

- **The Manor Farm House** : A Grade II* listed building built mainly of flint with some stone (greensand) blocks. It is a 14th century aisled hall house with additions in all the following centuries. The walls are mainly of flint with stone quoins; there has also been some refacing carried out in brick. Inside there is a large Tudor fireplace.
- **The Red Lion Public House** : A Grade II* listed timber framed building. It was built in 1460 as a Wealden House; this form of building is very rare in Hampshire.



The Red Lion Public House.

- **Sleepy Hollow** : A Grade II listed building built in the early 17th century with an early 19th century extension. It is timber framed with brick infilling.
- **Glebe Cottage** : An 18th century cottage built of malmstone with brick quoins. The roof is thatched.

Materials

Most of the buildings in the Conservation Area are built of local materials - particularly flint. Stone is often used for detailing around doors and windows and on the corner of buildings (quoins). Some buildings are timber framed with brick infilling; occasionally the brick has been colour washed.

Roofs are either covered with handmade clay tiles or are thatched. Decorated bargeboards and latticed gable ends are a feature on some of the later buildings.

New Development

The overall form of Chalton is determined by the well spaced plots in which individual buildings can be found. This spacious aspect gives the impression that the surrounding countryside, comprising of intensively farmed land and the rolling downland, comes right up into the village. The surrounding topography and the mature trees form part of the village scene, enhancing it and giving it a distinctive character.

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

- 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.

For further information contact:

**The Conservation Officer
Heritage Team
East Hampshire District Council
Penns Place Petersfield
Hants GU31 4EX**

Telephone: 01730 234214

Conservation Area



CHALTON



Introduction & Brief History

The village of Chalton was designated as a Conservation Area in June 1977.

Extensive archaeological fieldwork around the village has shown that Chalton dates back to the Bronze Age, with the discovery of 100 sites within a radius of 1400 acres around the village. Since then, and until the eighteenth century, Chalton has always been a significant settlement.

From the ninth century it was the centre of a large Royal Estate Manor which was held by Earl Godwin from 1086. Chalton was also the administrative unit of Ceptune Hundred, the Manor comprising of the Parishes of Blendworth, Catherington, Clanfield, Chalton and part of Hambledon.

The village changed hands many times from the eleventh century and began to decline, partly as a result of the growing importance of Petersfield. By the end of the sixteenth century Chalton had lost its market and fair rights and had become a small rural community, much as it is today.

The gradual decline of Chalton's importance culminated with the creation of the Portsmouth - Sheet Bridge Turnpike Trust in 1710 which resulted in the main road from Portsmouth to Petersfield completely by-passing the village. The village has changed very little since this time, and remains a charmingly quiet, remote village.

Character of the Conservation Area

Chalton is a charming small village set on the chalk downs between Buriton and Clanfield. It is approached by narrow winding lanes which gradually reveal the attractive historic buildings in the village.



View into the village from the south.

The three lanes which serve the village converge to create two very small village greens. The village pond lies nearby.

The buildings are set out at intervals along two of the lanes. The gaps which lie between them are as important to the character of the village as the buildings themselves.

There are a number of fine, mature trees and hedges and boundary walls, all of which add to the attractive character of the village.

Buildings

Chalton is only a very small village but it contains a number of important historic buildings. These include:-

- **The Church of St. Michael** : A Grade II* listed building of the late 12th/early 13th centuries. Built in flint with stone quoins it has a plain tower with crenellated parapet and an Early English Chancel. Inside there is a 15th century font and a number of monuments. A tombstone and the churchyard walls are also listed.



Church of St Michaels.

- **The Priory** : A Grade II* listed building which was once the Rectory. Built mainly in flint it is a Medieval priest's house with later additions in the 18th and 19th centuries. The walls are of flint with stone dressings; there is also some exposed brickwork. Inside there are stone framed doorways with Tudor arches. Within the grounds are 3 stable blocks, one dating from the 18th century and the others from the 19th century.



The Priory.

