



Disclaimer to accompany the ABBOTS SALFORD CONSERVATION AREA REVIEW – DRAFT REPORT

This December 2017 Roger Evans Associates report is the result of an independent survey and analysis of the buildings and landscape form of Abbots Salford.

It identifies the architectural, historical and environmental qualities of the settlement and gives recommendations for the continuing preservation and enhancement of the Conservation Area. It was undertaken for and behalf of Stratford-on-Avon District Council. The report was used to inform boundary alterations to the conservation area that were approved by the District Council's Planning Committee on 3 July 1998.

The Committee also resolved that the contents of the report should form the basis of a fully published document, available for purchase from the District Council. Whilst the formal publication was never produced for purchase the contents of the draft report has been accepted as material consideration to inform planning decisions and appeals.

ABBOTS SALFORD
Conservation Area Review
Draft Report - December 1997
for Stratford on Avon District Council

ROGER EVANS ASSOCIATES

1. *General Introduction*

Standard text as other SDC Conservation Area reports

1.1 Definition

1.2 Designation

1.3 Pressures

1.4 Response

1.5 Further Advice

2. Introduction

2.1 Location

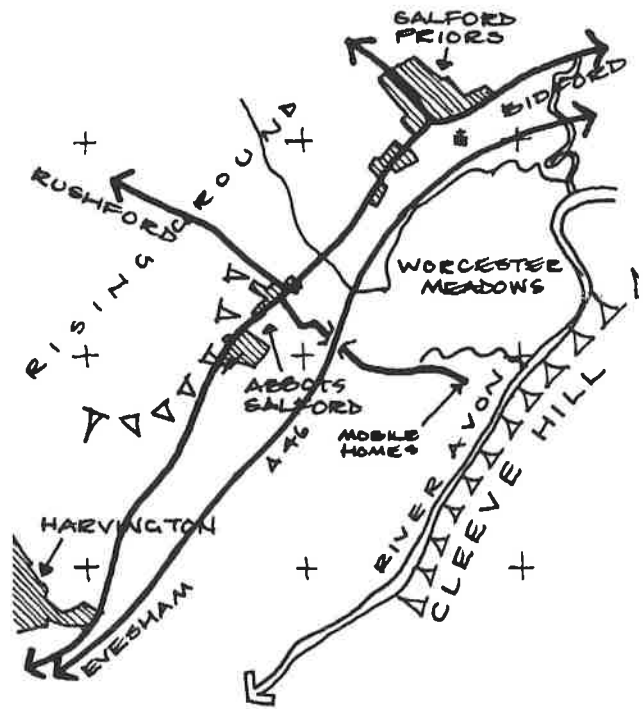
Abbots Salford is in the parish of Salford Priors which is one of the larger parishes in South Warwickshire, at the extreme western side of the region, bordering Worcestershire. There are close links between Abbots Salford and Salford Priors, and many of the comments in the following text are very similar to those made in the Conservation Area report on Salford Priors. The population of the Parish is nearly 1,400, made up of a number of small village centres which also include Salford Priors itself, Dunnington, Rushford and the Bevingtons.

Abbots Salford is small, entirely stretched out along Evesham Road (B439) except for the cluster of hotel development around Salford Hall. There are no more than 30 other buildings. The village is a kilometre south-west of Salford Priors and two kilometres north of Harvington in Worcestershire. In 1995 a by-pass road was completed between Alcester and Evesham relieving the main road, and redesignated as the A46. Roughly follows the alignment of the old Evesham/Alcester railway line which used to have station at Salford Priors.

2.2 Topography

Abbots Salford lies in the upper part of the Vale of Evesham which extends in a broad arc north-west of the Cotswold Hills. The valley is formed by the river Avon as it meanders towards the Severn. The sheltered climate afforded by the Vale is the basis for its fame for market gardens and orchards; a 1:50,000 OS map shows how these conditions extend north to the village with orchards all along the Evesham Road. The river near Abbots Salford is about 27 metres above sea level, and the village at Evesham Road is at about 32 metres. To the north-west the land rises steadily, eventually to over 100 metres at the Worcestershire Border. It is an open area of agricultural land with small stands of woodland that represent the remains of mediaeval royal forests.

The main topographic feature at Abbots Salford is the River Avon, and the village extends along the north-west edge of its flood plain at a point where it is particularly wide. The river here runs hard against the opposite side of the valley, marked by the scarp of Cleeve Hill. This leaves a broad flat area of water meadows, called Worcester Meadows, north of the village which separates it from Salford Priors. An old raised river terrace, abandoned in geological times with the shift of the river to the other



side of its valley, creates a significant local change in level that runs parallel to east of Evesham Road about 100 metres away, and into the grounds of Salford Hall. The main aspect, then, is southwards across this land to Cleeve Hill, although the railway and trees that have grown up along it limit the outlook in many places. This barrier has been further emphasised by the construction of the new A46 by-pass road.

2.3 Special area designations

There are no special area designations.

2.4 Morphology

The morphology of a settlement is its form expressed in the alignment of its streets and the shape and size of its development plots. This aspect is often a stronger determinant of the character of a place than its architecture.

In Abbots Salford the establishment of Salford Hall as a separate centre from Salford Priors has been important, but its form is dictated primarily by the alignment of the main road as it skirts the river flood plain. The village has therefore evolved in a strongly linear form. There are roads and tracks leading north and south off the Evesham Road but none has developed in any significant way. The parish church of St Matthew is at Salford Priors so that even this has not assisted in creating a focus for a real village centre.

Abbots Salford is a small village in the parish of Salford Priors, Warwickshire, England. It is situated on the River Avon, about 2 km north of Salford Priors and 1 km south of Evesham. The village is primarily a linear settlement along Evesham Road (B439). The main topographic feature is the River Avon, which runs along the north-west edge of the flood plain. The village is separated from Salford Priors by Worcester Meadows, a broad flat area of water meadows. The land rises to the north-west, eventually to over 100 metres at the Worcestershire Border. The village is primarily a linear settlement along Evesham Road (B439). The main topographic feature is the River Avon, which runs along the north-west edge of the flood plain. The village is separated from Salford Priors by Worcester Meadows, a broad flat area of water meadows. The land rises to the north-west, eventually to over 100 metres at the Worcestershire Border.



Nevertheless, the older buildings do have a particular relationship to the street that it is important to understand. Before the 20th century street frontage was considered an important asset. Buildings were almost always situated right on the roadside, to give the most convenient possible access to the public road in times when maintenance of surfaces was difficult and the main mode of transport was on foot. The primary building uses, whether residential or commercial, would be at the front, with the site behind used for all secondary activities and utility areas, from stabling and workshops to kitchen gardens, animal housing and smallholdings.

As at Salford Priors, at Abbots Salford the competition for street frontage was not as great as in a more densely populated village, but most of the older houses and cottages are still built in rows and close to the highway. At Moat Farm similar principles are at work where outbuildings are arranged around an enclosed farmyard set behind the main building frontage. As Abbots Salford's primarily agricultural economic basis has declined, the village has become dependent upon traffic along Evesham Road for its livelihood, with the result that enterprises like the pub and hotel have flourished. This has led to a tendency for traffic-related utility areas, such as car-parking, to be more visible, reversing the traditional use pattern.



2.5 Building form and materials

Because at Abbot Salford the village morphology is not distinctive, the quality of the conservation area depends very much on the architectural character of its buildings. There is not quite the same consistency in the black and white timber frame cottage here that there is at Salford Priors, but they nevertheless a distinctive feature of the route along Evesham Road. The local style is an open "box frame", with relatively few diagonal braces; structural stiffening was provided by masonry infill, which was then frequently rendered and / or whitewashed. It contrasts with framed structures which do not use infill, where vertical members might be much closer together, and there are many more diagonals.



In Abbots Salford there is much greater use of brick, and The Red House is a very good example of the fashion in the 18th Century for the new building material. The typical structure of the simpler buildings in the village is one or one-and-a-half storeys, with attic rooms lit by gable windows. This pattern applies both to timber framing and brick construction. Chimney stacks, particularly on the gable ends are strong features of the number of cottages. Other secondary elements are quite simple; plain side hung casements, with few glazing bars and plank doors. Where modern "traditional" windows have been used as replacements there is tendency to use multi-pane casements which have too cluttered an appearance.

Brickwork became the commonest material in use from the 18th and 19th centuries. Traditional brickwork in the region is in plain red and red-brown colours, not the yellow and brindled mixtures popular in modern brickwork. Larger format bricks than today's, with thinner lime mortar joints, also give a different textural quality. There is some stone masonry at Abbots Salford used both in building foundations, and more commonly in boundary walls. The locally available material is lias, a kind of soft close textured grey limestone which does not weather well, particularly at the joints; it is used at Salford Hall in dry stone field walls.

3. *History and development of the settlement*

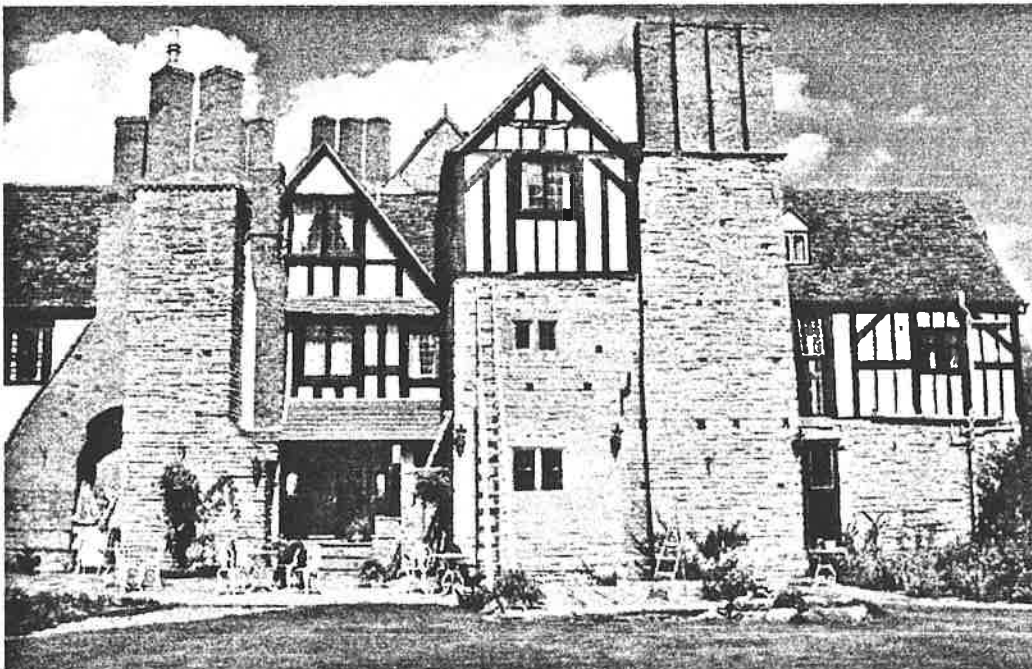
The history of Abbots Salford is closely entwined with that of Salford Priors, although the two settlements have had separate identities for 12 centuries. There are traces of Roman settlement at Arrow Banks, north of the village, and Roman coins have been found in the more immediate neighbourhood: it is speculated that the moat of Salford Hall is based on the moat of an original Roman fort. The documented history of Salford goes back to 708, when Bishop Æcgwyn of Worcester bestowed it to Evesham Abbey at the behest of Kendred, King of Mercia. The monks derived income from Salt Springs here, from which the name Salford derives.

Following the Norman conquest the King confirmed the monks rights to hold Salford and the Domesday Book records a mill worth 5 shillings, land for 10 ploughs, 12 acres of meadow, and woodland measuring two by a half a furlong. Its value was put at £6. It seems that Abbots Salford was always the junior partner of the Salfords - known variously as Salford Minor, Little Salford, or "the other Salford". In 1122 after some dispute Salford Priors passed to Kenilworth Priory, but the Abbots retained Abbots Salford, and hence its present day name. A chapel existed by 1164, but it is not now known where it was: it was possibly part of the Abbot's house. Later in the 12th century the parish church of St Matthew was built in Salford Priors.

The present Salford Hall was built as the residence of the Abbots and Monks in the 1470s or 80s, and some of it remains although it has suffered a great deal of poor alteration and extension. Soon

after, the end of the medieval era was marked by Enclosures which began in 1517. The period also coincided with the dissolution of the monasteries. Philip Hobby, a personal friend of Henry VIII, bought the Abbot's house and site and 625 acres of land. Later in the 16th Century ownership passed to John Alderford who in about 1607 added north and east ranges. Fisheries are mentioned in surveys in 1627 and 1684. The Alderfords successors were the Stanfords, a strong Catholic family, and Salford Hall remained a centre for catholic faith throughout the following centuries. The Stanfords converted the ground floor of the north range of the house to a Chapel. For the first part of the 19th Century the hall was occupied by a group of Benedictine nuns who were refugees from France.

Salford Hall has always dominated both the history and the physical character of the village. In the 17th Century the gatehouse on the north side of Salford Hall, which is now very visible from Evesham Road, was built. There has been little further development within the village, perhaps because of the influence of the Hall and its wide ownership of land in the area. Even in the 20th century, expansion in the parish has tended to concentrate at Salford Priors, leaving Abbots Salford relatively untouched. The most significant modern change for Abbots Salford has arguably been the construction of the A46 by-pass which has allowed the village to become a much quieter place, although its effect on the economy of the village, which had become dependent on passing trade, has perhaps yet to be totally realised.



4. Character of the Conservation area

Abbots Salford is a small and simple settlement whose character is dominated by the main road running through it and by the Salford Hall and its grounds. Evesham Road continues from Salford Priors with much the same character - fairly open ribbon development along the road between more continuous stretches of countryside - to Harvington. At Abbots Salford there are two distinct stretches, one north of Salford Hall centred on the Red House, and the other in roadside development to the south, including Moat Farm. The Hall and its grounds are the third character area between the other two. These three character areas are summarised below.



for street improvements here, associated with strategic traffic calming measures.

4.1 The South Area



Approaching from the South, low single storey cottages on the east side of the road mark the "gateway" to the village. They are the typical one 1½ storey style described in section 2. They have been much altered and the re-tiling of the southern cottage is clumsy, using concrete plain tiles of different colours to try to match the overall blend of the clay tiles on the rest of the adjacent roof. However, the overall form is retained successfully, most notably the steep roof and prominent chimneys. This section of the Evesham Road enters the village on a long fast curve, characterised by wide grass verges and neat clipped field hedges which allow long forward visibility that facilitates high speeds. With the reduction in traffic enabled by the new A46 traffic calming could be very usefully applied, reducing road widths and providing actual gateway features on the road itself.

The most distinctive stretch of the southern part of Evesham Road is between Moat Farm Cottages and Church House, where the old street runs immediately in front of the buildings, separated from the main carriageway by a low grass bank and white posts and rails. There are the remains of old stone kerbs, but the footway is very narrow, and in unattractive tarmac. There is a great deal of scope

Gaps between the buildings allow views southwards over the River Valley, across wheat fields to the cool green willows which widely grow along the banks of the drainage channels in Worcester Meadows. The spaces bring the gable ends of buildings to prominence, and 3 and 4 Moat Farm Cottages are set back so that the gable end and chimney of Numbers 5 and 6 Moat Farm Cottages are very visible. This row of cottages is similar to the first, again with many alterations but still retaining the overall form. At the north end of the row is a good example of Victorian coach/cart house, adjoining the cottages and facing directly onto the road. Its barn doors are in neatly detailed openings, with low elliptical brick arches and bull-nosed corner bricks.

Following another gap, Church House is a pleasant Victorian villa built in brick with corbelled eaves courses, and with stone quoins and window hoods. It is now all colour-washed in cream paint. The house is set well back, but the visual strength of its front boundary hedge provides both privacy to the house and continuity to the line of Evesham Road. The end of this southern group of buildings comes with nos. 7 & 8 Moat Farm Cottages, which are an unusual two storey brick pair with a very steep roof. The brick detail suggests they may be contemporary with Church House but very much altered (they have stone window hoods to the ground floor). Most of the changes to these buildings are of very poor quality, with cheap modern timber casements, concrete roofing tiles, and common brick infill to the gable end. Opposite, on the north-west side of the road, nos. 9 and 10 Evesham Road are a listed pair of cottages in black and white box frame. They have a plain timber picket fence which has been commonly adopted in Abbots Salford, and which is a simple and

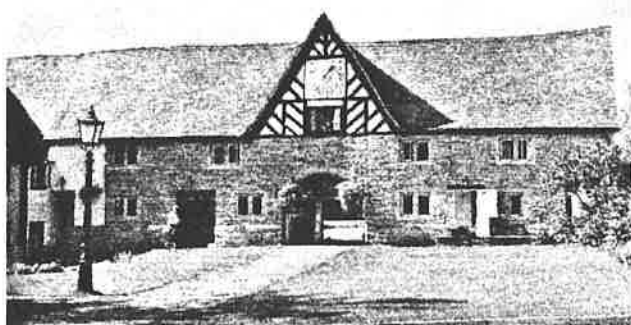
effective boundary treatment in many locations. There are no neighbouring buildings on this side of the road and the field hedges provide the definition of the outside curve of the road.

A track leads behind Church House to the Moat Farm farmyard. There are some interesting structures in this space, but also a great deal of dereliction and clutter. A double-height timber-framed cart shed stands on the south side of the yard: it is clad with weather-boarding, but many boards are missing and the roof is sheeted in corrugated asbestos. There are a number of other lower buildings in brick and weather-boarded timber frame again most of them with corrugated sheet roofs. Particularly interesting is a small square building in the corner of the yard with an old tiled hipped roof. Much could be done to renovate and re-use the yard, retaining its interesting form and many of the basic structures.



4.2 Salford Hall

Abbots Salford is dominated by the gap in the centre created by the grounds of Salford Hall. This space affords long views across the village from many places, with the Victorian north front of the Hall as the focus. Along Evesham Road the boundary is formed by low dry stone wall on the opposite side of the road the verges are set back along way to neat field hedges. Close to the Hall a pleasant group is formed by older buildings and some modern additions. The 17th Century gate house (see history above) is the main feature visible from the



main road and it forms a court with the Hall itself. Modern extensions and wings to the buildings complete these spaces although many of them are of indifferent architectural design.

Behind the Hall is the ancient Moat. This is now completely overgrown and inaccessible. The dense woodland which has developed in it provides a strong backdrop for the main Hall complex, but it seems a very under-exploited asset. Just east of the Hall is The Moat House, a white painted brick Victorian house with modern extensions between the hall and the moat, which is attractive in its siting, but not visible from the village. A lane runs along the south side of the hall grounds past Moat Farm farmyard and eventually out into the countryside. Overhanging greenery from the Moat creates a pleasant walk out into the surrounding fields, but the overall atmosphere of the area is of privacy and inaccessibility.

North of Salford Hall is a large area of open meadow (see chapter 5), which is a most important part of the setting of the Hall. The great asset of this part of the village is its openness, and the views across it. The area is divided by the old raised river terrace mentioned in section 2.3. which makes the lower part not easily visible from Evesham Road: this change in level was taken as the boundary of the Conservation Area when it was first designated. However the willow trees lining the drainage channel below the meadow are the most significant defining feature, and the whole area of the meadows should be taken into account in reviewing the Conservation Area.

4.3 The North Area

Approaching Abbots Salford from the North, Evesham Road crosses over a small drainage brook at the entrance to the village which is marked by a substantial line of willow trees. The single storey gable of Brook Farm is the first built landmark in the

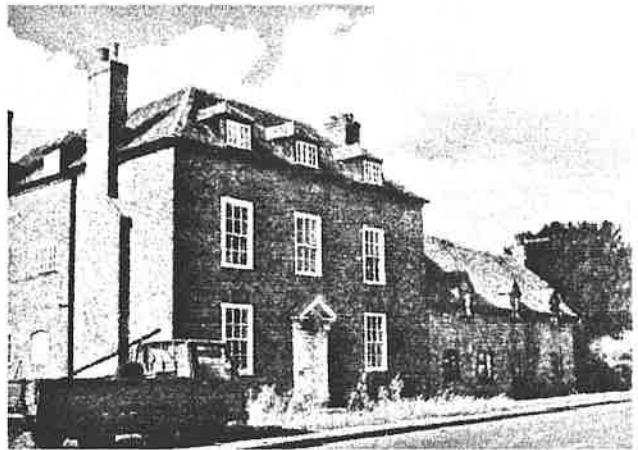
ABBOTS SALFORD - DRAFT

village, and the line of buildings provides strong visual definition of the left hand side of the road. By contrast there are broad views out northwards over open farming country. On arriving at this point, the focus of view is on the white painted wall and sign of the Blossom Valley Pub (previously known as the Eyston Arms). The village centre effectively starts at the pub from where the Red House group of buildings can be seen forming a solid block on the corner of the lane to Rushford. Here there are gaps in development on the south side of the road with open views toward the River Valley, and the alignment of the new A46 is visible in the distance. Lines of trees which run drainage brooks in Worcester Meadows are now all the more important in providing visual limits to the south-east side of the village, and screening the new road.



Apart from Salford Hall, The Red House is the most prominent building in Abbots Salford. Its visibility is due to both its bulk and its position on the outside curve of Evesham Road, so that it can be seen from some distance in both directions. Its façade is very symmetrical, in strong red brick, built close to the road, and with a very deep plan form that gives it a very blocky overall shape. On its north side it is adjoined awkwardly by a row of one and half storey cottages (as elsewhere in the village) of a

completely different character and scale. This row of buildings is completed by large Yew tree at the end of the cottages, which goes some way to creating a more balanced composition, with its dark, dense green foliage.



Roughly opposite The Red House, a small lane runs south eastwards toward the river, crossing the new A46 over a prominent concrete modern bridge. There is a danger that this area may be "given up" to utilities, with the bridge and a drainage pump house in close proximity, leading to the Abbots Salford mobile home park on the other side of the by-pass. Tree planting could help to soften the impact and return the lane to a more rural character. A large Victorian brick cottage, Roseneath, is the only significant building on the lane, and it faces southwards over the grounds of Salford Hall. Although a discreet building in neatly detailed brick, it is itself very visible across the Salford Hall meadow. The Red House too has a broad open outlook over this area, and once again the dense lines of trees flanking streams and channels in Worcester Meadows are proved to be very important as a backcloth to the village and a screen to the new road.

This complex, the Red House +
barns to the south, have been
extensively restored recently.
We should be acknowledged. (Used the barn
fronting the road looks like it has been completely
rebuilt to me).

5. Landscape

The dominant landscape element in Abbots Salford is the open meadow north of Salford Hall, which is such a notable element for travellers on the Evesham Road and so visible from much of the village. The main landscape elements are described in the following sections which relate to the three character areas identified in chapter 4:

5.1 South

The approach to Abbots Salford from the South is through pleasant farming country whose main character, viewed from the road, is set by its neat clipped field hedges and mowed grass verges. Development on the south side of the village has generally preserved this pattern in its low density, low key style. Some of the cottages are set back behind picket fences and low hedges with residential front gardens that broadly correspond to the field hedges. In other places there are extensive views over the arable land in the Avon Valley to the South: the evidence of old maps suggest that many of these areas were once fruit orchards. It is tidy, but there are no really striking landscape elements within the area.



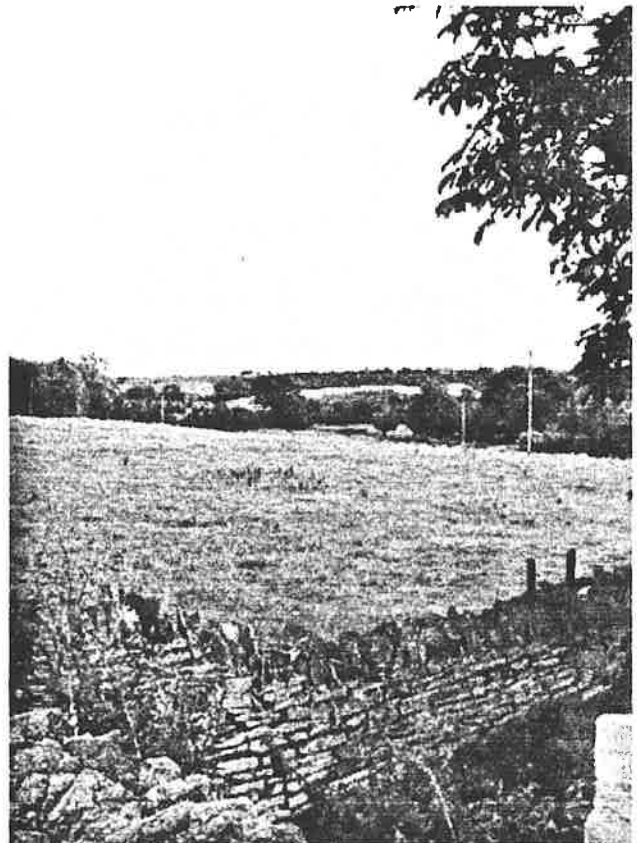
5.2 Salford Hall

The area around Salford Hall falls into three broad areas. At the entrance to the Hall a new drive and parking areas have been built amongst former orchards, superseding the much more interesting route through the old Gate House. Apple and cherry trees dominate this area still. Closer to the house



there are the more typical trees of an old English garden, such as Oak, Yew, Walnut and Copper Beech, and Hornbeam is also particular to Salford Hall.

North of the gardens immediately around the Hall, the land is open and in places scrubby pasture, and it drops sharply towards the south along the line of the old raised river terrace. It is separated from the



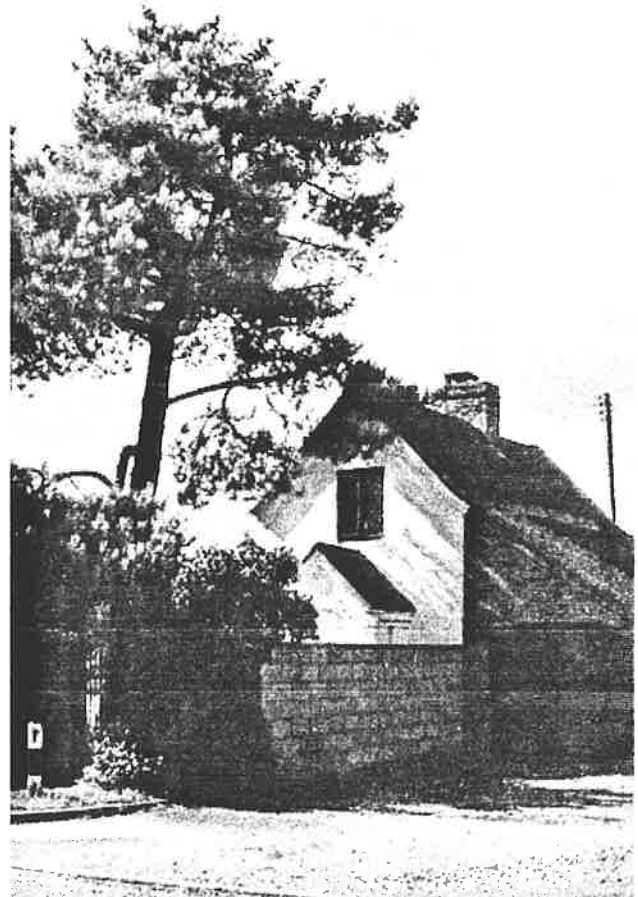


road and the Hall by a dry stone wall, and along Evesham Road, a row of 13 newly planted horse chestnut trees along the roadside will in time develop into a very important village feature. The value of this large meadow has been strongly stated before: it is most important for retaining views to the Hall and the general feeling of openness in the centre of the village. It's south east edge along the drainage ditch leading past the old Moat area is aligned with willows that form an important screen to the A46.

In the southern corner of the grounds of Salford Hall the area of the old Moat provides a dense, inaccessible, wet, woodland area. The edges support willow, alder, ash and hawthorn and within it there are many areas of water and pools. Again old mapping suggest that there may have been orchards in the area. This very leafy character is extended by a line of willows south by the moat and a public footpath leading towards the bypass.

5.3 The North Area

Approaching from the north, the importance of willows lining the streams at the edge of the village has already been stated. On the north-west side of the road the landscape character is of arable farmland. On the south side there are numerous small former orchard plots separated by hedges, and a particularly good beech hedge lines the roadside south of Brook Farm. These old orchards include apple and cherry trees and other specimens such as copper beech, oak and a false acacia. The character is in consequence garden-like but with many views through and between the fruit trees to the Avon Valley beyond. Again because of these glimpses, the lines of Willow trees along the banks of streams and drains in Worcester Meadows are important in defining the southern edge of the village and screening the A46.



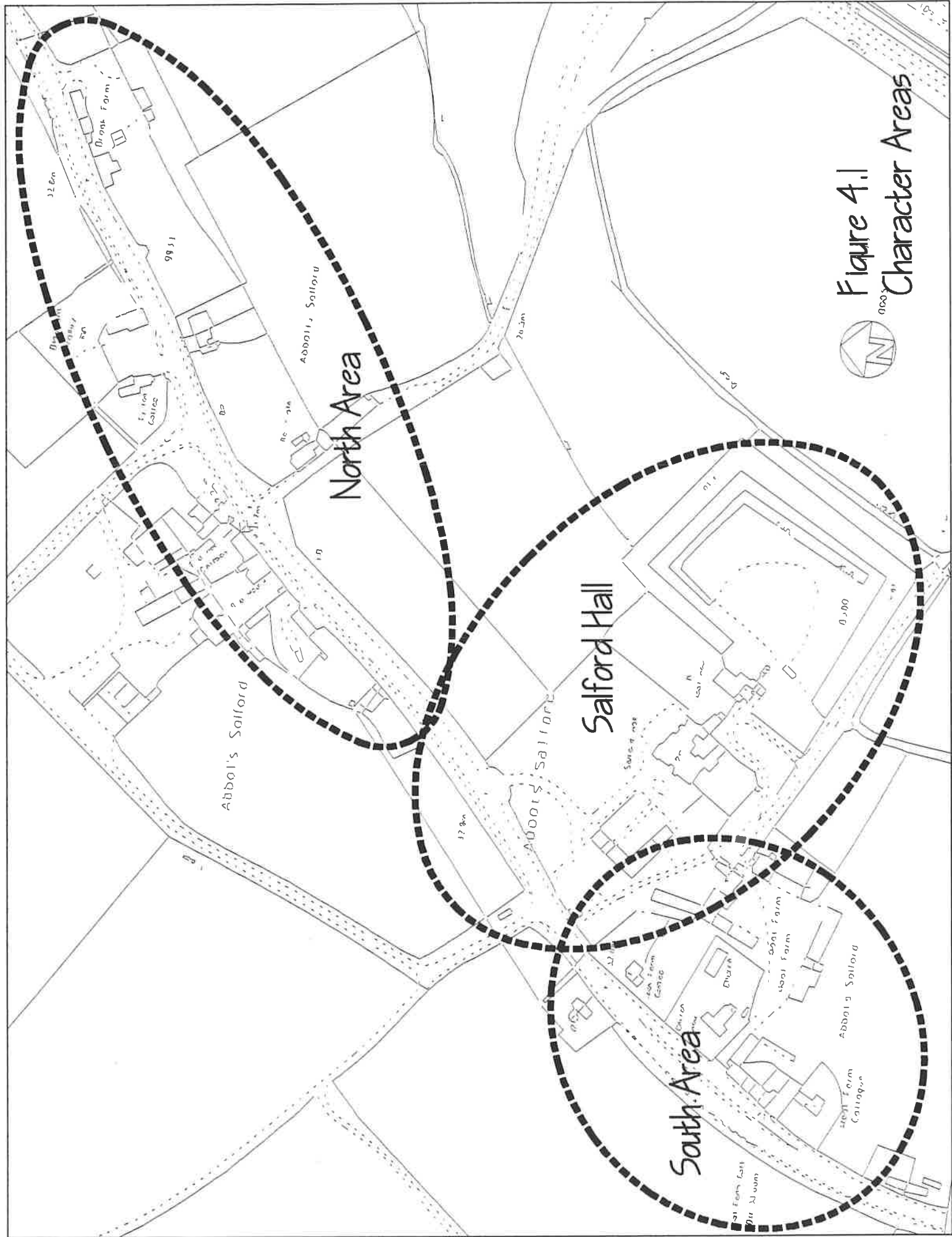


Figure 4.1
Character Areas



6. Future of the Conservation Area

6.1 Amendments

The Abbots Salford Conservation Area was first designated in November 1969 following the Civic Amenities Act 1967. It was noted at the time how little modern development had taken place in the village, and this remains the case. However in the 30 years since then there have inevitably been many minor changes in boundaries and other features by which the Conservation area is mapped on the ground. Most of the amendments proposed or recommend to the Abbots Salford Conservation Area are in order to rationalise boundaries to features which are readily identifiable today, making it easier to implement the provisions of Conservation Area status. Consideration has also been given to the landscape area around Salford Hall, and to any implications for the boundary on the south east side the new A46 may have. It is felt that the area was drawn arbitrarily approximately along the line of the raised river bank referred to above and that it would be more sensible to extend it as far as the brook which forms the southern edge of the Salford Hall area. It was not felt appropriate to take the boundary any nearer to the A46 (as has been the proposal for the review of the conservation area in Salford Priors). The main revisions recommended are as follows:

South of the Village

It is recommended to extend the area to include Moat Farm, Church House, and development as far as no. 3 Moat Farm Cottages. This recognises that the quality of the street scene, including the row of cottages, and the post-and-rail and verge, is distinctive in Abbots Salford. In order that the importance of the street space is recognised the area should extend across the width of the road to include the defining hedgerow on the west side.

The area of Moat Farm is considered to have conservation value both in terms of its form and certain elements of its buildings.

Salford Hall

It is recommended to extend the conservation area to include the area defined by the drainage ditch east of the Moat and south of the lane. This landscape area is an integral part of the water meadows and grounds of Salford Hall and tree planting along the drainage ditch forms a strong defensible visual edge on the south east side of the village, separating it from the A46 corridor.

Blossom Valley Inn

It is recommended to extend the conservation area to the property boundaries on the north side of Blossom Hill, in recognition of the open views northwards from the site.

See note on fig 6.1

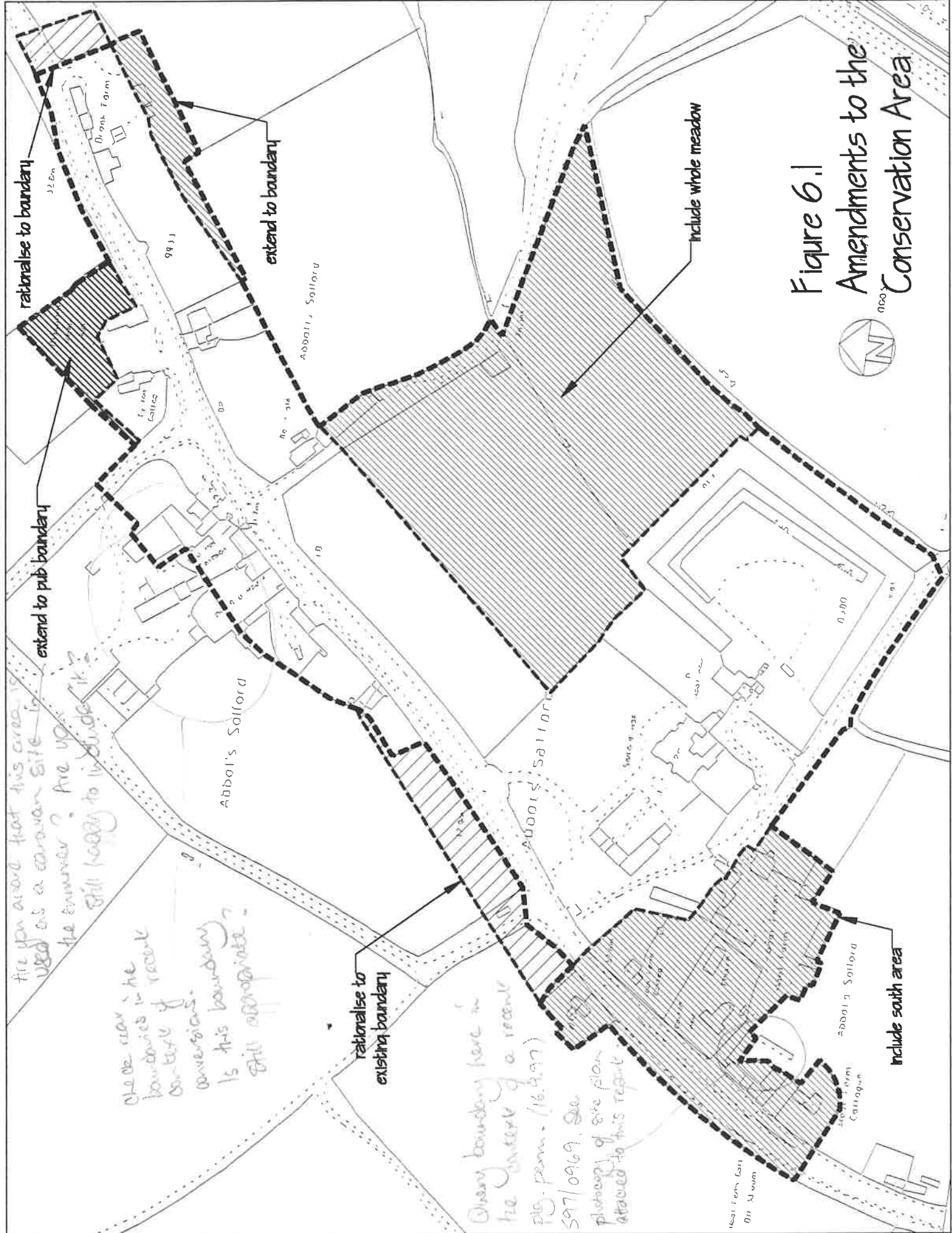
Brook Farm

It is recommended to rationalise the boundary on the east and south side of Brook Farm, in order to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Conservation Area.

6.2 Improvements

The environmental quality of Abbots Salford is compromised by the dominance of the Evesham/Alcester Road, but the new by-pass creates an excellent opportunity to recover the situation with environmental improvements. Evesham Road still retains the scale and engineering characteristics of a fast trunk road, and there are many opportunities along it to introduce changes which could both slow down traffic and enhance the village scene. These and other improvement opportunities are listed below and keyed onto figures 6.2.

1. Traffic calming, including street narrowing and improved footways, to complement the post and rail and verge in front of Moat Farm Cottages.
2. Replace wire mesh fence with a new timber picket fence, as elsewhere, to improve boundary definition.
3. Possibly improve accessibility to overgrown area of Moat.
4. Re-use / renovation of Moat Farm farmyard buildings
5. Ugly electricity transformer on telegraph poles: remove at earliest opportunity.
6. Guide post noted on earlier maps has been replaced by ugly Ministry of Transport signs: improve street signage as part of general environmental improvements and traffic calming.
7. Possible improvements to ranch type fencing by replacing with pickets or hedges.



rationalise to boundary

extend to boundary

include whole meadow

extend to pub boundary

rationalise to existing boundary

include south area

Figure 6.1
Amendments to the
Conservation Area



Are you aware that this area is used as a caravan site in the summer? Are you still happy to include it?

One of the main boundaries in the context of recent conversions. Is this boundary still appropriate?

Query boundary here in the context of a recent planning application (16.09.17) 597/0969. See photograph of site plan attached to this report.

Abbot's Salford

Abbot's Salford

Abbot's Salford

Callaghan

West Farm Callaghan

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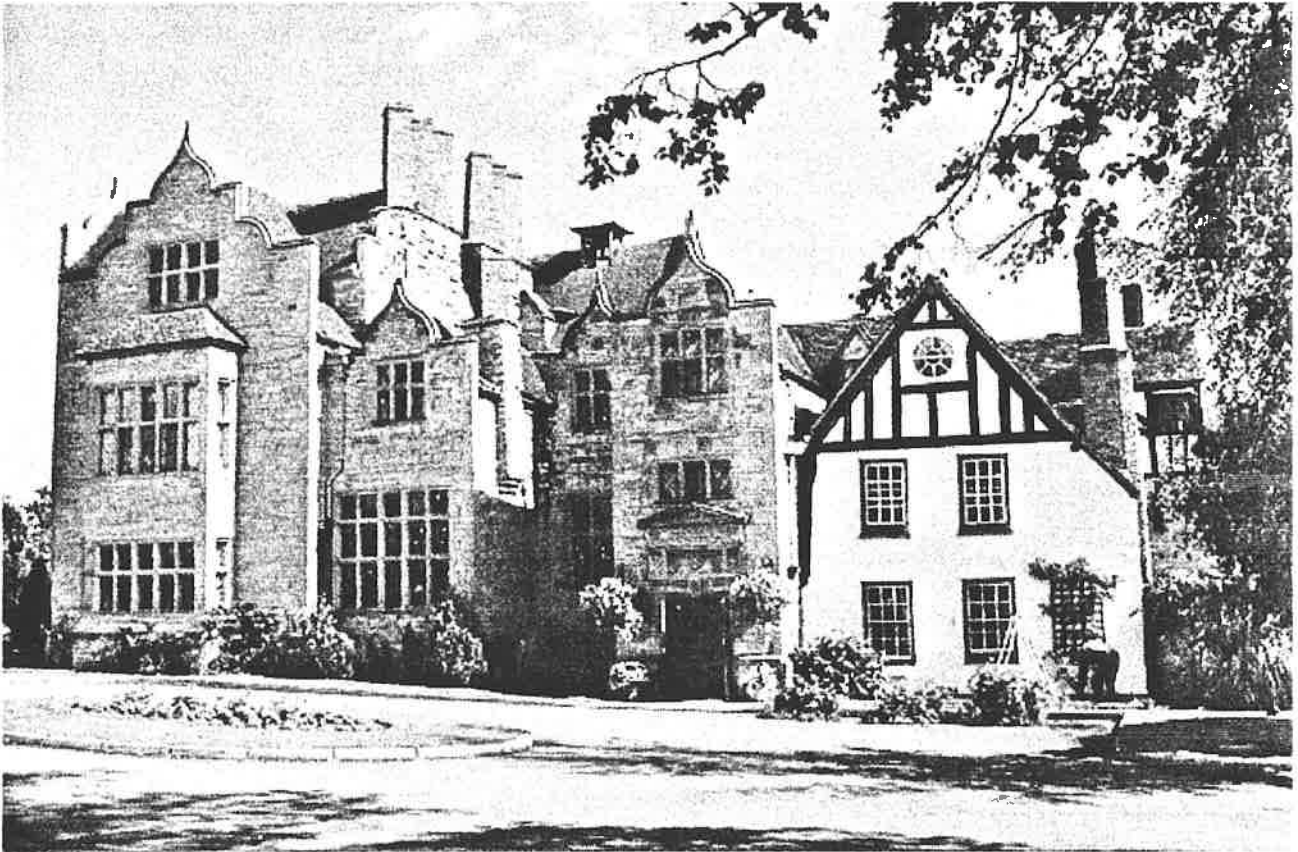
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6.3 Control

Many of the older buildings at Salford suffer from an air of neglect. Very few are listed buildings, but there are many of secondary interest that contribute to the overall village character. Many of these south of the Salford Hall do not lie within the 1969 conservation area. A number of them have also suffered from insensitive alteration and extension; so, in as far as the conservation area can control the standard of alterations and repairs, it is to be hoped that extending it to cover these buildings will have some effect in improving quality.

It has been pointed out that many of Abbots Salford's older buildings are constructed using material and techniques that are not in common use today. Care should be taken to avoid inappropriately aping the traditional character - later buildings, from the 19th century use red brick work and simple detailing which are still practical to achieve and come from a range that has proved to blend comfortably into the village.

6.4 Conclusion

It is easy to miss Abbots Salford on the fast road from Bidford upon Avon to Evesham. One's attention is caught primarily by the extensive views over Salford Hall and its grounds, while the charm of many of the smaller, simpler cottages can be overlooked. The overall environment is diminished because of the impact of the main road running through the village, which has dominated its form and development, leaving it without a strong morphology. In other villages more might be said about preserving and enhancing the overall village and structure. At Abbots Salford the opportunity now perhaps exists, with the opening of the A46 bypass road, to try to make more of its public areas through enhancements and improvement of the main street.

This Conservation Area Review seeks to provide an analysis of the village's character expressed in its limited structure and public realm. It also comments on building form and details that are harmonious in the village, recognising that the oldest timber framed and thatched buildings are not patterns that can be directly adopted in modern construction. In particular it stresses the materials and scale of older buildings, and their positioning relative to the street, that new development can realistically follow. Design which respects these parameters will, with guidance, make a positive contribution and enhancement to Salford Priors.

Appendix A - Listed Buildings

Nos. 9 and 10, Evesham Road

(Ref. 5/106 - Grade II)

Pair of cottages. C16/C17. Heavy timber frame with braces and whitewashed brick infill. Late C20 tile roof, central brick stack. Each cottage one-unit. Symmetrical: 2 storeys, 2-window range, and small window between floors above entrance on each side C20 doors and casements. Ends have jowled corner posts. Left end rebuilt in brick with painted imitation framing, right end partly rebuilt. Some exposed framing to rear. Interior not inspected. Late C20 additions to rear.

The Red House, Evesham Road

(Ref. 5/107 - Grade II)

House. c.1770. Red brick with brick dentil cornice. Hipped tile roof and brick lateral chimneys. Central staircase plan. Symmetrical: 2 storeys and attic with 3 hipped dormers. 6-panelled door with Gothick glazed fanlight, panelled intrados and door-case with keystone and broken pediment (with late C20 tiles) on carved scroll brackets. Sashes with gauged brick flat arches, attic casements. Wing to rear. Interior not inspected.

Salford Hall

(Ref. 5/108 - Grade I)

Country house, now hotel. West range late C15, probably part of house built for the Abbots of Evesham (VCH). North and east ranges dates 1602, "wrongly restored as 1662" (VCH). Built for John Alderford, whose motto is on date-stone, and completed for his son-in-law Charles Stanford. West range timber-framed with close studding and plastered infill, and some coursed lias, and rendering to north front. North and east ranges of lias ashlar with limestone dressings, quoins, etc. Tile roof throughout, mostly C20. West front of west range has 2 lias stacks with brick shafts; all other chimneys brick. U-plan, with wall across ends of courtyard to rear. 2 storeys and attics. North front: 6-window range. Projecting 2 storey porch and balancing 5-light bay window, 2 transoms on left, and recessed centre with 3-light window, all with shaped gables. Porch has 4-centred arch and moulded architrave with decorated date-stone above. 3-light window over, and taller window above. C20 glazed doors inside. Stone mullioned windows, some with old glazing bars to both north and east ranges, mostly with transoms. 3-light first floor windows. Bell-cote on roof. To right lower, wider range with broad gable. Two mid-C18 sash windows to each floor, and

round window in gable. To left east range projects forward, with a 2-storey 4-light rectangular bay window. 4-light window above in shaped gable. East front: 2 storeys and attic, taller first floor. 5-window range. 1st, 3rd and 5th bays are 5-light rectangular bay windows, continued up into attic with 4-light windows and shaped gables. Studded door to central bay. West range has entirely irregular fenestration. 2 large external projecting stacks. Small projecting C15 wing adjacent to larger stack: 2 storeys of lias, with corbelling out on the right to 1st floor, and small 2-light stone mullions; 3rd storey of close studding. Left part of range rendered, right part has some lias to ground floor. C16 door to courtyard. Interior: west range has much exposed timber-framing. Ground floor room at south end has beam with stylised cable moulding. North room with C17 panelling of varying design, and panel doors with H-hinges. Open well staircase with Chinese Chippendale type balustrade, but also with newel post of original winder staircase. This survives from 1st to 2nd floor, and has stop-chamfer to soffit of each tread. On 1st floor 2 early C18 panelled rooms. In one part of a late C16/early C17 plaster heraldic overmantel is visible behind missing panel. C17 and C18 panelled doors. On 2nd floor a 4-centred arched fireplace, possibly C15. Near it a hiding place disguised as a built-in cupboard with shelves. North range has hall and original screen with moulded muntins and rails; one opening filled in later. Later stud wall above screen. Door from screens passage to west range has moulded wood surround. Hall has shallow 4-centred arched fireplace, and some armorial glass in bay. Door-case to east range early/mid C18: shouldered architrave with key-block and open pediment with carved coat of arms and scroll work; fine double-leaf panelled doors. East range has solid timber-framed closed well staircase. Rooms much altered. Some armorial glass in windows. On 2nd floor former long gallery is now divided up. The Stanfords were Roman Catholics, and in the early C18 part of the ground floor of the east range was converted to a chapel, though this has not survived. (VCH: Warwickshire: Vol. III, p156-7; Buildings of England: Warwickshire: p58)

Gatehouse at Salford Hall

(Ref. 5/109 - Grade II)

Gatehouse and attached barn. Early C17 (VCH). Regular coursed lias, timber-framed gables with lath and plaster infill, and some weatherboarding. Tile roof, with asbestos sheeting to right end and barn to rear. L-plan. One storey and attic, 4 main bays. Central round archway with ashlar dressings and C18 panelled gates. Steep gable above with herring-bone framing and 3-light wood mullioned and transomed window. To left pair of mid-C19 carriage doors, and small opening. To right two 2-light stone mullions and stable door, and hay loft door. Cross-wing on far right is weatherboarded from first floor height. Left end has 2-light stone mullion and square framed gable with brick to the rear, towards Salford Hall, again a gable above the arch, with plaster sundial. Trenched purlin roof with wind braces. Barn timber-framed with C19 and C20 brick infill, and a large section of framing replaced with brick. (Buildings of England: Warwickshire: p58; VCH: Warwickshire: Vol. III, p157)

Appendix B - Significant Unlisted Buildings in the Conservation Area

To be completed

Appendix C - Key to tree and hedge species

Key to figure 5.1

Trees

A	Ash	<i>Fraxinus Excelsior</i>
Al	Alder	<i>Alnus Glutinosa</i>
Ap	Apple	<i>Malus spp</i>
B	Beech	<i>Fagus Sylvatica</i>
Bc	Copper Beech	<i>Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea</i>
Br	Birch	<i>Betula Spp</i>
Cd	Cedar spp	<i>Cedrus spp</i>
Eu	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp</i>
HC	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus Hippocastrum</i>
HCr	Red Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus x Carnea</i>
Ha	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus Monogyna</i>
Ho	Holly	<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>
Hx	Hazel	<i>Corylus Avellana</i>
L	Lime	<i>Tilia x Europaea</i>
M	Field Maple	<i>Acer Campestre</i>
Mg	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia spp</i>

Mh	Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo Biloba</i>
O	Oak	<i>Quercus Robur</i>
P	Pine	<i>Pinus spp</i>
Pc	Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus Cerasifera</i>
Pp	Poplar	<i>Populus Nigra</i>
Pr	Prunus	<i>Prunus spp</i>
Psc	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus Sylvestris</i>
Ro	Rowan	<i>Sorbus Acuparia</i>
Rp	False Acacia	<i>Robinia Pseudoacacia</i>
Rwd	Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia Glyptostroboidea</i>
Sy	Sycamore	<i>Acer Pseudoplatanus</i>
W	Willow	<i>Salix Fragilis</i>
Ww	Weeping Willow	<i>Salix Chrysocoma</i>
Wn	Walnut	<i>Juglans Regia</i>
Y	Yew	<i>Taxus Baccata</i>
Yf	Yew	<i>Taxus Baccata Fastigiata</i>

Hedgerows

To be completed