

Conservation Area



BURITON



Introduction & Brief History

Buriton was designated as a Conservation Area in 1968 and extended in December 1976.

As a stream line settlement Buriton has grown and expanded through out the ages due to a ready supply of water being available all year around.

Archaeological evidence shows that Buriton has always been a popular place to settle. The village was populated before the Saxon period when the early people of the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages removed much of the original woodland and replaced it with chalk grass land and arable land.

The principal manor in the Parish of Buriton was known as Mapledurham the other manors being West Mapledurham, Weston, Ditcham and Sunworth. The Clare family (the Dukes of Hereford and Gloucester) held the manor for centuries until 1719, when the land was bought by Edward Gibbon grandfather of the famous historian.

In 1859 the Portsmouth/London Railway was constructed through the Parish. However, no station was constructed and so the village did not expand as rapidly in the 19th century as many other settlements did.

Character of the Conservation Area

Buriton is a very attractive historic village nestling at the foot of the South Downs. The Downs form a dramatic backdrop to the village.

The roads through Buriton are narrow and winding. They converge near the Church and pond to create an attractive open space.



View of Buriton from North Lane

Most of the buildings are small cottages, built of brick or stone and front directly onto the street. They create a strong sense of enclosure throughout the village.



2-4 Petersfield Road

The pond was restored in 1991/2 and now has an abundance of water all the year around. It provides a tranquil corner in the middle of the village.



The view from North Lane to the pond.

Buildings

Buriton contains a large number of historic buildings including:

- **The Church of St Mary** : A Grade II style listed Church which dates from the 12th and 13th centuries. The walls are built in flint, malmstone and ironstone and have stone dressings. The roof is tiled and has a slender, plain tower (1715) with battlements and tall narrow openings. Inside there is a 12th century Purbeck font and several wall monuments, brass monuments and a table top tomb. The open framed wood chancel arch is unusual. The gates to the churchyard and 7 tombstones in the churchyard are also listed as being of architectural and historic interest.
- **The Manor House**: A Grade II* listed building built in brick in the 18th century. The older rear part is much earlier, dating from the 16th and 17th centuries and is timber framed. Inside there is an 18th century oak staircase and 17th century panelling (in the older rear wing) which are of interest. The outbuildings to the Manor house create a courtyard around it; they are built of malmstone with brick dressings. As well as barns there is a dovecot and an orangery, and all date from the 18th century. As the Manor House is set on rising ground the outer walls of the out buildings (now converted) seem to soar above the street below.

EXTENSION TO THE BURITON CONSERVATION AREA



Key:

 Existing Conservation Area



Extension



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Buriton

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Scale 1:2500

- Conservation Area Boundary
- Listed Buildings

- **The Old Rectory** : A Grade II* listed building built in the 14th century and re-fronted in the 18th century. The building was probably originally the medieval manor house and later it was the Rectory. The building has a rendered facade with some stone quoins. It is set in attractive grounds at the edge of the pond.



The Old Rectory, adjacent to the pond.

Other building of interest are :

Nos. 6, 8, and 10 High Street : A 16th century timber framed terrace with 18th century recladding (now rendered) and an attractive scalloped tiled roof.

No 29 High Street, the White House : It was built in the early 19th century. It is stuccoed with fine sashes and a slate roof.

Nos. 38, 40, 42 and 44 High Street : The former Poor House was once 6 dwellings but has now been converted to four. They are late 18th century buildings built of malmstone and brick dressings. There is a stone plaque inscribed "Poor House, 1791" and above it a lead fire insurance sign.



The Poor House, on the left of the High Street.

The Five Bells Public House, the High Street : It is a Grade II mid 18th century building built of malmstone ashlar, with a brick plinth and quoins. Reused timbers inside suggest it may predate the Poor House. It is the site of an earlier Public House.

Nos. 29 and 31 North Lane : A 15th century timber framed hall house with early 18th century recladding and extensions of

the early 19th century. The walls are of malmstone with brick quoins. The roof is thatched (except for some slate at the rear). Inside the massive framework, a 2 bay hall can be seen.

Nos 16-19 Bones Lane : 16th century timber framed dwellings, reclad in the 18th century in malmstone with brick dressings.

Rock Cottage, Bones Lane : A 17th century timber framed house with 18th century recladding, also of malmstone and brick. This building has a tiled catslide roof.

Materials & Other Building Details

The local whitish/yellow malmstone is used extensively throughout the village, it gives distinctive visual unity and continuity to the street scene. Brick dressings, flint work and the occasional interrupting of stucco and harling contrast with the stonework.

Most of the roofs are clad in handmade clay tiles although a few are thatched with long straw.

There is a wide range of traditional windows, including sliding sash, 'Yorkshire' sash windows, half dormer casement windows and some leaded light windows. They provide interest in the street scene.

New Development

Buriton is a tight knit small scale rural village which has gradually developed in a piecemeal fashion through the centuries from its centre at the pond along meandering lanes. It has a varied character with numerous building types, these display a rich warmth of natural materials against a dense backcloth of mature vegetation. Any changes or new additions to the Conservation Area will inevitably affect its character.

The design of new buildings, extensions and alterations to existing buildings and new uses within Buriton Conservation Area will all affect its character. The design of development will need to respect the details, overall form and materials found in Buriton. Those who undertake development should do so with care.

Further advice is given in the following leaflets which are published by East Hampshire District Council as part of the Conservation Directory.

- East Hampshire's Conservation Areas.
- Caring for East Hampshire's Conservation Areas and Historic Buildings.

Further Reading

- The Buildings of England: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. N Pevsner and D Lloyd, 1985 (Penguin books)
- The Victorian County Histories
- Hampshire Treasures. Hampshire County Council 1982

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