

# LANDFORD

## LANDSCAPE, SETTLEMENT AND BUILDINGS

### *Introduction*

Landford is a parish bordering the county of Hampshire, 10 miles south-east of Salisbury and seven miles west of Romsey (Hants.).<sup>1</sup> It was formerly, with the parish of Whiteparish, part of the ancient hundred of Frustfield.

The historic parish boundary of Landford bordered that of Whiteparish to the north. Moving clockwise, it then shared a boundary with the ex-parochial districts of Earldoms and of Melchet Park, then the parishes of Plaitford to the east, Bramshaw to the south and Downton to the west.

Much of the geographic boundary followed field boundaries and watercourses. For part of its boundary with Plaitford it followed downstream the stream known as Park Water, and a tributary of the river Blackwater. Part of Landford's boundary with the tithing of Hamptworth, historically part of Downton parish, follows the river Blackwater.

Changes to the ecclesiastical and civil parish boundaries in the 19th century saw part of Landford sharing a boundary with the new parish of Redlynch which had been created from part of Downton parish.<sup>2</sup> The area of the historic parish had been recorded as 1,720 a. in 1860, but changes to civil parish boundaries from the late 19th century onwards enlarged the parish.<sup>3</sup> Changes were made to Landford's civil parish boundary in 1896, when a part of Whiteparish was added to the civil parish of Landford.<sup>4</sup> Melchet Park, Plaitford and Bramshaw were transferred to Hampshire in 1895.<sup>5</sup> Earldoms, formerly extra parochial, was at one time regarded as part of Whiteparish, but had become a separate civil parish in 1858.<sup>6</sup> It was abolished as a civil parish in 1896, becoming part of the civil parish of Landford.<sup>7</sup> In 2017 parts of the civil parish of Redlynch, including Hamptworth and Nomansland, were transferred to Landford civil parish.<sup>8</sup>

The underlying geology of Landford is largely clay, sand and silt. To the north of the parish clay, silt and sand deposits predominate, with sand, silt and clay in the centre of the parish and around the modern area of settlement. Around Landford Manor and the parish church are deposits of sand. The southernmost part of the parish is characterised by clay, silt

<sup>1</sup> Kelly's *Dir Hants., Wilts., Dorset* (1889), p. 938.

<sup>2</sup> VCH Wilts. XI, 25, 49.

<sup>3</sup> R.E. Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inclosure Awards and Agreements* (WRS 25, 1971), 90 (no. 117).

<sup>4</sup> Fitzmaurice and W. L. Bown, *The Boundaries of the Administrative County of Wilts* (1920), 21. The order was made in 1895, and confirmed in 1896. This was the area of the parish around Whitterns Hill, North Common and Wicketsgreen, see WSA, 1980/2, 287.

<sup>5</sup> Fitzmaurice and Bown, *Boundaries of Wilts*, 9. On the histories of Melchet Park, Plaitford and Bramshaw, see VCH Hants., IV, 540–3, 623–6.

<sup>6</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.*, Frustfield, 66–9; Youngs, *Admin Units*, 537.

<sup>7</sup> Fitzmaurice and Bown, *Boundaries of Wilts* (1920), 22, 26; Youngs, *Admin Units*, 537. The order was made in 1895, and confirmed in 1896.

<sup>8</sup> Wiltshire Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) order 2016, <https://www.lgbce.org.uk/resources/database-of-local-government-orders/south-west/wiltshire> (accessed 8 Sept. 2022).

and sand.<sup>9</sup> These Tertiary sands and clays of the Hampshire Basin produce the characteristic wooded heathland of the New Forest edge.<sup>10</sup>

By the time of the tithe award in 1840, the parish of Landford contained 1,694 a., of which 773 a. was common land.<sup>11</sup>

Landford was 'Langeford' in 1086.<sup>12</sup> Variations recorded on the name include Laneford (1316, 1377, 1439), Langford (1607–8) and Lanford (1655).<sup>13</sup> It was recorded as both Lanford and as Landford in 1736.<sup>14</sup> The first element of the name is believed to derive either from *long*, 'long', or *lanu*, 'lane', and the entire name referring either to a long ford, or a ford in a lane. The 'd' is a later interpolation.<sup>15</sup>

The area known as Earldoms, or 'The Earldoms', was anciently a wooded area, sometimes considered part of Melchet forest. It formed part of the estates of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and after his execution in 1552 was granted to William, earl of Pembroke, from whom the name Earldoms is said to derive.<sup>16</sup> It contained 789 a. in 1858.<sup>17</sup>

A charter of King Cynewalc of land in Downton to the cathedral church of Winchester (consecrated 648) is dated to before 672. It has been suggested that the boundary of the land gifted by Cynewalc followed in part the river later known as Blackwater near the mansion of Newhouse, flowed south to marshy ground by Langley Wood, and continued to follow the Blackwater to Landford Bridge. The boundary then left the course of the stream to pass south across Landford Common, until it reached what would become the historic boundary between Hampshire and Wiltshire, where it turned south-west and followed the later county boundary.<sup>18</sup>

### *Communications*

On Ogilby's map of 1675 Landford was shown as being on a branch of the main road from Southampton, via Romsey, to Salisbury; it was not on a major route itself.<sup>19</sup> This was to change in 1753, when a new turnpike trust was established for a route between Salisbury and Eling, known as the Sarum and Eling, or Salisbury and Eling, trust. The main turnpike road ran through the parish, while a branch at Landford Pound led to Eling via Cadnam. At Cadnam a short branch ran to Lyndhurst.<sup>20</sup> The Sarum and Eling turnpike road was disturnpiked c.1870.<sup>21</sup> The modern A36, so designated in 1922, largely follows the route of

<sup>9</sup> Geol. Surv. map, 1:50,000, bedrock and superficial deposits, sheet 298 (2005 edn); Geol. Surv. map, 1:50,000, solid and drift, sheet 299 (2002 edn); Geol. Surv. map, 1:50,000, solid and drift, sheet 314 (2004 edn); Geol. Surv. map, 1:50,000, solid and drift, sheet 315 (1987 edn).

<sup>10</sup> J. Chandler, *A Sense of Belonging: History, Community and the New Wiltshire* (Bradford on Avon, 1998), 17.

<sup>11</sup> R. E. Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Tithe Apportionments* (WRS 30, 1975). p. 68 (entry 165).

<sup>12</sup> *Domesday*, 195, 1368.

<sup>13</sup> W. H. Jones, 'The Nomina Villarum for Wiltshire', *WAM* 12 (1870), 9; C. C. Fenwick (ed.), *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381: Part 3: Wiltshire-Yorkshire* (Oxford, 2005), 40; J. E. Jackson, 'The Sheriff's Turn, Co. Wilts. A.D. 1439', *WAM* 13 (1872), 117; J. E. Jackson, 'Longleat Papers, No. 6.: Wilts Freeholders, A.D. 1607–8', *WAM* 19 (1881), 259; J. Waylen, 'Wiltshire's Contribution to the Piedmontese Fund in 1655', *WAM* 25 (1890–1), 117.

<sup>14</sup> J. P. M. Fowle (ed.), *Wiltshire Quarter Sessions and Assizes, 1736* (WRS 11, 1955), 15, 139.

<sup>15</sup> *PN Wilts.* (EPNS), 387; S. Ings, *Landford: A Wiltshire Village in the New Forest* (Landford, 2005), 2–3.

<sup>16</sup> *PN Wilts.* (EPNS), 387.

<sup>17</sup> *Kelly's Dir Hants., Wilts., Dorset* (1889), 1049. *Check this acreage.*

<sup>18</sup> A. Du Boulay Hill, 'The Saxon Boundaries of Downton, Wilts', *WAM* 36 (1909–10), 54.

<sup>19</sup> J. Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), map 'The Road from London to Southampton'.

<sup>20</sup> *VCH Wilts*, IV, 257, 259; WSA, A1/275/1. The Sarum and Eling turnpike ran to Eling, not Southampton as implied in *VCH Wilts*, IV.

<sup>21</sup> *VCH Wilts*, IV, 269; WSA, A1/205/13.

the main Salisbury to Eling turnpike through Landford, while the branch of the turnpike to Cadnam is a minor road, known by 2021 as the B3079 Lyndhurst Road.<sup>22</sup>

A toll house was situated on the main turnpike road at Earldoms. This was sold in 1870 when the turnpike closed, and by 2004 was in a ruinous state.<sup>23</sup> Although no toll house is shown on the tithe map of 1840, a tollbar is recorded in 1842 as situated opposite the site designated for the new parish school, at the junction of the road which led to Hamptworth and Downton, and it is possible that there was a toll house adjacent.<sup>24</sup> An entry in the school log book for 1863 noted that children were forbidden to play around the tollbar.<sup>25</sup>

In 1860–1, there were four public roads in the parish, with three to four private roads and a public footpath.<sup>26</sup> From its beginnings in 1894 the parish council, though not itself responsible for roads, was a point of contact for matters connected with them.<sup>27</sup> Wandering donkeys and cattle were hazardous to motorists in the 1950s, as New Forest commoners had the right to allow their animals to graze freely,<sup>28</sup> but the installation of cattle grids in the New Forest, c.1964, solved the problem.<sup>29</sup>

By the end of the 20th century Landford would have looked to Salisbury for many of its services, but also to the Hampshire towns of Fordingbridge, Ringwood and Romsey which were within easy reach. The inhabitants were also within easy commuting distance of Bournemouth and Southampton.<sup>30</sup>

#### *Bus services*

By 1919 a motor bus service operated from Landford to Romsey, Salisbury and Southampton.<sup>31</sup> This may have been the independent bus company, established by Edward Locke, a market gardener, which in the 1920s ran routes between Landford, Salisbury and Southampton. Locke's routes were largely the same as the Wilts & Dorset Motor Services' routes, and by the time the company took over a large number of independents in the 1930s Locke was no longer operating.<sup>32</sup> A timetable of 1929 showed Landford on the route of a Salisbury to Southampton service, but there was no service to Romsey.<sup>33</sup>

A local bus service was discontinued, c.1953, as uneconomic, but by 1955 improvements had been made, with more frequent services, and a new service to and from Southampton that stopped at Landford Pound.<sup>34</sup> In 1976 a service was provided on Thursdays to take people to Romsey on market day.<sup>35</sup> Changes to bus timetables in the 1980s concerned the parish council when Landford residents were unable to attend surgeries at Whiteparish, and there was dissatisfaction at the school bus provision.<sup>36</sup> By 2011 an express service ran from Salisbury, via Whiteparish and Landford, to Southampton.<sup>37</sup> In 2022 Landford remained

<sup>22</sup> '1922 Road Lists', [https://www.sabre-roads.org.uk/wiki/index.php?title=1922\\_Road\\_Lists](https://www.sabre-roads.org.uk/wiki/index.php?title=1922_Road_Lists) (accessed 19 Jan. 2022); OS Map 6', Hants. & Isle of Wight LV (1872 edn).

<sup>23</sup> WSA, A1/205/12; R. Haynes and I. Slocombe, *Wiltshire Toll Houses* (East Knoyle, 2004), 83.

<sup>24</sup> Tithe award and map, 1840; Haynes and Slocombe, *Wiltshire Toll Houses*; TNA, ED 103/6.

<sup>25</sup> WSA, F8/500/162/1/1.

<sup>26</sup> Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inclosure Awards*, 90 (nos. 117, 118).

<sup>27</sup> For example, WSA, 2191/1, mins. 4 Dec. 1904; 2191/1, mins. 21 Oct. 1929.

<sup>28</sup> WSA, 2191/2, parish meeting mins. 21 Mar. 1955; WSA, 2191/3, 22.

<sup>29</sup> WSA, 2191/3, 100.

<sup>30</sup> Chandler, *A Sense of Belonging*, 102–3.

<sup>31</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N81/12.

<sup>32</sup> C. Morris and A. Waller, *The Definitive History of Wilts & Dorset Motor Services Ltd, 1915-1972* (East Knoyle, 2006), 5.

<sup>33</sup> *Roadways Motor Coach & Motor Bus Time Tables England and Wales* (September 1929).

<sup>34</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 14 June 1954, mins. 7 Feb. 1955.

<sup>35</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 12 May 1975, 12 July 1976.

<sup>36</sup> WSA, 2191/5, mins. 19 Nov. 1986, mins. 13 July 1988.

<sup>37</sup> WSHC, bus timetable box 2011–12 (X7 timetable).

on the routes of the Salisbury to Southampton service, which ran via Whiteparish and West Wellow, and of a local service from Nomansland to Romsey.<sup>38</sup>

### *Railways*

There was no railway station at Landford. The nearest station was West Dean (opened 1847), six miles to the north,<sup>39</sup> with alternative stations at Salisbury and Downton,<sup>40</sup> as well as Romsey. The Downton station closed in 1964,<sup>41</sup> but the stations at Salisbury, Romsey and Dean (formerly West Dean) remained in 2022.

### *Carriers and post offices*

A directory of 1848 listed no carriers serving Landford, nor was there a post office in the parish.<sup>42</sup> The parish had a post office by 1889, run by the schoolmaster, though it still appeared to lack any carrier services.<sup>43</sup> By 1901 the post office was located in separate premises to the school.<sup>44</sup> There was a post office in the parish in 1919,<sup>45</sup> and one remained there in 2022.<sup>46</sup>

### *Population*

In 1086 there were six bordars, or unfree peasants, at Landford, which suggests a population of c.30 persons.<sup>47</sup> The number of tax payers recorded in the parish varied during the following centuries according to the nature of the tax being imposed. Twenty-four taxpayers were recorded in 1322,<sup>48</sup> and 48 persons in 1377,<sup>49</sup> although only c.21 persons were taxed in 1379.<sup>50</sup> Eight persons were assessed for the lay subsidy returns, c.1524.<sup>51</sup> Five taxpayers were recorded in 1545, and nine in 1576.<sup>52</sup>

By 1676 the adult population of the parish was recorded as 60 persons.<sup>53</sup> The parish remained small but had increased to a total population of 186 by 1801, rising to 255 by 1841.<sup>54</sup> It dropped to 231 in 1891, but had risen to 358 by 1901, an increase partly accounted for by the inclusion of the Earldoms.<sup>55</sup> The population was recorded as 507 in 1921, as 471 in 1931, and had risen to 662 by 1961.<sup>56</sup> Housing development was undoubtedly responsible for the population increase to 866 persons in 1971, 1,190 persons in 1981, and 1,271 persons by 2011.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>38</sup> 39, X7 and X7R timetables, at [bluestarbus.co.uk/services](http://bluestarbus.co.uk/services) (accessed 6 Sept. 2022). Unlike Whiteparish, Landford was not served by route X7R, which ran from Salisbury to Southampton via Romsey.

<sup>39</sup> *Salisbury and Winchester Jnl.*, 6 Mar. 1847, 2; *Kelly's Dir Hants., Wilts., Dors.* (1889), 938.

<sup>40</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N81/12.

<sup>41</sup> *VCH Wilts.*, XI, 22.

<sup>42</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Dors., Hants., Wilts.* (1848), 2786.

<sup>43</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Wilts.* (1889), 938.

<sup>44</sup> OS map 1:2500, sheet 77.8 (1901 edn).

<sup>45</sup> HRO, 4M92/N81/12, map.

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.postoffice.co.uk/branch-finder> (accessed 24 Jan. 2022).

<sup>47</sup> *Domesday*, 195; E. Miller and J. Hatcher, *Medieval England: rural society and economic change 1086–1348* (London, 1978), 29.

<sup>48</sup> Crowley (ed.), *Tax List 1322*, 32–3.

<sup>49</sup> Fenwick (ed.), *Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381*, 14.

<sup>50</sup> Fenwick (ed.), *Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381*, 24, 71–2.

<sup>51</sup> J. Sheails and R. W. Hoyle (eds), *The Regional Distribution of Wealth in England as Indicated in the 1524/5 Lay Subsidy Returns*, vol. 2 (List and Index Society, 1998), 378.

<sup>52</sup> G. D. Ramsay (ed.), *Two Sixteenth Century Taxation Lists 1545 and 1576* (WRS 10, 1954), 6, 115.

<sup>53</sup> *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 124.

<sup>54</sup> Census, 1801, 1841.

<sup>55</sup> Census, 1891, 1901.

<sup>56</sup> Census, 1921, 1931, 1961.

<sup>57</sup> Census, 1971, 1981, 2011.

The total population of the Earldoms in 1811 was 51. It had fallen to 47 by 1851, and 37 by 1881. The population remained unchanged at 37 in 1891, after which date Earldoms was included in the census for Landford.<sup>58</sup>

### *Settlement*

Mesolithic flint tools were found at Broom Park during a 1936 excavation.<sup>59</sup> A Bronze Age bell barrow, with four associated barrows, has been identified on Landford Common.<sup>60</sup> An enclosure at Castle Camp Copse, within Earldoms, is likely to be Iron Age in date. A lack of artefacts suggests it was a temporary enclosure, possibly for cattle, as the area would have been less wooded in the Iron Age.<sup>61</sup>

No evidence for Roman settlement has been found in Landford,<sup>62</sup> but a small hoard of Romano-British coins and brooches was found at Landford Manor farm by a metal detectorist.<sup>63</sup> There is little evidence for the early medieval period, but it is known that there was settlement at Landford prior to the Norman Conquest, when the father of Oda held two hides of land.<sup>64</sup>

The medieval and early modern parish of Landford appear to have centred around the church and adjacent manor house. The church dates from the 12th century,<sup>65</sup> and a medieval coin, cloth seal and two buckles have been found at Manor farm.<sup>66</sup> The manor house dates from 1599.<sup>67</sup>

The remaining pre-modern settlement in the parish was dispersed. Earthworks in the vicinity of Landford Lodge have been interpreted as possibly associated with the site of a medieval or post-medieval shrunken settlement.<sup>68</sup> Bridge farm and Wickets Green farm are both partially extant farmsteads of medieval origins,<sup>69</sup> and Whitehouse farm a partially extant farmstead dating to the 17th century.<sup>70</sup> Andrews' and Dury's map of 1773 shows the manor house and church in a largely isolated situation, with scattered housing along the branch of the turnpike road leading to Cadnam.<sup>71</sup>

By 1844 Earldoms was still largely wooded, but parts had been inclosed and cultivated by cottagers and small tenants on the estate.<sup>72</sup> There had been a farmstead at Earldoms since at least the 17th century, and a small settlement had developed around it by the mid-18th century.<sup>73</sup>

The nucleus of the church and manor house may have been a focus for the inhabitants, despite the dispersed nature of settlement in the parish. But during the 19th century two key

<sup>58</sup> Census, 1811, 1851, 1881, 1891. No 1801 population data for Earldoms.

<sup>59</sup> J. Radley, 'Part II: Mesolithic' ('An Archaeological Survey and Policy for Wiltshire: Parts I and II') *WAM* 64 (1969), 19; Wiltshire HER, Mesolithic Flint Tools, Broom Park. SU22SE050 (accessed 1 Dec. 2020).

<sup>60</sup> Wiltshire HER, bell barrow on Landford Common, SU21NE603.

<sup>61</sup> P. J. Fowler, J. W. G. Musty and C. C. Taylor, 'Some earthwork enclosures in Wiltshire', *WAM* 60 (1965), 61–2.

<sup>62</sup> S. Draper, *Landscape, Settlement and Society in Roman and Early Medieval Wiltshire* (BAR British Series 419, 2006).

<sup>63</sup> Wiltshire HER, Landford Manor Farm, Romano-British coins, SU22SE300.

<sup>64</sup> Domesday, 195.

<sup>65</sup> See Religious history.

<sup>66</sup> Wiltshire HER, Manor Farm, Landford, medieval coin, cloth seal and two buckles, SU22SE456.

<sup>67</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn), 393; NHLE, no. 1300292, Landford Manor, Stock Lane (accessed 13 Jan. 2022).

<sup>68</sup> Wiltshire HER, settlement at Landford Lodge, MWI64662.

<sup>69</sup> Wiltshire HER, Bridge Farm, Landford, partially extant medieval century farmstead, MWI71127; Wickets Green Farm, partially extant medieval farmstead, MWI71124.

<sup>70</sup> Wiltshire HER, Whitehouse Farm, Landford, partially extant 17th century farmstead, MWI71129.

<sup>71</sup> *Andrews' and Dury's Map 1773*, 3.

<sup>72</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 68.

<sup>73</sup> NHLE, no. 1355703, Earldoms Lodge; no. 1023918, Cottages at Earldoms Farm (accessed 9 Feb. 2023).

buildings were erected some distance from the church and manor. In c.1844 a new village school was established alongside the Cadnam branch of Salisbury to Eling turnpike road, and a Methodist chapel opened along the same road in 1866.<sup>74</sup> By 1889 the school was also effectively the post office.<sup>75</sup> Little housing development occurred between the tithe map of 1840 and an Ordnance Survey map of 1909, but new housing had gradually encroached along the west side of the road to Lyndhurst, opposite the common, by 1926.<sup>76</sup> Why no development occurred around the church and manor house is undocumented, but may have been due to the intentions of the owners of the manor house, who owned much of the surrounding land.<sup>77</sup>

In 1919 the parish council minuted that it knew of no land in the parish suitable for local authority housing, though it wished to know more about the scheme.<sup>78</sup> In 1943 the parish council resolved to make an application for 12 local authority homes to be built in Landford after the war.<sup>79</sup> Brookside, a development of local authority housing, was constructed c.1951.<sup>80</sup>

Planning permission was sought for a development of 1,500 houses on Landford Common in 1959. This was successfully opposed at the time, but by 1962 the parish council accepted that housing would be built on the common.<sup>81</sup> The Beech Grange development beside the recreation ground was established by 1973.<sup>82</sup> The parish council continued to resist major development in the village. In 1976 it noted that permission for 160 new homes had been refused, and in 1979 opposed the establishment of a site for travellers.<sup>83</sup>

By 2021 the parish was effectively divided by the A36, the main Salisbury to Southampton road. To the east of the road remained the now-isolated small settlement around the church and former manor house along Stock Lane, with the former rectory at the junction of the main road and Stock Lane. The focus of the parish had now shifted to the west of the main road, with the main area of settlement being along Lyndhurst Road. There was no defined village centre, but a long stretch of development along this road, with, from north to south, the village school, village hall, Methodist chapel, recreation ground, village shop and post office, and the small nature reserve on what remained of Landford Common.

### *Utilities*

In 1925 Landford was described as being 'badly supplied' for water, and was not on a mains supply.<sup>84</sup> It was experiencing an acute water shortage by 1945 and the parish council resolved to write to the rural district council to urge them to install a water supply for the parish.<sup>85</sup> In 1956 the annual parish meeting was informed that the water supply to eight homes at Brookside came from the Pleydell-Bouverie estate, and that permission to build the houses had only been obtained through the estate allowing its water to be laid on to the dwellings.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> See Social and Religious history.

<sup>75</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Wilts.*, 1889. 938.

<sup>76</sup> Tithe map, 1840; OS Map 1:2500, sheet 77.8 (1909 edn, 1925 edn); OS Map 1:2500, sheet 77.12 (1909 edn, 1926 edn).

<sup>77</sup> See tithe map and award, 1840.

<sup>78</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 17 Mar. 1919.

<sup>79</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 19 July 1943.

<sup>80</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 27 Mar. 1951.

<sup>81</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 29 May 1959, 17 Aug. 1959, 6 Nov. 1959, 29 Mar. 1961, 30 Nov. 1962.

<sup>82</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 30 July 1973.

<sup>83</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 13 Sept. 1976, 5 June 1979, 4 Sept. 1979.

<sup>84</sup> W. Whitaker and F. H. Edmunds, *The Water Supply of Wiltshire: from underground sources* (London, 1925), 31, 32.

<sup>85</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 17 Oct. 1945.

<sup>86</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 26 Mar. 1956.

Street lighting was considered in 1958, but the project was not pursued owing to the high cost involved.<sup>87</sup> There were some single lamps in the village, but in 1961 it was again considered that a full scheme was too costly.<sup>88</sup> A complete scheme was once more deemed impractical in 1964, but the parish council agreed to obtain estimates.<sup>89</sup>

### *Built character*

Along Lyndhurst Road the main area of settlement is largely characterised by domestic dwellings from the mid-19th century onwards, though Whitehouse farmhouse, which dates from the 17th century onwards, and an adjacent 18th-century barn are both listed buildings.<sup>90</sup>

Most architecturally significant buildings are to be found in the small area of settlement near the church and manor house, or in isolated parts of the parish. Landford Manor, east of the church, is a brick house of 1599, with a rear wing added c.1680. The three-storey front is of c.1717. Further alterations were made in 1885, and the house was extended in 1929 in Elizabethan style.<sup>91</sup> The Old Rectory, formerly the parsonage house, is a brick and tile house by Butterfield, dating from 1871–2.<sup>92</sup>

Landford Lodge, one mile west of the church, was rebuilt after 1776, the new building reputedly modelled on the early 18th century Hursley House in the village of Hursley (Hants.).<sup>93</sup> In Landford Wood, at the entrance to Melchet Park, are a pair of pyramid-roofed gate lodges of 1912–14 by Darcy Braddell (1884–1970), who worked largely in the Arts and Crafts style, and also worked on alterations to Melchet Park (Hants.) for the first Lord Melchet.<sup>94</sup>

Elsewhere in the parish, Landford Wood House is a 17th-century square framed and thatched house.<sup>95</sup> Bridge farmhouse has its origins in a 15th-century hall house, with later alterations.<sup>96</sup> Wickets Green farmhouse dates from the 16th century, with 17th-century and later alterations and additions.<sup>97</sup> Landford Cottage dates from c.1700.<sup>98</sup>

The Cedars nursing home was formerly known as Northlands. **The building had its origins as a small house, probably of the 1830s, shown on the tithe map of 1840 and known as Holly Hill.<sup>99</sup> It was enlarged c.1850 and again c.1860, probably by James Wigram, who owned it by 1861 and changed its name to Northlands.<sup>100</sup>** It had become the Cedars nursing home by 1980.<sup>101</sup>

At Earldoms, the small settlement at Earldoms farm includes the 17th-century farmhouse and 18th-century cottages.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>87</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 21 Nov. 1958.

<sup>88</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 29 Mar. 1961.

<sup>89</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 30 Nov. 1964.

<sup>90</sup> NHLE, no. 1023916, Whitehouse Farmhouse; no. 1355702, Barn at Whitehouse Farm (accessed 9 Feb. 2023).

<sup>91</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn), 393; NHLE, no. 1300292, Landford Manor, Stock Lane (accessed 13 Jan. 2022).

See Landownership.

<sup>92</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn), 393, where it is referred to as the ‘Old Vicarage’.

<sup>93</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn), 393.

<sup>94</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn), 393; J. Holden, *Wiltshire Gate Lodges* (Gloucester, 2018), 82, 104. On Melchet Park see *VCH Hants.*, IV, 540–2.

<sup>95</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn) 393.

<sup>96</sup> NHLE, no. 1023922, Bridge Farmhouse (accessed 9 Feb. 2023).

<sup>97</sup> NHLE, no. 1023917, Wickets Green Farmhouse (accessed 9 Feb. 2023).

<sup>98</sup> NHLE, no. 1023921, Landford Cottage (accessed 9 Feb. 2023).

<sup>99</sup> Tithe map and award 1840; census 1841; NHLE, no. 1023920, Northlands (accessed 9 Feb. 2023).

<sup>100</sup> Census 1861; NHLE, no. 1023920, Northlands (accessed 9 Feb. 2023); inf. M. Birch, Feb. 2023.

<sup>101</sup> *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1980), 325.

<sup>102</sup> NHLE, no. 1355703, Earldoms Lodge; no. 1023918, Cottages at Earldoms Farm (accessed 9 Feb. 2023).

## LANDOWNERSHIP

### *Patterns of landownership*

Landford was dominated by its common land; in 1840 this covered 773 a. in a parish of 1,694 a. At the same date, the manor of Landford held 598 a. of land in the parish.<sup>103</sup> The manor was divided, c.1514, into the manors of Landford (Stanter) and Landford (Becket). These were reunited into a single manor in 1800.<sup>104</sup> No manorial records are known to survive.<sup>105</sup> There were other small estates in the parish held independently of the manor. The extra-parochial settlement of Earldoms, previously held by the Seymour family, was held by the earls of Pembroke from 1552.<sup>106</sup>

### *Manors and principal estates*

By 1086 Landford was held by Oda, one of the king's thegns, having been held by his father before the conquest. The land paid geld for two hides. The estate was worth 15s.<sup>107</sup>

The subsequent history of landownership in the parish is obscure until the 13th century when the Lye, or de Lye, family are recorded as holding land of an overlord. In 1242–3 James de Lye held a knight's fee in Landford of Albreda de Botreaus, who held it of the king.<sup>108</sup> William Lye was lord of Landford by 1316.<sup>109</sup> In 1328 John de Lye the elder put in his claim when John le Frye of Landford conveyed to Master Stephen de Deone one messuage, 25 a. of land and 2 a. of meadow in Landford.<sup>110</sup> This John de Lye, or another of the same name, received 12 a. of land and 1 a. of meadow in Landford in 1345, conveyed to him by Robert le Parkere and Joan his wife.<sup>111</sup>

In 1344 John de Lye held of Oliver de Ingham (d. 1344) one knight's fee in Landford.<sup>112</sup> The Landford estate passed to his daughter Joan, who, after the death of her first husband in 1349, married Sir Miles de Stapleton (d. 1364).<sup>113</sup>

The manorial descent continued through the de Lye family, though the estate was still subject to an overlordship. In 1357, confirming an agreement of 1354, Thomas de Lye conveyed to Thomas de Biterle for the term of his life the manor of Landford and the advowson of the church.<sup>114</sup> In 1376 the heir of John de Lye was a minor, and the land in Landford was held by knight service of the heir of Miles de Stapleton.<sup>115</sup> The de Lye family remained the major landowners in the parish. In 1379 Robert de Lye, franklin, paid 40d tax, the largest single payment in the parish.<sup>116</sup> By 1428 Richard Lye held of Brian de Stapulton lands and tenements in Landford, lately held by John Lye, for the service of one knight's fee.<sup>117</sup>

<sup>103</sup> R. E. Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Tithe Apportionments* (WRS 30, 1975). p. 68 (no. 165).

<sup>104</sup> See below.

<sup>105</sup> Manorial Documents Register <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/manor-search> (accessed 30 Apr. 2021).

<sup>106</sup> R. C. Hoare, *The Ancient History of Wiltshire*, vol. 1. (London, 1812), 230.

<sup>107</sup> *Domesday*, 195.

<sup>108</sup> *Book of Fees*, II, 715. A knight's fee was the amount of land needed to support a knight.

<sup>109</sup> W. H. Jones, 'The Nomina Villarum for Wiltshire', *WAM* 12 (1870), 9; *Feud. Aids*, vol. 5, 200.

<sup>110</sup> Elrington (ed.), *Feet of Fines* 1327–77, 16 (no. 10).

<sup>111</sup> Elrington (ed.), *Feet of Fines* 1327–77, 78 (no. 307).

<sup>112</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1327–77, 159–61.

<sup>113</sup> *VCH Wilts.* XI, 60.

<sup>114</sup> Elrington (ed.), *Feet of Fines* 1327–77, 110.

<sup>115</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1374–1377, 248.

<sup>116</sup> C. C. Fenwick (ed.), *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381: Part 3: Wiltshire-Yorkshire* (Records of Social and Economic History New Series 37) (Oxford, 2005), 71. A franklin was a landowner of free but not noble birth.

<sup>117</sup> *Feud. Aids*, vol. 5, 256.

The descent of the manor continued with the family, by now known as Lye, to at least 1512, when Robert Lye held the advowson of the parish.<sup>118</sup> The manor passed, in or after 1514, into the hands of his daughters Elizabeth, wife of John Stanter, and Anne, wife of William Becket (or Beckett), each of whom received one moiety of the manor. The Becketts still held their portion of the manor in 1533, but by 1540 it had passed to the Dauntsey family. In 1627 Sir John Dauntsey of Lavington conveyed this moiety to Giles Eyre of Brickworth in Whiteparish, and it descended with that branch of the Eyre family to 1800.<sup>119</sup> Records of the 1630s show that a messuage called Whitehouse with other lands and property, part of the Eyre portion of the manor, was leased to the Stockman family of Downton.<sup>120</sup>

The other moiety of the manor descended with the Stanter family until 1638, when it was conveyed to trustees for John Davenant (d. 1641), then bishop of Salisbury, and his heirs. The manor was by this date held of the earl of Arundel by fealty only and was worth £4 17s. 10d. yearly.<sup>121</sup> This moiety descended with the Davenants to Edward Davenant, who died without issue, leaving the estate heavily mortgaged. His three sisters, co-heirs of the estate, sold the property in 1717 to John Eyre (1693–1725), second son of Giles Eyre of Brickworth (1664–1733).<sup>122</sup> The estate passed to John Eyre's son, also John (d. 1799). The estate then passed to the younger John's son, John Maurice (d. 1815). In 1800 he bought the other moiety of the Landford manor and estate from the legatees of his uncle, Henry Eyre, thus reuniting the two portions of the manor.<sup>123</sup>

John Maurice Eyre left as his heir a daughter, Frances Elizabeth (1797–1878) who married Thomas Bolton, son of Thomas Bolton of Norfolk and Susannah, sister of Horatio Nelson, Viscount Nelson. Through this connection with the Nelson family, the younger Thomas succeeded as 2nd earl Nelson, and Frances became countess Nelson. They had two sons; Horatio, who inherited the earldom and the Brickworth estate, and Revd John Horatio Nelson, who inherited the Landford estate.<sup>124</sup> John appears to have inherited the Landford estate after his mother's death,<sup>125</sup> since she was recorded as landowner at the time of the tithe award in 1840, when she owned 598 a. of land in the parish.<sup>126</sup> She was lady of the manor in 1860, at the time of the inclosure awards for Landford.<sup>127</sup>

In 1919 part of the Landford Manor estate was put up for sale at auction by Douglas Eyre, including Wickets Green, Stock Lane, Glebe, Langtrees, Nelson and Bridge farms.<sup>128</sup>

### *Landford House*

Evidence of the original brick house, built c.1599 for John Stanter, can still be seen to the rear of the property. A rear wing was added by John Davenant, c.1680, and the front dates to c.1717. Additions were made in 1885, and the property was extended in an Elizabethan style in 1929.<sup>129</sup> When Revd Nelson inherited the manor, he remained incumbent of a Berkshire parish and was not resident in Landford. In 1889 the house was let to a tenant, and

<sup>118</sup> Phillipps, *Institutions*, vol. I, 190.

<sup>119</sup> Phillipps, *Institutions*, vol. I, 208; Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 83–4.

<sup>120</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1625–49, 217, 434–5.

<sup>121</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1625–49, 317–18.

<sup>122</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 84–5; A. S. Hartigan, 'Eyre of Wilts.' *Wilts. N&Q* V (1905–7), 102–3.

<sup>123</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 86; Hartigan, 'Eyre of Wilts.', 102–4.

<sup>124</sup> Hartigan, 'Eyre of Wilts.', 102–4.

<sup>125</sup> *VCH Wilts.* XI, 32.

<sup>126</sup> Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Tithe Apportionments*, 68 (no. 165).

<sup>127</sup> R. E. Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inclosure Awards and Agreements* (WRS 25, 1971), 90 (nos. 117, 118).

<sup>128</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N81/12.

<sup>129</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn), 393.

management of the estate to a farm baliff.<sup>130</sup> Revd Nelson resigned his last living in Berkshire and retired to Lords Oak, Landford, in 1909, where he died in 1917 at the age of 92.<sup>131</sup>

### *Landford Lodge*

Landford Lodge, formerly Breach House, was known as Landford Lodge by 1844.<sup>132</sup> It had been rebuilt in 1776 by Sir William Heathcote of Hursley (Hants.), possibly modelled on Hursley House.<sup>133</sup> Charles Spooner purchased it in 1787, and it was sold to Samuel Greatheed the elder, c.1792.<sup>134</sup> On Greatheed's death in 1829 he left Landford Lodge and the freehold of lands at Earldoms, with other properties, to his eldest son, also Samuel. The interior of the house was altered in the early 19th century by the Greatheed family, which may have been funded by profits from their West Indies plantations.<sup>135</sup>

Greatheed owned 117 a. in Landford at the time of the tithe award in 1840.<sup>136</sup> After his death the estate of Landford Lodge, with a farm and lands of 118 a. was advertised for sale by auction in 1847. The same sale included Greatheed's leasehold farm at Earldoms, held of the earl of Pembroke.<sup>137</sup> By 1848 Landford Lodge was held by Frances Elizabeth, dowager countess Nelson, and let to tenants.<sup>138</sup>

### *Earldoms*

The woodland of Earldoms, to the west of Landford, is believed to be part of the grant of land made in 943 by king Edmund to his thane Wulfgar.<sup>139</sup> It had formed part of the estates of the Seymour family, but following the attainder of Edward Seymour, first duke of Somerset, for treason, it was given to William, first earl of Pembroke, and his heirs in 1552.<sup>140</sup> The Earldoms estate descended with the Pembrokes. On the death of William, third earl of Pembroke, in 1630, his estates passed to his brother Philip.<sup>141</sup>

A survey of the Pembroke estates made in 1728 showed that parts of Earldoms were let to tenants, but most of the land was coppiced woodland, owned and managed by the Pembrokes, who sold the coppiced timber and employed a woodward.<sup>142</sup> The Pembrokes still held Earldoms in 1748,<sup>143</sup> and in the early years of the 19th century, when Earldoms was described as situated in the forest of Melchet.<sup>144</sup> Leaseholds of lands at Earldoms appear to have been for three lives. In 1717 Robert Henbest, senior, left his leaseholds, on which were the lives of himself and his sons Oseman and Robert, to Robert.<sup>145</sup> In 1877 over 200 a. of land, mostly woodland, at Earldoms, originally part of the Pembroke estate, was conveyed by

<sup>130</sup> *Kelly's Dir Hants., Wilts., Dorset* (1889), 938; *Salisbury Times*, 9 June 1905, 4.

<sup>131</sup> 'Wilts Obituary', *WAM* 40 (1917–19), 197.

<sup>132</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 87.

<sup>133</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn), 393.

<sup>134</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 87; Legacies of British Slave-ownership database, <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/> (accessed 15 June 2020).

<sup>135</sup> Legacies of British Slave-ownership database, <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/> (accessed 15 June 2020); Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 87; NHLE, no. 1023914, Landford Lodge (accessed 4 Aug. 2022).

<sup>136</sup> Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Tithe Apportionments*, p. 68 (no. 165).

<sup>137</sup> Hants. RO, 10M57/SP829.

<sup>138</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N110/4.

<sup>139</sup> T. R. Thomson and R. E. Sandell, 'The Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire', *WAM* 58 (Sept. 1961–Sept. 1963), 444; Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 67.

<sup>140</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1550–1553, 358; Hoare, *Ancient History of Wiltshire*, vol. 1, 230.

<sup>141</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1625–49, 97–99.

<sup>142</sup> WSA, 1553/25.

<sup>143</sup> WSA, P2/M/1065.

<sup>144</sup> Hoare, *Ancient History of Wiltshire*, vol. 1, 230.

<sup>145</sup> WSA, P24/649.

trustees, with the consent of the earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to George Morrison of Hamptworth Lodge.<sup>146</sup>

### *Hamptworth*

The history of landownership in Hamptworth has been discussed with the parish of Downton,<sup>147</sup> but estate boundaries were not confined to Downton. An un-named estate of just under 56 a. in Landford and Whiteparish was advertised as part of the 1858 Hamptworth estate sale.<sup>148</sup>

### *Other Estates*

Although the manorial estate dominated the parish, there were other, smaller, estates in Landford. In c.1292 Peter Spelman, holder of an estate at Cowesfield in Whiteparish, died seised of an acre of meadow in the parish, held of John de Lye.<sup>149</sup> Robert and Joan le Parkere conveyed to Thomas, son of John de Bereford, one messuage, one mill, 30 a. of land, 1 a. of meadow and 1 a. of moor in Landford in 1346.<sup>150</sup> **Two 14<sup>th</sup> century charters, of 1362 and 1364, refer to land in several parishes, including Landford.**<sup>151</sup> In 1560–1 Anthony Stylman conveyed messuages and lands in Landford and other places to Thomas Codrynton and William Stylman for a fine of 220 marks.<sup>152</sup> Elizabeth Purday, widow, with four others conveyed messuages and lands in Landford to Francis Whyddon in 1568.<sup>153</sup>

The will of Charles Moody of Broxmore (d. 1748) illustrates some of these smaller estates, and the holdings of substantial tenants.<sup>154</sup> The family had settled in the parishes of Downton, Landford and Whiteparish by the early 17th century.<sup>155</sup> Charles Moody left the Landford estate of Whitehouse, held from Anthony Duncombe, and two Landford estates called Collins's, held from Mr Eyre. He also held two leasehold estates at Earldoms, one called Earldom Lodge by the pound, and the other called Smallgains, both held of the earl of Pembroke.<sup>156</sup>

Wickets, or Wickets Green, farm was sold by William Hussey of Salisbury to William Kerville of Redlynch in 1776 for £1,320. It was subsequently sold to John Maurice Eyre and became part of the manorial holdings.<sup>157</sup> Wickets Green, Stocklane, Glebe, Langtrees, Nelson and Bridge farms were all part of the the Landford manor estate sale in 1919.<sup>158</sup>

A small parcel of land at Landford was held by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of their manor of Rumbridge (Hants.) It was bought by Bishop Richard Fox of Winchester, c.1518 and conveyed by him to the college shortly afterwards. The college was recorded, c.1615 as holding a moiety of just over 5 a., of a total acreage of slightly more than 10 a. The

<sup>146</sup> Conveyance of lands and hereditaments at Earldoms, 22 Oct. 1877, deposited with Wiltshire and Swindon Archives by Peter Roberts, 8 Sept. 2021.

<sup>147</sup> *VCH Wilts.* XI, 59–62.

<sup>148</sup> WSA, 451/283.

<sup>149</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* III, p. 12 (no. 19); *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1242–1326, 191.

<sup>150</sup> Elrington (ed.), *Feet of Fines* 1327–77, 79 (no. 315).

<sup>151</sup> J. Chandler and D. Crowley (eds), *Salisbury Domesday Books 1317–1413* (WRS 75, 2022), 76 (no. 665), 92 (708).

<sup>152</sup> E. A. Fry (ed.), 'A Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire', *WN&Q* IV (1902–4), 504 (no. 130).

<sup>153</sup> E. A. Fry (ed.), 'A Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire', *WN&Q* VI (1908–10), 86. (no. 413.)

<sup>154</sup> WSA, P2/M/1065.

<sup>155</sup> D. Moody, 'From Hampshire Merchant to Lord of the Manor: The Rise of Aaron Moody', *Hampshire Studies* vol. 70 (2015), 169.

<sup>156</sup> WSA, P2/M/1065.

<sup>157</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 87.

<sup>158</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N81/12.

moiety owned by the college was sold in 1859 to the tenant, under the terms of the Universities and Colleges Estates Act of 1858.<sup>159</sup>

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

### *Agriculture*

Early medieval Landford, with its proximity to Melchet forest, was dominated by woodland.<sup>160</sup> By the time of Domesday there was land for two ploughs, and pasture, which indicates that some of the woodland had been cleared, but Landford remained heavily wooded.<sup>161</sup> **There is evidence for small-scale, unofficial enclosure, c.1256 and c.1269, which probably indicate assarting, or woodland clearance, for agriculture.**<sup>162</sup>

Records from the 14th century indicate that farming in the parish was predominately arable,<sup>163</sup> although these records disguise the importance of woodland and the probable use of common land in the parish. Outside the parish boundaries, by the 15th century the inhabitants of Landford pastured cattle on heath land at the Franchise which belonged to the manor of Downton; they were still making payments for this right in the early 16th century.<sup>164</sup>

Farming in Landford in the late 16th and 17th centuries was mixed. This is reflected in the glebe land, which in 1588 was mixed arable, meadow, pasture and woodland, with pasture and woodland predominating, and a small acreage of furze.<sup>165</sup> Surviving probate inventories indicate that corn crops in the parish were largely wheat, barley and oats, while peas and vetches were also grown; possibly for animal feed.<sup>166</sup> Stocks of hay appear in many inventories.<sup>167</sup> Sheep were kept, usually in small flocks.<sup>168</sup> Cows were kept by most farmers, and there is some evidence of small-scale dairy production in some inventories.<sup>169</sup> Many farmers kept pigs, though pig-husbandry appears to have been small-scale.<sup>170</sup> A few inventories record bee-keeping, and poultry.<sup>171</sup> In the 17th century leases were sometimes listed in probate inventories, and were usually for the term of the longest of three lives.<sup>172</sup>

A list of tenants made in the first half of the 18th century on the earl of Pembroke's estate at Earldoms suggests agricultural improvements; several tenants held pasture or arable land that had formerly been rough or furzy ground.<sup>173</sup> The area was still heavily wooded, and the woodland was managed directly by the earl of Pembroke's estate. A woodward was employed at Earldoms to look after the coppices, and mend the hedges and ditches.<sup>174</sup>

<sup>159</sup> Corpus Christi College, Oxford, archives, Ca 1/3; Ci 3/8; Mc 13/1; MS 533/II, f. 18; inf. assistant archivist, 14 June 2022.

<sup>160</sup> S. Draper, *Landscape, Settlement and Society in Roman and Early Medieval Wiltshire* (BAR British Series 419, 2006), 6.

<sup>161</sup> Domesday, 195.

<sup>162</sup> TNA, E32/215, E32/200.

<sup>163</sup> Elrington (ed.), *Feet of Fines 1327–77*, 16 (no. 10), 78 (no. 307), 79 (no. 315).

<sup>164</sup> *VCH Wilts.* II, 39; M. Page (ed.), *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester 1409–10* (Hampshire Record Series, vol. XVI), (1999), 57; WSA, 893/24, account roll 11 Edw. IV.

<sup>165</sup> Hobbs (ed.), *Glebe Terriers*, 233–4 (no. 448).

<sup>166</sup> WSA, P2/E/99; P2/S/840; P2/H/791.

<sup>167</sup> WSA, P2/L/145; P1/O/24; P2/D/258.

<sup>168</sup> WSA, P2/L/145; P1/O/24; P2/D/258.

<sup>169</sup> WSA, P1/O/24; P2/D/258.

<sup>170</sup> WSA, P2/D/258; P1/O/24.

<sup>171</sup> WSA, P1/O/24; P2/E/99; P2/H/115; P2/L/145.

<sup>172</sup> For example, WSA, P2/S/840.

<sup>173</sup> WSA, 1553/25, 122–3.

<sup>174</sup> WSA, 1553/25, 124–5.

By 1801, 148 persons in Landford were employed in agriculture, out of a total population of 186.<sup>175</sup> Farming in the parish in the early 19th century tended to be on small, tenanted farms. In 1821 Landford Wood and several farms were part of the Eyre estate; Landford, Goldens and Rowells, Winter's (late Newcrofts) and Wickett's farms.<sup>176</sup>

By 1840 there were 556 a. of arable, 259 a. of meadow, 106 a. of woodland and 773 a. of common land. Common land thus dominated the land use of the parish. There were 15 owners of land in the parish, of whom Frances, countess Nelson, owned 598 a. and Samuel Greatheed 117 a. Most of the Nelson and Greatheed estates were tenanted. Five persons occupied 60 a. or more of land, though none more than 212 a.<sup>177</sup>

Landford Lodge was advertised for sale in 1847, the sale including the mansion house and 45 a. of land, primarily pasture with some woodland, much of which was let to a tenant. Whitehouse's farm, a largely arable holding of 62 a., let to a tenant on a yearly lease, was part of the same sale, as was an un-named farm at Earldoms of just under 30 a., held under two leases from the earl of Pembroke, and sublet to the same tenant as Whitehouse's farm.<sup>178</sup>

In 1876, 25 persons occupied agricultural land in the parish.<sup>179</sup> The farming economy was mixed, though animal husbandry tended to dominate over arable. There were 143 a. of wheat grown in the parish, 85 a. of barley crops and 75 a. of oats. Turnips and swedes comprised 88 a., probably for animal fodder. 164 a. of grasses were grown, of which 118 a. was for hay. Of 246 a. of permanent grassland, 180 a. was for hay.<sup>180</sup> There were 124 cattle, including heifers and cows, 472 sheep and lambs, and 106 pigs.<sup>181</sup> By 1889 there were five farmers and a farm baliff in the parish.<sup>182</sup> Brooklands farm is known in 1892, and the name Glebe farm in 1897 recalled the former glebe land.<sup>183</sup> **In 1908 Glebe farm was described as an arable and pasture farm of c.45 a., let on a yearly tenancy.**<sup>184</sup> Furze farm is recorded in 1916 (as 'Turze' farm) in 1927.<sup>185</sup> Whitehouse farm is shown on a map of 1919.<sup>186</sup>

An outbreak of swine fever in the Salisbury area in 1884 saw 16 pigs destroyed at one Landford farm.<sup>187</sup> Owing to the risk of swine fever, the movement of pigs became strictly controlled, and fines imposed for breaches of the law.<sup>188</sup>

The sale in 1919 of the Landford Manor estate of c.300 a. comprised several small farms, woodland and allotment gardens.<sup>189</sup> These included Glebe farm, and Bridge farm, both tenanted on a yearly lease, as was Wickets Green farm, a dairy farm of 66 a.<sup>190</sup>

A survey of land usage in the 1930s noted little arable land on the clay lands in the parish. The farmed land was mostly pasture, with some small arable fields, but woodland and heathland predominated. The average size of an agricultural holding in the three parishes of Landford, Whiteparish and Redlynch was 75 a., with dairy cattle an important part of the agricultural economy, though grazing, pig rearing and poultry were also significant in the

<sup>175</sup> T. Davis, *General View of the Agriculture of Wiltshire* (1811), 230; Census, 1801.

<sup>176</sup> WSA, 464/43, release and settlement, Landford, 1821.

<sup>177</sup> R. E. Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Tithe Apportionments* (WRS 30, 1975), 68 (no. 165).

<sup>178</sup> Hants. RO, 10M57/SP829.

<sup>179</sup> TNA, MAF 68/493.

<sup>180</sup> TNA, MAF 68/493.

<sup>181</sup> TNA, MAF 68/493.

<sup>182</sup> *Kelly's Dir Hants., Wilts., Dorset* (1889), 938.

<sup>183</sup> Hants. RO, 12M86/4/6; 12M86/4/11.

<sup>184</sup> Wiltshire Museum, DZSWS.SC.23.3.

<sup>185</sup> I. Hicks (ed.), *Early Motor Vehicle Registrations in Wiltshire 1903—1914* (WRS 58, 2006), 227; Hants. RO, 4M92/N219/17.

<sup>186</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N81/12.

<sup>187</sup> *Salisbury Times*, 3 May 1884, 5.

<sup>188</sup> *Salisbury Times*, 26 Sept. 1902, 7; 30 Nov. 1906, 6.

<sup>189</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N81/12.

<sup>190</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N81/12.

area. Wiltshire orchards tended to be dual purpose, being used by cattle and poultry as well as for fruit, and in Landford there were a number of such orchards.<sup>191</sup>

By 1941 there were over 20 farms and smallholdings in the parish; the only farms over 100 a. were Whitehouse farm (127 a.) and Manor farm (over 386 a.). Sir Frederick Preston of Landford Manor remained the major landowner in the parish, but several farmers owned their own land. Only one farm, Glebe farm, a smallholding of just under 12 a., was recorded as having common rights.<sup>192</sup>

Farming diversified during the 20th century. There was a market gardener in the village in the 1920s,<sup>193</sup> and strawberries were being grown at Landford, c.1922.<sup>194</sup> By 1961 a poultry farm, with broiler houses, was operating in Landford Woods.<sup>195</sup> Possibly on the same site was the poultry farm at Landford Wood in 1980, owned by a large poultry business with other farms in the region.<sup>196</sup> A fruit farm is known in 1986, and a stud farm at Broom Hill in the same year.<sup>197</sup> A pig farm was operating in the parish in 1987, and a vineyard in 1988.<sup>198</sup>

#### *Allotments and smallholdings*

In 1908 several Landford residents applied for allotments in the neighbouring parish of Whiteparish,<sup>199</sup> which suggests a lack of provision in the parish itself. In 1909 the parish council minuted that an application had been received for a smallholding, and that at least three more persons had been accepted as suitable applicants for a smallholding, but nothing further had been heard from the county council about land for them.<sup>200</sup> The sale of the Landford Manor estate in 1919 included 'allotment gardens',<sup>201</sup> but by 1947 it was reported that there were no allotments in the parish, and no demand for them.<sup>202</sup> In 1973 residents of Beech Grange enquired about allotments, and the following year waste land at the rear of the local authority housing at Brookside was made available for the purpose.<sup>203</sup>

#### *Enclosure*

Eighteenth-century records of the earl of Pembroke's estate at Earldoms include a tenant who held several parcels of 'Inclosed ground',<sup>204</sup> suggesting informal enclosure.

Although the tithe award recorded 773 a. of common ground in the parish in 1840, all at Landford Common, in 1844 there was only 652 a. of unenclosed common land in the southern part of the parish.<sup>205</sup> This suggests that some common land had already been enclosed informally, possibly before the tithe award was made. The unenclosed land was used by the parishioners for grazing their young stock in the summer, and also provided fuel for the winter.<sup>206</sup>

<sup>191</sup> A. H. Fry, *The Land of Britain: The Report of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain: Part 87: Wiltshire* (London, 1940), 176, 192, 207, 235.

<sup>192</sup> TNA, MAF 32/39/208.

<sup>193</sup> C. Morris and A. Waller, *The Definitive History of Wilts & Dorset Motor Services Ltd, 1915-1972* (East Knoyle, 2006), 5.

<sup>194</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 16 Oct. 1922.

<sup>195</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 27 Oct. 1961.

<sup>196</sup> *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1980), 365.

<sup>197</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 4 June 1986, 24 Sept. 1986.

<sup>198</sup> WSA, 2191/5, mins. 22 July 1987, 28 Sept. 1988.

<sup>199</sup> WSA, 1980/2, 130.

<sup>200</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 30 Jul. 1909.

<sup>201</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N81/12.

<sup>202</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 12 Nov. 1947.

<sup>203</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 30 July 1973, 8 Oct. 1973, 8 Feb. 1974, 22 July 1974.

<sup>204</sup> WSA, 1553/25, 122-3.

<sup>205</sup> Tithe award, 1840; Hoare, *Mod. Wilts. Frustfield*, 81.

<sup>206</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts. Frustfield*, 81.

The sale particulars of the Landford Lodge estate in 1847 included a reference to the proposed enclosure of Landford Common, when the purchaser would be entitled to a considerable allotment of land.<sup>207</sup> In the event, enclosure awards were not made until 1860 and 1861. The 56 a. enclosed in 1860 was at Landford Wood, and the award mentioned ‘common of mast’, or the right to turn pigs out into the wood in the autumn to consume acorns. The greater part of Landford Common, c.740 a. including a detached portion, primarily pasture, was enclosed the following year.<sup>208</sup>

In 1958 the parish council observed in a statement to be passed to the Royal Commission on Common Land that there were 300 a. of land at Landford Common. It was believed that common rights had been lost 60 to 70 years previously by commoners permitting the common to be fenced and paying 6d. per week for the fence.<sup>209</sup>

Part of Landford Common had become a nature reserve, known as Landford Bog, by 1994.<sup>210</sup> By 2021 the nature reserve of 6.65 ha. (16.43 a.) was the only remaining part of the common, the rest of which had largely been lost to housing and farming, or to the extraction of compost for horticulture.<sup>211</sup>

#### *Other industries*

A mill was recorded in 1086, in 1346, and again in 1439.<sup>212</sup> It was conveyed in 1533 by William and Thomas Becket to Michael Dormer, alderman of London.<sup>213</sup> A Landford miller was accused in 1615 of buying woollen yarn without intending to make it into cloth, which suggests that the mill was connected with the cloth trade, rather than a corn mill.<sup>214</sup> A miller was working in the parish in 1768,<sup>215</sup> and ‘Landford Mill’ is marked on Andrews’ and Dury’s map of 1773.<sup>216</sup> There was a mill in 1813,<sup>217</sup> but no mill was recorded in the tithe award of 1840, though the meadow known as Mill Orchard beside the river Blackwater hinted at its former existence.<sup>218</sup>

Other rural industries are recorded in Landford. A brewer is known in 1379.<sup>219</sup> The importance of woodland is indicated in the presence of a ‘collier’ or charcoal burner in 1591, a trade which continued into the 17th and early 18th centuries.<sup>220</sup> A wheelwright is known by 1625, and a blacksmith by 1714.<sup>221</sup> A besom maker was working in the parish in 1771, and joiner in 1786.<sup>222</sup> By 1801 13 persons were employed in trade, manufacture or handicrafts, out of a total population of 186.<sup>223</sup> Some men combined two trades to make a living. A man was making a living as a painter and glazier by 1827, and another man as a carpenter and

<sup>207</sup> Hants. RO, 10M57/SP829.

<sup>208</sup> R.E. Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inclosure Awards and Agreements* (WRS 25, 1971), 90 (nos 117, 118); J. R. Ellis, ‘Parliamentary Enclosure in Wiltshire by Public General Acts’, *WAM* 72/73 (1980), 160, 162, 164, 165.

<sup>209</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 28 Mar. 1958.

<sup>210</sup> WSA, 2191/6, mins. 16 Nov. 1994.

<sup>211</sup> Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, *Landford Bog*, inf. leaflet downloaded from <https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/landford-bog-salisbury> (accessed 17 Aug. 2021).

<sup>212</sup> *Domesday*, 195; Elrington (ed.), *Feet of Fines 1327–77*, 79 (no. 315); J. E. Jackson, ‘The Sheriff’s Turn, Co. Wilts. A.D. 1439’, *WAM* 13 (1872), 117.

<sup>213</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 83.

<sup>214</sup> N. J. Williams (ed.), *Tradesmen in Early-Stuart Wiltshire* (WRS 15, 1960), 90 (no. 1141).

<sup>215</sup> TNA, PROB 11/972/36.

<sup>216</sup> *Andrews’ and Dury’s Map 1773*,

<sup>217</sup> WSA, 464/43, disentailing deed, Eyre estates, 1849.

<sup>218</sup> Tithe award, 1840.

<sup>219</sup> C.C. Fenwick (ed.), *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381: Part 3: Wiltshire-Yorkshire* (2005), 71.

<sup>220</sup> WSA, P1/H/665; P2/H/115; P2/H/791; TNA, PROB 11/281/261.

<sup>221</sup> WSA, P2/N/196; P1/N/144.

<sup>222</sup> WSA, P2/W/1235; P2/E/409.

<sup>223</sup> Davis, *Agriculture of Wiltshire*, 230; Census, 1801.

wheelwright in 1889.<sup>224</sup> By 1889 the village also had a shop.<sup>225</sup> A builder was living in Landford in 1914, evidence of local residential development.<sup>226</sup>

A stone and gravel pit was allotted in the 1861 enclosure award for Landford to provide gravel for the repair of roads in the parish.<sup>227</sup> This became exhausted and was sold by 1906.<sup>228</sup> A saw mill is recorded in 1937.<sup>229</sup> Timber merchants were working in the parish in the 1950s, and there was a timber mill at Earldoms.<sup>230</sup> There was a service station for motor cars in the parish by 1963.<sup>231</sup>

The parish economy continued to diversify in the late 20th century. By 1980 enterprises included a business offering car hire and motor sales, a vehicle repair business, a sand and gravel supplier, and a transport café on the Southampton road.<sup>232</sup> In 1995 Landford businesses included a riding school and motor repair services.<sup>233</sup> The Cedars nursing home was established in the house known as Northlands by 1980. It applied for an extension to the premises in 1991, and was there in 2022.<sup>234</sup> In 1980 Park Farm Nurseries applied for planning permission to become a garden centre, which it had become by 1995.<sup>235</sup> A garden centre, under different ownership, remained on the site in 2022, adjacent to the Southampton Road.

## SOCIAL HISTORY

### *Social character*

The de Lye family were lords of the manor in Landford by 1242–3, and remained so at least to 1428.<sup>236</sup> The family were well-established in the parish, though not all the family were of high social status. In 1305 John de Lye of Landford was fined for assaulting a Whiteparish man, but was pardoned on account of being poor. He may have been the same man as John de Leye who, in the same year, was accused with William de Leye and another man of trespass when they stole fish from a fish pond or tank in Landford.<sup>237</sup> In 1322 William de Lye paid tax in Landford, but he was not the major tax payer in the parish. Nicholas Chartre, Thomas West and John le Lyghte paid greater amounts of tax, which suggests that the manorial estate was not, at that time, the largest estate in the parish.<sup>238</sup>

Nevertheless, from the early modern period, the manorial estate did come to dominate life in the parish. The manor passed into the hands of the Eyre family, who held both the Landford and Brickworth (in Whiteparish) estates by the later 17th century.<sup>239</sup> Their interest in the parish was strengthened with the appointment of family members as rectors in the 18th

<sup>224</sup> WSA, P2/1827/27; Hants. RO, 4M92/N105/8.

<sup>225</sup> *Kelly's Dir Hants., Wilts., Dorset* (1889), 938.

<sup>226</sup> Hicks (ed.), *Early Motor Vehicle Registrations* (WRS 58, 2006), 389.

<sup>227</sup> R.E. Sandell (ed.), *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inclosure Awards and Agreements* (WRS 25, 1971), 90 (no. 118); *Endowed Charities, 1908*, 277–8.

<sup>228</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 14 Apr. 1906; *Salisbury and Winchester Jnl.*, 13 Oct. 1906, 8.

<sup>229</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 21 Apr. 1937.

<sup>230</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 15 Sept. 1954; mins. 16 July 1958, mins. 6 Nov. 1959.

<sup>231</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 31 Jan. 1964, letter from Glebe Service Station.

<sup>232</sup> *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1980), 81, 127, 413; WSA, 2191/4, mins. 22 Jan. 1980.

<sup>233</sup> *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1995/96), 609, 1044.

<sup>234</sup> *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1980), 325; (1995/96), 854; WSA, 2191/5, mins. 23 Jan. 1991.

<sup>235</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 25 Nov. 1980; *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1980), 324; (1995/96), 627.

<sup>236</sup> See Landownership.

<sup>237</sup> R.B. Pugh (ed.), *Wiltshire Gaol Delivery and Trailbaston Trials 1275–1306* (WRS 33, 1978), 103 (no. 514), 117 (no. 713), 137 (no. 878).

<sup>238</sup> Crowley (ed.), *Tax List 1322*, 32–3.

<sup>239</sup> See Landownership.

and 19th centuries.<sup>240</sup> Frances Elizabeth Eyre (b. 1797) married Thomas Bolton, who succeeded his father as 2nd earl Nelson, beginning a history of involvement by the Nelson family in Landford, although members of the family were not always resident in the parish.<sup>241</sup>

The social structure of Landford may have been influenced by the holders of other large estates. In 1758 tenants of the manor of Hamptworth petitioned Lord Feversham through his local agent Mr Linch regarding abuses on the common land by several inhabitants of Landford and Whiteparish.<sup>242</sup>

### *Communal life*

Under the enclosure award of 1861, a total of 4 a. of land was allotted for the purposes of recreation and exercise. By 1906 the land was overgrown, and had never been used for its intended purpose. An adjacent field was rented for use as a cricket field.<sup>243</sup> The site was exchanged for land more suitable for a recreation ground in 1913.<sup>244</sup> This recreation ground fell into bad condition during the Second World War, and was under cultivation for two years after the end of the war, but had been restored by the summer of 1950.<sup>245</sup>

The recreation ground continued to be used for sporting activities in the 1950s, including football and cricket clubs. Sports days and flower shows were held to finance the maintenance of the ground, which would otherwise have been a charge on the parish rates.<sup>246</sup> It was clarified in 1958 that legal ownership was vested in the parish council, and its extent was recorded as being 5 a.<sup>247</sup>

By 1973 the recreation ground was being used by organisations including cricket, football and tennis clubs.<sup>248</sup> The cricket club folded temporarily in 1984,<sup>249</sup> but had been re-established by 1993, when it offered to take over the grass tennis court previously used by the tennis club, by then inactive.<sup>250</sup> By 2021 a small area of woodland known as Maybush Copse, with a permissive path to the recreation ground, was owned and managed by the parish council.<sup>251</sup>

As well as sports clubs, several other societies are recorded in the parish. A flower show society for the villages of Whiteparish, Sherfield English and Landford was in existence by 1939, but was wound up in 1956; separate flower show societies for Landford and Whiteparish were established by 1958.<sup>252</sup> A Women's Institute is recorded in the parish by 1919, was still active in 1985, and meeting as the Landford, Hamptworth and Nomansland Women's Institute in 2022.<sup>253</sup> A Wives' Discussion Group was active in 1974.<sup>254</sup> By 1993 there was a girl guide troop in the village,<sup>255</sup> and an arts group was active in 1994.<sup>256</sup>

<sup>240</sup> See Landownership.

<sup>241</sup> See Landownership.

<sup>242</sup> WSA, 490/1016.

<sup>243</sup> *Endowed Charities, 1908*, 277–8; *Salisbury and Winchester Jnl.*, 13 Oct. 1906, 8.

<sup>244</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 27 June 1910, 29 July 1913.

<sup>245</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 12 Nov. 1947, 26 May 1950, 26 June 1950, 3 July 1950.

<sup>246</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 19 Mar. 1954, 29 Nov. 1957, mins. 24 Jan. 1958,.

<sup>247</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 24 Jan. 1958, mins. 28 Mar. 1958.

<sup>248</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 8 Oct. 1973.

<sup>249</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 18 June 1984.

<sup>250</sup> WSA, 2191/5, mins. 15 Sept. 1993.

<sup>251</sup> Inf. from noticeboard at Maybush Copse, 14 Aug. 2021

<sup>252</sup> WSA, 1980/5, mins 3 Dec. 1956, 27 May 1958.

<sup>253</sup> WSA, 1815/15; 1815/18; <https://wiltshire.thewi.org.uk/find-wi/landford,-hamptworth-and-nomansland> (accessed 16 June. 2022).

<sup>254</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 14 Oct. 1974.

<sup>255</sup> WSA, 2191/5, mins. 3 Nov. 1993.

<sup>256</sup> WSA, 2191/6, mins. 6 July 1994.

Landford was without a village hall for many years, although an ‘Institute’ is shown on a map of 1925 close to the village school; this was the Women’s Institute hut which, by 1950, was also being used for parish meetings.<sup>257</sup> By 1962 efforts were being made to acquire a more substantial village hall for the parish.<sup>258</sup> These attempts were still on-going in 1976, when the parish council noted that the new Methodist hall would cater to the needs of some parishioners.<sup>259</sup> By March 1994, after several further years of fundraising, a new village hall had opened on the site of the old hut.<sup>260</sup>

No reading room is known in the parish, but in November 1890 the vicar agreed to open the school twice a week on winter evenings for reading and recreation.<sup>261</sup> In 2017 Landford parish council took over the management of the Nomansland reading room of 1910.<sup>262</sup>

A Landford man was convicted of selling beer without a licence in 1839, but no pub is known in Landford until the late 20th century.<sup>263</sup> In 1973 a premises called the Wishing Well at Pound Hill applied for a restaurant licence allowing it to serve alcoholic drinks.<sup>264</sup> It was granted a music licence in 1982, despite some objections from the parish council.<sup>265</sup> It was still trading, as Ye Olde Wishing Well, up to 1988.<sup>266</sup> In that year Maxwells at Pound Hill applied for a change in licensees; this appears to have been the same premises as the former Wishing Well.<sup>267</sup> Maxwells was granted a pub licence in 1989, and had changed its name to the Landford Poacher by 1990, under which name it was trading in 2022.<sup>268</sup> The restaurant established in 1989 as Finders Keepers, or Keepers, on the Southampton road was a separate enterprise.<sup>269</sup>

### *Education*

There was a school in the parish by 1840, when one is shown on the tithe map in an isolated area of settlement.<sup>270</sup> This may have been closed after a new parish school was built, c.1844.<sup>271</sup> The new school was built on land belonging to Frances, dowager countess Nelson, to serve children of Landford, Earldoms, and those Hamptworth children who lived too far from their own parish school in Redlynch. A grant application made for the new school in 1842 had noted that there were no schools in the district for the poor, except for two dame

<sup>257</sup> OS map 1:2500, sheet 77.8 (1925 edn); WSA, 2191/2, mins 26 June 1950.

<sup>258</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 30 Nov. 1958.

<sup>259</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 25 Nov. 1974, mins. 9 Feb. 1976, 22 Mar. 1976.

<sup>260</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 13 Sept. 1976, 10 July 1977; 2191/5, mins. 30 July 1984, 13 July 1988, mins. annual parish meeting 2 Mar. 1994.

<sup>261</sup> *Salisbury and Winchester Jnl.*, Sat. 1 Nov. 1890, 6.

<sup>262</sup> I. Slocombe, *Wiltshire Village Reading Rooms* (East Knoyle, 2012), 76; inf. from plaques on external wall of Nomansland Reading Room, 14 Aug. 2021.

<sup>263</sup> WSA, B18/100/33.

<sup>264</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 8 Oct. 1973.

<sup>265</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 29 Mar. 1982.

<sup>266</sup> *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1987), 761; (1988), 874.

<sup>267</sup> *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1988), 867, 874; (1989), 968. Maxwells and the Wishing Well are both listed in the 1988 Yellow Pages, with separate phone numbers, but by 1989 Maxwells had the same phone number as the former Wishing Well.

<sup>268</sup> WSA, 2191/5, mins. 23 Nov. 1988, 18 Jan. 1989, 6 Sept. 1989, 18 July 1990;

<https://www.thelandfordpoacherpub.com/> (accessed 16 June 2022).

<sup>269</sup> WSA, 2191/5, mins. 18 Jan. 1989, 19 July 1989. There is no listing in the Yellow Pages for Finders Keepers before 1990, see *Yellow Pages: Southampton area* (1990), 1080.

<sup>270</sup> Tithe map and award, 1840.

<sup>271</sup> Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 123.

schools ‘of no value’, and that the straggling nature of the parish meant that it was difficult to keep up a good Sunday school.<sup>272</sup>

By 1859 the parish school had 30 to 40 children, taught by a certified mistress assisted by a pupil teacher. Although the teacher was new to the post, the standard of teaching was good. There was a teacher’s house and a garden.<sup>273</sup> No ‘dame schools’ were recorded in the parish in 1859, but some children from Earldoms attended a dame school at Cowesfield in Whiteparish.<sup>274</sup> Pupils’ attendance varied with the weather and the demands of a largely agricultural economy. In September 1863 the school log book noted that many children were employed in minding livestock, and the following November wet and windy weather resulted in the absence of many pupils.<sup>275</sup> Little is known about education for those who had left the school for paid employment, *though a well-attended night school is recorded in 1864 as meeting for four months of the year, probably in the winter months as it was still meeting in the winter of 1868–9.*<sup>276</sup>

The school building was enlarged in 1902.<sup>277</sup> However, by 1914 the accommodation was inadequate for the numbers of children in the catchment area, and the following year a deficiency of 10 to 15 places was recorded.<sup>278</sup> A new school was proposed in 1921, when the parish council noted that 10 or 12 children from Hamptworth were unable to attend the school owing to the lack of places, and it agreed to ask for transport to another school in the locality pending places being available at Landford.<sup>279</sup> The lack of places remained an issue the following year, but the proposed new school remained on the drawing board.<sup>280</sup> By 1943 there were still only two rooms in the school, accommodating 67 children.<sup>281</sup> In January 1944 the school was reorganised to admit only pupils aged up to 11 years; the 12 senior pupils travelling by bus to the secondary school in Downton.<sup>282</sup>

In 1973 the parish council heard from the local education authority of plans to enlarge the school to provide space for 100 more pupils and build a nursery annexe, but once again the proposals remained on the drawing board.<sup>283</sup> In 2009 the village primary schools at Landford and Nomansland merged to form the New Forest Church of England primary school, with the younger children (early years and key stage 1) based at the Landford site and the older children (key stage 2) at Nomansland. The Landford school building of c.1844 remained in use by the primary school in 2022.<sup>284</sup>

### *Social welfare*

In the year ending Easter 1776 the parish spent £44 2s. 4d. on account of the poor. There was no workhouse in the parish at that time.<sup>285</sup> A ‘poor house plot’ is known from c.1826.<sup>286</sup> This,

<sup>272</sup> TNA, ED 103/6, 229–38. On Hamptworth, see *VCH Wilts.* XI, 59–62; on Redlynch school, see *VCH Wilts.* XI, 51.

<sup>273</sup> W. Warburton, *Warburton Census of Wiltshire Schools* (1859), 29.

<sup>274</sup> Warburton, *Census of Wiltshire Schools*, 29, 48.

<sup>275</sup> WSA, F8/500/162/1/1, 1, 6.

<sup>276</sup> H. Taylor (ed.), *Returns to the Bishop of Salisbury’s Visitation Enquiry 1864* (WRS 76, 2023), 194–6; WSA, F8/500/162/1/1, 130.

<sup>277</sup> TNA, ED 21/18457.

<sup>278</sup> TNA, ED 21/18457.

<sup>279</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 7 Sept. 1921.

<sup>280</sup> TNA, ED 21/42270.

<sup>281</sup> TNA, ED 21/63296, letter 29 Nov. 1943.

<sup>282</sup> WSA, F8/110/162/1/1; TNA, ED 21/63296, inspector’s report 14 Mar. 1944. On Downton secondary school, see *VCH Wilts.* XI, 51.

<sup>283</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 11 June 1973, 30 July 1973, 28 Nov. 1977, 23 Jan. 1978.

<sup>284</sup> <https://www.thenewforestschool.wilts.sch.uk/our-school/prospectus> (accessed 16 June 2022).

<sup>285</sup> *Abstract of the returns made by the overseers of the poor*, (House of Commons Papers, vol. 31) [1777], 189.

<sup>286</sup> WSA, 1063/7, church rate, c.1826.

as shown on the tithe map of 1840, was a small piece of pasture with no house upon it.<sup>287</sup> The 'poor house plot' may have been the same piece of land described c.1837 as the 'parish plot', which in 1787 the parish had exchanged with John Eyre for two cottages with garden grounds. These cottages, and other cottages built on the site, were known as the 'parish houses' and were let to the poor. The parish houses were sold to Frances, dowager countess Nelson, in 1837 for the sum of £85. It has previously been agreed, in 1836, to borrow £60 to assist parishioners to emigrate, and a vestry meeting of 1838 hoped that the money raised from the sale of the parish houses would be used to offset the loan.<sup>288</sup>

The poor of the parish may have benefitted from occasional bequests in wills, as in the will of John Eyre (d. 1750) who left £20 to poor householders not already in receipt of poor relief.<sup>289</sup> No charities were recorded at Landford in the Charity Commissioners' report of 1908.<sup>290</sup> Following the civil boundary changes of 1896, residents of that part of Whiteparish which transferred to Landford remained eligible for the charity sheets distributed each Christmas under the Whiteparish charities.<sup>291</sup> The charity sheets were distributed at least up to 1928, but ceased in 1930 as no person was then resident in the eligible part of Landford.<sup>292</sup>

Friendly societies were established to provide for members in cases of illness or other misfortune. The Landford branch of the Wilts Friendly Society was established in 1859. By 1879 it had 52 members and held an annual celebration for members and their families.<sup>293</sup> Other organisations might be established to help the poor provide for their needs; a coal club is known in 1896 when the contents of the church collection box were donated to it.<sup>294</sup>

No doctor is known to have been resident in the parish, but Mr Nunn of Whiteparish was providing medical care for the poor of Landford in 1834.<sup>295</sup> A district nurse was working in the parishes of Landford and Whiteparish by 1906.<sup>296</sup> Welfare clinics were being held in the Women's Institute hut in 1953.<sup>297</sup> The parish council noted in 1955 the existence of the Salisbury and South Wilts Sick Poor Fund, and that any case considered eligible should be referred to Salisbury's town clerk for consideration by the charity's trustees.<sup>298</sup> By 1988 the medical practice at Whiteparish served the needs of Landford residents.<sup>299</sup>

## RELIGIOUS HISTORY

<sup>287</sup> Tithe map and award, 1840.

<sup>288</sup> WSA, 1063/8, ff. 33v–7. The parish houses were situated on the west side of the road to Cadnam, see tithe map and award, 1840.

<sup>289</sup> TNA, PROB 11/783/15.

<sup>290</sup> *Endowed Charities*, 1908, 277.

<sup>291</sup> See under Whiteparish. For Landford civil boundary change see Youngs, *Admin. Units*, 528, 542.

<sup>292</sup> WSA, 1980/3, mins. 10 Dec. 1928, 5 Mar. 1930.

<sup>293</sup> *Salisbury and Winchester Jnl.*, 14 June 1879, 7.

<sup>294</sup> WSA, 1063/16, mins. 7 Apr. 1896.

<sup>295</sup> WSA, 1063/8, f. 2. Mr Nunn was providing medical care in Whiteparish from 1804, when he was described as of that parish, see WSA, 1980/27, [33].

<sup>296</sup> *Endowed Charities*, 1908, 838–9; WSA, 1980/2, 55.

<sup>297</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 16 Nov. 1953.

<sup>298</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 21 Mar. 1955.

<sup>299</sup> WSA, 2191/5, mins. 13 July 1988.

A church is known at Landford by 1297.<sup>300</sup> It is a rectory, and appears to have been so at least from 1310.<sup>301</sup> Its dedication to St Andrew is known by 1763, **and possibly as early as 1361**.<sup>302</sup>

The extant registers date from 1671.<sup>303</sup> In 1783, the church held an old register dated to c.1583.<sup>304</sup> This appears to have been lost, although a surviving terrier of c.1588 includes a copy of entries from 1585–7.<sup>305</sup>

#### *Advowson*

The first known parson of the church is Humphrey or Hugh de Lye, recorded in 1297.<sup>306</sup> In 1310 William de Lye made the first known presentation to the living.<sup>307</sup> The advowson descended through successive lay patrons, with the Lye family retaining their influence until 1512, when Robert Lye made the presentation.<sup>308</sup> After the manor, and therefore the advowson, was divided, right of presentation alternated between the proprietors of each moiety of the manor.<sup>309</sup> By 1649–50 the parsonage was in the gift of the two proprietors, Giles Eyre and Edward Davenant.<sup>310</sup> The Eyre family were able to use their patronage to appoint two of their own as rectors; Robert Eyre in 1754 and Henry Eyre in 1778.<sup>311</sup> The two moieties of the manor, and the right of presentation, were consolidated by John Maurice Eyre (d. 1815) who left the right of presentation to his daughter Frances Elizabeth Eyre for life, and after her death to her eldest son.<sup>312</sup> She married Thomas Bolton, who inherited the Nelson peerage, and the patronage passed **through her son** to the Nelson family.<sup>313</sup> The order to unite Landford with Plaitford (Hants.) in 1924 included the right of presentation, which was to be held by the patron of Landford for the first and third turns, and the patron of Plaitford for the second turn.<sup>314</sup> By 1949 the advowson of Landford, with that of Plaitford, was in the hands of Sir Fredrick Preston of Landford Manor, who, at his death that year, left it to the bishop of Salisbury.<sup>315</sup> On the union of Landford and Plaitford with Bramshaw (Hants.) in 1983, the right of presentation was to be exercised alternately by the bishop of Salisbury with the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Salisbury; the bishop to take the first turn.<sup>316</sup>

#### *Church endowment and parsonage house*

In 1357 Joan, widow of Thomas de Biterlegh, gave the church a messuage and 100s. of rent in Salisbury for a chaplain to say mass daily in the church for the souls of herself and her late

<sup>300</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, 262.

<sup>301</sup> RCHM, *Churches of South-East Wiltshire*, 82; Phillipps, *Institutions*, I, 10.

<sup>302</sup> J. Acton, *Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum* (3rd edn, 1763), 391; **J. Chandler and D. Crowley (eds), *Salisbury Domesday Books 1317–1413* (WRS 75, 2022), 48 (no. 578).**

<sup>303</sup> WSA, 1063/1-6; WSA, 2022/1-2.

<sup>304</sup> Ransome (ed.), *Visitation Queries 1783*, 135.

<sup>305</sup> WSA, D/1/24/124.

<sup>306</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, 262; *Calendar of various Chancery Rolls: ...A.D. 1284–1326* (London, 1912), 41.

<sup>307</sup> Phillipps, *Institutions*, vol. I, 10.

<sup>308</sup> Elrington (ed.), *Feet of Fines 1327–77*, 110 (no. 449); *Cal. Pat.* 1374–1377, 248; Phillipps, *Institutions*, vol. I, 12, 35, 36, 60, 71, 73, 91, 92, 123, 127, 130, 142, 147, 151, 159, 168, 183, 184, 190.

<sup>309</sup> Phillipps, *Institutions*, vol. I, 194, 208, 215, 216, 232; vol. II, 12, 31, 38, 44, 48, 58, 76, 80, 89, 100, 101; Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 83–4, 87–8. See Landownership.

<sup>310</sup> E. J. Bodington, ‘The Church Survey in Wilts, 1649–50’, *WAM*, 40 (1917–19), 400; *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1625–49, 318.

<sup>311</sup> Phillipps, *Institutions*, vol. II, 76, 89.

<sup>312</sup> WSA, 464/43, disentailing deed, Eyre estates, 1849; Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Frustfield, 86.

<sup>313</sup> See Landford: Landownership; Hants. RO, 4M92/N105/8.

<sup>314</sup> WSA, D1/36/4/11. On the history of Plaitford to c.1911, see *VCH Hants.* IV, 542–3.

<sup>315</sup> WSA, 3476/1/193 B/W, citing *Salisbury Journal*, 13 June 1952.

<sup>316</sup> WSA, 2022/6.

husband.<sup>317</sup> By her will of 1361 she made further gifts to the church, including bequests towards the maintenance of the lights of the Blessed Mary in the church and of St Mary Magdalen in the graveyard.<sup>318</sup>

Landford was exempt from the payment of tenths in the 1490s, as its annual value was under 12 marks, and it had a resident minister.<sup>319</sup> In 1535 the rectory was worth £4 10s., and of this, 6s. 5d. was paid to the archdeacon of Wiltshire.<sup>320</sup> There were 31 a. of glebe land in 1588, though this had increased to 45 a. by the early 17th century, not including the parsonage house, garden and orchard.<sup>321</sup> By 1649–50 the value of the living with a glebe of unspecified acreage was £50.<sup>322</sup> The glebe land, containing c.48 a., was let for 19s. 1d. annually by 1677, and the value of the tithes, which were let, was £31 13s. By 1705 the glebe land, still of 48 a., was let for £20 and the tithes let for £40. In 1783 it was recorded that the rector had unlimited right of common for all kinds of cattle; it may be assumed that this was on Landford Common.<sup>323</sup>

By 1851 the rector's income comprised tithes, commuted at £210, and £67 from the glebe. There was no other income.<sup>324</sup> At the bishop's visitation of 1864, the rector reported that he received about £220 annually from tithes, and £66 rent from the glebe farm.<sup>325</sup> In 1889 the incumbent, taking advantage of the Glebe Lands Act of 1888, decided to sell 47 a. of the glebe land.<sup>326</sup> Sir Frederick Preston left the parochial church council £5,000 on his death in 1949, but it is unclear to what use it was put.<sup>327</sup>

A parsonage house is known by c.1608. In 1671 the rector repaired it at his own expense, and it was substantially altered in 1706. By 1783 it appears to have been a well-appointed dwelling house with a kitchen, parlour, study, five bedchambers and other rooms, and a barn, coach house and stable outside.<sup>328</sup> By 1840 the rectory was shown on the tithe map as on the corner of Stock Lane and the Salisbury to Eling turnpike road, though it is not clear if this was the same building as the earlier parsonage house.<sup>329</sup> The rectory depicted on the tithe map was demolished in 1871, and a new rectory built close to the site, to a design by William Butterfield.<sup>330</sup> It was sold in 1983, and became a private residence.<sup>331</sup>

### *Religious life*

Robert Albright, rector of Landford by c.1643, was accused in 1646 of saying that Parliament was a company of traitors, and of adhering to the ways of the old prayer book. The living was sequestrated, and other clerics appointed.<sup>332</sup> Albright appears to have been restored at the Restoration, as he died in possession of the benefice in 1670.<sup>333</sup>

<sup>317</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1354–1358, 602.

<sup>318</sup> J. Chandler and D. Crowley (eds), *Salisbury Domesday Books 1317–1413* (WRS 75, 2022), 48–9 (no. 578).

<sup>319</sup> D. Wright (ed.), *The Register of John Blyth Bishop of Salisbury 1493–1499* (WRS 68, 2015), 43–5 (no. 284).

<sup>320</sup> *Valor Eccl.*, 92.

<sup>321</sup> Hobbs (ed.), *Glebe Terriers*, 233–4 (nos. 448, 450).

<sup>322</sup> Bodington, 'Church Survey in Wilts', 400.

<sup>323</sup> Hobbs (ed.), *Glebe Terriers*, 235–6 (nos. 452–4).

<sup>324</sup> TNA, HO 129/263, 14.

<sup>325</sup> H. Taylor (ed.), *Returns to the Bishop of Salisbury's Visitation Enquiry 1864* (WRS 76, 2023), 194–6.

<sup>326</sup> Hants. RO, 4M92/N105/8; 4M92/N232/4; [Wiltshire Museum, DZSWS.SC.23.3](#).

<sup>327</sup> WSA, 3476/1/193 B/W, citing *Salisbury Journal*, 13 June 1952.

<sup>328</sup> S. Hobbs (ed.), *Gleanings from Wiltshire Parish Registers* (WRS 63, 2010), 139; Hobbs (ed.), *Glebe Terriers*, 233–6.

<sup>329</sup> Tithe map, 1840.

<sup>330</sup> WSA, D1/11/206. In Pevsner, *Wilts.* (3rd edn), 393, it is erroneously referred to as the Old Vicarage.

<sup>331</sup> WSA, 3476/1/193 B/W.

<sup>332</sup> *Walker Revised*, ed. Matthews, 369; Bodington, 'Church Survey in Wilts', 400.

<sup>333</sup> 'Wilts Parochial Clergy Sufferers Under the Usurpation (1642–1661)', *WN&Q*, VIII (1914–16), 508.

In 1649–50 the parish of Downton conceded that the hamlet of Hamptworth, three miles from Downton parish church, would be more suitably annexed to Landford, whose parish church was only half a mile from Hamptworth,<sup>334</sup> but Hamptworth remained in Downton parish.<sup>335</sup>

The resident incumbent reported in 1783 that he was holding a morning and evening service each Sunday from Lady Day (25 March) to Michaelmas (29 September). He administered the sacrament four times a year, to 25 to 30 communicants.<sup>336</sup>

The Landford Lodge estate sale of 1847 included certain properties advertised as including the right to seats in the parish church.<sup>337</sup> By 1851 an average of 80 persons and 45 Sunday scholars were attending the Sunday morning service, with 70 persons and 40 Sunday scholars attending the afternoon service.<sup>338</sup> During the rebuilding of the church in 1857–8, services were held in the village school.<sup>339</sup>

In 1864 the rector, Henry Girdlestone, was resident in the parish, but held one other benefice, the rectory of Colton St Andrew in Norfolk. He was assisted in Landford by a curate, his son Francis Gurney Girdlestone.<sup>340</sup> Services were held in the church twice on Sundays, with further services on saints' and holy days, and Friday services during Lent and Advent. Holy communion was administered every first Sunday, and on Christmas Day, Easter Day and Whit Sunday.<sup>341</sup>

Two churchwardens were appointed by 1588.<sup>342</sup> In 1783 the rector noted that the churchwardens were elected in Easter week, one by the minister and one by the parish.<sup>343</sup> From c.1813–c.1836 only one churchwarden was appointed. The reason is unclear but may have been due to a lack of suitable candidates; one man, John Hicks, served continuously from c.1813–1829. From c.1836 two churchwardens were appointed, one by the rector and one by the vestry as previously.<sup>344</sup>

The ecclesiastical parish of Landford was united with that of Plaitford (Hants.) in 1924.<sup>345</sup> In 1983 the parish of Plaitford with Landford was united with Bramshaw (Hants.), and the priest in charge moved into the newly-built parsonage house at Bramshaw. Both before and after the 1983 union the priest in charge was assisted by non-stipendary ministers and licensed lay readers.<sup>346</sup> By 2022 Landford was part of the Forest and Avon team ministry, with the Wiltshire parishes of Downton, Morgan's Vale, and Redlynch, and the Hampshire parishes of Bramshaw and Plaitford.<sup>347</sup>

### *Church plate*

In 1553 2 oz. of church plate went to the king, and the church retained a chalice of 8 oz. weight.<sup>348</sup> By 1891 the church had a set of plate consisting of a chalice, two patens, and a flagon, all bearing a hallmark of 1758 and a maker's mark 'CB', probably Cornelius Bland.

<sup>334</sup> Bodington, 'Church Survey in Wilts', *WAM*, 40 (1917–19), 303.

<sup>335</sup> *VCH Wilts.* XI, 62.

<sup>336</sup> Ransome (ed.), *Visitation Queries 1783*, 135.

<sup>337</sup> Hants. RO, 10M57/SP829.

<sup>338</sup> TNA, HO 129/263, 14.

<sup>339</sup> WSA, D1/4/2/34.

<sup>340</sup> H. Taylor (ed.), *Returns to the Bishop of Salisbury's Visitation Enquiry 1864* (WRS 76, 2023), 194–6.

<sup>341</sup> H. Taylor (ed.), *Returns to the Bishop of Salisbury's Visitation Enquiry 1864* (WRS 76, 2023), 194–6.

<sup>342</sup> Hobbs (ed.), *Glebe Terriers*, 233–4 (no. 448).

<sup>343</sup> Ransome (ed.), *Visitation Queries 1783*, 135.

<sup>344</sup> WSA, 1063/7.

<sup>345</sup> WSA, D1/36/4/11.

<sup>346</sup> WSA, 3476/1/193 B/W; 2022/6; Martin Shallcross, *pers. comm.*, 8 Feb. 2022.

<sup>347</sup> <https://www.achurchnearyou.com/church/9477/more-information/> (accessed 17 Feb. 2022).

<sup>348</sup> J. E. Nightingale, *The Church Plate of the County of Wilts.* (Salisbury, 1891), 32.

They were inscribed ‘For the use of the parish of Landford, A.D. 1759’.<sup>349</sup> The same items were held by the church in 1927, and the church later acquired a silver bowl gifted by Revd Davies, rector from 1917–46. For security, items of church plate were later removed from the church and kept in secure storage off-site.<sup>350</sup>

### *Nonconformity and Roman Catholicism*

The parish of Landford appears to have been largely conformist to the Church of England until the 19th century. William Read and his wife Mary were cited as recusants in 1664, but no Protestant dissenters or Roman Catholics were recorded in the census of 1676, nor in the visitation returns of 1783.<sup>351</sup> Roman Catholics held land at Landford in the 18th century, but do not appear to have been resident.<sup>352</sup>

In 1816 a house in Landford and another in the extra-parochial district of Earldoms were licensed as Methodist meeting places.<sup>353</sup> Nonconformists in the parish may also have been attending meetings in Hamptworth.<sup>354</sup> No returns for nonconformist chapels have been found in the 1851 ecclesiastical census, but it is possible that Methodists were attending the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Hamptworth, erected in 1825.<sup>355</sup> **By 1864 a cottage had been licenced for use by the Wesleyan Methodists, who held religious meetings there on Thursday evenings and twice on Sundays, but the rector claimed that there were no more than a dozen dissenters in the parish.**<sup>356</sup> A Primitive Methodist chapel in the village bears the date ‘1866’; this was situated a few yards outside the parish boundary, to the west of the Lyndhurst road. A new hall was built for this chapel, c.1976.<sup>357</sup> In 2021, as Landford Methodist Chapel, it was part of the Winchester, Eastleigh & Romsey Methodist circuit.<sup>358</sup>

The Landford Wood Society was founded in 1889, meeting initially at Landford Wood farm. Ten years later, in 1899, it built a mission hall on land belonging to the philanthropist Louisa, Lady Ashburton, of Melchet Court, who paid for the hall’s construction costs of £300. Known as the Landford Wood Mission Hall, it was listed as Grade II in 2020 partly on account of its distinctive timber structure and hammerbeam roof.<sup>359</sup>

### *Church building*

There has been a church at Landford since the 12th century.<sup>360</sup> In 1671 the rector, at his own expense, erected rails around the communion table, and in 1676 set up the Ten Commandments in the chancel. Extensive repairs were needed to the roof when a large tree

<sup>349</sup> Nightingale, *Church Plate of Wilts.*, 32.

<sup>350</sup> WSA, 2022/19.

<sup>351</sup> J.S. Hansom (ed.), ‘A List of Convicted Recusants in the Reign of King Charles II’, *Miscellanea V* (Cath. Rec. Soc., VI), 323; *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 124; Ransome (ed.), *Visitation Queries 1783*, 135.

<sup>352</sup> ‘Papist estates in Wiltshire in the 18th century’,

<http://www.wiltshirerecordsociety.org.uk/DraftTexts/PapistEstates.pdf> (accessed 3 July 2020), [46, 51, 52, 56.]

<sup>353</sup> J.H. Chandler (ed.), *Wiltshire Dissenters’ Meeting House Certificates and Registrations 1689–1852*, (WRS 40, 1985), 78 (no. 812), 80 (no. 833).

<sup>354</sup> *VCH Wilts.* XI, 62. A house in Hamptworth was licensed as a Methodist place of worship in 1812, and another Hamptworth dwelling was registered, possible for Baptists, in 1816. J.H. Chandler (ed.), *Wiltshire Dissenters’ Meeting House Certificates and Registrations 1689–1852*, (WRS 40, 1985), 71 (no. 737), 81 (no. 838).

<sup>355</sup> TNA, HO 129/263, 21. It has been suggested that this chapel was on the Landford to Bramshaw road, i.e. the Lyndhurst road, see *VCH Wilts.* XI, 62.

<sup>356</sup> H. Taylor (ed.), *Returns to the Bishop of Salisbury’s Visitation Enquiry 1864* (WRS 76, 2023), 194–6.

<sup>357</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 22 Mar. 1976. This chapel is also discussed in *VCH Wilts.* XI, 62.

<sup>358</sup> <https://www.wermethodistcircuit.org.uk/churches/circuit-churches/landford.html> (accessed 17 Aug. 2021).

<sup>359</sup> NHLE, no. 1471898 Landford Wood Mission Hall (accessed 5 Feb. 2021).

<sup>360</sup> RCHM, *Churches of South-East Wiltshire*, 154–5.

collapsed on to the building during a storm in January 1690.<sup>361</sup> The parish petitioned for a gallery in 1748, as there was insufficient room in the church.<sup>362</sup> In 1788 the Lord's Prayer, Commandments and Creed were painted in the church.<sup>363</sup> Watercolours of the old church were painted by Buckler in 1806.<sup>364</sup>

In 1851 the rector stated that church had 160 sittings, of which 70 were free sittings, although no income was recorded as being received from the remaining 90 sittings. He noted that a new church was needed as the accommodation was inconvenient.<sup>365</sup> A major rebuild took place in 1857–8 to designs by the architect William Butterfield, although the faculty confirming this gave the number of seats in the old church as 93, not 160 as stated by the rector in 1851. The cost, initially estimated at £1,490, was largely paid by Frances, dowager countess Nelson and other subscribers. On its reopening in 1858 the new church could accommodate 183 persons, including 54 seats for the use of children attending the parish day and Sunday schools.<sup>366</sup> A Romanesque doorway, and a sculpted stone panel of c.1125 survive from the old church, as does a vault under the south chapel.<sup>367</sup>

The Butterfield church was originally built with the chancel having a vestry on the north side, a nave, and a south aisle and chapel. There was a bell turret at the west end. In 1882 the church was altered by Butterfield who enlarged the vestry into a north transept to accommodate an organ chamber, and added a new vestry to the east of this addition.<sup>368</sup>

Inside the church, monuments from the previous building survive in the south chapel; the earliest monument is to Elizabeth Eyre (d. 1758).<sup>369</sup> The font and cover also pre-date the rebuilding, and are from c.1810, the gift of John Maurice Eyre.<sup>370</sup> A reredos, said to be by Butterfield, was installed in 1879.<sup>371</sup> A mosaic by Antonio Salviati was given to the church, c.1913, by Lady Mond of Melchet Court, and the church later acquired a painting, reputedly by a pupil of Murillo, presented by Revd Davies in 1946.<sup>372</sup> A new organ, the gift of Frederick Preston of Landford Manor, was installed in 1916 to replace a previous organ.<sup>373</sup> Electric light was installed, c.1950.<sup>374</sup> By 1951 there was both an organ and a harmonium in the church;<sup>375</sup> the harmonium had gone by 2022, but the organ remained, with a piano in the south transept.<sup>376</sup>

In 1859 Frances, dowager countess Nelson, donated a piece of land as an extension to the churchyard; it was consecrated the following year.<sup>377</sup> In 1897 J. Horatio Nelson offered to give a small portion of ground on the south west side of the churchyard for another 20 to 30 new graves, though the gift was not formally made until 1905, and consecrated in 1906.<sup>378</sup> Sir Frederick Preston donated a further portion of land in 1931, but this land was some yards from the churchyard, and was never used. It was exchanged for a more suitable plot directly

<sup>361</sup> Hobbs (ed.), *Gleanings from Wiltshire Parish Registers*, 139.

<sup>362</sup> WSA, D1/61/1/45; D1/61C/3.

<sup>363</sup> WSA, 1063/7, disbursements since Easter 1787.

<sup>364</sup> 'The Buckler collection of Wiltshire drawings', WAM, 40 (1917–19), 171.

<sup>365</sup> TNA, HO 129/263, 14.

<sup>366</sup> WSA, D1/61/10/5; *Wiltshire Independent*, 14 Oct. 1858, 4.

<sup>367</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts* (2nd edn), 291; RCHM, *Churches of South-East Wiltshire*, 154–5.

<sup>368</sup> Pevsner *Wilts* (3rd edn), 392; RCHM, *Churches of South-East Wiltshire*, 154–5.

<sup>369</sup> Pevsner, *Wilts* (2nd edn), 291; RCHM, *Churches of South-East Wiltshire*, 154–5.

<sup>370</sup> RCHM, *Churches of South-East Wiltshire*, 154–5; Hoare, *Mod. Wilts*, 88.

<sup>371</sup> RCHM, *Churches of South-East Wiltshire*, 154–5; *Salisbury and Winchester Jnl.*, 14 June 1879, 7.

<sup>372</sup> WSA, 2022/19; 2022/12 (faculty 11 May 1914); D1/61/50/16; Pevsner, *Wilts* (3rd edn), 392.

<sup>373</sup> WSA, 2022/12 (faculty 23 Aug. 1916); D1/61/52/34.

<sup>374</sup> WSA, 2022/12 (faculty 6 June 1950); D1/61/99/34.

<sup>375</sup> WSA, 2022/21.

<sup>376</sup> There 8 August 2022.

<sup>377</sup> WSA, D1/60/7/9.

<sup>378</sup> WSA, 2191/1, letter of 23 Nov. 1897, mins 25 Nov. 1897; 1063/14; D1/60/18/2.

opposite the church in 1950, consecrated in 1953.<sup>379</sup> A small building for use as a Sunday School room was erected c.1975. on part of the land consecrated in 1953.<sup>380</sup>

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### *Manorial*

No records of manorial courts are known to survive.<sup>381</sup> The Hamptworth estate held lands in the parish, and in 1758 tenants of the manor of Hamptworth petitioned for the Hamptworth manor court to be re-established to preserve the rights of tenants at Hamptworth Common, following the appropriation of heath faggots, turves and peat by inhabitants of Landford and Whiteparish.<sup>382</sup>

### *Parish government and officers*

Apart from churchwardens' accounts (from 1781), and some vestry minutes from 1834,<sup>383</sup> no records of parochial administration survive before the 20th century.

Landford was part of Alderbury Poor Law Union (1835–95), and from 1895 of Salisbury Poor Law Union, until poor law unions were abolished in 1930 and their functions transferred to county councils. Landford parish formed part of Alderbury Rural Sanitary District from its formation in 1872 until 1894, when all Alderbury RSD's constituent parishes transferred to Salisbury Rural District Council. Landford was part of Salisbury RDC until 1934, and then of Salisbury and Wilton RDC (1934–74).<sup>384</sup>

Earldoms was extra-parochial until 1858, when it became a separate civil parish. In 1896 it was abolished, and transferred in its entirety to Landford.<sup>385</sup> The boundary changes of 1896 also saw the Whiteparish settlements of North Common, Witterns Hill and Wickets Green transferred to Landford.<sup>386</sup>

Prior to the Local Government Act of 1894, which established parish councils, parish government was by the vestry. The vestry meeting of March 1874 appointed an overseer, a guardian and a waywarden for the parish. In 1889, as there were few persons in the parish able to act as overseers, the vestry appointed a paid collector of the poor rate.<sup>387</sup>

From 1894, parish councils took over many of the former responsibilities of the vestries. Landford parish council held its first meeting on 4 December that year. Seven councillors were elected, and a representative to the rural district council.<sup>388</sup> Unlike neighbouring Whiteparish, the election of its full complement of councillors appears to have proceeded without incident.<sup>389</sup>

A paid assistant overseer, to collect the rates, was appointed by the parish council in 1897.<sup>390</sup> By 1904 the parish council was appointing two overseers, in addition to the paid

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<sup>379</sup> WSA, 2022/11.

<sup>380</sup> WSA, 2022/18.

<sup>381</sup> Manorial Documents Register, <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/manor-search> (30 Apr. 2021).

<sup>382</sup> WSA, 490/1016.

<sup>383</sup> WSA. 1063/7, 1063/8, 1063/16.

<sup>384</sup> *VCH Wilts.* IV, 331; Youngs, *Admin. Units*, 528, 542. Poor law unions were abolished in 1930, under the Local Government Act, 1929.

<sup>385</sup> Youngs, *Admin. Units*, 537; *Endowed Charities*, 1908, 277.

<sup>386</sup> *Endowed Charities*, 1908, 277; WSA, 1980/2, 287.

<sup>387</sup> WSA, 1063/16, mins. 25 Mar. 1874, 21 Mar. 1889.

<sup>388</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 4 Dec. 1894.

<sup>389</sup> See Whiteparish.

<sup>390</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 25 Nov. 1897.

assistant overseer.<sup>391</sup> A second assistant overseer was appointed in 1908.<sup>392</sup> The first woman on the parish council was Miss Mason, co-opted to fill a vacancy in 1939.<sup>393</sup>

By 1929 a parish councillor represented Landford on the Downton Pound Committee; it appeared that the Landford pound for stray animals was no longer in use.<sup>394</sup> This appointment continued to 1944, but in 1945 the parish council decided that it was no longer necessary.<sup>395</sup> Cattle, ponies and donkeys straying from the New Forest caused repeated problems for Landford parish council until cattle grids were installed, c.1964.<sup>396</sup>

Matters concerning the recreation ground took up much of the parish council's time well into the 20th century.<sup>397</sup> Two councillors were appointed to represent the parish council on the sports and flower show society by 1958.<sup>398</sup>

Local government reforms were proposed in 1973; Landford would be in an electoral ward with Whiteparish to return one councillor to the county council. The new parish councils would assume full responsibilities after the elections in June 1973, while the county councils and district councils would assume full responsibility in April 1974.<sup>399</sup>

Landford's civil parish boundaries were not altered as a result of the local government review, but in 1974 the parish council considered that the villages of Nomansland and Hamptworth had become more affiliated to Landford than to the civil parish of Redlynch in which they belonged. Matters proceeded slowly; in January 1978 the parish council reported that a meeting held by Redlynch parish council found that the residents of Nomansland and Hamptworth wished to remain within Redlynch civil parish.<sup>400</sup>

The parish council in 1987 still had seven elected members, as it had at its inception in 1894.<sup>401</sup> In 2017 Nomansland and Hamptworth were transferred from Redlynch Parish Council to Landford Parish Council as a result of the Wiltshire Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order made the previous year, and the number of councillors increased to nine.<sup>402</sup>

<sup>391</sup> WSA 2191/1, mins. 13 Apr. 1904.

<sup>392</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 28 Sept. 1908.

<sup>393</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 31 Jan. 1939.

<sup>394</sup> WSA, 2191/1, mins. 18 Apr. 1929, 21 Oct. 1929.

<sup>395</sup> WSA, 2191/2, mins. 20 Apr. 1944, 25 Apr. 1945.

<sup>396</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. annual parish meeting 23 Mar. 1962, mins. annual parish meeting, 1964.

<sup>397</sup> See Social history.

<sup>398</sup> WSA, 2191/3, mins. 3 June 1958.

<sup>399</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 29 Jan. 1973, 12 Mar. 1973.

<sup>400</sup> WSA, 2191/4, mins. 22 July 1974, 23 Jan. 1978.

<sup>401</sup> WSA, 2191/5, mins. 13 May 1987.

<sup>402</sup> Inf. from Clerk to Landford Parish Council, 2 Sept. 2022; Wiltshire Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order 2016, <https://www.lgbce.org.uk/resources/database-of-local-government-orders/south-west/wiltshire> (accessed 8 Sept. 2022).