



The Old Post Office: adjacent to St Marys Church

- **Pond Cottage** : A pair of estate cottages built in 1826 which are now one dwelling. They are built of brick with a tiled roof.
- **Manor Farm House** : A 17th century dwelling which was altered and extended in the 18th century. It is built of brick with some flint walling and has a tiled roof. The early 19th century timber framed granary within the ground of Manor Farm House is also listed. It sits on 9 staddle stones, has boarded walls and a thatched roof.

Materials and Building Details

The majority of buildings display a distinct range of materials, including exposed timber-framing with brick infilling, red brick elevations concealing timber framing, and weather-boarding on the agricultural buildings.

Roofing materials include long straw thatch and pegged clay tiles. There is a range of casement, sliding sash and leaded light windows, and front porches with tiled pitched roofs, in the village.

New Development

The informality and irregular pattern of the buildings, located within secluded plots gives an air of privacy to the village. The design of new buildings, extensions, alterations to existing buildings and new uses within the Conservation Area will affect this character. The design of development will need to respect and reflect 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 (Penguin Books).
- The Victorian County Histories.
- Hampshire Treasures, published by Hampshire County Council.

For further information contact:

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Conservation Area



Introduction & Brief History

Lasham was designated as a Conservation Area in December 1976.

Lasham was recorded as being held by Edward the Confessor, and formed part of the possessions of the Crown in 1086. In 1207 it was divided into two manors, one of which was in the ownership of the Camoys family. By the early seventeenth century the manors were reunited and in the late eighteenth century passed into the ownership of the Jervoise family, who still own much of the Parish today.

Lasham was once famous as a wartime airfield and is now a well-known gliding centre. The village was also once served by the Basingstoke and Alton Light Railway which ran from 1901 to 1932.

Character of the Conservation Area

Lasham has changed little over the centuries, and is still a small rural, quiet and informal settlement positioned on a small hill top amongst fields and open countryside. Most of the buildings are of architectural and historic interest.

The road pattern and early nineteenth century maps of the village show that Lasham was originally a closely grouped village concentrated in a triangle area of land in the vicinity of the pond and the Church.



Church Farm farmhouse



Church Farm cottages

Some of the buildings were refaced in the nineteenth century, including the Church.

Some of the buildings in the village include :

- **Church of St Mary** : Built in 1868 by Woodyer, this building replaces a much earlier building. The walls are of flint with stone dressings; the roof is tiled and the bell turret is shingled.
- **Lasham House** : Once the Rectory this imposing Grade II* listed brick Georgian house is the largest dwelling in the Conservation Area. It was built in the early 18th century and had additions and alterations made to it in the mid 19th century. Inside there is much original work including a fine entrance hall and staircase, panelling and doors.
- **Pepperbox Cottage** : A thatched, timber framed 17th century cottage with a late 18th century brick cladding.
- **The Old Post Office** : A 17th century timber framed building with thatched roof which was reclad with brick in the early 19th century.



View across the pond from Lasham House

The crossroads by the Church where the four routes converge is still the focal point in the village. The random layout of the buildings within their own grounds together with the trees, hedges, walls and the proximity of the village to fields and open countryside heightens the rural nature of Lasham.

Buildings

Except for Lasham House, a large Georgian House, most of the buildings are of a vernacular style and date from the late seventeenth century or early eighteenth century.

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