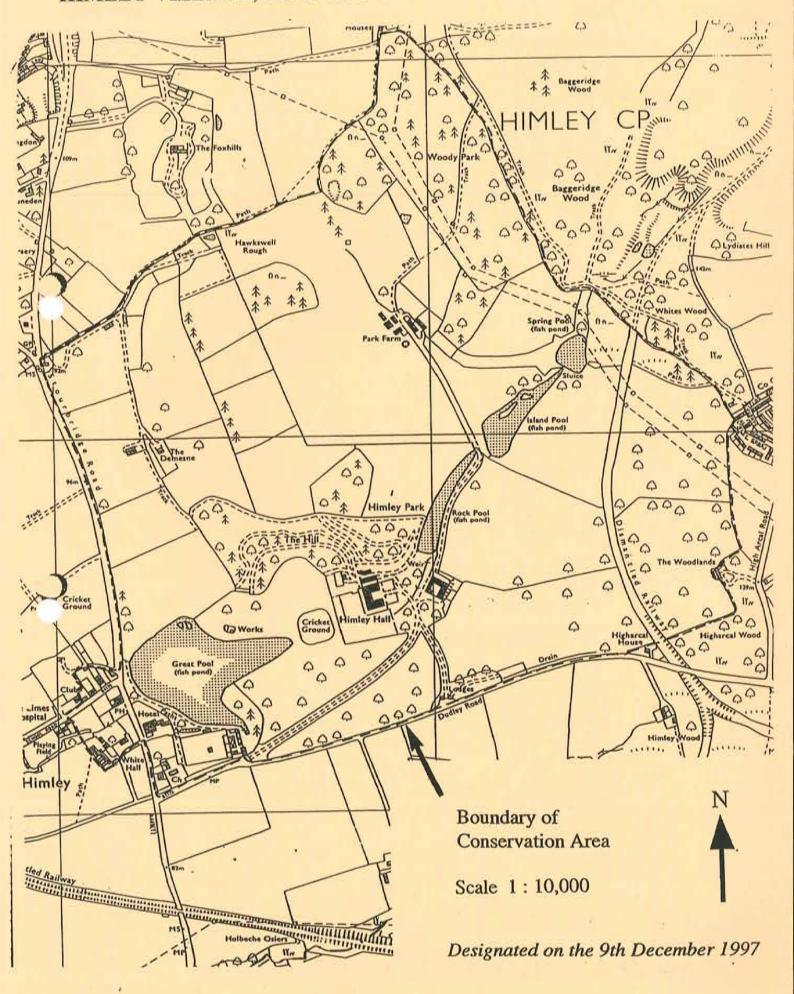


HIMLEY VILLAGE, HALL AND PARKLAND CONSERVATION AREA



The Conservation Area at Himley has two distinct elements worthy of protection. Firstly, there are a number of traditional buildings, ranging from the cottage style properties in the village to the grand Hall. Secondly, there are mature trees, hedges and landscape features both within the formal setting of Himley Park and interspersed between buildings, enhancing their settings and providing a sense of enclosure.

To the west of the A449(T) the buildings to the north of School Road retain much of the character of an estate village. The cottage style properties are closely grouped, with the brick and sandstone wall on the road frontage providing a linking feature. To the north of the junction with the trunk road stands the 18th Century Corner House, while to the south the opposite corner is dominated by the Dudley Arms. Mature trees act as a foil to the buildings and enclose the White Hall to the south, while the farm buildings to the west provide a reminder of the agricultural nature of the surrounding area.

To the east of the A449(T), the architecture is on a much grander scale and the Rectory and Himley House Hotel dominate the street scene. To the east of the Rectory the stuccoed 18th Century St. Michael's Church provides a contrast with the red brick buildings surrounding it.

Himley Hall derives its present appearance and form from extensive remodelling undertaken by William Atkinson during the 19th Century.

Surrounding it and dominating views from the Hall is the extensive Parkland created for the second Viscount Dudley by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Although Brown's influence extended to the area to the north of The Hill, the area to the west of Himley Hall truly reflects the characteristics of the landscape park. The Great Pool provides a focus while The Hill, together with the peripheral tree planting, enhance the sense of enclosure.

The Town and Country Amenities Act, 1974, requires Local Authorities to identify those areas which have a special architectural or historic character and to designate such areas as Conservation Areas. The Local Authority also has a duty under this Act to publish positive proposals for the preservation and enhancement of these areas.

In deciding to designate a Conservation Area, not only is the architectural or historic quality of buildings considered, but also groups of buildings, the relationship of one building to another, the character of spaces between buildings and the relationship of the built up area to the wider landscape.

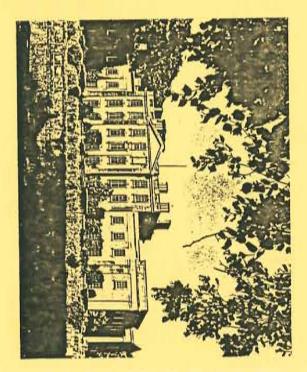
The designation of a Conservation Area has several implications. Certain grants are available for the maintenance and improvement of buildings and for schemes of environmental importance and enhancement. As a general rule, buildings within Conservation Areas cannot be demolished or trees lopped or felled without the consent of the District Council.

It is intended to publish guidelines for the preservation and enhancement of the Conservation Area. These guidelines are likely to include measures to ensure the highest standards of design in new development, traffic management and servicing proposals, the restoration and conversion of old buildings, the use of appropriate forms of street lighting, street furniture and ground surfacing, and the control of advertising.

Although the detailed design guidelines will form the basis for positive action it will be the care which individual owners take in the maintenance and in extensions to their property which will make the most significant impact upon the environment. Success will ultimately depend, therefore, upon the active support and interest of those people living within the Conservation Area.

If you require any further advice please ring Codsall 5111 or write to the Chief Planning Officer, Council Offices, Codsall, Wolverhampton, WV8 lPX.

CONSERVATION AREA NUMBER SIX



HIMILEY

JOHN T PERRY DIP TP MRTPI DIP LA ALI CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER