

# **Finding Farnham**

## **Community Archaeology Project**

### **2014 test-pitting: interim report**

**by Anne E Sassin**



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Farnham and District Museum Society**

# Finding Farnham: Community Archaeology Project

## 2014 Test-pitting: interim report

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*Cover Illustration* – Test-pitting at Farnham Park, outside the postern gate of the castle

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

2014 was the preliminary season for Farnham's test-pitting community dig, *Finding Farnham*. Led by the Museum of Farnham and local archaeologists Anne Sassin and David Graham of the Surrey Archaeological Society, the project finished its first year with nineteen one metre squared test pits dug throughout the town centre in the month of July, incorporating over 500 participants in total. Sites where the test pits were located included Farnham Park, High Park Road, Farnham Library, the Museum of Farnham, the Old Vicarage, Bishop's Meadow, the Memorial Hall, and the West Street Allotments – an overall wide distribution throughout the town centre, though generally outside of the known medieval core and planned town.

The project was organized as a community archaeology project for the Farnham area in the hopes of bringing awareness and appreciation of archaeology to members of the public, and further exploring the nature and degree of Farnham's history and heritage. This was achieved through a series of test pit excavations around select areas of the town, as well as a broad outreach programme of workshops, exhibitions and open days.

Excavation was broken down into two core groups of community members: adults and families on weekend days (numbering just under 200 in all), and select school groups in the week (totalling to 330 children from both Rowledge and St Peter's C of E Primary Schools). Activities were offered which introduced basic concepts via hands-on test-pitting and open days, as well as opportunities to further more advanced skills and on-going research to eager residents through day courses and seminars. Whilst the majority of the community days were devoted entirely to the completion of the test pits, the school children were able to engage with a range of extra activities, including taking levels, washing and identifying finds, drawing plans and interpreting sections. Three separate open days from May to September also allowed interested Farnham residents to learn from finds-specific workshops, including the popular animal bone, artefacts, and marine archaeology stalls. By encompassing such a range of interests and people, not only were members of the community introduced to their heritage in ways otherwise unavailable to them, but the hope was that they would be inspired towards continued involvement in research of the area.

### **1.1 Project Aims**

- Contribute to a better understanding of the historical character of the settlement of Farnham
- Identify potential areas for future archaeological investigation
- Encourage residents of the Farnham area, particularly younger generations, to engage in their local historic environment and learn aspects of the culture and heritage of the region
- Introduce locals to archaeological techniques and skills, via excavation of a series of test pits, workshops and talks
- Develop and promote such participation by local groups for future outreach purposes

## **2 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Location, Topography and Geology**

The town of Farnham (NGR SU 839 470) lies in the far south-west of the county of Surrey, adjacent to the Hampshire border, approximately halfway between London (being 55km to its WSW) and Winchester (43km to its ENE), at the western end of the North Downs. The largest town in the

Borough of Waverley, it is also 18km west of Guildford, 5km south-west of Aldershot, and 15km north-east of Alton.

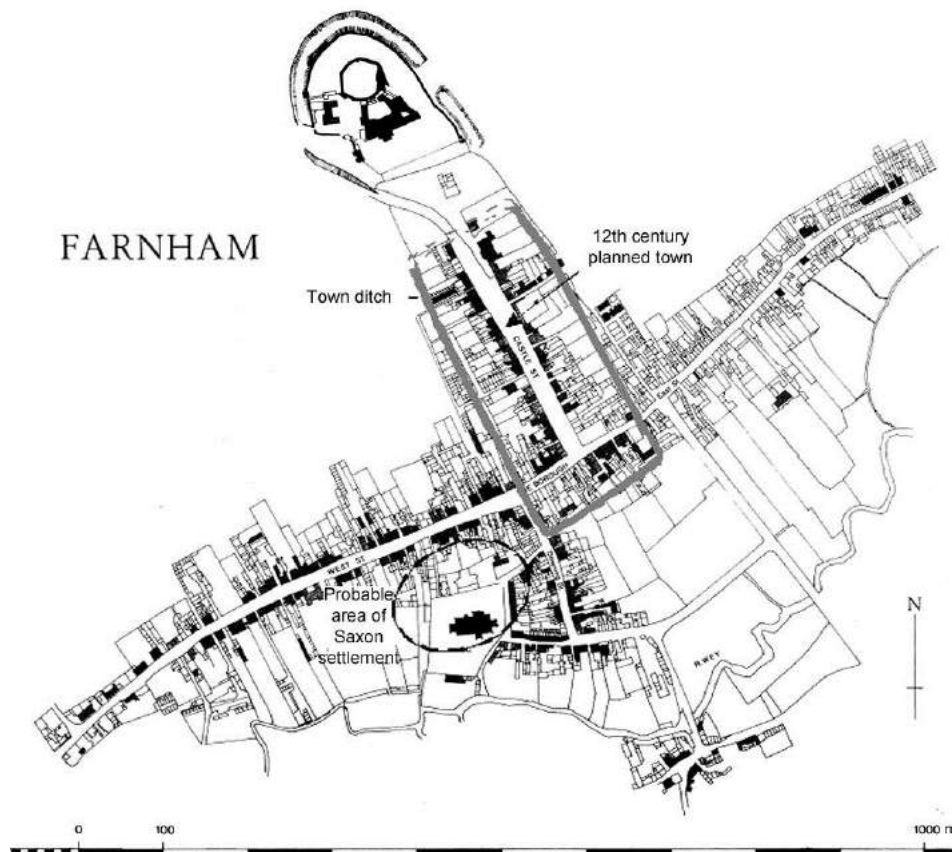
The main settlement is on the north slope of the northern branch of the River Wey, which, along with the surrounding chalk ridge of the North Downs (which merges into the Hog's Back to the east), runs along a roughly east-west alignment. The land itself rises in elevation from south to north, being about 65m OD at the river meadows, 68m OD in the historic centre of Farnham (The Borough), 105m OD at Farnham Castle at the north end of Castle Street, c 120m OD at Upper Hale at the northern edge of Farnham Park, and 180m OD at Caesar's Camp to the north. Farnham Park has a number of small watercourses which run west-east through it, emptying into the Hale Stream (Nadder) on its eastern boundary, with subsidiary streams of the Wey running south of Bishops Mead and through Bishops Meadow.

The geology of Farnham is diverse, which accounts for the varied land-use patterns and settlement distribution over the centuries. For the most part, it lies on the alluvium and river gravels associated with the Wey valley, which overlie Gault mudstone and Upper Greensand deposits. To the north, Farnham Park and the castle overlie a largely Upper Chalk ridge, overlying gravel and sand deposits, though the north of the Park is formed by a deposit of heavy London Clay, containing flint nodules in its central and southern half.

## 2.2 Historical Development

The name 'Farnham' is Saxon in origin, likely meaning 'enclosure or enclosed place in the bracken or fern' (Gover *et al* 1934, 169). Historically, the town is well-documented, with the earliest surviving reference (to *Fernham*) a charter of AD 685-688 in which Cadwalla of Wessex gives 60 hides of land in the area for the building of a minster/monastery (O'Connell 1977, 19), which by the time of Domesday (1086) was an established mother church (Blair 1991, 97). From at least 801, the manor of Farnham is in the possession of the bishops of Winchester, becoming one of their largest manors and recorded in Domesday Book (1086), with the Winchester Pipe Rolls (1208-1455) serving as a valuable archive of the medieval town, *borough* and manor (Brooks 1998). It is not until the post-medieval period that maps of useful accuracy are produced of the town settlement, including the Rocque map of 1738, the Tithe map of 1839 which detailed apportionments in the town, and the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps since 1871.

The early documentary evidence suggests that settlement prior to the Norman Conquest comprised a nucleated village and a minster, which has been supported by Saxon pottery from Borelli Yard (see below), not becoming urbanised until the 12th century and the construction of the Bishop of Winchester's castle at the northern end of the settlement (Poulton and Riall 1998, 150). Since the Norman development of the town, the basic plan of the settlement consisted of regular plots focused on the main streets of Castle Street and The Borough/West Street, with Farnham Castle at its northern end and the River Wey to the south of the town (see **Figure 1**). The castle, built in the 12th century by Henry de Blois, is located a considerable distance from the church on much higher ground, which led to the original settlement around the church and the Wey to the south being superseded by the *borough* in between. Its siting was possibly dictated both by its strategic and economic value, as the church and part of the south side of West Street had been transferred to the archdeaconry of Surrey (Parks 1998, 114). The new *borough* was enclosed by a ditch (and presumably a bank) and was first referenced in 1218-19, though whether for defensive or symbolic purposes is uncertain (Poulton and Riall 1998, 151).



**Figure 1 - Plan of Farnham, including Saxon and later Norman settlement (illustration by David Graham)**

There are a large number of historic buildings in the town, a few of which are listed and date from the 15th century (e.g. the Old Vicarage), and though the majority of the town centre is Georgian in character, many of the buildings are earlier with Georgian facades. This reflects the growing wealth and expansion of the town, as by the end of the 17th century it was one of the largest corn markets in the county (Janaway 1994, 178). Although the town suffered a short decline during the Civil War and the fighting which centred on the castle, by 1664 Farnham's economy recovered and it became the second largest town in Surrey with 293 households (Lloyd 1993, 22). During the Georgian and Victorian period, the town's wealth was based on hop growing, with several acres of hopfields spread around the town, and many of the buildings of this period were the result of the profits made in the hop market (Temple 1965, 36-38). This development also resulted in a new suburb on the southern bank of the Wey, dominated by breweries such as the Red Lion, Barrett's and the malting of Robert Sampson, and with the establishment of the railway line to London in 1849 (via Guildford), the market town saw rapid growth, including the construction of South Street to provide access to the station and the Farnham bypass (A31) to the town's south.

### **2.3 Previous Archaeological Work**

Farnham is a town with a wealth of archaeological information, particularly that undertaken since the 1980s ahead of redevelopment in the town, including excavations between upper Castle Street and Bear Lane (Poulton 1998) and at Borelli Yard in the Borough (Riall 1998; 2003), which established the existence and possible extent of the town ditch (Poulton and Riall 1998). However, work and research since the first half of the 20th century has revealed considerable information about the development of the settlement, supplemented by more recent watching briefs and excavations, much

of which has been amalgamated into the Extensive Urban Survey of the town undertaken as part of an English Heritage initiative and produced by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (Robertson 2004).

Prehistoric activity in Farnham is well-evidenced, with numerous sites and artefacts of Palaeolithic date being found on the gravel terraces (Oakley *et al* 1939) and within the town itself, including flint axes at Barrett's Pit (SHHER no 1706). A number of Mesolithic worked flints have also been recovered from St Andrew's Church (SHHER nos 2093 and 2668), and from pits at Bourne Mill in the 1930s, which was interpreted as dwellings by Rankine (SHHER no 1717) and as evidence of a flake-tool industry (O'Connell 1977). Local finds have also emerged from the Neolithic period and the Bronze Age (e.g. SHHER nos 2155-7), including an Early Bronze Age plano-convex flint knife from the Bourne (Jackson *et al* 1999, 238), while Iron Age finds include an Atrebatian coin from Farnham Castle (SHHER no 1437) and ten Gallo-Belgic staters from Farnham Park.

Much of the Roman occupation and activity in the area was in the form of small, scattered settlements which exploited local clay sources for pottery production, and Farnham appears to have been associated with the nearby Alice Holt pottery industry (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). A possible kiln site, as indicated by wasters, was excavated at the Six Bells (Roman Way) housing estate on Farnham's eastern edge in 1946-7, alongside an associated aqueduct and buildings (Lowther 1955; SHHER no 1715), and other sites around town have had Roman pottery and tile uncovered (e.g. SHHER nos 2669 and 3341), including the unprovenanced Rankine Collection from the vicinity of the Town Hall (Graham 1998a, 152). A 2nd century cremation group (SHHER no 1684) was found in the early 20th century near Farnham Station, and a possible Roman road surface was revealed during the cutting of a trench through West Street, consisting of a black layer *c* 13cm thick and tentatively identified as part of the route from *Vindomis* (Neatham, Hampshire) to London (Booth 1968; SHHER no 1703).

The main archaeological evidence for Saxon activity in Farnham is the 1920s excavation of a 6th/7th century riverside settlement consisting of several sunken *grubenhauser* structures discovered on the southern bank of the Wey (where the by-pass now runs) during gravel-working in 1924 (SHHER no 1683; Oakley *et al* 1939, 255-259). Pottery of late Saxon and Saxo-Norman date was also found during later development in the town along the Borough, at the Bush Hotel and Borelli Yard (SHHER no 2677), and though deposited in later contexts, it provides evidence for early settlement in the vicinity, perhaps with a focus closer to the church (Jones 1998, 131). A watching brief during development work on the nave of St Andrew's itself took place in 2002-3, in which the footings and mortared floor of the pre-12th century church were probably found (Pattison 2003).

In addition to the commercial excavations of the 1980s along the Borough and Bear Lane which provided evidence for the existence of the town ditch, an excavation to the rear of 6-7 Castle Street possibly identified the western edge of the ditch (Graham 1996). A number of medieval pottery kilns of 13th-14th century date have also been identified in the town, including at Park Row (Cole 1982; SHHER no 1705), 74 Castle Street (Graham 1998b), the Museum/38 West Street (Graham and Graham 1997), and Borelli Yard (SHHER no 2677; Riall 2003), with pottery of 12th century and later date from around the town centre, including at Downing Street (SHHER no 4251). Excavation of the castle keep mound took place from 1958-60 (Thompson 1960), with more recent work by Nicholas Riall suggesting an earlier date for the castle's construction, possibly with origins as a manor house and farm prior to 1100. This was followed by a phase as a country house, before receiving its ringwork construction under de Blois in the 1130s (Riall 2003), the latter which was likely identified through resistivity survey undertaken south of the bailey buildings (Graham 1989) – see **4.2 Farnham Park** for a more detailed summary.



Consistent with the historical evidence, post-medieval expansion in Farnham has been indicated in excavations immediately outside of the medieval town, including 16th century occupation at Middle Church Lane which was likely centred around the hop trade (Graham 1979a) and 17th century occupation in the area of Nos 20 and 21 the Borough, just outside of the town ditch (Graham 1979b). A brick-lined Tudor well and a large rubbish pit were uncovered in the garden of Farnham Museum in 1992 (SHHER no 3813), and 16th-18th century brick production was indicated in the area of Park Row (Reid 1989, 176). Nearby, the Andrew Windsor Almshouses (established in 1619) had material recovered from the site of the new almshouse structures to the rear of the property, including a James I token (1603-25) and post-medieval pottery (Cole 1982). Metal-detectorists have also recovered notable finds, particularly in Farnham Park, which include a hoard of silver coin clippings from the Elizabethan to Jacobean period found in 1972 (Graham 1998c, 30), as well as a valuable gold and sapphire hat pin similar to those shown in portraits of Henry VIII (Cherry 1997), which has since been stolen from Farnham Museum.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

The test pits were excavated using the method employed by the CORS (Currently Occupied Rural Settlement) project run by the Access Cambridge Archaeology unit of Cambridge University. This involves investigating currently-inhabited settlements with 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits distributed as widely as possible around the settlement. The advantage of such small excavations is that each one can be completed quickly and cause minimal disturbance, which is often a necessity in the mostly private and small plots subject to domestic and social use which are available for such projects, given the limited amount of land which is free of buildings in most townscapes. This leaves the choice of sites for sampling often limited by access and consent, only after which selections can be made which are as representative and unbiased as possible.

All project test pits were excavated by members of the public working under the project director and a small team of supervisors—all experienced members of the Surrey Archaeological Society—who were present on site at all times to monitor progress and provide advice as required. Both children and adults assisted in the digging, in groups of no more than ten at a given pit, with activities involving digging, sieving and finds-washing taking place simultaneously. The main digs took place on every weekend day in July 2014, though the museum pits were dug in two stages on open days on May 3rd and September 13th.

The test pits were all measured out to 1m<sup>2</sup> and oriented north, with their locations marked on a site plan. Each followed the same excavation and recording procedure, which in almost all instances took place in the span of a single day. The test pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, though most stopped before then due either to reaching natural levels or to time constraints. Excavation was conducted in a series of 10cm spits, with the spoil sieved for finds using 10mm garden sieves. The finds from each spit were recorded and bagged separately, and a section was drawn for each pit when completed, usually only as one side, though more if features warranted it. When completed, all pits were backfilled and replaced with turf to restore the site.

Finds and completed record sheets will be deposited at the Museum of Farnham, once the excavation is finished and the final report published. The reports are also being submitted to the Surrey HER in Kingston and with the Surrey Archaeological Society, as soon as they are available.

## 4 EXCAVATION SITES AND RESULTS

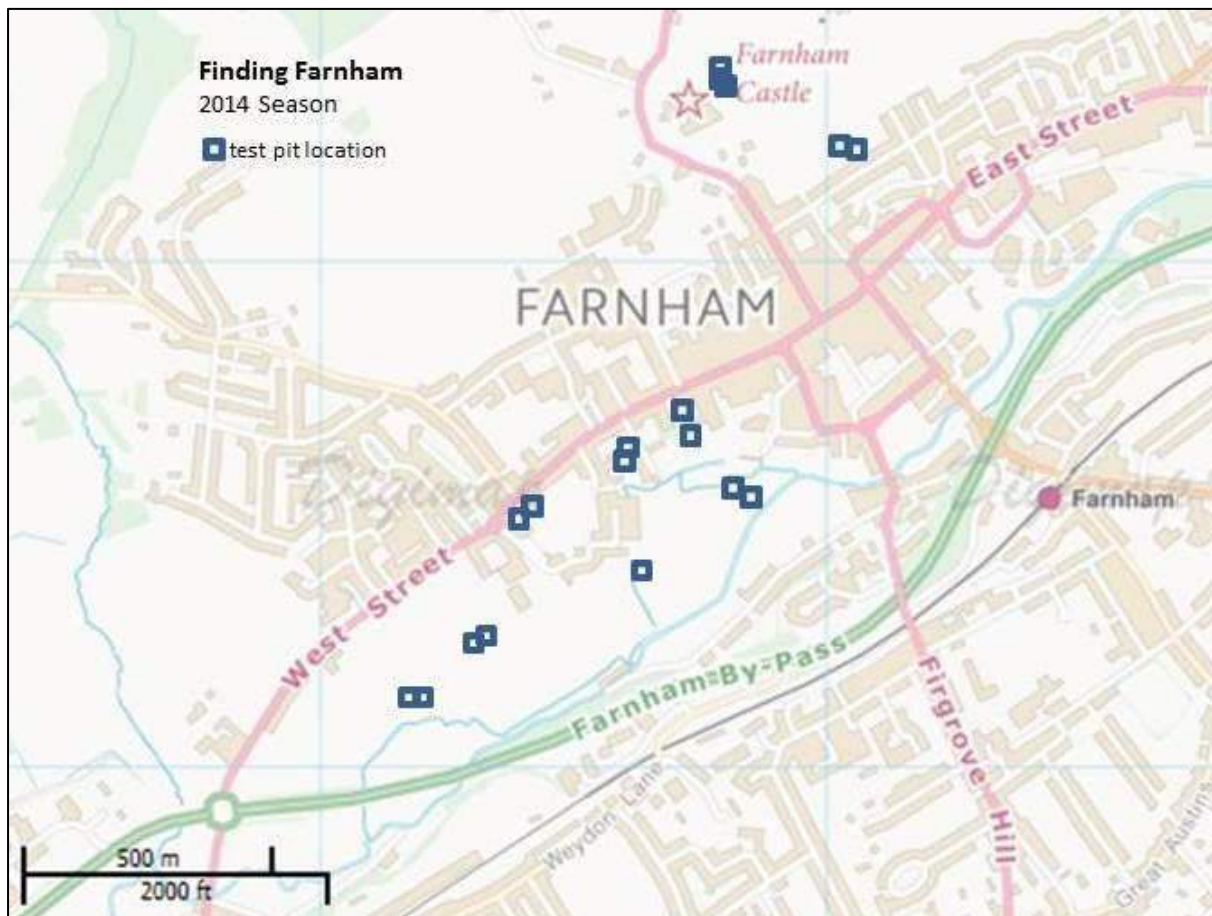


Figure 2 - Location map of 2014 test pits

### 4.1 Museum of Farnham

#### 4.1.1 Site Background

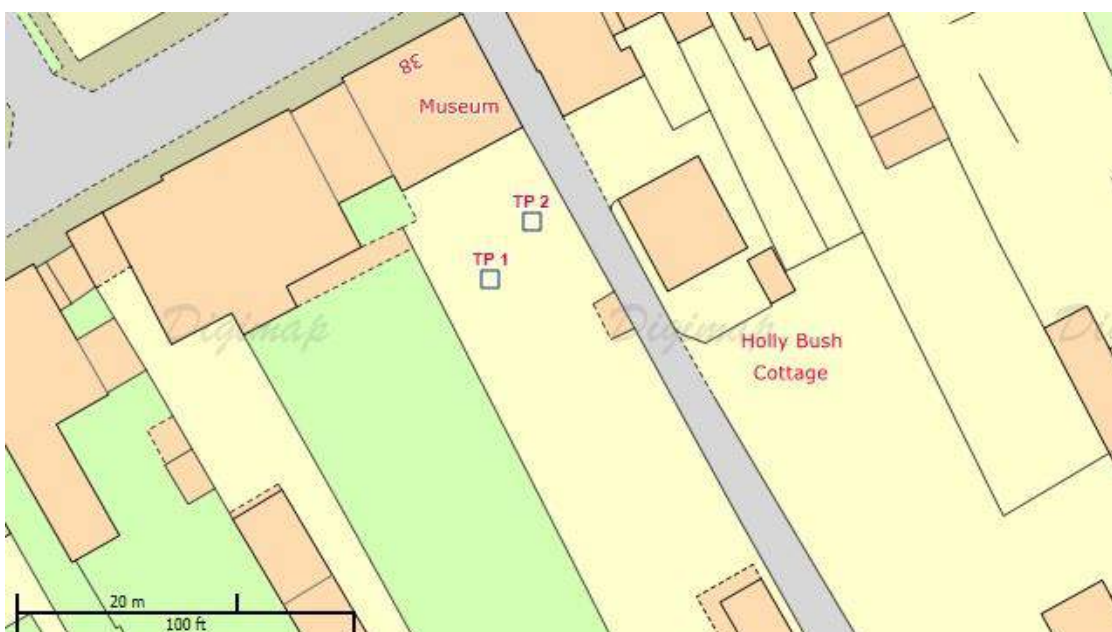


Figure 3 - Location map of Test Pits 1 and 2 in Museum of Farnham garden

The Museum of Farnham (Willmer House) is located at 38 West Street, c 400m from its junction with Castle Street, and is situated on subaerial slopes of the Gault mudstone formation, with overlying river terrace deposits. The Museum itself is owned by Waverley Borough Council and maintained by Farnham Maltings, currently managed by Liz May (Curator) and Sophie Smith (Assistant Curator).

As indicated by the Winchester pipe rolls, West Street appears to have been an important, though separate, part of Farnham during the medieval period, with a scattered settlement of a few houses even before the creation of the *borough* (Brooks 1998, 105-106). The Grade I listed Willmer House, now the Museum, is dated to 1718 and was the result of money which was acquired through brewing and hop growing (SHHER nos 12593 and 16603). However, its conversion into a town house was in the Georgian period, and was built on the site of an earlier building (Temple 1963, 166-170), with the cellar to its annexe of Tudor date.

Building works in 1992 led to the excavation of a large trench in the middle of the current lawn excavated by Farnham's Archaeological Group, revealing a small kiln constructed in the 13th century; medieval and later pottery (SHHER no 3808); features including a late medieval clay-bonded chalk wall (1m in height) constructed on a gravel platform, probably for retaining the terrace and running east-west parallel to Willmer House (SHHER nos 3708), and a brick-lined Tudor well and rubbish pit (SHHER no 3813) (Graham and Graham 1997). Further rescue excavations in advance of building work in 2006 to erect the current Garden Gallery near the back of the Museum garden revealed a light scatter of medieval pottery overlain by a deep and relatively recent deposit of garden topsoil. This probably reflects the original medieval terracing being levelled up in the 19th century.

Though currently a walled garden with landscaped lawn, gravel paths and variety of trees and shrubs, the space behind the Museum would have likely been a yard with privies, stables, kennels and other buildings related to the kitchen garden from the time the house was erected. It also saw use as a boarding school c 1810-1860, and was a base for the Canadian army in the Second World War with reputed building of Nissan Huts in the garden space (SHHER no 16603).

2014 test pits were placed with an aim to find further features of medieval or Tudor date, although green space is now much limited in the garden due to the path to the Garden Gallery, and pits were also placed taking into account restrictions of the property's wiring.

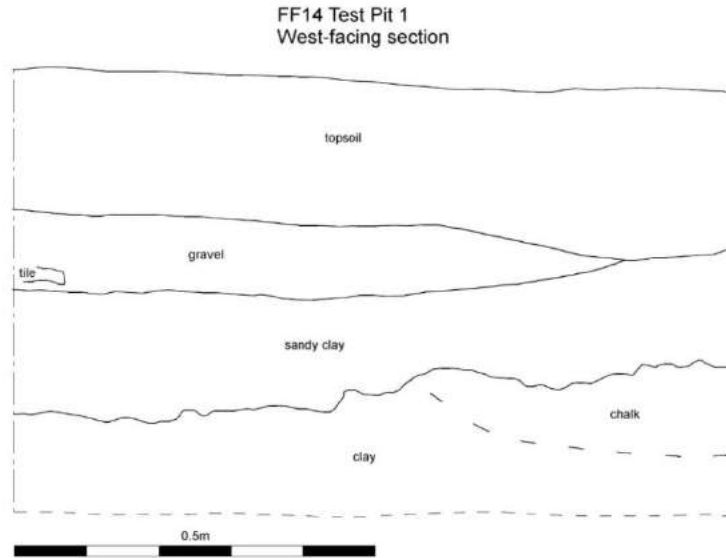
#### 4.1.2 Test Pit 1 (SU 83601 46666)



Figure 4 - Test Pit 1, south-facing section photo



Figure 5 - Test Pit 1, west-facing section photo



**Figure 6 - Test Pit 1, west-facing section**

Test Pit 1 was located on the western side of the garden lawn, 10m south of the Museum and 1m west from the central path. Brown topsoil was excavated to a depth of 0.20-0.25m, encompassing spits 1 and 2, and contained a small amount of bottle glass and iron nails, as well as two sherds of white ceramic and a sherd of 16th century Tudor green-glazed ware. Beneath in spit 3, appearing in the northern half of the pit, was a compact layer of sandy yellow-grey gravel (*c* 0.10m thick), underneath which was a layer of dark brown sandy clay 0.15m thick (spits 4 and 5) containing a large amount of CBM (*c* 12kg), including curved tile which likely served as a drain cover, a sherd of window glass, an iron nail, and two sherds of Victorian-period ceramic. The interface between this layer and the compacted orange-brown clay below was much disturbed, with a layer of chalk inclusions *c* 0.10m thick appearing in the western section in spits 5 and 6. Finds in this bottom level, excavated to 0.62m, mainly comprised a large amount of CBM (over 5.0kg), but also included a single sherd of 14th century earthenware.

The compact gravel layer has the appearance of a surface, possibly associated with a tennis court in the gardens from the 1930s (Graham pers comm), underneath which ran the covered drain. Given the medieval ware in the trench's bottom, it is possible that the denuded chalk layer in the western corner of the pit relates to a medieval surface level in the region of the garden path, found in previous excavations. However, this cannot be discerned without further investigation.

#### 4.1.3 Test Pit 2 (SU 83605 46671)



**Figure 7 - Test Pit 2, south-facing section (pre-excav cut)**



Figure 8 - Test Pit 2, south-facing section photo

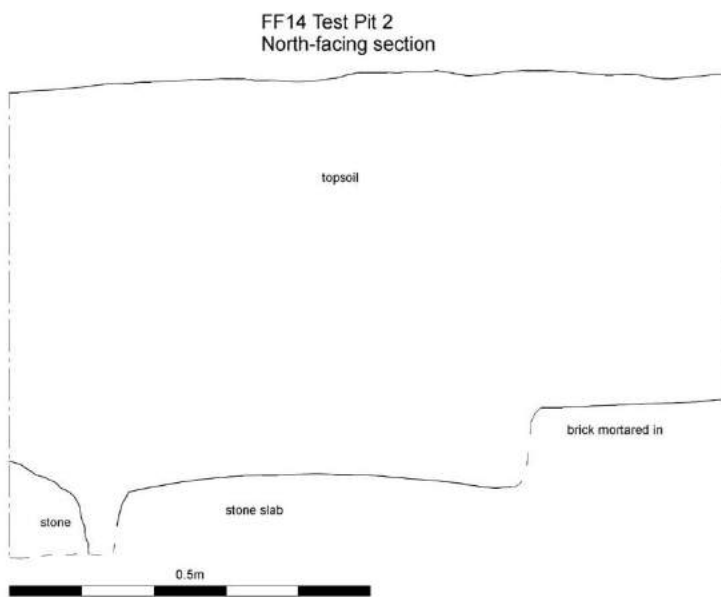


Figure 9 - Test Pit 2, north-facing section

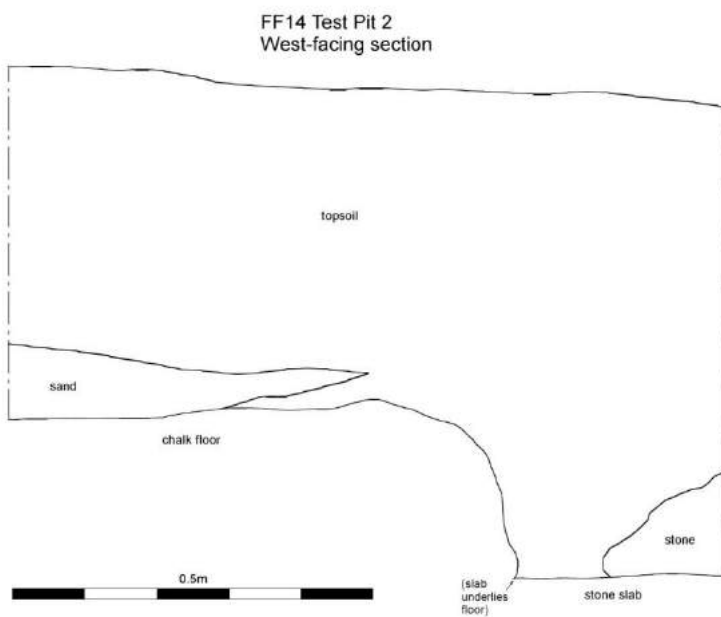


Figure 10 - Test pit 2, west-facing section

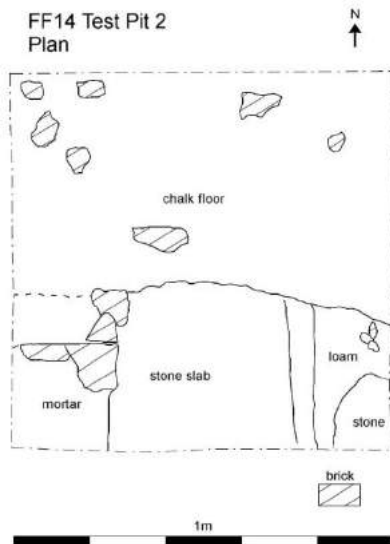


Figure 11 - Test Pit 2, plan

Test Pit 2 was located on the eastern side of the garden lawn, 7m south of the Museum and 1m east from the garden path. Brown topsoil was excavated to a minimum depth of 0.40m and also encompassed the fill of the cut in the southern half of the pit (dug to a depth of 0.65m), making up spits 1 through 4 (and much of 5 and 6). A brownish-orange sand layer *c* 0.10m thick was encountered in the north-eastern quadrant of the pit at a depth of *c* 0.40m, clearly overlying the compact chalk surface. Finds in these upper spits were very mixed, and the first two spits mainly comprised a small amount of bottle and window glass, iron nails and a hook which likely derived from the garden wall, and eleven pottery sherds of Victorian or later date, including 19th century 'sliptrail ware'. A larger amount of CBM appeared from spit 3 onwards, at which point iron nails, clay pipes and animal bones were more frequent, with a butchered cattle-sized bone and oyster shell included in the assemblage. Spits 3-6 also contained medieval pottery, including two sherds of 13th century whiteware and one sherd of 13th/14th century coarse ware, and a sherd of speckled purple 14th/15th early Tudor earthenware from the bottom of the pit.

At a depth of 0.48cm, a compact chalk floor was uncovered in the northern half of the pit, with several pieces of thin brick tiles upon its surface (in no apparent pattern). In the south-west corner, at the same level, was a mortared surface with further bricks, though its relationship with the chalk floor was unclear. A clear cut was made into this surface in the south-eastern corner of the pit, which appeared to be filled with the same loamy topsoil as above, though at *c* 0.15m down from the level of the chalk surface (at a total depth of 0.60m and the extent of the pit) was a single large stone slab, at least 0.30m in both width and length. Its full extent is not known as it was both embedded into the section, and clearly overlain by the other surfaces. In the very south-east section corner was another horizontal stone, possibly related to the same surface as the adjacent slab, though the limited area of excavation leaves this only speculative.

Test Pit 2 clearly exposed two separate floor levels, and it is likely that the upper rammed chalk floor belonged to an ancillary building to the house, possibly a kitchen. The nature of the tiles overlying the chalk suggests that it may relate to the Georgian period of the house (Graham pers comm), making the stone floor underneath an earlier date (perhaps Tudor?). The animal bone assemblage is typical of domestic kitchen waste, though earlier plans of the museum do not confirm the existence of such a

building in this location. It is recommended that a larger area be opened up and the trench extended, in order to ascertain the full relationship of the surfaces and their associated layers.

## 4.2 Farnham Park

### 4.2.1 Site Background



Figure 12 - Location map of Test Pits 3, 4, 12 and 13 in Farnham Park

Though the general geology of Farnham Park varies from heavy London clay in the northern end to Upper Chalk in the southern, the underlying bedrock near the castle and where the 2014 test pits were located is largely of chalk formations (Lewes and Holywell and New Pit Chalk Formation), with a gravel band formed from river terrace deposits. The Park is listed as grade II on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special and Historic Interest (whilst the Castle is a grade I scheduled ancient monument), with ownership under Waverley Borough Council since 1974 and presently managed by Robin Crowther the current ranger.

Adding to the original 12th century Norman deer park to its west (now Old Park), the 'New' 14th century deer park, now known as Farnham Park, was associated with Farnham Castle and its episcopal palace. However, it was not laid out as a landscaped park until the late 18th-early 19th century, and is now owned and managed as a public open space (SHHER no 5673). Iron Age activity is indicated by the two pits at Hale Stream on the park's eastern edge containing Early Iron Age pottery, potboilers and flints (Oakley *et al* 1939, 171), as well as ten Gallo-Belgic gold staters dated c 65-45 BC (SHHER no R), but it is not until the medieval period that the extent of land-use at the park is better understood.

The possible existence of a substantial manor house and farm on the site of the castle prior to 1100 has been raised, succeeded by a country house under Bishop Giffard, before being fortified in the 1130s under Bishop de Blois of Winchester (Riall 2003). The tower keep of the castle is the oldest standing fabric and is accepted as 12th century in date. First excavated in 1958-9 by M W Thompson, the trench cut across the middle of the castle's interior revealed the masonry foundations of a square tower set within a conical mound of marlstone. However, there was no archaeological evidence for dating or a clear sequence of construction events (Thompson 1958), leaving the 1138 record in the Winchester Annales a reference point only for the existence of a castle by this time (Riall 2003). Thereafter phasing is less contentious, with Pipe Roll evidence suggesting demolition of the original square keep under Henry II in 1155, before being rebuilt as a shell keep c 1160-1209. In addition to an

enlarged bailey and erection of the curtain wall (SHHER no 12544), later domestic work included a 13th century extension of the bishop's apartments, chapel construction and renovations to the entry passage in the 14th, and construction of another hall in 1470-75, known as Waynefleet's tower. After the Civil War, the keep was abandoned and used as a garden in the following centuries. The castle became the residence of the Bishop of Guildford in 1927, and was later used by the Overseas Service College (SHHER nos 1862 and 12004).

Though excavation to locate the pale which enclosed the medieval deer park requires further trenching to establish its boundaries (Graham 1998c, 10-13), the boundary ditch dividing the possible ridge-and-furrow field system on the southern slope of the park was dated to the early 13th century from sherds found at its base, thereby dating the associated field system (Graham 1998c, 13). A medieval sub-rectangular tile kiln was also excavated at the park's eastern edge by Hale Stream (Riall 1997), with other medieval finds including a bronze buckle (SHHER no 4160), arrowhead (SHHER no 4159), and 15th-16th century horse harness buckle (SHHER no 2676).

The 1998 landscape survey and subsequent excavation in 2000 also investigated the low platform just north of the castle's postern gate, at the western end of a bank running parallel to the tree-lined 'Avenue' which runs through the Park, both of which comprise laid gravel surfaces, the latter a road with side ditches which dates to the mid-17th century. Though finds including a lead pistol ball, coiled lead strips, unused musket balls and clay pipe suggest a Civil War date for both bank and platform, possibly as part of the cannon park which formed part of the Parliamentary army base and is documented as being sited close to the castle walls, their respected alignment along the field system boundary suggests a possible earlier trackway of medieval date leading to the postern gate. This area to the castle's north-east also appears to have been used for both quarrying and general rubbish, with part of a pit containing possible medieval building rubble from post-Civil War restoration works uncovered (Howe *et al* 2001, 350), along with a later Victorian rubbish heap just south of the Avenue (SHHER no 2137).

2014 test pits were placed to investigate further the platform feature and its association with the said 'cannon park', whilst taking into account the boundaries of the scheduled area and tree roots of the Avenue's entrance.

#### 4.2.2 Test Pit 3 – SU83811 47350



**Figure 13 - Test Pit 3, south-facing section photo**

Test Pit 3 was located *c* 28m north-east from the postern gate of the castle, 2m from the marker stone by the Avenue, and 5m south-west of the Avenue entrance itself, approximately in the middle of its path. Brown topsoil was excavated to a depth of 0.10m, encompassing spit 1, and containing a mixture of CBM, glass, ceramics, iron nails and clay pipes (none of note). Beneath was a compact



layer of cobbles and flint gravel mixed with greyish-brown soil (spits 2 and 3, c 0.20m thick), containing a small amount of CBM, glass and clay pipe. Spit 4 and 5 consisted of another sub-layer of brownish-yellow clay mixed with flint, with one small piece of CBM, possibly intrusive. No features were distinguishable, though it is likely that the compact gravel layer is related to the laid gravel surface lining the Avenue's approach to the gate.

4.2.3 Test Pit 4 – SU83809 47359



Figure 14 - Test Pit 4, north-facing section photo



Figure 15 - Test Pit 4, west-facing section photo

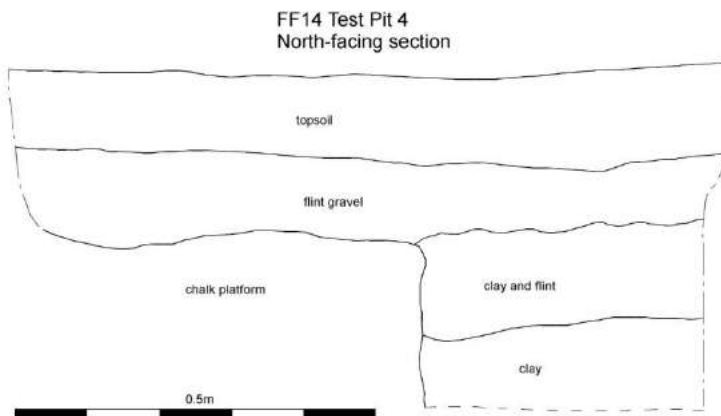


Figure 16 - Test Pit 4, north-facing section

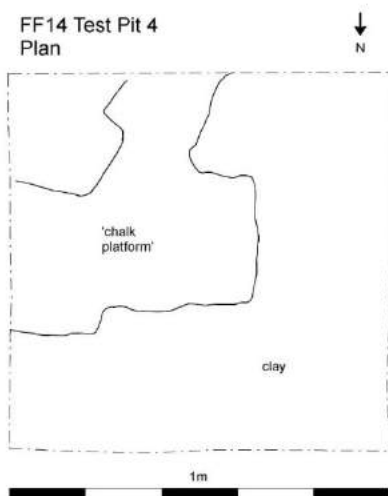


Figure 17 - Test Pit 4, plan

Test Pit 4 is located 6m to the north of Test Pit 3 and under 2m to its west, 33m from the postern gate, and just outside the entrance to the Avenue north of its northern treeline. Brown topsoil was excavated to 0.10m in spit 1, incorporating a small amount of CBM, glass, ceramics and iron. Spit 2 was a compact, flint gravel and greyish-brown soil level, similar to that seen in Test Pit 3, though at a slightly more shallow depth at 0.15-0.20m, from which CBM, iron and clay pipes were uncovered, as well as one sherd of late 15th century green-glazed ware. Spit 3 revealed the main feature of the pit: a compact chalk 'platform' of irregular shape and with a rectangular depression in its surface. This was first exposed at 0.20m below the ground surface and measured at least 0.60 x 0.70m in plan. However, its southern and eastern edges remain in the bulk and their extent could not be determined. The platform appears to pre-date a deposit of brownish-yellow clay mixed with flint which comprised the remainder of spit 3. This layer contained only one small piece of CBM and one sherd of late 14th century whiteware, which appears to have been deposited against the feature. Spit 5 was excavated to a depth of c 0.45m, at which point digging ceased due to the area being restricted by the platform. One small piece of CBM was found in its yellowish-brown clay, though this may have been intrusive, and it is difficult to discern this context's relationship with the platform, given the confined space.

With the presence of green-glazed ware in spit 2's compact gravel layer, it may be assumed that the cobbled surface is late 15th century or later, though whether it is the same as the mid-17th century road which aligned the Avenue, or a predecessor, cannot be determined. Given the limited exposure of the platform feature, it is not possible to determine its function or original size. Due to its irregular edges and the depression cut into its top, it may have been cut into and altered at a later date, with the depression in particular suggestive of a slot. Its location next to the castle walls may suggest a possible wall footing, or possibly surface for stone-working. The ceramics from spits 2 and 3 may indicate a date prior to the late 14th century, leaving further investigation warranted.

#### 4.2.4 Test Pit 12 (SU83815 47344)



**Figure 18 - Test Pit 12, north-facing section photo**

Test Pit 12 is located 5m south of Test Pit 3 and 3m to its east, just south of the current Avenue line. Spit 1 was excavated to 0.10m, removing the brown topsoil which contained the most finds of the pits at Farnham Park, including CBM, ceramic, glass, iron nails, 29 pieces of clay pipe, and an 1860 half-penny. Beneath this was a layer of compact gravel and pale brown silt, which was excavated to a depth of 0.35m, encompassing spits 2, 3 and part of 4. The finds were varied (CBM, iron, porcelain, glass and clay pipe), but with a metal can pull in spit 3 and a sherd of green-glazed ceramic in spit 4, attesting to the mixed level. This layer overlies light yellowish-brown clay, which may be natural.

The gravel level in Test Pit 12 had a different consistency and thickness to the surface associated with the Avenue encountered in the other trenches, and given the nature of finds excavated, is likely to be a later feature. Due to the general date of its finds and its proximity to the Victorian rubbish heap excavated just south of the Avenue (SHHER no 2137), it may be a similar, contemporary dump, possibly a counterscarp from one of the ditch-features next to the castle walls.

#### 4.2.5 Test Pit 13 (SU83812 47355)



Figure 19 - Test Pit 13, south-facing section photo

Test Pit 13 is located 2m north of Test Pit 3, approximately halfway between pits 3 and 4. Brown topsoil was excavated in spit 1, which contained the main finds from the pit, including a small amount of CBM, glass and ceramic (though none of note). The compact flint and gravel layer of Test Pits 3 and 4 encompassed most of spit 2 and some of spit 3, at a thickness of 0.12m-0.18m. In the north-east corner the interface between contexts was very disturbed, with a layer of loose chalk 0.50m thick at its section apparent, though it disappears at a depth of 0.27m. In the rest of spit 3, spit 4, and the top half of spit 5 a layer of brownish-yellow clay mixed with flint was excavated (at a depth of 0.25m-0.45m, and similar to that in Test Pits 3 and 4), with an occasional amount of CBM mixed in. Spit 5 was taken to a total depth of 0.5m, though the light yellowish-brown silty sand underneath the flint and clay had no finds, therefore was possibly natural. Test pit 13 similarly appears to cut through the laid surface of the Avenue, though with no notable features related to the platform in Test pit 4.

### 4.3 Bishops Meadow

#### 4.3.1 Site Background



Figure 20 - Location map of Test Pits 5, 6 and 11 in Bishops Meadow

The Bishop's Meadow is an open lowland grassland to the south-west of Farnham centre, bounded by the River Wey, West Street cemetery, the Old Vicarage and St Andrew's Church. Although its underlying bedrock is Folkstone sandstone, considerable alluvium has accumulated on the subaerial slopes of the water meadows' floodplain. The Meadows are currently owned and managed by the charity Bishop's Meadow Trust.

The area along the river and its southern bank is the known pre-Norman core of Farnham, with Weydon Mill mentioned in Domesday (SHHER no 2135) and Saxon huts uncovered under the A31 bypass in 1924 (SHHER no 1683), as well as St Andrew's itself (Pattison 2003). However, the only known use of the Meadows themselves is for grazing and agricultural purposes, with an absence of even the prehistoric flintwork which was found in areas such as Red Lion Lane (SHHER no 4336).

#### 4.3.2 Test Pit 5 (SU 83290 46257)



Figure 21 - Test Pit 5, north-facing section photo

Test Pit 5 is located within the 'New Orchard' planted in the north-east corner of the Cemetery Meadow (the western-most meadow), 118m south-west of Headway House and 1m south of the cemetery wall. Spits 1 and 2 excavated the brown topsoil to a depth of *c* 0.20m, with finds including CBM, glass, ceramic and iron (none of note), and a large amount of slate slabs, most likely from the cemetery terracing wall adjacent to the trench. Light yellowish-brown clay was excavated to a depth of *c* 0.35m as spits 3 and (partially 4), containing a small amount of glass and ceramic (which unexpectedly included a sherd of 14th century cooking pot). The interface between this context and the underlying layer of pale brown clay with gravel inclusions was less clear, the latter being excavated to a depth of *c* 0.50m as spit 5 (no finds). A sondage in the south-west quarter of the trench was made to excavate a layer of compact gravel as spit 6, taking the total depth to 0.60m, but the lack of finds and nature of the deposit suggest natural alluvium beyond the archaeological limits.

#### 4.3.3 Test Pit 6 (SU 83294 46261)



Figure 22 - Test Pit 6, west-facing section photo

Test Pit 6 was located 5m to the north-east of Test Pit 5, following the line of the cemetery wall. Brown topsoil was excavated for the first 0.10m spit, with finds including glass, ceramic (porcelain and coarseware), CBM and SBM. Its interface with the underlying brown clay is not clear, though the latter was dug to a depth of 0.25-0.27m (spits 1, 2 and partially 3), containing a large amount of glass, ceramic, iron, CBM and SBM. Though none of the finds were notable, they included an iron handle, presumably to a bucket, and a flat curved iron object withdrawn from the section at a depth of 0.25m (the bottom of the context), presumably a hoop from the same object. Four pieces of animal bone were also uncovered in spit 3, one of which, a sheep proximal humerus, had an iron spike through it, and a clear rectangular-sectioned glass jar still had its cork intact, along with some sediment crusted on the interior. Spit 4 was excavated to the full depth of the trench (*c* 0.38m), with the final layer a yellowish-brown clay *c* 0.10m thick, containing glass, ceramic, CBM, SBM, iron, and one fragment of clay pipe.

Nothing of particular note was uncovered in either Test Pits 5 and 6, and certainly nothing that was pre-20th century, with the assemblage overall suggestive of the agricultural activity that would have taken place in the meadows.

#### 4.3.4 Test Pit 11 (SU83628 46389)



Figure 23 - Test Pit 11, east-facing section photo

Test Pit 11 was located 20m south of the footbridge which separates the Central and the East Meadow of Bishops Meadow, on the eastern bank of the ‘Tudor Ditch’, just before (and north of) where the level of the bank begins to rise. Spit 1 excavated a light brownish-grey topsoil to a depth of *c* 0.10m, though contained only two small pieces of CBM and one piece of glass. Spits 2, 3 and 4 encompassed the remaining layer of the trench, a very pale brown clay which was excavated to a depth of 0.25m (0.35m in the sondage dug in the north-west corner), though only two small pieces of CBM were found, along with one sheep calcaneus bone.

The lack of features and finds lends no insight into dating the ‘Tudor Ditch’, though as Test Pit 11 is not located at a particularly prominent point in the bank, it may be the western end of the ditch which warrants further investigation.

## 4.4 West Street Cemetery Allotments

### 4.4.1 Site Background



Figure 24 - Location map of Test Pits 7 and 8 in West Street Cemetery allotments

The West Street Cemetery, and its adjacent allotment site, are at the western end of settlement in Farnham just under 1km from the centre itself. Its Folkestone sandstone formation is on the edge of the river terrace, with underlying deposits of both sand and gravel. It is currently owned and managed by the Farnham Town Council.

The cemetery is a Victorian burial ground, with the Gothic-style Cemetery Chapel itself, located along the street front, dated to c 1870 (SHHER no 12809). As such, the graveyard has not yet extended to the southwest corner of the cemetery site, next to the current allotments, where test pits were placed. The allotment site itself just to the west of the present cemetery yielded a large number of prehistoric material when digging trenches in 1928, including a Neolithic polished axe (SHHER no 2094), Mesolithic blade cores and microlithic flakes (SHHER no 1442), and Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (SHHER no 2095). No evidence for later settlement is indicated, with this area to the west of the town centre largely agricultural, at least up until the artificial levelling of the river gravel terrace presumably in the Victorian period, when the cemetery was established.

### 4.4.2 Test Pit 7 (SU83145 46143)



Figure 25 - Test Pit 7, west-facing section photo

Test Pit 7 was situated 7m south of the southernmost path of the West Street cemetery, approximately 20m east of the hedge boundary with the adjacent allotments, at the point where the edge of the river gravel terrace begins to slope steeply down to the wall bordering with Bishops Meadow.

The greyish-brown topsoil was a thick depth of *c* 0.45m, encompassing the first four spits, and was very mixed in the finds (glass, CBM, iron nails, ceramic and clay pipe), as well as the periods represented (late 16th-early 17th century Tudor green-glazed ware to 20th century porcelain). Spits 5 to 9 excavated a yellowish-brown silty sand underneath with frequent inclusions of flint and gravel, to a depth of *c* 0.90m, with finds comprised of several pieces of worked flint, both cores and struck flakes, including possible scrapers. From 0.90m-1.2m, a brownish-yellow sand was excavated, though it yielded no finds, and most likely appears to be the natural river sand.

#### 4.4.3 Test Pit 8 (SU83152 46144)



Figure 26 - Test Pit 8, south-facing section photo, pre-excitation of fills (2) and (4)



Figure 27 - Test Pit 8, south-facing section photo (post-excitation of cuts)



Figure 28 - Test Pit 8, east-facing section photo (post-excitation)

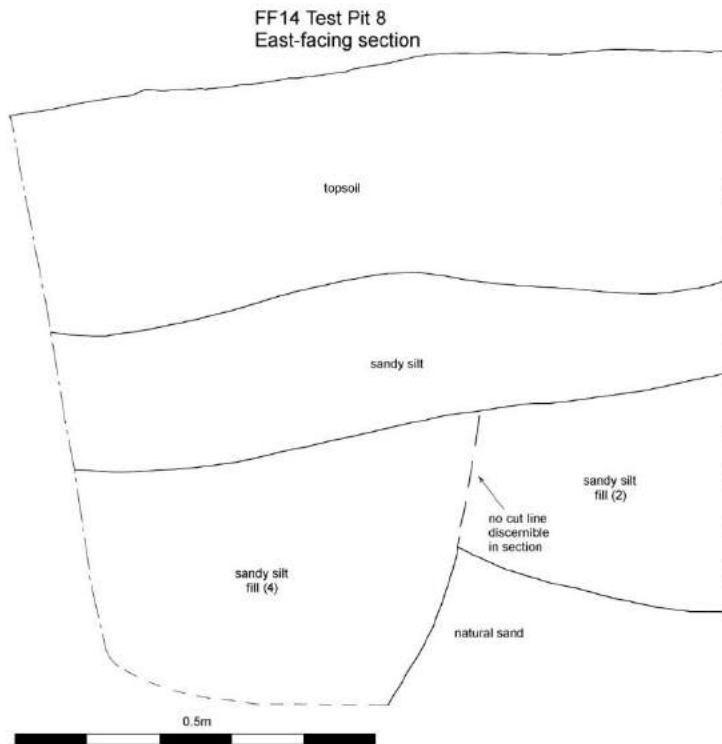


Figure 29 - Test Pit 8, east-facing section

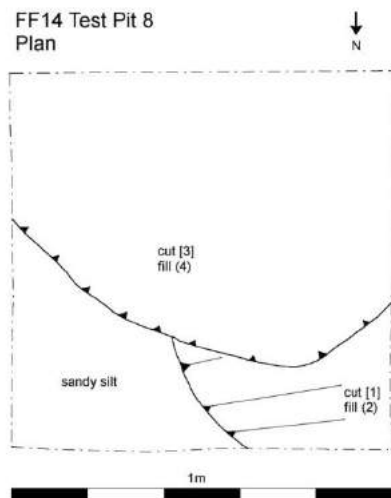


Figure 30 - Test Pit 8, plan

Test Pit 8 was located 7m east of Test Pit 7. Greyish-brown topsoil was excavated for the first 0.35m (spits 1-3 and part of 4), with finds including glass, CBM, iron, clay pipe and ceramic. The subsoil consisted of yellowish-brown sandy silt with frequent pebble inclusions, encompassing spits 4, 5 and part of 6 to a depth of *c* 0.55m, with finds including a similar range of items, as well as animal bone (including a rib fragment). At this level, two clearly different contexts were exposed underneath the overlying subsoil: a rich dark greyish-brown sandy silt which spread across all but the north-east corner of the trench and appeared to be the fill for a cut made into a dark brownish-yellow silty sand. Upon excavation of the dark fill, it was clear that there were two cuts and their fills, rather than one, and though there was no clear line in the section of their interface, pit [3] appears to cut into pit [1]. The fills themselves (4) and (2) were almost identical in their make-up and excavated as one (spit 6),



with an overall thickness of 0.30m (depth of 0.60-0.90m), frequent flint inclusions, and numerous finds which included glass, CBM, iron, clay pipe, several pieces of animal bone (including one cow humerus identified) and 29 sherds of ceramic (mostly Victorian but also two sherds of Bellarmine ware, c 1680). The brownish-yellow sand the pits were cut into was then removed to a depth of 1.0m, but yielded no finds, and is assumed to be natural.

Despite their close proximity, there are clear non-uniform levels between test pits 7 and 8 in this section of the cemetery, with none of the 'prehistoric' flint-included silty sand level in the latter trench, though contexts were clearly cut away and then filled with the pit deposits, presumably in the Victorian period. Overall, artificial terracing is clearly represented, most likely to make the site and steep slope as level as possible with the rest of the cemetery, with the nature of the finds and richness of the soil suggesting a Victorian dump. Test Pit 7, however, reinforced suspected Mesolithic activity at the site, warranting further investigation.

## 4.5 The Old Vicarage

### 4.5.1 Site Background

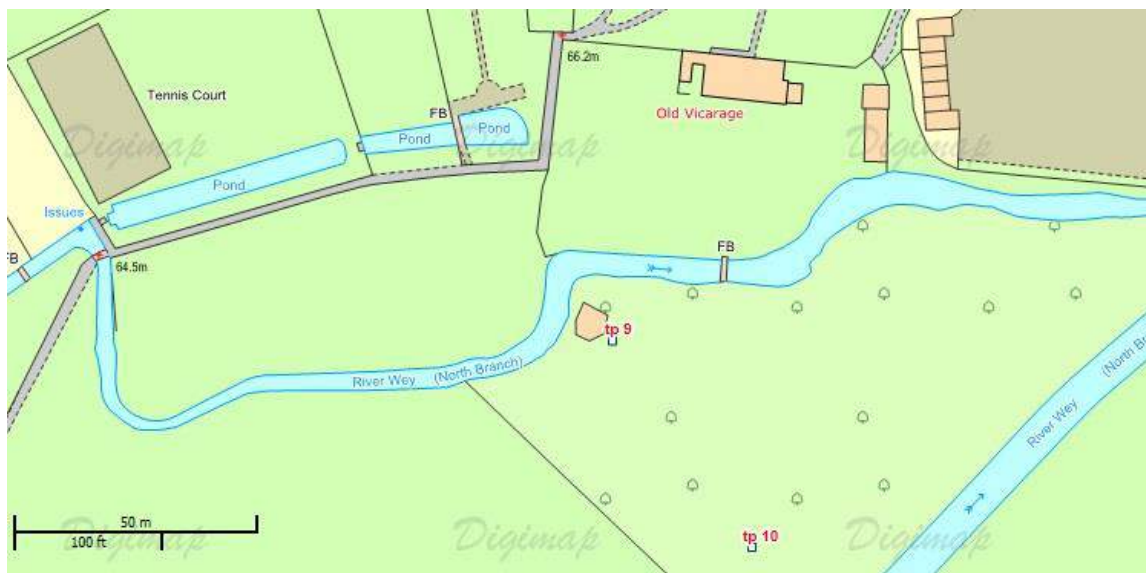


Figure 31 - Location map of Test Pits 9 and 10 in Old Vicarage garden

The Old Vicarage stands adjacent to St Andrew's Church, bordering its southern cemetery wall, with its southern half an extension of the Cemetery Meadow of the water meadows, thus the same geological composition. The property is owned by Lou and Jon James, who kindly gave permission for excavation to take place.

The Old Vicarage was built as the property of the Archdeacon of Surrey, when in the 13th and 14th century the Vicar of Farnham received the stipend of £11 a year to provide entertainment for Pilgrims. The original building consisted of a hall with open timber roof and room for the Priest over the North porch, with timbers from the roof of the main range and rear wing dendro-dated to 1417-18, making it Farnham's oldest dated timber domestic structure (SHHER nos 12836 and 15783; Surrey Dendrochronology Project). To the west of the house is a walled kitchen garden whose north wall borders the cemetery, with a landscaped garden to its south overlooking the water meadows and tributary which runs roughly east-west through the property, where a largely intact pillbox sits on its southern bank (SHHER no 6122).

#### 4.5.2 Test Pit 9 (SU83817 46560)



**Figure 32 - Test Pit 9, south-facing section photo**

Test Pit 9 was located in the western corner of the back garden of the Vicarage, 4m south-east from the pillbox and 26m south-west from the footbridge. Spit 1 excavated the greyish-brown silty loam topsoil with frequent rubble fragments, which included CBM, glass, iron and ceramic (none of note). Spit 2 and 3 excavated a brownish-grey sandy clay subsoil (to a depth of *c* 0.30m) and uncovered a large amount of CBM, iron (including part of an iron gate), glass, porcelain and animal bone (a scapula, rib and skull from a sheep), though none of note or of a pre-modern date. Spits 4 and 5 excavated a dark greyish-brown silty clay layer underneath to a depth of 0.55m, which appeared to be a potential fill, containing a substantial amount of CBM, iron (including the fleur-de-lis top to an iron fence), glass, ceramic (none of note), and animal bones (including an oyster shell, sheep molar and ungulate long bone). Overall, nothing was found that suggests pre-20th century occupation, and it is likely that the dark silty clay fill was part of a cut related to the erection of the adjacent pillbox.

#### 4.5.3 Test Pit 10 (SU83845 46518)



**Figure 33 - Test Pit 10, south-facing section photo**

Test Pit 10 is located in the middle of the back garden, 53m south-west of Test Pit 9. A dark greyish-brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of rubble was excavated to 0.25m (spit 1 and 2), with finds including CBM, glass, a large amount of iron, three pieces of sheet metal, several sherds of ceramic (including a clearly redeposited 13th century 'pie-crust' shell-tempered sherd), and animal bone (a small mammal skull; a sheep skull, tibia, scapula, metacarpal and long bone; dog axis; a mussel shell and an oyster shell). Spit 3 and 4 excavated the dark yellowish-grey sandy clay subsoil to a depth of 0.37m, uncovering a substantial amount of CBM, some iron, and one piece each of coarseware, glass, clay pipes and an animal bone (a dog ulna). The test pit was fully excavated to 0.44m, with the final spit 5 mainly encompassing the natural light grey riverine clay, though the sandy-clay subsoil still remained at this level in a patch in the eastern section. Overall, no notable features were uncovered,

and it can be assumed that this area of the property saw much of the same activity over time as the adjacent water meadows, rather than settlement tied to the Saxon or later medieval phases of St Andrew's.

## 4.6 Memorial Hal

### 4.6.1 Site Background



Figure 34 - Location map of Test Pits 14 and 15 at Memorial Hall

Farnham Memorial Hall, situated at Babbs Mead at the western end of development along West Street about halfway between the cemetery and museum, is located upon the Gault mudstone formation of the subaerial slopes at the edge of the river terrace, and is currently owned and managed by Waverley Borough Council.

The hall was built by the owner of The Farnham United Brewery in 1920 to commemorate staff members of the Lion Brewery who had lost their lives in the First World War. In 1947 it was donated to the Farnham Urban District Council for community use, before later being transferred to Waverley BC. Although the former Lion Brewery and public house at no 57, tied to the town's extensive hop industry, is now demolished, the adjacent houses at nos 55 and 53 have 19th century facades to what is likely an earlier range (SHHER no 12600), though the area behind the street front is likely to have been open fields in the medieval period.

### 4.6.2 Test Pit 14 (SU83404 46514)



Figure 35 - Test Pit 14, west-facing section photo

Test Pit 14 is located in the north-east corner of the site next to the car park, 7m east of the division between nos 55 and 54 West Street, 0.65m from its back garden wall, and 25m north of the north-east corner of the Memorial Hall. A greyish-brown loam topsoil was excavated to a depth of 1.5m (spit 1 and part of 2), with finds including a large amount of CBM (including floor tile), glass, iron, ceramics (though none of note), bones (including a cattle incisor and rib, and sheep pelvis and femur), and a 1949 half-penny. The topsoil overlay a compact cobble and greyish-brown silt layer, presumably a working surface related to the property fronting West Street, which was excavated as one context (Spit 3) to a depth of 0.29m (though only as a sondage in the eastern half of the trench due to the close proximity of the garden wall). This included CBM, two iron nails, glass, clay pipes (including an almost complete bulb) and 39 pottery sherds (none of note). Excavation of the eastern half of the test pit continued through spits 4–7, through underlying, dark yellowish-brown, sandy clay to a depth of 0.65m. Finds were numerous and included CBM, iron (including a thimble), a large amount of glass (68 pieces), clay pipes, animal bones, 220 pottery sherds (again mixed, with both 20th century wares and medieval/Tudor green-glazed sherds, one of which is 15th century in date) and a copper-alloy coin of George III. It is likely that the cobbled surface was associated with nos 54/55, with the overall assemblage from both below and above the surface typical of domestic waste. Due to the mixed levels, it is difficult to see its date as prior to the early to mid-20th century.

#### 4.6.3 Test Pit 15 (SU83417 46523)



Figure 36 - Test Pit 15, south-facing section photo

Test Pit 15 is at the western-most corner of the top of the Memorial Hall ground, behind no 53 and next to the football pitch, just over 2m from the garden wall and 5m from the corner of the property. A greyish-brown loam topsoil was excavated, similar to the first two spits, with finds being extremely mixed and comprising a large amount of CBM, glass, iron nails and washers, ceramics (including a 14th century sherd of whiteware), animal bones (including a dog tibia and a sawn cattle bone), flint waste flakes, and a 1976 copper penny. The topsoil overlays a more compact layer of pebbles mixed with burnt charcoal (first encountered at 0.18m depth and *c* 0.05m thick), which further overlays a light brown, sandy pebble layer *c* 0.08m thick. These two layers (largely spits 3 and 4) contained a large quantity of ceramics (138 sherds which were mixed from modern garden pot to a sherd of 14th century medieval whiteware), as well as glass, brick, iron and clay pipes. In spit 5 a brownish-yellow clay was excavated to a depth of 0.52m, and was again mixed with modern pottery and at least 4 shreds of medieval ware (12th century cooking pot, 14th/15th century early Tudor, green-glazed ware and two sherds of 13th century white earthenware), along with animal bones (mainly sheep-sized), iron, glass, brick and clay pipes (one fragment with the wire still intact within).

All of the layers appeared to overlay a cemented drainage pipe at least 0.40m in diameter running through the south-eastern half of the trench (encountered at 0.33m depth and extending beyond the limits of excavation), which is assumed to relate to the house(s) fronting West Street. Given this

modern pipe and the mixed assemblage of the finds, it can be assumed that the soil at this upper end of the car park, which is sloped upwards from the tarmac, was brought in for terracing purposes. Although the medieval pottery is not in context, it may derive from activity in the area, if the soil was locally acquired.

## 4.7 Farnham Library

### 4.7.1 Site Background

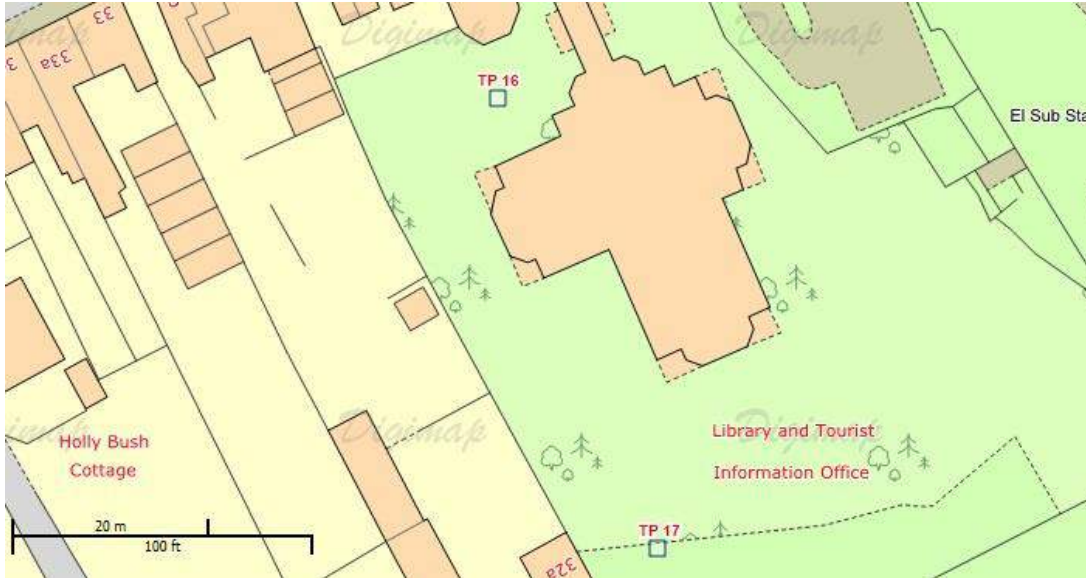


Figure 37 - Location map of Test Pits 16 and 17 at Farnham Library

Vernon House at no 28 West Street (now Farnham Library) is also located upon the Gault mudstone formation of the subaerial slopes at the edge of the river terrace, opposite the Hart entrance and well within the medieval settlement of this western part of town. The building has a 16th century core and is most famous for Charles I sleeping there on his way to trial on the 20th of December 1648, but it has many 18th century alterations and was extensively rebuilt following a fire in the 19th century (SHHER no 12579). An extension to the main building was built in 1989 (now the main library structure), but with no archaeological assessment, resulting in extensive terracing and build-up of levels. The walled garden behind the library itself belonged to the 18th century house, but underwent much artificial terracing as well, with the tennis court at the back of the property extending to the water meadows. The library is currently owned and maintained by Surrey County Council.

### 4.7.2 Test Pit 16 (SU83668 46692)



Figure 38 - Test Pit 16, north-facing section photo

Test Pit 16 is located in the northernmost section of the library gardens which still remains landscaped, behind the original core and 11m to the west of the connecting corridor with the extension (13m south-west of the corner which connects the original core and the corridor). The pit was excavated in six spits, all of which comprised the same level of dark greyish-brown topsoil. The finds included CBM, iron, glass, clay pipes, animal bones and ceramics. The assemblages were heavily mixed, ranging from modern material to 12th-13th century whiteware, 16th century glass and an Elizabethan sixpence.

Although the finds are amongst the oldest and most diagnostic of the pit assemblages, they are clearly residual, suggesting that this area of the garden was heavily built-up and backfilled when the library extension was completed. However, as with the Memorial Hall grounds, they may suggest medieval activity in the vicinity, although any medieval levels were either beyond the extent of excavation, or removed from later development.

#### 4.7.3 Test Pit 17 (SU83684 46647)



Figure 39 - Test Pit 17, south-facing section photo

Test Pit 17 is behind the library extension, halfway between it and the bottom of the first walled garden, 7m east of the western garden wall and 20m south of the southwest corner of the building. A greyish-brown topsoil was excavated to a depth of 0.25m, comprising spits 1-2 (and some of 3), containing CBM, glass, ceramic (none of note), a small burnt fragment of clay pipe, and asbestos. This overlay a layer of rubble and chalk *c* 0.20m thick (spits 3-5), mixed with a similar assemblage of asbestos, CBM, iron, glass, ceramic (none of note), and a piece of plastic. The pit was dug to a depth of 5.0m, at which point the compact nature of the rubble and lack of finds made it unsuitable to continue digging. It is difficult to determine if the lack of notable finds or features at this section of the library gardens was due to its location away from the main street, or the redevelopment and subsequent landscaping of the site.

## 4.8 High Park Road

### 4.8.1 Site Background



Figure 40 - Location map of Test Pits 18 and 19 at High Park Road gardens

High Park Road, situated just south of the ridge-and-furrow fields of Farnham Park and east of Park Row, amongst the Gault Formation mudstone, was once hop fields, until development was undertaken in the Edwardian period. Nos 17 and 19 in particular were not built until *c* 1910, with their location on the park's southern edge near to the Home Guard spigot mortar emplacement of World War II date found near the Bear Lane entrance (Graham 1998c, 19-24). Test pits were chosen at this site due more to availability than for a particular research objective, though there was speculation that further ridge-and-furrow might be found. The properties are owned by Linden and Cindy Coleman and Bob and Anne Verner Jeffries respectively, who kindly granted permission for the adjacent gardens to be dug on the final day.

### 4.8.2 Test Pit 18 (SU84020 47201)



Figure 41 - Test Pit 18, east-facing section photo

Test Pit 18 is located in the back of the garden of no 17 High Park Road, 8m from the western garden wall and 20m north of the back of the house (extension). Dark greyish-brown topsoil was excavated in the first three spits to a depth of *c* 0.30m, with finds including CBM, iron, glass, clay pipes, a clay pencil fragment, ceramics, animal bone, and oyster shells. The glass dated to a range of periods, from modern bottles to 16th century material, and the ceramic likewise saw several periods represented, from modern garden pot to Tudor green-glazed ware. The next layer down consisted of light brown,

loam subsoil with frequent inclusions of pebbles, encompassing spits 4-6 and dug to a depth of 0.60m. Spit 4 produced the majority of the finds, which was a similar mixture of CBM, clay pipes, glass and ceramics, with the oldest a sherd from a 17th century wine vessel. Spit 5 and 6 were largely devoid of finds, but included a small piece of CBM, window glass and porcelain from the bottom of the pit. A sondage was excavated in the western part of the pit to a depth of 0.63m, though its brownish-orange, clay fill was determined to be natural.

#### 4.8.3 Test Pit 19 (SU84037 47195)



Figure 42 - Test Pit 19, north-facing section photo

Test Pit 19 is in the garden of no 19 and closer to the house itself (9m from the kitchen extension) and 4m from the western garden wall. Greyish-brown topsoil was excavated to a depth of 0.15m through spit 1 and part of spit 2. Finds were very mixed and included a small amount of CBM, glass, iron nails, clay pipes and ceramics (none of note). A dark greyish-brown subsoil was then excavated to a depth of c 0.40m through spits 2-4, containing a large amount of charcoal, CBM, iron, glass, clay pipes (28 fragments) and ceramics (over 120 sherds). The pottery included 13th century whiteware and Tudor green-glazed ware mixed in with modern finds, including a 19th century naval uniform button manufactured by Turner Dickinson. In spit 5, a brownish-orange sand layer was investigated in the southern part of the pit which contained a small amount of flint, but no finds, and at 0.50m it was considered the natural level.

Overall, the archaeological make-up of both test pits on High Park Road was mixed and relatively shallow, reflecting the late development of this section of the town. The nature of finds is overall suggestive of domestic waste, and although the handful of medieval ceramic sherds was comparatively notable, they are clearly derived from elsewhere, possibly from the fields to the immediate north in Farnham Park when the gardens were first landscaped.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

There were five main aims of this year's test-pitting programme in Farnham, which on the whole can be broken down into the two areas of outreach and research. The first involved encouraging residents of the Farnham area, particularly the younger generations, to engage in their local culture and heritage by introducing them to the archaeology, and by giving them experience of archaeological techniques and skills in the process. This led on to a further objective, which was to develop such interest into further participation with local interest groups. The research aim of contributing to a better understanding of the nature of settlement in the Farnham was of course one which may or may not be fully met when the project first began, though by the end of season, it was certainly more clear what areas could be best identified for future potential archaeological investigation.



Overall, the consensus is that this year was an overwhelming success in terms of participation and the learning experience provided. Feedback was very positive, with many families and groups signed-up to return for the 2015 season, as well as more properties scheduled for test pits around the town centre. In addition, a select core group of volunteers was established who have since sought further training and experience with the Surrey Archaeological Society, carrying over the skills they gained in their first year of excavation into more specialised areas of interest, as well as into the 2015 Finding Farnham season.

With a primary purpose of the programme of test-pitting to 'contribute to a better understanding of the nature of settlement in the Farnham area', it has been obvious that there are limitations on the test-pitting methodology for achieving this, even when spread across eight distinct locations throughout town. In part, this is due to many of the locations in this first year being determined by practical considerations and availability, more so than high archaeological potential. As already highlighted, the majority of the pits have largely comprised either Victorian (or later) deposits, or were heavily-mixed with redeposited material representative of extensive landscaping. This likely reflects both that many of the locations are outside of the medieval core of the town, and on the restrictions of small-scale excavation (where the medieval and earlier levels are deeper than the safety depth). The results also mirrored accepted, period-based settlement patterns revealed in previous excavations, with a lack of finds of either Roman or Saxon date, though the latter of course may still be apparent in locations closer to St Andrew's and the river.

In general, the results reflected what was expected to be uncovered, even if highlighting negative or non-notable information. Test pits in the core of town, as at Farnham Library (16 and 17), produced evidence for considerable modern disturbance and levelling, adding little to our understanding of the medieval town, as all finds, including medieval sherds, were in mixed modern levels, leaving the original stratigraphy removed. The Memorial Hall pits (14 and 15) and those on High Park Road (18 and 19) also had no pre-modern deposits to advance understanding, and again reflected later terracing and build-up, as any medieval finds were likely derived from these areas' use as fields throughout much of the town's history. The location of the pits (9 and 10) in the back meadow garden of the Old Vicarage and their lack of pre-modern finds reflected the lack of occupation of this section of town, as do those in Bishops Meadow (5, 6 and 11).

However, bearing in mind the small size of the sample, three of the locations revealed potentially *in situ* deposits or features of note. As a known area of Mesolithic activity, a small amount of prehistoric worked flints were recovered from the pits in the West Street Allotments (7 and 8), and though the site had a thick terracing build-up from its transformation into a cemetery site in the Victorian period, there were no modern finds in the flint levels underneath to suggest they were not possible prehistoric levels.

In Farnham Park, the clearly artificial, chalk 'platform' in Test Pit 4 was a feature which was not expected, and though it may reflect either a site of quarrying and stone-working for the castle, or a possible wall footing, only further investigation of its extent will identify its purpose. It must be noted though that no finds definitely later than the 14th century (established by a sherd of whiteware from this period) were found in the clay layer which abutted it, possibly indicating an early date. The other pits in the Park (3, 12 and 13) did reflect what was expected in the area, which was the cobbled 17th century surface of the Avenue, as well as later Victorian dump deposits around the postern gate ditch.

Whilst Test Pit 1 in the Museum garden was too disturbed to establish a relationship with the other known medieval features of the site, the two floor levels revealed in Test Pit 2 suggest the presence of a probable ancillary building of possible pre-Georgian Tudor date, which was succeeded by another that likely relates to the Georgian house. Again, only investigation of a larger area will establish the relationship of the surfaces and indicate the extent of the features.

On the whole, the 2014 programme of test-pitting produced a mixed range of results, from negative evidence and locations that do not require further investigation, to sites which warrant future excavation, having a strong potential for furthering our understanding of both the town and castle's development. Overall, the project team was pleased with this year's results – this was particularly so with the clear fulfilment of its main outreach objectives, which was to raise appreciation of the local heritage amongst the Farnham residents.

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### *Abbreviations*

SHHER no – Surrey Heritage Historic Environment Record no

*SyAC* – *Surrey Archaeological Collections*

*SyAS* – *Surrey Archaeological Society*

## APPENDIX 1 – FINDS LIST

### Test Pit 1

- Spit 1.1*      *metal* – 2 iron nails
- glass* – 1 sherd bottle glass (clear)
- Spit 1.2*      *ceramic* – 2 sherds – 1 16th c. Tudor green-glazed earthenware; 1 white earthenware
- CBM* – 1 sm piece
- metal* – 1 iron nail
- glass* – 2 sherds bottle glass (1 brown, 1 lt blue)
- bone* – 1 unidentified bone fragment
- Spit 1.3*      *CBM* – 6.5kg (incl. curved drain cover)
- glass* – 1 sherd window glass
- Spit 1.4*      *ceramic* – 2 sherds – 18th/19th c. white earthenware
- CBM* – 1.2kg
- metal* – 1 iron nail
- Spit 1.5*      *CBM* – 4.0kg
- Spit 1.6*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd – 14th c. earthenware
- CBM* – 1.7kg
- ### Test Pit 2
- Spit 2.1*      *ceramic* – 2 sherds – 1 brown-glazed red earthenware; 1 white porcelain
- metal* – 1 iron nail
- glass* – 4 sherds window glass
- Spit 2.2*      *ceramic* – 9 sherds – 1 brown-slip red earthenware; 19th c. ‘sliptrail ware’; 1 red earthenware; 3 cream porcelain; 1 white earthenware; 2 blue-patterned china
- CBM* – 50g
- metal* – 25g – 2 iron nails; 5 unidentified iron objects
- glass* – 6 sherds – 1 bottle glass (brown); 3 window glass; 1 lt green; 1 lt brown

*other* – plastic wire

*Spit 2.3*      *ceramic* – 4 sherds – 2 13th c. whiteware; 1 porcelain; 1 brown-slip earthenware

*CBM* – 1.0kg

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 6mm, bore 2mm diam)

*metal* – 4 iron nails

*glass* – 1 sherd window glass

*Spit 2.4*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd – 13th/14th c. earthenware

*CBM* – 900g

*clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 8mm, bore 2.2-3mm diam)

*metal* – 2 iron nails

*bone/shell* – 6 bone fragments (mainly cow-sized, including 1 butchered long bone); 1 oyster shell

*Spit 2.5*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd - white-glazed earthenware

*CBM* – 1.4kg

*clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 8-8.5mm, bore 1.9-2.9mm diam)

*Spit 2.6*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd – 'speckled' purple 14th/15th c. Tudor earthenware

*CBM* – 350g

*metal* – 1 iron nail

*bone* – 2 bone fragments (incl. sheep-sized long bone)

### **Test Pit 3**

*Spit 3.1*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd - red earthenware

*CBM* – 4 sm pieces

*metal* – 40g – 4 iron nails

*glass* – 3 sherds – 2 bottle glass (clear); 1 window glass

*Spit 3.2*      *CBM* – 200g

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 5-7mm, bore 2.1mm diam)

*glass* – 2 sherds, 50g, bottle glass (clear)

*Spit 3.3*      *CBM* – 1 sm piece

*Spit 3.5*      *CBM* – 1 sm piece

#### **Test Pit 4**

*Spit 4.1*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd – light brown-slip 18th c. whiteware

*CBM* – 3 sm pieces

*metal* – 1 iron hook

*glass* – 2 sherds – 1 bottle glass (clear); 1 window glass

*Spit 4.2*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd – late 15th c. Tudor green-glazed earthenware

*CBM* – 6 sm pieces

*clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 7.7-8.5mm, bore 2.5-2.8mm diam)

*metal* – 1 iron hook

*Spit 4.3*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd – 1 14th c. whiteware

*CBM* – 1 piece

*Spit 4.5*      *CBM* – 1 piece

#### **Test Pit 5**

*Spit 5.1*      *ceramic* – 2 sherds – 1 cream stoneware; 1 drk brown-glazed stoneware

*metal* – 1 iron hook

*glass* – 8 sherds – 4 bottle glass (3 clear, 1 clear); 4 window glass

*Spit 5.2*      *ceramic* – 8 sherds, 50g – 5 cream stoneware; 1 lt yellow earthenware; 1 red earthenware; 1 white porcelain

*CBM* – 375g

*SBM* – 4.5kg

*glass* – 43 sherds, 200g – 38 bottle glass (9 clear, 7 lt green of which 5 are from same bottle with rim 70mm diam, 2 drk grn, 1 drk blue, 1 lt brown, 1 clear cut-glass, 17 lt blue); 5 window glass

*Spit 5.3*      *ceramic* – 2 sherds – 1 14th c. cooking pot; 1 blue-patterned earthenware

*glass* – 7 sherds bottle glass (6 lt blue, 1 drk green)

## Test Pit 6

- Spit 6.1*      *ceramic* – 6 sherds – 2 red earthenware; 1 brown-glazed red earthenware; 1 black earthenware; 1 white earthenware; 1 green-patterned porcelain
- CBM* – 200g
- SBM* – 1.6kg
- glass* – 12 sherds, 150g, bottle glass (1 blue-green base 80mm diam, 1 green, 10 clear)
- Spit 6.2*      *ceramic* – 5 sherds, 400g – 1 large pc light brown stoneware 180mm length; 2 white earthenware; 1 yellow earthenware; 1 blue-patterned earthenware
- CBM* – 300g
- SBM* – 100g
- iron* – 1 iron handle, 600g (363mm width, 13-15mm thickness)
- glass* – 7 sherds, 100g, bottle glass (6 clear, 1 with ‘CALIFIC’ on it; 1 lt green)
- Spit 6.3*      *ceramic* – 14 sherds, 100g – 2 light brown earthenware; 10 blue-patterned earthenware; 1 drk brown earthenware; 1 tan porcelain
- metal* – 800g – 6 iron nails; 1 hinge-liked iron object; 2 iron bolt pieces; 2 iron bolt/screws; 1 iron spike inserted into bone; 7 unidentified iron objects; 1 presumed iron bucket hoop withdrawn from section (46-50mm width, 562mm length)
- glass* – 30+ sherds, 600g – bottle glass (1 clear jar with cork/sediment, rim 2.2cm, base 36x27mm; 18 lt blue-green from one bottle, 27mm rim; 2 clear cut-glass; 2 drk green; 3 clear [1 with 7mm rim, 1 with 45mm rim/lid and ‘2878’ on it]; 1 window glass; 2 clear sherds from lightbulb?)
- bone* – 4 fragments bone (1 sheep-sized pelvis; 1 proximal humerus with iron through it from young sheep, possibly to extract marrow)
- Spit 6.4*      *ceramic* – 6 sherds, 200g – 1 large white earthenware lid 82mm diam; 2 brown earthenware; 2 blue-patterned earthenware
- CBM* – 500g
- SBM* – 200g
- clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 5mm, bore 1.7mm diam)
- metal* – 50g – 3 iron nails; 2 iron screw/bolts; 2 iron hinge-shaped objects
- glass* – 7 sherds, 50g – 6 bottle glass (2 lt green, 1 lt blue, 3 clear); 1 window glass



## Test Pit 7

*Spit 7.1*      *ceramic* – 8 sherds – 1 17th c. Tudor green-glazed earthenware; 1 brown stoneware; 1 white earthenware; 3 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 brown-slip red earthenware

*CBM* – 180g

*metal* – 2 sm iron nails

*glass* – 1 sherd window glass

*shell* – 1 oyster shell

*Spit 7.2*      *ceramic* – 5 sherds – 1 17th c. Tudor green-glazed; 2 white porcelain; 2 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 3 sm pieces

*clay pipe* – 3 stem fragments (diam 5.5-7.2mm, bore 1.5-1.8mm diam)

*bone* – 2 fragments bone (cow tarpal/carsal, sheep-sized long bone)

*Spit 7.3*      *ceramic* – 7 sherds – 1 red earthenware; 3 white porcelain; 3 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 75g

*clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 3.9-5.5mm, bore 1.3-1.5mm diam)

*glass* – 6 sherds – 2 bottle glass (brown), 1 blue glass, 2 cut glass (clear); 1 window glass

*bone* – 1 fragment bone (sheep humerus); 1 cow tooth

*Spit 7.4*      *ceramic* – 1 sherd white porcelain

*Spit 7.5*      *flint* – 24 pieces, 120g (11 cores; 13 waste flakes)

*Spit 7.6-7.7*      *flint* – 61 pieces, 200g (7 cores, incl. 1 blade; 24 waste flakes)

*Spit 7.8-7.9*      *flint* – 5 pieces, 25g (1 possible blade; 4 waste flakes)

*other* – fossilised seed (sweet cicely?)

## Test Pit 8

*Spit 8.1*      *ceramic* – 6 sherds – 1 brown-slip red earthenware; 1 brown-slip stoneware; 4 white earthenware, incl. one with 'DUKE OF'

*CBM* – 6 sm pieces

*clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 6.1-7.5mm, bore 1.6-2mm diam)

- flint* – 13 pieces, 65g (2 core blades, 11 waste flakes)
- glass* – 5 sherds – bottle glass (clear)
- Spit 8.2*      *ceramic* – 6 sherds – 1 18th c. white earthenware; 3 white earthenware; 2 blue-printed porcelain
- CBM* – 6 sm pieces
- clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 6mm, bore 2.3mm diam)
- flint* – 10 pieces, 150g (2 core, 8 waste flakes 1 of which re-touched)
- glass* – 4 sherds – 3 bottle glass (2 clear, 1 drk brown); 1 window glass
- Spit 8.3*      *ceramic* – 5 sherds – 1 red-slip red earthenware; 1 tan-glazed stoneware; 1 white glazed porcelain; 2 blue-patterned porcelain
- CBM* – 2 sm pieces
- clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 7mm, bore 1.7mm diam)
- metal* – 1 iron nail
- glass* – 2 sherds bottle glass (green)
- Spit 8.4*      *ceramic* – 4 sherds – 2 white porcelain; 1 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 red-slip red earthenware
- CBM* – 3 sm pieces
- clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment with bulb attached (diam 8mm, bore 2.3mm diam)
- flint* – 9 waste flakes (1 retouched)
- glass* – 4 sherds – bottle glass (1 green, 1 clear); 1 'milk' chip-patterned (bowl)
- Spit 8.5*      *ceramic* – 3 sherds – 1 white earthenware; 1 blue-patterned white porcelain; 1 grey stoneware
- CBM* – 3 pieces
- metal* – 1 iron nail; 1 iron screw; 2 unidentified iron objects
- flint* – 9 waste flakes
- glass* – 5 sherds – bottle glass (1 grn, 1 lt blue); 3 window glass
- bone* – 1 fragment bone (rib)
- Spit 8.6-8.9*      *ceramic* – 29 sherds, 160g – 2 17th c. 'Bellarmine' stoneware; 2 17th c. brown-speckled stoneware; 1 yellow stoneware; 1 white stoneware; 6 red earthenware (4

glazed); 1 tan stoneware; 1 peach earthenware; 1 brown patterned porcelain; 3 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 yellow porcelain; 7 white china

*CBM* – 27 pieces, 300g

*SBM* – 150g

*clay pipe* – 3 stem fragments (diam 6-8mm, bore 1.3-2.8mm; 1 with bowl fragment diam 6.8mm, bore 1.9mm diam)

*metal* – 65g – 15 iron nails; 1 unidentified iron object

*flint* – 10 waste flakes, 50g (3 retouched)

*glass* – 11 sherds, 25g – 5 bottle glass (3 clear, 2 brown), 1 opaque white pc, 1 iridescent 17th c. green; 4 window glass

*bone* – 10 fragments bone (incl. 1 sawn cow humerus, 3 rabbit femur (2 MNI), sheep-sized rib)

## **Test Pit 9**

*Spit 9.1* *ceramic* – 5 sherds, 75g – 2 red-slip red earthenware, 2 blue-patterned stoneware, 1 white porcelain

*CBM* – 1 sm piece

*metal* – 170g – 3 iron nails; 4 pieces iron wire; 1 iron cylindrical bolt; 3 unidentified iron objects

from *glass* – 13 sherds, 60g – 5 bottle glass (1 drk grn, 4 clear); 7 clear ‘crushed’ glass bowl; 1 window glass

*bone* – 1 fragment bone (toe, unidentified specimen)

*Spit 9.2* *ceramic* – 8 sherds – 2 blue-patterned porcelain; 2 white stoneware; 3 blue-striped stoneware; 1 red earthenware

*CBM* – 250g

*SBM* – 150g

*metal* – 420g – 10 iron nails; 3 pieces iron wire; 1 small iron handle 15mm thick, 66mm length; 3 hinge-like iron objects; 1 unidentified iron object

*glass* – 19 sherds, 90g - 14 bottle glass (1 brown, 3 green, 10 clear); 3 clear crystal glass; 2 window glass

*bone* – 2 fragments bone (sheep rib and skull)

*Spit 9.3* *ceramic* – 2 sherds, 90g – 2 blue-patterned earthenware

*CBM* – 6 sm pieces

*metal* – 30g – 1 unidentified iron object

*glass* – 3 sherds – 1 bottle glass (clear), 1 crushed clear glass; 1 frosty brown window glass

*bone* – 2 fragments bone (sheep scapula)

*Spit 9.4* *ceramic* – 9 sherds, 150g – 4 white earthenware; 1 cream stoneware; 3 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 green-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 1.0kg

*metal* – 60g – 5 iron nails; 1 iron hinge piece

*flint* – 1 waste flake

*glass* – 21 sherds, 220g – 20 bottle glass (7 lt blue, 9 clear, 2 drk grn, 2 brown); 1 window glass

*bone/shell* – 1 large oyster shell; 1 tooth (sheep molar)

*Spit 9.5* *ceramic* – 7 sherds, 70g – 6 white-glazed earthenware; 1 red earthenware

*CBM* – 800g

*metal* – 820g – 1 iron fleur-de-lis fence top

*glass* – 9 sherds, 40g, bottle glass (5 lt blue, 4 clear)

*bone* – 2 fragments bone (waterlogged sheep long bone or cow metapodial)

## **Test Pit 10**

*Spit 10.1* *ceramic* – 6 sherds – 1 13th/14th c. 'pie-crust' shell-tempered ware; 5 white stoneware

*CBM* – 3 sm pieces

*metal* – 1 iron hook

*flint* – 1 waste flake (retouched into blade)

*glass* – 1 sherd bottle glass (clear)

*bone* – 4 fragments bone (small mammal skull; sheep scapula, tibia, skull)

*Spit 10.2* *ceramic* – 8 sherds, 195g – 1 17th c. Tudor green-glazed ware; 4 red-slip red earthenware; 1 tan stoneware; 1 green-patterned porcelain; 1 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 1.2kg

*metal* – 190g – 10 iron nails; 3 iron hinge pieces, 1 iron button; 3 pieces sheet metal

*glass* – 2 sherds bottle glass (clear)

*bone/shell* – 3 fragments bone (dog axis; sheep long bone, metacarpal); 2 shells (oyster, mussel)

*Spit 10.3*      *CBM* – 4.2kg

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 6.5mm, bore 1.4mm diam)

*metal* – 1 iron nail

*glass* – 1 sherd bottle glass (clear)

*Spit 10.4*      *CBM* – 5.6kg

*metal* – 2 iron nails; 3 unidentified iron objects; 2 pieces sheet metal

*bone* – 1 fragment bone (dog ulna)

*Spit 10.5*      *CBM* – 1.2kg

*metal* – 60g - 2 iron nails; 2 iron hinge-like objects

### **Test Pit 11**

*Spit 11.1*      *CBM* – 2 sm pieces

*flint* – 1 waste flake

*glass* – 1 sherd bottle glass (clear)

*Spit 11.2*      *metal* – 1 iron nail

*flint* – 1 worked flake

*glass* – 1 sherd bottle glass (lt green)

*Spit 11.3*      *CBM* – 2 sm pieces

*bone* – 1 fragment bone (sheep calcaneus)

### **Test Pit 12**

*Spit 12.1*      *ceramic* – 4 sherds – 1 white earthenware; 1 red earthenware; 1 white-glazed earthenware; 1 green/yellow earthenware

*CBM* – 1.0kg

*clay pipe* – 75g – 29 stem fragments (diam 4.5-9mm, bore 1.9-2.4mm diam; 1 with bowl frag attached, 8.9m diam, bore 3.9mm diam); 3 bowl fragments

*metal* – 1 iron nail; 1 1860 copper-alloy Victorian half-penny

*glass* – 5 sherds bottle glass (4 clear, 1 lt green)

*Spit 12.2* *ceramic* – 1 sherd – blue-patterned earthenware

*CBM* – 200g

*clay pipe* – 40g – 14 stem fragments (diam 4.5-9.5, bore 1.3-3mm diam; 1 with bowl fragment attached diam 7mm, bore 2.1mm diam); 1 bowl fragment

*metal* – 2 iron nails

*glass* – 3 sherds glass – 2 bottle glass (clear); 1 window glass

*Spit 12.3* *CBM* – 180g

*clay pipe* – 6 stem fragments, 45g (diam 8-9.1mm, bore 2.1-2.3mm diam; 1 with bowl frag attached)

*metal* – 1 metal can pull

*Spit 12.4* *ceramic* – 1 sherd – 17th c. Tudor green-glazed ware

### **Test Pit 13**

*Spit 13.1* *ceramic* – 2 sherds – 1 red earthenware; 1 white earthenware

*glass* – 2 sherds - 1 bottle glass (clear); 1 window glass

*Spit 13.4* *CBM* – 6 sm pieces

*flint* – 2 waste flakes (retouched)

### **Test Pit 14**

*Spit 14.1* *ceramic* – 13 sherds, 100g – 1 18th c. white earthenware; 8 red earthenware; 2 white earthenware; 1 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 brown-glazed stoneware

*CBM* – 250g

*metal* – 50g – 1 piece iron wire; 1 iron nail; 1 iron hook; 1 iron strap fitting; 1 iron tube-shaped object

*glass* – 17 sherds, 90g – 12 bottle glass (9 clear, 2 brown, 1 green); 4 window glass; 1 clear marble

*bone* – 3 fragments bone (sheep-sized femur); 1 tooth (horse molar)

*other* – 9 pieces plastic

*Spit 14.2* *ceramic* – 6 sherds, 80g – 3 red earthenware; 1 red-glazed red earthenware; 1 red-glazed stoneware; 1 blue-patterned earthenware

*CBM* – 500g

*metal* – 350g – 3 iron nails; 1 iron rim-piece; 1 piece iron wire; 3 unidentified bent iron bits; 1 ironstone rounded object; 1 1949 copper-alloy half-penny

*glass* – 17 sherds, 50g – 14 bottle glass (12 clear, 2 brown); 3 window glass

*bone* – 2 fragments bone (sheep pelvis, cow rib)

*other* – 4 pieces plastic

*Spit 14.3* *ceramic* – 39 sherds, 350g – 2 red earthenware (1 with internal diam 100mm); 1 red-glazed red earthenware; 2 grey stoneware; 15 tan-striped earthenware; 5 white-glazed earthenware; 14 blue-patterned porcelain  
(*cobble layer*)

*CBM* – 200g

*clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 6.5mm, bore 106mm diam; 1 with bowl bulb with pointed spur attached, inside diam 17mm, thickness 1.6mm, with leaf/branch pattern on seam)

*metal* – 2 iron nails

*glass* – 23 sherds, 125g – 9 bottle glass (2 clear, 3 lt blue, 3 green, 1 brown); 14 window glass

*Spit 14.3* *ceramic* – 75 sherds, 300g – 1 19th c. purple-glazed earthenware; 6 red earthenware; 1 red-glazed red earthenware; 33 tan-striped earthenware; 1 tan *cobble* stoneware; 1 yellow earthenware; 10 white-glazed earthenware; 16 blue-patterned porcelain; 2 black-patterned porcelain; 2 pink-flowered porcelain; 1 white earthenware  
(*below layer*)

*CBM* – 100g

*SBM* – 100g

*clay pipe* – 3 stem fragments (diam 6.1-7.4mm, bore 1.6-1.8mm diam)

*metal* – 180g – 1 iron nail; 1 iron hinge-like object; 4 unidentified iron objects; 1 George III copper-alloy coin

*glass* – 40 sherds, 150g – 12 bottle glass (5 clear, 5 green, 1 brown, 1 lt blue); 27 window glass; 1 drk blue from bowl

*bone* – 7 fragments bone (small mammal caudal vertebrae, sheep-sized radius/rib)

*Spit 14.4*      *ceramic* – 41 sherds, 210g – 1 17th c. late Tudor green-glazed earthenware; 1 19th c. brown-glazed earthenware; 5 red earthenware; 3 red-glazed earthenware; 1 brown/yellow-patterned porcelain; 4 tan earthenware; 1 tan-striped earthenware; 1 yellow porcelain; 3 yellow blue/white striped earthenware; 6 white-glazed earthenware; 3 pink-flowered earthenware; 1 china; 1 black/green-striped earthenware; 10 blue-patterned earthenware

*CBM* – 5 sm pieces

*clay pipe* – 5 stem fragments (diam 6.5-8.2mm, bore 1.5-2.2mm diam; 1 attached bowl fragment from bowl in cobble layer 14.3, with trimmed spur, bore diam 2.5mm, 13mm intern diam, milling marks around rim)

*metal* – 25g – 1 iron nail; 5 unidentified iron objects

*glass* – 16 sherds, 30g - 3 bottle glass (clear); 13 window glass

*bone* – 1 fragment bone (pig metapodial); 2 teeth (pig canine, rabbit mandible)

*Spit 14.5*      *ceramic* – 82 sherds, 550g – 34 red earthenware; 3 red-glazed red earthenware; 6 brown-glazed red earthenware; 1 orange-glazed earthenware; 1 yellow porcelain; 9 white-glazed earthenware; 1 china, 3 fruit-patterned porcelain; 24 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 100g

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 6mm, bore 1.2mm diam)

*metal* – 70g – 1 copper-alloy thimble; 4 iron nails; 2 iron screws; 13 unidentified iron objects

*glass* – 10 sherds – 7 bottle glass (5 clear, 1 green, 1 17th c. iridescent green); 3 window glass

*bone* – 6 fragments bone (rabbit humerus, cow occipital bone, sheep/goat femur); 1 tooth (sheep molar)

*Spit 14.6*      *ceramic* – 24 sherds, 120g – 1 15th c. yellowish green-glazed earthenware; 1 brown-glazed red earthenware 19th c. Staffordshireware; 4 red earthenware; 6 red-glazed earthenware; 2 yellow-patterned porcelain; 8 white porcelain; 2 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 50g

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment

*glass* – 2 sherds bottle glass (clear)

*bone* – 3 fragments bone (small mammal rib/vertebrae, horse mandible); 2 teeth (cow incisors)



*Spit 14.7*      *ceramic* – 2 sherds – 1 17th/18th c. white earthenware; 1 red-glazed red earthenware

*CBM* – 1 sm piece

*bone* – 1 fragment bone (rabbit ulna)

## **Test Pit 15**

*Spit 15.1*      *ceramic* – 9 sherds, 50g – 1 18th c. white earthenware; 2 red earthenware; 4 tan earthenware; 1 cream porcelain; 1 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 green porcelain

*CBM* – 1.0kg

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 5.5mm, bore 1.4mm diam)

*metal* – 190g – 7 iron nails; 1 iron screw/nut/washer; 1 iron hinge-shaped object; 1 1976 copper-alloy penny

*flint* – 2 pieces (waste flake/blade and waste flake)

*glass* – 4 sherds – 1 bottle glass (blue); 3 window glass

*bone* – 8 fragments bone (dog tibia, cow long bone)

*Spit 15.2*      *ceramic* – 5 sherds, 50g – 1 14th c. whiteware; 1 15th c. Tudor glazed; 2 red earthenware; 1 tan earthenware

*CBM* – 5 sm pieces

*metal* – 35g – 1 iron nail; 2 unidentified iron objects

*flint* – 2 pieces, 20g (waste flakes/ retouched blades)

*glass* – 15 sherds, 25g – 7 bottle glass (5 clear inc top with internal diam 11mm, 1 brown, 1 green); 8 window glass

*bone* – 6 fragments bone (cow rib, small mammal ulna, sheep-sized long bone)

*other* – 1 piece plastic

*Spit 15.3*      *ceramic* – 17 sherds, 90g – 1 14th c. whiteware; 1 whiteware; 2 red earthenware; 1 red-slip red earthenware; 3 white-glazed earthenware; 1 white porcelain; 1 green-glazed stoneware; 7 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 75g

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 5mm, bore 1.2mm diam)

*glass* – 2 sherds window glass

*Spit 15.4*      *ceramic* – 121 sherds, 650g – 19 red earthenware; 19 red-slip red earthenware; 1 yellow-glazed stoneware; 1 tan earthenware; 10 tan-striped earthenware; 1 tan blue-striped stoneware; 2 brown-patterned stoneware; 2 drk brown stoneware; 58 white porcelain; 15 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 200g

*clay pipe* – 4 stem fragment (diam 5.5-8mm, bore 1.5-2.1mm diam); 1 bowl fragment

*metal* – 215g – 1 iron nail; 1 iron button; 1 iron hinge; 4 unidentified iron objects

*glass* – 13 sherds, 45g – 9 bottle glass (5 clear, 1 brown, 1 green, 2 iridescent green); 4 window glass

*bone* – 2 fragments bone (sheep radius)

*Spit 15.5*      *ceramic* – 67 sherds, 215g – 1 12th c. cooking pot; 2 13th c. whiteware; 1 14th/15th c. early Tudor green-glazed ware; 10 red earthenware; 5 red-glazed red earthenware; 2 yellow-glazed earthenware; 1 yellow stoneware; 5 tan stoneware; 32 white porcelain; 6 blue-patterned porcelain; 2 green-patterned earthenware

*CBM* – 100g

*SBM* – 100g

*clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 6.5-7mm, bore 1.5mm diam; 1 with wire broken-off at each end)

*metal* – 40g – 1 unidentified iron object

*glass* – 7 sherds – 2 bottle glass (1 clear, 1 brown); 5 window glass

*bone* – 7 fragments bone (sheep long bone, cow vertebrae)

## **Test Pit 16**

*Spit 16.1*      *ceramic* – 4 sherds – 1 red earthenware; 1 brown-glazed stoneware; 2 white porcelain

*CBM* – 450g

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 7mm, bore 2.1mm diam)

*metal* – 40g – 1 iron nail

*flint* – 1 piece (waste flake/retouched blade)

*glass* – 4 sherds, 40g – 2 bottle glass (clear); 2 window glass

*shell* – 1 oyster shell

- Spit 16.2*      *ceramic* – 12 sherds – 1 12th/13th c. ware; 3 red earthenware; 5 white porcelain; 1 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 red-striped earthenware; 1 brown-glazed red earthenware
- CBM* – 1.1kg
- clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 4.9-5.5mm, bore 1.9-2.5mm diam)
- metal* – 210g – 1 iron spike; 2 iron nails; 1 piece iron wire; 1 iron screw; 1 unidentified iron object
- flint* – 2 pieces (waste flakes/retouched blades)
- glass* – 10 sherds, 55g – 5 bottle glass (4 clear, 1 iridescent c16th c.); 5 window glass
- Spit 16.3*      *ceramic* – 12 sherds, 100g – 3 red earthenware; 1 re-glazed red earthenware; 4 white porcelain; 2 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 whiteware
- CBM* – 1.9kg
- clay pipe* – 2 stem fragments (diam 5.9-8.5mm, bore 1.9mm diam; 1 burnt)
- metal* – 75g – 7 iron nails; 4 unidentified objects
- flint* – 1 piece (waste flake/retouched blade)
- glass* – 20 sherds, 90g – 9 bottle glass (5 clear, 3 green, 1 brown); 11 window glass
- bone/shell* – 5 fragments bone (cow epiphysis proxima, sheep-sized rib, cow horncore, sheep-sized radius, dog mandible); 3 teeth (sheep molar, cow molar, dog molar) ; 2 fragments scallop shell
- Spit 16.4*      *ceramic* – 8 sherds, 65g – 2 18th c. ware; 3 red earthenware; 3 white porcelain
- CBM* – 130g
- metal* – 105g - 1 iron hook; 5 iron nails
- glass* – 9 sherds – 6 bottle glass (4 clear, 1 green, 1 brown); 5 window glass
- bone* – 5 fragments bone (sheep tibia)
- Spit 16.5*      *ceramic* – 10 sherds, 50g – 4 red earthenware; 3 white porcelain; 1 blue-patterned porcelain; 1 green porcelain; 1 brown porcelain
- CBM* – 450g
- clay pipe* – 4 stem fragments (diam 4.9-8.9mm, bore 1.9-3mm diam)
- metal* – 45g – 4 iron nails; 1 iron screw; 2 unidentified iron objects; 1 silver-alloy coin (possible Elizabethan sixpence)

*flint* – 1 piece (waste flake)

*glass* – 15 sherds, 100g – 9 bottle glass (6 clear with one rim intern diam 17mm, 1 brown, 1 green); 5 window glass; 1 17th c. glass

*Spit 16.6*      *ceramic* – 9 sherds, 90g – 3 red-glazed red earthenware; 1 red earthenware; 2 brown-glazed earthenware; 1 black-glazed earthenware; 2 brown-slip ware; 1 19th c. green-glazed ware

*CBM* – 1.4kg

*flint* – 1 piece (retouched waste flake)

*glass* – 1 sherd window glass

*bone* – 7 fragments bone (horn core, 1 chopped sheep-sized long bone)

### **Test Pit 17**

*Spit 17.1*      *ceramic* – 5 sherds, 95g – 2 red earthenware; 2 white earthenware; 1 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 300g

*clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (burnt, diam 7.6mm)

*glass* – 6 sherds, 50g – 2 bottle glass; 2 clear glass dish; 2 window glass

*bone* – 1 fragment bone (young sheep femur)

*Spit 17.2*      *ceramic* – 5 sherds, 60g – 2 red earthenware; 2 red-slip red earthenware; 1 painted china

*CBM* – 400g

*glass* – 6 sherds, 50g – 3 bottle glass ( clear); 3 window glass

*Spit 17.3*      *ceramic* – 5 sherds – 2 17th/18th c. black earthenware; 1 18th c. whiteware; 2 white porcelain

*CBM* – 2.0kg

*metal* – 95g – 1 iron hook; 2 iron nails

*glass* – 15 sherds, 70g – 10 bottle glass ( clear); 5 window glass

*bone/shell* – 2 fragments bone (long bone and pelvis); 1 oyster shell

*other* – 1 shell fossil (brachiopod)

- Spit 17.4*      *ceramic* – 5 sherds, 25g – 2 red earthenware; 1 whiteware; 1 white porcelain; 1 white earthenware
- CBM* – 500g
- metal* – 50g – 3 iron nails
- flint* – 1 piece (waste flake/retouched blade)
- glass* – 4 sherds, 190g – 3 bottle glass (clear, incl. bottom diam 65mm with ‘RECD NO 791728’; 1 17th/18th c.)
- Spit 17.5*      *ceramic* – 3 sherds, 25g – 1 red-glazed red earthenware; 1 white porcelain; 1 white green-striped earthenware
- metal* – 25g – 2 iron nails; 1 unidentified iron object
- glass* – 6 sherds, 25g – 4 bottle glass (3 green, 1 clear); 2 window glass (1 pre-19th c.)
- other* – 1 piece plastic
- Test Pit 18**
- Spit 18.1*      *ceramic* – 13 sherds, 95g – 4 red earthenware; 1 yellow-glazed earthenware; 1 brown-glazed earthenware; 6 white stoneware; 1 blue-patterned porcelain
- CBM* – 400g
- clay pipe* – 5 stem fragments (diam 5.5-8mm, bore 1.2-1.5mm diam; 2 burnt; 1 end stem)
- metal* – 1 iron nail
- flint* – 1 piece (waste flake)
- glass* – 23 sherds, 100g – 18 bottle glass (6 brown, 1 green, 9 clear, 1 lt blue, 1 green laminated 16th c.); 5 window glass
- Spit 18.2*      *ceramic* – 18 sherds, 150g – 2 green-glazed whiteware (17th/18th c.); 1 red earthenware; 1 red-glazed red earthenware; 1 brown-glazed yellow earthenware; 1 whiteware; 2 yellow porcelain; 1 whiteware; 1 white pink-patterned stoneware; 3 white-glazed earthenware; 4 white porcelain; 1 blue-patterned earthenware
- CBM* – 200g
- clay pipe* – 4 stem fragments (diam 4.5-7.5mm, bore 1.2-3.1mm diam; 1 burnt; 1 with attached bowl fragments 2mm thick); 1 bowl fragment
- metal* – 1 iron nail
- flint* – 1 piece (retouched waste flake)

*glass* – 19 sherds, 70g – 12 bottle glass (7 clear, 1 lt blue, 3 green, 1 brown); 7 window glass

*bone* – 1 fragment bone (long bone)

*Spit 18.3* *ceramic* – 19 sherds, 50g – 1 14th c. earthenware; 1 Tudor green-glazed ware; 1 brown-speckled 16th/17th c. whiteware; 1 white earthenware; 1 red-glazed red earthenware; 1 yellow-glazed earthenware; 10 white porcelain; 3 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 75g

*clay pipe* – 4 stem fragments (diam 5.5-8mm, bore 1.4-3mm diam)

*metal* – 25g – 1 iron washer; 1 iron nail; 1 iron screw; 1 unidentified iron piece

*flint* – 1 piece (waste flake)

*glass* – 10 sherds – 5 bottle glass (3 clear, 2 green); 5 window glass

*bone/shell* – 2 fragments bone (sheep phalange); 3 fragments oyster shell

*other* – 1 brown clay pencil (diam 6.1mm, bore 1.2mm diam)

*Spit 18.4* *ceramic* – 8 sherds, 40g – 1 green whiteware/17th c. wine vessel; 1 18th c. brown-speckled earthenware; 1 red earthenware; 1 red-glazed red earthenware; 1 white earthenware; 2 white porcelain; 1 fruit-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 50g

*SBM* – 100g

*clay pipe* – 4 stem fragments (diam 4-7mm, bore 1.2-1.9mm diam; 1 burnt)

*metal* – 1 iron nail

*flint* – 1 piece (core/retouched blade)

*glass* – 4 sherds - 1 bottle glass (green); 3 window glass

*bone* – 2 fragments bone (long bone, chicken tibiotarsus)

*Spit 18.5* *flint* – 1 piece (waste flake)

*Spit 18.6* *ceramic* – 1 sherd – white porcelain

*CBM* – 1 sm piece

*flint* – 1 piece (waste flake)

*glass* – 1 sherd window glass

## Test Pit 19

- Spit 19.1*      *ceramic* – 14 sherds, 190g – 2 red-glazed red earthenware; 5 white stoneware; 4 white porcelain; 1 yellow-glazed earthenware; 1 green-striped porcelain; 1 blue-patterned earthenware
- CBM* – 200g
- clay pipe* – 1 stem fragment (diam 7.1mm, bore 2.3mm diam)
- metal* – 25g – 3 iron nails
- glass* – 2 sherds, 15g, bottle glass (1 green, 1 clear)
- Spit 19.2*      *ceramic* – 51 sherds, 190g – 3 green-glazed Tudor ware; 2 yellow-glazed whiteware; 2 18th c. whiteware; 1 red earthenware; 5 red-glazed red earthenware; 3 yellow-glazed red earthenware; 4 brown-glazed red earthenware; 1 black-burnished earthenware; 1 orange-glazed earthenware; 3 white earthenware; 1 brown-glazed earthenware; 2 yellow-glazed stoneware; 7 white-glazed stoneware; 9 white porcelain; 1 pink-patterned porcelain; 6 blue-patterned porcelain
- CBM* – 1.0kg
- clay pipe* – 50g – 8 stem fragments (diam 5.5-10.5mm, bore 1.1-2.8mm diam); 2 bulb fragments (leaf pattern and ribbing along seams)
- metal* – 45g – 6 iron nails; 1 unidentified iron object
- glass* – 20 sherds, 110g – 13 bottle glass (4 clear, 2 lt blue, 1 blue, 5 brown, 1 green pre-19th c.); 7 window glass
- bone* – 3 fragments bone (cow rib); 1 tooth (cow)
- other* – 2 pieces plastic
- Spit 19.3*      *ceramic* – 51 sherds, 225g – 2 17th c. green-glazed whiteware; 1 19th c. brown-glazed white earthenware; 9 red earthenware; 4 red-glazed red earthenware; 1 brown-glazed red earthenware; 4 drk brown-glazed red earthenware; 1 yellow-glazed red earthenware; 3 white earthenware; 5 tan-glazed stoneware; 13 white porcelain; 2 white china; 6 blue-patterned porcelain
- CBM* – 350g
- clay pipe* – 9 stem fragments (diam 4.5-7.5mm, bore 1.2-2.1mm diam); 1 bowl fragment
- metal* – 90g – 1 originally gilded 19th c. naval uniform button manufactured by Turner Dickinson; 5 iron nails, 1 unidentified iron object
- glass* – 34 sherds, 145g – 21 bottle glass (10 clear, 2 lt blue, 5 green, 4 17th c. iridescent green); 13 window glass

*bone* – 2 fragments bone (unidentified); 1 tooth (sheep)

*Spit 19.4*

*ceramic* – 19 sherds, 75g – 1 13th c. whiteware; 3 14th/15th c. green-glazed ware; 2 red earthenware; 2 orange-glazed earthenware; 1 brown-glazed earthenware; 1 black-burnished earthenware; 6 white-glazed earthenware; 1 white porcelain; 2 blue-patterned porcelain

*CBM* – 350g

*clay pipe* – 40g – 7 stem fragments (diam 4.9-9.8mm, bore 1.2-2.8mm diam); 1 bowl fragment (internal diam 14mm)

*flint* – 1 piece (waste flake/retouched blade)

*glass* – 3 sherds – 1 window glass; 2 green 17th c. glass