

Land Adjacent to Bourne Mill, Farnham, Surrey

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR: 485295 147573

Report for
Churchill Hui (Project Management)

On behalf of;

GENESIS HOUSING GROUP

SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development at Land Adjacent to Bourne Mill, Farnham, Surrey

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1 SUMMARY

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) have been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed development at land adjacent to Bourne Mill, Guilford Road, Farnham, Surrey. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with established guidance as set out by Heritage & Conservation (Surrey County Council) in advance of a planning application for the proposed construction of a new housing development. The site is located within an area of high archaeological potential associated with the prehistoric and Romano-British periods with possible domestic, economic, political and religious functions. In addition post-medieval remains are considered likely, possibly comprising water management and riparian activity associated with the extensive development of Farnham mills

Given this, potential exists for nationally important remains associated with the historical development of Farnham being present on the application site and could very possibly be affected by groundworks associated with any future planning application. **It is therefore recommended that the effects of the development proposals on any archaeological remains present should be further assessed through field evaluation as a condition of the planning permission.**

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (2001) states:

'Positive planning and management can help to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation. Both central government and English Heritage have important roles to play (see Annex 1). But the key to the future of the great majority of archaeological sites and historic landscapes lies with local authorities, acting within the framework set by central government, in their various capacities as planning, education and recreational authorities, as well as with the owners of sites themselves. Appropriate planning policies in development plans and their implementation through development control will be especially important'

(2001:14)

'The needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the planning authority at an early stage. Once detailed designs have been prepared and finance lined up, flexibility becomes much more difficult and expensive to achieve. In their own interests therefore, prospective developers should, in all cases, include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, which they undertake before making a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains. The first step will be to contact the County Archaeological Officer or

equivalent who holds the SMR, or English Heritage in London. The SMR provides information about the locations where archaeological remains are known or thought likely to exist. Where important remains are known to exist or where the indications are that the remains are likely to prove important, English Heritage are also ready to join in early discussions and provide expert advice.

(2001:19)

‘These consultations will help to provide prospective developers with advance warning of the archaeological sensitivity of a site. As a result they may wish to commission their own archaeological assessment by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. This need not involve fieldwork. Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including any historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques’

(2001:20)

The Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for proposed development and associated planning applications.

2.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development will comprise the demolition of the existing college, followed by the construction of approximately 300 domestic units including access, services and parking facilities. At the time of preparing this report the precise site layout was still in the design phase and therefore unknown.

2.3 Projects Constraints

There were no constraints associated with this project.

2.4 Geology and Topography

The British Geological Society (BGS 1948 & 1985) shows that the local geology consists of Lower Terrace River Gravels and Lower Cretaceous ‘Gault Formation’¹. The site measures approximately 2.8 hectares in area at an elevation of 64-66m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). The majority of the site is characterised as Valley Floor & Water Management (Surrey County Council’s *Historic Characterisation Survey* – see Fig.7) associated with the River Bourne, and is relatively flat, giving way to steep valley sides along the western extent.

¹ The Gault Formation consists of both the Gault Clay and Upper Greensand. The Gault Clay is a formation of stiff blue clay deposited in a calm, fairly deep water marine environment during the Lower Cretaceous Period (Upper and Middle Albian).

For ease of reference the site has been subdivided into five areas as listed in Table 1, which summarises existing land use. At the time of the site visit, Areas 4-6 were largely overgrown, with the boundary between Areas 4 and 5 being separated by the former main channel of the River Bourne. Areas 2 & 3 were occupied by Bourne Mill (17th century Grade II listed building) and Bourne Buildings (retailer of garden furniture) respectively, while Area 1 comprised an in use car park and retaining wall along the northern extent. Land characterisation maps also show Area 3 being largely occupied by a millpond. Mature trees grow within and around the perimeter of the site.

Sub-division	Area	Current Use
1	0.2ha	Car park
2	0.3ha	Bourne Mill and associated car parking
3	0.4ha	Sluice/mill pond/commercial use
4	0.8ha	Scrub
5	0.8ha	Scrub
6	0.3ha	Scrub

Table 1 Existing land use

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Dr Paul Wilkinson of Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) on behalf of Churchill Hui (Project Management) in order to supplement a planning application for the construction of domestic housing, along with associated access, services and landscaping. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with a policies and guidance notes as set out by Surrey County Council's Heritage and Conservation Group and follows guidelines set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologist (see below) and English Heritage.

3.2 Development Framework

The current Surrey Structure Plan (SCC 2004) states that:

- *Surrey is one of Britain's most historic counties, with many buildings, landmarks and landscapes that remind us of our proud heritage and are irreplaceable assets. The historic environment not only provides an important insight into our cultural heritage but also contributes to the identity and distinctiveness of a place. Policy SE5 will ensure that development conserves the heritage and, where possible, enhances it as well. Surrey's Heritage Strategy contains further guidance as to how the heritage will be conserved whether by initiatives associated with development or otherwise.*

(Policy SE5 2004:3.25)

- *Every effort should be made to protect the historic environment, for instance, by encouraging the sensitive re-use of historic buildings for purposes which meet economic or social needs. Tourism is playing an increasingly important role in the local economy and conservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage supports this activity.*

(Policy SE5 2004: 3.26)

- *This policy also affords protection to features of archaeological importance. Scheduled monuments and other sites of national importance are already given strong protection. In order to safeguard other, presently unknown, archaeological resources, the developer will be required to take responsibility for the provision of an assessment prior to development on larger sites or areas of known high archaeological potential. Assessment may result in the need for a site evaluation: the outcome of this evaluation will indicate whether in situ preservation is recommended. Recording of archaeological features or buildings that are altered, disturbed or removed as a consequence of development will be required. Such a record is essential if knowledge of their contribution to the cultural heritage of the county is to be retained for the benefit of future generations.*

(Policy SE5 2004: 3.27)

3.3 Desktop Study – Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologist (1999). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

- *‘...a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (1999:2)*

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to determine:

- *the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*
- *the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised*
- *the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological work within a programme of research.*

IFA (1999:2)

3.4 Summary of Objectives

- *The overall objectives of the archaeological desk based assessment is to identify and assess the archaeological potential of the site by collating and analysing known information along with recording archaeological remains and historic landscape features in the field. Importance is to be placed on producing an account of the historic development of the site and in assessing the archaeological impact of future development.*

- *The desk-based assessment itself will comprise a collection and analysis of known historical and archaeological information regarding the site and its environs.*
- *This information will be used to produce a gazetteer of archaeological and heritage features on site and to augment and inform the desk based study and later management decisions.*
- *The project is then to assess the results of the desktop study and the site inspection to provide information on the nature of archaeology and heritage on site. This assessment would also aim to identify any buried archaeological potential.*
- *The study will also provide an assessment of the likely impacts on heritage remains that would be caused by any future intensive development.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

4.1.1 Archaeological databases

Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at Surrey County Council contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site (7 September 2007). A full listing of the relevant SMR data is included in Appendix 1. While this document focuses primarily on those sites within the specified search area, Appendix 2 contains a secondary search comprising records on a wider search radius incorporating Farnham as a whole.

4.1.2 Historical documents

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc were not relevant to this specific study.

4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents

A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Surrey Historic Centre, Woking, Surrey (20 September 2007). A full listing of cartographic and pictorial documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

4.1.4 Aerial photographs

Assessment of the collection of aerial photographs held by Surrey Historic Centre was made and compared to the cropmarks plotted during the National Mapping Programme of the Royal Commission for Historical Monuments.

4.1.5 Geotechnical information

To date, no geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

4.2 Walkover survey

The walkover survey was carried out on 21 September 2007 by David Britchfield, in respect of appropriate standards and requirements. However, restrictions to access meant that the entire site could not be directly assessed so up to date aerial photographs have been used where necessary.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

The Archaeological record, both in and around Farnham is extensive, comprising occupation evidence dating from the Mesolithic through to the industrial post-medieval period. Situated on the confluence of the rivers Bourne and Wey, Farnham is located on low lying ground situated almost midway between Winchester to the west and London to the east. It is exactly this geographic and topographic location that has formed the focus of trade, travel and communication for nearly 2000 years and therefore comes as no surprise that that this market town has served as a major administrative within the county, with bishops having been in residence within the town’s walls for over 800 years.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
	Romano-British	c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
	Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
	Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
	Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
	Modern	AD 1901 – present day

The proposed development site is located approximately 1km to the east of the centre of Farnham, beyond the periphery

of the historical core of the town and outside of the extent of the SCC Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP). That said, the historical and archaeological record is equally as ‘busy’ within the area immediately adjacent to the proposed development site as is within the town proper. This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area of the town, placing it within local and regional context. Each period classification will contain references to the archaeological record of the wider landscape, as well as a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site’s immediate vicinity (i.e. 1km radius). Timescales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 2 and locations of monuments, spot finds, archaeological sites and historic buildings are presented in Figures 1 & 2.

Table 2 Classification of Archaeological Periods

5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

One scheduled monument (SCC SMR Ref.: 1715) and ten listed buildings are recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site, all included within Appendix 1. The Historic Park and Garden at Farnham is also situated just under 1km to the west of the site (Fig 2/3). The site of Farnham castle (see 5.7 below) and its parkland is now arable and used as a private golf course.

5.3 Palaeolithic

The prehistoric period within the Bourne valley follows traditional patterns observed elsewhere within the county, until the Iron Age where evidence becomes a little more complex. The Paleolithic period, or *Old Stone Age*, technically comprises more than a million years, during which time major climatic and other changes affected the evolution of humans. Humans themselves evolved into their current morphological form during the later period of the Stone Age. The Paleolithic period is characterized by the production and utilization of knapped stone tools, although occasionally bone tools also survive within the archaeological record.

A single Paleolithic record is cited within the Sites and Monuments Record, however the actual nature of the site/find is not entirely clear. Oakley (1939) 'does not mention any implements coming from here, only floral and faunal remains (SCC SMR Ref.:2178). Within the wider landscape mammoth remains (SCC SMR Ref.:4132) have been located at Fairfield pit, along with additional Paleolithic hand axes and debitage retrieved during gravel extraction to the west (SCC SMR Ref.:2160 & 2163).

5.4 Mesolithic

The Mesolithic² period is represented by the presence of lithic scatters, with tools such as flint axes, picks, blades and flakes providing an insight into the earliest established phase of human activity within the Farnham area. Directly adjacent, to the east of the assessment site a Mesolithic 'settlement' site is recorded. Excavated in the 1930's this site comprised up to 18 'pit-dwellings' characterised by irregular hollow profiles along with the presence of post holes and 'a mass of flints both in and around the post holes' (SCC SMR Ref.:1717). Additional finds have been recorded to the southeast of the site, including scrapers, a borer and a flake knife (SCC SMR Ref.:1711).

Within the wider landscape, gravel extraction has recovered tranchet axe heads and microliths ((SCC SMR Ref.:1720), burins, microliths, cores and flakes (SCC SMR Ref.:1722), while ploughing has uncovered further axes, cores, flakes and microliths at Moor Park (SCC SMR Ref.:1739). At Alma Nursery to the northeast three polished axes (SCC SMR Ref.:2177) have also been rescued during gravel extraction, along with extensive flint scatters comprising 11 tranchet axes and a quartzite mace head (SCC SMR Ref.:1750).

5.5 Neolithic

By the Neolithic period, the adoption of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is typically illustrated by both 'ceremonial' and 'domestic' settlement patterns. Neolithic finds recorded within the assessment area are rather limited, comprising a single

² There is some debate as to whether the 'Mesolithic' is a valid term as there are no defined Mesolithic characteristics. For this study it is assumed the Mesolithic culture is represented by hunter-gatherer societies that immediately predate the Neolithic period.

chipped axe (SCC SMR Ref.: 2161), found directly west of the proposed development site during gravel extraction carried out in 1911. Although the artefact was not within retrieved from a secure context, and thus considered residual, it may suggest a Neolithic presence within the surrounding landscape. This hypothesis is further supported by the presence of Neolithic flakes and axe heads (SCC SMR Ref.:2167) revealed during excavation of the Mesolithic site at Bourne Mill Spring

Within the wider landscape and once again associated with gravel extraction, the presence of a potential Neolithic settlement comprising a long barrow (SCC SMR Ref.:1724), a domestic debris including flint scatters, pottery and bone have been recorded.

5.6 Bronze Age

The Bronze Age is represented by larger migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. Occupation of Farnham is believed to have continued throughout the Bronze Age albeit on a rather less 'visible' scale than those periods to follow. An inverted urn cremation within a chalk cist was discovered in 1930 at the Junction Gravel Pit, approximately 500m to the east of the site. The presence of a curving triangular sectioned ditch approximately 6m (20 ft) from the cist, suggests that it was in fact enclosed, suggesting an overlying burial mound (SCC SMR REF.: 1714). Directly to the south of this potential 'monument', Bronze Age pottery sherds and a Late Bronze Age saddle quern have also been recorded (SCC SMR REF.: 2154), providing a possible domestic presence, while the existence of a potential barrow may represent a complex prehistoric ritual landscape.

Within the wider landscape, Bronze Age pottery was rescued whilst excavating the Upper Snailsynch quarry (SCC SMR Ref.:1752). Additionally, fabrics were retrieved during archaeological excavations on the Mesolithic site at Bourne Mill Spring (SCC SMR Ref.:2156) along with Beaker sherds (SCC SMR Ref.:2166) found within the upper levels of the south ditch of the Neolithic long barrow mentioned above. A Middle Bronze Age palstave has been recorded at Tices Farm, Runfold (SCC SMR Ref.:4627), along with Beaker barbed and tanged arrowhead and scrapers (SCC SMR Ref.:2170) at Moor Park and an Early Bronze Age axe (SCC SMR Ref.:2679) at Green Lane Farm.

5.7 Iron Age

The Iron Age is generally characterised by iron metallurgy - the working and use of iron³. The adoption of this material coincided with other changes including an increase in population and trade (and therefore cultural diffusion), the introduction of new crops and farming methods along with more visible settlement patterns both within the the archaeological record and the physical landscape. In contrast to this however, burial and ritual deposits become more discrete. The assessment area includes a single Iron Age record comprising the identification of two isolated pits (SCC SMR REF.:1697) to the west of the site, further up the course of the river Bourne. Records are vague and the whereabouts of associated finds is unknown.

Within the wider landscape Iron Age pottery, sherds were also recorded during the excavations at Bourne Mill Spring (SCC SMR Ref.:2157) and during examination of the Neolithic long barrow (SCC SMR Ref.:2167).

³ This new technology was introduced first and became most widespread in southern and lowland Britain. During the early part of the Iron Age its use is believed to be limited to prestigious or ritual objects, becoming more common towards the end of the period.

5.8 Romano-British

It is by the Romano-British period that settlement patterns become more visible. The term Romano-British describes the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian 'invasion' in AD43. For nearly 400 years Britain formed part of the Roman Empire, the civilisation of Roman Britain being the synthesis of the Roman and native cultures, although it is evident that trade links and communication between Rome and Britain existed prior to the 'Roman' period. The Roman political system '*clientela*' served as the model between Rome and her allies and negotiations that took place meant that alliances were forged, trade started to expand and the spread of cultural ideals occurred. These ideals are no more evident than within the infrastructure that started to develop all over Britain and Europe during the Roman period. The predominant feature of infrastructure within Surrey (and beyond) is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads and villa estates. The Roman administration needed an established network of roads, including posting stations⁴, to connect administrative centres⁵, towns and military posts to speed up the flow of trade, goods (particularly pottery manufacture), communications and troops.

Excavations in 1946-7, by Lowther and Rankine (with a workforce comprising several prisoners of war), directly north of the proposed development within what is now a residential area, revealed what is today known as the 'Six Bells' Roman site at Farnham (SCC SMR Ref.:1715). Excavation revealed an extensive Roman pottery works (c. AD 100-400), with an associated aqueduct along with two 3rd-4th century buildings (a dwelling and a bath house). The aqueduct was traced for 630 ft., from a point in Farnham Park, slightly above where the Bourne stream goes underground, to a gravel pit where it was destroyed. Building foundations associated with the bath house comprised rammed chalk floors supported by timber piles in order to prevent subsidence within a rather unstable surface. Bird (2004) states that the 'excavation continued little if at all beyond the area planned, so wall continuations could easily have been missed' (2004:98), suggesting the possibility that associated buildings and settlement may be extant within the surrounding landscape.

Directly to the east of both the assessment site and the Six Bells site, and within the extent of the previously mentioned Mesolithic settlement (SCC SMR Ref.:1717), additional Roman features, including ditches and a possible kiln is recorded (SCC SMR Ref.:2158). Excavations carried out in 1937-1938 included a 3rd century ditch, cutting into Mesolithic deposits, along with a circular charcoal filled feature containing pottery wasters.

Within the wider landscape two pottery vessels forming part of an early 2nd century cremation burial group (SCC SMR Ref.:1684) were found at Fairfield, near Farnham Station, a Roman pottery kiln at Snailslynch Farm (SCC SMR Ref.:1718) and 'numerous' tesserae and sherds of course grey pottery at High Place, Farnham.

5.9 Anglo-Saxon

The place name of Farnham can be traced to the Saxon charters where we have records for '*Fearn hamme*'. The etymology for the name would appear to derive from the plentiful ferns ('fearn') and bracken found in the area and 'hamme' referring to the water meadows that were at its centre. Interestingly, the minster at Farnham, along with Chertsey Abbey, was at the

⁴ Posting stations – where travelling officials could rest, eat and take on new horses/provisions.

⁵ Key administrative towns connected via established Roman routes within the region include; Chichester, Winchester, Silchester, Hardham, Iping, Neatham, Alfoldean and Dorking (among others).

centre of the emergence of English as a common language which led to the basis of English place-naming.

No Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded either within or on the periphery of the assessment area.

5.10 Medieval

The early town of Farnham appears to have grown up around the junction of the London/Southampton road and that orientated from the east to the southwest. By the middle of the 12th century the town had developed into the centre of trade and commerce within the area with the castle providing the residence of the Bishop of Winchester, an establishment midway between London and Winchester. Built by Henry of Blois (the contemporary Bishop) during the first half of the 12th century, little is known about this early castle other than it had a tower, possibly made of stone, on top of a large motte. The castle was demolished under the order of Henry II in 1155 and rebuilt in the late 12th and early 13th century until it was dismantled by Oliver Cromwell following unsuccessful attempts to blow it up during English Civil War.

Despite a rather extensive medieval focus within Farnham itself, the assessment area is relatively limited as far as this period is concerned. An early-mid 14th century kiln (SCC SMR Ref.:5456) is recorded within Farnham Park to the west, with possible albeit unconfirmed ties to a second 17th kiln (SCC SMR Ref.:2667) elsewhere in the park (location unknown).

Within the wider landscape, a medieval iron arrowhead (SCC SMR Ref.:4159) is recorded as a spot find, located by use of a metal detector at The Avenue, Farnham.

5.11 Post-Medieval

Continued expansion of Farnham by the middle of the sixteenth century, further reinforced the towns position as an administrative and economic hub within the county. Particular importance is not only given to the harvesting and distribution of wheat, but also to the wool cloth industry, in which Farnham prospered. Three mills are recorded within the assessment area, the most relevant of these being Bourne Mill, within Area 2 of the site (see Fig. 2). Bourne Mill (SCC SMR Ref: 3349/13163) is a 17th century Grade II Listed building and contemporary with the great corn markets of South England. Features associated with this activity are still present today, with the mill pond and sluices being located immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of the extant building. In addition to Bourne Mill, two other mills; High Mill and Rock Mill are present within the assessment area. High Mill (SCC SMR Ref:3348/12089) to the southwest comprises an overshot waterwheel and has been used as both a corn mill and fulling mill⁶. The remains of Rock Mill (SCC SMR Ref:4028), a corn mill dating to 1770 are present to the northwest of High Mill. Only brick foundations remain.

Cartographic regression of the assessment area suggests that during the post-medieval period the assessment site has been largely exploited for uses associated with Bourne Mill. Ordnance Survey maps dating from the late 19th century show the route of the river, from Bourne Mill Spring further south to the Mill. The meandering nature and angular inlets, particularly along the eastern banks, suggest a great deal of hydrological management and riparian activity. That said, the mill itself would have been positioned in accordance with the

⁶ Fulling is a step in woolen cloth making which involves the cleansing of cloth (particularly wool) to get rid of oils, dirt, and other impurities and to thicken the fabric.

natural flow of water suggesting that the river along with associated natural inlets and ponds may have been present prior to the development of the mill in the 17th century.

John Rocque's map of 1776 confirms the established route of the river (see 5.11 below).

5.12 Modern

Modern development on the site is limited to the construction of terraces associated with the car park in Areas 1 and 2, along with landscaping associated with Bourne Buildings. World War II structures are recorded within the assessment area comprising four pillboxes and a single cylinder (see Appendix I). On a wider scale, a further six pillboxes and two anti-tank blocks are recorded in Farnham (see Appendix II).

5.13 Undated

No undated earthworks or the like are recorded within the assessment area.

5.14 Recent Archaeological Investigations

Appendices I and II provide details of recent archaeological investigations both within and on the periphery of the search area, as provided by SCC HER. No further archaeological sites have been recorded in any of these instances.

5.15 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A map regression exercise carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the majority of the site has remained undeveloped. Ordnance Survey and additional maps prior to this date show that the site was focussed around the course of the river Bourne and that riparian activity and water management has occurred since the construction of Bourne Mill.

5.16 Aerial Photographs

A search was made of aerial photographs held by Surrey County Council and the National Monuments Record. Those consulted supported findings from the historic map regression (Section 5.11), although provided no additional information.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Introduction

In order to determine the archaeological potential of the assessment site it is necessary to assess all available data in order to establish possible settlement patterns and probabilities. This would include the assessment of known archaeological/historical sites, along with topographical and geological conditions. With this in mind, the archaeological potential of the site has been rated for each period and an initial level of sensitivity and importance has been applied i.e. High, Moderate, Low;

- **High** is considered as a site of national and international importance that is protected by statute, such as a World Heritage Site or Scheduled (or schedulable) Monument.
- **Medium** significance is attributed to sites of national and regional importance that are not necessarily protected by statute, such as settlement sites, military sites, transportation sites and industrial sites.
- **Low** sensitivity is attributed to locally important sites such as field systems, localised small sites and find spots.

6.2 Paleolithic

The potential for finding remains that date to the Paleolithic is considered **low**. Recorded activity within the area immediately surrounding the proposed development site shows that sites dating to this period have been largely attributed to the extraction of gravel. The site is situated within a low-lying valley between the higher terrace gravels which would be unlikely to contain Paleolithic deposits.

6.3 Mesolithic

The potential for finding remains that date to the Mesolithic is considered **moderate**. Recorded activity within the area immediately surrounding the proposed development site shows a good degree of preservation coupled with relatively good settlement patterns tested and recorded during the investigation of adjacent archaeological sites.

6.4 Neolithic

The potential for finding remains that date to the Neolithic is considered **moderate**. Recorded activity within the area immediately surrounding the proposed development site shows a good degree of preservation coupled with relatively good settlement patterns tested and recorded during the investigation of adjacent archaeological sites.

6.5 Bronze Age

The potential for finding remains that date to the Bronze Age is considered **moderate**. Recorded activity within the area immediately surrounding the proposed development site shows a good degree of preservation coupled with relatively good settlement patterns tested and recorded during the investigation of adjacent archaeological sites.

6.6 Iron Age

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age is considered as **moderate**. As with the pre-dating evidence, the surrounding landscape offers the potential for surviving archaeological deposits dating to this period as is evident from investigations and finds within the surrounding area. The potential for associated field systems, and/or further settlement sites within the vicinity should be expected.

6.7 Romano-British

Extensive settlement directly adjacent to the assessment site and within the surrounding area would tend to suggest that further archaeological remains associated with this period would be extant within undeveloped parcels of the landscape. The presence of the Six Bells monuments along with the location of an established aqueduct within the immediate vicinity of the site, suggests that the potential for finding remains dating to the Romano-British period is considered as **moderate-high**.

6.8 Anglo-Saxon

Anglo-Saxon remains within the assessment area are non-existent. Furthermore the preservation of earlier archaeological deposits on adjacent sites, suggest that surrounding area was not extensively settled within the Anglo-Saxon period. The potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period is considered as **low**.

6.9 Medieval

Medieval settlement within the assessment area is limited. The presence of later riparian activity and possible agricultural activity and/or woodland management, should not be ruled

out. The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **low-moderate**.

6.10 Post-Medieval

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is likely as the management of mill ponds and water courses is evident on recent maps. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **moderate**.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area has comprised largely fields, floodplains and woodlands throughout the last 140 years. Areas 1, 2 and 3 have been extensively development since the 17th century with impact comprising the construction of Bourne Mill and associated water management/fluvial erosion. In addition Areas 1 and 2 have been subjected to extensive impact through the construction of retaining structures. The impact of landscaping and construction associated with the Areas 1, 2 and 3 is therefore considered as **high**, while Areas 4-6 are considered as **low**. Fluvial erosion of all areas should be considered, although there is no record to suggest that this is necessarily the case.

7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the full extent of the proposed development was not known. However, it has been made clear that any future planning application will most likely comprise the extensive landscaping of the northern areas of the site followed by the extensive construction of domestic units along with associated access, parking and utilities. Areas of open green space may also be considered, as yet the location of these has not been confirmed. At present time, Area 2 is marked as retained land as no development proposals within this area have been implied.

8 MITIGATION

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record, in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works. The assessment site has generally been shown to be within an area of moderate archaeological potential with low truncation (previous impact). The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigations measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

Given the above findings, it is possible that nationally important remains associated with the historical development of Farnham could be present on the application site and could very possibly be affected by the groundworks for the proposals. **It is therefore recommended that the effects of the development proposals on any archaeological remains present should be further assessed through field evaluation as a condition of the planning permission.**

9. Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Surrey County Council within 6 months of completion.

9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources

The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Surrey County Council, and therefore considered as being extremely reliable.

9.3 Copyright

Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Genesis Housing Group (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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David Britchfield, Paul Wilkinson
September 2007

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites within a 1km Radius (as held by Surrey County Council Sites and Monuments Record)

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Prehistoric	1697	Features	84630 47960	Early Iron Age Pits. Two pits, about three feet in dia, were exposed on the right bank of the Bourne, when it shifted its course westwards in Farnham Park.
Prehistoric	1711	Settlement	85800 47300	Mesolithic site in Rock House Kitchen garden. Finds include scrapers, a borer and a flake knife. Material insufficient for analysis, but a cultural association with the neighbouring alma Nursery site (SMR No 1750] is presumed.
Prehistoric	1714	Cist burial	85660 47710	Late Bronze Age Cremation. Inverted-urn cremation in a chalk cist discovered in 1930 at the Junction Gravel Pit, Alma Nursery. A curving triangular sectioned ditch, five feet deep and ten feet wide (the centre of which was 20 ft from the cist) was excavated, and it is suggested that it enclosed a burial mound overlying the cist. See Ant No 2154 for other Bronze Age material from the area.
Romano-British	1715	Settlement	85170 47830	A Roman pottery works (c AD 100-400), with an associated aqueduct and two 3rd-4th century buildings (a dwelling and a bath house), was excavated, 1946-7, by Lowther and Rankine for MPBW. The aqueduct was traced for 630 ft., from a point in Farnham Park, slightly above where the Bourne stream goes underground, to a gravel pit where it was destroyed. Silting in the aqueduct showed Samian and coarse ware (Mid 2nd - early 4th c) There was an absence of coins at the site, but pottery suggests an abandonment c ad 400. This area is now completely developed and no trace of the building exists. The remains of the 'house' were visible until 1964. A Mrs Parratt states that this site itself is not built over, the excavated structures were built around. Other Roman buildings were destroyed unrecorded when the new houses were built but have now been covered and grassed over.

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Prehistoric	1717	Settlement	85280 47920	<p>Mesolithic pit dwelling at Bourne Mill spring, on the corporation sewage farm at Farnham. Eighteen pits were located at Rankine (1930-35) of which, four were excavated. (Clarke, Rankine, 1937-38 – see Plan A0/LP/62/103) The dwellings were irregular hollows with no evidence of structures other than a solitary post-hole. A mass of flints, both in and around the pits, indicates a Flake-tool industry which Clarke relates to Horsham and classifies as “...basically Maglemose with mid-Tardenoisian influence”. A selection of material is housed in the British Museum, the Rankine Collection, Guildford Museum and at Cambridge University. Mesolithic Settlement (GT) (site of). The site falls in a sewage farm and no trace of the hut-sites exist. A stone pillar has been erected at SU 8552046382 and bears the inscription 'Site of Mesolithic Dwellings c 6000 BC Discovered 1930. Excavated 1937-8.' A selection of the finds is in Guildford Museum, Acc No S 3736. For other material from the site see SMR No's 2155, 2156, 2157 and 2158. A quartzite/sandstone pebble hammer in the British Museum is from the 'excavated pit dwelling' site. Also surface collections over 5 acres by W F Rankine with trial trenches c 1929' according to the CBA Implement Petrology Survey, No. 98. On the card, a drawing showing Swallow Hole 'AO/LP/62/145' Fig 2 - Plan of excavations on the Bourne Mill Spring Site at Farnham (1937-38). It shows Pit I, Pit II, Pit III and Pit IV. Also a Romano-British Ditch.</p>
Prehistoric	2154	Finds	85700 47600	<p>An overhanging urn fragment was found close to SMR No 1714 in 1935. BA pottery sherds were also found (at 'A' SU 8566 4761) in 1930 and a LBA saddle quern complete with upper stone (at 'B' SU 8577 4771) in 1935.</p>

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Prehistoric	2155	Site	85280 47920	Neolithic material from site of a Mesolithic settlement excavated 1930-35 and 1937-8 (SMR No 1717) included pottery (Neolithic 'B'; sherd and flints. Petit tranchet derivatives and flakes from polished axe amongst the flint work recovered. Selection of material in British Museum, the Rankine Collection, Guildford Museum and at Cambridge University. An overhanging urn fragment was found close to SMR No 1714 in 1935. BA pottery sherds were also found (at 'A' SU 8566 4761) in 1930 and an LBA saddle quern complete with upper stone (at 'B' SU 8577 4771) in 1935. It has been suggested by Harding that the settlement in the Neolithic period took the form of a causewayed camp. This theory is based on the fact that the pits or ditches, excavated in the 1930s, appear to be in two concentric circles and Neolithic pottery was found. Some of the Bourne Mill Spring material from the Rankine Collection is now at Farnham Museum and comprises finds and notes.
Romano-British	2158	Features	852804 47920	During the second season of excavation (1937-8) of a Mesolithic site at Farnham (See SMR 1717) a Romano-British ditch with 3rd-4th c sherds found, overlying 2 of the Mesolithic pits (Pits II-III) [See Plan AO/LP/62/142-5]. Selection of material from site in British Museum, the Rankine Collection, Guildford Museum and at Cambridge University. The excavation at this site of a circular depression filled with charcoal, pottery wasters and the fragments is suggestive of an adjacent Roman pottery kiln.
Prehistoric	2161	Finds	85000 47800	Neolithic axe found at Six Bells in 1911 when gravel digging.
Prehistoric	2178	Finds	85700 47700	Lower Palaeolithic 'implements' recorded.
Post Medieval	3348	Building	8574 4718	Watermill. High Mill on the South (Haselfoot quotes north) side of Moor Park Lane. An 18th C weatherboarded building with a half-hipped

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				Mansard tiled roof. The mill is a 2-storey building as is the brick and tile hung millhouse alongside. Some machinery still remains. The mill contains pit machinery of considerable age as well as an overshot waterwheel. In 1288 William Blyas, a corn miller, was evicted from the mill and fined 20s. No further references to the mill exist until 1692 when a fulling mill is mentioned. The ownership of the site, along with other Farnham mills, for centuries lay with the Bishop of Winchester. References are made in 1776 and 1816, to Charles Bacon and Nicholas Bacon as tenants, although the later refers to a corn mill that was formerly a fulling mill. William Cowdery was the next miller, with his son Charles taking over in 1839. The mill ceased grinding commercially in about 1900 and then only produced provender food, when in the ownership of Edward Bide.
Post Medieval	3349	Building	8524 4744	Watermill. Bourne Mill, Farnham. A 17th and 18th century building, partly altered in the 19th century. A fine 3-and-4 storey block, the lower floor being in brick and the upper floors part tile-hung and part weatherboarded. It dates from when Farnham was a great corn market for the South of England.
Post Medieval	4028	Building	8567 4728	Watermill. The massive brick foundations are the only remains of Rock Mill. It was situated in the grounds of Rock House, the family home of the Simmonds, who were prolific millers and corn merchants in the Farnham area. The house was built in 1770 and the mill was probably erected at the same time. William Mellersh was the miller in 1832 and Thomas Simmonds took over the mill by 1845. His son, Thomas, took over the mill which was now steam assisted, after his father. The mill closed down in 1877, with Richard Simmonds the last owner. It was put up for sale and the sale notice makes reference to five pairs of stones driven by a 10hp Corliss engine. It was sold for £1200 and Richard Simmonds moved his business to the flour mills at Albert Road, Aldershot.

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Medieval	5456	Feature	845 480	Tile Kiln. Additional work was carried out by Nicholas Riall on the site of a tile kiln from the early-mid 14th century, to recover additional examples of a shaped peg-tile for which no parallels are currently known
No date	5457	Report	850 472	A watching brief by SCAU on the redevelopment of this site found extensive modern disturbance overlying natural alluvial deposits.
No date	5469	Report	850 475	Evaluation of this site by PCA was carried out in advance of redevelopment. No features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded, suggesting that the site was agricultural land until modern.
No date	5525	Report	855 477	Inspection of spoil by Surrey Archaeological Society from the foundation trenches for an extension at 78 Broomleaf Road, Farnham revealed no archaeological material.
No date	5535	Report	851 475	Evaluation by MoLAS prior to redevelopment revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.
Modern	6080	Structure	851 478	Anti Invasion Defence Site: Pillbox
Modern	6081	Structure	8511 474	Anti Invasion Defence Site: Pillbox
Modern	6298	Structure	8584 4759	Anti Invasion Defence Site: Pillbox
Modern	6447	Structure	8590 4727	Anti Invasion Defence Site: Pillbox
Modern	6645	Structure	8593 4724	Anti Invasion Defence Site: Cylinder

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Post Medieval	11933	Extant Building	84627 47054	Listed Building. L-shaped block. Mill House late C18. 2 storeys; brick with flat moulded eaves and slate roof. Flanking chimneys. 3 windows, 4 panes wide, on 1st floor; 2 windows on ground floor. Central 6-panel door, as far as gable end comprising 8th bay from southeast end. Continuous painted band across front. Much altered. Later extension to north-west and behind. No longer in use as a mill. Willey Mill (Alton Road), Bourne Mill (Guildford Road) High Mill and Bourne Place (both in Moor Park Lane) are also listed. Although all these mills except Bourne Mill are C18 buildings; and are later than the period when Farnham was one of the great corn markets of South England, they are all good buildings of their kind with attractive mill houses, worthy of preservation as a reminder of an historical past and for architectural interest.
Post Medieval	11939	Extant Building	84936 47362	Listed Building. Stanley Villas. Pair of houses of about 1830. 3 storeys. 4 windows. red brick. cemented stringcourse above the ground floor. Eaves cornice. Hipped slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Doorways up to 8 steps with pilasters, pediments, semi-circular fanlights and doors of 6 panels of unusual pattern with similarly patterned reveal; door in No.35 now modern. 2 storey, 1 bay annexe in slight recession at east end of No 37; glazing bars intact.
Post Medieval	11940	Extant Building	85728 47363	Listed Building. Early C19 core. South-East front: 2 storeys, 5 bays [formerly 6]. Slate hipped roof; overhanging eaves. Cemented front; end pilasters and projecting plinth. Later addition of 2 bays at north steps flanked by wrought iron handrail terminating in a scroll lead up to the modern contemporary style doorway in 3rd bay from south end. Round-headed doorway with moulded architraves, keystones and 2 fluted Doric pilasters to each side. Panelled reveals. Double doors with 4 panels to each other. Front facing south-west: 2 storeys, 3 window bays. Similar frontage to south-east front though more regular arrangements of fenestration. On ground floor in end bays, 2 Victorian splayed bay

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				windows; modern Georgian-style round-headed sash windows with radiating glazing pattern in centre lights, sash windows 2 panes wide in flanking lights, Round-headed doorway in centre bay of similar style to the doorway in the south-east front. Modern addition of 2 storeys 1 bay in matching style at left hand end. Formerly probably a mill house.
Post Medieval	11967	Extant Building	84603 47333	Listed Building. Church of St John the Evangelist 1841 enlarged 1861. Norman style. Church with sandstone quoins and dressings. Nave, chancel, side aisles; chapel of Holy Trinity projects from south aisle; bell turret at east end of south aisle. Single lancet windows to south aisle, paired lancet windows to north aisle, triple lancets in east and west ends. The church of St John the Evangelist, Hale, and all the listed buildings in Upper Hale Road, with Hale Court, Farnborough Road, form a group.
Post Medieval	11968	Extant Building	84505 47314	Listed Building. East garden wall to West Meon House. C19. Wall of church with red brick capping. This extends as far as northern end of garden.
Post Medieval	12085	Extant Building	85417 47379	Listed Building. Known as Mill Place for a period in this century. Beforehand, it had been known as Bourne Place, a name derived from the Bourne mills of which the present house formed part and which were mentioned in the Domesday Book. Now a private house. C18. 2 storey and attic. Colour-washed brick on projecting plinth. Strings at 1st floor level and above 1st floor windows. Moulded and dentilled brick eaves cornice. Hipped old tile roof. Originally house in left hand half with 3 windows on 1st floor, 2 windows on ground floor, the right hand altered C19 to angular bay, and 6-panel central door more modern gabled porch. The Mill building to right hand now forms part of house with one window on 1st floor and 2-light casement window with shutters below, with one window on return front facing road, on attic and 1st floor levels.

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Post Medieval	12089	Extant Building	85742 47192	Listed Building. Mill House c18. 2 storeys. Colour-washed brick with tile-hung upper part of shaped tiles. Old tile roof. Flanking chimneys. 5 windows to both floors, probably originally only 4 on ground floor. 6-panel central door in moulded frame. All windows are early C19 with 8 large panes, double sashes. The Mill buildings on the left hand are weather-boarded with half-hipped mansard old tile roof. 3 windows on 1st floor, and irregular windows and doors on ground floor. Mill machinery in situ. [Willey Mill (Alton Road), Hatch Mill (Farnham By-pass), Bourne Mill (Guildford Road.), High Mill (Moor Park Lane) are also listed. Although all these mills except Bourne Mill are C18 buildings, and are later than the period when Farnham was one of the great corn markets of South England, they are all good buildings of their kind with attractive mill houses, worthy of preservation as a reminder of an historical past and for architectural interest.
Post Medieval	12814	Extant Building	85975 47324	Listed Building. Former Hop Kiln at Kiln Side Farm II Hop Kiln: Late C19 added to. Pebble-dashed brick with brick dressings, and tile hung with decorative hands. Roof of plain tiles, concrete tiles and some corrugated right bays open with timber posts, on ground floor, and tile hung with window to each bay on 1st floor. Rear (drying floor range): ground floor: 3 left-hand bays are solid-walled with centre door flanked by windows; bay 4, set back, and bays 5 and 6, set back further are open-brick piers. 1st floor: window to each bay and notched barge-boards to each gable. Left return: 2 added projecting gabled bays, the 1st floor at ground level because of hill slope with a door to left of centre and a 3-light window to each gable. Interior: Kiln range: brick floor to ground floor (fire boxes removed); on 1st floor each bay is separate and has slatted floor and plastered walls and cone directing air up to louvre which has fan in base. Drying range, 1st floor: square timber posts support queen strut roof trusses with central iron pins; walls are lined with beaded boards; floors have trap doors from which would have hung the sacks (hop pockets) into which the dried hops were shovelled:

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				along the side of the kiln range are rollers (manufacturer T. Etherington, Hants) with hessian nets which were fed through a slit in the kiln wall and spread across the slatted floor; there is a hatch to each kiln. The hop kiln was owned by the Bide family and functioned up to 1970. In state of disrepair at time of inspection.
Post Medieval	13137	Extant Building	84508 47297	Listed Building. Pair of houses built probably in 1847 by Patrick of Farnham. 3 storeys and basement. 4 windows. Stone and brick with cemented front. Slate hipped roof. Slide eaves cornice. Glazing bars intact. Casements on 1st floor. Round-headed doorways up 8 steps with semi-circular fanlights and doors of 5 moulded and fielded panels.
Post Medieval	13163	Extant Building	85233 47429	Listed Building. Borne Mill. C17, C18 and modernised (now an antique shio and a club). An irregular block partly 4-storey and partly 3-storey. East front part weatherboarded and part tile hung to upper part over lower storey of brick, with mansard old tile, hipped roof and irregular leaded casements. The south front to road is in 3-sections. TO right hand gable and of 4 storeys and attic, the upper part tile-hung on 2 storey of brick with 4 stepped brick buttresses. One 4-light leases attic casement. 3 casements on 3rd floor, 2 light leases; 2 similar casements on 1st floor and 2nd floors in outer bays. 2 pairs of small modern casements on ground floor. The adjoining and central section, of C18 front altered early C19 is of 3 storeys which are carried up to the parapet with brick coping. 2 square sash windows on 2nd floor, 2 windows, 4 panes wide, with stucco surrounds on 1st floor with 2-light leaded casement to right hand. One 3-light window, with stucco surround, to left hand on ground floor - 5 panel, C18, door to right hand of centre in stucco surround with console brackets and cornice, and modern ledged door with side light in right hand corner. Behind the street front is a timber framed wing with panels of timber-framed visible externally. The 3rd section to left hand. 2 storeys and attic, C18 of colour washed brick with half-hipped gable end to roof with one attic casement, 1 sash window on 1st floor and 2 modern leases casements and half glazed door on ground floor. [Willy Mill (Alton Road),

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				<p>Hatch Mill (Farnham Bypass), High Mill and Bourne Place (both in Moor Park Lane) are also listed. Although all these mills except Bourne Mill are C18 buildings, and are later than the period when Farnham was one of the great corn markets of South England, they are all good buildings of their kind with attractive mill houses, worthy of preservation as a reminder of an historical past and for architectural interest.</p>

Appendix 2 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites beyond the 1km Radius (as held by Surrey County Council Sites and Monuments Record)

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Romano- British	1684	Finds	84700 46800	Two pottery vessels (a wide mouthed jar and a small dish) forming part of an early 2 nd C cremation burial group, were found in 1902 at “Fair field”, near Farnham station. Loaned to Guildford museum by Major Anderson of Waverley Abbey. These vessels were removed from Guildford museum some time before the inventory of 1947 but no record of this has been kept. The wide mouthed jar is now on exhibition at Farnham museum but again there is no known correspondence and the whereabouts of the dish is not known. The area of the find has long been developed.
Romano-British	1718	Feature	85280 46900	Roman Pottery Kiln. A 3rd-4thc. Roman pottery kiln was excavated at Snailslynch Farm, in 1926, by Major A G Wade. The oven, which measured 6ft x 5ft and 26" high, yielded some seventy bases all of which are in the British Museum. A 3rd c storage jar was found in 1932 in situ in the face of a gravel pit, in a flue that seems to have belonged to this (Snailslynch) kiln. (3) It is in Guildford Museum. The site of the kiln falls in the partly filled and developed Lower Snailslynch Gravel Pit and no further finds have come to light. The 3rd c storage jar, illustrated in Auths 3 & 5, is on display in Guildford Museum, Acc No S 2242, having been presented by Doctor J S Parvis in 1947. Archive notes from Wade's excavation of 1926 in Farnham Museum. Finds in Farnham Museum.
Prehistoric	1720	Settlement	85000 47800	(Area SU 851477) Mesolithic site at Six Bells discovered in 1911 when gravel - digging, the finds included eight tranchet axes, a few microliths and much microlithic debris. Seven axes in Farnham Museum, one axe and microliths: in Canon C Farrell's collection. Area of gravel workings now covered by a housing estate. SU 850478 - Accurate siting - Six Bells Pit (For Roman site Six Bells see Ant. No 1715 and for other prehistoric material see SMR No's 2160 and 2161).

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Romano-British	1721	Finds	85000 47000	Pottery. Marginal. On display in Guildford Museum, Accession No S 2231, is an RB 4th c flanged bowl from Seale-Farnham. It was donated in 1947, by the Revd H R Huband and forms part of the Huband Collection. It is almost certainly from one of the known sites but could not be related to any.
Prehistoric	1722	Settlement	85500 46800	'A' SU 85414687 Prehistoric Pits and implements found A D 1927-28 (TI) Area SU 855468 An extensive Mesolithic site was discovered by H T M Taylor and W F Rankine at Snailslynch Farm, in 1901, and a gravel pit in the area was subsequently investigated by Major A G Wade at 'A'. The finds include burins, microliths, Mesolithic-type cores and flakes. Mesolithic finds in the British Museum (the only evidence for 'pits' is the CS authorised by Major A G Wade). The area described has been completely developed. Three old gravel pits have been sited in the area: The two Lower Snailslynch Gravel Pits at SU 85054680 and SU 85254690 and the Upper Snailslynch Gravel Pit at SU 85384674 (a)
Prehistoric	1724	Structure	88067 47927	The remains of a long barrow were observed by Rankine, in 1936, in the north and east faces of the more southerly of two adjacent quarries, west of Badshot Farm and immediately east of the railway cutting (see O S 6" 1934-8). Most of the site had already been quarried away, but rescue excavations, by Keiller and Piggott, revealed enough of the ditches to indicate a barrow some 140 ft long, oriented slightly north of east. A single post-hole, seemingly [see plan AO/LP/62/147] contemporary, was observed in the causeway at the east end between the ditch terminals. Three sherds of Neolithic 'A' pottery were found in the primary silting of the south ditch. In the secondary filling of both ditches was a quantity of Neolithic pottery and a few associated flints. A fragment of a polished axe was taken from the north ditch. Rankine found two flint arrowheads (one leaf-shaped: one lozenge-shaped). The importance of this barrow lies in

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				<p>its position as a possible intermediate between the Kent and Wessex Tombs (2) The remains of the excavation trenches BV B1 and a section of the s ditch of the barrow are visible in the sides of the now disused chalk quarry. This would appear to place the centre of the barrow at SU 8606747927. The finds are on display in Guildford Museum. Possibility of Neo. settlement nearby (See SMR No 2155 for location of settlement suggested by Harding). See SMR No's 2166, 2167 and 2168 for other finds from site. Finds from Keiller and Piggot's excavation of 1936 are in Guildford and Farnham Museums. Animal bones (some split for marrow) from the Neolithic layers included ox, reindeer, roe deer, pig and dog.</p>
Prehistoric	1739	Settlement	86150 47150	<p>Mesolithic river bluff plateau site, Moor Park 'A', revealed by ploughing in 1931, and investigated by H Smither and W F Rankine. The site fielded tranchet axes, cores, flakes and microlithic debris. Axes in Rankine's possession.</p>
Prehistoric	1750	Settlement	85700 47700	<p>A group of Mesolithic sites forming a composite settlement discovered at Alma Nursery when gravel digging between 1920 and 1928 and investigated by W F Rankine and Dr J H Gibson. Numerous pits were seen and the extensive flint scatter included eleven tranchet axes and a quartzite mace head with hourglass perforation. Three tranchet axes in the Patterson collection, two in Rankine's, one in Canon O'Farrell's and five in Dr Gibson's. The mace head is in Farnham Museum.</p>

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Prehistoric	1752	Site	85450 46850	Bronze age pottery found AD, 1927-28 (TI). A small bossed urn (of Abercromby's Rimbury Group Pl.XCIII, No 456k) and an associated bronze disc (diam 2.5"), was found during gravel digging at the Upper Snailslynch pit (SU 854 468 - sited from sketch plans PPSEA.7.348). The disc has a staple on the back (AO/LP/64/328) and was apparently cast in one piece. On the front, the disc shows rudimentary edging, ornament, in thin bronze strip. The object, which was probably a belt ornament, may be compared with another from Heathbury Burn Cave (Deverel Rimbury context), which has two staples on the back. The urn is in London Museum and the disc in possession of Major A G Wade. The area is now fully developed. The bronze disc, labelled as LBA is on display in Guildford Museum.
Prehistoric	2156	Site	85280 47920	During the excavation (1930-35 and 1937-8) of a Mesolithic site at Farnham (See SMR No 1717) LBA pottery was found as well as a number of Bronze Age flints . Selection of material from site in British Museum, the Rankine Collection, Guildford Museum and at Cambridge University. A selection of the finds are in Guildford Museum. Some of the Bourne Mill Spring material from the Rankin Collection is now at Farnham Museum, and comprises finds and notes. The NMR library has a photo(s) from the 1937-8 excavation. Additional ref (a) See also SMR No's 2155, 2157 and 2158 for other material from this site. A small amount of (Later Bronze Age) pottery was found in the topmost levels of this site.
Prehistoric	2157	Site	85280 47920	During the excavation (1930-35 and 1937-8) of a Mesolithic site at Farnham (see SMR No 1717) Iron Age 'A' and Belgic sherds discovered. Selection of material from site in British Museum, the Rankine Collection, Guildford Museum and at Cambridge University. Selection of finds in Guildford Museum including an early 1st c Belgic bead-rim jar. SMR No

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				3736. Some of the Bourne Mill Spring material from the Rankine Collection is now in Farnham Museum.
Prehistoric	2160	Site	85000 47800	Six Bells Pit - 1 Pa hand axe, now in Farnham Museum, Surrey. Area of gravel workings now covered by a housing estate. See SMR No's 1720 and 2161 for other prehistoric material from pit and SMR No 1715 for Roman Settlement.
Prehistoric	2162	Site	85500 46800	(Area SU 855468) Prehistoric material found during the archaeological investigation of a gravel pit in 1927-28 by Major A G Wade included a leaf-shaped arrowhead. See SMR No's 1722 and 2163 for other finds. The area described has been completely developed. Three old Gravel Pits have been sited on the area; the two Lower Snailslynch Gravel Pits at SU 8505 4680 and SU 8525 4690 and the Upper Snailslynch Gravel Pit at SU 8538 4674. Some finds also in Farnham Museum.
Prehistoric	2163	Site	85400 46800	Prehistoric material found during the archaeological investigation of a gravel pit in 1927-28 by Major A G Wade included a late levallois point and a St Acheulean or possible le Monstier ovate. The area described has been completely developed. Three old Gravel Pits have been sited in the area: The two Lower Snailslynch Gravel Pits at SU 85054680 and SU 8525 4690 and the Upper Snailslynch Gravel Pit at SU 8538 4674. SU 852465 - (General siting) Snailslynch Farm, 23 hand axes (Palaeolithic) now in Basingstoke (Willis) Museum and Geological Museum. SU 850468 - (Snailslynch Farm, Lower Pit) 9 hand axes from Terrace D, and flakes, now in B M & London University Inst of Archaeology. SU 852467 - (Snailslynch Farm, Upper Pit) 5 hand axes from Terrace C and 1 from 'Top Terrace', now in Basingstoke, Farnham Surrey and Geological Museum. SU 857467 (General Siting) - Culver lands, 1 hand axe no in London University Inst Archaeology.

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Prehistoric	2166	Site	86067 47927	Beaker sherds found in the upper level of the south ditch of a long barrow, excavated by Keiller and Piggott in 1936 (see SMR No. 1724). See SMR No's 2167 and 2168 for other finds from site. The finds from the site are on display in Guildford Museum.
Prehistoric	2167	Site	86067 47927	EIA sherds found in the north ditch (point F) of a long barrow , excavated by Keiller and Piggott in 1936 (see SMR No 1724). See SMR No's 2166 and 2168 for other finds from site. The finds from the site are on display in Guildford Museum. See SMR No 1724 for location details of finds and archive from 1936 excavation.
Medieval	2168	Site	86067 47927	Medieval pottery found in the north ditch (point F) of a long barrow, excavated by Keiller and Piggott in 1936 (see SMR no 1724) See SMR No's 2166 and 2167 for other finds from site.
Prehistoric	2170	Site	86150 47150	A Beaker type barbed and tanged arrowhead and many Bronze Age scrapers were found during the investigation of a Mesolithic site in 1931 by H Smither and W F Rankine (see SMR No 1739). Site revealed by ploughing.
Prehistoric	2177	Site	85700 47700	Three polished axes recovered during the investigation by W F Rankine and Dr J H Gibson of a Mesolithic settlement site (see SMR No. 1750) discovered at Alma Nursery as a result of gravel-digging between 1920 and 1928. The area is now fully developed as part of the Farnham Industrial Estate. See SMR No 1750 for details of location of finds and archive from Rankine and Gibson's excavations of 1924. See also SMR No 2178 for Palaeolithic (?) material.
Post medieval	2667	Structure	84000 48000	Tile kiln , probably post-med. excavated by A.Mercer and K.D. Graham for Waverley District Council and the Farnham Museum Society in 1982 at Farnham Park, SU 84 48. Photo(s) of excavation retained by Mercer; to be deposited with Farnham Museum. Finds in Farnham Museum.

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Prehistoric	2679	Site	857 481	<p>The axe is 7.6cm long, 3.6cm wide at the blade and weighs 66g. It is in light green and grey green mottled bronze with a rough corroded surface. No similar ore has previously been recorded from the Farnham area. C. SU 857 481, Green Lane Farm, Farnham. An E.B.A. flat axe, dated to c1800-1600 B.C. by Stuart Needham, was found by Mr.Trevor Pickard in Oct. 1986 using a metal detector. He retained the axe; his address is 236 Shawfield Road, Ash. It is a diminutive specimen. Found in a field of longstanding pasture. The exact find spot was reported to be 8 feet from the main road and 25 feet from the stream forming a field boundary c. 4-5 inches deep. Its weight is 66.1 g. Precise attribution hindered by corroded nature of surface (Stuart Needham, corresp. in authy.1) Copy of drawing and map of find spot in Farnham Museum.</p> <p>"Precise attribution is hindered by the corroded nature of the surface. It is most likely to be an advanced type of flat axe datable to c. 1800-1600 BC within the Early Bronze Age. Diminutive specimens such as this one are uncommon and they may have served as small tools, perhaps for light woodworking; or alternatively could have been used in rituals. Relatively few flat axes have been found in Surrey and Hampshire."</p> <p>Dr S P Needham, Curator at The British Museum. 04/02/1987</p>
Medieval	2681	Site	85900 48100	<p>Lead ampulla found at Badshot Lea, SU 859 481. It has an 'orb' design on one side (similar to design on one found in Farnham Park and now in Farnham Museum). Medieval. Found in 1984 in grass field at a depth of 3 1/2-4 inches by a metal detector. The finder is not known, but it was brought to Farnham Museum for recording by John Boas, St George's Road, Badshot Lea. Returned to finder. Drawing, photograph and press cutting at Farnham Museum.</p>
Romano-British	3797	Site	8548 4685	<p>Mr and Mrs Raw have lived at High Place, Farnham for c.40 year. During their period of occupation they have dug up numerous tesserae and sherds of course grey Roman pottery, from their garden, which is approximately 50 yards north of an old gravel pit. The couple have kept</p>

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				the finds, which were identified by D. Graham. c. 1993.
Medieval	4021	Structure	8461 4706	<p>Listed Building. In 1231 monks from the nearby Waverly Abbey were using a fulling mill on the site, and were also granted a right of way from the 'great water meadows' to the village centre. By 1691, a corn mill was in existence at the site, according to a lease issued by the owner, the Bishop of Winchester. John Stanton was the recorded miller in 1722, and later in 1798 John Pisely surrendered his old lease of 1773 for a new one. His son Joseph carried on the business until 1870, when John Darvill took over the mill and it remained in the family until 1870. At some time, one of the Darvill family, probably John purchased the freehold from the Bishop. A Land Tax assessment of 1859 refers to James Darvill as the owner and occupier of 'Bishops Mill', Farnham. Henry Rose purchased the mill from James Darvill and it remained in his ownership until 1889, after which Mr.E. Bide owned the mill and the surrounding land, and used the building as a diary and firewood factory. Just after the turn of the century the building was used as a laundry, and remained as such until 1962. The river Wey was diverged soon after corn milling ceased and now the mill stands alone in open ground. The building was bought in 1962 by Farnham UDC and was converted into a civil defence centre. It is now used as the rehearsal studios for the Redgrave Theatre. It is constructed on three floors of red brick and has a lunetted door at its eastern end. This part of the building is the original mill and with the adjoining mill house dates from the 18th century. Sometime during the 19th century the mill was enlarged.</p>
Prehistoric	4132	Site	846 468	Rankine noted mammoth remains at Fairfield Pit, north of the station, close to the railway. Three molars found at the basal gravels of terrace D, by W.F. Rankine.

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Medieval	4159	Site	843 475	Large medieval iron arrowhead , in fair condition. It was found by Mr. J. Lyness, with a metal detector, in an area of land at The Avenue, Farnham. In the possession of the finder.
Medieval	4627	Site	8595 4829	Middle Bronze Age palstave found by a Mr R Fender in Middlesfield, Tices Farm, Runfold. The find spot lies just below the 250ft. contour of the junction of the Reading Beds and the London Clay. Implement is 0.158m. long, 0.076m. wide and 0.037m. thick. Axe now in Farnham Museum.
No date	5500	Report	8527 4689	Inspection of spoil by Surrey Archaeological Society from the foundation trenches for an extension at 78 Broomleaf Road, Farnham revealed no archaeological material.
Modern	6126	Structure	8469 4696	Anti-invasion defence site : Pillbox (Type FW3/28). At Wey Valley pumping station - corner of garden of E end, off North Downs Way near A31 road, Farnham.
Modern	6436	Structure	848 469	Anti-invasion defence site : Anti-tank block. S side of the by-pass, E and W of the footpath, Bridgefield, Farnham.
Modern	6437	Structure	8508 4697	Anti-invasion defence site : Anti-tank block.
Modern	6437	Structure	8507 4694	Anti-invasion defence site : Pillbox (Type FW3/24)
Modern	6587	Structure	8507 4694	Anti-invasion defence site : Pillbox (Type 3/24)
Modern	6588	Structure	850 469	Anti-invasion defence site : Pillbox (Type FW3/24). S side of the bypass, on E side of footpath, Bridgefield, Farnham
Modern	6750	Structure	8485 4687	Anti-invasion defence site : Pillbox (Type FW3/24). In garden of 48 Bridgefield, (Fairfield) Farnham

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Modern	6763	Structure	8615 4787	Anti-invasion defence site : Pillbox (Type FW3/24). NE of Farnham on edge of old chalk pit on N side of A31 road, E of the railway line.
Post Medieval	11941	Extant Building	849154 48343	1099 Hale Road (North west side). The church of St John the evangelist , Hale (formerly Hale Parish Church) SU 84 NE 11/131 26.4.50 II GV 1841 enlarged 1861. Norman style. Church with sandstone quoins and dressings. Nave, chancel, side aisles; chapel of Holy Trinity projects from south aisle; bell turret at east end of south aisle. Single lancet windows to south aisle, paired lancet windows to north aisle, triple lancets in east and west ends. The church of St John the Evangelist, Hale, and all the listed buildings in Upper Hale Road, with Hale Court, Farnborough Road, form a group.
Post Medieval	12073	Extant Building	851724 47033	1009 SNAILSLYNCH Snails Lynch Farmhouse SU 84 NE 12/209 II 2. Marked on the map as Snailslinch Farm. 2-storey timber-framed building; C16 and C17 probably. South-east front: square panels of timber-framing above with painted brick infilling; painted brick and plaster below. Old tile gabled roof central brick stack. Casement windows with small panes, 2 above and 3 below. Left; hand gable end is tile-hung above; square panels of timber-framing below; ground floor splayed out. 1 window on ground floor; 1 small modern oriel above. NE- SW cross wing of one storey and attic adjoins gable end to left hand; 1 bay; 2 small casements including 1 gabled dormer.
Post Medieval	12101	Extant Building	84513 47291	1. 1099 East Street (North West Side) Dwarf wall, railings and gates to West Meon House and Bath House SU 8447 SE 3/154A II 2. C19. Brick dwarf wall with stepped stone capping; railings [gates missing]. Brick gate piers with peaked stone capping.
Post Medieval	12102	Extant Building	84484 47290	1099 East Street (North West Side) Church Hall (to north-east of Church of St James) SU 841~7 SW 2/227 II 2.' Later C19; date of 1878 on rainwater heads. Single storey building cased in flint with projecting plinth

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				<p>with moulded brick capping; brick quoins; stringcourse; moulded brick eaves and tile gabled roof. 4 windows and door facing south-east with window and door at North-Easternmost end in recession and with separate roof. Stone transomed and mullioned windows of 4 lights in 2 tiers; windows at right hand end in wood; each light with flat trefoil head. In Western gable end, 6-light window of stone with similarly shaped trefoil head to each light; similar but enlarged shape to head of doorway below which also has brick drip mould over which in turn continues round the building as a stringcourse.</p>
Post Medieval	12562	Extant Building	84956 48342	<p>Timber framed house. SU 84 NW FARNHAM, FORMER UD Upper Hale Road. Farmhouse and former kiln, now house and flats. Maskoun House C18 front with C16-C17 core, Hale Farm flats C18 and 4,5 and 6 Radford Close a former kiln of 1854 converted into housing in 1981. Farmhouse and former kiln, now house and flats. Maskoun House C18 front with C16-C17 core, Hale Farm flats C18 and 4,5 and 6 Radford Close a former kiln of 1854 converted into housing in 1981. Maskoun House has a front stuccoed with slate roof. Two storeys; 5 windows. 12-pane sashes in moulded architraves. Central 6 panelled door (upper panels glazed) under early C19 portico with Tuscan columns, cornice and flat roof. Plinth. the back is irregular and includes a C16-C17 wing, timber framed with brick infilling and old tile roof and a series of gables. Irregular fenestration. Nos. 1-4 Hale Farm Flats form an L wing to the south of Maskoun house. C18 or earlier of brick with dentil eaves and old tiled roof. Irregular Fenestration including 2 large dormers and some late C20 casements. West gable has oculus and cambered loft door below. No's 4,5 and 6 Radford Close form a long 2 storey range to the south of this, a former kiln range of 1854. Brick with brick dentil eaves and tiled roof. Two parallel ranges. 5 openings above and 4 below with C20 windows. East range has a series of C20 casements and doors.</p>

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
Post Medieval	12567	Extant Building	84934 48374	1099 Upper Hale Road (SW side) Out buildings to the South of No.1 SU 84 NW 11/317 II. GV C18 Probably. Ground and loft storeys. Tile roof with half hip at either end. Brick cladding; projecting plinth, east gable end with brick string. In South front, brick pilasters rise above a projecting plinth; some door and window openings. In north, 2 windows [with bars]. one 2-light casement and 1 loft door above; below, 3 segmental-headed 2-light windows, ledged door and one double ledged door at intermediate level at left hand end. All the listed buildings in Upper Hale Road, The Church of St John the Evangelist Hale (Hale road) and Hale Court (Farnborough road) form a group.
Post Medieval	12568	Extant Building	84902 48434	House. 1099 Upper Hale Road (South West side) No. 3 to 7 (odd) SU 84 NW 11/128 II 2. Early to mid C18 probably. 2 storeys, No3 and part of No. 7 of red brick, No. 5 and part of No.7 chequered red and vitreous brick. All 3 have projecting plinths and dentil brick eaves, old tile roof. no. 3 has 2 light casement windows, and modern central door; 1 blind panel in the centre above. No. 5 has one 3-light casement window and plain door with a vitreous panel over. No 7 has 2 3-light casement windows and a ledged door. No 3 is probably slightly later addition to the other cottages; lower ridge. All the listed buildings in Upper Hale Road, The Church of St John the Evangelist Hale (Hale Road) and Hale Court (Farnborough Road) form a group.
Post Medieval	12835	Extant Building	84941 48477	House. 1099 Upper Hale Road (North East Side) No. 2 (The White Cottage) SU 84 NW 11/129 II C18. 2 Storeys, colour-washed stucco, old tile roof and flanking chimneys. The cottage has 2 central panel on the 1st floor and 2 windows and central 6-panelled flush door, recessed in plain reveals. The door case has narrow fluted pilasters with moulded caps, small entablature and moulded pediment. There is a 1 storey extension to the left hand of colour-washed brick and old tile roof. One 3-light casement window with segmental head to the left hand and ledged door in right hand corner. All the listed buildings in Upper Hale Road, The

Period	SMR Reference	Type	National Grid Reference (Prefix; SU)	Descriptive Text
				Church of St John the Evangelist Hale (Hale Road) and Hale Court (Farnborough Road) form a group.
Post Medieval	13076	Extant Building	84892 48192	House. 1099 Hale Road (North west side) Ravenswood farm cottage SU 84 NE 11/286 C18 building which as been restored. 2 storeys. 4 windows and 1 blind panel above. Hipped tile roof; over-hanging eaves. Plain red brick front incorporating some old bricks; brick stringcourse. Sash windows 3 panes wide. Modern gabled porch with tiled roof.
Post Medieval	13138	Extant Building	84433 47270	Church. SU 3447 SW East Street (North-West side) 2/228. Church of St James c 1876. architect: Henry Woodyer. Chancel, nave and south aisle, the latter separated from the nave by 5 pointed arches. Faced with iron sandstone; ashlar quoins.

Appendix 3 – Figures

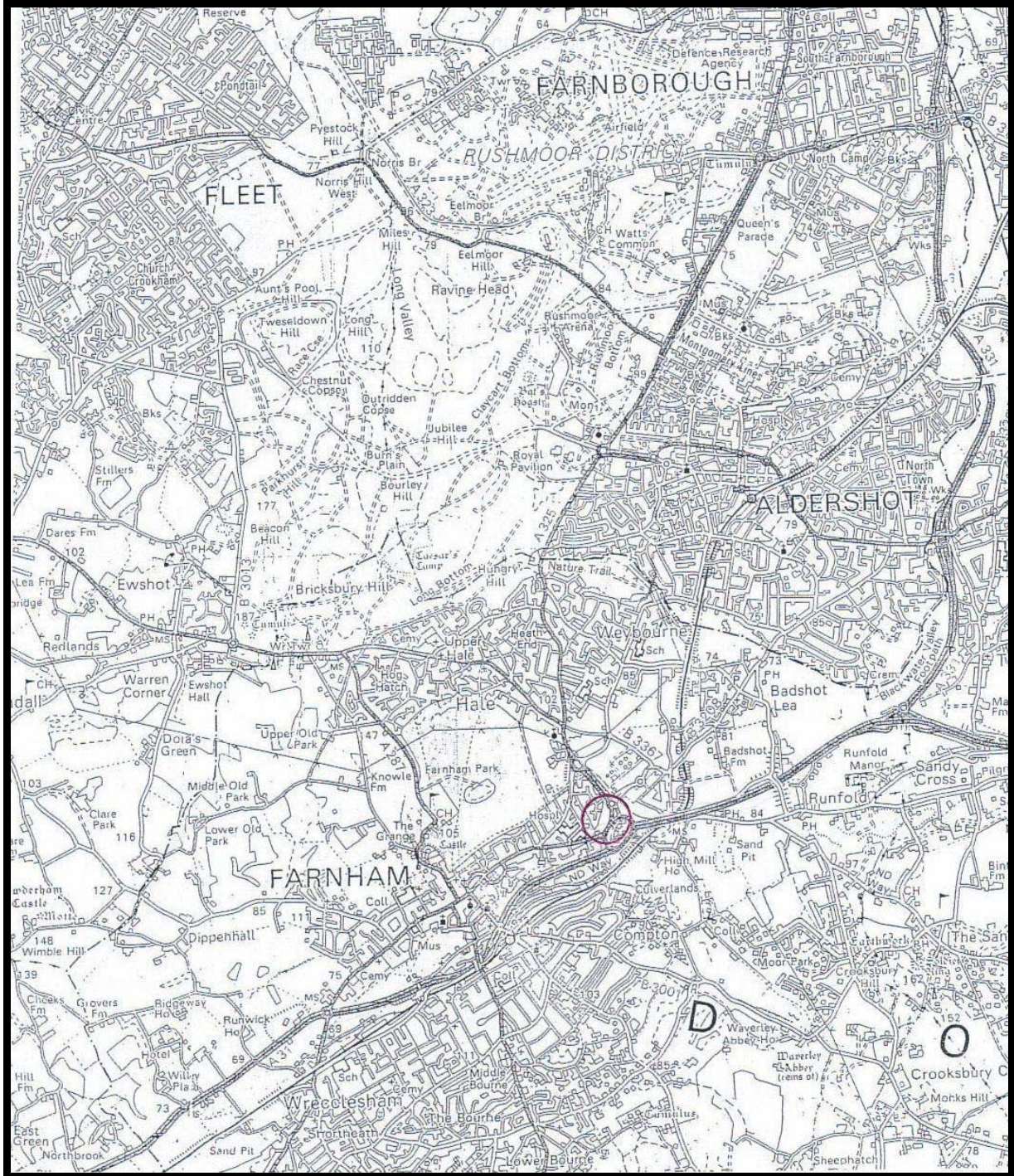


Fig.1 Site Location Plan

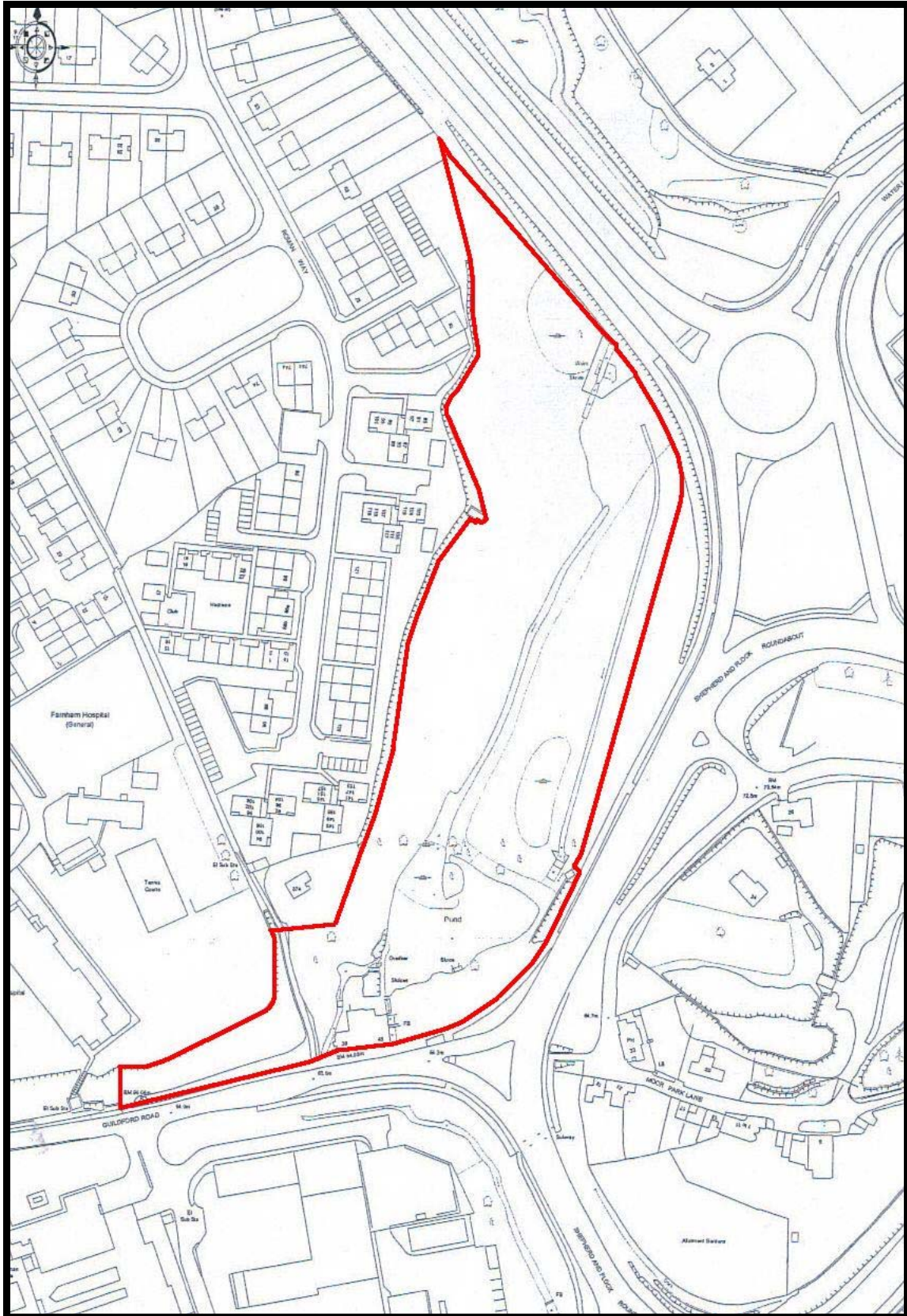


Fig.2 Existing Site Plan

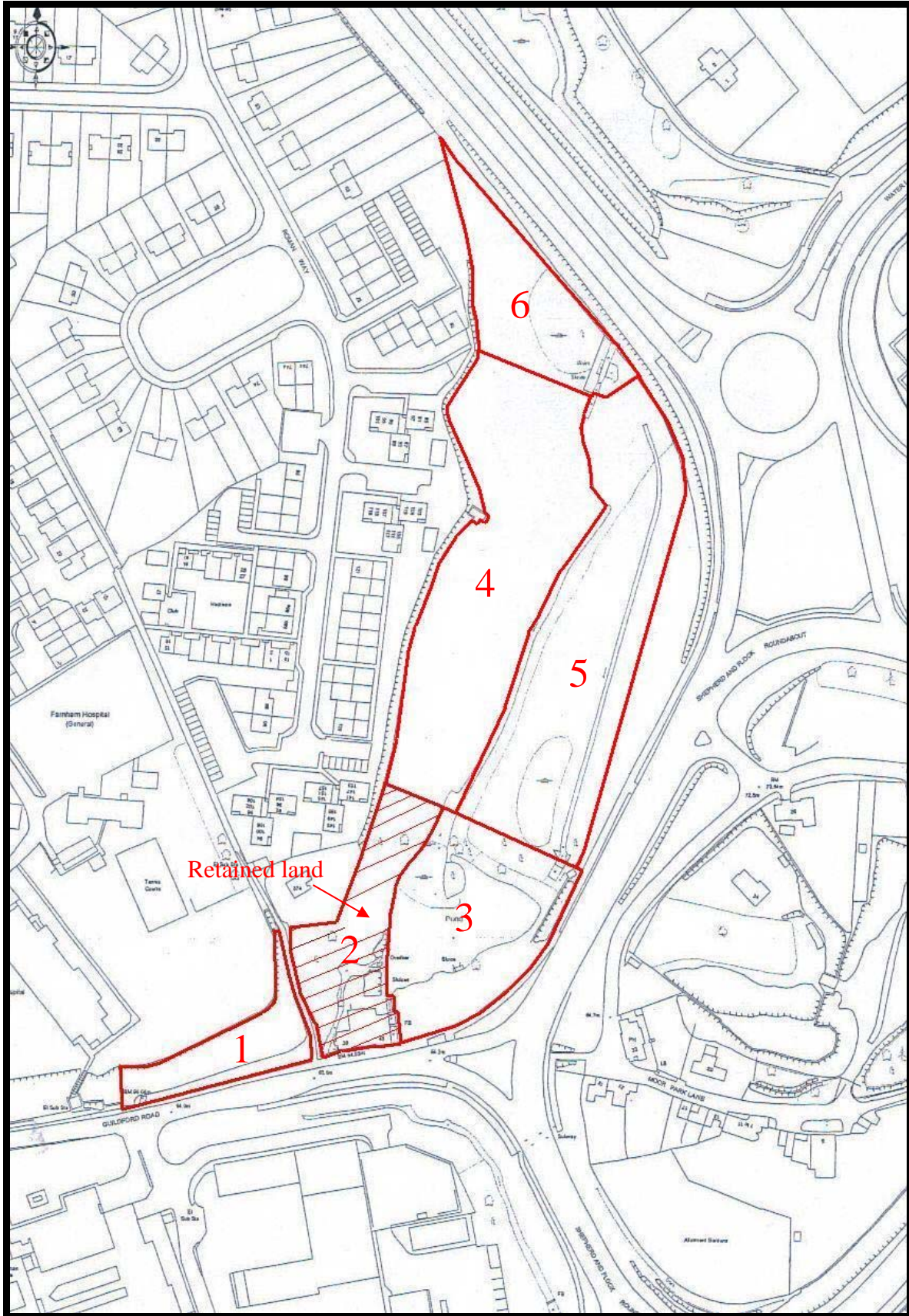


Fig.3 Existing Site Plan Showing Site Sub-Divisions

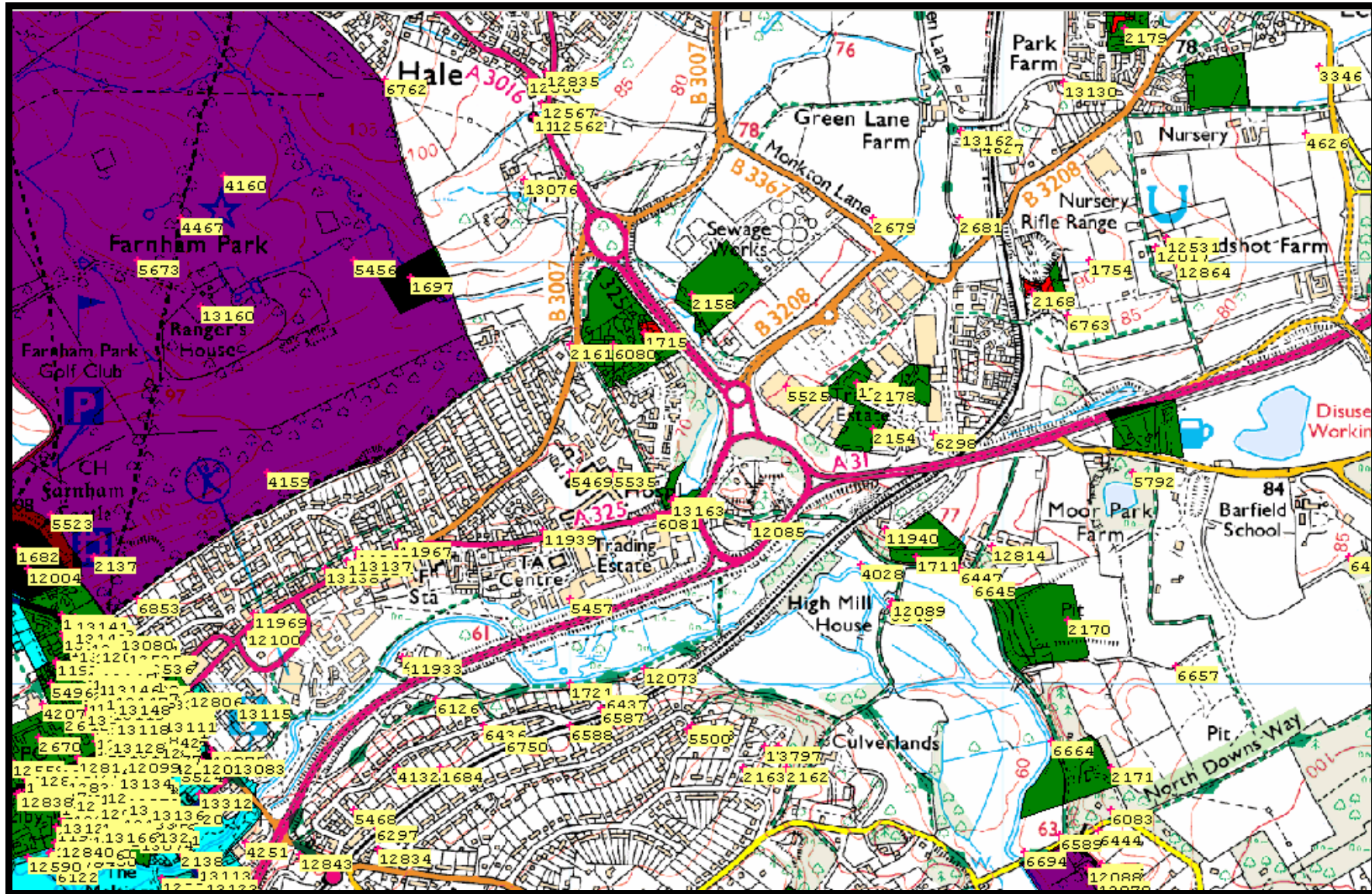


Fig.4 Surrey County Council Sites and Monuments Record (Farnham)

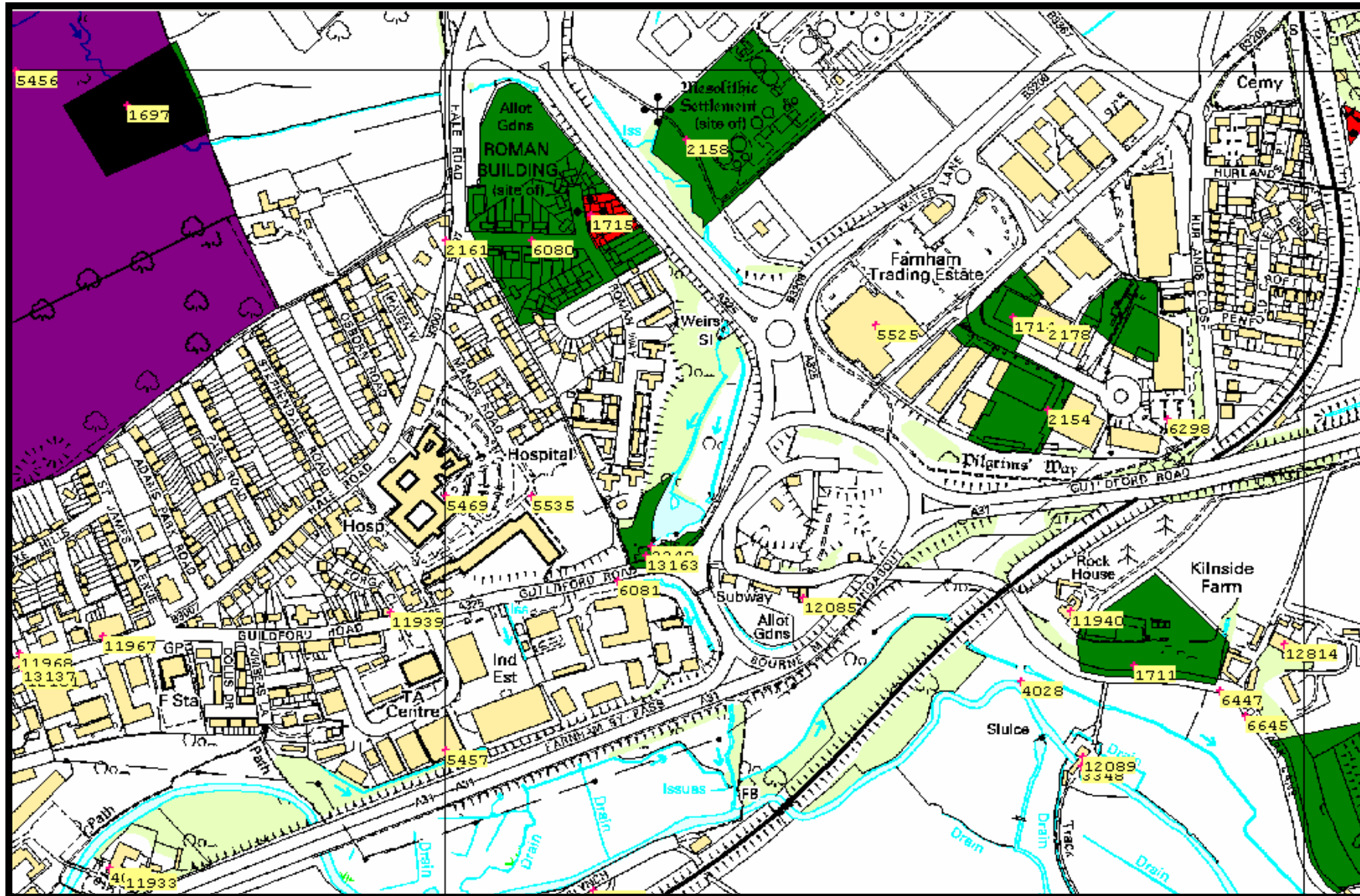


Fig.5 Surrey County Council Sites and Monuments Record (within 1km radius)

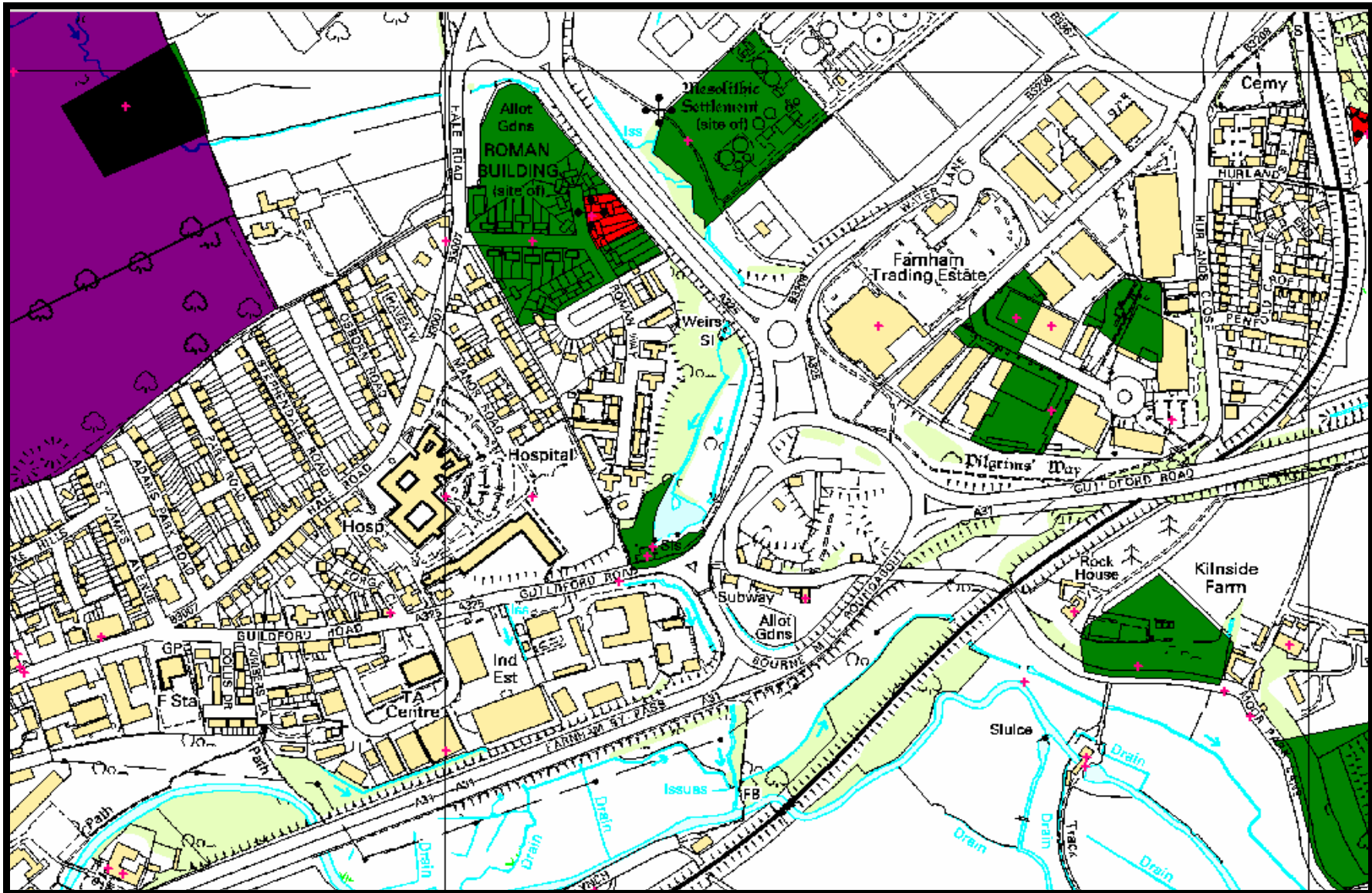


Fig.6 Areas of Archaeological Potential, Scheduled Monuments and Historic Parks & Gardens (within 1km)

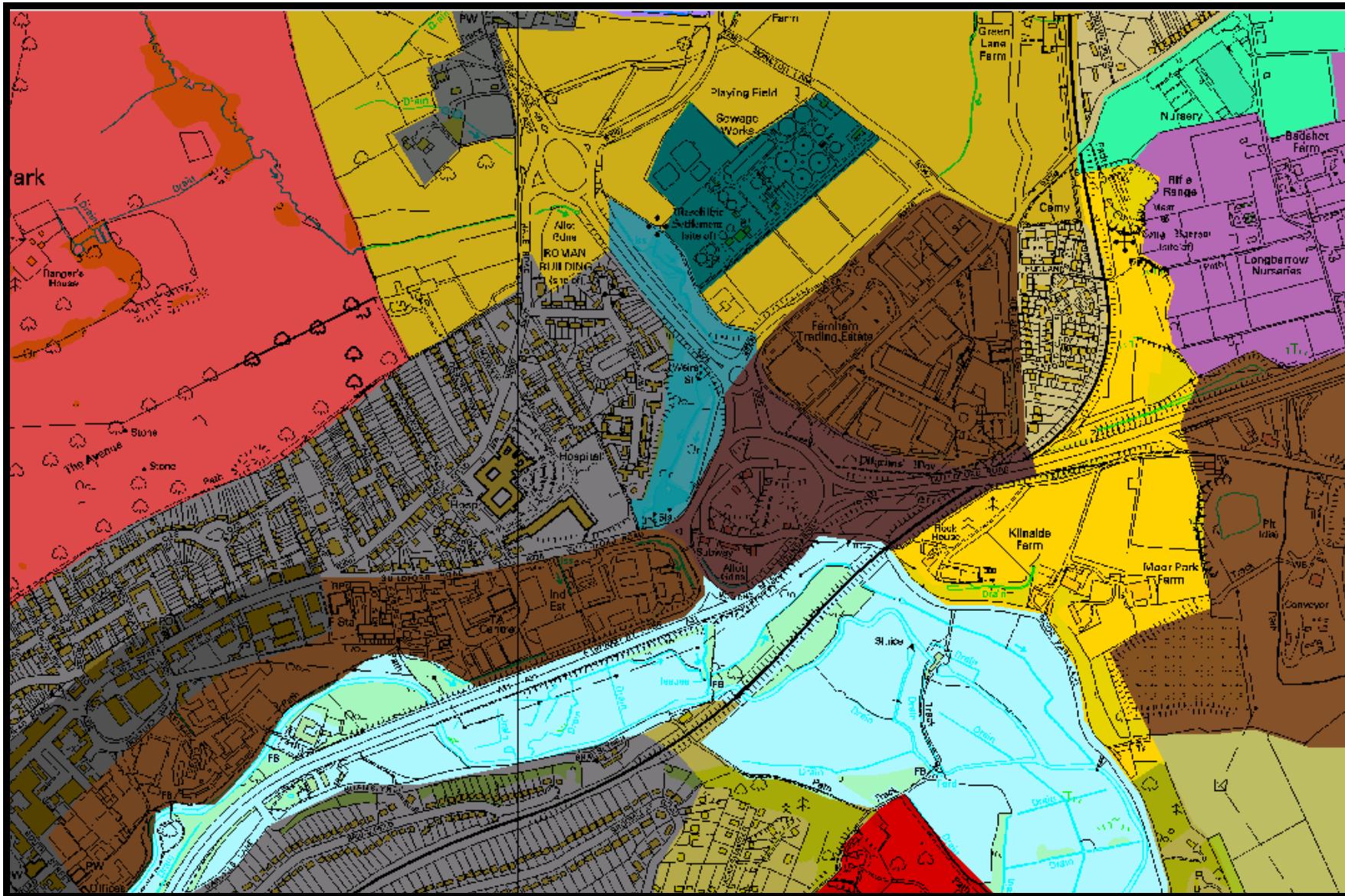


Fig.7 Surrey County Council Landscape Characterisation Survey (site designated as *Valley Floor & Water Management* shown as mid-blue)



Fig.8 John Rocque's Map of 1766

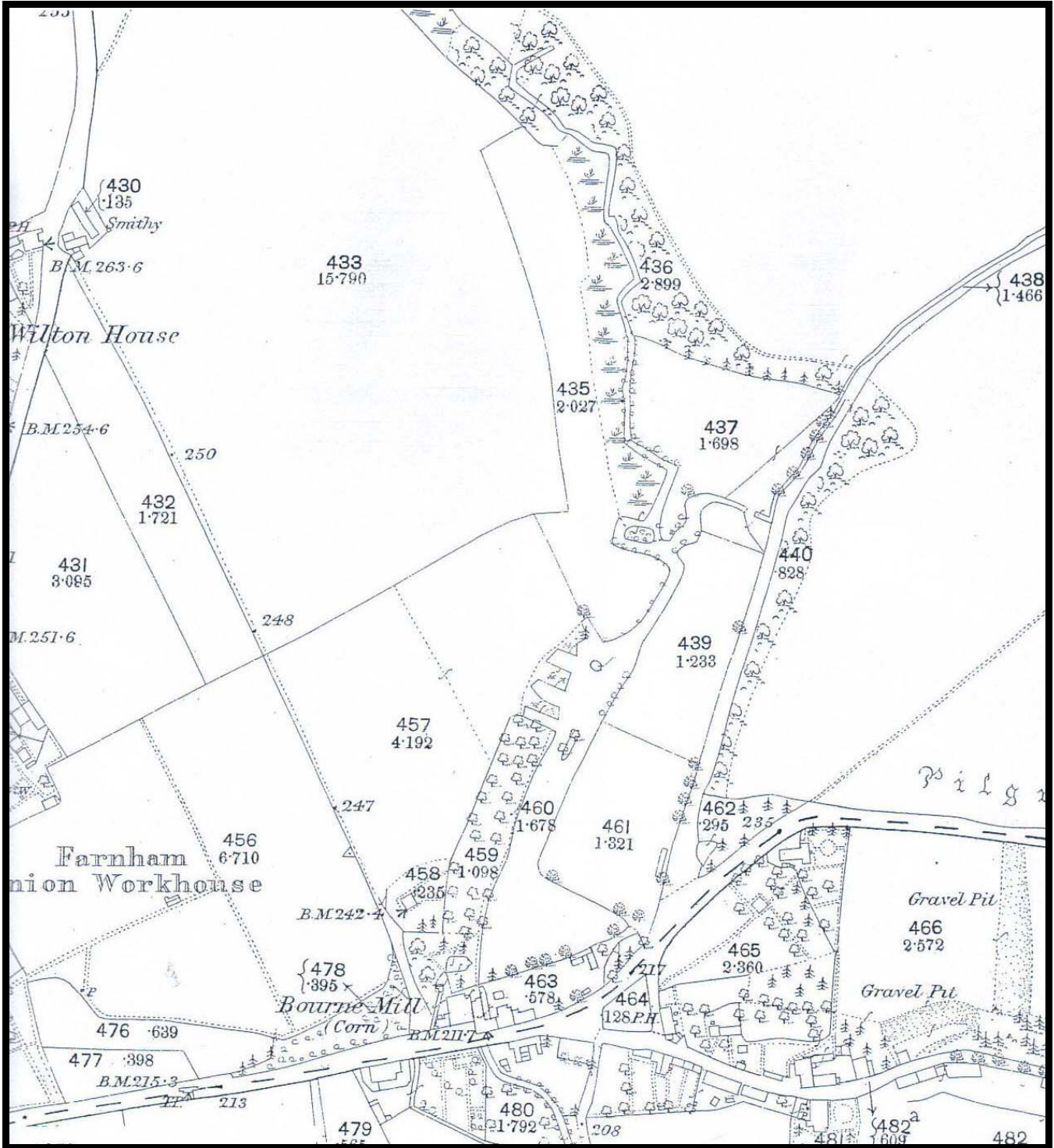


Fig.9 Ordnance Survey Map 1872

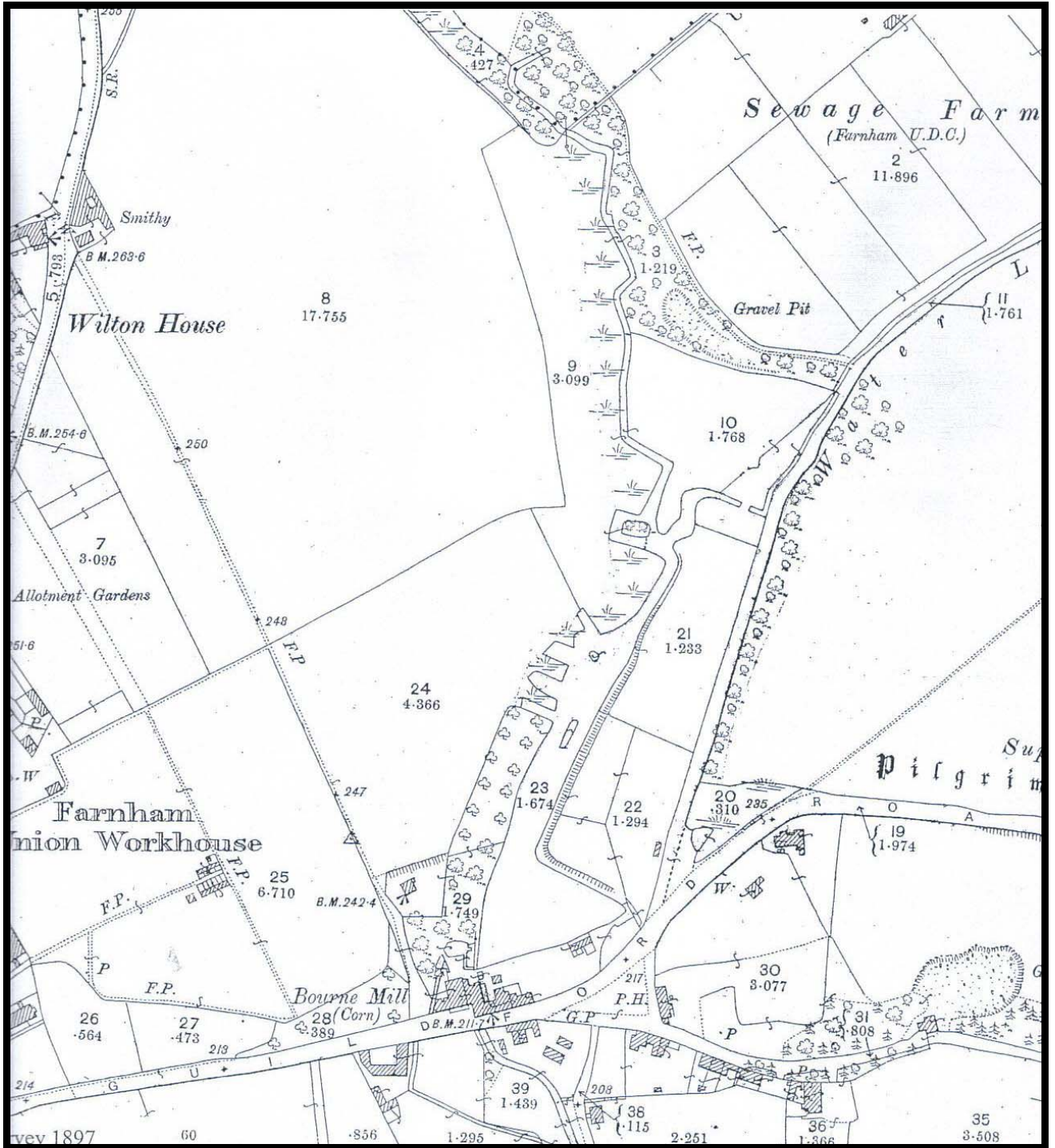


Fig.10 Ordnance Survey Map 1897

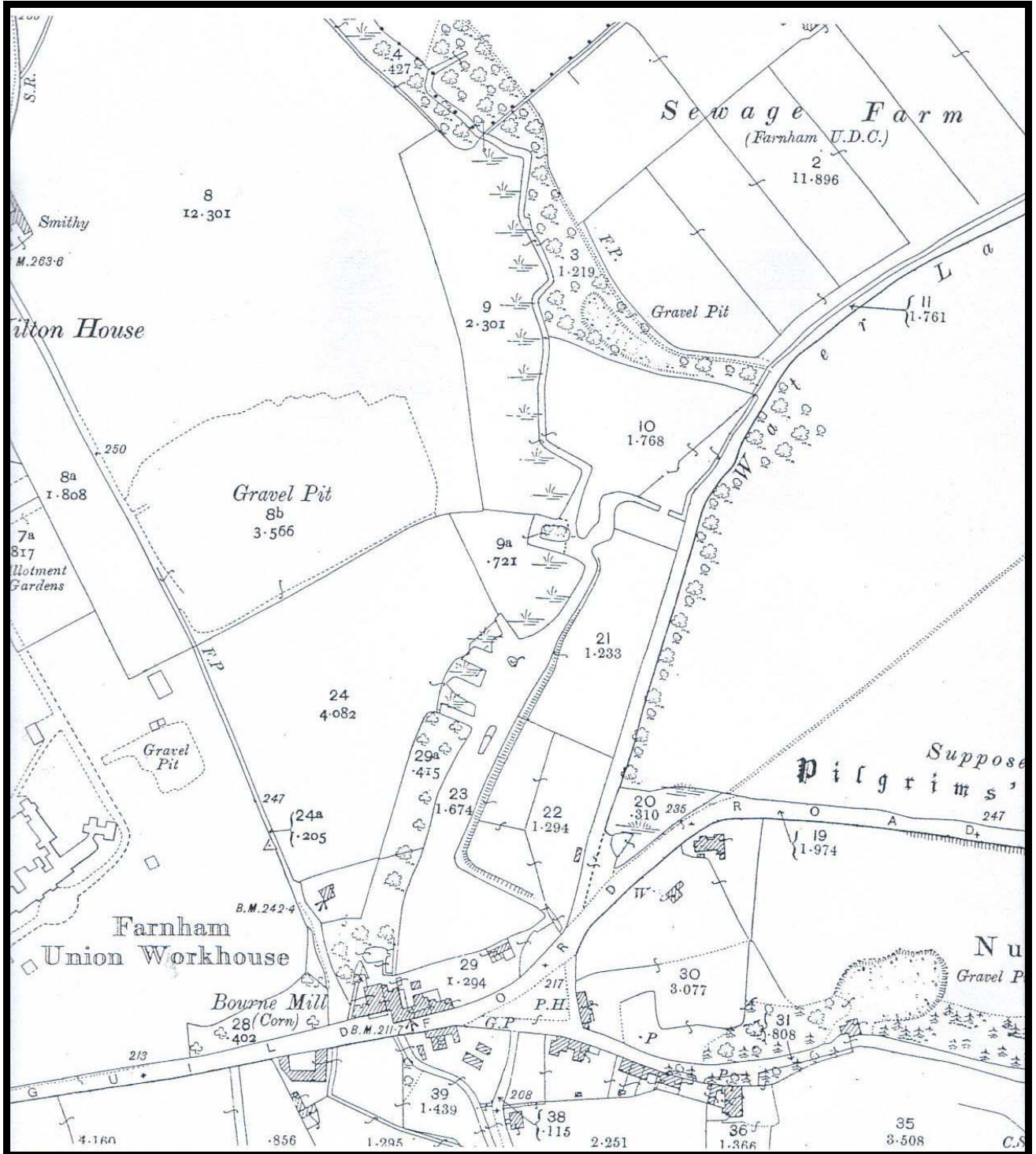


Fig.11 Ordnance Survey Map 1912

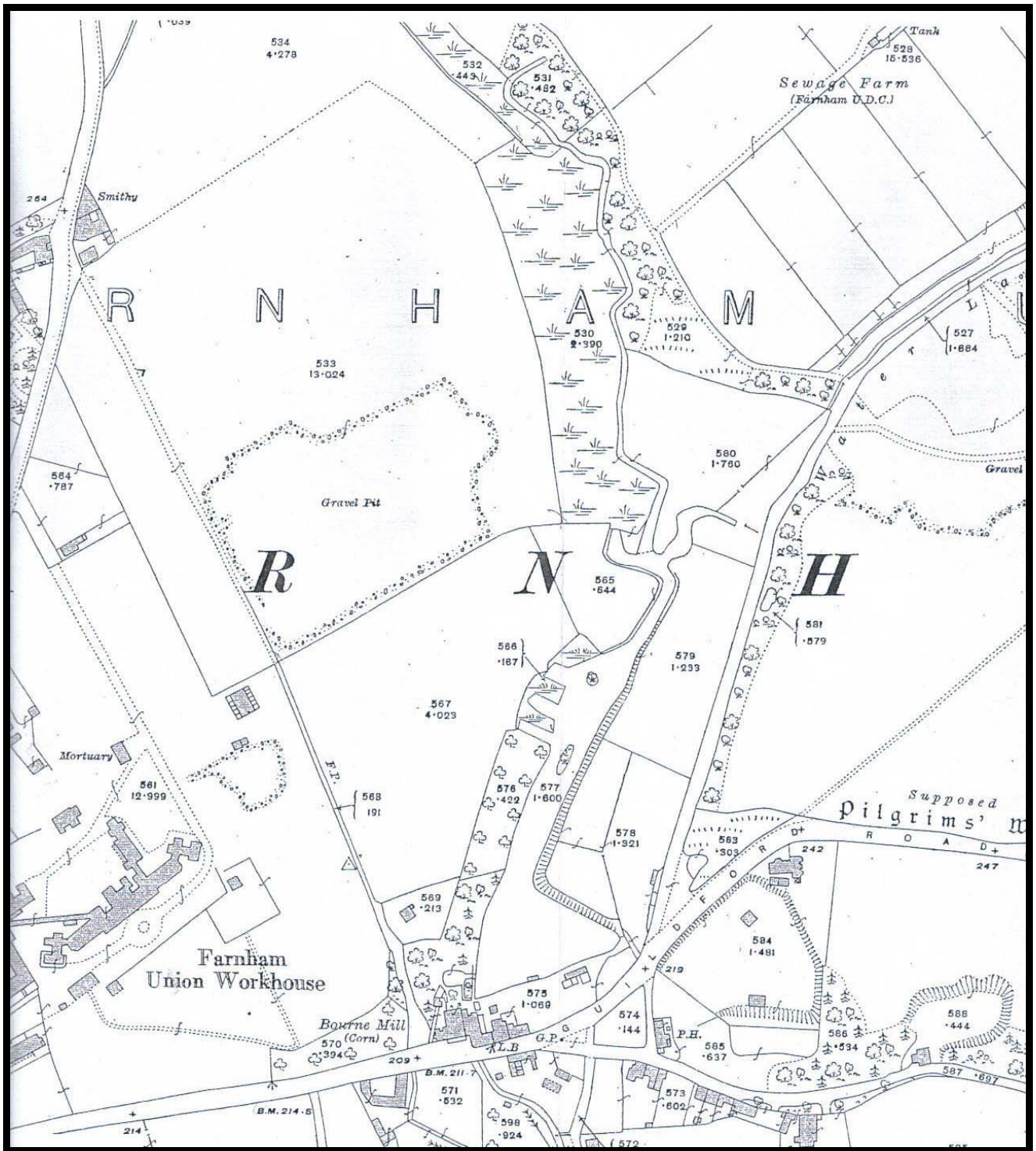


Fig.12 Ordnance Survey Map 1916

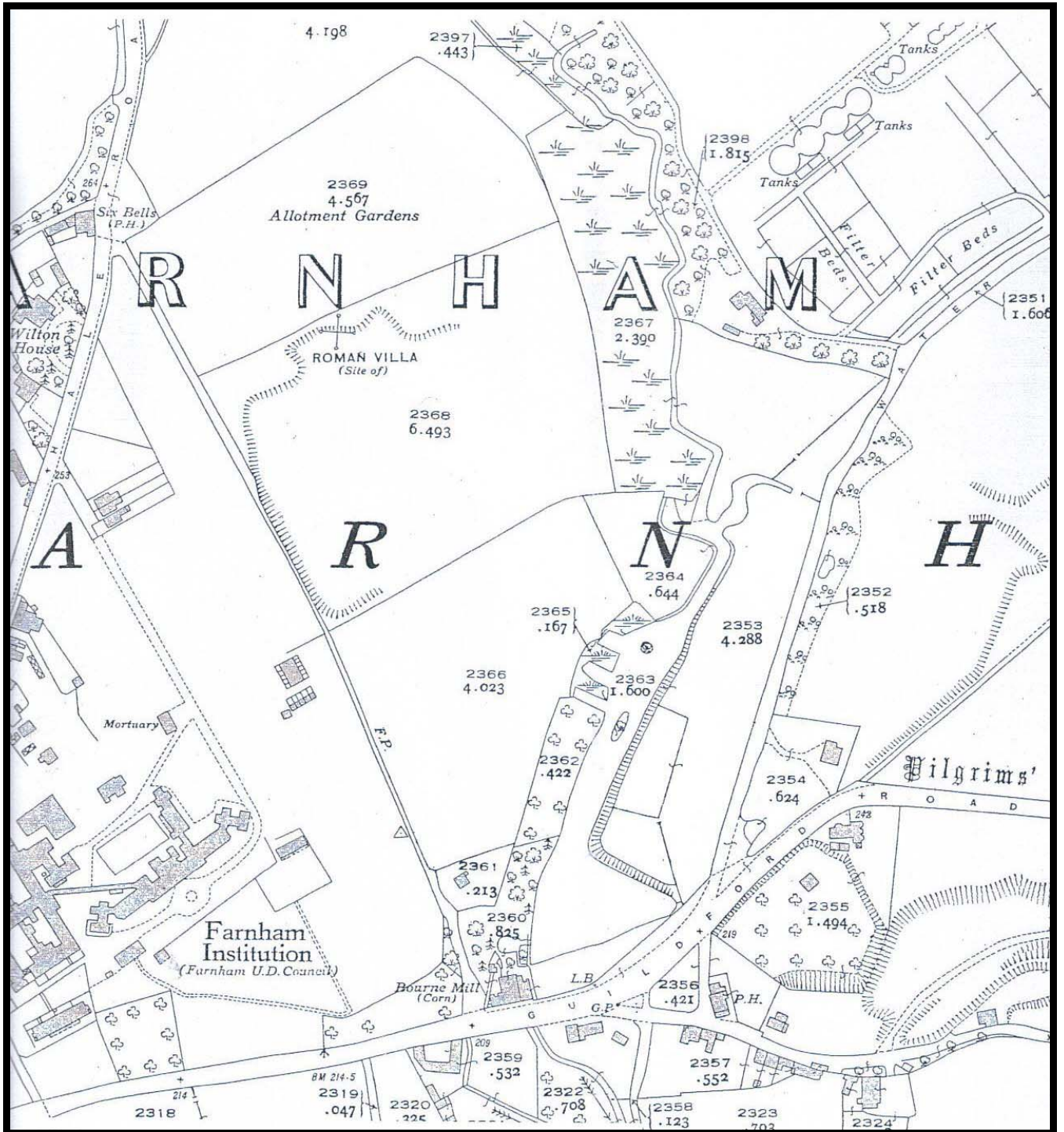


Fig.13 Ordnance Survey Map 1935