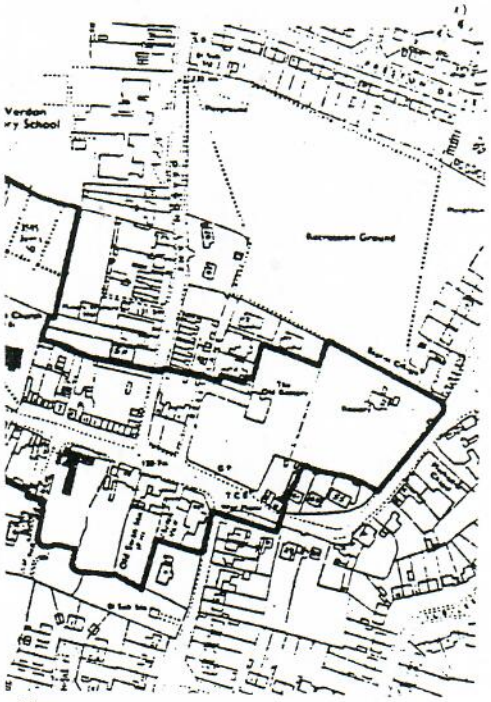
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LOCAL STUDIES COLLECTIC



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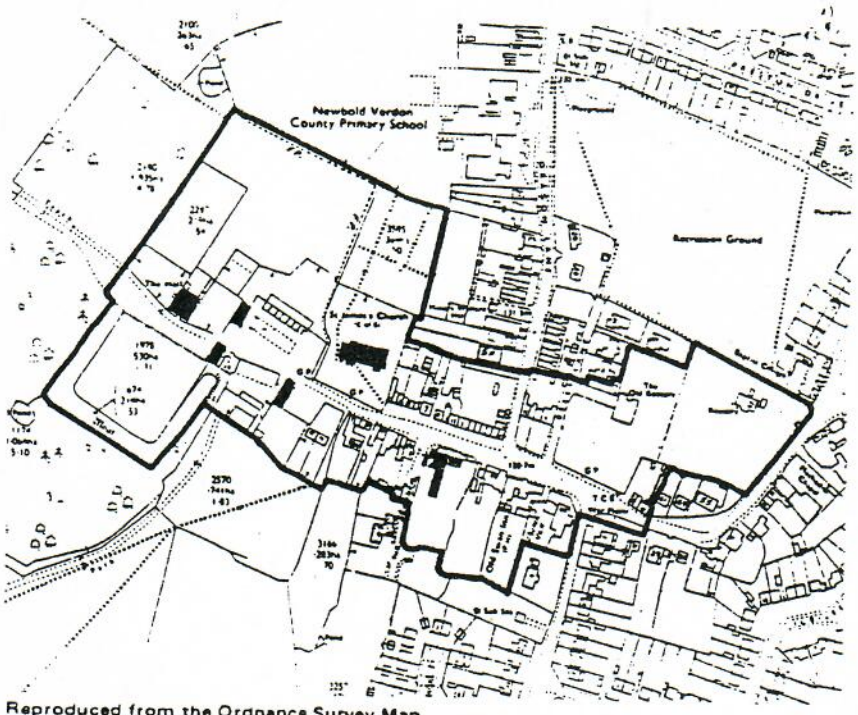
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NEWBOLD VERDON

CONSERVATION AREA



Hinckley and Bosworth
Borough Council



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— CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

■ BUILDINGS LISTED AS BEING OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

i) Church of St. James
ii) The Hall and Outbuildings
iii) 16 Main Street

The first school in the village was funded by a bequest from Nathaniel, built on a narrow strip of land on which the War Memorial is now sited.

There is mention of framework knitters being located in the village as early as 1812. By 1844 the village boasted 60 frames, however, this number had decreased to 20/25 by 1845. Collieries opened in the area during this period providing more employment opportunities and competition for jobs.

In 1833 the Baptist Chapel was built followed in 1859 by the Primitive Methodist Chapel.

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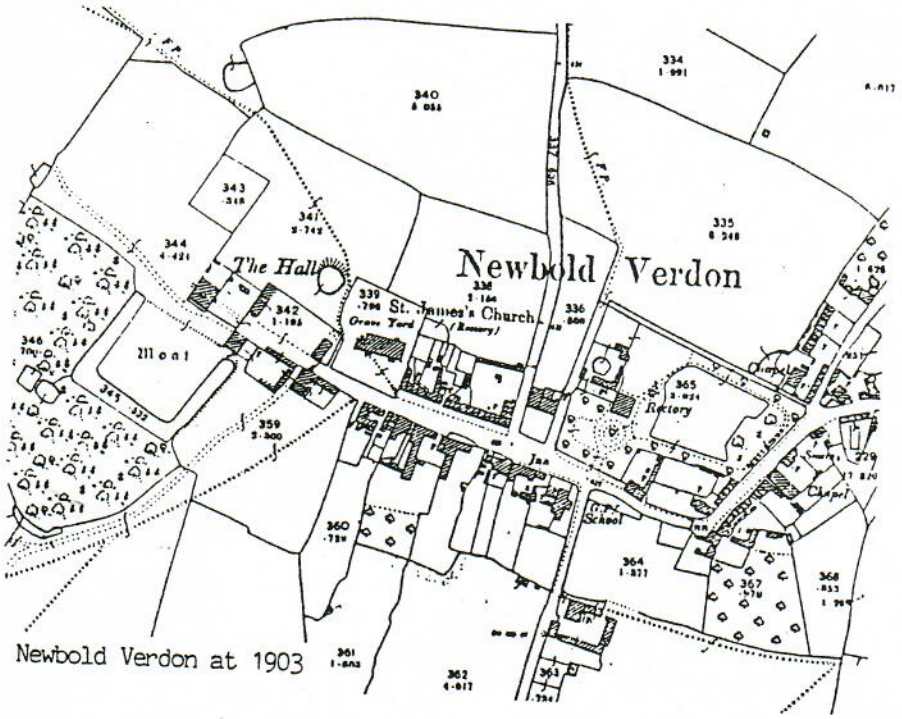


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LOCAL STUDIES

THE DUTY OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Section 277 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1971 (as amended), states that every Local Planning Authority shall, from time to time, determine which parts of their area are of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and shall designate such areas as Conservation Areas. Following a survey of Newbold Verdon it is felt that the village centre warrants the designation of a Conservation Area.



Newbold Verdon at 1903

WHAT IS A CONSERVATION AREA?

Conservation Areas may differ in character and size comprising whole or parts of town and village centres, squares or terraces or smaller groups of buildings. They will often be centred on "listed" buildings - buildings recognised by the Department of the Environment as being of special architectural or historic interest although this is by no means always the case. Pleasant groups of other buildings, open spaces, trees, an historic street pattern, a village green or features of architectural interest may also contribute to the special character of an area. The aim is to afford a degree of protection to whole areas, not merely individual buildings.

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The Hall

WHY DESIGNATE NEW AREA?

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The designation of
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BOLD VERDON A CONSERVATION

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the historic core of give the Local Authority protection on a number of ome of these are referred paragraph.

EFFECTS OF A CONSERVATION AREA

1. The Council pays special attention to the desirability of conserving or enhancing the character of the area through development plans and consideration of applications for planning permission.
2. The Council can prepare plans for the conservation and enhancement of Newbold Verdon.
3. Planning consent is required for the demolition of any buildings in the area.
4. The Council gives extra publicity for planning applications in the area.
5. The Council is given six weeks notice of any intention to fell, top or otherwise affect the healthy growth of any trees in the area.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This leaflet has been distributed to all properties in the proposed Conservation Area; additionally other interested bodies have been consulted.

If you have any comments to make on the principle of a Conservation Area for Newbold Verdon or on the suggested boundaries shown overleaf, please address them to:-

The District Planning Officer,
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Argents Mead,
Hinckley, Leics. LE10 1BX

to arrive no later than 28th July 1989.

Telephone enquiries should be directed to Mr. A. Davies on Hinckley 38141 extension 254.

Published by the Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council - June 1989.

LOCAL STUDIES

CONSERVATION NOT PRESERVATION

Conservation Areas are not museum pieces, they are living communities which must change with time. In a Conservation Area the need for change is balanced against the need to conserve and enhance.



The Hall

WHY DESIGNATE NEWBOLD VERDON A CONSERVATION AREA?

The old village core of Newbold Verdon has many rustic qualities and historic buildings which warrant protection and enhancement by the Conservation legislation. Several of the premises situated within the Conservation Area boundary are included on the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. These include the Parish Church of St. James, 16 Main Street and the Hall and outbuildings. The Hall is a particularly elegant building located on a moated site which is graded two star. The predominant building materials in the historic core of the village are red brick and slate.

The designation of the historic core of Newbold Verdon will give the Local Authority greater control and protection on a number of important issues. Some of these are referred to in the following paragraph.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Newbold was first mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) when reference was made to Huard, a Saxon, who held land forming part of the numerous manors granted to Hugo de Grentemaisnell, the Earl of Leicester.

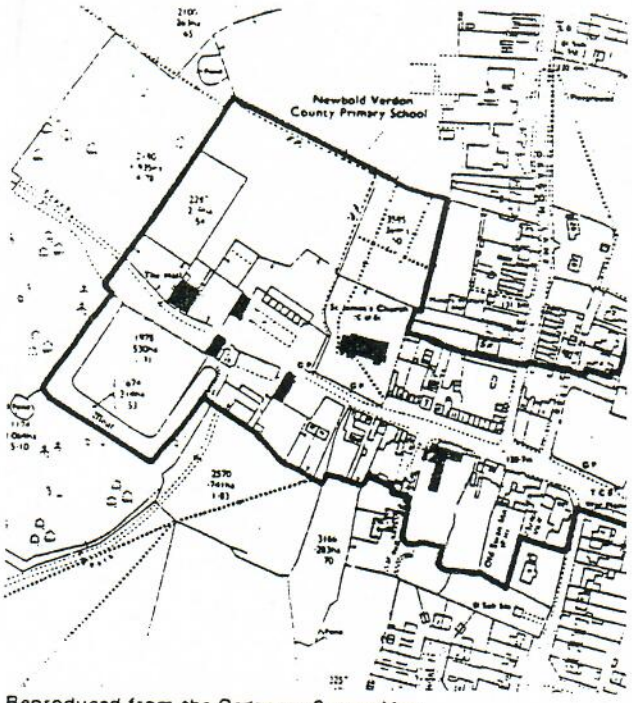
Newbold literally means "new building". However, it was not until the 13th century that Verdon was added as a result of the Verdun family settling in the area from France.

In 1377 the village comprised ~69 inhabitants rising to 339 by 1801. The population total had risen to 576 persons by 1831 residing in 121 dwellings. Since the war, however, the village has expanded rapidly with the population total climbing to over 3,600.

The village has retained many of its old buildings although they have been much altered or rebuilt. In the mid 19th century the settlement boasted a parish church, hall, parsonage, school, several inns and windmills, almshouses, smithy and numerous cottages.

The Church of St. James probably dates back to the 12th century as its base is believed to be Norman. However, it was much altered and rebuilt in 1832 and 1899. The church is built of brick and stone in the Early English style and has a small, broad, sloping "Sussex" steeple.

The ancient hall or manor house is believed to have been built about 1680 by Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham. The house was also lived in by the celebrated Lady Mary Wartley Montague, a letter writer, who introduced smallpox vaccination into England. The hall, which was originally about three times larger than its current size, still bears traces of its former grandeur, with a 28 foot wide moat on three sides.



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