

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Marnel Park phase 2, Popley,
North Basingstoke, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: MPB11/125

(SU 6390 5530)

Marnel Park phase 2, Popley, North Basingstoke, Hampshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for David Wilson Homes

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MPB 11/125

October 2017

Summary

Site name: Marnel Park phase 2, Popley, North Basingstoke, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 6390 5530

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 8th-16th June, 4th–5th July, 11th–12th September and 4th-5th October 2017

Project Coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site supervisor: Luis Esteves, David Sanchez and Andy Taylor

Site code: MPB 11/125

Area of site: c. 14.5ha

Summary of results: The evaluation revealed a modest amount of archaeological deposits. These consisted of pits and a gully of Bronze Age date as well as a post-medieval boundary feature. It is unclear if the prehistoric features represent isolated deposits or are part of wider, more dispersed activity than that identified to the south of the site. In order to ascertain the nature and extent of these deposits further work would be required.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course, with accession code A2012.07.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 16.10.17
	Steve Preston ✓ 16.10.17

Marnel Park phase 2, Popley North Basingstoke, Hampshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 11/125e

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Marnel Park, Popley, North Basingstoke, Hampshire (SU 6390 5530) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN on behalf of David Wilson Homes, Barratt House, Cartwright Way, Forest Business Park, Bardon Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 1UF.

Planning permission has been granted by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council to develop the site for housing. The consent is subject to a condition (25) relating to archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by proposed development of the site, it is proposed to carry out a field evaluation to enable a mitigation strategy to be drawn up if necessary.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council, adviser to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Dawson, Luis Esteves, Sarah Gallagher, David Sanchez, Andy Taylor and Benedikt Tebbitt between 8th June and 5th October 2017 and the site code is MPB 11/125. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course with accession code A2012.07.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on a large, roughly rectangular plot of land c.14.5m in area on the northern margins of Basingstoke on land to the west of Marl's Lane (Fig. 1). The site sloped southwards and comprised overgrown arable land. The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay, which along with chalky and gravel patches was observed across the site. It lies at a height of c.85m above Ordnance Datum on a NW–SE aligned ridge that reaches 90m aOD in the east of the site and drops gradually both to north and to south.

Archaeological background

The site is located within a wider area of later prehistoric settlement and funerary activity, with Middle Bronze Age cremations found at Daneshill (Millett and Schadla-Hall 1991) and later Bronze Age activity at Chineham Lane (Boismier 1997) to the south-east of the site. A number of Iron Age settlements are known around the area including an Iron Age hill fort at Winklebury (Smith 1977), a settlement site at Cowdery's Down (Millett with James 1983), Brighton Hill South (Coe and Newman 1992; Fasham and Keevil 1995; Howell and Durden 2005), Rooksdown Hospital (Butterworth 1994; Farwell in prep.) and Oakridge (Oliver 1992). The site lies *c.*6km south of Silchester, initially an Iron Age settlement before Roman occupation in the 1st century AD when it was known as *Calleva Atrebatum*. The southern road from Silchester (route 42a: Margary 1955, 81–3) splits to the north of Basingstoke to pass to the east and west of the town providing routes to Winchester and Chichester (*Venta* and *Noviomagus*).

Various Roman sites are recorded locally, with two suspected villa sites to the north-west at Monk Sherborne (Teague 2003) and a bathhouse at Oakridge to the south (Oliver 1992). At Park Prewett Hospital to the west, excavation identified a rectangular enclosure with associated internal features and three corn-drying ovens (Coles *et al.* 2011).

In the more immediate vicinity excavations on adjacent sites (including the fields immediately to the south and east of the site) recent excavation found traces of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity and substantial activity dating from the Middle Bronze Age through to the fourth century AD (Wright *et al.* 2009). Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity was concentrated in a few pits which produced Grooved ware and Beaker pottery as well as other domestic waste. More permanent settlement appears to have occurred from the Middle Bronze Age period with the construction of timber roundhouses and associated pits. Burials were also found associated with the settlement. Settlement was more extensive during the Early Iron Age period, concentrated on the chalk ridge with a number of roundhouses and division of the land in the form of two substantial ditches. A break in occupation appeared to occur during the Middle Iron Age before resettlement of the area took place in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Settlement, including enclosures, fields and trackways, was concentrated to the south on the chalk and in the field immediately to the east of our site on the Reading Beds geology. Within the settlement, on the Reading Beds geology, were also found roundhouses, a waterhole, corn drier and two cremation burials, as well as an associated trackway and two sub-rectangular enclosures dating from the mid-1st century AD and continuing until the mid-late 4th century.

Fieldwalking over the site itself (Ford 2014), and the adjacent field to the south (Ford 2011), recovered only a modest quantity of artefacts, considering the areas covered. The current site produced just a few struck flints, largely or wholly of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date, well dispersed across the area (Fig. 2). The pottery recovered was mostly of late post-medieval date but with one sherd of Bronze Age pottery

Evaluation and subsequent excavation immediately to the south of the site (Elliott 2016; 2017) identified an Iron Age and Roman enclosure, as well as pits and postholes of the same date and a single cremation burial.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific research aims of the project were;

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if there are any below ground prehistoric archaeological deposits as suggested by the fieldwalking finds; and
- to inform a strategy for mitigation if required.

It was proposed to dig 85 trenches (82 at 30m long and 2 at 15m long). However, 20 of the proposed trench locations were not available. The fieldwork was undertaken in phases over the course of several months as parts of the site were gradually released for archaeological evaluation, following areas of ecological clearances, and part of the proposed evaluation areas were unavailable due to newts not having been cleared around the pond in the south-east of the site and south of the site. In addition a site compound, and spoil heaps were installed during the course of the phased evaluation, resulting in parts of the north-east and south-west of the site not being available at the end of the phased evaluation. However it has been possible to evaluate the remainder of the site's area with trial trenches.

The trenches were excavated using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds. 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 an agreed sampling fraction depending on feature type, to satisfy the aims of the project, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might warrant preservation in situ or might better be investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

A total of 65 trenches were dug measuring between 15.80m and 36.10m long, and between 0.03m and 0.50m deep. With the exception of trench 26, and 64 to 66, the stratigraphy in all trenches consisted of topsoil directly overlying clay natural geology (Pls 1–3). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Only nine trenches revealed possible features. Descriptions are given below for trenches with archaeological features observed. The excavated features are summarized as Appendix 2.

Trench 7 (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 30.70m long and 0.24m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil directly overlying clay geology. A possible gully was noted at 19m into which a slot (3) was dug measuring 0.42m wide and 0.05m deep. Its light yellow brown sandy clay fill (55) produced a small piece of post-medieval brick.

Trench 12 (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 30.70m long and 0.30m deep. It consisted of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural. Two postholes (4 and 5) were noted at 8m and 15m respectively, with posthole 4 measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.10m deep. Its mid brown grey clayey silt fill (56) did not produce any dating evidence. Posthole 5 was 0.20m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Its mid brown grey clayey silt fill (57) similarly did not produce any dating evidence.

Trench 16 (Figs 2, 3)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 29.70m long and 0.30m deep. It consisted of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural. A ditch (10) was noted at 12m but was not excavated. It is likely the same feature as observed in trenches 22 and 28.

Trench 22 (Figs 2, 3)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 30.60m long and 0.35m deep. It consisted of 0.35m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural. A ditch (9) was noted at 1.50m but was not excavated and is likely the same feature as observed in trenches 16 and 28.

Trench 28 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 6)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 30.50m long and 0.39m deep. It consisted of 0.34m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural. A ditch was noted at 6m into which a slot was dug that showed a pit cut into the top of the ditch. The pit (1) measured 0.72m wide, 0.18m deep and its dark grey brown fill (52) did not produce any finds. The ditch (2) measured 0.96m wide and 0.40m deep and had two fills (53 and 54). Fill 53 was a mid grey brown clayey silt that produced a piece of burnt flint. Deposit 54 was a light yellow brown sandy clay that contained a single fragment of post-medieval tile.

Trench 33 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 5)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 30.10m long and 0.31m deep. It consisted of 0.29m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural. Three inter-cutting pits (6-8) were noted at 11.40m into which a slot was dug. Pit 6 was 0.28m deep and had two fills (58 and 59). Fill 58 was a light brown grey silty clay and contained four struck flints and 672g of burnt flint (including some retrieved from a sieved sample). Deposit 59 was a mid yellow brown sandy clay that

contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery and a flint hammerstone. Pit 7 was 0.50m wide, 0.26m deep, had two fills (60 and 61) and cut both pits 6 and 8. Deposit 60 was a light grey brown silty clay that contained two sherds of pottery and fill 61 was light brown grey sandy clay but this did not produce any finds. Pit 8 measured 0.09m deep and its light brown grey sandy clay fill produced 7 sherds of pottery. All three features appear likely to be late Iron Age in date.

Trench 37 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 4)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 28.30m long and 0.23m deep. It consisted of 0.23m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural. A gully was noted at 23m into which a slot (11) was dug measuring 0.72m wide and 0.23m deep. Its light grey brown silty clay fill (65) did not produce any dating evidence.

Trench 40 (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 26.70m long and 0.30m deep. It consisted of 0.27m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural. A gully and pit were noted at 14.50m into which a slot was dug. Gully 12 was found to cut pit 13 and measured 0.22m wide, 0.09m deep and its light brown grey clayey silt fill (66) produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and a tiny amount of burnt flint. Pit 13 was 0.44m wide, 0.06m deep and its light yellow brown silty clay fill (67) did not contain any finds.

Trench 66 (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 30.70m long and 0.06m deep. It consisted of 0.06m of construction gravel and redeposit natural clay directly overlying clay natural with gravel patches. One gully was noted at 18.50m into which a slot (14) was dug measuring 0.58m wide and 0.23m deep, filled with light reddish grey clay (68) and it did not contain any finds.

Finds

Prehistoric Pottery by Richard Tabor

A total of 12 sherds weighing 52g were recorded according to vessel part, weight and fabric (Appendix 4). There were no feature sherds but by fabric alone it is considered likely that the pottery dates to the Middle to Late Iron Age, although a Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date cannot be excluded for some or all of the material. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

Middle to Late Iron Age: sand and flint mixtures

mSF1 (medium) Moderately hard grey micaceous sandy fabric with grey to buff orange exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including sparse fine (<1mm), medium and rare coarse (<3mm) angular burnt flint.

mSF2 (medium) Friable grey, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with grey to buff orange exterior and grey to buff orange interior surfaces including poorly-sorted sparse to moderate fine (<1mm), sparse medium (<2mm) and rarely coarse (<5mm) angular burnt flint.

mSF3 (medium) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with buff orange exterior and grey interior surfaces including moderately well-sorted moderate fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<2mm) angular burnt flint.

QF1 (medium) Moderately hard to friable grey fabric with slightly reddish brown exterior and grey interior surfaces with pink outer margin including moderate to abundant fine (<0.5mm) dark rounded quartz, sparse medium (<1mm) clear rounded quartz and poorly-sorted sparse fine (<1mm) and medium (<2mm) angular white and rarely red flint.

QF2 (medium) Friable buff red fabric with slightly buff red fabric surfaces including sparse fine (<0.5mm) and rarely medium (<1mm) dark rounded quartz, rare medium (<1mm) clear rounded quartz and poorly sorted sparse fine (<1mm) and medium (<2mm) angular burnt and flint.

All the sherds appear to be from handmade vessels and the range fits within the later prehistoric fabrics previously recovered at Marnel Park. All may be accommodated within her fabrics FL3 and FL4 and as such are likely to belong to the later Iron Age (Timby 2017, 9; 12).

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

Five struck flints were recovered from the evaluation, all from pit 6, with five from fill 58 and one from fill 59. The assemblage consisted of 3 flakes, a spall (a piece less than 20x20mm) and a hammerstone (Appendix 3). One of the flakes had a crushed platform typical of deriving from a broken hammerstone but different from that recovered from this pit. The pieces are not chronologically distinctive and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Brick and tile fragment were recovered from two contexts encountered during the evaluation, comprising one brick and one tile piece, which were examined under x10 magnification. Context 2 (54) contained a single fragment (112g) of post-medieval tile which is a hard evenly fired sandy fabric 12mm thick. A fragment of brick (25g) was recovered from 3 (55) which represents a small piece of brick of broadly post-medieval date.

Burnt Flint by Andy Taylor

Three features contained burnt, unworked flint (Appendix 5). Just tiny quantities came from ditch 2 and gully 12, but with a notable concentration (672g) in pit 6.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Two samples were processed from features excavated during the evaluation. The samples were sieved to 0.25mm and air dried and the resultant flots examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10. No cereal

or charred seeds were present. Sample 1 from pit 6 (58) contained a moderate amount of charcoal which was of a size that could be identified to species.

Conclusion

The evaluation has recorded a post-medieval ditch aligned north-east to south-west crossing the west of the site. The evaluation has recorded three intercutting pits of Bronze Age or Iron Age date, and a gully of Iron Age date on the higher ground in the north of the site. The evidence would appear to suggest isolated prehistoric activity in the north of the site on the periphery of the area proposed for residential redevelopment.

References

- BGS, 1981, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50 000, Sheet 284, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Boismier, B, 1997, 'Late Prehistoric Features at Land off Chineham Lane, Sherborne St John, Basingstoke', Wessex Archaeol unpubl rep, Salisbury
- Booth, P, Dodd, A, Robinson, M and Smith, A, 2007, *The Thames through Time: The Archaeology of the Gravel Terraces of the Upper and Middle Thames: The early historical period AD1–1000*, Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr **27**, Oxford
- Butterworth, C A, 1994, 'Rooksdown Hospital, Basingstoke, Hampshire' in A P Fitzpatrick and E L Morris (eds), *The Iron Age in Wessex: recent work*, Wessex Archaeol/ Assoc Francaise pour l'Etude de l'Age du Fer, Salisbury, 76–9
- Chapman, A, 2006, 'An Iron Age enclosure at Site A, Kennel Farm, Basingstoke, Hampshire', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **61**, 16-62
- Coe, D and Newman, R, 1992, 'Excavations of an Early Iron Age Building and Romano-British enclosure at Brighton Hill South, Basingstoke, Hampshire', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **48**, 5–26
- Coles S, Lowe, J and Ford, S, 2011, 'Excavation of a Roman enclosure at Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke, Hampshire', *Hampshire Stud* **66**, 39–74
- Elliott, G, 2016, 'Marnel Park, Popley Basingstoke, Hampshire, Phase 1: an Archaeological Evaluation', TVAS unpubl rep **11/125c**, Reading
- Elliott, G, 2017, 'Late Iron Age and Early Roman Enclosure at Marnel Park, Popley Basingstoke', in G Elliott, J McNicoll-Norbury, J Pine, S Porter and A Taylor, *Archaeological Excavations in North Hampshire: sites in Basingstoke, Andover and Odiham*, TVAS Occas Pap **15**, Reading, 1–25
- Farwell, C, in prep, 'Rooksdown Hospital, Basingstoke, Hampshire, Summary Archaeological report', Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury
- Fasham, P J, and Keevil, G, 1995, *Brighton Hill South (Hatch Warren- an Iron age farmstead and deserted medieval village in Hampshire*, Wessex Archaeology Rep **7**, Salisbury
- Ford, S, 2011, Marnel Park, Popley, Basingstoke, Hampshire: An Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey, TVAS unpubl rep **11/125**, Reading
- Ford, S, 2014, *Marnel Park, Popley, Basingstoke, Hampshire, Phase 2: An Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey*, TVAS unpubl rep **11/125b**, Reading
- Haslam, R, 2012, Iron Age and Roman settlement and burial activity at Old Kempshott Lane, Basingstoke, *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **67 pt 1**, 79–141
- Howell, L and Durden T, 2005, 'Further excavation of an Iron Age enclosure at Danebury Road, Hatch Warren, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 1995', *Hampshire Stud* **60**, 39–63
- Millett, M and James, S, 1983, 'Excavations at Cowdery's Down, Basingstoke, Hampshire 1978–81', *Archaeol J* **140**, 151–279
- Millett, M and Russell, D, 1984, 'An Iron Age and Romano-British site at Viabes Farm Basingstoke', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **40**, 49–60
- Millett, M and Schadla-Hall, T, 1991, 'Rescue excavations on a Bronze Age and Romano-British site at Daneshill, Basingstoke, 1980–81', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **47**, 83–105
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Oliver, M, 1992, 'The Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Oakridge, Basingstoke, 1965-6', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **48**, 55–94

- Oliver, M, 1992, 'The Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Oakridge, Basingstoke, 1965-6', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **48**, 55–94
- Oliver, M and Applin, B, 1978, 'Excavation of an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Ruckstall's Hill, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 1972–5', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **35**, 41–92
- PCRG, 2010, *The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General policies and guidelines for analysis and publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, occasional papers 1 & 2, 3rd edition
- Rees, H, 1995, 'Iron Age/early Roman pottery', in P J Fasham and G Keevill, *Brighton Hill South (Hatch Warren)*, Wessex Archaeology Rep **7**, Salisbury, 35-47
- Roberts, C, and Manchester, K, 1995, *The Archaeology of Disease* (2nd edn), Gloucester
- Smith, K, 1977, 'The excavation of Winklebury Camp, Basingstoke, Hampshire', *Proc Preh Soc* **43**, 31–129
- Teague, S, 2003, 'Manor Farm, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire, archaeological investigations in 1996', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **60**, 64–135
- Timby, J, 2016, 'Pottery', in G Elliott, 'Late Iron Age and Early Roman Enclosure at Marnel Park, Popley Basingstoke', in G Elliott, J McNicoll-Norbury, J Pine, S Porter and A Taylor, *Archaeological Excavations in North Hampshire: sites in Basingstoke, Andover and Odiham*, TVAS Occas Pap **15**, Reading, 9–14
- WA, 2013, 'Land at Marnel Park, Basingstoke, Detailed gradiometer survey report', Wessex Archaeol unpubl rep **83670.01**, Salisbury
- Wooders, J, 2000, 'The stone', in M G Fulford and J R Timby, *Late Iron Age and Roman Silchester: Excavations on the site of the Forum-Basilica, 1977, 1980-86*, Britannia Mongr Ser **15**, 83–100
- Wright, J, Powell, A B, and Barclay, A, 2009, *Excavation of Prehistoric and Romano-British sites at Marnel Park and Merton Rise (Popley), Basingstoke 2004-8*, Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	30.90	1.80	0.32	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.32m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
2	30.10	1.80	0.25	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
3	30.50	1.80	0.19	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
4	30.10	1.80	0.23	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ clay with gravel patches natural. [PI. 1]
5	30.10	1.80	0.33	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.33m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
6	30.13	1.80	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
7	30.70	1.80	0.24	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ clay with gravel patches natural. Gully 3.
8	30.10	1.80	0.28	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay natural.
9	31.90	1.80	0.29	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.29m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
10	31.60	1.80	0.21	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
11	30.00	1.80	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
12	30.70	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay with gravel patches natural. Postholes 4 and 5.
13	30.30	1.80	0.24	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
14	31.80	1.80	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
15	30.70	1.80	0.20	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
16	29.70	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay with gravel patches natural. Ditch 10.
17	29.80	1.80	0.24	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
18	29.80	1.80	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
19	31.70	1.80	0.28	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
20	29.80	1.80	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
21	29.60	1.80	0.28	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.28m+ clay natural.
22	30.60	1.80	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ clay natural. Ditch 9.
23	29.90	1.80	0.30	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.30m+ clay natural.
24	31.90	1.80	0.28	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay natural. [PI. 2]
25	32.00	1.80	0.34	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.34m+ clay natural.
26	28.60	1.80	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ clay natural.
27	30.70	1.80	0.32	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.32m+ clay natural.
28	30.50	1.80	0.39	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.39m+ clay natural. Pit 1, Gully 2. [PI. 6]
29	30.90	1.80	0.30	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.30m+ clay natural.
30	-	-	-	-
31	29.30	1.80	0.25	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ clay natural.
32	30.40	1.80	0.27	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.27m+ clay natural.
33	30.10	1.80	0.31	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.31m+ clay with gravel patches natural. Pits 6-8. [PI. 5]
34	30.80	1.80	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
35	31.80	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
36	27.90	1.80	0.25	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.25m+ clay natural.
37	28.30	1.80	0.23	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ clay natural. [PI. 4]
38	29.10	1.80	0.20	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ clay natural.
39	30.50	1.80	0.24	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m-0.24m+ clay natural.
40	26.70	1.80	0.30	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.30m+ clay natural. Gully 12, Pit 13.
41	31.60	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay natural.
42	30.70	1.80	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ clay natural. [PI. 3]
43	30.10	1.80	0.22	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
44	30.00	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay with gravel patches natural.
45	27.10	1.80	0.07	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07m+ clay natural.
46	26.90	1.80	0.13	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13m+ clay natural.
47	21.50	1.80	0.15	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m+ clay natural.
48	29.10	1.80	0.09	0-0.09m topsoil; 0.09m+ clay natural.
49	30.90	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay natural.
50	31.40	1.80	0.33	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ clay natural.
51	15.80	1.80	0.03	0-0.03m topsoil; 0.03m+ clay natural.
52	30.60	1.80	0.34	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ clay natural.
53	31.60	1.80	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ clay natural.
54	31.50	1.80	0.39	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m+ clay natural.
55	29.60	1.80	0.47	0-0.47m topsoil; 0.47m+ clay natural.
56	32.00	1.80	0.40	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m+ clay natural.
57	30.20	1.80	0.39	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m+ clay natural.
58	31.30	1.80	0.38	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38m+ clay natural.
59	33.20	1.80	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay natural.
60	35.40	1.80	0.36	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ clay natural.
61	36.10	1.80	0.48	0-0.48m topsoil; 0.48m+ clay natural.
62	24.70	1.80	0.50	0-0.48m topsoil; 0.48m-0.50m+ clay natural.
63	31.80	1.80	0.45	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ clay natural.
64	32.60	1.60	0.27	0.00-0.27m dark greyish brown clay and gravel made ground; 0.27m+ gravel natural
65	23.10	1.60	0.20	0.00-0.20m construction gravel and redeposit natural clay; 0.20m+ natural clay and gravel
66	30.70	1.60	0.06	0.00-0.06m construction gravel and redeposit natural clay; 0.06m+ natural clay with gravel patches. Gully 14

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
7	3	55	Gully	Post Medieval	Brick
12	4	56	Posthole	-	-
12	5	57	Posthole	-	-
16	10	64	Ditch	-	unexcavated
22	9	63	Ditch	-	unexcavated
28	1	52	Pit	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
28	2	53, 54	Ditch	Post Medieval	Tile
33	6	58, 59	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
33	7	60, 61	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery
33	8	62	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery
37	11	65	Gully	-	-
40	12	66	Gully	Bronze Age	Pottery
40	13	67	Pit	-	-
66	14	68	Gully	-	-

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of struck flint

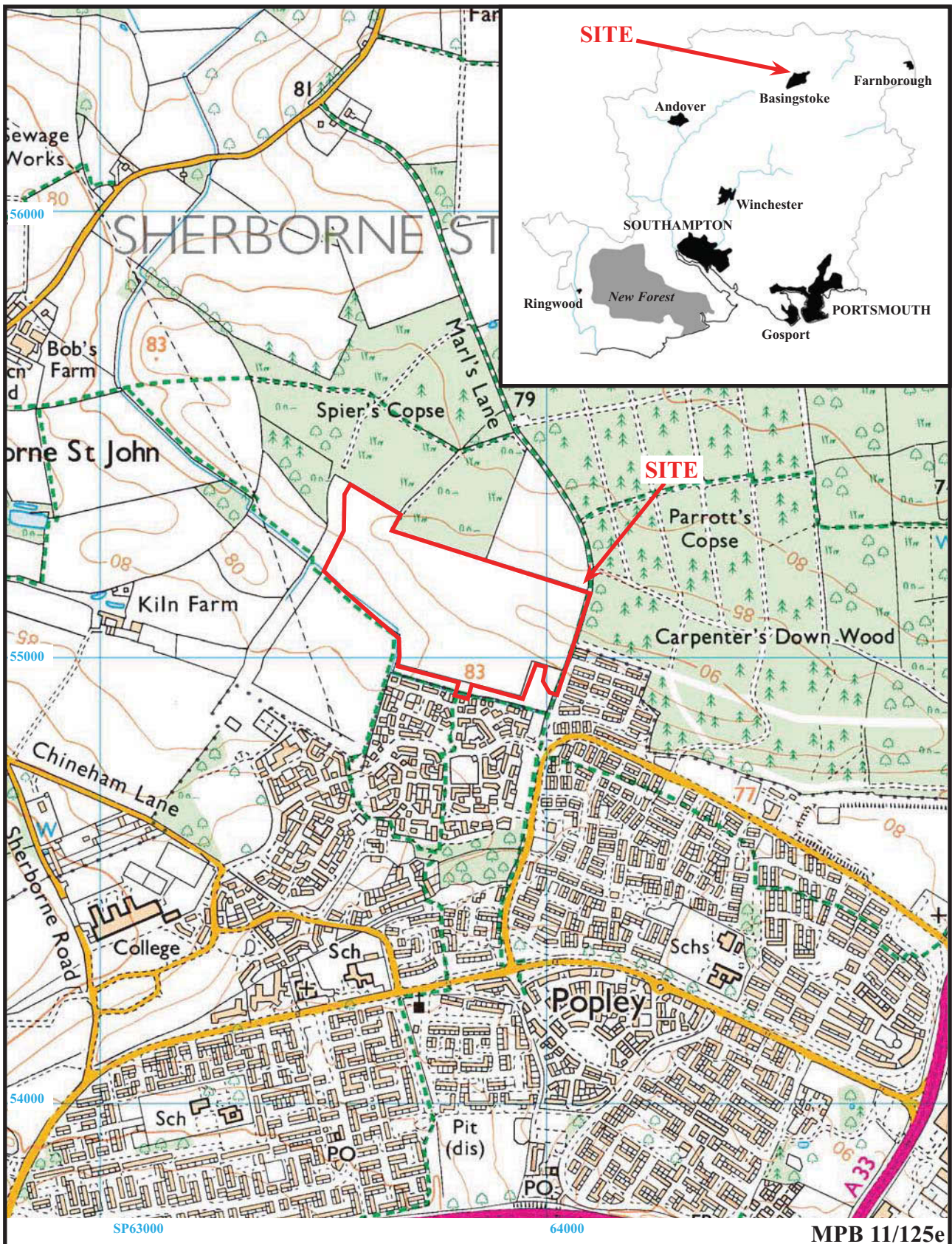
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
33	6	58	2 Flakes; Spall; hammerstone flake
33	6	59	Hammerstone

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Prehistoric pottery by fabrics.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>deposit</i>	mSF1		mSF2		mSF3		QF1		QF2	
			<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
33	6	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
33	6	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
33	7	60	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	8	62	-	-	7	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	12	66	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of burnt flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
28	2	54	Ditch	15
33	6	58	Pit	672
40	12	66	Gully	5

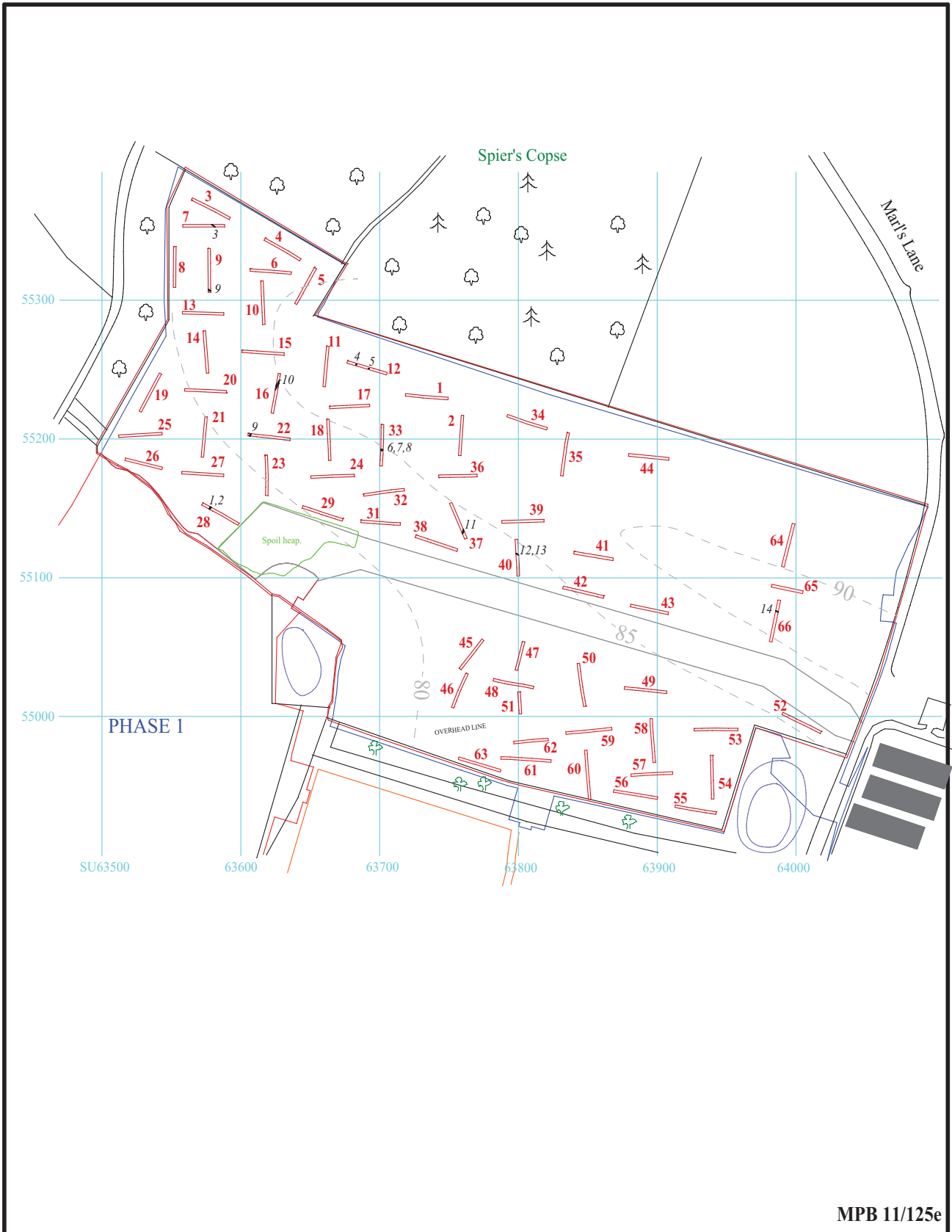


**Marnel Park, Popley, North Basingstoke,
Hampshire, 2017**
Archaeological Evaluation - Development Phase 2
 Figure 1. Location of site within Basingstoke and Hampshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
 Crown Copyright reserved

THAMES VALLEY
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES**

MPB 11/125e



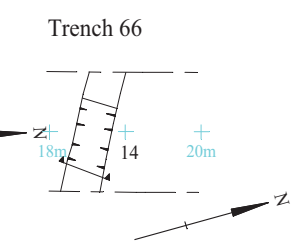
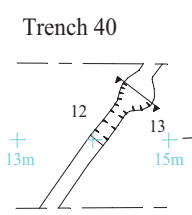
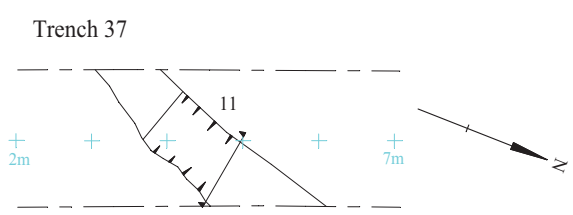
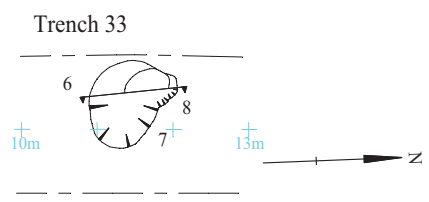
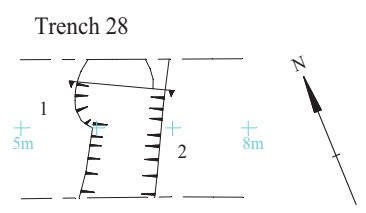
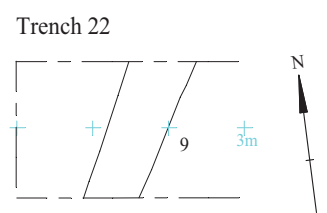
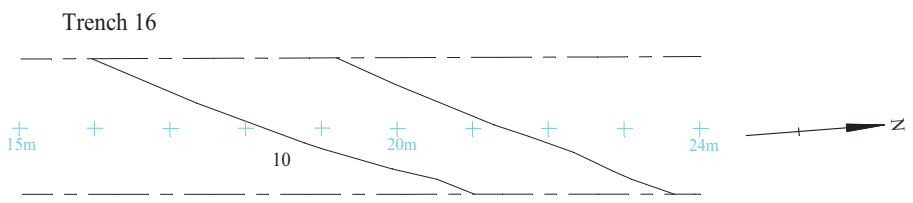
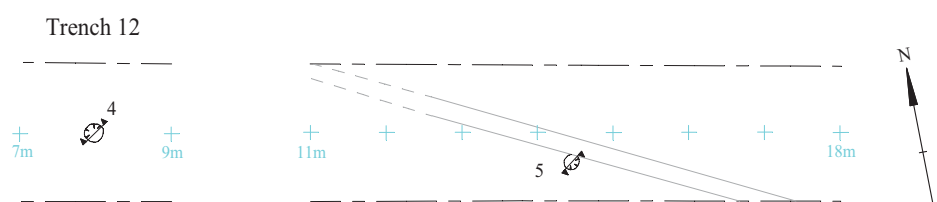
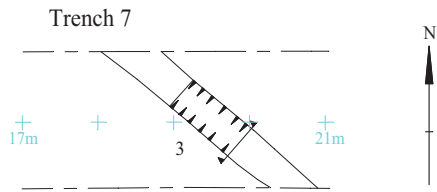
MPB 11/125e

**Marnel Park, Popley, North Basingstoke,
Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation - Development Phase 2**

Figure 2. Location of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

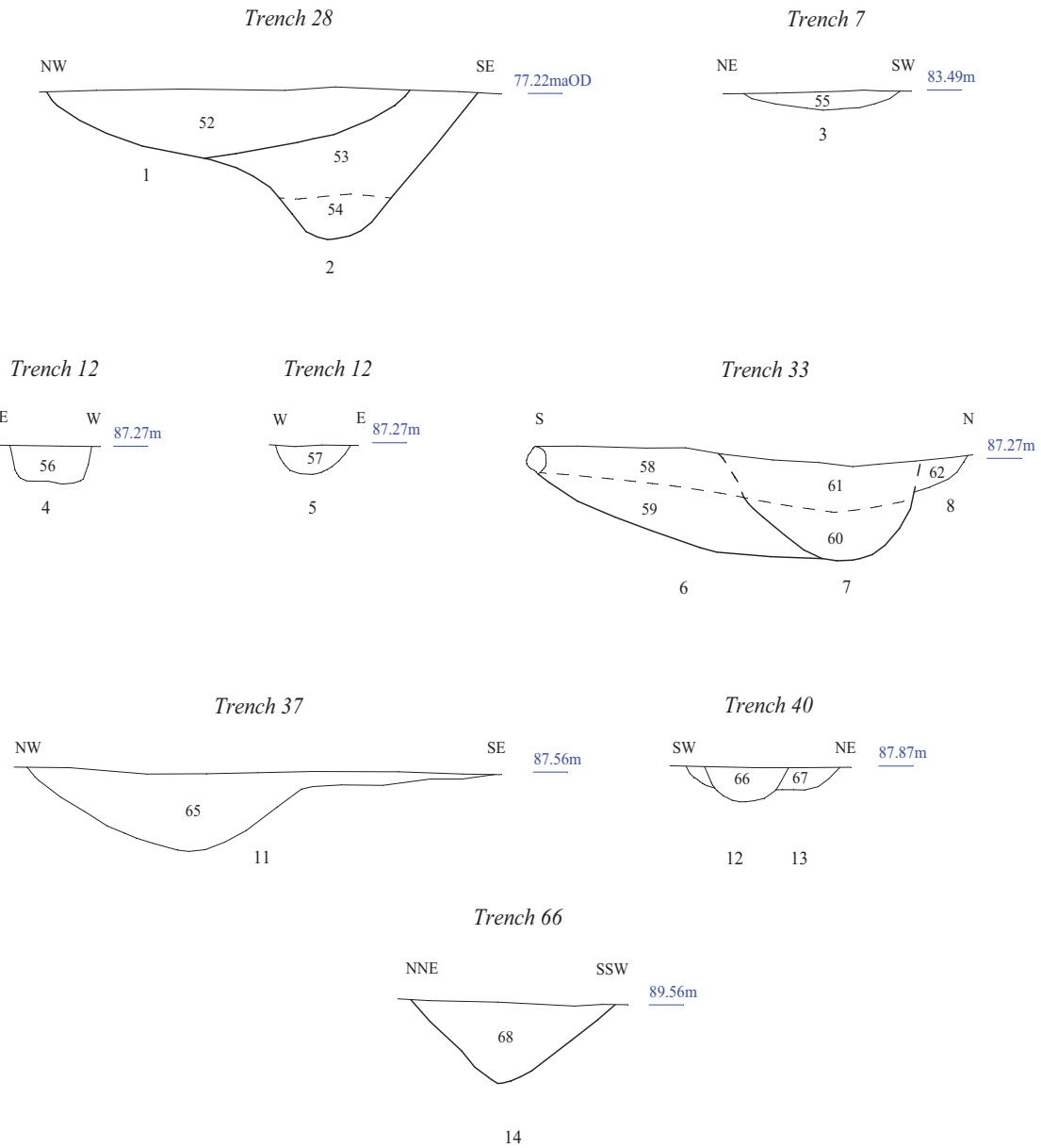


MPB 11/125e

**Marnel Park, Popley, North Basingstoke,
Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation - Development Phase 2**

Figure 3. Detail of trenches.





MPB 11/125e

**Marnel Park, Popley, North Basingstoke,
Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation - Development Phase 2**

Figure 4. Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 4, looking south east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.1m.



Plate 2. Trench 24, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

MPB 11/125e

**Marnel Park, Popley, North Basingstoke,
Hampshire, 2017**
Archaeological Evaluation - Development Phase 2
Plates 1 and 2.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 3. Trench 42, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 37, looking south, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

MPB 11/125e

**Marnel Park, Popley, North Basingstoke,
Hampshire, 2017**
Archaeological Evaluation - Development Phase 2
Plates 3 and 4.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Trench 33, pits 6, 7 and 8, looking west, Scale: 1m.



Plate 6. Trench 28, ditch 1 and 2, looking north west, Scale: 1m.

MPB 11/125e

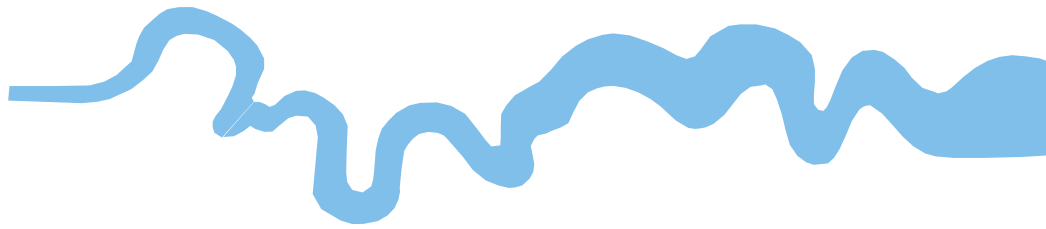
**Marnel Park, Popley, North Basingstoke,
Hampshire, 2017**
Archaeological Evaluation - Development Phase 2
Plates 5 and 6.

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 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





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

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

***Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***