

LANDFORD VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

APPENDIX 2 – Important Historic Buildings

Listed buildings are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest and as such they reflect the historic nature of the settlement and surrounding landscape. They make a major contribution to the life, appearance and character of the district. As a result of its long history of association with the land and various country estates, Landford has acquired a fine selection of historic buildings ranging from country houses, cottages and farm buildings. The history and description of some of the important buildings in Landford are given below, with a summary of the listed buildings shown at the end of this Appendix.

Landford Manor



Landford Manor in Stock Lane was built c.1600 by Sir John Dauntsey. The manor was originally a gabled building but the principle front was modernised during the time of Queen Anne and George I. A south wing was added in 1680 when the manor was in the hands of the Eyre family. The Eyres also altered the front, pictured here, in 1717. In the 19th century the estate passed by marriage to the Nelsons of Trafalgar House and they added a bay on the right in 1885. There have been many more minor alterations and additions while in c.1914 a large porch was added.

Built in English bond brickwork with limestone quoins and dressings, and roofed with clay tiles with some lead for the valleys and flat roofs. The windows have stone mullioned surrounds with leaded light windows inset; metal framed openings and fan lights to the majority of the building. In the front façade there are four paned timber sash windows; to the servants / store areas there are timber framed side hung opening windows and dormer windows in the roof.

The building has been divided into two separate dwellings and the original servants' quarters converted to a third dwelling, recently extended to include the old brew house.



The Manor has a gated entrance to an open forecourt. Walls surrounding the original walled garden are still standing. Open garden to the rear of main building. The boundaries consist of the walled garden, hedgerows and estate fencing (metal).

Landford Lodge

Landford Lodge is situated at the end of Barrows Lane. A detached country house set in its own grounds, which is square in plan with attached services around a square courtyard. The earliest records available show that a Mr George Stokes was the owner of Breach House (previous name) in 1740. At some point it was sold to Sir William Heathcote of Hursley Lodge near Winchester. Sir William had the greater part of Breach House taken down, and rebuilt it in 1776 more or less as you see it today. Much of the present house dates after 1776 as a result of work carried out by Charles Spooner who bought the house in 1787. He in turn sold it with some land to Samuel Greatheed, which became the permanent family residence for a couple of generations. (See the plaques in Landford Church).

The house is in the Georgian style and closely resembles the central façade of Hursley Lodge (the old house that is now part of the IBM complex at Hursley). The house was supposedly built as a hunting lodge, probably to hunt deer in the New Forest. As a hunting lodge, the house was never part of a large estate.



A Grade II listed building of brick with old tile roof, consisting of two storeys and an attic. The South front (shown) of 7 bays and 4 dormers, is carried up to a stone cornice with brick parapet and stone coping. The 3 central bays are framed with stone ionic pilasters carrying a frieze, cornice and pediment. There are 6-panel double doors in the central arched doorcase, with an arched fanlight of ogee pattern, panelled reveals and architrave, modified Corinthian pilasters, broken dentil entablature and open pediment. The other fronts are

similar but plainer with irregular bays.

The tympanum (the triangle enclosed by the pediment) has been left with a brick face, when they usually contain a plain rendered, decorative or sculptured finish. The windows are tall, white painted vertical sliding sash style evenly spaced and reducing in height for each floor level (very typical classical style). Sashes are subdivided with typical Georgian glazing bars. The window sills are of stone and the lintels are rubbed brick arches (without keystones). The dormer windows are flat roofed and finished with lead sheet covering.

The Stables appear to date from the same time as the house. However, it does appear from the colouration of the brick wall as though the first floor has been added at a later date, but if so it was done a long time ago. It is built of the same English bond brick and lime mortar, with clay tiled roof.



The old Granary is a timber framed structure supported by staddle stones. The roof is a pyramid



shape with a 40 degree pitch, exposed rafter feet and (probably) a lead capping. Roof covering is plain clay tiles with bonnet hip tiles. Walls are clad with black stained, plain edged, timber weatherboarding. It has a green painted, wide boarded door hung on tee hinges.

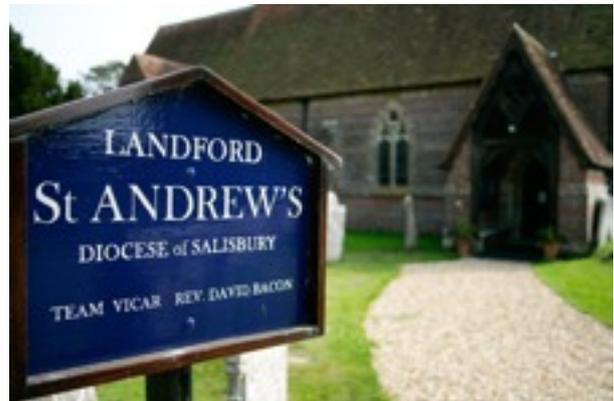
The property and surrounding land is bounded by natural hedges and the mature trees that surround the house are certainly over 200 years old.

The Church of St. Andrew

The Church of St. Andrew is located at the top of the hill in Stock Lane, and occupies a site adjacent to Landford Manor. There may have been a Saxon church here and there was definitely an 11th century church. What remains of the Norman church is the arch of a doorway and some other carved stonework that has been reset. The carving dates from c.1125, and shows two women holding a cross, possibly representing the 'Invention of the True Cross'. The Norman and medieval church was built in stone with a nave, chancel, a north chapel, a north porch, and with a later mortuary chapel for the Eyre family to the south. There was a small weather boarded west belfry.

On 11th January 1689 there was a violent storm that blew down a great elm tree which fell on the nave and chancel, destroying much of the roof. A hole made in the north wall, to the east of the porch, was made into a window and the church was re-opened on 8th June. Being close to the New Forest, Landford was frequented by gypsies, particularly the Stanley family, and a Queen of the Stanley tribe is buried in the churchyard. Mary Stanley died in 1797, aged 60, and her headstone can still be seen there.

The Kelly's Directory of Wiltshire for 1855 states that, 'The church of St. Andrew presents nothing worthy of notice' and in 1856 the church was so dilapidated that the Vestry meeting decided that it was past repair. Subscriptions were started to build a new church on the site with Countess Nelson giving £1,000 and the Rev. Henry Girdlestone giving £100. The church was almost entirely rebuilt at a cost of £1,490 with beams from the earlier church being used for woodwork in the porch.



The church is built of English bond brick with bands of vitrified bricks, limestone dressings and with a clay tiled roof. The floor plan consists of a nave, south aisle, south transept, chancel, north organ chamber and north porch. The gabled porch has a timber-framed gable with wavy bargeboards and small lancets to sides.

The north side of the nave has two 2-light geometric tracery windows with polychrome stone arches, and moulded string course at sill level. The gabled organ chamber to the left has diagonal buttresses and two cusped lancets and chamfered shouldered doorcase to the north. The lean-to on the left has cusped lancets. The east end has 3-light geometric tracery window with hoodmould and cross above in polychrome brickwork, with angle buttresses. The south side of the chancel has a 3-light plate tracery window.



The south transept has a 2- light geometric window with hoodmould and tiny lights above, and to the left is a lean-to with chamfered shouldered doorcase with strap hinges. The south aisle has no south windows, but has a catslide roof of two pitches and the west end of the aisle has a cusped lancet. The west end has two geometric windows and large central buttress carried up to an octagonal bellcote with lancets and quatrefoils and oak-shingled conical roof.

All fittings are by Butterfield, other than the glass. The church has a simple limestone octagonal font, a wooden pulpit, pews and choir stalls, with a marble reredos of 1879. All the windows have good stained glass. The east window of 1861 made by Lavers and Barraud is dedicated to the memory of Mary Webb and was removed and refurbished in late 2009. The west windows are also by the same makers and installed in 1858 and 1870, to designs of N. H. J. Westlake with tracery by J. M. Allen.

The church lies within its own plot bounded by a brick wall topped with half-round brick capping. The churchyard contains several well established trees, including a beech, oak and two yews.

Landford Methodist Church

The Landford Methodist Church is located in Lyndhurst Road. In 1816 a house belonging to Samuel Moody was licensed for Methodist worship. Landford Methodists must have prospered because a thatched, mud walled chapel was built between Latchmore Cottage and Latchmore Farm in 1825. There were also open air 'Camp' meetings held on the opposite side of the road. Buildings of mud only last a certain number of years and the congregation built a new chapel at a cost of £166.17s.4d on land leased (at 6d or 2½p per annum) from Robert Shafto of Hamptworth Lodge. It was opened on 16th October, 1866. The lease was revised in 1907 to a rent of 5s-0d or 25p per annum on land still owned by the Hamptworth Estate.



Following a six month notice to end the lease agreement, in 1921 the trustees managed to purchase the land for £150 thanks to half that amount being donated by the land owner and the rest from generous donations and fund raising events. Thanks to a surfeit of funds, the chapel was also renovated at a cost of £45.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel served both Landford and Hamptworth and was an important part of village life with Sunday School outings and Treats, teas and picnics as well as two services on Sundays. The Methodist Union of 1932 was not implemented in the Salisbury area until 1940 when the chapel became Landford Methodist Church.



The building is constructed from a mixture of red and yellow stock bricks, and the original brickwork is laid in a Flemish Garden Wall bond, sometimes referred to as Sussex bond. Note that there are three stretchers to every header in each course. This is not that common and generally much rarer than English Garden Wall bond. The whole of the front is built in yellow brick, probably "Beaulieu buffs" from the Beaulieu brick works. This makes the Chapel stand out from the neighbouring buildings in common red brick and would enhance its status in the area. The sides use red brick to sill level, and yellow brick above to roof level, and the rear of the building is

entirely in red brick. As the common red brick was the cheaper, presumably that was used where less noticeable to keep down the overall cost. The roof is of grey slate with crested clay ridge tiles with elliptical curves between and over the upstands, in the style of the Georgian period.

The front of the building has a matching entrance porch, which appears to have been added at a much later date. The bricks are different and the crested ridge tiles on the porch are the three cogged crested style, but less refined than those on the main building. The front of the Chapel has two tall slender lattice windows in plain glass with stone arched lintels and stone sills. The porch contains a single matching window. The side of the Chapel contains two larger rectangular lattice windows with simple stone lintels and sills.

To the rear there is an extension in red brick tacked on to the end wall. This was built in 1956 to house the Sunday School and now serves as the Vestry. In 1977 the adjacent Methodist Hall was constructed in materials compatible with the main Chapel building.

The buildings sit well back in the property, which is bounded by natural hedges.

Landford Wood Mission Hall

The Landford Wood Mission Hall is located in Landford Wood, Landford. The Landford Wood Society was established in 1889 by Mr Gosteloe, a colporteur (a travelling distributor or seller of Bibles, religious tracts, etc.) retained by Lady Ashburton. Mr John Reynolds of Landford Wood Farm provided the society with a venue for its meetings during the first ten years.

The hall was erected using timber from the Melchett Estate and it cost approximately £300. The involvement of Reuben Moody in the construction work is the first indication of a close association that existed between the Mission Hall and Landford Methodist Church.



The Hall is mainly of wooden construction standing on six or seven courses of brick above ground level, including the porch, with wood framed leaded light windows. The interior has a light appearance due to its light varnished match-boarding with a felt under-lining. Supporting the roof are some elliptical arches of Oregon pine. Originally the Hall was roofed with Cedar wood shingles, but in the 1950's it was reroofed with clay tiles. The roof has two dormer windows on either side to provide daylight to the interior. Perched on the roof is a simple bell tower that was added for decorative purposes. The building sits back in its plot and is bounded by well kept hedges.

Entrance to the Melchet Estate, Landford Wood

Landford Wood is located to the east of the A36 and approached via Stock Lane. At the entrance to what was the Melchet Estate stand the Grade II listed North and South Lodges, with attached walls and gate piers between them.



The large brick gate piers have a moulded stone capping with large ball finials. The attached walls have a plain stone coping.

Of square design, the lodges have a single storey with an attic containing two windows. Built between the years 1912 and 1914 by Darcy Braddell for the First Lord Melchet and constructed of Flemish bond brick, using small-sized bricks, pyramidal clay tiled roof and central brick chimney stack.



North Lodge has a central planked door with large decorative L-hinges, and an elliptical-arched stone doorcase. To the right is a circular window and to the left is a cross window. The building has a moulded stone cornice at the eaves. The attic has two segmental headed dormers with 2-light casements. The left return has a canted bay and two small lights, one centrally placed stone dormer to the attic with a segmental pediment and scrolled decorative cast-iron rainwater heads. The right return has 3-light mullioned and transomed window and one segmental-headed dormer. The rear has one 2- light mullioned and transomed window and two segmental-headed dormers. All casements have leaded panes.

South Lodge is a mirror image of North Lodge, with the entrance fronts facing each other across the lane. The whole construction forms a well-balanced composition.

Landford School Building

The school at Landford is located on Lyndhurst Road, adjacent to the Village Hall and opposite the junction with the road to Hamptworth. The original school was built in 1842 to replace the dame school that had existed from at least 1818. Lady Nelson provided the site for the schoolroom, schoolmaster's house, garden and playground, while money for the building came from local private subscriptions, a grant from the National Society and a government building grant. The school (pictured in 2004) and school house were built for just over £300.



Built of red brick with a slate tiled roof, the school has stone mullioned windows and a single brick chimney leading from the fireplace in the main hall. There is a small entrance hall where the children used to leave their coats and wellington boots.

In 1846 there were 38 boys and 29 girls attending the Sunday and Day Schools and the master and mistress were paid a joint salary of £45 a year. By 1858 there was a qualified

schoolmistress, appointed that January, and a pupil teacher with 40 children. The schoolroom measured 26ft x 17ft, with a boarded floor and desks fitted to the walls.

Attendance at school slowly increased during the latter half of the 19th century. It seems to have averaged between 60 and 70 in the 1860s and 1870s with 43 boys and 24 girls recorded in 1865. By 1886 there were 101 children on the register but the average attendance was only about 75.

Building work continued and in 1886 a bedroom and sitting room were added to the schoolhouse at a cost of £97.10s.0d, while in 1891 a clock tower was added to the school in memory of Miss Ellen Austed of Brooklands.

There was a drainage scheme implemented in 1936-7 to prevent flooding in the area of the school. Throughout its life the school had been an elementary (all age) school but in 1944 the older children were transferred to the secondary school at Downton and Landford School became an infants' and junior school for children aged eleven and under. In 1955 there were only 25 children but this had risen to 42 by 2002. Following concerns over the small school's viability, in 2009 it was amalgamated with its sister school in Nomansland to become the New Forest Church of England Primary School teaching Key Stage 1 pupils.

Landford Cottage

Landford Cottage is located at the start of Barrows Lane, Landford. The original cottage was built late c1600, with timber framed walls in-filled with brick (which is still in existence), and the roof most likely of thatch. In the 1790s a two storey building was added to form an L-shape with the old cottage. About 1820 a central two storey porch was added and the old cottage faced in brick and the roof was possibly then changed to clay tiles. At the same time a single storey outbuilding was erected, which is now the main kitchen.



In the 1880s an extension was built onto the 1790s front (the Drawing Room) together with a timber framed leaded and tiled bay window on the south west front. Again in the late 1800s a further two storey extension was built with a slate roof (now with clay tiles).

There are many internal features that bear witness to the changes that have happened over time. The open porch has two Roman Doric columns that have hollow wooden frames with moulded fluted pieces. The right hand column is the original of 1820 and the left hand is early 19th century. The existing sash windows also date from 1820. The stairs are dated 1830.

Externally there is a Barn/Coach House recently repaired that was built about 1820, a swimming pool built in 1967, a four car garage built in 1978, and a conservatory added to the late 1800s extension in 1988.

The cottage is located in the northeast corner of the property with views to the open countryside to the south and west. It is bounded by natural hedges and the garden contains some spectacular mature trees, including a large Cedar, a tall straight eucalyptus, and a couple of hornbeams. The cottage still retains commoners rights indicating its distant connections with the New Forest.

Summary of Listed Buildings in Landford

Lyndhurst Road

Whitehouse Farmhouse
Barn at Whitehouse Farmhouse

Southampton Road

Bridge Farmhouse
Milestone in lay-by approx. 300 metres south of Bridge Farmhouse
Boundary post near county boundary with Hampshire
Wickets Green Farmhouse
Earldoms Lodge
Cottages at Earldoms Farm
Stable at Earldoms Farm
Barn at Earldoms Farm
Cedars Nursing Home (formerly 'Northlands')

Barrows Lane

Landford Cottage
Landford Lodge
Stables at Landford Lodge
Granary at Landford Lodge

Stock Lane

Church of St Andrew – grade II*
Greatheed monument in the churchyard
Landford Manor – grade II*
The Coach House (formerly 'Caldron House')
Archway, gates and attached wall between Coach House and Landford Manor
Main gate piers, walling and gates at entrance to Landford Manor

Landford Wood (west end)

North and South Lodges with attached walls and gate piers
Landford Wood House