

Report



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Fleet to Camberley 132kV Gas Compression Cable Replacement

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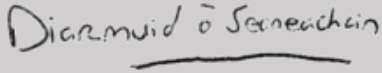
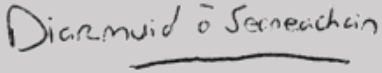
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Quality Assurance

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SU 86022 58689 to SU 83985 56795	CAM19	Permitted development	N/A	adasukt1-365827

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Ltd.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment

Summary

In September and October 2019, ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Scottish and Southern Energy Networks on groundworks for the replacement of an existing 132kV gas compression line between Fleet and Camberley, Hampshire.

The overall scheme was approximately 3.2 km in length, of which approximately 1.5 km was monitored under archaeological watching brief conditions. The archaeological monitoring was separated into two areas, Area 1 and Area 2.

A ditch identified in Area 1 was undated, although it was observed on the same alignment as an open boundary ditch and bank to the north-west of the cable trench. The Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series map of Surrey from 1872 shows a corresponding boundary feature along the southern extent of Hawley Common and immediately south of Hawley Pond. The ditch [104] was interpreted as an extension of this boundary ditch and bank and is likely a field boundary dating to the late 19th century.

A post hole and possible pit or tree bowl from Area 1 were also undated. However, the regular rectangular profile of the post hole could indicate a relatively recent feature.

The relative absence of archaeological features and artefacts found during the archaeological monitoring of Areas 1 and 2 may be partially attributed to the limited size and scope of the groundworks carried out.

These results indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that harm to the historic environment from the groundworks was mitigated or avoided.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks. Thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by Peter Vellet, Andrew Brown, and James McNicoll-Norbury. The report and supporting illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown and Peter Vellet and quality checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain. The archive was compiled by Cameron Cleaver.

1 Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1.1 In September and October 2019, ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Scottish and Southern Energy Networks (SSEN) (henceforth referred to as ‘the Client’) on groundworks for the replacement of an existing 132kV gas compression line between Fleet and Camberley, Hampshire (henceforth referred to as ‘the Route’) (NGR SU 86022 58689 to SU 83985 56795) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 In 2017 RSK ADAS Ltd carried out an archaeological constraints report for the scheme (ADAS 2017) which identified that the Route passed through the Grade II Registered Minley Manor Park and Garden (HE List Entry: 1001264). The report indicated that there was a low to moderate potential for buried archaeological remains associated with the development of this park to be impacted by the development. As a result archaeological monitoring of the parts of the Route which pass through the Grade II Registered Park and garden was recommended.
- 1.1.3 The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the intrusive groundworks.
- 1.1.4 The groundworks took place under the Client’s permitted development rights, and were therefore not subject to a planning application.
- 1.1.5 Consultation with Mr David Hopkins, the Local Authority Archaeologist for Hampshire, indicated there is the possibility of encountering Mesolithic evidence and the possibility of encountered Bronze Age burials along the Route (email dated 11.09.2019).
- 1.1.6 ADAS prepared and issued a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to address the archaeological requirements of the Local Authority Archaeologist. The WSI detailed how ADAS would carry out the required archaeological works and record any archaeological remains during the monitoring of the groundworks (ADAS 2019).
- 1.1.7 The fieldwork followed the Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager’s Guide (EH 2006) and the RSK Technical Manual (RSK 2019).

Location

- 1.1.8 The groundworks involved the replacement of an existing 132kV gas compression line approximately 3.2 km in length between Fleet and Camberley, Hampshire (NGR SU 86022 58689 to SU 83985 56795) as shown in Figure 1.
- 1.1.9 The replacement lines were placed in open cut trenches dug along the length of the Route. The Route ran from an existing electricity sub-station located adjacent to a roundabout on Minley

Road before heading north-east along the southern edge of Minley Park. The Route then passed through the Grade II Listed Minley Park Registered Park and Garden. The Route followed an existing pedestrian footpath through the park which was flanked by extensive woodland on both sides of the path before exiting the park near Hawley Place School and Woodland Close. The Route was then contained within the existing carriageways of Woodlands Walk, Fernhill Road and Fernhill Lane. The Route ended at an existing tower pylon adjacent to Hawley Road (Figures 1-3).

Geology

- 1.1.10 The underlying geology is described as Camberley Sand Formations with superficial alluvium deposits consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravels covering the eastern end of the Route (BGS 2019).
- 1.1.11 The nearest borehole data obtained from land in Hawley Park (SU85NW105) recorded 0.30 m of topsoil overlaying 0.60 m of gravel. This sealed a horizon of sand 3.6 m thick. Borehole data obtained near the eastern end of the Route at Edenbrook Hawley (SU85NE104) recorded 0.20 m of topsoil overlaying 0.4 m orange-brown and grey silty clay which in turn overlay river terrace deposits (BGS 2019).

2 Objectives

Aims and Scope

2.1.1 The aims of this watching brief were:

- *To ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development area were identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;*
- *To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence were recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard;*
- *To ensure that the fieldwork took place within, and contributes to the goals of the South East Research Framework (SERF for the south-east of England (Surrey Archaeological Society 2010))*
- *To report the results as appropriate.*

3 Copyright

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4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Introduction

- 4.1.1 The archaeological background was detailed in an ArchaeoCheck Constraints Report (ADAS 2017) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (ADAS 2019). A search of available online Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England datasets was conducted which assessed the historic environment potential within a 300 m Study Area around the proposed route. The results of this assessment are summarised below.

Summary of Archaeological and Historic Background

- 4.1.2 Historic England records two Grade II Listed Buildings within the 300 m Study Area. These are Draycott House (HE List Entry: 1259754), which is located 152 m to the south-east of the Route at the eastern end and Whitefriars House (HE List Entry: 1339883), which is located 131 m to the north-west end of the Route.
- 4.1.3 The Route passes through the Grade II Registered Park and Garden Minley Manor (Hawley Common) (HE List Entry: 1001264). The Route also passes along the edge of Hayley Park and Green Conservation Area.
- 4.1.4 Minley Manor is sited midway between Fleet and Camberley, the house lying 3km from Fleet, directly on the east side of the B3013 and due north of the M3. The 519 hectare designed landscape is sited on the south-east edge of a level plateau of high ground. This plateau extends south-west to form a ridge of high ground which falls away from the east down to the south-west corner of the site. These slopes are covered by Minley Wood which forms the main boundary block of woodland along the west side. In the north-west the ground falls away westwards in two broad, gently undulating valleys. The south-facing slopes of the plateau contain a series of small, tightly formed valleys. To the east of the house Minley Road divides the pleasure grounds and house from areas of Hornley Common and Hawley Common, which are heavily wooded surrounding Hawley Lake (Parks and Gardens 2019).
- 4.1.5 Up until the late 17th century the land which would later form Minley Manor was part of the Tylney family estates in north-east Hampshire. Until the 19th century it mostly consisted of a mixture of arable pasture, coniferous woodland and heath land (Historic England 2019).
- 4.1.6 The manor was in a poor state when bought in 1846 by Raikes Currie, who commissioned the architect Henry Clutton to design a new house with formal gardens added from 1858 to 1860. Hawley Lake in the park was created during the 1880' and 1890's. New lodges were created in 1896 including a water tower and a new complex of walled gardens (Historic England 2019).

- 4.1.7 The estate was sold to the War Department in 1936 and was taken over by the Royal Engineers in 1971 when it was used as an Officer's Mess at the Royal School of Military Engineering (House and Heritage 2019; Historic England 2019).
- 4.1.8 An Area of Archaeological Potential is recorded as two separate areas in Hawley, one area is 30 m to the south of the Route and the second is located 508 m to the north of the eastern end of the Route (ADAS 2017; ADAS 2019)

Summary of Previous Archaeological Events

- 4.1.9 The Hampshire HER does not record any records for archaeological investigations within the Study Area (ADAS 2017).
- 4.1.10 There are no previous archaeological events or investigations recorded on Heritage Gateway (Heritage Gateway 2019).

Summary of Potential

- 4.1.11 Historic Environment Record and Historic England data, along with historic mapping and aerial photography evidence and documentary sources indicate that there is a low to moderate general potential for buried archaeological remains to be present along parts of the Route that pass through Minley Manor Park (Hawley Common) (ADAS 2017)
- 4.1.12 Due to the potential for buried remains associated with the Registered Park and Garden to be impacted by the groundworks for this scheme, it was recommended that archaeological monitoring of the cable trench and other significant groundworks (e.g. access routes, compounds etc.) along any sections of the proposed development that crossed this designated heritage asset would be appropriate. This would ensure that any deposits or artefacts which were present could be identified and appropriately recorded.

5 Methodology

Introduction

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out in the WSI produced for the archaeological monitoring of groundworks along the Route (ADAS 2019). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks immediately to the south of and within the boundary of the Grade II Listed Minley Park Registered Park and Garden to carry out the archaeological monitoring of the cable trench (Figure 2).

- 5.1.2 Where archaeological features were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological watching brief 2014*.

Artefacts, Human Remains and Environmental Sampling

- 5.1.3 Three features were identified and recorded during the watching brief. No artefacts were recovered from these features and no environmental sampling was carried out.
- 5.1.4 No human remains were encountered during the watching brief.

Post-Excavation Analysis

- 5.1.5 No specialist post-excavation analysis is required as no artefacts were recovered and no environmental sampling was carried out during the monitoring.

Archives and Deposition

- 5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their office in Milton Park. An ordered and indexed project archive of records will be processed and deposited through the Surrey Museums Service in accordance with their guidelines and standards handbook entitled; Requirement for Transferring Archaeological Archives (Surrey History Centre 2019), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).
- 5.1.6 The archive will be submitted within three to twelve months of the completion of the final publication report to the Museums Resource Centre.
- 5.1.7 A summary of information from this project, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain.
- 5.1.8 The final report on the archaeological monitoring will be submitted to the Surrey HER, within three months of the completion of the works.

ADAS Project Team

- 5.1.9 Fieldwork was carried out by Peter Vellet, Andrew Brown, and James McNicoll-Norbury. The report was written by Andrew Brown. The illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown and Peter Vellet. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Cameron Cleaver. The project was managed for ADAS by Diarmuid O Seaneachain.

6 Results

- 6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the monitoring results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A.

- 6.1.2 The groundworks lasted for a total of fourteen days. Initially starting on the 27th September and continuing to 16th October 2019. Overall, the weather was mixed sunshine and showers.
- 6.1.3 The overall scheme was approximately 3.2 km in length (Figure 1). The groundworks followed the line of a previously installed 132kV underground cable trench.
- 6.1.4 In total, the archaeological monitoring measured approximately 1,504 m in length, 0.60-1.50 m in width, and 1.30 m deep. The trench was dug from south-east to north-west and can be seen in Figure 2. The archaeological monitoring was separated into two areas, Area 1 and Area 2 (Figure 2).

Area 1

- 6.1.5 Area 1 was located along an existing tarmac footpath (Old Minley Road) just outside the southern edge of the Grade II Registered Park and Garden and measured approximately 415 m in length (Figure 2). The new cable route in places followed the route of the previous 132 kV cable route that is due to be replaced and exposed the modern electricity cables. For simplicity the previous cable trench, cables and modern backfill were designated the context number (105) (Plates 1 and 2).
- 6.1.6 The trench followed the existing tarmac path and was partially within a previously excavated underground cable route. The basic stratigraphic sequence of the new replacement cable trench through Area 1 was tarmac (100) sealing 0.20 m of modern imported made ground of red brick fragments, concrete, and limestone fragments (109) were observed. This imported layer sealed a buried topsoil horizon (101) of a mottled grey-brown loam approximately 0.14 m thick, overlying 0.65 m of natural mottled yellowish grey sand (102) (Plates 2-4).
- 6.1.7 A ditch [104] was observed in section at the north-eastern extent of Area 1 and measured approximately 3.20 m wide by 0.34 m deep. This feature contained a single fill consisting of a soft mid-grey fine grained silty sand with occasional stones. Extensive root activity was observed at the top of the fill. This feature was observed to cut through the buried topsoil horizon (101) and was sealed by the modern tarmac surface (100) (Figure 3; Plates 5 and 6).
- 6.1.8 A possible pit or tree bowl [108] with a gradual break of slope, shallow sloping sides and a concave base was recorded in section within the cable trench. The possible pit measured approximately 1.90 m long by 0.47 m deep and contained a 0.33 m thick lower fill of soft mixed light grey brown silty sand (107) with occasional stone inclusions. This was overlain by 0.14 m of laminated lenses of alternating light grey and black silty sand (106) (Figure 4; Plate 7).
- 6.1.9 A post hole [112] was recorded in the north-west facing section of the cable trench at the south-western extent of Area 1 (SU 84073 56996). The post hole had a sharp break of slope at both the

top and base of the cut with near vertical straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.26 m wide by 0.41 m in depth. The post hole contained two fills with the lowermost consisting of a soft mixed light brownish orange grey silty sand (111) 0.41 m thick which was interpreted as packing around a wooden post that had been removed. Stratigraphically above this was the uppermost fill consisting of soft mixed orange grey silty sand (110) which was interpreted as natural silting of a 'post pipe' formed from the removal of a post from the feature (Figure 5; Plate 8).

6.1.10 No artefacts were recovered from the above mentioned features.

Area 2

6.1.11 Area 2 was situated to the north-east of Area 1 where the Route entered the south-western extent of the Grade II Registered Park. The area ended where the Route left the park and entered Woodland Road. This section measured approximately 1,089 m in length (Plates 9 and 10).

6.1.12 The topsoil was a fine grained, soft sand with no inclusions. It varied from 0.15 m thick throughout the trench and was mid-dark brown in colour. This overlay a made ground layer consisting of red brick fragments, limestone and concrete approximately 0.10-0.20 m in depth. Below this was up to approximately 0.95 m of mottled light brownish sand. This was interpreted as the natural substrate and continued to the bottom of the trench (Plate 11).

6.1.13 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed in Area 2.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1.1 The ditch [104] identified in Area 1 was undated, although it was observed on the same alignment as an open boundary ditch and bank to the north-west of the cable trench. The Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series map of Surrey from 1872 shows a corresponding boundary feature along the southern extent of Hawley Common and immediately south of Hawley Pond. The ditch [104] was interpreted as an extension of this boundary ditch and bank and is likely a field boundary dating to the late 19th century.

7.1.2 The post hole [112] and the possible pit or tree bowl [108] from Area 1 were also undated. However, the regular rectangular profile of the post hole could indicate a relatively recent feature.

7.1.3 The relative absence of archaeological features and artefacts found during the archaeological monitoring of Areas 1 and 2 may be partially attributed to the limited size and scope of the groundworks carried out.

7.1.4 These results indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that harm to the historic environment from the groundworks was mitigated or avoided.

8 References

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Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Cable Trench Area A (SU 83985 56795 to SU 84527 57576)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
100	Layer	Tarmac footpath	965	0.60	0.20-0.42
101	Layer	Buried Topsoil	965	0.60	0.10-0.29
102	Layer	Natural Geology	965+	1.50+	1.30+
103	Fill	Soft mid-grey fine grained silty sand with occasional small stones	0.60+	3.20	0.34
104	Cut	Cut of possible ditch	0.60+	3.20	0.34
105	Deposit	Existing modern cable trench for obsolete 132kV cable	-	-	1.20+
106	Fill	Soft thinly laminated lenses of light grey black fine grained silty sand with occasional small stones	1.90	0.60+	0.14
107	Fill	Soft mixed light grey to mid-brown fine grained silty sand with occasional stones	1.79	0.60+	0.33
108	Cut	Cut of possible pit or tree bowl	1.90	0.60+	0.47
109	Fill	Soft to firm mixed light to dark greyish brown silty sand. Frequent detritus of concrete and frogged brick fragments	-	0.60+	0.20
110	Fill	Soft mixed very dark grey, light grey mid-brownish orange silty sand with occasional small stones	-	0.18	0.31
111	Fill	Soft mixed light brownish orange, mid-grey, light grey silty sand with no inclusions	-	0.02-0.26	0.41

112	Cut	Cut of possible post hole	---	0.26	0.41
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Cable Trench Area B (SU 84527 57576 to SU 85003 58075)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
200	Layer	Topsoil- Loose/ soft dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions	689+	0.60+	0.10
201	Layer	Made Ground- Firm very dark grey/ black to mid-brown silty sand with moderate stone and	689+	0.60+	0.10-0.20
202	Layer	Mottled light brownish sand (Natural)	689+	0.60+	1.0+

Appendix B: Oasis Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-365827

Project details

Project name	Fleet to Camberley 132kV Cable Scheme
Short description of the project	In September 2019 Archaeological monitoring was carried out on groundworks to replace a 132kV underground cable between Fleet and Camberley, Hampshire.
Project dates	Start: 16-09-2019 End: 25-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CAM19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Current Land use	Woodland 3 - Mixed
Monument type	PARK AND GARDEN Post Medieval
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE HART BLACKWATER AND HAWLEY Fleet to Camberley 132kV Cable Replacement Scheme
Postcode	GU14 9LG
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 86022 58689 51.320287767313 -0.765426730918 51 19 13 N 000 45 55 W Line
Site coordinates	SU 83985 56795 51.303563901859 -0.795100545562 51 18 12 N 000 47 42 W Line

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project design originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project director/manager	Diarmuid O Seaneachain
Project supervisor	Peter Vellet
Type of sponsor/funding body	Electricity Authority/Company

Name of sponsor/funding body Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN)

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Report", "Survey "

Entered by Andrew Brown (andrew.brown@adas.co.uk)

Entered on 11 December 2019

Appendix C: Plates



Plate 1: General view of Area 1, looking north-east



Plate 2: General view of stratigraphy in Area 1 showing modern backfill (105) relating to the existing 132 kV cable trench, looking south



Plate 3: South-east facing representative section of stratigraphy in Area 1, looking north-west



Plate 4: General view of stratigraphy in Area 1, looking south



Plate 5: South-east facing section of Ditch 104, looking north-west



Plate 6: View showing continuation of Ditch 104 as an open ditch and bank to the north-west of the cable trench, looking south-east



Plate 7: South-east facing section of Pit/Tree Throw 108, looking north-west



Plate 8: North-west facing section of Post Hole 112, looking south-east



Plate 9: General view of Area 2, looking south-west



Plate 10: General view of Area 2, looking south-west

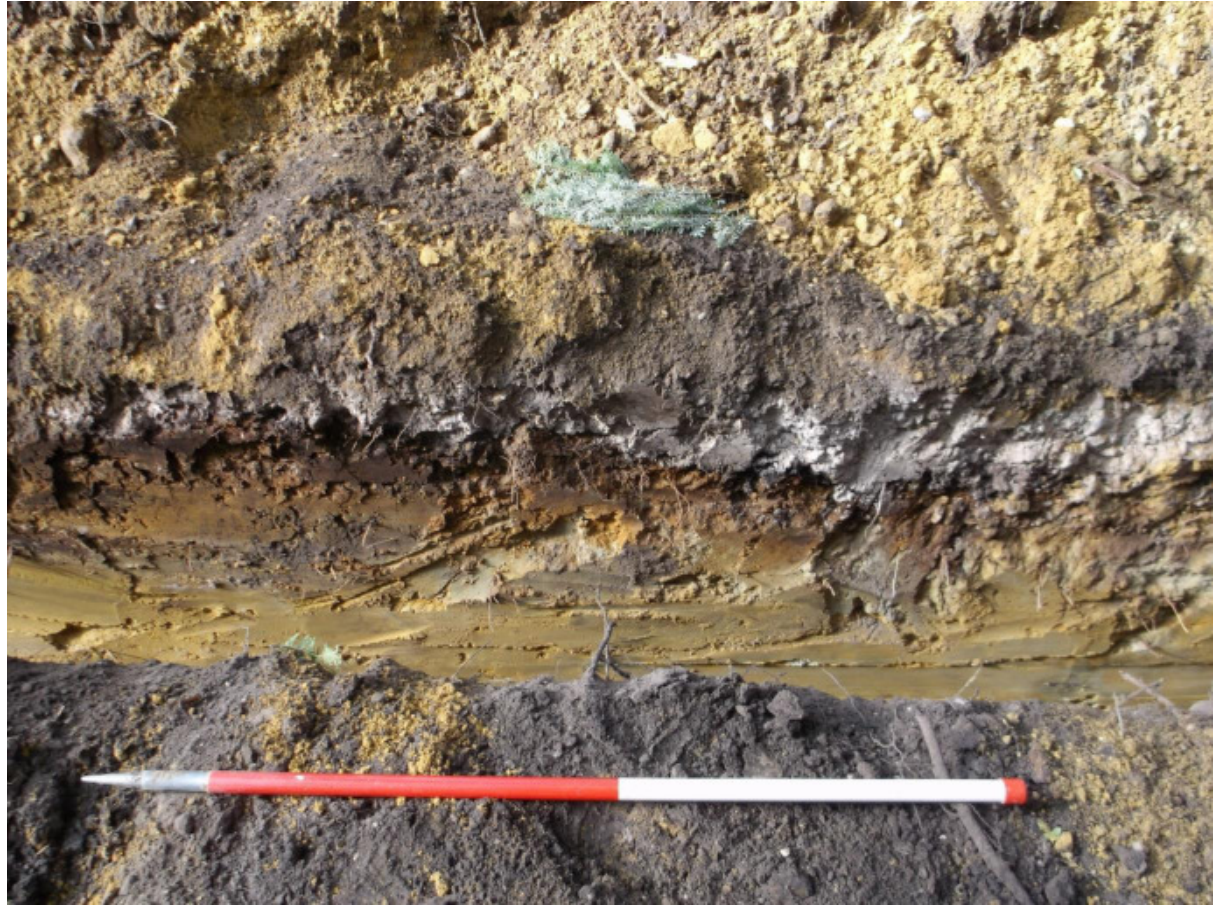
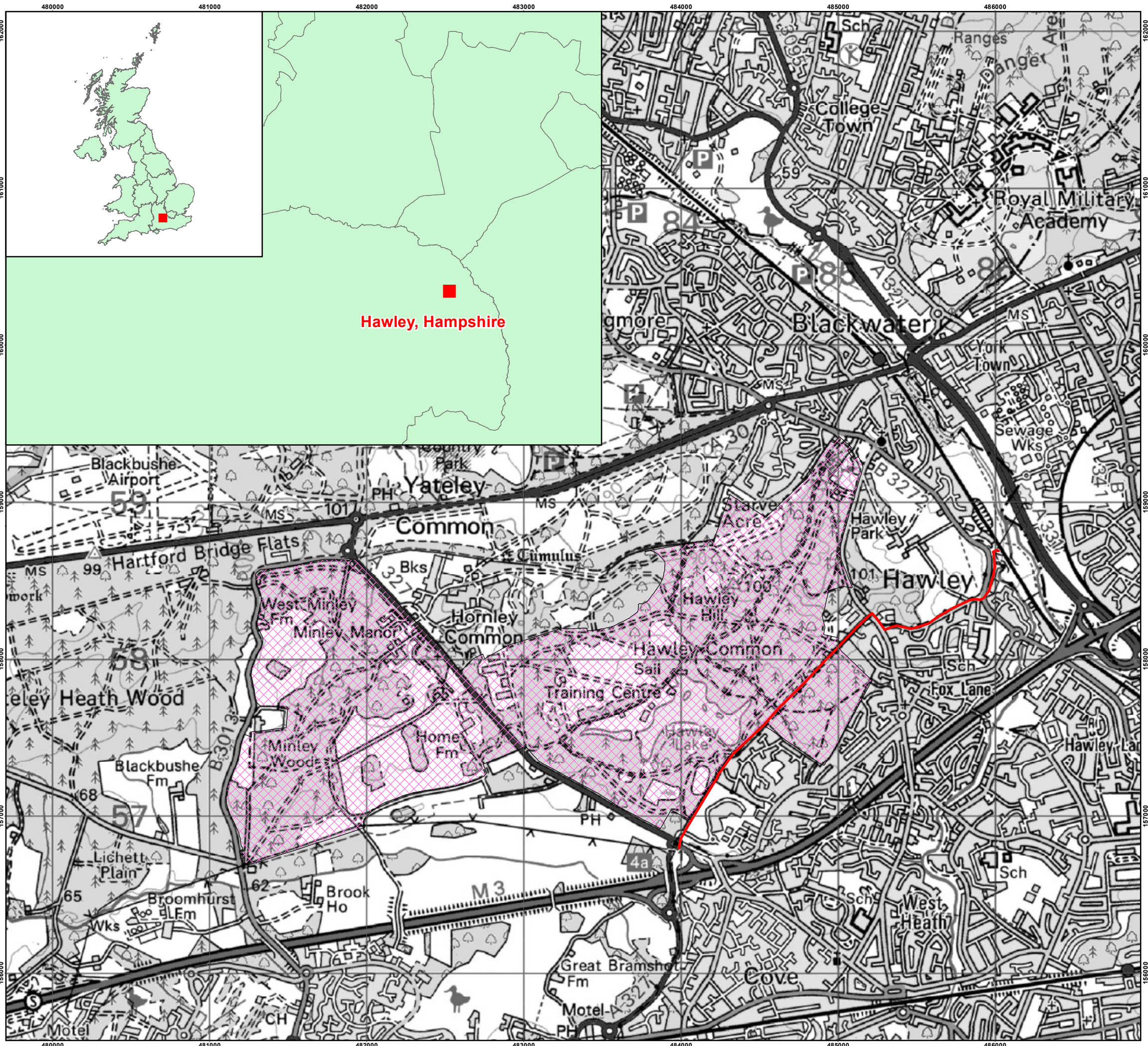


Plate 11: South-east facing representative section of stratigraphy in Area 2, looking north-west

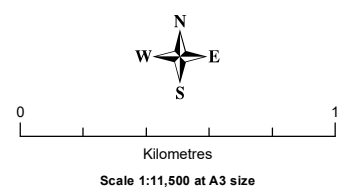


Fleet to Camberley 132kv
Cable Replacement Scheme

Figure 1. Location of the Groundworks

- 132kV Cable Route
- Registered Park and Garden

Drawn By: Andrew Brown Date: 10.02.2020
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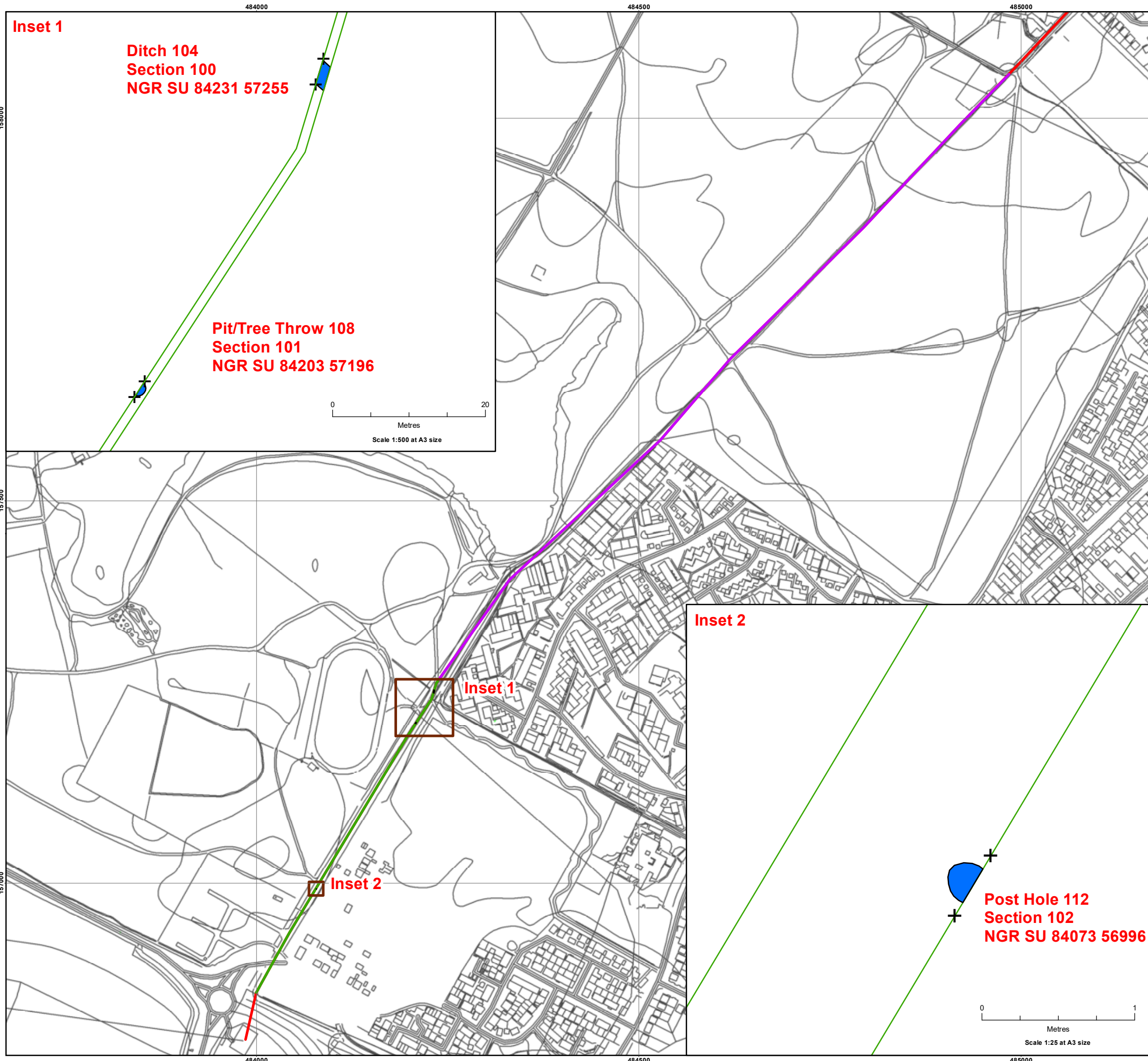
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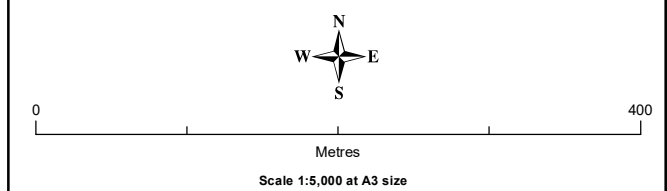
Fleet to Camberley 132kv
Cable Replacement Route

Figure 2: Location of Monitored Groundworks and Recorded Archaeological Features

-  132kV Cable Route
-  Area 1
-  Area 2
-  Features

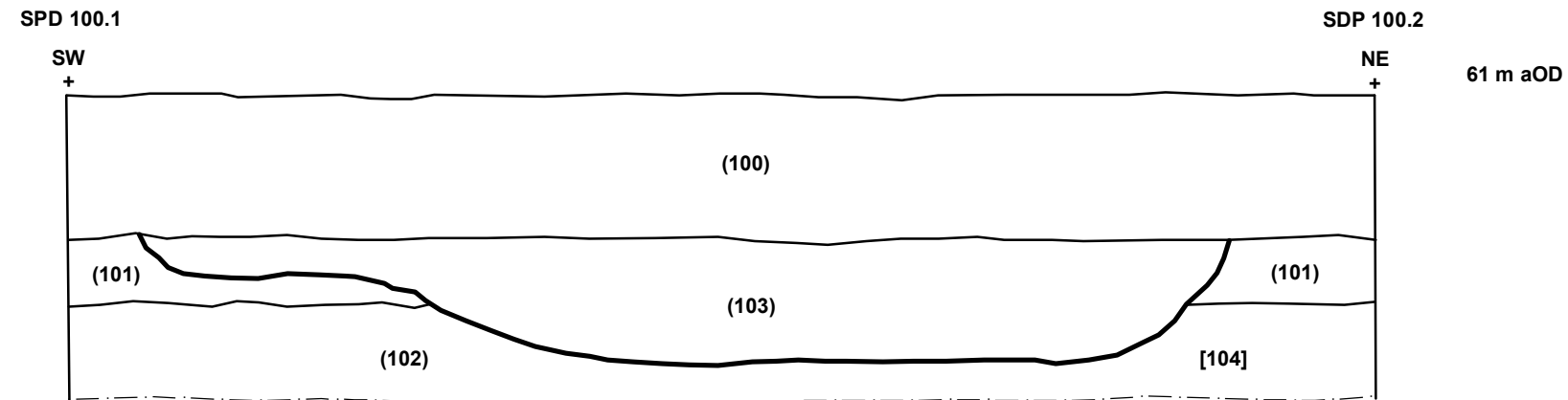


Drawn By: Peter Vellet Date: 10.02.2020
Checked By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.02.2020



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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Figure 3. South-East Facing Section 100 through Ditch [104]



South-east facing Section 100 through Ditch 104



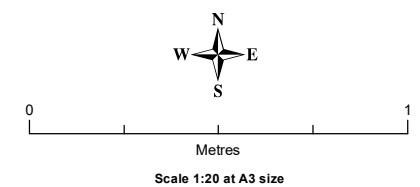
Plate 5: South-east facing section of Ditch 104, looking north-west



Plate 6: View showing continuation of Ditch 104 as an open ditch and bank to the north-west of the cable trench, looking south-east

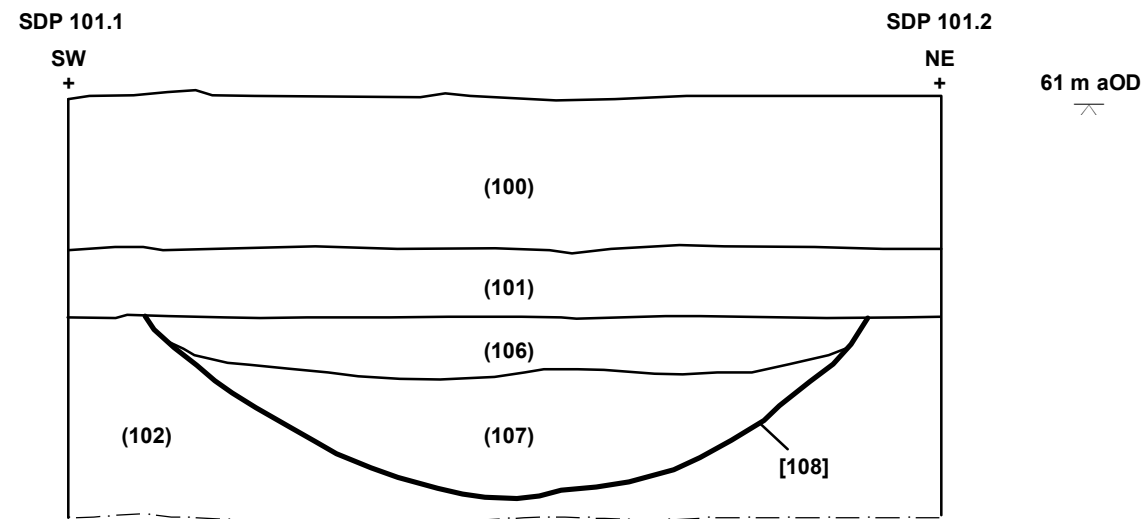
Drawn By: Andrew Brown Date: 10.02.2020

Checked By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date 10.02.2020



Fleet to Camberley 132kv
Cable Replacement Route

Figure 4: South-East Facing Section 101 through Pit/Tree Throw 108



South-East Facing Section 101 through Pit/Tree Throw 108



Plate 7: South-east facing section of Pit/Tree Throw 108, looking north-west

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Checked By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.02.2020

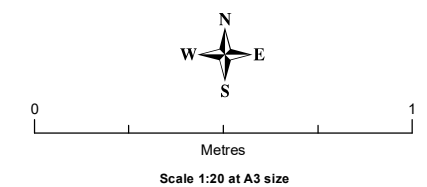
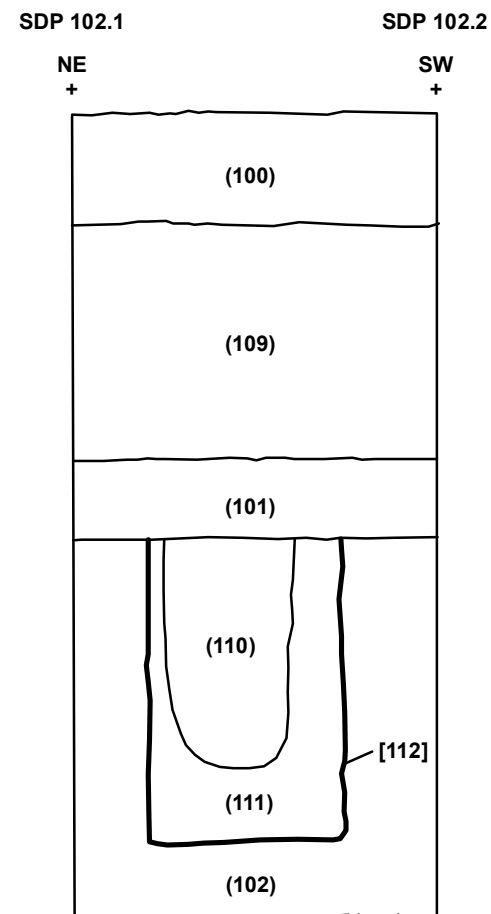


Figure 5: North-West Facing Section 102 through Post Hole 112



62 m aOD
↖

**North-west facing section through
Post Hole 112**



Plate 8: North-west facing section of Post Hole 112, looking south-east

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Checked By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date 10.02.2020

