

The Local List of Heritage Assets

Warwick District Council's Local List of Heritage Assets recognises buildings, structures, landscapes and archaeological sites that fall below the national criteria for Listing but are still of special local significance. Local Listing is not a statutory designation and therefore does not carry the same planning implications as Listed buildings. However, the government's definition of a heritage asset extends beyond those that are 'designated'. For instance, paragraph 203 of the National Planning Policy Framework (rev. 2021) states:

'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.

The Council has a duty to maintain a Local List of Heritage Assets under HE3 of the Local Plan:

HE3 Locally Listed Historic Assets

Development that would lead to the demolition or loss of significance of a locally listed historic asset will be assessed in relation to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset. Change to locally listed historic assets should be carried out using traditional detailing and using traditional materials.

Explanatory Text

5.175 The Council will maintain a list of locally important historic assets that do not meet the statutory criteria for listing.

5.176 Within conservation areas, permitted development rights may be removed by the service of an Article 4 Direction on locally listed assets.

5.177 Where locally listed historic assets are not within a conservation area, the Council may consider approving an Article 4 Direction to control aspects of development and demolition. Locally listed historic assets will be designated both within and outside conservation areas.

Where a planning application affects a locally listed building, special regard will be given to its architectural or historic qualities and its setting and how these may be affected by the proposed development. A Heritage Statement should be submitted by the applicant detailing how the work may affect heritage significance and how the scheme has limited any detrimental impact. In certain instances where demolition is proposed, or where special features (e.g. historic elements such as windows, doors and chimneys) would benefit from protection, an Article 4 Direction may be served on the building to remove permitted development rights and to require a planning application to be made for certain types of development or demolition.

In order to be locally listed an asset must not already be a designated heritage asset (e.g. a listed building, registered park & garden, registered battlefield, registered shipwreck, or a scheduled monument). The site must also meet at least one of the letters in category 1 and one of the letters in category 2. Applications should also include a Statement of Significance, site location plan and photographs.

Category 1

Building, group of buildings, or other structure: including (but not limited to) domestic dwellings, commercial premises, places of worship, public buildings or structures including war memorials, public art works, and fixed elements of the street-scene such as telephone boxes, clock towers, water pumps, gas lights.

A 1	Architectural, aesthetic, and artistic merit: the asset has importance due to its architectural design, decoration, construction or craftsmanship either on its own or as part of a group, demonstrating important local architectural styles, types of buildings, materials, building techniques, or local human artistic endeavour.
A 2	Historic merit: the asset illustrates an important element of the area's history, development, and/or can be associated with an important local historic figure or event.
A 3	Landmark status: the asset is a key element in a valued local scene, contributes significantly to the positive aesthetic of an area, and is a geographical or cultural orientation point.

Designed landscape or place: this could include (but is not limited to) a park, garden, cemetery, town square, institutional landscape, memorial landscape, a rural or urban landscape, or a streetscape.

B 1	Historic merit: the asset illustrates an important element of the area's history, development, and/or can be associated with an important local historic figure or event.
B 2	Landscape and group quality: The asset demonstrates the historic interaction between people and places for aesthetic or practical purposes, including the development of a picturesque vista, possibly enhanced by association with physical features such as landforms, bridges, etc.

Archaeological monument or site: this can include buried archaeology and standing remains. A monument or site doesn't have to be 'ancient'.

C 1	Historic merit: the asset illustrates an important element of the area's history, development, and/or can be associated with an important local historic figure or event.
C 2	Landscape and group quality: there is evidence to suggest the asset does or may, through expert investigation, provide primary evidence relating to the substance and evolution of places and the people and cultures that made them.

Category 2

A	Age and integrity: the asset is particularly <i>old</i> or of a <i>date significant to the area</i> , retaining a level of historic material and form proportionate to its age.
B	Rarity or representativeness: the asset is an unusual or unique surviving example of its type, or is an exceptional example of a particular asset type.
C	Community and social asset: The asset is of high value to the local community as representative of their local identity or symbolic of a localised collective memory.

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Budbrooke Ward

Barford War Memorial

Address: Church Street, Barford, CV35 8BS.

Date: 1921.

The memorial commemorates local lives lost during both World Wars. The original (World War I) memorial was first unveiled on 18 September 1921. The structure is set into the wall surrounding St Peter's church graveyard and forms a well-known local landmark. It has strong cultural and historic significance within both a local and national context, and is a witness to the tragic impact of world events on the community and the sacrifices it made during the World Wars. Five stone plaques are set into the wall and a stone cross rises from the top of the wall above the plaques.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit), A3 (landmark status).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



Sherbourne Village Hall

Address: Church Road, Sherbourne, CV35 8AN.

Date: Late C19.

A traditional village hall dating from the nineteenth-century and originally serving as the village school. The building comprises of two large timber framed gables, decorative bargeboards with a pitched roof and porch. The structure was designed in a neo-Tudor style to reflect and complement the much older timber framed buildings in Sherbourne, thereby architecturally harmonising with the rest of the street scene whilst providing an important function for the community.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



Lock Cottage

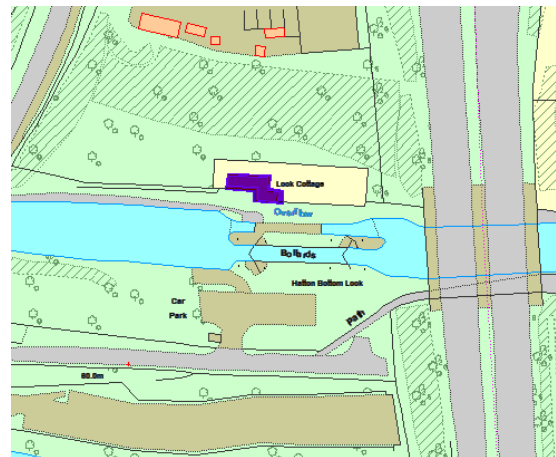
Address: Lock Cottage, Hatton Bottom Lock, Old Budbrooke Road, Warwick, CV35 8RH.

Date: c.1800.

Lock keepers' cottages were built circa 1800 at the top, middle and bottom of Hatton flight, with both the top and middle cottages being Grade II listed. Unlike the two listed cottages, the red-brick cottage on the north side of the bottom lock has been painted white. This attractive cottage is a good surviving examples of a little altered canal company cottage that reflects the industrial historic development of the waterways. It forms part of an important group with the Hatton Locks and the listed keepers' cottages along this flight, encapsulating the importance of Hatton Locks to the functioning of the Grand Union Canal.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



Hatton Village Hall

Address: Warwick Road, Hatton CV35 7LR.

Date: C18.

A historic village hall with neo-Tudor windows and good survival of the earlier 'fortified' structure that originally served as a school; an important asset for the local community and encompassing architectural quality, reflecting a very similar style to Hatton Park. The oldest part of Hatton Village Hall, containing a space referred to as the George Lyons room, was formerly known as 'the Old School' or 'School-House'. Its date of construction has previously been unknown, however documentary evidence points towards an eighteenth-century origin. An entry in Thomas Moule's *'The English Counties Delineated'* explains that the school-house in Hatton was constructed by Mrs Mary Edis, a considerable benefactor to the parish whom died in 1756. Its origins can therefore be traced to the early-mid eighteenth-century.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



Address: British Waterways, Canal Lane, Hatton, CV35 7JL.

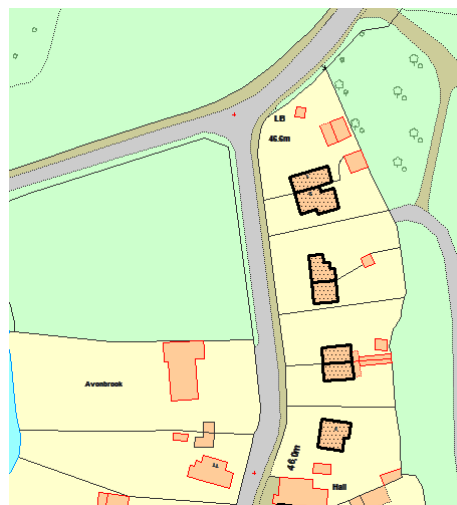
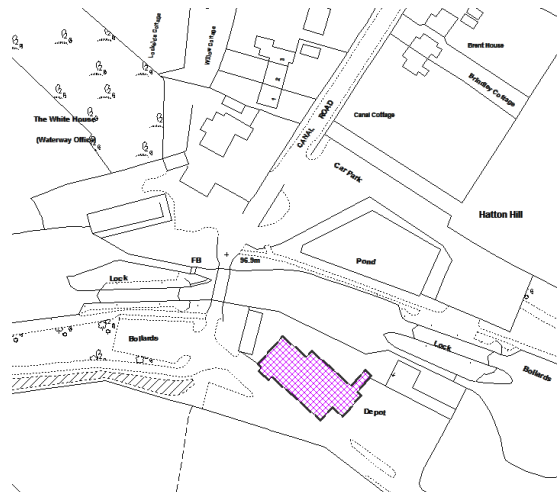
The BWD in Hatton Yard originally served as a maintenance depot for the canal and dates from the mid nineteenth-century. The site serves as an important reminder of the site's industrial heritage and forms an interlinking relationship with the locks, encapsulating the importance of Hatton Locks to the functioning of the Grand Union Canal. There are strong and repetitive forms of architectural detail, good survival of original windows and casements, a sense of enclosure with the rest of Hatton Yard and high level of historical and physical integrity.

Category 2: B (representativeness) C (community and social asset).

Address: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 Church Road, Sherbourne,
CV35 8AN.

3x pairs of nineteenth-century semi-detached estate cottages associated with Sherbourne Park. Church Road very much retains its 19th century estate village characteristics. The red brick cottages with clay tile roofs feature decorative timber bargeboards and finials, and tall brick chimney stacks.

Category 2: B (representativeness).



24-27 Vicarage Lane

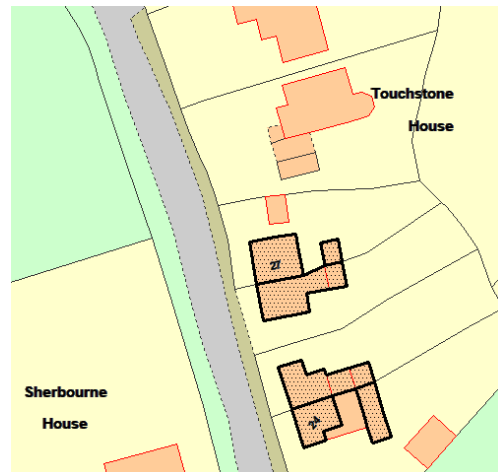
Address: 24, 25, 26 and 27 Vicarage Lane, Sherbourne, Warwick, CV35 8AB.

Date: Late 19c.

Two pairs of largely intact late nineteenth-century estate workers' cottages, each with an L-shaped plan. The cottages are believed to have been built as estate workers' cottages to Sherbourne Farmhouse and are brick built with plain clay tile roofs and pairs of diagonally set brick shafts to the gable end chimney stacks. They also have a symmetrical arrangement of central gabled porches with splat balusters to the sides, flanked by timber casement windows with timber hoods. The first-floor windows, also with timber hoods, are set beneath gables with decorative bargeboards; the central gable spans both cottages.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



Sherbourne Priors

Address: Sherbourne Priors, Watery Lane, Warwick CV35 8AL.

Date: 1865.

A former vicarage reportedly designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The main house is two storeys and has single-storey ranges to the side and rear. To the north-east is a detached single-storey L-plan block, possibly a former stables and storage block, which divides two courtyards. The house is constructed of a pinkish-red brick with stone dressings and red tile roof. It also features decorative bargeboards supported on brackets. One of the most striking features of the house are the tall octagonal chimney stacks throughout in matching red brick and stone. The former vicarage is an important local building for its architectural significance, as an impressive example of the Gothic revival style.

Category 1: A1 (architectural, aesthetic, and artistic merit), A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



Cubbington and Leek Wootton Ward

Meadow View Cottage

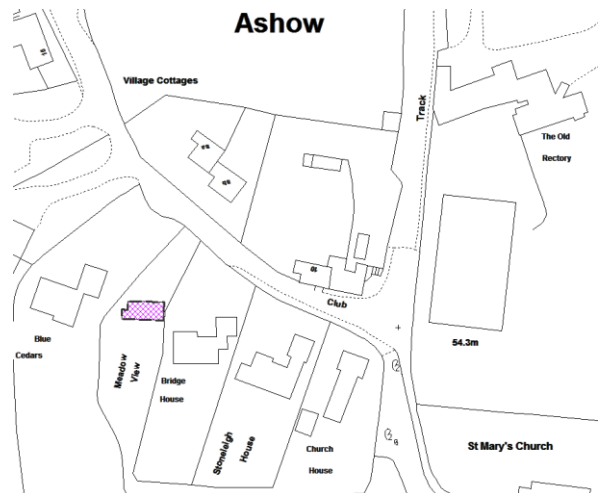
Address: 14 Main Street, Ashow, CV8 2LE.

Date: C18.

Meadow View is a traditional, rural cottage likely dating from the eighteenth-century and one of the last remaining Stoneleigh estate cottages in Ashow. The house also contributes highly to the village's rural character and contributes towards the overall street scene.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity).



Bannerhill Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery & Command Centre

Address: Goodrest Farm, Rouncil Lane, Kenilworth, CV8 1NL.

Date: C1940.

A well-preserved former Anti-Aircraft Battery constructed during the Second World War. Positioned in the shape of a crescent moon, four large concrete gun emplacements were built to house the QF 3.7-inch AA guns with a command bunker in the centre of the camp. There were also two Bofors 40mm gun pits located at the rear of the site. The site's association with the Second World War and the important role it played in deterring and countering air raids demonstrates important historic merit. The buildings also demonstrate rare survival considering that many anti-aircraft battery placements were dismantled after the 1945.

Category 1: C1 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity).



Hill Cottage

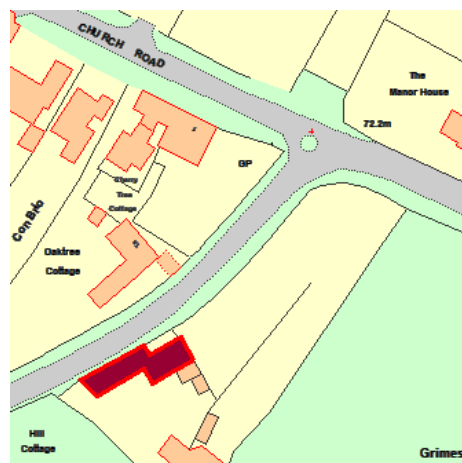
Address: Hill Cottage, Stoneleigh Road, Bubbenhall, CV8 3BT.

Date: 1855.

Known as Hill Cottage, this well-preserved historic house is comprised in red brick and dates from the Georgian period with an inscribed date of 1855. The house has original features that are highly representative of Georgian architecture including timber sashed windows, stone cills, original cornicing with keystones and gabled slate roof.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



The Manor House

Address: The Manor House, Lower End, Bubbenhall, CV8 3BD.

Date: 1793; rebuilt in 1966.

Located in the centre of Bubbenhall village and set within a substantial garden, this prominent timber framed house originally dates from 1793. The Manor House was stripped down to its original timber framework in 1966, however following a severe storm the original frame collapsed before it was rebuilt in its current form.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: A (age and integrity).



The Reading Room

Address: The Reading Room, Spring Hill, Bubbenhall, CV8 3BD.

Date: 1876.

The Reading Room dates from 1876 and is located next to the Parish Pound. This building was originally a private house, however from 1882 it was established as the Reading Room. Thereafter it was used for many purposes, including as a library, a meeting place for the Women's Institute, a doctor's surgery, and a place to hold jumble sales.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



Longfields, Spring Hill

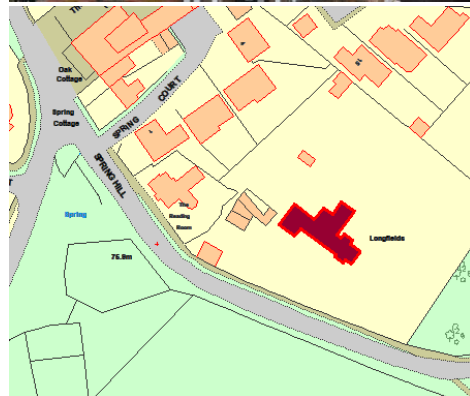
Address: Longfields, Spring Hill, Bubbenhall, CV8 3BD.

Date: C16; rebuilt in early C20.

The building known as 'Longfields' was originally an historic brick-built cottage. It was then substantially rebuilt into a Tudor style mansion and is highly representative of the arts and crafts movement in the early twentieth-century.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



Kenilworth Abbey and Arden, Park Hill and St. John's Wards

Kenilworth Clock Tower

Address: The Square, Kenilworth, CV8 1ED.

Date: 1906.

The clock stands in a prominent location in the centre of Kenilworth Square, which has been subsequently developed into a roundabout. The clock was constructed in 1906 as a memorial for the late wife of G. W. Turner, who was a notable local benefactor who donated part of Abbey Fields to the people of Kenilworth. The clock was the site of a local tragedy when, in November 1940, a bomb was dropped in Abbey End killing 26 people, which also destroyed much of the original square including the Globe Hotel and upper part of the clock. The structure adds to Kenilworth Square's sense of place as a local landmark, contributing towards the town's identity.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit), A3 (landmark status).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



Severn Trent Water pumping station

Address: Mill End, Kenilworth, CV8 2HP.

Date: C19.

Dating from the nineteenth-century, this water pumping station is one of the few survivors of Kenilworth's industrial past. The building is a rare example of its type in the district and also serves as an important reminder of local industry.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity).



Crackley Hall School

Address: St Joseph's Park, Kenilworth, CV8 2FT.

Date: C19.

Originally constructed as a residence for John Davenport Siddeley, 1st Baron of Kenilworth and pioneer of Britain's motor industry, Crackley Hall is a fine example of a grand Victorian industrialist's household thereby demonstrating architectural merit and representativeness of a particular building type. The precise date of construction is unknown, however it does appear on ordnance survey maps from 1886. Siddeley was a leading manufacturer of motor vehicles, aero-engines and air frames in the early twentieth-century.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



Montpelier House

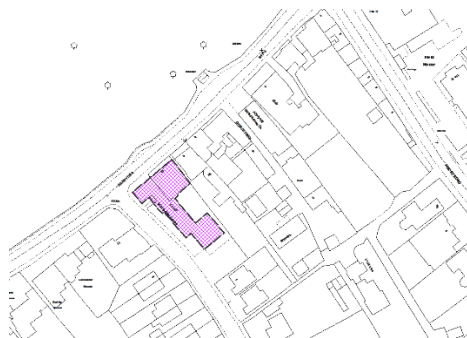
Address: Southbank Road, Kenilworth, CV8 1LA.

Date: Late C19.

Montpelier House was a focal point of war-time activities and provided the base for one of the Home Guard units, with army personnel also lodging there. Supplies of goods such as dried milk and malt tablets were also handed out. As post-war conditions prevailed, a 1953 directory records Montpelier House as the Fuel Control Office and the Ministry of Labour and National Service Employment Exchange. In 1957, Kenilworth Urban District Council bought the house and the Civil Defence Volunteers moved in from their previous base at the old Council Offices on Upper Rosemary Hill, and were quickly followed by the Women's Voluntary Service.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: C (community asset).



Woodside

Address: Woodside Hotel and Conference Centre, Glasshouse Lane, Kenilworth, CV8 2AL.

Date: 1860s.

The former Woodside Hotel comprises the original house known as 'Woodside', an historic stables range and a number of later additions and thought to date to c.1860. Woodside went on to be owned by a number of notable figures, and in 1906 owners Albert and Annie Cay had the building enlarged and refronted by Coventry based architect Harry Quick. It was Quick who added the striking porch tower and Tudor-arched doorway to the principal elevation. The house is comprised of red-brick with stone dressings and a slate roof. It features a prominent tower above the entrance, distinctive kneelered gables surmounted by ball finials, and within the spandrels of the Tudor-arched doorway are carved coats of arms. The building also retains timber sash windows with window horns. Part of the former stables range appears to date from the earliest phase of the development having then been extended around the time of Quick's involvement.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



Poor Clares Convent

Address: Baddesley Clinton, Knowle, B93 0DE.

Date: 1850.

Poor Clares Convent was founded by six sisters from Bruges in 1850 and run by 27 nuns two decades ago; the remaining four left the Convent in 2011. The building has since been divided into residential units, whilst the church remains in use. The complex represents the Catholic Emancipation of the nineteenth-century, which removed many of the restrictions established under the Act of Uniformity and Test Acts. This is the only example of the St Clare Order's existence in Warwickshire.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit), A3 (landmark status).

Category 2: B (rarity), C (community and social asset).



Leamington Brunswick, Clarendon, Lillington, Milverton and Willes Wards

Jephson House

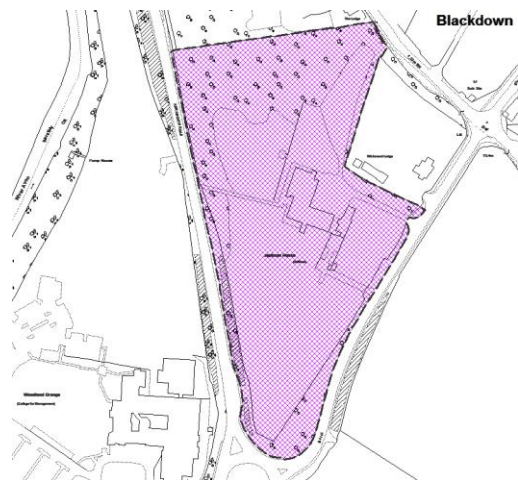
Address: 1 Stoneleigh Road, Blackdown, CV32 6RE.

Date: Mid C19.

A large Victorian house constructed in red brick, with stone cills and lintels, dating from the mid nineteenth-century set in extensive grounds, with remains of a walled garden. The house is an impressive country house, including outbuildings, with neo-gothic elements and its setting in extensive grounds amplifies its overall grandeur. The initial phase of construction, as one of the first developments to the north of Leamington, took place during the mid to late nineteenth-century when the residential core of the building was constructed. The house was extended with another reflecting similar details as the original structure. The principal elevation is distinguished clearly from modern elements and its original impression and dominance is largely retained.

Category 1: A1 (architectural, aesthetic and artistic merit), A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



Railway arches at Bath Place

Address: The Arches, Bath Place, Leamington Spa, CV31 3AQ.

Date: 1851.

A railway viaduct constructed in blue and red engineering brickwork with stone ashlar dressings. The viaduct and its arches date from 1851 and was constructed following the expansion of the LNWR. This expansion included the opening of the Avenue Road Railway Station in 1854, coinciding with the rapid growth of Leamington Spa during the nineteenth-century. The route closed in the 1960s, with Avenue Road Station demolished in 1968. This section of railway arrived at a critical time in Leamington Spa's history when its social life, as in other spa towns during the 1840s, were increasingly challenged by the counter-attractions of seaside resorts and Continental spas, and the railway heavily influenced the revival of Leamington's Spa resort.

Category 1: A1 (architectural, aesthetic and artistic merit), A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



15-17 High St

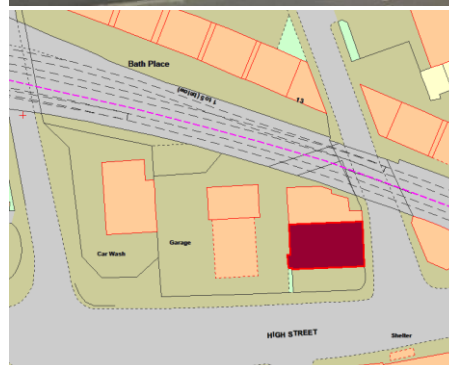
Address: 15-17 High St, Leamington Spa, CV31 3AW.

Date: Early 19c.

This building represents the remaining two houses at the eastern end of a terrace of six town houses originally known as Westbourne Place. The Regency terrace was constructed in the early nineteenth century and the houses arranged over five floors. The houses were entered from the north side of the High Street through a small garden area enclosed by metal railings with a flight of steps up to the front door. The houses are comprised in brick, with painted stucco façade, and retain timber sliding sash windows with projecting cornices. Each pair of houses are contained by double height pilasters at first and second floor levels, with slender pilasters at the attic level.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit), A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



Clapham Terrace Community Primary School

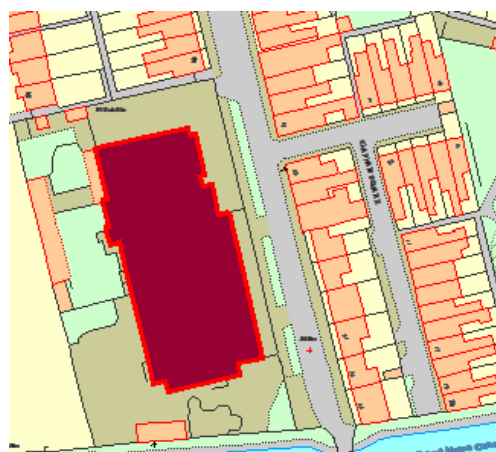
Address: Clapham Terrace Community Primary School, Clapham Terrace, Leamington Spa, CV31 1HZ.

Date: 1889-90.

This school was designed by architect Frederik Foster in a Gothic style using red brick and a tile roof with distinctive octagonal bell tower. The building is generally a rectangular plan and comprises a large central hall with classrooms around and still occupies its original plot with surviving brick boundary walls. The school is an important surviving example of a purpose-built community school in Leamington Spa that represents the town's growth and development, as well as the increased national importance placed on widespread education in the late-Victorian period.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit), A3 (landmark status).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



Shrubland Street Community Primary School

Address: Shrubland Street Community Primary School, Shrubland Street, Leamington Spa, CV31 2AR.

Date: 1884.

An important surviving example of a purpose-built community school in Leamington Spa that represents the town's growth and development, as well as the increased national importance placed on widespread education, in the late-Victorian period. The site retains its Victorian character and its close relationship to the local community, with its form and layout largely unaltered. It's striking design and position at the heart of a late-19th century residential development cements the school's local landmark status.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit), A3 (landmark status).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



St Emmanuel Church

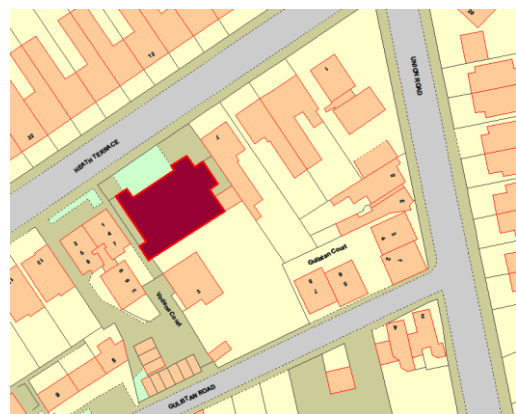
Address: Emmanuel Church, Heath Terrace, Leamington Spa, CV32 5LY.

Date: 1872.

Originally St. Saviour's Church, this small Early English style church was built in 1872 by G F Smith. The church was allegedly intended for the servants of those who attended the Pepper Pot Chapel which stood on the junction of Milverton Terrace and Warwick New Road. The construction of St. Mark's Church in 1879 made it largely redundant, although it was used as a church hall, with children's services and mission work recorded there. Since 1985, it has been used by the Emmanuel Evangelical Church. The church retains many of its original features including its bell tower, windows, scaled patterned slate roof and gate piers.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit), A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness), C (community and social asset).



24 Kenilworth Road

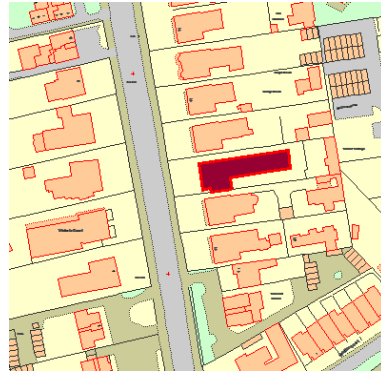
Address: 24 Kenilworth Road, Leamington Spa, CV32 6JB

Date: 1830s.

A detached villa dating from the 1830s. This building is constructed from pinkish-brown brick with a painted stucco front facade, brick and stucco stacks and Welsh slate roof. The villa is an integral part of a distinctive row of listed buildings on Kenilworth Road.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



32 and 34 Kenilworth Road

Address: 32 and 34 Kenilworth Road, Leamington Spa, CV32 6JB

Date: 1830s.

A pair of detached villas probably built in the later 1830's, and certainly sometime in the period 1838-1850, with later additions to the rear, and alterations. Pinkish-brown brick with painted stucco front facade, brick and stucco stacks, Welsh slate roof and cast-iron veranda.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



48/50 Parade

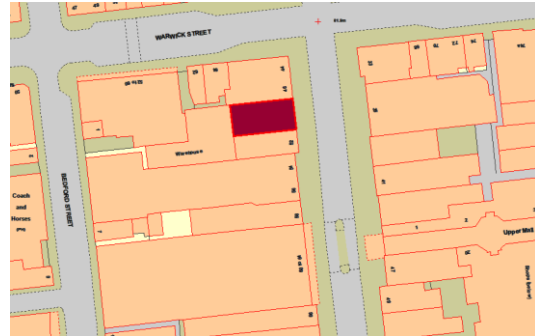
Address: 48/50 Parade, Leamington Spa, CV32 4DD.

Date: c1920.

A 3-storey mid terrace building situated on the western side of Parade built in a distinctive art-deco style.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (representativeness).



Radford Semele Ward

The Poplars Farmhouse

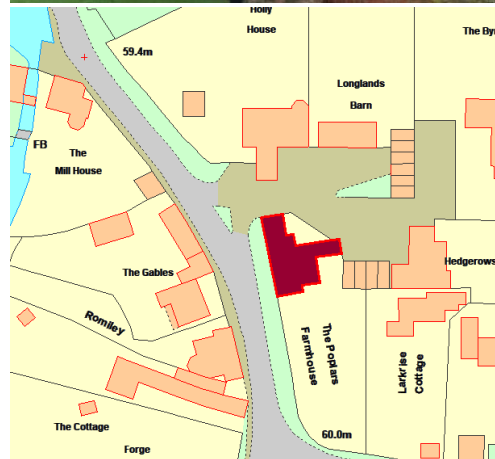
Address: The Poplars Farmhouse, Main Street, Eathorpe, CV33 9DE.

Date: Possible 18c. origins; altered 19c.

Historic red brick farmhouse with unique fortified bay window and south-west two storey projection.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



Eathorpe Park Lodge

Address: Eathorpe Park Lodge, Old Fosse Way, Eathorpe, CV33 9DF.

Date: 19c.

One of two remaining estate lodges in Eathorpe. This lodge stood facing the Fosse Way – now diverted and realigned to run behind the lodge – at the entrance to the drive of Eathorpe Park. The lodge demonstrates high architectural quality and is constructed in red brick with Flemish bond, scaled slate roof, decorative clay ridge tiles and quoining.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



The Lodge

Address: The Lodge, Old Fosse Way, Eathorpe, CV33 9DF.

Date: 19c.

One of two remaining estate lodges in Eathorpe. This lodge likely served the Grade II listed Eathorpe Hall and exhibits strong architectural merit with original windows, including a stone oriel window, 2 sets of twin Victorian chimneys and decorative barge boarding.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



Woodbine, Eastleigh, Harton and Corridene Cottages

Address: Woodbine Cottage, Main St, Eathorpe, CV33 9DE.

Date: 1860-1861.

Two pairs of symmetrical nineteenth-century estate cottages located in the heart of Eathorpe village and originally associated with Eathorpe Hall. The cottages date from the 1860s and are constructed in traditional red brick with Flemish bond and decorative barge boarding with finials.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



The Coach House and Stables

Address: The Coach House, Old Fosse Way, Eathorpe, Leamington Spa, CV33 9DF.

Date: 19c.

Well preserved Victorian Coach House and Stables complex originally constructed to serve Eathorpe Hall, with its original sashed windows still intact, decorative brickwork and hipped roof.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



Bury Lodge

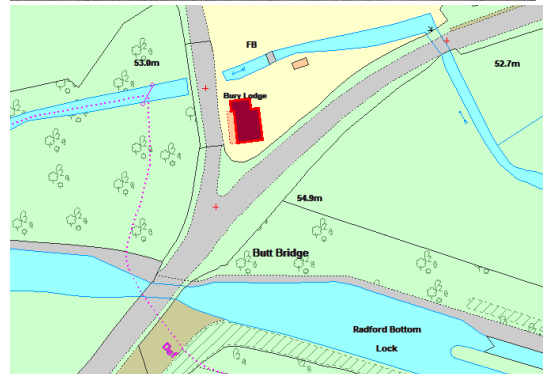
Address: Bury Lodge, Offchurch Lane, Radford Semele, Leamington Spa, CV31 1TW.

Date: 1822.

Built in the cottage orné style, this building is a former gate lodge to Offchurch Bury manor house, marking the entrance to the extensive park at the south-east. The building comprises of three bays with hipped roof, features a colonnade of slender stone columns and retains its original windows. The former gate lodge has strong historic associations with the development of the Offchurch Bury Estate and is an important feature in the landscape.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit), A3 (landmark status).

Category 2: A (age and integrity), B (rarity).



Radford Railway Viaduct

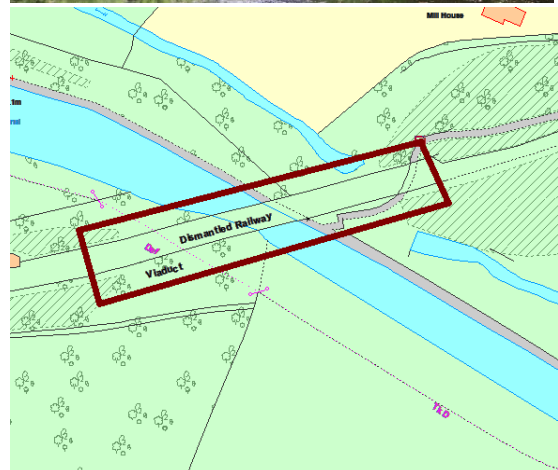
Address: Radford Railway Viaduct, Offchurch Lane, Radford Semele, Leamington Spa.

Date: c.1851.

The former railway viaduct was built in 1851 for the Rugby-Leamington railway line, built by the LNWR. The Warwick to Napton Canal and low lying ground on either side required the LNWR to build a five span viaduct and embankments to bridge the gap. The line was closed to passengers in 1959, followed by complete closure in 1965. The viaduct was likely the work of civil engineer William Thomas Doyne, the managing engineer of the Rugby-Leamington line. Doyne was noteworthy as being the first civil engineer to conduct a scientific study of the forces in wrought iron lattice bridges.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit), A2 (historic merit), A3 (landmark status).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



Pillbox

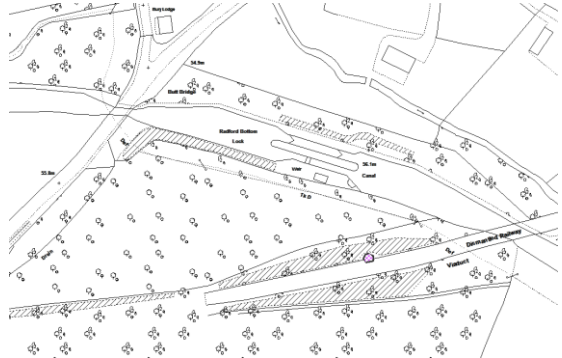
Address: Offchurch Lane, Radford Semele.

Date: C1940.

Although largely demolished in the 1950s, its standing remains are still visible, occupying a strategic high position to the west of Radford Road Bridge. The site serves as another reminder of WWII in the District and the very real threat of invasion. The structure is the only example of this building type in the District.

Category 1: C1 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity).



Wappenbury Hall and Nursery

Address: Wappenbury Hall and Nursery, Wappenbury, CV33 9DW.

Date: 19c.

A large and imposing Victorian country house set within extensive grounds on the edge of Wappenbury. The house is comprised in red brick and includes stone mullion windows with fine detailing. Up until 1894, the present house was a smaller farmhouse, but was then substantially extended and altered. The gardens are an important feature of Wappenbury Hall and include a walled garden, glasshouses, manicured lawns and shrubberies protected by numerous mature trees. The Hall is also the former home of Sir William Lyons, founder of Jaguar Cars Ltd.

Category 1: A1 (architectural, aesthetic, and artistic merit), A2 (historic merit), B1 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



Garden Cottage

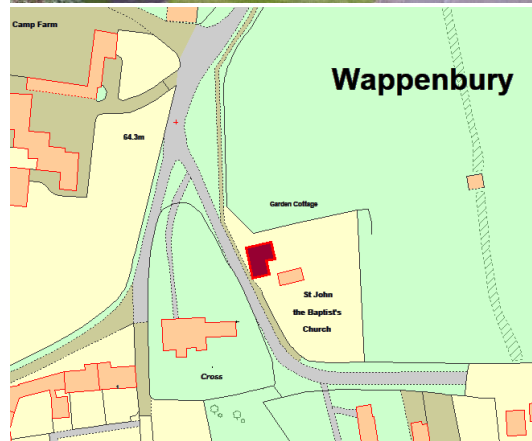
Address: Garden Cottage, Wappenbury, CV33 9DW.

Date: 19c.

An attractive timber framed cottage with traditional thatched roof dating from the eighteenth-century. Thatched vernacular buildings were once a common sight in the Warwickshire countryside, however the use and retention of thatch underwent a steep decline from the nineteenth-century.

Category 1: A1 (architectural, aesthetic, and artistic merit), A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: A (age and integrity), B (rarity and representativeness).



Warwick All Saints and Woodloes, Aylesford, Myton and Heathcote, Saltisford Ward

The Governors House

Address: The Governors House, 153 Cape Road, Warwick, CV34 5DJ.

Date: c.1859.

By the mid-19th century, the Warwick gaol on Barrack Street was no longer fit for purpose and a site on Cape Road was chosen for a new county gaol. The prison buildings were completed in 1859 and the prison opened in 1860. The prison was demolished in 1934 and only two buildings now remain. The two prison buildings are highly distinctive using blue engineering brick with heavy stone dressings. The former Governor's House is three storeys to the west, stepping down to two with hipped roofs. The central entrance to the north has a heavy stone staircase. The building is significant as being one of only a few surviving elements of the former County Gaol and for its distinctive materials and detailing.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



181 Cape Road

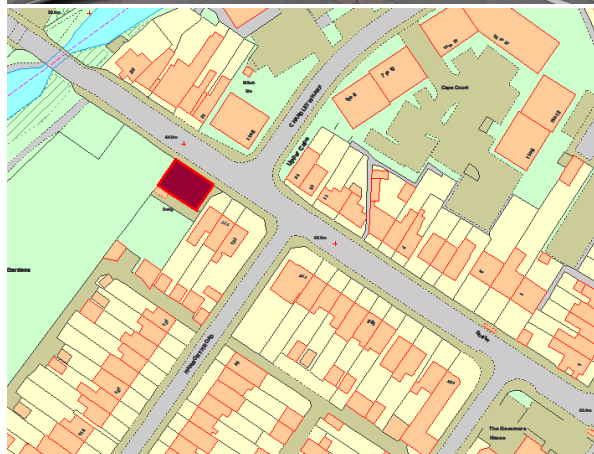
Address: 181 Cape Road, Warwick, CV34 5DT.

Date: c.1859.

The two-storey building at 181 Cape Road was reportedly the former coach house located just outside the prison walls. It was used as a dairy following the demolition of the prison and is now a private residence.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: C (community and social asset).



Avon Aqueduct (Warwick and Napton Canal)

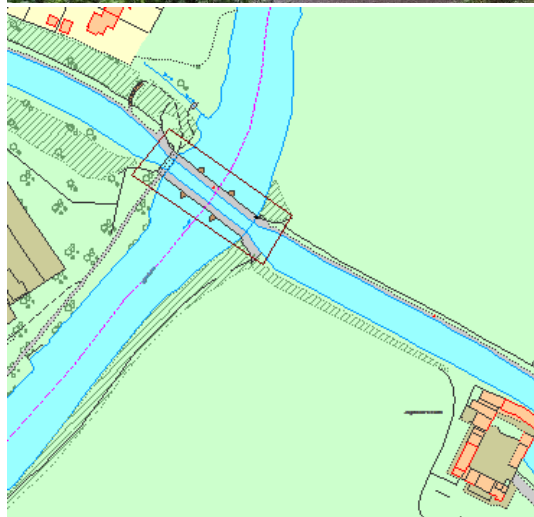
Address: Avon Aqueduct (Warwick and Napton Canal), Warwick.

Date: 1796-8.

The Avon Aqueduct takes the Grand Union Canal over the Avon by means of a heavy three-arched sandstone aqueduct, built between 1796-8. The piers of the aqueduct are 9ft wide, the arches spanning 42 feet and with a width of 16ft. The total length of the aqueduct is 230ft. It was built by Benjamin Lloyd, Mose Wilson, Docker and T. Wilson and designed by William Felkin and Charles Handley, the canal's engineers. The concrete parapet on the towpath side was added in 1909 and modern imitation parapet railings were added in the 1980s. The structure is significant for being an impressive Georgian piece of engineering that reflects the industrial history and development of the waterways.

Category 1: A1 (architectural merit); A2 (historic merit).

Category 2: B (rarity and representativeness).



Jephson's Farm

Address: Jephson's Farm, Griffin Road, Warwick, CV34 6QX.

Date: Early 19c.

These buildings feature tall chimney stacks and painted timber casements. The farm occupies a largely open, rural area that separates the urban areas of Warwick and Leamington on the south side of the Grand Union Canal. There is a high level of historic and physical integrity, and the building contributes to the rural qualities of this section of the canal. The farm buildings, including the former farmhouse and dairy, largely retain their historic form.

Category 1: A2 (historic merit); A3 (landmark status).

Category 2: B (representativeness).

