THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Susan Porter

Site Code: PPN12/45

(SU 6170 5420)

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

for Ian Farmer Associates

by Susan Porter

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PPN 12/45

April 2012

Summary

Site name: Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 6170 5420

Site activity: Archaeological Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 12th–20th April 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Susan Porter

Site code: PPN 12/45

Area of site: 18ha

Summary of results: Fifty-six test pits were excavated between 2.80 and 7.50m in length and 0.25–2.30m deep. No deposits nor artefacts of archaeological interest were observed.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 24.04.12
	Steve Preston✓ 25.04.12

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47–49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR

Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire
An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Susan Porter

Report 12/45

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire (SU 6170 5420) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Paul Bailey, for Ian Farmer Associates (1998) Limited, 1 Fairfield Court, Seven Stars Industrial Estate, Wheler Road, Coventry, CV3 4LJ.

Planning consent is to be sought from Basingstoke and Dene Borough Council to construct new housing on an 18ha area to the north of the Park Prewett hospital complex, Basingstoke, Hampshire. A continuous watching brief has been requested to be carried out during the digging of geotechnical test pits, as a result of the possibility of damage or destruction of archaeological deposits. The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with a written scheme of investigation based on a brief for the work has been prepared by Andrew Croft of Atkins (Croft 2012).

The fieldwork was undertaken by Susan Porter and Steven Crabb between 12th and 20th April 2012 and the site code is PPN 12/45. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located 3km to the north of Basingstoke town centre and occupies an area of 18ha on a north-facing slope, between 102 and 120m above Ordnance Datum (Fig. 1). To the south and east the site is bordered by urban development and the former hospital complex, with mature woodland to the north-east and north-west. There are embankments present along the site boundaries (Fig. 2). To the south-west there is a school and to the north-west is Weybrook Park golf course. The site is currently unused but has been subject to past development in various forms including a golf course, farm complex and sewage works and occupies part of the former Park Prewett mental institution (Croft 2012). The geology of the site is recorded as Cretaceous upper chalk (BGS 1981), and this was observed across the whole site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location in the rich chalklands of north Basingstoke with a wealth of earlier prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman sites recorded in the area. Many of these were found during the expansion of the suburb of the town, and others recorded by aerial photography (Croft 2012). Recent excavations on earlier phases of development at Marnel Park to the east located prehistoric and Roman settlement and landscape (Wright *et al.* 2009) with a Roman enclosure to the south (Coles *et al.* 2011) and Roman villa to the north (Teague 2003). The Roman road from *Calleva* (Silchester) to *Venta* (Winchester) forms the western site boundary (Margary 1955).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The aims of the project were to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the works; this was to involve examination of all areas of intrusive groundworks, in this case geological test pits (Fig 3).

Approximately sixty 4m long test pits were proposed and were to be excavated by a machine fitted with a ditching bucket until the archaeologically relevant levels were reached. Archaeological deposits exposed by the pits were to be recorded but not further excavated unless threatened. Spoil heaps were to be monitored and a metal detector used to enhance recovery of metal finds. In the event of discovery of human remains these were to be reported to the coroner and no further action taken as part of the watching brief, any discovered burials were to be recovered and protected and the geological test pit was to be repositioned. No human remains were discovered on site.

Results

A total of 56 test pits were dug across the site (Fig. 3). They ranged in length from 2.30m to 7.50m and in depth from 0.25m to 2.30m. The width of all test pits was 1.60m with the exception of test pits 50 and 52 which were 0.70m wide. All test pits were excavated with a ditching bucket with the exception of pits 31 and 32 where the made ground was too difficult to excavate and a toothed bucket was used to reach the natural geology.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Many of the test pits revealed similar stratigraphy, differing only in dimensions and depths (Appendix 1). Those with similar stratigraphies are described collectively below, and only the exceptions described in detail.

Test pits 1–7, 11, 14–20, 27, 28, 30, 36–8, 40, 41, 44–6, 49–53, 55 and 56

The stratigraphy of all of these test pit consisted of 0.10–0.25m of a very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil and typically 0.20–0.35m of subsoil consisting of mid red brown sandy clay (usually with chalk flecks), overlying light yellow grey chalk natural geology (Pls 1 and 4). The subsoil layer was shallower in test pit 5 and deeper in test pits 28, 36, 37 and 45 but otherwise very little variation was noted. The subsoil in test pit 30 in the north of the site contained frequent flint nodules and degraded chalk flecks and here was much deeper (0.85m). The section of test pit 41 is illustrated as representative of this group (Fig. 4). No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered from any of these test pits or their spoil heaps.

Test pits 8–10, 48 and 54

The stratigraphy of this group of test pits consisted of 0.10m dark red brown silty clay topsoil over 0.12–0.27m of mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil, overlying mottled light yellow grey chalk and mid red brown clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered from these pits.

Test Pit 12

Test Pit 12 was aligned NW–SE and was 4.50m long and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m mid grey brown silty clay made ground with concrete and brick, over 0.10m very dark brown grey silty clay buried topsoil overlying 0.15m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil, which in turn overlay light yellow grey chalk natural geology. The made ground covered 2.50m of the test pit from the south-east end, the north-west end stratigraphy comprised 1.10m topsoil and 0.15m subsoil over the natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 13

Test Pit 13 was aligned NE–SW and was 4.40m long and 1.00m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m mid yellow grey sandy silt with frequent gravel (made ground), and 0.30m heavily burnt grey brown sandy clay (made ground) with brick and tile inclusions, overlying 0.55m mid yellow brown silty sand made ground containing brick and metal wire, which in turn overlay patchy, light yellow grey chalk and red brown silty clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 21

Test Pit 21 was aligned NW–SE and was 4.30m long and 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil and 0.10m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil overlying 0.30m redeposited chalk (made ground) which in turn overlay 0.20m dark brown silty clay made ground with frequent brick, tile and chalk inclusions, above light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 22

Test Pit 22 was aligned NE–SW and was 5.20m long and 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil, and 0.51m dark yellow brown made ground with frequent brick and tile inclusions above a concrete surface. This test pit was not further excavated.

Test Pit 23

Test Pit 23 was aligned North–South and was 4.20m long and 0.63m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.13m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil and 0.22m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil, overlying 0.25m mottled mid grey brown sandy clay and chalk, which in turn overlay light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 24

Test Pit 24 was aligned North–South and was 4.20m long and 1.00m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil and 0.80m dark yellow brown made ground with frequent brick and tile inclusions above a concrete surface. This test pit was not further excavated.

Test Pit 25

Test Pit 25 was aligned North–South and was 7.50m long and 0.95m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil and 0.50m dark grey brown sandy clay made ground with frequent brick, tile and chalk, overlying 0.25m dark yellow brown chalky made ground with frequent brick and tile which in turn overlay light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 26 (Pl. 2)

Test Pit 26 was aligned North–South and was 4.60m long and 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil and 0.13m mid yellow brown sandy clay and chalk made ground, overlying 0.40m mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions made ground which in turn overlay 0.08m mid yellow grey degraded chalky clay, above light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 29

Test Pit 29 was aligned North–South and was 4.60m long and 1.20m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m very dark brown grey silty clay , and 0.15m dark yellow brown made ground with frequent brick, tile and chalk, overlying 0.30m dark red brown silty clay original buried topsoil, which in turn overlay 0.55m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil, above light yellow grey chalk natural geology. A natural dissolution hole was visible in this test pit but no deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 31 (Fig. 4, Pl. 3)

Test Pit 31 was aligned North–South and was 4.00m long and 2.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil, and 0.30m very dark grey brown silty sand with frequent brick and tile demolition rubble, overlying 0.10m mid brown grey silty clay made ground, which in turn overlay 0.20m mottled chalk and mid brown grey silty sand in a pipe trench (pipe in place), cut into mid grey brown silty clay made ground, 1.10m deep, This in turn overlay 0.40m chalky rubble and silty brown clay, above light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed, a modern frogged brick (dimensions: L 220mm, W 100mm, D 70mm) from the made ground was recorded but not retained.

Test Pit 32

Test Pit 32 was aligned East–West and was 4.20m long and 1.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m very dark brown sandy clay made ground, and 0.30m degraded Tarmac, overlying 0.50m dark yellow brown made ground with frequent brick and tile, which in turn overlay 0.60m dark mottled chalky brown silty clay made ground above light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 33

Test Pit 33 was aligned North–South and was 3.50m long and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m dark yellow brown made ground with frequent brick, tile and chalk, and 0.60m very dark brown grey sandy clay demolition rubble containing, brick, tile, metal and plastic pipes, overlying a concrete surface. This test pit was not further excavated. At the southern end of the test pit a modern brick wall remained standing to a height of 0.60m.

Test Pit 34

Test Pit 34 was aligned North–South and was 5.60m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m dark yellow brown made ground with frequent brick, tile and chalk, and 0.23m very dark brown grey silty sand made ground with brick and tile overlying light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 35

Test Pit 35 was aligned East–West and was 4.00m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil, and 0.35m very chalky mid grey brown silty clay subsoil, overlying patchy, light yellow grey chalk and red brown silty clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 39

Test Pit 39 was aligned North–South and was 4.40m long and 1.20m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m dark brown grey silty clay topsoil, and 0.60m mid brown grey silty sand and redeposited natural made ground, overlying 0.30m mid brown grey silty sand with chalk inclusions subsoil, above light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 42

Test Pit 42 was aligned North–South and was 4.70m long and 1.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil, and 0.40m mid yellow grey sandy clay with chalk made ground, overlying 0.90m dark red brown sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions subsoil, which in turn overlay 0.10m light yellow grey degraded chalk, above light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 43

Test Pit 43 was aligned North–South and was 2.90m long and 1.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m very dark brown grey silty clay topsoil and 0.90m dark red brown sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions subsoil, overlying 0.15m light yellow grey degraded chalk, which in turn overlay, light yellow grey chalk natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Test Pit 47

Test Pit 47 was aligned North–South and was 3.80m long and 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy was 0.20m topsoil and 0.40m subsoil of mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks, overlying 0.18m light yellow grey degraded chalk, which in turn overlay light yellow grey chalk natural geology. Two possible postholes were investigated but were revealed as natural features, and no finds were recovered.

Conclusion

Due to its location in the rich chalklands, the proximity of previously recorded Roman sites and numerous cropmarks, and the relatively undeveloped nature of the site there was a high possibility of archaeological deposits being disturbed by the programme of geological test pits. However, none of the 56 test pits excavated during the course of this watching brief revealed deposits of archaeological interest. The areas of the former sewage works and institution comprised heavy layers of demolition and made ground which would have disturbed any archaeological remains in the area during their construction and subsequent demolition. In the area of the golf course there are pockets of made ground from the landscaping of the course, however, archaeology may have been present within these areas as the made ground lies above the original ground surface and has not disturbed the subsoil layers. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed in these areas either. The negative results of this watching brief suggest low archaeological potential for this site.

References

BGS, 1981, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50 000, Sheet 284, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth

Coles, S, Lowe, J and Ford, S, 2011, 'Excavation of a Roman enclosure at Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke, Hampshire', *Hampshire Studies,* **66** 59-94

Croft, A, 2012, 'Park Prewett Northern Area, specification for an archaeological watching brief', Atkins Heritage, Birmingham

PPS5, 2010, *Planning for the Historic Environment,* The Stationery Office, Norwich

Margary, I D, 1955, *Roman Roads in Britain,* London

Teague, S, 2003, 'Manor Farm Monk Sherborne, Hampshire, archaeological investigations in 1996', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **60**, 64-135

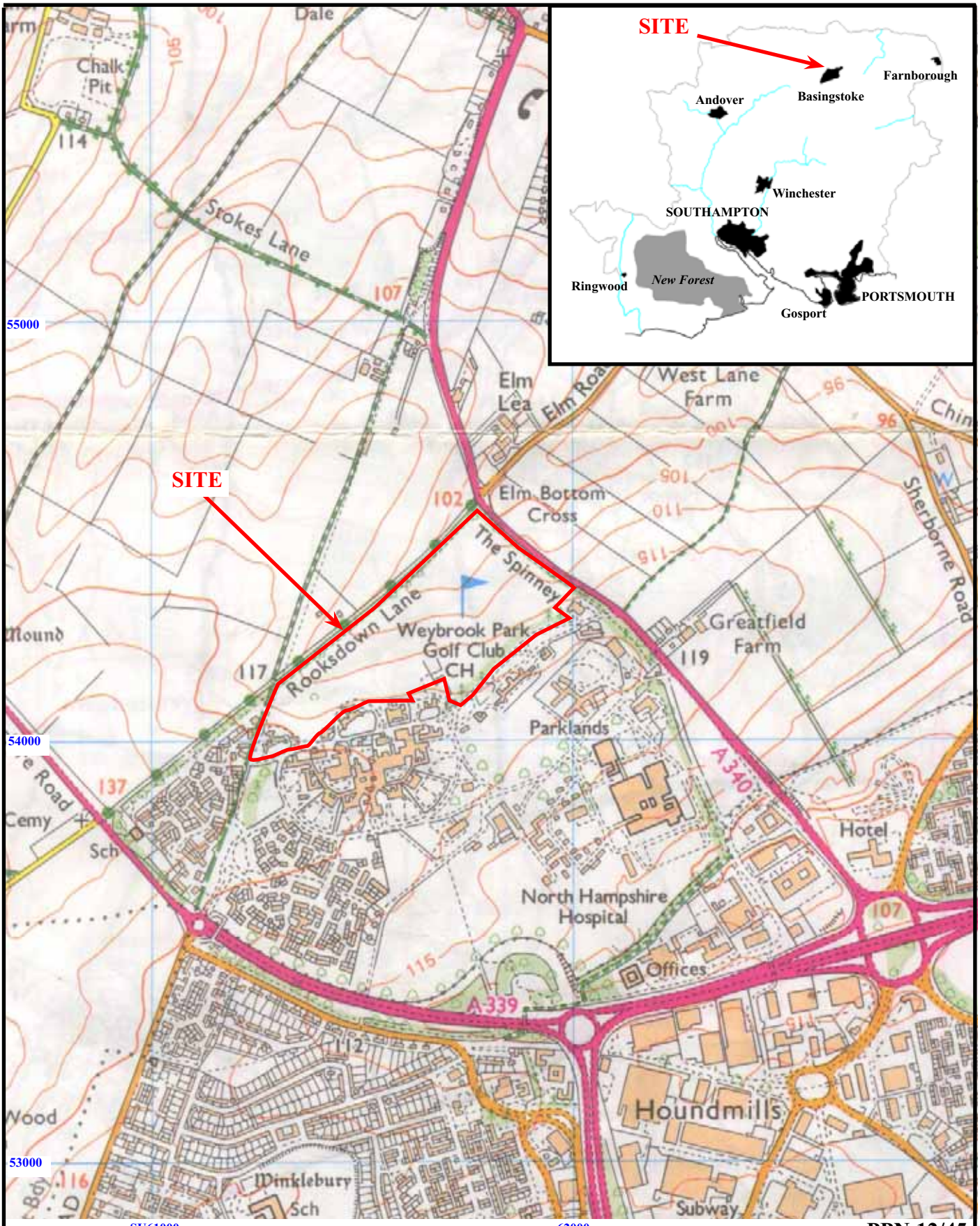
Wright, J, Powell, B and Barclay, A, 2009, 'Excavations of prehistoric and Romano-British sites at Marnel Park, (Popley), Basingstoke, 2004-8', Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury

APPENDIX 1: Test Pit details

0m at South or West end

Test Pit	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	3.00	1.60	0.50	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.50m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil; 0.50m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
2	3.40	1.60	0.33	0–0.10m topsoil, 0.10–0.30m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil, 0.30m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
3	4.30	1.60	0.35	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.30m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil; 0.30m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
4	4.00	1.60	0.40	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.32m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.32m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
5	4.20	1.60	0.25	0–0.16m topsoil; 0.16–0.23m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.23m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
6	4.00	1.60	0.55	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.50m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.50m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
7	4.40	1.60	0.40	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.38m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil; 0.38m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
8	4.00	1.60	0.30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.30m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil; 0.30m+ mottled chalk and red brown clay natural geology.
9	4.20	1.60	0.25	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.22m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil; 0.22m+ mottled chalk and red brown clay natural geology.
10	4.60	1.60	0.32	0–0.12m topsoil; 0.12–0.30m light grey brown clayey sand subsoil; 0.30m+ mottled chalk and red brown clay natural geology.
11	4.30	1.60	0.30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.28m light grey brown clayey sand subsoil; 0.32m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
12	4.50	1.60	0.70	0–0.40m mid brown silty clay made ground with concrete and brick; 0.40–0.50m buried topsoil; 0.50–0.65m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil; 0.65m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
13	4.40	1.60	1.00	0–0.10m mid yellow grey sandy silt with frequent gravel; 0.10–0.40m heavily burnt made ground with brick and tile; 0.40–0.95m mid yellow brown sandy clay made ground with brick and metal wire; 0.95m+ patchy clayey chalk natural geology.
14	4.20	1.60	0.45	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.40m light grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
15	4.00	1.60	0.30	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.25m light grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.25m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
16	4.00	1.60	0.50	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.45m light grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.45m+ light yellow grey chalk with flint inclusions natural geology.
17	4.00	1.60	0.30	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.30m light grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.32m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
18	4.20	1.60	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35–0.65m light grey brown clayey sand subsoil; 0.65m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
19	4.30	1.60	0.40	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.35m light grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.35m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
20	4.50	1.60	0.50	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.45m light grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.45m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
21	4.30	1.60	0.80	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.30m light grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.30–0.6om chalky made ground; 0.60–0.80m Dark brown silty clay made ground with frequent brick and tile; 0.80m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
22	5.20	1.60	0.66	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.66m mid grey brown made ground with brick and chalk; 0.66m concrete surface not further excavated.
23	4.20	1.60	0.63	0–0.13m topsoil; 0.13–0.35m mid red brown sandy clay subsoil; 0.35–0.60m mottled mid grey brown sandy clay and chalk; 0.60m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
24	4.20	1.60	1.00	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–1.00m mid grey brown made ground with brick and chalk; 1.00m concrete surface not further excavated.
25	7.50	1.60	0.95	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.70m dark grey brown sandy clay made ground with brick and tile; 0.70–0.95m mid grey brown made ground with brick and chalk; 0.95m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
26	4.60	1.60	0.80	0–0.17m topsoil; 0.17–0.30m mid yellow brown sandy clay and chalk; 0.30–0.70m mid grey brown sandy clay with infrequent chalk inclusions; 0.70–0.78m mid yellow grey chalky clay; 0.78m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
27	3.90	1.60	0.52	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.52m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.52m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
28	4.60	1.60	0.60	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.56m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.56m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
29	4.60	1.60	1.20	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.30m mid grey brown made ground with brick and chalk; 0.30–0.60m buried topsoil; 0.60–1.15m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 1.15m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
30	4.20	1.60	1.10	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–1.05m mid red brown sandy clay with flint nodules and degraded chalk flecks subsoil; 1.05m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.

Test Pit	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
31	4.00	1.60	2.30	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.50m very dark grey brown silty sand with frequent brick and tile; 0.50–0.60m mid grey brown silty clay; 0.60–0.80m mottled chalk and grey brown clayey sand; 0.80–1.90m mid grey brown silty clay; 1.90–2.30m mid brown silty clay with chalky rubble; 2.30m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
32	4.20	1.60	1.70	0–0.20m mid brown grey clayey sand made ground; 0.20–0.50m degraded tarmac; 0.50–1.00m mid grey brown made ground with brick and chalk; 1.00–1.60m dark mottled chalky brown silty clay made ground; 1.60m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
33	3.50	1.60	0.70	0–0.10m mid grey brown clayey sand made ground with brick and chalk; 0.10–0.70m very dark brown grey sandy clay demolition rubble with brick; wire; and; plastic 0.70m concrete surface not further excavated.
34	5.60	1.60	0.60	0–0.35m mid grey brown clayey sand made ground with brick and chalk; 0.35–0.58m very dark brown grey silty sand with brick and tile; 0.58m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
35	4.00	1.60	0.55	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.50m very chalky mid grey brown silty clay subsoil; 0.55m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
36	4.60	1.60	0.65	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.60m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.60m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
37	4.60	1.60	0.50	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.46m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.46m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
38	4.60	1.60	0.40	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.37m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.37m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
39	4.40	1.60	1.20	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.80m mid brown grey silty sand with chalk made ground; 0.80–1.10m mid brown grey sandy clay with chalk inclusions; 1.10m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
40	3.10	1.60	0.30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.28m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.28m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
41	4.70	1.60	0.40	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.35m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.35m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
42	4.70	1.60	1.80	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.70m mid yellow grey sandy clay with chalk made ground; 0.70–1.60m dark brown sandy clay with frequent flint; 1.60–1.70m light yellow grey degraded chalk layer; 1.70m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
43	2.90	1.60	1.03	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–1.10m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 1.10–1.25m light yellow grey degraded chalk; 1.25m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
44	4.30	1.60	0.50	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.48m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.48m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
45	4.20	1.60	0.80	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.75m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.75m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
46	3.80	1.60	0.62	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.60m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.60m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
47	3.80	1.60	0.80	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.60m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.60–0.78m light yellow grey degraded chalk layer; 0.78m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
48	4.30	1.60	0.40	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.37m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.32m+ light yellow grey chalk mottled with red brown clay natural geology.
49	4.00	1.60	0.40	0–0.11m topsoil; 0.11–0.39m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.39m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
50	2.30	0.70	0.50	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.45m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.45m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
51	3.70	1.60	0.60	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.58m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.58m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
52	2.50	0.70	0.50	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.46m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.46m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
53	4.40	1.60	0.50	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.48m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.48m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
54	4.20	1.60	0.40	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.37m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.37m+ light yellow grey chalk with mottled red brown clay patches natural geology.
55	4.00	1.60	0.55	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.51m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.51m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.
56	4.60	1.60	0.35	0–0.09m topsoil; 0.09–0.30m mid red brown sandy clay with chalk flecks subsoil; 0.30m+ light yellow grey chalk natural geology.

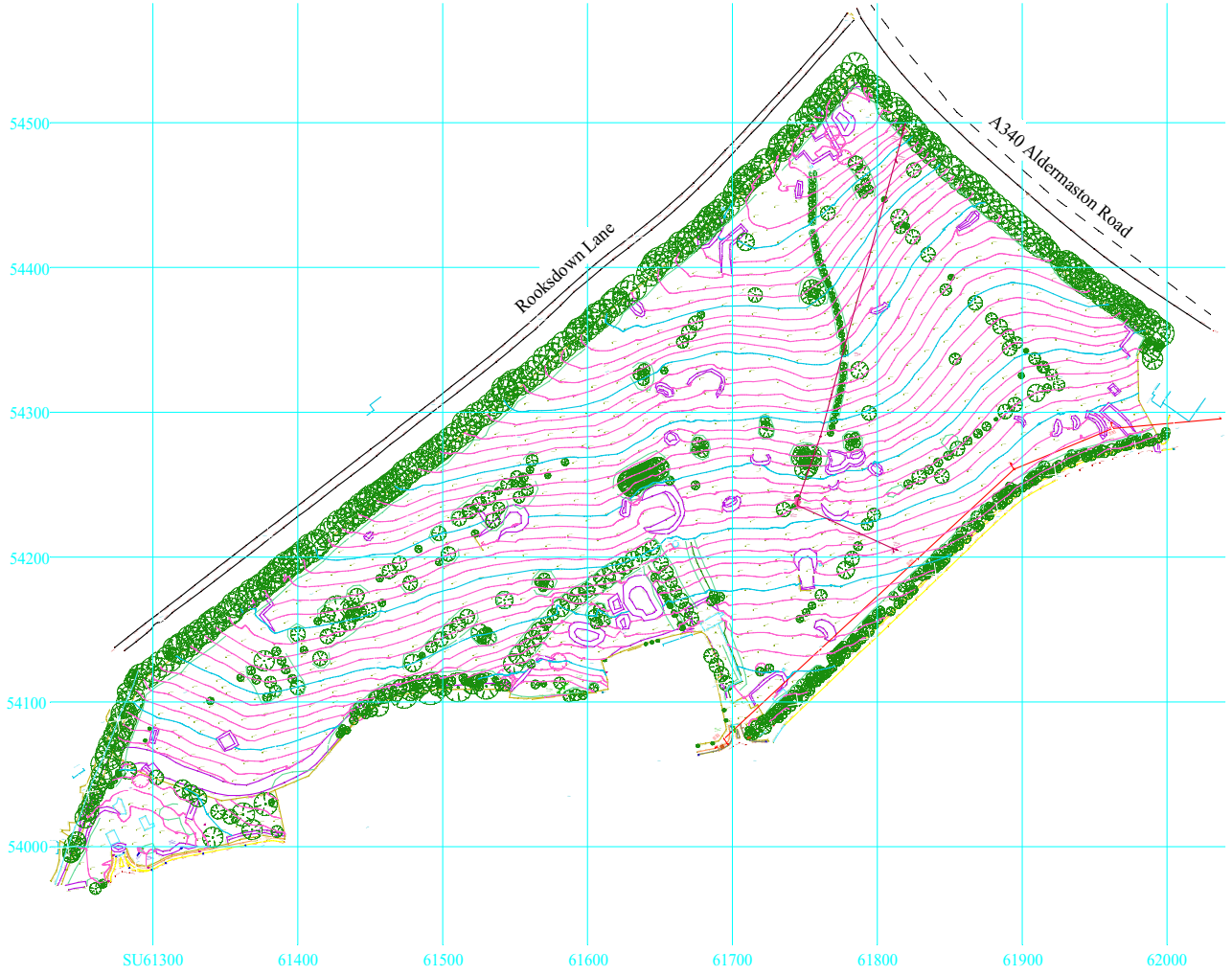


PPN 12/45

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 2012
Archaeological watching brief

Figure 1. Location of site within Basingstoke and Hampshire.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



PPN 12/45

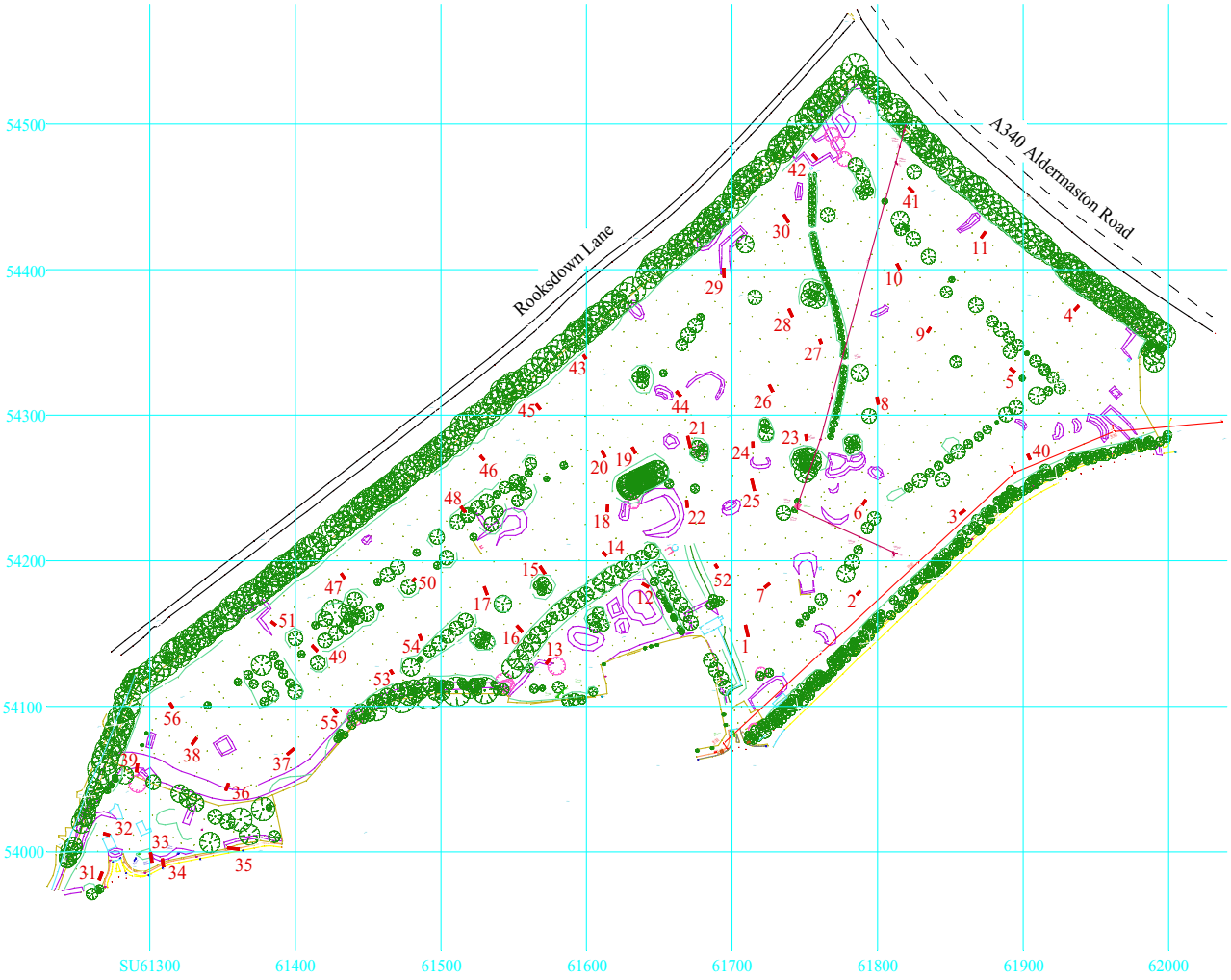
N

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire 2012
Archaeological watching brief

Figure 2. Topographic survey of site.

0 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



PPN 12/45

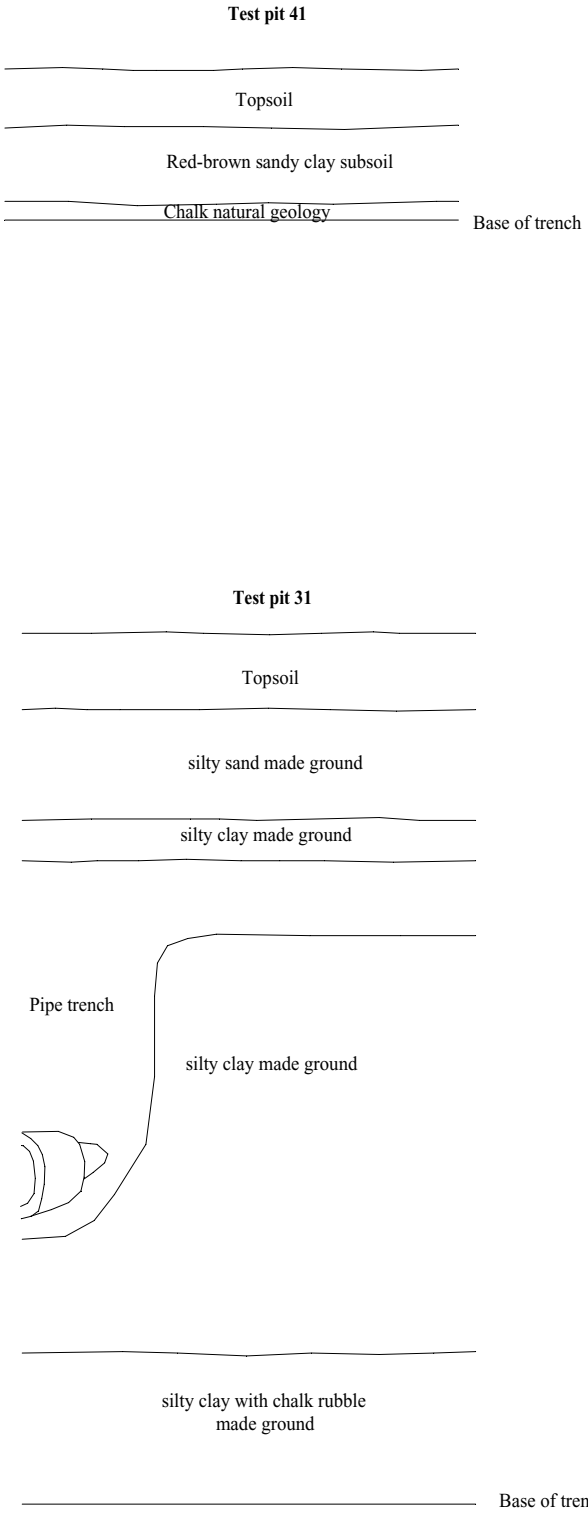
N

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire 2012
Archaeological watching brief

Figure 3. Location of test pits

0 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



PPN 12/45

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire 2012
Archaeological watching brief

Figure 4. Representative sections of Test Pit 41 (above), section of Test Pit 31 (below).

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 1. Test Pit 1, looking north, Scale: 1m.

Plate 2. Test Pit 26, looking southwest, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 2012
Archaeological watching brief
Plates 1 and 2.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 3. Test Pit 31, looking west. Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 4. Test Pit 41, looking south east. Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

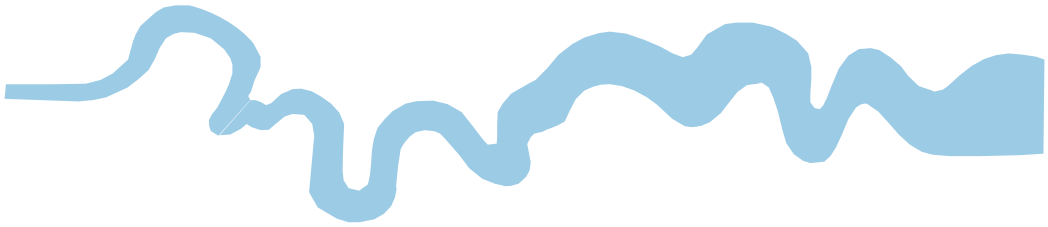
PPN 12/45

Park Prewett, Northern Area, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 2012
Archaeological watching brief
Plates 3 and 4.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR

Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk