

HERRIARD INTRODUCTION

Herriard is 4 miles (7 km.) south-east of Basingstoke, and 15 miles (24 km.) north-east of Winchester.

Landscape, Settlement and Built Character

Boundaries

The ancient boundaries of Herriard remain unchanged into the modern day. The parish, which is a rough trapezoid shape, measured 2,963 a. (1,199 ha.) in 1840,¹ which was revised to 2,978 a. (1,205 ha.) by 1861.² Much of the western boundary is defined by Oxleaze Lane, and much of the southern boundary is likewise delineated by the course of the road called the Avenue. Elsewhere, though, the boundary follows the edges of fields and woodland, although much of the eastern and northern boundary follows no discernible features. In these places, the line of the boundary is indicated by the location of a series of marker trees.³ In the late 16th century, the boundary between Herriard and Bradley was planted with a new hedge,⁴ but elsewhere along the southern boundary Herriard lay open with its neighbours. Its boundary with Bentworth and Lasham was defined by ditches, green ways, or lines of trees,⁵ such as those depicted in a plan of the south-east boundary in 1623.⁶ In places the boundary was marked by crosses in the landscape, as on the knap of a hill on the boundary with Lasham, and at a point where Herriard met the boundaries of Shaldon and Weston.⁷ It was noted in 1595 that readings from the Bible were made at several named trees or other topographical features during the annual perambulation of the boundaries,⁸ and it was presumably one of these trees which gave its name to Gospel Beech field in the early 17th century.⁹ The eastern and western boundaries divided the open fields of Herriard from those of its neighbours, and the occasional zig-zagging of these boundaries followed the borders of the furlongs in these fields.

Landscape

The undulating landscape of the parish stands on a plateau of the chalk downland of northern Hampshire, rising to heights of 180 m. or more above sea level at Hen Wood, near Herriard House, and south of Southrope, before falling away sharply towards the neighbouring parishes to the north and the east.¹⁰ Over the chalk bedrock, a thick band of clay-with-flints runs from north to south through the centre of the parish, providing the foundation for its principal roads and settlements. Freely-

¹ HRO, 21M65/F7/115/1.

² Census, 1861.

³ OS, 6", Hants. XXVII (1874 edn).

⁴ HRO, 44M69/F2/14/8.

⁵ HRO, 44M69/F2/14/8.

⁶ HRO, 44M69/P1/106.

⁷ HRO, 44M69/F2/14/8.

⁸ HRO, 44M69/F2/14/8.

⁹ HRO, 44M69/F5/4/23.

¹⁰ OS Map.

draining loamy soils cover most of the parish, giving way to shallow lime-rich soils in places on the very fringes of the parish.¹¹

The central area of the parish was once occupied by large open fields, but most of this had already been subjected to extensive enclosure by the early 17th century.¹² The remnants of these fields which remained open in 1730 were enclosed by agreement in 1738.¹³ Interspersed through this landscape are numerous woodlands, including extensive Hen Wood, first recorded in the 13th century and straddling the northern boundary with Tunworth.¹⁴ Other large coppices lined the eastern boundary in the 16th century, and presumably earlier,¹⁵ and by 1840 almost a quarter of the total area of the parish comprised woodland.¹⁶ Ancient pasture land incorporating chalk downland included a large warren, measuring 200 a., north-west of the house.¹⁷ Along the southern boundary of the parish stretched a belt of commons, which had been reduced to bare heathland by the 16th century.¹⁸ By an agreement of c.1795 the commons were enclosed and common rights extinguished there,¹⁹ and trees began to be planted on the commons in 1804.²⁰ The greater part of the commons was still described as furze and bushes in 1840, but they were covered with woodland by 1871,²¹ in which state they remain in the present day.

Herriard House has been the focus of several phases of designed landscapes. A lozenge-shaped trench enclosed c.67 a. surrounding the church and manor,²² distinguished the medieval manorial complex from the rest of the parish. Several field names within this area refer to a park, but there is little evidence of a park pale now discernible on the ground. A new house was built in the early 17th century, replaced a century later by a grander edifice designed by John James, surrounded by formal gardens designed by George London.²³ Framing the approach to these new grounds from the north was an avenue of silver fir running through Hen Wood to the front of the new house, probably planted early in the 18th century, and depicted on a map of 1730.²⁴ The park was greatly expanded after 1794 to a design by Humphry Repton, who recommended removing the southern section of the avenue of trees while preserving the northern section 'as a magnificent specimen of the ancient style of gardening'. Arable land north of the house was converted to pasture, while ancient woodland to the north and east of the house was supplemented by the planting of clumps and scattered individual trees.²⁵ Maps of the

¹¹ Brit. Geol. Surv. 'Geology of Britain viewer', <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; 'Uk Soil Observatory', <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html> (accessed 12 Jul. 2020).

¹² HA, 44M69/P1/107.

¹³ HRO, 44M69/P1/108; 44M69/D1/6/M59.

¹⁴ HRO, 44M69/C7, 287.

¹⁵ HRO, 44M69/E2/1/2.

¹⁶ HRO, 21M65/F7/115/1-2.

¹⁷ HRO, 44M69/F2/14/7.

¹⁸ HRO, 44M69/F2/14/7; 44M69/F2/14/23; 44M69/P1/106.

¹⁹ HRO, 44M69/D1/6/M16-7; 44M69/J9/126.

²⁰ HRO, 44M69/E13/5/32.

²¹ OS Map, 6" (1874 edn), Hants. XXVI-XXXVII.

²² HRO, 44M69/P1/107.

²³ Below, Settlement.

²⁴ NHLE, No. 1000861, 'Herriard Park'; HRO, 44M69/P1/108. The avenue is also depicted on Isaac Taylor's *Map of Hampshire* (London, 1759).

²⁵ NHLE, No. 1000861, 'Herriard Park'; HRO, 44M69/E1/1/43.

early 19th century show the park stretching north from Nashes Green to the edge of Hen Wood, with land to the east of this line still largely under crops.²⁶ By 1840, however, the park had expanded again to absorb everything to the east of the Basingstoke road and north of the Weston road, including arable land at Bugden, East field, and the northern part of Potshard field. At this time, the park encompassed c.880 a. (c.356 ha.) within Herriard, of which almost one third (c.280 a.) was woodland.²⁷ The park remained largely pasture and woodland until after the middle of the 20th century, since when large parts have been converted back to arable.

Communications

Roads

Two ancient roads running across the north of the county from Salisbury Plain, probably both crossed the land that now constitutes Herriard. The Harroway, a route connecting Cornwall with Kent, has been described as 'the most important of the Hampshire ridgeways'.²⁸ East of Stonehenge, which probably gave it its name,²⁹ its route took it through Whitchurch and Oakley before turning south-east to Ellisfield on its journey to Farnham (Surr.). The Lunway, the more southerly of the two routes, entered the county to the east of Old Sarum, crossed the Test at Stockbridge, and turned north-east at Totford probably to converge with the Harroway at Herriard.³⁰ The routes of both roads is uncertain, but it has been conjectured that the Harroway may have run across the parish through Nash's Green and Weston Common towards Golden Pot, perhaps meeting the Lunway at or near Bagmore Lane on its journey from Wield across Herriard Common towards Weston.³¹ However, alternative routes for both roads might be suggested by the road which formerly ran east from Herriard church towards Weston, obliterated with the extension of Herriard Park but still visible in the landscape, perhaps also incorporating the lane from Bagmore to Herriard church. This latter road, now called Scratchface Lane, was described in a 13th-century deed as the road from Herriard to Winchester.³² Another deed of the 13th century refers to a road running from Southrope across the heath to Fulflood.³³

The Basingstoke–Alton road forms the principal route through modern-day Herriard, running north–south through the centre of the parish. The road formed a section of the main route between Oxford and Southampton in the late 17th century, when it ran through Nash's Green and past Lee farm to Weston common and Golden Pot.³⁴ The road was turnpiked in 1795 as part of the Basingstoke, Preston

²⁶ BL, OS Drawings, No. 124, 'Alton' (1808); OS Maps, 1", (1817 edn), sheet 12.

²⁷ HRO, 21M65/F7/115/1–2.

²⁸ C.F.C. Hawkes, 'Old Roads in Central Hants', *Proc. Hants. F.C.* IX: 3 (1925), 324.

²⁹ Alex Langlands, 'Travel and Communication in the Landscape of Early Medieval Wessex', Unpublished PhD Thesis (University of Winchester, 2013), 118–9.

³⁰ Hawkes, 'Old Roads in Central Hants', 324–6.

³¹ Hawkes, 'Old Roads in Central Hants', 324–6.

³² HRO, 44M69/C1.

³³ HRO, 44M69/C321.

³⁴ Ogliby, *Britannia* (1675), pl. 81; HRO, 44M69/P1/108.

Candover and Alton turnpike,³⁵ when the route was redirected to pass through Southrope and Lasham, necessitating the construction of a new section to continue the road across the fields north of Southrope.³⁶ The construction of Lasham airfield immediately to the south of the parish boundary during the Second World War caused the diversion of traffic south-west from Middle Common Wood along a circuitous route around the airfield. The road was upgraded in the late 20th century, when a new section of road was built west of Southrope, bypassing the hamlet.

The Basingstoke–Alton road is bisected north of Southrope by a road running between Preston Candover in the west and Weston Patrick in the east. Called Bagmore Lane west of the Alton road and the Street east of it, it was described as the London road in the 18th century.³⁷ Another road ran from east to west across Herriard West Common and Weston common, defining Herrirard's southern boundary with Lasham for much of its length. Described as the road to Odiham in the early 17th century,³⁸ it was called the Avenue by the early 19th century.³⁹ A network of smaller lanes connected the parish with its outlying regions and neighbouring communities. Scratchface Lane, from Herriard church to Bagmore, has already been noticed. Bushey Warren lane ran west from the Alton road to Ellisfield, whilst a branch of the Lasham road ran south-east from Hydes farm towards the Avenue and East common, becoming the Back lane of Southrope. Besides the former road from Herriard church to Weston Corbett, destroyed by the creation of Herriard Park, another road once ran across what is now the park towards Tunworth.

Basingstoke & Alton Light Railway

Construction began on a single-track railway between Basingstoke and Alton in 1898,⁴⁰ the first railway to be authorised under the 1896 Light Railways Act.⁴¹ The line, which ran the length of the parish parallel to the Alton road, opened in 1901 with three services a day in each direction Monday to Saturday,⁴² increased to five services a day with the introduction of improved trains in 1904.⁴³ A station with two platforms was constructed in Herriard near the crossing with Bagmore Lane. The railway always operated at a loss and closed in 1917, with the rails subsequently removed and transported to France to assist with the war effort.⁴⁴ After the conclusion of the First World War, plans to permanently close the railway met with local opposition,⁴⁵ and eventually the track was re-laid and the line reopened in 1924, once more with three daily services in each direction.⁴⁶ Passenger services

³⁵ 35 Geo. III c. 138.

³⁶ D.J. Viner, 'The Industrial Archaeology of Hampshire Roads: A Survey', *Proc. Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Soc.* XXVI, 165; HRO, 21M65/F7/115/2.

³⁷ HRO, 44M69/P1/110.

³⁸ HRO, 44M69/P1/105.

³⁹ HRO, 21M65/F7/115/2.

⁴⁰ *Hants. & Berks. Gaz.* 23 Jul. 1898.

⁴¹ TNA, F 4/43; *Hants. & Berks. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 1896.

⁴² *Hants. Berks. Gaz.* 1 Jun. 1901.

⁴³ *Hants. Chron.* 25 Jun. 1904.

⁴⁴ *The Globe*, 21 Dec. 1916; Hansard, House of Commons Debates, 15 Jul. 1918, CVIII, cc. 685–6; *Hants. Telegraph*, 22 Aug. 1924.

⁴⁵ *Hants. Independent*, 8 Dec. 1922; 29 Dec. 1922; *Hants. Telegraph*, 8 Dec. 1922; 5 Jan. 1923.

⁴⁶ *Hants. Telegraph*, 22 Aug. 1924; 29 Apr. 1932.

were terminated in 1932, with services between Basingstoke and Herriard replaced by buses.⁴⁷ Milk and other freight continued to be carried by the railway until its total closure in 1936, when these services were also replaced by road transport.⁴⁸

Carriers, buses and telecommunications

A carter was operating a carrier service in the parish by the early 20th century, and in 1920 he offered scheduled journeys to Basingstoke four days a week.⁴⁹ A post office had been established in the village by 1889, and it had become a telegraph and money order office by 1911.⁵⁰ A telephone had been installed at the post office by 1920,⁵¹ and early subscribers included the New Inn, and the Jervoises at Herriard Park, Grange Farm and Manor Farm.⁵² A broadband exchange was established at Herriard in 2004.⁵³

Population

Domesday Book recorded that there were ten householders (eight villeins and two bordars) and one slave in Herriard. Assuming an average of 4.5 people per household, and depending on whether the local landowner was resident in the parish and whether the slave also had a family, this suggests that the population of Herriard in 1086 was c.45–55.⁵⁴

There were 29 taxpayers in the parish c.1525, divided almost equally between the two tithings.⁵⁵ There were thought to be 109 inhabitants aged 16 or over in Herriard in 1603, suggesting a total population in the parish of under 200.⁵⁶ Forty-four households were assessed for the hearth tax c.1665, all but six of which were in Southrope, suggesting a decline in settlement in the north of the parish since the early 16th century.⁵⁷ The population had fallen by 1676 to 81 inhabitants aged 16 or over, suggesting a total population below 150.⁵⁸

During the 19th century the population of Herriard grew gradually from 330 in 1801 to a peak of 515 in 1851, an increase of 56 per cent.⁵⁹ The increase to this figure, the highest population in the history of the parish, was driven largely by immigration from the surrounding locality. A total of 288 inhabitants (56 per cent) had been born in the parish in 1851, whilst another 179 (35 per cent) had been born

⁴⁷ *Hants. Telegraph*, 9 Sep. 1932.

⁴⁸ *Hants. Telegraph*, 9 Sep. 1932; 15 May 1936.

⁴⁹ *Kelly's* (1911, 1920 edns).

⁵⁰ *Kelly's* (1889, 1911 edns).

⁵¹ *Kelly's* (1920 edn).

⁵² *P.O. Telephone Service Dir.* (1923 edn), II, Section 5, pp. 38–41.

⁵³ <https://availability.samknows.com/broadband/exchange/THHD> (accessed 12 Jul. 2020).

⁵⁴ *Domesday*, 108. For estimating the population from the Domesday survey, see Andrew Hinde, *England's Population* (2003), 15–9.

⁵⁵ J. Sheail (ed R.W. Hoyle), *The Regional Distribution of Wealth in England as Indicated in the 1524/5 Lay Subsidy Returns* List and Index Soc, special series, 29 (1998), pp. 119, 130.

⁵⁶ *Diocesan Population Returns of 1563 and 1603*, ed. Dyer and Palliser, 491.

⁵⁷ *The Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment, 1665* ed. E. Hughes and P. White, *HR Ser*, 1991, pp. 208–9, 218–9.

⁵⁸ *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 84.

⁵⁹ *Census*, 1801; 1851.

elsewhere in Hampshire. The remaining 48 residents (nine per cent) were drawn from across the United Kingdom, including seven from London and Middlesex, five from Ireland and one from Scotland, but most came from counties neighbouring Hampshire: Berkshire (six), Surrey (three), Sussex (three), and Wiltshire (nine), including three from Britford, where the Jervoise family also had a house. The population of the parish was also inflated at this time by the presence of 21 individuals, mostly described as beggars, strollers or vagabonds, living in sheds or outhouses on or near Herriard common.⁶⁰

After the high point of 1851, the population of the parish declined for the following 150 years, falling to 441 in 1861, 406 in 1881, 367 in 1891, and 351 in 1901. By this latter date, the high level of population ensured that only 110 residents (31 per cent) were natives of the parish, whilst 94 (27 per cent) were not from Hampshire, including the German butler of Herriard House. Nevertheless, most immigration from outside Hampshire was drawn from neighbouring counties, in particular Wiltshire (26). There was also a group of 16 'travelling Gypsies' present in the parish on census day 1901, living under canvas on Bagmore Lane as they travelled from place to place.⁶¹

The population of Herriard was almost static before the start of the Second World War, but following the war it fell again, to 300 by 1951. It continued to decline over the rest of the 20th century, to 261 in 1971, 230 in 1981, and 215 in 1991. This decline was reversed in the early 21st century, however, and the population in 2011 was 251.

Settlement

The earliest evidence of human activity in Herriard is provided by a Neolithic ground and polished axe-head found near Hen Wood.⁶² Another axe-head, this time dating from the Bronze Age, was also found in the parish, although its exact location was not recorded.⁶³ Other archaeological evidence of the Bronze Age includes a flint scraper found near Bushywarren Lane,⁶⁴ and a ring ditch to the east of Park Farm.⁶⁵ A short distance to the south of this, close to the road to Weston, lies a distinctively-shaped banjo enclosure of the Iron Age. That this area on the eastern boundary of the modern parish was the focus of prolonged prehistoric settlement is suggested by the name of Potshard field, first recorded early in the 14th century,⁶⁶ referring to the abundant ancient pottery turned up by the ploughs of medieval peasants. On the opposite side of the parish, near Great Bushywarren Copse, the remains of a Roman enclosure hints at the early occupation of elsewhere in the modern parish.⁶⁷

The name Herriard probably means 'army enclosure' (OE *here* + *geard*), perhaps indicative of a lingering folk memory of the encampment of a 10th-century Danish host,⁶⁸ perhaps at or near a possible crossing point of the Harroway and the

⁶⁰ Census, 1851.

⁶¹ Census, 1901.

⁶² HER, 20264.

⁶³ HER, 20251.

⁶⁴ HER, 67220.

⁶⁵ HER, 69814.

⁶⁶ HRO, 44M69/C68-9, 84.

⁶⁷ HER, 33100.

⁶⁸ Victor Watts, *Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*.

Lunway.⁶⁹ Although no church is mentioned in the brief entry for the parish in Domesday Book, and the present church dates from the 13th century, the manor house which once stood near to the church was presumably an early focus of settlement in the parish. Housing platforms to the north of the church and 13th-century pottery to the south of it both suggest the presence here formerly of a number of cottages. More pottery and scatters of stone have also been found in the fields around Manor Farm, on the other side of the Basingstoke road from the parish church.⁷⁰ The absence of pottery dating from after the 13th century may give an indication of when this area was cleared of dwellings, perhaps coinciding with a grant made c.1260 of two roads running past the manor house, one to Tunworth and the other to Weston.⁷¹ A plan of the early 18th century shows these lanes still following a circuitous route to the north of the vacated housing platforms near the church.⁷² The route of these lanes form a part of the lozenge-shaped earthworks which surround Herriard House and are still visible in the ground, perhaps enclosing the park referred to in the late 13th century.⁷³

For most of its history settlement has probably been concentrated in the south of the parish, in particular at Southrope, first referred to in 1168,⁷⁴ and described as a hamlet in the 13th century.⁷⁵ Now a collection of cottages clustered around the junction of two lanes running south towards Herriard common, housing platforms and earthworks in nearby fields suggest that its full medieval extent was greater than the present day.⁷⁶ An area to the east of Southrope known as the Lye, now the site of Lee Farm, was first mentioned in the mid 13th century.⁷⁷ Although the modern farm stands isolated, earthworks to its west suggest that this may once have been the focus of a small hamlet.⁷⁸ A grange was built near the parish boundary with Ellisfield for the priory of Wintney in the middle of the 13th century.⁷⁹ Later in the century there were also references to settlement at the Hurst,⁸⁰ perhaps the same as that lining the road from Herriard to Bagmore c.1270–80.⁸¹ The names of the Hurst and the Lye both hint at the clearance of woodland to make way for medieval settlement. Also in the late 13th century there are references to a hamlet called Newport.⁸² Its location is not known, although it was said to be near the road to Basingstoke, perhaps in an area subsequently absorbed into Herriard Park. Its location may relate to a road

⁶⁹ Above, Communications.

⁷⁰ HER, 20263.

⁷¹ HRO, 44M69/C316.

⁷² HRO, 44M69/P1/65.

⁷³ HRO, 44M69/C341.

⁷⁴ *Pipe R.* 14 Hen II (PRS, XII, 1890), 179; *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.* I, 72; *VCH Hants.* III, 366–9.

⁷⁵ HRO, 44M69/C11, 221, 267.

⁷⁶ HER, 19175.

⁷⁷ HRO, 44M69/C5, 328, 342, 349.

⁷⁸ HER, 20250.

⁷⁹ HRO, 44M69/C1.

⁸⁰ HRO, 44M69/C1, 7, 320, 349–50.

⁸¹ HRO, 44M69/C354.

⁸² HRO, 44M69/C325.

called *Portstrete*,⁸³ said in 1340 to pass through Southrope,⁸⁴ and presumably the same road called the Portway in the early 16th century.⁸⁵

If the late Middle Ages was a period of contraction, following the depopulation of the 14th century, the 16th century may represent the beginning of a period of renewal and expansion. In the late 17th century 38 houses in Southrope were assessed for the hearth tax, of which 27 had only one hearth.⁸⁶ An estate map produced for Thomas Jervoise in 1730 provides the first accurate depiction of the parish,⁸⁷ and gives the best indication of development in the centuries before its creation. It shows majority of dwellings in the parish lay strung out dispersedly along the lanes of Southrope as they meandered towards the commons of Herriard. The irregular pattern of settlement indicates a lack of planning in their positioning, and particularly at Nash's Green cottages appear to have encroached upon the green. A number of these dwellings, at Golden Dell and along the back lane of Southrope, were first erected in the 17th century,⁸⁸ although some may have replaced earlier buildings on the same site. Amongst the cottages of Southrope stood the more substantial Hyde's farm, at the junction of the road to Lasham and the back lane, the farmhouse itself dating from the late 17th century.⁸⁹ Other buildings stood in more isolated positions on the edge of the main settlement or beyond it. Lee farm, Hurst farm and Herriard Grange all stood on medieval sites, and Hale's farm might also have stood on a site of some antiquity. More encroachments were made on the edges of the heaths and woodland clearings that fringed the southern boundary of the parish, where cottages were built from at least the 16th century.⁹⁰

There were fewer buildings in the northern half of the parish. The medieval manor house which had stood near the parish church was said to have been 'utterlie consumed' by a fire in 1597,⁹¹ and a new mansion was erected c.1610–11 on a site to the east of the original house.⁹² Some farm buildings apparently remained in use on the site of the former manor house, and the rectory stood near the church. There were six houses assessed for the hearth tax in Herriard tithing in 1665, all substantial buildings with between three and six hearths each.⁹³ Two new modern farmhouses were erected on the demesnes late in the 17th century.⁹⁴ The first of these, West or Manor farm, was built c.1677 to the west of the parish church,⁹⁵ whilst the second, East or Park farm, was built about 20 years later to the east of Herriard House.⁹⁶ The

⁸³ HRO, 44M69/C256, 260.

⁸⁴ HRO, 44M69/C90, 95.

⁸⁵ HRO, 44M69/A1/3/12.

⁸⁶ *The Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment, 1665* ed. E. Hughes and P. White, *HR Ser*, 1991, pp. 208–9.

⁸⁷ HRO, 44M69/P1/108.

⁸⁸ NHLE, No. 1092959, 'Cotterpins'; No. 1092960, '6, Back Lane'; No. 1092961, 'Lane End'; No. 1092968, 'Golden Dell'; No. 1339520, '2, Back Lane' (accessed 1 Feb. 2021).

⁸⁹ NHLE, No. 1302154, 'Hydes Farmhouse' (accessed 1 Feb. 2021).

⁹⁰ HRO, 44M69/D1/6/F2–3; 44M69/F2/14/15; NHLE, No. 1092961, 'Lane End'; No. 1237044, 'Whitewood Cottage'; No. 1322019, 'Chalkdell'; No. 1389452, 'Ash Copse Cottage' (accessed 1 Feb. 2021).

⁹¹ HRO, 44M69/G3/55.

⁹² HRO, 44M69/E4/25–6.

⁹³ *The Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment, 1665* ed. E. Hughes and P. White, *HR Ser*, 1991, pp. 218–9.

⁹⁴ HRO, 44M69/P1/107.

⁹⁵ HRO, 44M69/E7/17; 44M69/D1/6/H1; NHLE, No. 1092973, 'Manor Farmhouse'.

⁹⁶ HRO, 44M69/D1/6/M48; NHLE, No. 1302191, 'Park Farmhouse'.

mansion house itself was greatly remodelled and extended soon afterwards, work beginning c.1703, probably around the core of the house built a century earlier.⁹⁷ Work on laying out new gardens around the house had already begun in 1699, and would continue for almost a decade.⁹⁸ These grounds were significantly remodelled after George Purefoy Jervoise succeeded to the estate in 1792.⁹⁹ Following a design by Humphrey Repton, pleasure grounds were laid out to the west of Herriard House, beyond which a large kitchen garden inside high, octagonal walls was constructed, encircled by a walk through exotic trees and shrubs.¹⁰⁰ To the north and south of the house agricultural land was converted into an expanded park landscape, although it did not extend east to envelope Park farm until the 19th century.¹⁰¹

New cottages were erected c.1827–8 for estate workers at Manor farm and on Bagmore Lane. There were 81 houses in Herriard in 1841, and the number of dwellings in the parish fluctuated very little over the next century.¹⁰² Besides a handful of cottages on new sites, predominantly on the road between Basingstoke and Lasham, a new school was built on the Basingstoke road in 1851, and a new rectory, called Elderfield House, at the junction of the Basingstoke road and Bagmore Lane by 1871. The construction of the Basingstoke to Alton railway early in the 20th century resulted in the erection of a row of four cottages opposite the station. After the closure of the railway, the station house was converted for residential use, whilst cottages and a police house were constructed after the Second World War north of the school, bringing the total number of dwellings in the parish to 88 by 1961.¹⁰³

Developments in the parish since the late 20th century have seen the conversion of former agricultural buildings to commercial or industrial use, and a significant increase of homes in the parish. The alteration of the route of the Basingstoke road to bypass Southrope stimulated the erection of several new houses and bungalows in the attenuated plots created left between the old and new roads. More new houses and a recreation ground with a pavilion were established at Nash's Green, and by 2011 there were 115 dwellings in the parish.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁷ It has been suggested that Herriard House burnt down in 1703, necessitating its rebuilding, but there appears to be no evidence of a fire, and the 18th-century house incorporated wooden panelling from the earlier house: Prosser, *Select Illustrations of Hampshire* (London, 1833), unpaginated; Sally Jeffery, 'John James and George London at Herriard: Architectural drawings in the Jervoise of Herriard Collection', *Architectural History*, 28 (1985), pp. 40–70.

⁹⁸ Jeffery, 'James and London at Herriard', 46.

⁹⁹ *VCH Hants*, III, 366–9.

¹⁰⁰ NHLE, No. 1000861, 'Herriard Park'.

¹⁰¹ Above, Landscape.

¹⁰² Census, 1841.

¹⁰³ HRO, 63M83/B24/82; Census, 1961.

¹⁰⁴ Census, 2011.