

Wey House is a timber-framed farmhouse, principally dating from the early to mid 17th Century. The building has been refronted and had additions made to it in 18th and 19th Century. *It is constructed of coursed random sandstone cobbles with part of the first floor tile hung. The windows are 19th Century timber casements of three lights with small rectangular glazing bars.*



Within the grounds of Wey House, standing against the edge of the road and opposite the entrance to the mill house, is a 19th Century oast, a small dairy and barn. The oast kiln is rather small for Hampshire; perhaps it was used for a short period locally.

Further 19th Century outbuildings to the east of Wey House lie almost unnoticed under the canopy of trees. These buildings have altered little and in conjunction with the trees they create an intimate corner.

Other Buildings

Headley Mill Farm Barn (Grade II Listed) and Stream Farm are two other buildings of some significance in the Conservation Area. The first is a 17th Century barn, it is clad in clay tiles with timber boarding and some malmstone. It was once used as a dwelling. The barn nestles in a shallow dell against the backdrop and canopy of trees. Screening this barn from the road and sited on the north side of the bend in the Liphook Road lies a large agricultural building which, despite the setting of trees, detracts from the Conservation Area.

Stream Farm is a rebuilt timber frame building situated south of the Mill Pond. Together with the trees along the banks of the Mill Pond adjacent to Liphook Road they create a visually soft "enclosure" of the Conservation Area's southern boundary.

New Development in the Conservation Area

The design of new buildings, extensions and alterations to existing buildings and new uses within the Conservation Area will all affect its character. Those who undertake such works should respect the existing details and building form and use materials which blend in with and complement the existing buildings.

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

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

Further Reading and References to Headley

- The Buildings of England - Hampshire. Pevsner and Lloyd, 1967.
- Victorian County History.
- Water and Wind Mills in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Southampton University Archaeological Group, 1980.

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Conservation Area



HEADLEY MILL



Introduction and Brief History

Headley Mill Conservation Area was designated in 1977 and is one of three Conservation Areas in Headley Parish.

Headley Mill stands central to the Conservation Area astride the River Wey. It is in a tranquil setting, sited to the west of the large mill pond. The Mill is one of the few grain mills still in commercial use in Hampshire. There were once 50 mills in operation in the Headley area in the 1860's. The Victoria County History records Headley itself as having 6 mills: Headley Park, Lower Standford, Upper Standford, Barford Middle and Barford Lower Mill and Headley Mill.

Character of the Conservation Area

There are four significant factors which determine the character of Headley Mill Conservation Area:

- the Mill and its setting by the Mill Pond;
- Wey House, its position and historic and architectural interest;
- the use of local stone and simple design of buildings; and
- the trees which form the setting to the Conservation Area.

The substantial Mill and Mill House sit at the north eastern edge of the large mill pond. *The Mill Race bridge and mill buildings are set well above the level of the banks of the pond - when viewed from the south west they are set amongst a backdrop of trees.* The solid fenestration pattern, with white painted windows and door openings, contrasts against the grey, yellow and green of the local stone.



The Mill building dates mainly from the 18th Century and is a good working example. It is constructed in local malmstone, a calcareous sandstone, laid as a coarsed cobble. The Mill is built as a terrace of four sections. The 18th century house has a symmetrical facade of stone with brick dressings and 19th Century sash windows. The wheel house is central to the bridge, it has been re-faced in red brick with blue headers. The mill stone floor and grainstore complete the terrace; these are built in a combination of large and small courses of stone in the local tradition.



Wey House and its outbuildings provide the focal point on the edge of a sharp bend in Liphook Road. A sandstone wall hugs the bend in the road to form the enclosure to Wey House. Wey House sits at right angles to the bend, creating a courtyard immediately to its east.



The trees surrounding the pond and lining the banks of the River Wey along the mill stream form the setting for the Mill. The willow trees also frame views of the Mill from the pond edge. Trees screen the Liphook Road and allow attractive glimpses of the mill when walking northwards.

