

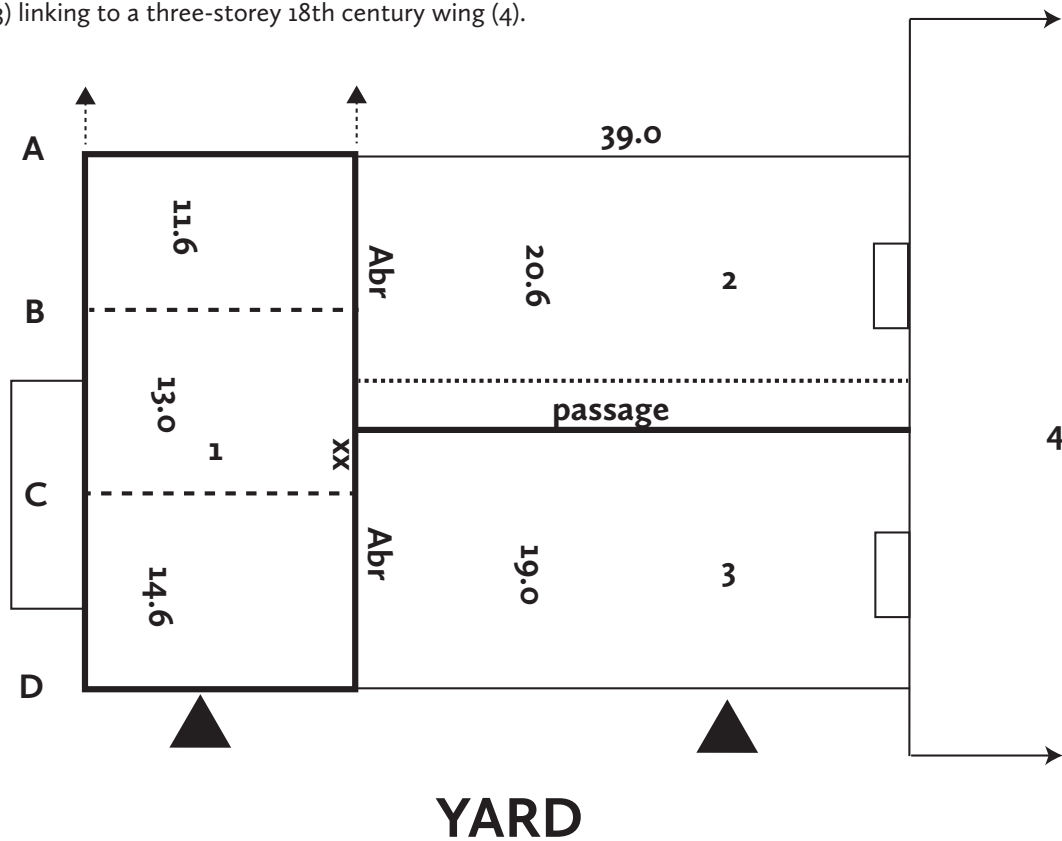


Manor House

Proportional but not to scale; approximate imperial measurements

Description

The manor house is situated along the north side of the courtyard complex that includes a large barn (south\ converted hovel (east) and converted orangery and stables/coach house (west). it is made up of four distinct elements: a two storey range consisting of a 3-bay north-south wing (1) with two parallel ranges (2 & 3) linking to a three-storey 18th century wing (4).



For further detail see statutory listing (below) which is unusually thorough given its date.

West Wing

This is best understood at first floor and within the roof space although heavy cruciform girdering can be observed at ground floor, which might be better understood with a more rigorous examination. At first

floor there are visible bay posts at B and C (east) with long tapering jowls; upper half-height arch bracing extends to north and south of these posts (Abr) and there is a blocked two-light window north of C (XX) which was glazed. Wail-framing is in regular square panels and some scratched carpenter's marks are evident.

Stairs lead to the attic space from within range 2. The original roof remains over BC with evidence that it continued north and south; it consists of clasped side-purlins with curved wind-bracing and the 'medieval' style rafters are soot-stained, most heavily around B, and pegged at the apex.

Parallel ranges

At ground floor cruciform girdering and some short lengths of ceiling girders are visible, but need putting into context. There is a considerable amount of wall-panelling, which by and large appears to be custombuilt and could generally be assigned to the mid to late 17th century. The decorative marquetry work over the eastern hearth in 3 is contiguous with the mid to late 17th century, and comparable to details on bedheads and cabinets, but appears to have been introduced; however: the delicate frieze compares with a similar detail at Sevington Manor: Tichborne, dated 1597?-1606.

Most notable at first floor level is the formation of a central east-west passage, with evidence for two doorways into the northern range.

The roofing of range 3 has compromised the roof of the wing, and is of in-line butt purlins, staggered towards each end, and butt rafters. The roof over over range 2 is of staggered butt purlins. All raftering is pegged at apex.

All the roofing details need more thorough evaluation. The generous proportions of the two-storey element, including the west wing, with its fully useable and accessible attic, is worth noting.

Considerations

The harmonisation of the two-storey wing, with a mixture of stone and brick, in the interests of symmetry, has concealed an earlier plan; viewed from the north, a portion of an earlier roof is visible, as well as the large, multi-flue side stack.

Diagnostic details of the west wing (jowl profiles, framing and bracing patterns, roof structure) suggest

dating from the early 1500s, given that side-purlin constructions appear in Hampshire from the mid 15th century. The features that need most thought are the two-light window and the pattern of sooting. The window confirms that the wing 1 predates ranges 2 & 3, but as it was unlikely to have stood alone, 2 & 3 must be on the footprint of an earlier building. The level of sooting suggests some kind of smoke bay/hood arrangement, that may have been within the (now) truncated northern bay, beyond A.

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The manor house stands on the north side of a large yard, bounded on the south and west by farm buildings, and consists of a two-story range, the oldest part of the house, with a three-story eighteenth-century addition on the east. It is a pretty building with red brick quoins and window-frames. The added portion of the house having fine rooms and a good staircase. In the older part is some late sixteenth or early seventeenth-century panelling, and some early eighteenth century chimney-pieces and other details.

*BURITON The Manor House 1954 Gil**

Mansion. C18 exterior. but the under rear part, as a timber-framed origin (Cf 6.C17) C19 restoration and small service extensions.

The main block has brick walls, the front of blue headers, with flush red dressings (quoins rubbed flat arches), stone plinth band, eaves cornice of moulded brick dentils beneath stone cymatium, stone coping to parapet, stone keys, and stone plain 1st floor band: the south side elevation is of Flemish bond with blue headers, similar details: the north side is now roughcast.

The rear wing is of ashlar malmstone with brick dressings (quoins, cambered arches, brick dentil eaves). stone plinth band and 1st floor band.

Tile roof, hipped above the main block. Symmetrical east front of three storeys, 1.3.1 windows: parapet with cornice, sash windows. The stone doorcase has a moulded cornice, pulvinated frieze, eared architrave, and half-glazed door. The south side of the main block has a full-height half-hexagon bay at the east side: three storeys, 1.3 windows, and similar details.

The rear wing is set back from the south end of the main block, is symmetrical, of two storeys, six windows (westernmost filled): casements above sashes. At each side there is a brick porch with a pediment, a plain frieze continuing from the 1st floor band, an arched opening with stone key and plinth, and a plain door within. The north face of the rear wing is altered (late C19) but of similar features; there is a massive chimney at the west end.

Minor single-storeyed additions at the west end.

Interior: C18 oak staircase, C17 paneling in the older rear wing, with some timber framing. At one time, the home of Edward Gibbon

Dovecot with connecting wall (Broughton of 1340 has only Hants potence; Langrish manor fm)

Dovecote, in use. C18. Brick walls of Flemish Garden Wall bond, plain plinth, stepped eaves. Hipped tile roof. Hexagonal building, with upper opening above a doorway on the east face: interior lined with tiers of nesting boxes- At the top is a turret with paneled faces, each containing three round-headed openings: capped by a hipped tile roof. The wall, linking the dovecote to the Manor House, is of maimstone, with a doorway at each end.

10 bay barn (details given)

Orangery cf Ham House (1670s) Kensington Palace (1704)

Orangery, now two dwellings. C18, with o20 restoration and adaptation. Malmstone walls at the two-storeyed rear, the front (east) being cemented, with narrow arched openings. Hipped tile roof. Long block, narrowing (at the rear) towards the north. Front elevation Qt one storey, seven windows. Casements. One plain entrance, the other being a quarter-octagonal porch set in the angle formed by the overlap of this structure with the (rear of the) stables.

Stables 30 metres south-west (?also coach house)

Large stable block, now three dwellings. C18. Walls of malmstone ashlar with brick dressings: plinth band, quoins, cambered openings, dentilled eaves fascia. Tile roof. Symmetrical south-east front, with slightly-projected centrepiece having a pediment/gable, containing an oval window; two storeys, 3.3.3 windows. Casements. The C20 doorways, in the centre of each unit, have classical details. The prominent rear elevation is plain, with round-headed ground-floor windows; the north end has a projecting (west) wing.

Small stables with linking wall (?Cattle hovel)

Stables. 019. Ashlar malmstone with brick dressings, cambered openings. Hipped tile roof. Long narrow single-storeyed block: west elevation (facing the courtyard) of four windows and four doors. The wall linking the nonh end to the Manor House is of brickwork and has a doorway at the north end-