

# STRELLEY CONSERVATION AREA

## A BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

*The Strelley Conservation Area was originally designated in 1973 with a small part falling within the boundary of Nottingham City. An extension to the conservation area was made in 1976 to include additional land to the north of the village which is an important example of parkland of the 18th Century English Landscape movement and provides a valuable and attractive setting for the village.*

*The village of Strelley is steeped in history, with the settlement first recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086. The Strelley Estate originates from the 12th Century under the ownership of the de Stradley family. The family name evolved over a period of time to Strelley from which the village derives its name today.*

*In 1651 the Strelley Estate was sold to a Nottingham lawyer Ralph Edge. The most important factor in the history of the village is the continued single ownership of the estate by the Edge family up to 1978 with the death of Miss E M Edge who left no heirs to the estate. All repairs, replacement and new building work was sanctioned by the Edge family and consequently allowed Strelley to retain its historic character and parkland setting. It is this character which the conservation area seeks to protect.*

*The original medieval settlement was located immediately to the south of the church and hall. The settlement of Strelley in its present form is mainly the work of one man, Thomas Webb Edge. At the end of the 18th Century he rebuilt the original hall and laid out the surrounding parkland and estate. The main village settlement was relocated away from the church and hall to create an open parkland setting for Strelley Hall. Most of the buildings in the village originate from that time but many of the cottages have been modernised or replaced, particularly during the 19th Century.*

*Overleaf is a map showing the extent of the conservation area together with a brief description of the key features. Guidance on development and listed buildings appears on the back page.*

**A LARGE PRINT VERSION OF THIS LEAFLET IS AVAILABLE FROM BROXTOWE BOROUGH COUNCIL ON REQUEST, tel 0115-925-4891 ext 4482**

## WHAT IS A CONSERVATION AREA ?

*Conservation areas have been in existence nationally since 1967 and current legislation under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 imposes a duty on the Council to, "...from time to time 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..". There are currently 14 conservation areas in Broxtowe covering approximately 4% of the Borough's urban areas. Each area is considered by the Council to have special qualities of local importance.*

## EFFECTS OF CONSERVATION AREA

*The designation of a conservation area limits the amount and type of alterations and extensions which can be undertaken without the need for planning permission. It also introduces control over demolition and work to trees (see back page). Any application for development which affects the conservation area, either within or adjacent to it, will be given careful consideration by the Borough Council to determine how it would affect the character of the area.*

*Each planning application for development within the conservation area will be advertised in the local press, and a notice will be displayed at the site. Anyone can make their views about the proposal known to the Borough Council, and all comments received will be taken into account.*

## ADDITIONAL CONTROLS IN STRELLEY CONSERVATION AREA

*In 1981 an Article 4 Direction was designated which imposes further and stricter controls on minor changes to buildings and other structures. For example permission is required for new or replacement windows or doors, reroofing, rendering or painting of brick or stonework, the erection of gates, fences, walls and outbuildings. The Article 4 Direction covers most properties in Strelley village and their curtilages and outbuildings.*

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Guides published by  
**BROXTOWE BOROUGH  
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*Strelley Hall*



1. *Strelley Hall, Main Street*

The original hall was built in 1356 by Sir Sampson de Strelley on the site of a former mansion house. The present hall was built between 1789 and 1793 by Thomas Gardner of Uttoxeter for Thomas Webb Edge slightly to the east of the original building. The hall is brick built and rendered, with Westmorland slate hipped and gabled roofs. It incorporates fragments of the earlier building including the base of a medieval tower which is known as the "Castle Room". Since 1980 the hall has been used as offices by a large computer software organisation.

2. *The Church of All Saints, Main Street*

The original parish church was built in the 13th Century and rebuilt in the 14th Century by Sir Sampson de Strelley, retaining some of its original features. The church presents many features of interest including a tall richly carved oak roodscreen and notable memorials to the Strelley and Edge families. These monuments include an alabaster chest tomb with a frieze of angels, carrying two full size effigies to Sir Sampson de Strelley and his wife, Elizabeth Hercy.

3. *Golder Close, Main Street*

Golder Close is an attractive three storey mid 18th Century red brick house with later additions to the rear. The house is L-shaped with a slate roof. Adjoining the property is a buttressed boundary wall with gabled brick coping along the roadside boundary. This encloses a rectangular walled garden, one of a number in the village.

4. *The Moat and Pond, Main Street*

The moat is a good example of a medieval manorial moat with an associated fishpond which is likely to have been used for the storage of fish and wild fowl. The majority of medieval moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical defence. Together, the moat and fishpond comprise a scheduled ancient monument which reflects its national importance.



*The Church of All Saints*

5. *Grange Cottage, Main Street*

Grange Cottage is an 18th Century brick cottage with original Yorkshire sliding sash windows and central doorway to its front elevation and is a good example of a vernacular dwellinghouse. A later side extension in matching materials is understood to have been constructed in 1840 on behalf of Mrs Edge and was used as an infant school until 1872 when a purpose built school was erected on Main Street near the junction with Bilborough Road. This is now known as 'The Old School House'.

6. *The Kennels, Main Street*

'The Kennels' is a good example of a late 18th Century East Midland cottage. It is located to the north of Main Street adjacent to the 'moat and fishpond' described opposite. Formerly the dog keeper's cottage it had a range of outbuildings connected to the former use. One of these outbuildings to the west of the house has recently been converted into a dwellinghouse, known as 'Nelson Cottage'.

*Grange Cottage*





# FEATURES OF STRELLEY CONSERVATION AREA



*Broad Oak Public House*



## **RETAINING THE CHARACTER OF THE CONSERVATION AREA**

### **Trees**

Conservation area designation protects all trees within the boundary from topping, lopping or felling by requiring owners to give the Borough Council six weeks notice of their intention to carry out any such tree works. The Council will inspect the tree concerned and decide whether a Tree Preservation Order is merited to ensure the tree's long term future. Advice on works to trees can be obtained from the Council's Landscape Design Officer.

### **Demolition**

Conservation Area Consent is required for the demolition or partial demolition of most buildings within the area.

### **Development**

If you are considering any proposals for development, alteration or repair to your property in the conservation area, you are advised to consult the Borough Council's Planning Department in order to determine whether permission is required for the proposed works. The Borough Council's planning officers will also welcome discussions on any proposal at an early stage. They can be contacted by phoning the Council on Nottingham 9254891; ask to speak to the planner on call.

If you are considering any proposals for development the following general points will help you assess whether they are appropriate:

*\* Any proposed change of use of any property should not alter its appearance and large business signs will not be acceptable. Other advertising signs should be kept to a minimum within the conservation area.*

*\* Extensions to properties should respect the scale, character and architectural style of the original building.*

*\* Extensions if acceptable, should be constructed in materials to match the existing. Some of these materials may be difficult to find, however, by consulting a wide range of suppliers an acceptable match should be possible. Often reclaimed facing bricks and roofing materials will provide the most acceptable solution and will not necessarily be an expensive option. It should also be noted that research has shown that over a 30 year mortgage period the rehabilitation and regular maintenance of timber windows will be a more cost-effective approach than replacing with more modern alternatives.*

*\* Any development should avoid the removal of front boundaries and existing landscaping.*

## **LISTED BUILDINGS**

The Department of the Environment designates lists of buildings of special architectural or historic importance, which are the subject of separate legislation. These listed buildings are an important part of this Country's heritage and should be respected.

Consent is required from the Borough Council for demolition of whole or part of a listed building, or any structure within its curtilage, and for any works of alteration, extension, repainting or repair which would affect its special interest. It is a criminal offence to carry out any such works without consent. Anyone wishing to undertake any work to listed buildings is advised to check with the Council's planning officers.

All work to listed buildings should aim to retain original features, and where repairs are necessary, similar materials should be used to those being replaced. Occasionally grant aid may be available for certain appropriate and essential repair work.

### **The listed buildings (all Grade II) within Strelley Conservation Area are:-**

- Golder Close & adjoining boundary wall, Main Street (South side)
- Stables at Golder Close, Main Street (South side)
- Church of All Saints, Main Street (East side)
- Strelley Hall, Main Street (East side)
- Stables at Strelley Hall & adjoining Dairy Cottage & Gate Lodge, Main Street (East side)
- Ice House 200m S.E. of Strelley Hall off Main Street
- Kitchen garden walls 250m north west of Strelley Hall, Main Street

(There are no listed buildings in Strelley which fall within the Nottingham City Boundary)

### **Scheduled Ancient Monument as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

- Moat and pond to the east side of The Kennels, Main Street