

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

Breamore



New
Forest
Conservation
Areas

Designated in 1981, Breamore is the largest conservation area in the District. Groups of farms and cottages are linked by narrow, hedged lanes leading from the extensive water meadows beside the River Avon, around the Marsh and up the western slopes of the valley to the Park. It is a relationship of buildings and landscape which has survived substantially unchanged during the past century. As part of the management of the area The Breamore Project - a partnership between the District and County Councils and English Heritage - was set up to grant-aid the repair of historic buildings, enabling many buildings to stay in their present form and use. The openness of the area means that buildings are visible from all directions and outbuildings and backs are as important as the fronts.



Breamore House

Breamore 'the moor or marsh covered with broom' was part of the royal manor of Rockbourne at the time of the Domesday survey. Apart from periods of royal ownership three families have dominated Breamore since 1302: the Courtenays, Dodingtons, and after 1748 to the present day, the Hulse family. St Michael's Priory, founded in 1130 by the de Redvers formed a separate manor until its dissolution in 1536 when the manors were joined together.

The royal connection may account for the exceptional quality of the Saxon church of St Mary, (Grade I) which heads an impressive list of around 90 listed buildings of all types, including four Grade II*. These range from Breamore House and its associated buildings through domestic and agricultural buildings of all sizes to road bridges, a telephone box and the village stocks. Together with many other buildings of historic interest these give the village its distinctive character.



Breamore Mill



St. Mary's Church