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# Monachus House and the Lamb, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning ref: 12/01755/FUL and 13/01215/MAJOR  
Ref: 102870.03  
February 2014



**Monachus House and the Lamb,  
Hartley Wintney,  
Hampshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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**February 2014**

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## Quality Assurance

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<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>	12/01755/FUL and 13/01215/MAJOR	<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	476803 157047		

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# Monachus House and the Lamb, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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# **Monachus House and the Lamb, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation prior to development at Monachus House and the Lamb Hotel, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 476803 157047.

The development proposed the conversion and extension of Monachus House (12/01755/FUL) and the Lamb Hotel (13/01215/MAJOR) to form offices, a retail unit and residential accommodation, including 5 no. two-bedroom dwellings to the rear of Monachus House, together with associated car and cycle parking, bin storage and landscaping, on condition (Condition 4) that a programme of archaeological work was undertaken prior to development.

The Site lies in an Area of High Archaeological Potential within the village and an archaeological trenched evaluation to assess the archaeological potential was recommended by the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, to inform the nature of any further archaeological mitigation that may be needed.

The works consisted of the machine excavation of five trenches, ranging from 10m to 15m by 1.50m, and were located in accessible areas of the site. No evidence of any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified during the fieldwork, and the results indicate the area has been somewhat disturbed and truncated as a result of its former use.

The programme of work was carried out between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> of February 2014.



# **Monachus House and the Lamb, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Hannan Fluck of Hampshire County Council (HCC) who advised on this project, and Welman Demolition and Rebus Construction for their co-operation during the works.

The archaeological work was directed in the field by Matt Kendall and assisted by Talia Hunt. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall, and the graphics were prepared by Linda Coleman. The project was managed by Sue Farr, who also edited this report.



# Monachus House and the Lamb, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation ahead of development on land at Monachus House and the Lamb Hotel, High Street, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 476803 157047 (hereafter 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Planning consent has been granted by Hart District Council for the conversion and extension of Monachus House (12/01755/FUL) and the Lamb Hotel (13/01215/MAJOR) to form offices, a retail unit and residential accommodation, including 5 no. two-bedroom dwellings to the rear of Monachus House, together with associated car and cycle parking, bin storage and landscaping, on condition (Condition 4) that a programme of archaeological work was undertaken prior to development.
- 1.1.3 The Site lies in an Area of High Archaeological Potential as defined in the *Historic Rural Settlement in Hampshire* (Bournemouth University and HCC 1999), and an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the archaeological potential was recommended by the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC). Five trenches positioned in accessible areas of the Site were undertaken to inform the nature of any further archaeological mitigation that may be required.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; WA 2014) and was submitted to and approved by the Senior Archaeologist at HCC prior to fieldwork commencing.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located within the village and parish of Hartley Wintney, between Basingstoke to the west and Camberley to the east, on the A30 at the junction with the A323 Fleet Road. The River Hart passes to the north-east and east of the village.
- 1.2.2 Monachus House and the Lamb Hotel are located on the west side of the High Street, at the northern end of the village. The Site is bounded by the High Street to the south-east, Monachus Lane to the south-west and residential properties to the north-west and north-east (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.3 The Site is generally flat, lying at an elevation of 64m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site comprises sand, gravel, and possibly some clay. The sands are mapped as belonging to the Bagshot Formation, consisting of yellow brown to pale grey fine to coarse grained sand that is frequently micaceous and locally clayey, with sparse seams of gravel (British Geological Survey 1981, Basingstoke, Solid and Drift Geology. Sheet 284).





## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; BARAS 2008) has been undertaken which detailed the archaeological and historical significance of the Site, and the results are summarised below.
- 2.1.2 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the Site.

### 2.2 Designated sites

- 2.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site.
- 2.2.2 The Lamb Hotel is mentioned in the *Hartley Wintney Conservation Area Character Appraisal* (Hart District Council 2008) as a *locally listed building*.
- 2.2.3 Monachus House is a three storey Georgian Grade II listed building constructed in c.1805 as a single dwelling.

### 2.3 The Site and the wider landscape

- 2.3.1 Aside from the aforementioned buildings, the Archaeology and Historic Building Record (AHBR) for Hampshire does not record any archaeological sites within the Site itself. Forty-nine historic buildings are recorded within 500m of the Site, the majority of which are Grade II listed buildings. Located close to the rear of the Lamb is a nineteenth century brew-house.
- 2.3.2 A small number of archaeological interventions are recorded within the village, including a watching brief at the site of a former garage on the High Street (Oxford Archaeology 2001) which did not identify any archaeological features.
- 2.3.3 No records of prehistoric or Romano-British activity are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Site.
- 2.3.4 The village comprises two principle settlements; the historic settlement surrounding the Church of St Mary in the south of the village and the main population centre of Hartley Wintney to the north, formerly known as Hartley Row.
- 2.3.5 The historical records indicate the settlement may have pre-conquest origins and is certainly in existence from the 11<sup>th</sup> century, when it came into the ownership of Wintney Priory. The village itself is first documented in AD 1218 as *Herlega Wynteneye*, referring to a clearing in the wood.
- 2.3.6 The growth of the settlement at Hartley Row can be attributed to the 18<sup>th</sup> century coaching trade along the A30 London Road. The settlement is recorded on Blaeu's map of 1648 and the Lamb Hotel within the Site is the oldest surviving building. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century there is increased development particularly on the north-west side of the road. Monachus House was built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and the cartographic evidence clearly shows the main block of the house and extensions by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.3.7 The DBA (BARAS 2008) concluded that undisturbed archaeological deposits are most likely to be found within the car park areas and relate to the sequence of development in Hartley Row in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly earlier.



### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims & objectives of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by the proposed development;
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

#### 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All work was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2014) and all fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).

3.2.2 **Trenches 1 to 5** were laid out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network, through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below, and in general accordance with the pattern given (**Figure 1**). Minor adjustments had to be made to the trench locations and lengths due to the location of the Site compound and the access route to into the Site. As a result **Trench 5** was shortened to 10m.

3.2.3 Prior to machine excavation, the investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by operatives experienced in the use of such equipment, and minor adjustments to the layout of trenches was required to take account of buried services. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

3.2.4 Trench excavation was carried out using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket and was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. Due to tarmac surfaces, a breaker was used to puncture hard standing prior to machine excavation of **Trenches 1, 3, and 5**.

3.2.5 Concrete, hard-core, topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural geological deposits (Bagshot sands and gravels), whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at the side of the trench and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from both the topsoil and subsoil.

3.2.6 Areas of investigation completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the Senior Archaeologist at HCC were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.



### 3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.
- 3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section summarises the results of the archaeological evaluation on the Site, which was carried out between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> of February 2014.
- 4.1.2 Works comprised the machine excavation of five trenches (3 x 20m, 1 x 16m and 1 x 10m) and subsequent archaeological recording, prior to backfilling.

### 4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 **Trenches 1 – 3** and **5** were situated on tarmac car parks associated with Monachus House and the Lamb Hotel, and **Trench 4** was positioned on the former garden of the Lamb Hotel. The underlying geology across the Site was made up of clayey sands and gravels associated with Bagshot Formation deposits, and was recorded in all five trenches.
- 4.2.2 The natural deposits were overlain by various made ground and hard core deposits originating from the construction of the car parks, including tarmac, brick rubble and scalpings. The subsoil and topsoil deposits were only encountered within **Trench 4**; the other areas had been heavily impacted upon by modern activity associated with the car park construction.

- 4.2.3 Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.

### 4.3 Summary of evaluation results

- 4.3.1 **Trenches 1, 2** and **3** were positioned in the car parking areas associated with Monachus House, located between the residential properties to the north-west and Monachus Lane to the south (**Figure 1**).
- 4.3.2 Apart from **Trench 2**, which had already had the tarmac removed, the stratigraphic sequence of these trenches was similar, comprising modern tarmac which measured approximately 0.10m in depth, below which was a hard-core deposit, consisting of a matrix of well sorted scalpings which overlay sub-rounded to sub-angular brick rubble fragments, and was between 0.20 and 0.26m in depth. Under the hard-core makeup, a band of dark green grey clayey sand deposit was encountered in all three trenches and was approximately 0.20m in depth (**Plate 1**). It is unknown whether this is the remnants of the original subsoil or if it is the natural geology which may have suffered a degree of

contamination following landscaping associated with the construction of the car park. Below this material, a pale to mid brownish yellow clayey sand with sparse seams of gravel was encountered.

- 4.3.3 **Trenches 1 and 2** were devoid of archaeological features (**Plates 2 and 3**). Blue and white ceramic pottery sherds were recovered from layer **103**, but these were not retained for further analysis. Two modern features were identified in **Trench 3 (Plate 4)** and containing, both modern brick fragments which originated from the contaminated material. A modern water pipe was identified in **Trench 2** which runs to a manhole located nearby.
- 4.3.4 **Trench 4** was located within the garden of the Lamb Hotel in the centre of the Site (**Plate 5**). The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a dark, humic rich topsoil measuring 0.15m in depth, overlaying a dark greyish brown loamy sand subsoil measuring 0.32m in depth, which in turn overlay a mid-yellowish grey clayey sand subsoil which measured 0.29m in depth (**Plate 6**). Both of these subsoil deposits contained common fine to medium sub-rounded flint pebbles. Below the second subsoil, fairly well sorted flint gravels were encountered with patches of brownish yellow sand.
- 4.3.5 **Trench 5**, located in the car park of The Barley Mow (**Plate 7**), consisted of 0.08m of tarmac directly above 0.26m of hard-core consisting of well sorted scalplings which overlaid sub-angular granite setts laid over the top of a terram sheet. As with **Trenches 1 – 3**, there was a layer of blueish grey contaminated material of 0.24m depth which could either be the remnants of subsoil or contaminated natural (**Plate 8**). Below this deposit, fine to medium sub-angular gravels were encountered which contained patches of brownish yellow sand.

## **5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Artefactual evidence**

- 5.1.1 No artefacts were retained during the course of the fieldwork.

### **5.2 Environmental evidence**

- 5.2.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was found to be present within the Site.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 Summary**

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in its stated aims and confirmed no archaeological remains survive within the areas of the Site evaluated. The absence of a well-developed topsoil and subsoil across the majority of the Site indicates this area has been heavily truncated, largely as a result of construction of the car parks and the later additions to Monachus House.
- 6.1.2 The increased depth of topsoil and subsoil deposits within **Trench 4**, suggests that at some point material has been imported to raise the ground levels, possibly when the associated car park was constructed.

### **6.2 Conclusions**

- 6.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that there is a relatively low risk of significant archaeological features being encountered during the proposed works, as the area seems to have been disturbed by construction and landscaping associated with the Monachus House and The Lamb Hotel.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service. The museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office under the site code **102870**.

### **7.2 Archive**

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire County Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a fill index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following.

- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics.

### **7.3 Discard policy**

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environments remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

### **7.4 Security copy**

7.4.1 In line with current best practice, (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## **8 REFERENCES**

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Table of Trench Descriptions

TRENCH 1			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 20.50m x 1.50m		Max. depth: 0.52m	Ground level: 63.38 – 63.57m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 476804.02 N 157074.07 and E 476796.37 N 157055.25				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
101	Layer	Modern tarmac surface.		0 – 0.08m
102	Layer	Hard-core material – Pale reddish white silty sand containing broken brick fragments and medium sized gravel inclusions (<0.10m).		0.08 – 0.34m
103	Layer	Possible subsoil/contaminated natural – Mid brownish grey clayey sand containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions (<0.04m) with areas of grey green contamination.		0.34 – 0.50m
104	Layer	Natural – Pale brownish yellow clayey sand with sparse seams of flint gravels (<0.06m). Occasional patches of contamination.		0.50m+

TRENCH 2			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 20.80m x 1.50m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 63.90 – 64.39m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 476778.19 N 157051.66 and E 476764.73 N 157035.69				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
201	Layer	Hard-core material – Remnants of the hard-core base for the modern tarmac surface.		0 – 0.10m
202	Layer	Contaminated natural/subsoil – Pale greenish grey clayey sand containing no inclusions.		0.10 – 0.30m
203	Layer	Natural – Pale brownish yellow sand with moderate seams of fine to medium sized flint gravel (<0.06m). Several patches of contamination.		0.30m+



<b>TRENCH 3</b>			<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 16.00m x 1.50m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.52m</b>	<b>Ground level: 63.77 – 63.80m aOD</b>	
<b>Co-ordinates: E 476788.74 N 157042.58 and E 476787.17 N 157026.90</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth (m)</b>
301	Layer	Modern tarmac surface.		0 – 0.13m
302	Layer	Hard-core material – Pale reddish white silty sand containing broken brick fragments and medium sized gravel inclusions (<0.09m).		0.13 – 0.23m
303	Layer	Possible subsoil/contaminated natural – Dark green grey clayey sand containing sparse to moderate sub-rounded flint pebbles (<0.04m).		0.23 – 0.44m
304	Layer	Natural – Pale brownish yellow sand with sparse seams of well sorted flint gravels (<0.06m). Contains patches of contamination.		0.44m+

<b>TRENCH 4</b>			<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 20.60m x 1.50m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.82m</b>	<b>Ground level: 63.42 – 63.54m aOD</b>	
<b>Co-ordinates: E 476825.45 N 157052.19 and E 476812.12 N 157036.53</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth (m)</b>
401	Layer	Topsoil – Dark blackish brown loamy sand with turf coverage. Contains frequent rooting throughout and no coarse components.		0 – 0.15m
402	Layer	Subsoil – Dark greyish brown loamy sand containing common sub-rounded to rounded flint pebbles (<0.05m) and sparse rooting. Probably brought in to build up the surrounding level.		0.15 – 0.47m
403	Layer	Subsoil – Mid yellowish grey clayey sand containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles (<0.04m).		0.47 – 0.76m
404	Layer	Natural – Moderately sorted sub-rounded flint gravel (<0.05m) with small amounts of mid brownish yellow sand.		0.76m+

<b>TRENCH 5</b>			<b>Type: Evaluation</b>	<b>Machine excavated</b>
<b>Dimensions: 9.90 x 1.50m</b>		<b>Max. depth: 0.60m</b>	<b>Ground level: 62.82 – 62.92m aOD</b>	
<b>Co-ordinates: E 476831.78 N 157038.43 and E 476840.82 N 157034.21</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth (m)</b>
501	Layer	Modern tarmac surface.		0 – 0.08m
502	Layer	Hard-core – A pale reddish white silty sand containing brick fragments (<0.04m) overlaying sub-angular granite inclusions (<0.08m). Both are laid on top of terram sheeting.		0.08 – 0.34m
503	Layer	Possible subsoil/contaminated natural – Dark green bluey grey clayey sand containing sparse to moderate sub-rounded flint pebbles (<0.04m).		0.34 – 0.58m
504	Layer	Natural - Moderately sorted sub-rounded flint gravel (<0.05m) with small amounts of mid brownish yellow sand.		0.58m+



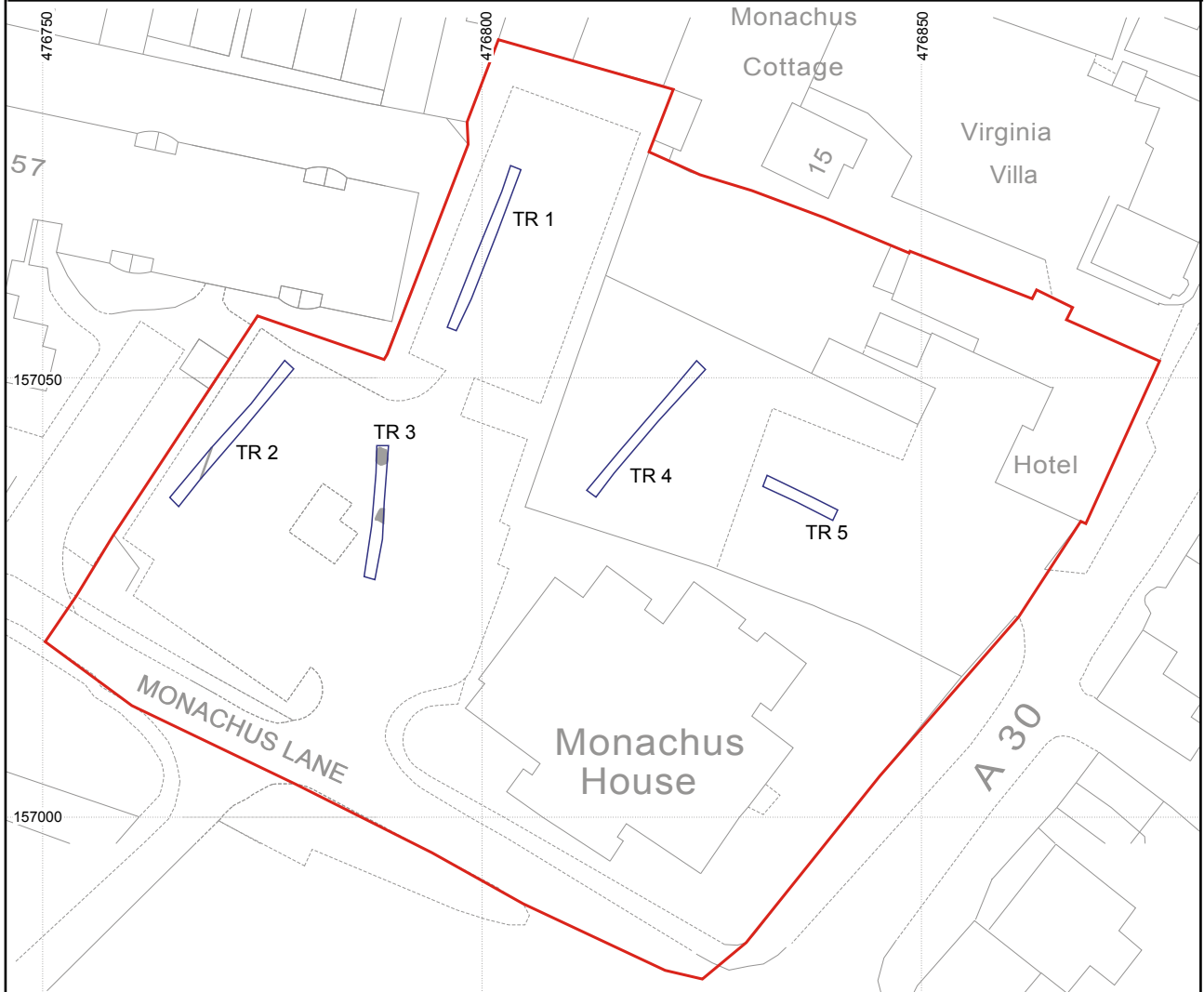


## Appendix 2: OASIS form

### 8.2 Monachus House and the Lamb, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-172144

Versions				
View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	S Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	20 February 2014
Completed sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1
Validated sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1
File submission and form progress				
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s		
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay		Release into ADS library once signed off
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s		
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename		
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?		



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	Date: 19/02/14	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:25 000 & 1:625 @ A4	Illustrator: LJC
	Path: Y:\PROJECTS\102870\Drawing Office\Report figs\Eval\2014_02_19\102870_eval.dwg	

Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: East facing representative section of Trench 1



Plate 2: View of Trench 1 from the south


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Plate 3: View of Trench 2 from the south



Plate 4: View of Trench 3 from the north

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Plate 5: View of Trench 4 from the south



Plate 6: East facing representative section of Trench 4



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Plate 7: View of Trench 5 from the east



Plate 8: North facing representative section of Trench 5

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