

EXCAVATIONS AT BASING GRANGE, BASING HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE, 1999–2006

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ABSTRACT

This report describes excavations at Basing Grange, Basing House, Hampshire, between 1999 and 2006. It embraces the 'Time Team' investigations in Grange Field, adjacent to the Great Barn, which were superseded and amplified by the work of the Basingstoke Archaeological & Historical Society, supervised by David Allen. This revealed the foundations of a 'hunting lodge' or mansion built in the 1670s and demolished, and effectively 'lost', in the mid-18th century. Beneath this residence were the remains of agricultural buildings, earlier than and contemporary with the nearby Great Barn, which were destroyed during the English Civil War. The report contains a detailed appraisal of the pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipes from the site and draws attention to the remarkable window leads that provide a clue to the mansion's date of construction. It also explores a probable link with what was taking place on the Basing House site in the late 17th and early 18th century.

BACKGROUND

Old Basing is situated 3km to the east of Basingstoke. In its original form it was a fine example of a linear village, running from the earthwork known as Oliver's Battery in the north to the site of Basing House in the southwest, a distance of just over 1km with the church of St Mary at the centre (Allen & Anderson 1999, 1–3). The area is drained by the River Loddon, which flows north through the moor to the west of Basing House on a line almost parallel with the main village street ('The Street'). The underlying geology is predominantly chalk with a clay subsoil,

while the valley of the Loddon is alluvium, with patches of valley gravel, sand and peat.

The area of Basing House known as 'The Grange' (SU 661 528, Fig. 1) was purchased by Hampshire County Council in 1990 and refurbished in 2010 as part of a Heritage Lottery funded scheme. As well as the magnificent 16th century Great Barn the location contains various 18th and 19th century farm buildings, a timber granary on staddle stones (moved from elsewhere in the village) brick-lined Tudor stew ponds and the site of the lost mansion.

The Civil War history of Basing House is well known. What was once 'the greatest of any subject's house in England, yea larger than of the King's Palaces' was sacked and looted in October 1645, at the end of an intermittent three-year siege (ibid., 5). The estate was granted to Robert Wallop in 1650 but restored to the Paulet family in 1662. Although there was no attempt to rebuild the great house, parts of it were transformed into a garden and vineyard. In addition, a compact 'hunting lodge', or mansion, was built at the Grange, near to the Great Barn. This took place under the direction of Charles Paulet, 6th Marquess of Winchester (later 1st Duke of Bolton), who inherited in 1675.

Few written references to the hunting lodge exist, but a contemporary mention appears in Defoe's *Tour Through England and Wales*. He refers to the demolition of Basing House but states that 'the successor of the family, the 1st Duke of Bolton [Paulet was given this title in 1689, he died in 1699] has erected a very noble fabrick in the same place, or near it...' (Defoe 1724). Other significant clues are the two brick-pillared gateways, still standing on the north side of The Street and, most revealing of all, a detailed

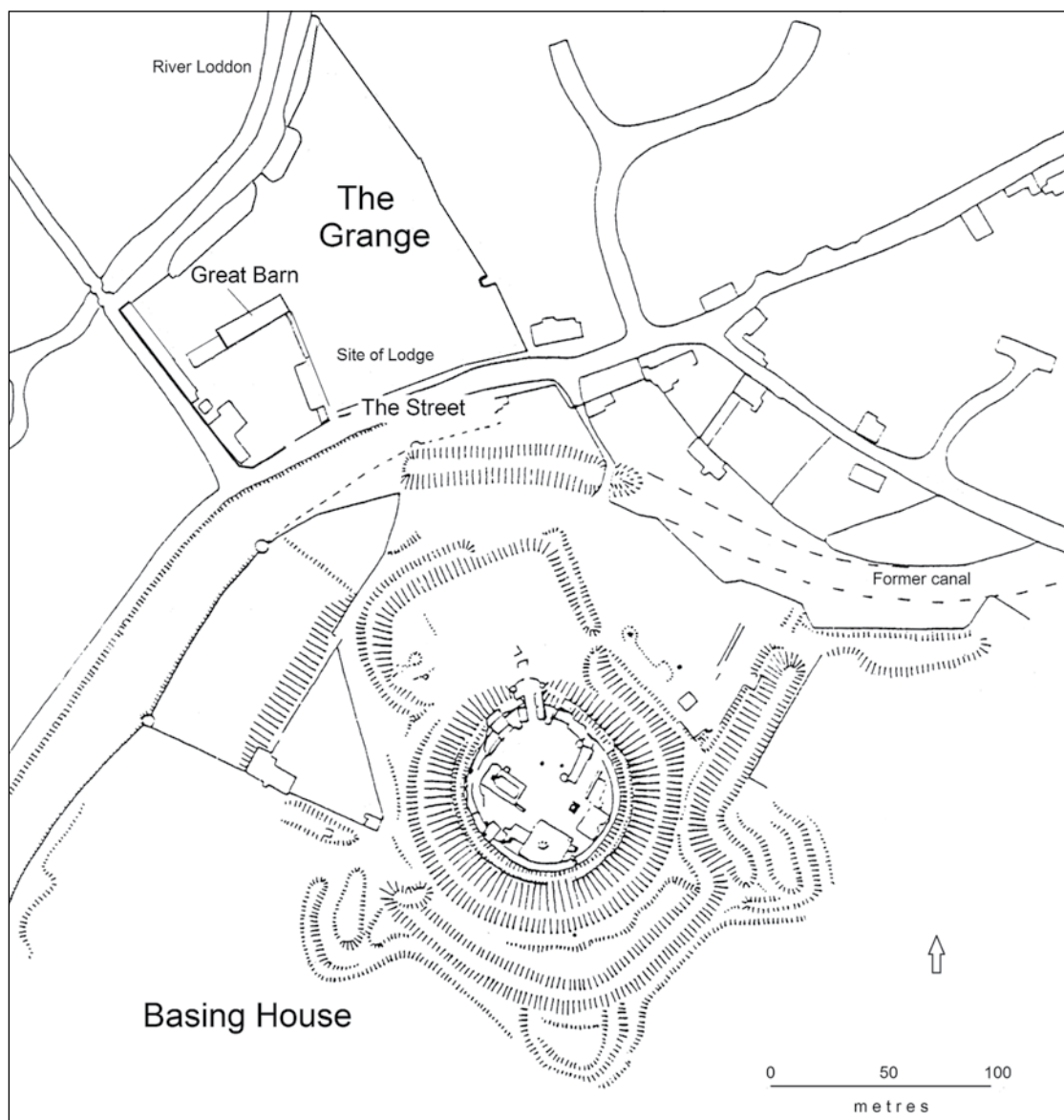


Fig. 1 The location of the Grange in relation to Basing House

estate map drawn by William Godson (Fig. 2). The existence of this significant cartographic representation, held at the Hampshire Record Office, was not generally known before the Time Team excavation in 1999. A further clue was provided by a geophysical survey (Fig. 3) commissioned by the Friends of Basing House

in 1998, which subsequently showed some correlation with the estate map, but was open to a number of interpretations.

Channel 4's Time Team was invited by the Friends of Basing House to look for the 'very noble fabrick' as part of the Millennial celebrations promoted by the Basingstoke



Fig. 2 William Godson's estate map of c1750 (north sheet). The hunting lodge, its service wing and the 'coach house' are clearly depicted, as are the two gates onto 'The Street'. HRO1149/E/P5

and Deane Borough and Hampshire County Councils. They were on site from 30 March to 1 April 1999 and opened five trenches in the Grange Field (Fig. 4), as well as investigating an area on the main site, east of the Bailey (Hirst 2000). The resulting television programme (Season 7, Episode 8) was first broadcast in February 2000. The Grange Field excavations proved frustrating with little direct evidence for the lodge. A number of walls were exposed, as well as many fragments of building debris, but the layout made little sense when compared with the Godson map and their conclusion was that they had failed to identify the footprint of the building.

EXCAVATIONS 2000–2006

Many members of the Basingstoke Archaeological & Historical Society assisted on the Time Team dig and the group was receptive to the idea of continuing the investigations on an annual basis. A two-week season at Easter 2000 proved the existence of the main part of the lodge, complete with a cellar, and further work through to 2006 (there was no dig in 2004) revealed the outline plan of the whole complex (Fig. 4). In all, 100 days were spent on site and the total area examined was approximately 600 square metres. As well as the lodge foundations, an earlier set of 'agricultural buildings' was exposed, and a 40m length of brick-built drain,

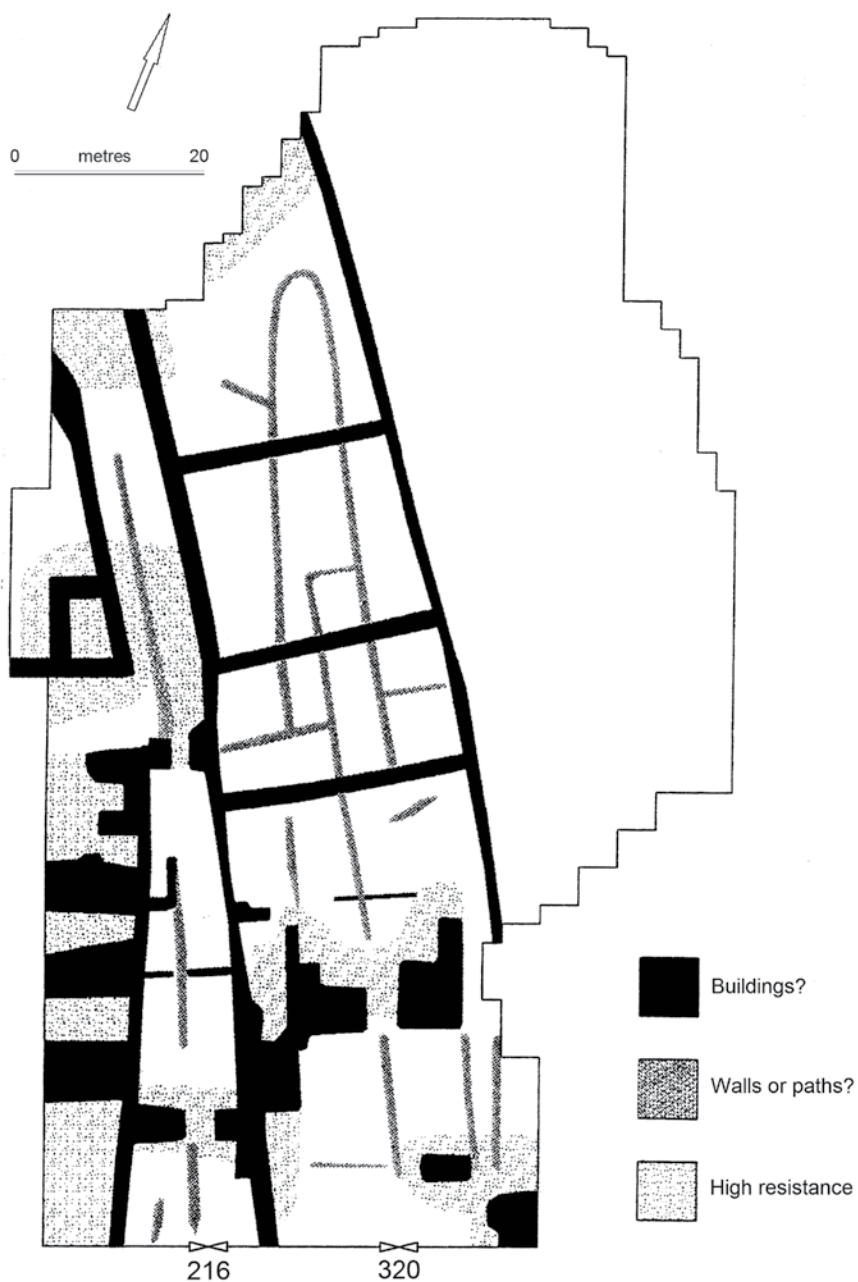


Fig. 3 Simplified interpretative plan of the Resistivity Survey carried out by GSB Prospection in 1998

which presumably led from the great house to the fishponds and the River Loddon.

The excavations took the form of individual, but ultimately interconnecting, trenches

which embraced nearly all of the Time Team investigations. Unique context numbers were used in each season and where these relate to the same feature (or defined activity) they

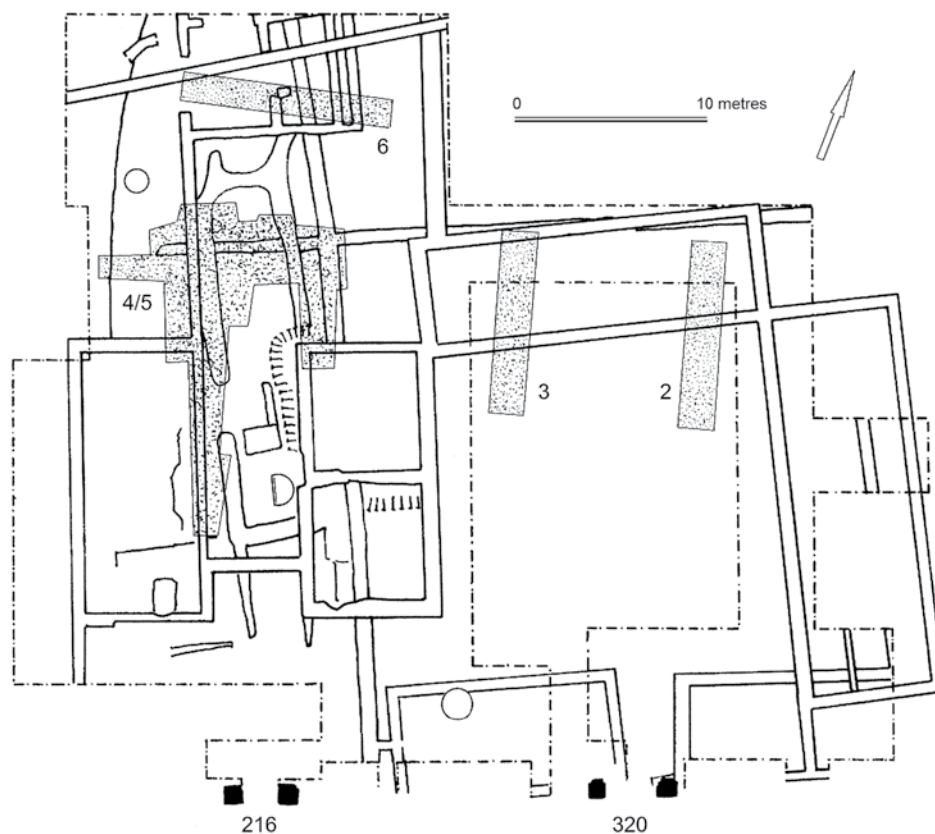


Fig. 4 The excavated area: Time Team trenches 2–6 are stippled, the combined 2000–2006 work is marked by dot-dash lines. Key features are indicated

have been conflated for this report (Table 1). The on-line report and site archives (A1999.11; A2000.1) housed with the Hampshire Cultural Trust provide further details.

The agricultural buildings

In the western part of the excavated area the underlying subsoil was a fine-grained, alluvial clay, (05) which produced a quantity of abraded medieval pottery. Sitting directly on this, and represented by fragmentary foundations, was a complex of what might best be described as vernacular structures, composed of chalk, flint, brick and tile (Fig. 5). They had been reduced to foundation level in preparation for the construction of

the lodge, but their outlines were still visible. The most obvious building was a rectangular unit, approximately 22m in length, by 5m in width (26) which accommodated a pitched-tile hearth (30) perhaps in an open bay, and an adjacent kiln (32). This bowl-shaped feature was characterised by a fill of grey ashy soil and a concentration of burnt oyster shell (Fig. 6). On the same axis as the rectangular building were a large number of shallow features, indeterminate footings and spreads of chalk or rough cobble flooring. Another pitched-tile hearth (104) was also present, possibly at the centre of a lightly framed square building attached to the main structure.

Running parallel with, and adjacent to, the east wall of the linear structure was the

Table 1 Context concordance; see the site archive for individual descriptions

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Lead context</i>	<i>Subsidiary contexts</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Turf & topsoil	01	101, 201, 211, 301, 501, 601	Uniform layer of stone free soil
Time Team backfill	02, 03		
Modern		06, 209, 519, 542, 606	
Demolition – rubble spread	04	102, 202, 203, 212, 302, 317, 502, 503, 508, 512, 515, 518, 602	Fairly uniform layer of brick, tile, mortar and soil
Demolition – cellar fills	20	526, 529, 533, 545	Mansion cellar (20)
Gateways		546, 547, 560	Cellar range
Lodge or mansion - structural	07	216, 217, 320	West 216, East 320
		08, 09, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 106, 107, 114, 115, 116, 118, 124, 127, 128, 216, 603, 607, 608, 611, 612, 613, 614, 618, 619, 620, 623.	
‘Coach house’ - structural	303	304, 306, 308, 309, 310, 511, 516, 524, 541, 543, 544, 553	
Cellar wing - structural		527, 530, 531, 532, 535, 536, 537, 538, 548, 549, 550, 551	
Main drain fill	15	103, 207, 504, 615	
Agricultural phase – structural		12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 , 27, 28, 33, 35, 36, 117, 125, 204 , 206, 208, 220, 311, 313, 314 , 315, 316, 507, 528, 534, 553, 609	Main buildings – 26, 204, 314
Agricultural phase	30 32 104	31	Hearth Kiln Hearth
Midden	319	105, 112	
Grey subsoil	05	324, 325, 523, 525	
		22, 37, 38, 539, 540, 558	

substantial brick-built drain (**15**). The channel measured 0.35m in width and up to 0.55m in depth and the direction of flow was to the north, where a group of fishponds and the River Loddon were waiting to receive any discharge. The drain was solidly constructed of Tudor brick and reminiscent of features on the site of Basing House (Fig. 7). It cut through a boundary wall (**507**) associated with vernacular building **26** and changed direction noticeably at this point. It was in existence, however, and well established by the time a short spur drain (**208**) linked it to a rectangular brick structure (**204**) next to The Street.

This rectangular brick foundation, measuring

12m × 6.4m, was one of two very similar buildings (the other being **314**) placed more or less end-to-end along The Street (Fig. 8). A few traces of chalk and flint cobble flooring survived, but in the main the foundations had been scoured down to the bare minimum during the construction of the lodge. The clean, brick-built lines of these two barn-like buildings and the link to the main drain, which was an obvious insertion into this channel, distinguished them from the other agricultural structures, giving the complex a fuller chronology. The existence of a ‘midden area’, at least 6m × 4m (**319**), against the wall of the easternmost structure (**314**), adds to the picture of well-established

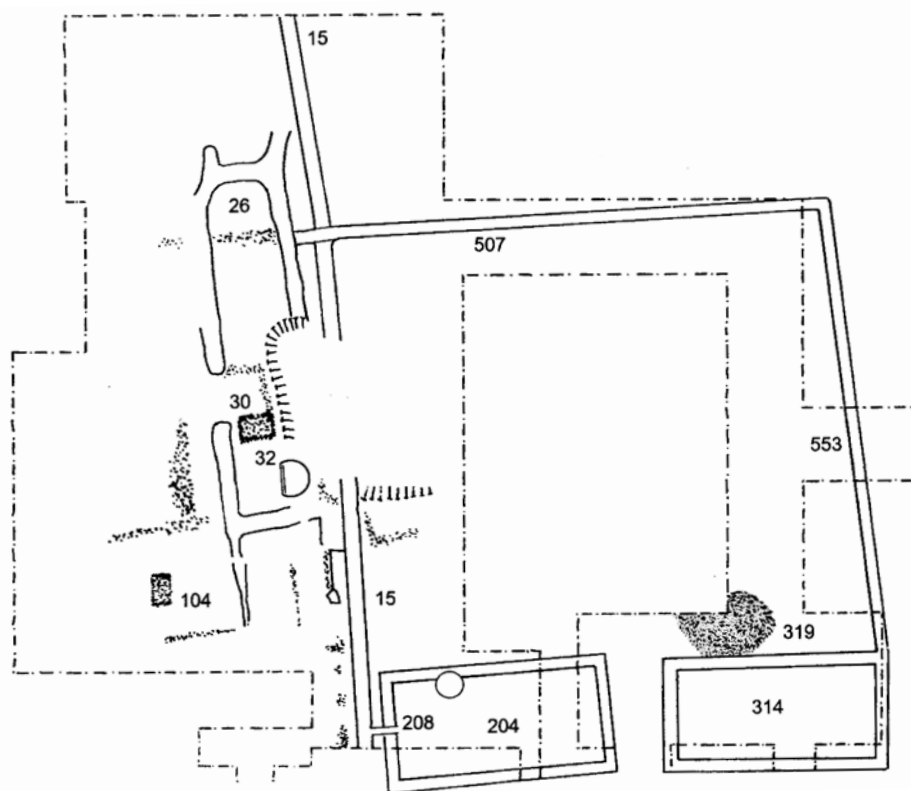


Fig. 5 The pre-Civil War layout, showing the accumulation of agricultural buildings and main drain (15) heading from Basing House towards the river

farming activity (Fig. 9). This roughly oval spread of dark brown organically-rich soil may have been truncated during the preparation work for the later buildings and the demolition of the lodge, but where it survived (it had a maximum depth of 200mm) it produced animal bone, pottery and small finds in some quantity.

The chalk and flint footing (507) which headed in a north-easterly direction from rectangular structure 26, may represent a boundary wall encompassing some of the agricultural activity on its northern flank. Where the brick-built drain (15) passed through this feature the footings had been re-aligned and strengthened, confirming the drain as a later addition. Some 15m further east the footing was destroyed by cellar wall 527 (see below) but re-emerged after some 22m. A probable return wall (553) headed south towards a junction with

the northeast corner of rectangular structure 314.

The agricultural buildings can be viewed in conjunction with the Great Barn, which was built, according to dendro-chronology, *c.* 1535 (Miles 1997). Their date, or dates, of construction are not as well defined but they were presumably employed during the first century of the barn's existence. This proximity to the most significant surviving structure at Basing House resulted in their being mentioned in Civil War despatches in November 1643 (see below).

Evidence of this 1643 action still survives in the fabric of the Great Barn. One of the ventilation slits was widened to serve as a musket loop and, more dramatically, impact damage to both walls and oak rafters can be seen high in the interior of the building. This resulted

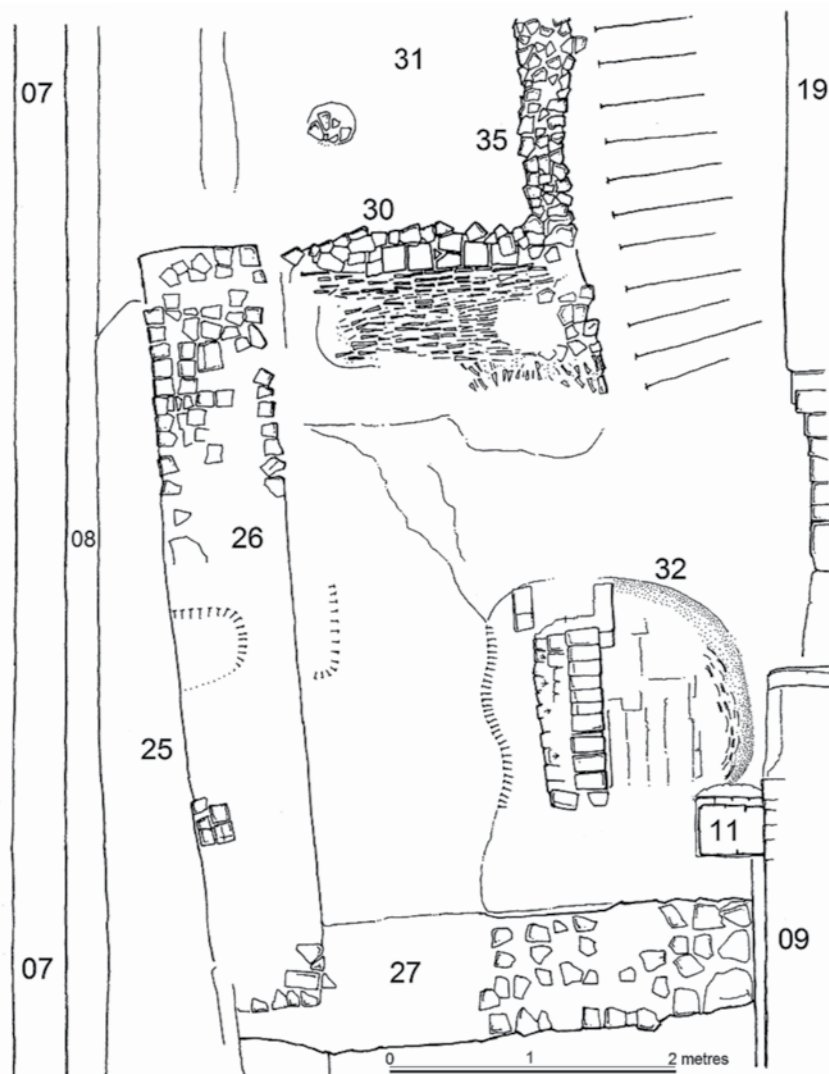


Fig. 6 Detailed plan of the southern end of building 26 containing a hearth (30) and kiln (32). The internal walls of the hunting lodge (07 & 09/19) are to west and east respectively

from the Basing House garrison training its field guns on the barn, in an effort to dislodge the attacking Parliamentary forces, and scoring direct hits through the roof. The Royalists' other ploy, the firing of the farm buildings, left fewer traces, but a scorched patch of subsoil survived in the vicinity of spur drain 208 and the fill of the main drain in this area contained quantities of burnt material and vitrified tile. Present among this sealed deposit was a silver

sixpence of Charles I, also burnt (Fig. 31). There were comparatively few musket balls from the excavation (twenty, half of them flattened) but a stray find during conservation groundwork in the vicinity of the Great Barn was an iron 'Y-shaped' musket rest (Fig. 27).

The hunting lodge (mansion)

There is little, if any, evidence as to what was



Fig. 7 The main drain (15) looking north. It is overlain by the southeast corner of the lodge. Scale 2m

happening on the site between the end of hostilities in 1645 and the construction of the lodge around thirty years later. Presumably the area would have been as prone to robbing as the main house, but with such rich pickings available just two hundred metres away, contrasting with a farm site full of lower grade material, it may not have figured much in this episode.

Whatever the situation, the location was thoroughly cleared, practically scoured, in preparation for the building of the new house and its attendant features. Given that a similar process of deliberate demolition was to befall the lodge a few decades later, it is remarkable that there were still significant clues remaining as to the construction methods employed in the building.

The main house was composed of three bays, which divided a rectangle 19m east-west, by 14m north-south (Fig. 10). The east and west wings

were both 7m in width, with a central bay of 5m. This had a recessed porch which aligned directly on one of the two blocked gateways in The Street wall (216). The east wing was divided in half, the northern part being occupied by a brick-lined cellar filled with rubble (20). The fact that the surviving parts of this feature were only 1m deep suggests that the original floor level of the building was raised well above the exterior ground level (Fig. 11).

The width of the lodge wall footings varied from 0.40 to 0.64m and there were several minor irregularities to accommodate the remnants of the pre-existing foundations. The most striking disparity involved the inner wall of the west wing (07), which was 0.60m in width where it was an external feature, but was reduced to 0.40m, inside a wider footings trench, in the interior. At the northern end of this wall the footings trench cut into grey clay subsoil (37) which had been covered by a spread of mortar (34) containing many shards of bottle glass. This had been deposited, as part of the construction process, after the insertion of the wall footing and was subsequently sealed by a layer of soil and stones (21) (Fig. 12).

Another apparent anomaly was the absence of a masonry rear wall to the central bay of the main house. If this junction was occupied by a less substantial barrier, a wooden screen for example, there was no evidence for it in the ground. Presumably it was something provided at floor level that separated the main rooms from the service area of the house. This occupied an irregular rectangle of at least 10m × 16m, with a plethora of inner walls and laid surfaces (608–623), the northern extent of which was not revealed. The haphazard layout of this area contrasted with the more formal aspect of the main house, but with traces of the agricultural phase surviving beneath it, its contemporaneity is not in doubt. The indications were that the structures in this area employed reused material, and this was also evident in some of the wall footings (e.g. 07). Other locations, such as cellar 20, had purpose-made bricks.

Other features of the service area were a circular brick-lined well (605) and an external drain leading away to the west (604). The well had an internal diameter of 1.2m and was filled with demolition rubble. It was excavated to a



Fig. 8 Rectangular buildings **314** and **204**, looking west, with the 'coach house' in the foreground. Scale 2m



Fig. 9 North wall footings of building **314**, with midden **319** in the process of excavation. Scale 2m

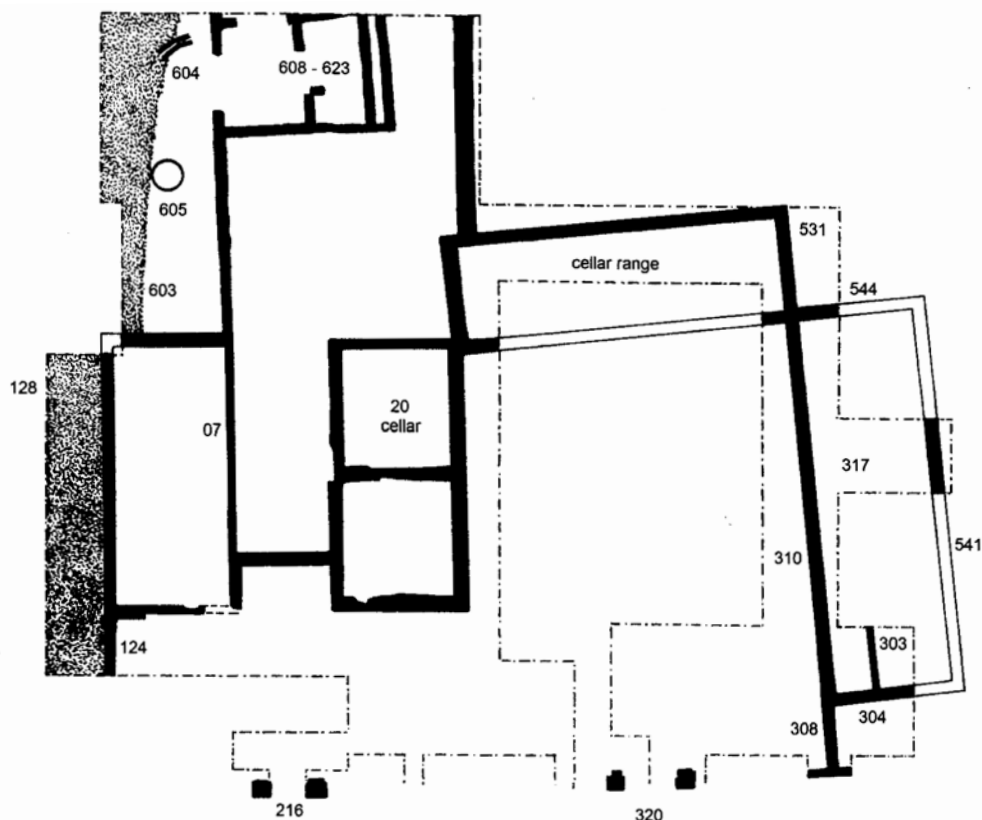


Fig. 10 The hunting lodge, cellars and 'coach house'. The manner in which the cellar range (of one build with the 'coach house') imposes on the lodge and its service wing can be clearly seen

depth of 1.5m at which point the water table was reached and work discontinued. A 2m length of the brick-built drain was revealed leading towards a flint cobbled area (603). The same cobbled surface was also present to the south (128) where it was composed of larger knapped flints, carefully laid (Fig. 13). There were indications, from gate 216, that this surface was originally more widely spread and that, although serving as the 'datum level' to which demolition was taken on the west side of the lodge, it was itself removed in other areas.

The external wall of the west wing (124) was a very substantial footing but had been robbed to a depth of 1m in places. The resultant void had been filled with brick rubble and other building debris. To the south the line of the wall continued towards The Street wall, again

as a robbed-out feature (127). There was no evidence for a corresponding wall projecting from the south east corner of the east wing.

The cellar range and 'coach house'

The Cellar Range was absent from the Godson plan and may indeed have been mostly subterranean, but its rubble-filled remains produced a significant impression on the geophysical survey and influenced the positioning of the first two Time Team trenches in the Grange Field. It measured 18m east-west $\times$ 6m north-south, with some internal divisions, and physically linked the main house with the 'coach house' to the east (Fig. 10). The cellar wall was imposed upon the house and was clearly later in the construction sequence than



Fig. 11 South west corner of cellar **20**, with a small dump of plain lime plaster. The truncated height of the cellar space is evident. Scale 2m

the lodge, but by what interval is unknown. It employed new materials. The cellars had a depth of at least 1.5m with floors (**530**, **551**) consisting of distinctive large bricks and tiles, while a prominent gutter existed at the foot of each wall. The fill (**526**+) consisted of a mix of mortar, broken brick, tile and other building debris, as well as layers of burnt material (Fig. 14). Finds included fragments of glass bottle, pottery and clay pipe.

The 'coach house' (a convenient name for this structure, there being no direct evidence for its use) was 22m long and 7.7m wide. It survived as a series of brick footings, robber trenches and, in an area with limited prior activity, some evidence for ground preparation in the form of a compacted gravel surface (**317**). The southern gable wall (**304**) was not located



Fig. 12 Construction sequence: the wide footings trench (**08**) for lodge wall **07** is cut through grey clay subsoil (**37**). Mortar layer **34** and stones and soil **21** were deposited after the wall was built. Scale 2m

directly on The Street, as suggested by the Godson map, but was set back more than 3m. A short spur wall (**308**) linked the southwest corner of the building to the street wall. The eastern blocked gateway (**320**) was 6m from this junction. At 2.70m in width it was a possible candidate for a carriage thoroughfare, but as the contemporary ground surface was missing it is difficult to be sure about this.

The southern gable and west walls of the 'coach house' (**304**, **310**) were located in large, neatly cut footings trenches and showed signs of systematic robbing. Their course took them through the area of midden deposit (**319**) as well as the remains of rectangular structure **314**. They also cut through gravel surface **317**. Feature **303** had been built directly onto this layer and, at just one brick thick, surviving to a maximum of three courses, had the appearance of a 'sleeper wall', intended to support timber floor joists.

The line of the east wall of the 'coach house' (**541**) was revealed in an extension excavated for that purpose, which also unearthed a length of the agricultural phase boundary feature

(553). In this locality the 'coach house' east wall had been heavily disturbed by a mid-20th century electricity cable trench (519) which ran along its length and the picture was further complicated by a 17th century brick-built drain (520). This external feature, apparently



Fig. 13 High quality flint cobbled surface 128, laid against the west side of the lodge (robbed out walls 127 and 124). Scale 2m

designed to carry water away from the 'coach house', had a chalk lining and fill of black silt.

The north west corner of the 'coach house' (544) and south east corner of the cellar range were of one build, although the solid 0.90m wide cellar lining walls (531) contrasted with the standard 0.65m width of the former (Fig. 15). The construction of the cellar range was a significant undertaking which must have involved the excavation of some 250cu m of earth. The internal drainage provision has already been noted, but in the north east corner a two-part external channel (532) appeared designed to carry water away from the building. Good drainage must always have been a consideration. In May 2005, the cellar floor was just below the prevailing water table.

At some point in the mid-18th century, the lodge and 'coach house' were demolished to ground level, wall-footings robbed out, and cellars filled with building rubble. The demolition was particularly thorough and there are indications that the cobbled surface to the west of the house (128) provided a 'datum level' to which the process was taken. A brief documentary reference (Hone 1832) suggests that some reusable elements were employed in refurbishing the 'Old George' in Basingstoke and a house called 'Cannons' at Kingsclere but, even so, a huge quantity of brick and tile rubble, stone and mortar must have been carted away to accomplish the task. Once this was achieved a 0.15m layer of stone-free, silty soil (01) was spread across the site to create a high-quality pasture field.

The only features left standing were the two gateways, now blocked, facing 'The Street' (Fig.

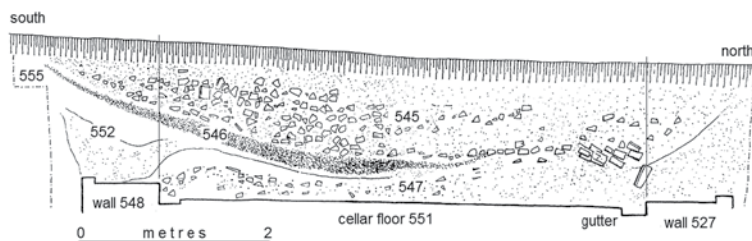


Fig. 14 Cross-section of the cellar range (see Fig. 15) showing demolition fills of mortar and brick (547) charcoal and tile (546) and brick rubble (545)



Fig. 15 East end of the cellar range (see section Fig. 14) and west wall (310) of the 'coach house'. Scale 2m

16). They have piers of finely jointed brickwork in Flemish bond and the plinths are in stone, with a column base moulding. The west gate is 2m in width. Its upper levels have fared less favourably than its companion, but it does align exactly on the front entrance of the mansion and the brickwork is more decorative. The east gate is 2.7m in width and survives to a height of nearly 3m. The piers are crowned by the remains of stone cornices, which presumably would have been topped by ball finials or urns. Heavy pintels (hinge pins) on both sides show that there were inward opening double gates.

THE FINDS

The general nature of the finds was conditioned by the episodes of destruction inflicted upon the site. The deliberate firing of the agricultural buildings in 1643, their subsequent removal, and the demolition and levelling of the lodge

resulted in the fragmentation of all types of material and their wide distribution across the area.

The finds reflect the use of the Grange from the 15th to mid-18th century, with the majority belonging to the hunting lodge phase. Many of these are from the smashed fabric of the building, including brick and tile and plaster, iron nails and staples and a profusion of lead window cames, but there are also a number of tools and finer items, as well as a wide range of pottery fabrics, glass fragments, clay pipes and faunal remains.

There are few closed contexts, the key ones being a midden (319 +) a brick-built drain (15 +), cellars (20 +) and, to a lesser extent, the rubble spread (04 +).

The pottery by Briony A Lalor

Basing House pottery in context

A number of excavations have taken place at Basing House, the first being by the owner, Lord Bolton, between 1879 to 1909, on both the Old House (Citadel) and New House (Peers 1909). A pottery assemblage was recovered but with little stratigraphic detail, as the main focus of the excavations was to reveal the foundations of the buildings. The pottery was eventually reported on by Moorhouse (1970) but no quantitative analysis was attempted. Further excavations between 1978 and 1991, mostly on the Citadel (Allen & Anderson 1999) provided just over 6kg of pottery dating from pre-medieval times through to the Civil War and late 17th–18th centuries.

Both assemblages show a range of fabrics, with Moorhouse (*ibid.*, 42) identifying the bulk of the material as fine white sandy ware coming from the kilns in the area of the Blackwater River on the borders of north-east Hampshire and west Surrey. In addition, there were Tudor Green Wares, fine red sandy wares, slip wares (both local and Metropolitan) a substantial collection of Dutch Delftware and English tin-glazed ointment pots, and a variety of imported German stoneware including examples from Raeren, Frechen and Cologne, with 'Bellarmine' (Bartmann) bottles being well represented. Other imported wares included Chinese porcelain, Northern Netherlands and

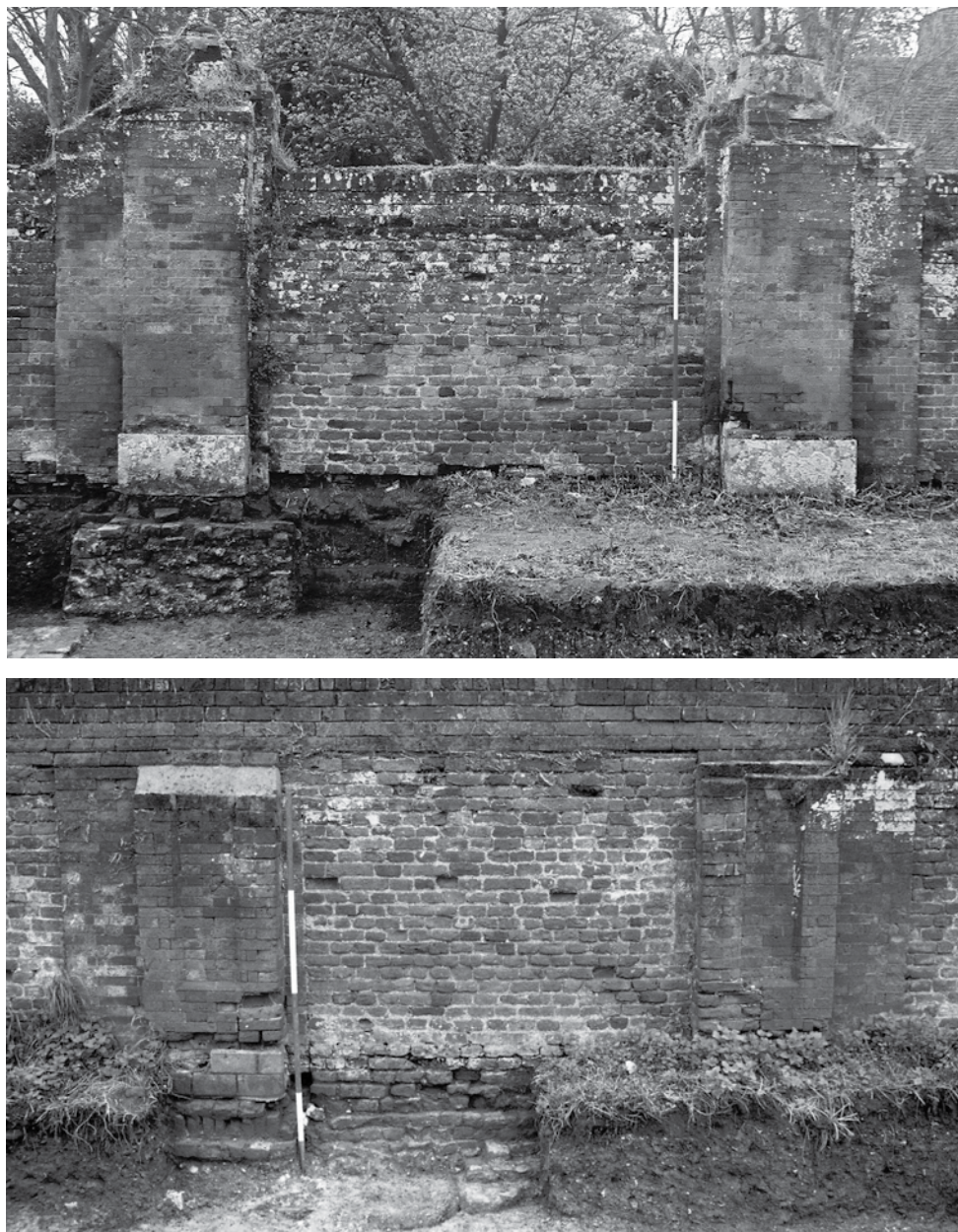


Fig. 16 The blocked gateways viewed from the north. Although it does not survive as well as its neighbour (320), the west gate (216, entrance to the lodge) has the more ornate brickwork. Scales 2m

Northern Italian maiolica and Northern French or Italian earthen wares. In addition, a range of horticultural vessels were recovered in a sandy, terracotta fabric, which included cylindrical pots and decorated urns.

The analysis of the assemblage from the 1978–1991 excavations identified Saxon and early medieval sherds, a range of whiteware from fine to coarse, post-medieval redwares including Cistercian types, locally produced

and Spanish redwares and imported German and English stoneware. Creamware, tin-glazed wares and porcelain were also recovered. Once again, the most common pottery was 'Surrey Whiteware' (1555g).

Since the publication of these reports a significant amount of work has redefined the development of the Surrey and Hampshire Whiteware industries. The material from the Farnborough Hill Convent kilns excavated by Felix Holling between 1968 and 1972 has now been analysed and Pearce (2007, 1) describes the site as '*...one of the most important production centres excavated to date in one of the major ceramic industries of south-east England in the 16th and 17th centuries.*'

Initial work by Orton (1982, 94–7) was built on by Pearce & Vince (1988, 7) who classified Surrey Whitewares into four categories: *Kingston-Type Ware* dated c. 1250; *Cheam Whiteware* from the Cheam kilns, *Coarse Border Ware* from the kilns at Farnborough Hill and *Tudor Green Ware*. The Tudor Green (1380–1550) classification was used to denote thin-walled, glazed vessels made in a white fabric without obvious visible inclusions and could be used for the products of any of the kilns mentioned.

'Border Ware' is the term first used by Orton to denote the various products of the pottery industry of the north-east Hampshire and west Surrey borders during the 16th and 17th centuries. Pearce, however, says that this term should be used for the whitewares, with the term Red Border Ware being used for the redwares. The term 'Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware' was introduced by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) to define which border was being discussed.

With the publication of *Pots and Potters in Tudor Hampshire* (Pearce 2007) analysis of the Farnborough Hill products identified two new fabrics, Early Surrey-Hampshire Border Whiteware (EBORD) and Early Surrey-Hampshire Border Redware (ERBOR) (op cit, 20–22). The white fabric is difficult to distinguish from Tudor Green but is more quartz-tempered under magnification; while the red fabric is equally fine and generally a pale orange/pink in colour.

Basing Grange

The excavation at the Grange was the first conducted away from the main Basing House site. As noted above, the nature of the project, five areas dug over a period of six years, saw some of the same layers occurring in each trench. Where there was clear conformity the context numbers have been grouped together (Table 1).

The assemblage has been subjected to a full fabric and form analysis with the fabrics being identified macroscopically and, where necessary, with a x40 hand lens. Each sherd was allocated a broad ware type using the MOLA (www.mola.org.uk) codes for the medieval and post-medieval sherds. This was supplemented by codes based on the predominant tempering agent for the Romano-British and miscellaneous medieval and post-medieval sherds.

As the assemblage was dominated by Surrey-Hampshire Border Wares, initial assistance in identification was given by Jacqueline Pearce of MOLA. As a result, the sherds originally identified as a more generic 'Tudor Green' have been redefined as EBORD or ERBOR, being specific to the Surrey-Hampshire border kilns. Lorraine Mephram of Wessex Archaeology provided guidance for the wider range of medieval and post-medieval wares.

The definitions and descriptions of vessel forms follow nationally recommended standards and nomenclature (MPRG 1998, 2001) while Pearce (1992, 2007) was used for Border Wares. The detailed analysis can be found in the site archive at Hampshire Cultural Trust (A2000.1).

Description of the assemblage

The excavations produced a total of 5083 sherds weighing 55.248kg, giving a Mean Sherd Weight (MSW) of 11g (See Table 2). The majority of pottery was recovered from Trench 1 (34% by no, 36% by weight) and Trench 5 (31% by no, 28% by weight) which relate to the central area of the mansion and the farm buildings pre-dating it and the 'coach house' respectively.

The number of diagnostic sherds recovered amounted to 658 (13%) rim sherds and 680 (13%) base sherds. In addition, there were 83 (2%) handles and 18 (0.4%) sherds from lids and other miscellaneous features such as bungholes (See Table 3).

Measurement of the rim % generally showed them to be less than 7.5% giving an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 43 vessels. With only 156 sherds identified as joining the maximum number of vessels is 4927. It should be noted, however, that a thorough search for conjoins was not carried out. The low EVE total is due in part to the relatively small percentage (13%) of measurable rims and the fragmentary nature of the assemblage caused by the episodes of demolition and redistribution.

The distribution of sherds by period (See Table 4) showed the majority of sherds (97%) came from the Medieval (56%) and post-medieval periods (41%).

In total, 71.2% of the assemblage came from the Border Ware kilns, with coarse Border Wares accounting for 18.5% of the medieval assemblage and a further 22.7% coming from the early Border Wares. The post-medieval assemblage comprised 13.3% White Border Wares and 16.7% Red Border Wares.

Only 11 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, comprising one grog-tempered, eight greyware, one New Forest colour-coated and one Central Gaulish colour-coated sherds. These all came from the demolition layer of Trench 2 and the topsoil of Trench 3 and will not be considered further.

The early modern assemblage, dating from between AD 1800–1950, represented just 3% of the pottery recovered (148 sherds, 606g (1%). The majority of sherds were from refined white wares, usually with transfer printing. A few sherds of English and possibly Chinese porcelain were identified along with yellow buff wares, dipped white stonewares from jars and one sherd of English stoneware with a Bristol glaze. As with the Romano-British sherds these will not be considered further.

Analysis

The analysis considers the major and closed contexts. The tables at Appendix A in the site archive provide a definition of the codes and a detailed analysis of the proportions of each fabric contained in the total assemblage.

Demolition spread (**04, 102, 202, 203, 212, 302, 502, 503, 508, 512, 515, 518, 602**)

This layer resulted from the final demolition of

the Grange mansion, with the resulting rubble being spread across the site. No pottery was associated with **202** or **508**.

In total, 2114 sherds were recovered weighing 22.729kg (MSW 11g). The medieval pottery included Kennett Valley wares A and B (KVWA, KVWB) jars with T-shaped and everted rims as well as unidentified quartz tempered coarse and fine wares. There were also a small number of sherds identified as Early Surrey (ESUR) and Kingston type (KING) ware. The bulk of sherds were from coarse Border Ware (CBW) vessels, including rounded jars with everted and bifid rims and rounded bowls. There was

Table 2 Number and weight of pottery by trench

<i>Trench</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>
TR1	1738	34%	19690	36%
TR2	609	12%	6094	11%
TR3	1003	20%	11717	21%
TR5	1553	31%	15444	28%
TR6	180	4%	2303	4%
Total	5083	100%	55248	100%

Table 3 Number of diagnostic sherds by trench

<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>
3 RB	11	<1%	116	<1%
5 Med	2862	56%	27240	49%
6 Pmed	2062	41%	27286	49%
7 Emod	148	3%	606	1%
Total	5083	100%	55248	100%

Table 4 Number and weight of sherds by period

<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>
3 RB	11	<1%	116	<1%
5 Med	2862	56%	27240	49%
6 Pmed	2062	41%	27286	49%
7 Emod	148	3%	606	1%
Total	5083	100%	55248	100%

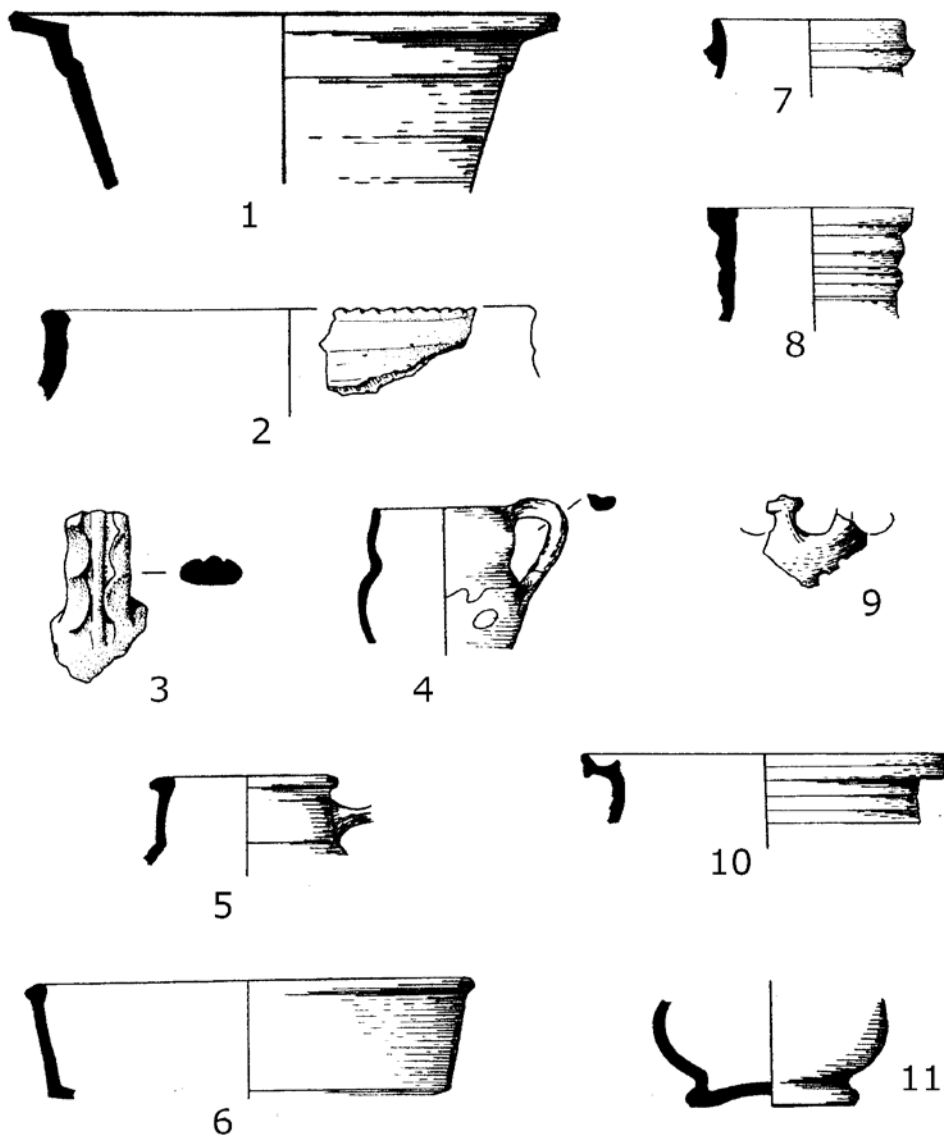


Fig. 17a The pottery, scale $\frac{1}{4}$ (see Table 5)

also evidence for flared bowls (Fig. 17.1) and large rounded/bunghole jugs. Early Surrey-Hampshire Border White Ware (EBORD) was also present in the form of drinking vessels with a green glaze, often speckled, including lobed and corrugated cups.

The post-medieval pottery comprised mainly

Surrey-Hampshire Border Red Wares (RBOR) and White Wares (BORD) in the form of bowls and dishes (Fig. 17.6), Type 1 and 2 tripod pipkins with Type 2 having an external lid seating (Fig. 17.7), cylindrical jars or butter pots (Fig. 17.8) handled flared bowls or chamber pots and the rounded supports from a chafing dish

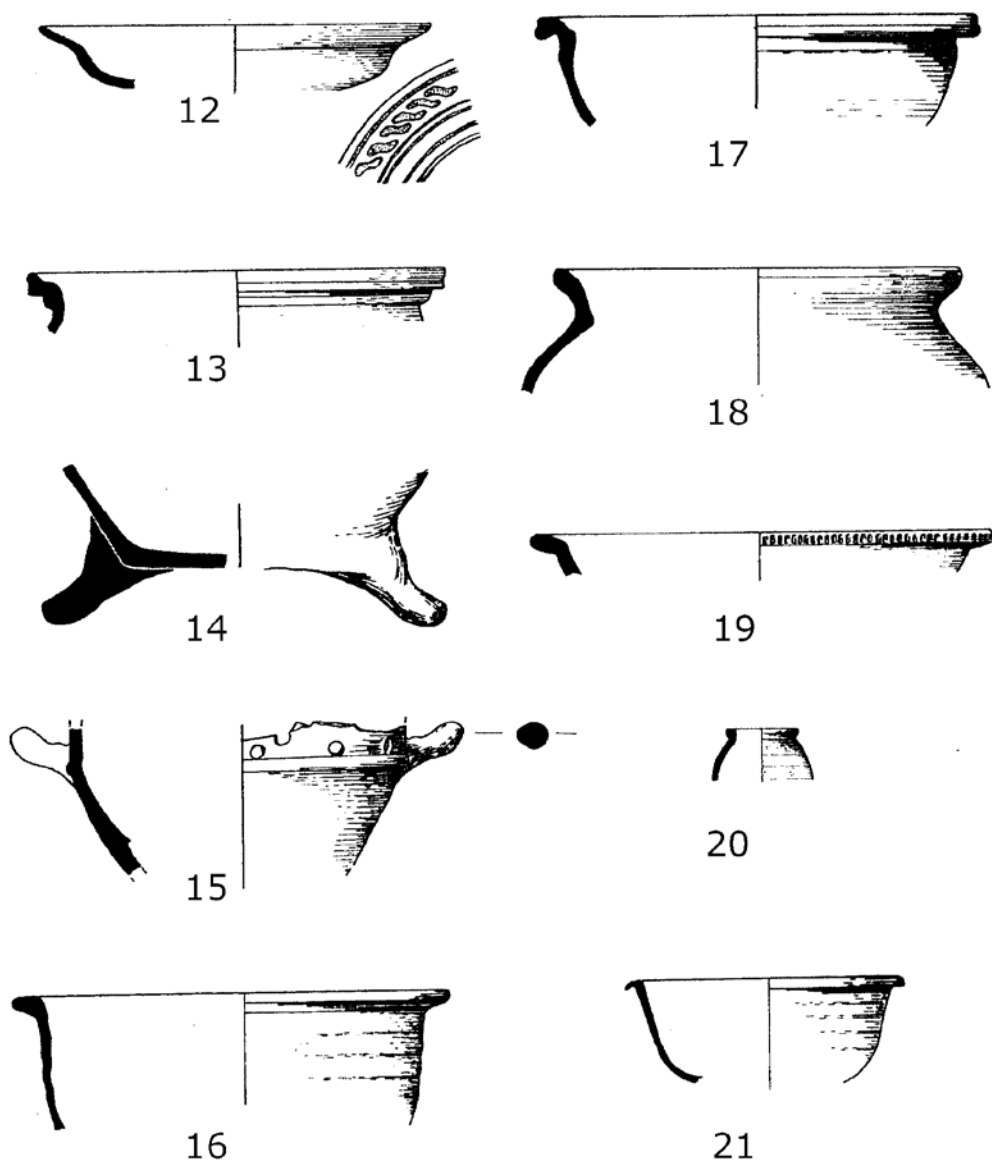


Fig. 17b The pottery, scale $\frac{1}{4}$ (see Table 5)

(Fig. 17.9). The White Wares had mainly yellow or green glazes with a much lower number of brown (manganese) glazed sherds. The Red Wares were mainly clear glazed providing a variety of colours from caramel, through amber to dark reddish-brown, dependent upon the underlying fabric. Sherds with an olive-

colour glaze were rare. A mottled brown glaze appeared reserved for drinking vessels such as rounded and cylindrical mugs and waisted beakers. Three other sherds were identified as Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware (STMO). Twelve RBOR sherds with a white slip decoration came from bowls or dishes, some

Table 5 Catalogue of illustrated pottery (Figs 17a & b)

Medieval

- 17.1 Flared, unglazed CBW bowl, 300mm diameter. Demolition rubble **102**. Dated 1480–1520
- 17.2 KVWB jar with pie crust decoration to rim, 270mm diameter. Midden **319**. Dated 1200–1400.
- 17.3 Decorated SOSW strap handle with thumbing to sides and speckled green glaze, 36mm wide. Drain fill of coach house **521**. Dated 1040–1250
- 17.4 EBORD necked cup with Tudor Green interior and speckled green glaze over rim, neck and top of handle, 76mm diameter. Midden **319**. Dated 1350–1500
- 17.5 CBW large rounded jug with wide (54–65mm), stabbed, strap handle, patchy green glaze with vertical brown slip stripes externally, diameter 104mm. Midden **523**. Dated 1480–1520

Post Medieval

- 17.6 RBOR flared dish with clear glaze (amber) internally, 246mm diameter. Demolition rubble **102**. Dated 1550–1570
- 17.7 BORD Type 2 tripod pipkin with clear (yellow) glaze internally, 104mm diameter. Dated 1550–1600+
- 17.8 Unglazed cylindrical jar or butter pot with pierced hole below rim, 112mm diameter. Demolition rubble **102**. Dated 1550–1585
- 17.9 Rounded support from chafing dish with clear glaze (amber), unknown diameter. Demolition rubble **212**. Dated 1550–1650.
- 17.10 PMR pipkin with bifid rim, clear glaze (caramel) internally and speckled externally, diameter 200mm. Demolition rubble **102**. Dated 1580+
- 17.11 RBOR rounded jug with mottled brown glaze internally and externally, unknown diameter. Dated 1550–1590
- 17.12 White TGW dish with blue decoration to rim, diameter 216mm. Cellar fill **547**. Dated 1570–c.1754
- 17.13 RBOR Type 1 tripod pipkin with clear glaze (caramel) on step of rim, diameter 228mm. Main drain **103**. Dated 1550–1575
- 17.14 BORD tripod pipkin with clear (yellow) glaze with brown mottling internally, unknown diameter. Main drain **103**. Dated 1550–1575
- 17.15 RBOR chafing dish with horizontal looped handles, clear (amber) glaze internally and over handles externally, unknown diameter. Main drain **103**. Dated 1550–1575
- 17.16 BORD rounded bowl with yellow glaze internally, diameter 240mm. Main drain **103**. Dated 1550–1575
- 17.17 RBOR rounded bowl with clear (amber) glaze internally, diameter 244mm. Main drain **15**. Dated 1550–1590.
- 17.18 RBOR unglazed rounded jar with everted rim, diameter 224mm. Main drain **15**. Dated 1550–1600+
- 17.19 BORD flared bowl/dish with dark green glaze internally and clear (yellow) on rouletted rim, diameter 256mm. Midden **319**. Dated 1550–1590
- 17.20 BORD albarello with clear (yellow) glaze externally and over lip, diameter 40mm. Midden **523**. Dated 1570–1590
- 17.21 White, undecorated TGW bowl, diameter 148mm. Fill of coach house foundation trench **524**. Dated 1570–c.1754

flanged. Two pipkin rim sherds from London-area post-medieval Red Ware (PMR) were also recovered (Fig. 17.10).

Stonewares were represented by German and English varieties. The imported German vessels comprised 39 sherds (755g) from

Raeren (RAER) and 56 (515g) from Frechen (FREC), one of which had a partial Bartmann face. A further 26 unattributed sherds (214g) were also recovered. The later Westerwald wares (WEST) were represented by only 5 sherds (23g), two of which joined and

represented a moulded GR medallion. The English stonewares (ENGs) included brown salt-glazed wares from Nottingham and/or Stafford as well as 25 sherds (53g) of very fine white salt-glazed wares (SWSG), one group coming from a fine bowl. Possible London stonewares were from mugs from the Fulham pottery (LONS DWT) with two sherds of fine white stoneware (LONSW).

A total of 117 hand-painted, tin-glazed ware sherds (TGW) were recovered weighing 521g. All decorated sherds were in either blue or a polychrome mix of blue, green and red brown. No attempt was made to distinguish between English or imported wares. Cream (CREA) and Pearl (PEAR) wares were also identified but in small quantities. This included the only four sherds (42g) of CREA in the whole assemblage and seven (39g) of the total 15 sherds of PEAR.

Demolition rubble in the cellar fills

Pottery was recovered from five contexts **20, 526, 546, 547** and **560**.

The amount of pottery recovered from the cellars was limited to 68 sherds weighing 1.195kg (MSW 18g). Only 24 sherds (230g) came from medieval vessels with seven from KVWB vessels and five from unattributed sandy wares. One KVWA, two ESUR and three CBW made up the rest.

The post-medieval assemblage comprised 32 sherds (826g) from RBOR vessels including slender and rounded brown glazed jugs (Fig. 17.11) from the charcoal rich fill of 546. White Border Wares were represented by a yellow-glazed tripod pipkin (Type 1) and bowls or dishes in yellow or green. A white tin-glazed bowl with blue hand-painted decoration (Fig. 17.12) was recovered from the mortar fill of 547. Only two sherds (28g) of German stoneware were found.

The original land surface (**05, 22, 37, 539, 540, 555, 556, 558**)

Pottery was recovered from a grey subsoil (**22, 37**) and a dark, almost black, organic layer (**555, 556** and **558**). In total, 271 sherds were recovered weighing 1.506kg (MSW 6g) of which 241 (1.33kg) were medieval and 30 (175g) post-medieval.

All but one sherd from **22** were dated to the

medieval period with 59 sherds (318g) coming from sandy wares (QU401, 402). KVWA and B were represented by 11 (57g) and 13 (83g) respectively and 11 sherds (119g) of CBW. The other contexts showed a similar distribution of fabrics with the exception of three sherds of ESUR and three very small sherds of EBORG. Forms included a jug, a bifid rim jar, a lid, bowls, dishes and a large round/bunghole jar. Abrasion was variable with most showing moderate wear.

Post-medieval pottery was found in all contexts except **555**, with the majority coming from **556**. There was a mix of White and Red Border Wares including brown-glazed sherds from a drinking vessel. Two sherds of German stoneware and one tin-glazed sherd were also recovered. It is probable that these were intrusive from the rubble contexts overlying the original ground surface.

The main drain (**15, 103, 207, 504, 615**)

The drain runs south to north and predates the building of the Grange mansion. It is thought to have been closed *c.* 1643 as the result of a Civil War engagement that involved the deliberate burning of the farm buildings. The drain yielded 399 sherds weighing 6.959kg (MSW 17g), recovered from all five contexts. Fifty-seven sherds (434g) were medieval and 342 post-medieval, weighing 6.525kg. The medieval assemblage comprised 15 sherds of CBW and eight EBORDG, five KVWA and 11 KVWB, with one sherd of KING and 17 quartz-tempered sherds. The only identifiable forms were a jar and a mug.

The post-medieval assemblage yielded 100 sherds of White Border Wares with green, yellow or brown glaze and 167 sherds of Red Border Wares of which 18 had a speckled brown glaze, usually associated with drinking vessels. Forms included a tripod pipkin (Fig. 17.13, 14), a chafing dish (Fig. 17.15), straight, flared and rounded bowls (Fig. 17.16, 17) and rounded jars with everted rims (Fig. 17.18). A total of 43 German stoneware sherds was recovered with seven identified as Raeren and seven Frechen. One sherd of possible Fulham stoneware was also found. Only seven tin-glazed sherds were present. In general, the sherds were moderately abraded with one

medieval sherd and three post-medieval sherds showing signs of burning.

The midden (319, 324, 523, 525)

The midden was associated with the area beside the Tudor building (314) at the eastern end of the site. Pottery was recovered from all four midden contexts, however, 525, disturbed by the construction of the coach house, only yielded three medieval sherds.

A total of 1149 sherds, weighing 12.684kg (MSW 11g), was recovered from the midden contexts. Of these 83% were from medieval vessels, with 482 sherds coming from CBW vessels such as large bunghole jugs, rounded (Fig. 17.5) and baluster jugs, and rounded jars. The Kennett Valley wares were limited to 7 sherds of KWVA and 56 KWVB one of which was a rounded jar (Fig. 17.2). Green-glazed Early Border Ware sherds accounted for 7% of the assemblage and were in the form of drinking vessels such as lobed and long necked cups (Fig. 17.4). In addition, 35% of sherds were from unattributed quartz-tempered wares, with a further three being ESUR.

The total post-medieval assemblage comprised of 194 sherds weighing 1.594kg of which 84% were from Border White Ware vessels. These were either yellow or green-glazed; no manganese brown-glazed sherds were recovered. Identifiable forms were flared bowls (Fig. 17.19) handled flared bowls/stool pan, a green-glazed chafing dish, and an albarello (Fig. 17.20). A copy of a Raeren drinking vessel with a frilled foot and long neck in a yellow glaze was also identified.

The remaining sherds were from clear-glazed Border Red Wares (17) and German stoneware (9) which included four Frechen sherds (one with rouletting) and one Raeren sherd. In addition, three unattributed sandy ware sherds, one sherd of London Red Ware from a tripod pipkin and one tin-glazed sherd were recovered.

The 'coach house' (524, 561, 562)

Context 524 was the backfill to the foundation trench of the west wall of the 'coach house'; 561 and 562 were preparation layers below 516, a hard-packed gravel layer. In total 209 sherds were recovered, weighing 1.718kg (MSW 8g). Context 524 provided a spread of medieval

and post-medieval wares including CBW jars, KVWA and green-glazed Early Border ware. The post-medieval sherds were either White Border Wares, some with green or yellow glazes, or Red Border Wares of which one sherd had a rich brown glaze. A TGW bowl (Fig. 17.21) was also recovered.

Only four sherds of medieval pottery came from 561 while context 562 yielded a range of medieval wares and an Early Border Ware drinking vessel. CBW forms included a bowl, a rounded jar and large round or bunghole jar. Most post-medieval wares were White or Red Border Wares and included sherds from a porringer and a bowl/dish. Four sherds came from imported German stoneware vessels, three of which, probably jugs, were from Frechen.

The drain associated with the coach house (521)

This drain was disturbed in the 1960s when an electricity cable was laid. In total 42 sherds weighing 534g (MSW 13g), some with little wear and some badly abraded, were recovered from the feature. Of these, 29 sherds (439g) were medieval and 14 (191g) post-medieval. The medieval wares included KVWA and B and a Surrey orange sandy ware (SOSW) decorated handle, probably from a jug (Fig. 17.3). The remainder included CBW, one sherd of EBORD with a green-glaze and unattributable medieval sandy wares. Jars and bowls present. The post-medieval assemblage comprised White and Red Border Wares with no specific forms identified.

Discussion

The variety of pottery attests to the longevity of the Grange site and its association with Basing House. Historical evidence (Allen & Anderson 1999: 1) shows the growing intensity of occupation in the area after 1066, when a Norman manor was developed by Hugh de Port. References to fishponds, close to the Grange site, give a date range for medieval occupation between the 11th and 15th centuries. The Kennet Valley wares found in the original land surface lend support to this. The earlier Kennett Valley 'A' wares continue into the mid-13th century, overlapping with the 'B' wares. (Mephram 2000, Vince *et al.* 1997, 48, 64–65). Although in small quantities,

early Surrey Wares (1050–1150) and 13th–14th century Bentley-type wares (Jervis 2011:43) provide further evidence of medieval activity.

The Border Ware kilns at the Farnborough Hill Convent site produced a range of pottery from *c.* 1480 up to *c.* 1600+ (Pearce 2007: 34). Coarse Border Wares, dating to between 1270 and 1500, dominated the Grange midden, again supporting the later medieval use of this area. The fine, green-glazed, drinking vessels, in the Early Border Ware white and red fabrics, date to between 1480 and 1550 (Pearce 2007: 18) and mark the transition into the post-medieval period with forms changing from coarse ware jars and bowls to more refined table wares. The demolition rubble produced large quantities of these post-medieval Red and White Border Wares while the main drain, a closed feature, provided a specific date range of between 1550 and the mid-17th century with the Red Ware, in particular, representing the later period.

Compared with the main Basing House assemblage, there was no evidence of Metropolitan slipwares from the London area, Cistercian wares or horticultural vessels. The unattributed red wares may have been produced more locally in the Basingstoke area but, to date, no kilns are known. There was, however, a 'Potter's Lane' in Basingstoke dating back to *c.* 1500 (Hare 2017), while the Cross Keys public house (late 17th century) is known to have stood on the site of a pottery at the corner of Potter's Lane and Wote Street (Smallbone 2017, 46).

The pottery recovered from the main Basing House excavations was dominated by Border Wares but there was also a much wider variety of imported pottery, including substantial pieces of highly decorated Delftware and German stoneware. The tin-glazed wares from the Grange site were limited to finer vessels and a small number of Rhineland stoneware sherds, in the form of jugs, from the Raeren, Cologne, Frechen and Westerwald kilns. Dating ranges from the early 16th century for the Cologne and Raeren vessels, with Frechen replacing Cologne by the mid-16th century. Westerwald took over the production of blue and grey stonewares by the end of the 17th century (Wright 2011, iii)

and it was still being exported to England in the 1770s.

It is clear that the Grange site was occupied, albeit with agricultural buildings, for a long time, with the Grange mansion itself representing a comparatively short-lived final phase. Dating evidence suggests that construction of the house took place in the 1670s. In relation to the pottery, all imported German stonewares apart from the few Westerwald sherds pre-date the construction of the mansion. The Red Border Wares, along with tin-glazed wares, would have continued on until possibly the 1700s. Fine White Stone Wares were short lived (1720–1780) and the sherds found could have come from the end of the site's occupation. A very small number of Cream or Pearlware sherds were recovered and these were introduced in 1763 and the 1770s respectively (Lewis 1999: 99).

As a 'hunting lodge', the site may not have been occupied on a permanent basis and with such a large proportion of the pottery significantly predating the mansion's construction the question is: 'where did all this pottery come from?' Although the site was in use for a considerable period for agricultural and light industrial purposes, it is unlikely that this amount of pottery was related to these activities. During the period 1535–1601, however, there were a number of high-status and royal visits to Basing House, which would have involved a great deal of entertaining and feasting. The range of pottery forms identified, including jugs, rounded and cylindrical jars, bowls, dishes, tripod pipkins, chafing dishes and a variety of fine drinking mugs and beakers appear to reflect this. It is quite possible that breakages found their way into midden material disposed of alongside the agricultural buildings on the Grange site. With the levelling of these buildings following the Civil War episode, and the later construction, and indeed demolition, of the mansion, some of this material would have been spread across the site. The great variety of wares, small sherd size and general nature of the pottery distribution say as much about the vicissitudes suffered by the Grange as the domestic activity that went on there.

The glass by Briony A Lalor

Introduction

The earlier excavations at Basing House produced a range of vessel and window glass. The definitive items have been illustrated (Moorhouse 1971, 63; Allen & Anderson 1999, 76) and while the majority can be attributed to pre 1645, some appear to be later, contemporary with occupation at the Grange. This is particularly true of the wine bottles. One shaft and globe type, with angular shoulder, dates to 1660–80 (Dumbrell 1983, 50) but most are of onion form, dating between 1701–1730. One example has a seal, bearing the Paulet coat of arms (Moorhouse 1971, Fig. 29). Unfortunately, the material excavated by Lord Bolton does not have secure contexts and the exact provenance and significance of the bottles is unknown (see below).

A representative sample of window glass from the earlier excavations has been analysed by Dungworth (2009b). The majority was of high-lime low-alkaline composition. Only two fragments had sufficient potassium oxide levels to be forest glass and were probably produced before the late 16th century, with the remainder being made in England after the arrival of French glassmakers in 1567.

Excavations 2000–2006

Count and weight volumes were recorded for the vessel glass, but the fragmentary and degraded nature of the window glass resulted in only weight being recorded. In total 728 shards of vessel glass weighing 14,945g and 3,298g of window glass were recovered. This included 71 vessel shards (2,394g) and 110g of window glass from the Time Team excavation. As with the pottery analysis, context numbers have been grouped. Identification of the wine bottle forms and dates relies on Dumbrell (1983) and the other vessels on Willmott (2002).

Vessel glass

Most vessel glass (59%) was from wine bottles of varying types. A shaft and globe bottle recovered from **124**, the footings trench for the west wall of the mansion, can be dated to between 1630–1660 and a number of bottle fragments were sealed in a mortar layer (**34**)

associated with the construction of internal wall **07** (Fig. 12). A variety of onion-shaped bottles with spot dates of 1680–1710 came from the rubble spreads and shards from an earlyallet form (1720–1740) from cellar fill **20**. Another example, from demolition rubble in the north east corner (**512**) was more closely dated to c. 1726. The remains of octagonal bottles (1740–1760) were also recovered from **20** and **304** (Time Team excavation). An example of an early cylindrical bottle (c. 1750) came from demolition rubble **302**.

A bottle seal in black glass (Fig. 18) was found in layer **302**. It depicts a bell and a triangular arrangement of the initials S W K and is a 'Type 1.4' seal under the Museum of London classification (Jeffries & Major 2015, 131). It presumably came from 'The Bell' public house and shows the forename initial of the landlord (S) left, the landlady (K) right, with their surname (W) represented at the apex. An inn named The Bell was established in Basingstoke in 1623 in Bower Street, now London Street (Smallbone 2017, 29–31). The inn appears to have had affiliations with the Paulet/Bolton family as one of the main rooms was called 'The Faulcon' (the crest of the Bolton family) and the building was also a temporary prison for John Paulet, the 5th Marquess, after the fall of Basing House in October 1645. The inn burnt down in 1649 but was rebuilt, along with a new brew-house. None of the known publicans from Smallbone's research have the initials SW or KW, however there is a gap in the records between 1670 and 1709, when they might well have been in residence.

A range of other vessel glass was recovered including three shards attributed to wine glasses; a crystal stem with small knop and crystal foot with a rolled edge from **102** (demolition rubble) and a hollow stem with a merese below the bowl (Fig. 19.1), from the topsoil (**101**). A complete base from a cylindrical beaker with rigaree decoration (Fig. 19.2) also came from **102**. Two shards from bowls or dishes were also recovered from demolition rubble (**04**, **302**) while a substantial lid fragment with knob handle came from rubble layer **203** (Fig. 19.3).

A neck from a fine bottle or flask (Fig. 19.4) came from **102** and a well-made bottle neck and shoulder (Fig. 19.5) from demolition rubble

(302). Fine base and rim fragments, all in shades of pale green, came from ten vessels which are possibly from globular, conical, cylindrical and tubular phials used for pharmaceutical purposes (Fig. 19.6) or storing precious liquids such as unguents and perfumes (Cardenas 2013 311–314, Willmott 2002, 89–91). Three small diameter bases with sharp kicks are most likely from tubular phials (Fig. 19.7).

Recent research by Cardenas (2013, 313) has identified the tubular phial to be a type of its own when previously they had been grouped with either cylindrical or conical phials. Originally dated to between the second half of the 17th century and into the 18th century (Willmott 2002, 106) Cardenas highlights that the tubular type persists into the late 18th century and the cylindrical type into the 19th century with the kick ups becoming shallower over time. The Basing examples are at the early end of the range.

Five exceptionally fine fragments (0.2–1.5mm thick) of pale, blue-green glass were recovered from demolition rubble. The two base sherds may be from 17th century urinals. The main drain (15) yielded only fifteen shards of glass including two decorated rim sherds, a drinking vessel foot and one crystal prunt. No vessel glass was recovered from the midden (319).

Window glass

The majority of the window glass was recovered from the demolition rubble layers (72%), with 9% coming from the cellar fills. The soil layer for the ‘coach house’ (307) yielded another 7% (222g). No window glass was recovered from the main drain (15).

Most of the glass was light blue green in colour and ranged from 1.1–2.1mm in thickness. A few thicker shards (1.6–2.7mm) were in a dark brown coloured glass; one, from rubble layer 102 appears to be decorated with a linear pattern and another from rubble layer 04 had a circular impression which may be decorative. Some quarry shards had straight edges and marks from the lead comes and two appeared to be shaped. One triangular quarry, complete with lead comes, is on display in the Basing House museum.

Dungworth (2009a) analysed 47 fragments of window glass from the 2000 excavations. They

were all described as pale green in colour with all but one of them being identified as HLLA glass and 31 of these being of virtually identical composition. The remaining 15 HLLA shards had a varied composition, while the odd one out was thought to be manufactured using seaweed (kelp) ash.

Discussion

Significant dating evidence comes from the shaft and globe wine bottle from the mansion’s west wall footing (124). This rounded form dates from between 1630–60. Stratigraphically secure material also came from mortar layer 34. This was deposited as part of the building process and the bottles represented here must predate the mid 1670s.

With the majority of vessel glass (59%) from wine bottles a full chronology can be traced through the different forms. Most shards appear to come from onion-shaped bottles, dating between 1701 and 1730. The early mallet forms from the cellar fill have a date between 1720 and 1740 and the octagonal and early cylindrical bottles 1740–1760. This is consistent with the occupation and destruction of the Grange and suggests that quantities of bottles were being disposed of or stored on site, possibly, and not surprisingly, in the cellars.

The comparable onion-shaped wine bottles recovered from the main Basing House site (Moorhouse 1971, 67) are noteworthy. Although the Old House was razed in the Civil War, Celia Fiennes, visiting c1696, recorded that the gardens had been improved with ‘new walls built...and vineyards’ (Morris 1982). Richard Pococke, writing in the 1750s, described how the vineyard ‘made...in the last century...has been destroyed’ (Batey 1987). This shows that, during the lifetime of the Grange mansion, this previously ruined area of Basing House was used for viticulture, and presumably for recreation, and suggests that there was regular movement between the two locations.

Dungworth’s analysis (2009a) indicates that the majority of the window glass came from the original construction of the Grange mansion. There is some evidence for episodes of repair, particularly with the use of seaweed ash in glass, which was not common until the beginning of the 18th century. The lack of painted glass

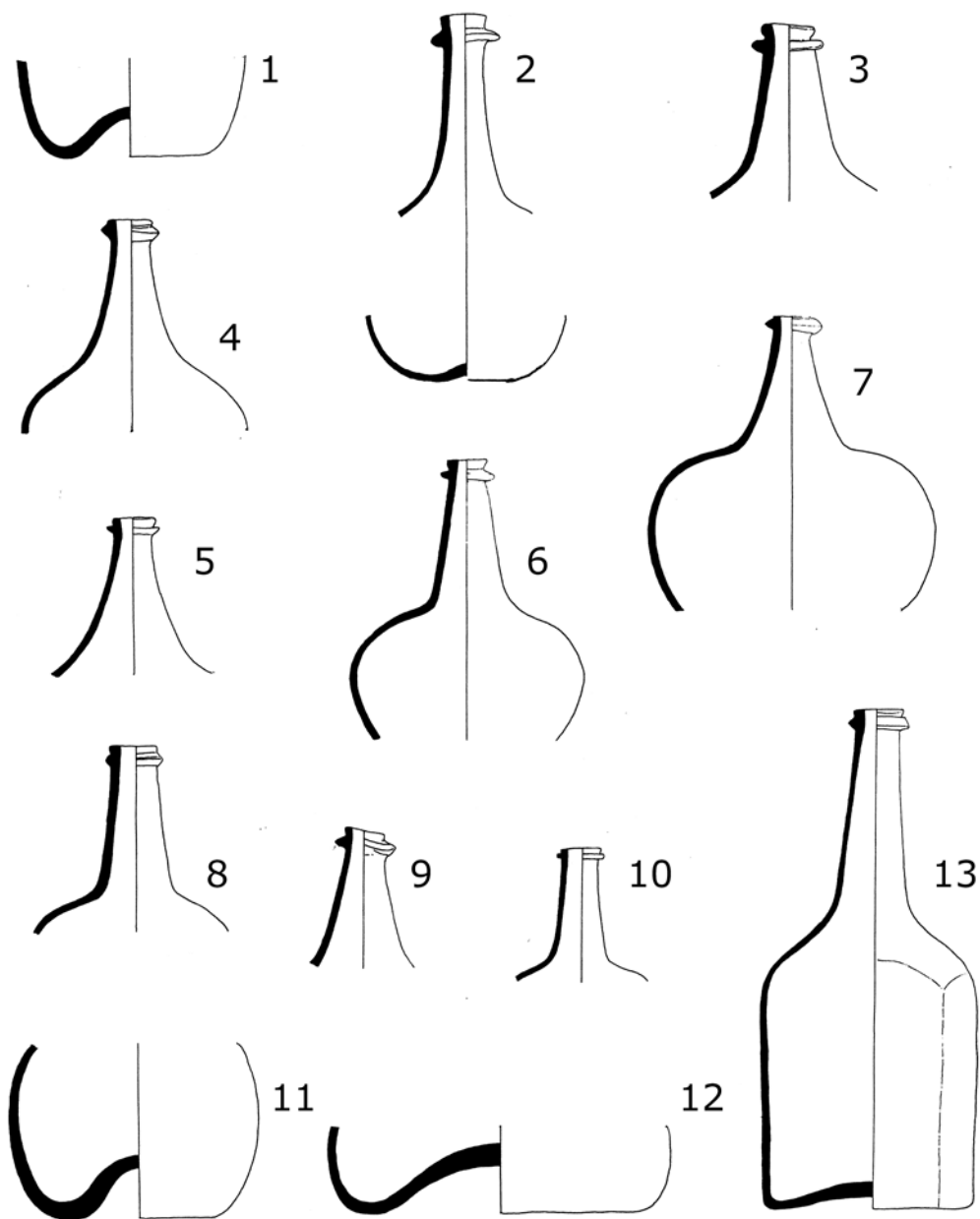


Fig. 18a Wine bottles (scale $\frac{1}{4}$); 1 Bottle base with a high kick. Listed as main drain **207**, but probably an intrusive find as it is a late 17th century form; 2 Shaft and globe bottle from wall footing **124**; 1630–1680; 3 Bottle neck from **21/34**, layers deposited *c.* 1680; 4 Neck and body from cellar fill **20**; 5 Bottle neck, rubble spread **203**; 6 Neck and body from **21/34**, layers deposited *c.* 1680; 7 Neck and body with very high string band, cellar fill **547**; 8 Bottle neck with straighter sides and neat string band, topsoil **201**; 9 Bottle neck with poorly executed string band, demolition rubble **302**; 10 Bottle neck with straighter sides and neat string band, demolition rubble **203**; 11 Bottle base with high kick, layer **123** cf layer **21/34**; 12 Large base with significant kick, demolition rubble **203**; 13 Complete (broken) mould-blown hexagonal bottle, cellar fill **304** (Time Team); 1740–1760



Fig. 18b (left) Bottle seal featuring 'The Bell'. 40mm diameter. Demolition layer 04, (1:1)

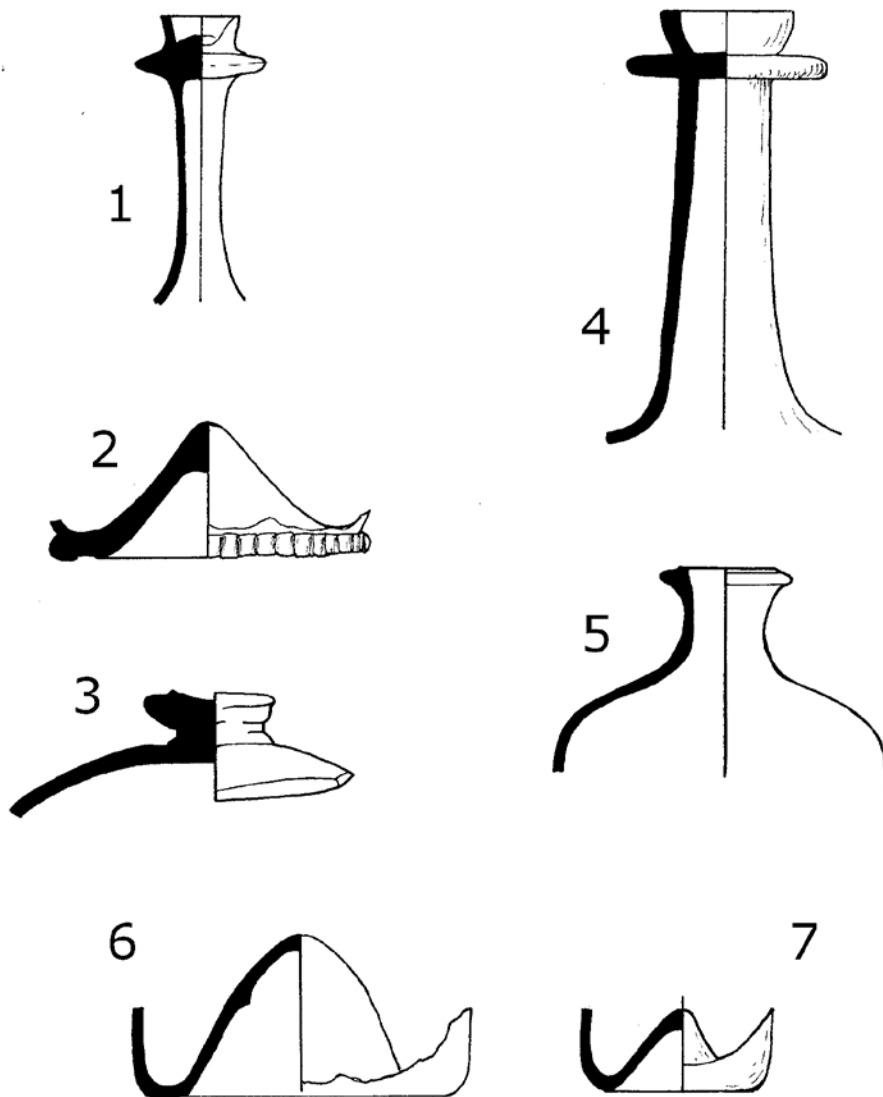


Fig. 19 (below) Fine glass; scale 1:1, except No. 3 (scale $\frac{1}{2}$) (see Table 6)

Table 6 Catalogue of illustrated glass (Fig. 19.1–7)

19.1	Hollow glass stem with meres below the bowl; clear glass with silver iridescence, stem diameter 6.5mm, glass body thickness 1.4mm Context 101
19.2	Beaker base with rigaree decoration; sea green glass with purple/blue iridescence, diameter 47mm, kick up 19.4mm high with pontil mark, body 1.8mm thick. Late 16th century to first half 17th century (Willmott 2002, 53). Context 102
19.3	Lid, with knob 29mm in diameter; dark green/black glass, 7mm thick at centre thinning to 3mm towards rim Context 203
19.4	Bottle or flask neck with well finished string rim and flaring mouth; sea green glass with blue iridescence, rim diameter 18.7mm, string rim diameter 26.5mm, body 1.8mm thick. Context 102
19.5	Bottle with short neck; green/brown glass, tapering mouth with bevelled rim diameter 40mm, body thickness 2.4mm Context 302
19.6	Phial or flask base; sea green glass, 42mm diameter with kick up 25mm high with pontil mark, body 1.2mm thick Context 302
19.7	Tubular phial base; sea green glass, base diameter 24.5mm, kick up 9.4mm high, body thickness 1.4mm Context 101

suggests that the windows at the Grange were relatively plain, but the small quarries of various shapes and sizes would have created their own distinctive patterns.

The clay tobacco pipes by Ginny Pringle

Material recovered

The clay pipe assemblage provides a good sample of the pipes that were being used in the village, particularly during the 17th and early 18th centuries. A total of 1,391 fragments was recovered from the excavations, comprising 170 pieces of bowl, 1,178 stem fragments and 43 mouthpieces. The assemblage includes a total of 136 marked pipes, comprising 134 stamped and two moulded examples. Of the stamped examples there are 12 heel marks attributed to eight makers dating to the 17th century and 122 stem stamps attributed to 13 makers, most of which are early 18th century. The two moulded marks are of 19th century date. There are also six fragments with moulded decoration, including five fairly complete bowls that date from the later 18th century onwards.

The pipe fragments from the site as a whole range from the first half of the 17th century through to the second half of the 19th century and were recovered from a total of 51 different contexts. A number of fragments (109) were

from ill-defined contexts and are accordingly recorded as unstratified (U/S) with a further 170 recovered from the turf and topsoil. Most of the groups (33 contexts) are relatively small, comprising 20 fragments or less. The six larger groups (consisting of 80 to 187 fragments) are almost all associated with rubble from demolition layers and cellar fills, the only exception being one group from a topsoil layer. The remaining 12 groups range from 21 to 48 fragments and the majority are similarly associated with rubble from demolition layers and cellar fills with most of the remainder from topsoil. All of the fragments have been examined and details of each context group recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is stored with the clay tobacco pipes, in the care of the Hampshire Cultural Trust (A2000.1).

The pipes in relation to the site

Clay tobacco pipes provide one of the most accurate and sensitive means of dating post-medieval deposits, particularly if they are present in some numbers (Higgins 2014). The most significant deposits/features are discussed below. In the style of Higgins (ibid.) each entry starts with the context number(s), followed by brackets giving the numbers of bowl, stem and mouthpiece, together with the total. For example, (4/10/1 = 15) shows that a total of

fifteen fragments of pipe, comprising four bowl, ten stems and one mouthpiece, is present. This allows the size and nature of each group to be easily seen before it is discussed. Context groups are discussed together where they come from a common feature or group of features.

Main drain A2000.1.15, 103, 207, 504, 615
(7/14/0 = 21)

A small but consistent group, the majority of bowls being of London and south-east styles with bottered and mostly milled rims. There is a residual bowl dating from *c.* 1630–1640, incuse stamped FT on the heel (Fig. 20.1) a maker's mark known from Basing House, but three bowls fall within the range *c.* 1640–1660 and one extends to *c.* 1640–1670. A single bowl of West Country style with an incuse stamped gauntlet on the heel (Fig. 20.3) dates from *c.* 1630–1650. Stem fragments recovered from the main drain have bores of 8/64" and 9/64" and these, together with the bowls, indicate an early date compatible with the filling in of this 16th century feature either during or very soon after the English Civil War. Clay pipes were no doubt discarded by the Parliamentary forces that besieged Basing House and the site of the Grange was of prime strategic importance. The presence of both West Country and London and south-east styles may be explained by these events (see below).

Agricultural building floor A2000.1.204
(0/1/0 = 1); midden A2000.1.319, 525
(2/1/0 = 3)

Other than the main drain, these features are the only other early contexts to yield clay pipe fragments. The combined totals (consisting of 6/64" and 8/64" stem bores), one bowl of *c.* 1660–1680 with stem bore 6/64" and a fragment of a plain bowl of indeterminate date are modest but not inconsistent with the probable dates of these features, some of which may have been subject to later disturbance.

Cellar fill containing demolition rubble
A2000.1.20, 526, 546, 547 (29/147/14 = 190)
A large and very consistent group. There are a small number of residual bowl forms that range from *c.* 1650–1720, including one example of

the maker's mark WK (*c.* 1650–1680), (Fig. 20.6), but the vast majority of bowl forms and makers' marks fall within an overall date range *c.* 1685–1760. It is no surprise that the primary fills of the cellars contain rubble from the demolished standing structure together with clay pipe waste from those doing the work and all examples potentially overlap in a date range *c.* 1710–1720. Caution should be exercised since the 1710 date is driven by a group of nine bowls of similar form that range from *c.* 1690–1720 and should these be slightly later then the range can be expanded to at least *c.* 1710–1730. The key elements here are the Edward Dod pipes, 17 examples of which were recovered from the cellar fills. The maximum extent of his date range is 1710 – 50.

(Probable) Cellar fill demolition rubble
BH99 202, 203, 302, 303, 304 (29/173/11 = 213)

Another large and very consistent group which follows the same pattern as the previous group, although there are no 17th century examples. The bowl forms and makers' marks fall within an overall date range where the majority are no later than *c.* 1750 and of which a significant 26 examples are represented by Edward Dod pipes.

Demolition rubble layer A2000.1.04, 102, 140, 203, 212, 302, 502, 503, 512, 515, 602, 605 (46/538/8 = 592)

Clay pipe fragments from these contexts are very mixed in terms of date but with a greater proportion attributed to the first part of the 18th century. Excluding quantities calculated using stem bore size, there are 19 bowl fragments or complete bowls that date from the 17th century, including a unique triple-milled bowl (from 503) with the maker's mark WK (Fig. 20.7). There are 59 fragments dating to the first half of the 18th century. However, stem stamps were more common in the 18th century and as such may skew the analysis presented here. If, as hypothesised, the rubble spreads were the result of the final phase of demolition, a mixture of both early fragments contemporary with the house and later pieces linked with its destruction would be present here.

Demolition layer within the well A2000.1.605 (2/4/0 = 6)

A small and inconsequential group, but consistent with demolition carried out during the first half of the 18th century. No maker's marks were present.

The pipes themselves

Published references to clay pipes from Old Basing include Atkinson (in Moorhouse 1971) and Allen and Anderson (1999). A short report on clay pipes is contained in the report on the Dig Basing community archaeology project undertaken by BAHS (Pringle 2020). Otherwise, and mostly because of the way in which the urban centre of Basingstoke has been developed, relatively little has been published on clay tobacco pipes in relation to the town or its environs. The first two references above illustrate a significant number of bowl forms and marks of mainly London and south-east styles. The assemblage from the Grange adds weight to the existing *corpus* but overall shows little divergence from the existing clay pipe traditions already known. More significantly, however, a number of makers' marks can be added to the record.

The range and number of marked pipes constitute a strong assemblage. They span the 17th–19th centuries and allow the sources of the pipes that were being used and consumed in Basing over this period to be examined. It should be emphasised that identification relies on the availability of previously published finds and the accuracy and completeness of the makers' lists (Higgins 2014). Higgins notes that the lists of Hampshire and Wiltshire pipemakers are almost certainly incomplete and that they often contain conflicting dates and details, making attribution and accurate dating difficult. This should be taken into account in the discussion that follows.

The 134 stamped marks can be divided into two broad classes, comprising 12 heel stamps and 122 stem marks. These are described in the following two sections:

Heel stamps

FT (Fig. 20.1) *c.* 1630–1640. Incuse within a heart-shaped border on base of a heart-shaped heel. The finely polished bowls (three examples) are characterised by milled and

lightly bottered rims. Several varieties of this mark occur at Winchester where the maker, so far unidentified, probably worked. Also found at Basing House (Atkinson (1971), Allen and Anderson (1999, 80)).

S (Fig. 20.2) Unidentified maker from the first half of the 17th century *c.* 1620–1650. Incuse on the base of a round-shaped heel. This mark is recorded from London and elsewhere (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2014.01.192). Single initial marks are not uncommon on early pipes (Atkinson, 1971). One example is also recorded from Basing House (Atkinson 1971).

Gauntlet (Fig. 20.3) One example of this incuse stamped heel mark ranging from *c.* 1630–1650 was found on a West Country style bowl form. Although this mark was originally used by the Gauntlet family of Amesbury, it appears to have been extensively copied and examples may well have been produced in places such as Salisbury and Winchester, although the West Country bowl form of this example suggests a Wiltshire origin. Also found at Basing House (Atkinson (1971) and Allen & Anderson (1999, 80)).

M (Fig. 20.4) Unidentified maker *c.* 1650–1670. Damaged mark in relief within a heart-shaped border on base of round heel. The lightly bottered rim is partly milled. A similar mark is known from Facombe Netherton in north-west Hampshire (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2014.01.192).

OS/GOO/D (Fig. 20.5) Richard Osgood *c.* 1660–1674. Incuse on the base of a round-shaped heel. The bowl is a West Country style from the second half of the 17th century. Richard Osgood 'Tobacco pipemaker' of Newbury, Berkshire signed his will on 29th May 1674. This mentions his son Richard and grandson Richard, and daughter Dorothy; his un-named wife was executrix. The witnesses were Timothy Barnard and Thomas Parsons. The will, which was proved on 31st August 1674, included an inventory dated 26th June 1674 made by Thomas Osgood and Timothy Barnard, totalling £8 3s 10d but made no mention of tools or shop goods (SCPR 1989, 7).

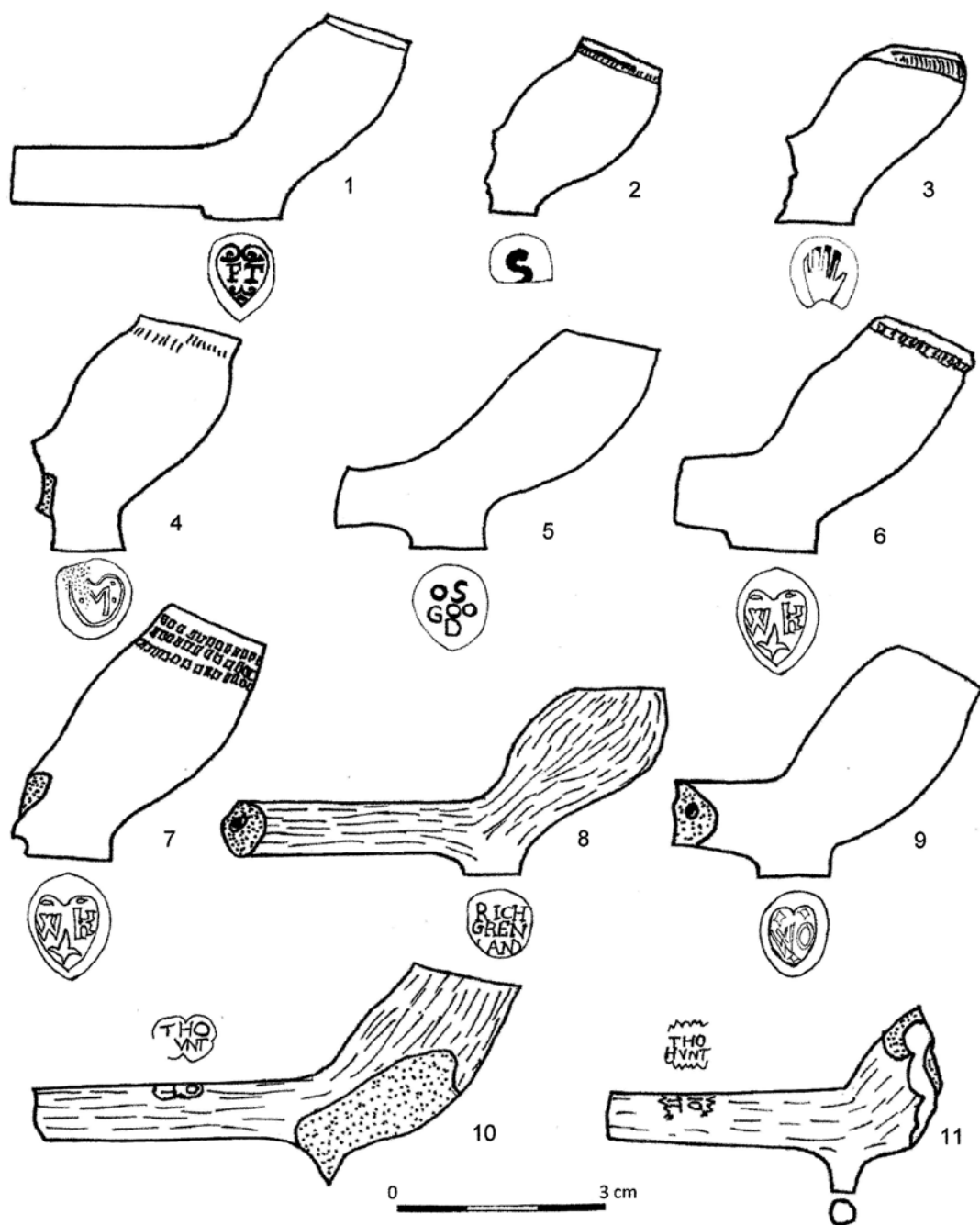


Fig. 20 17th century maker's marks

Table 7 Marked pipes from the excavations, including details of the position (POS; SX = across the stem; SL = along the stem; H = on the base of the heel; HS = on the sides of the heel), type of mark (IS = incuse stamped; RS = relief stamped; IM = incuse moulded; RM = relief moulded) and number of examples recovered (No). The stamped marks are given first, followed by the moulded marks (continued on the next page)

Mark	Pos	Type	No	Suggested Maker	Place	Date	Figs	Comments
IO/BARN	SX	IS	1	Joseph Barns	Marlborough?	c.1720-1740	20	Likely to be a variant of Joseph Barns. This mark also known from Basing House and Winchester.
JOS/BARNs	SX	IS	7	Joseph Barns	Marlborough?	c.1720-1740	19	Made by Joseph Barns. This mark also known from Marlborough.
ED/BEA.../TE...	SX	IS	2	Edward Beasten	Newbury?	c.1700-1720	16	Poor quality stamp, probably Edward Beasten. Also found at Marlborough, Old Swindon and Overton (Hants).
ED/WARD/DOD	SX	IS	92	Edward Dod	East Woodhay	c.1710-1750	21,2 2	Made by Edward Dod who is thought to have operated at East Woodhay. Also found at Basing House and within the village of Basing as well as elsewhere in Hampshire.
ION/EDMO/NDS	SX	IS	2	John Edmonds	Portsmouth	c.1750	23	Made by John Edmonds of Portsmouth. Also found at Winchester and elsewhere in the south.
RICH/GREN/LAND	H	IS	1	Richard Greenland	Norton St Philip	c.1660-1680	8	A type 1, early example of Richard Greenland's work. Not necessarily the maker of the same name operating in Devizes from c.1688-1736.
THO/HVNT	SX	IS	3	Thomas Hunt	Marlborough	c.1690	10,1 1	Probably made by Thomas Hunt IV (Marlborough). Common in Marlborough and Salisbury. Also found at Basing House.
M	H	RS	1	Unid.	Unknown	c.1650-1670	4	Damaged mark.
IM or IW	SX	IS	1	Unid.	Unknown	c.1700-1800	25	Crudely stamped, the mark is indistinct.
ED / ...ND	SX	IS	2	Unid.		?	12	Unidentified maker.
OS/GOO/D	H	IS	1	Richard Osgood	Newbury	c.1660-1674	5	Made by Richard Osgood of Newbury who died in 1674.
Will/PEARCE	SX	IS	1	William Pearce	Marlborough	c.1690-1700	13	Made by William Pearce of Marlborough.
IOH/RO.../...	SX	IS	2	Unid.		c.1714	14	Possibly John Rowte of Winchester, although there was an earlier John Rowte of Southampton c.1666.

Table 7 Marked pipes from the excavations, including details of the position (POS: SX = across the stem; SL = along the stem; H = on the base of the heel; HS = on the sides of the heel), type of mark (IS = incuse stamped; RS = relief stamped; IM = incuse moulded; RM = relief moulded) and number of examples recovered (No). The stamped marks are given first, followed by the moulded marks (continued from the previous page)

RICH/ARD.S/AYER	S	H	IS	1	Unid.	London?	c.1620-1650	2	Truncated mark. Also found at Basing House.
	SX	SX	IS	6	Richard Sayer	East Woodhay	c.1685-1730	18	There appear to have been at least two makers of this name working at East Woodhay from at least 1685-1716 (Cannon 1991, 25).
JOHN/SIMS	SX	SX	IS	1	John Sims	Winchester	c.1691-1717	15	Made by John Sims of Winchester. Also found at Portsmouth, Bishops Waltham and many examples from Winchester.
	FT	H	IS	3	Unid.	Winchester?	c.1630-1640	1	Several varieties of this mark occur at Winchester where the maker probably worked. Also found at Basing House.
IW	SX	SX	IS	1	John Wingrave or John Willis?	East Woodhay or Winchester?	c.1723 or c.1718-1757?	17	Unidentified but could be John Wingrave or John Willis.
	WK	H	RS	3	William Knight?	Basingstoke?	c.1650-1680	6,7	May be a predecessor of the later W Knight operating in or near Basing c.1720.
WO	H	H	RS	1	William Oram	Winchester	c.1676-1698	9	Made by William Oram who operated at or near Winchester.
	Gauntlet	H	IS	1	Unid.	Wiltshire?	c.1630-1650	3	Occurs on West Country bowl forms. Originally used by the Gauntlet family of Amesbury, this mark was widely copied by other manufacturers in the region.
roll-stamped stem Sub-tot (stamped)	SX	SX	RS	1			c.1700-1760	24	Relief roll stamped mark
	UGALL	SL	IM	1	Duncan McDougall	Glasgow	c.1847-1871	27	Firm recorded 1846-1967. This example likely to be 1846-1871 since 'Glasgow' was not used on the pipes after 1871.
GLA RR									
	RR	HS	RM	1	Richard Readwin?	Basingstoke	c.1847-1852	26	Possibly Richard Readwin (Readerson?) an active pipemaker in Basingstoke c.1847-52, or alternatively Richard Russell in Portsea 1841.
Sub-tot (moulded)				2					
Grand total				136					

WK (Figs 20.6, 20.7) *c.* 1650–1680. Relief stamped heart-shaped mark on the base of a heart-shaped heel. So far unidentified, this may be an early version of W Knight's work *c.* 1720 where an incuse stamp across the stem is known from Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 80) and elsewhere within the village, although not at the Grange. Or it may be part of a family tradition of pipemakers with the initials WK where W Knight may be of the next generation. A William Knight was recorded as born in Basingstoke on 30 June 1699. One of the three examples from the Grange is notable for its unique triple-milled rim.

RICH/GREN/LAND (Fig. 20.8) Richard Greenland *c.* 1660–1680. Incuse on the base of a round-shaped heel. The burnished bowl is a West Country style from the second half of the 17th century. This is an early Richard Greenland type, also found at Marlborough and Salisbury. Atkinson (1980, 295) notes that the (common) early Richard Greenland pipes with the name on the heel have GRENLAND whereas the Devizes maker of the same name working between at least 1688 and 1736 spells his name GREENLAND on all his pipes, both heel and spur varieties. Further information is available from Atkinson's notebook (NPA 2016, LIVNP2012.06.216, 1).

WO (Fig. 20.9) William Oram *c.* 1676–1698 from the Winchester area, although the form of the bowl and the heel stamp suggests the earlier part of this date range (NPA 2016, LIVNP2014.01.192). Oram took a licence to marry in 1698 (Oswald 1975, 173). The relief stamped heart-shaped mark is on the base of a distinctive oval-shaped flared heel.

Stem Stamps

THO/HVNT (Figs 20.10, 20.11) Thomas Hunt of Marlborough, from *c.* 1690. Incuse on stem. Two examples with a wavy border and the third with a sawn border surrounding the name. This maker is known for many variations of the border surrounding his name. Both examples exhibit signs of burnishing and are of spur form. Examples have been found at Marlborough and Salisbury and also at Basing House (Allen & Anderson, 1999, 80). His

earlier pipes have the name on the heel (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2012.06.216, 22–23).

ED/...ND (Fig. 21.12) Unidentified maker, date unknown but *c.* 1700. Fragmented, poor quality mark incuse on stem. Another similar fragmented example reads ED but may represent Edward Dod. Both recovered from the same context (BH99 203).

Will/PEARCE (Fig. 21.13) William Pearce of Marlborough, *c.* 1690–1700. Incuse on stem. An example can be seen in Atkinson's notebook (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2012.06.216, 20).

IOH/RO.../...? (Fig. 21.14) Possibly John Rowte of Winchester, *c.* 1714. Incuse on stem. An earlier John Rowte existed in Southampton *c.* 1666 (Oswald 1975, 173), but if John Rowte then this example is probably the later maker. Stem bore 6/64".

IOHN/SIMS (Fig. 21.15) John Sims of Winchester *c.* 1691–1717. Incuse on stem. John Sims married Dorothy Pearce, pipemaker, in 1691 and Eliz. Laryon in 1695 (Oswald 1975, 173). An example of this mark can be seen in Atkinson's notebook (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2012.06.231, 21).

ED/BEA.../TE... (Fig. 21.16) Probably Edward Beasten *c.* 1700–1720. Two examples incuse on stem but the quality of the stamps is poor. Atkinson suggests Edward Beasten may have operated at Newbury. Examples have been found at Marlborough, Old Swindon, and Overton (Hampshire) in addition to elsewhere and an example of the stamp can be seen in Atkinson's notebook (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2012.06.216, 89).

IW (Fig. 21.17) Unidentified but may be John Wingrave (Wingrove) apprentice to William Barns, *c.* 1723, probably of East Woodhay (Oswald 1975, 173), or John Willis *c.* 1718–1757 of Winchester (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2014.01.192). Incuse on stem.

RICH/ARD.S/AYER (Fig. 21.18) Six examples of this incuse stamped stem mark were found. These were made by a Richard Sayer (alias

Lawrence) who worked at East Woodhay. There was more than one Richard Sayer at East Woodhay as two makers of this name appear in the records from at least 1685–1716 (Cannon 1991). Cannon notes examples of these pipes from Basing, Chilton Foliat, Coleshill, Littlecote, London, Marlborough, Newbury, Oxford, Poulton, Salisbury, Swindon, Wanborough, Winchester and Virginia, USA. They have also been found at Reading (Higgins 2013) and Southampton (Higgins 2014) and it is clear that the Sayer family were prolific makers who were able to find a market for their wares across a wide area (Ibid.). Southampton is geographically the closest port to East Woodhay and so these pieces may complete the missing link in their distribution route to America (Ibid.). It is not known how long the second Richard Sayer worked in East Woodhay, but it may have been as late as *c.* 1730. According to Higgins (Ibid.) a maker named Sayer, perhaps a member of the same family, worked at Fareham at some point during the early 18th century, as evidenced by pipes of this date stamped SAY/ER.FA/REHA/M on the stem (Fox and Hall 1979, Fig. 15.102). Higgins (Ibid.) also notes that examples of the Fareham marks have been found in the Channel Islands, as have those of W Sayer, who worked at West Wellow in Hampshire from *c.* 1728–1769 (David 2003, 242, Figs 420–1).

JOS/BARNS (Fig. 21.19) Joseph Barns *c.* 1720–1740, location unknown but this mark is also known from Marlborough (Atkinson 1972), as are pipes made by William Barns. Incuse on stem. Seven examples were found.

IO/BARN (Fig. 21.20) Most likely a variant of Joseph Barns or alternatively a John Barns (unknown maker) of similar date. Incuse on stem. This particular style of maker's mark is known from Winchester and also Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 80, Fig. 63) where it is recorded as IO/BA..., 'unidentified'.

ED/WARD/DOD (Figs 22.21, 22.22) Edward Dod *c.* 1710–1750, thought to be from East Woodhay (in 1710 Edward Dod married Eliz. Horsman of East Woodhay). Whereas Atkinson (1971) refers to a date range *c.* 1710–1750 Allen

& Anderson (1999, 80) refer to a date range *c.* 1710–1730, but *c.* 1750 is the more likely end date. Incuse on stem. Atkinson (1971) notes Edward Dod pipes are unusual due to the flat-based round spur which curves outwards instead of the normal pointed spur although this maker's mark also appears on another form with a more conventional spur found at this site (Fig. 3.22). Edward Dod pipes are by far the most prolific at the Grange and 92 examples, mostly stem fragments, were recovered. Edward Dod pipes are also known from within the village of Basing, Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 80), from Crockfords Farm in the parish of Old Basing and Lychpit and also from Winchester and Marlborough (Atkinson 1971).

ION/EDMO/NDS (Fig. 22.23) John Edmonds of Portsmouth *c.* 1750. Incuse on stem. Also found at Winchester and elsewhere in the south. An example can be seen in Atkinson's notebook (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2012.06.231, 23).

Roll-stamped stem (Fig. 22.24) One stem decorated with a relief roll-stamped border, *c.* 1700–1760.

IM or IW (Fig. 22.25) Unidentified maker *c.* 1700–1800. Incuse on stem. Crudely stamped, the mark is indistinct.

Moulded marks

Moulded marks on sides of heels

'RR' (Fig. 22.26) One example of a single 'R' in serif lettering moulded in relief to both the left and the right of a prominent spur. Scrape marks along the end of the stem towards the back of the bowl (bowl not present) suggest a 19th century pipe as it is likely these marks would have developed into a decorative bowl design. Possibly Richard Readwin (Readerson?) an active pipemaker in Basingstoke *c.* 1847–1852, or alternatively Richard Russell of Portsea 1841, Oswald (1975, 173). An example was also found at Basing House (Atkinson 1971).

Moulded stem marks

UGALL/GLA (Fig. 22.27) One example of a stem was found with the incuse-moulded lettering UGALL on the left side and GLA on the right

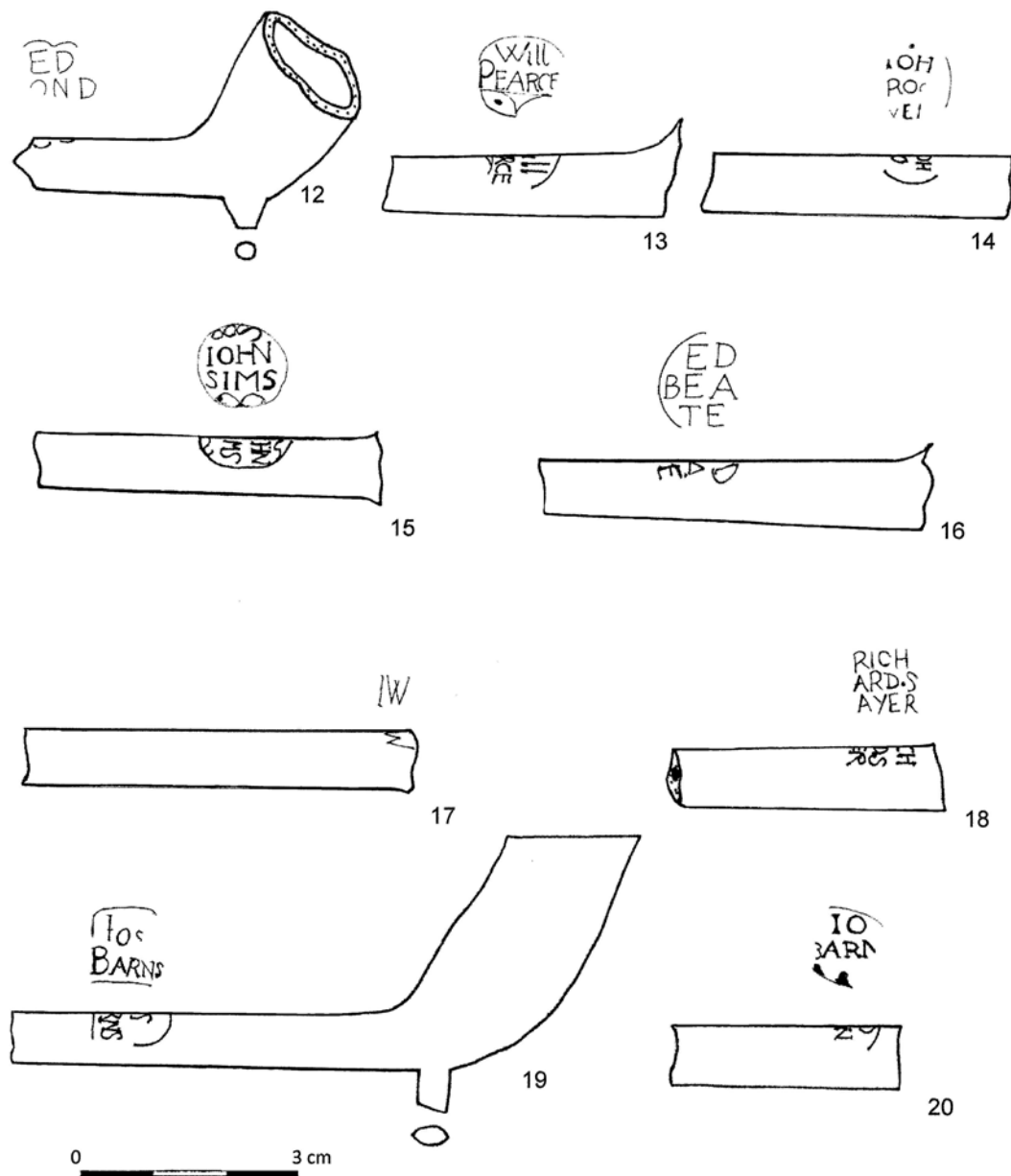


Fig. 21 Early 18th-century maker's marks

side within relief borders. The generally small and neatly formed serif lettering represents McDOUGALL /GLASGOW, recorded in Oswald (1975, 205). McDougall pipes were first manufactured in Glasgow, Scotland in

1846 from premises at 277 Parliamentary Road known as "The Glasgow Pipe Manufactory". Although the factory was built in 1810, Duncan McDougall wasn't operating from it at that time. In March 1871 the name changed to "D

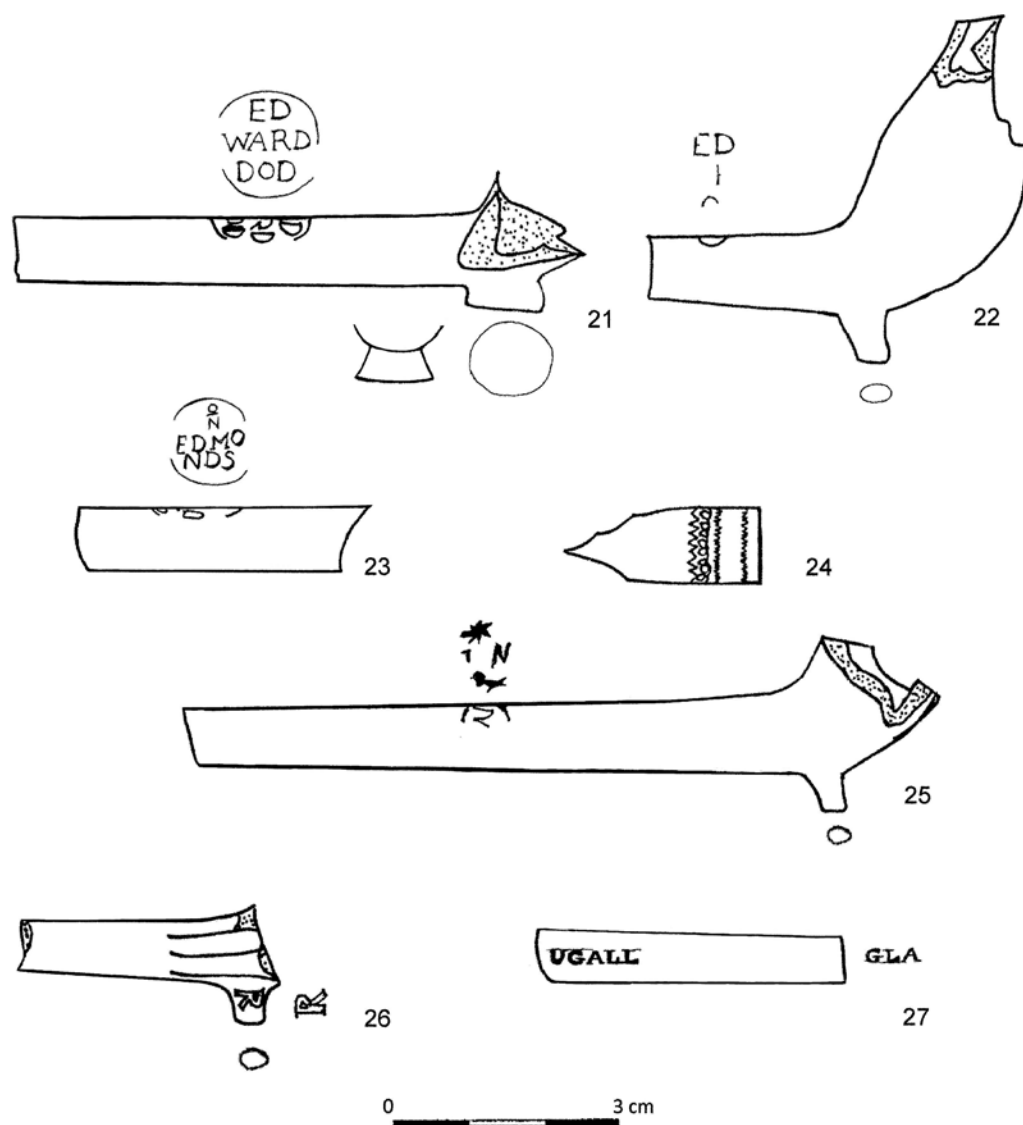


Fig. 22 18th and 19th-century maker's marks

McDougall and Co" but the manufactory name continued to be used alongside it on advertising material (but not the pipes themselves) for some time to ensure continuity of customer loyalty. In 1889, the premises moved to a new location in Charles Street and were still in operation until 1967. This piece is likely to

date c. 1846–1871 and has a narrow stem bore of 4/64".

Pipes with moulded decoration

Five bowls and a small fragment of bowl have moulded decoration (not illustrated). These comprise two with fluted designs, one with a

claw design, one with a fish scales design, one with a wheat ear or leaf design on the front seam and sides of the bowl and one with an oak branch and leaves on the front seam and a possible armorial design on the rear seam. The fluted designs may date from the end of the 18th century but may equally be 19th century. The remainder are 19th century.

Trade, mobility and social status

Pipes are useful in that they can indicate areas from which goods were being traded or from which people had travelled. There are few references to pipes or pipemakers in Basingstoke as can be seen in Oswald (1975, 173) and with the exception of W Knight all are mid-19th century. Winchester, East Woodhay and the coastal ports of Southampton and Portsmouth are the main areas mentioned but this may be skewed due to a bias in the geographical spread of investigations and excavations. In the 19th century pipes were being manufactured in great quantities in industrial production centres far away such as at Broseley. By contrast the earlier pipes tended to be either of regional or local manufacture, a pattern which is clearly shown at the Grange where a substantial number of 17th century and early 18th century examples were recovered that were of the London and south-east style, together with a range of makers' marks mostly from further west in Hampshire and Wiltshire together with a few examples of West Country forms. The dislocations of the English Civil War and the sieges of Basing House are likely to have been contributing factors to the arrival of some of the examples found at the Grange. The majority of the later pipes associated with the Grange lacked makers' marks, were mostly unburnished and not particularly exotic. They may be attributed mainly to the labouring workforce associated with the construction, maintenance and subsequent demolition of the house.

Summary and conclusions

This significant and large assemblage from the Grange adds weight to the existing *corpus* known from Basing but shows little divergence from the existing clay pipe traditions known here. More importantly, a number of makers'

marks can now be added to the Basing catalogue. In terms of site phasing the bowl forms and makers' marks are consistent with the mid-17th century episode of the English Civil War and the subsequent construction, occupation and demolition of the Grange mansion in the later 17th and early 18th centuries. The few examples that date to the 19th century clearly represent later casual deposits. If the clay tobacco pipes were to be used as the sole dating evidence, without reference to the pottery or other artefacts, a suggested date for the construction of the building would be shortly after the end of the English Civil War, with demolition following within a hundred years, most likely between 1730 and 1750.

List of illustrated pipes

The most diagnostic fragments from this site have been illustrated at scale 1:1 and the following list gives a suggested date for each example, together with details of its appearance and attributes. Each entry ends with the site accession number and context number. Incuse lettering for the marks is shown solid and relief lettering in outline. Burnished surfaces are indicated with broken lines. Bowls with moulded decoration dated to the 19th century are not illustrated as the styles are fairly common.

17th-century maker's marks (Fig. 20)

20.1. Bowl dating from *c.* 1630–1640 with an incuse stamped mark on the heel reading FT within a heart-shaped border. The finely polished bowl has a milled and lightly bottered rim. Several varieties of this mark occur at Winchester where the maker, so far unidentified, probably worked. Also found at Basing House (Atkinson (1971), Allen & Anderson (1999, 80)). Stem bore 7/64". (U/S)

20.2. London style bowl with a milled and bottered rim, dating from *c.* 1620–1650, with a truncated incuse stamped mark on the heel reading S, without a border. This is an unidentified maker from the first half of the 17th century. Stem bore 9/64". (U/S)

20.3. West Country style plain bowl of *c.* 1630–1650 with an incuse stamped gauntlet mark on the heel. Originally used by the

Gauntlet family of Amesbury, this mark was widely copied by other manufacturers in the region. Stem bore 8/64". (504)

20.4. Bowl dating from *c.* 1650–1670 with a damaged relief stamped mark on the heel reading M within a heart-shaped border. The lightly bottered rim is partly milled. Unidentified maker. Stem bore 8/64". (U/S)

20.5. West Country style bowl of *c.* 1660–1674 with an incuse stamped mark on the heel reading OS/GOO/D. This can be attributed to Richard Osgood of Newbury, Berkshire. Stem bore 8/64". (U/S)

20.6., 20.7. Bowls of London style dating from *c.* 1650–1680, with a relief stamped heart-shaped mark on the heel reading WK. Three examples were recovered of which one of the two bottered bowls has a unique set of three parallel milled bands (Fig. 1.7). The third example is a heel and base of bowl only. Stem bore 7/64". (102, 503)

20.8. West Country style bowl of *c.* 1660–1680 with an incuse stamped mark on the heel reading RICH/GREN/LAND. This can be attributed to Richard Greenland of Norton St. Philip, Somerset. The bowl has a bottered rim and is finished with a very good burnish. Stem bore 7/64". (U/S)

20.9. Plain bowl dating from *c.* 1676–1698 with maker's mark WO relief stamped and set within a heart-shaped frame on the base of a distinctive oval-shaped flared heel. The rim is lightly bottered. This can be attributed to William Oram, Winchester, although the form of the bowl and the heel stamp suggests the earlier part of this date range. Stem bore 7/64". (502)

20.10. Burnished bowl with cut rim dating from *c.* 1690 with an incuse stamped mark across the stem reading THO/HVNT set within a wavy border. This mark can be attributed to one of the Thomas Hunts of Marlborough, probably Thomas Hunt IV. Earlier Thomas Hunt pipes have the name on the heel. Spur form with a stem bore 7/64". (U/S)

20.11. Fragment of bowl with evidence for burnish, dating from *c.* 1690 with an incuse stamped mark across the stem reading THO/HVNT set within a sawn border. This is a variant of Fig. 1.10. Spur form with a stem bore 7/64". (101)

Early 18th-century maker's marks (Fig. 21)

21.12. Bowl dating from *c.* 1700 with maker's mark ED/...ND. Incuse stamped across the stem. Unidentified maker. Stem bore 6/64". (BH99 203)

21.13. Stem with maker's mark Will/PEARCE incuse stamped across. This can be attributed to William Pearce of Marlborough, *c.* 1690–1700. Stem bore 6/64". (102)

21.14. Stem with maker's mark IOH/RO incuse stamped across. This may be attributed to John Rowte of Winchester *c.* 1714, but uncertain. Stem bore 6/64". (546)

21.15. Stem with maker's mark IOHN/SIMS incuse stamped across. This can be attributed to John Sims of Winchester *c.* 1691–1717. Stem bore 6/64". (203)

21.16. Stem with maker's mark ED/BEA.../TE... incuse stamped across. This may be attributed to Edward Beaten, probably of Newbury, *c.* 1700–1720. Stem bore 6/64". (BH99 203)

21.17. Stem with maker's mark IW incuse stamped across. This may be attributed to either John Wingrave, probably of East Woodhay, apprentice to William Barns, *c.* 1723 (Oswald 1975, 173), or John Willis *c.* 1718–1757 of Winchester (NPA 2016, LIVNP 2014.01.192). Stem bore 5/64". (102)

21.18. Stem with maker's mark RICH/ARD.S/AYER incuse stamped across. This can be attributed to Richard Sayer of East Woodhay, *c.* 1685–1730. Stem bore 6/64" (although a 7/64" example is also known from this site). (526)

21.19. Bowl dating from *c.* 1720–1740 with an incuse stamped mark across the stem reading JOS/BARN.S. This mark can be attributed to Joseph Barns, location unknown but perhaps Marlborough. The bowl is plain with a cut rim and a flat-based spur. Stem bore 6/64". (546)

21.20. Stem with maker's mark IO/BARN incuse stamped across, also known from Winchester and Basing House. Most likely a variant of Joseph Barns *c.* 1720–1740, or alternatively a John Barns (unknown maker) of similar date. Incuse on stem. Stem bore 6/64". (BH99 203)

18th and 19th-century maker's marks (Fig. 22)

22.21. Bowl dating from *c.* 1710–1750 with an

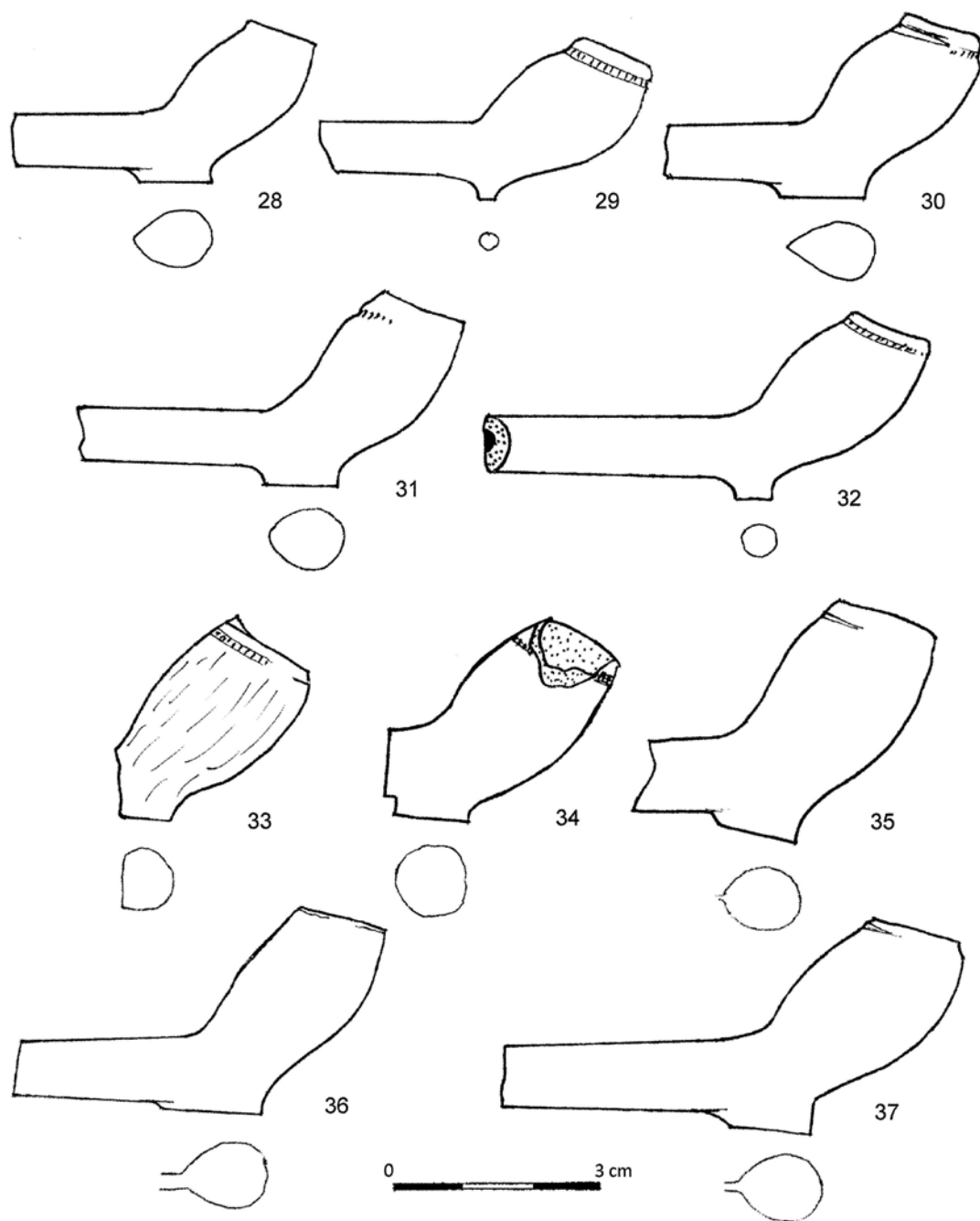


Fig. 23 Nos 28–37, 17th-century heel forms

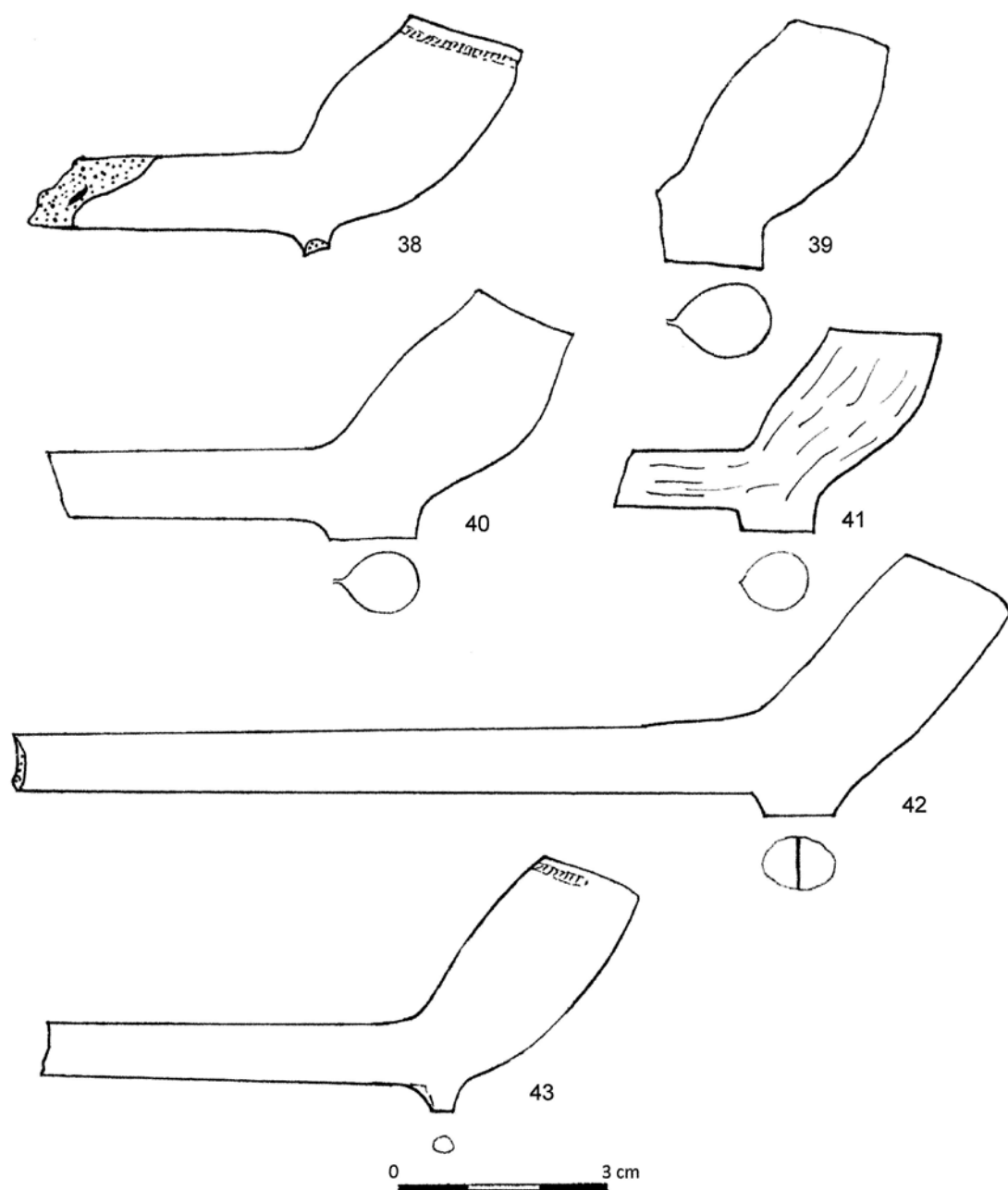


Fig. 24 Nos 38–42, 17th-century heel forms; No 43, 17th-century spur form

incuse stamped mark across the stem reading ED/WARD/DOD. This mark can be attributed to Edward Dod, thought to be from East Woodhay. Edward Dod pipes are unusual due to the flat-based spur which curves outwards instead of the normal pointed spur. Stem bore 6/64". (203)

22.22. Plain bowl with forward projecting spur. A variant of Edward Dod although the incuse stamped stem mark that reads ED/..../.O. is only partially visible. Stem bore 6/64". (546)

22.23. Stem with maker's mark ION/EDMO/NDS incuse stamped across. This can be attributed to John Edmonds of Portsmouth *c.* 1750. Stem bore 6/64". (20)

22.24. Stem with relief roll-stamped border dating from *c.* 1700–1760. Stem bore indeterminate. (21)

22.25. Bowl with indistinct maker's mark incuse stamped across the stem. Possibly reads IM or IW. Unidentified maker *c.* 1700–1800. Stem bore 6/64". (BH99 203)

22.26. Spur heel marked R/R in serif lettering moulded in relief. This can probably be attributed to Richard Readwin of Basingstoke, *c.* 1847–1852. Also found at Basing House, Atkinson (1971). Stem bore 4/64". (U/S)

22.27. Stem with maker's mark UGALL/GLA in serif lettering incuse moulded. This can be attributed to Duncan McDougall of Glasgow *c.* 1846–1871 (Oswald 1975, 205). Stem bore 4/64". (U/S)

17th-century heel forms (Fig. 23)

23.28. Plain bowl with round heel dating from *c.* 1640–1660. Stem bore 7/64". (102)

23.29. Plain bowl of London style dating from *c.* 1640–1660, with bottered and milled rim and small spur heel. Stem bore 8/64". (103)

23.30. Plain bowl of London style dating from *c.* 1640–1660, with lightly bottered and milled rim and a heart-shaped heel. Stem bore 8/64". (211)

23.31. Plain bowl of London style dating from *c.* 1640–1660, with a milled rim and a round heel. Stem bore 7/64". (102)

23.32. Plain bowl of London style dating from *c.* 1640–1660, with milled rim and small round protruding heel. Stem bore 8/64". (U/S)

23.33. Plain, very lightly burnished, bowl of

London style dating from *c.* 1640–1660 with a bottered and milled rim and a round heel. Stem bore 7/64". (04)

23.34. Plain bowl of London style dating from *c.* 1640–1670, with a milled rim and a round heel. Stem bore 7/64". (102)

23.35. Plain bowl dating from *c.* 1640–1670 with a bottered and partly milled rim and round heel. Stem bore 6–7/64". (101)

23.36. Plain bowl of London Style dating from *c.* 1640–1680, no milling, with heart-shaped heel. Crudely smoothed / refinished bowl. Stem bore 7/64". (512)

23.37. Plain bowl of London style dating from *c.* 1660–1680, with lightly bottered, partly milled rim and heart-shaped heel. Stem bore 8/64". (502)

17th-century heel forms; No 43, 17th-century spur form (Fig. 24)

24.38. Plain bowl dating from *c.* 1660–1680 with a milled rim and spur heel. Stem bore 7/64". (101)

24.39. Plain bowl of London style dating from *c.* 1640–1680, with a cut rim and a heart-shaped heel. Stem bore 7/64". (102)

24.40. Plain bowl of London style dating from *c.* 1660–1680, with a bottered rim and heart-shaped heel. Stem bore 8/64". (556)

24.41. Lightly burnished plain bowl of West Country character with a cut rim and round heel dating from *c.* 1660–1680. Stem bore 6/64". (BH99 201)

24.42. Plain bowl with parallel sides dating from *c.* 1670–1690, oval-shaped protruding heel with milling across the width of the base. This could be a London and south-east form but milling across the heel is more common in East Anglia. Stem bore 7/64". (602)

24.43. Plain bowl dating from *c.* 1660–1710 with lightly bottered, partially milled rim and a small spur. Stem bore 6/64". (U/S)

18th-century spur forms (Fig. 25)

25.44. Lightly burnished plain bowl with West Country characteristics dating from *c.* 1700–1710, with a flat-bottomed spur. The bowl may be a crossover of West Country and London styles since styles were copied by some London makers (Atkinson & Oswald 1969). Stem bore 7/64". (526)

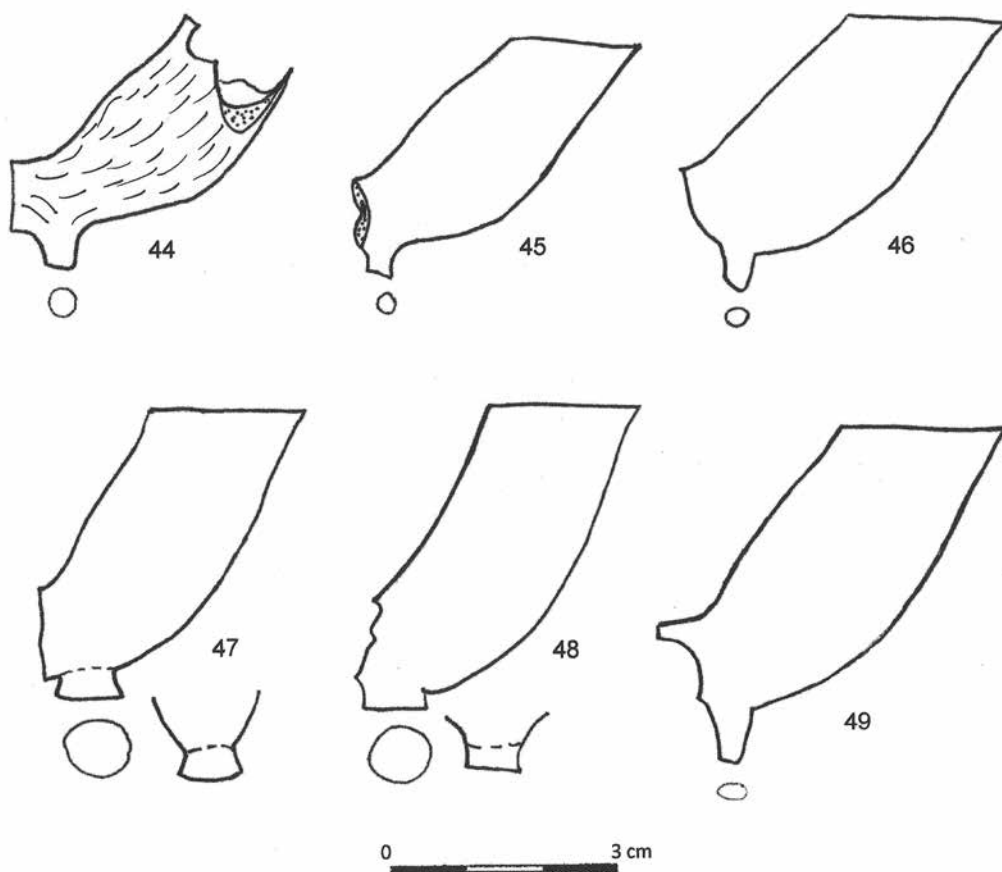


Fig. 25 18th-century spur forms

25.45. Plain bowl dating from *c.* 1690–1720, with cut rim and forward projecting spur form. Stem bore 5/64". (203)

25.46. Plain bowl dating from *c.* 1690–1720, with cut rim and spur form. Stem bore 7/64". (546)

25.47. Plain bowl with cut rim and an unusual large round flared pedestal heel, dating from *c.* 1700–1750, possibly made by Edward Dod. Also known from Basing House (Allen & Anderson 1999, 79, Fig. 57). Stem bore 6/64". (20)

25.48. Plain upright bowl dating from *c.* 1700–1760, with cut rim and round projecting heel. Stem bore 6/64". (546)

25.49. Plain bowl dating from *c.* 1740–1800

with cut rim and forward projecting spur form. Stem bore 7/64". (203)

Building materials

The largest vernacular building (26) had broad footings composed of flint, chalk and half bricks. Its irregular layout suggested that these were the foundations for a timber framed superstructure. There was no clue to the roofing material employed, but the two hearths in the locality were composed of clay peg tiles. The other two recognisable agricultural buildings (204, 314) were more precise in plan and had mortared, but still quite shallow, brick footings. The fill of the main drain (15) in this locality

included a mass of burnt material, including some vitrified tile, which may be an indication as to how these two buildings were rooved.

The hunting lodge, cellar and 'coach house' were, not surprisingly, of a considerably superior build to their agricultural predecessors with significant preparatory work in the form of footings trenches and the use of newly made bricks. Where sufficient quantities of these survived *in situ*, in the cellars for example (Fig. 11) the bricks appeared to be made to particular designs for particular purposes and those used for the cellar and 'coach house' were markedly different from the fabric of the lodge. Another exception was the service area of the mansion, to the rear of the main rooms, where a good deal of reused material was employed, and the floor plan was far from straightforward.

One thing that was notable by its absence in the demolition layers was dressed stone. The brief references to material being taken away for reuse at 'The George' in Basingstoke and 'Cannons' near Kingsclere (see below) were borne out by the dearth of quality stonework in what was left behind. Window leads and glass fragments were present in good measure, but not fragments of sill or mullion. Tile and slate were present, including a small 'dump' of the former, but not in any great quantity.

One or two small pieces of decorative marble were found and a few sherds of glazed tiles, in either plain black or white, but perhaps the most interesting examples of interior furnishing were the surviving fragments of ornamental plasterwork. Dr Claire Gapper kindly provided the following note (from the study of photographs).

'The decorative fragments are remarkably intact and very much what one might expect from late-17th century plasterwork. The large oval leaf looks as though it has been pressed from a mould, but the floral pieces look hand-modelled and are very fine. They are just the sort of items that went to make up the oval garlands found on ceilings of the period. The smaller leaf has clearly had its veins scratched by hand rather roughly, but this would not be apparent when seen from the ground. And once a coat of whitewash was applied such detail tended to become invisible anyway' (Fig. 26).

Metalwork

Iron

Nails and staples account for most of the iron objects (445 of 471). They represent a wide variety of shapes and sizes, with the great majority from the demolition layers relating to the mansion. Other structural items included a hinge, bracket, angle iron, flat plate and rods or bars. Tools and utensils included keys, scissors, tweezers, knives, a fork, sickle, hammer head and punch, plus a fragment of bucket rim. Five pieces of shoe plate were also recovered, as well as buckle plates, rings and a fragment of chain. A stray artefact found in the vicinity of the Great Barn during conservation work was a 'Y-shaped' musket rest.

A full catalogue is available in the archive. A selection of items is illustrated here (Fig. 27).

Copper alloy

Of the 88 items of copper alloy found, 37 were dress pins and five thimbles. Other items relating to costume and dress were five buckles, six strap or tag ends, eight buttons and ten loops and rings. Two identical curtain rings were also recovered. Six pieces of copper alloy vessel were found, including a fragment of a small bell, as well as two cauldron feet. Personal items included a folding knife (copper alloy with an iron blade), fork, and iron sugar tongs and a pocket sundial.

A full catalogue is available in the archive. A selection of items is illustrated here (Fig. 28).

Lead

Twenty pistol or musket shot were found, half of them flattened by impact. Other items included cylinders, discs, a small decorative plaque and a circular weight (Fig. 29). By far the largest collection of finds in this category was the window lead or came. Three hundred and seventy-five pieces were recovered, several of them as composite bundles. There was clearly no determination to salvage this eminently reusable material.

By the mid 17th century, window leads were finished using a mechanical mill, known as a vice. The machine allowed the manufacturer to mark the central bar of the 'H-shaped' ribbon

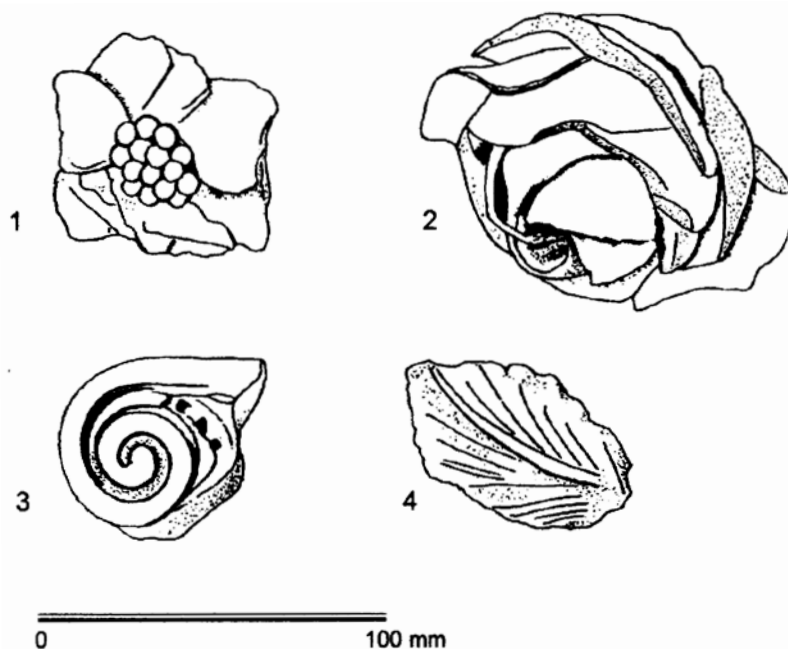


Fig. 26 Decorative plaster; 1, 2, hand-moulded floral pieces, probably part of an oval garland adorning a ceiling; 3, Ionic capital from a pilaster, presumably part of an overmantel; 4, mould-pressed leaf, also from a garland. All from demolition layer 04 etc

with names, initials and dates, although this was by no means a universal practice. From the 1660s, initials and a date were the norm, with pairs of initials being most common from *c.* 1670 to 1720. Some sets of initials recur for several years, with others changing possibly annually. Recurrent initials include WM, known from 1670–1687, and EW, known from 1677–1717. These are thought to be the marks of the precision metal workers, who made the vices, the other sets belonging to the glaziers. This fits well with the Basing examples, where the most common inscription is *WM * 1677 * RP * with a less frequent *EW * 1693 *.

The Museum of London are the forerunners in cataloguing and recording these leads (Egan et al 1986, Egan 2012) not only drawing on finds from the United Kingdom, but also on those from several colonial settlements in North America. WM remains known only by his initials, but RP is probably Richard Pinder, spelt out and dated 1676 on examples from

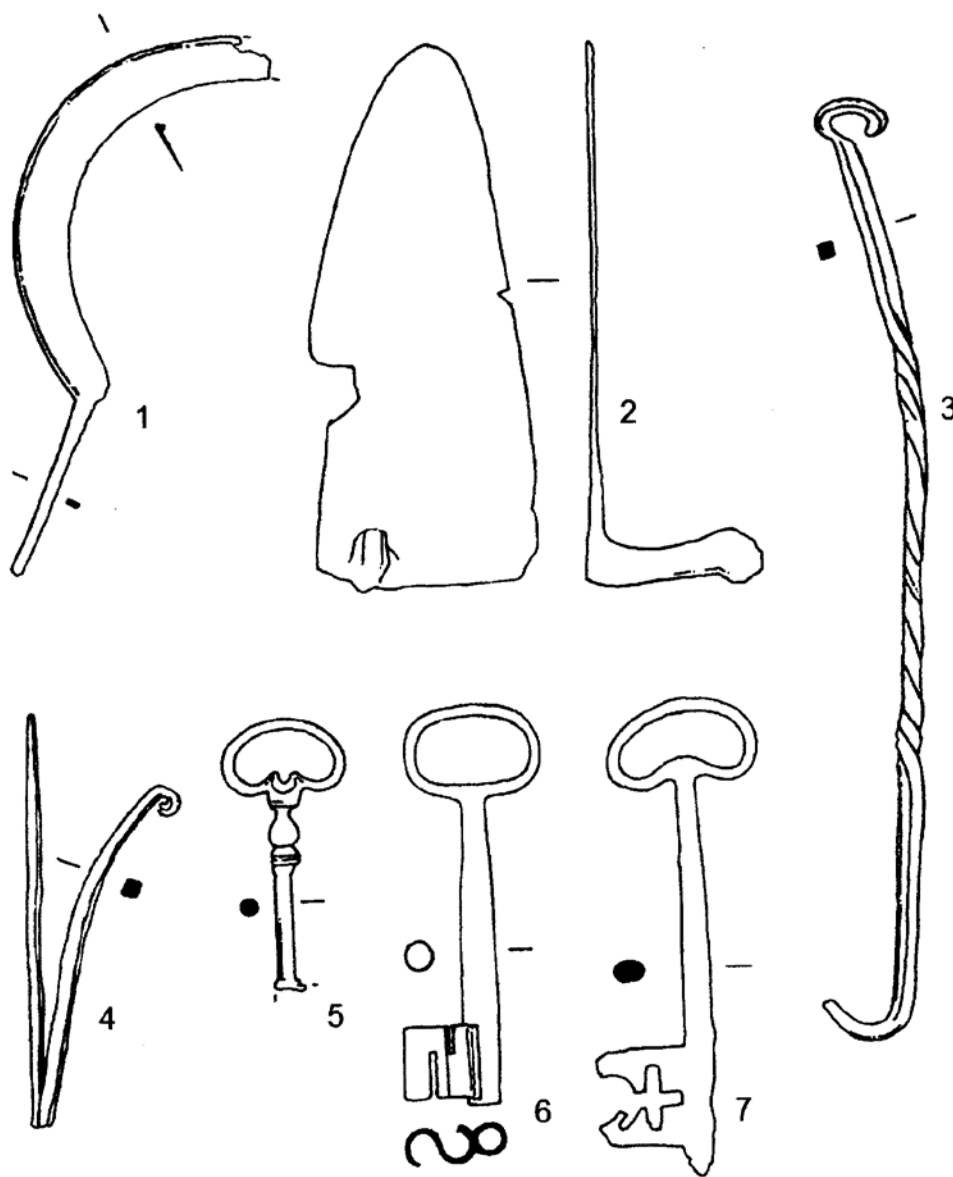
an excavation at Southwark Cathedral and a find from Brook's Wharf, City of London. EW may be the long-serving Edward White, who marked a surviving hand mill 'Edward White July ye 27 17EW17 London'. One great advantage of these dated window leads is that they were used 'fresh' – and provide a secure point in time for building work or renovations (Fig. 30).

Coins and tokens

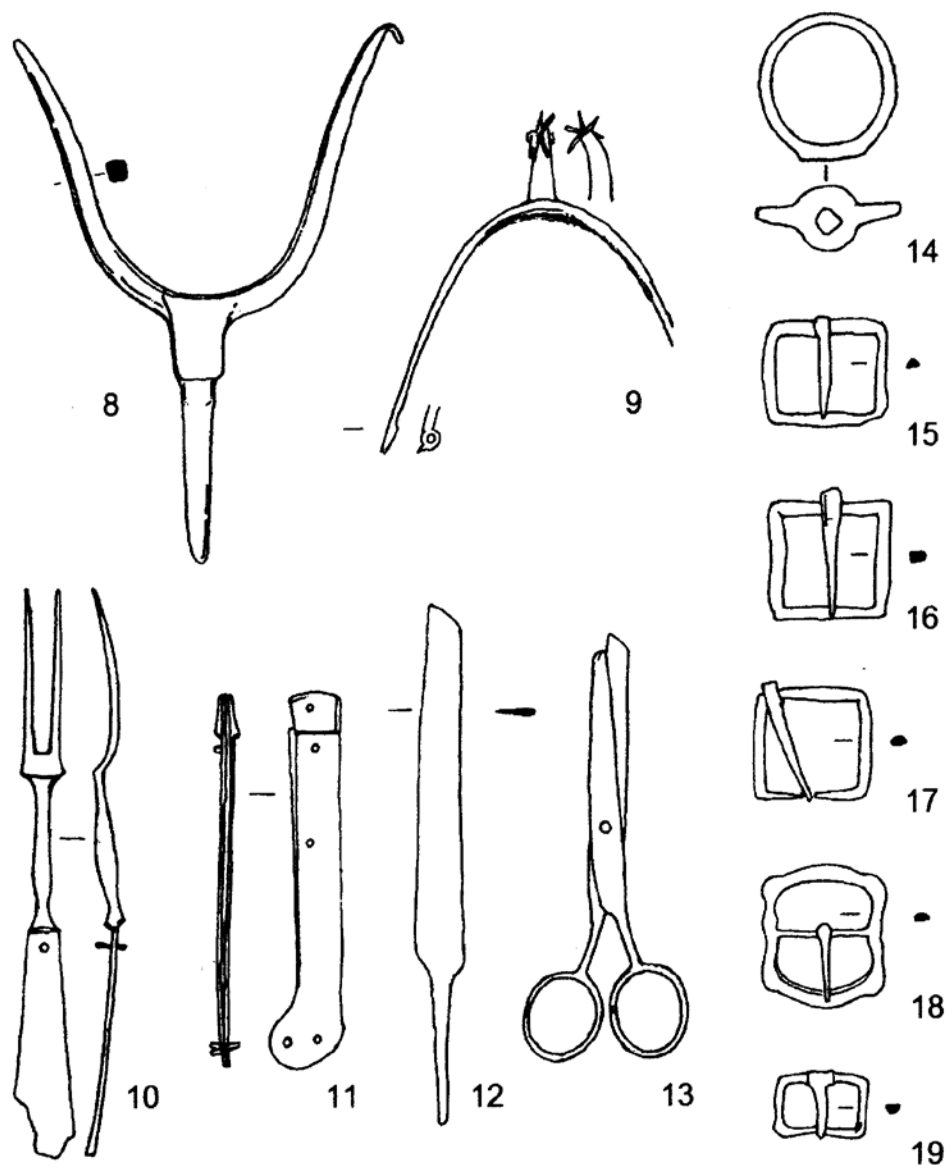
Sixteen possible coins and tokens were found, copper alloy unless stated. The legible items are listed, details of the remainder are in the archive.

Coins

Victoria halfpenny 1862	(502)
Victoria farthing 1860	(u/s)
George III halfpenny 1783	(01)
George I halfpenny	(01)



Figs 27a & 27b (continued opposite) Iron (Sickle $\frac{1}{4}$ – all other objects $\frac{1}{2}$); 1, tanged sickle; the crescentic blade has a strengthening ridge along its outer edge, the tip is missing; midden 319; 2, plasterer's trowel; flat bladed trowel with some edge damage. The vertical tang is asymmetric. 02 (Time Team); 3, window hook; square-sectioned rod, with a loop at one end and hook at the other. The rod has been twisted in part, in order to give a decorative effect; 01; 4, bracket; bifurcated square-sectioned rods. One arm tapers to a point, the other ends in a tight curl. Possibly part of a light fitting; A1999.11; 5, small rotary key with a kidney-shaped bow. The shank has a circular cross-section and moulded collars. The bit is missing; demolition rubble 203; 6, large rotary key with an oval bow. The tubular shank has an 'S'-shaped attached bit. Presumably meant for an external door, or gate; rubble 203; 7, large rotary key with a kidney-shaped bow. The solid oval-sectioned shank has two main wards with internal clefts. Presumably meant for an external door, or gate; demolition rubble 203; 8, 'U'-shaped musket rest. The slightly splayed arms taper and may end with an outward twist.



Figs 27a & 27b (continued from previous page) A circular-sectioned, tapering tang projects down from the strengthening collar; **U/S** found near the Great Barn during landscaping; 9, rowel spur, one complete arm, with single perforation, the other broken. The tapered box contains a six-pointed rowel star; demolition rubble **203**; 10, fork, one of two very similar two-pronged utensils. The organic elements of the handle – presumably wood – are missing. This example from cellar fill **20**; 11, knife handle; two side plates of a composite knife handle, with rivets and bolster. The organic elements – presumably wood – are missing; rubble **503**; 12, knife blade; one of six found; this from cellar fill **526**; 13, scissors; one of three very similar pairs; this example from rubble **203**; 14, swivel loop; harness ring with secondary perforation; midden **319**; 15–17, three very similar square buckle plates with pin; **A1999.11**, **207**, **302**; 18, buckle plate, double-loop with expanded corners; demolition rubble **302**; 19, buckle plate, small rectangular frame; midden **319**

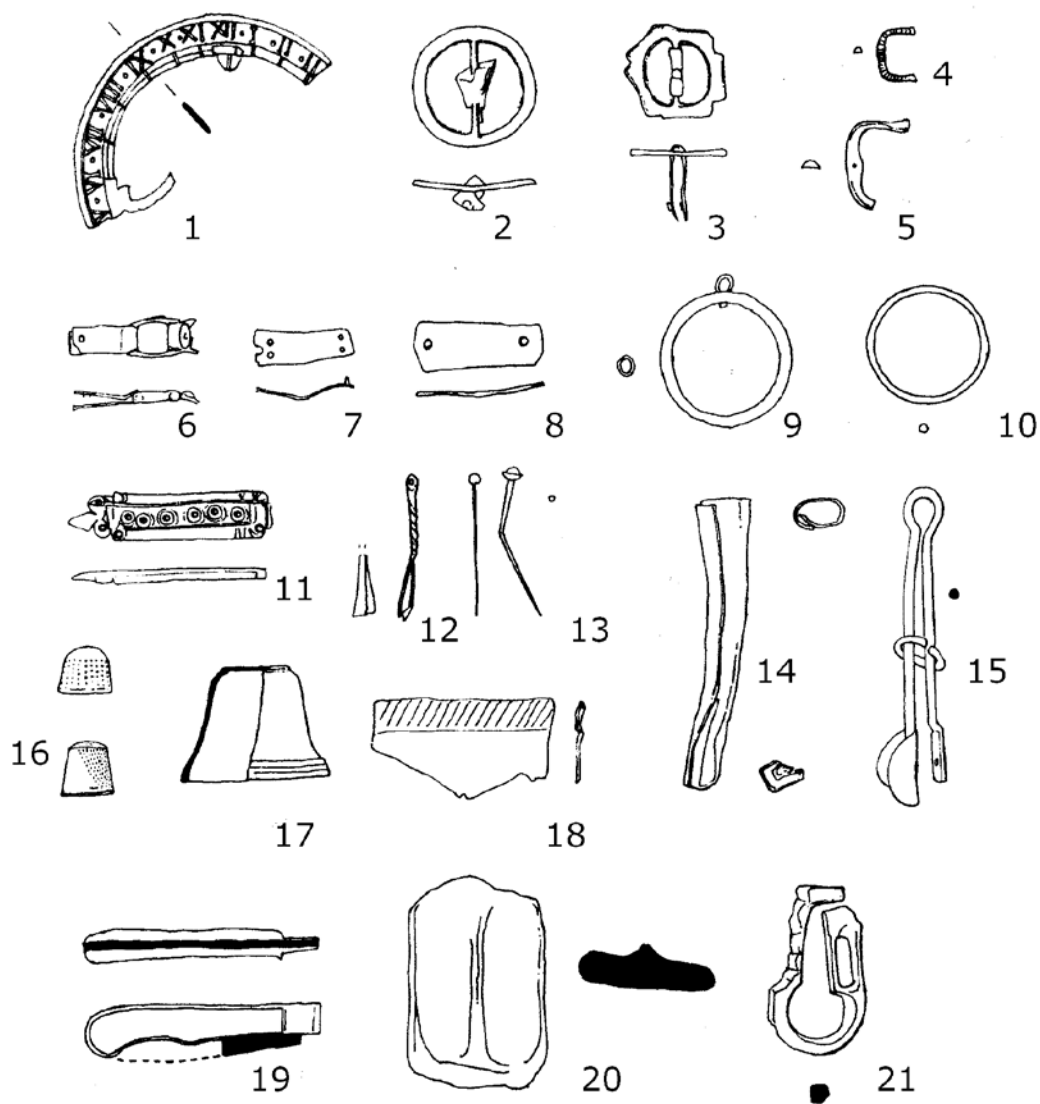


Fig. 28 Copper alloy; 1, fragment of pocket sundial dating from 1570–1650, inscribed with the Roman numerals 5 to 12 and 1 to 3. The projecting tabs, which supported the triangular fin, or gnomon, are broken; main drain 15 (scale 1/1 – all other objects 1/2). 2, 3, buckle frames with belt attachments; midden 523; 4, 5, buckle frame fragments; demolition layer 04 etc; 6, 7, 8, strap plates and buckle; demolition layer 04 etc; 9, curtain ring; demolition layer 04 etc; 10, plain ring; demolition layer 04 etc; 11, strap end with ring and dot decoration; demolition layer 04 etc; 12, twisted tag end with splayed feet; midden 319; 13, two of the 37 pins found; midden 319; 14, ferrule; midden 319; 15, 'Andiron' sugar tongs; demolition layer 04 etc; 16, two of the five thimbles found; demolition layer 04 etc; 17, fragment of small bell, presumably a service bell; demolition layer 04 etc; 18, fragment of sheet with folded rim and cabling; demolition layer 04 etc; 19, folding knife, copper alloy frame and ferrous blade; Time Team excavation; 20, cauldron foot; demolition layer 04 etc; 21, belt slider with suspension hook; demolition layer 04 etc

Charles I silver sixpence (103 Main drain)
 Charles I 'Rose farthing' (01)
 Charles I 'Rose farthing' (602)

Tokens

Plain disc, diameter 29mm – stamped 'IC' (u/s)
 William Burley, Reading (glove-maker) 1653 (302)

Whetstones

Two fine-grained whetstones were found in midden 319, both showing signs of considerable use.

Animal bone and shell by Tom Leeds

The animal bone assemblage from the Grange Field was very fragmentary in nature, which is perhaps unsurprising given the history of

demolition and clearance at the site. In looking for an approach to studying the material it was decided to compare and contrast earlier deposits, as represented by the faunal remains from the midden (319, 523), with later finds from some of the demolition

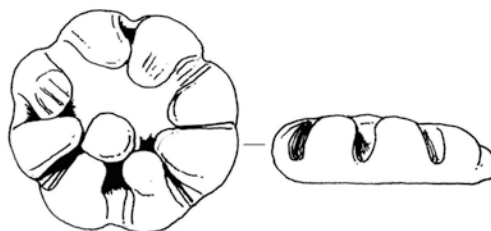


Fig. 29 Lead (scale ½); circular weight, comprised of eight 'petals' folded in towards a central boss. It weighs 12 ozs (340gm) which equates to the 'Tower pound' abolished by Henry VIII in 1527, to be replaced by the troy pound; midden 319



Fig. 30 Window leads; * W * M * 1677 * R * P * and [E] * W * 1693 *; gutter width 2.5 mm; demolition layer 04 etc

layers (04, 102, 203). It was hoped that these two distinct periods (c. 1540–1640 and 1680–1750) would provide evidence for changes in diet, butchery practice and site status. The work was undertaken by Thomas Leeds as part of an MSc in Archaeological Practice at the University of Bournemouth in 2013.

A total of 5216 bones was examined, with those from the later deposit outnumbering the earlier finds 2:1. There were, however, more unidentifiable fragments, pro rata, in the later material.

Given the small sample number and fragmentary nature of the material, notable trends included the culling of cattle before their fourth year, presumably for meat, and the keeping of sheep past their age of maturity, perhaps for wool or mutton. This practice may also account for the dominance of sheep/goat (50%) as a species. The commonest butchery marks on both cattle and sheep were chop marks on vertebrae, usually axial cuts, suggesting the splitting of a carcass.

The most obvious change is in the ratio of cattle to sheep/goat, the former almost doubling and the latter more than halving. Examination showed that the majority of cattle had undergone late stage fusion, although there were a number of beasts that had not reached their second year. This suggests that cattle brought to the site were of mixed ages, or there were separate herds for dairy and meat. Although pig and sheep/goat numbers were smaller by comparison, the latter rarely survived past three years and most of the indicators for pig suggest younger ages at death. The butchery evidence suggests a movement away from processing whole carcasses. Frequent chop marks on metapodials indicate marrow extraction for making stock or soup.

Comparisons

Excavations at Newbury and Winchester provide some comparative material, in that the faunal remains were considered in chronological bands that equated, more or less, to the 'early' and 'late' phases at Basing Grange, and both sites endured some privations during the Civil War. Two sites in Newbury, Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street (Vince *et al.* 1997) produced reasonably sized assemblages, which

Table 8 Faunal remains from the early (pre 1645) and later (1660–1750) levels at the Grange

<i>Early period %</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Later period %</i>
0.2	Cat	0
31.5	Cattle	58
1.5	Horse	1
12	Pig	20
50	Sheep/goat	19
0	Dog	0.2
0.2	Hare	0
0.7	Large deer	0.15
0.2	Medium deer	0.15
3.5	Rabbit	0.8
0.2	Rodent	0.6
Less than 0.1	Squirrel	0.1
"	Buzzard	Less than 0.1
"	Chicken	"
"	Corvid	"
"	Duck	"
"	Goose	"
"	Fish	"

both saw cattle as the dominant species in the early period (41% and 44% respectively) and showing an increase (68% and 52%) in the later phase. Pig showed the most notable decline (13% at both sites) with sheep/goat represented by a third of the identifiable bones throughout.

At three sites in Winchester, over 3400 bones from the 'early' phase were identified (Serjeantson & Rees 2009). The most abundant species was sheep/goat (48%) followed by cattle (33%) and then pig (19%). This accords well with the values for the Basing early period. But whereas the later period material from Winchester held onto these values (sheep/goat 50%, cattle 32% and pig 18%) the Basing finds, as noted above, saw cattle replace sheep significantly.

In looking for sites with a more closely comparable history, both Launceston Castle, Cornwall (Albarella & Davis 1996) and Dudley Castle, West Midlands, (Thomas 2005) experienced Civil War sieges. The data from these two locations are similar to one another, but contrast with the Basing evidence. At Launceston, there were 1492 animal bones from the early period. The percentages of the three main domesticates were 48.4% cattle,



Fig. 31 Charles I silver sixpence, heavily burnt 26mm diameter; main drain 15

38.4% sheep and 13.2% pig. The material could not be usefully compared with the later finds (1650–1939), as these were all considered as one. At Dudley Castle there were just over 2000 bones from the early phase. The three main domesticates equalled 46.5% cattle, 33.7% sheep and 19.8% pig as well as, remarkably, over 32 species of bird. Only 626 bones were retrieved from the subsequent period, comprising 62.3% cattle, 26.9% sheep/goat and 10.8% pig.

DISCUSSION by David Allen

The excavations at the Grange had a clear purpose, to prove the existence of the 'very noble fabrick', the hunting lodge, built by Charles Paulet, the 6th Marquess of Winchester. After a somewhat shaky, though entertaining and inspiring, first attempt by Time Team, the more substantial and resolute efforts of the Basingstoke Archaeological & Historical Society were rewarded with a reasonably well-defined picture of what took place on the site from the 15th to the 18th century.

The first discernible activity of any substance involved vernacular building 26, surrounded by a host of lesser structures which have left ephemeral traces. The main materials employed were chalk and flint and this is also true of boundary feature 507, 553 which created an

enclosure to the east. The complex represents the outlying buildings to Grange Farm and this early phase presumably dates to the 15th and early 16th century, as indicated by the pottery evidence.

As William Paulet, 1st Marquess of Winchester, grew in wealth and prestige, great things began to happen on the other side of The Street and they spilled over onto the Grange. The use of brick became more commonplace and the main farm buildings to the east were presumably refurbished at this time. The more immediate area received at least two significant structures built from brick. One was the Great Barn. This massive undertaking used locally made bricks, and timber with a felling date of 1534/35, and was apparently ready to view when Basing House received a visit from Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, during a royal progress, in October 1535.

The other feature was the main drain (15) which headed from Basing House across the site towards the river and was only deflected from its path where it passed through the boundary feature. The fishponds, still some 50m distant from this point, are themselves brick-lined, but it is not known if this work was carried out at the same time. A later development was the construction of the two rectangular barns with brick foundations (204, 314) alongside The Street. They were quite different in character from the neighbouring farm buildings. One of them was linked to the main drain by means of a soakaway and may have housed livestock. The other building either cut into, or had piled against it, an accumulation of midden material (319).

This period, just before and throughout the second half of the 16th century, marks the high spot for Basing and may account for the range of pottery found at the Grange, although it cannot match the exotic nature of some of the finds from the House itself. Early in the new century, however, the Paulet family were having to regroup, as the financial burden of maintaining Basing House began to tell, and many rooms were mothballed. William Camden, in 1607, and Peter Mundy in 1634–1635 both remarked on its demise, the latter describing it as 'now forsaken and desolate' (Camden 1607; Keast 1984).



Fig. 32 Charles Paulet, 6th Marquess of Winchester, 1st Duke of Bolton

Presumably the Grange continued to function as a working farm, but everything was to change with the advent of the Civil War. In the summer of 1643 John Paulet, the 5th Marquess of Winchester, appealed to the King and received a small troop of musketeers to garrison Basing House and repel an attack by Colonel Norton's Parliamentary forces. In November of that year, Sir William Waller arrived with a large Parliamentarian army and established a position on Cowdery's Down. From there he was able to look down on the Grange and as a first step he resolved to take the Great Barn and the farm buildings, selecting a 'forlorn hope' of 500 musketeers for the purpose (Adair 1997, 131).

This vanguard was initially caught in Royalist crossfire, but eventually took possession of the newly deserted barn and farm and immediately came to a halt. The buildings were full of provisions, and the soldiers broke off their assault to eat and drink. Realising this the



Fig. 33 Charles Paulet, 3rd Duke of Bolton; from a painting attributed to James Seymour, probably depicted at Kingsclere. Image in the public domain

Royalists decided on a counterattack and sent out volunteers to fire the grain in the outhouses. These were soon ablaze, but the barn was untouched. A group of twenty-five men carrying grenadoes entered the farmyard and clashed with musketeers from Waller's regiment. The Royalists had the better of this exchange and a Captain Clinton was among those slain. Furthermore, the grenadoes ignited hay in the barn and it was soon full of choking smoke. The 'forlorn hope' retreated to Cowdery's Down, leaving twelve or thirteen dead in their wake.

The reversal had been observed from the Down by the young and inexperienced soldiers of the London brigade. Such a stinging defeat, and the abysmal winter weather caused sufficient unrest for the officers to approach Waller the next morning, to advise him that the men were clamouring to return home and that he should abandon the siege. This he did, withdrawing to Basingstoke.

This episode, brief though it was, has left its mark in the archaeological record. Twenty lead shot were found during the excavation, as well as a musket rest from the vicinity of the Great Barn, which still bears many scars of the encounter. In addition, the burnt material in the main drain and scorched floor

of building **204** could have resulted from the firing, deliberate or accidental, of the adjacent structures at the time of the attack. One other small consequence of the movement and disruption of the Civil War years shows in the range of clay tobacco pipes of this period present on the site.

There is no direct evidence for what was happening at the Grange during the Interregnum (1649–1660) or indeed, at the Restoration. The land was returned to the Paulets in 1662, but perhaps the most significant date is 1675 when Charles Paulet (who did not get on well with his father) inherited. He was in his mid-forties, and this freedom would no doubt have enabled him to pursue his projects. Despite having to negotiate difficult political times and whilst holding many of the offices expected of one of the county's leading landowners, he was very much a builder, raising Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, in 1678, and Hackwood House, two miles from Basing, between 1683 and 1687 (For a summary of the political, and sometimes personal, life of this 'man of strange mixture' see the Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 44).

One early 19th century antiquarian (Prosser 1842) describes the house at the Grange as a 'convenient lodging' and it may indeed have served as the perfect base from which to monitor progress at Hackwood, as well as embark on hunting expeditions. A close look at the foundations, however, suggests that it was built in at least two stages. The main house (including the service area) is different in nature and materials from the cellar range and the 'coach house'. It is slighter and takes more notice of any pre-existing features. The later buildings (the cellar range imposes upon the 'convenient lodging') have much more massive foundations and are much more precise in their build.

The dating evidence, particularly in the form of the many window leads, indicates considerable glazing activity in 1677. If the construction of the main house was begun in 1675/76 it would have been ready to receive its windows in that year. With the main house built, what sort of interval elapsed before the cellar and 'coach house' were added? It is easy

to imagine them as a unit, as the house would require some supporting facilities, but the other intriguing items of dating evidence are the window leads marked 1693. They could, of course, indicate a repair or a modest extension, but they could equally point to a second phase of work, undertaken with a particular purpose in mind.

The cellar range is an extraordinary structure. The mansion had its own cellar, measuring 40 square metres, but the new building added two and a half times that area of cellarage which was sunk to a greater depth (although it may not have had much of a superstructure). It is worth considering what was taking place on the other side of The Street. Celia Fiennes, visiting in c1696, (Morris 1982) reported seeing vineyards inside the area of the Norman ringwork, information corroborated by Pococke half a century later (Batey 1987) although by then the vines had disappeared. It seems quite plausible that the cellar range and 'coach house' were added as part of a winemaking and storage process, perhaps as late as 1693. The gate pillars could also have been built or renewed at that time.

The fluctuating fortunes of English wine-making over the past two millennia have been well explored by Hugh Barty-King (1977). A process that was arguably functioning on an 'industrial scale' in religious houses by the 16th century was dealt a significant blow by the Dissolution of Monasteries in the 1530s. There is ample evidence, however, that well-maintained vineyards and winepresses continued in existence in the 17th century, as the emphasis turned to noble families and their country estates. Books of instruction, such as that by Samuel Hartlib in 1659 (*ibid.*, 68) encouraged gentlemen to produce their own vintage, something that would bring them both pleasure and profit as well as avoid them having to pay tax on imported wine! There is no direct evidence from Hampshire at this period, but the enterprise at Basing – even if it ultimately failed – may well have been a trailblazer in the reintroduction of the vineyard on the wider scale. By the mid 18th century, James Oglethorpe at Godalming, and Charles Hamilton at Painshill, both in neighbouring Surrey, had created extensive vineyards, famed

for their 'excellent champaign and...very good Burgundy' (ibid, 93).

Charles Paulet, 1st Duke of Bolton, died in 1699, and was succeeded by his son Charles, who in turn (1722) was succeeded by his son, also Charles (d 1754). Prosser (1842) places the demolition of the Grange in the hands of, or during the tenure of, the 3rd Duke and there is nothing to contradict this, although there is little evidence to support his assertion that it was first damaged by fire. Moses Barton Legg, reminiscing in 1799 (Hone 1832, 546) merely records that it was pulled down 'fifty or sixty years ago' and the materials carried to Cannons, near Kingsclere. They were employed there to enhance another hunting lodge, occupied variously by the Earl of Mexborough and Duke of Cumberland, but it too had a short life, being demolished in 1805 (Money 1901, 40).

The bottles and other vessels from the Grange date from *c.* 1680 to 1760, supported by the evidence of the ceramics, and the clay pipes 'one of the most accurate and sensitive means of dating post-medieval deposits' (see above) locate the destruction to between 1730 and 1750. One other piece of evidence to take into account is the William Godson estate map. Godson was active in the first half of the 18th century and became Land Surveyor to the Worshipful the Corporation of Winchester, producing a celebrated Map of Winchester in 1750 and the 'Correct view of the Hessian Camp on Barton Farm' in 1756, among many other works. The Basing map is not specifically dated, but variously attributed to 1730–1760.

What is missing from the Grange, as for so many similar properties and estates, is the documentary evidence. Richard Pinder, glazier, is a lone named representative of the scores of labourers, craftsmen and specialists who built the lodge and 'coach house' and cellars, and the

dozens more who knocked them down. The 1st Duke of Bolton provided the initial inspiration, or instruction, but did he also attempt to become a successful winegrower? Did 'Chateau Basing' have any productive seasons? The 2nd and 3rd Dukes may well have had less involvement with Basing Grange and by the 1750s the site's *raison d'être* had clearly disappeared. At least some of the key components were salvaged and reused in other grand designs.

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