

**Register of Locally Listed Parks and Gardens, Warwick District Council**

**Boundaries to be approved**

Barford House, Barford

Old Manor House, Bishops Tachbrook

Bushwood Hall, Bushwood

Hatton House, Hatton

Abbey Field, Kenilworth

North Chase (Rudfyn Manor), Kenilworth

Parliament Piece, Kenilworth

Christchurch Gardens, Royal Leamington Spa

Clarendon Square Gardens, Royal Leamington Spa

Former Arboretum, Wych Elm Drive, Royal Leamington Spa

Lansdowne Crescent and Circus, Royal Leamington Spa

The Dell, Royal Leamington Spa

Wootton Court and Arboretum, Leek Wootton

Friends Meeting House Garden, Warwick

Longbridge Manor, Warwick

Mill Garden, Warwick

Pageant House Garden, Warwick

Priory Park, Warwick

St. John's House and Allotments, Warwick

St. Nicholas Park, Warwick

Wappenbury Hall, Wappenbury

Greys Mallory, Bishops Tachbrook (boundaries already agreed)

Wantage, Castle Hill, Kenilworth (boundaries already agreed)

I:\Development\Planning\Alan Hayes\Appendix A - List Parks & Gardens - Boundaries to be Approved.docx

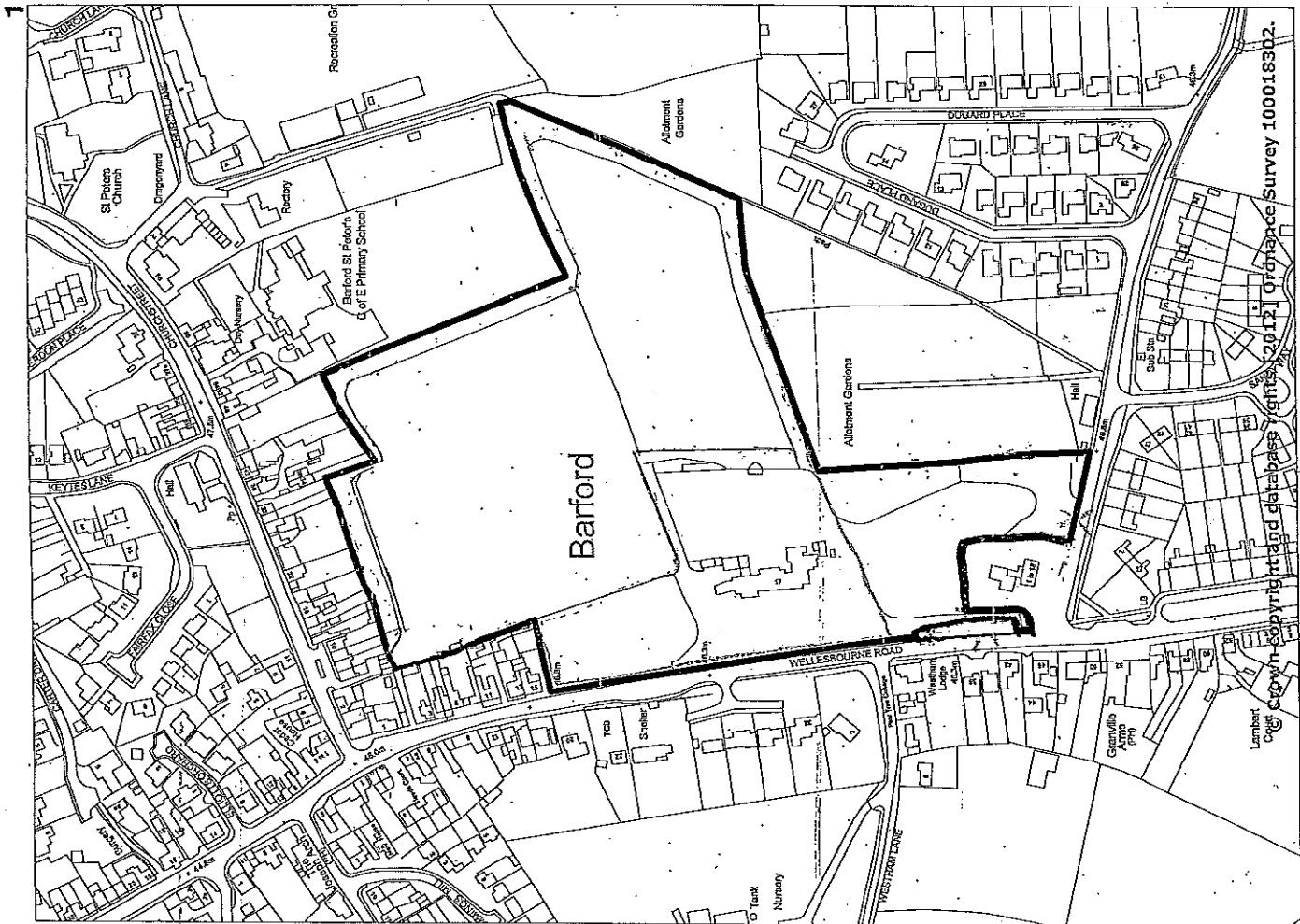
**Barford House, Barford**

The present house was built between 1806 and 1811 (see CR1886 and CR556/743) when the property was described in some detail and comprised the house and two fields adjoining the main road. The land to the rear was acquired later. The property is again described, for a proposed sale in 1827 (see CR556/743). The first plan of the property accompanies the sale particulars of 1871 (see CR634/8/7+8). This shows that the landscaped part of the property, as described in 1811 and 1827, was the house and the land to its north fronting the main road. The orchard to the rear was not laid out in the traditional manner and appears to have been planted so as to provide, or protect, a view over the adjoining countryside. All belts of trees were planted by c. 1887 (see the first edition of the Ordnance survey map) to the south, east and north boundaries, in these fields (and the orchard) and other, small works were also carried out.

The tree belts which includes redwoods were planted during the ownership of Mr Brook Robinson MP for Dudley, which together with brick walls on three sides of the property created a small park around Barford House. Other late 19<sup>th</sup> Century developments included a croquet lawn and kitchen and nursery gardens. The layout of paths to the southern one indicate kitchen garden use, there are also in this are remnants of a rock garden possibly constructed in early 20<sup>th</sup> Century during the ownership of the Graham family. The pond within the formal garden to the east of the house was added by the Grahams and is referred to in Evelyn Waugh's diaries. Land was added to the west of Wellesbourne Road by Mr Brooke Robinson in 1882-3 - the road frontage of this land was subsequently developed for housing in the 1950s onwards.

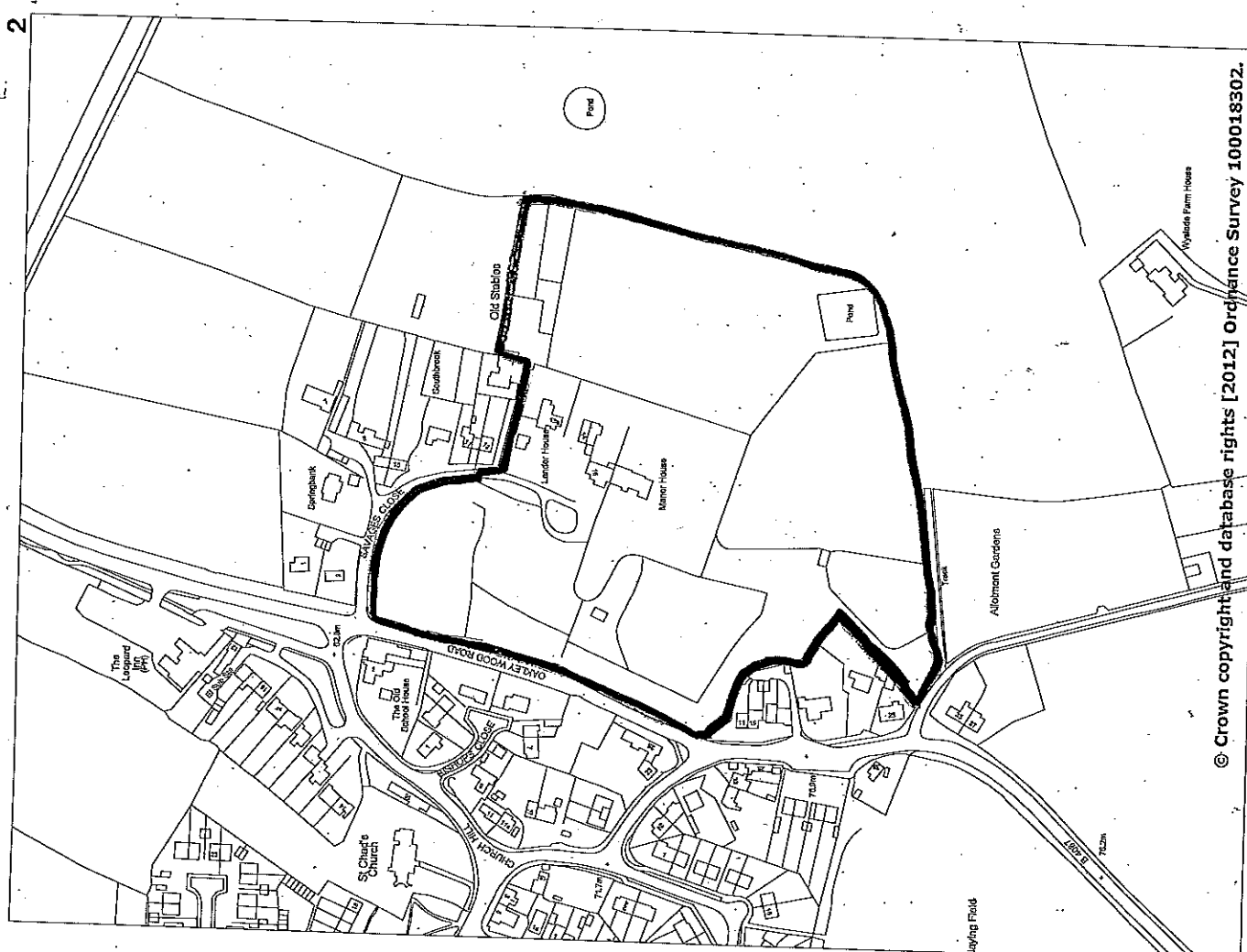
The boundaries have been drawn to take in all the land to the north and east surrounded by the tree belts and the land in the south all enclosed on three sides by a brick wall (reduced on east side to 2/3 courses of brickwork). The south west corner of the original estate was developed as flats in the 1970s and this has been omitted from the boundary (research based in submissions for Appeals ref: APP/T3725/A/12/2184225).

1.



**2. Savages House, Bishops Tachbrook**

This was the ancestral home of the Savage family and was bought by Henry Eyres Landor in the 1830's, when it was tenanted. He occupied the property from about 1840 and was a respected land agent, a brother of Walter Savage Landor, and was a bachelor the whole of his life. A plan of this year shows a proposed public footpath diversion, to take the paths away from the front of the house (CR1908/199/12) which was finally implemented in 1842 (QS32/2). The land at this time was in two principle ownerships, namely himself and the Earl of Warwick, and was divided into various parcels, including three dwellings, the pound and the stocks. He bought various parcels of land from the Earl in 1836 and 1846, and the final pieces to make the grounds shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map in 1852 (CR1908/139/15). An additional (unlocated) piece of land was bought in 1859 from another person. Since he died in 1866, aged 86, it can be assumed that the landscaping of the grounds was completed by that date, the work having started in 1846 and been extended in 1852. The boundaries shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map should therefore be taken as the historic garden boundaries as these boundaries have not been affected as, after his death, the house was occupied by his (elderly) sisters.



© Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100018302.



Old Manor House, Bishops Tachbrook

Scale: 1:2500

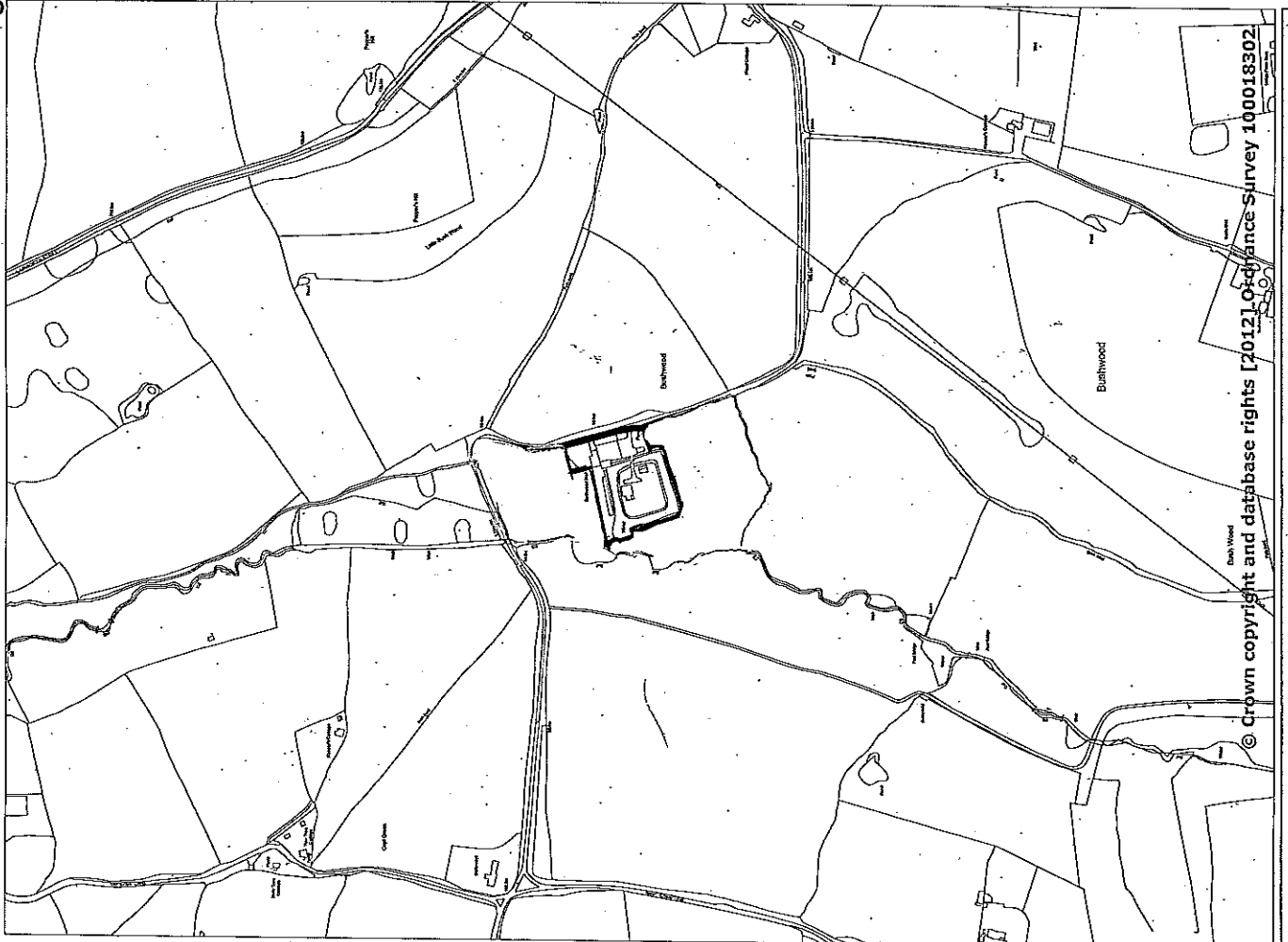
Date: 01 May 2012



### Bushwood Hall, Bushwood

Bushwood (= Bishops Wood) was originally a detached part of the Bishop of Worcester's Stratford-upon-Avon estate (The Place Names of Warwickshire). The most prolific period for constructing homestead moats was the thirteenth century, when they were probably seen as a 'defensive' structure forming a status symbol (The History of the Countryside, by Oliver Rackham, 2000) and, in the present case, probably represents the dwelling of the first holder of Bushwood as a separate estate, being an isolated site in the middle of woods and pastures. The present house is of later construction, but an earlier drawbridge was found during mechanical cleaning of the moat (Moated Sites, Shire Archaeology Series, 1985), and the character is still that of an isolated site surrounded by a moat.

3.



© Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100018302

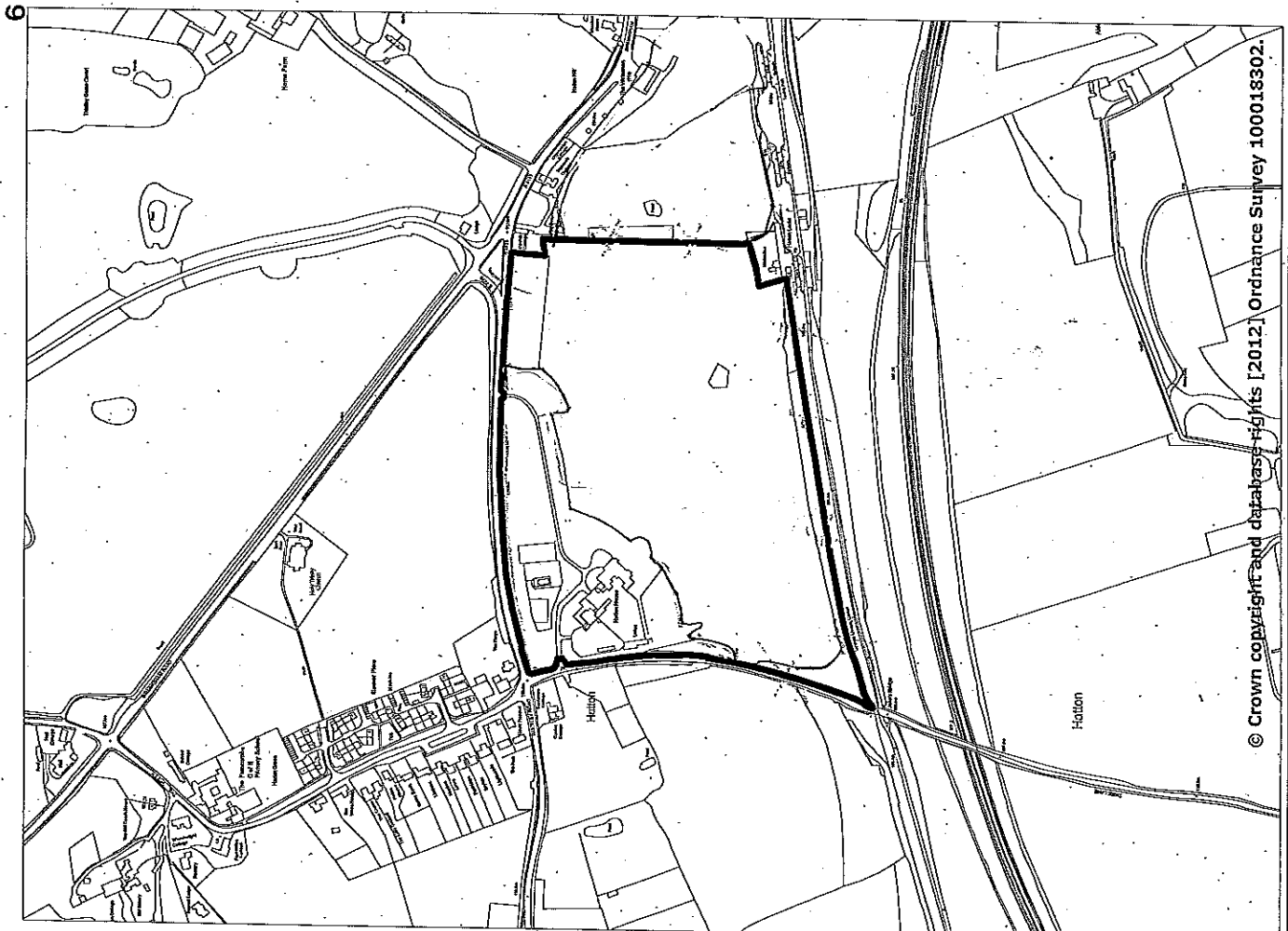


WDC Park and Garden - Bushwood Hall

Scale: 1:5000

Date: 16 February 2012





© Crown copyright and database rights [2012]. Ordnance Survey 100018302.



WDC Park and Garden - Hatton House

Scale: 1:5000

Date: 16 February 2012

North



**Hatton House, Hatton**

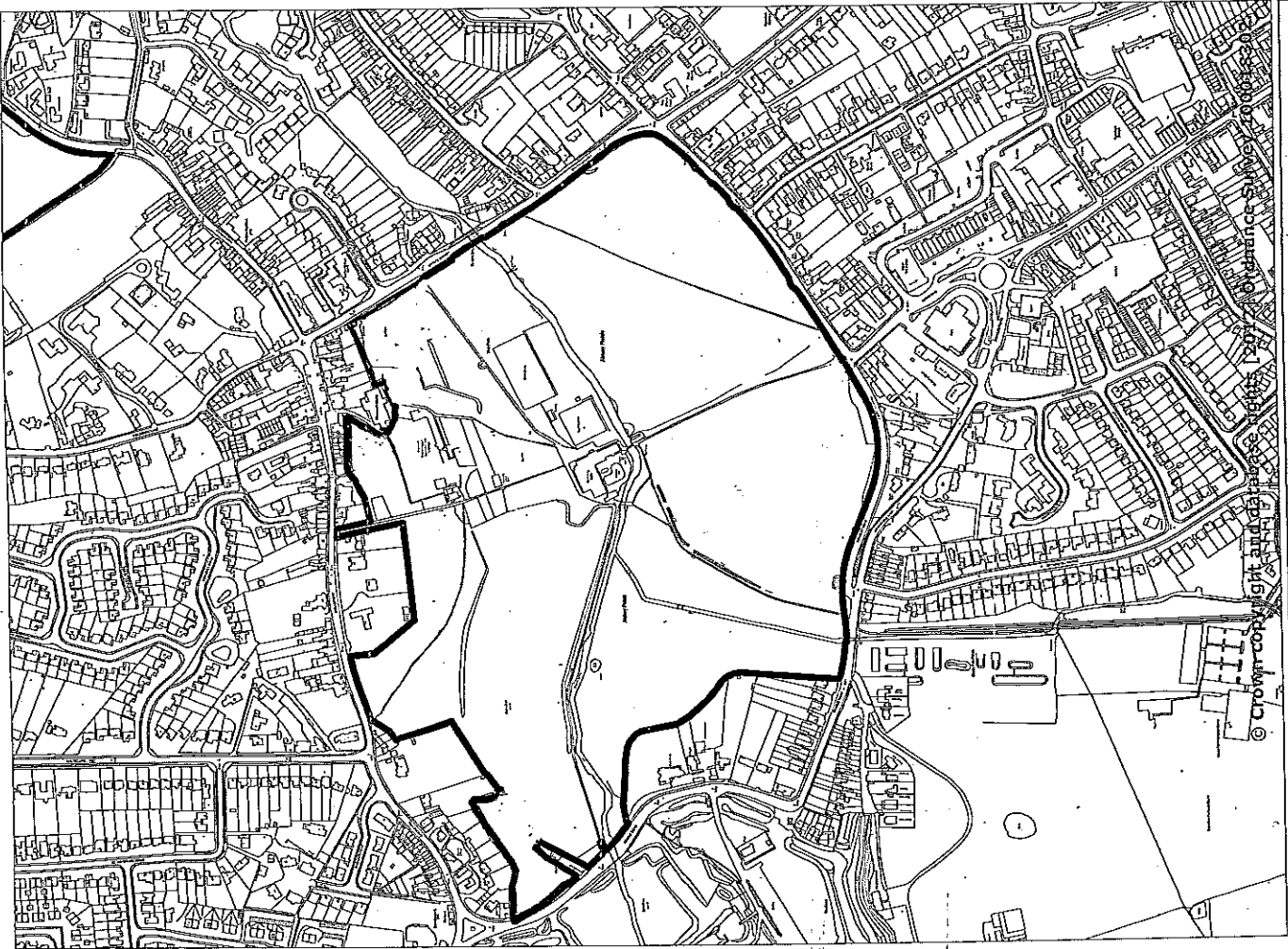
The house appears to have been erected by Sir Edmund Antrabus, as a replacement dwelling for one of his tenants (but on a new site (CR569/126) in 1842-3 (CR863/82/38+739) and was then sold to Edward Arkwright Esq. in 1844/5, with adjoining land (CR863/40). The property was occupied by John T Arkwright. Additional land was acquired in 1849/50 (CR863/82/45+/46) to make the estate shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, all the field boundaries being removed to create a 'parkland' view for the house. Most of the trees within this parkland have now gone, leaving the house and its garden, with screening tree belts to the north and west. These landscaped garden grounds can be readily identified on the 1887 map, and have only changed slightly since that time.


6.

### Abbey Fields, Kenilworth

This site forms the remains of the original abbey park, as shown on the estate map of 1628 (Z150(U)) and the more detailed map of 1692 (CR143A) and originally had a boundary wall, which had mostly been taken away by 1831 (MI 295(LR2/185) f.49). In the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century the edges of the area, fronting Castle Road and Forrest Road, were developed, with most of the remaining area being dedicated as public open space. The boundaries, therefore, are the surrounding roads, except for the parts that have been developed, this area including the churchyard since the parish church lay within the abbey grounds.


8.



North  


**WDC Park and Garden - Abbey Fields**  
 Date: 16 February 2012

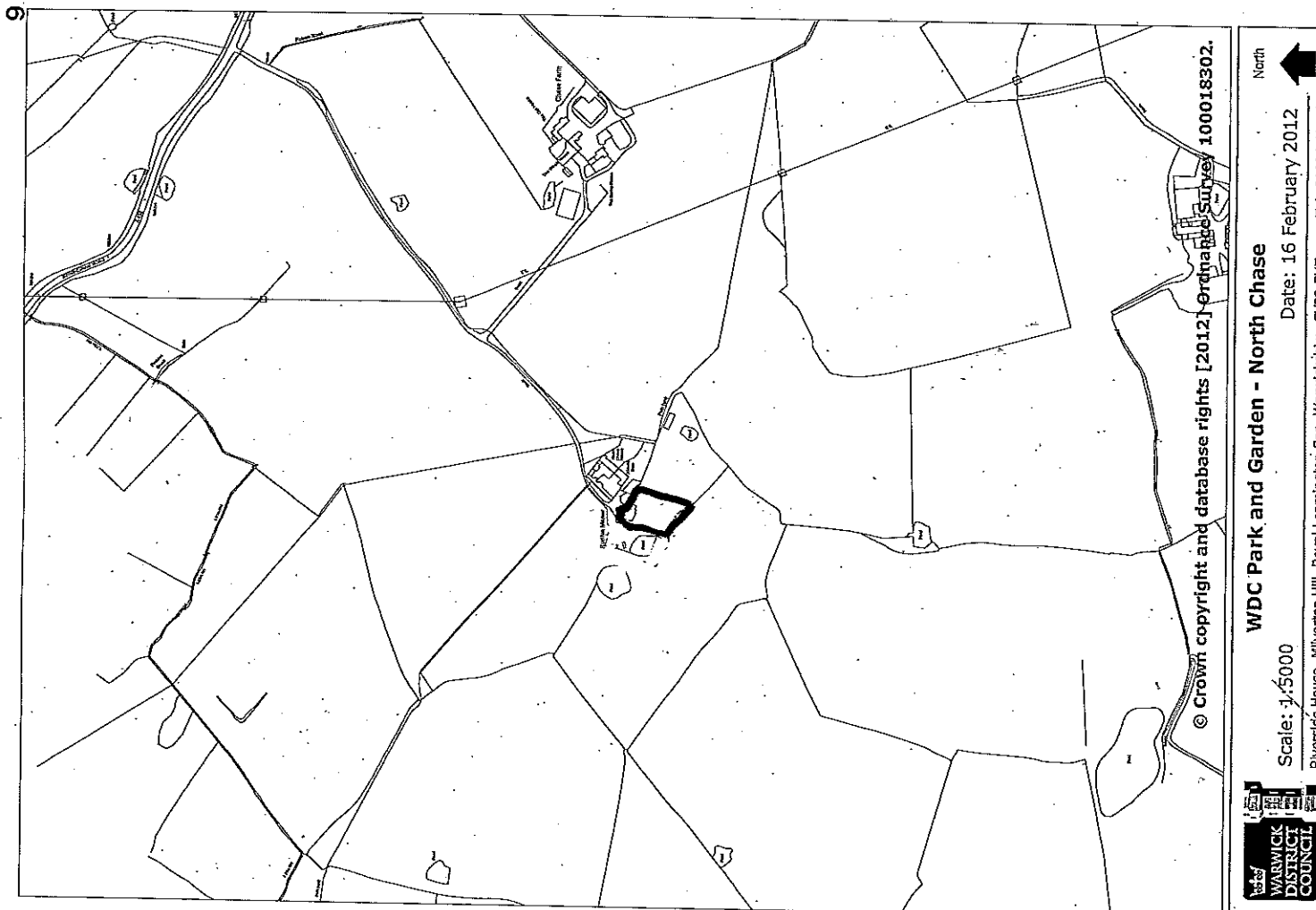
Scale: 1:5000  
 Riverside House, Milverton Hill, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV32 5HZ. Tel: 01926 410410

  
**WARWICK DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**Rudfyn Manor, Birmingham Road, Kenilworth**

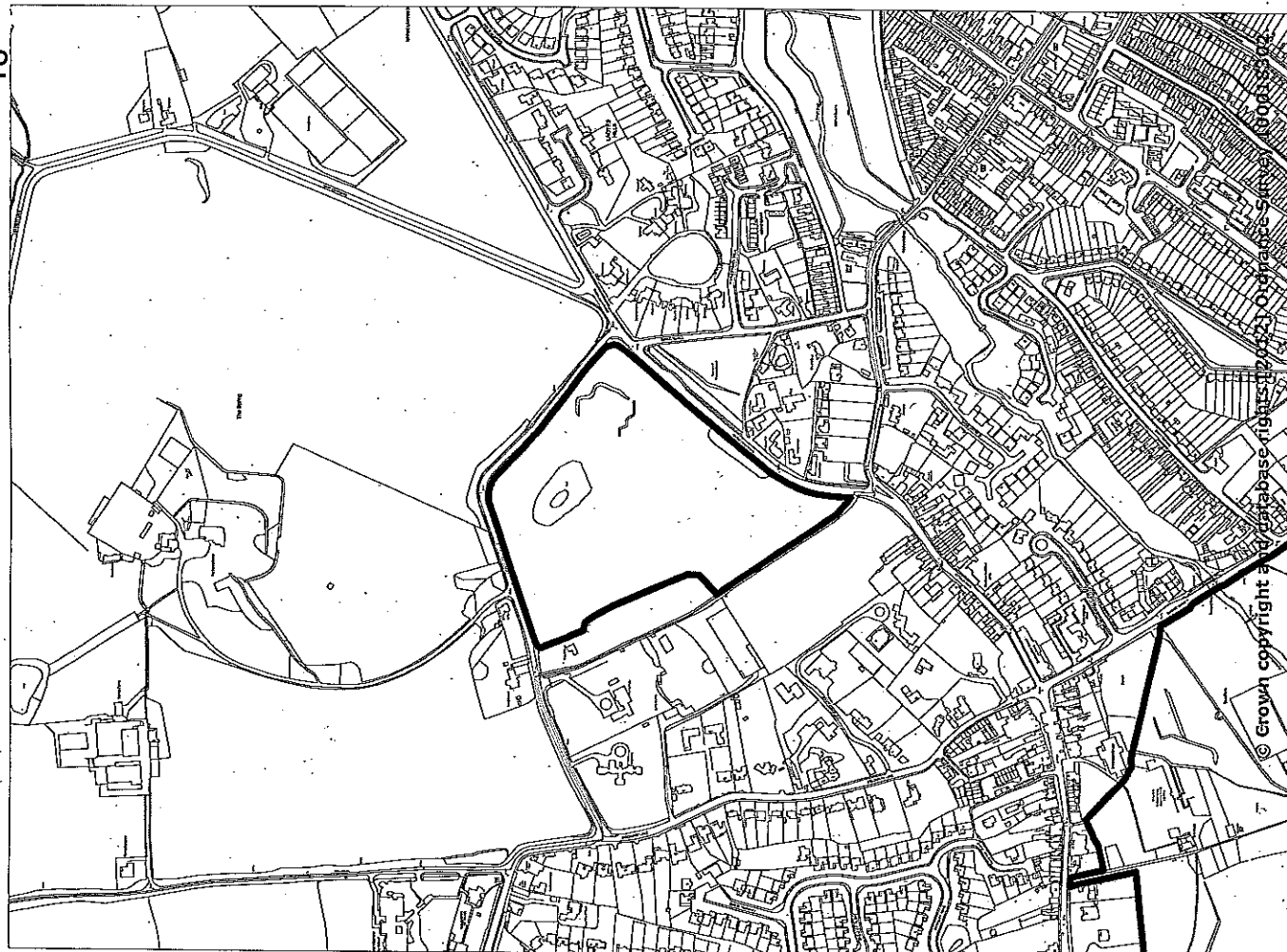
The earliest part of the house (the east wing) was built in the late 15<sup>th</sup> Century as a small, three storey, hunting lodge or viewing tower in the deer park belonging to the abbey of Kenilworth (the Timber-Framed Buildings of Kenilworth, p.10). After the dissolution of the abbey the land was made into a farm, with some farm buildings being erected in the late 16<sup>th</sup> Century. In the 1660's the house was substantially extended (Kenilworth 1086-1756, in chapter on The Manor of Rudfyn) and, by 1692 (CR143A), had an orchard to the south. By 1885 the northern part had been made into a garden and it is this which is referred to in the Listed Building description as an 'old fashioned style garden on a hill top with fine views. The boundaries to the garden have not changed.

9.

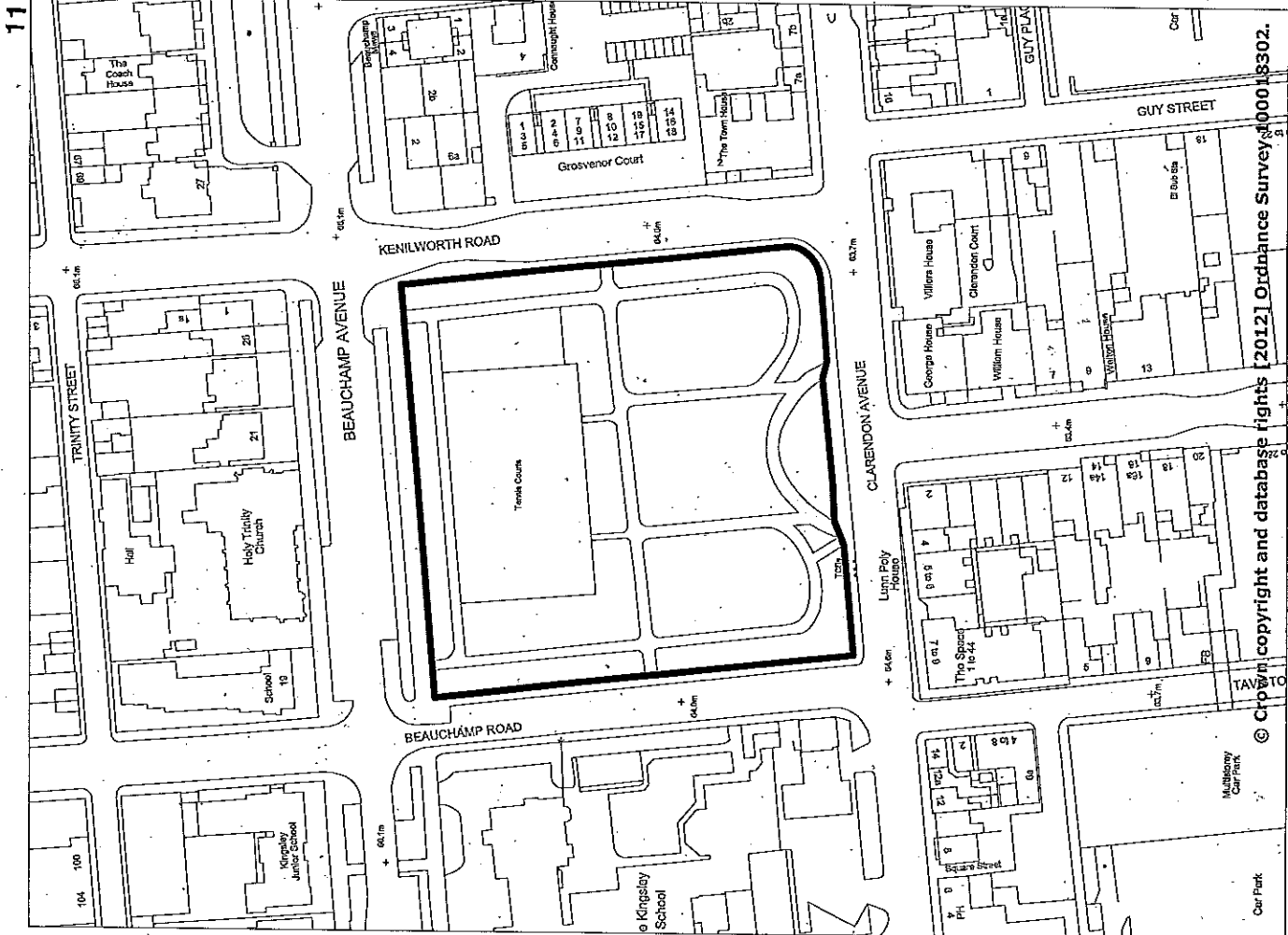




**10. Parliament Piece, Kenilworth**

This field was originally part of a large area of common land called Great Adibarne Heath on the 1628 state map (Z150(U)) and was only created as a separate enclosure by the 1756 Enclosure Award (QS75/63). Its name is a matter of local folklore, and is said to refer to the parliament held at Kenilworth in 1266. There is, however, no documentary evidence for its use (A Kenilworth Chronology, H Sunley 1989).







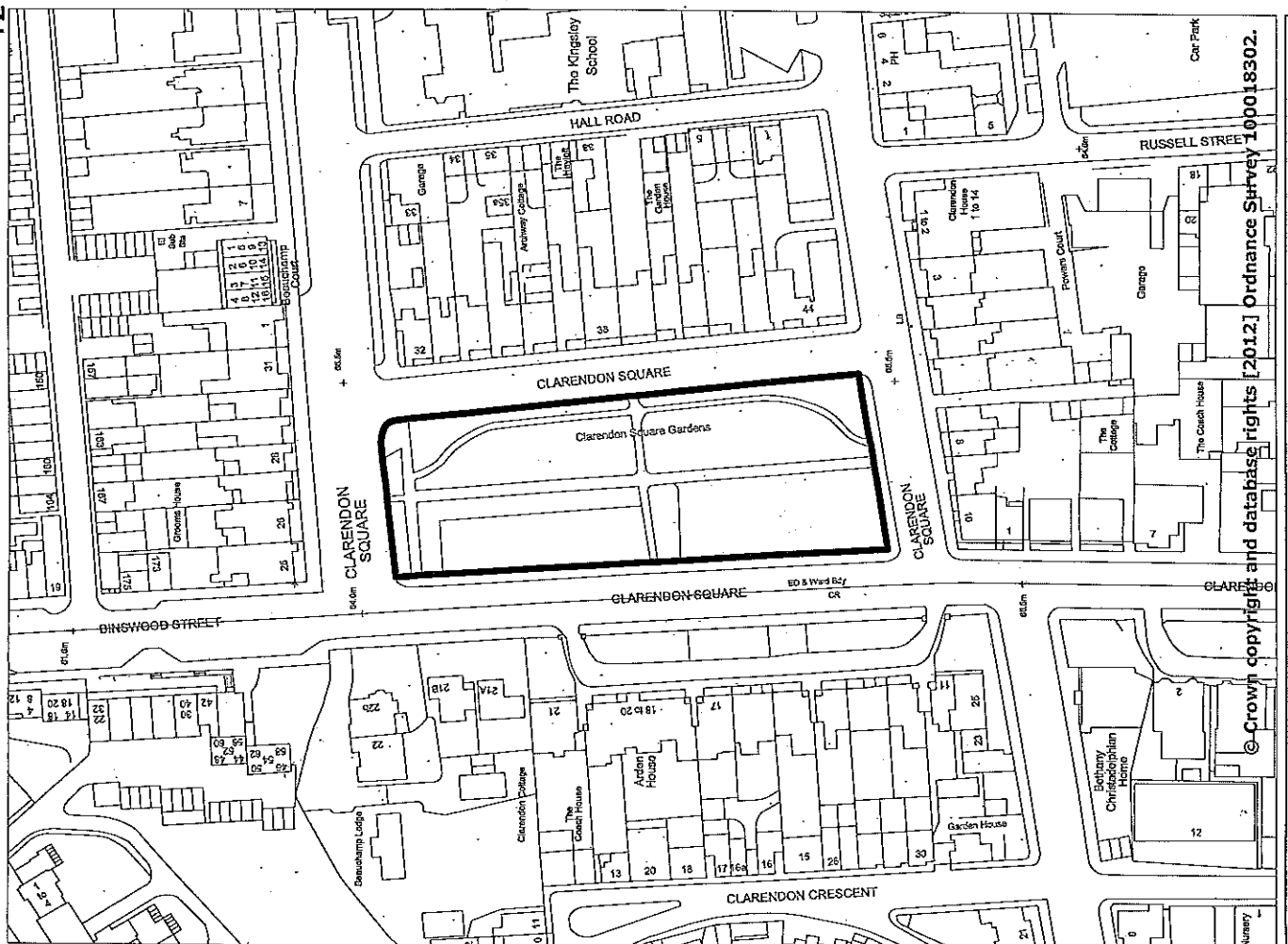

**WARWICK DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
 Scale: 1:1250  
 Date: 01 May 2012  
 Christchurch Gardens, Leamington Spa.  
 North   
 Ordnance Survey copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100018302.

**11. Christchurch Gardens, Leamington Spa**

The site started with the erection of an Episcopal Chapel in 1825, which was subsequently renamed Christ Church in 1856, and formed a feature at the top of the Parade. The surrounding land was laid out as gardens in 1829 (Royal Leamington Spa, The Courier Press, 1947). The church was demolished in 1959 (Royal Leamington Spa, Lyndon F Cave, 1988). The boundaries of the site have always been determined by the surrounding roads.

12. Clarendon Square, Royal Leamington Spa

The development of this area in 1827, but was not finished until 1838/9 (Royal Leamington Spa, Lyndon F Cave, 1988, p.39), the garden being shown on the town map of 1834 (Royal Leamington Spa, The Courier Press, 1947, p.56). The boundaries of the site are determined by the surrounding roads.



© Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100018302.

Clarendon Square Gardens, Leamington Spa.

Date: 01 May 2012

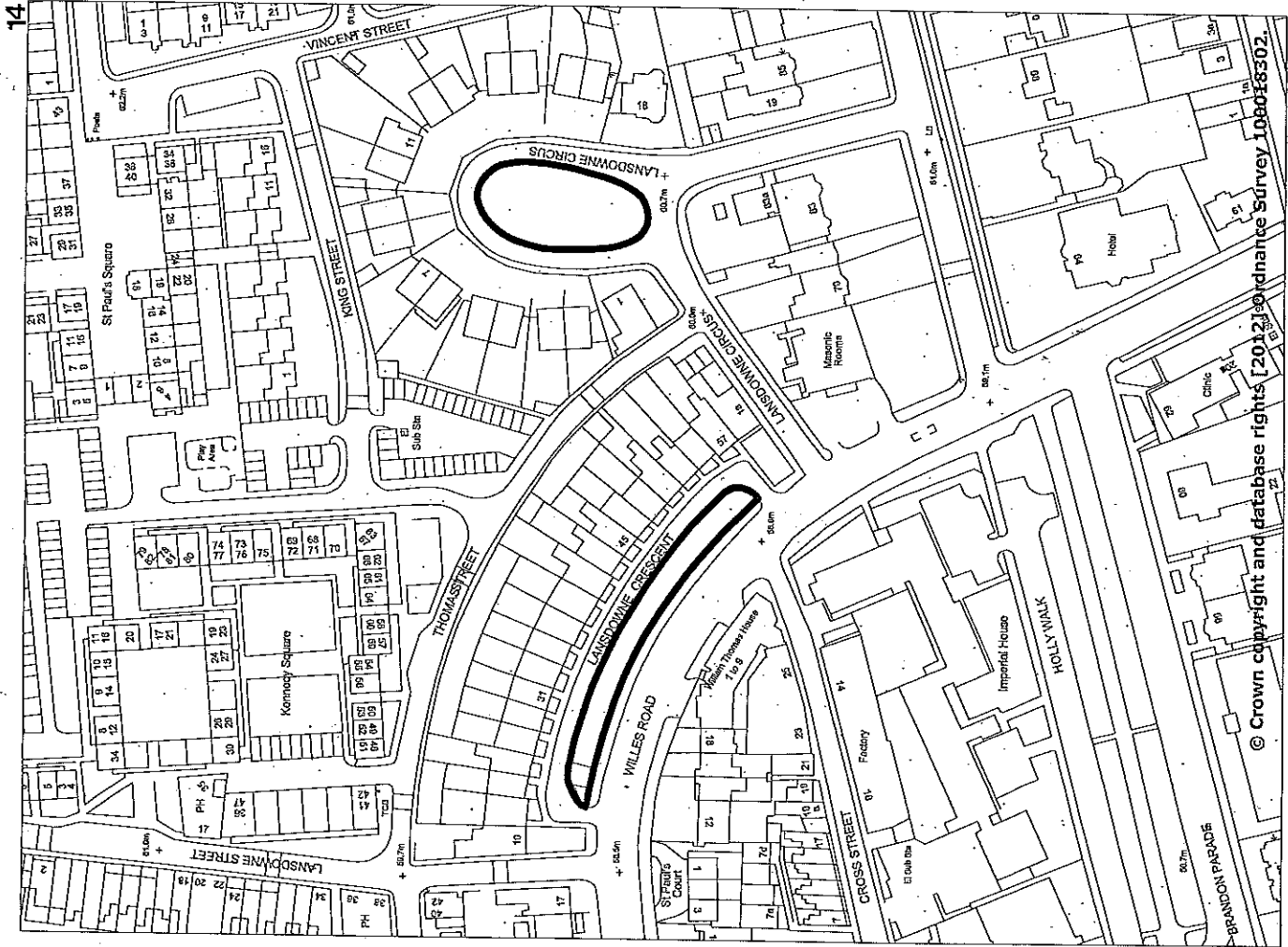
Scale: 1:1250





**13. Former Arboretum, St. Helen's Road, Royal Leamington Spa**

An Arboretum and Pinetum was laid out on the Tachbrook Road by Dr Hitchman by 1852 (Board of Health map) which had free admission (1856 Beck's Guide). In 1862 the nursery stock was sold and a large hydroponic treatment complex built (report by Warwickshire Gardens trust). After this death in 1867, the management of the treatment facilities was carried out by other doctors, with St. Helen's Road being laid out by 1869, until, in 1883, the site was purchased for the Midland Counties Home for Incurables (report by Warwickshire Gardens Trust) with further buildings being erected. The site was developed for housing following a planning permission of 1994 and 1995, with the more densely planted parts being retained as open space.



14

**14. Lansdowne Crescent and Circus, Royal Leamington Spa**

This area was designed in 1835 by William Thomas, architect and surveyor (Royal Leamington Spa, Lyndon F Cave, 1988, p.57), and both parts are shown on the town map of 1843 (Royal Leamington Spa, The Courier Press, 1947, p.72-3). The boundaries of both open spaces are defined by the surrounding roads.

© Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100016302.



Lansdowne Crescent, Leamington Spa.

Scale: 1:1250

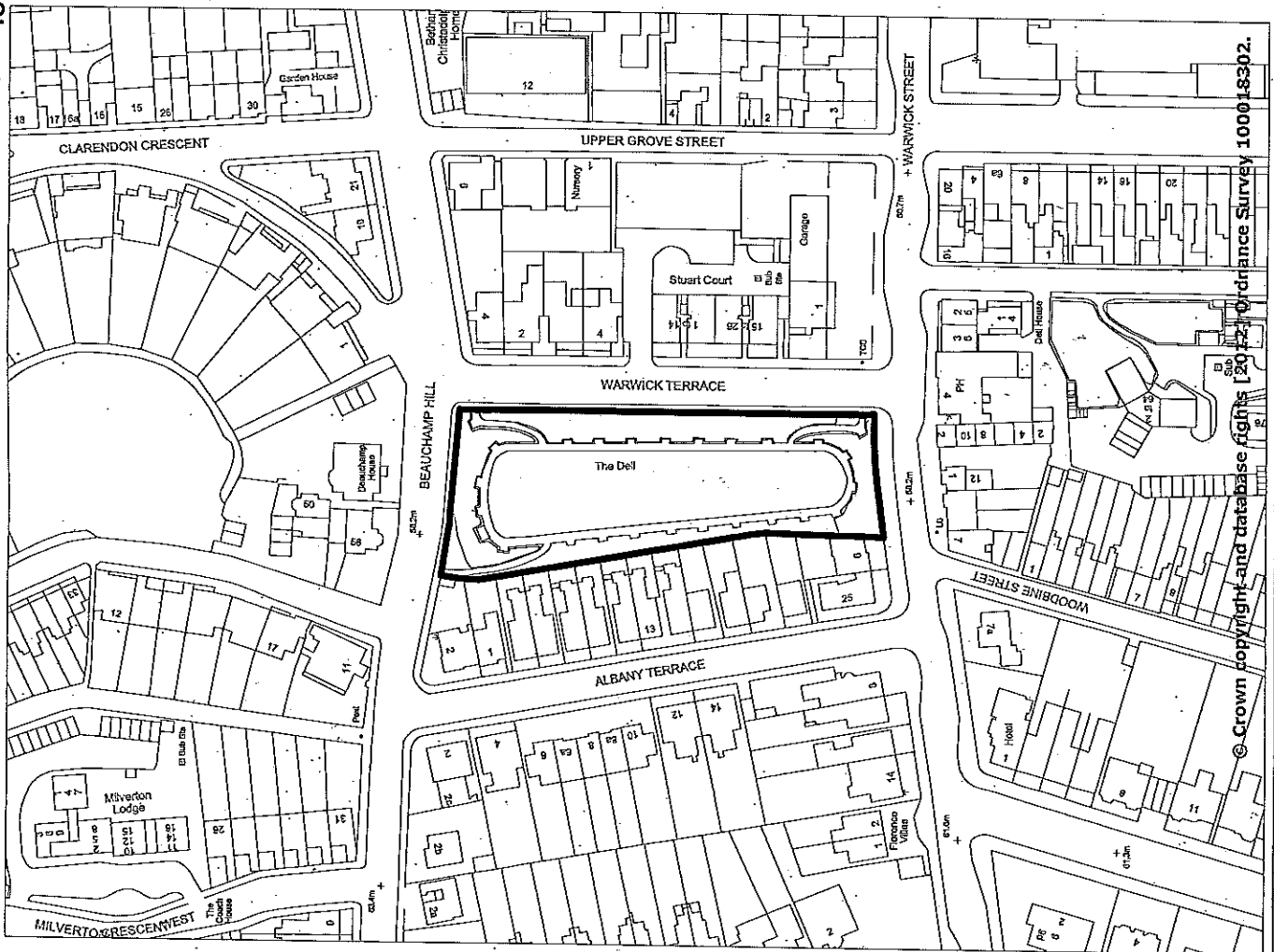
Date: 01 May 2012

North



### 15. The Dell, Royal Leamington Spa

This piece of public open space is a narrow, steep sided, valley which originally had a stream at its bottom which formed the parish boundary between Leamington Priors and Milverton. It is shown on the early town maps of 1834 and 1843 still with the stream (Royal Leamington Spa, The Courier Press, 1947, p.56/7 + 72/3) but by the 1880's Ordnance Survey map it had been culverted and houses built to the west. At this time, the open space was divided into two parts, the larger northern part being laid out with paths. The whole site was acquired by the Borough Council and opened as a public park in 1948, after being laid out with gravel paths and rose beds. The site is defined by the surrounding roads and the brick retaining wall on the west side (at the back of Albany Terrace).





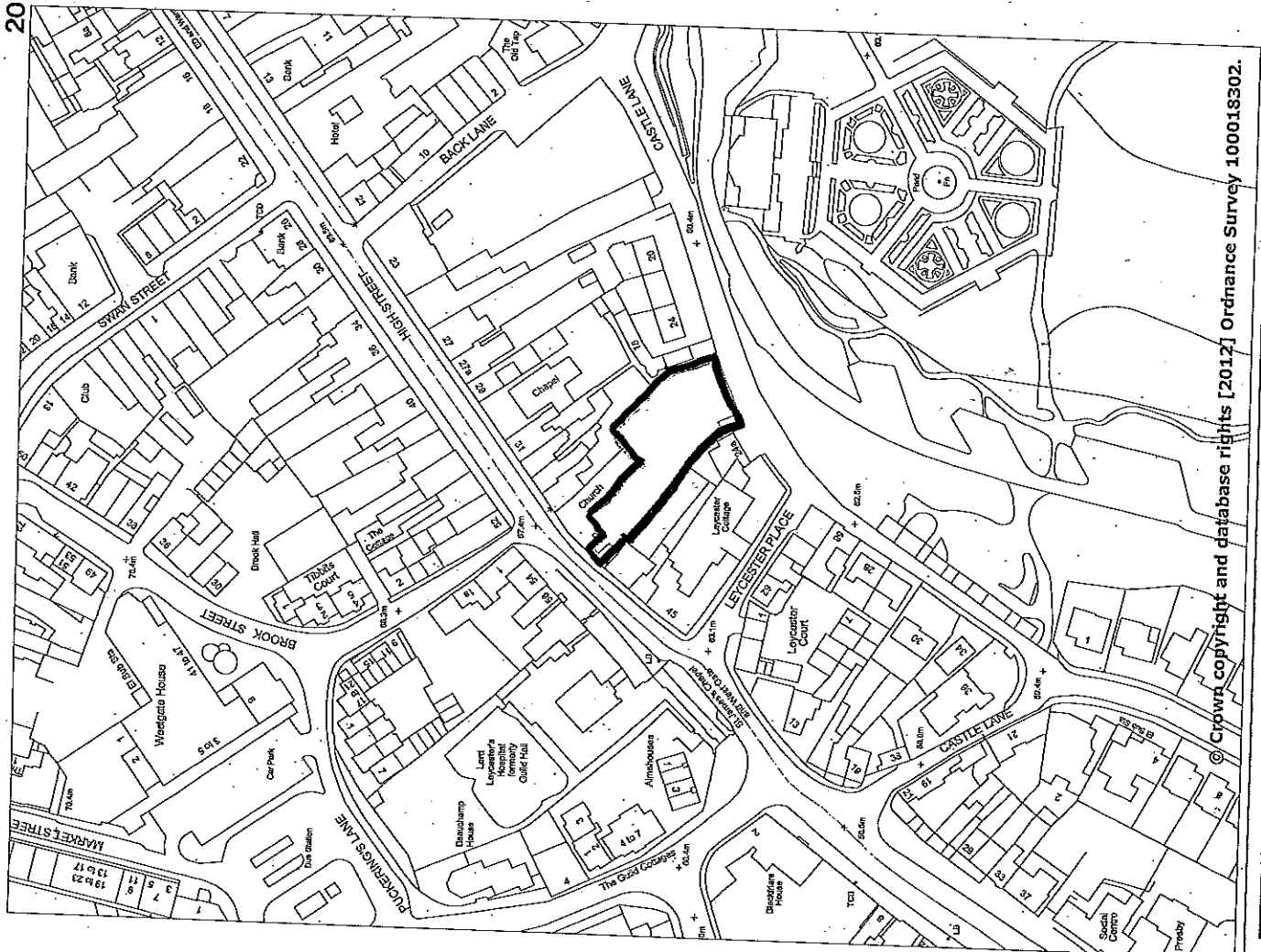
**17. Wootton Court, Leek Wootton**

The house was built in 1842, by Edward King, as a farmhouse, and was sold to Carl (Charles) Treplin in 1862. He laid out several acres with paths and conifers to form a garden and arboretum setting. In 1882 it was sold to Francis Bereford Wright, who created a lake, lily pond, bog garden, rockeries, and a rose pergola, with family members planting trees on the east side of the tennis court (local newspaper article 8 February 1973). The brick pergola features in a 1902 issue of 'The Garden', which praised the taste and horticultural knowledge of the owner (Historic Gardens of Warwickshire, Timothy Mowl and Diane James, 2011, p.213). The property was sold to Aubrey Jones in 1952 and then to Mike Smith, the Warwickshire cricketer, in 1972, who developed it into a Country Club. The laying out of The Warwickshire Golf course removed much of the southern part of the side garden, including a small lake, and part of the rear garden, with a road being constructed between the house (now divided into flats) and the arboretum.



20. Friends Meeting House, High Street, Warwick

The boundaries of this site are defined by the existing boundary walls, which can be traced back to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century through cartographic evidence, the Meeting House being founded in 1671.





**21. Longbridge Manor, Warwick**

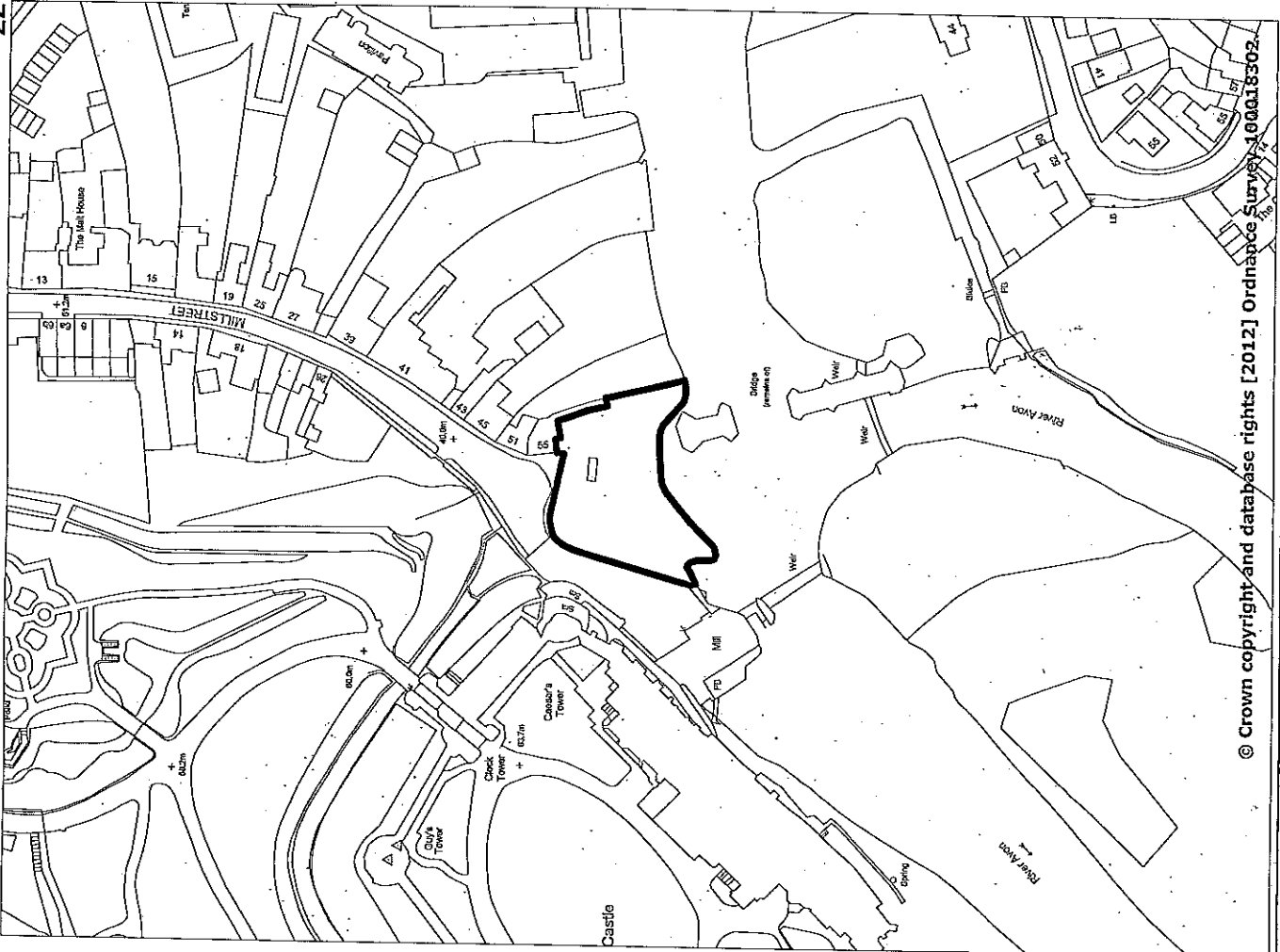
The area shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map indicates the historic landscaped garden shown on earlier estate maps (see the Heritage Statement for the recent planning application and the unpublished report by S G Wallsgrove). What it does not indicate is that the south west boundary was an open fence giving views into the adjoining paddocks (now developed as a hotel, restaurant, and associated car parks). This relationship is supported by the tree screen from the end of the wall on the northern boundary and along the southern boundary (to Barford Road). The historic, landscaped, garden that needs protection is that now existing and shown on the modern plan (i.e. excluding the access and the developed paddocks).



© Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100618362


**WARWICK DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**WDC Park and Garden - Longbridge Manor (OS 1843-1893)**  
 Scale: 1:2500  
 Date: 07 February 2012  
 North 



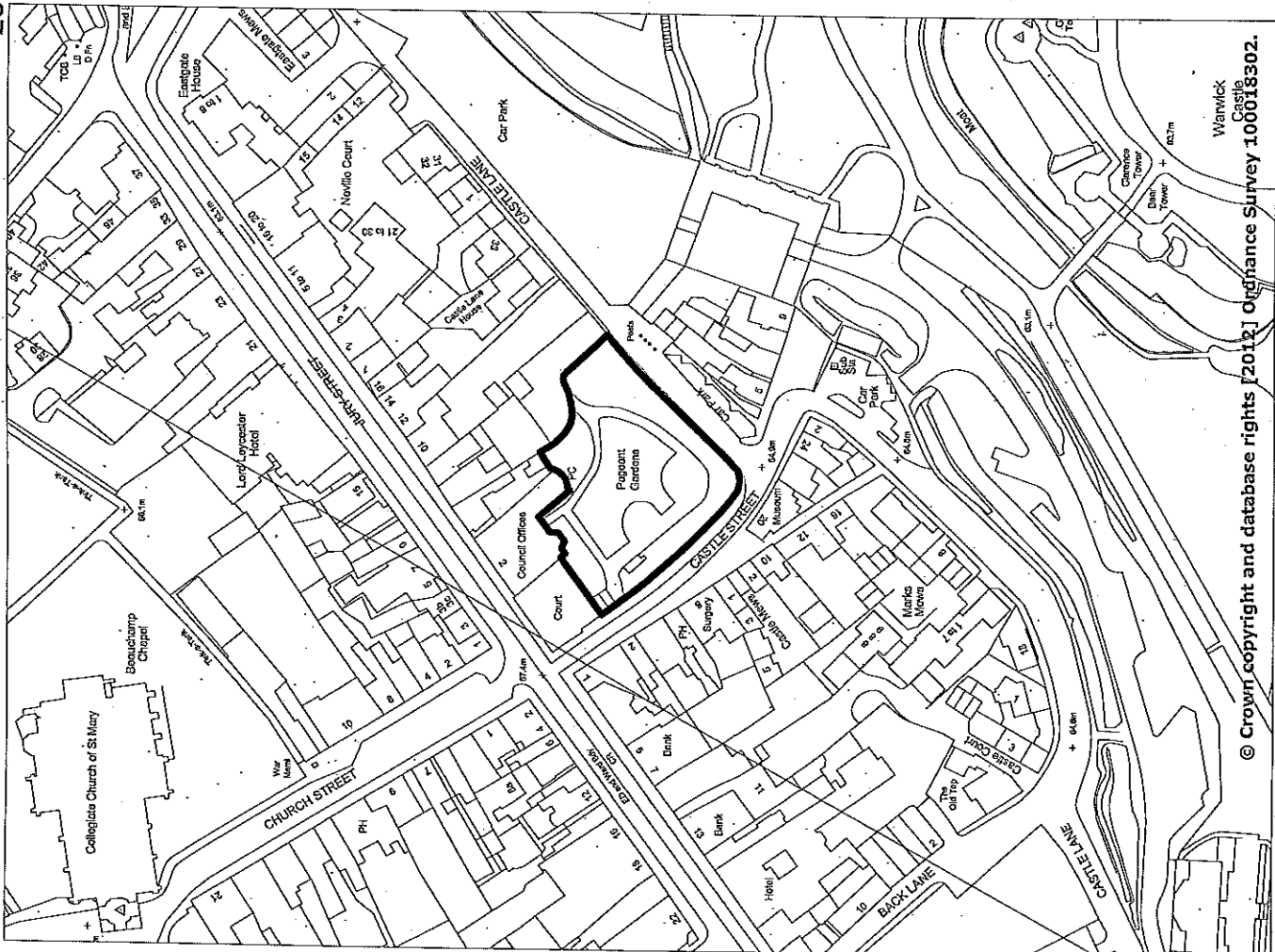


**22. Mill Garden, Mill Street, Warwick**

The present garden is an extension of the original house garden and includes the line of the old Banbury Road (closed at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century) and land to the west of the old road. The site is a modern creation and, therefore, is defined by the present day boundaries.

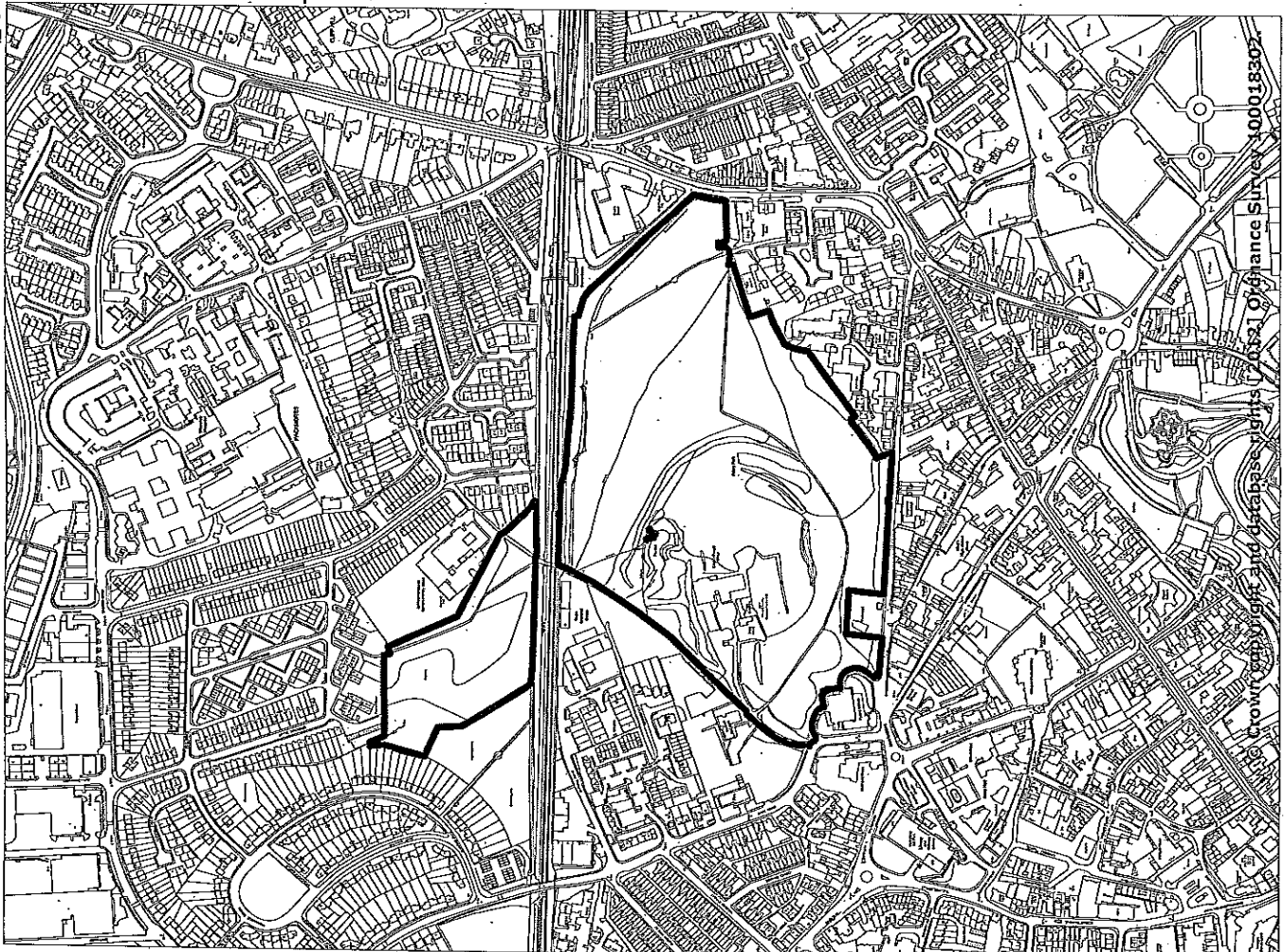
23. Pageant House Garden, r/o Jury Street, Warwick

The present garden, which lies behind the Court House, the pageant House, and adjoining properties on the south side of Jury Street. It was created by the owner of 2 Jury Street (The pageant House) acquiring houses and the sites of houses which fronted Castle Street and Castle Lane and demolishing them in the later 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The resulting garden, and adjoining yard, have high boundary walls to these two streets. The garden is clearly shown on the 1880's Ordnance survey map.



**24. Priory Park and Priory Pools, Warwick**

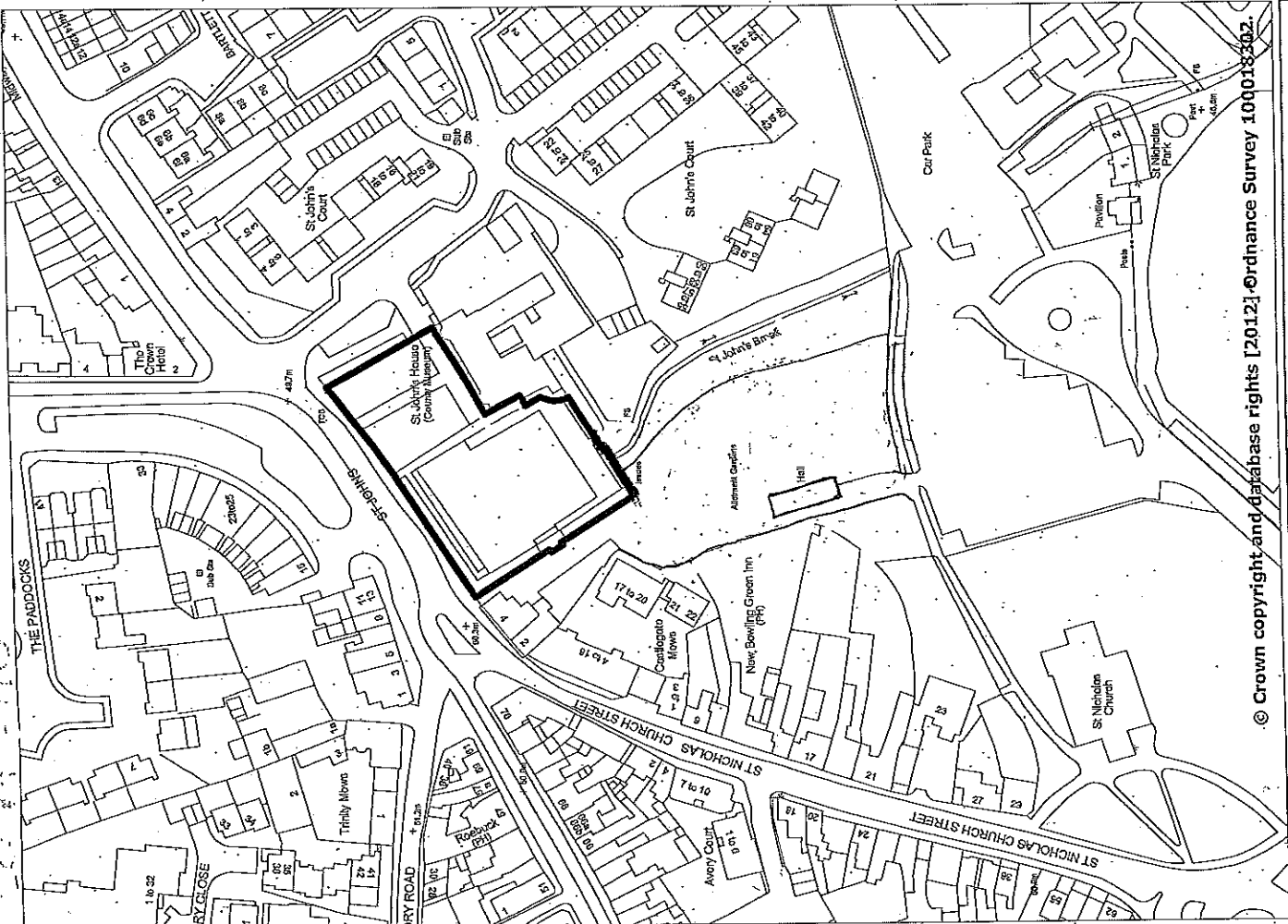
The present Priory Park, as a public park, is a creation of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, being bought in 1935 (VCH vol. viii, p.440), and is therefore defined by the present boundaries, including the railway along its north side. The ownership, however, is complicated since the whole site is not owned by the District Council. The internal landscape has been substantially changed from the earlier parkland and fields of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries, and includes the lying out of a central footpath. The area to the north of the railway (Priory Pools) is centred on the earlier pools and mill site and, again, is a creation of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the land being acquired under the Warwick Corporation Act 1928 for recreation purposes. The last parts of the pools were drained and levelled in 1965 (VCH vol. viii, p.441).



**WDC Park and Garden - Priory Park**  
Scale: 1:5000  
Date: 16 February 2012  
North  
Riverside House, Milverton Hill, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. CV32 5HZ. Tel: 01926 410410

25. St. John's House, Warwick

The gardens to the front and side of the house have their origins in the conversion of the medieval hospital into a dwelling, and its replacement in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> Century (Warwickshire History, vol. XI, No. 4). The gardens were redesigned on various occasions, including with a bowling green in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, but have always been contained by the present high, stone, walls.



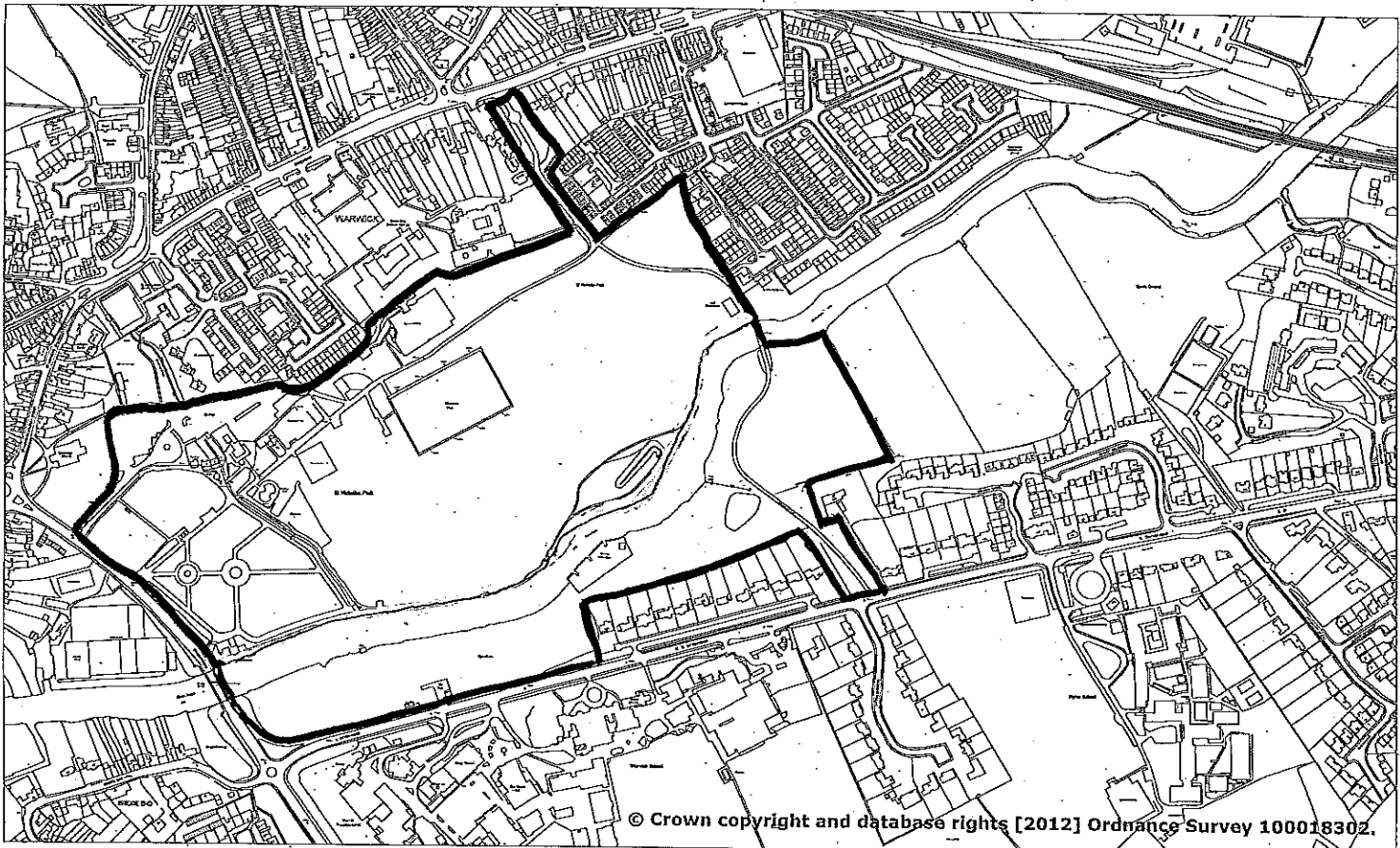
© Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100018302.

**26. St. Nicholas Park, Warwick**

The park is a creation of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and is based on the acquisition of St. Nicholas Meadow and the abolition of rights of pasture under the Warwick Corporation Act 1928, the area to be acquired being defined in a schedule. The boundaries are shown on a plan in a separate document (CR1618/W6/45 + QS111/528), with the access onto Emscote Road being created following land purchases of 1931 and 1932 (WDC deeds). The Act of Parliament included a clause limiting the use of the land to recreation. A plaque at the main entrance states that the park was officially opened on 31 August 1933.

The area known as Myton Fields to the south of the river was added in the 1950's at public open space by the Earl of Warwick.

26



Scale: 1:5000

Riverside House, Milverton Hill, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV32 5HZ

**St Nicholas Park, Warwick**

Date: 01 May 2012

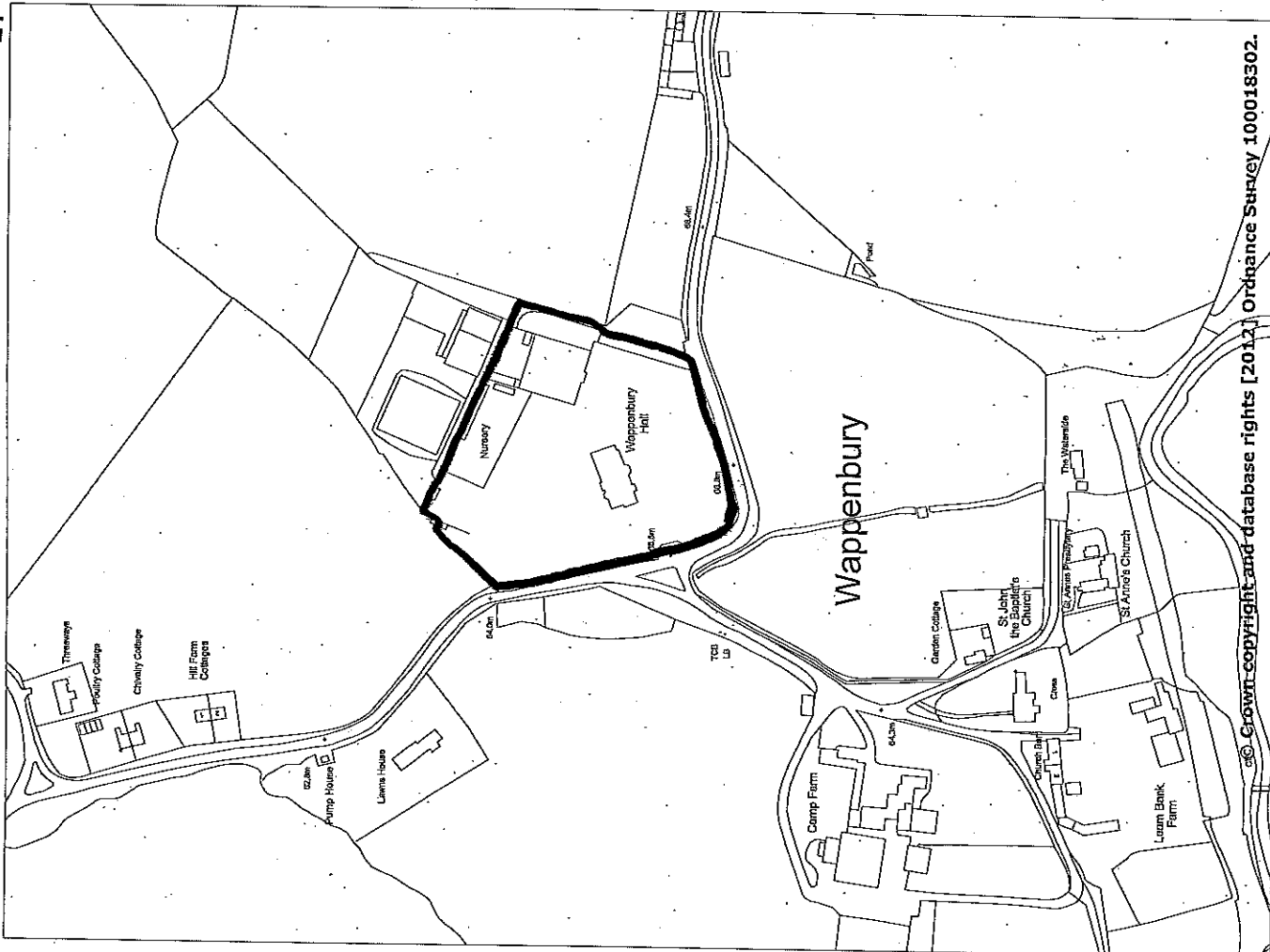
Tel: 01926 410410

North



**27. Wappenbury Hall, Wappenbury**

In 1819 William Umbers purchased a farm from Lord Clifford, which was subject to a Land tax value of £15 (QS77/236/42), and was described as a 'house and land' in 1826 (QS77/236/49). He was still a tenant of other land, and another house, under Lord Clifford. Thomas Ward, in his notes for a continuation of Dugdale (British Library Add. Mss 29,264), stated that Umbers had 'erected a very good Farm House upon it with handsome Parlours the whole of Brick + with sash windows + Offices Barns + Stables answerable thereto and ornamented with a verge of Fir Trees before the House'. The estate is shown on a map of 1850 (CR410/M208), which shows the same arrangement of buildings and gardens as on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map. The stables and outbuildings to the front of the house were replaced with a stable and garage block by Sir William Lyons (EAC 389), and the gardens have been redesigned, but the main boundaries (brick walls) still mark the garden boundary, with mature trees adjoining the road.



© Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100018302.



**Wappenbury Hall**

Scale: 1:2500

Date: 01 May 2012  
 Riverside House, Milverton Hill, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV32 5HZ  
 Tel: 01926 410410

