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INTRODUCTION

Harlestone has maintained the character of a rural community although it is located adjacent to urban areas of the Borough of Northampton. It provides an environment that encourages diversity of wildlife and flora and is somewhere it is still possible to witness the passing seasons of the year in a rhythm of activities both natural and that created by farming.

The meadows, fields and open spaces, interspaced by small clusters of houses and agricultural buildings, are the major features of a unique landscape formed by hundreds of years of human occupation and agricultural usage. A network of bridleways and footpaths provide access to these for residents and visitors alike.

Ownership of much of the land and many of the buildings by the Althorp Estate has facilitated a controlled evolution of Harlestone's buildings, many of which are built from traditional stone, hewn from local quarries, with roofs constructed mainly of slate or thatch. This has resulted in a harmonious fusion of landscape and buildings.

The Village Design Statement is about what is valued by the community and is intended to act as a planning aid. It aims to achieve this objective by providing clear and detailed information about existing structures for consideration in the design of any future developments, subject to the context of Harlestone being a "restraint" village.

The guidelines reflect the distinctive and unique characters of Upper and Lower Harlestone, of Harlestone Heath, of the former Glebe lands located on the north eastern edge of the village and of all the landscape within the Parish boundaries. The information provided has been defined in six ways within the document, which has sections covering the:

- village context - incorporating its history and economy
- landscape - character and sustainability
- settlements within the village
- buildings
- conservation and development
- highways and street furniture.

Method of Consultation

In preparing the Harlestone Village Design Statement the Steering Group followed a consultation process that sought to reflect the opinions not only of the residents, but those of visitors, Daventry District Council and the Althorp Estate.

Right from the start of the process the Steering Group decided that there was only one way to develop planning guidelines and that was to ask residents and other influential parties about their views. To achieve this, a comprehensive questionnaire was distributed to every household in the village, asking for opinions. The response was superb, and has facilitated the creation of a document that faithfully reflects the views expressed.

To further ensure that the information obtained reflected the views of Harlestone residents an open day was held on September 12th, 2009 at the Harlestone Village Institute. It was attended by more than one hundred local people. An exhibition of the results was staged, together with other items of interest in determining the contents of final document. These covered:

- Feed-back from the questionnaires. The Steering Group analysed all the returned questionnaires and produced graphic presentations summarizing the results
- A continual loop video of historic farming techniques and agricultural practices through the ages was played
- Question and answer sessions with local experts on all rural matters and village buildings were held
- A presentation of ancient and modern village history and key events over the years was given
- Over 150 photographs depicting significant, and particularly attractive, village features and buildings were exhibited
- Excerpts from planning documentation detailing what it means for Harlestone to be designated a 'restraint' village, and parts of Harlestone having conservation status were shown
- Numerous historic documents, artefacts and newspaper facsimiles explaining and illustrating significant local events were included
- Large scale maps of village boundaries, field names and details of the construction of the Sandy Lane Improvement North (SLIN) road were also provided

The Steering Group also provided a white board for any attendees to record their views and opinions, which were subsequently added to the information obtained through questionnaires.

In staging an exhibition of results of the research undertaken, the Steering Group was able to verify that the analysis was a true reflection of opinions held by all involved in the preparation of the Harlestone Village Design Statement.

VILLAGE CONTEXT

Harlestone is a village of outstanding natural and historical interest. Representing a unique resource for the county community, the village and its environs merit careful and continuing conservation.

This section of the Village Design Statement details the three most important elements of our village context:

- community
- history
- economy

Community

Harlestone comprises four areas; Harlestone Heath, Upper and Lower Harlestone and small holding developments on the former Glebe land. These form a flourishing community located some five miles north west of Northampton.

Lower Harlestone lies along the A428 between Glebe Lane and Harlestone Heath and incorporates a group of cottages and barn conversions near the church. Upper Harlestone lies to the south west and comprises a number of properties, joined by road, footpaths and bridleways. The widely scattered clusters of cottages in the secluded folds of the countryside lead quite naturally to micro-communities within the village as a whole.

To the north west of the village is the country estate of Althorp. The Estate still owns much of the land and some of the properties within the village. Current records show 23 commercial and five farm businesses operating on Estate premises or land in the Parish.

Farming is an important part of rural life and there are still a number of families living in Upper and Lower Harlestone who have long associations with the village. In recent years there has been a consolidation of tenancies within the farming community, strengthening the economy of the community as a whole.

A high proportion of other families are however recent arrivals. A few residents work in the village. Others commute to Northampton, Daventry, London and much further afield, as illustrated by the following statistics.

In 2001, the population of Harlestone was 420 people living in 175 households.

The Parish Profile (extracted from the 2001 census and reproduced with permission of the Office for National Statistics).

Households	175
2 cars or vans per household	91
3 cars or vans per household	38
All vehicles in the area	342
Accommodation and Tenure	
Owner occupied	122
Average size of household	2.4 (persons)
People	420
Under 16	76
16 – 64	295
Over 65	49
Work	
Travel to work by car or van	192
Travel to work by other means or work from home	47*
Average distance travelled to fixed place of work	13 miles

*Harlestone offers excellent access to road and rail connection to a number of major UK International Airports

The village institutions and organisations are lively and active. There has been a school here since 1721. Currently, Harlestone's Primary School caters for 50 children, some from the village and other from wider afield, and prides itself on its family atmosphere where children are treated as individuals.

The Institute (village hall) was founded in 1924 with the help of the Duchess of Grafton, the last resident of the former mansion known as Harlestone House. The Institute, centrally-heated and with excellent facilities, is a popular and well-used centre for village activities and weddings.

On the site of the former racehorse paddocks and enclosed by a beautiful stone wall, the village playing field is one of the finest in the county. This is leased from the Althorp Estate and is home to the Cricket Club (formed in 1902) and to local football clubs. The children's play equipment has recently been upgraded to a high standard.

The beautiful mediaeval church of St. Andrew, a Grade I listed building, still welcomes worshippers as it has for the past seven hundred years and is a venue for concerts, art exhibitions and other events during the summer.

Northampton Golf Club enjoys its home on the site of Harlestone House (demolished in 1940). The course is a fair test of golf for all players of all handicaps and the local wildlife present in the woods and lakes and the clean air contribute to a pleasant experience at one of the Midlands' finest courses. Village residents are given free social membership and are able to visit the bar and restaurant.

The village also has a general store in Upper Harlestone providing a wide range of provisions and newspapers, delivered to the door, in all weathers. The Fox and Hounds, a pub and

restaurant in Lower Harlestone is popular with locals but mainly caters for people from Northampton and the surrounding area.

From Monday to Saturday, Stagecoach provides an hourly bus service to and from Northampton, serving Lower Harlestone from The Pheasantry bus stop on the A428. Residents of Upper Harlestone currently have access to a mini-bus service to and from Northampton on a Wednesday and Saturday only. Subsidised by Northamptonshire County Council and Duston Parish Council, the service is operated by SMS of Towcester and travels via St Giles Park, Duston.

After more than a thousand years, this is still a living community, enjoying to the full this quiet corner of rural England.

Historical Background

There are four historic areas within Harlestone

Harlestone village is an historic settlement comprising four distinct areas:

Upper Harlestone lies along an ancient way which takes the traveller to Nobottle where the Roman road from Duston sweeps along the high ridge to the site of the Roman town of Bannaventa on the Watling Street. Before reaching Nobottle, the traveller can turn to the right, skirt the wall of Althorp House and breast the rise to Great Brington. Local tradition maintains that Parliamentary troops marched along this road in 1645 shortly before the fateful encounter with forces of Charles I at Naseby.

Lower Harlestone, linked to Upper Harlestone by New Road and a series of pathways, lies about a mile to the east. Through this part of the village runs the A428 from Northampton to Rugby, a former turnpike.

Harlestone Heath lies to the southeast of Lower Harlestone. Much of the former land now supports an area of forestation known as Harlestone Firs. History records that English militia units and a body of regular troops were assembled on the Heath in 1745 to provide a defence against the advancing Scots, led by Prince Charles Edward Stewart, who had reached Derby. It is believed that the subsequent withdrawal of the Scots and their French allies may have been influenced by this action.

A number of small holdings were developed in the early 20th century of the former Glebe lands supporting the Parish Church and Rectory. These stretch towards Church Brampton to the east and along the A428 towards Althorp Park to the northwest.

Early history

The gentle hills and the many springs of Harlestone have attracted settlers from the earliest times. It was Stone Age farmers working the light soils of the higher ground to the east of the village who created the open area now known as Harlestone Heath. Aerial photography shows a large Bronze Age settlement near the road to Church Brampton. There are also traces of Roman occupation along the line of Harlestone Brook. In the field called 'Sharrah', to the west of the village, the foundations of a Roman villa have been found.

Anglo-Saxons and Danes also settled here. The village is believed to take its name from that of a Danish man, called perhaps Herevolf, who came in the ninth century. At this time Northamptonshire lay within the Danelaw.

Domesday Book of 1086 records a number of freemen in the village, a mill and a priest. It is probable that there was already a church here. By the thirteenth century, Harlestone had come into the hands of the de Bray family. Henry de Bray inherited in 1290 and kept an estate book written in Latin and Norman French.

The book has survived and is kept in the British Museum. The text provides a remarkable record of the de Brays, related families and events between 1290 and about 1340. Of particular interest is the record of the reconstruction of the parish church of St. Andrew between 1320 and 1325. Parts of the de Bray manor buildings can still be seen as part of the present Manor Farm.

The Civil War and afterwards

By the time of the Civil War, the lands had been inherited by Sir Lewis Dyve, a prominent Royalist. His property was sequestered by Parliament in 1652. Many of the confiscated properties still stand. The sequestration record can still be seen in the Public Record Office. By the end of the seventeenth century the estate, which included both Upper and Lower Harlestone, had come into the ownership of the Andrew family. A few years later, a part of the estate was bought by the Lovells. The family memorial tablets and those of Andrew can be seen in the church.

In 1715 Thomas Andrew built the first Harlestone House on high ground near the churchyard. The entrance was sited on the old road which at that time ran past the church and down through Upper Harlestone. The pillars of this entrance still stand beside the village school. A park was created by closing and re-siting the road. It is this landscape change which has given the village its present shape.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Humphrey Repton and his sons improved the house and its grounds. They created an ornamental lake and a new carriage drive from the corner of the Rugby road and New Road. The house was demolished in 1940. All that remains are the magnificent stables near the church. The Northampton Golf Club facility now occupies the site of the mansion.

When the last Andrew died without heir, the Harlestone estate was bought by the Spencers of Althorp in 1831 and remains a notable presence.

Economy Guidelines

Harlestone Parish Council has a record of welcoming new business into the community and will continue to encourage and welcome new business on a small scale, and on a basis that is consistent with the Policies within the Local Plan.

For a relatively small Parish, Harlestone contains a wide variety of businesses many operating from Estate property. Examples of some of the commerce based in Harlestone are outlined below.

There is a strong farming community within the Parish and the land inside and outside the village curtilage is used extensively for rearing livestock and agriculture respectively. In addition to farming and agriculture there are a variety of service, retail and craft industries that are described below.

Ideal Tanks, on the A428 has provided storage tanks and pumps to a wide range of businesses and local authorities for over 50 years.

Smith & Son, located at the forge in Lower Harlestone, has provided blacksmith services and automotive repairs to the local community and a wider customer base in rural Northamptonshire for a similar period. The blacksmith's shop itself was established at the forge in the late 18th century.

Harlestone Heath Garden Centre employs around 50 staff and is part of a national chain of garden centres.

HSF Timber Merchants, based within Harlestone Firs provides fencing, gates and a wide variety of building and gardening products to the farming community as well as commercial and retail markets.

Northampton Aerials, occupies premises situated in the old Dovecote laundry buildings within Upper Harlestone and provides commercial and residential customers with the installation of integrated reception systems. Located in the same group of buildings is the carpentry business of *Dovetail*, making bespoke furniture, bookshelves etc.

Fox and Hounds Public House, which also enjoys the status of a Grade II Listed Building, was refurbished in 2006 and has become an extremely popular venue, supported by excellent restaurant facilities.

Northampton Golf Club, relocated from Kettering Road Northampton to Harlestone in 1991 and enjoys excellent membership facilities. The club also provides free social membership to Harlestone residents, which is a good example of the community and business working together.

The General Store, no longer holds the status of a Post Office but does provide newspapers, magazines and provisions for local residents.

The Estate Yard, in Upper Harlestone houses a variety of small-scale businesses.

Cotherstone Lodge is occupied by a well-known local Architect.

Althorp House employs approximately 30 full time equivalent staff during the summer, many of whom live very locally.

With regard to the 'Saved Policies from the Daventry District Local Plan - 28 September 2008' Harlestone Parish Council supports the business development policies in respect to those sections that apply to both Upper and Lower Harlestone.

Policy NM15 - In the restraint villages planning permission will not normally be granted for business and general industrial development. Exceptions may include proposals for small scale development related to the re-use of buildings for uses appropriate to small villages in rural areas. In order to merit consideration for re-use under this policy, the property must have a character which renders it worthy of retention and the proposed use, form, bulk and general design of the converted building must be in keeping with its surroundings.

Planning permission for business and general industrial development in Conservation Areas please refer to Conservation guidelines Policy EN2.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND SUSTAINABILITY

An overview of Harlestone's landscape

Harlestone is situated in undulating countryside of considerable natural beauty. This historic landscape bears witness to human occupation over more than two thousand years. The landscape has been most influenced by field enclosures from 1767 onwards. The ancient fields of ridge and furrow can still be detected but over the last century much has been ploughed and levelled to accommodate modern farming, especially to meet the great food demands from British Farming during WW2. However, current tenancy agreements prevent ploughing up of pasture without consent and there are now strict environmental rules in place.

Also evident in parts of the village, particularly near the Institute, are house platforms and sunken tracks. These homesteads may have disappeared as a result of migration. Equally, they may remain a testament to the effect of devastating plagues in earlier centuries.

The hawthorn or 'quickset' hedge became ubiquitous and many of the field boundaries today are predominantly hawthorn. Field patterns have changed since the first enclosures, mainly due to the creation of larger fields and the consequent removal of some hedgerows. Many hedges are laid and it is encouraging to see that this rural practice has not died out. Numerous footpaths and bridleways cross the parish and are popular with walkers, both local and visiting.

Much of the parish is agricultural land. The residential areas of Upper and Lower Harlestone are concentrated beyond the ridgeline to the north.

Harlestone's streams, lakes and ponds

Harlestone is located within the catchment of the River Nene, with the Harlestone Brook being the main watercourse. The brook flows south west to north east, with several small tributaries and springs feeding the supply.

The passage of Harlestone Brook is interrupted by the fine ornamental lake created by the Andrew family when the grounds of Harlestone House were re-designed two hundred years ago. This is now in front of the golf clubhouse.

The brook is also interrupted by the mill pond. There is one other major pond in the area, situated in Brickyard Spinney, where bricks, tiles and pipes were produced for local use.

Not far from the church is an ancient clapper bridge crossing Harlestone brook. To one side on rising ground, is Manor Farm, the site of Henry de Bray's manor house. Here can be seen the traces of the mediaeval manor's fishponds

The impact of quarrying on the landscape

The village was long noted as a source of high quality sandstone¹ for building. This attractive brown stone was taken from quarries worked in the village since mediaeval days.

The mediaeval parish church, St. Andrew's is itself built of this fine stone. Not far from the churchyard is an area known locally as, 'the hills and hollows'. It is an extinct quarry from which

¹ Harlestone & Duston Quarries

The two adjacent parishes are well-known sources of various building-stones – particularly sandstones, which were often called Harlestone Stone even when coming from a Duston quarry.

The stone houses in Harlestone big and small, thatched or tiled, are all local brown sandstone.

(Northamptonshire Stone, D.S. Sutherland)

it is believed the stone for the church was taken in the fourteenth century. Other churches in Northamptonshire are also believed to be constructed of Harlestone stone.

This is an area of the village which records show was formerly known as the 'Wong', an Anglo-Saxon term meaning a plain, or an uncultivated field.

It is here beside the church and within the Park that the village butts were probably sited. As laid down by statute, the men of the village would have practised their archery here across this open landscape.

There are many other hollows around the village bearing testament to the importance of quarrying to the Harlestone economy in earlier periods.

The modern stone quarry at Harlestone has been in operation since 1892. Its main purpose is the production of Northamptonshire Sandstone which is used for building and walling purposes. However, only a small proportion, between 5 - 10% of the total output is used for building stone. The remainder is crushed for aggregates. Inert waste is imported for infilling with the aim of restoring the site to existing contours and eventually restoring the landscape.

Footpaths and Bridleways

The extensive footpaths and bridleways network is an unusual and characteristic feature of Harlestone. Many are hard surfaced and can therefore be used in all weather conditions. This network links the different parts of the extended village. Courtesy of the Althorp Estate, the footpaths are open to, and popular with, walkers who come to visit the village and enjoy the beauty of the surrounding countryside.

The Midshires Way long distance footpath passes through Upper and Lower Harlestone. There are over 7.2km of footpaths and over 15km of bridleways making the area is very popular with walkers and horse riders. This network means there are numerous and distinctive gates and styles throughout the parish.

The traditional hedgerows of Harlestone

A large number of hedgerows are found within the area. These are generally species-rich. Species present in most hedgerows include ash, elder, hawthorn, blackthorn, oak, fruit trees (such as crab apple), white bryony and black bryony.

The majority of the hedgerows within Harlestone are mature with large hawthorn trunks in a number of these hedgerows. There are large amounts of lords-and-ladies (Cuckoo Pint) found in the ground flora, a plant species indicative of old hedgerow and ancient woodland habitats. The maturity of these hedgerows is also indicated by the fact that many have semi-mature and mature tree standards within them (including oak and ash).

Most of the hedgerows also show some evidence of management through laying.

Harlestone's trees and woodland

To the East of the A428 lies Harlestone Heath. The Harlestone Firs woodland is unique because it lies on a belt of acid sand and so supports extensive conifer plantations. The area is referred to as a place of thorns or gorse in the Domesday survey and known as Harlestone Heath since 1287.

In John Morton's 1712 'Natural History of Northamptonshire' he refers to the area as a place where: "the air has great success in curing coughs". The woodland now support oak, ash, sweet chestnut and Scots pines with other species intermingled.

The public have enjoyed long-standing access to Harlestone Firs by kind permission of the Althorp Estate. It is a recreational resource to the residents of Northampton and the surrounding area and also acts to reduce pressure upon our village. Public use is high and in continuing to promote public access to the Firs, Althorp Estate has a policy of maintaining the strong plantation edge along the main drive from the A428 whilst keeping the rides unobstructed (subject to ecological interests).

There are numerous trees present within the parish. These trees are often found in the hedgerows and range in age from semi-mature to mature. Most are broadleaved, and include species such as English oak, ash, beech and sycamore. Many are ivy covered and have visible cracks and crevices in their trunks and canopy branches (which make them very suitable for bats to use as a roost).

The extensive open area in the centre of the village is now occupied by the Northampton Golf Club but its origins lie in a park that was created by closing and re-siting the original road between Upper and Lower Harlestone. It is this landscape change which has given the village its present shape. Still known as, 'The Park' it is planted with oak and sweet chestnut, both magnificent native species. The massive girth of some examples indicates that they may be centuries old. Near the early nineteenth century stables of the former Harlestone House is a fine stand of beech.

South Midlands Barn Owl Conservation Project

This is a long standing project which has seen many nesting boxes erected in the parish resulting in a successful increase in numbers.

Other protected species found in the area include Badgers, Bats, Great Crested Newts and more recently Red Kites.

Agriculture

Farming remains the most significant activity in terms of land area with the majority of land let by the Althorp Estate, on traditional tenancies. In many cases, the same family has farmed the land for generations.

There are now large areas of farmland under environmental schemes such as Entry Level Stewardship Scheme and Countryside Stewardship Scheme.

Soil type is, of course, the main influence on the nature of local farming. Individual farms often include a variety of soils. Light soils are associated with sheep farming and sheep are common in Harlestone. Other livestock farming includes a dairy herd and the fattening of beef cattle. Arable farming is a characteristic of the village and has been so since the mediaeval period. The Agricultural Land Classification indicates that most of the land is classified as grade 3a & 3b. (footnote 2)

Footnote 2. The ALC system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into Subgrades 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a. This is the land which is most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non food uses. See <http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/product.aspx?ProductID=88ff926a-3177-4090-aecb-00e6c9030b29>

Other boundaries are formed by post and rail or post and wire fences generally located within large semi-improved grassland fields being used for pasture to separate them into smaller grazing areas.

A distinctive feature of the parish is the extensive stone walling. Not only enclosing the Pheasantry, Althorp Park and the playing fields but many paddocks, fields and gardens. Height and copings are many and varied.

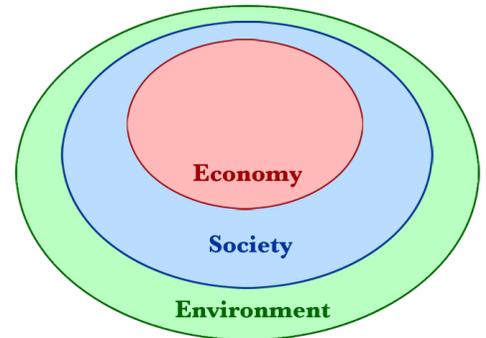
Sustainability

In short, sustainability is about the long-term maintenance of wellbeing. It has three facets which should be considered in any development issues. They are:

Economic – Economic sustainability is more than achieving economic growth year on year. It's about understanding that economic growth is only sustainable if it simultaneously improves our quality of life and the environment.

Society – A sustainable society is one that persists and thrives. It provides a high quality of life for all of its inhabitants without harming the integrity and productivity of the natural systems and resources upon which all life depends.

Environment - Healthy ecosystems provide vital goods and services to humans and other organisms. Sustainability means maintaining these on a long term basis.



Sustainability – the local context.

The effects of climate change, depletion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity and so on all call for serious thinking on how to maintain a sustainable planet. New approaches are called for across a wide range of institutions: international; national and local government; businesses; local communities, households and individuals.

Sustainable communities are those that respond to the current environmental and socio-economic challenges and make best use of local opportunities to enhance the quality of life for all residents.

Our plan will enable the community of Harlestone to have a voice on future developments so it can:

- sustain itself
- support its population of young, middle aged and elderly
- maintain and improve its economic health
- adapt to changing times
- grow and prosper in ways to benefit the whole community
- protect and enhance the local environment

Landscape and Wildlife Guidelines

The Landscape holds a special place in the hearts and minds of the whole community. When change is proposed it should be recognized and respected that:

- The distinctive open character of the landscape should be retained.
- Existing hedgerows should be managed in a way that is sympathetic to wildlife wherever possible. Any new planting should be in line with Northamptonshire's biodiversity action plan.
- All bodies of water should be protected. This is particularly important in Harlestone Brooke and associated open water areas as well as the Brickyard Spinney Pond.
- Ancient monuments and other sites of historical significance should be protected.
- Existing trees should be maintained and replaced as necessary overtime. Working with the Althorp estate there are opportunities to increase the stock of trees within the village.
- Wildlife should be encouraged by protecting existing wildlife environments and by creating new habitats such as copses, hedgerows, ditches and ponds, as well as open areas of rough grassland. (Advice is available from the Wildlife Trust for Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire).
- The community, including landowners householders and developers have an important role to play to conserve existing wildlife habitats. This includes planting hedges and copses and maintaining ditches and ponds. Planting should be with locally native species.
- Our hedgerows are important wildlife corridors and should be conserved. There may be opportunities to improve existing hedgerows and perhaps provide new ones.
- Community awareness should be raised about the special importance of the landscape and wildlife of Harlestone.

What the survey said – move to appendices with narrative to describe the table

There are many landscape features that characterise the parish, and not surprisingly, these hold special affection in the minds of the residents.

People value the network of footpaths and the accessibility to the landscape these provide. In our survey, 61% felt these features are important.

Details of the ‘Village Landscape’ section of the survey can be found in Appendix 2. The main landscape features are summarised in the table below.

What makes the village landscape unique?	Openness / Countryside & Wildlife	60%	Buildings	25%
What enhances the natural environment?	Wildlife & Trees	31%	Open views	21%
What detracts from the landscape?	Road / signage	40%	Litter	14%
Favourite views	General landscape	53%	Lake & bridge	21%
Favourite places	Buildings / Church	34%	Walks	29%
Improve natural environment	General conservation	57%	Maintain status quo	24%
Development must dos	Building style & architecture	58%	Retain rural nature	24%

SETTLEMENT

Evidence of human settlement in Harlestone can be traced back as far as the Stone Age, with continuation of occupation through the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods. The current distribution of properties in Lower and Upper Harlestone largely follows that of two medieval estates and the development, in the 18th century, of parklands surrounding Harlestone House; a mansion that was demolished in 1940.

Harlestone Parish also incorporates housing development on the former Glebe lands situated towards the village of Church Brampton and the Althorp Estate and a number of dwellings and businesses located towards the north-western boundary of the Borough of Northampton in the area known as Harlestone Heath. The properties located along the A428, Northampton to Rugby road and those in the Church Lane area form Lower Harlestone and those along Port Road and the road to The Bringtons, between Northampton and the Althorp Estate, form Upper Harlestone.

Most of the properties located within the original settle areas of Lower and Upper Harlestone are constructed from locally quarried limestone (commonly referred to as sandstone or ironstone) under either slate or traditional thatched roofs.

Many of the buildings date back to the 18th and 19th centuries. A number of these, situated along the A428 and in Church Lane are subject to conservation legislation, whilst both Upper and Lower Harlestone are designated a Restraint Village within Daventry District Council's Local Development Framework (LDF)³ (Policy Ref. HS23) and under which the whole Parish is designated as Open Countryside (Policy Ref. HS24).

Housing within the village is centred on clusters of buildings located in the folds of the land, inter spaced with meadows and woodland that is actively farmed by tenants of the Althorp Estate. Due to the use of locally available building materials the majority of properties in Harlestone look as much as part of the landscape as the hedges and trees that surround them.

Property development has focussed upon maintaining the appearance and structure of the main settlement areas in line with their former rural functions. Where redevelopment of dwellings and former farm buildings has been permitted, the materials used and the profiles of the new structures have complied closely with those already in existence.

Development of the former Glebe lands to the north-east of the A428 towards and along the unadopted road known as 'Glebe Lane' created a series of smallholdings, each with individually designed detached housing. As redevelopment has taken place on these properties, many of the buildings constructed in the mid twentieth century, have been replaced with new constructions using traditional local stone and slate roofing, in line with those found in the older areas of settlement.

As indicated above, the farmland surrounding the domestic settlements is actively used for grazing and arable farming.

³ Currently, policies specified in the DDC LDF are under review in line with national government guidelines however both HS23 and HS24 have been adopted under the terms of existing planning legislation and are likely to be incorporated in future strategic plans.

The former parkland of Harlestone House has been transformed into an 18-hole golf course (Northampton Golf Club) and there is a network of public footpaths and bridleways crossing the village, including part of the national network's '*Midshires Way*'. These provide access and exercise opportunities for a wide range of people from outside the community as well as for residents.

A working woodland (Harlestone Firs) and sawmill form part of the boundary with Northampton Borough and there is a stone quarry just off the A428, between Lower and Upper Harlestone that continues to provide a source of local building material. A large retail garden centre (part of a national chain) and number of small businesses are also located within the village. The latter are largely housed in former agricultural buildings that have been redeveloped by the Althorp Estate to encourage new local and rural enterprises.

The community is served by an historic church that has retained much of its 14th century construction. A small school and schoolhouse, located near the church and the site of the former mansion, was purpose built in the 18th century: the school being rebuilt in its original architectural style in the 1970's following a fire.

The village public house, although extensively renovated, has its origins as part of a farm complex (formerly known as Heath Farm). The building also served as a turnpike toll house on the A428. The one remaining village shop served as a Post Office until 2007 and is housed in a thatched house in Upper Harlestone that dates back to the late 18th century.

A large village hall (The Village Institute) was constructed in the 1920's: a gift to the community by the then tenant of Harlestone House; the Dowager Duchess of Grafton. The community also benefits from having the use of playing fields leased from the Althorp estate on which cricket and football matches are regularly held. This facility has been developed from a walled enclosure in which race horses were held in the 19th century.

BUILDINGS

Architectural overview

The architectural character of both Lower and Upper Harlestone reflects the major period of development of the settlement between the early 18th century and the end of the 19th. Extensive use of locally quarried limestone was used in the construction of housing and agricultural buildings within this period. The location of farm buildings and the supporting social structures, such as the water mill and the bake-houses, centred upon two public highways running respectively to the southwest and northeast of the Harlestone House's home park.

Sandstone blocks, colloquially known as Harlestone stone, fashioned as ashlar were the principal construction material used for walls however fired clay bricks manufactured within the village have been used in extensions to dwellings and in agricultural buildings. Construction in the latter part of the 19th century and into the early part of the 20th made more use of these bricks than previously and developments in the latter part of the 20th century have sought to use bricks of similar colour and texture where necessary to maintain visual harmony.

Local materials remain a favoured building option

Much use was made of locally grown straw for thatching roofs as well as brick production however blue slate roofing was introduced during the late 18th and used frequently in the 19th century as this is a more durable material. Likewise, much of the original straw thatching has been replaced by reed. Renovations and conversions of agricultural buildings continue to use these traditional materials, further preserving the architectural integrity of the village.

The impact of the Althorp Estate

The land on which the village stands and many of the buildings have been in the ownership of the Althorp Estate since 1831: development and restoration has therefore been controlled through both local government planning and influenced by the Estate's management. One result of this controlled development is a high number of Grade II listed buildings and structures within both Lower (39) and Upper (20) Harlestone⁴.

Harlestone's principal traditional buildings

Perhaps the most important traditional building is St Andrew's church in Lower Harlestone, dating back to the 12th century, which served as the family chapel to the former Harlestone House in addition to its role as the Parish church.

The former Georgian manse and stable block, which stands southeast of the church, was built for a member of the Andrew family who then owned the estate. A rather more imposing stable block stands to the south of the church. This was built to serve the mansion known as Harlestone House and now has planning consent for conversion into four dwellings accessed by a private driveway from Church Lane.

The village school is located just to the southeast of this building. This is a Country Primary School, which was carefully rebuilt in its original form after a serious fire in the 1970s: the structure being semi-detached with the former school-master's house; now a private dwelling.

The Fox & Hounds public house on the A428 has served as a toll house on the Northampton/Rugby turnpike and as the farm house of Heath Farm. This is now a restaurant/bar attracting visitors from Northampton and further afield. This building is located to the south of the site of Harlestone's watermill, a property listed in the Domesday Book of 1086.

⁴ For the full schedule of Listed Buildings in Harlestone please see Appendix 1

In Upper Harlestone, on the Brington road, there is a fine 16th century circular dovecot. A detailed description of this and the other listed buildings in Harlestone can be found in Appendix (1) of this Village Design Statement.

The Village Institute in Upper Harlestone was completed in 1924. Villagers raised funds for the building with help from the last tenant of Harlestone House, the Dowager Duchess of Grafton. Land was donated, in three separate stages, by the Spencers of Althorp; the most recent gift from the current Earl to enable the provision of a car park. It is believed to be the largest village hall in the county and thanks to a continuing maintenance and upgrading policy by its Trustees it offers a significant social centre for both residents and visitors. This is hired for a wide range of activities and is in almost daily use.

A number of workshops and small commercial businesses are to be found in Upper Harlestone. These have retained the essential characteristics of their former use. Other commercial developments are to be found in Lower Harlestone including a large retail garden centre (part of a national chain) that has incorporated a former greenhouse structure within a modern metal framed clear-span building and there is a functioning sawmill located within Harlestone Firs for which brick buildings have been erected under corrugated panel roofing.

A row of former railway cottages, constructed of red fired-clay bricks with slate roofs in the 19th century are located on the Bramptons' road, at the extreme eastern boundary of the Parish, next to the Northampton Loop railway line.

Modern development

During the 1950s/1970s some new domestic property development was permitted using a variety of modern building materials, together with some renovations of existing houses incorporated fired-clay roofing tiles as opposed to thatch or slate.

The location of most of the new properties is outside the original settlements associated with the former Harlestone estate. Five such properties are on the A428 in Lower Harlestone; one is on the Brington Road in Upper Harlestone, whilst the majority are located along Glebe Lane and on the north-eastern side of the A428 between Glebe Lane and the Althorp estate home park.

Following this period of less controlled development, building within Harlestone has been restricted to the conversion of redundant agricultural buildings and to the extension of existing housing.

All permitted development has specified and employed building materials that are in sympathy with those used in the past, and the scale of properties has largely been determined by existing structures used as the basis for new housing or built previously on former site footings. A good example of this type of new construction can be seen in the golf club house built on the site of the former Harlestone House.

All building within Harlestone Parish is currently restricted under Daventry District Council's Local Development Framework (Policy Ref. HS24) and controlled as a Restraint Village under the same LDF (Policy HS23).

Building Guidelines

1. Any proposed development should not be of a design or positioned where it would dominate the surrounding buildings, countryside or views away from or towards the village or micro-communities.
2. Any proposed new building should not be allowed where it would reduce the off-road parking to the property and any new garages should not be forward of the main building.
3. Residents are encouraged to maintain the boundaries to their property and any new boundary erected should be in keeping with those existing. The removal of any boundaries, walls, hedges or fencing to give an open plan effect, should at all times be discouraged as should the construction of large areas of hard surfacing in front of properties.
4. In construction of any new building, the highest standards should be maintained and local features and styles should always be followed i.e. stonework should be laid in courses and not random; pointing should be flushed back and not struted; roof pitches and guttering should match existing properties. Windows should be wooden and of traditional, not storm proof design. Gables should be cut or tabled. Any bargeboards to gabled ends should be of a design to match existing and exposed rafter ends should be shown and not incorporate fascia boards.

Glazing should match existing properties and all replacement or new windows and doors should retain the same scale and design details of the existing property.

5. Many of the stone buildings have additional single storey buildings which originally had varied uses i.e. wash houses, stables, pig stys etc. and have since been converted to more modern day demands. These buildings are mostly constructed of a soft look red brick made in the local Harlestone brickyard. The roofs are mostly clad in slate or clay tiles. These buildings form quite a distinctive feature in the village and any future proposed single storey extension should take this as a guide to the proposed development.
6. External decoration of properties should be in keeping with the general appearance of the village. The Althorp Estate has always lead on colour and it is desirable that properties should work in with these colours which give a general feeling of continuity throughout the village. The Estate should be consulted.
7. External lighting should be discreet and at all times should give the highest regard to neighbours and the general polluting effect it has on the village. Great care should be taken with intruder lighting and any impact it may have on drivers near a property.
8. These guidelines, in the main, are for existing properties and additions to them as there are very few areas within the Parish where completely new building would be permitted. However, where these opportunities do arise, it is desired that all the above guidelines should be considered albeit with a modern interpretation.
9. On all building projects, the use of reclaimed building materials is strongly encouraged. Such use is aesthetically pleasing and hugely beneficial to the environment.

10. Many of the properties within the Parish are either Listed or positioned within the conservation area. There is strongly enforced legislation to protect the above and professional guidance from the local authority should always be sought and followed. In respect of Listed Buildings, this usually includes the whole curtilage of the site as well as boundaries.
11. Ensure that any proposals are not in breach of restrictive covenants on the property set out by Althorp Estate. Contact the Althorp Estate Office prior to the commencement of proposed work or submission of a planning application as this may require the Estate's approval.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Local Plan and subsequent documents

The Daventry District Local Plan was adopted in June 1997. The Local plan was reviewed and, as a result a subsequent document “The Saved Policies from the Daventry District Local Plan” was produced and adopted on 28th September 2007.

The aims and Objectives of the Daventry district Local Plan are to:

- safeguard the valued resources of the district.
- protect and enhance the natural and built environment of the district
- make proper use of disused and underutilised land and buildings
- concentrate new development in or closely associated with urban areas on sites identified within this plan
- to concentrate development in, or close to, the “Limited Development Villages” identified in this local plan and restrict development in other villages
- severely restrain development in the open countryside
- ensure that new development is suitable and offers the choice and means of transport by being accessible by public transport.

Harlestone's unique rural features

Harlestone Parish holds an important place in the history and heritage of both Northamptonshire and indeed the United Kingdom with its long association with the Spencer family and the Althorp Estate. This association helps attract visitors to the Parish from throughout the UK and tourists from all different parts of the world, adding to the economy of the County.

What also appeals to the Northamptonshire public is the unique beauty of Harlestone with its stone buildings, thatched roofs and specifically the open spaces outside and inside the curtilage of the village, which benefit from inter-connecting public bridleways and footpaths joining the four distinct sectors of the village.

It is a fantastic and unique location for individuals of all ages and families to walk and ride. The public access routes and the scenery are enjoyed by many people throughout the county. This setting is one of the most important benefits that Harlestone has to offer its residents and indeed people living outside the Parish have extremely strong views with regard to the importance of retaining this unique environment, which they wish to have preserved.

Daventry District Council acknowledges the importance of retaining the unique rural features of the open spaces and countryside inside and around Lower and Upper Harlestone through policies outlined in the Local Plan.

Known factors that could affect Harlestone

There are two principal developments that could affect a change in the environment within Harlestone Parish. Whilst the Parish Council welcomes change, it is important that the changes that do take place meet the aims and objectives laid out in the local plan, and also take into account the opinions of local residents, presented in this Village Design Statement. These developments in question are:

- **Sandy Lane Improvement North (SLIN – DA/06/1218)**
- **West Northamptonshire Emergent Joint Core Strategy (Regional Plan 07/0008/OUTWNN)**

There are two policies of particular importance and which were endorsed by residents in our questionnaire, and open day: Policy EN10 and HS23. These should be incorporated in these and any other development proposals.

Policy EN10 - Green Wedges: North of Sandy Lane Improvement North:

Planning permission would not be granted for development within 'Green Wedges' as identified on the proposal map unless it would not:-

- be discordant with the predominantly open/green wedge by reason of appearance or use
- reduce the physical separation between settlements
- compromise agricultural or forestry operations, recreation use, or wildlife value in a green wedge
- impair public access to a green wedge.

'Green wedges' are extensive areas of predominantly open/green spaces, which flank large settlements and act as a buffer between built up areas and prevent their coalescence, as on the fringe of Northampton, and as settings for established landscape features such as the countryside.

With increased pressure for development on the fringes of urban areas it is prudent to define these open/green spaces in this plan so that developers and the public are aware of the District Council's desire to protect them from inappropriate development and can plan investment accordingly. Green wedges are identified on the proposal map.

The following areas should be considered as 'Green Wedge' land:

The land between "Sandy Lane Improvement North" and Harlestone be considered as a "Green Wedge" and that the greatest value of this undeveloped open space, which is currently used for agriculture, is providing separation between the existing settlement of New Duston in the Borough of Northampton and Harlestone Parish. (see plan)

Land to the west of Upper Harlestone towards the Nobottle Road be designated as 'Green Wedge' prior to, or in the event that further settlement be proposed, or developed, to the north west of the A45 towards Harpole Parish in any future Regional Plan.

Land to the east of Harlestone Parish from the A428 and south of Harlestone Heath/Harlestone Firs be designated as 'Green Wedge' in the event that any further development is proposed, or developed, within a future Regional Plan.

Policy HS 23 Restraint Villages: Upper Harlestone:

The District Council considers that a number of the district's smaller, potentially more vulnerable villages such as Harlestone are of sufficient importance to merit a more restrictive policy designed to limit further development and to ensure that housing development which is needed is of appropriate design. Upper Harlestone is designated as a restraint villages.

Due to the close proximity to the Borough of Northampton and the housing requirement proposed in the "West Northamptonshire Emergent Core Joint Strategy (Regional Plan) it is considered that this part of Harlestone is vulnerable and should be protected in accordance with the Local Plan Restraint Villages outlined above.

Conservation and Lower Harlestone's Conservation status

Local Planning Authorities have a statutory duty to define areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and formally to designate these as Conservation areas.

Such areas will usually be based upon groups of buildings, but may also include landscape features such as trees, ponds, green and open spaces which make their own special contributions to the overall scene.

Subject to minor exceptions, no building or wall within a Conservation Area may be demolished without written consent of the District Council, and trees within such areas also given additional protection. Proposals for development that are likely to affect the character or appearance of a Conservation Area may be of public concern and must therefore be advertised.

Lower Harlestone is designated as a Conservation Area in order to safeguard existing properties from demolition or unwarranted development. It is therefore subject to Policy EN2.

Policy EN2

Planning permission for development within Conservation Areas will be granted provided that the development preserves or enhances the character of the area. Special considerations will be given to the environmental implications of the development of vacant sites and the redevelopment of existing buildings.

Proposals for development should not intrude into the settings of important buildings. Development will only be favourably considered if the following criteria are met:

- A. Development should reflect the general architectural character of the existing buildings.
- B. Buildings should be closely related to the character of the Conservation Area in scale.
- C. Attention should be given to the detailing in order to add interest in general to new buildings.
- D. Traditional materials appropriate to the area should be used for walls, roofs and all external joinery.
- E. Proposals for the alterations or repair of buildings should be sympathetic to the character and appearance of building in the Conservation Area.

In considering proposals for development, the District Council will seek to ensure that they make a positive contribution to the character of the Conservation Area or they leave the character and appearance unharmed.

The District Council will use the provision of Article 3 of the Town and County Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 to require the submission of all detailed schemes to support applications for outline planning permission in Conservation Areas, this will include details of hard and soft landscaping schemes.

The Parish Council is particularly keen to ensure that thatched roofs are retained on outbuildings within Conservation Areas and also to ensure that service cables are placed underground wherever possible. Applicants should also note that access for the disabled may be required in buildings to which the public have access.

Conservation Guidelines

Should anyone wish to make external changes or additions to such properties, including paintwork, garden or surrounding walls, fencing, gates etcetera, they must consider the following:

Look at the front of the property from a distance. Note down the original and distinctive features. Ask whether there are any that are more recent, or out of character with the original features of the property, or those nearby.

Closer to the property note the detailed characteristics of the building: the roof profile and materials; those of chimney stacks, eaves, windows, doors, brick or stone wall construction. Repeat the process for each elevation of the property in order to evaluate the points mentioned above.

Once such a survey is completed examine the guidelines in this document and follow them.

Consider any proposed changes. Will they be in keeping with the characteristics and details observed and written down? If not, consider how else the objectives can be achieved in a manner that preserves the heritage of the property and the area.

Will the proposed changes remove some of the characteristic features you have noted?

Will the changes affect the setting of a notable local landmark or features in the village?

Will the proposed changes interfere with important views within and or out of the village?

It is recommended that all proposals are discussed with a reputable builder or architect and with the Local Planning Authority (DDC, which may suggest improvements, especially if the property is a listed building.

Finally, ensure that any proposals are not in breach of restrictive covenants on the property set out by Althorp Estate. Contact the Althorp Estate Office prior to the commencement of proposed work or submission of a planning application as the Estate's approval may be required.

HIGHWAYS AND STREET FURNITURE

Overview of highways and methods of access

The A428 Northampton to Rugby road is the main arterial road through Lower Harlestone. There is a 30 mph speed limit zone with a sharp 'Z' bend at the apex of a hill by the 'Fox & Hounds' public house.

Accidents at this point have been dramatically reduced following the installation of a Road Safety Camera. The speed limit either side of this zone is 40 mph: that is running from the southeast Parish boundary with the Borough of Northampton and beyond that, in the north-west with the Althorp Estate.

The 40 mph restriction continues north-west on the A428 beyond Harlestone past the estate park to a point just beyond the bridge over which the Northampton Loop railway line crosses this road.

The A428 and the road to The Bramptons are the only standard width roads within the village; all other roads being deemed narrow.

Upper Harlestone is accessible from the A428 and Lower Harlestone via New Road, and from New Duston via the Northampton to Brington road, part of which is known as Port Road⁵.

The village hall, known as the Institute, the one remaining village shop and the playing fields are located at the end of Port Road, which terminates to the southeast of Northampton Golf Club.

There are small lanes leading to Yew Tree Farm and the area known as Rock Farm.

With the exceptions of the A428 and the road to The Bramptons there are few road markings on the village roads in keeping with their rural settings.

Other roads within the village

Whites Lane: two-way carriageway providing vehicular access between the A428 and Port Road at the south-eastern edge of the Parish, which forms parts of a designated lorry route (HGV access) between the A45 and the Lodge Farm Industrial Estate located within the Borough of Northampton. The future function of this road will be affected by the development of the Sandy Lane Improvement North (SLIN) scheme currently taking place (for details see the Developments section).

⁵ Port Road extends from the Northampton boundary at New Duston through to the centre of Upper Harlestone, terminating to the southwest of Northampton Golf Club. The two-way vehicular route provides access to the Village Institute, the shop and to Harlestone Playing Fields. The village section of Port Road follows a similar route to Public Footpaths CU12 & CU13 (The Midshires Way), which provides one of two pedestrian links between Lower and Upper Harlestone. The other cross village links are Public Bridleway CU7 (another part of the Midshires Way) and New Road.

Brington Road: two-way vehicle route extending from Port Road just inside Upper Harlestone extending towards Nobottle, The Bringtons and Althorp. This road is restricted by a 30 mph speed limit within the village and has prohibited access for long wheel-based commercial vehicles, including coaches, except for local buses.

Church Lane: a single carriageway cul-de-sac off to the southeast of the A428. This provides access to local housing, the village school and parish church. The junction of Church Lane with the A428 is of concern to the community due to problems in exiting the lane on to the main road at peak traffic periods.

Brampton Road: forms part of a cross-road junction with the A428 and Church Lane. The latter roads form part of the principal commuter route around northwest Northampton joining the A5199 in Chapel Brampton.

New Road: two-way vehicular access that connects Lower and Upper Harlestone between the A428 and Port Road.

Park Farm (Lane): a single carriageway cul-de-sac that provides access to Northampton Golf Club and to dwellings situated in the converted barns of Park Farm buildings. This joins the A428 to the northwest of Church Lane.

Glebe Lane: an unadopted single carriage way lane with passing places located further north along the A428 and running towards the northeast. This provides access to a series of dwellings and smallholdings. The road maintained by the residents of properties accessed from it.

Delf Lane: a private single track lane from Glebe Lane to Dwellings at Glebe Farm. Two further short lanes (Cooch's Lane and that to Mill Farm), located within the 'Z' bend in Lower Harlestone and forming a cross-road, give restricted access to properties off the A428.

As with Church Lane, part of each lane is maintained by Northamptonshire County Council and part is on land owned by the Althorp Estate where maintenance is partly financed by local residents.

All of the County Council maintained road surfaces are conventional stone and tar macadam however various kerbing materials are used on the village's roads. The A428 through the village is kerbed using countryside conservation kerbs whereas kerbed sections of roads in Upper Harlestone are built with granite stone kerbing. Most of the road surface conditions are in a reasonable state of repair although there are points at which there are signs of wear due to increased traffic volumes and the low priority being given to repairs of the county's rural highways.

Developments

Part of the development of the Borough of Northampton affects a section of the A428 and Footpath CU27 in the Harlestone Heath area of the Parish. A new highway is

under construction between the A45 and the A428 that is intended to provide a direct access route for HGVs between these arterial roads.

The routing of SLIN⁶ extends into the Parish across land that is currently farmed and through woodland, terminating at a new roundabout on the Northampton to Rugby road. Upon completion it is expected that a high proportion of commuter traffic around northern Northampton will use this road in addition to commercial traffic to and from the Lodge Farm Industrial Estate.

A result of this change will be that Whites Lane will revert to being a rural byway, whilst the south-eastern end of footpath CU27 will be diverted from this road to a point on Port Road to the northwest of SLIN.

Further development of this highway is expected to result from the development of new housing and the expansion of Lodge Farm on Dallington Grange⁷ and part of Harlestone Heath. Planning permission has been sought for the extension of this highway across the A428 to provide access to this development and for the construction of a 'Park & Ride' facility to serve Northampton, however the proposal is awaiting determination. Provision has been made to provide for the creation of a dual carriageway along the entire route from the A45 and, presumably, for this route to become part of a future bypass to the north of the Borough. Overall strategic planning for development of this scheme lies with the West Northamptonshire Development Corporation (WNDC).

Both developments will impact upon the environs of Harlestone Heath and on Lower Harlestone for without an alternative traffic route around the northwest of Northampton traffic volume will increase along the A428 through the conservation area in which there are a number of 18th century street-line houses constructed in sandstone. Without adequate measures to preserve the structure and materials of these historic buildings, the current rate of deterioration is likely to increase as a result.

⁶ The construction of the Sandy Lane Improvement North (SLIN) scheme is virtually entirely in the Daventry District Council area of Northamptonshire, although its development was determined by Northamptonshire County Council under application reference SN/06/1502 - DDC reference DA/06/1218.

⁷ Dallington Grange Development involves the building of new housing, commercial premises and social amenities on an area in the northwest of Northampton, between Kings Heath and Harlestone Heath. The scheme has the WNDC planning reference 07/0008/OUTWNN. The provision of a link road between the A428 and Dallington Grange, together with a 'Park & Ride' facility on land at the southeast of the Parish, comes under the jurisdiction of Daventry District Council; for which a proposal has been filed as DA/2007/0027. This application awaits determination by DDC.

Street Furniture

Numerous traffic control and advisory signs are to be found along the A428 in Lower Harlestone and on other access roads. These were criticised in the questionnaire, conducted prior to the compilation of this Village Design Statement.

Pavement lights are installed on the A428 in the region of the 'Z' bend and at key road junctions in Upper Harlestone.

A water trough installed on the A428 in Lower Harlestone is in memory of a former Countess Spencer is maintained by the Althorp Estate.

The village has two Grade II listed BT telephone boxes one of which is located within the Z Bend on the A428 in Lower Harlestone and another on Port Road in Upper Harlestone, near the Village Institute and shop.

A weather station is located at the junction of Glebe Lane and the A428. This is used to provide important information about road surface conditions during the winter season.

Two 'traditional-style' fingerpost signs have been refurbished by the Parish Council in Upper Harlestone. One of these is placed at the junction of Port Road and the Bringtons road and the second at the junction of port Road and New Road.

The Parish Council has provided four public wooden benches in Harlestone: one on the green on the Nobottle/Brington Road, a second at the junction of Port Road and New Road, next to a Parish Notice Board, one outside the Village Institute and one by the Northampton-bound bus stop on the A428 in Lower Harlestone.

Highways and Street Furniture Guidelines

Design Bulletin 32 (DoT/ DoE 1992) and its companion guide **Places, Street & Movements (DETR 1998)** together with **Rural England - A Nation committed to a living country side (DOE 1995)** encourages new roads, footpaths and signs to be built to standards appropriate to their rural location.

- The open rural space between Sandy Lane Improvement North and Harlestone should always be maintained.
- Excessive signing and Road Markings to be avoided
- Residential off road parking to be encouraged
- Rural verges to be retained
- Footpath lighting should continue to be confined to potential road traffic accident black spots.
- Property-based security lighting should be carefully sited so as not to be a distraction to road-users or to constitute a nuisance to neighbouring properties.
- Overhead utility cables should be placed underground wherever possible
- All existing community facilities should be retained and kept in good working order.

Public Rights of Way

There are thirty-two public paths (footpaths, bridleway and other Rights of Way paths) within Harlestone, plus a number of permissive access paths across privately owned land.

The road-side footpaths along A 428 are hard surfaced but most of the Rights of Way paths are only partly surfaced tracks running through agricultural fields, working woodlands and game-bird raising and shooting areas. Most of the paths are either gated or have stiles on them.

Part of the Midshires Way, a national Rights of Way network, traverses the village on an east/west axis. A section of this crosses the golf course and is confined to pedestrian access, whereas a parallel bridleway section passes through woodland by the property known as the 'Pheasantry'.

The following paths make up the network within the Parish:

- CU01 (bridleway) – 712.7 mts from A428 to CU02 (runs parallel to Glebe Lane).
- CU02 (bridleway) – 555.7 mts from CU01 to railway line at northwest Parish Boundary.
- CU03 (bridleway) – 712 mts from CU01 to Brampton Road.
- CU04 (bridleway) – 1415 mts from A428 to railway line at northwest Parish Boundary.
- CU05 (bridleway) – 588.9 mts from A428 to CU31.
- CU06 (bridleway) – 1944 mts from A428 to CU21 and CU26.
- CU07 (bridleway) – 793.9 mts from New Road to CU15 and CU17.
- CU08 (footpath) – 565.6 mts from Brington Road to CU07.
- CU09 (**Midshires Way** bridleway) – 1770 mts from Nobottle Road to Yew Tree Farm.
- CU10 (bridleway) – 1593 mts from Nobottle Road to CU11.
- CU11 (bridleway) – 1034 from Brington Road to KP1 at southeast Parish Boundary.
- CU12 (**Midshires Way** footpath) – 399.6 from Brington Road to CU13.
- CU13 (**Midshires Way** footpath) – 649.6 mts from CU12 to Church Lane.
- CU14 (footpath) – 81.7 mts from CU13 to CU06 and CU17.
- CU15 (bridleway) – 344.8 mts from Church Lane to CU14.
- CU16 (footpath) – 85 mts from Church Lane to CU14.
- CU17 (footpath) – 177.9 mts from CU14 and CU16 to A428.
- CU18 (footpath) – 620.2 mts from CU13 to A428 and CU01.
- CU20 (bridleway) – 1012 mts from A428 to railway line at northeast Parish Boundary.
- CU21 (footpath) – 860.2 mts from CU30 to CU06 and CU28 in Harlestone Firs.
- CU22 (footpath) – 339.7 mts from Brington Road to CU12.
- CU23 (footpath) – 58.1 mts from CU30 to CU06 and CU28 in Harlestone Firs.
- CU24 (footpath) – 136.1 mts from CU13 to Port Road.
- CU25 (bridleway) – 261.2 mts from CU06 to HW58 on Northampton Boundary.
- CU26 (bridleway) – 2009 mts from CU06 and CU30 to CU06 in Harlestone Firs.
- CU27 (bridleway) – 1054 mts from New Road to Whites Lane.
- CU28 (bridleway) – 206.6 mts from CU06 to HW21 at southeast Parish Boundary.
- CU29 (bridleway) – 410.7 mts from CU26 to railway line at southeast Parish Boundary.
- CU30 (footpath) – 1046 mts from A428 to CU06.
- CU31 (footpath) – 802.2 mts CU31 to CU26 in Harlestone Firs.

CU32 (bridleway) – 374.4 mts from CU04 to CU29 parallel to railway.

There are over 22.5 kilometres of such public rights of way within the Parish, providing public access to open countryside for a wide range of health-promoting activities. All are well used by residents and visitors alike. There are also a number of permitted access routes on privately owned land that link these pathways and offer additional attractive views of the village and its environs.

Details of these Rights of Way are shown on map on page (?) of this document.

MAPS

There are four maps to be included in the document as follows:-

- *Parish boundary, footpaths and bridleways*
- *Conservation area*
- *Listed buildings and tree preservation orders*
- *Reproduction of early map showing field names*

Prior to printing, maps are to be found on the flash drive/CD along with the selected photographs.

APPENDIX 1

1. Listed Buildings in Lower Harlestone

Barn at Manor Farm (north side Cooches Lane).

Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 23/188 II

Barn. C17. Regular coursed lias with slate roof. 2 storeys: 4 bays. Central stable door with wood lintel, similar entrance to left with wood lintel. First-floor plank door with wood lintel has brick and stone steps with half landing; 2 first-floor windows to left with wood lintels, single light leaded window to right with stone surround. Ashlar gable parapets and kneelers with finials to left had gable. Interior: Collar roof trusses with butt purlins, wind braces and original rafters, original timber framed screen at first floor and two large timber vats. C18 barn attached to left.

Church of St. Andrew (north of Church Lane)

Listed: 02/11/1954 Ref: 23/169 I

EXTERIOR: Church. C14, restored in 1853 by Sir G.G. Scott. Lias ashlar with lead and plain tiled roofs. Aisled nave, chancel and west tower. Chancel, south elevation of 3-window range with two 2-light square headed windows; tall lancet to left with small single-light window below. 5-light east window dates from 1853 restoration. North elevation similar. South door to chancel has moulded shafts and stops to hood mould. Steep gabled roof, plain tiled with ashlar gable parapets, kneelers and finial. South aisle: 3-window range of 3-light C14 ogee headed windows with reticulated tracery, similar 2 and 3-light east and west windows. Lean-to lead roof with ashlar parapets. C14 gabled porch between windows 1 and 2 from left has double chamfered entrance with niche above. C19 ribbed door. North aisle similar. Nave clerestory has four 2-light Perpendicular windows with 4-centred heads. Shallow gabled roof with ashlar parapets and finial. West tower of 2 stages with intermediate string courses. Single lancets in first stage. Double lancet bell openings in each face of second stage. Plain parapet above on corbel table with plain cylindrical pinnacles at corners.

INTERIOR: Chamfered chancel arch; sedilia on north wall with crocketed gables; piscina in south-east angle on corbel. Nave arcade of 2 bays with chamfered arches on octagonal piers with concave sides. Crypt under chancel of 2 bays with chamfered rib vault. Stained glass, in east window by Burlison and Grylls 1897. Font, circular with 4 heads projecting from base, probably C13. Pulpit, incorporates C16 Flemish panels. Communion rail is Jacobean with turned balusters. Monuments: Portrait bust of man with flowing hair remains of memorial to Robert Andrew died 1667. Tablet to Sir Salathiel Lovell, died 1713 by Edward Stanton. Many other marble tablets.

Chest tomb approx 50 ft (15m) S of Church of St. Andrew (Church Lane).

Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 23/171 II

Tomb dated 1718. Ashlar lias with moulded pilasters. Cherub and armorial decoration in panels. Inscription illegible.

Chest tomb approx 40 ft (12m) S of Church of St. Andrew (Church Lane).

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 23/170 II

Mid C18. Ashlar lias, moulded pilasters with oval panels between.

Chest tomb approx 40 ft (12m) SW of Church of St. Andrew (Church Lane).

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 23/172 II

Mid C18. Ashlar lias with moulded pilasters and fielded panels.

Former Rectory (north side of Church Lane)

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 23/174 II

Old rectory, now house renamed '*Harlestone House*'. Early C18. Lias ashlar with slate roof. H-plan. 2 storeys with attic. West front, symmetrical of 3-window range. Central half-glazed C19 door with moulded stone architrave has central scroll bracket supporting a moulded stone cornice. Single-light windows with glazing bars to right and left window above entrance is supported on panelled pilasters and has moulded stone surround with foliated scrolls at base and pediment above surmounted by moulded stone urn. All windows are casements with glazing bars, wood mullions and cross transoms and moulded stone surrounds. Flanking gables have rusticated quoins and flat string course between ground and first floor and moulded stone string course between first and attic floors. Ashlar gable parapets with scroll kneelers. Central brick and rendered stacks. North and south facades similar with canted bay to south and dormer above.

Gate piers approx 200 ft (60m) S of Former Rectory (north side of Church Lane).

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 23/175 II

Mid C18. Squared coursed lias with ashlar cornice and ball finials. Linked by C20 wooden gates.

Former Stables of demolished mansion* (*[*Harlestone House]* - west of Church Lane).

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 23/173 II*

Now housing complex with planning consent for 4 dwellings. Early C19 probably by Humphrey and John Adey Repton. Lias ashlar, originally slated roof, part felted. Courtyard plan. South facade symmetrical with large central carriage arch having Palladian portico of twin Ionic columns supporting an entablature with pediment above. 2-storey corner pavilions, arched recess containing first floor lunette and ground-floor sash with flat arch head. Right hand pavilion has blind window. Moulded stone cornice with pyramid roof. Pavilions linked by single storey range of 3 double recessed arcades with segmented heads. The left hand pavilion is used as the house. Corresponding carriage arch on north elevation has moulded stone cornice, parapet and pyramid roof. North, east and west elevations similar, without arcading.

Lake Dam at SP7020 6438 (south side of Church Lane).

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 23/176 II

Probably late C18. Limestone ashlar. West elevation of 7-bay arcade with rusticated surrounds. Balustrade replaced C20 during golf course development.

Lake Cottage (south side of Church Lane)

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 23/178 II

House. Mid C18. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. Single storey with attic. 3-window range of C19 and C20 casements; those at ground floor have leaded lights and wood lintels. Central C20 entrance. Eyebrow dormers. Ashlar gable parapets, brick stacks at ends. Interior not inspected. Additional building structure and conservatory added in C20.

The Fox and Hounds Public House (East side A428 Northampton to Rugby Road)

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 23/190 II

Public house. Late C18 and early C19. Lias ashlar with slate roof. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys with attic; 5-window range. Central entrance with 4-panelled door has flat arch head with keystone, 12-paned sash windows with flat heads and keystones. Windows immediately left of entrance are tripartite sashes. String course between ground and first floor. Moulded stone cornice. Ashlar gable parapets and kneelers. Three C19 roof dormers. Brick and stone stacks at ends. Similar wing at rear with C19 outbuildings with C20 remodelling at rear.

No's. 5 and 6 (south side Church Lane).

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 23/177 II

Two houses. Early C18. Regular coursed lias with thatched roof. Each house of 2 units. Single storey with attic; 3-window range of dormers, 2 with C19 half timbering. 2 casements with leaded lights and wood lintels to left and two 2-light stone mullioned windows to right. Blind window with stone surround at centre with fire window to right. Ashlar gable parapets, brick stacks at ridge and end. The property has a curved frontage with a single-storey extension to the left. Entrance to rear with plank doors and wood lintels, casements with leaded lights and wood lintels at rear. Interior: Left room of No. 5 has open fire with bressumer.

No. 8 The Old Bakehouse (west side A428)

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 23/179 II

House. Mid C18. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. 3-unit plan. 2 storeys with attic, 2-window range of casements with leaded lights and wood lintels. Entrance to left has plank door with wood lintel, second entrance to right has C19 four-panelled door with C19 porch attached to single storey projection with catslide roof. Ashlar gable parapets with kneeler. Central C19 roof dormer with half timbering and render, brick and stone stacks at ridge and end. C19 barn

attached to left. 2-light stone mullions at side and rear elevation. Former bakers' house.

No. 9 (east side A428)

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 23/180 II

House. Early C18. Squared coursed lias with thatched roof. Originally 3-unit plan. Single storey with attic; 2-window range of dormers with plank loft door to right. Entrance to left is C19 part-glazed door with wood lintel. Casement windows with leaded lights; one with stone lintel, others with wood lintels. 2 brick stacks at ridge. Early C19 extension to left of 2-window range with leaded casements having flat segmented heads. Ashlar gable parapets and kneelers. Brick stack at end.

No's. 10 and 11(east side A428)

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 23/181 II

Two houses. Mid C18. Lias ashlar and squared coursed lias with thatched roof. Each house of one unit plan. 2 storeys with attic, together forming 2-window range. No.10 has casement windows with leaded lights and flat arch heads. No.11 has 3-light stone mullion windows with moulded dripstone at ground floor, and leaded lights. Ashlar quoins and moulded stone cornice. Ashlar gable parapets and kneelers. Brick stacks at ends. 2 single light attic windows with stone surrounds in right hand gable.

No. 12 (east side A428)

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 23/182 II

House. Early C18. Regular coursed lias with thatched roof. 2-unit plan. Single storey with attic, 2-window range. Entrance to left with plank door, similar entrance to right with wood lintel in outhouse. Open through passage between house and outhouse. Casement with leaded lights on first floor. Ashlar gable parapets and kneelers, central C19 dormer with casement. Brick stacks at ridge and end, 2 ashlar buttresses at rear. Interior: Open fireplace with bressumer in right room. Butt purlin roof.

No. 14 (east side A428)

Listed: 02/11/1984

Ref:23/183 II

House. Early C18. Regular coursed lias, with thatched roof. 2-unit plan. Single-storey with attic; ground floor is 2-window range of casements with leaded lights, with concrete lintels. Ashlar gable parapets, single eyebrow dormer with casement, has leaded lights, central brick stack, 2-light stone mullion window to rear. Plank door with wood lintel also to rear. Interior not inspected.

No's. 16 and 17 (east side A428)

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 23/184 II

Two houses. Early C19. Squared coursed lias with slate roofs. Each originally of one-unit plan. 2 storeys, together forming 3-window range of 2 sashes with glazing bars and one casement with wood lintel. No.16 has flat arch heads to openings with entrance at rear. C19 door to right of No.17. Gabled roof on two levels with brick stacks at ridge. Included for group value.

No. 20 (east side A428)**Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref:23/185 II**

House. Mid C19. Squared coursed lias with slate roof. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys with cellar and attic; one-window range of casements with glazing bars under flat arch heads. Ashlar gable parapets with brick stack at eaves and end. Right gable similar with projecting rear wing having archway under giving access to rear entrance. Single storey building to left. Included for group value.

No. 21(east side A428)**Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 23/186 II**

House. Early C18. Regular coursed lias with thatched roof. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys with attic; 2-window range of casements with moulded stone surrounds having stubs of stone mullions, small single light window with stone surround and leaded lights in centre. Central plank door has stone lintel. Ashlar gables with parapets and kneelers, roof dormer with casement, brick stacks at ends. Left side elevation has windows with moulded stone surrounds and one mullion (blocked). Interior not inspected.

No's. 34 and 34A (west side A428)**Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 23/187 II**

Two houses. Late C18. Regular coursed lias with thatched roof. Each house of 2-unit plan. 2 storeys; 2-window range of casements with leaded lights, under wood lintels, central plank doors and wood lintels. Ashlar gable parapets with kneelers, brick stacks at ridge and ends. Interior not inspected.

No. 41 (south side Cooches Lane)**Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 23/189 II**

House. Early C18. Regular coursed lias with thatched roof. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys; 2-window range of casements with leaded lights and wood lintels. Central plank door has wood lintel. Outline of arch in stonework above entrance. Ashlar gable parapet and kneelers to right with 3-light stone mullion window under arch in gable, brick stacks at ends. Reputed to have been used as a chapel.

No's. 43, 44 and 45 (east side A428)**Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 23/191 II**

Three houses. Datestone 1851. By E. Blare. Squared coursed lias with ashlar dressings and plain tiled roof. Each of 2-units; together forming an L-plan. 2-storey, 3-window range of casements with ashlar surround and cast iron diamond panes. 2 entrances between windows at front and one to side all with 4 centred heads and ribbed doors. End bay breaking forward with gables; centre window has false dormer. Rebuilt brick stacks at ends. Datestone with Spencer Arms in flanking gables. Part of a planned layout of 10 houses and accompanying wash houses. (q.v. Nos.46 to 52 inclusive and wash houses). Interiors not inspected.

Listed Properties in Upper Harlestone

Grafton Lodge (Port Road)

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 11/199 II

House. Mid C18. Squared coursed lias with slate roof. L-plan. 3 storeys; 2-window range, central entrance with 4-panelled door under stone lintel, 2-light casement windows with plain stone mullions, cross transoms and surrounds to ground and first floor, plain 2-light casements to second floor. Rusticated quoins, ashlar gable parapets and kneelers. Hipped roof at intersection of L-plan. Brick stacks at ridge and ends. Remains of sundial to right side. Single-light windows with stone surrounds to right gable. Left facade similar.

Holly Bush Cottage (Port Road)

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 11/200 II

House. Early C18. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. 2-storeys with attic; 2-window range of casements with leaded lights. Central entrance with C20 glazed door and original wood lintel, flanking casements windows have moulded stone surrounds, small central window with original glass. C19 and C20 single-storey extension to right. Roof dormer and brick stacks at ends. Interior: Open fireplace with bressumer.

Park Farmhouse (north side Brington Road)

Listed: 02/11/1954

Ref: 11/214 II

Farmhouse. Mid C18. Lias ashlar with slate roof. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys with attic; symmetrical 5-window range, central entrance with steps has C19 half glazed door, 12-paned sash windows. All openings have flat arch with keystones. Rusticated quoins and flat string courses. Moulded stone cornice. Ashlar gable parapets with kneelers, brick and stone stacks at ends. C18 and C19 wings to rear. Interior: Partially inspected, mainly C19.

Park Cottage (south side Brington Road)

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 11/211 II

House. C17 with C19 alterations. Regular coursed lias with thatch roof. 3-unit plan. Single storey with attic; 3-window range of casements with leaded lights mainly C19 frames, C20 wood lintels. Two C19 half-dormers; brick stacks at ridge and end. Two 2-light stone mullions to left gable. C20 porch at side. Interior: Kitchen has door opening with 4-centred chamfered head. Remnants of raised cruck construction. Original strap hinges and latches to internal plank and braced doors.

The Dovecote (south side Brington Road)

Listed:02/11/1954 Ref: 11/212 II

House. Early C18. Squared coursed lias with plain tiled roof. 2-unit lobby entry plan. 2 storeys with attic; 2-window range, central entrance with plank and braced door, C19 rustic porch, 2-light stone mullioned windows with single casements in stone surrounds flanking to left and right, all with leaded lights. Ashlar gable parapets and kneelers with brick stacks at ridge and end. Rear similar with stone mullioned windows. Interior: Partially inspected. Dogleg stair, remains of central open fireplace in left room. Formerly used as public house.

Dovecote approx 85 ft (27m) E of The Dovecote. (south side Brington Road)

Listed: 02/11/1954 Ref:11/213 II

Dovecote. Probably C16. Squared coursed lias with stone slate roof. Circular with battered sides and conical roof surmounted by glazed lantern with finial. Moulded stone string course and cornice. Single plank entrance with stone lintel. Probably restored in C19. Interior: Approximately 400 nesting boxes; loft with ladder.

No. 54 (Port Road)

Listed:08/11/1984 Ref: 11/197 II

House. Mid C18. Regular coursed lias with thatch roof. Originally single-unit plan. Single storey with attic; 2-window range of casements with leaded lights and wood lintels. Entrance to left has plank door with wood lintel. Ashlar gable parapets; brick stacks at ends. Late C18 barn attached to left with 3-light leaded casement under wood lintel, C20 brick extension to left.

No. 59 (Port Road)

Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 11/198 II

House. Mid C18. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys: 3-window range of C19 and C20 casements some with leaded lights; all with flat arch heads. Central C20 door. Ashlar gable parapets; brick: stacks at ends. Interior not inspected.

No. 64 (Port Road)

Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 11/201 II

Farmhouse, now house. Late C17 with C18 alterations. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. Originally 2-unit plan; 2-window range of casements with leaded lights under flat arches. Entrance to right with C19 porch. Ashlar gable parapets with brick stacks at ends. Early C19 two-storey wing to right has 2-window range of casements with leaded lights and slate roof. Left gable has two 2-light stone mullions with leaded lights and 2 single-light attic windows with stone surrounds. Interior: Late C17 fireplace in left room with 4-centred moulded stone head and surround. 2 early C19 bread ovens in kitchen.

No. 65 (Port Road)**Listed: 08/11/1984****Ref: 11/202 II**

House. Early C18. Regular coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. Single storey with attic; 2-window range of casements with leaded lights, and wood lintels. Central plank door under wood lintel, C20 porch. Central brick stack, C19 single-unit extension to left with plain tile roof. Rear similar has eyebrow dormer. Interior: Partially inspected, has open fireplace in left room.

No. 69 (Port Road)**Listed: 08/11/1984****Ref: 11/203 II**

House. Early C18. Regular coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. Single storey with attic; 2-window range of 2-light stone mullions with leaded casements in eyebrow dormers. Central plank door has wood lintel flanked by 2-light casements with leaded lights and wood lintels, single-light staircase window above entrance. Single-unit outhouse to left under same roof has plank entrance and casement window with leaded lights. Brick stacks at ridge and end. Rear similar. Interior: Partially inspected, dogleg stair and chamfered ceiling beam.

Pump approx 33 ft (10m) SW of No 69 (Port Road)**Listed: 08/11/1984****Ref: 11/204 II**

Pump. Mid C19. Cast iron column with decorated head and lever handle. Included for group value.

No. 99 (Rock Farm Close off Brington Road)**Listed: 02/11/1954****Ref: 11/205 II**

House. Late C17. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. Originally one-unit. 2 storeys with attic; 2-window range. Entrance to right has plank door with wood lintel. 3-light casements with leaded lights to left. Two 2-light stone mullioned windows with leaded lights at first floor. Ashlar gable parapets with kneelers, 2-light stone mullions to attic window in left gable. Brick stacks at ridge and end. Single-storey C19 extension to rear. Rear similar with stone mullioned windows at entrance with 4 centred head. Gable dormer at rear. Interior: Butt purlin roof.

No. 101 (Rock Farm Close off Brington Road)**Listed: 02/11/1954****Ref: 11/206 II**

House. Late C17. Regular coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. Single storey with attic; 3-window range of casements with leaded lights and wood lintels. Entrance between windows 1 and 2 from left has plank door with wood lintel. Window to left is a wooden casement. Brick stack at end. C20 garage to left. Interior: Raised Cruck roof.

No. 104 (north side Brington Road)

Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref:11/207 II

House. Late C18. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys with attic; 2-window range of casements with leaded lights under wood lintels. Central C20 door. C20 roof dormers. Brick stacks at ends. Included for group value.

No. 107 (North side Brington Road)

Listed:08/11/1984 Ref: 11/208 II

House. Late C18. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. 2-storey, 3-window range, central plank door has wood lintel, casement windows with leaded lights. Brick stack at end.

No's. 112 and 113

Listed: 02/11/1954 Ref:11/209 II

House, now 2. Early C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Squared coursed lias with plain tiled roof. Originally probably 2-unit plan. 2-storey, 4-window range of C20 casements. 2 C20 central doors. Ashlar gable parapets and brick stacks at ends. Right gable has 2 blind windows with stone surrounds.

No. 114

Listed: 08/11/1984 Ref: 11/210 II

House. Mid C18. Squared coursed lias with thatch roof. 2-unit plan. 3-window range of casements with wood lintels and leaded lights. Central C20 entrance with flight of steps. Brick stacks at ends.

Telephone Kiosk by the Post Office (Port Road)

Listed: 11/10/1989 Ref: 11/215 II

Telephone kiosk, Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

No's. 46 and 47 (east side A428)**Listed: 08/11/1984****Ref: 23/193 II**

Two houses. Datestone 1851. By E. Blore. Squared coursed lias with ashlar dressings and plain tiled roof. Each of 2-unit plan. 2 storey, 2-window range of casements with ashlar surround and cast iron diamond panes. Each bay breaking forward with gables. Rebuilt brick stacks at ridge. Datestones with Spencer Arms in gables. Gabled porches to side elevations with 4-centred heads and C19 ribbed doors. Part of a planned layout of 10 houses and accompanying wash houses. (q.v. Nos.43 to 45, and 48 to 52 inclusive and wash houses). Interiors not inspected.

Wash House between Nos. 45 and 46 (east side A428)**Listed: 08/11/1984****Ref: 23/192 II**

Wash house. c.1851. By E. Blore. Squared coursed lias with ashlar dressings and plain tiled roof. One-unit plan. Single storey, large 3-light casement with transom, cast iron diamond panes and ashlar surround in end gable. Brick and stone stack at end. Plank door at side. part of a planned layout of 10 houses and accompanying wash houses (q.v. Nos.43 to 52 inclusive and wash-house).

No's. 48 and 49 (east side A428)**Listed: 08/11/1984****Ref: 23/194 II**

Two houses. Datestone 1851. By E. Blore. Squared coursed lias with ashlar dressings and plain tile roof. Each of 2-unit plans. 2-storey, 2-window range of casements with ashlar surround and cast iron diamond panes. Each bay breaking forward with gables. Rebuilt brick stack at ridge. Datestones with Spencer Arms in gables. Gabled porches to side elevations with 4-centred heads and C19 ribbed doors. Part of a planned layout of 10 houses and accompanying wash houses. (q.v. Nos.43 to 47, and Nos.50 to 52 inclusive and wash houses) Interiors not inspected.

No's. 50, 51 and 52 (east side A428)**Listed: 08/11/1984****Ref: 23/196 II**

Three houses. Datestone 1851. By E. Blore. Squared coursed lias with ashlar dressings and plain tiled roof. Each of 2-units; together forming an L-plan. 2-storey, 3-window range of casements with ashlar surround and cast iron diamond panes. 2 entrances between windows at front and one to side all with 4-centred heads and ribbed doors. End bay breaking forward with gables; centre window has false dormer. Rebuilt brick stacks at ends. Datestones with Spencer Arms in flanking gables. Part of a planned layout of 10 houses and accompanying wash houses (q.v. Nos.43 to 49 inclusive and wash houses). Interiors not inspected.

Wash house between Nos. 49 and 50 (east side A428)

Listed: 08/11/1984

Ref: 23/195 II

Wash house. c.1851. By E. Blore. Squared coursed lias with ashlar dressings and plain tiled roof. One-unit plan. Single storey, large 3-light casement with transom, cast iron diamond panes and ashlar surround in end gable. Brick: and stone stack at end. Plank door at side. Part of a planned layout of 10 houses and accompanying wash houses (q.v. Nos.43 to 52 inclusive and wash-house).

Telephone Kiosk (east side A428)

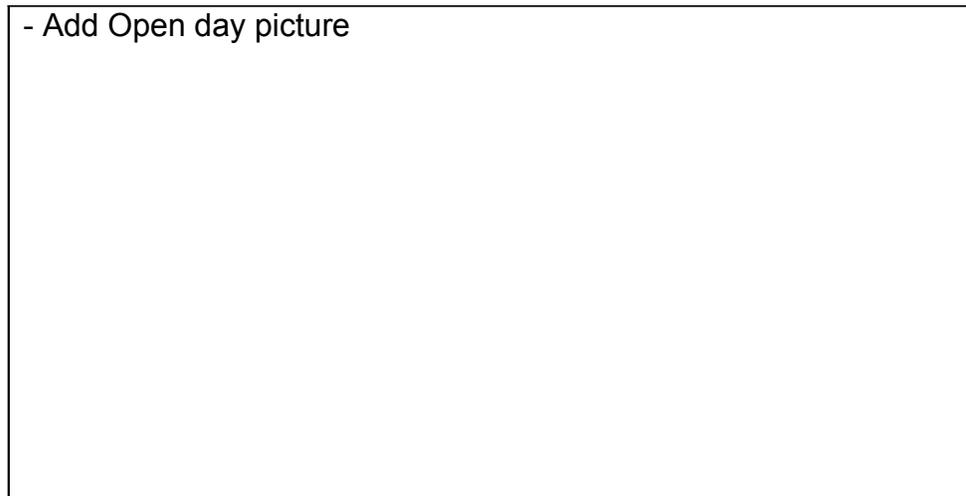
Listed: 15/03/1989

Ref: 23/197 II

Telephone kiosk, Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Appendix 2 The Questionnaire

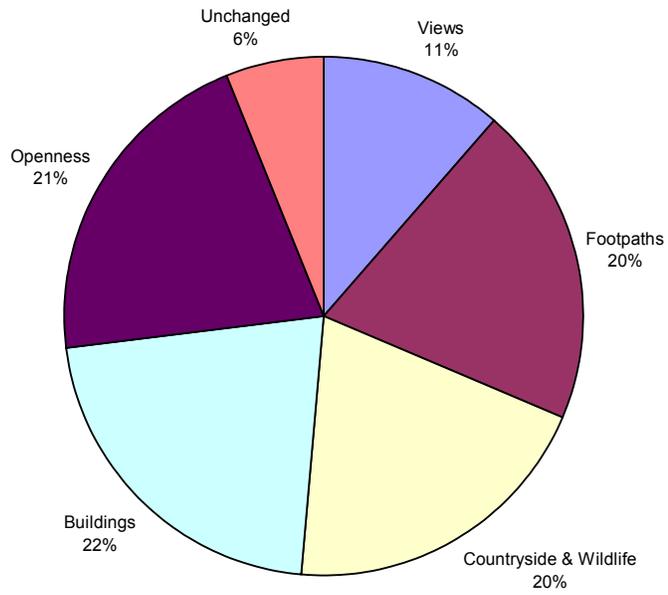
The first step towards the compilation of the Harlestone Village Design Statement was to ask each household in the parish to complete a questionnaire so that community views could be collected. 45 questionnaires were returned (a 30 % return) and analysed by the working group to provide the key information to guide the compilation of the VDS. This analysis was shared with the community at an open day on 12 September 2009. A copy of the original questionnaire and sample of issues emerging from the analysis are shown below. The full results can be found on the parish website (add url link here in final document).



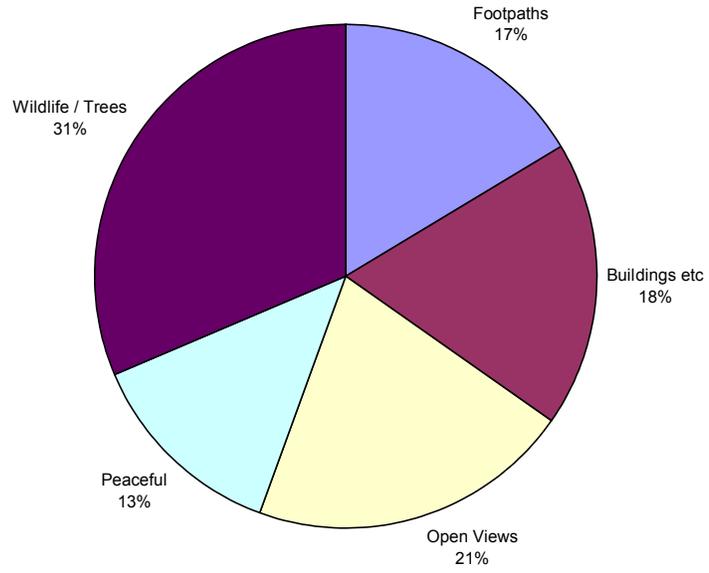
(Caption) Village residents share their thoughts on questionnaire results

- Add questionnaire pdf here ***Prior to printing, the questionnaire can be found in the map file along with photographs on memory stick/CD.***

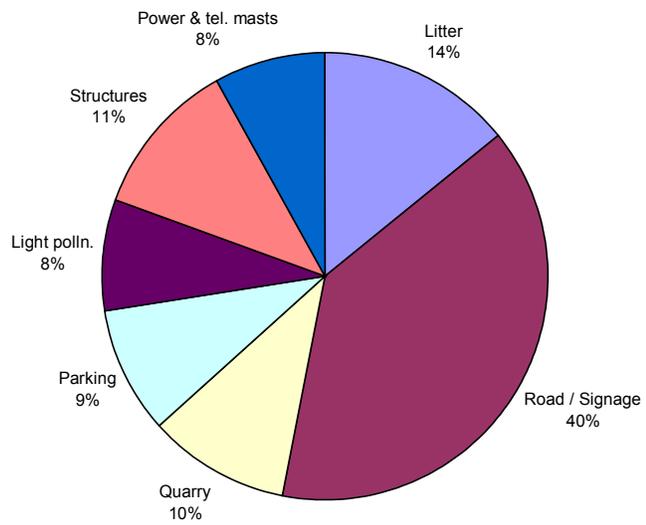
What are the important features that make the Harlestone landscape unique?



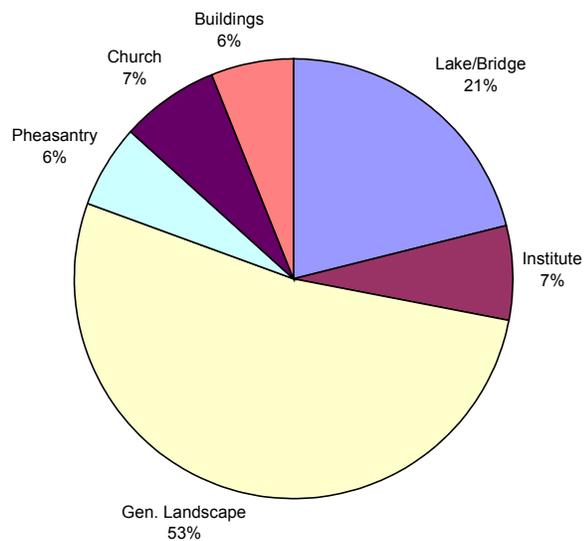
Which features most enhance the natural environment of Harlestone?



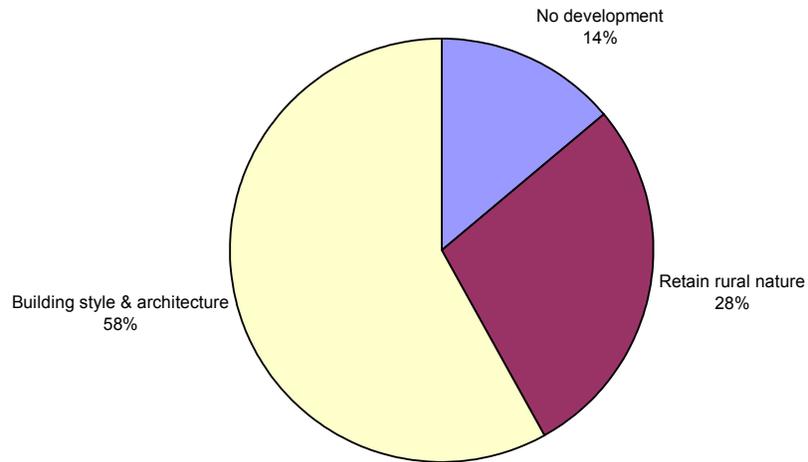
Which aspects most detract from the landscape & natural environment of Harlestone?



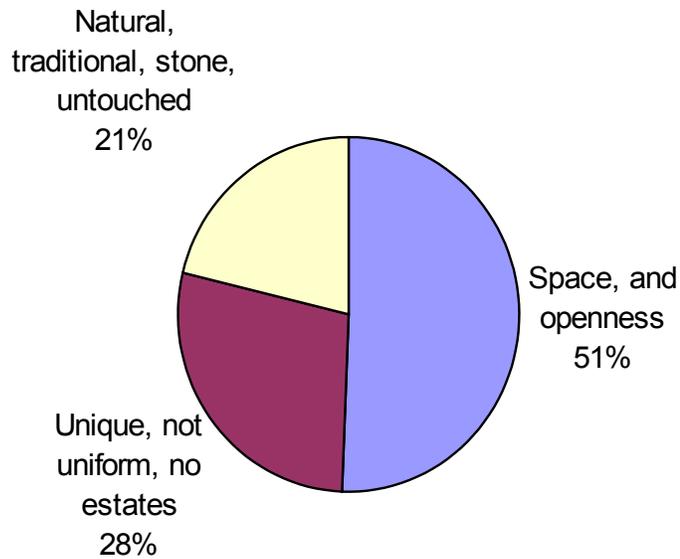
What are your favourite views?



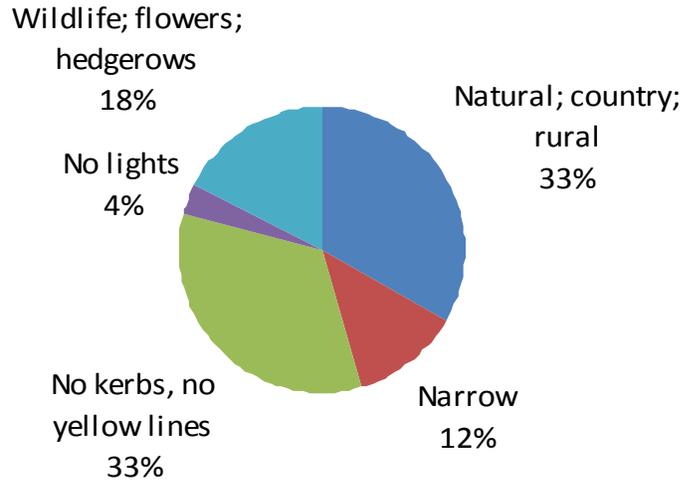
What is the most important factor to be considered in any new development of landscaping?

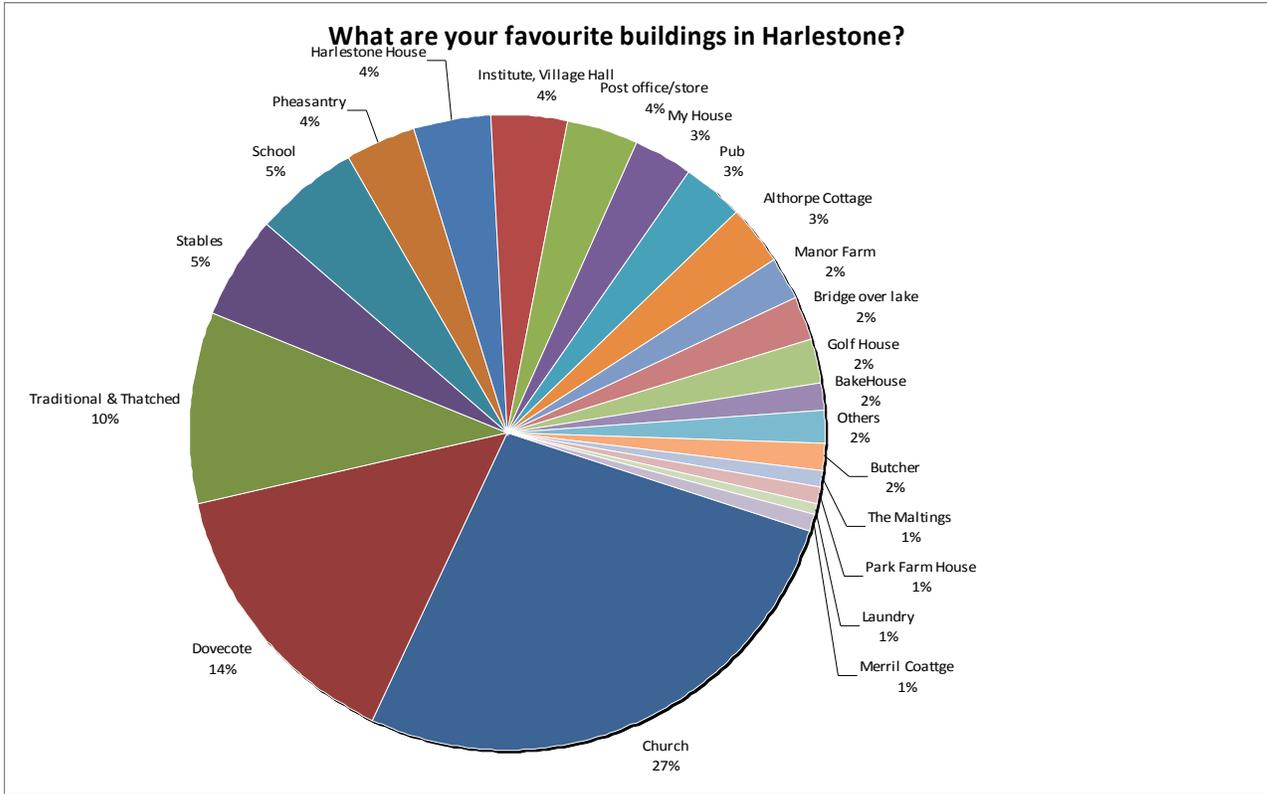


What do you most like about the current layout of Harlestone?

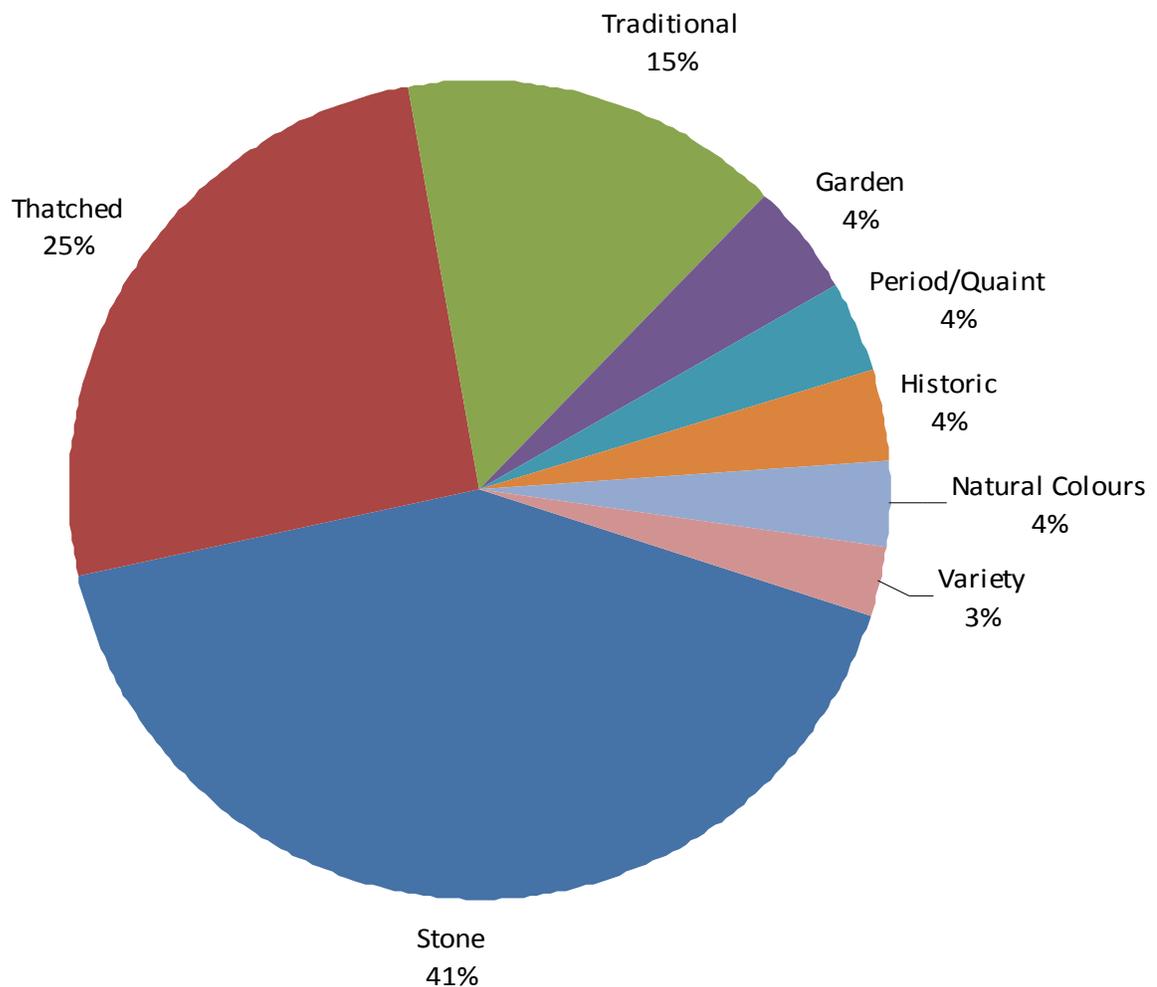


What do you like about the roads and verges in Harlestone?





What do you most like about the style of residential buildings?



What changes would erode the nature & traditions of the village?

