

*Conservation Area*



SHALDEN

EAST HAMPSHIRE



*Partners*

## *Introduction & Brief History*

Shalden Conservation Area was designated in August 1993.

Shalden is situated on a hill top between the A339 Alton to Basingstoke and the B3349 Alton to Odiham road.

The village dates back to the Iron Age and there is evidence of Roman occupation. The village was recorded as being held by William Mauditt of Hanslope at the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 and prior to that it was held by the 4 freemen of King Edward the Confessor. Up until the end of the twelfth century the manor which was part of the Odiham Hundred passed to descendants of William Mauditt. It then passed to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by Henry III who also granted Richard a free warren (an area of land with narrow winding lanes).

From 1300 onwards, and up until the eighteenth century, a number of families held the Manor including Sir Nicholas De Boys and his heirs who gained the Manor for good services, the de Kendales, the Le Marscals, the Barres, the Dyers, the Lees and the Kingswells.

Notable historical figures include John Lightfoot, the Botanist, who was Rector between 1765 and 1777.

Charles White 1766-1859, who built Glebe Cottage, was Rector for 62 years. He was one of the old fashioned country parsons who personally farmed their glebe lands, brewed beer and was active in many country sports, in the summer playing cricket and in the winter shooting partridges.

The old church with which Charles was familiar was demolished in 1863 and replaced by the present parish church.



*16th Century Manor Farm*

## *Character of the Conservation Area*

Shalden is a dispersed settlement that has gradually evolved along the sloping meander road connecting the principal farms, parish church and leading to Shalden Green, a triangular area north of the Conservation Area. Its character may be identified as a rural village in traditional vernacular style set amongst the surrounding wooded slopes, pastures and meadows.

The Conservation Area contains an attractive mixture of late Medieval to mid 19th Century listed and unlisted buildings. These range in type, size, style and use of materials, from the large stuccoed country house to small timber framed cottages, flint and brick dwellings and barns associated with an agricultural community.

Most of the buildings are set back from the road and are contained within large grounds by flint and brick walls with mature trees and hedging. These boundaries clearly separate public from private spaces and, depending upon their location, create either a sense of narrowness and enclosure or openness at various points along the road as vistas are revealed. Some sections of walling are listed in their own right.



*Looking north to the Old Forge*

## *Buildings*

The village consists of a number of Listed Buildings and unlisted buildings and these are interspersed along the main lane running from the south-west to the north, as far as Southwood Road. Details of some of the historic buildings in the Conservation Area are given below. The small group of buildings situated at the south-west approach into the village consist of:



- *The Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul:* This is a Grade II listed church situated in its own grounds on the site of an earlier Saxon church. The present church was re-built in 1865 by John Colson and is a predominantly flint building with Bathstone dressings with plain clay tile roof. In an early English style, it

comprises a standard 13th Century form - a nave, lower cancel and small open bell turret. The octagonal perpendicular font from the original church still exists.

- Glebe House: A modern building with Glebe Cottage (formerly the stables of the rectory), a flint and brick building built in 1844 by Rev C H White, Rector of Shalden during the first half of the 19th Century.
- The Old Cottage: At the corner of the bend in the lane, an unlisted late 18th Century building in a distinct vernacular style, featuring soft red/orange brickwork walls and a half-hipped clay tile roof, with steep pitch over lower additions at each end.
- The Thatched Cottage: A Grade II listed 17th Century building, exposed single storey with attic above. The timber framed building has brick infill panels and a hipped thatched roof, brought to a low eaves above outshots at each end.

Continuing north into the village, the high flint with brick banded walls enclose the grounds of Shalden Manor, an unlisted mid 19th Century smoothly stuccoed imposing building in the Gothic style and Shalden Lodge (on the right), a Grade II listed late 18th Century two storeys, smoothly stuccoed building with late 19th Century alterations and additions. The high flint and brick boundary wall gives a sense of enclosure which is accentuated by the mature vegetation overhanging above the road.

Around the slight meander, locally called School Field encroaches from the east and contrasts visually with the buildings, opening up views to surrounding wooded slopes, pastures and meadows.



*Shalden Manor*

Close to Shalden Manor is an attractive collection of unlisted brick, two storey buildings associated with Shalden Farm. Of particular interest is the fine Grade II listed 18th Century aisled flint barn with its distinctive slotted vents and brick dressings. The interior is a timber frame with straight struts to the trusses. Directly opposite is Greenmount Cottage, a Grade II listed 17th Century house. It is a two storey timber framed building with painted plinth and brick infilling.

Beyond the farm, the Old Forge situated in the distance completes the vista to the north of the Conservation Area. This scene is one of wood-lined pastures and meadows and a group of buildings comprising:

- Manor Farm (formerly Gregory's Farm): A Grade II\* Listed 16th Century, "L shaped" building with early 19th Century cladding and 20th Century extensions. It is a timber framed building with flint and brick extensions and a tile-hung upper level. The windows are of iron lattice and cast iron diamond frames. There are large brick chimney stacks.

Manor Farm has a number of associated ancillary buildings, in particular the early 19th Century Grade II Listed stable adjacent to the road. This is a timber framed rectangular block with a hipped roof, weatherboarded walls except for the roadside elevation which has exposed bricknogged framing above its red brick wall.

- Honeycombe Cottage: A Grade II Listed cottage early 19th with 20th Century restoration and extension. It has brick walls and a plain clay tiled roof.



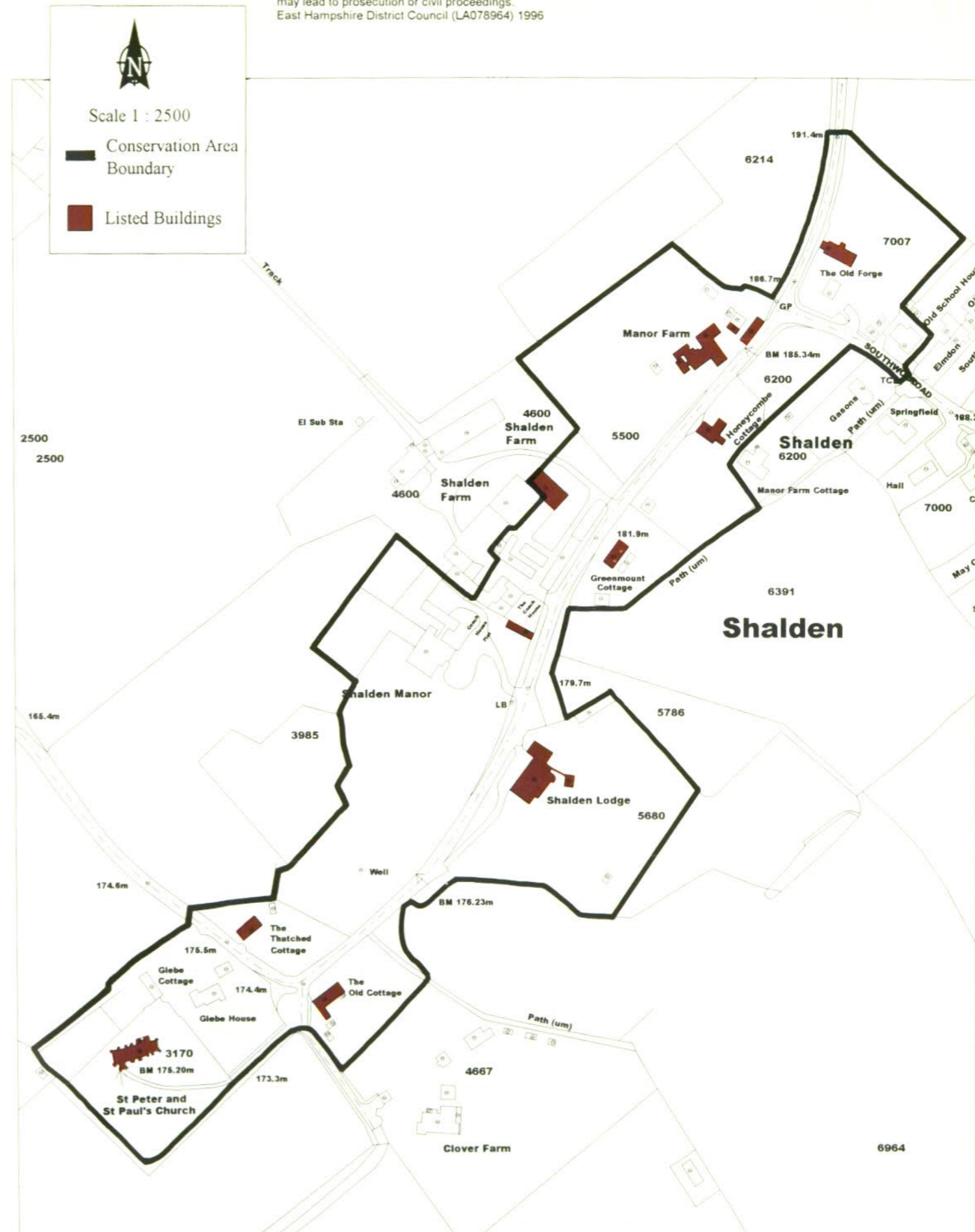
- *The Old Forge:* A Grade II early 19th Century, symmetrically built brick (Flemish bond with blue headers) building, at the junction of Southwood Road.
- The Conservation Area boundary follows part of the public footpath running along the rear boundaries of Greenmount Cottage and Honeycombe Cottage, to Southwood Road and includes the garden and walls of the Old School House (formerly the village school), a flint building with brick bands.

### **Other Buildings, Details and Materials**

Flint with brick or bathstone dressings is the predominant material used throughout Shalden. Other materials include exposed timber framing with brick infill panels (some are painted), brick (often in Flemish bond) and clay tile hanging. Some of the later buildings are smoothly stuccoed.

Most of the roofs are plain clay tiled, though some are thatched and are either half or fully hipped with low eaves and catslide slopes to the rear. Hipped dormers and centrally

## SHALDEN



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located shafted chimney stacks provide interest to the rooflines in Shalden.

Other architectural features which contribute to the overall character of the village include a range of window detailing, including sliding sashes, casements, iron lattice and cast iron diamond framed windows and French windows. Gabled brick porches and open Doric porches can also be found.



*The Thatched Cottage*

### ***New Development***

The design of new buildings, extensions and alterations to existing buildings and new uses within Shalden Conservation Area will all affect its character. The design of development will need to respect the traditional vernacular pattern of frontages, scale, height, form, massing, vertical or horizontal emphasis, proportion and spacing of windows, detail design and the nature and quality of materials found within the Conservation Area. 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 and references

- Victorian County History - Hampshire
- Leaflets in this series on Alton, Holybourne and Alton (the Butts) Conservation Areas
- The Buildings of England - Hampshire - Pevsner and Lloyd 1967 and Lloyd and Hubbuck (to be published 1997) Series II.

**Conservation Area boundaries can be updated from time to time for the latest details and further information contact:-**

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