
**An archaeological desk-based assessment
of a proposed housing development at
Bartons Lane, Old Basing,
Hampshire**

NGR: SU 6637 5388

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Report to Bellwinch Homes Ltd

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Summary statement

A Planning Application (BDB 44442) was submitted by Bellwinch Homes Limited to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council for a proposed housing development at Pyott's Hill, Old Basing, Hampshire (NGR: SU 6637 5388). In view of the archaeological potential of the site Hampshire County Council's Archaeological Section, advising Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, considered that provision should be made for an archaeological investigation. It is considered that the implementation of an archaeological desk-based assessment would determine how the condition issued by the Planning Department would be best met. The work was carried out by C K Currie for CKC Archaeology in October 1999.

The study area can be shown to have a high archaeological potential. Important remains from the Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods have been recovered within 800m of the development site, and lesser finds have been made closer. Documentary research has shown that the site lies within a possible medieval hamlet at Pyott's Hill, centred around a triangular green. An 18th-century estate map in the Bolton archives shows a farmstead, with another outbuilding on the east side of the development site. This disappeared between 1842 and 1870. The proximity of two 17th-century houses within the settlement area suggests that the vanished building might have been of a similar type. The site also lies very close to the line of a medieval park pale, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Ordnance Survey plans dated 1932 and 1939 show the line of this pale altered from earlier maps to cross the development area. It is uncertain why this change was made, and it may have resulted from positive information now lost. In view of this uncertainty, and the other discoveries made in the area, it is considered that an archaeological evaluation would be the best way forward.

An archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed housing development at Bartons Lane, Old Basing, Hampshire (NGR: SU 6637 5388)

This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work.

1.0 Introduction

A Planning Application (BDB 44442) was submitted by Bellwinch Homes Limited to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council for a proposed housing development at Pyott's Hill, Old Basing, Hampshire (NGR: SU 6637 5388). In view of the archaeological potential of the site Hampshire County Council's Archaeological Section, advising Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, considered that provision should be made for an archaeological investigation. It is considered that the implementation of an archaeological desk-based assessment would determine how the condition issued by the Planning Department would be best met. The work was carried out by C K Currie for CKC Archaeology in October 1999.

2.0 Site description & historical background

The site is approximately three quarters of an acre in extent, being situated in the north and east part of a single pasture field at the junction of Bartons Lane and Pyott's Hill. The Sw quarter of this field is to be covered by a separate development that is not part of this study. The site lies approximately 800m NW of the centre of the historic parish of Old Basing, on the edge of the former hamlet of Pyott's Hill. It lies on London Clay at a height of about 73m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). It is proposed to build seven residential houses on the development site here under consideration.

A site visit on 28th October 1999 found the field in a slightly waterlogged condition, and being used to pasture two adult horses. Approximately 20% of the field was covered in bramble, particularly on the line of a former field boundary that was constructed to divide the field after 1939. This boundary has now been largely removed. Near the east edge of the field was an brick well of good construction, about 3m deep, with water at the bottom.

Old Basing is an ancient Hampshire manor and parish. It is believed to have been an important settlement in Late Saxon times, and was the site of a battle fought between the West Saxons and the Danish Great Army in AD 871 to prevent the latter invading the heartland of Wessex. The estate of Old Basing is mentioned in the 10th century, and by 1086 it formed the part of the lands of Hugh de Port. Until the mid-14th century it was part of the powerful barony of St. John, one of the most powerful families in the kingdom. In the 15th century, the manor passed by inheritance to the Paulet family. These were another powerful family who played a significant part in national politics. It was John Paulet who

defended Basing House, to the south of the village, against the Parliamentary forces in one of the most famous sieges in English history.

Following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, the Paulet family regained their confiscated lands. Charles Paulet was later created 1st Duke of Bolton. Following the death of the 6th Duke, Harry Paulet, in 1794, the estate passed to Thomas Orde, husband of the 5th Duke's illegitimate daughter. Orde adopted the name of Powlett (as it was then spelt), and was created Lord Bolton in 1797. The family continued to hold the manor until after 1911, having made their residence at Hackwood Park, in the south-east of the parish, following the destruction of Basing House in 1645 (Brough 1911, 115-17). The development site had been formerly part of the Bolton estate.

3.0 Strategy

This desk-based assessment collected information from the Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SMR) at the Castle, Winchester. Information was collected from an area centred on the four national grid squares surrounding NGR SU 66 54, giving a coverage of approximately one kilometre around the development site. This information was supplemented by information taken from the local Listed Buildings Register (Department of the Environment) and a selection of aerial photographs held by Hampshire County Council and at the National Monuments Record, Swindon, Wiltshire.

Documentary research covered such well-known secondary sources as the *Victoria county history* (hereafter VCH), and cartographic sources in the Hampshire Record Office. This included the tithe map of 1842 for the parish and early large-scale Ordnance Survey plans. A preliminary search was made of the extensive Bolton papers (HRO 11M49 & 22M58) in the Hampshire Record Office in an attempt to trace the earlier unpublished history of the site. A site visit was made on Thursday 28th October 1999.

4.0 Results

4.1 Site background

The site lies on clayey soils to the north of the village of Old Basing. Detailed research in the locality has identified this area as the underbelly of the former Royal Forest of Pamber, an extensive area of former woodland settlement type consisting of mainly small hamlets and isolated farms (Currie 1994). In the vicinity of the site, this wooded landscape was cut through by the Roman road from Silchester to Neatham (Alton). The presence of such routeways often coincided with local settlement, often extending into a deep corridor several kilometres wide. The historic hamlet of Pyott's Hill, within which the development area was situated, is less than 350m east of this road. That there was early local settlement is confirmed by the extensive prehistoric and Roman settlement sites that have been discovered in the area.

4.2 The Prehistoric period

It is not unusual to find isolated prehistoric artefacts anywhere within Southern England. Thus one would not normally make too much of the isolated Neolithic flint find made in the fields 300m NE of the site (HCC SMR no. SU65SE18). However, the area has produced more substantial evidence of early settlement in the form of extensive Bronze Age cremation cemeteries, and Iron Age settlement sites.

Bronze Age cremations have been found at two locations about 800m WNW of the site. The nearest, at Daneshill House, produced evidence for between 13 to 14 cremations, plus post-holes possibly representing structural elements within the cemetery (HCC SMR no. SU65SE76). The excavators considered that this information, recovered piecemeal in difficult salvage circumstances, represented 'a significant focus of Late Bronze Age activity in this area' (Millet & Schadla-Hall 1991, 94). Another seven Bronze Age cremations were unearthed less than 150m to the north near the Chineham District Centre (HCC SMR no. SU65SE43), seemingly confirming the above opinion.

Iron Age activity has also been recovered in significant quantity from the area to suggest a reasonably intensive presence. At Cowdrey's Down, a kilometre SW of the development site, extensive remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman-British settlement have been recovered. These include further burials of all three dates plus an Iron Age hut circle, enclosure and ring-ditch (HCC SMR nos. SU65SE52-54; Millet & James 1983). Elsewhere, near Daneshill House, Iron Age pottery has been recovered (HCC SMR no. SU65SE30).

4.3 The Roman period

The presence of the Roman road to the east of the development site suggests that Roman remains are likely within the study area. This has been proven by the excavation of extensive Roman materials at both Cowdrey's Down (Millet & James *ibid*), and Daneshill House (Millet & Schadla-Hall 1991). Both sites included burials, and suggested intensive presence in the immediate vicinity. Isolated finds of Roman pottery to the north of Old Basing village (HCC SMR nos. SU65SE12 & SU65SE16), around Daneshill House (HCC SMR nos. SU65SE7 & SU65SE31), and on Kingsland Industrial Park (HCC SMR nos. SU65SE32 & SU65SE33), all seem to support this opinion.

4.4 The Saxon period

Early documents suggest that Basing was an important Saxon settlement area. Land at Basing is mentioned in a grant of land from King Edmund to Ethelnoth, his presbyter, dated AD 945 (Sawyer 1968, no. 505), and in a will of King Eadred, dated AD 951-55 (Sawyer 1968, no. 1515). The former document refers to land at Lickpit, Binfields and Oakridge, as well as Basing itself. Lickpit can be identified with the farm of the same name 800m SW of the development site, where a number of listed historic buildings still stand today (HCC SMR nos. SU65SE88-91 inclusive). Binfields can be identified with Great Binfields Copse 350m NW of the development site, and the road forming the site's

western boundary is called Great Binfields Road. Hinton (1986) claims the estate was an important royal centre, and that the battle of Basing, fought between the West Saxons and the Danes, was a strategic encounter for control of a vital supply centre.

This opinion is supported by the excavations on Cowdery's Down. Here Millet and James (1983, 249) argued that the excavated timber buildings represented a 'high status centre', with possible aristocratic connections. The name 'Basing' is an *ingas* name, suggesting that the area took its name from 'the settlement of the people of Basa' (Ekwall 1960, 30). Hinton (1986) has further suggested that the place-name has connections with a royal centre. There seems to be little doubt that there was a scatter of Saxon settlements in the area by the 10th century that formed the basis of the later medieval pattern.

4.5 The medieval period

By the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, Basing was an important centre. It answered for eleven hides in 1066, and had land for eleven ploughteams. The population was high, with 20 villeins, 41 smallholders and seven slaves supporting three mills. The survey also mentions that there is 19 acres of meadowland, and woodlands for 25 pigs (Munby 1982, 23.6). Such statistics, compared with others in the survey, indicate that it was an important settlement with extensive arable and woodland. There was also a modest settlement at Chineham in 1086 (*ibid*, 23.10), in the western part of the study area.

Settlement within the clay lands north of Basingstoke are characteristically scattered, being made up of a dispersed pattern of hamlets and farmsteads. Nucleated villages tend to be rare. Although the adjoining village of Sherborne St John appears nucleated today, it was comprised of seven scattered hamlets in the medieval period, characterised by the 'Green' and 'End' place-names typical of clay woodland areas. It was only under the powerful Chute family in the 19th century that the centralised village took its present form (Currie 1994). It is possible that the village of Basing formed an exception to this pattern, forming a nucleated village at an early date around its early motte-and-bailey castle. The site of the latter is believed to be on the northern edge of the present village (HCC SMR no SU65SE19), only 450m SE of the development site. It is not known when the St. John family decided to move their centre to the ringwork where the ruins of Basing House now stand. A mid-12th-century reference to 'the old castle of Basing' suggests that there may have been a new one by this time (Brough 1911, 117).

If Old Basing was a nucleated village in the medieval period, the parish certainly contained just the type of dispersed outlying settlement one has come to expect in the area. Lickpit Farm can be seen as an ancient farm site with possible Saxon origins, as can Chineham. Early map evidence seems to fit the hamlet of Pyott's Hill firmly into this pattern. The earliest map of the area, a fine 18th-century example, shows Pyott's Hill as a small settlement around a triangular green, with an interrupted row of straggling cottages leading down to another triangular green within the village of Basing just below the old castle site. Was the latter green the original focus for Old Basing village? This author has shown how the great house of The Vyne, in the neighbouring village of Sherborne St. John, was sited

over a former triangular green settlement site that was abandoned following the creation of the great Tudor mansion there (Currie 1994).

Settlement at Pyott's Hill was restricted by the pale of the manorial deer park on its eastern side. The earthworks of this great park still survive as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 128), extending close to the NE corner of the development site. That Pyott's Hill existed in some form in the medieval period is suggested by the existence of men taking their names from the place. Thus John Pyarde and Nicholas Piarde are mentioned in the Subsidy Rolls of 1327 and 1333 respectively (Gover 1961, 124). Their names are merely medieval versions of 'Pyotts', the spelling 'Pyarde' surviving well into the post-medieval period as a settlement name on deeds in the Bolton family archives (HRO 11M49, *passim*).

4.6 The post-medieval period

The best evidence for the area in the post-medieval period comes from a series of maps the Bolton family had made of their lands in the parish. These are thought to have been produced by William Godson, a surveyor active in the county *c.* 1730-50 (HRO 11M49, catalogue notes). These maps show a much-populated parish, with the main village of Old Basing sited to the south of the River Loddon, but with a straggling row of scattered houses following the road north. At Pyott's Hill, a triangular green is formed by the junction of the road to Chineham. Here about nine houses are grouped, including a house with an outlying building, possibly a barn, near the corner of Bartons Lane and Pyott's Hill (HRO 11M49/E/P5). This building is shown again on the tithe map, when it is listed as the 'homestead' (the term used for the main farm house of a farm estate) around which a small farm of just over 64 acres is centred (HRO 21M65/F7/179/1-2).

George Barton, who also held Old Basing Mill, occupied this farm in 1842. The lands of the farm were sited mainly to the west of the farmstead. On the earlier 18th century plan three elongated strips are shown in the western part of this land holding (*op cit*). These look very like the remnants of old strip fields. It was close by that medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered during road building works probably when Great Binfields Road was under construction (HCC SMR nos. SU65SE86 & SU65SE87). It is interesting to note that approximately half of this farm was sited down by Old Basing Mill, and covered the site of the 'aristocratic' Saxon settlement found on Cowdrey's Down.

The tithe map shows that the development site was covered by plot 266 and parts of plots 265 and 267. These lands were owned by Lord Bolton, with the lessee as the Reverend Edward May, and George Barton as the occupier. The field names, with their size and land use were as follows:

Field number	Field name	Land use	Acreage in acres, rods & perches
265	Barn Meadow	Pasture	1-2-5
266	Homestead	Pasture	0-2-30
267	Pond Pightle	Arable	4-0-23

By the time of the first edition of the large-scale Ordnance Survey plans (1870-71, 6" sheet 19, 25" sheet 19.1), the farmstead on the corner of Bartons Lane had gone. To the south, the gaps between the straggling cottages north of the village of Old Basing had begun to fill up, and an 'Independent Chapel' for non-conformists Congregationalists had appeared on the west side of the road not far below the Barton Lane junction. Between 1871 and 1939 settlement continued to expand in the vicinity, but the site of the old farmstead remained empty until the present day. Within the last 25 years development has expanded considerably to the west around Chineham and Daneshill, leading to the many archaeological discoveries recorded earlier in this report (see above, sections 4.2-4.4).

The local area became well known for its brick making. The local clay provided ample raw material, as did the woodlands for fuel. A brick kiln is thought to have been in operation opposite The Vyne in neighbouring Sherborne St. John from the 16th century, providing bricks for the mansion there (Currie 1994). Local bricks were probably used to make the other great mansion in the area at Basing House, and many of the villages numerous listed buildings are made of local 16th- and 17th-century bricks. In the late 19th century, there is a 'Brickkiln Cottage' a few hundred metres north of Pyott's Hill, and a large brick yard on the NE edge of the village (OS 6" plan, sheet 19, 1870-71 ed). At Daneshill, a large brickworks survived until 1946 (HCC SMR no SU65SE103), being built over by the Kingsland Industrial Park. According to White (1971, 92), the owners, the Daneshill Brick Company, had 22 cottages built at Little Basing for its employees.

The only matter of further note required to complete this summary is the curious change in alignment attributed to the old deer park boundary by the Ordnance Survey surveyors between 1911 and 1939. On the 1911 edition of the 25" plan, the plan shows the 'Track of Intrenchment' following the east side of Pyott's Hill road, as one might expect from a study of earlier maps and sources. It is odd, therefore, that in the 1932 and 1939 editions (25" sheet 19.1), the surveyor shows the line of the 'Intrenchment' cutting south-westwards across the development site. Was this change of alignment based on any new evidence made available to the surveyors, or was it purely conjecture based on the whim of the supervising surveyor?

5.0 Discussion

There can be little question that the study area has good potential for the discovery of important archaeological sites. To date an extensive Bronze Age cemetery, Iron Age and Roman-British burials and settlement have all been found in the area. This importance has been compounded by the discovery of an important aristocratic Saxon site on Cowdrey's Down, less than 800m SW of the development site.

Documentary sources support the archaeological data in the contention that the area has high potential. A farmstead, associated with Old Basing Mill, once existed on the development site, disappearing between 1842 and 1870. It is unknown if this represents a medieval or post-medieval site, but there seems to be some evidence for a settlement at Pyott's Hill from at least the early 14th century. Medieval pottery found during recent road works to the west of the site seems to confirm this expectation, as does the existence of two early post-medieval listed buildings within the former 'green' area of the settlement.

There are a number of other minor questions that relate directly to the site. Why did the Ordnance Survey surveyors suddenly show the line of the medieval park pale passing through the site in 1932 and 1939, but on a different alignment in 1911? Was this change based on new evidence, or was the supervising surveyor just straightening the line on a whim? In view of the other indications that the site could produce some archaeological information, it would seem that further archaeological work is required on the site.

It might be suggested that an evaluation is required to meet the concerns uncovered by this study. However, the most recent archaeological works in the area have produced mainly negative evidence. Work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 1997 in a site off Bartons Lane (NGR: SU 662 534) produced negative evidence. This site lies between the present site and the notable Cowdrey's Down site, being less than 400m from one of the highest concentrations of archaeological finds in the area.

Work by Test Valley Archaeological Services in 1996 in Great Binfields Copse also produced largely negative evidence on two occasions. In some ways this should not be unexpected, as it some way from the nearest known settlement, and on the northern edge of the area of the greatest concentration of finds. It is further suspected that Great Binfields Copse was an area of historic woodland that had possibly been managed as such throughout history. The lack of significant finds from within its confines seems to confirm this suspicion.

Having recognised the possibility for negative finds in the area, one can justify at least two of them as being unlikely archaeological sites. The documentary evidence in this study shows that at least part of the development site seems to fall within a possible medieval settlement area. There is also good reason to expect at least the remains of the former farmstead to be encountered. In these circumstances, it is felt that an evaluation is required for this site. The area to be explored covers under an acre, of which a 2% sample would represent between 70 and 80 square metres of trenching to be excavated in the first instance.

6.0 Conclusions

The study area can be shown to have a high archaeological potential. Important remains from the Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods have been recovered within 800m of the development site, and lesser finds have been made closer. Documentary research has shown that the site lies within a possible medieval hamlet at Pyott's Hill, centred around a

triangular green. An 18th-century estate map in the Bolton archives shows a farmstead, with another outbuilding on the east side of the development site. This disappeared between 1842 and 1870. The proximity of two 17th-century houses within the settlement area suggests that the vanished building might have been of a similar type. The site also lies very close to the line of a medieval park pale, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Ordnance Survey plans dated 1932 and 1939 show the line of this pale altered from earlier maps to cross the development area. It is uncertain why this change was made, and it may have resulted from positive information now lost. In view of this uncertainty, and the other discoveries made in the area, it is considered that an archaeological evaluation would be the best way forward.

7.0 Archive

Copies of this report have been deposited with the client, the Planning Department of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

8.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. In particular, Paul Voden of Bellwinch Homes for supplying plans and other information; the staff of Hampshire County Council's Archaeological Section (Bruce Howard and Ian Wykes) for providing Sites and Monuments data; and the staff of the Hampshire Record Office for providing the documents used in this research.

9.0 References

9.1 Original sources in the Hampshire Record Office (HRO):

11M49 Bolton Archives
22M58 Bolton Archives, further deposit

Maps in the HRO:

HRO 11M49/E/P5-10 six maps of the Bolton lands in Old Basing, 18th century
HRO 21M65/F7/179/1-2 tithe map & award for Old Basing, 1841-42

Ordnance Survey plans:

OS 6" plan, sheet 19, 1870-71 ed.
OS 25" plan, sheet 19.1, 1870-71 ed.
OS 25" plan, sheet 19.1, 1896 ed.
OS 25" plan, sheet 19.1, 1911 ed.
OS 25" plan, sheet 19.1, 1932 ed.
OS 25" plan, sheet 19.1, 1939 ed.

9.2 Original sources in print

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9.3 Secondary sources

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Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments*, Birmingham, 1994

M Millett & T Schadla-Hall, 'Rescue excavations on the Bronze Age and Romano-British site at Daneshill, Basingstoke, 1980-81', *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society*, 47 (1991), 83-105

M Millet & S James, 'Excavations at Cowdrey's Down, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 1978-81', *Archaeological Journal*, 140 (1983), 151-279

P H Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon charters*, London, 1968

W C F White, 'A gazetteer of brick and tile works in Hampshire', *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society*, 28 (1971), 81-97

9.4 Other sources consulted

Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) at the Castle, Winchester.

Appendix 1: Archaeological sites within the study area

The following list is taken from the Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) at the Castle, Winchester. All numbers given below should be preceded by the OS 1:10000 scale sheet number SU65SE. All sites shown on the four grid squares centred on SU 66 54 are included.

Abbreviations:

SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument

LB: Listed Building

Site number	Grid ref.	Description
7	SU 6579 5401	Roman pottery find
12	SU 6650 5335	Roman pottery find
13	SU 6640 5470	Park pale (SAM 128)
14	SU 6500 5400	Neolithic flint tool
16	SU 6685 5343	Roman pottery find
18	SU 6669 5413	Neolithic flint find
19	SU 6679 5352	Motte-and-bailey castle (SAM 24337)
28	SU 6615 5310	Water mill (LB Grade II)
29	SU 6690 5380	Water mill (LB Grade II)
30	SU 6575 5400	Iron Age pottery find
31	SU 65755400	Roman pottery find
32	SU 6530 5410	Roman pottery find
33	SU 65075407	Roman pottery find
43a-b	SU 6560 5420	Bronze Age cremation cemetery
52a-f	SU 6570 5320	Bronze Age ring ditches etc
53a-k	SU 6570 5320	Iron Age settlement site
54a-k	SU 6570 5320	Roman settlement site
55a-k	SU 6570 5320	Anglo-Saxon settlement site
61	SU 6682 5400	Roman road, Silchester-Neatham (Alton)
76a-c	SU 6560 5410	Bronze Age cremation cemetery
77a-b	SU 6510 5320	Iron age hearth & pottery
78a-j	SU 65605410	Roman settlement site
85	SU 6550 5350	Bronze Age copper alloy find
86	SU 6630 5380	Medieval pottery find
87	SU 6630 5380	Post-medieval pottery
88	SU 6585 5341	16 th -century timber building (LB Grade II)
89	SU 6583 5343	16 th -century barn (LB Grade II)
90	SU 6583 5345	17 th -century barn (LB Grade II)
91	SU 6583 5345	16 th -century barn (LB Grade II)
92	SU 6675 5325	16 th -century building (LB)
96	SU 6671 5322	16 th -century building (LB)
103	SU 651 541	Site of post-medieval brickworks

Site number	Grid ref.	Description
106	SU 65805480	Watching brief- negative evidence
107	SU 6600 5482	Watching brief- negative evidence
107	SU 6600 5482	Watching brief- ditch and bank
109	SU 670 540	Two undated horse molars from test pit
162	SU 662 534	Watching brief- negative evidence

Appendix 2: Listed Buildings within the study area

The following list includes listed buildings with the DoE Listed Building map sheet 11. It does not include the numerous listed buildings within the village of Old Basing, unless they are listed in the SMR (Appendix 1). It should be noted that Old Basing is a conservation area (covered by DoE Listed Building map sheet 22), with most of the house sites within the village on former historic sites, whatever their age or listing. It is argued, therefore, that all of the old village should be treated as one large archaeological site, making the listing of individual listed buildings unnecessary in this context.

This list gives those listed buildings within the four grid squares centred on SU 66 54 outside of the historic village of Old Basing. The dates given refer to the earliest known fabric only.

DoE building number	Grade	Summary description
11/1	II	Stone milestone, early 19 th -century
11/2	II	Early 20 th -century brickworks office by E Lutyens
11/3	II	Daneshill House, early 20 th -century by E Lutyens
11/4	II	Daneshill Cottage, early 20 th -century by E Lutyens
11/5	II	43 Compton Close, Pyott's Hill, 17 th -century timber framed house
11/6	II	Hill Rise Cottage, Pyott's Hill, 17 th -century brick & timber house
11/7	II	Basing Lodge Farmhouse, 18 th -century house
11/8	II	Basing Lodge, barn, 17 th -century brick & timber barn
11/14	II	Lickpit Farm, west barn, 16 th -century
11/15	II	Lickpit Farm, north barn, 17 th -century
11/16	II	Lickpit Farm, east barn, 16 th -century
11/17	II	Lickpit Farmhouse, 16 th -century brick & stone house
11/18	II	Daneshill Old Lodge, c. 1900 by E Lutyens
11/19	II	Barton (Old Basing) Mill, 17 th -century mill & house
11/20	II	Lower Mill, 18 th -century mill
11/21	II	Lower Mill House, early 19 th -century mill house
11/22	II	Yeomans, 18 th -century house
11/23	II	Lower Mill Farm, 18 th -century barn

Appendix 3: glossary of archaeological terms

Archaeology: the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

Artefacts: any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by professional archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Baulk: an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

Burnt flint: in prehistoric times, before metal containers were available, water was often boiled in pottery or wooden containers by dropping stones/flints heated in a fire into the container. The process of suddenly cooling hot stone, particularly flint, causes the stone to crack, and form distinctive crazed markings all over its surface. Finds of large quantities of such stone are usually taken as a preliminary indication of past human presence nearby.

Context: a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

Cut: usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

Desk-based assessment: an assessment of a known or potential archaeological resource within a specific land unit or area, consisting of a collation of existing written or graphic information, to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource.

Earthwork: bank of earth, hollow, or other earthen feature created by human activity.

Environmental evidence: evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

Evaluation: a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork (mainly test-trenching) which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits,

artefacts or ecofacts within a specified land unit or area. If they are present, this will define their character, extent, and relative quality, and allow an assessment of their worth in local, regional and national terms.

Hedgebanks: banks of earth, usually with a ditch, that have been set up in the past on which is planted a stock-proof line of shrubs. There is written evidence that they were made from at least Roman times, but they are suspected as existing in prehistoric times.

Lynchets: bank of earth that accumulates on the downhill side of an ancient ploughed field as the disturbed soil moves down the slope under the action of gravity.

Munsell colour: an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

Natural [layer]: in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

Period: time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

Prehistoric c. 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

Roman AD 43-410

Saxon AD 410-1066

Medieval AD 1066-1540

Post-medieval AD 1540-present

Pottery sherds: small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

Project Design: a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Settlement: usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

Site: usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

Sondage: an arbitrary hole dug during archaeological excavation. Often dug after the main excavation is complete to quickly test for information that may be required to clarify points of the main excavation.

Stratigraphy: sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

Worked flint or stone: usually taken to mean pieces of chipped stone or flint used to make prehistoric stone tools. A worked flint can comprise the tools themselves (arrowheads, blades etc.), or the waste material produced in their making (often called flint flakes, cores etc.).

**An archaeological watching brief
at Bartons Lane, Old Basing,
Hampshire**

NGR: SU 6637 5388

**by
Christopher K Currie
BA (Hons), MPhil, MIFM, MIFA
CKC Archaeology**

Report to Bellwinch Homes Ltd

April 2000

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Summary statement

A watching brief was carried out at Bartons Lane, Old Basing, Hampshire (SU 6637 5388) by C K Currie and Neil Rushton of CKC Archaeology for Bellwinch Homes Ltd in advance of housing development in April 2000.

Archaeological recording on the development site seemed to confirm the view of a previous desk-based assessment that the area had been occupied since at least medieval times. The earliest pottery found seemed to date from the 11th or 12th-century. No medieval features were found associated with the conjectured farm site, shown on early maps, although heavy concentrations of medieval pottery suggests contemporary occupation. The only medieval feature found was a large isolated oval pit of 13th- to 15th-century date, thought to be a cess/rubbish pit. This was some distance from the conjectured farm site.

Structural evidence on the farm site included a possible brick chimney stack, with foundations made of brick kiln wasters. This was thought to have been attached to a timber building. Lack of evidence for this building suggests it may have been of slight construction or built on shallow cill footings. A short length of flimsy brick wall a few metres SE of the conjectured chimney was thought to have been either a farmyard wall or the south end of the farm building.

To the immediate west of the conjectured chimney a line of eight post-medieval post-holes was found. These were thought to be part of a farmyard boundary fence, although one wall of a timber outbuilding is possible. Elsewhere old field ditches were found filled in during the later post-medieval period. Large scatters of broken ceramic and other rubbish with a terminal date of the mid 19th-century seems to confirm map evidence for the abandonment of the site between c. 1840 and 1870.

An archaeological watching brief at Bartons Lane, Old Basing, Hampshire (NGR: SU 6637 5388)

This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work.

1.0 Introduction (Fig. 1)

A Planning Application (BDB 44442) was submitted by Bellwinch Homes Limited to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council for a housing development at Pyott's Hill, Old Basing, Hampshire (NGR: SU 6637 5388). The archaeological potential of the site was demonstrated by a desk-based assessment by Currie (1999). Following from this, Hampshire County Council's Archaeological Section, advising Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, required that provision should be made for an archaeological investigation. It was considered that the implementation of an archaeological watching brief would best meet the requirements of the planning condition. The work was carried out by C K Currie MIFA and Neil Rushton MA for CKC Archaeology in April 2000.

2.0 The site

2.1 Site description

The site is approximately 0.3 hectares (0.75 acre) in extent, being situated in the north and east part of a pasture field at the junction of Bartons Lane and Pyott's Hill. The SW quarter of this field is to be covered by a separate development that is not part of this study. The site lies approximately 800m NW of the centre of Old Basing, on the southern edge of the hamlet of Pyott's Hill. It lies on London Clay at a height of about 73m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). It is proposed to build seven residential houses on the development site here under consideration.

Prior to commencement of the watching brief the field was in a slightly waterlogged condition, and being used to pasture horses. Part of the field was covered in bramble, particularly on the line of a former field boundary that was constructed to divide the field after 1939. This boundary had been largely removed. Near the east edge of the field was a brick well of good construction, about 3m deep, with water at the bottom. This was backfilled with concrete prior to the development.

2.2 Historical background

The development site is within the parish of Old Basing. This is an ancient Hampshire manor and parish. It is believed to have been an important settlement in Saxon times, and was the site of a battle fought between the West Saxons and the Danish Great Army in AD 871 to prevent the latter invading the heartland of Wessex (Hinton 1986). The estate of Old Basing is mentioned in the 10th century, and by 1086 it formed the part of the lands of Hugh de Port. Until the mid-14th century it was part of the estate of the St. John family, one of the most powerful families in the medieval kingdom. In the 15th century, the manor passed by inheritance to the Paulet family. These were another

powerful family who played a significant part in national politics. It was John Paulet who defended Basing House, to the south of the village, against the Parliamentary forces in the Civil War (1642-49) resulting in one of the most famous sieges in English history.

Following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, the Paulet family regained their confiscated lands. Charles Paulet was later created 1st Duke of Bolton. Following the death of the 6th Duke, Harry Paulet, in 1794, the estate passed to Thomas Orde, husband of the 5th Duke's illegitimate daughter. Orde adopted the name of Powlett (as it was then spelt), and was created Lord Bolton in 1797. The family continued to hold the manor until after 1911, having made their residence at Hackwood Park, in the south-east of the parish, following the destruction of Basing House in 1645 (Brough 1911, 115-17). The development site had been formerly part of the Bolton estate.

A desk-based study by Currie (1999) showed that important remains from the Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods have been recovered within 800m of the development site. This research showed that the site lies within a possible medieval hamlet at Pyott's Hill, centred on a triangular green. An 18th-century estate map in the Bolton archives shows a farmstead, with an outbuilding, on the east side of the development site. This disappeared between 1842 and 1870. The proximity of two 17th-century houses within the settlement area suggests that the vanished building might have been of a similar type. The site also lies close to the line of a medieval park pale, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

3.0 Strategy

The strategy for this work followed that outlined in a project design, written by the author, for this work (Currie 2000), to which interested parties are referred. A copy of this document can be consulted by appointment in the Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Environment Section, Planning Department, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire (direct line 01962- 846735).

4.0 Results (Figs. 2-4)

Top-soiling stripping was undertaken during the week commencing April 3rd 2000. In most cases this revealed undisturbed soils little more than 0.5m below the original ground level. Only two discreet areas were found to contain archaeological remains of any interest. Elsewhere, the only disturbance was the occasional circular tile land drain, probably of late post-medieval date.

The areas of archaeological interest comprised a large, but isolated medieval pit, and an area of largely post-medieval features associated with a former farmstead. This was believed to have been on the site until around the middle of the 19th century. Within the latter area a trench 9.2m by 2.65m was excavated to explore an area of post-medieval disturbance. This was later designated trench 1. Another area (8m by 3.2m) of structural features around the site of the farmstead was excavated by hand, and designated as trench 2. A third small area (2.5m by 1m) of disturbed brickwork adjacent to trench 2 was hand excavated, and designated as trench 3. Trenches 1-3 were all located on the east side of the site close to the centre of the east boundary fence.

The large medieval pit was found during the removal of soils to make an access road. This was just to the west of the centre of the site. Near the east end of this road, in the SE part of the site, a linear ditch-like feature was located. This contained 19th-century ceramics, and was thought to be the remains of a field boundary shown on the Old Basing tithe map.

The work continued into the week of 7th April, being completely on Friday 14th April 2000.

4.1 The Medieval pit (Fig. 3)

This was found where the access road formed a Y-junction. It was close to the centre of this junction, in the middle of the road. Exact co-ordinates are shown on the site plans. The pit [context 05] was oval shaped with maximum dimensions of 4.50m E-W by 2.25m N-S by 0.8m deep. On account of its large size, it was half-sectioned, partly by hand, partly by machine.

The uppermost fill [context 06] was about 0.5m deep, comprised a loose clayey loam with frequent pieces of fired clay (daub?) and occasional charcoal within it. It also contained moderate quantities of very badly preserved bone that crumbled on touching. Below this layer were two more clayey layers [contexts 07, 08], both with less inclusions. Only the top part of context 06 contained the occasional sherds of medieval pottery. Partial glazing on some of these sherds suggested a later medieval date (13th-15th century). The crumbly nature of two of the three layers within the pit [contexts 06, 08] suggested that it could have contained cess, although the acid nature of the soil seemed to have destroyed most of the organic material that may have been within it.

4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

This was a machine cut trench 9.2m by 2.65m in an area adjacent to a brick feature [context 09]. It was cut to explore an area of high concentration of late post-medieval pottery. On cleaning up two linear features were found within the area. These seemed to be intercut. The most prominent was a linear ditch-like feature [context 10]. The remaining portion cut into undisturbed soils was 0.4m wide and about 0.15m deep. It extended from the east end of the trench in a westward direction. After about 5m it merged into a series of other possible features. The latter were thought to be later cuts. One was positively identified [context 13] as another linear feature. It seemed to be about 3.2m long and about 0.4m wide before it merged with feature 10. A more vague linear continuation to the west [context 16] may have been a continuation of one or other of these features. Spilling over into the area of these linear features was a dark loam [context 12], which also contained late post-medieval pottery. It is possible this was the fill of a pit cutting at least into feature 10. The late nature of the pottery did not warranted a single context excavation of these contexts to determine their exact relationship, although features 10 and 13 were half-sectioned.

The pottery within this area had a broad date range from occasional medieval through to early 19th-century wares. Sgraffito earthenwares, probably of early 18th century date, were common, as were some particularly fine late 18th or early 19th-century creamwares and pearlwares.

Being adjacent to a brick structure interpreted as part of a former farmhouse (see below), the dense pottery presence suggested the area was used as a dump. Linear feature 10 seems to have been the earliest feature. The latest pottery it contained within its fill [context 11] was of late 18th to early 19th century date, but, in general, it seemed to contain earlier, less high status wares. It is thought that feature 13 cut into it, possibly in the first half of the 19th century, judging from the higher concentrations of contemporary wares in the fill [context 14]

4.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

This was a designation given to an area machine stripped around a brick structure [context 09]. On identification of the brick feature, the machine was moved back from the area, and the surroundings were hand excavated.

The brick structure had the appearance of a brick chimney stack that had been attached to a timber building. However, there was no trace of the conjectured timber building on the appropriate (east) side. The brick feature comprised N-S foundation 2.27m by 0.52, with projecting sides to the east. The north side had been largely removed in the past, although the south side was largely intact at 0.65m by 0.58m. It was made of large fragments of brick. Whole bricks were rare within the structure. It was not bonded by mortar, and many of the bricks were distorted, and either over- or under-fired, suggesting they were wasters from a local kiln site. The 'alcove' formed by the wings was on the east side. If this feature was a chimney stack, the building it served should have been to the east.

To the west of this structure was a line of eight post holes [running from south to north, contexts 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34]. These were of irregular size, running approximately parallel with the long N-S wall of the brick structure. Their dimensions, running from south to north, were 0.14m by 0.12m, 0.12m by 0.08m, 0.12m by 0.08m, 0.14m by 0.14m, 0.06m by 0.06m, 0.16m by 0.16m, 0.10m by 0.10m, and 0.08m by 0.08m. Many of the post-holes contained brick fragments, possibly as packing. The only pottery encountered was a single sherd of medieval pottery in the fills of post-holes 20 and 30. Between the post-holes and the brick structure was an area of deeper loam [context 19]. This was only about 0.05m deeper than the surrounding area, but it contained large quantities of medieval pottery, mainly coarsewares of 11th- to 14th-century date. No features were found associated with this scatter

4.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

An area 2.5m by 1m was hand excavated a few metres to the SE of brick structure 09, on account of a concentration of brick rubble here. On cleaning a single line of bricks two courses deep and 1.4m in length [context 36] was revealed. This seemed to unmortared. A brick at right angles to the others at the west end suggested a possible right-angle turn. However, this brick could have been part of a scatter of brick and flint rubble [context 37] to the south of the brick foundation. It was noted that there was hardly any brick rubble on the north side of feature 36. Pottery sherds of late 18th and early 19th-century date were found associated with the rubble layer.

4.4 Elsewhere on the site (Fig. 2)

There was little of interest elsewhere on the site. Most of the house foundations excavated contained late post-medieval circular tile drains. These could be seen as linear bands on certain parts of the site during soil stripping. They seemed to be generally on a E-W alignment. Topsoil over the site was uniformly shallow, being a loam about 0.15m deep [context 01]. This overlay a loamy clay subsoil of about 0.3m depth [context 02]. Near the brick structure 09, this subsoil contained scatters of mainly post-medieval pottery, with the occasional residual medieval sherd. Below this was a thick brown clay [context 03], which made the site semi-waterlogged in wet conditions. These conditions could account for the need for field drains.

One other feature was found about 20m SSW of the brick feature 09. This was encountered during the stripping for a road here. This was a linear feature [context 17] with a dark loamy fill [context 18]. The feature was about 0.6m wide and about 0.3m deep where half-sectioned. The fill contained 19th-century willow pattern pottery.

5.0 Discussion

There was evidence for medieval presence on the site in the form of moderate quantities of contemporary pottery. Strangely the only feature of medieval date was a late pit in the western part of the site, an area otherwise devoid of archaeological features. Desk-based research suggested that the eastern part of the site may have contained medieval habitation associated with the hamlet of Pyott's Hill (Currie 1999). A farmstead had survived on the site until after 1840, when it is recorded on the tithe survey as being in the hands of the Old Basing miller. By the 1st large-scale editions of the Ordnance Survey maps in the early 1870s, this building had gone.

Comparison of the old maps with the location of the archaeological features suggests that the old farmstead was on or near the site of the brick structure [context 09] recovered in the area designated 'trench 2'. It has already been suggested above that this was a brick chimney stack attached to a possible timber-framed building. Although no evidence was found for this timber building on its east side (where the orientation of the brick structure suggested it might be), this could have been of ephemeral construction. The timber components of the building may not have penetrated undisturbed clay. It is possible it was built on timber cills that were only shallowly excavated into the ground. The construction of the 'chimney' suggests it was made of kiln waste.

This is interesting as it suggests that the building might have been of low status. At the time of the tithe survey, the farmstead here had only 64 acres attached to it, over half of which was detached from the farm near the Old Basing mill. The local miller seems to have held the lands then, but it is unlikely he lived in the farmstead at Pyott's Hill. Although the farm was designated 'homestead', generally indicating the management centre, it is possible the lands were farmed from the mill, leaving the farmstead as a sublet cottage. The apparent low status of the recovered structure contradicts the pottery assemblage found adjoining it. Although medieval wares were generally coarewares, the assemblage from the 17th century onwards was of higher quality. The late 18th- and early 19th-century wares are particularly fine, and of a quality often associated with higher status sites. It is possible that the site had been relatively low in status before becoming

associated with the local miller. The higher status wares of the 18th and early 19th century may reflect his tenure.

With regard to the kiln waste, the Old Basing area is well known for its locally produced brickwork. This can be found at the ruins of Old Basing House, 1km to the south, and at The Vyne, 2km to the west. Both date from the early 16th-century, and demonstrate early brick production in the area. A Brickkiln Cottage existed in the 19th century, a few hundred metres to the north of the site, further suggesting the proximity of a brick kiln. It is possible that the kiln waste used in the excavated structure was early, hence negating the argument that the farm building was of low status. If the 'chimney' is early post-medieval, it would not have been a sign of particularly low status for a local farmer of middling status to use wasters to build the foundation for his chimney. The upper portions may have been of higher quality brick. Such an explanation might explain the relatively higher status pottery assemblage in the post-medieval period.

Evidence was recovered for eight post-holes in a line just to the west of the brick structure. Their total length was 6m, and they may have extended further north as this area was not examined, containing the site spoil heap. The fact that no other post-holes were found nearby might suggest they may not have belonged to a structure, but a boundary fence. The presence of brick in nearly all their fills suggests they were of post-medieval date. It is possible they were associated with the layout of the yard around the farmhouse, either as a boundary or as an outbuilding for which the other post-holes were not recovered. Likewise, the flimsy brick foundation [context 36] found to the SSW of brick structure 09, was interpreted as a boundary wall in the farmyard by the excavator. However, its alignment and proximity makes it possible that it may have been part of the south end wall of the conjectured farm house associated with the brick 'chimney'.

Two linear features [contexts 10, 17] discovered nearby were thought to be old boundary ditches. Both seem to have been abandoned in the 18th or 19th century, judging from the characteristic pottery found in their fills. The evidence of the 18th-century Bolton map and the tithe map suggests that feature 17 was a field boundary shown on a N-S alignment to the west of the farmstead. Feature 10 is not shown, but it appears to be on the line of an E-W field boundary that stops on meeting the N-S boundary. It is possible it was a drainage feature continuing this line, but abandoned by the time of the 18th-century map. The fill of feature 17 seems to have been later, possibly of mid-late 19th-century date. Certainly, both features had gone by the maps of the 1870s, seemingly confirming this dating.

A concentration of later 18th and 19th-century pottery around the farmstead site, and in abandoned ditch fills, seems to confirm map evidence that the farm was abandoned between c. 1840 and 1870.

Despite continual wet weather and the presence of three heavy excavating machines on site together hampering archaeological recording to a degree, the correlation between expectation and the results suggests that this watching brief can be given a high confidence rating. Absence of post-holes in expected positions could have been related to their destruction by machinery. If this was the case, they must have been insubstantial as sufficient time was given to clean back on undisturbed clay, less than 0.4m below the old field surface, and no traces were found.

6.0 Conclusions

Archaeological recording on the development site seemed to confirm the view of a previous desk-based assessment that the area had been occupied since at least medieval times. The earliest pottery found seemed to date from the 11th or 12th-century. No medieval features were found associated with the conjectured farm site, shown on early maps, although heavy concentrations of medieval pottery suggests contemporary occupation. The only medieval feature found was a large isolated oval pit of 13th- to 15th-century date, thought to be a cess/rubbish pit. This was some distance from the conjectured farm site.

Structural evidence on the farm site included a possible brick chimney stack, with foundations made of brick kiln wasters. This was thought to have been attached to a timber building. Lack of evidence for this building suggests it may have been of slight construction or built on shallow cill footings. A short length of flimsy brick wall a few metres SE of the conjectured chimney was thought to have been either a farmyard wall or the south end of the farm building.

To the immediate west of the conjectured chimney a line of eight post-medieval post-holes was found. These were thought to be part of a farmyard boundary fence, although one wall of a timber outbuilding is possible. Elsewhere old field ditches were found filled in during the later post-medieval period. Large scatters of broken ceramic and other rubbish with a terminal date of the mid 19th-century seems to confirm map evidence for the abandonment of the site between c. 1840 and 1870.

7.0 Finds

The finds recovered were mainly pottery and clay pipe. The only other finds were occasional pieces of building material. Bone was found, but this tended to be very fragile because of the acid soils. What was found tended to crumble to touch. Little was found in stratified contexts and so collection was not attempted

7.1 Pottery

About 95% of the pottery recovered came from the vicinity of the suspected farmstead on the east side of the site. Large quantities of post-medieval wares were found in the subsoil [context 02]. This was largely from unstratified levels, being mixed with residual medieval wares. Only a representative sample was retained for the archive. It should be noted that this distorts percentages given in the table below. However, it is felt that the figures represent a true reflection of the pottery from the site, and so the sherds from context 02 are included in the calculations.

The overall assemblage reflects the opinions given in section 5.0. That is there is a good, wide spread of ceramics from the 11th/12th century through to the first half of the 19th century. Low status wares seem to predominate in the medieval period, with no certain jug sherds noted. The medieval assemblage comprised mainly of cooking pots (evidenced from frequent sooting on the exteriors) and bowls.

The post-medieval assemblage comprised a broad range of pottery types, but only containing occasional wares of high status. Glazed earthenwares predominated the

period, with some fine pieces of Sgraffito earthenware (mainly bowls and pans) being found. Considering the proximity of the site to the Borderware kilns in the Farnborough/Aldershot area, it is perhaps surprising Borderware sherds constituted such a low proportion of the assemblage (*cf* Currie 1995). Higher status wares began to become more common from the later 18th century. Some of the later 18th- and early 19th-century wares were of a decidedly higher quality than would normally be expected on a minor farmstead site. It is thought that the property's association with the local miller, a man of middling local status, might account for this change.

Table 1: pottery recovered by sherds and weight

Pottery type	no of sherds	% of total	weight in grms	% of total weight
Post-medieval earthenware	29	25.2	645	30.3
Pearlware	17	14.8	130	6.1
Creamware	6	5.2	40	1.9
Salt-glazed stoneware	2	1.7	6	0.3
Borderware	3	2.6	45	2.1
Sgraffito earthenware	5	4.3	275	12.9
Cistercian ware	1	0.9	15	0.7
Yellow/brown slipware	1	0.9	60	2.8
Stoneware	3	2.6	145	6.8
Medieval coarseware	39	33.9	665	31.2
Glazed medieval wares	9	7.8	105	4.9
Totals	115		2131	

7.2 Clay pipe

A small quantity of clay pipe fragments was collected from the site. All came from the vicinity of the suspected farmstead. Only one fragment was collected [context14] from a suspected early 19th-century feature. This was decorated by curving vertical lines in relief. The foot was inscribed with the initials 'AC', no doubt the initials of the maker. The bowl form is common in the 18th and early 19th century.

8.0 Archive

The archive for this work has been deposited with the Hampshire County Museum Services. Copies of the report were lodged with the client, the Hampshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in the Planning Department, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Initial work watching the topsoil stripping was undertaken by C K Currie. Once areas of archaeological interest had been defined, the work was carried out jointly by C K Currie and Neil Rushton.

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. Mores Contractors of Wimborne, Dorset, did the groundworks and allowed the archaeologists access to their works. They also supplied excavating machinery to examine areas thought to be of archaeological interest. Paul Voden of Bellwinch Homes provided plans and liaised with the archaeologists over timing. Ian Wykes monitored the work for the Planning Department (Archaeology) of Hampshire County Council.

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11M49 Bolton Archives
22M58 Bolton Archives, further deposit

Maps in the HRO:

HRO 11M49/E/P5-10 six maps of the Bolton lands in Old Basing, 18th century
HRO 21M65/F7/179/1-2 tithe map & award for Old Basing, 1841-42

Ordnance Survey plans:

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Appendix 1: list of archaeological contexts excavated

Context number	Description
01	clay loam layer (Munsell colour 10YR 3/2)
02	clay layer (Munsell colour 10YR 5/6)
03	clay layer (Munsell colour 2.5Y 5/6)
04	clay layer (Munsell colour 2.5Y 5/4)
05	large oval cut
06	clay loam fill of cut 05 (Munsell colour 2.5Y 3/3)
07	clay fill of cut 05 (Munsell colour 2.5Y 5/4)
08	clay fill of cut 05 (Munsell colour 2.5Y 4/3)
09	unmortared brick structure
10	linear cut
11	clay loam fill of cut 10 (Munsell colour 10YR 3/2)
12	loamy clay layer (Munsell colour 10YR 5/6)
13	linear cut
14	clay loam fill of cut 13 (Munsell colour 10YR 3/2)
15	clay loam fill of cut 16 (Munsell colour 10YR 4/3)
16	linear cut?
17	linear cut
18	clay loam fill of cut 17 (Munsell colour 10YR 3/1)
19	loamy clay layer (Munsell colour 10YR 4/4)
20	cut of post-hole
21	loamy clay fill of post hole 20 (Munsell colour 10YR 3/3)
22	cut of post-hole
23	loamy clay fill of post-hole (Munsell colour 10YR 3/3)
24	cut of post-hole
25	loamy clay fill of post-hole (Munsell colour 10YR 3/3)
26	cut of post-hole
27	loamy clay fill of post-hole (Munsell colour 10YR 3/3)
28	cut of post-hole
29	loamy clay fill of post-hole (Munsell colour 10YR 3/3)
30	cut of post-hole
31	loamy clay fill of post-hole (Munsell colour 10YR 3/3)
32	cut of post-hole
33	loamy clay fill of post-hole (Munsell colour 10YR 3/3)
34	cut of post-hole
35	loamy clay fill of post-hole (Munsell colour 10YR 3/3)
36	unmortared? brick structure
37	rubbly clay layer (Munsell colour 2.5YR 3/4)

Appendix 2: glossary of archaeological terms

Archaeology: the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

Artefacts: any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Baulk: an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

Context: a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

Cut: usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

Desk-based assessment: an assessment of a known or potential archaeological resource within a specific land unit or area, consisting of a collation of existing written or graphic information, to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource.

Earthwork: bank of earth, hollow, or other earthen feature created by human activity.

Environmental evidence: evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

Hedgebanks: banks of earth, usually with a ditch, that have been set up in the past on which is planted a stock-proof line of shrubs. There is written evidence that they were made from at least Roman times, but they are suspected as existing in prehistoric times.

Munsell colour: an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

Natural [layer]: in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

Period: time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

Prehistoric c. 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

Roman AD 43-410

Saxon AD 410-1066

Medieval AD 1066-1540

Post-medieval AD 1540-present

Pottery sherds: small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

Project Design: a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Settlement: usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

Site: usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

Stratigraphy: sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

Worked flint or stone: usually taken to mean pieces of chipped stone or flint used to make prehistoric stone tools. A worked flint can comprise the tools themselves (arrowheads, blades etc.), or the waste material produced in their making (often called flint flakes, cores etc.).

Archive list for Bartons Lane, Old Basing, Hants

An archaeological watching brief by CKC Archaeology in April 2000

The archive contains:

1. Context sheets, numbers 01-37
2. Finds recording sheets, total 15
3. Photographic and drawing recording sheet, total 1
4. 1 pack of Black/White photographs with negatives.
5. 2 plastic sleeves containing colour slide film.
6. Original permatrace drawings, total 2 sheets.
7. Report with illustrations 16 pages of text plus 4 figs.
8. Desk-based report on site, 12 pages of text, 10 figs.
9. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers concerning site, total 16 sheets.
10. Project Design, 10 sheets