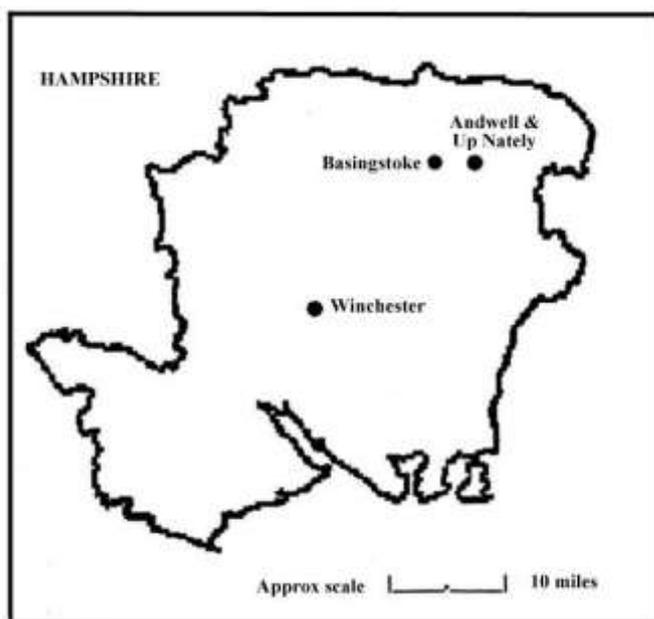


UP NATELY AND ANDWELL

INTRODUCTION:



Map 1 *Location of parish.*

Boundaries, Landscape and Communications

The rural parish of Up Nately,¹ together with extra-parochial Andwell, was located on the north-eastern edge of the Hampshire Downs approximately 22 miles (35 kilometres) to the north-east of Winchester and 4 miles (6.5 kilometres) to the east of Basingstoke. The unit was referred to as the Tithing of Nately in 1788.² It remains a rural community surrounded by narrow lanes and with a good collection of timber-framed buildings. Yet this traditional picture has undergone a great deal of change. It has ceased to be an agricultural community, with only two farms still operating nowadays. It has for long been influenced by the nearby larger town of Basingstoke, and it is divided by long term lines of communication: the

¹ Natelega (xii cent.); Opnateleg, Estropnateley, Natale, Natteleges Estrope (xiii cent.); Up Natele, Upnateleghesethrop (xiv cent.) are variants of the parish name. Arch. Journ. 1852, ix. 246-61; VCH Hants, iv, 1911,176.

² HRO, Q23/2/7/2.

Basingstoke to London canal in the 18th century and the M3 motorway at the end of the 20th century. Agricultural activity has been supplemented by phases of industrial activity: the cloth industry in the 15th and 16th centuries, and brick manufacturing at the end of the 19th century.

This is an area of complicated tenurial and ecclesiastical boundaries, and the most appropriate divisions vary from period to period. In terms of landownership, Up Nately was part of a much larger manor of Mapledurwell in Domesday Book, when it was held by Hubert de Port. This manor was later broken up into the constituent groups of settlement, Mapeldurwell, Newnham, Up Nately and Nately Eastrop. It was this central holding of Up Nately that Adam de Port used to found a new monastery. He gave it his demesne and tenancies in Up Nately, and its estate also subsequently incorporated other properties in the area. Later, this monastery was sold to William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who used it to help endow his new college at Winchester. The manor of Andwell thus incorporated most of Up Nately as well as some land beyond this, and the two have been treated together unless specified.

The position of the parish of Up Nately was equally complicated. Like many of the settlements in the area, it was originally dependent on the mother church of Basing. But it retained this dependency while Newnham became a rectory and Mapledurwell a chapel dependent on Newnham. It was a chapelry until 1864 when it became an ecclesiastical parish, incorporating large areas belonging to the manor of Andwell, as well as detached portions of the parish of Nately Scures and the lesser manor of Mapledurwell.³ But the founding of a

³ Youngs, *Local Administrative Units: Southern England* (London: Royal Historical Society, 1979), 215.

monastery in the 12th century on hitherto waste land at Andwell created an area that remained outside the existing parochial structure, and these parts of Andwell manor (but not those in the traditional open field area) remained extra parochial, and became a civil parish in 1858.⁴

In 1880, Up Nately, with the detached lands still within it, became a civil parish of 1,149 a. (464 ha.) while Andwell, was left as a civil parish of only 148 a. (60 ha.).⁵ Further amalgamation took place in 1932, when the detached lands were absorbed and both Up Nately and Andwell were merged with neighbouring Mapledurwell to form the present civil parish of Mapledurwell and Up Nately.⁶ The combined parish comprises 2,121 acres (857 ha.) in 2017. Statistics from 1932 onwards relate to this combined civil parish, so figures cited in this history are estimates after that date.

Since the Middle Ages the main landowners have been Winchester College (which acquired Andwell Priory in 1391) and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which had acquired some land here together with the grant of the manor of neighbouring Mapledurwell. Like other collegiate institutions, they were legally unable to sell or grant away their lands and so continued to hold their estates intact until the mid 19th century. By the mid-19th century Winchester College with 493 a. (199 ha.), Lord Dorchester with 164 a. (66 ha.) and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, with 100 a. (40 ha.) were the main landowners.⁷

⁴ Youngs, *Local Administrative Units: Southern England*, Royal Historical Society, London, 1979, 296.

⁵ OS Map 1:10560, sheet IX (1871 edn).

⁶ Youngs, *Local Administrative Units: Southern England* (London: Royal Historical Society, 1979), 213.

⁷ HRO, 21M65/F7/239/1.

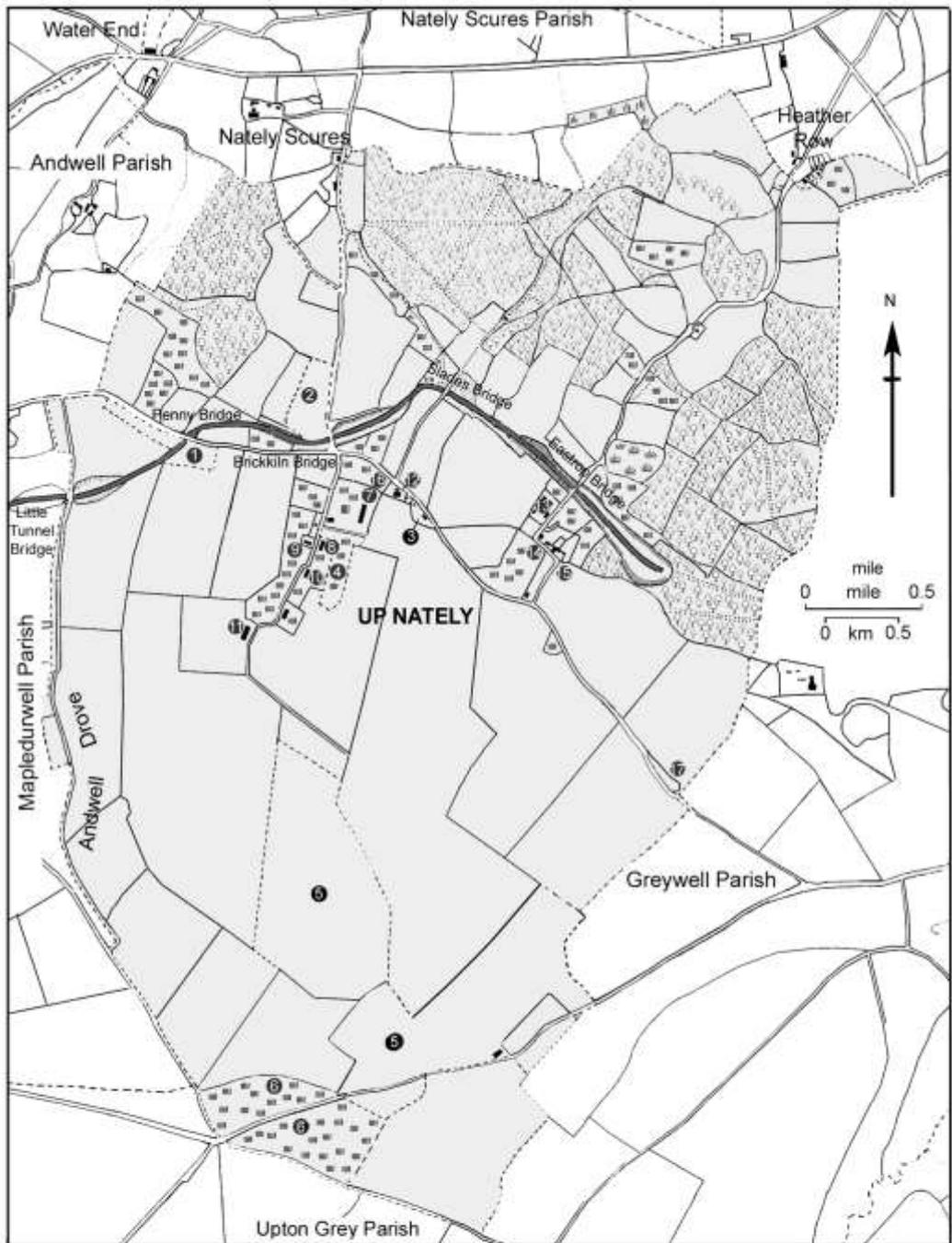
Parish boundaries

The small, extra-parochial district of Andwell, was bounded on the south and west by the ancient manor of Mapledurwell, on the east by the civil parish of Up Nately and on the north by the civil parish of Nately Scures.⁸ These borders were irregular, and there was an enclosed detached portion known as Andwell Down within the parish of Up Nately.

With the exception of its border with Mapledurwell, which was defined by a trackway known as the Andwell Drove, the boundaries of the civil parish of Up Nately were irregular. In the south-east they appear to have been co-terminous with the borders of furlongs in the open fields of Up Nately and Greywell and in the north and north-east they meandered through or along the margins of ancient woodland.⁹ A half-mile stretch of the Harroway forms the extreme southern boundary between Five Lanes End (SU 696 502) and just short of Four Lanes End (SU 703 499).

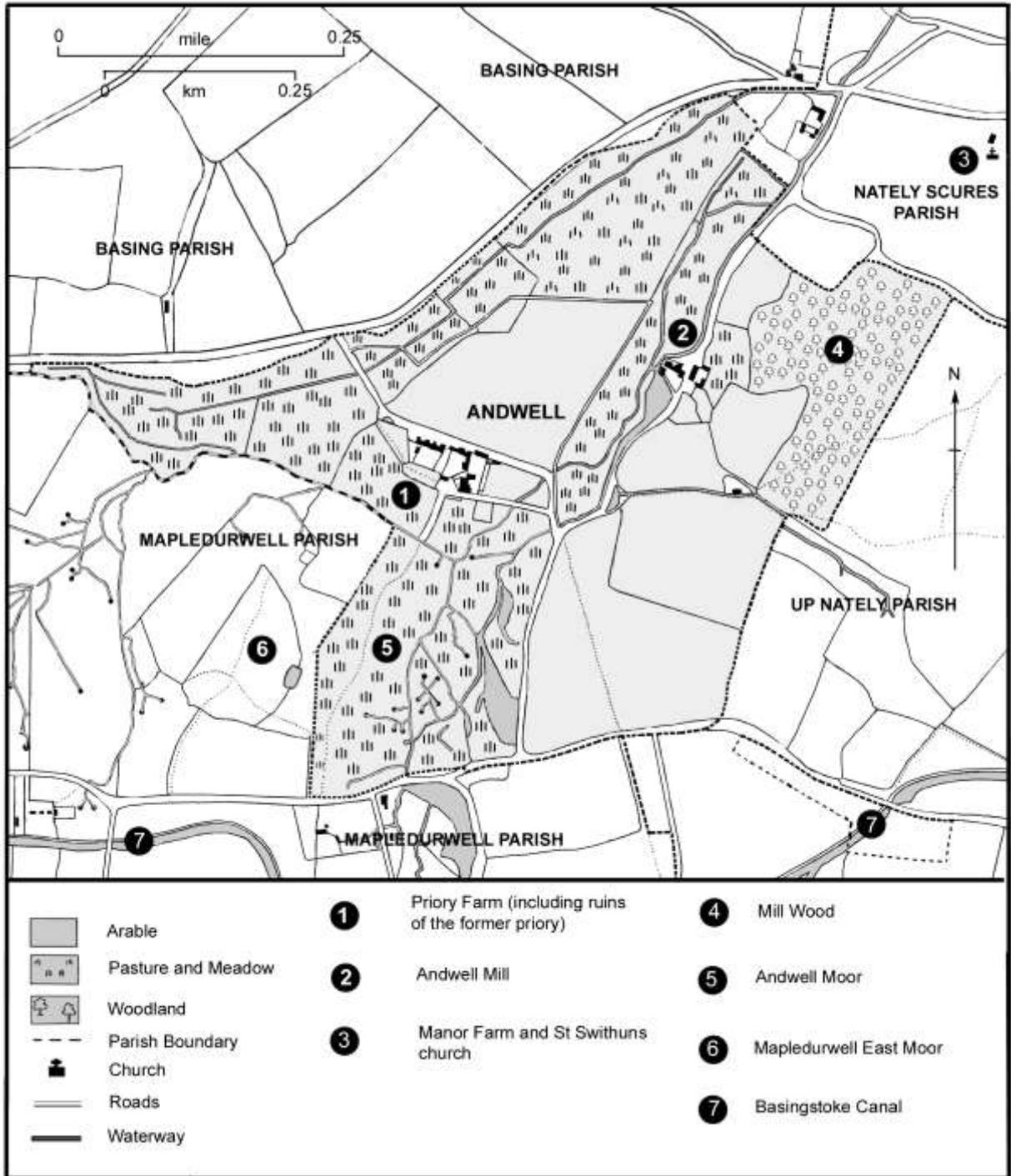
⁸ OS Map 1:10560, sheet IX (1871 edn).

⁹ OS Map 1:10560, sheet IX (1871 edn).



Arable	① Nately Scures Parish (pt. of)	⑦ Kilkinnon House	Sites of later buildings
Pasture & Meadow	② Nately Scures Parish (pt. of)	⑧ Blaegrove House	⑤ Plume House built c1800
Woodland	③ Nately Scures Parish (pt. of)	⑨ Blaegrove Cottage	⑬ The Church of England school built c1868 but derelict and replaced by 'The Old School House' in 1952
- - - Parish Boundary	④ Nately Scures Parish (pt. of)	⑩ Jackdaw Cottage	⑭ Communal chalk pit
Church	⑤ Nately Scures Parish (pt. of)	⑪ Upper House Farm	
— Roads	⑥ Nately Scures Parish (pt. of)	⑫ St. Stephen's Church	
Detached parts of other parishes	⑦ Andwell Parish (pt. of)	⑬ Eastrop Farm	
Basingstoke Canal		⑭ Eastrop Cottage	
		⑮ Mead House	

Note that the names of buildings are those in use in 2012



Maps 2 and 3 *Up Nately and Andwell, 1871.*

A rectangular inset in the boundary with Mapledurwell was already in place in 1616.¹⁰ It takes the form of a tree-lined enclosure of about 1.5 acres (0.6 ha) on the ground today. It lies between the Up Nately boundary with Mapledurwell and the Andwell Drove, and was under cultivation in 1841.¹¹ It may have originated as an inter-manorial pound in which stray sheep were penned while ownership was established.¹² The parish boundaries remained in place until the amalgamations of 1880 and 1932. No further changes have taken place. CHECK

Landscape

The combined parishes of Andwell and Up Nately comprised two major topographical areas. The greater part consisted of undulating chalkland rising from 225 ft. (70 m.) in the north to 397 ft. (122 m.) on the southern boundary, with overlying loam and clay with flints. But to the north was a very different landscape, of flatter, lower moorland with clay, sand and gravels over a clay subsoil. The differing physical environment was also reflected in contrasting field patterns, The major part of Up Nately, in the south of the parish, was a land of open-field agriculture with the land divided into long narrow strips and large fields fenced around the outside. Langdon's map of the Mapledurwell estate of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, shows its land scattered among the fields of Up Nately, and this would have been the case with all tenancies. By contrast the northern area was already in 1616 an area of enclosed closes, each individually hedged around. This regional distinctiveness can also be seen in the survey of 1444.

Andwell

¹⁰ CCCO, Langdon Map MS 532/2/11.

¹¹ HRO, 21M65/F7/239/1-2.

¹² G. Watts, personal comment

A major recent change has been the opening of the M3 motorway across the parish from east to west in 1971. IMPACT? There has also been a little development to the south of Andwell Mill on the road that runs from north to south through the parish. In other respects there has been remarkably little change in the landscape, probably since the occupation by the priory. The boundaries of Mill Wood were bisected by the M3 motorway but are otherwise identical with those of the Lovelace Bigg estate map of 1787.¹³ The closes between the wood and the north to south road also remain the same today.¹⁴ The area to the west of that road is significant in that it contains numerous springs and watercourses, and is marshy and liable to flooding in several places. The streams flow northwards, formerly powering the twin Andwell grain and fulling mills and ultimately joining the river Lyde.

Up Nately

Some of the woodland has been grubbed up, but the landscape remains essentially the same today as it was post-inclosure in 1786 and retains the open characteristics of pre-inclosure. There have been no substantial natural watercourses in the parish, but, from 1795, the Basingstoke Canal ran approximately from west to east across the parish, entering it at Little Tunnel Bridge and leaving it by way of the Greywell Tunnel; although much of the canal has been filled in since the partial collapse of the Greywell Tunnel in 1932. The chief crops of Up Nately have been wheat, oats, barley and roots, but with substantial pastoral farming particularly in the north of the parish.

Communications

¹³ WCM, 21307.

¹⁴ *Ibid*

Roads

The single road which runs approximately from north to south across the parish of Andwell from the A30 to the Greywell Road is not a through-route. It gave access to the mill, which apparently served neighbouring Mapledurwell, Nately Scures and Up Nately, where there were no mills. Three ancient trackways still exist in Up Nately. The Andwell Drove runs inside the western boundary of the pre-1932 parish from Little Tunnel Bridge (SU 691 519) to Five Lanes End (SU 696 502) and connected Andwell with its detached enclosure on the Up Nately down. Heather Row Lane, which runs from Up Nately (SU 704 516) to the Nately Scures boundary (SU 710 527), was diverted for short distances when the Canal was dug and again when the M3 was built.¹⁵ A short stretch of the Harroway forms the extreme southern boundary (*see* Parish Boundaries above). One relatively major road leading towards Mapledurwell in the west and Greywell in the south-east has roughly bisected the parish at least since 1616 when it was recorded as the 'Odiam (Odiham) Waye'.¹⁶ John Hacke (d.1550), a servant of Nicholas Jacques at Andwell Manor Farm, left 30s. for the mending of local roads. Joan Felder (d. 1558) also left 4d to the highway.¹⁷ This was improved at the enclosure when one forty-foot carriageway was defined to run on the course of an ancient road along the north side of Elm Field towards Greywell and Odiham.¹⁸

There is a crossroads near the church, from which a minor road runs north over Brickkiln Bridge to join the A30 from Basingstoke to London near Scures Hill. A lane, now known as Blaegrove Lane, runs south from the crossroads and served the former farmhouses strung out along it. A presentment in the manorial court in 1600, when Bartholomew Eyre of

¹⁵ *Hampshire Treasures*, ii, 180

¹⁶ CCCO, Langdon Map MS 532/2/12.

¹⁷ HRO 1550U/32, 1558B/081.

¹⁸ HRO, Q23/2/7/2.

Winchester College Copyhold No. 3 had encroached on ‘the lane’ suggests that it was called Martins Lane at that time. It was referred to as ‘the Street’ in 1806.¹⁹ Blaegrove Lane is not metalled beyond Upper House Farm, at its southern end. At this point, where it gave access to the ancient open-field system, it becomes a holloway that was formed by daily usage over many centuries. The settlement here was thus separate and distinct from the main through route.



Figure 1 *Up Nately: The holloway at the southern end of Blaegrove Lane.*

The village is well served by footpaths, including one which follows the rear boundaries of the old buildings and enclosures that line Blaegrove Lane, in the manner of a back lane. One short path that runs along the southern boundary of the present-day Kilkinnon residence

¹⁹ WCM, 21310, 26.

connected the village street with the open-field system to the east and also became a holloway.

In more recent years the M3 motorway, opened in 1974, has cut across the northern part of the parish from west to east, but there is no access or exit within it.²⁰



Figure 2 *Up Nately: The holloway that runs along the southern boundary of Kilkinnon (The Rookery) and gave access from the village street to the open-field system to the east of the Basingstoke Canal.*

²⁰ <http://www.motorwayarchive.ihtservices.co.uk/en/motorway-listing/m3-london-to-southampton/index.cfm> accessed 6.03.2013.



Figure 3 *Slades Bridge, over the now-closed section of the Basingstoke Canal.*

The Basingstoke Canal cut across the entire parish from Little Tunnel Bridge at SU 692 519 to the entrance to the Greywell tunnel at SU 708 518. Its construction was authorised in 1778 by private act of Parliament which gave specific authority for the sale of college land. Numerous delays, the principal reason being lack of investment, caused the project to lie dormant for ten years, and the first call on investors was not made until 1788. Construction began in the same year and the canal was finally opened in 1795. It was never very profitable.²¹

Tenants' lands were divided by the construction and, although compensation was paid by the canal company, considerable local resentment was provoked.²² Where copyhold land was taken, Winchester College preserved its former rights by creating three new copyholds with

²¹ P. A.Vine, *London's Lost Route to Basingstoke*, (Newton Abbot, 1968).

²² WCM, 23194.

nominal annual quit rents of 1*d.* and 3*d.* ²³ The four canal bridges within the parish were solely for local communications. A cut dug in 1898 enabled barges to load bricks produced in the parish's brickworks. ²⁴

The Up Nately section of the canal was almost totally derelict by 1964 because of the partial collapse of the Greywell tunnel in 1932. ²⁵ Restoration of this section has never been attempted and the tunnel is now a Site of Special Scientific Interest as the roosting place for several species of bats. ²⁶

Bus services

In 1974 buses ran six-eight times a day to Basingstoke and Odiham but this service was reduced to twice a day in 1980. ²⁷

Postal Services

From 1859 at least until amalgamation with Mapledurwell in 1932 incoming post was delivered from Basingstoke. A post box first appeared at the cross roads at SU 699 521 in 1871 and one still exists there, but there has never been a post office in Up Nately. ²⁸

Settlement and Population

²³ WCM, 23187, 167-8.

²⁴ See below.

²⁵ Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, *Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area Appraisal*, April 2004.

²⁶ http://www.english-nature.org.uk/citation/citation_photo/1001646.pdf

²⁷ HRO, 66M80/PZ3.

²⁸ OS Map 1:10560, sheet XIX (1871 edn); Post Office Directories of Hampshire, 1859-1935, *passim*.



Figure 4 *Andwell Mill*

An occupation site with pottery from the Bronze, Iron and Romano-British Ages was discovered in 1930 near Up Nately church at SU 701 518.²⁹ The village was small and its buildings were widely spread, mainly to the south of the Mapledurwell to Greywell road. It is still a thinly-populated community and only limited modern development has taken place. A large part of the village was designated The Up Nately Conservation Area by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council in 1981 in recognition of its special architectural and historic interest. Almost all of the houses within that area are timber-framed.

Pevsner described Up Nately as ‘A loose group of cottages and farmhouses around a road junction.’³⁰ The village street of Up Nately, now known as Blaegrove Lane, runs for about 800 yards (500 m) southwards from the crossroads at SU 698 520 to Upper House Farm at SU 697 515. This lane, which is flanked by a number of high-quality, timber-framed farmhouses, forms the core of the village. A subsidiary settlement is represented by three similar houses in a small group at Eastrop at some distance to the east of the street around SU 705 518. The

²⁹ *Hampshire Treasures*, ii, 180

³⁰ Pevsner, *North Hampshire*, 524.

main village is situated a little to the south of the line of the canal. It does not appear ever to have been nucleated and the origins of the settlement are obscure. The character of the surviving timber-framed houses indicates major rebuilding of the village in the 16th and early 17th centuries but as late as 1901 it contained only 20 dwellings: of these, three were grouped near the Eastrop bridge, two were at some distance apart on the Mapledurwell to Greywell road and the remainder were spaced out along the lane now known as Blaegrove Lane. Of the non-domestic buildings, the much-altered 12th-century church, dedicated to St Stephen, stands in a prominent position beside the Mapledurwell to Greywell road at SU 700 520, but set back from the main village. The village school (1868-1927) stood on a site immediately to the west of it and was replaced by a modern bungalow in 1962.

The continuity of roads and building from the late medieval period may be attributed to the ownership of the inhabited part of the parish by the colleges of Winchester and Corpus Christi, Oxford, which were until comparatively recently unable to dispose of their property.

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

Of the houses that existed in the pre-1932 parish of Up Nately, eight of those that survive are now included in the Statutory List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest, as are the Priory Farmhouse and the former mill in Andwell.³¹ The national surge in the building of rural vernacular houses in the centuries after the Black Death has been discussed elsewhere.³² Those in Up Nately were all built in the 16th and early-17th centuries on copyhold and freehold sites held of the manors of Andwell (Winchester College) and Mapledurwell

³¹ See footnotes below.

³² Roberts, *E Hampshire Houses 1250-1700*, 2003, Ch.11.

(Corpus Christi College, Oxford). They demonstrate a complete redevelopment of domestic housing in Up Nately at this time of rising population and high inflation. The customary tenants of the colleges were not only paying low, fixed rents but the copyhold system offered a high degree of security of tenure. Tenants' wills show a degree of affluence that indicates that high agricultural profits were being made and that they could afford to build houses of good quality for themselves on manorial land. Freeholders benefitted from the economic conditions in the same way.

The listed dwellings are of the type that has been described as 'rural vernacular houses'.³³ They can contribute to the discussion as to whether the new houses of this period were principally built by freeholders or by copy holders.³⁴ Here, the rare combination of early maps and manorial court records at Corpus Christi and Winchester Colleges has enabled the identification of houses to specific tenancies. In all, of eight houses in Up Nately identified as having been built between 1500 and 1650, six (66%) were built on copyhold tenancies against three on freeholds.³⁵ A similar situation existed in the neighbouring parish of Mapledurwell.³⁶

Built character

³³ Roberts, *Hampshire Houses*, passim.

³⁴ Contrast 'The Rebuilding of Rural England 1570-1640' in *Provincial England*, W.G. Hoskins, 1965 and 'English Peasant Buildings in the Later Middle Ages (1200-1500)', in *Everyday Life in Medieval England*, Christopher Dyer, 1994, 137 & 146 & 161.

³⁵ Structural assessments by Edward Roberts; documentary evidence by Stan Waight. The farmhouse in Andwell is also listed.

³⁶ Hare, Morrin and Waight, *Mapledurwell*, 11-13.

Five of the listed houses in Up Nately are well spaced along Blaegrove Lane.³⁷ The remaining three are in a small group towards the southern end of Heather Row at Eastrop.³⁸ All except Blaegrove House are of the rural vernacular type. Given the size of their plots, all would have had ample space for a small farmyard in the past. The original structures are of timber-framing, usually with many subsequent alterations and sometimes with added façades.

The small group of houses at Eastrop, now known as Eastrop Farm House, Eastrop Cottage and Mead House (centred on SU 704 518), were built on former copyholds of Corpus Christi and Winchester Colleges.³⁹ There is documentary evidence to show that Eastrop Farm House was ‘newly built’ in 1513, and physical examination reveals that the other two houses are remarkably similar in style and construction.⁴⁰

One further house, Dell Cottage standing at SU 703 517, is said to be of 16th century build, but there is little timber-framing on view to support such an assertion. The earliest surviving house thereafter appears to be 18th-century Blaegrove House at SU 698 517.⁴¹ Plume House at SU 701 519 was probably built c1802 (see below). The Upper House farm is now the only working farm in the pre-1932 parish. The remainder of the vernacular houses are now in private, domestic use. There has been some modern development in Heather Lane, but little elsewhere.

³⁷ <http://english-heritage.org.uk/professional/process/national-heritage-list> for England (accessed 6.4.2013) (subsequently NHR). Apart from Killkinnon and Blaegrove cottage for which see below, these are; Jackdaw Cottage (NHR 1179036) (17c modern; Andwell copyhold 8); Upper farmhouse (NHR 1339529) (17c, early 19c, modern, Andwell copyhold 9); Blaegrove House (NHR 117911)(18th & 19th centuries, Andwell freehold).

³⁸ NHR 1179129; 133549; 109294.

³⁹ Mapledurwell copyhold, Andwell copyhold 7, Mapledurwell copyhold, respectively

⁴⁰ CCCO, Cb 10/3, William Frost’s rental of the manor of Mapledurwell; E. Roberts, personal comment.

⁴¹ *Hampshire Treasures*, ii, 181 & 183; NHR 1179011.



Figure 5 *The front of Jackdaw Cottage (west elevation)*

At least two of the timber-framed houses on Blaegrove Lane were built in two or more phases. The original part of Kilkonnon, formerly known as The Rookery, at SU 698 518 was built early in the 17th century and has subsequent additions.⁴² Dendrochronological dating of Blaegrove Cottage (SU 697 517) has shown that three distinct parts of the house were erected from timber felled in 1455 (west end), 1567/9 (central section) and 1610/11 (east end).⁴³

⁴² NHR 1339527 (Andwell freehold).

⁴³ Edward Roberts - personal comment; NHR 1092978 (Andwell copyhold 3).



Figure 6 *The rear of Blaegrove Cottage (south elevation).*

A complex site: Plume House.

The history of the site of unlisted Plume House with its deep well is rather complex. The present-day site of the house and garden was originally two quite separate plots, one a copyhold of the manor of Andwell and the other a freehold, detached portion of the neighbouring manor of Natley Scures.



Figure 7 *Plume House in 2010.*

The Andwell copyhold, which measured 0.14 acre (0.05 ha), was first mentioned in the manorial court books in 1591, when it was described as ‘A messuage with curtilage and garden adjacent lying by the east part of the graveyard of the chapel in Up Nately’.⁴⁴ It may be speculated that the original house on a site adjoining the church was built as a glebe cottage but that it ceased to be used as such by the mid 16th century (see Religious Life). From that time the site was recorded as a copyhold of the manor of Andwell, the description of which was consistently given as in 1591. The fixed annual copyhold rent was 1s. Richard Cotman was admitted to the copyhold in September 1647. Less than two months later, there was a departure from the custom of the manor when the cottage and garden, together with an acre of arable land in the open fields of Up Nately, were let by lease for 40 years at 12 p. a year. to William Wither, Henry Eager and Nicholas Melton of Up Nately. These men were trustees and the cottage was for ‘the common use and benefitt of the parish of Nately’, presumably as a house for the poor. The renewal of the lease to Thomas Wither Esq, Henry

⁴⁴ HRO, 21M65/F7/239/1; WCM, 23045 4.

Eager, yeoman, and John Rogers of Basingstoke, clerk, in November 1689 extended the term until 1729.

In August 1729 the tenancy reverted to copyhold, on the original terms and with William Wither as tenant. Wither had died by 1737 but no further record has been found until 1801.⁴⁵ A map of 1787, immediately post enclosure, shows no building on the site, suggesting that the cottage had been demolished and the site was vacant.⁴⁶ An amended entry in the survey that accompanied the map reads ‘the Scite of a Messuage and Land anciently a Garden’ tenanted by William Wither.⁴⁷ In July 1801 the copyhold, ‘late in the tenure of William Withers’, was granted to Daniel Benham.⁴⁸ Thereafter tenure followed that of the freehold premises next door, and the copyhold was extinguished in 1929.

The Natley Scures freehold measured 0.58 acre (0.23 ha), was a detached part of Natley Scures until 1880, and was enumerated in that parish in the censuses of 1841 to 1871.⁴⁹ A perambulation of the manor of Natley Scures in 1843 described the detached portion thus: a little past Up Natley Church we take a sand pit (where there is a cottage late Barlows now Benhams) and a small pasture and garden on the right hand called Limbreys.⁵⁰ An indenture of 1832 had revealed that Daniel Benham had erected a new cottage ‘at his own expence’.⁵¹ The present-day house is a building of several phases. The documentary evidence suggests that the original phase, a substantial cottage with a steeply pitched roof, was built by Daniel

⁴⁵ WCM, 23053, 52 & 25764 & 25765 & 23187, 166.

⁴⁶ WCM, 21309, 23067, 406.

⁴⁷ WCM, 21308, 6 & 21.

⁴⁸ WCM, 23067, 406.

⁴⁹ HRO 1st Series 6” Hampshire OS Map, Sheet 19; TNA HO107/386/1/19; HO107/1681/15; RG9/709/49; RG10/1235/30.

⁵⁰ HRO, 10M57/M5.

⁵¹ An indenture between John Platt and William Benham dated 29 Mar 1832 held as part of the Plume House deeds by the present owner.

Benham shortly after he had established long-term copyhold tenure of the adjoining site in 1801. At his death in 1828, he was described as ‘Yeoman of Up Nately’.⁵²

The Benham family carried on a bakery business at least in the 1840s and 1850s and retained the copyhold and the freehold for 55 years. William Benham was given as the proprietor of the cottage in the Nately Scures tithe map and award of 1842.⁵³ James Knight, described as a brickburner, took over the site in October 1856, and it was at about this time that the building became the public house known as ‘The Brickmakers Arms’. In 1861 the business was taken over by the May family, brewers of Basingstoke, who ultimately purchased the copyhold element from Winchester College in 1929.⁵⁴ The censuses and directories show numerous publicans from 1881 to 1948; the public house was known as the ‘Feathers’ by 1881 and the ‘Plume of Feathers’ by 1901.⁵⁵ The building became a private house in 1954.⁵⁶ (See also Economic History).

⁵² HRO, 1828AD/09.

⁵³ HRO, 21M65/F7/165/1-2.

⁵⁴ WCM, 23083 415; *Kelly's Dir. Hants*, 1927 & 1931.

⁵⁵ TNA, RG11/1255; RG12/958; RG13/1109.

⁵⁶ *Hampshire Treasures*, ii, 183.



Figure 8 *The Plume of Feathers* public house. Henry J. Oliver was the publican at least from 1927 to 1931 and John May & Co. Ltd. were brewers in Basingstoke.

Modern Buildings

Relatively little modern domestic housing has been permitted in Up Nately. There are small developments on the Mapledurwell-to-Greywell road at the Blaegrove Lane crossroads and near the church, several good quality houses are spaced out on Heather Lane between SU 700 520 and SU 705 521 and a few individual buildings fill gaps along Blaegrove Lane.

The house known as 'The Old Schoolhouse' on the site of the old school was, in fact, built around 1962 by the Up Nately firm of Cooper & Anscombe. Planning permission required it to be in keeping with its surroundings and its construction, of flint and brick, precisely matches that of the church next door.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Personal comment of Mr. Richard Anscombe of Anscombe & Sons, Upton Grey.

Population

Up Nately was one of the poorer and smaller settlements in the area as reflected in the tax assessments of 1334 and 1327.⁵⁸ Like its neighbours, Mapledurwell and Newham, it rose in relative terms among the parishes of Basingstoke hundred in the later Middle Ages. But by 1524-5, it and Newnham were nevertheless appreciably less populous than Mapledurwell. During the succeeding century and a half, Up Nately remained a smaller neighbour to Mapledurwell, but with a peak of relative importance in the 16th or early 17th century. There were 20 taxpayers in 1524-5, 50 communicants in 1603, 14 households in 1665 and 35 adult inhabitants in 1676. Five villagers died in 1558 in the months of August, September and October which suggests plague and evidence from neighbouring parishes is needed.⁵⁹ In 1725 it was reported that there were rarely more than two burials or births in a year and may be one marriage in three years, and a population of 100, and in 1788 the population was 87 with two marriages, three births and two burials in an average year.⁶⁰ Baptisms exceeded burials from 1781 to 1800 causing the population to grow by 1801, also growing in relation to Mapledurwell and falling substantially in relation to Newnham.⁶¹ FIND 1801 FIGURES. Conflicts with 1810 figure for population of 70.⁶²

⁵⁸ P. Mitchell-Fox and M. Page (eds), *The Hampshire Tax List of 1327* (forthcoming); R. E. Glascock, *The Lay Subsidy of 1334* (London 1975).

⁵⁹ HRO, 1558U/142, B/081, 130, 237, 238.

⁶⁰ *Parson and Parish*, 15, 310.

⁶¹ J. Sheail (ed R. Hoyle), *The regional distribution of wealth in England as indicated by the 1524/lay subsidy returns* (List and Index Society, Richmond 1998); A. Dyer and D. M. Palliser (eds), *The Diocesan Population Returns*, 490; *Hearth Tax assessment, 1665*, 236; *Compton Census*, 83-5; *VCH Hants V*, 1912, 439; HRO, 66M80/PR1.

⁶² *Doing the Duty*, xiv.



Figure 9 *Up Nately: Kilkinnon House, formerly The Rookery*

In 1841 the population of Up Nately was 137. This declined to 115 in 1851 and to 100 in 1861. The main reason for the decline was smaller households (See Social History). The population then rose slowly to 118 in 1901 but fell to 103 in 1911.⁶³ In 1906, only 21 male heads of household qualified as voters.⁶⁴ Very little new building took place during the 18th and 19th centuries, but a number of houses have been built a little to the west of the church and along Heather Lane in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

⁶³ Census 1841-1901; *Kelly's Dir. Hants* (1915), 610.

⁶⁴ HRO, H/CL9/4/94.

Andwell was a very small settlement and consisting of little more than the manor house, and a few associated buildings such as the mill. In 1841 the population of Andwell was 26 which rose to 30 in five houses in 1851. It then fell to 22 by 1871 in six houses and then rose to 43 in eight houses on 1881. Two additional cottages and larger families accounted for the increase. The population fell to 36 in 1901 and to 22 in 1911 in six houses.⁶⁵

Immigration into Up Nately and Andwell in the 19th century was small-scale and very local with only 6 per cent of villagers in 1851 born outside the nearby Hampshire parishes. Over 50 per cent were born in Up Nately and Andwell. Only one, from Dublin, came from further away than the neighbouring counties of Berkshire and Wiltshire.⁶⁶ By 1861 incomers from outside Hampshire had increased slightly to 10 per cent and from a slightly wider area of Oxfordshire (1), Surrey (5), Sussex (1) with Berkshire remaining at four and Wiltshire and Dublin at one incomer each.⁶⁷ This slight trend continued with 11 per cent arriving from southern counties in 1881.⁶⁸ In 1901 nearly 80 per cent of the villagers were born in Hampshire, mainly still in Up Nately and the surrounding parishes, but 22 per cent came from a wider area within Britain including London, Leicestershire, Cornwall and Scotland.⁶⁹ In 2013 most of the population worked in London.

⁶⁵ Census 1841-1901; *Kelly's Dir Hants*, 1915, 47.

⁶⁶ Census 1851.

⁶⁷ Census 1861.

⁶⁸ Census 1881.

⁶⁹ Census 1901.