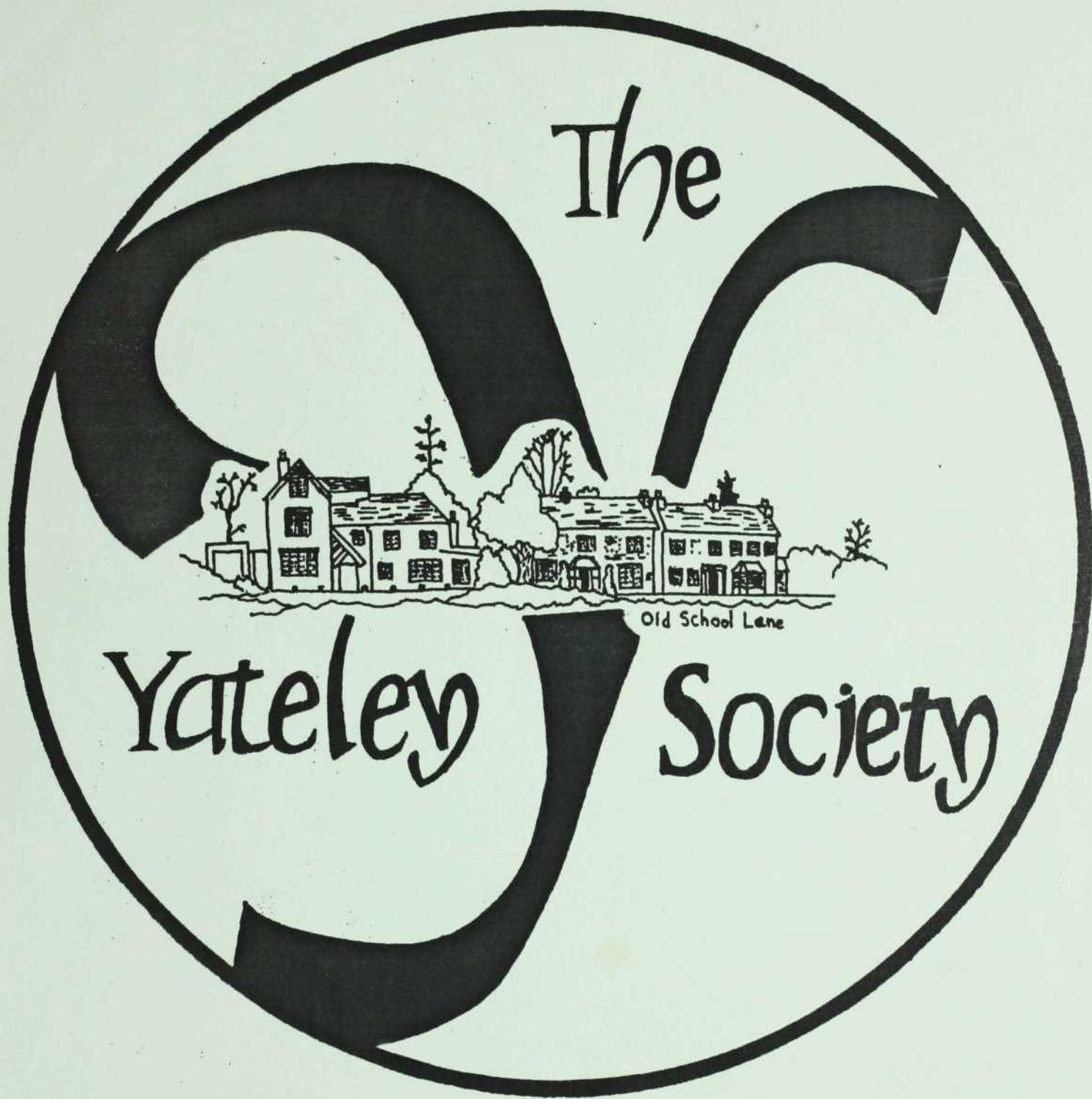


No. 45

MAY 1990



Newsletter

-THE YATELEY SOCIETY-

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Editor: Tony Hocking, 30 Connaught Close Yateley (0252) 875158

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THE EDITORIAL.

Dear Member,

Did you see the Society May Fayre exhibition? If not you may be interested to know that it will be displayed again in June, in Yateley Hall on Saturday the 22nd, and in Newlands School on Saturday the 29th (more of this later).

The exhibition reviewed the first ten years of the Society, and surprised even the founder members with the diversity of interests and activities illustrated.

In spite of the cold weather the May Fayre was an undoubted success for the Society. Many people spent a lot of time studying the exhibition and one result was nine fully paid up new members - our best May Fayre tally yet! Congratulations and thanks to Valerie Kerslake and Elizabeth Tipton who masterminded and prepared the exhibition.

Stephanie Pattenden did her usual excellent job of organising the sales, aided by a stalwart band of helpers who manned the stall regardless of the freezing draught. The sales stand did extremely well; even after all the hidden costs had been taken into account there was a profit on the day.

- oOo -

No doubt you have all seen Yateley Hall resplendent in its newly restored glory, once again taking pride of place as the great house of Yateley. That the house has been so successfully converted and preserved for further use, albeit as offices, is partly a happy accident in that it has a sympathetic owner, and partly a result of the dedication and enthusiasm of Richard Johnstone who has spent so much time and effort studying the building and advising on its treatment.

In this Newsletter you will find two articles by Richard; a short one outlining arrangements for a Public Open Day at Yateley Hall on Saturday June 22nd, and asking for volunteers to help as guides and stewards, and a short description and history of the Hall. This description and history will be available to the public at the Open day.

The Society May Fayre exhibition will be on show in the Hall on the day.

Please read these articles, and please volunteer to help. In the future it may well be impossible to visit the Hall again, so take the opportunity to see Yateley's greatest house and to help others to do so.

The other occasion on which the May Fayre exhibition will be on show is the Newland's School PTA Summer Fair, on Saturday June 29th. The

exhibition will be in the main hall, conveniently near the refreshments area.

STEWARDS ARE NEEDED TO MAN THE EXHIBITION, to hand out literature on the Society and to keep an eye on the exhibits. The Fair is from 1pm to 5pm.

The only snag is that this clashes with the Society visit to Kiln Copse garden. The Committee will be most grateful to anyone volunteering to attend the Newlands School Fair as many of the regular helpers at events are also dedicated garden lovers!

PLEASE LET ME KNOW (875 158) IF YOU ARE WILLING TO BE A STEWARD AT THE SCHOOL.

- oOo -

One very popular social event is the Society Summer Barbecue. This year it will be on Saturday July 6th at Lime Tree Cottage, courtesy of David and Valerie Kerslake.

There is one small problem, we need someone to organise the catering. This involves buying adequate meat, rolls and salad (needless to say being fully reimbursed by the Treasurer), and encouraging members to make sweets (there are usually plenty of offerings). If you feel you can help, Stephanie Pattenden (874 994) can give further advice on what is necessary. The barbecuing, as seems traditional, can be left to the usual enthusiasts!

Any volunteers please contact Roy Maryon (875 556).

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

by Edward Dawson

At the AGM in February I accepted the post of Chairman for a second year, as well as being President. I explained that I would only do this until a new Chairman could be found. We are now mid way through the year and I am pleased to say a Chairman has been found. He is Richard Johnston, who was Chairman in 1988. At the Executive Committee meeting held on 20 May 1991 I formally retired and nominated Richard as my successor.

I am pleased to see that The Yateley Society is in good shape after 10 years of busy activity. New members are coming in and the Society has established itself as a positive voice for Yateley. The Editor has asked me to contribute a regular short piece on my activities as President. This will be in addition to any longer articles which I may write from time to time.

Editor's Note: Valerie Kerslake accepted the post of Secretary with the same proviso. We now have two secretaries to replace her! The new Honorary Secretary is Carolynn Seymour, a newcomer to the Society who has already shown great enthusiasm and energy.

The post of Secretary can be demanding and the job has been made easier by also appointing a Minutes Secretary, Anne Deer who records our meetings with great efficiency.

The Executive Committee offers its thanks to Edward and Valerie for their efforts and gratefully welcomes the three volunteers.

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PUBLIC OPEN DAY AT YATELEY HALL 22 JUNE 1991 by Richard Johnston

Mr John Behan of Lacken Construction has agreed to allow the Yateley Society to organise an Open Day at Yateley Hall on June 22nd 1991. The intention is to advertise the fact that the Hall is open very widely in the press, and to have the Hall open to the public from 10am until 4pm. We expect a very large response from the public. This day will provide a probably unique opportunity for people to visit the house, because a comprehensive tour will probably be impossible once the house is in occupation. It will also provide the Society with an opportunity to make the activities of the Society, and the contribution we make to the local environment, more widely known.

The Society will be responsible for all the arrangements, including the security of the house on the day, so we shall need the help of as many Society members as possible, not only to provide guides, but also to provide guards! As you all know it is a very large house, so we shall need quite a lot, and we shall need them to cover the whole day. People will also be needed to manage the crowds, and to talk about the Society's exhibition: we expect to have the May Fayre exhibition on display.

As we do for the May Fayre, we shall have to start early in the morning in order to brief the guides, set up the Society's exhibition and prepare for the visitors. Richard Johnston will provide a special fuller and more detailed tour for those Society members who help with the arrangements. This will probably take place after the house is closed to the public.

We need to know who can make themselves available on 22 June, and what services they can offer: we shall need:

- Guides to show people round and tell them about the house
- A large number of stewards to police the house, man the exhibitions, and control parking.

Editor's note:- IF YOU ARE WILLING TO BE A GUIDE OR A STEWARD - PLEASE RING TONY HOCKING ON YATELEY 875 158. Have no fear - you will be briefed before taking up your duties!

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EXTENSIONS TO ST PETER'S CHURCH, YATELEY by Geoff Hoare

Further to the report in Newsletter 43 (November 1990) the Surveys detailed were carried out and the position of the first trenches, based on the survey results, decided upon. However, the commencement of the excavation was delayed, firstly by the Christmas holiday and then the snowfall that followed in January, but we finally started digging on 23rd February.

The surveys had indicated an anomaly running across the bottom of the site roughly north/south and 4 trenches were positioned accordingly. However, nothing of note was found, the trenches bottoming out to "natural", but a recheck showed the anomaly was still indicated and it was therefore assumed that it was an underground stream or watercourse which is not uncommon in the immediate area.

Of the other trenches one contained a possible posthole and another

three rather shallow and indeterminate features, but the last two to be dug show promise. One contained a substantial layer of burnt flint approximately 1 metre below present ground surface, but the reason for this deposition has not yet been resolved. Plan and section drawings have now been completed and for safety's sake this will now be backfilled, but an investigation of the immediate surroundings will be carried out at a future date, probably next year, hopefully to elucidate the circumstances leading up to this deposit.

Excavation of the second trench revealed a probable ditch, containing in the fill some very promising pottery which has yet to be dated accurately. It could conceivably pre-date the present bank and hedge churchyard boundary and obviously further investigation of the immediate area is required, which we hope to carry out in late September and October this year.

This was very much an evaluation exercise and the excavation proper will be advised to members when a definite date is decided upon.

#### NEW MEMBERS

A very warm welcome is extended to the following members who have recently joined the Society.

Mr & Mrs Kincaid,	30 Woodbridge Road, Darby Green.
Miss Daines,	44 Bell Lane, Blackwater.
Mr & Mrs Seymour,	7 Wren Close, Yateley.
Mr & Mrs Housden,	Carvil House, Chandlers Lane, Yateley.
Mrs Maryon,	128 Manor Park Drive, Yateley.
Mr Mackenzie,	2 Stable View, Yateley.
Mr & Mrs Abbot	33 Mayflower Drive, Yateley.
Mr & Mrs Bullen	78 Hilltop View, Yateley.
Mrs Farndon	1 Oaklands, Yateley.
Mr Fleuty	50 Mistletoe Road, Yateley.
Mr Forbes	21 Hilltop View, Yateley.
Mrs Keegan	Robins Grove Park, Yateley.
Mr Kern	2 Jenny's Walk, Yateley.
Miss Kulbicki	Solo 1, Yateley Industries.
Mr Mitchell	36 Mistletoe Road, Yateley.
Mrs O'Brien	52 Sandhurst Lane, Darby Green.
Mrs Vote	1 Canberra Close, Yateley.
Mr Bunce	'Bayleys' Cricket Hill Lane, Yateley.

Thursday 18 July 1991 8:00pm The Green Room

#### "WHERE HAS HAMPSHIRE'S WILDLIFE GONE?"

An illustrated talk by Nic Butler, Countryside Project Officer of the newly named Hampshire Wildlife Trust, who will consider this question and describe the many activities of the Trust, including the Parish Environment Initiative, the Storm Damage and Wildlife Project and the Parish Tree Warden Scheme.

The Trust, previously known as the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Naturalists' Trust, was formed in 1960 and is one of 47 County Wildlife Trusts. It manages some 46 nature reserves covering about 3,700 acres. The Trust is a charity with over 7,000 members and is linked to the Royal Society for Nature Conservation.

Having just changed its name, the Trust is in good company with the

Nature Conservancy Council for England, which is now called English Nature.

#### MANAGING WASTE IN THE 1990s - WHAT COST TO HAMPSHIRE?

by Valerie Kerslake

The rubbish in our dustbins increases every year as we grow more affluent, and an unbelievable thirty percent of it is food. This and other daunting facts we heard from Ian Avery of the Hampshire County Surveyor's Department when he came to talk to us in March. The County, which he said was ahead of most in its waste management, disposes of everything except the effluent that runs into the sewers. Ninety percent goes into landfill sites which in this area are usually worked out gravel pits. They are the cheapest means of disposal, and nowadays are properly engineered to prevent seepage, and monitored for escaping landfill gases. Massive machines compact the contents so that the ground is level and there is little shrinkage after subsoil and topsoil has been replaced. An exception is our nearest landfill site at Bramshill, where the waste is being piled higher with the intention of creating a hill which is eventually likely to become heathland and part of the Forest of Eversley.

Hampshire, however, is running out of landfill sites, especially now that environmental requirements are stricter. As an alternative, waste is sometimes sent by rail to other counties, such as Bedfordshire where it is welcomed to fill the brick quarries. There are also five huge incinerators, one at Basingstoke, the others in the south of the county where landfill sites are scarcest, but these will be obsolete by the mid-1990s. At the moment Hampshire is considering whether to construct a gigantic new plant to deal with all the waste in the south of the county and simultaneously provide energy to light the whole of Portsmouth. The problem is how to raise the seventy to eighty million pounds it would cost; no profit can be made from selling energy from waste - it merely offsets some of the expense.

Some resources can be recovered, in particular construction waste such as concrete and bricks that can be crushed to make aggregate, and ash from incinerators can be used in the same way. Twenty eight recycling centres with separate containers for glass, paper, aluminium and so on (like ours at Hartley Wintney) save a certain amount, although apart from glass, industry is not well geared-up for dealing with recycled waste materials, and nobody is obliged to try to reduce waste.

Among points raised after the talk was the attractive sounding scheme for using incinerated waste to heat the community, as has been done on a small scale at a hospital on the Isle of Wight. Mr Avery pointed out various drawbacks: pipes have to be laid to every building - just practicable perhaps with an entirely new estate - and demand would have to be constant, twenty four hours every day throughout the year. Other suggestions included composting organic waste as in Austria, and requiring producers to dispose of their "dead" products (such as empty containers) as in Germany. One member wondered whether the vast plants for dealing with waste might generate more than they destroy.

Individuals can help by buying products packaged in cardboard or glass rather than plastic; by returning waste to recycling centres (there are bottle and clothes banks outside Gateways; can and bottle banks on Frogmore campus); and by making a compost heap for garden rubbish and vegetable waste from the kitchen. (We personally are lucky enough to

have three hens who turn this into perfectly packaged eggs.)

The waste outlook generally, however, appeared about as optimistic as the water one did last year after the talk by Mr Les Jones of the National Rivers Authority, and since Mr Avery was here there have been press reports of Surrey running out of landfill sites and London wishing to buy a Welsh lake to drain and fill with refuse.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

It is good to hear that Mike Mann has got the Society going again on active conservation work, but why does this have to take place on Sunday mornings when some of us go to church?

In the summer there may be many people like myself who would like to help; so I suggest some of the working parties meet on Sunday afternoons rather than mornings, and that the time should be advised ahead.

Diana Healey, Barclay House.

Mike Mann replies: Thank you for the suggestion, the idea of Sunday afternoon working parties will be put to the Country Park Ranger.

There is always a problem in finding which time suits most people, and this is compounded by having to pick a time when the Ranger, or his assistant, can be available to guide our efforts.

A GREYWELL WALK

by Roy Maryon

Would you like to see a genuine rood loft, and where waters intersect, a polygonal keep? Then join the Greywell Walk!

Meet at the gate to Greywell Church, SU 717 511 at 2:30 on Sunday July 14th.

There is space to park along the village street.

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A TO Z OF ENVIRONMENTAL ABBREVIATIONS

by Edward Dawson

Abbreviations and acronyms have become part of our lives, and the environmental field is no exception. This glossary outlines a few relating to the countryside and explains briefly what they mean.

- ADNB Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Designation by Countryside Commission, benefiting rural communities through strengthening planning controls and availability of grant aid.
- BOAT Byway Open to All Traffic. Reclassification of tracks and green lanes under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, amended 1985, allowing for full vehicular access; see RUPP.
- CPO Compulsory Purchase Order. NCC power to prevent a PDD (Potentially Damaging Operation) on an SSSI; also a local authority power to acquire land and buildings.
- DoE/DOE Department of the Environment. Set up in 1970 as a major new government department covering planning and land use, local government, housing and construction.

- ESA Environmentally Sensitive Area. Innovative designation for countryside areas of high conservation or landscape value where traditional farming methods are encouraged through grant aid.
- FWAG Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group. Gives practical advice to farmers on wildlife conservation through a network of local groups and advisors.
- GDO Town and Country Planning General Development Order. Order introduced in 1977 identifying land uses under 21 classes and amended by the Use Classes Order 1987 which introduced a new Business Use Class.
- HC Heritage Coasts Definition given by Countryside Commission covering 44 stretches of outstanding undeveloped coast; 850 miles or 31% of coastline of England and Wales.
- ITE Institute of Terrestrial Ecology. Part of NERC (Natural Environment Research Council), providing knowledge about land and freshwater ecosystems. Research is also commissioned by other bodies such as NCC.
- JCCBI Joint Committee for the Conservation of British Insects. Formed in 1968 by RES (Royal Entomological Society) and other bodies to provide codes of conduct for insect collecting, and site and species protection.
- KBTG Keep Britain Tidy Group. Formed in 1954 and renamed Tidy Britain group in 1988. The national agency for litter abatement; also promotes environmental enhancement through such schemes as the Beautiful Britain in Bloom competition.
- LBC Listed Building Consent. Permission required from LPA for proposals to demolish or alter a building protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- LPA Local Planning Authority. Local authority responsible under TCPA for preparing policies and resolving planning applications. County deals with mineral applications while districts determine all others.
- MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Government department providing advice, through ADAS (Agricultural Development and Advisory Service), to planning authorities on effects of development proposals on agriculture; published maps of ALC (Agricultural Land Classification) connected with promotion of ESAs.
- MPG Mineral Planning Guidance Note. Similar to PPGs but relating to control of mineral workings.
- NCC Nature Conservancy Council. Government agency set up in 1973 to replace the Nature Conservancy formed in 1949. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 split NCC into the 4 UK national regions. It manages over 160 NNRs and designates LNRs (Local Nature Reserves) and SSSIs.
- NNR National Nature Reserve. Network of 200 areas of the highest nature conservation importance covering 370,000 acres owned or leased by NCC.
- NRA National Rivers Authority. A regulatory agency, established in 1990 following water industry privatisation, covering water resource control, land drainage and protection of the environment.
- OSS Open Spaces Society. Founded in 1865 as the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society to campaign for protection for, and public access to, common land, of which only 20% currently has public access.
- PCA Planning and Compensation Act 1991. Act receiving Royal Assent in July 1991 amending the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to streamline development plan making, improve enforcement powers and inter alia provide for "planning obligations" to replace the "planning gain" system.
- PPG Planning Policy Guidance Note. DOE planning advice, which in January 1988 replaced the old Circulars in a clearer, more accessible and more systematic form. To date these are:
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| PPG1 General Policy and Principles                         | PPG8 Telecommunications                            |
| PPG2 Green Belts   | PPG12 Local Plans                                  |
| PPG3 Land for Housing                                      | PPG13 Highway consideration in Development Control |
| PPG4 Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms | PPG14 Development on Unstable Land                 |
|  | PPG15 Regional Planning Guidance, Structure Plans, |

- PP65 Simplified Planning Zones and the Content of Development Plans  
PP66 Major Retail Development  
PP67 Rural Enterprise and Development
- Guango Quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisation Originally a US expression, now used to describe a publicly-funded body separate from government but not separately elected, e.g. NCC and the Countryside Commission.
- RDC Rural Development Commission Primary rural development and enterprise agency established in 1988 to replace the Development Commission (1909) and CoSIRA. Encourages counties to prepare Rural development Strategies.
- ROSE Rest Of the South East Term used by SERPLAN denoting areas of the South East of England not part of Greater London, being the Home Counties, Hampshire, Oxfordshire and East and West Sussex.
- RUPP Road Used as a Public Path Classification under WCA for tracks and lanes used mainly as footpaths; see BOAT.
- SERPLAN London and South East Regional Planning Conference Agency of the LPAs in London and ROSE, monitoring trends in the South East and preparing a regional planning strategy.
- SINC Site of Interest to Nature Conservation A non-statutory designation by LPAs to identify important wildlife sites which are not SSSIs. Can be variously called Wildlife Heritage Sites, Countryside Heritage Sites or Areas, or Countryside Conservation Sites.
- SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest Area of land and/or water designated by the NCC as worthy of receiving statutory protection because of special rarity of fauna or flora or geological or geographical features. Approximately 4,000 established in UK.
- TCPA Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Consolidation Act replacing the 1971 Act as the principal statute regulating land use in England and Wales, as recommended by the Law Commission.
- TPO Tree Preservation Order Made to prohibit the felling, lopping or destruction of trees without consent of the local authority.
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme Originated with UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 as the focal point for environmental action in the UN system.
- VCC Voluntary Conservation Corps Part of NADFAS (National Association of Decorative and Fine Art Societies), providing a restoration training service for museums and exhibitions.
- WCA Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Amended 1985 Integrated and strengthened 1949-68 legislation on countryside; improved 1954-75 species protection measures and added new powers on site safeguard covering any SSSI coming under threat.
- XYZ Club Young Zoologists' Club Founded in 1959 by ZSL to stimulate the interest of young people in wild animals.
- YHA Youth Hostels Association Founded in 1930 to help people of limited means enjoy the countryside through provision of simple accommodation; now also seeks to influence official policy on the countryside.
- ZSL Zoological Society of London Founded in 1826 to promote study of zoology and animal physiology and administers Regent's Park and Whipsnade zoos.

(Mainly derived from the Directory of Environmental Abbreviations by Edward Dawson, 1988. Published by The Environment Council.

Historical Context

At first sight Yateley Hall looks like an attractive early eighteenth century country house. In fact, the intimate character of the house derives from the charmingly haphazard mixture of styles resulting from the changes made by each successive owner since the first timber framed house was built in the Middle Ages. A particularly important remodelling of the house was undertaken in 1871-2 by Richard Norman Shaw, one of the greatest and most famous nineteenth century domestic architects. The recent renovation of the house and its conversion into offices marks a further stage in its development. The house shows a fascinating overlaying of work of successive periods, having been modified or extended roughly every thirty or forty years from the sixteenth Century to the present day. Buried within the brick exterior is a high status timber framed farmhouse with a hall and two cross wings dating from no later than the fifteenth century. The house stands on a formerly moated site which has probably been continuously occupied since at least the thirteenth century.

The earliest documentary evidence available indicates that the property was owned in 1567 by Andrew Smythe, an armigerous gentleman, who held "a messuage, garden and orchard, called Colcatt's containing 4 acres of land". Oliver Gery owned the house from 1655 to 1658 and Mrs Gery continued to live there at least until 1679. A document, a very early example of estate agent's particulars prepared for Mrs Gery between 1671 and 1682, refers to "A new brick house, strongly built which cost above sixteene hundred pounds the building", surrounded by a large deep moat with a very strong new draw bridge". This document describes a comfortable and fashionable country house with its pools and gardens.

Henry Foxcroft, the London lawyer who lived at the house from 1702 to 1732, rebuilt the exterior of the house and gave it much of its present appearance. In 1722 Henry Foxcroft, as a magistrate, wrote a letter to Sir John Cope of Bramshill M.P. which is preserved among the State Papers in the Public Record Office. It refers to an outbreak of attacks on property in the area and says that a man who had been arrested for damaging fishponds at Heckfield had been immediately rescued by his confederates: the magistrates needed support from the Government. Shortly afterwards Parliament passed the so-called "Black Act" which imposed the death penalty for various offences, including damaging fishponds.

Rumney Diggle, another London lawyer, owned the house from 1732 to 1754: he was very rich, and was responsible for creating the parkland setting. His son Thomas, another London lawyer, lived all his life at the house until his death in 1794. Thomas Diggle, or the Halhed family (1795-1841) who followed, constructed the large airy ballrooms at the southern end of the house. John Halhed closed a road to the west of the Ha-ha in 1797 and changed the name to Yateley House. The Colletts (1841-56) changed it again to Yateley Hall, and were responsible for the avenue of oak trees on the drive. A series of short term tenants, some of them now with army connections, followed. The writer A C Benson remembered coming over in the 1860s with his parents from Wellington College, where his father (later Archbishop of Canterbury) was headmaster, to visit a Mrs Edwardes at Yateley Hall, and he recalled the delights of fishing in the ponds and having tea on the lawn.

In 1871 Martin de Winton Corry leased Yateley Hall and commissioned the architect Norman Shaw to make alterations: alterations executed in his then new "Queen Anne" style which was later to make him so famous. Mr de Winton Corry's daughter bought the house from Collett's executors after his death in 1885. After her mother's death in 1909

Miss de Winton Corry continued to live at Yateley Hall until her own death in 1943. During her time, she made the Hall a centre of village life and numerous celebrations, flower shows, fetes and sports meetings were held in the grounds.

By 1947 the grounds had been whittled away to the 40 acre park. The house was converted into a Convent School by the Farnborough Hill Convent. Later the school extended the building to provide classrooms, and sold off parts of the Park for development or under compulsory purchase. The Convent left in 1981, but the school continued to be run by parents until it finally closed in 1985.

Mr John Behan of Lacken Construction Ltd bought the Hall in 1986, and over four years has saved it from the ravages of decay and neglect, and converted it to provide prestigious office accommodation. While aiming to retain as much of the existing fabric as possible, he has completely restored the house, sensitively added additional accommodation at the northern end, and provided new pitched roofs to the extensions added by the school.

Yateley Hall and its grounds have a long history, with both national and local historical connections, and therefore is of great historical importance in this otherwise largely modern community. In recognition of this Yateley Hall is listed Grade II\* by the Department of the Environment and the Stable Block is separately listed Grade II.

#### Architectural Development

The Early House. The deep wide moat which still completely surrounded Yateley Hall until the end of the seventeenth century proves that the site has been occupied since the medieval period, probably from before 1350. Moats were dug by men of substance, not primarily for defence, but to provide secure overnight accommodation for livestock. The island thus formed was about 30 metres square. Local legends claim that the site was ecclesiastical or even Roman, but no evidence supports these conjectures. What is known is that there was a medieval timber framed house of relatively high status with a hall and two cross wings, much of which survives as internal walls within the house, hidden behind eighteenth century bolection panelling. The original foundations and a sill beam of the east wall are visible below the kitchen stairs. This large farmhouse corresponds to the central section of the present western facade.

The hall, which was the communal living room in medieval times, was originally a lofty single storey structure. The northern cross-wing is an independent structure, and may have been re-erected on this site after being brought from elsewhere. At the southern end of the attic there is a remnant of the original fifteenth century roof of the southern cross-wing, which was probably then a solar of two storeys. This attic room illustrates the eccentricities of the building: this medieval roof was partly cut away and a new roof built on top of it in the eighteenth century. A nineteenth century lead-lined open gutter now runs through this room.

Later, probably in the sixteenth Century, three very substantial chimney stacks were added, which still survive, one each at the northern and southern ends of the building and one against the eastern wall of the hall. The northern chimney retains a large brick arched fireplace, much restored, on the ground floor of the northern wing. A similar fireplace in the hall is now partly filled in for a later fireplace and covered by eighteenth century bolection panelling. Remains of the southern medieval fireplace survive behind the bolection panelling of what is now the entrance hall. An early sixteenth century leaded iron casement window can be found at the end of the corridor of the attic.

The House "Rebuilt" In the middle of the seventeenth Century the house was remodelled considerably, sufficiently for the 1671-82 document to refer to it as "a new brick house", a house now raised to three storeys, and which cost £1600. This seventeenth century house was described as having a very richly painted interior with oak panelling, and examples of both have been found behind eighteenth century panelling in the former hall. The attic stairs is an excellent example of a staircase of this period: these stairs formerly continued down to the ground floor. Original stud partitions survive, of various dates, particularly in the attics, and the house also has a wide variety of doors. From across the canal on the east side of the house, can be seen a square upstanding brick block of dark bricks, with a row of miniature hipped pitch-and-valley roofs above it that date from this period.

The Eighteenth Century The early eighteenth century saw major redevelopment of the house, obliterating most of the immediately visible evidence of the earlier structure. The western facade was reconstructed in Flemish bond chequer-patterned brickwork, and is a good example of the Dutch influenced houses of the early eighteenth century. The bold brick chimney stacks of the western facade date from this period. At the same time the medieval moat was filled in on the northern, western and southern sides. The eastern side was extended and widened to form a fashionable Georgian canal on the east side of the house. A little later, a large additional wing was added to the north, partly on the site of the moat.

Changing fashion in the early eighteenth century also resulted in the removal of the painted oak panelling in favour of extensive pine bolection panelling, much of which still remains. The panelling in the former hall (the central ground floor room in the centre of the facade) is particularly fine, but there are other rooms with good panelling, some of it of later date, on the ground and first floor. The peculiarities of the panelling, doors, floor levels and other details of the first floor panelled rooms reveal the complexity of the buildings development. On the ground floor, also from this period, are two plank doors, ornamented to look like panelled doors. These doors are fitted with contemporary iron door-fittings. A wooden classical pilaster between them makes an incongruous appearance. The adjacent walls are of plaster, made to look like wood panelling.

Hall Cottage, at the northern end of the canal, was originally a seventeenth century building presenting five bays towards the canal with a door in the centre, with blind windows on the first floor, similar to the building just described. It is most notable for an interesting eighteenth century brick vaulted cellar in the "picturesque" style, with three particularly attractive triplets of blind lancet windows on the northern side. The building was converted into a two storey slate roofed cottage in the nineteenth century.

The Stable Block to the north of the main building, is a typical provincial Palladian design, built between 1730 and 1750, with a plain recessed centre flanked by two hip-roofed wings with lunette windows. It is a good example of its kind. At the northern end of the main building another seventeenth century outbuilding with an eighteenth century facade, probably designed as the washhouse and brewhouse, has become incorporated in the main structure.

The late eighteenth or early nineteenth century saw the addition of two large ballrooms at the southern end. The one overlooking the park originally had a bow window. The front door was moved to its present position from its previous position in the centre of the facade, and made to open onto an entrance hall which still has its charming screen of fluted Roman Doric columns. Curiously no porch was provided until 1991.

The Norman Shaw Additions - 1872 The additions by Norman Shaw are an important early work of his, being one of the pioneering examples of a reviving sympathy with English Caroline and Queen Anne architecture. He remodelled and partly rebuilt the Georgian drawing rooms at the southern end of the house, giving them new windows and internal fittings and adding a large bold wooden Conservatory to the south. He also extended this part of the house to the east, placing the wall nearer to the canal bank. A new main staircase was constructed on a very grand scale in polished light oak. The entrance hall was extended to encompass a further room to the north of the staircase, and a new door was placed in this room to give access to the canal. The entrance all which resulted was on a palatial scale. Some of the rooms on the first floor were also remodelled with unusual cambered ceilings divided into beaded panels. Finally, the appearance of the front of the house was transformed by the addition of the heavy modillion cornice in place of the earlier modest cornice, and by the renewal of the dormer windows in a similarly bold design.

These additions and modifications blend successfully with the earlier house, and form a remarkably early example of the new respect for Queen Anne brick domestic architecture through which Norman Shaw and his associates led English architecture on and away from the Gothic Revival. Not only is the work remarkably sensitive to the original house, but the new East front is a very beautiful piece of architecture in its own right, the fine red brickwork rising out of the canal in a manner reminiscent of seventeenth century Dutch townscape painting.

Shaw's Southern wing demonstrates in its bold half-hipped gable a desire to keep the original roof line of the western facade. This gable and the cambered ceilings of the first floor bedrooms enable the roof line to be retained while allowing rooms with lofty ceilings on the ground floor. A similar expedient was used by Shaw at Cragside in Northumberland at about the same time. Much of the complexity of the roof elsewhere also arises from these artistic considerations. Below the half-hipped gable the new serenity of style is revealed in the high quality red brickwork, the massive modillion cornice and the tall sash windows, arranged on both floors in a tripartite pattern. Inside, the drawing room interior was probably intended to be plain and classical, a reaction against Victorian fussiness, though by early in this century it was extensively decorated with mosaics made of broken pottery, a little of which still survives. A large plate glass window in the south wall in a large arched recess revealed the contents of the Conservatory - an unusual feature which still remains in spite of the replacement of the Conservatory by twentieth century classrooms.

The staircase hall internally has a broad timber stairway rising gradually on three sides, with turned balustrading around a central well. The open screen of arches across the top landing perhaps betrays a slightly Jacobean style. A similar arcade screen of three arches is found at the top of the kitchen stairs, for which Shaw may also have been responsible, with a light box inserted to provide a roof light. Construction of this lightbox resulted in the blanking off of a cupboard on the western side of the corridor in the attic above: the eighteenth century doors of the cupboard remain.

The Georgian reception room on the Eastern side was completely remodelled internally by Shaw with new panelling and a new main cornice, and has one of Shaw's pretty fireplaces of imitation Delft tiles; opposite is the broad shallow rectangular bay window which Shaw added for the view over the canal. A French window formerly opened into the conservatory at the southern end of the room.

Upstairs, in Shaw's wing, there are two attractive bedrooms, one over the drawing room, the other at right-angles at the rear, each

originally supplied with a dressing room. Here Shaw adopted a different type of interior style: the rooms have cambered ceilings divided up by ribs into a chequerwork of panels, decorated with wallpaper. The attractive wallpaper decoration dates from the late 1940s but may well have been a replacement for the original: decoration like the pines in the eastern room was very fashionable in 1872.

The Eastern facade is particularly fine where the tall red brick hip-roofed facade of the staircase hall and the tripartite bay window of the eastern reception room rise out of the canal as in a Dutch picture. The restrained detailing places all the emphasis on the fine quality of the red brick and the white painted joinery topped by the massive hipped roofs of tiles and leadwork and pedimented dormers - a series of formal symmetrical elements being harmoniously but asymmetrically composed. Equally remarkable in its way, and reflecting the growing sensitivity to the style of older buildings, is the row of pedimented dormers and the massive modillion cornice which Shaw added to the Western facade. These were bolder than the originals, but are in keeping with the longer bolder windows which had been added earlier in the nineteenth century.

The Twentieth Century There was no further change to the main buildings until the middle of the twentieth Century. A lodge, now demolished, was built east of the entrance drive about 1900. During its occupation as a school, the building suffered the addition of a series of unfortunate neo-Georgian flat-roofed extensions at both the northern and southern ends of the building. During the 1960s, part of the eighteenth century northern wing was rebuilt (probably because of settlement) with the loss of the huge kitchen fireplace.

Lacken Construction Ltd have now made good the ravages of time and have improved the architectural unity of the building. They have given the twentieth century buildings attractive pitched roofs, and have extended the modillion cornice, and they have incorporated the northern outbuilding fully into the main structure. They have transformed Yateley Hall into a building for today, yet one which retains its ancient charm and much of its original variety.

Yateley Hall, its associated buildings and its setting is of great architectural and landscape merit both externally and internally, not only in respect of its specifically outstanding features, but also of the many minor features and idiosyncrasies which form its character.

The Grounds The walled garden was built at the start of the eighteenth century. The eastern side of the medieval moat was probably redesigned as a canal in the formal style (possibly a Dutch garden influence with canal water features) during the eighteenth century. The Ha-ha is probably eighteenth century too, though it may well follow the line of the western boundary ditch and bank mentioned in the estate particulars of 1671-1682. The "ha-ha" gave the house sweeping lawns immediately in front, replacing the much smaller seventeenth century formal garden within the moat, while beyond was the parkland with unobstructed framed views of grazing animals in the countryside. Within this wider countryside context, the more intimate domestic curtilage was defined by the access drive, shrubberies, estate buildings and pond to the north, by the ha-ha to the west, by the walled garden and pond to the south, and by the canal and formal gardens to the east. Remarkably, much of the feel of this comfortable setting within the wider landscape context remains to this day.

-YATELEY SOCIETY PROGRAMME - 1991 (FROM MAY 26)

- May -

Sun 26 CONSERVATION WORKING PARTY Ring Tony Davis (874 346) for details. Wyndhams Pool 10:00am

- June

Sun 9 138 ACRES & CASTLE BOTTOM WALK Bruce Gwynn (Assistant Country Park Warden) will describe the 2 areas and lead a walk. The 138 acres is exchange land near the terminal, Castle Bottom is an SSSI near the Sunday market area. Blackbushe Terminal 2:30pm building (east end) off A30, SU 811 588

Mon 17 PROGRAMME GROUP MEETING Barclay House 8:00pm

Thurs 20 MONTHLY REVIEW OF LOCAL PLANNING Lime Tree Cottage 8:00pm

Sat 22 \*\*\*\* YATELEY HALL OPEN DAY \*\*\*\* See special articles in this Newsletter Yateley Hall 10:00am - 4:00pm

Sat 29 GARDEN VISIT - KILN COPSE  
Mrs O'Donohoe has kindly agreed to open her very attractive garden to the Society. Those who have seen the garden on one of the National Gardens Scheme public open days will know what a treat is in store. Kiln Copse 2:15pm off Coopers Hill (B3011) Eversley Map ref: SU 792 601

Sat 29 NEWLANDS SCHOOL PTA SUMMER FAIR  
Volunteers to man the Society exhibition needed urgently, (see Editorial). Newlands School 1:00 - 5:00pm Dunggells Lane

Sun 30 CONSERVATION WORKING PARTY Ring Tony Davis (874 346) for details. Wyndhams Pool 10:00am

- July -

Sat 6 \*\*\*\*\* YATELEY SOCIETY BARBECUE \*\*\*\*\* £3.50 for adults, £2.00 for children. Ring ROY MARYON (875 556) as soon as possible if you intend to come! Lime Tree Cottage 7:30pm Chandlers Lane

Sun 14 GREYWELL WALK Roy Maryon and Irene Draper will lead a walk around Greywell, a rood loft and an octagonal keep are amongst the objects of interest. Greywell Church 2:30pm Map Ref: SU 717 511

Thurs 18 TALK - "Where has Hampshire's Wildlife Gone?"  
an illustrated talk by NICK BUTLER, Hampshire Wildlife Trust. Y.C. Green Room 8:00pm

Thurs 25 MONTHLY REVIEW OF LOCAL PLANNING Monteagle House 8:00pm

- August -

Sun 11 YATELEY/EVERSLEY BOUNDARY WALK - Irene Draper will lead a walk on and near the boundary, including new paths by the Monteagle estate. Waitrose car park, Yateley 2:20pm

Thurs 15 MONTHLY REVIEW OF LOCAL PLANNING Lime Tree Cottage 8:00pm

- September -

Thurs 5 MONTHLY REVIEW OF LOCAL PLANNING Monteagle House 8:00pm

Thurs 12 GENERAL MEETING - Short talks and discussion. Yateley Centre 8:00pm Green Room

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Advance Notice (very)

February 20 1992 "A HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE"

An audio-visual presentation covering a year in the life of a village (Sherfield-on-Loddon).

COPY DATES: STOP PRESS - 30TH JUNE, NEWSLETTER - 10TH AUGUST