This leaflet explains what a conservation area is and how it may affect you.
It shows the boundary of one of the 33 conservation areas and points out some of
the features which make it special.

Waters Green Brockenhurst

Waters Green conservation area comprises the green itself and a range of traditional 18th and 19th century dwellings built within the boundaries of an earlier layout of fields and scattered cottages on the northern edge of Brockenhurst village. In the centre unfenced Forest lawn with common grazing rights extends from Waters Green north west into the adjacent open Forest area of Black Knowl. Although only two buildings are listed the mixture of small cottages, Victorian villas, terraces and semi-detached houses along narrow lanes gives the area its very distinctive character. To the west a stream, The Weir, with its ford is an attractive backdrop to Butts Lawn and forms a natural physical boundary with the open Forest in the north east.

Careys Manor

Waters Green beside Lyndhurst Road

An important feature is the consistent style of detailing and type of building material used in the main building period, of about 10 years. Date stones appear on several buildings, eg in Park Close 1896 and Ringwood Terrace 1897. In 1817 the Rev Henry Comyn recorded 22 inmates in the Workhouse - now converted to three cottages on the south side of the Green. Along Lyndhurst Road three substantial buildings, Bridge Farm (Grade II), Bridge House and Careys Manor Hotel have considerable architectural merit and along with the surrounding mature trees make a major contribution to the character of Waters Green. The appearance of the lanes themselves is important with the lack of hard kerbs and limited hardstanding - the grass must be protected from excessive wear from car parking. Unfortunately many buildings are losing original detailing, for example, through the replacement of windows and doors and painting of exterior brickwork which is reducing the special architectural and historic character of the area.