

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL



CHIRBURY

Designated 10TH FEBRUARY 1994



PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREA) ACT, 1990

CHIRBURY CONSERVATION AREA

STATEMENT

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1. PLAN OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT, 1990

CHIRBURY CONSERVATION AREA

1.0 THE EXTENT OF CHIRBURY CONSERVATION AREA.

- 1.1 The Chirbury Conservation Area consists of part of the village of Chirbury and its immediate environs as illustrated in the Chirbury Conservation Area Plan.

2.0 THE DESIGNATION OF CHIRBURY CONSERVATION AREA

- 2.1 Chirbury Conservation Area was designated as a conservation area by South Shropshire Council on the 10th February 1994 in accordance with the provisions of Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990.



3.0 THE HISTORY OF CHIRBURY

- 3.1 Chirbury is the Cyrigbying of the Anglo Saxon Chronicle. It is referred to in the Domesday Book as Cireberie and recorded as having two churches and a priest.
- 3.2 The name Chirbury means fortified place with a church.
- 3.3 Robert de Boullers, lord of Montgomery, established a small community of Augustinian canons at Snead on the upper reaches of the Camlad towards the end of the 12th Century, but before 1198 he had resolved to move the community to Chirbury. There he provided their principal source of income, which was the church of St. Michael of Chirbury. This was the mother-church for a huge parish that probably included the whole of the Domesday hundred of Witentreu¹, with dependent chapels at Montgomery, Snead, Forden, and Hyssington. It was a portionary church with four prebends at that time.
- 3.4 Consent for the establishment of a priory there was obtained from the Bishop of Hereford, Archbishop Hubert Walter, and from the Pope in 1201, however the approval was insecure up to c. 1227 when two royal charters settled and confirmed the rights of the prior and convent.
- 3.5 In 1277 the buildings were only partially complete and the priory was in debt. The bishop imposed rigorous economies, but discipline was also poor and in the late

¹ *Witentreu*, whose name is preserved in the place-name Whittery, just to the east of Chirbury, possibly the site of a moot or meeting place marked by a distinctive tree, which stretched from Long Mountain on the north to the Kerry ridgeway on the south, and from the River Severn on the west to beyond Corndon on the east

1280s the community was even considering returning to Snead. However, things improved and building was renewed in the late 13th / early 14th Century. The estate incomes fell in the 14th century and the priory's property was mismanaged and an investigation in 1423 found it to be in a state of 'spiritual and material collapse'. However the house still commanded some local respect as is shown in the will of William Bowdler of Marton in Chirbury, proved in 1428, in which he left the reversion of his property in Shrewsbury to the priory.

- 3.6 In 1424 a new prior was appointed but throughout the 15th century the priory continued to suffer problems, including poverty and incursions from marauders. In 1535 its income was 87 pounds 7s 4d and it was dissolved in 1536. The land was granted to Edward Hopton of Chirbury in 1537.
- 3.7 In 1675 Edward Lewis, who became vicar of Chirbury in 1628, had Chirbury School built on the site which was previously that of the priory. He gave an endowment in land, let for £95, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, who had £20 per annum, and the residue after repairs etc. was given to poor widows.
- 3.8 A "chained library" was found in the late 19th Century under the roof of the School House. These valuable books, some dating back to the early 16th Century, were left by Lord Herbert, an Elizabethan historian, philosopher and diplomat. The books are now held by the County Library Services.

4.0 THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHIRBURY CONSERVATION AREA

Introduction

- 4.1 Chirbury provides several local services. It has a church, school, village hall, shop, post office and public house. Its small stone and brick cottages were in the 19th Century home to large families. These families provided labour for surrounding farms and the Elizabethan Marrington Hall a short distance from the village.
- 4.2 A character appraisal of the village 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
Natural Features

Setting

- 4.3 The village of Chirbury is located in the parish of Chirbury with Brompton close to the border with Wales. It is situated on the B4386 on low-lying land in the bow of the River Camlad. The River Camlad supposedly is the only river that rises in England and flows into Wales eventually joining the River Severn.

Archaeological Significance

- 4.4 There are two scheduled ancient monuments in the village. They are the Dovecote at Chirbury Hall Farm and the Castle mound north west of Chirbury Bridge. This mound in the field known as Castlefield or Kings Orchard is probably the site fortified in 915 by Ethelfleda, eldest daughter of King Alfred the Great. The area around the village has several scheduled ancient monuments which reflects its archaeological significance. These include Caerbre and Calcot camp, prehistoric hill forts, Dudstone Castle Mound, Hockleton Motte and Bailey and Offa's Dyke.
- 4.5 The following are classed as monuments in the Chirbury Conservation Area: -
- Chirbury Priory (Grade I Listing)
(A possible Minster of late Saxon date, a church of probable late Saxon date, a priory of medieval to 16th century date
Medieval to 16th Century - 1198 AD to 1536 AD – PRIORY
Late Saxon - 800 AD? to 1065 AD – CHURCH
Late Saxon - 800 AD to 1065 AD - MINSTER
This surviving fragment of the remains of a late 13th Century compound pier in red sandstone ashlar is approximately 1.2m high. It has an octagonal core with slim triple shafts against each side and a moulded base. In situ, it has been suggested as the remains of a central column of the chapter house or sacristy of Chirbury Priory)
 - Medieval Church of St Michael (Grade I Listing)
(Medieval - 1066 AD to 1499 AD
A monastic church, which is now parochial, of the late 12th Century with early 13th Century aisles, west tower of c. 1300, chancel of 1733 and the whole restored in 1871-2)
 - Group of 10 Chest Tombs, Church of St Michael (Grade II Listing)
(18th Century to mid 19th Century - 1750 AD to 1850 AD
A group of 10 rectangular chest tombs of the late 18th and early 19th Century in limestone with some retaining traces of paint. They have moulded plinths and capping, mainly with chamfered top ledgers. Some have fluted, enriched or columnar corner pilasters but are mainly plain. The monuments to Frances Williams (died 1838) and Elizabeth Hughes (died 1817) have inward-tapering sides, the former with fluted corner spandrels. The moulded inscription panels on the remaining tombs commemorate various members of other local families)
 - Group of 4 Chest Tombs approx. 6m east of the chancel of the Church of St Michael (Grade II Listing)
(Early 19th Century - 1820 AD to 1830 AD
A group of 4 rectangular chest tombs of c.1820 and c.1830 in limestone. With moulded plinths and capping with chamfered top ledgers. The monument to Mary Pubbathan (died 1831) has urn-shaped corner pilasters. The moulded inscription panels on the remaining tombs commemorate various members of other local families)
 - Nos 1 and 2 (Oaklee) (Grade II Listing)
(17th Century - 1600 AD to 1699 AD
A 2-storey house, which is now 2 cottages, of the 17th Century with eaves raised and remodelled in the early 18th Century and with later additions

and alterations. It is of timber frame construction with plaster and painted brick infill and a slate roof. The windows of the late 19th Century are multipaned casements, three directly below the eaves and five to the ground floor, including three grouped together to the right of centre, all in panels of framing. The boarded door to the left and the 4-panel door (with glazed top panels) to the right are under a 20th Century gabled timber porch. The external rubblestone end stack to the left has a later red brick shaft. The twin-gabled addition to the rear is also timber framed with brick infill and king-post trusses exposed to the gable ends and red brick ridge stacks)

- Herbert Arms Hotel (Grade II Listing)
(Late 18th Century to 20th Century (post-WW2) - 1767 AD to 1999 AD
This 3-storey house, which is now an inn, is of the late 18th Century with later additions and alterations. It is of painted brick construction with a slate roof and external end stacks with the tops re-built in late 19th Century red brick. L-shaped in plan it has a short range to the rear on the right and a single-storey addition, possibly the former stables, to the right. It has a toothed eaves cornice, 3 wide bays and segmental-headed glazing bar sashes with 2 windows to the centre on the ground and first floors. The central entrance is a plain wooden doorcase with a 4-panel door whose top panels are now glazed. The single-storey addition has two 20th Century casements, a moulded brick eaves cornice and coped verges on brick kneelers to the right gable end)
- Church House (Grade II Listing)
(16th Century to Early 20th Century (pre WW1) - 1500 AD to 1913 AD
A 2-storey and attic house of the late 18th Century with later additions and alterations, it is of red brick construction with a slate roof with two 19th Century stacks behind the ridge. There are late 19th Century multi-paned casements with segmental heads and three 20th Century gabled dormers in the roof slope. The central entrance has a plain pilastered doorcase with a 20th Century boarded door and the original rectangular barred overlight and hood)
- School House (Grade II Listing)
(17th Century - 1600 AD to 1699 AD
A 2-storey and attic house of the early and late 17th Century with later additions and alterations)
- Outbuilding approx. 2m east of School House (Grade II Listing)
(16th Century to Early 20th Century (pre WW1) - 1500 AD to 1913 AD
A one-storey cottage that was extended and converted to agricultural use and is now a store. Built in the 17th Century and extended in the late 18th Century with later additions and alterations, it is of timber frame construction with painted brick infill and has a graded slate roof. It was originally a 2-cell cottage with a later external stone stack that is now encapsulated in the rubblestone addition to the left, and was extended by a further bay to the right in the 18th Century. The framing consists of large square panels to the 17th Century part with light rectangular panels to the 18th Century addition. The plank door is to the centre with small flanking openings. The building forms a picturesque group with the School House and is included for group value)

- Chirbury Hall (Grade II Listing)
(16th Century to Early 20th Century (pre WW1) - 1500 AD to 1913 AD
The farmhouse is a 1736 remodelling of an earlier building with 19th Century additions and alterations, built in uncoursed limestone rubble with angle quoins and red brick dressings and a slate roof)
- Lshaped range of farm buildings immediately to the north of Chirbury Hall (Grade II Listing)
(16th Century to Early 20th Century (pre WW1) - 1500 AD to 1913 AD
Farm buildings of the late 17th Century that were remodelled in the late 18th Century with later additions and alterations. The main range has 2 levels and is of weatherboarded timber frame construction on a high-uncoursed limestone rubble plinth and has a slate roof. The west range also has 2 levels and was originally a timber framed building on a high plinth but was rebuilt in uncoursed limestone rubble with an asbestos sheet roof. The main range has eaves hatches with 20 centre-hung windows to the ground floor and a wide cart entrance in the third bay from the left. West range has 3 eaves hatches and stable doors alternating with 20th Century windows to the ground floor. The horse engine house is to the rear, in red brick with double doors on the north side. The 19th Century granary, which was altered in the 20th Century, is attached at right-angles to the south side of the east end of the main range but is not of special architectural interest and included for group value only)
- Dovecote at Chirbury Hall Farm (Scheduled Monument)
(Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1913 AD
A fine restored octagonal dovecote of late 16th or 17th Century, possibly built on the site of an earlier building. It is constructed in small red bricks (English bond) and has a graded slate roof that has a open sided lantern with a pointed wooden finial. The eaves slightly project with moulded corbelling and it has chamfered rectangular windows on the east and west side with label and open square label stops; the segmental-headed doorway on the west side has a plank door with iron strap hinges. The interior shows well-preserved nesting holes and ledges with a carved central post, which formerly held a ladder for collecting eggs from nests)
- The Blessed Mary of the Well (Findspot)
(A findspot of medieval date
Medieval - 1066 AD to 1499 AD
A bronze mould for the production of figures of the Madonna and Child, which were sold to pilgrims to the Holy Well at Rorrington where the Canons administered the chapel of ease. It was found in the churchyard of St Michael during the 19th Century and was assumed to have been buried in a grave)

Architectural and Historic Quality

- 4.6 As well as the listed buildings in Chirbury (see above) the other buildings also contribute a great deal to its special character. They are mostly small cottages set close to the road but also include the stone roadside barn adjoining West House.

Street Scene

- 4.7 Chirbury is located at the junction of 5 roads. The centre of the village forms a continuous frontage along both sides of a short stretch of B4386 and this gives

the impression of a close-knit character. The church, school and Chirbury Hall are slightly to the north of this group and by contrast their character is enhanced by the adjoining open spaces, which must be recognised as special features that need to be retained.

Key Buildings

- 4.8 The **Church of St Michael** was a monastic church and is now parochial. Built in the late 12th Century, the aisles are of the early 13th Century; the west tower is of c. 1300 and the chancel of 1733. The whole was restored in 1871-2. It is constructed in uncoursed and roughly coursed limestone rubble with pink sandstone ashlar dressings, the chancel is of red brick on a rubblestone plinth with fish scale tiles to the roof and the nave and aisles have slate roofs. The nave and aisles along with the later west tower have survived from the monastic church while the remainder was demolished at the Dissolution. The northeast porch and the vestry are dated 1848 internally. The tower is in three stages with a chamfered plinth and stepped diagonal buttresses, a pyramidal roof and a brass weathercock. The open cusped arched parapet with its intermediate and corner pinnacles was rebuilt in 1354 as a copy of the existing parapet, and there are restored animal and human heads to the cornice below. The second stage has 2-light perpendicular openings with hoodmoulds to the belfry and small chamfered rectangular windows with round arches and hollow spandrels on the north, south and west sides. There is a decayed 13th Century figure sculpture (probably not in the original position) to the stringcourse of the first stage on the south and west sides and a triple-chamfered west doorway with a hoodmould. Only the tops of the north and south walls of the nave are visible above the early 13th Century lean-to aisles, the southern one having been partly rebuilt with flying buttresses in 1871. Both are of 5 bays, with late 19th Century Decorated-style fenestration plus a continuous hoodmould on the south wall. The west wall of each aisle retains its original paired lancets, while that on the north was totally renewed in the late 19th Century. The gabled northeast porch and vestry have a round-arched doorway and window with raised keystones, and with two 13th Century carved heads inserted to the apexes of the gables.
- Interior: 5-bay arcades with circular piers and capitals pierce the high north and south walls of the nave, the pointed arches have single chamfering and filleted roll moulding. In 12 bays is a good late 15th Century arch-braced collar-beam roof with V-struts from collars and 3 tiers of cusped windbraces, the upper two forming quatrefoil patterns, and similar roofs to the aisles. A 18th Century brass chandelier hangs from the eastern tie beam of the nave roof. The triple-chamfered west doorway is of the 14th Century but the tall pointed chancel arch is of 1871. The Low, late 19th Century stone screen at the west end of the chancel with the altar rails and stone and mosaic reredos (c. 1877) was designed by Blomfield and executed by Powells.
- The font is of medieval but indeterminate date and was probably originally a stoup: a octagonal stepped pedestal with 4 semi-circular lobes and angle brackets to a circular basin. The south aisle has a 13th Century aumbry and piscina with some glazed medieval floor tiles, which were probably re-set, nearby. The stained glass, also in the south aisle, includes an east window by Kempe depicting the Annunciation, dated 1894, with 2 windows to the west by W. E. Tower, dated 1918 and 1932 respectively. The chancel has north and south windows by Powell, dated 1890, as well as plain late 18th to mid 19th Century wall tablets: the memento mori to Richard Lloid (died 1589), a skull in a circular recess above his coat of arms to the south of the chancel arch and the tablet erected in 1901 commemorating the Revd. Thomas Bray, the founder in 1699 of S.P.C.K. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge) to the north. Wall

memorials to John Davies (died 1792) and George Roberts (died 1747) flank the chancel arch. There are 18th Century funerary hatchments in the tower, which has an elaborate wall memorial to John Prichard (died 1728) of fluted columns with Corinthian capitals and a shaped broken pediment with his coat of arms, and skull and cross bone motifs to the sides with a crudely carved angel below the inscription. The chancel screen and choir stalls were removed to the church at Montgomery after the Dissolution and the chained book library formerly in the church is now at Shrewsbury.

- 4.9 **Chirbury Hall** is a farmhouse that is the 1736 remodelling of an earlier building and it has also had 19th Century additions and alterations. It is a 2-storey and attic construction in uncoursed limestone rubble with angle quoins and red brick dressings, the slate roof has coped verges on kneelers and finials to the gable ends, and the main block of 4 bays has a 19th Century L-shaped service range to the right. The 4-window front has late 19th Century casements to the first floor and 20th Century sash windows to the ground floor, all of them have segmental brick heads. A 20th Century French window is to the left, and in the bottom of the roof slope are 4 late 19th Century gabled dormers; the entrance is between the third and fourth windows from the left and consists of a late 19th Century gabled timber porch with a contemporary half-glazed inner door. An axial red brick ridge stack is situated immediately to the left of the entrance with a subsidiary ridge stack between the first and second windows from the left. The left gable end has a datestone inscribed "RAP/HERES/E 1736 M".

Interior: The partly infilled inglenook fireplace to the right ground-floor room has a massive carved wooden lintel that is probably of the late 16th or 17th Century but possibly monastic in origin. It has quatrefoil patterns, rose motifs and crudely carved human figures of which 2 are carrying an unidentifiable object. A medieval piscina bowl is re-set vertically in the window jamb. The main ground-floor room has 2 chamfered cross beams with stepped stops and panelling in the corner where a door gives access to the cellar. There is rectangular oak panelling to the left ground-floor room some of which is in situ but the panelling to the gable wall was formerly under the chamfered spine beam forming a partition. Further 17th Century panelling (not in its original position) forms an overmantel to the fireplace, the decorative carving includes the round-headed arch motif. The early 18th Century staircase to the back wall has rather stumpy turned balusters on the first floor and there are similar balusters to the attic staircase. The main feature of the first floor is the panelling that runs the full length of the corridor consisting of rectangular panels with a simple moulding to the top and a motif that is repeated on the door to the left end room.

- 4.10 The **School House** is a house of the early and late 17th Century with later additions and alterations. It is a 2-storey and attic timber framed building with painted brick infill and a graded slate roof. The framing on the 3 bays consists of close-set vertical posts with 3 middle rails and long straight tension braces to the front, with square panels to the right gable end. A carved bracket to the front corner of the left gable end suggests that the gable was formerly jettied. The windows are mid to late 19th Century cast-iron and wooden multi-paned casements; there are 3 to the first floor and one to either side of the late 17th Century central porch, with one also inserted in the centre. The porch has a boarded door with decorated strap hinges. The massive external limestone stack has a 19th Century red brick shaft to the right gable end. There is a lower early 19th Century gabled brick addition to the rear.
- Interior: The timber frame is partly exposed throughout, with chamfered spine beams with straight-cut and stepped stops. There is a infilled inglenook fireplace

on the ground floor to the external stack and the original oak staircase from the first floor to the attic.



Materials

- 4.11 A variety of materials have been used in Chirbury, some timber frame but mostly stone and red brick with slate roofing.
- 4.12 The use of stone walls, usually in short stretches, is important, particularly that which is opposite the post office.

Natural Features

- 4.13 Most of the natural features such as trees and hedges are located on the edge of the Conservation Area. For example, the area to the west is open meadow and is included as it contributes to the setting of the village because of its mature planting. Also the trees to the rear of Kingscot are important. In the village the only notable trees are within the church grounds and are the most striking natural features of the village.

Negative Factors

- 4.14 The open space in front of Chirbury Hall already mentioned is spoilt by the overhead lines, which cross the area. The removal of these lines would enhance this feature.

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**:

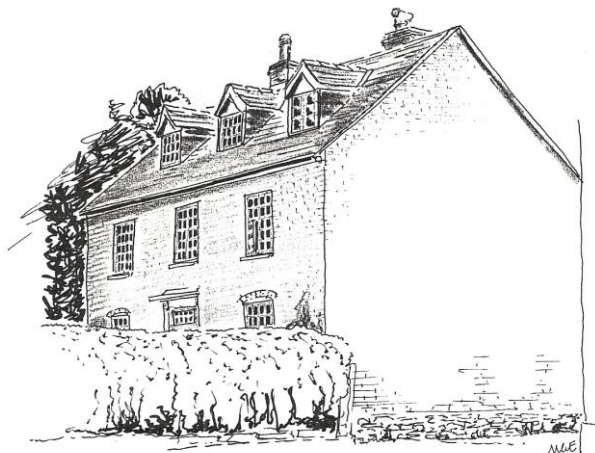
- Conservation Area statements for most conservation areas
- A variety of Town and Village Design Statements

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.



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Sources: Shropshire Council Site and Monument Records
 A History of the County of Shropshire: Volume 2 (1973), pp. 59-62
 A Topographical Dictionary of England (1848), pp. 599-603