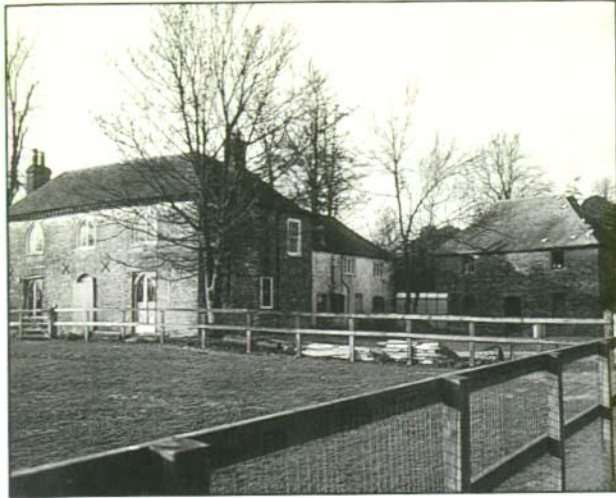


- **The Coachhouse** (mid to late nineteenth century),
- **The Regency Farmhouse** (early nineteenth century),



*The Regency Farmhouse and outbuildings.*

- **The Old Saw Mill**, and
- **The Gothic Library**, built in 1832 to a design by the Swiss architect Lewis Vulliamy.



*The Gothic Library, by Lewis Vulliamy.*

These buildings consist of a range of materials including local red brick, plain clay tiles and rendered brickwork.

The unlisted farm buildings, including the main barn (19th century), cow byres and sheds form an "L" shaped range of buildings of uniform height and are situated opposite the east side of the Regency Farmhouse. They too are built of a local red brick with plain clay tiles.

The early 19th century fortress of faced stone and rubble, the Bothy and the blacksmith shop are also unlisted but are of historic interest. The late 18th century kitchen garden is of particular interest, and has a high southern section of crickle crackle walling. Here new, greenhouses have been reinstated, virtually to the same position as the originals.

### *New Development*

This fine Parkland is a unique and fascinating example of its type, and as a widely recognised area of public open space, is distinct to this area. Existing features contained within this landscape, including trees, hedges, woodlands, lakes and open areas are very important to the overall concept, and are to be retained. Development would have an adverse affect on these features, and as such, there is a presumption against development. However, in the event of any new development occurring, this should respect the character of this landscape and the buildings contained within it. Those who undertake development should do so with care, and following consultation with the Conservation Officers and Landscape Officers.

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

- Leigh Park: A 19th Century Pleasure Ground. Derek Gladwyn, 1992 (Middleton Press)

#### For further information contact:

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

**Telephone: 01730 234214**

## *Conservation Area*



**SIR GEORGE  
STAUNTON  
COUNTRY PARK**

## Introduction

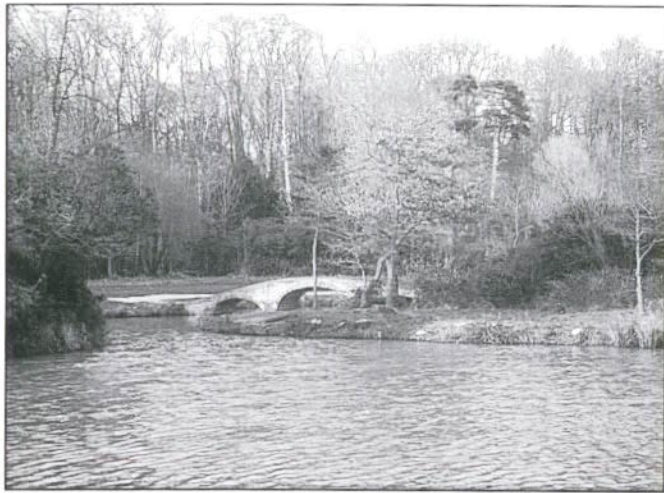
The Sir George Staunton Country Park Estate was originally designated as a Conservation Area in 1978, and was later extended in 1988 to include Upper Lane and Victorian North Lodge. It is also included on English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Interest in England.

The Conservation Area straddles the boundary between Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council, the area north of the Avenue, including Hammond's Lands Copse, being in East Hampshire.

## Brief History

The Estate is a rare and important example of a landscaped Park of the 1820's and 1830's and incorporates trends, styles and influences of that era, as well as a distinct association with China.

The Chinese connection arose as a direct consequence of Sir George Staunton's influence on the Park and the sixteen years he spent on the main development of the garden, building on the nucleus created by William Garrett, the previous owner. Sir George was an expert on China and spent most of his early life there. Sir George had an extensive knowledge of horticulture and when he purchased Leigh Park Estate in 1819, he carried out many improvements and alterations, thereby creating his concept of a country property and a very personal "Pleasure-Ground" for himself and the pleasure of his numerous friends and relatives.



A bridge linking two sides of the lake.

Following Sir George's death in 1859 the Estate was bequeathed to a number of relatives until it was purchased by William Stone MP between 1861 - 1875, then by Sir Frederick Fitzurgram until his death in 1920, and finally it became public property in 1944.

In 1987 the Estate was established as the Sir George Staunton Country Park under a Joint Management Committee comprising of:

- Countryside Commission
- East Hampshire District Council
- Forestry Commission
- Hampshire County Council
- Havant Borough Council
- Portsmouth City Council
- Portsmouth Water Company
- Hampshire Gardens Trust

The Committee's objectives are to protect and enhance this 'green belt' on the urban fringe of Havant, to restore the remaining historic estate, and to involve the local community in these aims.

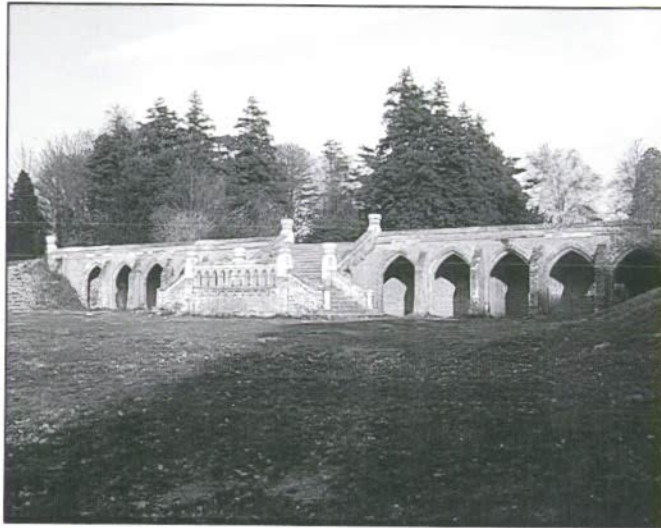
## The Conservation Area

The Estate is approximately 1000 acres in size and is relatively intact, retaining much of its original concept.

The largest part of the Estate lies to the north and east of Middle Park Way and consists of distant woodland, grazing areas and leased farmland.

South of Middle Park Way are a number of distinct areas, including small special landscaped gardens and follies, the ornamental farm, and the kitchen gardens. In the vicinity of the kitchen gardens there is a range of building groups and individual structures and follies, many of which are listed as buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest; they include:-

- The Staunton Memorial or Shell House (1828),



The Staunton Memorial or Shell House.

- The Chinese Bridge (late eighteenth/early nineteenth century),
- The Terrace (1863),
- The Beacon (1820's, a late Georgian circular pavilion)



The Beacon, a Georgian pavilion.

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