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SETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PATTERNS AT OLD BASING, HAMPSHIRE: THE RESULTS OF A COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

A community archaeology project (Dig Basing) was carried out by the Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society within the village of Old Basing, Hampshire during 2014–17 to discover more about settlement and social and economic patterns pre-1900 and to simultaneously engage the local community with archaeology. A total of 48 test pits of 1 × 1m were excavated across the village and over 16,000 artefacts recovered. The project provided a wealth of information that adds to and amplifies existing data, particularly medieval and later. Evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation was slight but it implied a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic focus along the River Loddon. A lack of early medieval artefacts meant that it was not until the 11th century that the archaeological record became increasingly visible. Post-Norman conquest settlement was initially focussed along The Street, where settlement at the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane appeared largely discrete from that further south in the vicinity of St Mary's Church, before later expansion joined the two areas. Important evidence for post-Conquest metalworking, probably smelting, was found to the south-west of Oliver's Battery. A decline in amounts of medieval pottery, mid-period, may be attributable to the ravages of the Black Death, but from c. 1550 the situation had reversed, coinciding with increased occupation at Basing House. Subsequent rebuilding of village properties after the destructions of the Civil War saw Tudor brick robbed from the ruins of Basing House. Thereafter new pottery types and other goods reflected the new opportunities that arrived with the construction of the canal through the village in the 18th century and the railway in the 19th century. Artefacts recovered suggest a low to middling status, with infrequent indicators for greater wealth despite the existence of, at various times, the Norman ringwork, Basing House and the hunting lodge at the Grange.

INTRODUCTION

A community archaeology project (Dig Basing) was carried out during 2014–17 in Old Basing (Basing), Hampshire by the Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society (BAHS). Basing is perhaps best known for the siege and destruction of Basing House in 1642–1645 during the English Civil War, but the archaeological record threw little light on the development of the village, particularly before the conflict. The aim of the project was to discover more about the settlement pattern and the social and economic development of the village pre-1900 and simultaneously to engage local residents with both archaeology and the techniques of archaeological practice. Whilst aerial survey over open land might show cropmarks or remains of earthworks, over built-up areas there is usually little to see and there have been few opportunities to excavate in Basing as much of the village sits within a conservation area. Also, single site-based investigations cannot map settlement patterns or social and economic development across a wider area and although the modern period is relatively well documented, for example in terms of census data, historical sources are less prolific. Survey by test pits, in as many locations as possible, is an ideal method to combat such limitations.

THE SITE

The village of Basing lies 3 km to the east of central Basingstoke and forms part of the civil parish of Old Basing and Lychpit (Fig. 1). The area is drained by the River Loddon which rises west of Basingstoke and flows north-east though

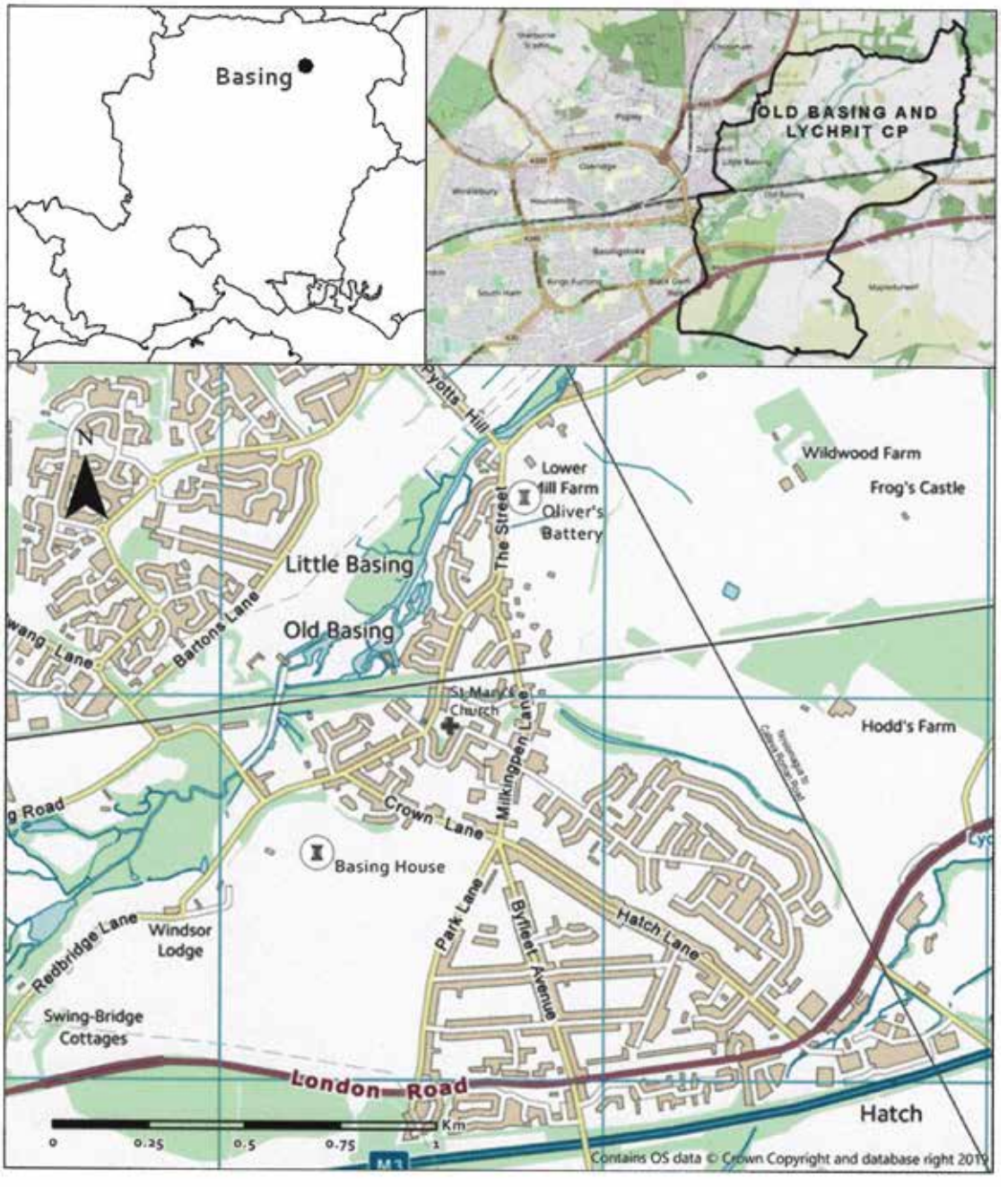


Fig. 1 Location within Hampshire of Old Basing and Lychpit parish and the village of Basing

the parish. There are a number of springs in the vicinity of Basing and the watercourse is characterised by clear pools and marshy ground through much of the village. The historic part of the village straddles The Street, a long winding road which runs mostly parallel to the river. The two crossing-points in the village are afforded by the Basing Road off the south-west end of The Street and by Pyott's Hill off the north-east end, the historic part of the village being sandwiched mostly in between. A large swathe of modern housing development was built in the late 1920s on farmland to the south and now forms part of Basing. Existing village settlement is bordered by a combination of farmland, the M3 motorway, common land and the River Loddon, with the suburbs of Basingstoke beyond. The parish lies on a north-east incline of the Hampshire Downs where elevations rise locally to 208m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Within the village, elevations range from 70m aOD at the river rising to 100m aOD near the M3. The parish church, St Mary's, is located approximately halfway along The Street at 75m aOD just to the south of the main London to Southampton railway line. The route of the disused Basingstoke canal also winds its way through the village. 'Little Basing' is the name given to the modern housing development north of the Loddon and does not form any part of this project.

The surface geology in the southern part of the village is predominantly Upper Chalk covered by a rendzina; further south this is capped on higher ground by clay-with-flints (BGS 2018). The well-draining calcareous soils are mainly given over to arable crops but where capped by clay-with-flints, or where the slopes are steep, they are characterised by woodland or pasture. To the north of the village, where the elevations are generally lower, a band of London Clay is overlain by isolated pockets of Surrey Hill Gravel (BGS 2018) with less well-draining soils and a series of small brooks which rise and flow in a north-easterly direction into the Thames Basin, giving a landscape characterised by a mosaic of pasture and woodland. The northern part of the village lies on a north-west/south-east interface between the Upper Chalk and the London Clay known as the Reading Beds (BGS 2018). The predominant lithology is mottled clay, but includes varied beds of silt, sands and gravel. St Mary's Church is located on the north-eastern edge of the Upper Chalk and village settlement stops abruptly further to the north-east on the boundary of the Reading Beds. The superficial geology along the valley bottom is alluvium (BGS 2018). In summary Basing enjoys access to a variety of geological and landscape resources.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological intervention in the village has mainly been research-focused at the site of Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999) and close by at the demolished 17th century hunting lodge at the Grange (Allen *et al.,* this volume). Urban development of Basingstoke in the north-west of the parish during the late 20th century necessitated excavation at Cowdery's Down (Millet & James 1983) and nearby Daneshill (Millett & Schadla-Hall 1991), but most discoveries within the parish can be attributed to stray finds, the occasional watching brief, or the result of metal detecting activities. Further afield, considerable urban development across Basingstoke over the past 60 years has resulted in the discovery of a number of Iron Age and Romano-British sites and investigation of the Iron Age hillfort at Winklebury (Smith 1977). Elsewhere cropmarks, occasionally visible, bear testament to prehistoric and Romano-British occupation. Within the parish of Old Basing and Lychpit the evidence for prehistoric occupation is piecemeal. The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic are represented by a quantity of flintwork, mostly recovered during fieldwalking from Wellock's Hill and Ructstalls Hill (HER20430–33, HER20444, HER32344, HER32345). In the north of the parish fieldwalking yielded a Neolithic axe from Pyott's Hill (HER20443). A group of three Bronze Age ring ditches, with a secondary burial of a female accompanied by three beads and a flint knife dated to 1700–1500 BC, were excavated north of the Loddon at Cowdery's Down (Millett & James 1983). Two ring ditches, interpreted as hut circles, together with pits that contained domestic refuse provided evidence

at Cowdery's Down for continuous occupation from *c.* 1000–400 BC with further evidence at the site for Romano-British occupation. A Bronze Age cremation cemetery was discovered at Daneshill during road construction in the 1980s (Millet & Schadla-Hall 1991) not far from where a fragment of a bun-shaped bronze ingot was also found (HER32418). Metal detector activities recovered a rare Middle to Late Bronze Age bronze socketed hammer (PAS HAMP-1F3730), probably a woodworking or metalworking tool, and Iron Age coins including a silver unit (CCI-953454), similar in style to and probably a precursor of the 'Commios' coin. Chance discovery of Iron Age midden pits during chalk quarrying at Wellock's Hill yielded late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, faunal remains, a spindle-whorl and bronze and iron finds (HER20471). Early Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were found by chance at Daneshill (HER20379) and Iron Age and Romano-British pottery from both Huish (HER20436) and a pit on Basingstoke Common (HER20476). The settlement site excavated at Ructstalls Hill, just north of the line of the M3, dated from the Middle Iron Age and was also occupied during the Romano-British period (Oliver & Applin 1978) and a partial excavation at Common Plantation just to the south also yielded evidence for Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation including an infant inhumation (HER36311–14). At nearby Oaken Plantation (HER32365) partial excavation of the site now on the line of the M3 revealed an infant burial in a pit dated to the Iron Age and at nearby Larch Plantation, just south of the M3, cropmarks suggest an Iron Age banjo enclosure (HER32389). Excavations during 1962–66 by the Aldermaston Archaeological Society at Basing House revealed evidence for Iron Age occupation (Allen & Anderson 1999, 29) although more recent investigations have determined that the traces of 'Belgic huts' were more likely to be 'working hollows' that had attracted late Iron Age occupation soils and pottery (Stoodley 2013). The site also yielded evidence for Romano-British settlement with pottery, tile and 4th century coins (Allen & Anderson 1999, 29; Stoodley 2013). A quantity of Roman pottery and a coin of Maximian (AD 286–305) were recovered during working of a sandpit opposite the Bolton Arms (HER20409, HER20413, HER20440) and at Daneshill there have been chance finds of Roman pottery (HER20380, HER20475) and evidence for smithing and perhaps iron smelting during the 3rd century AD (Millett & Schadla-Hall 1991). The route of the Chichester to Silchester Roman road crosses the Loddon just north of the existing Pyott's Hill bridge and nearby chance finds of Samian ware, tiles and tesserae adjacent to the river suggest the site of a villa (HER20441). These sites and finds paint a picture of steadily increasing numbers of scattered farmsteads across the area through the Iron Age and into the Romano-British period.

Place name analysis suggests an early, perhaps 5th–6th century, Anglo-Saxon settlement at Basing, the '*ingas*' being the followers of someone named '*Basa*' (Coates 1989, 12). Evidence for a substantial early Saxon timber hall together with several other structures was revealed at Cowdery's Down although associated finds were few and the final phase appears to have fallen out of use by c. AD 800 (Millet & James 1983). Saxon sunken-featured and post-built structures dated to the 7th and 8th centuries were excavated to the south west on the opposite bank of the Loddon at Riverdene (Hall-Torrance & Weaver 2003) while further west at West Ham an aristocratic 6th–7th century burial with copper-alloy hanging bowl was found in 1899 (Smith 1907/08). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles allude to the Battle of Basing (*Basengum*), fought between the Saxons and the Danes in AD 871 although the exact location remains unknown. First documented in the will of King Eadred AD 951–55 (Sawyer 1968 no.1515), royal grants of land at Basing were made from the late 10th century. These royal connections emphasise the area's importance, although by 1086 primacy seems to have passed to Basingstoke (Hinton 1986). Two individual burials found close to St Mary's Church were radiocarbon dated to AD 680–870 and AD 970–1115 (A1985.9, A2004.13) whilst an earlier burial dated to AD 660–770 (A1972.96) from a cemetery of unknown size in the playground area of Basing School (King & Cole 2016) would have been contemporary with occupation at Cowdery's Down. Saxon pottery 'common in almost every phase' was found

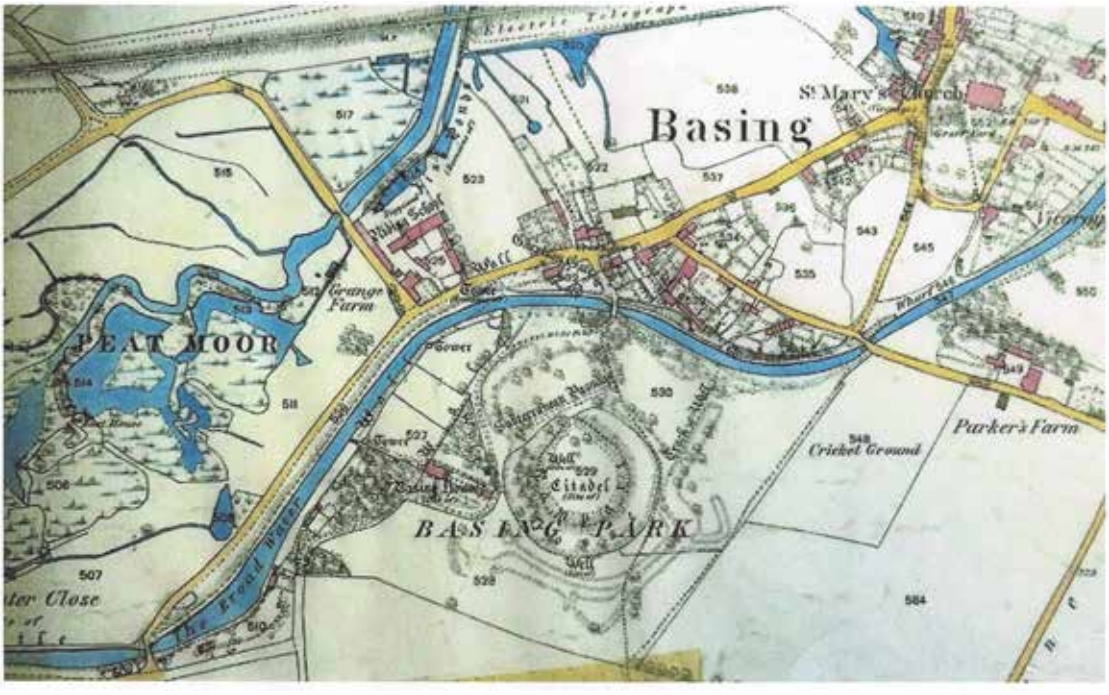


Fig. 2 South of the railway line (Ordnance Survey, 1873 Hampshire Sheet XIX.5.)

in the gatehouse excavation at Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 35) and suggests settlement nearby before the construction of the Norman ringwork by the de Port family, the first owners after the Conquest (Munby 1982). The ringwork (Scheduled Monument No. 1001961) may have had a predecessor at Oliver's Battery close to the Pyott's Hill river crossing where earthworks once enclosed by a substantial ditch are listed as a Norman motte and bailey site (Scheduled Monument No. 1010866), although the exact origins remain unknown. Three mills were recorded at Domesday and two still stand; Lower Mill to the north and Barton's Mill to the west. The remains of the Norman ringwork were used by Sir William Paulet to construct a magnificent Tudor palace, Basing House, on the site in the 1530s. Besieged three times, and eventually destroyed by Cromwell's forces in 1645, all that now remains are a series of earthworks and foundations. Considerable damage was inflicted upon the village during the Civil War. St Mary's Church, of Norman origin, suffered substantial damage but in contrast to Basing House was later restored. The Grange, or 'Great Barn', survived the Civil War and is the only Tudor building that stands intact within the village. In 1677 Charles Paulet constructed a hunting lodge, since demolished, at the Grange. The Basingstoke Canal, completed in 1794 but disused since 1910, once wound its way through the village and is now mostly infilled. Its route cut through the grounds of Basing House, past St Mary's Church and followed the contours eventually towards what is now the A30 (Fig. 2). The village suffered further disturbance with the construction in two stages of the main London to Southampton railway, opened in 1840 and widened in the early 20th century. Its massive embankment sliced through the historic part of the village just to the north of St Mary's Church (Fig. 2). Watercress growing facilitated by springs and clear flowing water to the south-west of the village was once an important contributor to the local economy. The clays provided a source for brick making: the Daneshill Brick Company

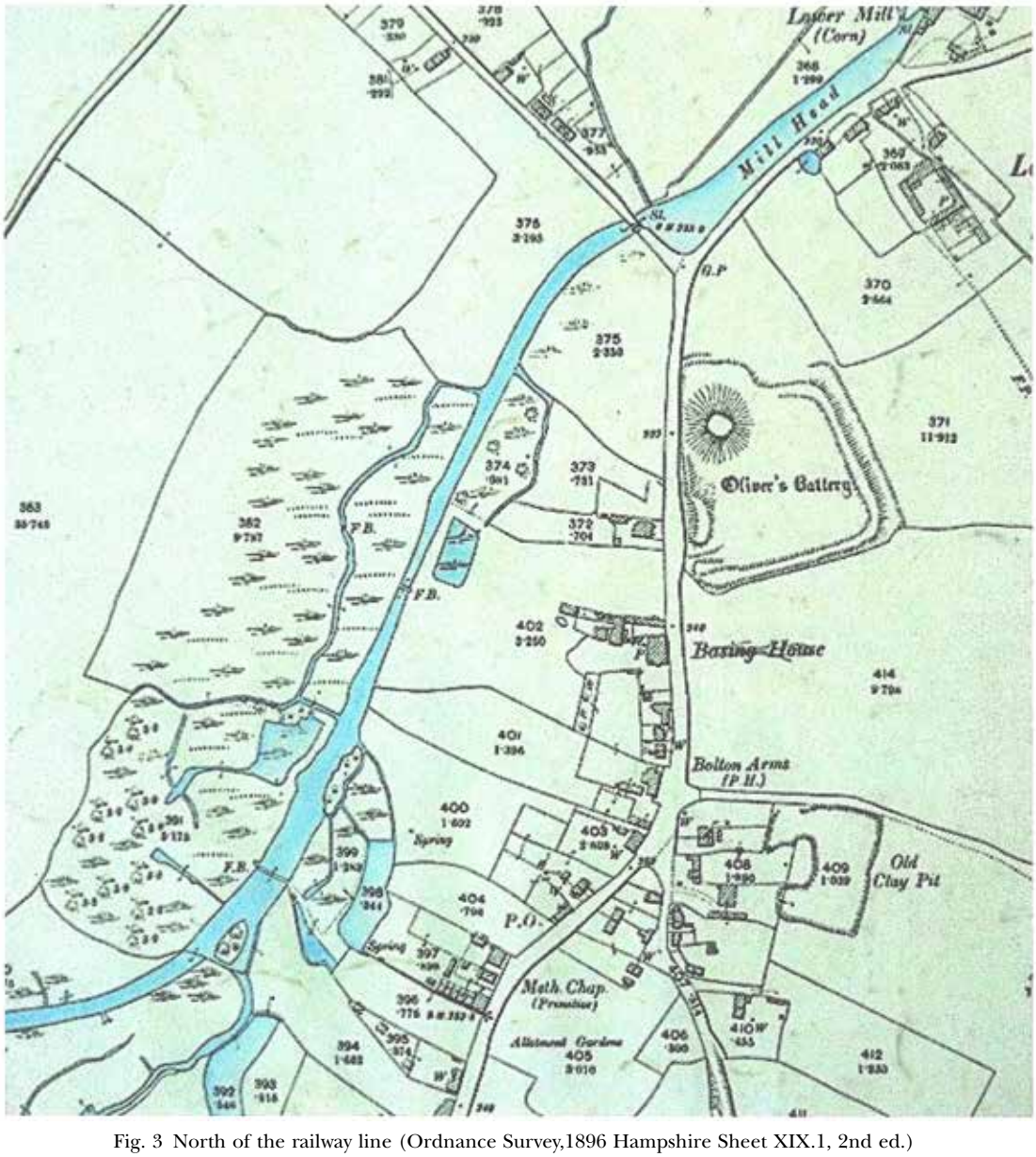


Fig. 3 North of the railway line (Ordnance Survey,1896 Hampshire Sheet XIX.1, 2nd ed.)

being active in the 20th century and from at least 1870 there were clay pits and brickworks off Riley Lane opposite the Bolton Arms (Fig. 3) although these had fallen out of use by 1932 (HER42642). Land to the south of the village in the area known as Byfleet was once owned by Selborne Priory (Page 1920, 126). Housing development there during the first half of the 20th century greatly increased the population. After further housing development during the late 20th century to the north of the parish at Cowdery's Down, the overall population of the parish according to the 2011 census was 7,308 (ONS 2011), a striking contrast to 1801 when

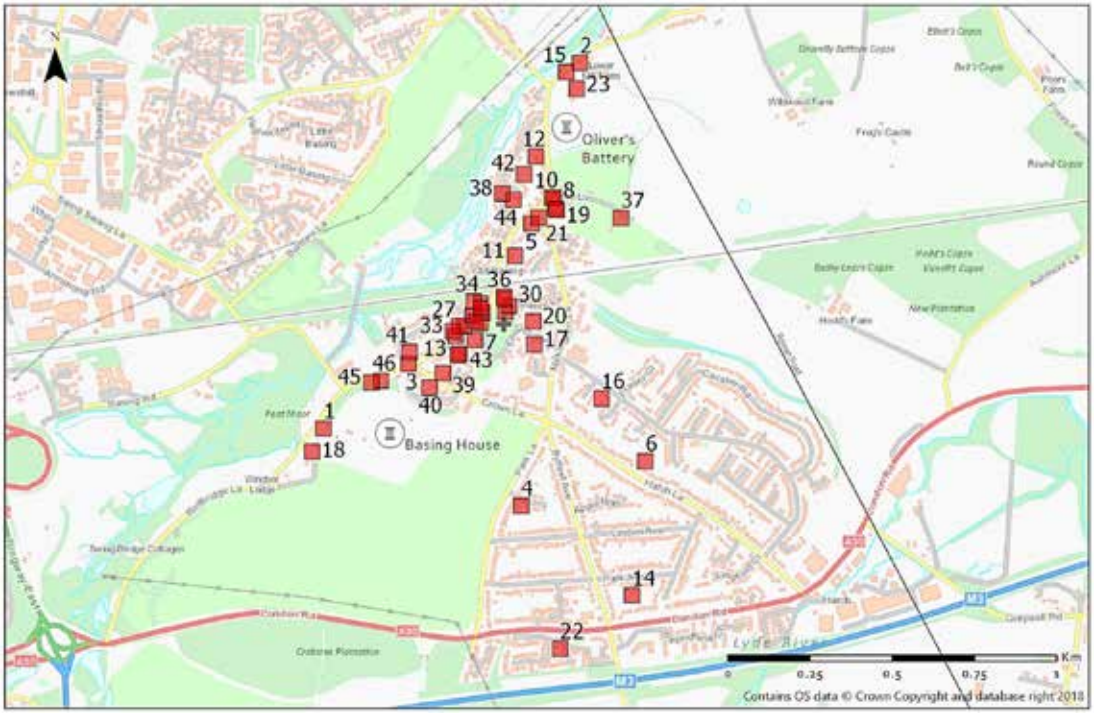


Fig. 4 Distribution map of all test pits

the population within the original parish was just 819 (GB Historical GIS 2019).

THE TEST PITS

Forty-eight 1m^2 test pits were excavated by hand at various locations across the village (Figs 4 and 5). A wide geographical spread was selected in order to optimise statistical analysis of the results, but ultimately the locations were subject to local permissions. The vast majority were within residential gardens, but three were in paddocks and one in allotments. Most of the pits contained disturbed or redeposited soil most likely as a result of domestic manuring and cultivation or building works and consequently modern and earlier finds were frequently found alongside each other. Parts of the village were also subject to upheaval during the Civil War and canal and railway construction. Accordingly, soils would have been affected in the two pits located on the infilled route of the canal, a further four located on the banks of the canal and/or adjacent to the perimeter walls of Basing House, together with another two near to the railway embankment. A summary of test pit locations is shown in Table 1. Methodology was the same as that used by the University of Cambridge *Access Cambridge Archaeology 'CORS Project'* (University of Cambridge 2018), a similar project carried out more extensively across East Anglia. The exact location of each test pit was recorded; each pit excavated in a series of 100mm spits to where the natural was found to a maximum depth of 1.2m; a plan drawing was made before each spit at a scale of 1:10; once excavation was complete side walls were drawn and the base planned. During excavation all soil was dry-sieved through a 10mm wire sieve in order to capture artefacts and relate them to the stratigraphy; the artefacts from each spit were kept separate in order that they could be recorded by pit and spit number before being cleaned, sorted and bagged by type.

Three pits contained features. Pit 33, located

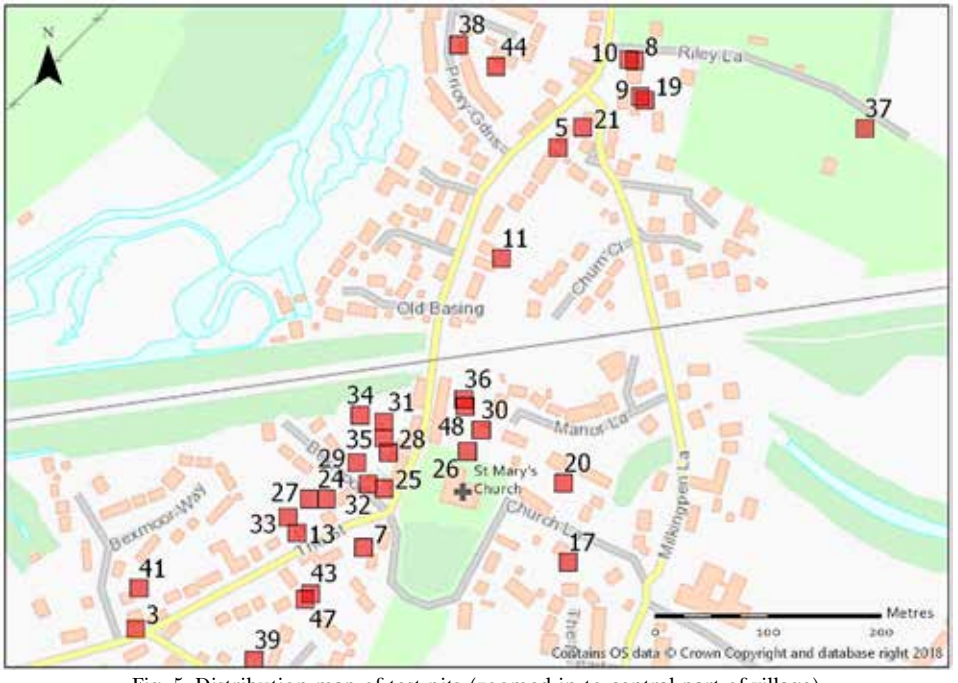


Fig. 5 Distribution map of test pits (zoomed in to central part of village)

in a garden to the rear of a modern property on the west side of The Street, 125m south-west of St Mary's Church, revealed a feature in Spits 5 and 6. Spits 1 to 3 contained friable mid-brown garden top soil with small chalk inclusions, very little flint and a few charcoal flecks. Grey clay (9%) began to appear in Spit 3. Spit 4 contained small to medium size flints (5%), a few charcoal flecks and the ratio of grey clay to mid-brown soil increased to 50/50. Spit 5 contained mostly fine grey clay (89%) mid-brown soil (10%), small to medium sized flint (1%) and an increased spread of charcoal flecks. Within this spit were the mortar foundations of a possible wall or surface on a north-west/south-east axis parallel to the side of the test pit. One edge of the feature was visible and what could be seen was 300mm wide through one half of the test pit abruptly changing to a width of 500mm across the remaining half. In Spit 6, alongside the grey clay, a feature of gritty and very compacted yellowish-white 'decayed' chalk lay immediately below the mortar layer. Finds included a Roman coin of Antoninus Pius from Spit 4 recovered from directly above the mortar feature in Spit 5. A sherd of Romano-British grey ware, a possible tessera (or gaming counter), Kennet Valley 'A' wares, a musket ball and oyster shell were also recovered together with a wide variety of post-medieval and modern finds. Pit 36, located in a garden to the rear of a Victorian terraced property south of and adjacent to the railway embankment on the east side of The Street also revealed a feature. In Spit 5 a compacted chalk surface, the edges of which were visible, lay across the test pit, leaving a 100–300mm wide silty clay layer in the south-east. Remains of a wooden post (150 × 150mm) standing within its post hole to a depth of 510mm were found inside the north edge of the pit. Spits 1 to 3 contained a scattered mixture of chalky and silty sand clay soils. Spit 4 contained heavy clay with chalk inclusions directly above and in line with the compacted layer of chalk found below. Associated finds were predominantly post-medieval or modern and included charcoal, large lumps of coal and clay pipe, being compatible with coal storage and it can be assumed that a shed or store was sited there. The third feature was revealed in Pit

Table 1 Test pit (TP) grid references and brief description of locations (continued on the next page)

TP	*NGR*	*Brief description of location*
1	SU 66051 52605	Corner of small paddock close to the site of the Basingstoke Canal
2	SU 66831 53715	Rear garden of timber-framed Grade II farmhouse, Yeomans, north of Oliver's Battery
3	SU 66309 52801	Modern bungalow side garden adjacent to north side of The Street opposite The Crown public house
4	SU 66652 52370	Rear of modern property on the Byfleet estate 350m south-east of Basing House
5	SU 66683 53227	Front garden of post-medieval property east of The Street near junction of Milkingpen Lane
6	SU 67029 52505	Rear garden of modern property in the Byfleet development south of the village
7	SU 66511 52873	Rear garden of Georgian/Victorian property at junction of The Street on and Church Lane, by St Mary's Church
8	SU 66751 53304	Side garden of small post-medieval Grade II property on corner of Milkingpen Lane opposite Bolton Arms
9	SU 66756 53272	Rear garden of large timber-framed thatched Grade II property, Roundhead Cottage, Milkingpen Lane
10	SU 66746 53305	Side garden of small post-medieval Grade II property on corner of Milkingpen Lane opposite Bolton Arms
11	SU 66633 53129	Rear of modern property to the east of The Street, north of railway line
12	SU 66697 53431	Site of old greenhouse, rear of Grade II property, Old Basing House, west of The Street opposite Oliver's Battery
13	SU 66452 52886	Front garden of Victorian property to the north of The Street south of St Mary's Church
14	SU 66989 52098	Rear garden of modern property in the Byfleet development south of the village
15	SU 66789 53687	In paddock, v. close to Loddon, east side of Newnham Lane, between Oliver's Battery and site of Roman road
16	SU 66896 52696	Rear garden of modern bungalow just outside the historic part of the village east of St Mary's Church
17	SU 66692 52860	Rear garden of a modern property adjacent to site of Basingstoke Canal
18	SU 66016 52535	Rear garden of modern property between site of canal and walls of Basing House
19	SU 66760 53269	Rear garden of large timber-framed thatched Grade II property, Roundhead Cottage, Milkingpen Lane
20	SU 66688 52930	Front garden of post-medieval property 60m east of St Mary's Church, not far from site of canal
21	SU 66705 53245	Side garden of timber-framed Grade II property, Cavalier Cottage, at junction of Street and Milkingpen Lane
22	SU 66771 51937	Rear garden of modern property between A30 and M3 on a 21st century development
23	SU 66821 53636	On east side of paddock, off east side of Newnham Lane, between Oliver's Battery and site of Roman road
24	SU 66478 52916	Rear garden of Victorian property to north of The Street close to St Mary's Church
25	SU 66529 52925	Rear garden of timber-framed C17 thatched Grade II cottage, Streamside, opposite St Mary's Church
26	SU 66603 52958	Rear garden of Victorian railway cottages immediately to the north of St Mary's Church, south of railway line
27	SU 66463 52916	Rear garden of Victorian property to north of The Street close to St Mary's Church

Table 1 Test pit (TP) grid references and brief description of locations (continued from the previous page)

28	SU 66533 52957	Rear garden of period property to west of The Street, opposite St Mary's Church
29	SU 66505 52948	Rear garden of property to west of The Street, opposite St Mary's Church
30	SU 66615 52977	Rear garden of Victorian railway cottages to the north of St Mary's Church, south of railway line
31	SU 66529 52984	Rear garden of property to west of The Street, opposite St Mary's Church
32	SU 66515 52929	Rear garden of thatched Grade II property to west of The Street, opposite St Mary's Church
33	SU 66444 52900	Rear garden of extended Victorian property to the north of The Street near St Mary's Church
34	SU 66508 52990	Rear garden of Victorian property to west of The Street, close to brook and the railway line
35	SU 66529 52970	Made-up ground, rear garden timber-framed post-medieval cottage west of The Street opp. St Mary's Church
36	SU 66600 53004	Rear garden of Victorian railway cottages to the north of St Mary's Church, close to railway line
37	SU 66955 53244	Allotments off Riley Lane, near site of old clay pits, away from built up area, south-east of Oliver's Battery
38	SU 66595 53318	Front garden of modern house in Priory Gardens, to the west of The Street, south-west of Oliver's Battery
39	SU 66414 52773	Rear garden of post-medieval Grade II property, Crown Cottage, off Crown Lane
40	SU 66373 52729	Rear garden, Grade II timber-framed thatched property, Cannon Cottage off Crown Lane, near site of canal
41	SU 66312 52837	Rear garden of Grade II timber-framed thatched property, Camrose Cottage, opposite junction of Crown Lane
42	SU 66661 53377	Old tennis lawn area at rear of Grade II property, west of The Street opposite Oliver's Battery
43	SU 66464 52832	Rear garden of post-medieval cottage to the south of The Street between St Mary's Church and Basing House
44	SU 66628 53299	Rear garden of modern house in Priory Gardens, to the west of The Street, south-west of Oliver's Battery
45	SU 66196 52744	Near the outer wall of Basing House in the side garden of Turret Cottage on south side of The Street
46	SU 66226 52750	Near the outer wall of Basing House in the rear garden of Turret Cottage on south side of The Street
47	SU 66459 52827	Rear garden of post-medieval cottage to the south of The Street between St Mary's Church and Basing House
48	SU 66601 52998	Rear garden of Victorian railway cottages to the north of St Mary's Church, close to railway line

43, in a garden to the rear of a timber-framed post-medieval property on the east side of The Street directly opposite the location of Pit 33. In Spit 6 the foundations of a wall or surface composed of a loose mix of crumbly chalky soil, being either a calcareous mortar or degraded chalk infill, were visible on a north-west/south-east axis, parallel to the side of the pit. Only one edge was visible, but what could be seen measured 600mm in width. Three small indentations, possibly post-hole bases, were visible across the mortar layer. The remainder of Spit 6 contained chalky light-brown soil (25%) and clay (75%). The feature was also visible within Spit 7 where the spread was wider and more scattered. The remainder of Spit 7

was mostly clay. Above Spits 6 and 7, the other spits contained darker soil and clay in a ratio of approximately 50:50 although within this, flint occurred at 20% in Spits 3 and 4 increasing to 25% in spits beneath. Post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from Spits 1–3 and CBM and several struck flint flakes were found in Spit 5. A fragment of medieval roof tile was recovered from Spit 3. Clunch, a building material, was recovered from Spits 5 and 7 and two faced flint building cobbles from Spit 7.

THE FINDS

The number of finds recovered from the 48 test pits was in excess of 16,000 and weighed some 194kg. Outlier pits yielded fewer finds than those more central to the village and pits located along The Street generally yielded the greatest quantities, particularly of pottery. The distribution maps illustrated in this section show a breakdown by either weight (g) or quantity and use the 'Jenks natural breaks' method (Jenks 1967) to calculate breaks according to the individual range of values relevant to each find category mapped.

Pottery

All test pits except 4 and 22 yielded pottery and a total of just over 4,000 sherds at 19kg were recovered. Small amounts of earlier pottery recovered from pits some distance from the historic part of the village may have been redeposited by manuring. Fabric type, thickness, form (where possible), vessel part, decoration and finish were recorded. In all, a total of 36 fabrics were identified some of which, such as English stone wares, were fairly wide-ranging. These have been sorted into groups based on a range of criteria including technological and physical similarity and presumed source or date in the manner of Ford and Teague (2011, 266). Similarly, although criteria may overlap, the groups are defined in order that trends can be seen more clearly, whether chronologically or spatially. Sherd size with a few exceptions was generally quite small and many were miniscule. This made fabric identification difficult in some cases, as tempered later prehistoric and medieval fabrics showed little difference. Sherd size also made it difficult to identify forms, particularly for the earlier fabrics. Quantification of fabrics by sherd count, weight (g) and percentage contributions are shown in Table 2. It was not practical to calculate Estimated Vessel Equivalents.

Groups 1 and 2. Prehistoric and Romano-British wares

Late Prehistoric flint and grog-tempered wares (LPH). A non-specific coarse fabric used for cooking and storage. 50 BC–AD 43.

Romano-British grey ware (RBGW). A common hard grey coarse fabric with known manufacturing sites at Alice Holt, Surrey (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, Lyne 2012).

Romano-British sandy wares (RBSW). Hard, medium to coarse sandy fabrics of unknown source that can only be dated to within period. AD 43–410.

Very little prehistoric or Romano-British pottery was recovered (Figs 6 and 7). It was dated by fabric criteria alone. LPH were represented by at least two abraded small body sherds (4g) from Pit 15 in a small paddock close to the River Loddon between Oliver's Battery and the Roman road. Two other sherds, both flint-tempered and less than 1g in total from the same test pit were probably of late Iron Age date but were difficult to distinguish. RBGW was represented by three abraded body sherds (6g) from three pits: Pit 2 (close to where the Roman road would have crossed the river Loddon); Pit 8 (near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane); and Pit 33 (off The Street, some 125m south-west of St Mary's church) from which a Roman coin was also recovered. The RBGW sherds from Pits 2 and 8 had burnished interiors. RBSW were represented by ten abraded body sherds (30g), the majority blackened. Seven were from Pit 15 and a single small sherd from Pit 17 (Church Lane, east of St Mary's Church, on or close to the site of the old canal) likely to have been redeposited during canal infilling during the early 20th century. The remaining two RBSW sherds were from Pit 10 (near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane) but were difficult to distinguish from medieval sandy wares.

Table 2 Quantification of pottery fabrics by sherd count and weight (g) and percentage contributions (continued on the next page)

Pottery type	*Sherd quantity*	*% of all pottery sherds*	*Weight (g)*	*% of total weight*
Group 1	Prehistoric wares			
LPH	4	≤ 1	4.75	≤ 1
Group 2	Romano-British wares			
RBGW	3	≤ 1	6	≤ 1
RBSW	10	≤ 1	30	≤ 1
Group 3	Saxo Norman / Earlier Medieval wares			
SANO	1	≤ 1	3	≤ 1
SANF	1	≤ 1	6	≤ 1
KVAW	102	2.5	661	3.4
KVBW	63	1.6	405	2.1
Group 4	Medieval Sandy wares			
MSWC	17	≤ 1	88.5	≤ 1
MSWM	175	4.3	748.5	3.9
MSWF	19	≤ 1	139	≤ 1
MDRW	4	≤ 1	33	≤ 1
Group 5	Surrey White Wares and Border Wares			
CBW	34	≤ 1	182	≤ 1
TUDG	18	≤ 1	29.75	≤ 1
WBW	89	2.2	454.75	2.4
BW	47	1.2	199	1.0
RBW	494	12.1	4706.25	24.3
Group 6	Post-Medieval wares			
PMSW	4	≤ 1	12	≤ 1
PMRW	76	1.9	594.5	3.1
TGW	6	≤ 1	19	≤ 1
STSL	9	≤ 1	45.5	≤ 1
STMW	25	≤ 1	130.5	≤ 1
STMT	25	≤ 1	59.5	≤ 1
Group 7	Stonewares			
GERM	14	≤ 1	76	≤ 1
WEST	4	≤ 1	11.5	≤ 1
ESW	127	3.1	1348	7.0
WSG	15	≤ 1	55.5	≤ 1
BBW	5	≤ 1	11	≤ 1

Table 2 Quantification of pottery fabrics by sherd count and weight (g) and percentage contributions (continued from the previous page)

Group 8	Early Industrial wares			
CREA	25	≤ 1	202	1.0
PEAR	8	≤ 1	11	≤ 1
PMWW	23	≤ 1	199.25	1.0
SHWW	14	≤ 1	24.75	≤ 1
PMBW	186	4.6	941	4.9
Group 9	Modern Industrial wares			
ISRW	8	≤ 1	165	≤ 1
MIRR	99	2.4	827.5	4.3
MIWW	2306	56.6	6817.5	35.2
Group 10	Verwood Ware			
VERW	12	≤ 1	110	≤ 1
Total	4072		19357.5	

Figs 6 & 7 Distribution by weight (g) of late prehistoric wares (LPH) and Romano-British wares (RBGW, RBSW)

Group 3. Saxo Norman and earlier medieval wares

Saxo-Norman wares (SANO). A non-specific organic and fine flint-tempered coarse fabric with small voids, reddish-brown, with sparse fine to medium sand content. 10th–11th centuries.

Saxo-Norman wares (SANF). A non-specific flint-tempered coarse fabric, grey, with fine sand content. Predates Kennet Valley 'A' ware. 10th–11th centuries.

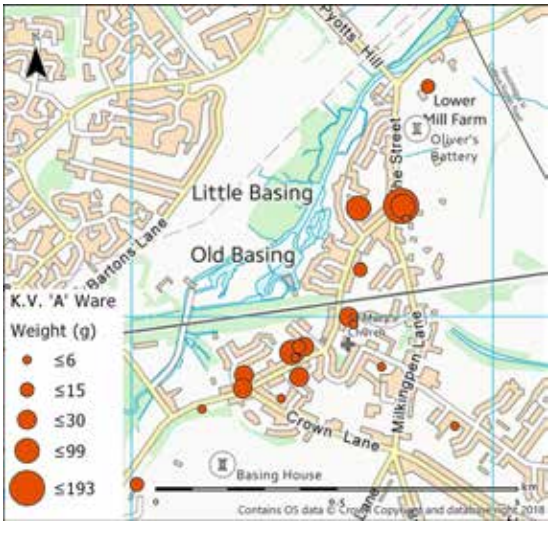
Kennet Valley 'A' wares (KVAW). A sandy,

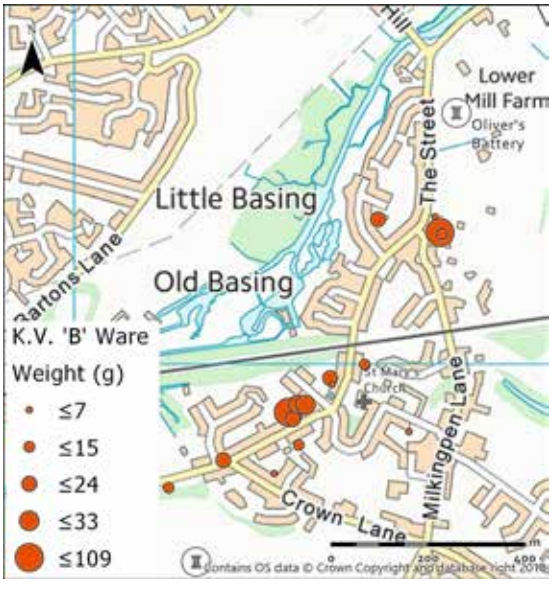
flint-tempered coarse fabric, usually grey to dark grey. Surfaces and interiors range from reddish-brown to dark grey. Common forms found elsewhere include cooking and serving vessels, typically with sagging bases. 11th–mid 12th centuries.

Kennet Valley 'B' wares (KVBW). A sandy/calcareous coarse fabric also with flint temper, usually grey to dark grey, surfaces and interiors range from reddish-brown to dark grey, with similar forms to Kennet Valley 'A' wares. Mid 12th–14th centuries, but most commonly found in the 12th–13th centuries.

Saxon pottery is virtually absent with the exception of two Saxo-Norman body sherds dated to the 10th–11th centuries by fabric criteria alone (Fig. 8). The sherds were too small to identify forms. SANF were represented by a single sherd (6g), recovered from Pit 27 to the west of The Street, some 110m from St Mary's Church. SANO were represented by a single sherd (3g) recovered from an undisturbed layer in Pit 44 to the south-west of Oliver's Battery at Priory Gardens, a modern cul-de-sac off The Street. The nature of the SANO voids makes it more likely they were caused by the dissolution of needle-like crystals of the mineral selenite (gypsum) found in London Clay similar to 'MAF' at Winchester *c.* 950–1150 in Ford and Teague (2011) than the organic tempering associated with early Saxon pottery production. Kennet Valley-type wares were originally defined as

Fig. 8 Distribution by weight (g) of Saxo-Norman wares (SANO, SANF)





Figs 9 & 10 Distribution by weight (g) of Kennet Valley 'A' wares (KVAW) and Kennet Valley 'B' wares (KVBW)

'Newbury wares' groups A and B by Vince (1997) but their distribution has resulted in the more appropriate term 'Kennet Valley wares' (Mepham 2000, 63). Flint-tempered Kennet Valley 'A' wares first appear during the early 11th century at Newbury, later supplemented by the more calcareous chalk/flint-tempered 'B' wares which became more dominant during the 12th century (Ibid., 53). This ceramic tradition became widespread regionally across north Hampshire, west Berkshire, north-east Wiltshire and south Oxfordshire from the 11th to 14th centuries but was uncommon in the Alton area, suggesting a fairly limited southward distribution (Jervis 2011). Accordingly, the Basingstoke area may have represented its southern fringes. Kennet Valley-type fabrics are already known locally from sites at Hatch Warren (Rees 1995), Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 61), Cufaude Farm (Capps 2018, 11) and at the Grange (Allen *et al.*, this volume). A total of 102 sherds (661g) of KVAW were recovered, mostly from test pits along The Street, but with a few outliers; Pit 16 to the south-east along Belle Vue Road; Pit 18 to the south at Redbridge Lane; and Pit 23 to the north of Oliver's Battery, (Fig. 9). The greatest amounts were from Pits 8 (89g), 10 (193g) and 44 (99g) to the south of Oliver's Battery in the vicinity of Milkingpen Lane, where conjoining pieces from a dish with a thickened finger-impressed rim, slightly convex walls and sagging base were recovered from Pit 10 (Fig. 11). A total of 63 sherds (405g) of KVBW were recovered from many of the same pits as KVAW (Fig. 10).

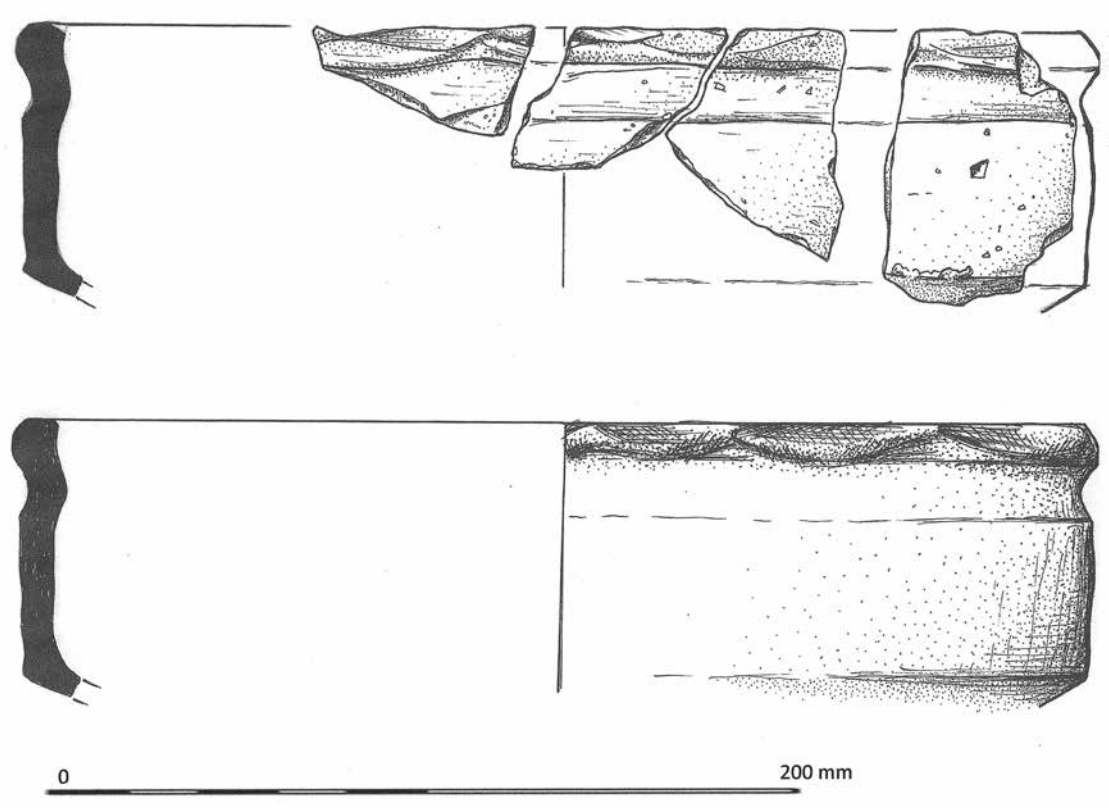


Fig. 11 Medieval Kennet Valley 'A' ware sherds from a dish recovered from Test Pit 10 (top) and projected form (bottom), (drawn by David Hopkins)

The overlap between KVAW and KVBW makes precise dating difficult but the distribution patterns at Basing suggest a reduction in use during the latter part of the tradition. Although fabrics from Basing have been defined as KVBW based on their similarity to Kennet Valley-type wares 'B' it is worth noting that chalk-tempered wares were in common use from at least c. AD 850 at Winchester (Ford & Teague 2011, 276), earlier at Southampton c. AD 750–850 (Timby 1988, 80–2) and at other sites in Hampshire.

Group 4. Medieval sandy wares and red wares – source unknown

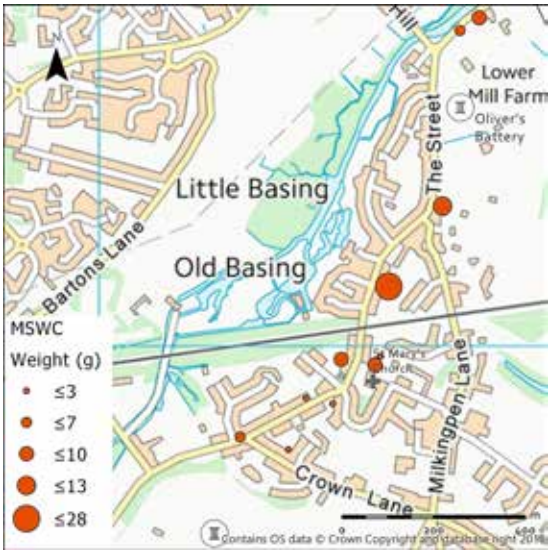
Medieval coarse sandy wares (MSWC). Buff to brownish-grey fabrics with visible sand inclusions and rough surfaces. Occasionally flint-tempered. Rarely glazed or part-glazed. Associated with cooking pots and serving ware. *c.* 1100–1500 with a likelihood to be earlier within this range.

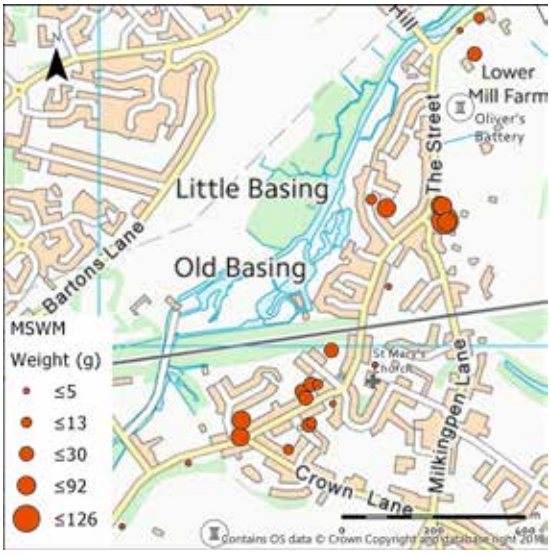
Medieval medium sandy wares (MSWM). Buff to brownish-grey sandy fabrics. Occasionally glazed or part-glazed. Associated with cooking pots and serving ware. *c.* 1100–1500.

Medieval fine sandy wares (MSWF). Usually buff to brownish-grey, hard fabrics. Often glazed or part-glazed. Most likely to be associated with serving ware. The finer nature of these fabrics suggests a later date range *c.* 1200–1500 with a likelihood to be later within this range.

Medieval red wares (MDRW). A variety of late medieval, coarse red wares, with or without flint temper, unglazed. Most likely to be associated with utilitarian forms. *c.* 1300–1500.

Medieval sandy wares found at Basing encompass a wide range of mostly untempered sandy fabrics from unknown sources although some may represent very early coarse Border Wares or London-type ware of the 13th–15th centuries (Pearce *et al.*, 1985). The fabrics are visually indistinct and have been categorised to assist with tentative dating. Finishes vary; some are glazed or partially glazed, either in clear or olive green, and sometimes mottled. Glazing is more frequent on the fine-grained fabrics suggesting the latter was used for serving rather than cooking vessels. Decoration where it occurs consists mainly of incised parallel or wavy lines (viz Allen & Anderson 1999, 61) where many of the forms appeared to be jugs; the majority of sherds from Dig Basing were too fragmented for identification of forms. Similar medieval sandy wares were recovered locally at Hatch Warren (Rees 1995, 119), Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 61–2) and further afield at Odiham Castle (Allen & Stoodley 2010). The coarse sandy wares (MSWC) represented 9% by weight of all medieval sandy wares and although quantities were low (17 sherds at 89g) this fabric type was distributed fairly evenly along The Street in much the same locations as the Kennet Valley-type wares (Fig. 12). At least half the MSWC at Basing could be assigned to *c.* 1100–1300, broadly contemporary with Kennet Valley-type wares. Outlying Pits 2 and 15, north of Oliver's Battery, also yielded MSWC *c.* 1100–1300, perhaps contemporary with the KVAW recovered in the same area. Pit 11, the only test pit between the railway line and the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane, produced two flint-tempered coarse-grained sandy ware sherds *c.* 1100–1300. Four sherds from Pits 3, 8 and 30 along the line of The Street were splash glazed in clear/olive green. The majority (77%) of sandy wares (175 sherds at 749g) were medium-grained (MSWM). Date ranges varied with two thirds assigned roughly equal proportions *c.* 1100–1400 and *c.* 1200–1400. This group was broadly distributed along The Street from north of Oliver's Battery to Redbridge Lane in the south, including Pits 38 and 44 in Priory Gardens (Fig. 13). Around a quarter (172g) exhibited evidence for clear or olive-green glazes, and/or decoration consisting of incised parallel lines. Glazed sherds, mostly splash glazed, were recovered from Pits 13, 19, 26, 33, 34, 39, 41 and 44. The glazed sherd from Pit 34 had two parallel impressed lines. The five sherds recovered from Pit 41 were of brownish fabric, with evidence for clear glaze on the interior and splashed olive-green glaze on the surface. Two had an impressed line decoration and one was from part of a jug handle. As they were all of the same fabric it can be assumed that all five sherds were probably from the same vessel. Pit 3 (opposite the junction of The Street with Crown lane) contained four glazed sherds with a single impressed line from the same vessel. Pits 8, 9 and 10 at the northern





Figs 12 & 13 Distribution by weight (g) of coarse (MSWC) and medium (MSWM) grained medieval sandy wares

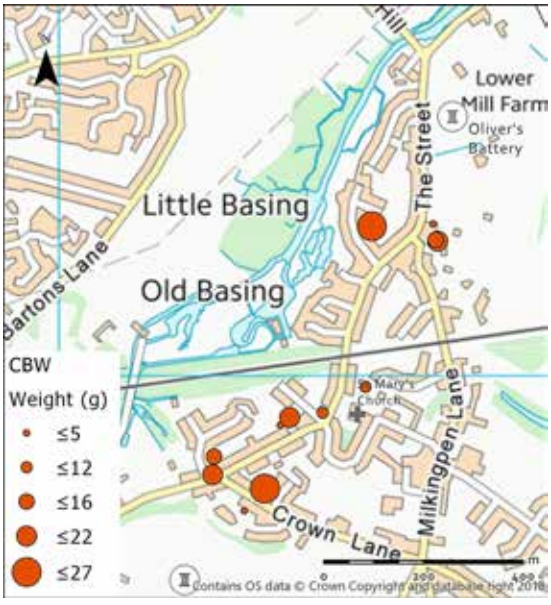
junction of Milkingpen Lane yielded a high density of glazed MSWM sherds, the majority being splash glazed. Three sherds from Pit 10, partly clear-glazed, one with a combed pattern, were from the same vessel.

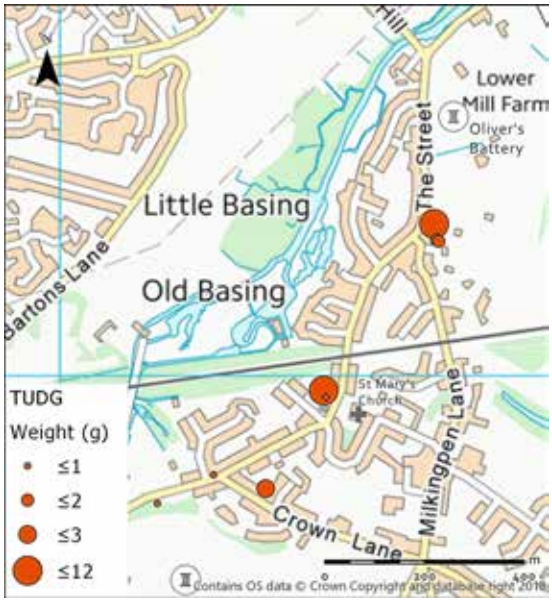
The fine sandy wares (MSWF) represented 14% of the total weight of all medieval sandy wares (19 sherds at 139g) and were restricted solely to The Street, at the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane where there was a particular focus, and to The Street south of St Mary's Church but no further than the junction with Crown Lane (Fig. 14). Although assigned a broad date range of *c.* 1200–1500 the vast majority of sherds were *c.* 1300–1500. Over half were either glazed or splash glazed in clear or olive green, with a few occurrences of mottled green. Just four sherds (33g) of medieval red wares (MDRW) were recovered; one sherd from Pit 33 and three flint-tempered sherds from Pit 39. Little can be said about them except that they may be differentially fired and in fact belong to another fabric group (distribution not illustrated).

Fig. 14 Distribution by weight (g) of fine grained medieval sandy wares (MSWF)

Group 5. Surrey White Wares and Border Wares

Coarse Border Wares (CBW). Early Surrey White Wares manufactured along the Hampshire/Surrey border. A hard, rough white or buff coloured fabric with visible coarse sand inclusions and frequently glazed or part glazed. The glaze is often green or yellow-green. *c.* 1340–1500.





Figs 15 & 16 Distribution by weight (g) of coarse Border Wares (CBW) and fine Surrey White Wares (TUDG)

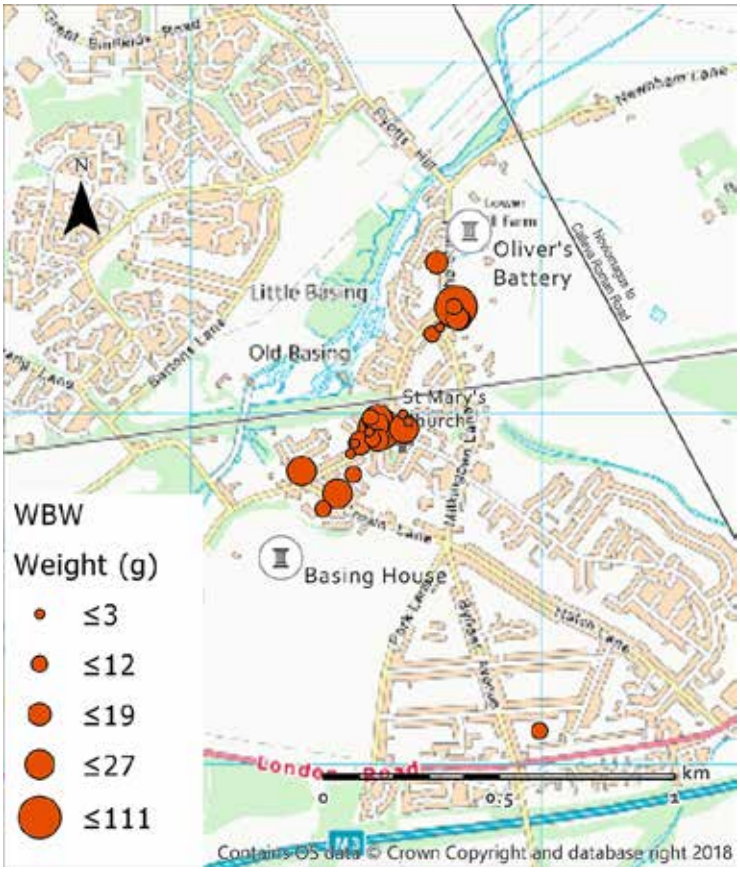
Fine Surrey White Wares (TUDG). White or buff coloured pottery, very fine and thin-walled, often with a characteristic green glaze known as 'Tudor Green'. Associated with fine table wares such as bowls, goblets and jugs. *c.* 1470–1550.

White Border Wares (WBW). Green, yellow, and occasionally mottled red or brown glazes, also occasionally decorated with polychrome slip trail. Associated with bowls, dishes, platters, tripod pipkins, porringers, jugs, mugs, etc. Early 16th to late 17th centuries, *c.* 1550–1700.

Non-specific Border Wares (BW). Buff, salmon-pink, or off-white fabrics , and therefore not classified specifically as WBW. Usually clear or green glazed, occasionally brown manganese glazed. Similar forms as WBW. *c.* 1550–1700 and extending to *c.* 1800 for manganese glaze.

Red Border Wares (RBW). Often clear glazed on the interior with frequent iron impurities that give a speckled appearance, but sometimes manganese glazed or olive-green glazed, and occasionally decorated with yellow slip trail. Frequently unglazed on the exterior. Varied degrees of wall thickness. Utilitarian forms such as heavy bread crocks, dishes, bowls, etc. Manganese glaze on both interior and surfaces of thin-walled vessels represent table wares. Easily confused with other coarse Red wares. *c.* 1580–1800 although unglazed wares extend to as late as *c.* 1900.

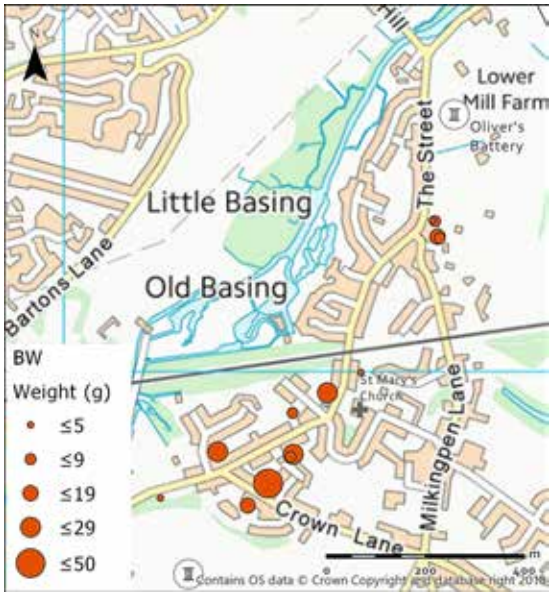
Surrey White Wares and Border Wares are well known types. Already recorded at Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 62) and the Grange (Allen *et al.*, this volume) their occurrence elsewhere in Basing is unsurprising. Sherds were fragmentary but some tentative identification of forms was possible. Amounts of CBW were low (34 sherds at 182g) and confined to the historic part of the village mostly along The Street from the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane to The Crown public house, but with sherds from Pits 39 and 40 (30g) off Crown Lane and from Pit 44 at Priory Gardens (27g), the latter yielding a fluted rim, (Fig. 15). Green splashed glaze was common and two sherds from Pit 9 at the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane had a mottled green glaze with wavy incised lines on the interior. Fine Surrey White Wares, mostly with green glaze, (TUDG), were scarcer (18 miniscule sherds at 30g) and identified in just three areas: small amounts from test pits in the vicinity of the junction of The Street and Crown Lane; on the opposite side of The Street from St Mary's



Figs 17 & 18 Distribution by weight (g) of White Border Wares (WBW) and non-specific (BW) Border Wares

Church; and near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane (Fig. 16).

Amounts of WBW (89 sherds at 455g) were recovered in roughly equal proportions along the course of The Street but with a small outlying amount (probably redeposited) from Pit 14 near the A30 (Fig. 17). These wares were more common than the CBW and TUDG and this suggests they were easier to obtain. Sherds were fragmented, but identifiable forms include a porringer, jug or mug, dish or skillet, and a pipkin or skillet. Most sherds were green or clear glazed, the clear glaze giving a yellow appearance; a few were manganese glazed. Pit 8 yielded a polychrome slip-trailed base sherd from a mug or jug and a body sherd from the same vessel. This pit also yielded a dish or platter sherd with a green glaze on the interior decorated with incised wavy lines. Forty-seven sherds (199g) of Border Ware fabrics in a buff or salmon-pink



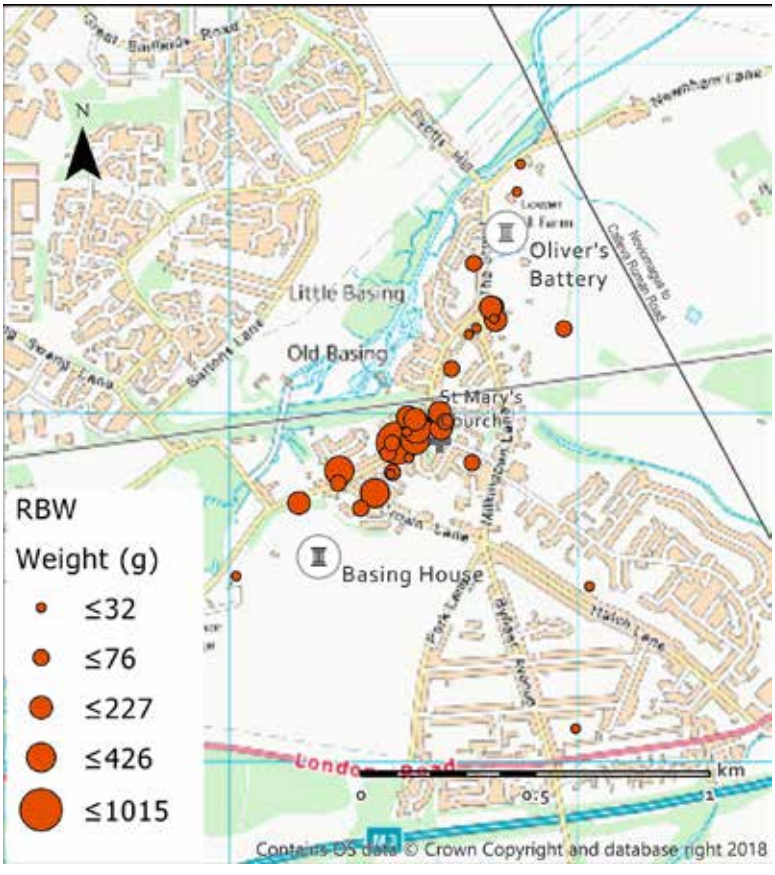


Fig. 19 Distribution by weight (g) of Red Border Wares (RBW)

fabric (BW) were also recovered. It followed much the same distribution pattern as WBW although much less in the vicinity of St Mary's Church with a focus more towards the southern end of The Street (Fig. 18). Sherds include those from a green glazed porringer and tripod pipkin, together with a sherd from a clear glazed dish.

By far the most common type was RBW (494 sherds at 4706g) recovered from most test pits along The Street (Fig. 19) in fairly high densities particularly in the vicinity of the church, and in lesser amounts to north and south. RBW recovered from Pits 6 and 14 at Byfleet were most likely redeposited sherds from elsewhere. The majority of RBW were clear glazed on the interior only, frequently with iron impurities giving a speckled appearance. A wide range of wall thicknesses suggest a range of forms from table wares with manganese glaze to heavy utilitarian forms such as bread crocks with rounded rims for carrying or lifting. The vast majority of RBW represented utilitarian dishes, bowls and platters.

Group 6. Post-medieval wares

Post-medieval sandy wares (PMSW). Non-specific undecorated fine sandy wares, infrequent glaze or part-glaze and from unknown sources. Most likely utilitarian forms. *c.* 1500–1700.

Post-medieval red wares (PMRW). Non-specific, mostly coarse, red ware fabrics from unknown sources, with or without a clear glaze, and clearly not red Border Ware. Most likely utilitarian forms. *c.* 1550–1900.

English tin-glazed wares (TGW). Associated with table ware forms such as dishes and plates, tin glazed ware is frequently dated to *c.* 1600–1800, although a date range of *c.* 1570–1846 is possible.

Staffordshire slipwares (STSL). Associated

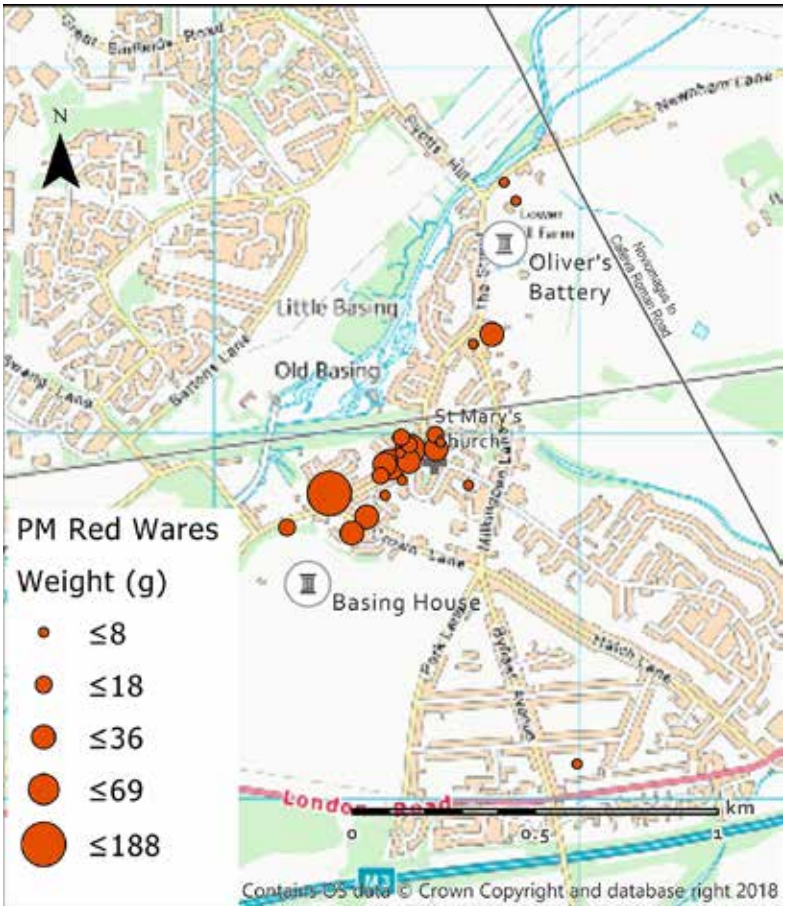


Fig. 20 Distribution by weight (g) of post-medieval red wares (PMRW)

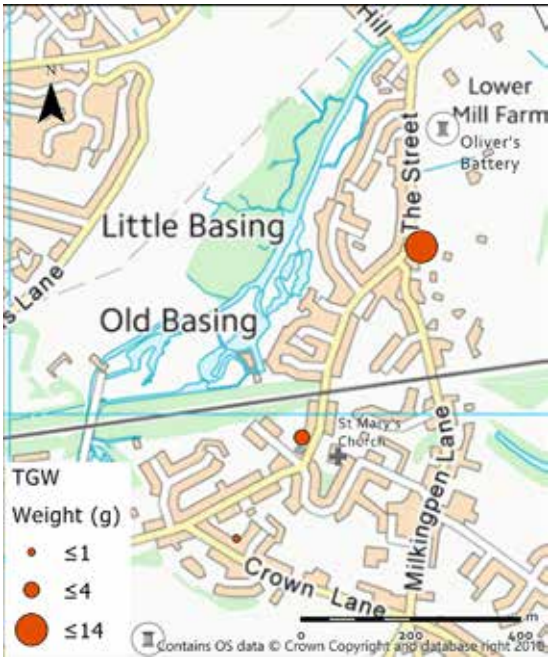
with table ware such as flat dishes, plates and jugs. *c.* 1680–1750.

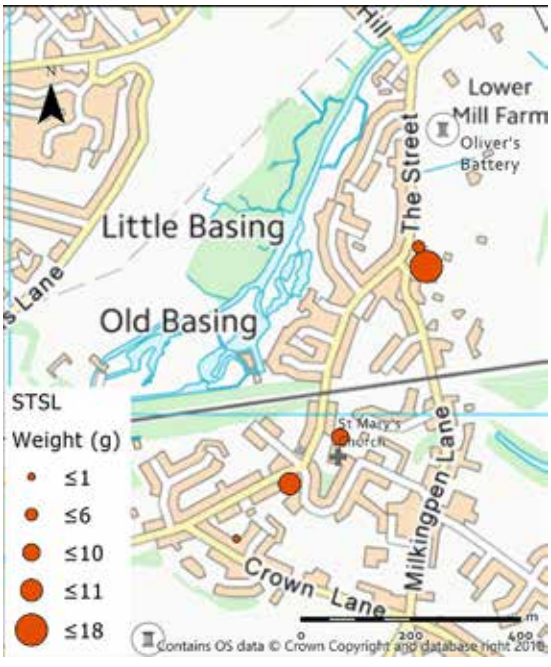
Staffordshire manganese wares (STMW). Associated with a wide range of forms; mugs and chamber pots were common. *c.* 1640–1750.

Staffordshire mottled wares (STMT). Associated with table wares such as mugs and cups. *c.* 1680–1800.

Fabrics similar to PMSW and PMRW are known from Basing House as are TGW and STSL (Allen & Anderson 1999, 62–3). Four small sherds (12g) of PMSW of which one sherd was interior olive glazed, were recovered from Pits 8, 10 and 17 (distribution not illustrated). Little can be said about the PMSW except that they most likely belong to a prolonged tradition of medieval sandy wares. In contrast, PMRW which were clearly not RBW accounted for 76 sherds at 595g(Fig. 20). Fabrics varied and although a few were fine most were coarser suggesting more than one production centre. The distribution pattern closely followed that of RBW and although specific forms were unidentifiable it can be assumed that they would have been similar to those associated with RBW.

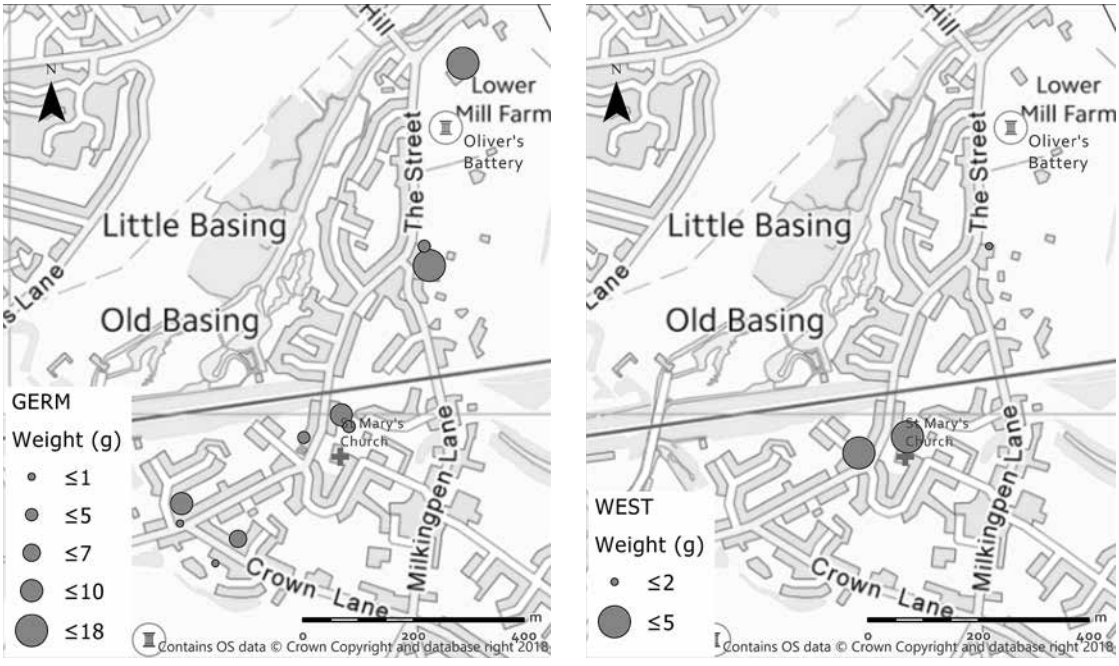
During the 17th to 18th centuries pottery in the form of table and decorative wares from industrial production centres such as those in Staffordshire became available. Miniscule amounts (6 sherds at 19g) of TGW (Fig. 21) and STSL (9 sherds at 46g), (Fig. 22), were recovered from test pits along or close to The Street. Quantities of STMW and STMT were slightly higher at 25 sherds each (131g and 60g respectively; Figs 23 and 24). This suggests that although quality ceramics such





Figs 21 & 22 Distribution by weight (g) of tin glazed wares (TGW) and Staffordshire slip Wares (STSL)

Figs 23 & 24 Distribution by weight (g) of Staffordshire manganese Wares (STMW) and Staffordshire mottled Wares (STMT)



Figs 25 & 26 Distribution by weight (g) of German salt glaze stonewares (GERM) and Westerwald stonewares (WEST)

as TGW and STSL became more accessible once the country had begun to recover from the effects of the Civil War, at Basing this was not generally the case, either because of the ravages of the war locally or because of low to middling wealth. The slightly higher quantities of STMW and STMT suggest value for money may have been the driving factor, although what was acquired in terms of quality ceramics may have been carefully curated rather than being disposed of along with other ceramics in the back garden.

Group 7. Stonewares

German salt glaze stonewares (GERM). Associated with jars, jugs and mugs for drinking purposes. Often referred to as Bartmanns (bearded man) and known for human faces decorated in relief. A common import *c.* 1600–1700.

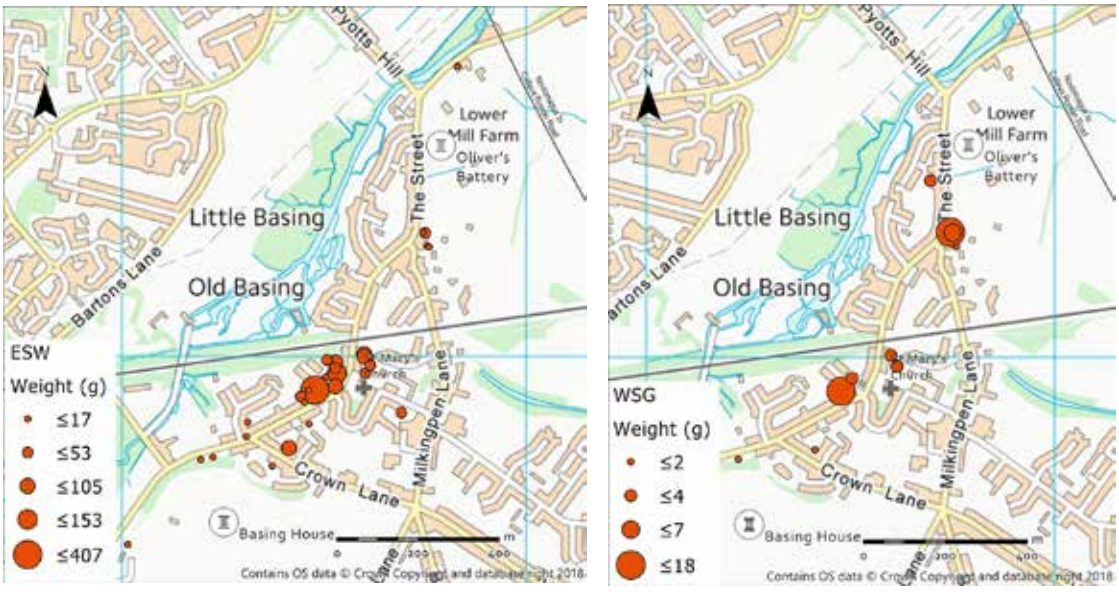
Westerwald/Cologne stonewares (WEST). Often decorated in relief and painted using cobalt and/or manganese. Associated with jugs, mugs and vases. A common import *c.* 1600–1900.

English stonewares (ESW). Mostly associated with utilitarian forms such as storage jars and beverage containers such as ginger beer bottles. Included in this category is Nottingham stoneware, an off-white or grey fabric with a dark brown glaze, often with beaded linear borders. Associated with storage jars and cookware. *c.* 1700–1900.

Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares (WSG). This was the most common dining and tea ware used during the middle 18th century, only to be replaced in popularity by creamware from the 1760s. *c.* 1720–1780.

Black basalt ware (BBW). Wedgwood – 'Egyptian Black'. Low relief, classical-based designs. Associated with tableware, cups, saucers, teapots, etc. *c.* 1770–1900.

German imports (GERM and WEST) are already known from Basing House as are a range of ESW (Allen & Anderson 1999, 62–3). Low cost German imports became widely available across southern Britain during the 17th century. At Basing small amounts of GERM (14 sherds at 76g) were recovered to the north of Oliver's Battery, near the junction of Milkingpen Lane, close to St Mary's Church and



Figs 27 & 28 Distribution by weight (g) of English stone wares (ESW) and white salt glazed stoneware (WSG)

in the vicinity of the junction of Crown Lane with The Street (Fig. 25). A miniscule amount of WEST (4 sherds at 12g) was recovered from test pits near St Mary's Church and opposite the Bolton Arms (Fig. 26). The nature of the WEST sherds suggests a later date within range. GERM and WEST ceramics are associated with drinking, although WEST was also used for decorative purposes. The distribution pattern of GERM shows an affinity with both The Crown and the Bolton Arms public houses.

The wide range and fragmented nature of ESW precluded identification of production centres. Substantial amounts were recovered (127 sherds at 1348g) in the historic part of the village especially in the vicinity of St Mary's Church (Fig. 27). These utilitarian stonewares were in use over a long period and their low cost made them easy to replace, hence their ubiquity across the village. By contrast, WSG were scarce (15 sherds at 56g) probably due to a relatively short-lived production span. Most were recovered from the vicinity of the church and close to the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane (Fig. 28). Black basalt ware (BBW) was scarcer with just 5 sherds weighing 11g recovered from Pits 8 and 10, located in close proximity in a garden near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane, and likely to be from the same vessel (distribution not illustrated).

Group 8. Early industrial wares

Creamware (CREA). Associated with vessels such as chamber pots and tableware. *c.* 1740–1880.

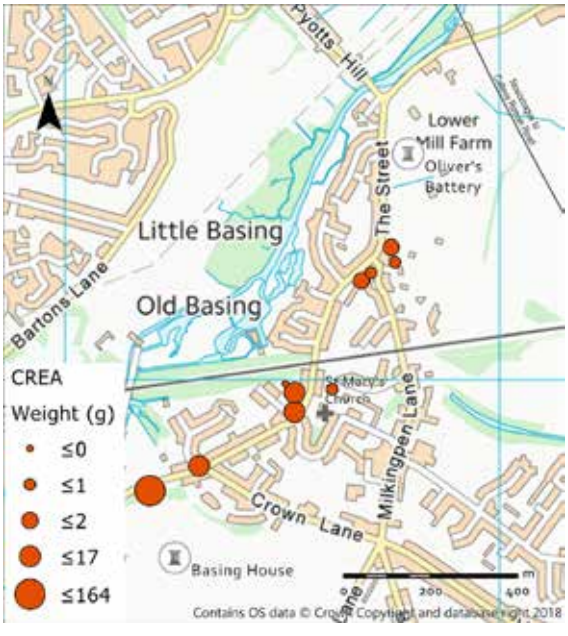
Pearlware (PEAR). Associated with table wares. *c.* 1779–1820.

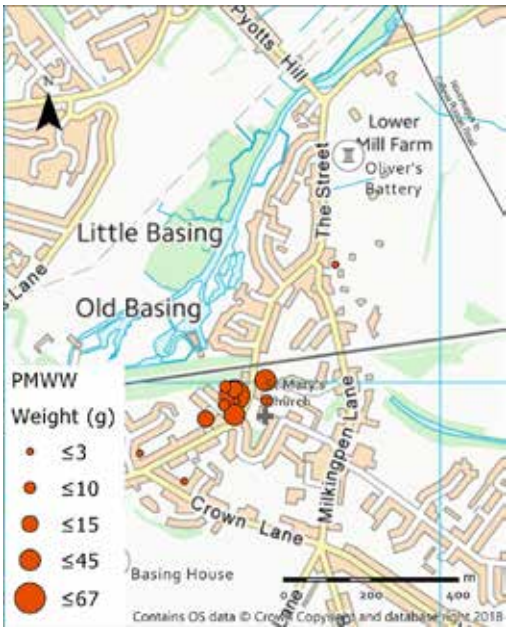
Post-medieval/early industrial white wares (PMWW). Associated with table wares. *c.* 1750–1800.

Shell edge white ware (SHWW). Associated with table wares. *c.* 1785–1840.

Post-medieval buff wares (PMBW). Associated with utilitarian forms such as storage jars. *c.* 1700–1900.

This group of early industrial wares, with the exception of some of the PMBW, is a precursor to the later mass-produced modern white wares. The PMBW are included within this group since industrial production began as early as *c.* 1700, although they continue to be manufactured today. Creamware (CREA) is already known locally, although in small quantities, from Basing House (Allen &





Figs 29 & 30 Distribution by weight (g) of creamware (CREA) and early industrial white wares (PMWW)

Anderson 1999, 63). A total of 25 sherds (202g) were recovered, clustered in three distinct areas along the line of The Street at the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane, in the vicinity of St Mary's Church and The Crown public house (Fig. 29). Pearlware (PEAR) was scarce (8 sherds at 11g) and recovered from Pits 2, 8 and 39, located to the north of Oliver's Battery, near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane and off Crown Lane (distribution not illustrated). A fairly low quantity of PMWW was recovered (23 sherds at 199g). These wares were restricted to the historic parts of the village with a major cluster around St Mary's Church (Fig. 30). A total of 14 sherds (25g) of SHWW followed broadly the same distribution as PMWW but with a miniscule outlier sherd recovered from Pit 2 north of Oliver's Battery (distribution not illustrated). The wide range and fragmented nature of PMBW precluded identification of individual production centres. Substantial amounts (186 sherds at 941g) were recovered from across the historic parts of the village but no further north than the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane (Fig. 31). Like ESW these utilitarian fabrics were in use over a long period and their low cost made them easily replaceable, hence their ubiquity.

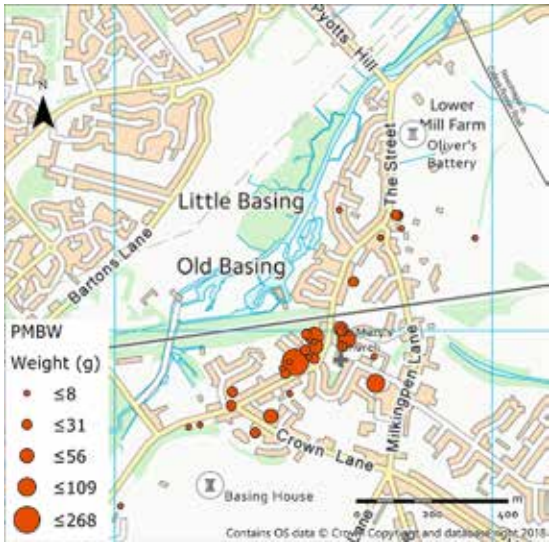


Fig. 31 Distribution by weight (g) of post-medieval buff wares (PMBW)

Group 9. Modern industrial wares
Industrial slipped red ware (ISRW). Associated with utilitarian forms. 19th century.

Modern industrial red wares (MIRR). Often associated with table wares such as tea services. 19th–20th centuries.

Modern industrial white wares (MIWW). Commonly known as 'china' or 'porcelain'. 19th–20th centuries.

This particular group extends beyond the 19th century and the date range for this report. For completeness it has been included although distributions are not illustrated due to the ubiquity of these wares. A wide range of MIWW was recovered (2306 sherds at just under 7kg), being present in every test pit except those located in the two paddocks and most test pits in the 20th century housing estate in the Byfleet area.

Group 10. Verwood wares (Dorset)
Verwood wares (VERW). Medieval to approximately 1950.

Scarce in this area, a small quantity (12 sherds at 110g) of VERW were recovered from several test pits close to St Mary's Church and Pit 41 opposite the junction of Crown Lane with The Street (Fig. 32). A combination of the longevity of the industry and test pits that contained largely disturbed or redeposited soils prevented accurate dating. Little more can be ascertained except for the existence of regional trade.

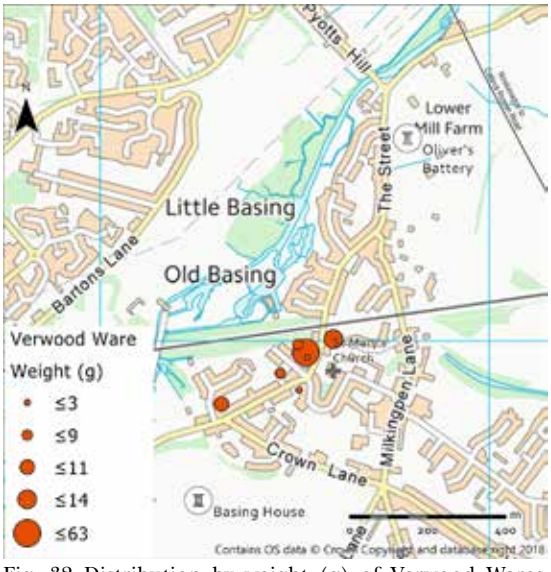
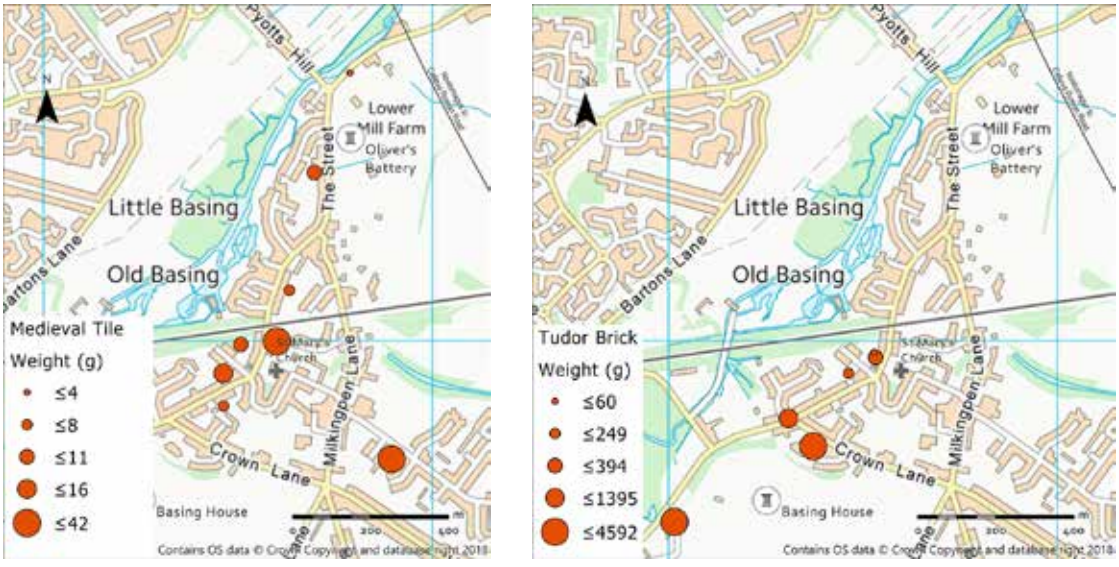


Fig. 32 Distribution by weight (g) of Verwood Wares (VERW)

Building materials

With early 20th century brickworks located at Daneshill and clay and sand pits opposite the Bolton Arms during the 19th century (Fig. 3), locally produced modern brick should not have been in short supply. Brick and tile were common with 79kg recovered (40% by weight of all finds); the majority being modern but with some identified as medieval or Tudor. The Tudor brick (15 pieces at 10kg) is likely to have originated from the destruction of Basing House. It was recovered from Pits 3, 18, 27, 28 35 and 40 located in the southern sector of the historic part of the village, the greatest amounts being from Pits 18 and 40 (Crown Lane and Redbridge Lane) adjacent to Basing House (Fig. 34). Several properties in Crown Lane and along The Street to the south of St Mary's Church were damaged during the Civil War and are known to have been re-built using brick from the ruins of Basing House in the second half of the 17th century. The brick from Pit 18, a location subjected only to canal construction with a single modern property nearby, included burnt and vitrified pieces, direct evidence from the razing of Basing House. Prior to the modern era locally available flint and chalk were also used for building construction. Thirteen pieces of clunch (968g) of which five were faced, together with two flint building cobbles were recovered from Pit 20 (off Manor Lane to the north-east of St Mary's Church). Six pieces of clunch at just over 1kg and two flint building cobbles were recovered from Pit 43 (east side of The Street south of St Mary's Church) the lower spits of which revealed the foundations of a demolished wall or surface. Flint building cobbles were also recovered from Pit 33 where the remains of mortared foundations of another demolished wall or surface were revealed, and Pit 41 (off The Street opposite the junction of Crown Lane). A fragment of ashlar block recovered



Figs 33 & 34 Distribution by weight (g) of medieval tile and Tudor brick

from Pit 45 near the main gateway to Basing House is likely to be associated with the site. Stone tentatively identified as ashlar was also recovered from Pits 4 and 22 (in the modern development at Byfleet) and from Pits 33 and 40 (in the vicinity of Basing House and the Grange) and are likely to represent wider scatters of stone perhaps robbed from the two historic sites.

Clay roof tile fragments recovered from test pits included 44 with evidence for peg holes from various locations across the central part of the village. The greatest densities were close to St Mary's Church, particularly to the west of The Street where the majority of properties are still roofed in this way. Medieval tile (12 fragments at 133g), identified as a coarse, buff-salmon fabric with differing-sized calcareous inclusions and a high degree of abrasion, was recovered from Pits 11, 12, 15, 16, 27, 34, 43 and 48. With the exception of Pit 16 all were located along The Street as far north as Oliver's Battery and beyond (Fig. 33). From the late 18th century improved transport links meant materials from further afield became available and during the 19th century slate became a popular alternative to tile. A total of 1.25kg of slate fragments were recovered from the majority of test pits but not from those located in Priory Gardens or at Byfleet as slate was superseded by concrete during the 20th century. The total includes burnt slate recovered from test pits located behind the Victorian terraced properties to the east side of The Street north of the church and the west side opposite the church. Burnt slate was also recovered from Pit 45 against the outer wall of the grounds of Basing House near the main gatehouse. Large fragments of a 19th–20th century clay chimney pot (2kg) were recovered from Pit 35 located opposite St Mary's Church. This site consisted of redeposited soils, that raised and levelled off the garden plot. Other building materials recovered from across the village included mortar (7kg), plaster (600g), concrete (4kg) and land drain fragments (2.5kg).

Glass

Window

Window glass (625 fragments at just under 3 kg) was recovered from most test pits located in residential locations with a similar distribution to that of brick and tile. The majority was modern and very thin, perhaps early modern or horticultural glass. Two fragments of heavily

patinated window glass (0.5g) from Pit 45 (near the main gatehouse to Basing House) may be associated with that site or the Grange. Similar glass has been recovered from both locations (Allen & Anderson 1999, 76; Allen *et al.*, this volume). Two small fragments of window glass were unexpectedly recovered from Pit 23 located in the small paddock to the north of Oliver's Battery and a substantial quantity (approximately 1.5kg) from Pit 35 in the garden levelled and raised opposite St Mary's Church.

Vessel

Vessel glass (1245 fragments at just under 8kg) followed a similar pattern, being recovered from most test pits in residential locations. The majority was modern, being clear and from bottles, jars or the occasional trifle dish, but green and brown were also represented. A small amount of vessel glass was attributed to ornaments, and colours included red, blue and green in addition to opaque. Most was recovered from Pit 24 (125 fragments at 1.5kg) off The Street opposite St Mary's Church. Pit 23 unexpectedly yielded a single fragment of vessel glass (1g). Post-medieval vessel glass (25 fragments at 523g), characterised by thick upturned dark bases, was confined to the historic areas of the village close to The Street with the greatest amounts recovered from Pit 36 at the rear of the Victorian cottages to the north of St Mary's Church and Pit 41 in the rear garden of a post-medieval property off The Street opposite the junction of Crown Lane (Fig. 35).

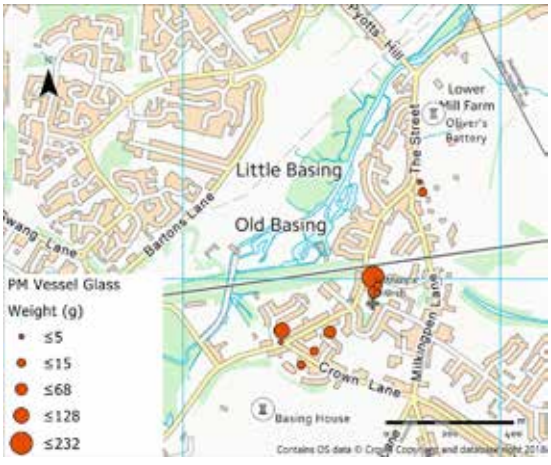
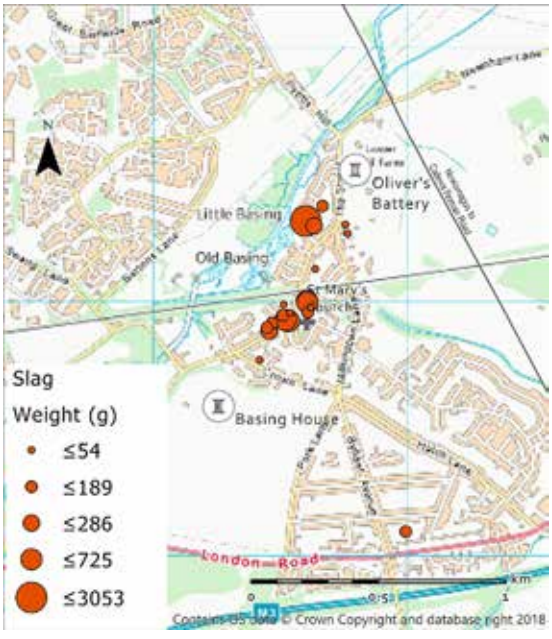


Fig. 35 Distribution by weight (g) of post-medieval vessel glass

Industrial (slag and ironstone)

Various amounts of slag (193 pieces at just over 7kg) were recovered from many of the test pits, mostly within the historic part of the village but also from Pit 14 near the A30 in the modern development at Byfleet (Fig. 36). Significant amounts were recovered from Pits 25 and 32 (725g each) located in close proximity to the forge known to have existed opposite St Mary's Church from at least post-medieval times onwards, with notable amounts also from Pits 36 (545g) and 48 (498g) behind the Victorian terrace to the north of the church. One small piece of tap slag (23g) exhibiting clear flow structure was recovered from Pit 33, a short distance from the forge. Of note were Pits 38 and 44 in Priory Gardens which yielded over 3kg of slag including some with attached hearth/furnace lining and over 1kg of tap slag, some with clear flow structure. Ironstone, perhaps limonite, was also present in both pits (69 pieces at just over 2kg) with just under 2kg recovered from Pit 38 and 516g from Pit 44 (Fig. 37). Test Pit 38 was located in the small front garden of a modern house in a cul-de-sac built in the 1970–80s. The topsoil was humus poor, compacted and blackish-brown. Lower levels were gritty, again humus poor, and disturbed. Tap slag exhibiting a clear flow structure was recovered from Spits 2, 4, 5 and 6 and a large amorphous piece of ironstone from Spit 3. Three sherds (13g) of medieval sandy wares (MSWM) were recovered from Spit 5, burnt flint (123g) from Spits 2, 3, 4 and 6 and traces of charcoal (4.25g) from Spits 5 and 6. A small amount of modern pottery (1.5g) was recovered from Spits 3 and 4 and three clay pipe fragments (2.5g) from Spits 3, 4 and 5. Test pit 44 in the relatively undisturbed back garden of a property in the same development yielded very similar slag and ironstone although in lesser amounts. Post-medieval and modern finds were restricted to Spits 1 and 2 and soils



Figs 36 & 37 Distribution by weight (g) of slag and ironstone

beneath Spit 3 appeared relatively undisturbed. The ironstone was recovered from Spits 3, 4 and 5 and the slag, some tap with clear flow structure and some with attached hearth/furnace, from Spits 2, 3, 4 and 5. Burnt flint (10 pieces at 325g) was recovered from Spits 2, 3, 4 and 5. Medieval pottery was recovered from Spit 2 and below: CBW (5 sherds at 27g) from Spits 3 and 4, MSWM (33 sherds at 92g) from Spits 2, 3 and 4, KVBW (4 sherds at 23g) from Spits 3 and 4 and KVAW (20 sherds at 99g) from Spits 2, 3, 4 and 5. A single Saxo-Norman (SANO) sherd (3g) was recovered from Spit 5. The test pit bottomed out at solid greyish clay. It is conceivable that the slag and ironstone present in Pits 38 and 44 may have been present in topsoil brought in. However, the evidence from the lower spits in Pit 44 argues against this. The ironstone was almost certainly suitable for smelting. The iron slag is mostly undiagnostic but '*combined with the presence of tap slag that exhibits a clear flow structure, slag with attached hearth/furnace lining and the presence of ironstone this most probably represents smelting*' (P. Andrews pers. comm.). The source is not known, but seams of ironstone occur as bog iron to the north-east of Basing and beyond. Evidence for metalworking from the Early Iron Age is already known in the Basingstoke area at Rooksdown (Pitman *et al.*, 1996) and for smithing, perhaps iron smelting, during the 3rd century AD at Daneshill (Millet & Schadla-Hall 1991).

Metalwork

Ferrous

Ferrous metals were present in all pits except pits 1, 22 and 42 which were located in areas of little or no previous occupation. The majority comprised nails and unidentified small fragments. A total of 2143 pieces (just over 31kg) was recovered, the vast majority from the centre of the village behind the Victorian terraced properties to the north of St Mary's Church and across The Street. Pit 32 yielded over 7.5kg, followed by Pits 24 and 25 at just over 3kg each, although Pits 25 and 35 yielded the most fragments with quantities of 283 and 242 respectively. The locations of Pits 25 and 32 were in close proximity to the site of the village forge and the significant amounts of ferrous metals may be associated. Hand-forged square-sided nails were not uncommon and

fragments of horseshoes were also recovered. Pit 32 yielded eight fragments of shoe together with rings, possibly harness fittings. Pit 3, in the front garden of a modern property directly opposite The Crown, yielded two fragments of shoe. Apart from one fragment from Pit 14 near the A30, all other fragments of horseshoe were from the centre of the village. Hand-forged nails occurred mostly within the historic part of the village and included a cluster of 12 recovered from Pit 10 near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane although a few were also recovered from the modern development at Byfleet.

Copper alloy

Copper alloy (93 pieces at 265g) was present in many but by no means all test pits and no more than 35g were recovered from any one pit. Most pieces were recovered from the vicinity of St Mary's Church, along The Street to the south-west and off Crown Lane although a small amount was recovered from the modern development at Byfleet and some from close to the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane. Identified objects were mostly modern and included fragments of dress items such as buckles, clasps and belt fittings as well as shotgun cartridges, washers and wire.

Lead

A total of 15 pieces (326g) of lead were recovered from eight test pits and identified pieces included battery rod fragments, 19th century lead pencils and from Pit 25 in the centre of the village a small quantity of lead window cames.

The distributions of metalwork have not been illustrated as the material is too diverse.

Coins

One ancient coin, a worn copper alloy Roman coin, probably of Antoninus Pius dated to AD 138–161 (Reece Period 7), was recovered from Pit 33 off the west side of The Street, south of St Mary's Church. The reverse is uncertain but may be *Felicitas*. It was found together with a single sherd of Roman grey ware and a possible tessera. Finds of Roman coins are comparatively common in the Basingstoke area.

Clay pipe

Clay pipe was recovered from test pits in the historic parts of Basing with the exception of Pit 7 at the junction of The Street and Church Lane and Pit 12 in the garden of a property opposite Oliver's Battery (Fig. 38). It was not found in any of the test pits located in paddocks, allotments or within the modern development at Byfleet. In total, 491 fragments weighing just over 1kg were recovered (Table 3), represented by 421 pieces of stem (840g) including two mouthpiece fragments, and 70 bowl fragments (182.5g) see Figure 25. Test Pit 28 opposite St Mary's Church yielded 50 fragments (149g), the highest weight from any pit. Substantial amounts were also recovered from nearby Pit 25 in the vicinity of the forge (28 fragments at 64g) and across The Street where Pits 26 and 30 behind the Victorian terrace yielded 38 fragments at 87.5g and 39 fragments at 104g respectively. Test Pits 3, 39 and 41, close to the site of The Crown, yielded a total of 98 fragments at 190g and Pits 8, 9 and 19 in the vicinity of the Bolton Arms a total of 97 fragments at 169g.

Maker's marks

A small number of stems had makers' marks, three of which have been identified. The incuse stamped mark 'W/KNI/GHT', probably William Knight of Basing *c.* 1720–60 (Oswald 1975, 172), was discovered on a stem fragment recovered from Pit 8 opposite the Bolton Arms. The incuse stamped mark 'ED/WARD/DOD', Edward Dod *c.* 1710–50, thought to be from East Woodhay, was on three stems recovered from Pit 28 located off The Street opposite St Mary's Church. Both makers are known from Basing House, where pipes made by Edward Dod were common (Allen & Anderson, 1999, 80). Several examples of Edward Dod pipes are also known from the Grange (Allen *et al.*, this volume), Crockfords Farm in the parish of Old Basing and Lychpit and also from Winchester (Atkinson 1971). Atkinson notes that Dod pipes are unusual, with a small round projecting heel which flares outwards instead of the normal spur, and a bowl fragment with this type of heel was recovered from the same test pit as the Edward Dod stems (Fig. 24, bowl 5). Another

Table 3 Quantification of clay pipe fragments recovered from test pits (excludes nil yield test pits)

	Stems		*Mouthpieces*		*Bowls*		*Total*	
Test Pit	*Qty*	*Weight (g)*	*Qty*	*Weight (g)*	*Qty*	*Weight (g)*	*Qty*	*Weight (g)*
2	1	2	-	-	1	4	2	6
3	23	37	-	-	4	8	27	45
5	4	8	1	1	-	-	5	9
8	31	55	-	-	7	9	38	64
9	22	32	-	-	6	16	28	48
10	4	4	-	-	2	3	6	7
11	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	5
13	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	5
17	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
19	24	47	-	-	8	10.25	32	57.25
20	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
21	7	10	-	-	1	0.5	8	10.5
24	6	14	-	-	1	10	7	24
25	27	61	-	-	1	3	28	64
26	34	75	-	-	4	12.5	38	87.5
27	7	10.25	-	-	2	1.25	9	11.5
28	45	121	-	-	5	28	50	149
29	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
30	32	76	1	1	6	27	39	104
31	8	13	-	-	-	-	8	13
32	5	9	-	-	2	1	7	10
33	-	-	-	-	1	0.25	1	0.25
34	13	25	-	-	2	8.5	15	33.5
35	12	30	-	-	1	4	13	34
36	3	6	-	-	1	4	4	10
38	2	2	-	-	1	0.5	3	2.5
39	45	81	-	-	5	4	50	85
40	11	19.5	-	-	2	1	13	20.5
41	19	44	-	-	2	16	21	60
42	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
43	5	9	-	-	1	0.25	6	9.25
44	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.5	2	1
45	2	2	-	-	1	6	3	8
46	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	4
47	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	4
48	12	22	-	-	1	3	13	25
Totals	419	837.75	2	2	70	182.5	491	1022.25

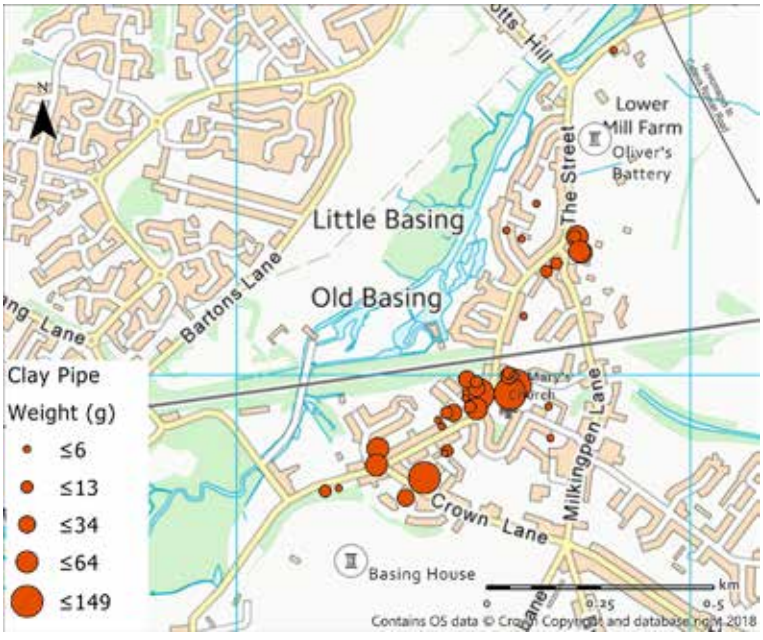


Fig. 38 Distribution by weight (g) of clay pipe

maker's mark occurred on a spur from Pit 45 with moulded relief 'I' on the left and 'N' on the right, possibly John Norris of Reading, *c.* 1820–80. Unidentified maker's marks include an incuse stamp 'RK' on a stem fragment from Pit 19 and an 'A' on a stem fragment from Pit 30. In addition, three fragments have relief moulded marks on the left and/or right sides of spurs (viewed as if being smoked):

1) Test Pit 8 – no mark on left but 'R' on right.
2) Test Pit 27 – 'H' (or 'N') on the left and 'O' on right.
3) Test Pit 28 – left side unreadable and 'I' on right.

Convention had the Christian name initial on the left side of the spur and the surname on the right (NPA 2019). The initial 'I' often denotes a 'J'. Moulded initials on the sides of heel or spur came into use in the London area from about 1670 and was common by 1700, persisting in the south-east as the most frequent style of marking until the 20th century (NPA 2019).

Mouthpieces

Test Pit 5 yielded a cut mouthpiece and Pit 30 a button mouthpiece with decoration of incised parallel waving lines along the length of the stem which may be related to 9 (Fig. 24) recovered from the same test pit. Both mouthpieces weighed 1g.

Bowls

Dateable examples, evidenced by size, shape or decoration, vary greatly and some are clearly 19th century. The earlier pipes (Fig. 39, 1–4), can be dated to no later than c. 1700; milled rims are found not much later than this in the south (NPA 2019). There was also a transition from thick to thin walled bowls c. 1730. Bowls 1 and 2 reflect the London style of the middle 17th century, possibly pre-dating the Civil War whereas bowls 3 and 4 reflect later 17th century styles (cf. Allen & Anderson 1999). Bowls 5 and 6 (Fig. 39), possibly of Edward Dod and William Knight reflect the development of regional forms following the disruption of the Civil War. Bowl 7 (Fig. 39) is something of a mystery, possessing a milled rim characteristic

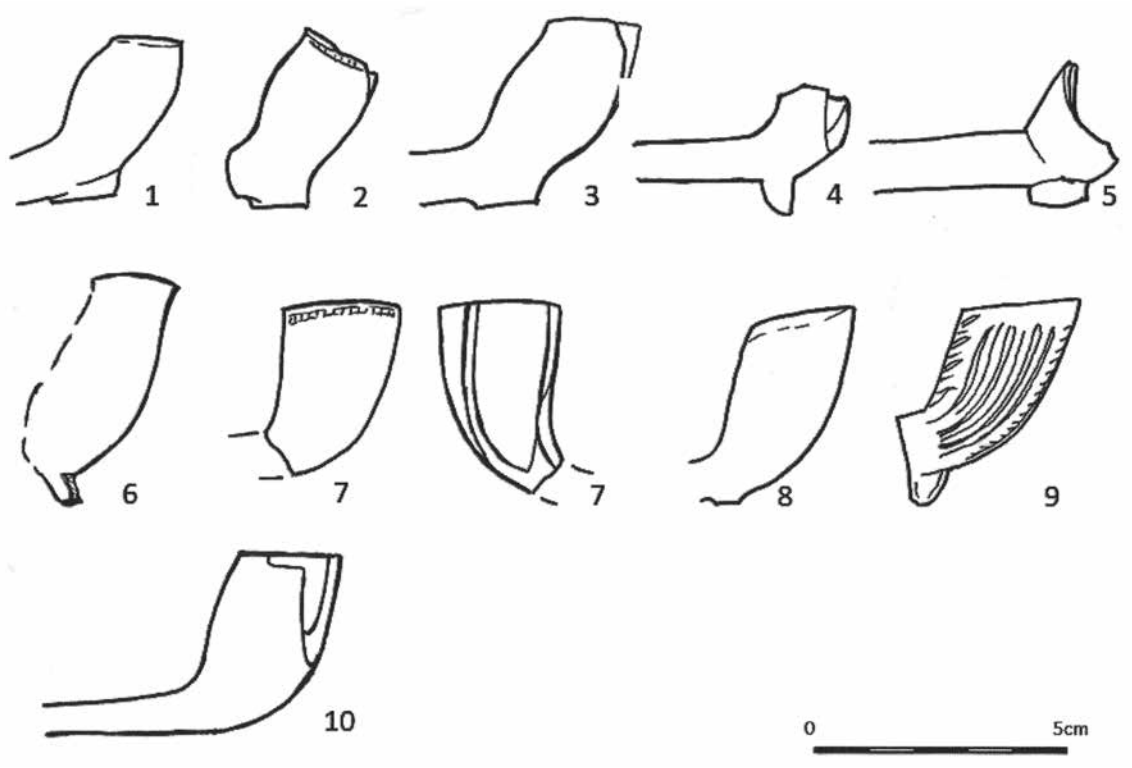


Fig. 39 Clay tobacco pipes (bowls 1–10) (drawn by David Hopkins)

in the south not much later than *c.* 1700 but with thin walls and a form indicative of later styles. Bowls 8, 9 and 10 (Fig. 39) are clearly late 18th or 19th century in date, a period when bowls became more decorative as larger manufacturers began producing a wide range of styles. A few of the fragments recovered were decorated; oak leaves, wheat ears and feathers being popular designs, as were fluting and vertical lines of dots in moulded relief. Human faces were another popular design of the 19th century and were crudely represented on two small fragments from Pits 8 and 35.

Catalogue of illustrated pieces

1 TP26/Spit 5 Bowl of *c.* 1640–1660 or possibly slightly earlier. Plain with bottered rim, no milling, and a stem bore 7/64". Flat heart-shaped heel, no maker's mark. London style. cf. Allen & Anderson 1999, 79, fig. 57.

2 TP41/Spit 3 Bowl fragment of *c.* 1650–1670. Plain, with milled rim and a stem bore 7/64", rim damaged but likely to have been bottered. Flat, round-shaped heel, no maker's mark. London style. cf. H8 in Higgins 2013, fig. 9.25.

3 TP28/Spit 3 Bowl fragment of *c.* 1680–1690. Plain, no milling, and a stem bore 6/64". Flat, oval-shaped heel, no maker's mark. cf. 45 in Allen & Anderson 1999, 79, fig. 57.

4 TP30/Spit US Bowl fragment of *c.* 1690–1700. Plain, thick wall and a stem bore 6/64". Spur. cf. 2 in Allen & Anderson 1999, 78, fig. 56.

5 TP28/Spit 3 Bowl fragment of *c.* 1710–1750. Plain and a stem bore 6/64". Projecting flared round heel, no maker's mark. Rim not present. cf. 60, in Allen & Anderson 1999, 80 fig. 58 and 7 in

Atkinson 1971, fig. 32, both of which bore the mark of Edward Dod (East Woodhay).

6 TP28/Spit 3 Bowl fragment of *c.* 1720–1760. Plain without milling, cut rim. Stem bore not present. Forward facing spur, no maker's mark. cf. 62 marked 'Knight' in Allen & Anderson, 1999, 80, fig. 58. Thought to be William Knight of Basing.

7 TP36/Spit 5 Bowl fragment of *c.* 1700–1800. Plain with milling but thin walled, likely to be a transitional style of bowl or from another region. Stem bore 6/64". Forward seam slightly raised. Heel/spur broken away.

8 TP24/Spit 4 Bowl of *c.* 1820–1880. Plain without milling, thin walled with cut rim and a stem bore 4/64". Evidence of spur (broken away). Remains of tobacco in bowl. cf. S18 in Higgins 2013, fig. 9.24, maker John Norris of Reading.

9 TP30/Spit US Bowl of *c.* 1800–1900. Thin walled with cut rim. Decorated with flutes on left and right sides of bowl and wheat ear design on forward and rear seams. Stem bore 4/64". Spur. cf. 8 in Allen & Anderson 1999, 78, fig. 56.

10 TP30/Spit 4 Bowl fragment of *c.* 1850 onwards. Plain and thin walled with cut rim. Stem bore 4/64". Without heel or spur. No maker's mark.

Flint

Struck flint

The 165 pieces of struck or worked flint recovered from some 30 test pits comprised mostly waste flakes. Condition varied ranging from slight patination and dullness through to fresh with no patination. Many pieces exhibited soft hammer technology associated with prehistoric flint working and the size and nature of the recovered material mostly precluded an association with flint knapping for more recent cobble production, although a proportion of struck flint from Pits 20, 33 and 43 may be associated with this process. The scarcity of diagnostic tool types precluded close dating for the majority of worked flint but the presence of a small number of microliths, blades and blade fragments indicated an earlier prehistoric component. Most of the flint was recovered from disturbed soils and, with the exception of Pits 12 and 23, was probably redeposited. Notable concentrations were recovered from Pit 12 (in a garden between Oliver's Battery and the river Loddon) and Pit 23 (in a small paddock to the north of Oliver's Battery). The former yielded 15 pieces including two possible blade fragments and a microlith fragment characteristic of the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic. Several other pieces exhibited signs of retouch. The 41 pieces of struck flint recovered from Pit 23 were fairly homogenous and included a particularly fine blade '*characteristic of the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic*' (P. Harding pers. comm.), two microliths, two possible blade fragments and a small conical core that exhibited evidence for microlith removal. The test pit also yielded 26 pieces of burnt flint (705g) of which four pieces may have been struck. The fine blade (Fig. 40) recovered from an undisturbed clay matrix in Spit 4 and the accompanying flint suggests that this location overlooking the River Loddon and close to crossing points was near a late Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint working site. Also worthy of note was a crude, small, round-shaped scraper, possibly Bronze Age, recovered from Pit 41 close to the river at the

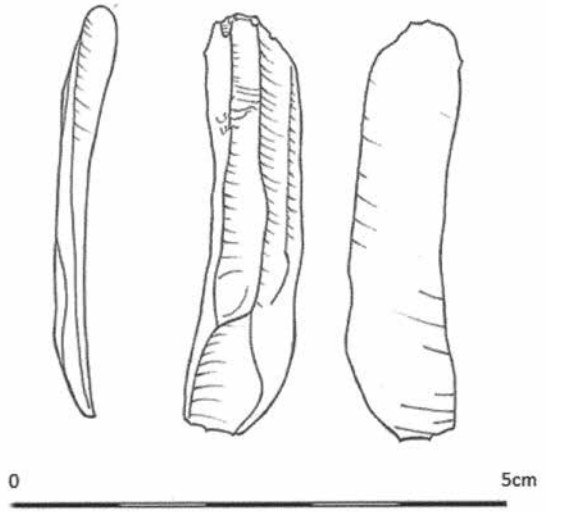
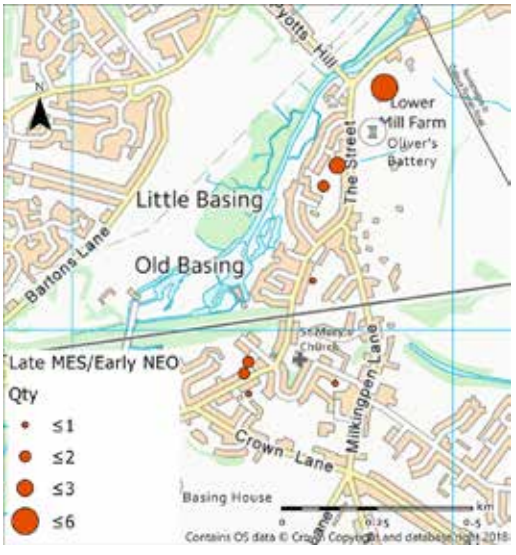


Fig. 40 A late Mesolithic/early Neolithic blade from Test Pit 23 (drawn by David Hopkins)



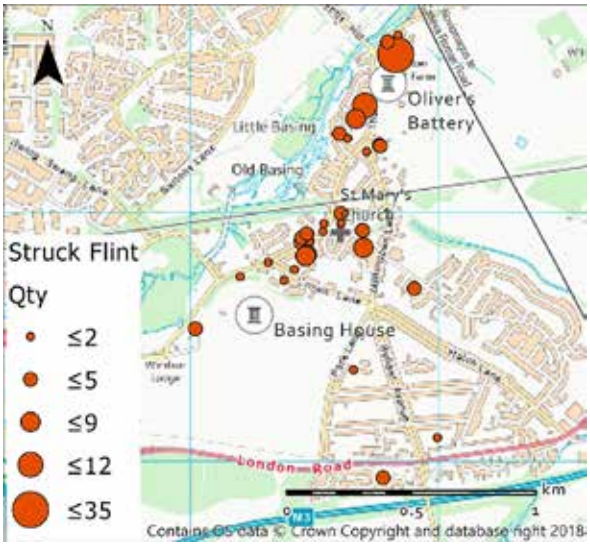


Fig. 41 Distribution and quantity of potential late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint and Fig. 42 distribution and quantity of remainder of struck flint

Table 4 Flint of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic potential

Test Pit	*Type*	*Qty*	*Weight (g)*	*Description*
11	Retouched flake	1	1	Retouched microlith-like flake
12	Blade?	1	4	Possible blade
12	Microlith	1	0.5	Microlith fragment
12	Blade	1	1	Blade fragment
13	Retouched flakes	2	0.75	Retouched struck flakes
17	Microlith?	1	0.5	Possible microlith
23	Blade?	1	0.5	Possible blade fragment
23	Blade	1	0.5	Blade fragment
23	Microliths	2	3	Microliths
23	Blade	1	1	Blade (see Fig.40)
23	Core	1	54	Small core (microlith flakes removed)
27	Microlith?	1	0.25	Microlith (blade or point fragment?)
27	Blade?	1	1	Possible blade fragment
42	Core?	1	3	Possible core (microlith flakes removed)
42	Microlith	1	0.5	Microlith
43	Blade?	1	1	Possible blade fragment

other end of the village, opposite the junction of Crown Lane with The Street.

The distribution of flint of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic potential (Fig. 41) shows a focus along the river and this material is further described in Table 4. The distribution of the remainder of struck or worked flint, some of which exhibit signs of possible retouch, occurred in many test pits demonstrating a wide spread, but the greatest concentrations per pit occurred close to the River Loddon (Fig. 42).

Burnt flint

Burnt flint (167 pieces at just over 2kg) was recovered from the majority of test pits including those located well to the south of the historic village centre but none was found

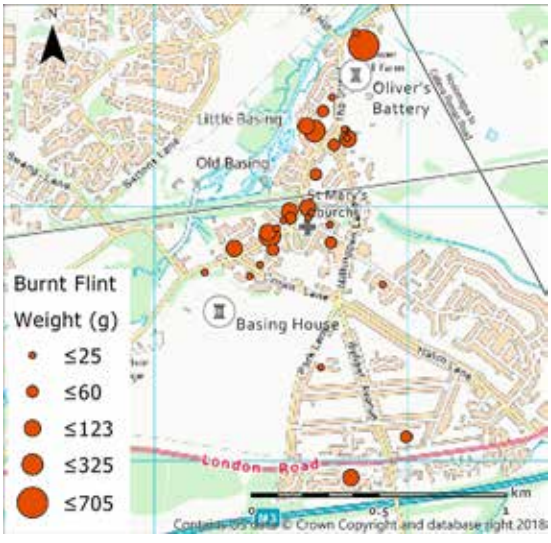
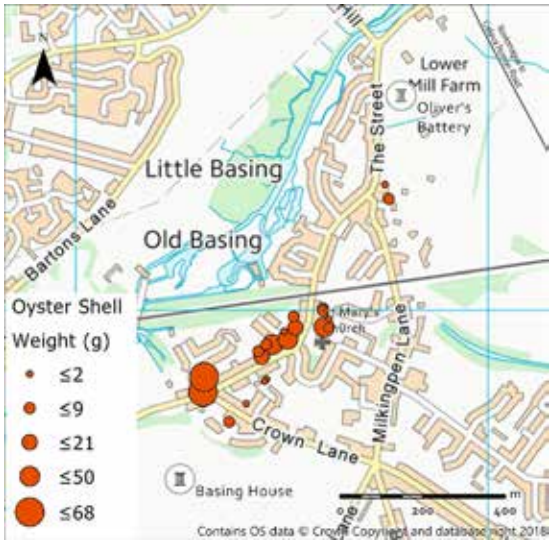
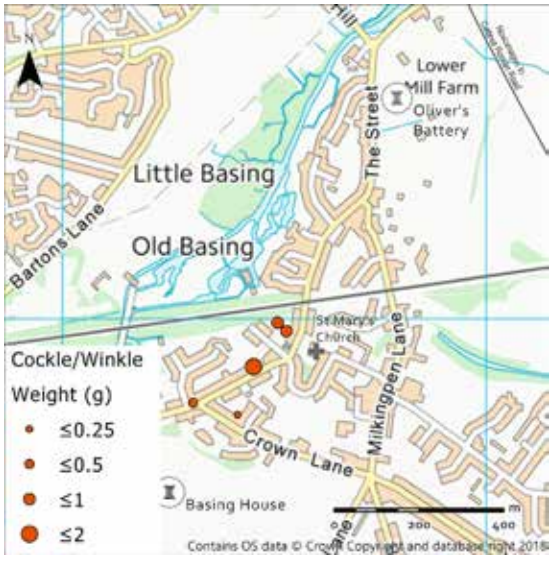


Fig. 43 Distribution by weight (g) of burnt flint



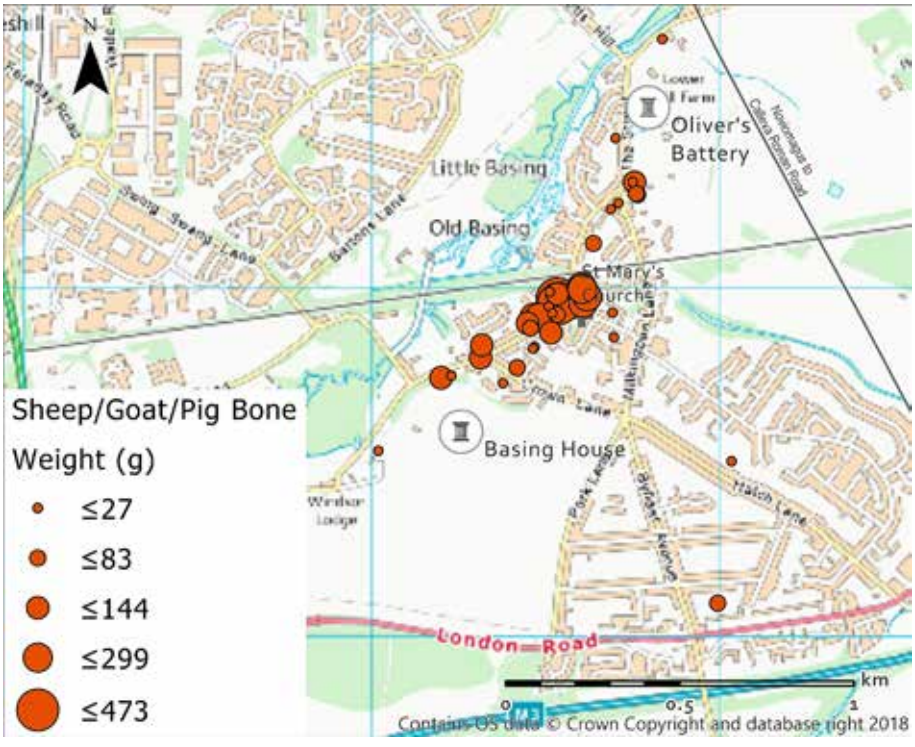


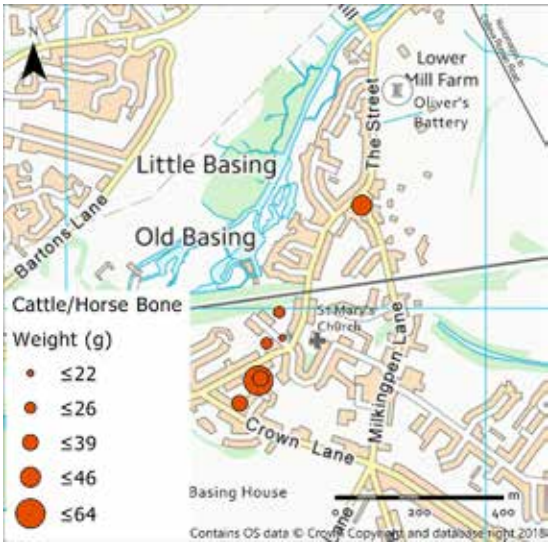
Figs 44 & 45 Distribution by weight (g) of oyster shell and of cockle and winkle shell

in Pits 1 and 18 at Redbridge Lane, nor in Pit 37 in the allotments off Riley Lane (Fig. 43). Pits 1 and 18 were in the vicinity of the route of the Basingstoke canal and soils here may well have been redeposited disturbing earlier archaeology. The burnt flint may represent a variety of processes that could include prehistoric activity, modern field stubble fires, domestic bonfires or random episodes of burning. The largest concentration was recovered from Pit 23 (26 pieces at 705g) and may have prehistoric associations. Concentrations were also discovered in Pits 38, 42 and 44 in the vicinity of Priory Gardens and in Pit 13 close to The Street in the historic centre of the village, all close to the River Loddon. The material recovered from Pits 38 and 44 in Priory Gardens may be associated with the later metal working activities.

Shell

Three marine molluscs were identified; oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), cockle (*Cardium edule*) and periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*). Oyster was the predominant shell type with 343g recovered; mostly as fragments from test pits that included those confined to the historic central part of the village near St Mary's Church and with a spread south-west towards Basing House as far as the junction of The Street with Crown Lane (Fig. 44). Pits 3 and 41 near the junction of Crown Lane yielded the greatest amounts at 68g and 58g respectively. The only other spread of oyster shell was from Pits 8 and 19 near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane but amounts there were small at 1g and 6g respectively. A





Figs 46 & 47 Distribution by weight (g) of sheep/goat/pig bone and of cattle/horse bone

small amount of cockle shell was recovered from Pits 34 and 35 to the west of The Street opposite St Mary's Church and from Pits 3 and 39 close to Crown Lane. A single periwinkle shell was recovered from Pit 13 to the west of The Street just to the south-west of the church (Fig. 45). Marine shell represents a food waste component and the greater amounts recovered close to the junction of Crown Lane may be associated with the public house of that name.

Faunal remains

Animal

Most of the animal bone recovered was very fragmented which did not help with identification. Domesticates such as sheep, goat or pig formed the majority of that identified (785 fragments at just over 3.5kg), (Fig. 46), whilst the larger domesticates such as cattle or horse were poorly represented (11 fragments at 259g), (Fig. 47). Small mammals that might include wild or domesticated species such as rabbit or hare accounted for 53 fragments at 51g. Approximately 30 fragments of sheep,

goat or pig bone exhibited cut marks or signs of butchery and a further 18 were burnt. Just two of the cattle or horse bones exhibited signs of butchery. Sheep, goat or pig bone was distributed fairly evenly across the village and also recovered from Pits 6, 14 and 18 away from the historic centre of the village. None was recovered from the Priory Gardens area, in the allotments off Riley Lane, or the small paddock north of Oliver's Battery. The greatest densities of sheep, goat or pig were either side of The Street between St Mary's Church and the railway line with another smaller cluster near the junction of Crown Lane with The Street. Smaller amounts were recovered from test pits near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane. Most cattle or horse bone was recovered from pits to the south of The Street halfway between St Mary's Church and the junction of Crown Lane and off Crown Lane itself with smaller quantities to the west of The Street opposite St Mary's Church.

Bird

Bird species accounted for 116 bones or fragments (145g) and although some may represent wild birds some would have been domestic fowl. Bird bone from Pit 34 opposite St Mary's Church exhibited cut marks. Bird bone was mainly distributed along The Street with the highest densities off The Street opposite St Mary's and behind the Victorian terrace to the north of the church.

Other

Fish bones were scarce, just five (1.25g) were recovered from Pits 8, 30 and 34. Evidence for deliberate burial was found in Pit 41 opposite the junction of Crown Lane where the articulated bones of a cat were recovered from Spit 3 and the articulated bones of a smaller mammal from Spit 7. Both were reburied at backfill.

Charcoal, coal and coke

The majority of test pits yielded only small amounts of charcoal. Pit 25 to the west of The Street opposite St Mary's Church was the exception with 150 pieces (410g) recovered together with moderate amounts of coal and coke, most likely associated with the nearby forge. Pit 2 in the garden of a post-medieval farmhouse to the north of Oliver's Battery yielded a relatively high amount of charcoal (94g). Many test pits also yielded very small amounts of coal, although Pits 35 and 36 either side of The Street close to St Mary's Church yielded a significant 449g and 423g respectively. Coal recovered from Pit 1, in a small paddock at Redbridge Lane, may be associated with the canal. Pits 15 and 23 in the small paddock to the north of Oliver's Battery unexpectedly yielded coal (together with a small amount of coke from Pit 23) as did Pit 22 in the garden of a newly built property located between the A30 and M3. The distribution of coke followed a similar pattern to that of coal with the greatest amounts recovered from Pit 21 at the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane (216g) and Pit 22 (183g) near the M3, the latter perhaps a by-product of steam ploughing in the 19th century. The vast majority of coal and coke can most likely be attributed to the use of coal as a domestic fuel and its initial storage prior to use or subsequent deposition in back gardens as household waste.

Small finds

Most of the small finds were modern, but older finds included a musket shot from Pit 33 (off the west side of The Street, south of St Mary's Church). A small grey ceramic square from the same location resembled a Roman tessera. While the single occurrence of a possible tessera makes this a tenuous interpretation, a Roman coin and sherd of Romano-British grey ware came from the same pit. Two whetstones of post-medieval or modern date were recovered from Pit 19 (near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane) and Test Pit 23 (in the paddock to the north of Oliver's Battery). Dress items such as glass and plastic beads, copper alloy buckles and buttons and plastic buttons accounted for a large number of small finds. Although most are modern some of the metal items may be post-medieval. Personal items also included a finger ring, razor and fragments from a leather shoe. The finger ring, made from copper wire with a glass bead, was recovered from Pit 25 off The Street opposite

St Mary's Church and was of late 19th–early 20th century design. Fragments of toys, often plastic, but also including a complete mouth organ, were common. A small number of ceramic fragments from porcelain dolls were also found. The presence of toys indicates childhood garden play with the types recovered reflecting the small inexpensive items that frequently became lost or broken. A wide range of household items included domestic hardwares such as a complete brass garden tap, bottle opener, curtain rings, cutlery and knife handles, a mortice lock, a padlock, drawer key, weights, dressmaking items such as pins, and slate writing pencils. Car battery fragments and carbon rods were not uncommon and recovered mostly from test pits to the rear of the Victorian terrace north of the church and across The Street opposite St Mary's. Pit 25 yielded a particularly wide range of small finds, most likely the result of a deliberate household clearance.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

In order to obtain additional data, magnetometry surveys were undertaken at two locations. Both were carried out by experienced BAHS members using a Geoscan FM256 fluxgate gradiometer borrowed from the University of Winchester. Grids measured 20 × 20m and traverse intervals measured 0.5m. Sampling was taken every 0.25m.

Oliver's Battery

The Hampshire HER (19295) describes Oliver's Battery (Scheduled Monument No. 1010866) as follows:

> '*On steeply sloping ground some 90m south-east of the river, the enclosure has maximum dimensions of 156m (north to south) by 140m. The motte is situated at the north-west corner of the site and a ditch up to 10m wide and 2.5m deep runs from the north-east corner along the eastern and southern sides of the sub-rectangular bailey. The southern ditch is flanked by an internal bank up to 5m wide and generally not more than 1m high, although at the south-western corner of the site it rises to a height of 2m. No clearly defined eastern bank is visible. The north and western edges of the bailey are marked by a noticeable fall in ground level but no ditch or bank is visible and may be due to road construction along the course of The Street and earlier agricultural disturbance. The bailey may have been divided into two areas of approximately similar size by an east to west bank, a remnant of which survives as a low mound at the eastern side of the site. The motte, c. 40m in diameter and up to 1.6m high and covered in mature trees lies on the lower part of the site, near the north-western corner. North of the motte the bailey extends beyond the projected line of the ditch from the north-eastern corner. The site occupies a strategic location close to a crossing point of the Loddon as does the route of the Roman road just 300m to the north. Although listed as a motte and bailey site, place-name evidence suggests later use during the English Civil War 1642–45, however the site is located at too great a distance from Basing House to render its usefulness as a battery (HER 19295).*'

A mid 12th century grant by John de Port refers to the 'old castle of Basing' (Munby 1982) implying that there was also a new castle but it is not known whether it referred to this site or Basing House. The diameter of the motte is relatively small and although much reduced by ploughing the earthworks would fit the part of the 'old castle' if it had medieval origins. The Domesday Book shows a short-lived fall in the value of the land and manor of Basing between 1066 and 1086 and a similar fall elsewhere has been attributed to the construction of a castle (Munby 1982). The site, occupying a strategic location, may have earlier associations, as well as later re-use, perhaps during the Civil War, if not as a battery then for some other encampment. No previously recorded archaeological investigations other than topographic survey are known to have taken place at this site. After receiving Scheduled Monument Consent sixteen grids were surveyed in June 2016 (Fig. 48). Survey took place during fine weather over two days and the aim was to locate features that might explain use of this enclosure and aid interpretation of the finds and their distribution recovered from the test pits within the village. The nature of the site restricted the area that could be surveyed; the mound and north-eastern end of the enclosure being covered by vegetation. Survey results show traces of an east-west feature that might relate to an earlier field boundary or a division of the bailey. Linear

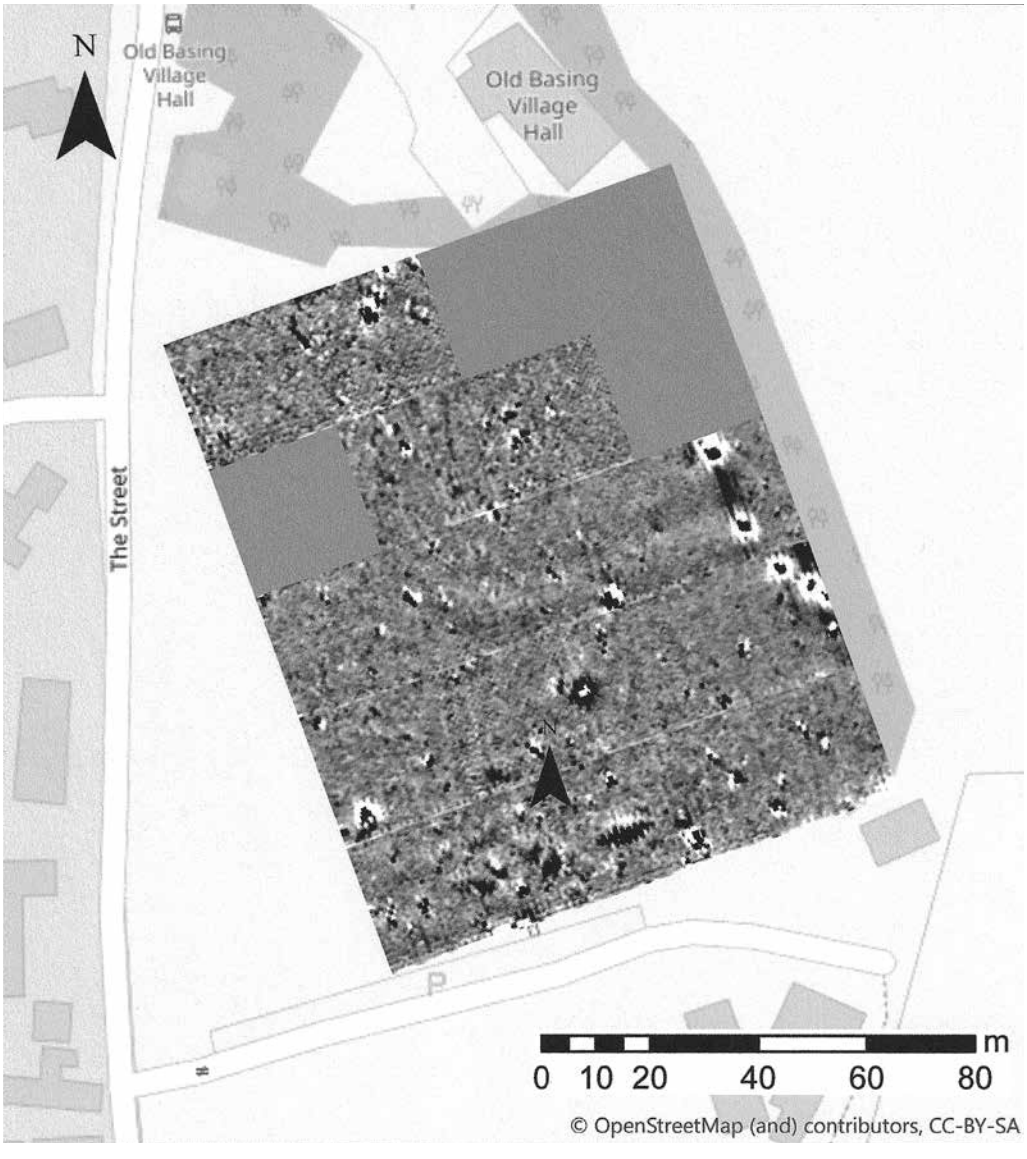


Fig. 48 Results of magnetometry survey at the site of Oliver's Battery, Basing, Hampshire (shaded areas = not surveyed due to surface vegetation)

anomalies on a north-south axis on the eastern side of the surveyed area may relate to modern utilities but the existence of the ditch immediately to the east raises a question as to where they might lead. Elsewhere there are various difficult to interpret anomalies, many of which show disturbed ground in the south-west corner of the surveyed area and some of which may be related to a land drain (Fig. 48). Some anomalies may represent pits, post holes or areas of burning and overall the survey is inconclusive. Further archaeological

investigation would be required to learn more about this enigmatic site.

Paddock to south of Yeomans Farmhouse

A small-scale survey of five grids centred on SU 66818 53669 was undertaken in June 2015 in a small grass paddock immediately to the south of Yeomans Farmhouse and bounded to the north-west by the Newnham Road (results not illustrated). The aim was to search for any features that might relate to the prehistoric use of the area, the nearby Roman road, or Oliver's Battery. The site lies on the interface between the Reading Beds and the London Clay. The village pumping station is located in the west corner of the paddock and the survey detected an underground utility line running directly from the pumping station towards Yeomans Farmhouse. Further anomalies along the north-east field boundary were also recorded and were most likely associated with disturbances due to bonfires and gardening activities, as this area is adjacent to the kitchen garden. No evidence was found for archaeological features such as ditches or structures and, apart from the anomalies already mentioned, the ground looked relatively undisturbed. Pits 15 and 23 subsequently excavated in the paddock yielded prehistoric flint, prehistoric pottery and Roman pottery. More detailed investigation of this paddock using alternative methods may prove fruitful, particularly with regard to prehistoric flint working.

DISCUSSION

Despite some limitations owing to the distribution of test pits, the project has presented a significant opportunity to add new information to the existing *corpus*. This is particularly important since previous archaeological attention has focused mainly on Basing House and its immediate environs. The artefacts recovered add to the pattern of occupation and settlement across Basing, both prehistoric and historic, and demonstrate that there is potential for further discovery.

Prehistoric activity

The recovery of microliths, blade fragments and a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic blade from test pits close to the Loddon amplifies earlier discoveries made in the area through fieldwalking and by chance. The results are supported by existing evidence for hunter-gatherer populations who exploited similar prehistoric landscapes during seasonal migratory patterns that closely followed the river valleys of southern Britain taking advantage of a diverse range of natural resources. Mesolithic worked flints have been found sealed beneath peat and alluvium deposits in a number of Thames tributaries, including the Kennet, Colne, Wey and Blackwater (Hardy 2012) and the river Loddon should be no exception. Certainly the diverse landscape would have been a valuable resource for populations of hunter-gatherers and where seasonal or semi-permanent camps may have been established. The late Mesolithic/early Neolithic blade and debitage recovered from ground that rises gently away from the river near the Pyott's Hill bridge suggests a prehistoric working site. This particular location away from the springs and accompanying marshier conditions upstream would have provided a focus and convenient crossing point in prehistory. Significant amounts of burnt flint from the same location may also be related to prehistoric activities, perhaps heating of water. Although no direct evidence for a burnt mound was found, burnt mounds are known in the area close to tributaries and springs on the rivers Lyde at Hatch (Oram 2006) and Whitewater at Greywell Moors (Peryer 2016). Fieldwalking, discoveries at Wellock's Hill and the chance discovery of an axe from Pyott's Hill have in the past yielded evidence for the Neolithic, but no further material can be attributed to this period other than redeposited struck flint of unknown prehistoric date. The crude scraper recovered from a test pit close to the river Loddon in the southern part of the village, if Bronze Age, adds to the known local pattern that includes late Bronze Age huts excavated at nearby Cowdery's Down (Millett & James 1983) being the earliest known houses within the parish and a middle Bronze Age cremation

cemetery discovered at Daneshill (Millett & Schadla–Hall 1991). Similarly, redeposited late Iron Age sherds recovered from the paddock just to the south of the route of the Roman road adds to data gathered from the site of Basing House where evidence for Iron Age activity recovered by the Aldermaston Archaeological Society in the 1960s (Allen & Anderson 1999, 62) and more recently by the University of Southampton (Stoodley 2013) reflects Iron Age occupation in this area of Hampshire.

Roman activity

Romano-British sandy wares recovered from the same location as the Iron Age pottery together with a sherd of grey ware from another test pit closer to the Roman road are not surprising considering the proximity of the road. Evidence for a villa to the north of the road through chance discovery of Samian ware, tiles and tesserae (HER 20441) and another villa to the south at the site of Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 29) supports the likelihood of multiple trackways in the area. If a trackway led southwards from the Roman road along the route of The Street towards what is now the site of Basing House, but at the time may have been a villa, it might explain the Roman pottery and coin of Maximian (AD 286–305) recovered many years ago from a sandpit opposite the Bolton Arms (HER20409). Test pits opposite the Bolton Arms at the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane yielded a single sherd of burnished grey ware together with possible Romano-British sandy wares and re-emphasises the potential for Romano-British occupation in this part of the village close to The Street. The nature of the recovered sherds is too small to accurately reflect levels of prosperity but the absence in test pits of higher status ceramics such as Samian would imply a mainly rural economy. The recovery of a coin of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) in the centre of the village (Pit 33) adds to the record of Roman coins discovered at Basing and its association with a sherd of grey ware and a possible tessera is intriguing.

Anglo-Saxon activity

Existing archaeological evidence for early medieval settlement within the parish is strong and has been outlined above. The church at Basing is considered to have been a Saxon minster church and these were in most cases founded on royal estates (Hase 1994, 53). St Mary's Church lies at the southern end of a sub-oval unit surrounded by roads (Fig. 49). Edwards (date unknown) considers the sub-oval unit as an important feature of the early minster status of the church in some Wessex towns where there was a *villa regalis*. Furthermore, if in the early medieval period church grounds existed within the sub-oval unit it is likely that this would have prevented secular development until much later. The morphology of the existing churchyard at St Mary's Church and the roads either side to the north, considered together with little evidence for medieval settlement within the sub-oval unit, suggests that at one time it was annexed to the church and may have encompassed associated buildings and/or cemeteries associated with the earlier minster (Edwards op cit). The foundation of a minster church at Basing would have been a focus for village settlement. The proximity of at least two inhumations, radiocarbon dated to AD 680–870 and AD 970–1115, (A1985.9, A2004.13) which pre-date the Norman church implies the earlier church stood close by (King & Cole 2016). A late Pagan/early Christian burial ground of unknown size existed further to the south at the end of Milkingpen Lane where in addition to a Saxon scramasax knife, the remains of three inhumations were recovered, one recently radiocarbon dated to *c.* AD 660–77 (A1972.96), (King & Cole 2016). This implies settlement at Basing by the time the site at Cowdery's Down had been abandoned *c.* AD 800 (Millett & James 1983). The absence of early to middle Saxon finds in test pits was disappointing, a situation unresolved by the recovery of just two rather non-descript residual or redeposited Saxo-Norman sherds. Settlement at Basing in the early stages of its development would no doubt have been small, particularly if the

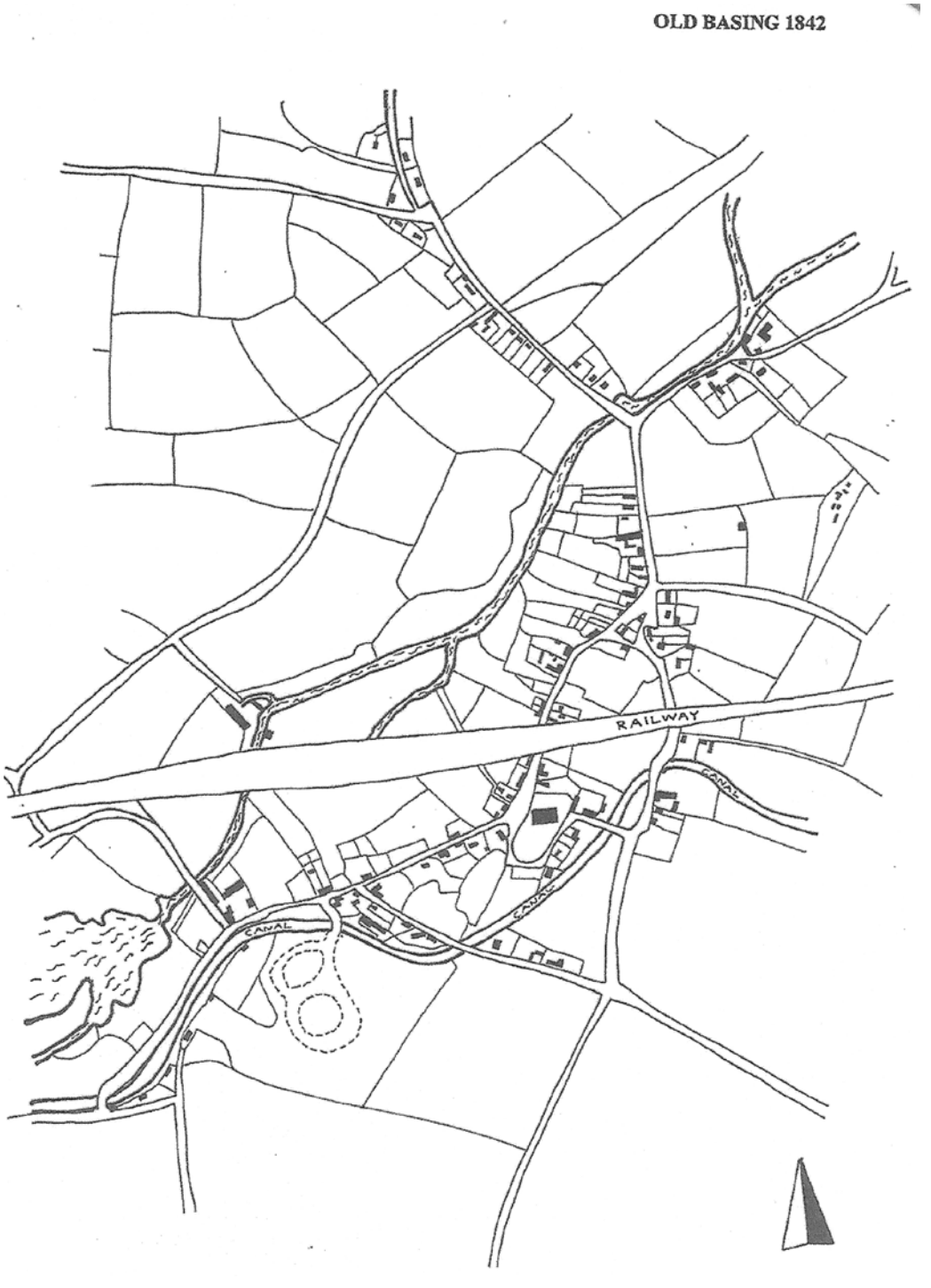


Fig. 49 Tithe Apportionment Map, 1842 (HRO 21M65/F7/179/2)

site at Cowdery's Down had been the main focus. Structures would have left little trace if timber-built and of modest foundations; evidence likely to have been obliterated by subsequent medieval and later activities within the village, as may the remains of poor-quality ceramics through cultivation practices. So far, the available evidence suggests very earliest settlement in the area encompassing both St Mary's Church and the site of Basing House where the river crossing at that end of the village would have been highly convenient for access to and from Cowdery's Down although later Saxon settlement may have included a focus at the northern end of the sub-oval unit.

Medieval activity

With the medieval period the archaeological record becomes more visible at Basing supported mostly by a wide range of pottery recovered from test pits across the historic parts of the village. Substantial amounts of Kennet Valley 'A' wares *c.* 11th to mid 12th century were recovered along or very close to The Street including as far north as the Lower Mill area to the north of Oliver's Battery and as far south as Redbridge Lane alongside the site of Basing House. The greatest amounts recovered from any of the test pits were close to Oliver's Battery; in the vicinity of the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane and in nearby Priory Gardens, and are compatible with the earthworks at Oliver's Battery being a Norman motte and bailey. Whether the Kennet Valley 'A' wares and a small piece of medieval tile recovered from just to the north of Oliver's Battery were associated with the same site or are evidence for discrete settlement remains unknown, but this location is also very close to the site of one of the three mills recorded in Domesday Book. Sherds recovered from the Redbridge Lane area close to the site of Basing House are compatible with similar pottery found during excavations of the citadel gatehouse (Allen & Anderson 1999, 61). The slightly later Kennet Valley 'B' wares followed a similar pattern to that of the 'A' wares but in lesser amounts, from fewer test pits and within a slightly more restricted area, suggesting a reduction of the Kennet Valley-type wares tradition over time. The Kennet Valley-type wares were accompanied and gradually replaced by medieval sandy wares which ranged from *c.* 1100–1500. Although disturbed soils in most test pits prevented close dating of medieval sandy wares, it was aided by categorisation into coarse, medium and fine-grained fabrics, where coarse-grained would appear to be earlier and fine-grained later, together with an assessment of glazing and decoration, where present. Over half the coarse-grained sandy wares could be attributed to *c.* 1100–1300 (the remainder subject to a *c.* 1100–1500 date range). Coarse-grained sandy wares followed much the same distribution as the Kennet Valley-type wares although in much smaller amounts and from fewer test pits (although unlike the Kennet Valley 'B' wares they were recovered from two of the test pits north of Oliver's Battery). This implies that although they were broadly contemporary they were not the preferred type at that time. Medium-grained sandy wares were slightly more common than the Kennet Valley 'A' wares and the distribution, although following a broadly similar pattern along The Street, was more clustered where all three test pits north of Oliver's Battery yielded this type. Another noticeable cluster occurred in the vicinity of the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane, but with a more dispersed spread south of St Mary's Church. Although the tradition of medium-grained sandy wares lasted longer than the Kennet Valley-type wares it was marked by a decline mid-period. Two-thirds of the medium-grained sandy wares were assigned dates in approximately equal proportions *c.* 1100–1400 and *c.* 1200–1400 rather than the otherwise wider date range of *c.* 1100–1500. Amounts of fine-grained medieval sandy wares *c.* 1200–1500 were very much lower as were the coarse Border Wares that were manufactured *c.* 1340–1500, the distribution pattern for both again being mostly confined along or very close to The Street. Dating of the medieval pottery recovered from Basing remains broad, and it is often impossible to assign dates to within a hundred-year range, but the discernible decline from *c.* 1400 may be attributable to socio-economic factors, e.g. the ravages of the Black Death in 1348–9, taking their toll upon the village population.

The construction of the Norman ringwork by the de Port family on the strategic site overlooking the Loddon would have emphasised the importance of Basing within the area, but despite the presence of the Norman castle within the village, the range of medieval pottery recovered shows little indication of wealth. Of note is the quantity of ironstone (probably limonite), slag (some with attached hearth or furnace lining) and tap slag (some with evident flow structure), recovered from the two test pits in Priory Gardens. A clear association with pottery ranging from Saxo-Norman through to coarse Border Wares places this industrial activity, most likely smelting, firmly in the medieval period. One of the two test pits yielded a quantity of Kennet Valley 'A' wares and medieval unglazed medium-grained sandy wares, being recovered mostly from the lower and relatively undisturbed spits. The soils in the other test pit were disturbed but yielded medieval medium-grained sandy wares. A tentative date range of *c.* mid 11th to mid 12th centuries can accordingly be offered for the beginnings of this industry and the location near to the assumed Norman motte and bailey at Oliver's Battery tempts an association. How long the industry lasted is another matter. No pottery later than medieval was found in Priory Gardens except for more recent buff wares and modern industrial white wares which suggests that this industrial site had fallen out of use by at least *c.* 1500 if not earlier, possibly around the time of the Black Death.

In contrast, significant amounts of medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered from test pits nearby in the vicinity of the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane show longevity of domestic occupation throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval period despite a temporary decline mid-period and despite being some distance from the church and more central parts of the village. Although a case remains for medieval linear development between St Mary's Church and the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane, the results suggest that settlement in the vicinity of the junction and further north in the Lower Mill area was at one time relatively discrete from the settlement further south surrounding St Mary's Church and beyond. The reason for the early importance of the area at the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane remains unknown but its location just to the south of Oliver's Battery may be a factor. Further archaeological investigation in this area of Basing could prove fruitful.

Post-medieval and modern activity to c. 1900

In terms of historic key events the post-medieval period at Basing is much better known and accordingly there is more scope to relate archaeological evidence to history. Rebuilding works from the 1530s by Sir William Paulet at the site of the Norman ringwork in order to construct Basing House must have brought a sense of renewed energy to the village. Conversely just over 100 years later the Civil War and the eventual razing in 1645 of Basing House resulted in the destruction of a large section of the village at least as far north as St Mary's Church. It is hard to imagine that village life during this bloody conflict would not have been decimated. Tudor brick recovered from the southern sector of the village is likely to have at one time originated from Basing House as a number of domestic properties in the southern sector of the village destroyed during the Civil War are known to have been rebuilt using brick robbed from the ruins. The remains of features revealed in the base of two test pits either side of The Street approximately halfway between the church and the junction of Crown Lane may represent earlier structures destroyed during the Civil War. The wide variety of pottery recovered helps to throw light on the economy of the village. Miniscule amounts of fine Surrey White Wares (Tudor Green) *c.* 1470–1550 imply a general lack of wealth across the village and these sherds may have been associated with the renewed activity at Basing House. By contrast, substantial amounts of white and buff coloured Border Ware fabrics *c.* 1550–1700, from the majority of test pits in the historic part of the village, demonstrate that the earlier medieval sandy wares were either no longer available or desirable, perhaps as a result of changing fashions in cooking and serving. The increasing availability and popularity of Border Wares coincided with increased occupation at Basing House and was also directly related to the growth of the pottery industry located not

far away on the Hampshire/Surrey border. Distributions were confined along, or very close to, The Street in roughly equal densities. The earliest pottery recovered from between the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane and land north of Oliver's Battery was white Border Ware and although the results for this particular stretch are statistically weak due to a low number of test pits they emphasise that settlement there may have developed much later than it did elsewhere. The slightly later Red Border Wares *c.* 1580–1800 were even more popular across the village and second only to modern industrial white wares, although the significant amounts recovered can also be related to the longevity and success of the tradition. Recovered from most test pits as far north as Yeoman's Farmhouse and as far south as Redbridge Lane, including two test pits in the modern development at Byfleet and another at the allotments off Riley Lane, the wide spread demonstrates their ubiquity. Other coarse red wares that were clearly not Border Wares, although not so numerous, followed much the same pattern. With the development of early industrial manufacturing centres across Britain the range of fabrics and forms available grew and were reflected at Basing where a wide variety of early industrial wares were recovered, although not always in great amounts, perhaps because of the diversity of choice. Quantities of the earlier and more prestigious tin glaze wares and Staffordshire slip wares were very low and as they were from distant production centres, may have taken longer to filter through to Basing because of the disruption of the Civil War. Other Staffordshire wares, in varying although not significant amounts, were also recovered from across the study area. Manganese and mottled wares were more prolific, and testament to their utilitarian uses, including that of chamber pots. Although German salt glaze stoneware had become available in Britain from *c.* 1600 and was very well represented at Basing House (Moorhouse 1970, Allen & Anderson 1999) only small amounts were recovered in the village. Later mass-produced English stonewares available from *c.* 1700 were much more prolific. Significant amounts of post-medieval pottery from the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane show that this location continued to retain its earlier importance. The presence of the Bolton Arms, an inn with 16th century origins, emphasises this as does the original road layout which made a triangular green. The Bolton Estate map of *c.* 1760 (Fig. 50) shows a lack of settlement to the east side of The Street north of St Mary's Church, perhaps due to earlier religious land use within the sub-oval unit, but that linear settlement had developed on the west side. Post-medieval pottery distribution patterns continued to follow those of earlier fabrics along The Street, or very close to it, and broadly mirror the Bolton Estate Map. A noticeable difference was that no post-medieval pottery was recovered from Priory Gardens or Manor Lane whereas medieval pottery was present. The Bolton Estate Map shows that land at Priory Gardens, once the focus of medieval metalworking (to the west of The Street near the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane) had become garden plots by the mid 18th century. Development was yet to take place at Manor Lane (immediately to the north-east of St Mary's Church) on what was then farmland, ground previously associated with the minster church.

Post-medieval industries within the village included the smithy opposite St Mary's Church on the west side of The Street, where nearby test pits yielded substantial quantities of worked iron, most of which was unidentifiable but included fragments of horseshoes. The stamped mark of W/KNI/GHT, probably William Knight of Basing *c.* 1720–60, present on a clay tobacco pipe recovered from opposite The Bolton Arms, makes a useful addition to data collected from Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 80), but if Knight was making pipes at Basing the kiln site remains unknown. Clay pipe was recovered in various amounts from many of the test pits but not from the modern development in the Byfleet area. Small amounts of clay pipe recovered from Priory Gardens and Manor Lane were most likely casual discards during gardening or agricultural activities. Significant amounts of clay pipe recovered from close to both public houses within the village, the smithy and from what by at least *c.* 1900 had become a cartwright's premises opposite the Bolton Arms demonstrate the social aspects of pipe smoking

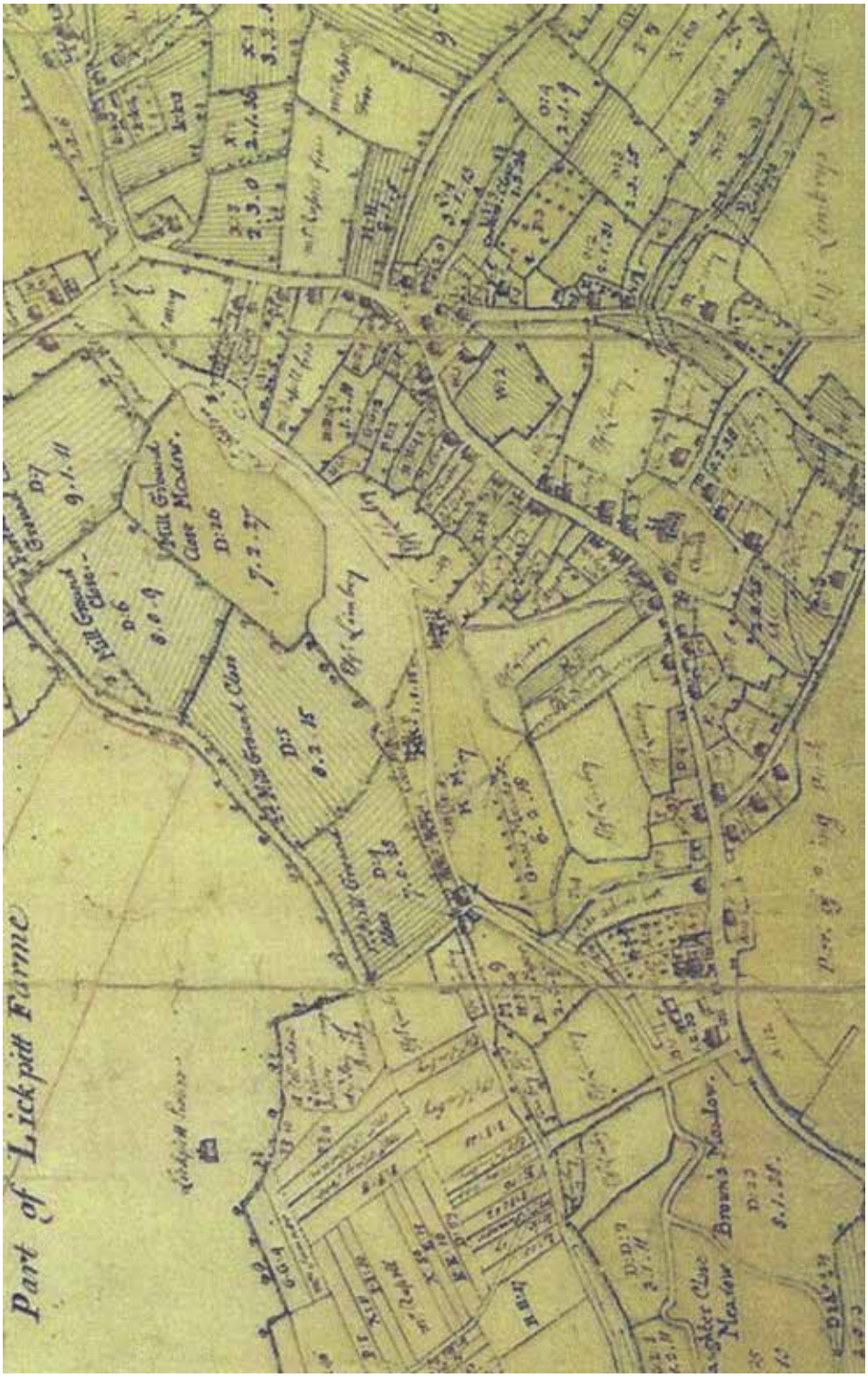


Fig. 50 Bolton Estate Map, Godson *c.* 1760, (Hampshire Record Office: Bolton of Hackwood papers: 11 M49/E/P5)

and its association with male-dominated activities. The opportunity to compare and analyse clay pipes from many locations across Basing has given a useful vignette into post-medieval and early modern society. Canal construction, completed in the late 18th century, would have further stimulated growth after the ravages of the Civil War the century before. Goods brought in on barge through Basing (a wharf existed to the north of Crown Lane) and to the terminus at Basingstoke would have opened up wider markets for the village residents, reflected in the growing diversity of pottery, building materials, and other products such as coal. Construction of the railway in the mid-19th century brought yet more disruption to Basing but also more in the way of opportunity. A small number of properties must have been demolished to make way for the line at the point where it sliced through the village and Victorian terraced properties were subsequently built on the east side of The Street between the church and the embankment. In terms of later pottery, modern industrial white wares were by far the greatest type recovered from across the village, although red wares, buff wares and stonewares were also common, continuing the trend for imports from much further afield. Whereas significant amounts of modern pottery were recovered from the historic part of the village it was rarer in the modern development to the south at Byfleet where heavier items such as CBM and metalwork were more commonly recovered. This demonstrates that by the time those properties were built in the 1920s, domestic disposal practices had substantially changed with the arrangement of organised municipal collections of domestic waste that did not include building materials. The village smithy continued to operate into the 20th century and the brickworks off Riley Lane were quite likely manufacturing the red bricks commonly seen throughout the village. Infilling between existing properties was common and settlement simultaneously began to spread further away from The Street as the population increased, although it was not until after 1900 that growing demand led to new housing estates being built on farm land to the south at Byfleet and to the north at Cowdery's Down.

CONCLUSION

This is the first time that archaeological data have been obtained at Basing by recovery of artefacts through an area-wide approach rather than through site-specific excavation and the benefits are clearly demonstrated. Locations have been identified where further targeted archaeological investigation might prove fruitful to fill existing gaps in distribution patterns and to further explore little understood areas of the village. From a community archaeology perspective the project has been reasonably successful. A good number of residents were keen to engage with the process of archaeology by allowing test pits on their property and the level of interest was also reflected by a good turnout of residents who attended several presentation evenings organised by BAHS. It was interesting to note that despite much encouragement and offers of training, very few residents participated in excavation but this may have been largely due to age demographics.

Artefacts have been returned to the relevant property owners with the exception of a small reference collection of mostly pottery, flint and clay pipe held by officers of BAHS. The full electronic database in the form of Excel spreadsheets together with a copy of this report will be offered to Hampshire County Council for inclusion within the HER and to the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

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