

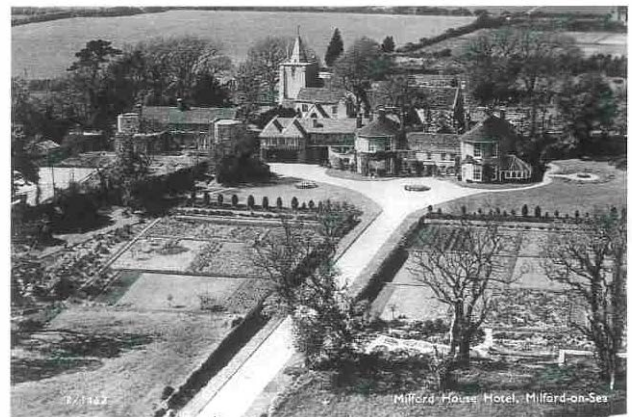
This leaflet explains what a conservation area is and how it may affect you. It shows the boundary of two of the 32 conservation areas and points out some of the features which make them special.

Milford-on-Sea



New
Forest
Conservation
Areas

The historic centre of Milford-on-Sea is protected by two conservation areas. The larger one covers the High Street, village green and the Danes Stream valley south of Barnes Lane and Vinegar Hill while the smaller one covers the area around the church. There are a small number of listed buildings, the best of which is All Saints Church. The majority of early buildings date from around the 18th century and these are interspersed with some good examples of late Victorian and early 20th century development which give the village centre the air of being pleasantly caught in a timewarp.



Milford House before development



Spring Cottage, High Street

Milford was an established Saxon settlement by the time it was recorded in the Domesday Book. The first church was probably built of timber around 1080 and replaced by a stone building in the 12th century, remnants of which can be seen today. The village green is all that remains of the ancient common land but the manor, vicarage and mill buildings still exist although none retain their original function.

Until early this century Milford was essentially an agricultural settlement centred on the village

green and the High Street. The beginning of modern Milford is connected with the fortunes of Colonel Cornwallis-West of Newlands Manor who in 1886 tried to model the village into a fashionable resort as his friend the Duke of Devonshire was doing at Eastbourne. Unfortunately the attempt failed due to lack of capital and an outbreak of typhoid which kept potential purchasers away. Recent development has made the village into a local centre as well as a popular destination for daytrippers headed for the beach.