

ECONOMIC HISTORY

I THE AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The elements of the agriculture of Up Nately and Andwell can be seen in a variety of sources, particularly those of Andwell priory and its successor Andwell manor: an extent or survey with inventory of 1294,¹ an extent of c.1379² and a survey of its land in 1444.³ In addition Langdon's map of 1616 shows those fragments of Corpus Christi College, Oxford's estate of Mapledurwell which stretched into Up Nately.⁴ These sources and the landscape today, reveal the regional characteristics that dominated the farming of these parishes.

Most of the area was undulating downland covered by open fields until their enclosure at the end of the 18th century. In 1444, most of the land lay in the three main open common fields of Up Nately (Westfield, Southfield and Eastfield) and paid tithe to the rector of Nately. Langdon's map refers to these and to an additional field, Lee field, but there is a possibility that there was some sort of distinction between the fields of the two settlements: Up Nately and Eastrop. Although there may have been some redistribution and rationalization of strips, the extent suggests that much of the land was still in strips being described as extending between east and west or north and south. The strips were also specified as lying within particular furlongs. The enclosure award of 1786 affected 545 a. out of a titheable acreage of 844 a. indicating the total size of the open fields which dominated of the south of the parish. (Map 1).⁵

¹ B.L.Add Mss 6164 (19century transcript, original to be examined).

² WCM, 1074 undated, but one of a series of extents of 2-3 RII.

³ WCM, 2922d.

⁴ CCCO, Langdon map/MS 532/2/11-3.

⁵ HRO, Q23/2/7/2; TNA, IR 18 / 9175.

To the south the downlands were probably originally open pasture but sometime (probably by 1223)⁶ these had been divided into open fields, according to the different communities that had possessed common rights: Andwell, Up Nately and Nately Scures. The detached part of Andwell inset into the south of Up Nately parish until the late 19th century was downland where most of the sheep owned by the tenants of Andwell manor were pastured.⁷

To the north, away from the chalklands, lay the clays, sands and moorlands, previously woodland and rough pasture with their very different landscape of small hedged enclosed fields. Such enclosures were primarily made for the monastery of Andwell. The pattern of fields and land use can be seen most clearly in 1444. There were then fields probably representing old enclosures of the moorland: Blackstok, Myllecroft (between the fulling mill and the royal way from Basingstoke to Up Nately), Burgcroft, and Foxham. Some at least of these fields were specified as arable but others may have been long-term pasture. It was in this area that the cattle were pastured in the medieval and early modern period. This area included much of the woodland although some of the latter also lay on the clay with flints on the chalks. There was a substantial amount of woodland at Hangatewode (80 a.) in the north and Hyewode (20 a.). Finally there was meadow land, although much of this lay in Basing parish.⁸

In 1840 there were 716 a. of arable land in Up Nately, mainly in large fields in the south of the parish which had been enclosed in 1786.⁹ The remaining arable was in small fields cleared from

⁶ Himsworth, 109 (WCM, 2889), Is this dispute associated with providing access for Andwell Priory to the land on the opposite side of the parish?

⁷ See for example, Gilbert Lookar: TNA, PROB 11/79/26 and HRO, 1594AD/39/2.

⁸ WCM, 2922d.

⁹ HRO, Q23/2/7/2; 21M65/F7/239/1, 2.

the woodland on the clay soils of the north of the parish at a much earlier date. The arable area (696 a.) was slightly reduced in 1873, partly by the creation of 11 a. of withy beds, to supply material for basket making and thatching. There were 68 a. of arable land in Andwell in 1873.¹⁰ There were 60 a. of pasture land in Up Nately in 1840, all in small fields, either adjoining the houses or interspersed with the arable in the north of the parish. between the woodland to the north-east and north-west.¹¹ In 1873 there were 54 a. of pasture in Up Nately and 72 a. in Andwell. The pasture in Andwell was mainly on the Moor and near the river Lyde. The river and the ponds which fed it comprised 2.5 a. in 1873 which drove Andwell Mill and by 1891 provided a resource for water cress beds.¹²

Woodland amounted to 207 a. in 1840 concentrated in the north of the parish. Of which both Lord Dorchester and Winchester College managed over 70 a. each in hand.¹³ The area of woodland in Up Nately in 1873 was unchanged from 1840, with 16 a. recorded in Andwell.¹⁴

II: AGRICULTURE AND FARMING

Medieval farming

In 1294, the arable estate consisted of 265 a. valued at *3d.* an acre, 10 a. of meadow, 13 a. of wood and 12 a. of pasture, together with slightly more valuable common pasture. In 1379, there were 200 a. of land (including fallow), with half being of the better sort and valued at *4d.* and the

¹⁰ OS Area Books, 1873, Andwell and Up Nately. There are no figures for 1840 for Andwell as it was extra parochial and without tithe commutation. TNA, IR 8881 recorded that no tithes had ever been paid in Andwell.

¹¹ HRO, 21M65/F7/239/1, 2.

¹² OS Area Books, 1873; Census 1891.

¹³ HRO, 21M65/F7/239/1, 2.

¹⁴ OS Area Books, 1873.

rest at 3*d*. In 1444, there were 174 a. of arable. There was also 12.5 a. of meadow in 1379, whose rarity was reflected in the high valuation of 2*s*. an a., and separable pasture worth 26*s*. 8*d*. There had been a similar amount of meadow in 1294 (10 a.) although the differential from arable was much less, being valued at 4*d*. an acre. There was woodland but the underwood was apparently worth nothing for lack of purchasers. The contrast with the 13 a. of woodland in 1294 is striking. Had land shifted from cultivation to woodland in the course of the 14th century or was this a product of the documents and their collection? In addition, there was a garden and a dovecote, and a grain mill and a fulling mill. The assized rent was worth £6.13*s*.4*d*., plus an additional 6*s*. 8*d*. worth of works from the tenants.¹⁵

Only in 1294 is there any indication of the stocking of the estate. Then the survey provided, in rounded figures, an indication of the sown area: wheat 40 a., oats 60 a., barley 12 a., peas 2a. and beans 1a. This relatively low level of barley and the domination by wheat and oats seems characteristic of this eastern part of the Hampshire chalkland plateau, by contrast to those of the chalkland river valleys further west. The estate possessed horses (6), oxen (18, of which 10 were weak), a breeding herd of 5 cows and 4 immature cattle, and 87 sheep, hoggasters and lambs.¹⁶

Tenant agriculture 1500-1700

Until enclosure in 1786, arable farming was conducted mainly in the open fields in the south of the parish, contrasting with the moorlands in the north where long established small-scale enclosure had taken place. The 1294 survey shows the presence of significant common pasture, but there was little once: the downland pastures to the south having been absorbed by the

¹⁵ BL Add Mss 6164 (transcript); WCM, 10744, 2922d.

¹⁶ Check with original.

expanding open fields in the 13th century. Few customs of the manor were recited in the manorial courts. The court of 1767 ordained that ‘The Hedges be made up against the Wheat Field by St Luke’s Day upon the Forfeiture of One Shilling upon each day it’s neglected’. At the same court it was presented that ‘No sheep shall be put into the common fields at Broach time Till the Horses and Cows have been in the Field Nine Days upon the penalty of Five Shillings’, emphasizing the local importance of mixed farming.¹⁷

Winchester College claimed rights of common on Berkeley Heath (also known as Bartley Heath) on behalf of two of its copyholders in 1553. The two tenants, John Newell and Robert Lymmynge, held copyholds which lay at a distance from the core of the manor.¹⁸ In the event, the claim was dismissed after arbitration and closes within the copyholds were later converted to pasture to compensate for the loss.¹⁹ No further mention of the disputed rights has been found.

The relatively prosperous tenants of Andwell and Up Nately practised mixed farming possessing crops, sheep and cattle. Twenty-three wills with inventories, two wills and one inventory of an intestate survive from Up Nately and Andwell from 1541-1600.²⁰ The total value of the 24 surviving inventories was £1367 with an average value of £57. The average value for Andwell (£212) was much greater than for Up Nately (£26). Eighteen inventories recorded crops and livestock in Andwell and Up Nately. They reveal a mixed farming economy almost equally divided into cattle, sheep and crops. The value of cattle, sheep and crops (arable and fodder)

¹⁷ WCM, 23060, 131.

¹⁸ WCM 2930a; 2923; 23187.

¹⁹ WCM, 2930a.

²⁰ Up Nately and Andwell wills and inventories were read and transcribed by the Hampshire wills group. Jean Morrin wrote the section based on these probate records.

amounted to £661. This was made up of 30 per cent cattle (£198.74), 34 per cent sheep (£199.23) and 36 per cent crops (£263.03).

Nicholas Jacques, tenant of the manor farm in Andwell (d.1558), had goods worth £225 which included 679 sheep valued at £75; 39 cows, 2 bullocks and 10 oxen, valued at £48 and crops of wheat, barley and oats valued at £45.²¹ Sheep were Jacques most valuable livestock but he also possessed a large dairy herd with commercial cheesemaking: 122 cheeses were stored in a designated cheeseloft. An even wealthier tenant of the manor farm was Gilbert Lookar (d. 1592) with goods worth c. £545 of which £340 were in Andwell and the rest were divided between Basingstoke and Worting. Lookar had £83 worth of crops at Andwell. He had 358 sheep valued at £91, of which at least 130 were on the down.²² Lookar also had 2 bulls and 25 bullocks, 24 cows and 14 oxen and steers, valued at £42. He was from a rich Basingstoke trading family who appear to have migrated to the surrounding countryside.

For Up Nately excluding Andwell, the surviving 20 inventories from the 16th century have a total value of £520 and an average of £26 which is significantly higher than the mean of £19 in

²¹ HRO, 1558B/130.

²² HRO, 1594/39/1 and 2. Lookar's value at death has had to be calculated as his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and no inventory survived. However, he left all his farms of Andwell and Basingstoke to his wife, Joan, for five years. Two inventories (HRO, 1594A/39/1; 39/2) survive for Joan (d. 1594): one in her own right, containing the livestock and goods left to her by Gilbert and valued at £55 and the other of her husband's possessions which she held in trust. Unfortunately a few of the items in the latter inventory relating to her husband's possessions were listed but not valued and the total value of the inventory was not recorded. The omissions included crops in Andwell, Basingstoke and Worting. Their values have been calculated using values of crops elsewhere in the inventory and in a few cases, values in other inventories of this period, giving a total of £489.65 to which the £55 of his widow's own inventory should be added to give the total of £545.

Mapledurwell.²³ The range was from £105 to £2.35.²⁴ Thirteen inventories recorded cattle with the biggest herd comprising 30 cows and nine oxen or steers.²⁵ Twenty-two bulls and bullocks and 15 oxen, were recorded in total with 26 horses. Ten inventories recorded sheep with 460 sheep in total, made up of ewes, lambs, teggs and wethers.²⁶ The largest flocks were of 120 and 99.²⁷ Pigs, fitches of bacon and considerable stores of cheese were recorded, pointing to the growing significance of the pastoral sector. Some inventories specified the value of common field crops separately from those in their closes.²⁸

The significant differences from the 16th century were the increased proportion of crops (both arable and fodder) in the inventories and the steady decline in the value of sheep which coincided with the decline in the local cloth industry [see below]. The need for pasture and meadow in the copyholds in Up Nately was evidently resolved by the use of one or more old enclosures on the clay in the north of the parish for each tenancy.²⁹ The result of this situation was that rather more cattle were kept than in purely downland parishes.³⁰ Eleven inventories recording farming values survive for Andwell and Up Nately for the first half of the 17th century. The total value of cattle, sheep and crops (arable and fodder) was £593.71. Cattle accounted for 21 per cent (£128.35) of the total, sheep 19 per cent (£111.60) and crops 60 percent (£353.76). This trend continued in the second half of the 17th century for which only five farming inventories survive

²³ *Mapledurwell*, 2012, 32.

²⁴ HRO, 1598A/085, 1572B/104.

²⁵ HRO, 1558U/142.

²⁶ HRO, Up Nately probate records 1550-1600.

²⁷ HRO, 1558U/142, 1558B/238.

²⁸ HRO, 1598A/085, 1627B/33.

²⁹ WCM, 21309 & 21310: HRO, 21M65/F7/239/1-2.

³⁰ HRO, 1558U/142 and other wills and inventories.

with cattle, sheep and crops valued at £332.15. Cattle still accounted for 26 per cent (£86.3) of the value, sheep had fallen to 11 per cent (£38.05) while crops rose again to 63 per cent (£217.8) of the total. Three inventories from Up Nately serve to illustrate this trend. The estate of John Newell, a tenant of Winchester College (d.1602), was worth £187. Newell possessed 11 cattle (valued at £19), 118 sheep (valued at £23) and crops (wheat, barley, oats and dredge) valued at £60.75.³¹ Elinor Platt (d.1675) had cattle (5 milk cows, 8 small bullocks and 2 calves) valued at £20, sheep (ewes, wethers and teggs) priced at £20 and crops worth at £118.³² Henry Eggar (d.1692) possessed eight cows and ten bullocks valued at £25, 120 sheep valued at £18 and crops worth £58.³³

The wealthiest testator in the 17th century was John Loker of Andwell Manor (d.1621) with goods valued at £1,137.15. Loker had only just purchased his stock farm from his father who survived his son. It was a mixed farm with 300 sheep, 52 Rother beasts (horned cattle); 18 horses and mares and 50 hogs and pigs. These animals were valued jointly at £208. His wheat, barley, dredge, oats, vetches and peas were valued together at £180. He also had 30 loads of hay valued at £20 and ploughs, carts valued at £12. He had 9 quarters of malt and nine todods of wool. His most valuable possession was the lease of Andwell worth £600.³⁴

The average value of the surviving Up Nately inventories increased during the 17th century.

From 1601-50 the average was £37.84 with a range of £5 to £187.75. From 1651 to 1700 the

³¹ WCM, 2981.

³² HRO, 1675B/40.

³³ HRO, 1692A/26.

³⁴ HRO, 1621B/31.

average was £122.51. The range was from £14 to £314. Tenants' wills show that substantial quantities of wheat, barley, oats and dredge were grown; considerably more than would be required for such a small population, while peas, vetches and hay provided winter fodder for the animals.³⁵ The affluent Up Nately yeomen and husbandmen were farming for profit and the market.

There is some evidence of sharefarming in Up Nately in the early 17th century.³⁶ John Newell (d.1602) was entitled to two-thirds of the value of a 4 a. plot of wheat.³⁷ Thomas Wilmot was entitled to only one third of the profits of one close of oats.³⁸ Benjamin King (d.1628) had two a. of vetches and two a. of oats sown to thirds.³⁹

Inclosure

The irregularly shaped closes at the north end of the combined parish suggest that this area was fully enclosed at an early date, probably during its monastic phase and certainly by the time of Langdon's map in 1616. Until 1880, Andwell parish, also included Andwell Down, a 24-acre detached and enclosed portion of the down above Up Nately also known as Great and Little Denwood, which were already enclosed by 1722⁴⁰.

³⁵ HRO, 1558U142; 1584B55; 1587B68 *inter alia*

³⁶ E. Griffiths and M. Overton, *Farming to Halves. The Hidden History of Sharefarming in England from Medieval to Modern Times* (Basingstoke, 2009).

³⁷ HRO, 1602A/48.

³⁸ HRO, 1617AD/104.

³⁹ HRO, 1628A/40.

⁴⁰ WCM, 3013a.

The agriculture of most of the parish had been dominated by the open fields and their enclosure at the end of the 18th century represented a dramatic change in agriculture and the appearance of the countryside. Some piecemeal enclosure of small pieces of land had occurred before these wholesale changes. Thus a presentment at the manorial court of Andwell in 1657 concerned an agreement between William Wither, the holder of the lease of the demesnes, and the homage, that enclosure of Wither's acre in the common field called Poundacre on which he had lately built a barn might continue.⁴¹ The record of the last court before inclosure makes no reference to the forthcoming process of change.⁴²

The enclosure of Up Nately was authorised in 1786 by the same act as that for Basingstoke and Upton Grey, but the enclosure map and award were not completed until 1788.⁴³ Although the text of Up Nately is included in the award under a separate section headed 'The Tithing of Nately', it is not included in the map.⁴⁴ However, in 1787 Winchester College commissioned a numerical survey and map (Map 1) of its own property, detailing the new allotments and including freeholds owing quit rents.⁴⁵ Moreover, the 1797 map by George Barnes shows the Nately enclosures as clearly lying in Up Nately.⁴⁶

Twenty nine allotments totalling 542 a. (218 ha.) including a chalk pit for common use were made. These were nearly all in the south of the parish as shown on the map of 1806. The

⁴¹ WCM, 23054, 24.

⁴² WCM, 23063.

⁴³ The section on enclosure incorporates material from Dr John Chapman.

⁴⁴ HRO, Q23/2/7/2.

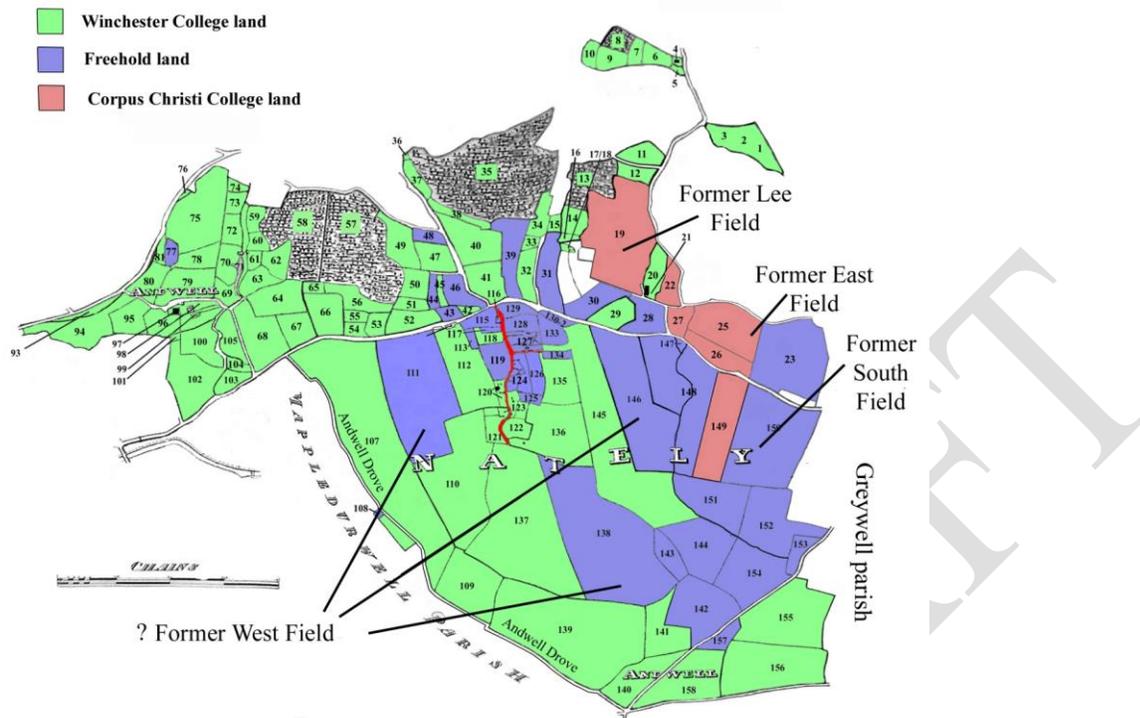
⁴⁵ WCM, 21308 & 23109.

⁴⁶ HRO, 10M57/11.

recipients were Lovelace Bigg as lessee of the Warden, Scholars and Clerks of the College of St Mary in Winchester (Winchester College), several copyhold tenants of the manor of Andwell, two copyhold tenants of the manor of Mapledurwell owned by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and a number of freeholders. Various exchanges were authorized.⁴⁷ Apart from the public road discussed above (see Introduction), a single ten-foot bridle way was to run on the course of an ancient road along the north side of Little Field towards Greywell. Five 4-foot footways were to run towards Greywell, Odiham and Upton Grey. A croft called the Leigh and an ancient enclosure called Taynes Close were mentioned as land adjoining these roads. A number of private roads were also to be laid out for the use of present and future tenants. All grass and herbage growing on the roads was allotted for the use of the occupiers of the adjoining land. Provision was made as to the making and maintenance of fences.⁴⁸

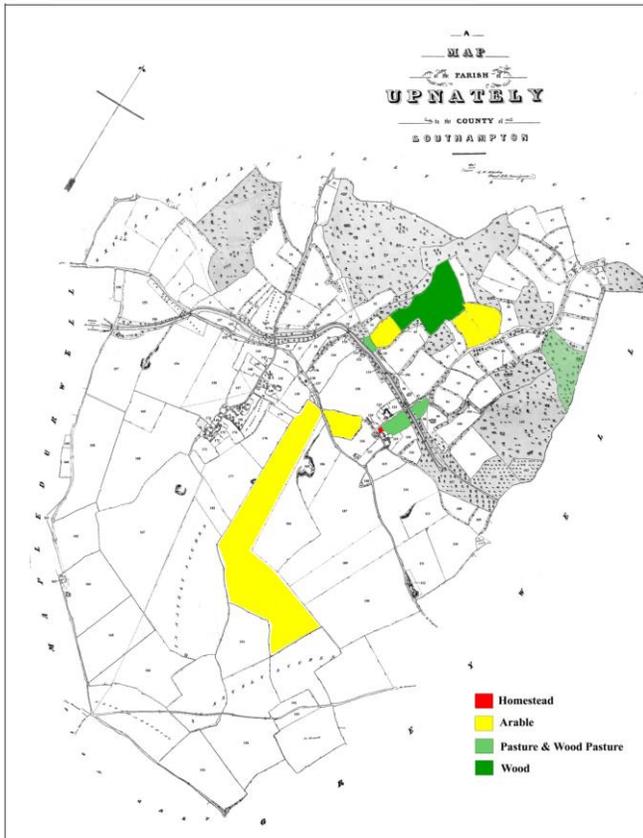
⁴⁷ HRO, Q23/2/7/1-2.

⁴⁸ HRO, Q23/2/7/1-2.



*Map 1 Andwell and Up Natley in 1806. The small plots on either side of the village street and those to the north of the Mapledurwell to Greywell road were pre-Enclosure 'old enclosures'. The large enclosures to the south of the road were the new allotments. Note the Andwell Drove leading from Andwell to its downland enclosure.*⁴⁹

⁴⁹ WCM, 21309 & 21310 overlying the Tithe Map HRO, 21M65/F7/239/2.



*Map 2 Andwell Manor: Copyhold No. 7 from detail in a survey of 1806 overlaid on the tithe map of 1842*⁵⁰

Agriculture in 19th and 20th centuries

Estate management.

Most tenants held by the copyhold system and the growing fixing of tenant entry fines considerably benefitted the tenants. This development is graphically illustrated by later court book transactions in the 19th century, when tenants sold their rights to others. Sarah Page paid

⁵⁰ WCM, 21309 & 21310; HRO, 21M65 F7/239/2.

Thomas Sutton £280 for the rights to Winchester College Copyhold 2 in 1810, when the College received only £31 for a fine. Sutton had last paid a fine, of £13 10s. 0d., in 1798 and the annual rent in the meantime had been 11 s.⁵¹ Copyholds 1 and 2 had been amalgamated and their rights were purchased by Joseph Addison for £1,913 in 1860, the College receiving only £112 in fines and heriots. The last fines for the two copyholds had totaled only £52 in 1837 and the combined annual rent in the meantime was 16s.⁵²

However, from 1858 the situation changed dramatically as college landlords acquired the right to enfranchise land to tenants or buy out their tenants' copyhold interest.⁵³ In 1862 Winchester College enfranchised 41 a. of land in Up Nately to James Hutton for £447 and a further 156 a. of land in Up Nately and Nately Scures for £1,528.⁵⁴ By contrast Winchester College from 1864 bought out the tenant's interest in the manor farm in Andwell, contrary to the wishes of the tenant, and acquired free possession when the lease ran out in 1875.⁵⁵ Corpus Christi College, Oxford also extinguished their copyholds on Mead House and Eastrop Farm (CCCO copyholds 1 and 8) by 1868 and let the lands at rack rents to new tenants, before selling them in 1898.⁵⁶

Tenant farming

By 1840 land in Up Nately was divided into four farms and two significant areas of woodland. The latter which amounted to some 140 a. in the north of the parish were managed as 70 a. independent units by Lord Dorchester and Winchester College respectively. Three of the four

⁵¹ WCM, 23066, 410; 23070, 98.

⁵² WCM, 230077, 539; 23083, 112.

⁵³ Universities and Colleges Estates Act 1858.

⁵⁴ TNA, MAF 9/249/3551, 3552.

⁵⁵ HRO, 12M48/A3/1-7.

⁵⁶ CCCO, F/1/4/1, LB41/323.

farms held land from a variety of landlords. The largest farm, Blackgrove, belonged to the Hutton family who farmed nearly 240 a. of land, some of which was freehold (97 a.), some copyhold held from Winchester College (65 a.) and the rest was rented from Lord Dorchester (49 a.). Upper House (103 a.), Eastrop or Strip Farm (193 a.), and New House or Hungry Lodge (128 a.) farms were occupied by three members of the Platt family.⁵⁷ Significant consolidation of farming units occurred by 1871 as the Hutton family acquired more land. John Hutton of Blackgrove farmed 380 a. and his son, James, also living at the same farm had a further 40 a., together they employed twelve men and four boys. In 1862 James Hutton had purchased nearly 200 a. of copyhold land from Winchester College. [see above] The purchased land was in the centre and south of the parish, mainly arable but including some pasture and an orchard, and had been held by a number of tenants in 1840.⁵⁸ Eastrop Farm, where John Rogers farmed 180 a. was the other significant farm in 1871. Near Five Lanes End a new farm, later called Hungry Lodge, was built. This was farmed with Priory Farm (280 a.), which was the only Farm in Andwell, where Thomas Platt was described in 1861 as employing eight agricultural labourers and two boys.⁵⁹ In 1901 Richard Kersley ran Priory and Hungry Lodge farms. Watercress beds, formerly occupied by Thomas Dudney, were part of the Andwell Manor Farm in 1871 and Charles and Eliza Barnett were described as watercressers in 1881.⁶⁰ Thomas Hutton was a watercress grower in addition to being the miller in 1891.⁶¹

⁵⁷ HRO, 21M65/F7/239/1, 2.

⁵⁸ This was permitted by the Universities and Colleges Estates Act, 1858. TNA, MAF 9/249: the tithe plot numbers are specified in the sale documents.

⁵⁹ Census 1861.

⁶⁰ WCM, 25742; TNA RG11/1255/96-8.

⁶¹ TNA, RG12/958/117.

Andwell and Up Nately continued to be an area of mixed farming in the 19th century. Until 1891 wheat was the main arable crop with barley, oats and rye also grown. Sheep farming declined at the beginning of the 20th century. There were nearly 500 sheep in Up Nately in 1881 but only 308 in 1911. From 1921 no sheep were kept in Up Nately or Andwell.⁶²

By 1941 the only farm based in the parish was Priory Farm, Andwell, where the tenant, Mr Hicks, farmed 500 a. of land belonging to Winchester College at a rent of £371. He was replaced by C E Seldon in 1941 who reported that 50 per cent of the land was good and 50 per cent fair but all was heavily infested with weeds. It was a mixed farm with 200 a. of arable crops including wheat, barley, oats and rye; fodder crops and grazing land for the 81 cattle. No sheep, pigs or poultry were kept but 19 horses were used. Eight full time workers were employed on the farm.⁶³ It was sold by Winchester College in 1972. In 2013 this remained the main farm in Andwell with two fields in Up Nately. It was an arable farm producing oats, barley, wheat, silage. Some farm buildings are rented out for commercial use.⁶⁴ Butler's Farm managed from Upper House, Blaegrove Lane, is the only farm in Up Nately. In 1980 this was based on mixed agriculture with cattle and sheep, but in 2013 it was exclusively arable. There is also an Alpaca Farm near to Penny Bridge.⁶⁵

III: RURAL TRADES, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

⁶² TNA, MAF 68/755, 1325, 2465, 3026.

⁶³ TNA, MAF 32/983/69.

⁶⁴ Personal communication from Jane Stacey, 15 July 2013.

⁶⁵ <http://www.pennybridgealpacas.co.uk/contactus.php>, accessed 11 March 2013. Personal communication by Liz Preece, 14 March 2013.

The non-agricultural activities of Up Nately consisted of individual craftsmen serving the village and neighbouring villages; two industries that operated at different times: cloth workers and brickmakers; and a number of commercial activities.

CRAFTS AND INDUSTRY

Mills There was a mill at Andwell and this was probably the site of one of the mills included in the greater manor of Mapledurwell at Domesday. The earliest specific reference to it yet found was made in the Henry I's charter confirming Adam de Port's grant of land to the Priory of Andwell.⁶⁶ The text of the charter reads 'I grant also just as Adam granted that the demesne corn of the monks should be ground at Adam's mill which is in the same vil without multure or any other custom'.⁶⁷ It was subsequently granted to the priory itself by Roger de Port.⁶⁸ By 1291, rents, meadow and a mill in Andwell, belonging to the priory, were valued at £3 a year, and three years later the annual value of the water-mill was given as 20s. In 1324, it was worth £2 a year, and in 1387 dilapidations of the water corn-mill at Andwell were assessed at £6 13s. 4d. At the view of frankpledge held at Basingstoke on 12 May 1470, John Baron the miller of Andwell was fined 12d. for taking excessive toll.⁶⁹ Two watermills 'under one roof in demesne of Andwell' were leased to John Wodely of Basing in 1419, and the same indenture mentioned an eel fishery below the millpond.⁷⁰

⁶⁶ Himsworth, ii, 95 (WCM, 2788).

⁶⁷ WCM, 2793 & *Arch Journ* 852, ix, 246-51.

⁶⁸ Himsworth ii 96 (WCM, 2792).

⁶⁹ WCM, 2569i5A, 2596 & 25757.

⁷⁰ WCM, 25694A: the mill equipment is listed and doubled up for the two mills.

Both mills were said to be in use as grain mills in 1503, but in 1542 a single mill was included in the lease of the manor while a fulling mill was leased separately at 23s. 4d.⁷¹ The corn mill continued to be included in the lease of the manor at least until 1864, but was leased separately from 1880.⁷² When Edward Batchelor, died in 1863 his personal estate was valued at £14.⁷³ The mill continued to be important in the 19th century. From 1851 to 1891 there were always at least two millers, but there were four in 1881.⁷⁴ The Kersley family provided millers at least from 1898 until 1935.⁷⁵ Milling operations must have ceased between 1935 and 1938 for in December of the latter year Richard Sellers was granted a 21-year repairing lease of the site, buildings and a piece of land on the opposite side of the road at £200 a year. A condition of the lease was that the mill should be used as a private dwelling house.⁷⁶ Its use as a private dwelling house was still a condition when the lease was renewed, to B.C. Bonsor, for £300 in 1956.⁷⁷

Smiths. The blacksmiths would probably have each catered for a group of neighbouring villages. Thus the blacksmith's shop that had been established by the Gary family in Mapledurwell in 1670, just within its boundary and less than a mile from Up Nately church, probably served both communities. The blacksmith, Luke Gary, who died in 1676, operated the Mapledurwell smithy while residing in Nately.⁷⁸ No blacksmith was recorded in Up Nately from 1841 to 1901. John

⁷¹ WCM, 2569i5A, 2596 & 25757.

⁷² WCM, 25696-25741, 25744.

⁷³ HRO, 1683A11 He refers to his master, so he probably ran the mill for someone else, Andrew Hayman.

⁷⁴ TNA, HO107/1681/22-23, RG9/709/71, RG10/1235/112, RG11/1255/99, RG12/958/117.

⁷⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Hants* 1898, 1899, 1903, 1907, 1915, 1920 1923, 1927 & 1935.

⁷⁶ WCM, Register of Deeds 1925-1931 (sic), 391 & 395.

⁷⁷ WCM, Register of Deeds 1945-1956, 549.

⁷⁸ CCCO, F/3/3/3, 107; F3/3/4, 59; HRO, 1676 AD/046.

Hulford, who was living in the parish in 1891, was described as a blacksmith but he was only 15, so was probably working for someone else.⁷⁹ There was a smithy alongside the Basingstoke Canal at Penny Bridge in 1911, possibly having been established at the height of the canal trade, and James Brown was recorded as a smith in 1915.⁸⁰ There was also a blacksmith at Andwell, when John Sparshatt in the 1881.⁸¹ He, and the Lovegrove brothers and William Brewer who followed him, were evidently carrying on a business that had been established after 1871.⁸² The smithy stood on Winchester College land but in the extreme north-eastern part of the neighbouring parish of Mapledurwell at SU 691 521.⁸³ It was said to be derelict by 1948.⁸⁴

Other crafts. The part-time bowmaker and fletcher, Christopher Taylor, died in 1591, when the contents of his shop included 200 bowstaves, 500 arrow timbers and tools for making them.⁸⁵ Later, in the 19th century some further isolated crafts emerged.

The cloth industry. In the 15th and 16th centuries the Basingstoke area emerged as a major cloth-producing district.⁸⁶ Although hard evidence of cloth-making activities among the ordinary tenants is difficult to come by, enough survives to suggest that Up Nately and Andwell were very much part of this thriving industry. The 16th century inventories of this small parish contained 14 spinning wheels: John Yvolde (two and a linen wheel,), Joan Felder in 1558 (2),

⁷⁹ TNA, RG12/958/115.

⁸⁰ OS Map 1:10560, sheet XIX (1911 edn), Sheet 19; *Kelly's Dir.Hants*, 1915.

⁸¹ TNA, RG11/1255/99.

⁸² TNA, RG12/958/111; RG13/1109/41.

⁸³ OS Map 1:10560, sheet XIX (1871 edn); OS Map 1:10560, sheet XIX (1911 edn).

⁸⁴ Valuation and report by Pink & Arnold, of 3 September 1948 in an unreferenced bundle of documents in the Winchester College archive.

⁸⁵ HRO, 1591B/78/1.

⁸⁶ John Hare, *Medieval Basingstoke* (VCH Hants, forthcoming); Hare, Morrin & Waight, *Mapledurwell*, 41-2).

Bartholomew Polter (1) in 1587. Many had cards and reels. Seven inventories had substantial quantities of wool, the largest worth £5, many also had grease.⁸⁷ A few recorded hurdles which were presumably for sheep folding.⁸⁸

The cloth industry was still thriving in the first quarter of the 17th century, but appears to have declined thereafter. Six out of the nine inventories dating from 1601-28 recorded quantities of wool and seven spinning wheels were valued. For example, Eleanor Russell in 1602, and Edward Limming in 1626 owned spinning wheels, and the first of these also had a pair of cards, for carding the wool.⁸⁹ Alice Greene possessed the dye, woad, in 1602. Her debts included £10 'at London', and 'I borrowed £4 to fetche home the clothe'⁹⁰ By contrast, no wool was recorded and only one spinning wheel in the inventories after 1628.

A fulling mill had existed here from at least 1294 and was leased separately from at least 1399, when it was held by John Canner, until 1697, by which time the wool industry in the Basingstoke area was in decline.⁹¹ It lay at the heart of the local cloth industry. During the 16th century this mill was held by the Miltons, a family of wealthy clothiers whose interests stretched far beyond their home village.⁹² John Milton of Natley, clothman, was involved in a legal case in 1493-1500, and had the fourth highest assessment in the 1525 subsidy assessment. He died in 1541 and

⁸⁷ HRO, 1558U/142.

⁸⁸ HRO 1558B/237.

⁸⁹ HRO, 1558B/081/1; 1556B/38/1; 1587B/68/1; 1602AD/37; 1626AD/100.

⁹⁰ HRO 1602B/17/1.

⁹¹ WCM, 3092 (Canner see New VCH Hants, *Mapledurwell*); WCM 25757- 25763.

⁹² The earliest reference found so far was in 1464 for a William Milton who was accused of taking and detaining cattle.

his will was witnessed among others by a dyer from Basingstoke.⁹³ He required two of his children to be sent to school, and his widow carried on the business until her death in 1573.⁹⁴ In an unnamed list of ‘makers of fine kersey’ from Thames valley area, widow Milton of Andwell was included. She leased the fulling mill with her son Roger for 40 years in 1542⁹⁵ and again in 1560 with her son Nicholas for 20 years.⁹⁶ By 1603, Nicholas was described as a gentleman and was one of the most highly assessed men on goods in the hundred, as well as being in the top four taxpayers in 1603 and in the top three in 1599. A later successor as lessee of the fulling mill, John Guy, yeoman (d.1627), possessed cloth worth £54 out of the total valuation of his goods at £110 while his buildings included a wool loft and a yarn loft, with scales and weights of 115 pounds, stockyard frames with cards and 4 lbs of wool; a yarn loft with oil, 6 lbs of yellow died wool. He possessed cloth valued at £54 and seven pairs of shears.⁹⁷ William Cooper of Andwell (d. 1695) was a fuller.⁹⁸

Brickmaking. There are several claypits in Up Nately and considerable documentary evidence shows that brickmaking was carried on at two locations there. This new industry emerged and briefly flourished thanks to the opportunities provided by construction of the canal and a growing

⁹³ TNA, C1/216/7 (catalogue) (the case involved a clothman of nearby Grewell, the sheriff of London and cloth being sent to London); TNA, E 179/173/183; HRO, 1541U/52.

⁹⁴ HRO, 1573B/90/1.

⁹⁵ WCM, 25757.

⁹⁶ Nicholas Milton was one of three most highly assessed men in Basing in 1586, extra parochial Andwell being included in the mother parish of Basing, this wealth was reflected in comparison to the situation in rich Basingstoke where only two men were assessed on goods at a higher level, ed, C.R, Davey, *The Hampshire lay subsidy rolls, 1586*, Winchester 1981, 39-40.. He was described as of Nately Scures in 1589 as was Richard Milton in 1603 reflecting the ambiguity of Andwell’s position (HRO 44M69/E4/124m 126)

⁹⁷ HRO, 1627B/33. [ref. to loan of JG].

⁹⁸ HRO, 66M80/PR1.

demand for bricks. Bricks were increasingly used for housing in the villages around in the later 17th and 18th centuries, and they were evidently being produced in this parish as seen in the death of William Darling, brickburner of Nately, in 1753,⁹⁹ Manufacturing continued on a desultory scale during the 19th century,¹⁰⁰

One brickfield was near Brick Kiln Bridge in Up Nately (OS SU 698 522) was located on a detached part of Nately Scures, and was shown as such in the Nately Scures tithe map and award of 1842, when it was occupied by brickmaker, Jesse Bartlett, under Lord Dorchester.¹⁰¹ It was absorbed by Up Nately in 1880. This brickworks probably continued in operation during the 19th century and appears to be that worked by Phillips and Stephens in 1895.¹⁰² In 1932 work was still going on at the site, but the volume of production is not known.¹⁰³ The brickworks were said to be 'disused' in 1939.¹⁰⁴

The second works were on a very different and much larger industrial scale and was the product of a much more speculative venture. In 1897, Sir Frederick Seager Hunt had bought the Basingstoke canal after one of its bankruptcies. Bricks, brought from London, were a significant part of the canal's trade and Segar now saw the opportunity to benefit the canal, make money from manufacturing and the local brick earth, and by selling his products along the canal at Aldershot and elsewhere. He therefore formed the Hampshire Brick and Tile Company in 1897, and set up

⁹⁹ HRO, 1753/AD 16.

¹⁰⁰ TNA, HO107/1681/28-32 & RG9/709/68-70 & RG10/1235/109-111 & RG11/1255/96-98 & RG12/958/115-117.

¹⁰¹ HRO, 21M65/F7165/1-2.

¹⁰² *Kelly's Dir. Hants*, 1895, 532.

¹⁰³ *White's Dir. Hants* 1878, 1895, 532, 1907; OS Map 1:2500 sheet 19.6 (1932 edn).

¹⁰⁴ OS Map 1:2500, sheet 19.6 (1939 edn).

an industrial-scale factory alongside the Basingstoke Canal near the Slades Bridge, at SU 702 522. Construction was underway in 1898.¹⁰⁵ The works had an engine and mill shed, a steam heated drying shed and a Salcombe-patent continuous kiln; production was sufficient to warrant the cutting of a brickworks arm to the Canal about 100 yards long.¹⁰⁶ Bricks from the site were supplied to local builders in towns along the Canal. Production rose rapidly reaching a peak of over two million in 1899 (half the total canal traffic in bricks), before falling rapidly in 1900.¹⁰⁷ The canal company went out of business in 1900, while the brick company was unable to pay off its considerable investments in machinery, and followed into liquidation in 1901.¹⁰⁸ It has been said that the quality of the bricks was unsuitable, although a more likely cause was that the supply of clay had been rapidly exhausted. But it was also a speculation too far that depended on a continuation of the canal operating, continuing high demand and being able to withstand the cost competition of the railway. 'Extensive brickworks' were still mentioned in 1903. The site was to be sold in the same year and was acquired by Phillips and Stephens who had earlier, in 1895, been brickmakers in the village and were associated with the company as its agent in 1898.¹⁰⁹ They continued to operate the works as the Nately Pottery Company until 1908. In 1901, there were nine brickmakers in the village, and the four carpenters staying at the Plume of Feathers public house (formerly the Brickmakers Arms) in this small village, may well be associated with the brickworks, whether for maintenance or conversion of the buildings, or to make moulds.¹¹⁰ In 1908, the brickworks company with its machinery was sold to the Kinson Company of Hamworthy (Poole)

¹⁰⁵ P.A.L. Vine, *London's lost route to Basingstoke. The story of the Basingstoke canal* (1994),143; *Kelly's Dir Hants*, 1898, 533.

¹⁰⁶ *Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society (BAHS), Newsletter* 198, Feb 2012.

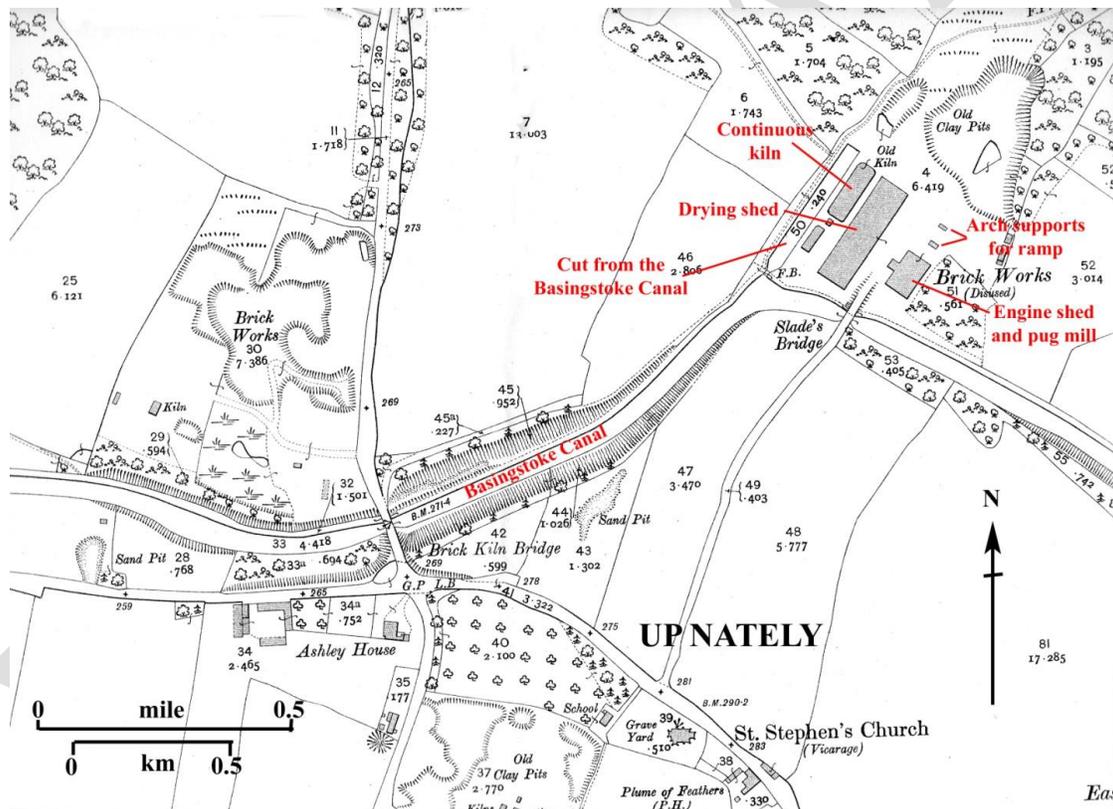
¹⁰⁷ Vine, *London's lost route to Basingstoke*, 143.

¹⁰⁸ *London Gazette*, 14 Dec.1900, 8472.

¹⁰⁹ *London Gazette*, 24 February, 2903, 1254; *Kelly's Dir. Hants*, 1895, 532; 1898, 533.

¹¹⁰ Census 1901.

and the machinery was dismantled and moved to Hamworthy.¹¹¹ In the 1920s, an attempt was made to sell the site off as individual plots within an early housing estate development by Homesteads Ltd; the industrial buildings still stood on the site into the 1940s and the Kiln Chimney was demolished during the Second World War. In 2013, the area contained a number of houses on large plots, together with surviving concrete and brick supports for the heavy machinery and the ramp to the pug mill.¹¹²



¹¹¹ Kelly's Dir. Hants, 1903, 1898; BAHS, Newsletter 198, Feb 2012; V. Stout, *Around Kinson pottery* (1992), 42.

¹¹² BAHS, Newsletter 198, Feb 2012. Thanks are due to Mark Peryer for his help on these brickworks.

Map 3 Extract from the 1910 25" Ordnance Survey map of Up Nately showing the location of the clay pits and the two brickworks sites.



Figure 1 One of two arches that supported the ramp that transported clay to the pug mill. The arches are the only substantial remains of the Slades Bridge brickworks still standing in 2013.

COMMERCE

Brewing. Since 2011 beer has been brewed in Andwell on a commercial basis by the Andwell Brewing Company. The brewery occupies an old trout smoke house which used to be integral to a trout farm, in use until 2010 and brews cask and bottle beers.¹¹³

Other commercial activities. The site of present-day Plume House was a piece of land that was a detached part of Nately Scures parish until 1880 and a building on it was recorded in Nately

¹¹³ <http://www.andwells.com/> accessed 19 March 2013.

Scures from 1841 to 1871. In 1841 and 1851 it was a bakery run by the Benham family, but it was converted into a public house by brickmaker, James Knight, by 1861, when two other brickmakers were boarding with him. It was described as an inn in 1901, when four carpenters were lodging there. A butcher's shop is said to have existed in Blaegrove Lane at some period. In the 1950s and 1960s there was a wholesale and retail greengrocer's business, Priddy and Sons, in Up Nately but by 1986 there were no shops in the village.¹¹⁴ The handwritten and undated 'Rules of Up Nately Penny Savings Bank' interleaved in a school log book might suggest that such a savings bank was in operation or projected around 1900.¹¹⁵

In 2013 commercial activities included a riding stables; Crossways, a small residential care home; and Smart Cat, a mailing company which offers printing, direct mailing, door and leaflet drops to a wide range of clients.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Basingstoke* passim, HRO, 23M63/PW17.

¹¹⁵ HRO, 126M87/LB1.

¹¹⁶ <http://www.sharpcat.co.uk/services.php>; <http://www.sescarehomes.co.uk/>, accessed 19 March 2013.