

*Conservation Area*



UPPER FROYLE

EAST HAMPSHIRE



*Partners*

## Introduction & Brief History

The village of Upper Froyle was designated as a Conservation Area in December 1976.

Upper Froyle's origins date back to the Celtic Period.

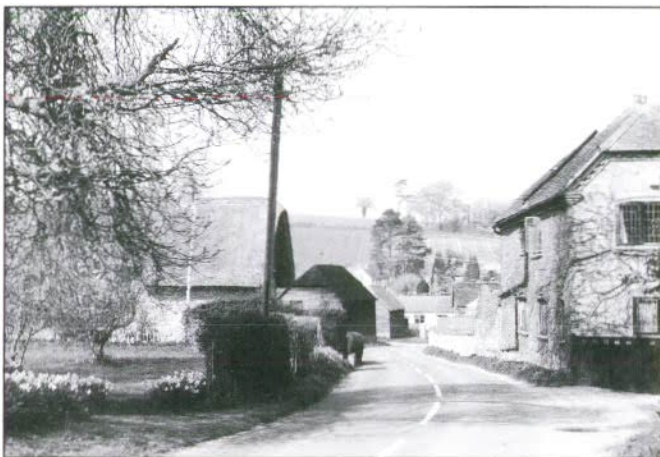
By the 11th Century the Manor of Froyle is recorded as belonging to Edward the Confessor, and later to William the Conqueror (see the Domesday Book of 1086). The estate then changed hands several times, belonging to the Abbey of St Mary in Winchester in the 14th Century. This gave rise to the unusual dedication of the Church to "St. Mary of the Assumption".

The Jephson Family acquired the Estate from Henry VIII following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1541 and held it until the 1650's. The Miller Family eventually took over ownership of the estate in the 1770's.

The Miller Family's expertise in animal husbandry meant that the village prospered and expanded, and, to a great extent, dictated the form and layout of the village and the surrounding landscape.

## Character of the Conservation Area

Upper Froyle is a dispersed linear settlement with an attractive mixture of substantial yet isolated two storey 18th and 19th century buildings of a mixed type, including small labourers cottages, barns and associated agricultural buildings as well as substantial dwellings.



*View looking north towards Blundens Farm.*

The position of this elongated village running virtually north to south along a gradual gradient, provides long distance views into and out of the village. These are especially apparent from the A31 travelling from Bentley to Alton, and the approaches into the village from :

- the A31, which is enhanced by the two avenues of fine mature trees: and
- Lower Froyle as the slight meander of the lane slowly reveals some of the more significant buildings.

## Buildings

The buildings are set back from the roadside in their individual plots or courtyards and are interspersed between fields, meadows and a number of more significant buildings including:-

- Lord Mayor Treloar School** : This complex consists of a range of two and three storey historic structures.
- Froyle House** : Dating from about 1830, it is a fine smoothly stuccoed three storey building with a slate roof partly screened by a dwarf parapet.
- Church of St Mary** : A late 13th and early 14th century building, which has a distinctive brick tower of 1722 and further restorations by James Harding (1812).

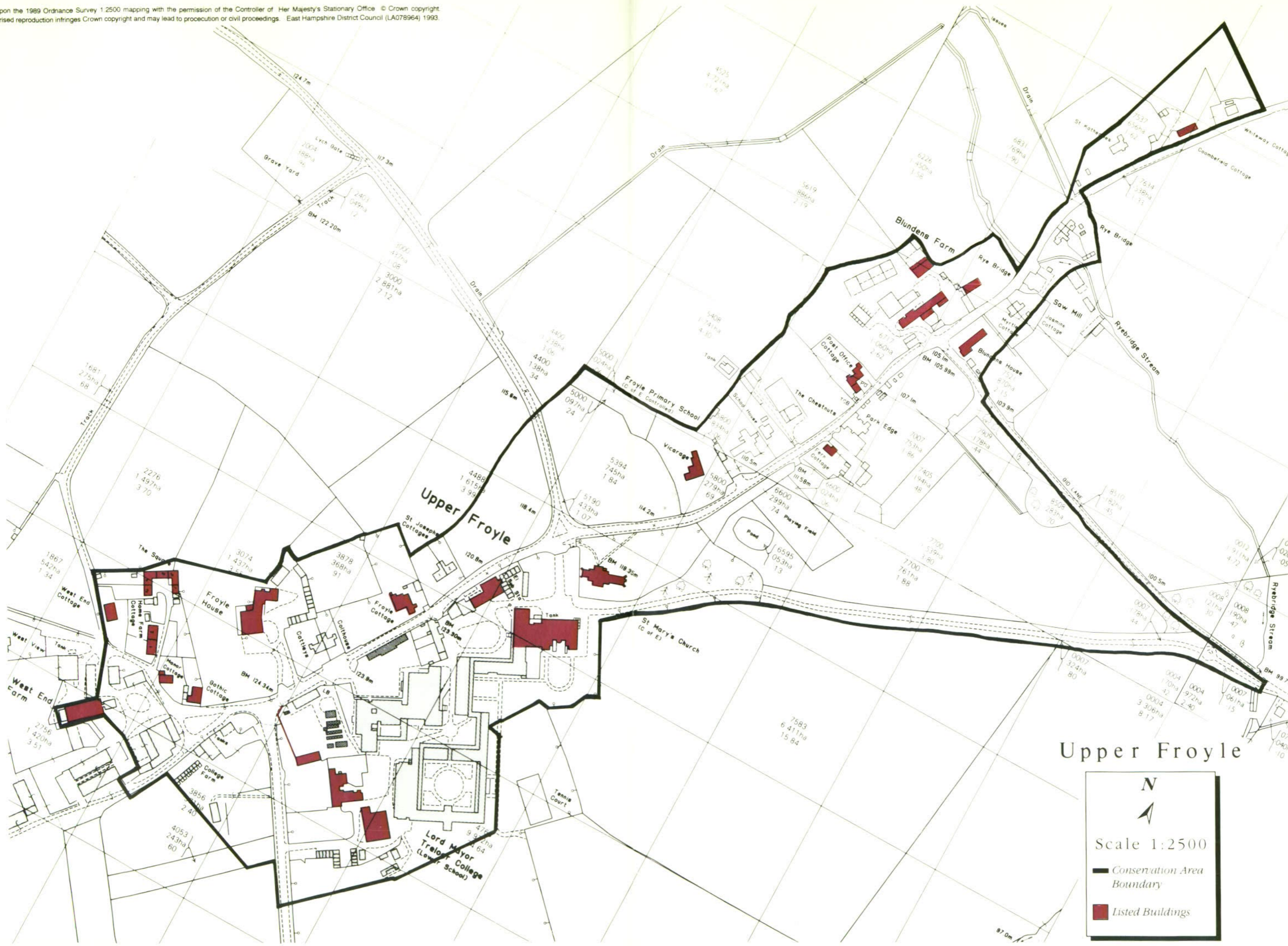


*Lord Mayor Treloar College, next to St Mary's Church.*

- Froyle Place** : A Medieval stone house believed to date from 1588 and extensively altered in the Jacobean, Georgian and Victorian periods. It has an attractive front which has three steeped gables and mullioned windows.
- Froyle Manor** : A large red brick Queen Anne house recased to some extent in the Edwardian era so that the symmetry of the front has been lost. The large projecting wing to the rear reveals an older, possibly 17th century structure.

Other buildings of interest are

- Froyle Cottage** : An attractive red brick 18th century building.
- The Vicarage** : An 18th century limewashed building, of Elizabethan origin.
- The Post Office and adjoining Cottage** : This is an attractive L-shaped timber framed dwelling.
- Blunden's Farmhouse and Cottage** : Both timber framed buildings of 18th century origin.



# Upper Froyle

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Scale 1:2500

— Conservation Area Boundary

■ Listed Buildings



*Blunden's House along the main village street.*

- **West End Farm** : This group consists of some good farm buildings near to an attractive U-shaped group of labourers' cottages.

One of the most prominent aspects giving a profound individuality to the village are the unusual statuettes positioned discreetly on ledges on some of the front elevations. These are statues of Saints and have led to the local name for Upper Froyle as "the village of the Saints".



*An example of a statuette.*

### **Materials & Building Details**

A wide range of materials are used in the village, varying from the local orange/red brick to local malmstone and sandstone. Some of the stonework is regularly coursed in blocks and some are random. Timber framing is evident on some buildings. Tile hanging covers some walls. Weatherboarding is common on agricultural buildings.

The roofs are mainly clad in either clay tiles, or thatch. Other details such as the projecting dentil brick courses at eaves level, the half-hipped and gabled roofs, the leaded-light windows and gabled, pitched, half-hipped and ornamental dormers, also contribute to the village's unique character.



*Fern Cottage, along the main village street.*

Other features include the medium and high plain brick or malmstone block walls with brick capping, small neatly trimmed hedges and trees demarcate the private areas from the public domain. These visually link the buildings and give a degree of unity to the village's appearance.

### **New Development**

The design of new buildings, extensions and alterations to existing buildings and new uses within the Conservation Area will all affect its character. The design of development will need to respect the details, overall form and materials 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**

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

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