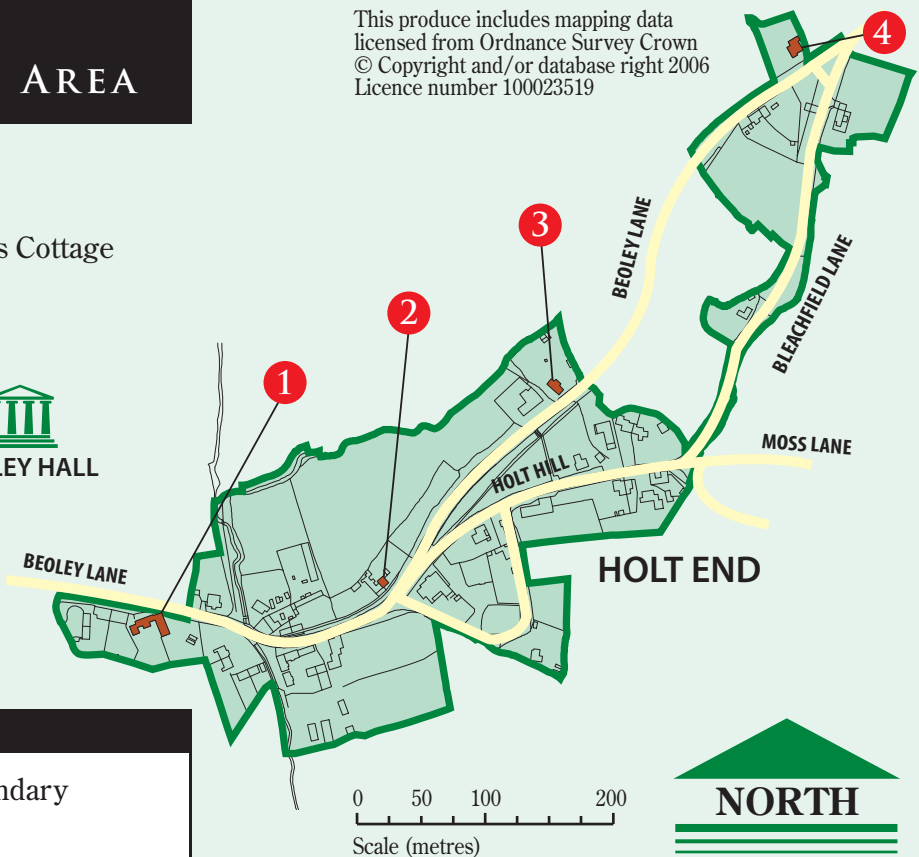
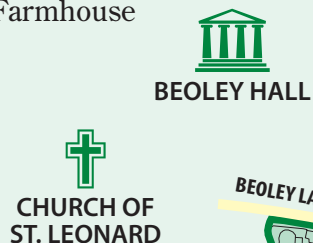


# BEOLEY CONSERVATION AREA

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- 1 Holt End Grange
- 2 Quinton Cottage and Brailes Cottage
- 3 Old Holt Cottage
- 4 Perrymill Farmhouse



## KEY

- Conservation Area Boundary
- Listed Building

## GRANTS

The Council can make grants available for the repairs of buildings of historic importance. Subject to funding, eligible work would include conservation repairs to the external structure, including the reinstatement of authentic architectural details. The Council also has provision to make grants available for conservation area enhancement schemes.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

Advice can be obtained from the Planning and Environmental Services Department of Bromsgrove District Council and Worcestershire County Council.

**Conservation Officer** - Tel: (01527) 881326 Conservation Area consent, planning, listed building matters and historic building grants.

**Tree Officers** - Tel: (01527) 881321/1320 Tree matters including tree protection, consent and tree preservation orders.

**Archaeology Officer** - Tel: (01905) 855454 Archaeology protection/recording.

## REFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS

Bromsgrove District Local Plan

Worcestershire Structure Plan 1966 - 2011

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy 2001 - 2021

The Emerging Bromsgrove District Local Development Framework

Planning Policy Guidance No 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment

Planning Policy Guidance No 16 - Planning and Archaeology

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings. BS 1793



**BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
HEAD OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SERVICES  
THE COUNCIL HOUSE, BURCOT LANE, BROMSGROVE B60 1AA

# BEOLEY CONSERVATION AREA

DESIGNATED  
AUGUST 1980



**BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT



Holt End is a small village on the site of a considerably larger medieval settlement. The remaining pattern of land uses can be seen in the area, parish church, fortifications, manor house and industry. The parish church of St. Leonard stands apart from the present village. Situated on top of Church Hill to the west, it appears to have more in common with the nearby Redditch District of Church Hill which also falls within the parish. In common with Clent, metal working was a common trade when the church was dedicated to the patron saint of ironworkers and miners. Bog iron was extracted from the marshy valley, making good malleable iron. To the south of the church is an impressive earthwork, 'The Mount' thought to be of iron age origin and it is a scheduled ancient monument. Beoley's fortunes reached a peak under the Sheldon family who had first moved there in 1470. Despite having his estates confiscated for supporting the Yorkist cause, William Sheldon I returned, forgiven, after a suitable period to the family home. New industry was brought to the area by William Sheldon II and his son Ralph. The name of Sheldon and Beoley became synonymous with the first tapestries in England - arguably comparative to those of Flanders from where Ralph Sheldon had gathered his ideas and expertise. But the prosperity was short-lived. Their house was said to have been destroyed in the Civil War and Edward Sheldon captured at the Battle of Worcester. Beoley Hall was erected some time after the Restoration with its most significant alterations occurring this century when it was divided into separate apartments. Likewise Beoley Park has been divided into several ownerships although elements of its romantic landscape style remain. The significant historical buildings at Holt End lie in a more humble setting in the valley floor and strung out along Beoley Lane and Holt Hill. Several farm groups are prominent particularly timber framed buildings - four of which are listed. Besides these buildings there are a number of others which add to the character and appearance of the village. To protect and enhance the village's historic environment it was decided in 1980 to designate Holt End as the Beoley Conservation Area.

## WHAT IS A CONSERVATION AREA



Conservation areas are designated by the District Council as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which the Council considers desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation gives additional planning controls, but the success of measures to protect and enhance an area depends on there being community support, particularly from property occupiers. It is the special quality and interest of the area, rather than the merit of individual buildings that is the prime consideration in identifying conservation areas. It may be the group value of listed buildings, their relationship to each other, property boundaries, archaeology, spaces and landscape between the buildings and their materials and craftsmanship that are important. The interest often extends beyond the physical character since the social and economic history is usually instrumental in how the area still appears today.

## COUNCIL CONSERVATION AREA RESPONSIBILITIES

The Council has other duties in respect of conservation areas. These include the preparation of character appraisals, which say what is historically and architecturally special about the area and what detracts from it. These are necessary before proceeding to the preparation of policies and proposal for preserving and enhancing the conservation area, which are a statutory requirement. These measures require public support and consultation is implicit. Where the character of an area is threatened by development that is normally permitted, such as replacement of original windows with UPVC ones, the Council can instigate additional controls requiring planning permission for such changes.

## CONSERVATION PLANNING POLICY

Planning policies effecting how the Council will deal with development proposals will be included within The Local Development Framework. Any policies affecting conservation areas will be produced in consultation with the public.

## WHAT DOES DESIGNATION MEAN



The Council is required to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of conservation areas and their settings when determining planning applications.

The applications have to be advertised and the Council must take account of material objections in their decision.

Conservation area consent is required for the demolition or substantial demolition of buildings and complete boundary walls and gates.

Additional planning controls apply in conservation areas, which would normally be permitted in other areas. These relate to the size of extensions, the type of external cladding permitted, inserting dormer windows and satellite dishes.

## TREES

Trees can make a significant contribution to the character of Conservation Areas. You must give the Council six weeks' notice in writing if you want to carry out work on trees, which are more than 7.5 centimetres in diameter (measured 1.5 metres above the ground).

Non-compliance with this provision is an offence under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.



These provisions are only a summary and full details of the exact legal wording can be obtained from the Council.