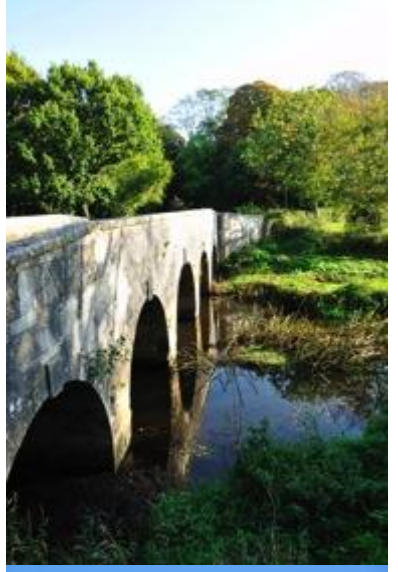


# BOLDRE PARISH DESIGN STATEMENT



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SEPTEMBER 2013

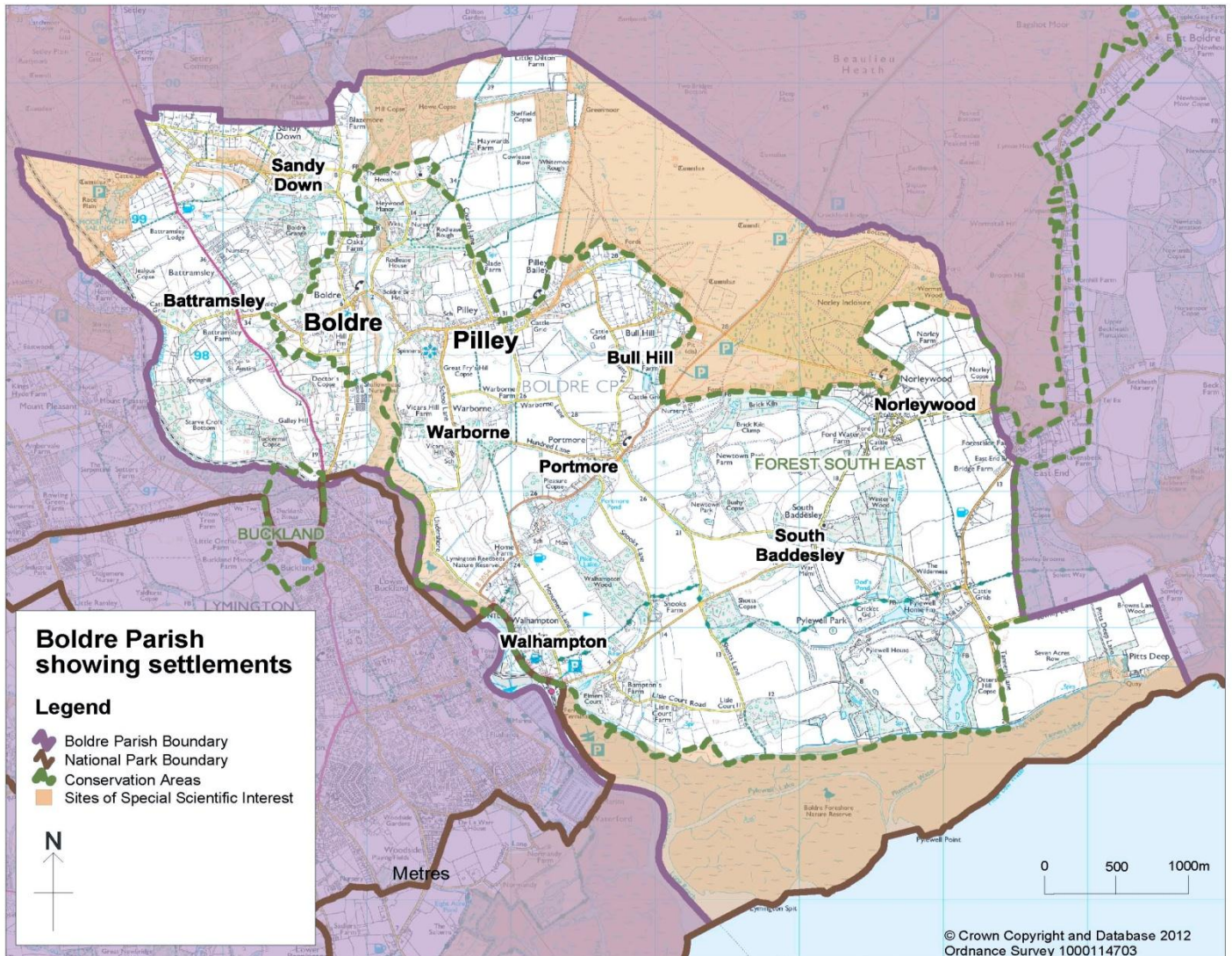
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## INTRODUCTION

Boldre is a large parish in the New Forest National Park extending from the Solent three miles north, containing 10,370 acres of land, of which 63 acres are covered with water. It comprises a number of distinct settlements, the largest being the villages of Boldre itself and Pilley. The character of the area has been created by the particular landscapes of the New Forest and the Solent coastline. Forest edge settlements using local materials and vernacular architecture have developed to the north, while large country houses predominate towards the coast and along the Lymington River.



The purpose of this Parish Design Statement is to describe the character of Boldre Parish in more detail and to suggest guidelines that will conserve that character through the appropriate design of any new development. The guidelines supplement and add local detail to the planning policies already adopted by the New Forest National Park Authority. It is hoped that the document will be formally approved as a Supplementary Planning Document by the Park Authority and will therefore be used as a material consideration in determining future planning applications within the Parish.

The document has been compiled by a working party on behalf of Boldre Parish Council and agreed through consultation with the local community (see Consultation, Annex 2).

## HISTORY

The geology of the area is a mixture of plateau gravel overlying the sands and clays of the Oligocene period. The settlements were mostly built on the more fertile soils, exceptions being the more recent developments of Sandy Down and Passford Hill. These areas are well drained unlike most of the parish, which has numerous springs and suffers from flooding caused by the underlying clay.



St. John's Church Boldre

This clay was used in the past for brick making – bricks were made at Clay Hill, Pitts Deep, Walhampton, Newtown and at nearby Roydon; it was also dug as marl and was used for the cob walls of many cottages. There were marl pits at Greenmoor, Crockford and Sheepwash.

The original settlements comprised scattered small dwellings used by subsistence farmers and fishermen and often built as encroachments on Forest land. These settlements expanded with the development of Lymington as a port and as a major producer of salt. Greater prosperity meant that several mansions were built giving rise to many jobs in paid employment. Ships used the river, which was tidal as far as Boldre before the Toll Bridge was built at Lymington in the 1700s, and smuggling was said to be rife. The only old church is St John the Baptist at Boldre built by the Normans on the site of an earlier building, possibly a Saxon Church, and situated some distance from any of the houses. Next to the village hall in Pilley is the small Church of England chapel of St. Nicholas and in South Baddesley is the church of St Mary the Virgin. The ecclesiastical parish of South Baddesley was formed out of Boldre parish in 1858 when a small chapel was enlarged to become St. Mary's.



Red Lion Boldre

In the last century there was an increase in local industry, examples of which are Wellworthy in Lymington, with sites at Ampress and Stanford Road, the Esso refinery and Marchwood power station on the Waterside. They all provided jobs as did the Forestry Commission and leisure industry, which expanded rapidly after the Second World War. There are five historic Ale Houses within the parish.

## LANDSCAPE AND SURROUNDINGS

The Parish is made up of a number of hamlets, which have the village of Pilley at their centre. The Lymington River runs through the parish with reed beds at the estuary above the Toll Bridge and with flood plain meadows on either side. The land rises from the flood plain through a patchwork of small fields edged with hedges, woods and coppices. Ancient oaks are a feature throughout the landscape and the southern edge gives glimpses of the Solent beyond the flat fields and windswept bent oaks of the coastal strip. The yellow of the gorse in spring, purple heather in summer and cattle, donkeys and forest ponies with their foals are all well loved features of the New Forest edge of the Parish. The Forest here is mostly fairly level heath, with a conifer Inclosure at Norley Wood.



Lymington River



Flood plain

The Parish has three main streams - Plummers Water, Passford Water and Crockford Stream - together with numerous pits and ponds. These water courses and features contain a variety of plants and invertebrates, many of which are rare and specialities of these Forest habitats. One of the most striking ponds is the one at Pilley Bailey, which in spring is covered with the white flowers of water crowfoot and is a spawning site for large numbers of Great Crested Newts.



Pilley pond

St. John the Baptist Church in Boldre is situated on high ground amongst small fields and the woods of Roydon. From the west door of the church the Lymington



View from St. John's church

River valley can be seen with Sandy Down in the distance. Boldre Bridge is a feature of the Parish and is a major crossing point of the Lymington River for motor vehicles. The bridge is built of stone and grooves can be seen on the parapets. These grooves, made by the warps where boats used to be tied up, confirm that many years ago the river was navigable to this point. At Pilley and Norley Wood there are pounds used when Forest ponies are rounded up at the annual "drifts" for tail marking and branding.

### SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST – SSSIs



Pilley pound

The parish of Boldre includes SSSIs in Lower Sandy Down, Roydon Woods, the reed beds and the Lymington River and is encircled by the extensive New Forest SSSI, the Solent foreshore and salt marsh and the Lymington River estuary. The SSSIs support much wildlife and provide corridors for their movement. These important areas have breeding barn owls, ravens, nightjars and curlew together with Dartford warblers, snipe and hawfinch. Sedge and reed warblers and water rail can be found in the reed beds.



Salt marshes

The salt marshes are a feeding ground for many waders in the winter including large numbers of dark fronted Brent geese. The many temporary ponds on the Open Forest are renowned for their quality and include rare plants such as pennyroyal, coral necklace and the only site in the area for the water violet.

There are large numbers of deer, mostly roe and fallow but also sika, red and muntjac. Badger setts and fox earths can be seen where the soil is sandy. Otters have been recorded as using the river while mink are unwelcome visitors.

### RECREATION



Riding out

The Parish has a good network of footpaths and bridleways including part of the long distance Solent Way path. Many quiet narrow lanes make it an ideal area for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Horse riding is popular and riders enjoy the Parish bridleways and access to the Open Forest. There are a number of livery stables. Easy access from Brockenhurst and Lymington, where cycle hire is available in the summer, means that visitors and tourists can often be found enjoying the countryside in Boldre Parish. Local businesses, such as the five public houses and village shop, benefit accordingly.

There are a number of more formal recreational activities in the Parish. Pylewell Park Cricket Club plays regularly on a pitch located within the grounds of Pylewell Park. At Walhampton, there is a nine hole golf course with views over the Solent to the Isle of Wight. Close to the centre of Pilley is the parish recreation ground with two football pitches and a pavilion, together with a children's play area all of which are overlooked by the village hall (Boldre War Memorial Hall).



The Shallows

Other popular sports are sailing and rowing. These take place in the Lymington River estuary and on the Solent. In the Lymington River, fly fishing is possible and at "The Shallows" there is a pool bequeathed to the Parish by the previous owners which is ideal for children to fish. "The Shallows" was so named because it was the place on the river which could most easily be forded and it only ceased use as a ford in the middle of the 20th century.



A337

At Setley Pond model boat enthusiasts sail their radio controlled model boats and yachts and organise races on a regular basis during the summer. For the community, there are numerous clubs and societies. There are too many to mention in this guide but up to date lists may be found in the monthly magazine "The Bridge" as well as on the Boldre parish website and in the Parish Guide.

### THE CHARACTER OF BOLDRE PARISH



The branch line

The Parish can be approached from the Open Forest to the north, east and west though the heart is spread along a network of lanes, some very narrow. There are two busy roads carrying through traffic. The larger of these is the A337, which runs north - south from Brockenhurst to Lymington. The Lymington River is crossed by roads at Heywood Mill, Boldre Bridge and the Toll Bridge at Lymington. The Brockenhurst to Lymington and Lymington Pier branch line runs along the western edge of the Parish.



Pilley Post Office

There is a strong sense of community and the Parish is fortunate to have, in Pilley, a village shop and post office together with a traditional harness maker. It also benefits from having two primary schools: William Gilpin Church of England Voluntary Aided, in Boldre, which is opposite its forerunner and named after the founder William Gilpin, and South Baddesley Church of England School, which was built by Pylewell Estate. Pre-school needs are addressed by Bees Knees and Montessori schools. Hordle Walhampton school provides private education and the Cambian group of three schools provides specialist education.



Harness maker

The architecture of the buildings varies from picturesque cob and thatched cottages and Victorian villas to several large Georgian houses and also dwellings built in the last century. The latter include council houses, estate workers cottages and more recently developments of social housing. As with most Forest villages the remote and picturesque dwellings have been bought by those who can afford to outbid the smallholders and commoners who in the past were scraping a subsistence living from the poor Forest soils. This extra wealth, while bringing many changes and some problems has also meant that hovels and cottages have been saved and restored.



Cob cottages

The influence of the New Forest on the character of the parish was very apparent until 1964 when the Forest boundary was fenced and the roads gridded. This restricted the movement of the depastured stock, which had previously roamed throughout the villages. This means the verges are no longer kept "mown" by the animals. Now tall nettles, cow parsley and grasses have to be cut by the council. The character of the lanes has therefore changed throughout most of the parish except in part of Setley, Pilley, Bull Hill, Norley Wood and East End, which are still grazed. They retain the rich biodiversity which results from an unchanged regime of use. Sympathetic management elsewhere enables much of the quality of the roadsides, both hedges and verges, to remain.



Tyre marked mud

Commoning is also reflected, throughout the parish, in the protective hedges used to keep depastured stock from raiding people's gardens. However, close mowing and strimming, together with the planting of unsympathetic conifer hedges and the replacement of old mixed hedges by walls and high board fencing, has changed the character of many parts of the Parish.

In recent years, verges have been suffering from vehicles driving onto them to avoid the increasing number of wide vehicles, such as lorries and large farm machines, using the lanes. This results in the edges of the roads being degraded



Commoner's cottage

and ditches being filled in or eroded. The triangles of grass, which were once a feature of many road junctions, are often now reduced to tyre marked mud or have already been replaced by tarmac. In addition the increasing volume of traffic generally, and the speed of vehicles on narrow lanes, are both issues of major concern locally.

Some of these more recent changes are replacing the rural feel of the Parish with one of a more suburban nature, and are reducing the benefit to wildlife. However, there are still good examples of old hedges in Boldre, Portmore, Lower Sandy Down, Norley Wood and South Baddesley. These should be retained, as a valuable natural food and nesting resource. They also form corridors for wildlife and contribute to the rural character of the Parish.

## THE EVOLUTION OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT



Commoner's smallholding

The settlements which comprise the Parish reflect the history of the area. Smaller dwellings predominate, with a few farms, several mansions and some larger houses of architectural importance. The older, smaller buildings are mostly built along the road edge and typically have rooflines reflecting the low ceilings within. They are built of cob or brick or a combination of both, as lean-tos and extensions have been added later. The roofing materials are thatch, tile or slate with the bricks and tiles probably being made locally. Casement windows are small and usually of simple design, though later dwellings have sash windows which were slightly larger. Small panes can be seen in Georgian cottages and fewer, larger panes in Victorian villas.

Near the Open Forest the practice of commoning is reflected in the clusters of outbuildings associated with smallholdings and the keeping of livestock. The outbuildings, which are usually constructed of wood and/or corrugated iron are often removed when ownership changes. Where old cottages have been lost there is a mixture of more recent replacements, which gives robustness and variety to the settlements in some cases but does not enhance them in others. The greater height and bulk of modern, two storey housing can seem very out of scale when mixed with the earlier styles.



Post war house

The mansions of Pylewell, Newtown and Walhampton have farms associated with them and the farm and estate workers cottages spanning the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries surround the mansions. Several parts of the Parish have been developed more recently. There is post war ribbon development in several places notably Sandy Down, Hundred Lane and Boldre Lane and a cluster of imposing dwellings, overlooking the Lymington River and harbour, on Walhampton hill, previously the site of a massive brickworks.



Social housing

Other 20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings are mostly scattered amongst the older buildings and vary in size, type and scale. They include groups of council and housing association dwellings built in the 1950s, 1970s and 1980s and most recently in 2011. Some of these properties are now in private ownership. Because of the high prices of homes in the New Forest there is now a great need for houses to rent. It is felt that the distribution of any further affordable housing should be spread throughout the parish, as currently the major concentration is in Pilley. Two groups of Almshouses can be found in Pilley and Walhampton.



Leafy lane

## CONSERVATION AREA

More than half the parish is covered by the Forest South East Conservation Area, designated in 2009. It includes Pilley, the hamlets of Norley Wood, South Baddesley and part of Boldre reflecting the pattern of the earlier settlements. Included are the outlying areas of Warborne, Vicar's Hill, Pierside and Hayward, all of which are connected by a network of rural roads, lanes, bridleways and footpaths. The roads vary from narrow leafy lanes to more frequently used routes, such as the B3054 linking Lymington and Beaulieu. Only one stretch has a pavement. This is along the Undershore Road, the access road to the Wightlink ferry to the Isle of Wight. Street lighting is adequate and should not be increased at present.

Designation gives stronger controls over the demolition of unlisted buildings and draws attention to the special character of the settlements and their landscape setting. It is felt that areas outside the Conservation Area are also very important in preserving the character of the parish, particularly the Forest edge settlement pattern, and these should also be given proper protection through policies and guidelines.



Undershore Road



## SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF BOLDRE PARISH

The main objective of this Village Design Statement is to ensure that the design of new development helps to conserve the distinctive character of the parish, which includes:

- An overall rural character with leafy narrow lanes, hedgerows, farmland, woods and Open Forest.
- Dispersed settlements and hamlets set within a traditional rural landscape.
- Many buildings of local historic and architectural interest, with building styles and materials typical of the area.
- An extensive and undeveloped shoreline with open views and a major river estuary.
- An important network of ponds, streams and other wetlands.
- A good system of attractive footpaths and bridleways (see Public footpaths and bridleways, Annex 3).
- Many wartime and other historical features of archaeological interest.



Footpath



Architectural interest



Wartime feature



Undeveloped shoreline



Subservient extension



Security gates



Close board fencing

## DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Buildings and outbuildings of local historic interest should be conserved wherever possible and original features such as window type and size, chimneys and gateways should be retained.
- The use of natural and traditional materials in new buildings is encouraged where appropriate and the overall design, including form and mass, should be in keeping with the part of the Parish in which the development takes place.
- New buildings and extensions should be designed within the existing curtilage.
- Extensions should be subservient to the existing dwelling and be complementary to the scale and character of the core element of the original dwelling.
- It would be expected that replacement dwellings should reflect the special character of the locality through careful consideration of scale and height.
- A good mix of housing stock should be retained within the Parish, including a proportion of more modest houses. The joining of dwellings to form one larger property and the conversion of bungalows into two storey homes should be discouraged.
- Roof heights should not be raised disproportionately in relation to the existing or surrounding dwellings.
- Traditional boundaries and entrance ways should be retained where possible and replacements designed to be sympathetic to the rural scene. The use of high close boarded fencing, imposing security gates and tarmac or impermeable driveways are discouraged.
- New technologies that help the sustainable use of energy or water are supported, but careful consideration should be given to the design of external additions, such as solar panels, to minimise any visual intrusion.
- Light spillage from new buildings, extensions and conservatories should be minimized.



Traditional entrance gates



Unsightly power lines



Ditch maintenance

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The visual impact of power lines and transformers should be reduced where possible.
- House and land owners should be encouraged to honour their legal responsibilities to maintain ditches to enable the free dispersal of water and to trim hedges so as not to hamper the passage of traffic or pedestrians.
- Any proposed developments should take into account guidelines contained in the New Forest National Park Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document, December 2011. This Guide aims to ensure that changes are sympathetic to the rural scene.
- Areas of pasture, which have been used for grazing, especially back up grazing to support commoning, should be retained and not taken into the domestic curtilage of a dwelling or otherwise eroded.
- The rural character of the road network should be retained, seeking opportunities for achieving this in discussion with the Highway Authority. Traffic speeds should be monitored and action taken if and when necessary.

Rural Scene



## ANNEX 1

### Planning Policies relevant to Boldre Parish Design Statement (PDS)

The New Forest National Park Authority's Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2010) includes the following policies particularly relevant to the PDS:

Policy CP2: The Natural Environment

Policy CP3: Green Infrastructure

Policy CP5: Renewable Energy

Policy CP7: The Built Environment

Policy CP8 : Local Distinctiveness

Policy CP10: Local Community Facilities

Policy CP11: Affordable Housing

Policy CP14: Business and Employment Development

Policy CP15: Existing Employment Sites

Policy CP17: The Land-based Economy

Policy CP19: Access

Policy DP1: General Development Principles

Policy DP2: Safeguarding and Improving Water Resources

Policy DP4: Flooding and the Coast

Policy DP5: Coastal Development

Policy DP6: Design Principles

Policy DP10: Replacement Dwellings

Policy DP11: Extensions to Dwellings

Policy DP12: Outbuildings

Policy DP13: Agricultural, Forestry and other Occupational Dwellings

Policy DP14: removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions

Policy DP19: Re-use of Buildings outside the defined village

## ANNEX 2

### Consultation

During 2009 much thought was given by Boldre Parish Council to the question of a Design Statement for the Boldre Parish. In the spring of 2010 a decision was taken by the Council to produce a Parish Design Statement. A working party was set up and a consultation process was commenced in 2011. This consisted of regular updates on the development of the Design Statement in The Bridge, the Boldre Parish magazine, together with the opportunity for the local community to comment on the document at the following venues:-

June 2011 St John's Church Boldre Fete

June 2011 St Mary's Church South Baddesley Fete

March 2012 Boldre Parish Annual Assembly

June 2012 St John's Church Boldre Fete

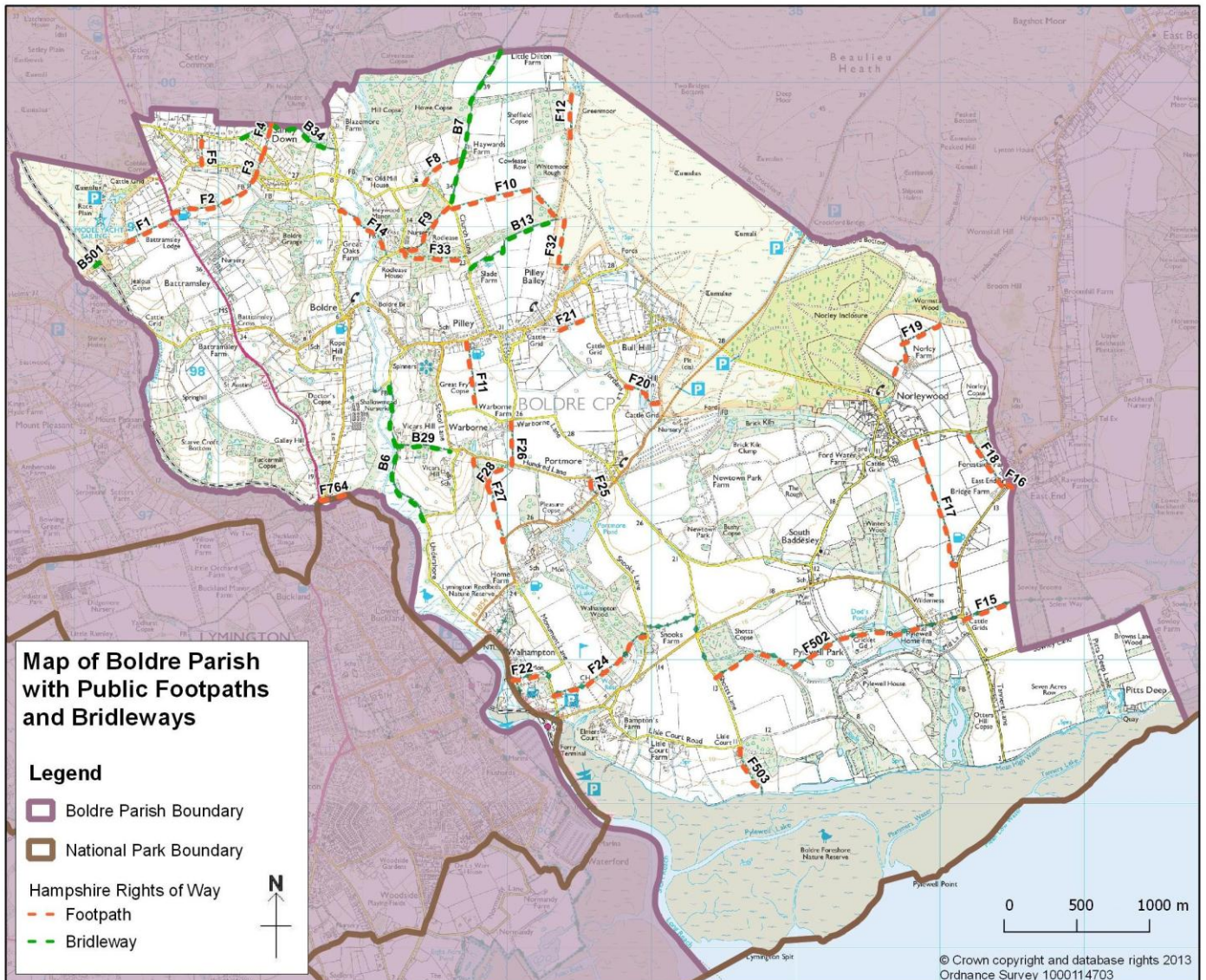
March 2013 Boldre Parish Annual Assembly



Councillors chat to parishioners at St. John's fete

## ANNEX 3

### Public footpaths and bridleways



There are 34 rights of way in the Parish, which are shown below. They are also shown on Ordnance Survey map OL22 New Forest.

#### **Sandy Down Area**

- 1 From the open Forest near Coxhill over a stile to the A337 at The Hobler public house
2. Continues north of The Hobler, Battramsley to Lower Sandy Down.
3. Continues north to Sandy Down
4. Continues north to the Parish boundary at the edge of the wood.
5. From Sandy Down at White Heathers to Lower Sandy Down at Gorse Hill
- B34. From Sandy Down at Home Croft via the north end of No4 to Royden Lane near Rose Cottage.

#### **Boldre Church Area**

- B7. A gravel road from Church Lane via Heywood Farm north to the Parish boundary
8. From a field gate northeast of Boldre Church car park to No B7 at Heywood Farm.
9. From Church Lane at its junction with No B7 southwest through the copse to Rodlease Lane.

- 10. From the same point in Church Lane east to Whitemoor Rough and then southeast to the Forest boundary north of the old allotments.
- 12. North across a field at Greenmore near the Forest boundary.
- 13. From Church Lane at Slade Farm northeast to the Forest boundary near the junction with No 10.
- 14. From Rodlease lane at the sewage works across a bridge over the Lymington River to Royden Lane at Tidebrook Lodge.
- 32. From north of Pilley Pond across old allotments to join 13 on its stretch across the Forest.
- 33. From Church Lane north of Slade Farm to Rodlease Lane at the junction with No9.

#### **Pilley, Vicars Hill & Portmore Area**

- B6. Follows the edge of the marshlands on the east side of the Lymington River from the Shallows Lane Bridge to the sharp bend in Undershore Lane.
- B29. West from Southlands School, Vicar's Hill, to No6.
- 11. From west of the Fleur de Lys public house south to Warborne Lane.
- 20. East from Jordan's Lane to the Forest boundary at Bull Hill Farm.
- 21. Hill's footpath - a continuation of Lucky Lane east to Jordan's Lane.
- 25. Hardbargain Lane - a short path west of Five Ways Junction, Portmore joining Hundred Lane to the B3054 Lymington to Beaulieu road.
- 26. North from Hundred Lane to Warborne Lane at the east side of Warborne Farm.
- 27. From the bend in the B3054 near Walhampton School, north to Hundred Lane.
- 28. From Hundred Lane near Warborne House to join No27.
- 764. From junction of Boldre Lane and A337 west to the Lymington River then south to cross railway line to join Marsh Lane.

#### **Walhampton Area**

- 22. West from the Burrard Neale Monument to Undershore Road where it joins No23.
- 23. South along the east side of the Waggon & Horses public house and then rejoins Undershore Road, south of the inn.
- 24. From Monument Lane east to Snooks Lane north of Snooks Farm.
- 31. From Undershore Road with its junction with the Toll Bridge to St. Cyres cottages and site of old brickworks.
- 38. (BOAT) From Snooks Lane north of Snooks Farm to Shotts Lane.

#### **Norley Wood & East End**

- 15. West from Pylewell Green to Parish boundary.
- 16. From East End Road north east of Bridge Farm to the Parish boundary.
- 17. From south west of the East End Arms north to Norley Wood east of Carters Farm.
- 18. From north east of Bridge Farm north to Norley Copse.
- 19. From east of cattle grid at Norley Farm north east, north and north east again to Wormstall Wood.

#### **Pylewell & Coast**

- 502. Solent Way from Shotts Lane and west through Pylewell Park to join road at Pylewell Home Farm – leave road at the green, west across Sowley Broom to Parish boundary, rejoining road west of Pitts Deep Lane.

#### **Coastal Path**

- 503. From Lisle Court south to coast and west to Tanners Lane.



Footpath No 8

## ANNEX 4

### Listed buildings

There are currently 50 listed buildings in Boldre parish, designated because of their special architectural or historic interest. The buildings are classified in grades to show their relative importance, although listed building control is applied in the same way to all grades.

Grade II\* are particularly important buildings of very high conservation value

Grade II are buildings of special interest which warrant preservation

- **The Hobler Public House** Grade II  
Battramsley
- **West Lodge, Boldre Grange** Grade II  
Battramsley
- **Retaining wall and pergola, south of West Grange** Grade II  
Battramsley
- **Milestone north of junction with Rope Hill** Grade II  
Battramsley
- **Little Ashton** Grade II  
Undershore
- **Towles Country Restaurant** Grade II  
Walhampton
- **Boldre Grange** Grade II\*
- **Walhampton House** Grade II\*  
Walhampton
- **Gatepiers**, north-west of Walhampton House Grade II
- **Courtyard wall and gate piers**, Walhampton House Grade II
- **Arcade and grotto**, Walhampton House Grade II
- **Sundial**, south-east of Walhampton House Grade II
- **Column sundial**, south-east of Walhampton House Grade II
- **Haywards Farmhouse** Grade II  
Off Church Lane, Boldre
- **East End House** Grade II  
East End
- **Heywood Manor** Grade II  
Church Lane, Boldre
- **Wall and gazebo, Heywood Manor drive** Grade II  
Church Lane, Boldre
- **St John's Church**, Church Lane, Boldre Grade II\*
- **Sarcophagus**, St John's Church Grade II
- **Chest tomb to Shrubbes**, St John's Church Grade II
- **William Gilpin's chest tomb**, St John's Church Grade II
- **Lady Burrard's chest tomb**, St John's Church Grade II
- **Ivy Cottage** Grade II  
Joy Lane, Norleywood
- **Mill Lane Cottage** Grade II  
Mill Lane, Pylewell Park
- **The Mill House** Grade II  
Mill Lane, Pylewell Park
- **Dairy**, south-west of the Mill House Grade II



- **Burrard-Neale Monument** Grade II\*  
Monument Lane, Boldre
- **Carter's Farmhouse** Grade II  
Norleywood Lane, Norleywood
- **Barn, north-west of Carter's Farmhouse** Grade II  
Norleywood Lane, Norleywood
- **The Oaks** Grade II  
Norleywood Road, Norleywood
- **Passford Farmhouse** Grade II  
Passford Hill, Boldre
- **Boldre Bridge** Grade II  
Pilley Hill, Boldre
- **Gilpin's Cottage** Grade II  
Pilley Hill, Boldre
- **Icehouse, south-west of the Mill House** Grade II  
Mill Lane, Pylewell Park
- **Hill House School** Grade II  
Rope Hill, Boldre
- **The Red Lion Inn** Grade II  
Rope Hill, Boldre
- **Pylewell House** Grade II\*  
Pylewell Park
- **Rodlease House** Grade II  
Rodlease Lane, Boldre
- **Durns and attached cob wall** Grade II  
Rope Hill, Boldre
- **Icehouse, near entrance to Newtown Park** Grade II  
South Baddesley
- **Newtown Park** Grade II\*  
South Baddesley
- **Southlands School** Grade II  
Vicars Hill, Boldre
- **Vicars Hill Lodge** Grade II  
Vicars Hill, Boldre
- **Gilpins** Grade II  
Vicars Hill, Boldre
- **St Mary's Church** Grade II  
South Baddesley
- **Thatched Cottage** Grade II  
Middle Road, Norleywood
- **The Hollow** Grade II  
Brook Hill, Norleywood
- **Nos. 1 and 2, The Cottages**, South Baddesley Grade II
- **Fleur-de-Lys Public House** Grade II  
Pilley Street, Pilley
- **Pond Cottage** Grade II  
Lower Sandy Down Lane, Boldre

