin cusped lancets and a quatrefoil. The chapel has two pointed-arch windows with tracery of twin cusped lancets with a sexfoil over and an east pointed-arched window with tracery of triple cusped lancets. Five simple rectangular clerestory windows with chamfered reveals are at the south side. The south aisle wall has three renewed broad lancets set between the 19th Century restored stepped buttresses to the right of

the porch and a single broad lancet to the left. The east window is flat-headed with twin cusped lancets, and there is a single lancet in the west wall.

The 13th Century projecting gabled stone south porch has a pointed-arched opening with two orders of shafts and a roll mould, a hood-mould with label stops, and capitals with stiff-leaf foliage and heads. The reset stone stoup in the northwest corner is carved with a large head.

The lower two stages of the 4-stage tower are of the 12th Century with shallow clasping buttresses and a reset former tower arch set in the west wall. The upper stages above the offset are 13th Century. The clock face is over the lancet on the south face and there is a lancet at each lower stage on the west face, the lowest one being a wide lancet. The upper stage on the north face has a single lancet and the top stage of the tower has a pointed-arched bell opening on each face each incorporating two lancets.

Memorials in St Mary's church include one by Stephens of Worcester on the north wall of the chantry chapel to Edward Toldery (died 1761) and descendants, and on the south wall of the chancel is one to James Compson (died 1765). Rudhall of Gloucester recast six bells in 1757, and Mr Donisthorpe of Birmingham erected the clock in 1772.

St Mary's Church was repaired by Thomas Telford in 1793 and restored in 1874 by Gilbert Scott.



- 4.8 **The Manor House** in High Street has never been the house of the Lord of the Manor and has no claim to that name. It is a late 17th or early 18th Century 2-storey with attic and cellar building of brick construction with moulded brick storey bands and a moulded brick capped plinth. The old-tile hipped roof has moulded wood eaves, a 20th Century hipped tiled turret addition and four axial brick ridge stacks. The north front is a 3-bay front with the central bay advanced, three windows to the centre and two flanking, all of them 6/6 sashes with painted reveals with cills and gauged brick lintels. The moulded wood doorcase has two fluted Doric pilasters and plain entablature with a cornice and later 6-panelled divided doors. The four box dormers have 3/6 sashes. The left return side (east) is partly covered by a 19th Century 2-storey link to the stable block. The right return side (west) has three bricked up window recesses, two box dormers, and a tiled brick lean-to covers the ground floor. At the rear are two 6/6 sash windows on each floor at each end with the left pairs matching the front elevation windows and those to the right are restored and have moulded cases. In the centre is a tall 8/4 sash window with a moulded case and an adjacent bricked up tall window recess, with a central 5-panelled part glazed door, an adjacent 3-light casement and four box dormers with 3/6 sashes.

Interior: The hall has a curved and swept oak staircase with a toadback handrail, 3 column on vase balusters per tread, and open treads with carved strings. The carved marble fireplace has bacchanalian figures on pilasters and festoons on the overmantel. The west front and back rooms have moulded plaster cornices and carved marble fireplaces, the front room has a plaster frieze with Corinthian columns over a large niche on the end wall. The Manor House was a private residence until 1974 and since the 1980's is used as a nursing home.

- 4.9 The oldest part of **The Old Vicarage** in Church Street dates from the 1570 – 1580 period and the façade of local stone hides a timber frame. Probably a wool merchant's house in its early days, it was used as a vicarage from the late 17th Century until 1990. It is a 2-storey, attic and cellar building of ashlar and stone rubble construction with moulded stone eaves, is set on a stone plinth with chamfered ashlar capping and has a plain-tile roof. To the rear are projecting brick gable end stacks, and a ridge stack to the right. The street front has five 6/6 sashes with moulded cases, stone cills, keystones and stone lintels. The central doorcase has fluted pilasters, an open bed pediment incorporating a re-entrant fanlight with intersecting tracery glazing bars and a 6-panelled door. Three tiled gabled dormers have leaded 2-light casements. At the rear is a stone rubble gable to the right (east) with a brick projecting gable end stack. Brick walled tiled gabled 19th Century extension wings partly cover the rear.
- 4.10 **The Talbot Hotel** in High Street is a prominent black and white building with parts of the building dating back to 1561. The Coat of Arms belongs to Sir John Talbot who was the Earl of Shrewsbury. This 2-storey and attic building is a 19th Century remodelling of an earlier core with the timber-frame being fronted by painted render imitating patterned framing. The roof is plain tiled and has a central brick ridge stack. The south front has five plain 19th Century sashes at the first floor level, and bay window bays all projecting under the first balcony with cast-iron railings flank the 19th Century pilastered open porch. On the right-hand side is a covered carriageway. The four attic gables each have a plain sash. At the rear is a 20th Century casement over the carriageway to the left, the remainder is covered by 20th Century painted render and brick gabled rear extension ranges. Remains of the 'Weeping Cross' can be seen outside the Talbot Hotel where the cross was erected to mark the passing of the funeral procession of Prince Arthur, Henry VII's brother in 1502.
- 4.11 **The Kings Arms** in Church Street is one of Cleobury Mortimer's oldest alehouses having provided hospitality for over 200 years. It stands on the site of an earlier hostelry and is a late 18th Century remodelling of the 17th Century core, and is reputed to date from 1530. The first recorded landlady called Jane Hobday was serving ale around 1788. It is a 3-storey painted brick building with storey bands and dentil course eaves, and a rendered plinth. The plain-tile roof has a central brick ridge stack. The street front has six mullion and transom windows in moulded frames with brick keyed lintels at the first floor and four of the same at the ground floor, with a central doorcase with plain flat pilaster with plain corniced entablature and a 6-panelled door with a toplight over. The carriage entrance to the right has a chamfered timber lintel. The upper floor has three 2-light casements. The left-hand gable end is rendered. The square panelled timber-frame at the rear is partly rendered and partly covered by projecting tiled gabled extension wings of both brick and render.



- 4.12 **Lacon Childe School Old Wing** in Childe Road developed over two centuries around a fine Georgian house that was the original Lacon Childe School. This was built with money left by Sir Lacon William Childe, the Lord Mayor, who in his will drawn up in 1714 provided money for the education of the poor children of Cleobury Mortimer. The site of the building is adjacent to the motte of the Norman castle and could possibly lie inside the original bailey. The school was opened in 1740, and has c1890 extensions, with further additions being made c1900. It is a 2-storey and attic stone rubble building with an ashlar facade and cornice. The plain-tiled roof is hipped and has plain brick ridge stacks. The school is rectangular on plan with late 19th Century set-back flanking wings and extensive 20th Century ranges to the rear. To the left side is a single storey stone gabled flanking wing circa 1890, known as the Baldwin-Childe Dining Hall. The doorcase fascia inscription reads: Sir Lacon William Childe of Kinlet, Knight, by his will endowed this school, the building was erected in 1740. It became a private school in 1890, and was sold to the Local Education Authority in 1935, which reopened it in 1937. The school was closed in 1995 and converted to private residences in 1996.

Materials

- 4.13 The traditional building materials used in Cleobury Mortimer include stone, red brick and timber framing.

Areas for Change and Restraint

- 4.14 The Conservation Area lies within the limit to development of the village as defined by Policy S1 of the South Shropshire Local Plan (Adopted April 2005). Suitable sites within this limit could be developed, providing the development can satisfy the other policies of the plan.

5.0 THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 5.1 Conservation areas are defined by section 69 of the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990 as "...areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". This is a strictly applied definition and should not be confused with Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or other designated areas.
- 5.2 Conservation areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities, usually after public consultation, although this is not a legal requirement.

The Effect of Conservation Area Status

The consequences of designation as a conservation area are as follows:

- 5.3 The Local Planning Authority is under a duty “from time to time” to publish and consult on proposals to preserve and enhance conservation areas.
- 5.4 In dealing with planning applications in conservation areas, the Local Planning Authority is required to “pay special attention” to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area. This means that there is a higher standard of design required in conservation areas than elsewhere.
- 5.5 Outline planning applications will not normally be entertained.
- 5.6 Planning applications in conservation areas must be advertised as prescribed by Regulations.
- 5.7 It is an **offence** to demolish a building or structure in a conservation area without the consent of the Local Planning Authority. There are some exceptions – please ask before taking action.
- 5.8 English Heritage has the power to make grants or loans for preservation or enhancement, although none are currently available.
- 5.9 It is an **offence** to cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or destroy a tree in a conservation area without having given 6 weeks notice to the Local Planning Authority. There are some exceptions – please ask before taking action.
- 5.10 Permitted development and the right to display advertisements are more limited than elsewhere.
- 5.11 Telecommunications operators have more onerous obligations placed on them.

6.0 PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 5

PPS5 is the current policy guidance on protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

Development proposals in conservation areas will need to take into account the requirements of PPS5 and in particular the extracts below.

6.1 Planning Policy Statement 5 Planning for the Historic Environment

HE10.1 Special regard should be given to such matters as scale, height, form, massing, respect for the traditional pattern of frontages, vertical or horizontal emphasis, and detailed design (e.g. the scale and spacing of window openings, and the nature and quality of materials)

HE10.2 Whilst the character and appearance of conservation areas should always be given full weight in planning decisions, the objective of preservation can be achieved either by development, which makes a positive contribution to an areas character or appearance, or by development which leaves character and appearance unharmed.

- 6.2 In determining applications for proposals to which this policy guidance applies, the Council will have regard to:

Any conservation area statement or village design statement;

The quality of the design and the appropriateness of the proposed use;

The appropriateness of materials and building techniques

Reasons

- a) To ensure new development in a conservation area preserves or enhances its character and appearance and conserves its distinctive qualities;
- b) To ensure that the character or appearance of a conservation area is not adversely affected by the demolition of buildings;
- c) To conform to Policy QE5 of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy;
- d) To conform to PPS5

7.0 Guidance on the policy criteria

7.1 **Special regard given to the scale, design and materials** means that new developments must blend in with the character of the area, not that individuals building styles must be copied.

7.2 The requirement for **demolition of buildings in conservation areas** to be part of the scheme of redevelopment is to avoid unsightly gaps occurring in street frontages.

7.3 There is specific **Supplementary Planning Guidance**:

- Conservation Area statements for most conservation areas
- A variety of Town and Village Design Statements

7.4 **Quality and appropriateness of design, materials and use** is required for all proposals in conservation areas. In considering applications for new development in Conservation Areas, the Council will generally have regard to the following criteria:

- The siting of the development must conform to the general pattern of development in the area and not dominate existing buildings or occupy part of their curtilages.
- The scale of the proposal must be in conformity with the scale of existing buildings within that part of the Conservation Area.
- The use should be one, which is appropriate to the area and will give rise to development of an appropriate scale.
- The proportions of the building and its fenestration must be in keeping with the characteristics of existing buildings in the area.
- The alignment of the proposal along its highway frontage must conform to the pattern of development in the area.
- The proposal must maintain the characteristics of the roofline of the street as regards height, shape and pitch of roof and is not be of a height, which would intrude onto the skyline from any viewpoint.
- The proposal should conform to the existing pattern of door and window openings and their detailing prevailing within the area.
- The proposal should be constructed in materials traditionally used in the Conservation Area matching exactly the colour and texture of that material.
- The proposal should retain, restore or add traditional boundary walls in stone or brick in accordance with the tradition in the Conservation Area.
- The proposal should retain existing trees and provide for the planting of new specimen trees where possible.

- The proposal should retain, and take account of traditional burgage plot layouts or other historic plot and layout forms and ancillary buildings and boundary treatments.

8.0 OTHER CRITERIA

- 8.1 As far as possible the Council aims to conserve **traditional shopfronts** by preventing their removal and discouraging unsuitable alterations. Proposals for **new shopfronts and fascias** within conservation areas will be permitted provided: -
- they complement both the architectural character and detail of the building onto which they are to be fitted.
 - they do not result in the removal of any existing separate access to upper storeys or preclude the restoration of such an access if already removed.
- 8.2 Where appropriate the Council, in consultation with the Highway Authority, will seek to introduce schemes to **rationalise traffic and pedestrian signs and other street furniture** in conservation areas in the interests of the amenity. It is recognised that obstructive traffic signs and other street furniture can create 'clutter' and form a visual intrusion that detracts from the appearance and character of the District's conservation areas. The intention of this guidance is to minimise such impacts.
- 8.3 Through the control of new development and Enhancement Schemes carried out in conjunction with the Highway Authority, the Council will ensure that **traditional paved areas** are conserved and maintained. Considerable investment has been made on many listed and non listed buildings in the conservation areas throughout the County. The purpose of this advice is to ensure that similar attention is paid to the space between the buildings in particular the traditional paved areas.

Historic Environment Team
Shropshire Council
Abbey Foregate
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
SY2 6ND

01743 252586
Historic.environment@shropshire.gov.uk

Updated 2012

Shropshire County Council sites and Monument Records
www.CleoburyCountry.com