

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Park Farm, Oakley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Anne Huvig

Site Code: PFK22/197

(SU 5709 5065)

Land at Park Farm, Oakley, Basingstoke, Hampshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Miller Homes

by Anne Huvig

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PFK 22/197

July 2022

Summary

Site name: Land at Park Farm, Oakley, Basingstoke, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 5709 5065

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 5th - 18th July 2022

Project coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site supervisor: Anne-Michelle Huvig, Kyle Beaverstock, Will Attard and Maisie Foster

Site code: PFK 22/197

Area of site: c. 8.37 ha

Summary of results: 74 trenches were dug as intended. The only noteworthy feature revealed was a ditch containing pottery of Medieval date. A few prehistoric struck flints and a single sherd of pottery which may also be prehistoric recorded as stray finds point to a low level of activity on the site in these times. On the basis of these results the site's archaeological potential is considered to be very low

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

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	Steve Preston ✓ 03.08.22

Land at Park Farm, Oakley, Basingstoke, Hampshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Anne-Michelle Huvig

with contributions by Sue Anderson, Will Attard and Joanna Pine

Report 22/197

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Park Farm, Oakley, Basingstoke, Hampshire (SU 5709 5065) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Derric Heyden of Miller Homes, Unit 3, Faraday Office Park, Rankine Road, Basingstoke, RG24 8QB.

Planning permission has been gained on appeal (APP/H1705/W/21/3269526) from Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council for the erection of new dwellings with associated garages and landscaping. The consent is subject to a condition (no 12) concerning archaeology and as a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, an initial phase of fieldwork is proposed, to take the form of evaluation by means of trial trenching. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the Council's Local Plan policies.

The fieldwork was carried out according to a specification approved by Mr David Hopkins, County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, the archaeological adviser to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Anne-Michelle Huvig, Kyle Beaverstock, Will Attard, Maisie Foster, Mike Murray and Katie Bridger, between the 5th July and 18th July 2022. The site code is PFK 22/197.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located along the western edge of Oakley, Hampshire (Fig. 1). The irregular parcel of land, composed of several fields amounting to around 8.37ha in all, is relatively flat, at a height of *c.* 116-7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), rising slightly at the south-east end up to 120m aOD. It is bounded by Station Road to the west, recently constructed East Oakley residential properties to the east, and other meadows to the south. At the north end it is bordered by the Basingstoke to Exeter railway line (Fig. 2). The land use in all the fields was as pasture. The underlying geology is mapped as Upper Chalk with areas of Clay-with-flints (BGS 1981).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location within an archaeologically rich area with a range of prehistoric and Roman sites in surrounding areas. There are no recorded sites or finds for the site itself, but Iron Age and Roman settlements have been recorded to the south (Norton and Marshall 2008) and Late Saxon and Medieval occupation further to the south-east (Manisse 2021). The village centre has late Saxon origins. An evaluation (Huvig and Manisse 2019) on the land immediately to the east, which included an access road and attenuation pond that lay on the current proposal site (Fig. 1) revealed only 19th-century field boundaries.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The specific research aims of this project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to determine if any deposits of Anglo-Saxon or Medieval date are present

Seventy-four trenches were to be dug using a 360°-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and any other overburden was to be removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed would be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might warrant preservation *in situ* or be better investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. Spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds and scanned with a metal detector.

Results (Fig. 3-6; Pl. 1-12)

All seventy-four trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 3) except trench 18, which had to be reduced in length due to an active service pipe. They were spread among 10 fields labeled from A to J. The trenches ranged from 15.0m to 26.5m in length and 0.27m to 0.60m in depth. Only a couple of representative trenches are described for each field, as the trenches demonstrated a locally repetitive stratigraphy lacking any archaeology deposits. A

complete list of trenches giving length, breadth, depth and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

Field A

This field contained trenches 1 to 11. There was no trace of the north-south ditch observed in the evaluation north of this field (trenches 18, 22 and 23 in Huvig and Manisse 2019, fig.2). A single feature was noted in trench 6. An example of stratigraphy can be seen on Fig. 5 (trench 9).

Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned NNE - SSW and was 25.6m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.25m subsoil, a mid brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions, overlying the natural geology, a layer of chalk with some red brown silty clay patches. No finds were recovered.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 3)

Trench 6 was aligned approximately S - N and was 28m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil directly overlying natural geology. The first seven metres from the southern end of the trench appeared to show a different geology. A man-made test slot was dug, supplemented by a machine sondage at the very beginning of the trench. These revealed in fact a cut feature (2) which was interpreted as a solution hollow or some other form of the natural geology. An undiagnostic sherd was recovered, tentatively considered to be Prehistoric but is not dated with confidence. Six struck flints were recovered from the fill (55) of dark grey brown (with flecks of red) silty clay with occasional moderate-sized chalk inclusions and some flint.

Field B

This field contained trenches 14 to 18. All were sterile.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was aligned S - N and was 25.5m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m of topsoil and 0.23m subsoil overlying the natural geology, a chalk deposit with flint inclusions. The subsoil in the last 10m of the trench was overridden by a chalk layer. No finds were recovered.

Trench 18 (Pl.7)

Trench 18 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 15m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.17m subsoil overlying the natural geology, still the chalk formation with flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Field C

This field contained trenches 19 to 24. All were sterile.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.32m subsoil overlying the natural geology, now an orange brown silty clay with flints. No finds were recovered.

Trench 24 (Pl.8)

Trench 24 was aligned almost S - N and was 24.8m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying the natural geology, a mix of mid brown red silty clay and orange brown clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Field D

This field contained trenches 25 to 29. All were sterile. An example of stratigraphy can be seen on Fig. 5 (trench 9).

Trench 26

Trench 26 was aligned almost S - N and was 25m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying the natural geology, a mid reddish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

Trench 29 (Pl.9)

Trench 29 was aligned almost WSW - ENE and was 22.3m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying the natural geology, the orange brown silty clay with scarce flint inclusions of small size. No finds were recovered.

Field E

This field contained trenches 30 to 34. All were sterile.

Trench 32 (Pl.10)

Trench 32 was aligned almost W - E and was 24.6m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.20m subsoil overlying the natural geology, the orange brown silty clay with very frequent small flints. No finds were recovered.

Trench 34

Trench 34 was aligned almost S - N and was 22.5m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.28m subsoil overlying the natural geology, a brown red silty clay with rarer flint inclusions compared to trench 32. No finds were recovered.

Field F

This field contained trenches 35 to 37. All were sterile.

Trench 35

Trench 35 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 25.3m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.32m subsoil overlying the natural geology, a mid red brown silty clay with infrequent flints. No finds were recovered.

Trench 37 (Pl.12)

Trench 37 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 26.2m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.30m subsoil overlying the natural geology, a mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Field G

This field contained trenches 38 to 43. All were sterile.

Trench 39

Trench 39 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 23.2m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.13m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying the natural geology, a mid red brown silty clay with very common flints. No finds were recovered.

Trench 43 (Pl.11)

Trench 43 was aligned SW - NE and was 26.5m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying the natural geology, chalk with occasional flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Field H

This field contained trenches 44 to 52. A feature was seen in trench 50 and the rest were blank.

Trench 46

Trench 46 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 23m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.09m subsoil overlying the natural geology, a mid red brown silty clay with flints, itself above the chalk bedrock. No finds were recovered.

Trench 50 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 4)

Trench 50 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 24.20m long and 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m of topsoil and 0.17m subsoil overlying natural chalk geology. Appearing at 22m from the west end of the trench, a 2.2m wide ditch, 1, was recorded which was 0.35m deep with a concave profile. It was orientated NW-SE and had three fills (52-54). The upper fill (52) was 0.25m thick. It was a compact dark brown clayey silt with common chalk nodules and rare flints. The intermediary deposit (53) differed only by the lower quantity of chalk fragments and a lighter tone. It was 0.05m thick. The base layer (54), 0.07m thick, was similar with on the contrary denser chalk inclusions. Medieval pottery sherds were recovered in the top fill.

Field I

This field contained trenches 53 to 61. The trenches were void of any archaeology.

Trench 55 (Pl. 2)

Trench 55 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 25.2m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m of topsoil and 0.30 to 0.45m subsoil overlying natural geology, the usual mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions. To note that the transition between the subsoil and the geology was rather gradual and the last 0.15m of the subsoil could be considered as a sort of an interface between both layers. No finds were recovered.

Trench 59 (Fig. 5)

Trench 59 was aligned NNE - SSW and was 25.4m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.25m subsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Field J

This field contained trenches 62-74. It had also been targeted by previous evaluation trenches 4 and 5, which had revealed natural geology at 0.75m below ground level. No archaeology was noted.

Trench 62 (Pl. 1)

Trench 62 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 23m long and at most 0.90m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil, then a 0.22m deposit of chalk overlaying 0.11m of subsoil, a grey brown silty clay with rare flints. The thickness of the chalk deposit varied throughout the trench. The natural geology underneath was a mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 70 (Pl. 6)

Trench 70 was aligned almost W - E and was 26m long and at most 1m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil, then a 0.22m deposit of chalk overlaying 0.10m of a made ground containing evidence of its modern date. The same natural geology as trench 62 was observed. No finds were recovered.

To summarize the stratigraphy across most of the trenches was fairly uniform (Fig. 4) and the lowest deposit observed matches the natural geology indicated on maps, that is a layer of chalk, sometimes with flint inclusions, encountered if the trenches were deep enough (trenches 8-9, 15-18, 43-45, 49-51). Most of the time this was overlaid by another deposit that can be considered as a superficial geological horizon, a mid red brown silty clay with occasional to frequent flint inclusions, also corresponding to BGS mapping. The interpretation of the geology was confirmed by a deep test pit in trench 23 (Pl. 5). This was generally lying under a grey brown to brown silty clay subsoil with flints. More topsoil and subsoil had accumulated in trenches in the northern part of the site. In rare cases (trenches 3, 6, 9 and 10) the chalk bedrock was directly underlying the topsoil (Fig. 4). The topsoil was a friable dry grey brown silt. The trenches north of the newly created access road (trenches 62-74) seemed to have been massively disturbed in modern times with the original ground artificially raised with redeposited chalk deposits and overburden (friable light grey brown silt) (Pl. 6). The only trenches where potential archaeological features were observed were trenches 6 and 50.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Five sherds (46g) were collected from three contexts (Appendix 3). Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. Fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, based on descriptions of pottery from Newbury (Vince 1997). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998).

A fragment of black stoneware was recovered from subsoil (51) adjacent to ditch 1. The fragment was part of a lid with moulded beading and 'seed' decoration, and a hole for hot air to escape – it was probably a coffee pot lid and dates to the late 18th to 19th century.

Three abraded base sherds of one or two vessels in a flint and chalk-tempered fabric were collected from ditch fill (52). The bases were sagging and handmade, and comparable with Kennet Valley B wares of late 12th–14th-century date.

A tiny sherd from hollow fill (55) is unidentified. It was in a fine sandy black fabric with thin red surfaces and may be prehistoric.

Flint by Will Attard

A modest assemblage of 20 pieces of worked flint was recovered during evaluation trenching. Fifteen pieces were recovered from topsoil deposits across 6 trenches (Appendix 4). These included eight flakes showing signs of knapping using a hard hammerstone, and one which may be the result of soft hammer percussion, along with a small rough flake core. Approximately half the flakes in the assemblage have been struck from a prepared core, with evidence of ordered previous flake removals on the dorsal surfaces. The remaining pieces consist of rough, non-diagnostic flakes. Six non-diagnostic flakes were recovered from shallow feature 2 in Trench 6, alongside a piece of undated pottery. The assemblage is not closely datable, but likely dates from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.

Environmental sampling by Joanna Pine

One sample was processed from ditch 1. The sample was floated and wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. No charred plant macrofossils or identifiable charcoal were present.

Conclusion

A total of 74 trenches were dug with minimal adjustment compared to the initial layout. A very large majority of the trenches were devoid of any archaeology. A single Medieval ditch was observed in the south-west corner of the investigated area (trench 50) and a larger concavity yielding an undiagnostic sherd (could be prehistoric as well as early Medieval pottery) and struck flint flakes was seen in trench 6. Stray finds in spoil heaps of worked flints attested a limited presence during the Neolithic to Bronze Age period. The very low amount of archaeology suggests the site has minimal archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length h (m)</i>	<i>Breadth h (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.6	2	0.4	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.34m Subsoil (mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions); 0.34m+ chalk with small red brown silty clay patches (natural geology)
2	26.1	2	0.38	0-0.28m Topsoil; 0.28-0.33m Subsoil; 0.33m+ mid red brown silty clay with chalk patches (natural geology)
3	24.3	2	0.39	0-0.23m Topsoil; 0.23m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
4	26	2	0.30	0-0.08m Topsoil; 0.08-0.27m Subsoil; 0.27m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
5	25	2	0.38	0-0.13m Topsoil; 0.13-0.29m Subsoil; 0.29m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
6	28	2	0.32	0-0.23m Topsoil; 0.23m+ Mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions and chalk patches (natural geology). Solution hollow 2. [PL.3]
7	26.5	2	0.34	0-0.14m Topsoil; 0.14-0.28m Subsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with small red brown silty clay patches (natural geology)
8	28.3	2	0.38	0-0.2m Topsoil; 0.2-0.3m Subsoil; 0.3m+ Chalk (natural geology)
9	25.5	2	0.43	0-0.31m Topsoil; 0.31m+ Chalk (natural geology)
10	24	2	0.28	0-0.2m Topsoil; 0.2m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions and chalk patches (natural geology)
11	25.2	2	0.23	0-0.08m Topsoil; 0.08-0.2m Subsoil; 0.2m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
12	24.5	2	0.33	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.27m Subsoil; 0.27m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions and chalk patches (natural geology)
13	28.3	2	0.36	0-0.17m Topsoil; 0.17-0.27m Subsoil; 0.27m+ chalk with red brown silty clay patches (natural geology)
14	25.5	2	0.53	0-0.12m Topsoil; 0.12-0.35m Subsoil except last 10m at north with chalk deposit ; 0.35m+ Chalk with Flint inclusions (natural geology)
15	25.9	2	0.35	0-0.11m Topsoil; 0.11-0.28m Subsoil; 0.28m+ Chalk with Flint inclusions (natural geology)
16	26.4	2	0.42	0-0.13m Topsoil; 0.13-0.32m Subsoil; 0.32m+ Chalk with Flint inclusions (natural geology)
17	25.3	2	0.30	0-0.1m Topsoil; 0.1-0.25m Subsoil; 0.25m+ Chalk with Flint inclusions (natural geology)
18	15	2	0.34	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.32m Subsoil; 0.32m+ Chalk with Flint inclusions (natural geology). [PL.7]
19	24.2	2	0.37	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.27m Subsoil; 0.27m+ Mid brown-orange silty clay with frequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
20	25	2	0.33	0-0.18m Topsoil; 0.18-0.25m Subsoil; 0.25m+ SE end: Chalk NW end: Mid brown orange silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
21	25	2	0.55	0-0.18m Topsoil; 0.18-0.5m Subsoil; 0.5m+ Orange brown silty clay with flints (natural geology)
22	21.05	2	0.34	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15m+ Chalk (natural geology)
23	22.7	2	0.43	0-0.12 Topsoil; 0.12-0.32m Subsoil; 0.32m+ Chalk with Flint inclusions (natural geology) [PL.5]
24	24.8	2	0.4	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.35m Subsoil; 0.35m+ mixed mid brown red silty clay/ mid orange brown clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology) [PL.8]
25	23	2	0.32	0-0.13m Topsoil; 0.13-0.28m Subsoil; 0.28m+ Brown red silty clay overlying chalk (natural geology)
26	25	2	0.40	0-0.17m Topsoil; 0.17-0.32m Subsoil; 0.32m+mid brown red silty clay overlying chalk (natural geology)
27	25	2	0.41	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.36m Subsoil; 0.36m+ mid orange brown silty clay (natural geology)
28	24	2	0.39	0-0.19m Topsoil; 0.19-0.25m Subsoil; 0.25m+ mixed mid brown red silty clay/ mid orange brown clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
29	22.30	2	0.41	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.35m Subsoil; 0.35m+ mid brown orange silty clay with infrequent small flint inclusions (natural geology) [PL.9]
30	24.2	2	0.49	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.41m Subsoil; 0.41m+ mid brown orange silty clay with infrequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
31	21.6	2	0.35	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.29m Subsoil; 0.29m+ mid brown orange silty clay with very frequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
32	24.6	2	0.43	0-0.2m Topsoil; 0.2-0.4m Subsoil; 0.4m+ mid brown orange silty clay with very frequent small flint inclusions
33	24.5	2	0.47	0-0.18m Topsoil; 0.18-0.38m Subsoil; 0.38m+ mid brown red silty clay with infrequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
34	22.5	2	0.50	0-0.2m Topsoil; 0.2-0.48m Subsoil; 0.48m+ mid brown red silty clay with infrequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
35	25.3	2	0.60	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.48m Subsoil; 0.48m+ mid brown red silty clay with infrequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
36	25.9	2	0.60	0-0.18m Topsoil; 0.18-0.47m Subsoil; 0.47-0.5m interface; 0.5m+ mid brown red silty clay with infrequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
37	26.2	2	0.55	0-0.19m Topsoil; 0.19-0.49m Subsoil; 0.49m+ mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology) [PL.12]
38	23.2	2	0.39	0-0.13m Topsoil; 0.13-0.32m Subsoil; 0.32m+ mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)

39	24	2	0.43	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.31m Subsoil; 0.31m+ mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
40	22.5	2	0.37	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.25m Subsoil; 0.25m+ mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
41	25	2	0.43	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.33m Subsoil; 0.33m+ mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
42	26	2	0.45	0-0.17m Topsoil; 0.17-0.33m Subsoil; 0.33m+ mid orange brown silty clay and chalk with flint inclusions (natural geology)
43	26.5	2	0.32	0-0.14m Topsoil; 0.14-0.29m Subsoil; 0.29m+ Chalk with flint inclusions (natural geology) [Pl.11]
44	23.3	2	0.37	0-0.11m Topsoil; 0.11-0.25m Subsoil; 0.25m+ Chalk with flint inclusions (natural geology)
45	24.5	2	0.36	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.27m Subsoil; 0.27m+ Chalk with flint inclusions (natural geology)
46	23	2	0.33	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.25m Subsoil; 0.25m+ mid red brown silty clay with flint inclusions, overlying chalk (natural geology)
47	23.5	2	0.36	0-0.18m Topsoil; 0.18-0.3m Subsoil; 0.3m+ WSW end: Chalk with flint inclusions. ENE end: mid red brown silty clay (natural geology)
48	22.9	2	0.27	0-0.11m Topsoil; 0.11-0.23m Subsoil; 0.23m+ Chalk with large red brown clay patches (natural geology)
49	25	2	0.30	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.26m Subsoil; 0.26m+ Chalk (natural geology)
50	24.2	2	0.28	0-0.1m Topsoil; 0.1-0.27m Subsoil; 0.27m+ Chalk (natural geology) Ditch 1 [Pl. 4]
51	22.5	2	0.31	0-0.14m Topsoil; 0.14-0.29m Subsoil; 0.29m+ Chalk (natural geology)
52	21	2	0.31	0-0.13m Topsoil; 0.13-0.26m Subsoil; 0.26m+ Chalk with patches of mid red brown clay (natural geology)
53	21.8	2	0.30	0-0.14m Topsoil; 0.14-0.28m Subsoil; 0.28m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
54	20.5	2	0.35	0-0.18m Topsoil; 0.18-0.32m Subsoil; 0.32m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
55	25.2	2	0.55	0-0.1m Topsoil; 0.1-0.4m Subsoil; 0.4-0.55m Interface; 0.55m+ mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology); [Pl. 2]
56	24.8	2	0.45	0-0.15m Topsoil; 0.15-0.45m Subsoil; 0.45m+ + mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
57	21.3	2	0.31	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.27m Subsoil; 0.27m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
58	22.6	2	0.32	0-0.13m Topsoil; 0.13-0.23m Subsoil; 0.23m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
59	25.4	2	0.39	0-0.14m Topsoil; 0.14-0.39m Subsoil; 0.39m+ mid brown red silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
60	24.8	2	0.40	0-0.18m Topsoil; 0.18-0.3m Subsoil; 0.3m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
61	25	2	0.40	0-0.16m Topsoil; 0.16-0.4m Subsoil; 0.4m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
62	23	2	0.90	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.40m chalk deposit; 0.40-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology); [Pl. 1]
63	25	2	0.60	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.30m chalk deposit; 0.30-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology)
64	23	2	1.10	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.40m chalk deposit; 0.40-0.70m subsoil replaced between 17-23m by very compact modern rubble (concrete, cbm, plastic); 0.70m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent small flint inclusions (natural geology); several modern fence postholes present.
65	23	2	1.10	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.48m chalk deposit for first seven meters then topsoil only; 0.48-0.80m subsoil; 0.80m+ mid red brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions (natural geology); intrusive modern cable
66	25	2	1.25	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.55m chalk deposit with brown silty clay; 0.55-0.75m subsoil; 0.75m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
67	22.50	2	1	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m chalk deposit; 0.40-0.80m subsoil; 0.80m+ mid red brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions (natural geology)
68	25	2	0.70	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent small flint inclusions (natural geology)
69	25	2	1	0-0.50m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m chalk deposit last 10m or gravels; 0.50-0.90m subsoil; 0.90m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology); lots of modern disturbance (fence post holes, cables)
70	26	2	0.4 to 1	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.30m chalk deposit; 0.30-0.40m made ground (very firm dark grey clay with 'China' pottery, modern brick fragments etc.; 0.40m+ mid red brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions (natural geology) [Pl. 6]
71	25	2	0.6 to 1	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.60 buried topsoil; 0.60-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ mid red brown silty clay (natural geology)
72	25	2	0.6 to 1	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.53m chalk deposit south half of the trench then thicker topsoil; 0.53-0.90m subsoil; 0.90m+ mid red brown silty clay (natural geology)
73	25	2	0.65 to 1.10	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.55m chalk deposit thinning out at north; 0.55-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ mid red brown silty clay (natural geology); two plastic pipes with cables at SSW end
74	25	2	0.60	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+ mid red brown silty clay (natural geology)

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
6	2	55	Solution hollow? Or quarry pit?	Prehistoric or early Medieval?	Pottery
50	1	52, 53, 54	Ditch	12th-14th C.	Pottery

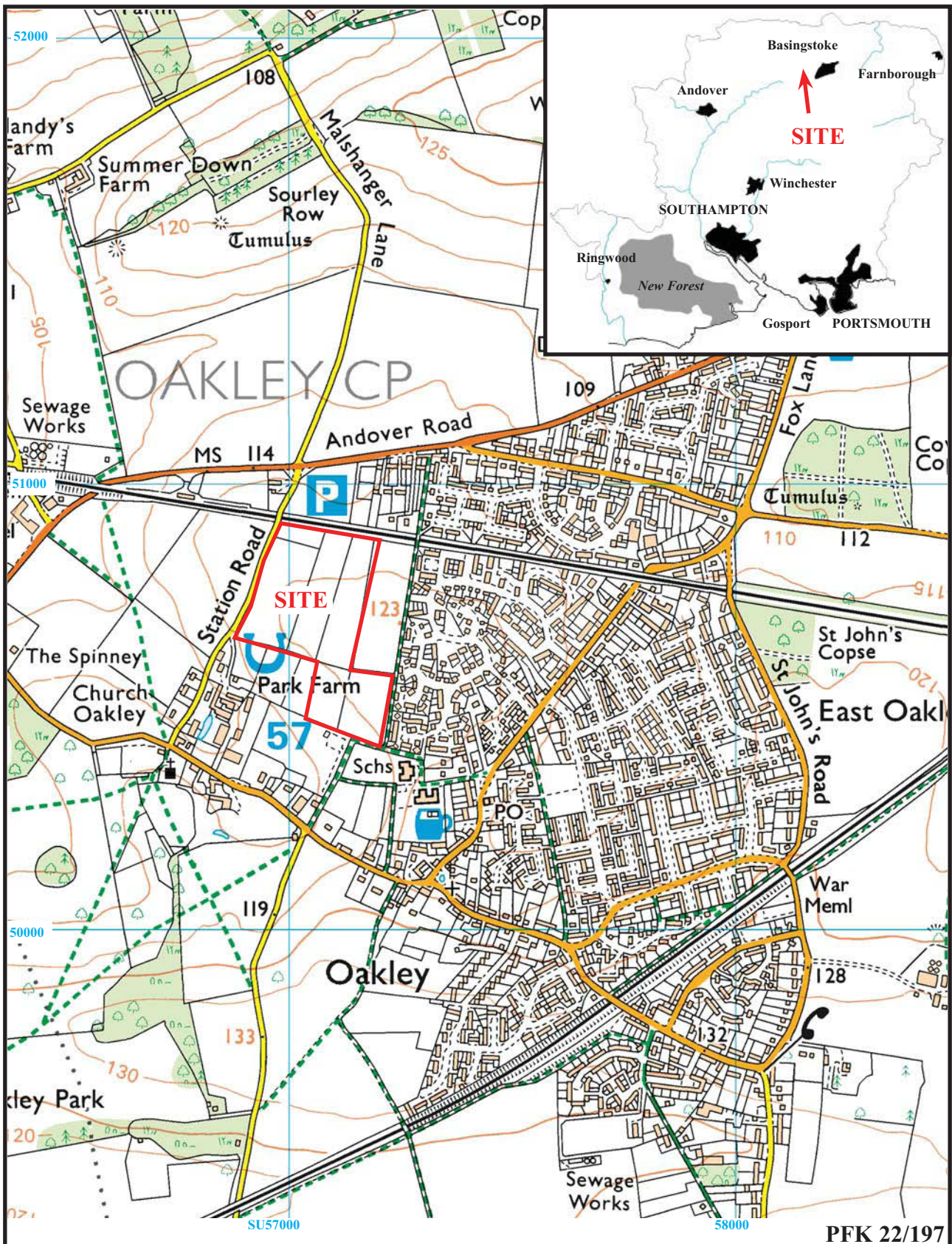
APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Notes</i>
-	51	BLSW	D	1	4	lid		Late 18th-19th century
1	52	KVB	BU	2	24			Late 12th-14th century, possibly earlier? HM.
1	52	KVB	B	1	17			Late 12th-14th century, possibly earlier? HM.
2	55	UNID	U	1	1			tiny chip black with thin red surface, HM? Prehistoric or medieval?

Fabrics: BLSW – black stoneware; KVB – Kennet Valley B ware; UNID - unidentified. Type: U/D – undecorated/decorated body sherd; B – base. HM Handmade

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of lithics

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Total</i>
6		50	5 flakes; 2 spalls; 1 core	8
6	2	55	6 flakes	4
8		50	1 flake	1
20		50	1 large flake; 1 broken flake (proximal)	2
43		50	2 flakes	2
44		50	1 flake	1
47		50	2 flakes	2



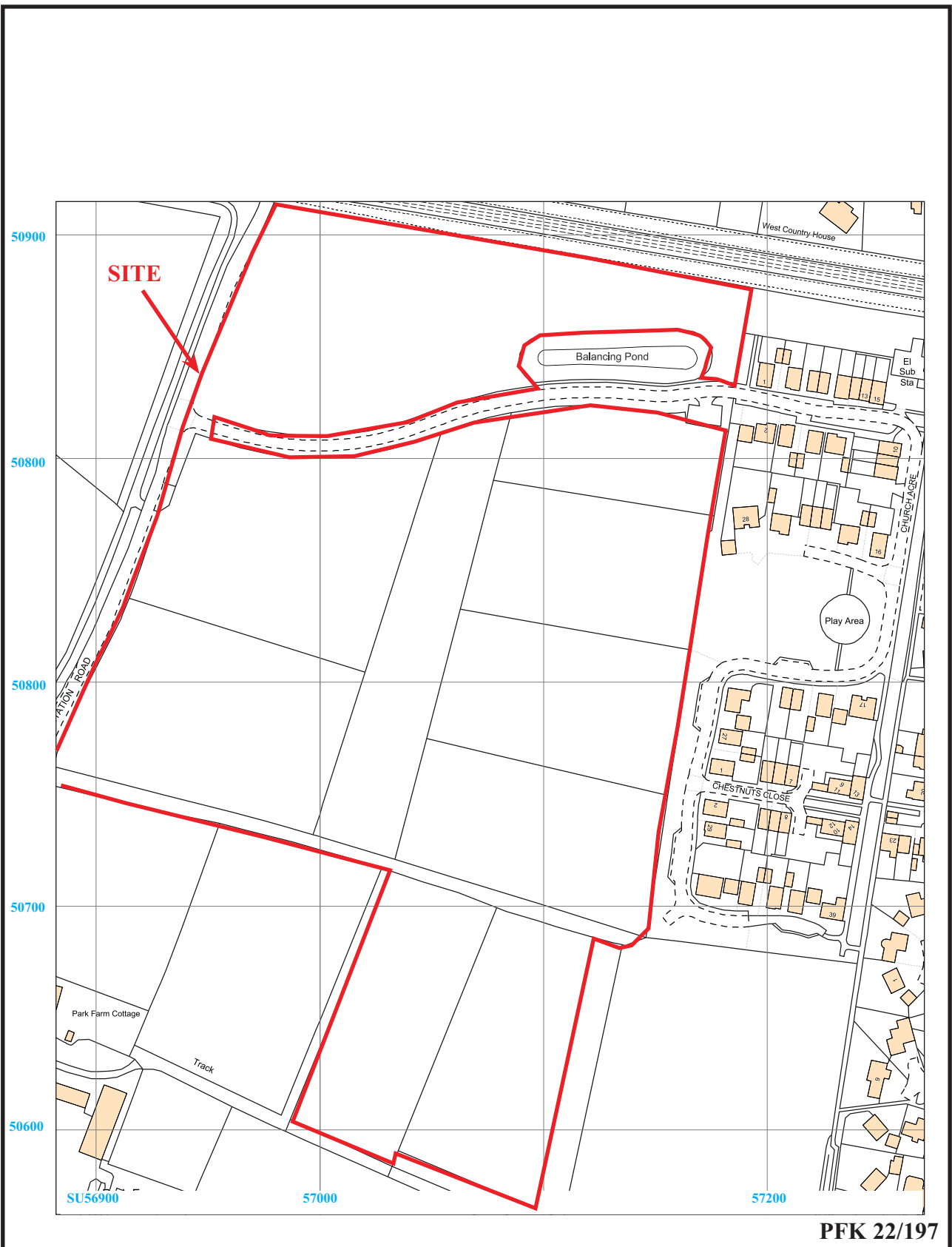
**Land at Park Farm, Oakley, Basingstoke,
Hampshire, 2022**

Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Oakley and Hampshire.

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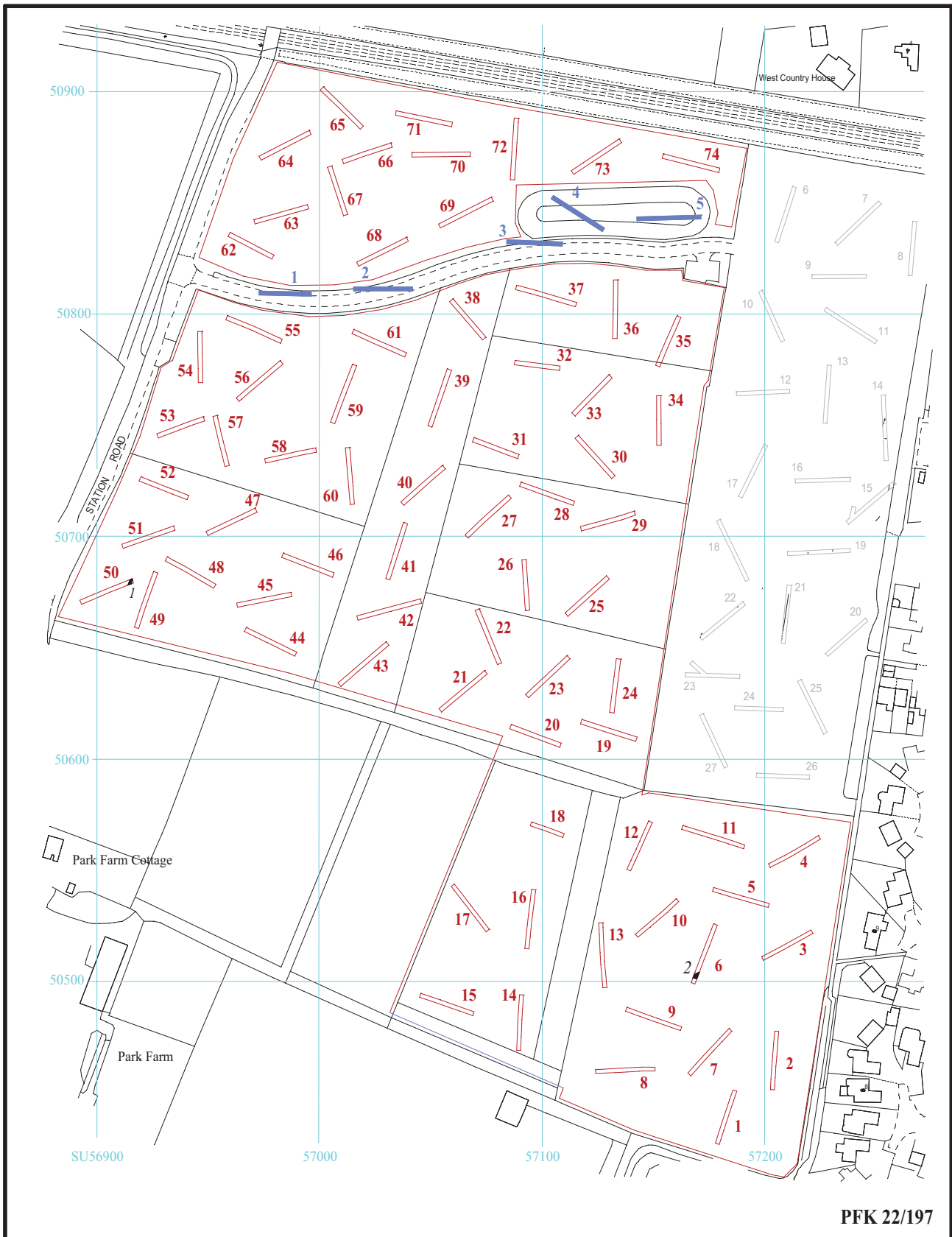
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Archaeological Evaluation
Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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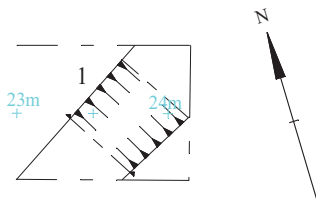


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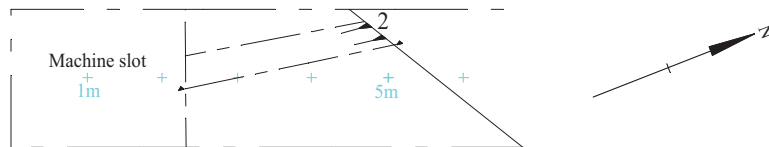
Figure 3. Location of trenches, compared to previous evaluation (Huvig and Manisse 2019).



Trench 50



Trench 6



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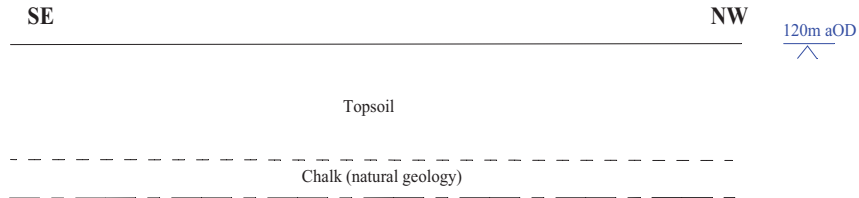
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Figure 4. Plans of trenches.

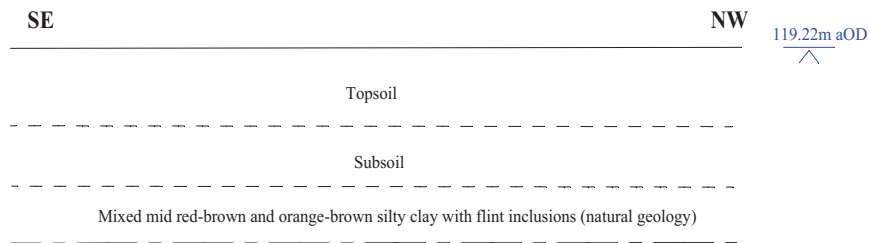


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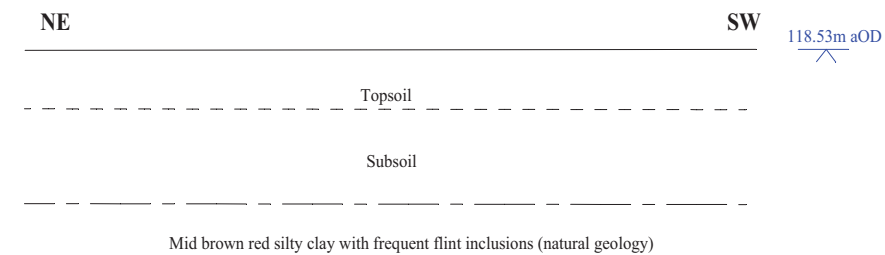
Trench 9



Trench 28



Trench 59



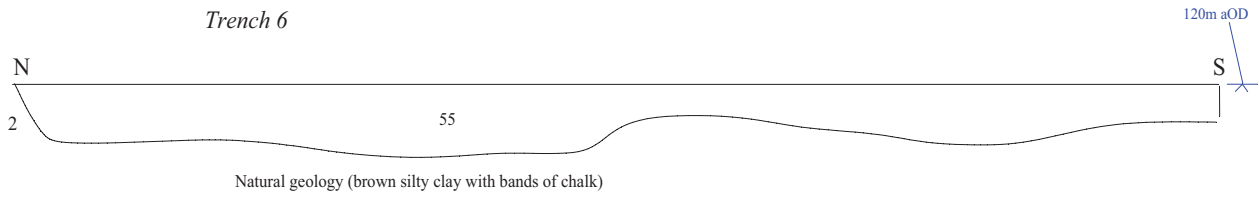
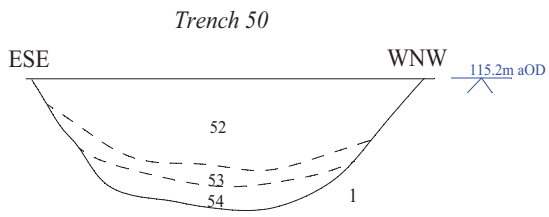
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Figure 5. Representative trench sections.



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Figure 6. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 62, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 2. Trench 55, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Land at Park Farm, Oakley, Basingstoke,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Feature 2 in trench 6, looking east, Scales: 2m and 0.3m



Plate 4. Ditch 1 in trench 50, looking south-south-west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

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Plates 3 and 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 23 test pit, looking north-west, Scales: 2 x 0.3m.



Plate 6. Disturbed part of site, trench 70, looking north-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 5 and 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 18, looking west-north-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 24, looking north, Scales: 0.3m and 0.4m.

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Plates 7 and 8.

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Plate 9. Trench 29, looking north-east, Scales: 2x0.30 and 0.40m.



Plate 10. Trench 32, looking east, Scales: 2x0.3m and 0.4m.

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**Land at Park Farm, Oakley,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 9 and 10.

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Plate 11. Trench 43, looking north-east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. Trench 37, looking north-west, Scales: 2x0.3m and 0.4m.

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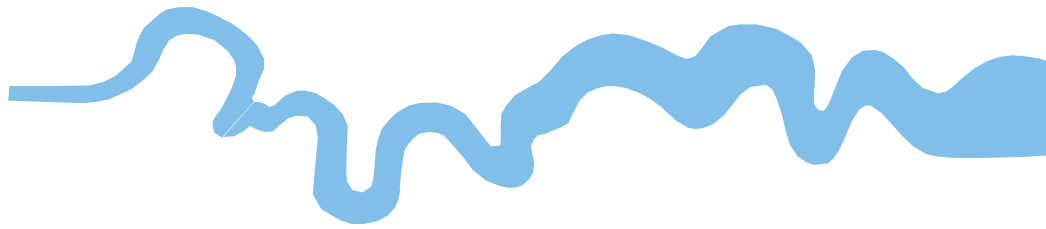
**Land at Park Farm, Oakley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire, 20227**
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 11 and 12.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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





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