Disclaimer to accompany the Barton-on-the-Heath Conservation Area Review

This August 1999 Nicholas de Jong Associates with Chris Miners DipArch RIBA IHBC report is the result of an independent survey and analysis of the buildings and landscape form of Barton-on-the-Heath.

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.

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.

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BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH

Conservation Area Review

August 1999

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1.
General Introduction
(standard SoA text)

1.1 Definition
1.2 Designation
1.3 Pressures
1.4 Response
1.5 Further Advice

2.
Introduction to the Settlement

2.1 Location

Barton-on-the-Heath is a small village located approximately 5km to the east of Moreton-in-Marsh. It is surrounded by productive agricultural land and the settlement retains an isolated, rural character typical of the many compact stone villages that characterise the northernmost fringe of the Cotswolds.

The population of the parish, which was also often called Barton-in-Henmarsh, is relatively small and concentrated in the village. The number of total residents has seen a gradual decline since 1911, when there were 139 persons, to the present estimated figure of 90 persons. The village is almost exclusively residential, with two farms, a church and a manor house. The number of dwellings has remained reasonably static, with 41 properties in 1981 and 40 properties in 1997.

2.2 Landscape Setting

The general character of the landscape comprising the Cotswold fringe is described in the Warwickshire Landscapes Guidelines[1] as *"A varied, undulating agricultural landscape often on the fringe of more steeply rising ground, with small, rounded hills and valleys; pockets of permanent pasture often with well preserved ridge and furrow; medium to large scale geometric field pattern; many small, tightly nucleated stone villages; and deserted medieval village sites"*. Hedged fields and in places hedgerow trees and hilltop woods are important elements in this landscape. Orchards are also a characteristic feature, helping to absorb the edges of settlements into the broader agricultural pattern. The small rural villages are typically of the local stone and intrinsically associated with the surrounding farmland. The landscape remains sparsely populated with a feeling of remoteness and tranquillity.

The Fringe landscape surrounding Barton-on-the-Heath is characteristic of this regional pattern. The village occupies a hillside location with extensive views out in many directions. The gently rounded terrain rises southwards to Barton Hill, and thereafter more steeply towards the open limestone summits of the northern Cotswold escarpment (over 200m in height). To the north the land falls steadily towards the valleys of Stanford Brook and Nethercote Brook, tributaries of the River Stour.

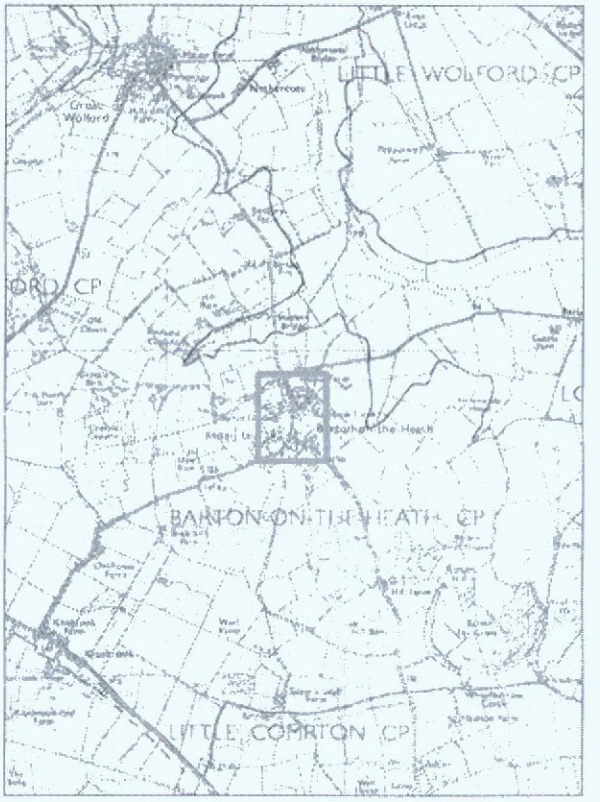


Figure (i): Landscape Context Plan

The distinctive form, layout, materials and colour of the Cotswold stone villages, of which Barton-on-the-Heath is a particularly well-preserved example, and their intimate relationship with the high quality landscape, has a unifying effect that is unique to the character of the region today.

The special quality of the landscape is further emphasised by the inclusion of the area within the northern portion of the Cotswold Area of

Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The primary purpose of the designation is the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty which includes protecting flora, fauna and geological as well as landscape features, together with the conservation of archaeological, architectural and vernacular features.

There are also three areas of recognised nature conservation importance – Ecosite 36/23 Barton-on-the-Heath Churchyard, Ecosite 20/23 Nethercote Brook and tributaries, and part of Ecosite 49/23 Stanford Brook and tributaries.

The surrounding landscape

2.3 History and Development

Much of the Cotswolds is known to have been settled since prehistoric times, although there are relatively few visible signs of these earliest influences. It is probable that the higher, flatter land of the plateau was settled before the more heavily wooded valleys and escarpment slopes, such as once characterised the land around Barton-on-the-Heath.

In early medieval times large estates were granted to the Church for the raising of sheep, particularly on the high plateau, and it is likely that numerous Cotswold villages were in existence at the time of the Norman Conquest. Water supply was often an important factor and as a result many villages are sited along the spring line of both scarp and dip slopes.

The majority of settlements took on their present character during the late Middle Ages based on the prospering wool trade. During the most productive years, from the late 16th to the beginning of the 18th century, readily available stone from local quarries was used almost exclusively, such that entire villages were built from the same material. A distinctive style emerged based on fine craftsmanship and traditional detailing that responded intimately to the building material and local conditions. Generally the northern Cotswold villages tend to retain more of their rural, agricultural character than those in the south and the traditional vernacular pattern of building predominates.

Although information on the origins of Barton-on-the-Heath is limited, the little that is recorded indicates that the settlement evolved in a similar manner to the many other small stone villages of the northern Cotswolds. The settlement is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The earliest known building is the Church of St Lawrence, which has possible early Anglo-Danish origins and alterations dating to the 12th century. Two springs located around 500m west of the village, together with several small ponds to the south and west, provide possible clues to the influence of water supply in its early origins. According to the Victoria History of the County of Warwick: *"A water-mill in Barton is mentioned in 1541 and 1591 and occurs as an appanage of the manor in 1617 and 1702"*[2].

The manor house (Barton House) is most probably late 16th century with early 17th century alterations and additions. Both the church and manor house are slightly detached from the core of village dwellings and farmhouses that cluster loosely around a small triangular green. The oldest surviving buildings, including Home View Cottage and Home Farm Cottage, Home Farmhouse, a farmhouse and attached outbuildings of the church, Campden Farmhouse and Cottage, and Rose Cottage, all date from the 17th or early 18th centuries. Similarly, many of the outbuildings of Barton House, together with a gatepier and attached gate and railings, date from the 17th century.

Thus, by the early 18th century the pattern of scattered village buildings linked by a single

main street was in place, partly clustered around a village green adjoining the grounds of the manor house and partly associated with the church.

The village centre

Further buildings were added incrementally during the following two centuries, including an imposing church rectory built of red brick in the mid-18th century. During the 19th century small cottages and the occasional house, including Leys Farmhouse, were built according to the vernacular style, and a coach house, lodge and attached railings, gatepier and gate added to Barton House. A memorial was added to the village green in the 19th century.

Thereafter, very little development took place (refer extract from 1885 OS Map). The only recent additions comprise four semi-detached dwellings on the south-east edge of the village, at Camden Close, modifications and extensions at two cottages on the lane to the north-west, and agricultural sheds to the rear of Home Farm and at Hicks' Farm adjoining the northern crossroads with Barton Road. Unlike many other Cotswold settlements, which have expanded both on the periphery and through infill development, the built form of Barton-on-the-Heath remains relatively unchanged from that of its 17th century origins.

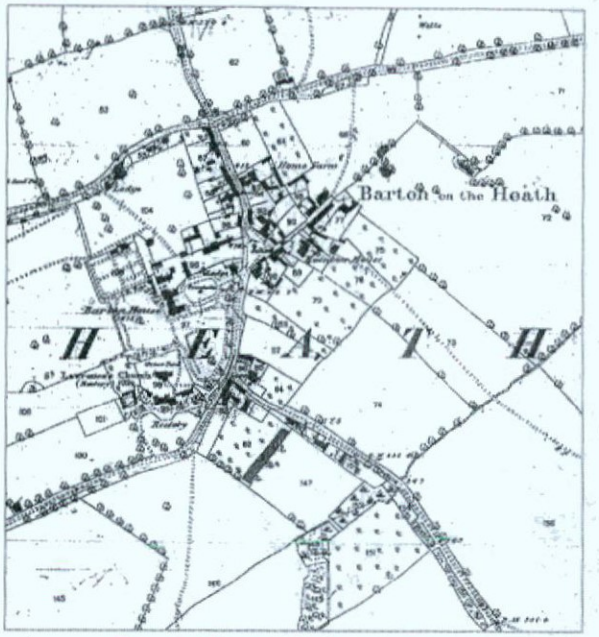


Figure (ii): c1885 OS Plan (not to scale)

3. Characteristics of the Conservation Area

3.1 Character Areas

The settlement pattern of Barton-on-the-Heath is characterised by two clusters of informal stone-built cottages, houses and farm buildings linked by a narrow lane running north-south through the village. The larger building group is focused around the small village green and adjoins the entrance grounds of the manor house, while the smaller is associated with the church. The two parts are separated by a mature tree belt, forming part of the manor house gardens, and by an open field that visually unites the village with the surrounding agricultural landscape. The working farmsteads of Home Farm and Hicks' Farm help further preserve the agricultural tradition of the village.

Within the wider setting, the approaches to the village from Great Wolford and Long Compton in the north, and from Little Compton and Moreton-in-Marsh in the south, present the appearance of a small, isolated hillside settlement, distinctly rural in character and in visual accord with the landscape.

The conservation area is distinguished by its traditional built form, the presence of numerous mature trees and expansive views over open countryside, which combine to form the quality of the whole. There are discernible differences within the village, however, where particular elements and features combine to form discrete character areas. These are defined on Figure (iii) as:

- A - Village Centre
- B - Western Field
- C - Church and Southern Area
- D - Camden Close

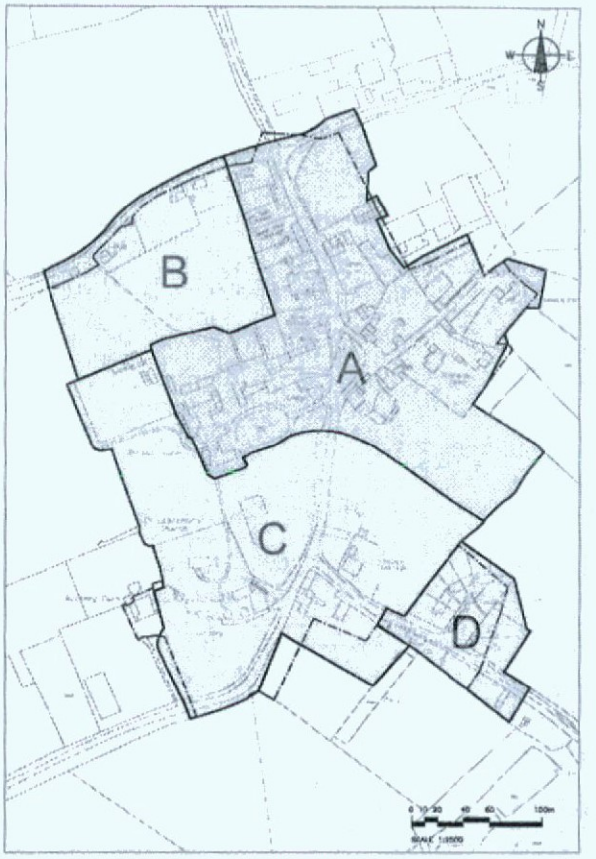


Figure (iii): Village Character Areas

3.2 The Village Centre (Area A)

The heart of the village is focused around the green, which is a simple triangle of grass dominated by a large Oak tree. Opposite the entrance to the drive of the manor house, and beneath the spread of the tree, is a well-house/memorial, said to date from 1874, consisting of three columns supporting a stone dome and encircling an urn. Saddle stones (without mushroom tops) simply define the edge of the grassed area.

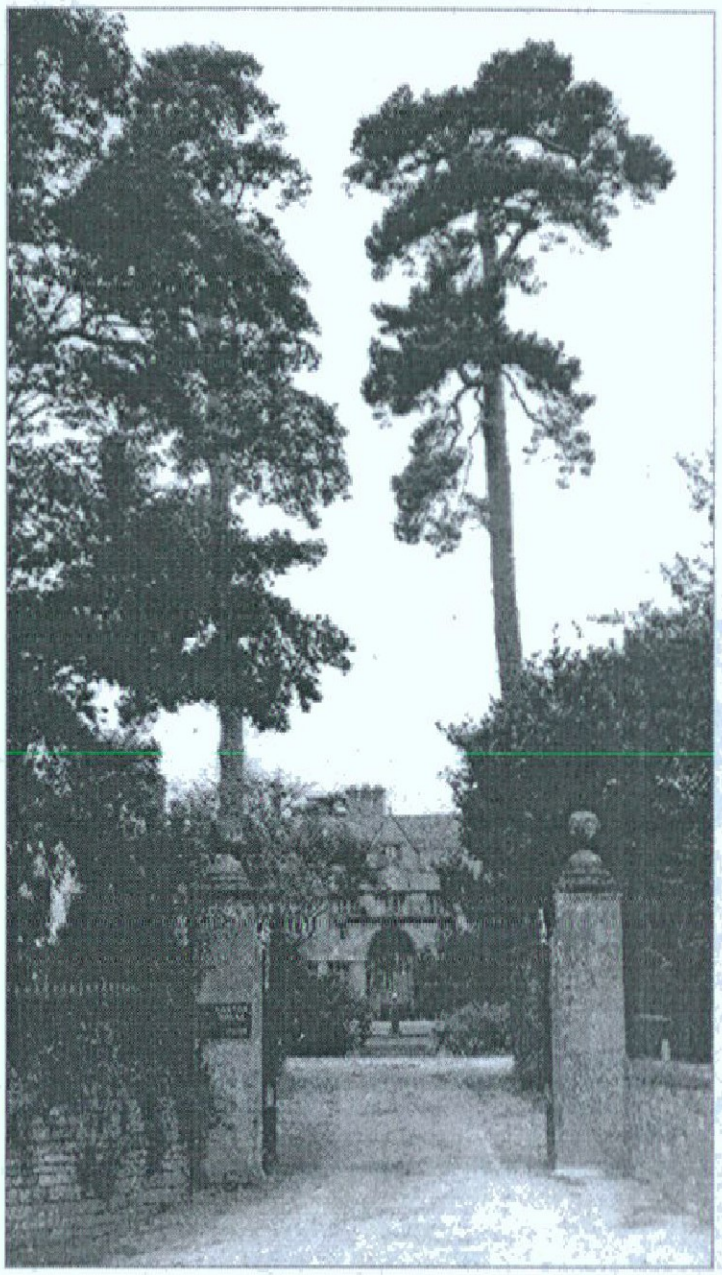
The buildings facing onto the eastern edge of the green, comprising Campden Farmhouse (late 17th century), Campden Farmhouse Cottage (early 18th century) and Hemmings Farmhouse (also early 18th century), present an informal grouping of distinctive, rural vernacular character, accentuated by glimpsed views south-eastwards between the buildings to the rising ground of Barton Hill.

The Village Green

Although Barton House is slightly offset from the village core, and is in many ways physically and historically related to the church, it has been included within this character area because the best public view of the building and its associated structures is from the green.

It is the most notable and influential building and, together with its surrounding grounds, dominates much of the conservation area. The building is a typical Cotswold manor house built of the local stone in the late 16th century, with early 17th century alterations and additions. The driveway presents impressive views of the main block facing east and west, framed by two stately conifers and listed gate piers.

Located within the grounds to the front of the manor house is an early 17th century stable block, a 17th century sheltershed and a mid-19th century coach house. Attached to the coach house is a working Smithy, from where much of the contemporary ornamental ironwork to be found in the village originates. A modern storage shed, located behind the coach house and stable block, appears as a somewhat incongruous addition to the historic building group when glimpsed from the green.



Barton House from the driveway

To the north of the green, small cottages front onto the west side of the lane, with only a narrow footpath separating them from the carriageway. The listed buildings, comprising Rose Cottage (dated 1724), Home View Cottage and Home Farm Cottage (17th century), together with intervening dwellings and Leys Farm buildings, present a cohesive linear building frontage to the northern part of the village. In marked contrast, the eastern side of the lane is rural in character, comprising the farmhouse and outbuildings of Home Farm (17th century) and an open field bounded by a mature hedgerow. The relationship of buildings directly onto one side of the lane, with the hedgerow and farm buildings on the other, provides a distinct sense of enclosure that is reinforced by a connected pair of two-storey cottages situated on the outside of a gentle bend, opposite Rose Cottage, closing the linear view on the approach to the green.

A short lane extending north-eastwards from the green provides access to a group of recently converted farm buildings and outbuildings, formerly Bakers Farmhouse and Rainbow Farm. The lane is bounded almost continually by stone walls, either freestanding or forming part of the building elevations, with occasional glimpsed views through openings to the undulating agricultural landscape beyond. Although altered from their original function, the building group and associated boundary walls continue to make a positive contribution to the special interest of the conservation area.

The crossroads on Barton Road to the north signify the gateway to the village from Long Compton and Great Wolford, previously reinforced by a mature elm tree on the grass verge adjoining Hicks' Farm. The recent addition of sheds, a grain silo and storage units associated with the farm, together with views of similar agricultural units to the rear of Home Farm, tend to detract from this important approach to the village. Although necessary to the present function of the farms, the two sets of sheds are intrusive due to their scale, design, colour and prominence in immediate views from public footpath (SS100) and in long distance views of the village from Barton Road and the road from Great Wolford.

View of village from road to Great Wolford

3.3 Western Field (Area B)

A large rectangular field to the north of Barton House presents a markedly different character than the built areas of the village. It is enclosed to the south by the outbuildings and walled kitchen garden of the manor house and to the east by the rear gardens of the linear cottages of the northern lane. The northern edge is bounded by the gardens of scattered dwellings extending along the lane that defines the outer edge of the conservation area. Two of these properties have been the subject of recent modifications and extensions which, although appearing somewhat harsh at present and lacking the coherent visual character of the linear cottages, should in time blend less obtrusively into longer distance views of the village.

The Western Field

The western edge of the field is only partly enclosed by three pine trees and a low gappy hedgerow, and otherwise open to vantage points from a public footpath (SS99) that extends westwards across open agricultural land. As the field is not apparent in public views from within the village, nor in long distance views from the north, it does not make a major visual contribution to the appearance of the conservation area. It is, however, of importance to the landscape setting of the village when viewed from the public footpath to the west.

3.4 Church and Southern Area (Area C)

The area to the south of the village green is relatively undeveloped and characterised by the ornamental grounds and mature trees of the manor house, open grounds of the church and rectory, a small cluster of buildings around a minor road junction and an open field behind Rectory Cottage.

The grounds of Barton Manor are entirely screened by the substantial treebelt that characterises the gently ascending southern approach to the village green. The mature vegetation visually separates the northern and southern parts of the conservation area and, together with extensive views eastwards across undulating agricultural fields, contributes significantly to its essentially rural character. A stone bus-stop shelter located on the grass verge mid-way along the treebelt tends to interrupt the visual sequence and marginally detracts from this rural appearance.

The southern part of the village

The Church of St. Lawrence (Grade II*) is located in a secluded position and remains hidden to views both from within the village and from longer distance vantage points. It appears more physically related to Barton House than to the village, and indeed conscious efforts have been made in the layout of the manor house grounds to emphasise the visual link. The church consists of a chancel, nave, short south aisle or chapel, and small west tower, dating from the 12th and 14th centuries and with some 15th century alterations. Further restorations were carried out during the 17th and 19th centuries. Historic features associated with the church include chest tombs dating from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and a monument dedicated to the Durham family (dated 1788, 1816 and 1836).

Church of St. Lawrence

The Rectory, immediately south of the church, is a substantial 18th century building of red brick with stone-slate roof and brick end stacks. To the west of the Rectory, and partly included within the present conservation area boundary, lies Rectory Farm which has recently been converted and extended for residential use.

The southern built-up area of the village is characterised by three dwellings adjacent to the entranceway to the church and clustered around a minor road junction. The late 17th to early 18th century farmhouse and attached outbuilding range, formerly associated with the church, together with the stone dwellings of Church Cottage and Rectory Cottage, form a distinctive group on the southern approach to the village centre. The large field behind the two dwellings reinforces the visual separation between the two parts of the conservation area and contributes significantly to its rural character.

3.5 Camden Close (Area D)

A small area on the south-eastern edge of Barton-on-the-Heath, comprising the modern housing development at Camden Close on the north side of the lane to Little Compton, and a former post office building on the south side, presents a distinct change in character from the older parts of the village. A further small stone cottage, positioned at 90° to the lane, signifies the outer limit of the built-up area. As the building group is situated on an outward-facing edge of the conservation area, it appears visually detached and mostly screened by mature hedgerows and the gently falling topography.

The four semi-detached dwellings do not relate by age, materials or style to the historic buildings of the village and appear as a small suburban addition. Although the group does not positively contribute to the character of the conservation area, however, the buildings tend not to intrude due to their isolated location and the absence of long distance views from the south east.

Camden Close

3.6 Prevalent Building Materials and Details

The historic buildings of Barton-on-the-Heath are typical of the local vernacular tradition that is characterised, in particular, by the high quality of domestic architecture constructed in a style that is deceptively simple. The buildings present a remarkable unity of material based on oolitic limestone from local quarries, comprising both the typical golden colour of the north Cotswolds and the brown colour of the Hornton quarries. The stone is used to form not only the walls but also window mullions, chimneys and, in many cases, the roofs.

Typically the buildings are set forward on their plots, often running parallel to the street and with their main facade facing directly onto the public thoroughfare. The linear group to the north of the village, including Rose Cottage and Home View Cottage, is a particularly notable example. The layout of all but the major buildings comprises small bays, either square or nearly square on plan, and generally with a 3-bay historic core to which similar sized extension bays are added.

Common details that contribute to the visually cohesive character of the village include steep roofs of 50° or more; parapetted gables with finials; dormer windows in subsidiary gables; stone mullions, rectangular dripstones and leaded lights.

Most buildings have coursed stonework with squared edges. The extent of dressing of the stones tends to reflect the importance of the facade - building fronts are more dressed than gables, for instance, and farmhouses more dressed than cottages. Stone is laid as ashlar to the facades of the most imposing buildings, such as Barton House, while a consistent feature is the presence of ashlar quoins on all but the humblest structures. The use of brick appears on only one building, the Rectory, where it is used as a quality, fashionable 18th century feature to an otherwise coursed stone building.

Typical building details

Steeply-pitched roofs are another characteristic feature providing, together with gabled dormers and chimneys, a varied skyline of consistent materials and form. Graduated limestone slates

are used on the oldest buildings, such as the Church and Barton House, with ashlar coped verges forming a distinctive finish. Slate tends to be used on the lower-pitched roofs of the 19th century farmbuildings, such as Bakers Farm and Rainbow Farm, and as a replacement for old stone-slate roofs (e.g. at Church Cottage). More recently stone slates have also been replaced by plain sand-faced concrete tiles, such as on the outbuildings of the Barton House Estate, which although blend reasonably well once weathered, lack the subtle variations in texture, colour and size of the traditional stone roofing materials.

Tall chimneys are a very typical and distinctive feature. They are generally set on the ridge, either on the line of internal structural bays or as integral end stacks, and are characterised by ashlar oversailing capping and drip courses which, in places, are moulded (such as at Home Farmhouse).

Openings in the facades of the largest buildings, including Barton House and Home Farmhouse, are distinguished by ashlar dressings with stone mullions and hood moulds. Simple exposed timber lintels are used for openings on lesser buildings or rear elevations. 19th century openings tend to have either segmental arch lintels or plain flat stone lintels on the more recent work.

Windows are mostly the white painted casement type of 19th century style, with a few 20th century replacements. The first floor windows of cottages are characterised by gabled dormers, with the exception of Home Cottage where 'lean-to' type dormers are used. Metal casements are typical of stone mullion windows and, together with vertically sliding sashes, often appear as 19th century replacements of earlier types, such as at Rose Cottage.

The cohesion of the built form of the village is complemented by the presence of stone boundary walls which form an almost unbroken line between the main buildings and along either side of the roads. The walls are mostly dry-laid coursed rubble, varying in height from between 1m to 2m. The lower walls often have attached iron railings and are interspersed by simple ashlar or coursed rubble gatepiers. A particularly notable example of a high coursed rubble wall is that defining the east boundary to Barton House gardens, located on top of a rising grass bank and with a separate lower stone tier. The associated gatepiers, gates and railings to the main entrance of the house are listed (10/3+10/4). Stone walls are also a distinguishing feature of the short lane to Bakers Farmhouse, with simple high coursed rubble to the south and lower coursed rubble, on top of a low grass bank, to the north of the lane.

Wall and edge details

The rural character of the village is reinforced by the lack of kerbstones and, instead, the presence of grass verges, especially around the green and along the lane to Bakers Farmhouse. Asphalt is the uniform finish for footpath and carriageway surfaces.

3.7 Landscape Features

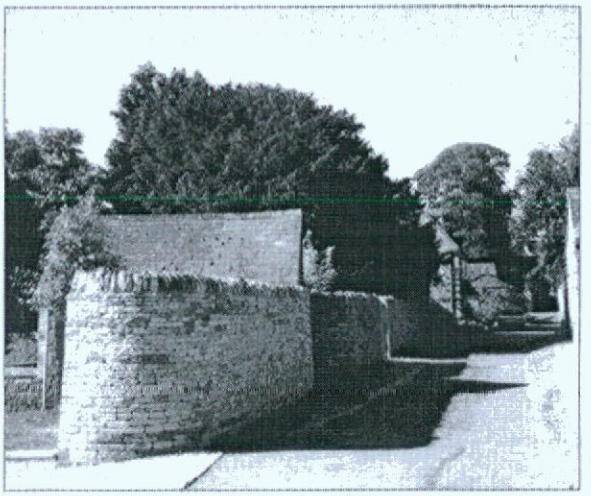
Trees are the dominant feature in longer distance views of the conservation area, particularly when approaching from Great Wolford in the north and from Barton Road in the east. The tree cover both absorbs the village in its landscape setting and, in the absence of a prominent church spire, announces its presence by providing vertical emphasis in the undulating agricultural scene.

The majority of significant trees are located in the grounds of Barton House, bordering the lane that connects the northern and southern parts of

the village. A wide selection of mature specimens include Horse Chestnut, Yew, Purple Beech, Poplar, Sycamore and conifers. The group extends around the boundary of the churchyard to enclose it on three sides.

The mature Oak tree of the village green provides an impressive focus and contributes significantly to the character of the conservation area.

A single row of tall Poplars located to the south of the green provides a distinctive vertical emphasis that complements the columnar forms of the conifer trees around Barton House. Elsewhere, smaller groups of trees and individual specimens further enhance the wooded appearance of the village, particularly around Rainbow Farm and Home Farm. All trees within the village are protected by the Conservation Area designation, while a single Yew tree within the frontage area of Rainbow Farm is the subject of a specific Tree Preservation Order.



Yew tree at Rainbow Farm (TPO)

To the east of the village, a recently planted copse of predominantly Oak and Ash should in time help screen some long distance views of the agricultural sheds to the rear of Home Farm.

The western side of the village is characterised by mature Ash, Sycamore and Birch trees around the kitchen garden of Barton House, which partially screen views of the house from the west and form an abrupt edge to the adjoining arable field. Three Pine trees to the north of the kitchen garden, along the boundary of the rectangular western field, are distinctive skyline features that are echoed elsewhere in the wider landscape (e.g. at Barton Firs to the south).

The hedgerows of the village are a further feature of its landscape setting. Although many hedgerow trees have been lost, especially Elms, the linear nature of the hedges help visually integrate the built form with the surrounding landscape. Particularly good examples include those along the south side of Barton Road and the north side of the lane extending westwards from the crossroads, and the hedges on the southern edge of the village.

Hedge to northern lane

Until recently a characteristic landscape feature was the presence of numerous orchards, particularly in fields immediately adjoining the eastern side of the village. Both the 1885 map, refer Figure (ii), and the plan accompanying the original 1970 conservation area appraisal, show their considerable extent. With the exception of a recently planted apple orchard to the north of Church Cottage, all have since been replaced by open ground, and the influence of the orchards in forming an appropriate visual transition between the large agricultural fields and the village buildings has been eroded.

Figure (iv): Significant Vegetation

(Note: for key to main species refer Appendix C).

4.
The Future of the Conservation Area

4.1 The Conservation Area Boundary

The present conservation area was designated in 1970, under the Civic Amenities Act (1967), and the boundary defined to include the old village core together with areas of landscape value, or areas containing important trees and tree groups, related to the areas of special character. Since then there has been a strengthened development plan policy base which has not only reinforced a commitment to the preservation and enhancement of the special quality of conservation areas, but also placed greater emphasis on the protection of their landscape settings. In addition, the inclusion of the area in the Cotswold AONB in 1991 has ensured that further development control policies exist not only in terms of landscape but also in relation to the built environment and historic heritage.

Since the original designation there have been no substantial changes in the visual character of the area that would warrant significant changes to the present boundary. Only slight alignment changes are proposed to the existing boundary, therefore, where it is considered necessary to reinforce the special qualities identified in the original designation, to rationalise any inconsistencies, and to take account of current field and property boundaries. These changes are shown on Figure (v) and summarised as follows:

North-east Edge:

It is proposed to slightly adjust the north eastern conservation area boundary to take account of a modified field boundary, current property boundaries and the addition of the extensive agricultural sheds to the rear of Home Farm.

In the vicinity of the recently refurbished Bakers Farmhouse and Rainbow Farm, the present conservation area boundary also needs to be slightly adjusted in order to reflect altered property boundaries.

South-east Edge:

The 'New Houses' at Camden Close appear visually detached from the remainder of the village and do not contribute positively to the character of the conservation area. Although included in the original 1970 designation, it is proposed that the building group be omitted in the redefined boundary so as to reinforce the special quality of the historic core of the village.

Although also somewhat isolated, the former post office building (identified as an Unlisted Building of Significance), to the immediate west of Camden Close, relates by age and materials to other buildings within the historic core of the village and, together with the boundary wall and vegetation of the farmhouse located on the corner of the road junction (Listed, Ref. No. 10/14), signifies the start of the special character of the conservation area. It is therefore proposed that the boundary be redefined in this locality to incorporate the former post office building and to link with the altered property boundary of the corner farmhouse.

South-west Edge:

It is proposed that the conservation area boundary be slightly rationalised to include the driveway and outbuildings of the former Rectory Farm, in order to provide a firmer and more recognisable definition to that shown on the 1970 plan.

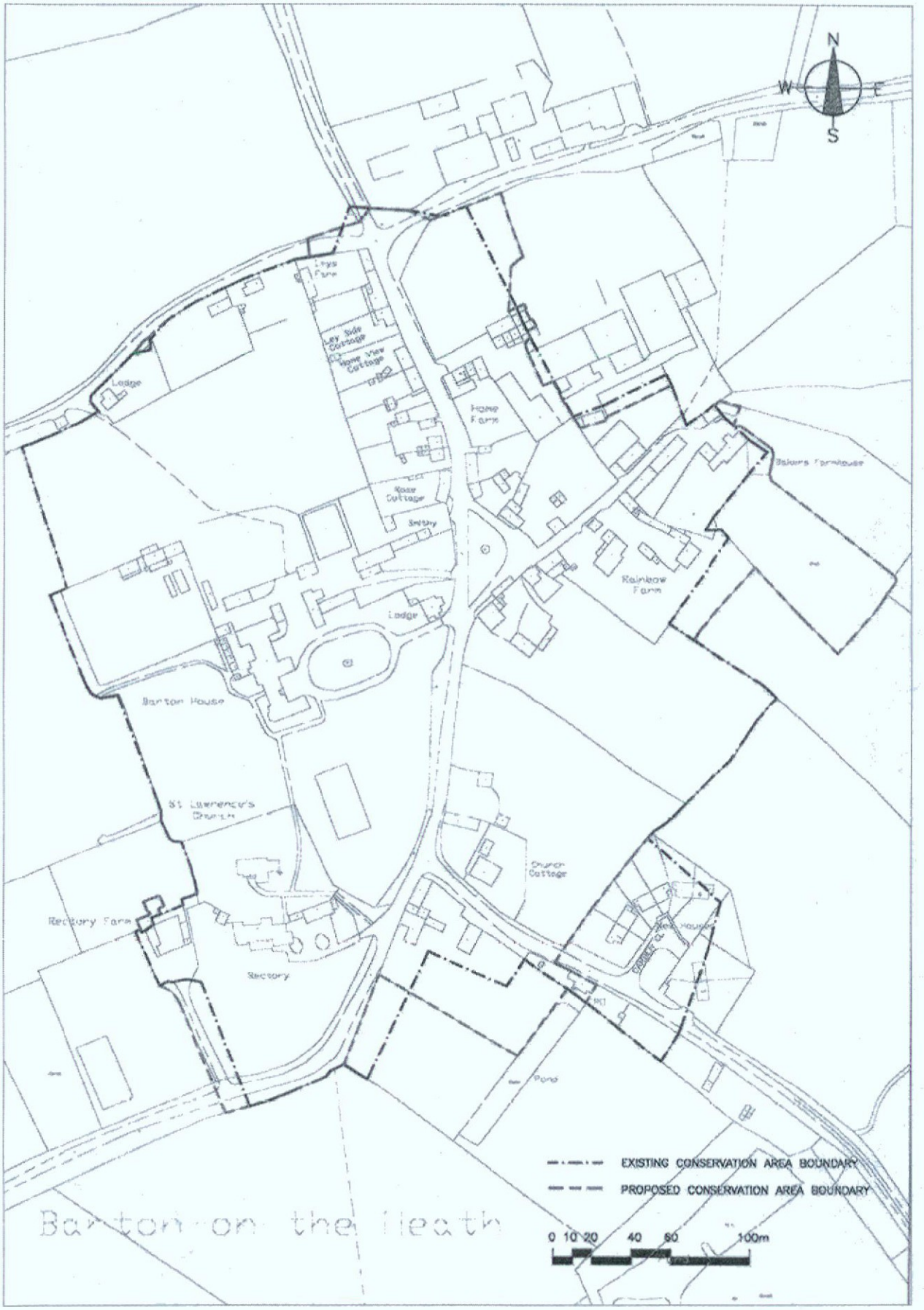


Figure (v): Proposed Boundary Changes

4.2 Opportunities for Environmental Enhancement

The conservation area is remarkably well-preserved and the high proportion of listed buildings, together with the numerous significant unlisted buildings, demonstrates the quality of the built form and the controls that are in place to ensure its continued protection. Features that detract from the special historic and architectural character of the village are few. Possible enhancements that could be considered as forming part of a longer term strategy, refer Figure (vi) for locations, could include the following:

A. Hicks' Farm and Home Farm

The sheds and storage areas associated with the two farms are intrusive in longer distance views and tend to detract from the landscape character of the conservation area. On-site and off-site planting of native woodland species, would help to screen the structures and more effectively absorb them into the landscape pattern.

B. Camden Close

The environs of the small housing development would benefit from enhancement to help reduce its suburban influence. Measures might include additional tree planting, replacement of brick walls, rationalised car parking, footpaths and kerb lines.

Encouragement could also be given to replacing the current mixture of window styles with more consistent, traditional painted casement types.

C. Northern Crossroads on Barton Road

The appearance of this important gateway to the village has declined in recent years and, notwithstanding the negative influence of the adjoining sheds, would benefit from minor enhancements. A single tree (preferably Oak), to replace the lost Elm, could be planted on the north side of the junction and a hedge added to the boundary of Hicks' Farm. Infill planting with native species would also benefit the hedge to the south-east corner of the junction, and help to further screen views of the sheds to the rear of Home Farm.

D. The Green

The mature Oak is a distinctive feature of the conservation area and its cultural and ecological continuance could be ensured by collecting acorns and growing-on an eventual replacement tree.

E. The Church

The entranceway to the church could benefit from modest improvement, particularly in consideration of its secluded location, such as replacement of the white tubular railings and more sympathetic signage and lighting.

Overhead Wires:

Although not a significant problem in the village, the pole and overhead wires in the southern corner of the green detract from the character of the area and the setting of the adjoining listed farmhouse. Further opportunities should be taken whenever possible to relocate the remaining services underground.

Building Details Generally:

The large majority of recent renovations and modifications have been carried out sympathetically and with appropriate materials. Features that could be encouraged for improvement include the asbestos sheet roof to the former school house, the corrugated sheet roof to the outbuilding of Home Farm and the barge boards and white plastic gutters/hoppers of the Brown House. Generally further re-roofing should adopt quality traditional materials and not artificial composite slates as recently used on Leys Farmhouse and the Cottage-in-the-Green. Similarly, encouragement should be given to the

use of white painted timber casement windows in future replacements.

Surface Finishes Generally:

Although asphalt has become accepted as the norm for surface finishing of both footpaths and carriageways, its replacement by more sympathetic materials could further enhance the character and visual interest of the village. Natural stone footpaths could be considered, for instance, to complement the building materials, together with road surfaces of bonded natural aggregates to reflect the dominant colours.

Wherever definition between footpaths and carriageway is necessary, opportunities should be taken to replacing existing concrete kerbs with smaller unit natural stone types. Elsewhere, grass verges should be retained as the characteristic edge treatment.

General Considerations:

The following general points should also be taken into account when considering any environmental enhancements:

- implications for archaeological deposits (e.g. in the undergrounding of services);
- an ecological survey should be undertaken prior to new planting schemes;
- appropriate native trees and shrubs should be selected from the range of species already growing in the locality; and
- plants of British stock should be used, preferably of local provenance.

4.3 Conclusion

The original conservation area appraisal (1970) noted that Barton-on-the-Heath *"...has a charm and uniqueness all its own and has special claims for conservation as an exceptionally well preserved village of one period and style"*. It is reassuring that the qualities of the village have not been eroded during the intervening period and that the area still demonstrates the 'special architectural or historic interest' that justified its original designation.

The key features of the special character of the village identified from this appraisal are:

- it has an historic core centred on a small village green, with an imposing manor house and historic Norman church slightly off-set from the centre;
- it is a small tranquil settlement in a hillside location of high landscape quality, giving it an isolated and distinctly rural character;
- extensive views of the surrounding agricultural landscape accentuate its rural character;
- it has a high percentage of listed buildings and unlisted buildings of significance constructed of local materials and with traditional detailing;
- roadside walls and numerous mature trees are distinctive visual features that provide continuity and interest;
- the working farms contribute positively to the character of the village;
- the muted and weathered colours of the buildings and structures reflect the natural colours of the landscape.

Thus, due to the absence of major new development and the well-preserved nature of its main features, the village retains a visual accord with the landscape and presents a particularly well-preserved example of traditional stone village of the Cotswold fringe.

This report describes the historical, architectural and landscape qualities of the settlement, identifies significant unlisted buildings, makes recommendations for the continuing protection and enhancement of the conservation area and proposes minor boundary changes. It is hoped that the information contained will be of benefit to the continued well-being of Barton-on-the-Heath.

References:

1. *Warwickshire Landscapes Guidelines* Warwickshire County Council (1993).

2. *The Victoria History of the County of Warwick, Vol. V Kington Hundred* Oxford University Press (1949).

Figure (vi): Main Features of the Conservation Area

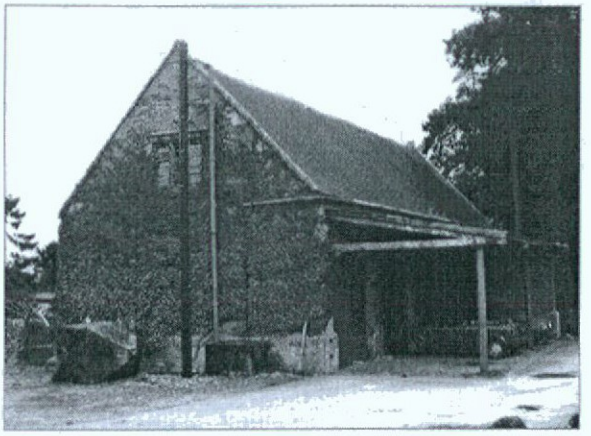
Appendix A

Schedule of Listed Buildings

Barton House
(Ref No. 10/1 - Grade II*)

List description: Manor house. Probably late C16 with early C17 alterations and additions. Possibly remodelled by Inigo Jones, c.1612. Limestone ashlar with chamfered plinth, moulded storey bands to first and second floors, quoins and moulded coped gables with ball and obelisk finials. Parapet to central range. Stone-slate roofs with polygonal stone end stacks with moulded bases and cornices. H-shaped plan. 2 storeys plus attic; 5-window range. Late C16 four-light mullioned windows with king mullion to ground and first floors of gabled wings, and to first floor centre of central range. 3-light mullioned windows to attic storeys of gabled wings, to first floor centre left and centre right of central range, and to 3 full gabled dormers of central range and full gabled dormers of gabled wings. Attic storey mullioned windows have hood moulds and labels. C17 two-storey porch towers in angles between central range and gabled wings have a 4-light mullioned and transomed window to each floor. C17 moulded archway, flush with porch towers, has a 2-light mullioned and transomed window to either side with chamfered lights above. Modillion moulded eaves cornice with ball finials and carved arms to centre. 6-light hollow-chamfered mullioned and transomed hall window within archway to ground floor. To either side a C19 timber door with ovolo- and ogee-moulded arched surround with carved keyblock. Moulded pediment above each door has carved arms to centre and is supported on C17 pilasters on moulded capitals. Foliage carving in spandrels. To rear of central range one 4-light mullioned window with king mullion and 2 transoms to right, with a 3-light mullioned window with 2 transoms to centre. Further 6-light mullioned window and 4- and 3-light mullioned windows. 3 gabled dormers. Large projecting lateral stack with 3 moulded flues. C17 moulded round-arched doorway with carved keyblock and C19 door. Rear of right gabled wing has late C16 six-light mulioned and transomed window with king mullion and further 6-light mullioned window to first floor. Canted bays to ground and first floors of rear of left gabled wing. Left facade of gabled wing has further 2- and 3-light mullioned windows and 2 large projecting stacks with moulded flues. 4-centred arched doorway to centre with ogee-and ovolo-moulded surround and flat moulded stone hood on carved consoles. Tudor-arched niche with moulded surround to immediate right. Right gabled wing has original 2-storey stone gabled brewhouse with 2- and 3-light mullioned windows attached to house by a late C19 stone range with imitative mullioned windows. Original 4-centred arched doorway to centre right of brewhouse is part restored. Interior: in kitchen in right gabled wing a large arched stone fireplace with original wood mantel and spit iron rack. Double ovolo-moulded spine beam. Dining room has C17 oak-panelling with modillion cornice. C17 plaster ceiling with simple oval and diamond-shaped and floral and foliage mouldings. 4-centred stone fireplace with moulded surround. Panelled door. Dog-leg staircase with flat balusters. 4-centred arched doorways with many-moulded surround and heavily moulded stops. In central range C17 stone round arches with carved keyblocks and panelled undersides. In hall a large 4-centred arched stone fireplace with heavily moulded surround, moulded overmantel and heavily-moulded hood. In left gabled wing an open-well staircase rising to attics, said to be by Inigo Jones. Heavy moulded balusters and rail. The 'Lords parlour' has late C16 heavily-moulded panelling with carved cornice and pilasters rising to ceiling. 4-centred arched stone fireplace with C17 carved overmantel. Double-ovolo-moulded spine beam. C17 moulded panelled doors. Billiard room in rear of left gabled wing has 3 double-ovolo-moulded spine beams and a 4-centred arched stone fireplace with moulded surround and original mantel. First floor said to have oak panelled room and spine beams. Ogee- and bar- sto-chamfered spine beams in brewhouse. (V.C.H.: Warwickshire, Vol.V, pp.13-14; Buildings of England: Warwickshire, p.87).

Coach house approx. 50m NE of Barton House
(Ref No. 10/2 - Grade II)



List description: Coach house. Probably early/mid C19. Squared coursed limestone with chamfered plinth, quoins and coped gables. Stone-slate roof. Probably 4 bays. 3 segmental-arched doorways with large double plank doors. C19 roof extends forward from front supported by 2 iron pillars and a stone wall to right. Included for group value.

Gatepier and attached gate and railings approx. 80m ENE of Barton House
(Ref No. 10/3 - Grade II)

List description: Gatepier. Probably C17, with moulded cornice and ball finial. C19 iron gate attached to right. C19 iron railings on low wall to left. Included for group value.

Lodge and attached railings, gatepier and gate approx. 80m ENE of Barton House
(Ref No. 10/4 - Grade II)

List description: Lodge. Mid C19. Squared coursed limestone with chamfered plinth, quoins and coped gables with ball finials. C20-tile roof with moulded stone lateral stack. T-shaped plan. 2-storey, one-window range with canted bay to ground floor and 2-light mullioned window to first floor. Plank door with elliptical-headed surround in lean-to porch to left. One-storey range projecting to right has chamfered light in gabled end. Attached by C19 railings to left probably a C17 gatepier with moulded cornice and ball finial. Iron gate attached to left. Included for group value.

Sheltershed approx. 30m NE of Barton House
(Ref No. 10/5 - Grade II)

List description: Sheltershed. C17. Squared coursed limestone with coped gable to left. Stone-slate roof supported to front on one tapering rounded pillar with capital. 2 bays. Large opening to rear. Interior: queen post roof with further tie beam and collar truss. Included for group value.

Stable block approx. 20m NE of Barton House
(Ref No. 10/6 - Grade II)

List description: Stable block. Early C17. Squared coursed limestone with chamfered plinth, quoins and coped gables. Stone-slate and C20-tile roofs. 3 bays. 2-storey, 3-window range of 2-light mullioned windows with hood moulds and labels to ground floor and two hinged casements with wood lintels to first floor. 4-centred arched chamfered doorway to left and elliptical-arched chamfered doorway to right. Plank doors. Above doorway to right a chamfered circular pitching eye. 3-stepped mounting block to centre. Right gable end has large moulded sundial. 3-light mullioned windows below. Large C19 one-storey stone extension to rear has two 4-centred arched doorways and 4 gabled dormers with 2-light mullioned windows. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.

Campden Farmhouse
(Ref No. 10/7 - Grade II)

List description: Farmhouse. Late C17, raised to front C19. Squared coursed limestone with quoins. C20-tile roof with moulded stone ridge and end stacks. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys plus attic; 4-window range. 5-light mullioned window to left, with two 2-light mullioned windows to right of door. One 4-light and two 2-light mullioned windows to first floor. Ground floor windows have hood moulds and labels. Part-glazed 4-panelled door to centre with stone flat arch. C19 casements in right gable end, and in range to rear. C19 one-storey gabled outbuilding to left now partly forms kitchem. Interior: noted as having chamfered spine beams and large open fireplace with chamfered stone surround and chamfered timber bressumer.

Campden Farmhouse Cottage
(Ref No. 10/8 - Grade II)

List description: Cottage. Early C18. Coursed limestone rubble with quoins. C20-tile roof with stone end stack base to left and renewed stone end stack to right. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys plus attic; 3-window range of C20 two- and three-light casements with stone flat arches and hoods. One C20 gabled dormer. Interior: noted as having chamfered spine beams and open fireplace. Included for group value.
(Hoods removed from C20 casements).

Church of St. Lawrence
(Ref No. 10/9 - Grade II*)

List description: Church. Perhaps Anglo-Danish origins. Early and late C12, and C14 with some C15 alterations. C17 and C19 restorations. Squared coursed limestone with stone-slate roofs. Chancel, nave with south chapel and west tower. Early C12 chancel, the east wall rebuilt C14 and the south wall rebuilt C17. 2 bays, with moulded plinth, quoins and coped gable to east with cross at apex and ball flower ornament immediately beneath. To east a part-restored C14 window of 3 cusped lights with cusped roundel above flanked by mouchettes. Hollow-moulded surround with ball flower ornament to arch. Hood mould with ball flower ornament and carved head labels. To south a C19 window of 2 cusped lights with a quatrefoil. Hood mould. To north a C12 single light, the head decorated with beast carving and scroll work. Towards west of north wall a C14 cusped light, now part blocked. Early C12 nave of 2 bays with coped gables, with cross at apex to east. To south, in angle of nave and south chapel, a C19 lean-to porch. Within, to west wall of chapel, a blocked window of 2 pointed lights within a pointed head. To south a C12 doorway of single semi-circular arch. The edge-roll surround is broken by moulded abaci. Hood mould with plain labels. C19 plank door. To left of porch a C14 window of 2 ogee-headed cusped lights and quatrefoil. Chamfered surround and hood mould with labels. Relieving arch. Towards east a large C15 square-headed window of 3 cusped, ogee-headed, lights with cusped tracery above. The mullions and surrounds are heavily moulded. Hood mould with carved beast-head labels. To left a memorial tablet to Walter Overbury Esq., who died 17-. Elaborately carved base and top. Carved coat of arms below. South chapel added mid C14, with diagonal buttresses, quoins and coped gables with crosses at apexes. To south and east a window of 2 ogee-headed cusped lights with quatrefoil. Hood mould with labels. West tower of 3 stages, the first2 are C12, the top stage added C14, with saddle-back roof. Moulded string courses divide each offset stage. Coped gables with cross to east. To north a C19 lean-to stone shed. To west of first stage and south of second stage a small chamfered light. C14 bell-chamber stage has a cusped ogee-headed light with chamfered surround and stone slate louvres to each face. Interior: C12 window in north wall of chancel has chevron moulded head on wide inner splays. C19 piscina. Early C12 chancel, probably rebuilt late C12. Semi-circular head of 2 square orders, the inner arch supported on responds with moulded bases, and scalloped square capitals with nail-head ornament between scallops. East side of chancel arch has a fragment of a carved pig and scroll ornament, probably re-used. West side of chancel arch has hood mould with labels. To south of nave a C14 double-chamfered arch with polygonal moulded capitals. Hood moulds with labels. To immediate left of C12 doorway a C15 stoup. C15 window in north wall has moulded piscina with hood mould and labels. Windows have moulded rere-arches. Remains of a moulded string course to west wall. Also to west wall of nave, above a C12 semi-circular arched doorway, an early C12 semi-circular arched light with wide inner splays. Chancel has C19 arch-braced collar-truss roof. Nave has C19 scissor-braced roof. C15 octagonal carved font. In 2 windows to north wall of chancel C14 fragments of stained glass, probably re-used from east window including a representation of the grid iron of St. Lawrence. In chancel floor a brass to Edmund Bury who died 1558, and whose widow placed the monument in 1608. Effigy of a man in Elizabethan costume, and an inscription. Slab memorial to Thomas Onesbury, knight, who died in 1739. Carved coat of arms and a crest. 2 further C17 memorial slabs. To south wall a memorial to Anthony Weoly, who died in 1643, and his daughter who died in 1653. Richly carved marble surround, with broken pediment. C18 tablet in west wall, and C19 tablet innorth wall. In north wall of nave a tablet to William Sands Esq., who died in 1802. Surmounted by an obelisk. (V.C.H.: Warwickshire, Vol.5, pp.15-17; Buildings of England: Warwickshire, pp.86-87).

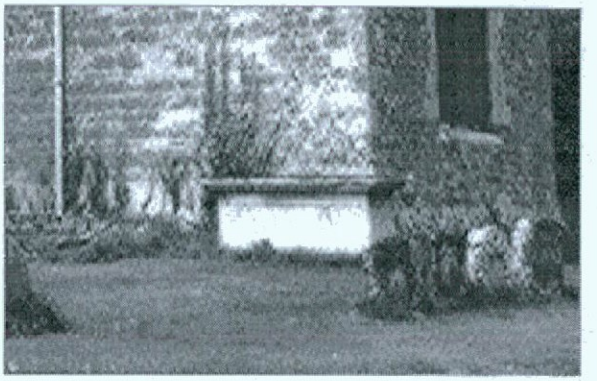
Chest tomb approx. 0.5m W of tower of Church of St. Lawrence
(Ref No. 10/10 - Grade II)

List description: Chest tomb. C17. Limestone, with heavy shaped ledger.

Chest tomb approx. 7m NW of NW corner of nave of Church of St. Lawrence
(Ref No. 10/11 - Grade II)

List description: Chest tomb. Dated 1835. Limestone, with moulded plinth and ledger, and baluster corners. Inscription to Thomas Brain, who died in 1835, aged 72.

Chest tomb approx. 0.5m S of chancel of Church of St. Lawrence
(Ref No. 10/12 - Grade II)



List description: Chest tomb. Dated 1706 and 1728. Limestone with moulded plinth and ledger, the sides and ends carved with Ionic-style pilasters and stylised foliage. An inscription to south reads: 'Here lyeth Interred/The Body of M Edward/Lambert he Departed/This Life July ye ? 1706'. A further inscription to west reads: 'Also Here Lyeth/The Body of Elizabeth/The Wife of M. Edward/Lambert She Departed/This Life October ye 14/1728 aged 77'.

Monument approx. 12m S of chancel of Church of St. Lawrence
(Ref No. 10/13 - Grade II)

List description: Monument. Dated 1788, 1816 and 1836. Square limestone monument with moulded plinth and ledger, and baluster cornices. Dedications to the Durham family.

Farmhouse approx. 60m ESE of chancel, and attached outbuilding range of Church of St. Lawrence
(Ref No. 10/14 - Grade II)

List description: Farmhouse. Late C17/early C18. Squared coursed limestone with quoins and coped gables. Stone-slate and slate roofs with stone end stacks. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys plus attic; 2-window range of 3-light casements with wood lintels. 6-panelled door in early C19 rendered 2-storey range. C18 stone gabled range of one storey and attic extends to rear. Also to rear a stone outbuilding range, altered C19. Interior: noted as having chamfered spine beam and large open fireplace with timber bressumer. Outbuilding noted as having chamfered spine beam.

Hemmings Farmhouse
(Ref No. 10/15 - Grade II)

List description: Farmhouse. Early C18. Squared coursed limestone with coped gables. Slate roof with moulded stone end stacks. L-shaped plan. 2-storey, 5-window range of 2-light casements with stone flat arches. C19 plank door to centre with plain overlight and wood lintel. Rear wing has one 4-light mullioned window with hood mould and labels to ground floor. Plank door in gable end with stop-chamfer wood lintel. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.

Home Farmhouse
(Ref No. 10/16 - Grade II)

List description: Farmhouse. C17, the range to left with lowered roof. Altered C18. Squared coursed limestone with quoins and coped gables. Stone-slate and C20-tile roofs with moulded stone ridge and end stacks. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys plus attic; 2-window range. 3-light mullioned window to left, with C19 three-light casement to right in C17 mullioned-window opening. 2-light mullioned window to first floor, with one chamfered light to attic. Mullioned windows have hood moulds and labels. 4-centred arched doorway with 6-panelled door between ground floor openings. 2 further 2-light mullioned windows to right facade, with door inserted in mullioned window opening to centre. 3-light casements with stone flat arches to first floor. Further 2- and 3-light mullioned windows to rear. Interior: chamfered spine beams. C17 plank and moulded-muntin doors and plain plank doors to both floors. Original staircase part-blocked. (V.C.H.: Warwickshire, Vol.V, p.13).

Home View Cottage and Home Farm Cottage
(Ref No. 10/17 - Grade II)

List description: 2 cottages. Probably C17, of 2 stages of building. Squared coursed limestone with C20-tile and iron sheet roofs and rebuilt stone ridge stacks. 3-unit and 2-unit plans. One storey and attic; 4-window range of C19 and C20 two- and three-light casements with wood lintels to ground floor. C20 door to left and C19 plank door to right, both under wood lintels. Interior: Home Farm Cottage to left noted as having chamfered spine beam with ogee stops and large open fireplace with chamfered timber bressumer. Included for group value.

(Iron sheet roofs replaced with C20 tile).

Rose Cottage
(Ref No. 10/18 - Grade II)

List description: Cottage. Dated 1724. Squared coursed limestone with quoins and coped gables. C20-tile roof with stone and brick end stacks. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys plus attic; 2-window range of C19 tripartite sashes with stone flat arches to ground floor and C20 casements to first floor. C19 plank door to centre with stone flat arch. Datestone to first floor centre is inscribed '1724/D/RM'. One C20 gabled dormer. C19 three-light casements to rear. C19 one-storey extension to right. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.

The Rectory
(Ref No. 10/19 - Grade II)

List description: House, formerly rectory. Mid C18. Brick in Flemish bond to front with chamfered stone plinth, moulded stone storey band and moulded modillion stone eaves cornice. Coursed limestone rubble to rear. Stone-slate roof with brick end stacks. Central-staircase plan. 2 storeys plus attic; 5-window range of 12-pane sashes with moulded stone sills and cambered brick lintels with stone keyblocks. Part-glazed panelled door with fanlight to centre with moulded stone surround and approached by 3 stone steps. 3 gabled dormers. To left and right of main range a C18 stone range each with coped gables to front and C20-tile and stone-slate roofs. Each range is of 2 storeys, with a sash window with moulded stone surround and keyblock to each floor. 2-storey catslide range to rear has an 18-pane horizontal sliding sash both to first floor, and in stone gabled range to rear left. Further stone gabled range to rear right. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest. (V.C.H.: Warwickshire, Vol.V, p.13).

(C20 tile roof to rear pitch).

List description: Well house/memorial. Dated 1874, but possibly a C18 re-erection. Limestone with polygonal plinth and 3 columns supporting a dome with moulded surround and ball finial. Underneath, an urn with carved drapery and foliage. Urn stands on inscribed plinth. Lead trough. Lion-head spring to front. (Buildings of England: Warwickshire, p.87).

Well house/memorial at SP 2572 3268
(Ref No. 10/20 - Grade II)

Appendix B

Unlisted Buildings of Significance

Outbuildings 5m west of the Rectory
Ref. UL/1

Simple squared coursed rubble outbuilding with stone-slate roof. Relates by age and materials to adjacent listed building (10/19) and the rear elevation contributes positively to the setting of the churchyard.

Rectory Cottage
Ref. UL/2

2-storey, 5-bay coursed rubble house with concrete plain tile roof, painted timber casements and 3 integral stone stacks. Set down from the road and at 90° to it. The cottage relates by age and materials to the adjacent listed building (10/14) and contributes positively to the small cluster of buildings that characterise the southern portion of the conservation area.

Church Cottage
Ref. UL/3

2-storey, 3-bay coursed rubble house with slate roof and coped verges, integral stone stacks and painted casements. The cottage relates by age and materials to the adjacent listed building (10/14) and contributes positively to the small cluster of buildings that characterise the southern portion of the conservation area.

Old School House
Ref. UL/4

Former school, now village hall. Single storey, coursed rubble walls with ashlar dressings and corrugated sheet roof with coped verges. Relates by age and materials to adjacent listed buildings (10/7 + 10/8), contributes positively to the small cluster of buildings that characterise the village green and has historic associations with local people and past events.

The Smithy
Ref. UL/5

Single storey range of cart shed and smithy attached to listed Coach House (10/2), with coursed rubble walls, concrete tiled roof and central brick stack. The outbuildings relate by age and materials to adjacent listed buildings (10/2, 10/4 + 10/5), contribute positively to the group value of outbuildings that characterise the manor house and reflect the traditional functional character of uses within the area.

Cottage in the Green and the Brown House
Ref. UL/6

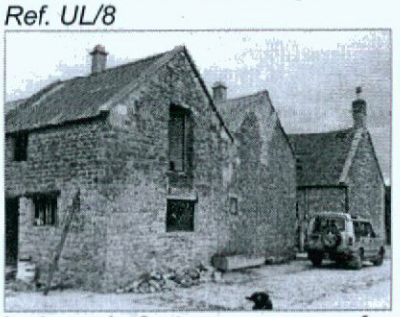
Cottage-in-the-Green

The Brown House
Connected pair of 2-storey cottages of coursed rubble walls with ashlar dressings, stone slate roofs and painted timber casements. Cottages relate by age and materials to adjacent listed building (10/18) and contribute positively to the character of the village green and quality of its enclosure.

Nos. 1 and 2, Main Street
Ref. UL/7

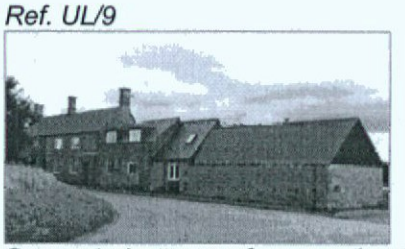
Connected pair of 2-storey C19 houses of coursed rubble walls with ashlar dressings, concrete plain tile roof with central ashlar stack, gablets over first-storey windows and painted timber casements. The houses contribute positively to the setting of an adjoining listed building (10/18) and reflect the building frontage that is characteristic of the street.

Home Farm Outbuildings
Ref. UL/8



L-shaped 2-storey range of coursed rubble outbuildings with slate and profiled sheet roofs. The agricultural buildings have qualities of age, style and materials which are similar to those of a substantial number of buildings in the conservation area and reflect the traditional functional character of the area.

Leyside Cottage, house to north and Leys Farmhouse
Ref. UL/9



Connected range of coursed rubble dwellings with slate roofs, comprising a pair of C19 2-storey 2-bay houses with painted casements and a 1.5-storey cottage with converted farm building extension range. The range contributes positively to the setting of adjoining listed buildings (10/17+10/18) and reflects the building frontage that is characteristic of the street.

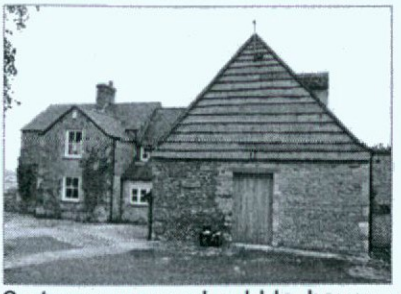
Rainbow Farmhouse
Ref. UL/10

2-storey coursed rubble house with hipped slate roofs, 2 integral ashlar ridge stacks, painted timber casements with leaded lights and brick segmental arched lintels. The farmhouse has qualities of age, style and materials which are similar to those of a substantial number of buildings in the conservation area and that reflects the traditional former uses.

Outbuildings to Rainbow Farmhouse
Ref. UL/11

4no. slate roofed coursed rubble outbuildings comprising 2 low ranges to the north, a 3-bay threshing barn and a low range to the east. The converted outbuildings have group qualities of age, style and materials which are similar to those of a substantial number of buildings in the conservation area and that reflect the traditional former uses.

Bakers Farmhouse
Ref. UL/12

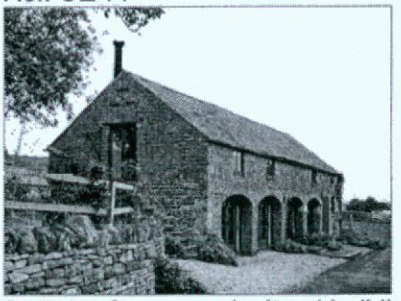


2-storey coursed rubble house with slate roofs and attached 1.5-storey converted agricultural building wing. The farmhouse has qualities of age, style and materials which are similar to those of a substantial number of buildings in the conservation area and that reflect the traditional former uses.

Outbuildings to Bakers Farmhouse
Ref. UL/13

Long range of single-storey outbuildings of squared course rubble with slate roofs. The converted outbuildings have qualities of age, style and materials which are similar to those of a substantial number of buildings in the conservation area, that reflect the traditional former uses and contribute positively to the character of the adjoining lane.

Converted Cart Shed/Stables
Ref. UL/14



2-storey former agricultural building with coursed rubble walls and slate roof. Front elevation has brick segmental arched ground-floor openings with full-height dark-framed inset windows and granary steps to first-storey. The converted building has qualities of age, style and materials which are similar to those of a substantial number of buildings in the conservation area, that reflect the traditional former uses and contribute positively to the character of the adjoining lane.

Lodge House to northern lane
Ref. UL/15

Remodelled C19 north Lodge to Barton House, L-shaped 2-storey of coursed rubble walls with stone slate roof, mullioned windows and central stone ridge stack. The building has qualities of age, style and materials which are similar to those of a substantial number of buildings in the conservation area and contribute positively to the character of the conservation area by signifying its outer edge.

Old Post Office west of Camden Close
Ref. UL/16

2-storey, 4-bay squared and coursed stone rubble house with slate roof, integral stone stack and painted metal casements with timber lintels. The building has qualities of age, style and materials which are similar to those of a substantial number of buildings and signifies the start of the special character of the conservation area.

Appendix C

Tree species and details of existing Tree Preservation Orders

Note: For location of significant planting refer Figure (iv).

C1 Tree Groups

A	Conifers, Birch, Ash, Sycamore.
B	Birch, Yew, Laurel.
C	Copse of Oak, Ash, Cherry.
D	Ash, Lime.
E	Hornbeam, Willow, Horse Chestnut, Oak, Conifers.
F	Lime, Ash, Horse Chestnut, Yew.
G	Beech, Lime, Larch, Horse Chestnut, Yew, Hazel, Conifers.
H	Lime, Yew, Purple Beech, Conifers.
I	Yew, Conifers.
J	False Acacia, Purple Beech, Sycamore, Pine.
K	Lime, Conifers, Pine.

C2 General Key to Species:

A	Ash
Ap	Apple
Bi	Birch
Bc	Beech
Co	Conifer
Ha	Hazel
Hb	Hornbeam
Hc	Horse Chestnut
Ho	Holly
L	Lime
Lp	Lombardy Poplar
O	Oak
Pb	Purple Beech
Sc	Sweet Chestnut
So	Sorbus
S'L'	Sycamore 'Leopoldii'
Sp	Scots Pine
W	Willow
We	Wellingtonia
Ws	Weeping Spruce
Y	Yew

C3 TPO Schedule

No. on Map	*Description*	*Situation*
T1	Yew	Yew tree situated within the frontage area of Rainbow Farm, adjacent to the north-western roadside boundary. O.S. Grid ref. SP2576 3268.

Appendix D

Entries from Warwickshire Site and Monuments Record

SMR No.	Site Name	Period	Type
WA 3804	Church of St. Lawrence	Early Medieval	Church
WA 3805	Barton House	Post Medieval	Manor House
WA 3806	Imperial Well House of Barton Village Green	Imperial	Well
WA 3809		Neolithic	Flint Object