

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
of
SURREY

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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY FARNHAM

INTRODUCTION

Extensive Urban Surveys have been undertaken or are presently being undertaken in a number of English counties as part of a wide ranging English Heritage initiative (English Heritage 1992). Surrey, in common with many other counties, had a survey of its historic towns carried out almost thirty years ago (O'Connell 1977), as a result of an initiative by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (then part of the Department of the Environment). This survey has formed a basis and background for archaeological work in towns throughout the ensuing period, but is now in urgent need of replacement to reflect current knowledge and planning concerns (Poulton & Bird 1998).

The present survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns studied and consists of three phases: data collection, data assessment and strategy. The first stage, data collection, incorporates the acquisition of new data and its amalgamation with existing knowledge of the history and archaeology of the town. The data is acquired in a form suitable for its incorporation into the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record. The data assessment phase of the survey leads to the production of this report which presents a history of the town, an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and buildings data and the state of modern development resulting in the identification of areas of archaeological importance. Information about the development of the town through the ages, including analysis of its plan and the identified areas of archaeological importance, is also presented in a series of maps at the end of the report. The Strategy phase of the survey uses the information presented in the Data Assessment combined with current statutory and non-statutory constraints, and present and future planning policy to make recommendations for policies regarding the historic environment. The policies may be incorporated into Local and Unitary Development Plans, non-statutory policies, supplementary guidance and for use within development control (Hampshire County Council 1997, 1).

The project faced a clear difficulty in knowing which towns to include, as there seems to be no agreed definition. Historically, towns in Surrey have always been small because of the proximity of London and the generally poor quality of the County's land for agriculture. This fact is masked now by the considerable expansion of many towns and villages following the coming of the railway in the later 19th century. The main problem, in the absence of an absolute measure, is in deciding where to draw the line. This ought, in principle, to be established by comparing the evidence from towns, as defined by O'Connell (1977), and that from other large settlements or villages.

Unfortunately archaeological investigation of Surrey's towns has been relatively limited in scope, and villages have been even less well served. In these circumstances comparisons are rather hard to draw. The evidence from the villages is consistent with that of the towns in suggesting that their development belongs to the period from the 12th/13th century onwards. Surrey's towns are not, generally, greatly different from the villages in the quantity of evidence they produce and this is undoubtedly because they differ little in size. The town, with its market, had an economic status denied to the village, but in Surrey all the inhabitants of both lived in immediate proximity to their fields. There was probably the same lack of distinction between town and village in the medieval period as there is in their excavated evidence or plans revealed today.

In these circumstances it seemed best to adopt an inclusive approach and deal with all the more substantial medieval settlements which have indications of nucleation ('nucleated' settlements have houses run together and signs of developed backlands). Farnham is a town with clear evidence for medieval urban status, with the creation of the new *borough* in the 12th century and the grant of the market in 1216, and is clearly qualified for inclusion in the survey.

The study area is that of the medieval town as defined by fig 4. The area so defined corresponds fairly closely with the extent of the built-up area as indicated by the earliest large scale maps, such as that of Rocque (1768), the 1839 Tithe map and the 1st edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey map of c1871.

General note on maps and mapping

A standard set of historic maps was consulted in compiling all reports for the Surrey EUS. The Senex and Rocque maps were consulted in Ravenhill 1974, while all enclosure, tithe, and historic Ordnance Survey maps were examined in the map collections of the Surrey History Centre, Woking. Further references are not given for these maps where they are mentioned below. Where other maps are referred to a reference is given.

All map bases for the maps used in the figures are those of the modern Ordnance Survey, unless otherwise stated, and the data forms a GIS overlay to the Ordnance Survey maps.

Abbreviations used

EUS	Extensive Urban Survey
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
OS	Ordnance Survey
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SHS	Surrey History Service
SyAC	<i>Surrey Archaeological Collections</i>
SyAS Bull	<i>Surrey Archaeological Society's Bulletin</i>
VCH	<i>Victoria County History of Surrey</i>

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY (fig 1)

Farnham (NGR SU 839 470) lies in the south-west of the county of Surrey, in a gap in the North Downs. It lies for the most part on the alluvium and gravel associated with the River Wey; these which overlie the Gault Clay and Upper Greensand to the south of a ridge of chalk. The town is built on land rising from south to north, with the River Wey running along its southern side. Farnham Castle lies at the northern end of the town on the edge of the chalk ridge. Farnham lies 4km south-west of Aldershot and c16km west of Guildford.

PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

Farnham is a town for which there is an unusually substantial body of archaeological and historical information. The purpose of the present section of the report is to provide a summary of the scope and character of that evidence, and to indicate something of its strengths and weaknesses, prior to the attempt in the ensuing section to use this data to create an account of the development of Farnham. The detailed information is confined to that directly relevant to the study area (fig 4) of the settlement, but material from the general vicinity is referred to as necessary.

Archaeology

A relatively large amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in and around Farnham over the last century. The work has produced a variety of archaeological finds, the majority of which derive from excavations undertaken since the 1980s in advance of redevelopment in the town. The results of a number of these excavations have been published in detail (for example Poulton 1998, Riall 1998, and Riall 2003). Much of this work has taken place following the preparation of the review of Farnham by O'Connell (1977) which provided both a series of research aims, especially those relating to the origins and early development of the town, and a concise summary of existing knowledge. This has now been followed up by the recent publication of Volume 85 of the Collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society (SyAC 1998) on selected medieval towns in Surrey, providing an up to date summary of the

existing historical and archaeological knowledge of the town (including the results of fieldwork undertaken up to 1994). The archaeological finds recovered from the town are overwhelmingly of medieval and post-medieval date, although a reasonable amount of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material has also been identified.

Documents

The earliest surviving reference to Farnham is in a charter of 685-8 when Cadwalla gave land for the building of a monastery in the area (O'Connell 1977, 19). The manor of Farnham is recorded in Domesday Book (1086), in the possession of the bishops of Winchester, who had held the manor since at least the early 9th century. The Winchester Pipe Rolls (starting in 1208 until 1455, after which the accounts were kept in registers rather than rolls) form a very valuable archive and an invaluable resource for the study of medieval Farnham, one of the largest manors held by the bishopric of Winchester. These medieval account rolls provide the first definite information regarding the town, *borough* and manor in 1208, and recorded the creation of the *borough* some years before (Brooks 1998, 102). Philip Brooks' work in researching these and other medieval and Tudor records of Farnham has provided valuable information about life in the town during these periods. As mentioned, the recent publication of the Medieval Towns volume of the SAS Collections (1998, 85) provides a valuable up to date resource for the study of Farnham, following on from O'Connell's *Historic Towns in Surrey* (1977). The Victoria County History of Surrey (*VCH 2*, 578-605) provides a useful summary of the history and development of Farnham. Other authors, such as Robo (1935) have produced work detailing the medieval history of Farnham, but this has, in part, been superseded by more recent work.

Cartography

The cartographic evidence for Farnham steadily becomes more detailed through the post-medieval period. One of the earliest useful maps, the Rocque map of 1738, reveals the basic plan of the town showing it to be a well established settlement focused on the main streets with Farnham Castle at its northern end and the River Wey to the south of the town. The Tithe map of 1839 showing the town of Farnham is very detailed and, in association with the apportionment, provides a very detailed source of information for the plots within the area of the town. There was a limited amount of new development by the time of the large scale OS maps of 1871, partially as a result of the construction of the railway to the south of the town. The high quality and accuracy of the OS maps makes these the most generally useful maps to aid study of the early town.

Buildings

Farnham possesses a large number of historic buildings, some of which are listed, dating from the 14th century and later. The town centre is largely Georgian in character, as a result of Farnham's wealth derived from the booming corn and hop industries, but some of the buildings are of earlier construction with Georgian facades. Many of them are situated in Castle Street, The Borough and West Street.

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FARNHAM

The scope of the resources available for an account of the history of Farnham has been indicated by the preceding section. The following narrative should be read with the limitations of those resources in mind. It is concerned essentially with the area of the medieval town and its immediate surrounds. The more detailed analysis of the town plan and its development is reserved for the next section.

Prehistoric and Roman

There is evidence for broad range of prehistoric activity in and around Farnham dating from the Lower Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, and the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Farnham is an area of Surrey that has produced numerous sites of Lower Palaeolithic date on

the gravel terraces, and artefacts of Palaeolithic date, including flint axes, have been recovered from within the area of the town itself (SMR Nos 1700 and 1706, fig 5). The sequence of terraces of the River Wey are of particular importance for an understanding of the Palaeolithic period, and have been well studied in *A Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District* (Oakley *et al* 1939; see also Wymer 1987, 20-3). Flint artefacts of Mesolithic date have also been recovered from various sites around the town, such as in the area of St Andrew's Church (SMR Nos 1701, 2093, 2668 and 4320), and Mesolithic pit-dwellings (SMR No 1717) have been found north-east of the town with evidence of a flake-tool industry (O'Connell 1977, 19). Finds from the Neolithic period and the Bronze and Iron Ages from the Farnham area (SMR Nos 2155-7) confirm its attraction for settlement (O'Connell 1977, 19).

Romano-British occupation in the Farnham area took the form of small scattered settlements apparently relying largely upon the production of pottery for their existence, tapping the local supplies of clay and water (Oakley *et al* 1939, 218). The sites are part of the important Alice Holt pottery industry, of which the Farnham district may actually have been the main centre (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 11). Numerous sites have been found in the area and in many cases remains of kilns were located. The excavation in 1946-7 of a site near the Six Bells public house on the east side of Farnham (c1.5km from the town centre) produced evidence of a pottery works dating to c100-400, with an associated aqueduct and two 3rd to 4th century buildings (Lowther 1955; SMR No 1715); the site, now part of a housing estate in Roman Way, is scheduled (Scheduled Ancient Monument No 120). A 2nd century cremation group (SMR No 1684) was been found in 1902 at Fairfield, near Farnham Station, south-east of the town. Various other Roman artefacts have been recovered from sites around the town (SMR Nos 1681, 1696, 2670, 3262, B N), and it has been suggested that the route of a Roman road from Neatham, Hampshire, tentatively identified as the Roman town of Vindomis, passed through Farnham continuing on to London. A possible Roman road surface was been recorded in West Street (Booth 1968, SMR No 1703) during the cutting of a trench through the road; the work revealed a section cut through previous road surfaces, including a black layer c13cm thick of possible Romano-British date.

Saxon and Norman

The earliest archaeological evidence for Saxon activity in the area of the town is the 6th/7th century riverside settlement on the south bank of the Wey on the southern side of Farnham (SMR No 1683, fig 5). The site consisted of several sunken structures (*grubenhauser*) discovered during gravel working in 1924 (Oakley *et al* 1939, 255-9). Pottery of late Saxon date (and two sherds of an earlier Saxon/chaff-tempered tradition) was recovered at the southern end of the town during the excavation at Borelli Yard in 1985-6 (SMR No 2677). The pottery was residual, having been deposited in later contexts, but may derive from an earlier focus of settlement closer to the church, rather than any *in-situ* occupation directly on site (Jones 1998, 131). A watching brief undertaken in the late 1990s on building works at The Bush Hotel, The Borough, only c50m east of Borelli Yard, recovered a few sherds of pottery of Saxo-Norman date from excavated spoil, providing further evidence for activity of this date in the vicinity (SMR No AC).

The earliest surviving documentary reference to Farnham (as *Fernham*) is in a charter of AD685-8 when King Cadwalla of Wessex made a grant of 60 hides of land for the foundation of a church (a minster) at Farnham. The name 'Farnham' is Saxon in origin (probably meaning 'enclosure or enclosed place in the bracken or fern' (Gover *et al* 1934, 169)), but nothing has been found to date that suggests that it consisted of more than a small Saxon settlement around the church, the site of which is presumably where or near to where the present parish church stands. Farnham had by this time become part of the estates of the bishops of Winchester to whom Farnham owes much of its early development as it was one of the larger manors held by the bishopric of Winchester from at least 801 until 1931 (Brooks 1998, 102). By Domesday (1086) the church at Farnham was valued at £6 and appears to have been granted to a Norman nobleman, Osbern de Eu (*VCH* 2, 596) Blair notes that the

Domesday church bears all the marks of an old minster, and was clearly an important and well-established mother church (Blair 1991, 97). His recent work (1991, 97) has clarified the identification of the minster referred to in the charter of 685-8 with the parish church.

The early documentary evidence for Farnham suggests a pattern of settlement comprising a nucleated village with a minster. This is matched by the recovery of the Saxon pottery from Borelli Yard which is indicative of settlement in the near vicinity well before the Conquest (Poulton & Riall 1998, 150).

The Domesday survey (1086) provides the first overall picture of the episcopal estate of Winchester; it is presumed that at the time Farnham was still a village. By the early 13th century the Winchester Pipe Rolls (which started in 1208) make reference to Farnham, clearly as an established town (as opposed to towns specifically referred to as being newly founded, such as New Alresford). Farnham was therefore almost certainly urbanised at some time during the 12th century, a process which may have been stimulated by the 12th century construction of the Bishop of Winchester's castle at Farnham (Poulton & Riall 1998, 150).

Medieval

During the 12th century the grant of the church was transferred to the archdeaconry of Surrey and included the south side of West Street as far as the church passage between nos 14 and 15 (Parks 1998, 114). Farnham Castle was built in the 12th century shortly after the Norman Conquest by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester (and brother of King Stephen), the town being a useful stopping off place for the bishops en route from Winchester to London. The castle is located well away from the church, strategically placed on the higher ground of the chalk ridge which may have been the major key point in its location away from the original settlement in Farnham which clustered around the church near to the river. Also in the 12th century, the original settlement was superseded by the creation of the *borough* by the Bishop of Winchester, set out on the higher open ground to the north-east of the church between it and the castle. A possible reason for the Bishop of Winchester siting the new *borough* away from the old settlement may have been economic, as the church and part of the south side of West Street had been granted to the archdeaconry of Surrey, thereby entitling the archdeacon to the quit or chief rents (Parks 1998, 114). Although it seems reasonably certain that the *borough* was created during the 12th century, how early or late is a matter for conjecture (Poulton & Riall 1998, 151). The planned nature of the settlement is evidenced by the regular nature of the half and whole plots lining either side of Castle Street, the wide street to the south of the castle. It also incorporated a section of the old east-west road, now known as The Borough. The *borough* appears to have been created as a business venture which required some element of security and a demarcation line within which local taxation could be enforced (Brooks 1998, 103). The new *borough* was enclosed by a ditch and presumably a bank, the first reference to the town ditch being in 1218-19 (fig 3). The original function of the town ditch is not known, but the depth and width of a section of the *borough* ditch revealed near Bear Lane might suggest a defensive purpose. If this was not the case another suggestion is that a psychological need for such a substantial earthwork may have resulted from a period of unrest, such as the Anarchy (1135-53), in which Bishop Henry of Blois was highly active politically and militarily, or later in the 12th century during the rebellions of Henry II's sons (Poulton & Riall 1998, 151).

The first definite information regarding the town, *borough* and manor appears in 1208 in the Winchester Pipe Rolls, which recorded the creation of the new *borough* some years before. By 1208 the *borough*, which was managed by the bailiffs and burgesses, was paying an annual rent of £7 to the bishop, already more than half what it would attain as a maximum of £12 in 1248 when it was granted a charter by Bishop Walter of Raleigh.

The *borough* accounts of 1244-8 show that the *borough* was fully occupied and merchants were taking up new stalls in the market which was granted in 1216. The *borough* was handed over to the burgesses in 1247-8, thereby taking it out of the control of the Bishop (Poulton & Riall 1998, 149). Soon after the middle of the 13th century the town ditch had largely become infilled. Subsequent events took their toll on the economy of Farnham, such

as The Black Death of 1348-9 and succeeding pestilences, which resulted in many lands around Farnham becoming derelict. Prosperity returned to the town after c1540.

Numerous excavations undertaken within the town in recent years have provided archaeological evidence for activity from the 12th century onwards. These include excavations at Borelli Yard, The Borough and Bear Lane which have provided evidence for the existence of the town ditch from the early 13th century, but do not rule out an earlier origin. An excavation to the rear of 74 Castle Street revealed surviving medieval stratigraphy; the finds appear to provide evidence for activity commencing in the mid-13th century with the building of a structure which may possibly be a kiln (Graham 1998, 144-5). A number of medieval pottery kilns have been identified during excavations in the town, including a kiln of 13th-14th century date at Park Row, off Castle Street (SMR 1705, fig 5); and another at 38 West Street where excavations undertaken during building work produced evidence for extensive occupation in the 13th century with the construction of a small kiln, activity which continued in the 14th century (SMR No R). A tile kiln dated to 1235+/-15 was revealed lying just outside the limits of the town ditch during excavations at Borelli Yard, off The Borough (SMR No 2677). An excavation undertaken at 31 Lower Church Street, Farnham in the rear wing of timber-framed house of 16th or 17th century date revealed evidence for an earlier substantial structure of probable 13th century date (SMR No O). Medieval pottery has been recovered from various other excavations across Farnham, including pottery of 12th/13th century and later date from 2 Downing Street (SMR No 4251), and pottery of 13th/14th and 16th century date was recovered from the site of the Old Market House in Castle Street when it was demolished in 1866 (SMR No C).

Post-medieval

Farnham had been a cloth town in the medieval period, but by the end of the 17th century the market had developed into one of the largest corn markets in the country (Janaway 1994, 178). The town suffered a short decline during the Civil War, especially due to the billeting of troops in Farnham in relation to the various episodes which took place at the bishop's castle, around which most of the fighting in Surrey centred. In October 1642 Parliament appointed George Wither as governor of the castle. Following the first major battle of the war, Royalist forces swept down on Surrey and took the castle at Farnham without a fight (Janaway 1994, 88). Farnham was of immense strategic value to both sides in the conflict. From the Royalist point of view it guarded important roads which could lead them from their strongholds in the west, not only to London but also across south Surrey and Sussex. From there they could link up with the strong bank of their supporters in Kent. Therefore, it was imperative for the Parliamentary cause that Farnham Castle be retaken in 1644. A Parliamentary force went to Farnham Castle and blew up the gates and retook the castle. In 1648 the fighting continued and an order was given by the Parliamentarians to destroy Farnham Castle. The keep, already damaged in 1642 was apparently blown up, although it appears to have survived into the 18th century in remarkably good condition (Janaway 1994, 91).

In spite of the Civil War, by 1664 Farnham's economy recovered, due to the thriving corn market, and in the Hearth Tax Returns it was the second largest town in Surrey with 293 households. Much of the grain was shipped on to Guildford where some of it was milled and shipped down the Wey Navigation (Lloyd 1993, 22). Farnham's wealth during the Georgian and Victorian period was based on hop growing, reaching its peak in the early 19th century, and there were still many acres of hopfields around the town (as shown on Rocque's map of 1768) until well into the 20th century. In the 18th and 19th centuries many of Farnham's fine buildings were constructed from the profits made in the corn and hop market. Farnham was also an important through route and derived some of its prosperity from the coaching trade between London and Southampton. By the middle of the 19th century the hop industry was in decline as a result of increased production costs and competition from Kent and the continent (Temple 1965, 36-8). Many inns closed down and of the five breweries operating at

the end of the 19th century only one remained active in the brewing industry into the 1950s. All of the breweries have now closed.

By the 18th century a little suburb had developed at Bridge Square by the river, a focal point on the southern bank of the River Wey; a cluster of buildings is shown on the Rocque map of 1768 (fig 2). Until recent times only fields lay between it and The Borough and Lower Downing Street. There were about sixty cottages in it and the surrounding streets which were dominated by the Red Lion Brewery. There were three main phases of development of the site: a tannery occupied the western half of the site (working by 1790 and possibly long before this), Barrett's Brewery then developed on the site from 1845, then there was an amalgamation of the site with the malting of Robert Sampson lying to the east. Since the closure of the brewery site in the 1960s the site has been redeveloped into The Maltings, a community and art centre.

Farnham was one of the first towns in the area to be served by the new railway when the branch line from Guildford opened in 1849. The line from London to Winchester, via Woking Junction and Aldershot, opened in 1852 (O'Connell 1977, 22), and it was at this time that the British Army was establishing itself in nearby Aldershot. The Farnham-Aldershot-London line was opened in 1870 and a new road, South Street, had been constructed to provide access to the station. The invention of the motor car also contributed to change in Farnham. These factors helped to contribute towards the rapid modern growth of the old market town, transforming it into a modern commercial centre, with new development extending eastwards and southwards from the town centre, and the building of other new roads such as Union Road (in 1868), and the construction in the 20th century of the Farnham bypass (the A31) to the south of the town.

Archaeological evidence for post-medieval expansion at Farnham has been recovered throughout the town. Examples include excavations at the lower end of Middle Church Street in 1978 (SMR No 3343, fig 5) which revealed evidence for more or less continuous occupation of the area from the 16th century onwards, in an area outside of the medieval town ditch which is subject to flooding. A trench excavated in the area of Nos 20 and 21 The Borough, in advance of redevelopment, failed to locate the line of the town ditch, but instead revealed the earliest occupation on the site to be of 17th century date, leading to the conclusion that the site lay outside the extent of the medieval town and that the ditch probably lay further west in the area of Nos 17 and 18 The Borough (SMR No 3227). Post-medieval kiln wasters (a mass of broken mould-produced bricks), dating from the 16th to the mid-18th century, were recovered from a series of rubbish pits revealed during building works at the back of 15 Park Row, Farnham, a property of late 18th century date. Unfortunately no trace of a kiln was found in the trench sections, but they are indicative of post-medieval brick production in the near vicinity. During renovation work of a timber-framed barn at Hart's Yard, to the rear of 116 West Street, the floor was lowered by c60cm and material of 17th and 18th century was recovered. The floor was not disturbed to any greater depth, but it appears that the barn has sealed archaeological deposits beneath it. This may be one of the few areas not to have been disturbed by later development on the north side of West Street (SMR No W; D Graham *pers comm*).

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN PLAN

Topographic divisions

The detailed analysis of the topographic development of Farnham is presented in the sections of the report following this one. The analysis has enabled the definition of a number of distinct elements within the plan, which are shown on fig 4, and summarised below. Cross-reference to them is given as TD1 etc in the text that follows. It should be stressed that the precise extent of a number of these elements is not known.

- 1 The parish church of St Andrew has occupied its present site since at least the 12th century. Although there is no physical evidence for the location of the original Saxon minster (founded in the late 7th century) Blair has suggested that the minster was

located on or near to the site of the present church. A church is recorded at Farnham in the Domesday Survey (1086) and is thought to have been located on this site.

- 2 The original Saxon settlement is presumed to have been focused on the site of Saxon minster (thought to have been located on/near the site of the present church), although there is no evidence to date, archaeological or documentary, to prove this one way or the other. There was undoubtedly settlement near to the church by the 12th century, but its extent is uncertain.
- 3 Farnham Castle was constructed in the 12th century by the Bishop of Winchester at the northern end of the town, separate from the original settlement and church.
- 4 The *borough* was created by the Bishop of Winchester in the area between the church and the castle, and is thought to have been established by c1200. It represented a planned medieval extension to the existing settlement, with regular plots lining both sides Castle Street. It is thought that the town ditch marked the outline of the *borough*.
- 5 The first market was granted in 1216 and the market place was situated at the southern end of Castle Street. The last market house was built in 1566 and demolished in 1866.
- 6 15th century and later occupation is evident at Bridge Square, south of the Wey.
- 7 The medieval town and extent of post-medieval development by c1871.

Medieval and post-medieval topography of Farnham

The modern and medieval town of Farnham can be shown, by archaeological and documentary evidence, to have its origins as a 12th century planned extension (the *borough*) of the original Saxon settlement that was presumably focused on the church. All the evidence suggests that the medieval settlement was closely focused along Castle Street, The Borough, East Street and West Street, and it is this core area that is considered here.

THE PARISH CHURCH (TD1)

The parish church of St Andrew (SMR No 1436, TD1) is located in the south-west part of Farnham (fig 4). The first church for which any remains exist was a cruciform building dating to c1130. A church is believed to have existed on this site as early as 1086, and is recorded in the Domesday survey (*VCH 2*, 597, and Blair 1991, 97-8). St Andrew's was extensively rebuilt in the 15th and 19th centuries, and records indicate that the majority of the modifications and phases of alteration that took place between the 12th and 16th centuries were focused at the eastern end or north-east and south-east ends of the church. The church did, however, lose its central tower in the 15th century and the subsequent tower was rebuilt in the western part of the church (*VCH 2*, 597). Monitoring of restoration work on the church in 1998 revealed a number of pieces of worked stone of apparent medieval date on the inner face of the tower at the upper levels of the 16th century work; they are presumed to originate from an earlier phase of the church.

The church occupies a site immediately above the flood plain on the north bank of the River Wey. Its quiet setting lies on the south-western side of the town away from the main streets, standing in the angle behind Downing Street and West Street, and is accessed via Upper, Middle and Lower Church Lane. Blair has clarified the identification of the minster referred to in the charter of c685-8 with the Domesday church and the parish church, although he does state that it cannot be proved (Blair 1991, 92). In the 12th century the church was granted to the archdeaconry of Surrey along with part of the south side of West Street. In 1291 Farnham church with its chapels was highly taxed, and as late as 1535 the whole of

Farnham hundred was still one parish served by the mother church and three subordinate chapels (Blair 1991, 97).

THE CASTLE (TD3)

Farnham Castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument No 12848, SMR No 1682, TD3) is strategically placed on the end of the chalk ridge at the northern end of the town (fig 4). A motte-and bailey type built by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester in the 12th century, the castle was a residence of the bishops from 1138 to 1927. The castle was constructed at a distance (c600m) from the parish church (TD1) and the original settlement (TD2) which clustered around it. When the *borough* (TD4) was established in the 12th century it was sited on the open land between the castle and the church. The Winchester Pipe Rolls provide an early documentary record (from 1208) of construction and refurbishment at the castle.

Farnham Castle comprises a substantial keep with a central well, with a number of domestic buildings forming a triangular bailey on the south-east side. The castle is then surrounded with a curtain wall and ditch, which form an outer bailey (White 1998, 49). The original early 12th century central square tower was destroyed by Henry III in 1155; shortly afterwards the shell keep was constructed to revet the mound. Various other buildings, including a great hall, domestic chambers, kitchen and chapel can also be attributed to the 12th century, based on documentary evidence and architecturally diagnostic features, and have been subject to various phases of alteration over the centuries (White 1998, 53). A deer park (now Farnham Park), made up of 320 acres of open countryside, was also added in the 12th century. Farnham Park was one of two parks attached to the Castle complex at Farnham and is well documented in the Pipe Rolls. The earliest references to the New Park (now Farnham Park) occur from 1377 when it was enclosed (Riall 1997, 145). Later additions to the castle include a new gateway added to the outer ward of the castle during the 13th century; remodelling of a domestic nature took place in the 14th century and the great brick tower known as 'Fox's Tower' was added in the 15th century (1470-5) by Bishop Wayneflete (Turner 1987, 229-30) replacing a bridge and earlier gateway.

The castle played a prominent part during the Civil War (1642-6). Although partially dismantled after the war by order of Parliament, the castle was restored and partly rebuilt after the Restoration (O'Connell 1977, 19). When the bishops of Winchester gave up their residence in the castle in the 1920's it was used as an ecclesiastical college for a time; it is now the home of the Centre for International Briefing. The Norman keep is run by English Heritage, and Farnham Park was bought from the Church Commission in 1930 by Farnham Urban District Council and is used as a public open space.

Various archaeological interventions have been undertaken in the grounds of Farnham Castle and have provided evidence for its history and development. An excavation undertaken on the keep mound in 1958-60 down to the original medieval ground surface revealed evidence for medieval structures, including a well, and produced pottery of medieval and post-medieval date. The structures had been abandoned in c1521, and there was evidence for Civil War occupation up to 1645. In the 1970s a resistivity survey and trial trenching were undertaken to the east of Fox's Tower and revealed chalk footings for a medieval structure (SMR G, Graham 1972). An extensive geophysical survey was undertaken in the 1980s to the south of the main range of buildings; the results appeared to show an 8m wide ditch and three separate buildings. In 1998 a standing building survey was undertaken on parts of the castle's medieval domestic buildings (SMR 1682).

THE BOROUGH (TD4, fig 3)

The *borough* (TD4) was a medieval 'planned extension' to the existing settlement at Farnham, created by the Bishop of Winchester in the 12th century. The earliest documentary reference made to the *borough* is in the Winchester Pipe Rolls which started in 1208. The *borough* was located on an area of open ground north-east of the parish church (TD1) and south of the castle (TD3). The burgage plots that made up the *borough* lined both sides of Castle Street and incorporated part of the east-west road now known as The Borough. The

town ditch which was in existence by the early 13th century (but may well have been established at an earlier date) may have been dug to mark the outer limits of the *borough*, acting in a defensive as well as an administrative roll, separately identifying the area from the rest of the town. The bishop handed the control of the *borough* to the burgesses in 1247-8 (Poulton & Riall 1998, 149). Brooks (1998) provides much valuable information about the *borough* as a result of his extensive research of the Winchester Pipe Rolls.

THE MARKET AND MARKET PLACE (TD5)

Farnham was first granted a market (TD5) and fair in 1216 (fig 4). The market place was located at the southern end of Castle Street (within the area of the *borough* (TD4)), where the road is relatively wide. The market house served as a shelter and focal point for the market, as the law court, a meeting place and as a lock up (Temple 1965, 22), and the last market house to stand on the site was built in 1566 and is marked on the Tithe map of 1839. The market suffered during the Civil War but rapidly returned to its former prosperity. By the end of the 17th century the market had developed into one of the largest corn markets in the country (Janaway 1994, 178). Following the demolition of the market house in 1866 the southern end of Castle Street was left completely open. In its place, on the corner of Castle Street and The Borough, The Corn Exchange was built in 1865-6 by the Farnham Market and Town Hall Company in order to provide the Corn Exchange offices, Town Hall, and a row of shops facing on to The Borough; it also assumed some of the functions of the Old Market House. The Corn Exchange building was demolished in the 1930s and replaced by the present Town Hall Buildings.

STREETS

Farnham has a relatively simple street plan in the shape of an inverted 'T'. One long street runs roughly east-west: the narrow core of this is a short piece called The Borough, of which East and West Street are a continuation. Castle Street, the location of the former market place (TD5), runs north-south linking Farnham Castle (off Castle Hill) with the centre of the town. These roads form the backbone along which the town has developed over time. The Borough is possibly the *Hygh Strete* of 1555 (Gover *et al* 1935, 169). It forms part of what was the original east-west road through Farnham, part of the ancient highway (The Pilgrim's Way, as marked on the present day OS maps) that links the well-defined route of the North Downs ridge with the chalk plateau to the west and the direct route following the upper reaches of the River Wey towards Winchester. East Street runs eastwards through the less prosperous part of the town; many public houses opened along this road in the 1850s as a result of Aldershot Camp's relationship to Farnham Station. The early name for East Street was Dogflud (Dogflud being the early name for this part of the town), a name now given to the loop road around Farnham Sports Centre (Gover *et al* 1935, 169). West Street runs to the western end of the town; it has many small lanes and yards leading off it including Hart's Yard, Weaver's Yard and Malthouse Yard. Malthouse Yard was once a route for hop carts coming in from the fields (Parratt 1985, 10). West Street was known as Westrete in 1280, Weststret in 1298 and Westingstret in 1412 (Gover *et al* 1935, 169). West Street appears to have been an important, though separate, part of Farnham, and the Winchester pipe rolls show a steady record of activity there during the medieval period (Brooks 1998, 105), possibly as a result of part of it being granted to the Archdeaconry of Surrey along with the parish church in the 12th century. Castle Street was known as *Castell Strete* in 1548 (Gover *et al* 1935, 169); it is wider at its southern end to accommodate the market, and narrows as it progresses northwards uphill. Downing Street runs south from The Borough, with streets leading off it to St Andrew's Church (TD1) on the south-west side of the town. Downing Street was known as *Downing Strete* in 1412 and *Downyngstrete* in 1548; the meaning of the name is not apparent as it does not lead to the downs (Gover *et al* 1935, 169). In the 1790s the pattern of Farnham's streets was rather small for the coaching trade that had developed. Consequently two alterations were made to accommodate the increase in traffic: The Round House, a public house located at the junction of West Street and Downing Street, was demolished, and part of

The Borough was widened along its northern side (Temple 1963, 13). South Street (originally known as New Road) and Union Street were constructed in 1868 to connect the town centre to the railway station at the southern end of the town (Parratt 1995, 71); several buildings were demolished to make way for South Street. A surveyors map of 1868 shows the route of the proposed new roads (Parratt 1985, Plate No 154); this plan also shows Bear Lane marked as Park Street. Before the construction of South Street and Union Street the original approach to the south of the town was via Downing Street, Longbridge and Abbey Street. Longbridge is one of the oldest river-crossing points in Farnham. Long Bridge was known as *Longebrygg* in 1412 and *Longbridge Street* in 1595, leading as it does to the bridge over the River Wey (Gover *et al* 1935, 169). Longbridge links the town to the area of The Maltings and Bridge Square on the south bank of the river. Abbey Street, at the southern end of town and on the southern side of the river, is presumably so called because it was the only road leading from Farnham town to Waverley Abbey (Temple 1963, 103).

A few lost street names from Farnham include *Blackelane* of 1583, *Bromelane*, *Cherlane*, *Rodstrete* and *Uppyngstrete* (Gover *et al* 1935, 169). The turnpike from Farnham to Petersfield (now the A325) was constructed in 1823. During its construction it cut through the Roman pottery production site at Alice Holt c8km south-west of Farnham (Lyne & Jeffries 1979, 1). n

BURGAGE PLOTS

The Tithe map of Farnham (1839) and the 1st edition 25 Inch OS map of c 1871, preserve the basic layout of the later medieval town with its inverted T-shaped plan based on the three main streets. Burgage plots may have been laid out by the beginning of the 13th century on either side of Castle street and along The Borough when the community is likely to have gravitated from the area around the parish church to the market centre at the bottom of the wide Castle Street. These were a normal medieval arrangement of providing each of the townsmen with a burgage plot with a house/place of business fronting onto one of the main streets. Long narrow holdings on either side of these two streets can be seen on the 1871 map and probably represent the original burgage plots of the *borough*, which are regular enough to suggest a degree of formal planning (O'Connell 1977, 22). In Castle Street particularly the ends of the burgage plots reach an established boundary line on both the east and west sides of the area. Along what is now Long Garden Walk West to the west the burgage plots were bordered by fields; along the eastern side, a lane (now known as Park Row and Bear Lane) ran along the rear end the plots. It is along the boundary line of the plots that is thought to enclose the area of the *borough* that the town ditch is presumed to lie and has been located in two places on the eastern side. The ditch has also been revealed to the south of The Borough marking the boundary on the southern side of the area. The burgage plots do not extend as far north as the present boundary of the Castle, probably due to some of the land having previously been emparked within Farnham Park, and there is speculation about the northern limit of the town ditch. The long narrow plots along East Street and West Street seem to belong to the later medieval and post-medieval development of the town. Certainly at the beginning of the 14th century East Street and South Street were open fields (Robo 1935, 186).

On the present day OS map Castle Street can be seen to have retained much of the pattern of plots observed on the 19th century maps. Much of East Street has been transformed with the construction of The Woolmead shopping centre.

On the early maps an area of settlement is evident on the southern side of the River Wey at Bridge Square (TD6), separated from the main town. This little suburb was centred on The Maltings, the site of a tannery in the 18th and 19th centuries (and possibly earlier), then reused by the Red Lion Brewery from the mid-19th century. The presence of Tanyard House, a building of 15th century date, is an indication of some sort of settlement at an early date developed on the bank of the river at the junction of Longbridge, Red Lion Lane, Abbey Street and Firgrove Hill. The Tithe map of 1839 shows ribbon development along Red Lion Lane to the west and Abbey Lane to the East. The area to the east of Bridge Square was chosen in the mid-19th century for the location of Farnham Station.

TOWN DEFENCES/THE TOWN DITCH (fig 3)

The direct archaeological and documentary evidence relating to the date of the town ditch (SMR No 2827, fig 5) does no more than prove its existence from the early 13th century, and cannot rule out an earlier origin. Although archaeological evidence shows that the ditch had been largely infilled by soon after the middle of the 13th century, references are made to the town bridge and ditch in the 16th century which probably reflects its later function as a water channel despite the fact that most of its original depth had been lost (Poulton & Riall 1998, 147). There is no ground surface evidence for the ditch in the present day.

Archaeological excavation revealed that the original dimensions of the ditch may have been c9m wide by 3m deep (Poulton & Riall 1998, 147). The ditch seems likely to have been dug to a standard size along its whole length and was probably accompanied by a bank, although virtually no evidence has been recovered to prove this (Poulton & Riall 1998, 147). The location of the ditch has been fixed at three points (at Borelli Yard, between Castle Street/Bear Lane and during observations of a sewer trench in The Borough), from which the full circuit can be reconstructed. Other information used to determine its circuit is documentary evidence and an assumption that the extent of the *borough* (TD4) is identical to the area enclosed by the ditch (fig 3).

Conclusive documentary evidence for the existence of the town ditch is given by the Winchester Pipe Roll for 1215-16. The Borelli Yard excavations undertaken in 1985 (SMR No 2677, fig 5), where the town ditch was first identified, confirm that the ditch was in existence by the early 13th century as the primary fill contained only late 12th/early 13th century pottery. However, it is not known at what date the ditch was first cut. At Borelli Yard the southern side of the ditch was observed to run east-west with a width of c10m and depth of 2.75m from the surface of the natural gravels (Riall 1998, 125). The sections cut into the ditch revealed that it had been re-cut at least once. The latest deposits in the ditch were of late 13th or early 14th century date. In 1985 a trench was dug for a sewer along The Borough (SMR No 2825); a dark soil was observed infilling a feature 5-6m wide and c1m deep. In view of its location and other evidence, the feature was interpreted as a section of the town ditch. The third location where evidence for the ditch was revealed was in excavations between Castle Street and Bear Lane in 1988 (SMR No 2626 and 4321). The ditch was observed to be over 9m wide and thought to be greater than 3m deep. The earliest pottery recovered from the fill was of mid to late 13th century date; this suggests that it was a recut, removing the original fill (if the ditch was created at the same date as the Borelli Yard section) (Poulton & Riall 1998, 147). Once again, the original date when it was dug is uncertain (Poulton 1998, 142).

The original function of the ditch is not certain and it appears to be a very large feature for a small town. Its function may be explained in a way similar to that now widely accepted for the moated sites common from the 13th century onwards: it provides a symbol of status, emphasizes the exclusive character of the area, controls access in normal times and offers a measure of protection in times of disorder. If it was also linked to the castle defences, however temporarily, then it would also have had a genuine military significance; evidence for the northern extent of the ditch is needed in order to have a better understanding of this. All this relates to the original purpose for which the ditch was dug. The fact that by the mid-13th century it had largely been infilled suggests a change in the way it was perceived. Possibly its defensive function had become irrelevant by that date. Alternatively, once all the plots of the *borough* had been occupied maybe it was no longer needed to define the area. The land taken up by the ditch and bank would have been desirable additions to burghage plots. It may be that, only after the *borough* was handed over to the burgesses in 1247-8 (and therefore no longer controlled by the Bishop), was it possible to take over such areas and incorporate them into the plots (Poulton & Riall 1998, 149, 151).

CHAPELS

An early non-conformist chapel was once located behind the house at No 38 Castle Street. It is marked on the Tithe map of 1839 but disappeared in the mid-19th century. The 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1871 marks a Baptist chapel on the corner of Bear Lane and a track which later became Lower South View. The chapel was constructed in 1852, still stands today as The Old Chapel but is disused. The 1871 map also shows a Congregational Chapel, thought to have been built in 1792, on the north side of East Street beside the British School. The burial ground, which probably included a number of brick vaults, lay between the chapel and East Street. The second edition 6 inch OS map (1898) marks two Non-Conformist chapels along South Street and one along Union Road; they do not appear on the earlier 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1871 which shows South Street and Union Road as new roads (constructed in 1868), undeveloped at that time. Two churches are also marked on the 2nd edition 6 inch OS map: Emmanuel church at the southern end of South Street at its junction with Abbey Lane on the south side of the river, and St James' Church on the northern side of East Street. St James' was built in 1876 and was converted into flats for young people in recent years (Parratt 1985, plate 158). In the mid-19th century a Wesleyan chapel was built in Long Garden Walk behind 14 Castle Street (Temple 1963, 122).

SCHOOLS

The National School and The British School were the mainstays in Farnham Schooling for most of the 19th century. Many private schools, such as Willmer's and Hunter's based at Willmer House, No 38 West Street, were established in the later 18th to late 19th century, with over thirty by the late 19th century. Many were located in East Street and were run mostly from private houses (Temple 1963, 141).

The National School was founded by subscription in 1813. It was run from a building of late 18th century date at the top of Castle Street from at least 1822. A new National School was built next to St Andrew's Church in Church Passage, off West Street, in 1860. The building previously used in Castle Street was later used for church meetings and became the Freemasons' Hall in 1950 (Temple 1963, 59). The British School located at 80 East Street, was built c1833 for the children of non-Conformists not wishing their children to attend the National School in Castle Street. There was also an infants school in the town at this time, possibly behind 35 The Borough where a building referred to as 'The School Room' in 1839 was situated (Temple 1963, 122).

Farnham Boys' Grammar School was originally located at 25 West Street and is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1871. In 1906 a new grammar school was built in Morley Road and the boys moved from their West Street premises. Farnham Girls Grammar School developed from a school run in 1891 at 14 Castle Street by Mrs William Swayne (Temple 1963, 57). It took over the former premises of Farnham Boys Grammar School at 25 West Street in 1917. The school left 25 West Street in 1939 to move to new premises in Menin Way (Temple 1963, 148). The West Street building is now used for part of Farnham School of Art (Parratt 1995, 24).

St Polycarp's School (now in Waverley Lane) was built in 1896 and was originally situated in Bear Lane next door to where the former Catholic church stood (Parratt 1995, 23).

ALMSHOUSES

The Windsor Almshouses in Castle Street were built in 1719 by Andrew Windsor for "the habitation and relief of eight poor honest old impotent persons". They are owned by a Trust and the original eight tiny houses were converted to four in the 1980s. More almshouses have been built at the back in Park Row, and an archaeological excavation on the site of the new almshouses revealed a medieval pottery kiln of 13th-14th century date with associated pits (SMR No 1705, fig 5), and a scatter of post-medieval pottery consistent with the use of the almshouses (SMR No 1988). An inhumation burial was also revealed on site which pre-dated the use of the site for pottery production and is therefore of pre-1280 date (SMR No 2273); it is however assumed to be of medieval date.

John Byworth endowed four almshouses near the gate church of St Andrews Church (TD1). He died in 1623 at which time the houses were already in existence. In 1597 'Old Alice Searle of the Almshouse' died; it is not possible to say to which almshouse this refers. Other almshouses were established later by three different gentlemen: Mr Sampson, Mr MacDonald and Mr Trimmer (Temple 1963, 49). Robert Sampson, a brewer in 19th century Farnham, granted part of Rickard's Mead with the cottages on it for use as almshouses between 1840 and 1875; they are marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1871. In 1933-4 a second group of Sampson's Almshouses were built in West Street. Their predecessors became obsolete and were later demolished. George MacDonald, a manufacturer of sacks and tarpaulin at his factory in West Street, endowed a group of almshouses in West Street which were built in 1906. George Trimmer, another Farnham brewer, died in 1892 and left money for local charitable causes. Trimmer's almshouses were built at Mount Pleasant off West Street at what was, at that time, the very western end of Farnham (Temple 1963, 182-3), and still stand today. The other two groups of almshouses (Sampson's and MacDonald's) are also still located on the northern side of West Street at the western end of Farnham.

WORKHOUSE

Farnham workhouse was built in 1791 in Hale Road on the eastern side of the town. The workhouse had been built following the creation of the Gilbert's Union at Farnham (in association with Thomas Gilbert's Act of 1782) which was formed to provide workhouses for the old, sick and infirm. It replaced the old workhouse which was reported in 1797 as having been a "most wretched one". Because of its status as a Gilbert Parish, Farnham fell outside most of the provisions of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. However, in 1846 Farnham and the adjacent Gilbert Union of Ash and Gilbert Parish of Aldershot and Bentley were persuaded to adopt Poor Law Union status under the 1834 Act and together formed the new Farnham Poor Law Union. The new Union adopted the existing Farnham workhouse. A number of additions were made including two infirmary blocks, one dating from around 1870, and the other from around 1900. The two infirmary blocks are all that now survive as part of Farnham Hospital in Hale Road (Rossbrett website, 2003).

OTHER BUILDINGS

Farnham town centre is largely Georgian in character, on a medieval layout, and possesses over three hundred houses of 18th century date. The town centre was largely preserved by Charles Borelli, a jeweller and entrepreneur who owned and bought property, and architect Harold Falkner, between 1910 and the 1930s. Some of their work includes the construction of the Town Hall Buildings at the corner of Castle Street and The Borough, in a style to complement the surrounding architecture; they replaced the unsightly Victorian Corn Exchange which had been built in 1865-6 when the Old Market House was itself demolished.

Building and rebuilding in the 17th and 18th centuries, as a result of the profitable corn and hop industries, took place to a large extent within the limits of the medieval town and was often no more than a process of refronting. Many facades were attached to older buildings in Castle Street and West Street during the period of the corn market, for example: Nos 4a, 9 and 46 Castle Street and No 104 West Street (O'Connell 1977, 22). Willmer House in West Street is probably unusual for Farnham in that it was a new house built in 1718 on the site of an earlier building (Temple 1973, 166-70). Willmer House is a Grade I listed building which now houses The Museum of Farnham, and was once the home of Miss Willmer's school for young ladies. The profitable period of the hop industry saw the alteration of many houses in the 18th and 19th centuries. The late 18th century facade of Bethune House in West Street, the refronting of No 4 Downing Street and the Regency frontage of Guildford House, Castle Street, belong to this phase (O'Connell 1977, 22).

There are a number of earlier buildings in the town, of which the following seem to be earlier than 1550: in West Street, Nos 13 (in part), 29, 30 and 31, the cellar to the annexe of No 38, and Nos 80, 81, 82 and 82; No 55 East Street; Nos 30 and 31 Lower Church Lane;

No 2 Downing Street; and Nos 11, 12 and 13 Bridge Square (O'Connell 1977, 22). The Old Vicarage, in Vicarage Lane on the south side of the parish church, is a timber-framed building of 14th century date, believed to be the oldest domestic building in Farnham. It has undergone alterations in the 16th-18th centuries and in modern times. The house originally consisted of a single hall with open timber roof (Temple 1963, 92).

East Street contained a few old houses, but generally has a modest early 19th century appearance. Few inns have survived from the coaching trade: the Bush Hotel in the Borough has been largely altered, while No 121 West Street, the former George Inn, was converted into a shop. The Lion and Lamb buildings in West Street were largely constructed about 1921 (O'Connell 1977, 22).

At College Gardens on the northern side of West Street, an army college for young gentlemen was formed in 1814, facing Willmer House. It left Farnham in c1835 and was re-established at Camberley as the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst (Parratt 1985, 11). Vernon House at No 28 West Street (now Farnham Library) dates from the 16th century, but was extensively rebuilt following a fire in the 19th century.

A number of historic buildings are located on the south bank of the River Wey in an area that emerged as small suburb of Farnham in the 18th century focused on Bridge Square. The Maltings is a group of 19th century buildings facing Bridge Square which formerly housed a tannery in the 18th-19th century; in the 19th century it became the Red Lion Brewery. By 1969 the site was redundant and was saved from demolition when it was purchased by public subscription from Courage Breweries. The Maltings has been successfully redeveloped into an important arts and community centre. Tanyard House, a 15th century timber-framed house that was once part of the Red Lion Brewery, was restored by the Farnham Trust in 1982 and converted into two flats.

BRIDGES

Long Bridge, which crosses the River Wey at the southern end of Farnham, is one of the oldest river-crossing points in Farnham. The bridge was originally constructed out of wood, but with increased traffic following the building of the railway on the south side of the River Wey in 1848/9 the bridge was re-built out of iron. In 1868 a new road and river crossing, South Street, was constructed c200m east of Long Bridge in order to take road traffic directly from the centre of the town to the station.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

In Farnham industrial activity seems to have been far more commonplace than at other towns. Virtually every investigation in the town has yielded some evidence of this, especially tile and pottery kilns, but also evidence for metal and leather working (Poulton 1998, 241-2). A major Roman pottery centre existed around and to the west of Farnham exploiting the natural clay resource, particularly at Alice Holt forest c8km south-west of the town. Due to the heavily built up nature of the area in Farnham and the destruction of the natural land surface by gravel digging much of the evidence (such as extant waster dumps or kilns) has been destroyed, and evidence is only available from small surviving samples of material, and contemporary, often deficient, eye-witness accounts. The Six Bells site (SMR No 1715, SAM 120) on the east side of the town lies on the clay, unlike a number of other Roman kilns in the area which lie mostly on terrace gravels or sand. It seems likely that the reason for the siting of the Farnham kilns (in and around the town) lay in the heath turf (for kiln construction) and Reading beds clay deposits in the area and also in the river communications (Lyne & Jeffries 1979, 11). The Six Bells site may have been the clay source for the nucleus of Roman kilns at Compton (SMR No 1719) c1.5m to the south (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 12). Pottery and tile kilns of medieval and post-medieval date have also been excavated at various sites within the town, such as at Borelli Yard (SMR No 2677) , Park Row (SMR No 1705), 38 West Street (SMR R), 74 Castle Street, and on the site of the bowling green at Bear Lane (SMR No 2671).

Tile kilns have also been identified outside the town centre, for example: the Farnham Park tile kiln identified in 1982 which is of 13th century date (Riall 1997, 143-168). Such kilns provide substantial evidence for the roof tile industry in the Farnham area. Brickmaking has also been carried out in the Farnham district over a long period; possible brick kiln wasters of 16th-18th century date were recovered during excavations at Park Row (SMR No 4261), but no brick kiln was revealed.

One part of Farnham's early trades can be deduced from the names of some of its tenants. Some of the earliest names incorporate words based on cloth, millinery and tailoring. Two, William the cloth[ier] and Milon of Aulton, had already settled here and acquired stalls in Farnham market in 1245-6. It is said that the monks of Waverley Abbey, which was founded in 1128 c3.5km to the south of Farnham, were responsible for the beginning of the woollen cloth industry in the area which was centred on three main settlements, one of which was Farnham. This was due to the good soil conditions for raising sheep and the presence of streams and rivers to drive the fulling mills (Janaway 1994, 119). In 1519 an artificial watercourse was created in order to bring water from the River Wey to those properties on the south side of West Street which were involved in fulling and tanning. The 'New River', as it was called, remained in use for c150 years, and its course can still be followed across Broadmead (Poulton 2001, 6). In the late 16th century Farnham's prosperity rested largely on the growth of the cloth making industry. The town manufactured the light, coarse textiles known as 'Hampshire kerseys' which brought considerable wealth to the town (Page 2001, 15).

Corn marketing and hop growing played an important part in the post-medieval development of Farnham. Corn dominated the scene by 1700 and hops by the end of the 18th century, having been first brought to Farnham in 1597. At one time Farnham hops were the most expensive in the country and when the hop-growing industry was at its peak, there were many hop drying kilns in the area and dozens of public houses were opened in the town. Hop gardens are shown growing right up to the edge of the town plots on Rocque's map of 1768. A number of breweries also became established around the town, including the Red Lion Brewery in Bridge Square, the Lion and Lamb in West Street and the Lion Brewery off West Street at the western end of town. The last brewery closed down in the 1960s. The town's coaching trade thrived due to its location on the route from Southampton to London, with various coaching inns in the town, such as the Bush Hotel and the Lion and Lamb public house (once called the White Hart) located along The Borough.

East Street was a busy industrial fringe of Farnham in the mid-19th century with a coachworks, The Peacock Brewery, a wheelwright's, haircloth weavers, a battery of kilns and a gasworks (marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1871). The Farnham Gas Company was formed in 1834 and the first gas holder is marked on the Tithe map of 1839 on the southern side of East Street. Gas manufacturing in Farnham ceased in 1953 (Temple 1963, 32).

Gravel excavation is an industry that has been undertaken to the south of the town possibly since the prehistoric period, and has increased in the surrounding area in recent years. The Blackwater Valley in the area around Runfold and Tongham c3-5km east of Farnham is an area of particular archaeological importance where archaeological excavation undertaken since the 1990s in advance of gravel extraction has identified major sites of Iron Age settlement. A few gravel pits are marked on the 1871 OS map, including one adjacent to Farnham Station and another off Red Lion Lane, to the south of the town.

A number of smithies are marked on the 1871 OS map at East Street, West Street and Downing Street. There was also a blacksmith's forge run by Walter Mouldsley in Upper Church Lane (Parratt 1975). A steam sawmill is marked on the 1871 map on the northern bank of the River Wey on the west side of Longbridge, as is a sawpit in the back yard of a property on the north side of East Street opposite the Gas Works.

POST-MEDIEVAL TOPOGRAPHY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

During the 17th-19th centuries Farnham saw renewed growth due to its increased wealth from the thriving cloth, corn and hop industries. This ultimately resulted in the emergence of a town of largely Georgian character based on the original medieval plan. The construction of the railway to the south of the town in the mid 19th century contributed to the late post-medieval development of the town with its expansion to the south and east.

The centre of Farnham has retained its basic form, but has undergone a certain amount of redevelopment in recent years. A large part of East Street has been obliterated by modern redevelopment without archaeological investigation (O'Connell 1977, 22). This includes the construction of The Woolmead shopping centre in the early 1960s which resulted in the demolition of numerous buildings in the East Street area on the east side of Bear Lane, and on the opposite (south) side of East Street. A little further east, part of the southern side of East Street has been completely redeveloped in recent years by the construction of Dogflud Way, The Farnham Sports Centre, Farnham Business Centre, Riverside Industrial Park and various residential developments, having utilised what was originally open ground between the south side of East Street and the River Wey.

Along West Street, part of the archaeology of the historic street frontage of West Street has already been destroyed, for example, on the site of the present Head Post Office at No 107 and the adjacent Telephone exchange to the rear of No 108, and Maritime House on the corner where The Hart meets West Street. At the southern end of the town a large block of land on the corner of Downing Street and Longbridge was redeveloped in the 1960s to build a new County Police establishment along the route of what was originally the southern road out of the town.

The Farnham Campus of the Surrey Institute of Art and Design is located in the north-west part of the town, in an area to the rear of plots lining the west side of Castle Street, which was once open farmland. The presence of the college has probably encouraged the increase in the number of art galleries and associated activities around the town including the redevelopment of The Maltings in Bridge Square into an arts and community centre and establishment of art galleries in Waggon Yard, Lion and Lamb Yard and Downing Street.

Many of the other areas of previously open land behind the plots lining the main streets have gradually become infilled by residential and commercial development over the last century. Expansion of the town has, however, been restricted in a few places by a number of factors. These include the presence of Farnham Castle at the northern end of the town and the large area of Farnham Park on the north-east side which have limited the spread of development in these directions, and the low lying floodplain of the River Wey to the south-west of the town which is liable to flooding and therefore marginal land.

The construction of the Farnham bypass (the A31) to the south of the town has helped to divert much of the through traffic away from the town centre, thereby helping to retain its historic character. The Conservation Area status of the core of the town has helped it to retain its form and protect against the loss of much of its historical interest.

SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT

The wide variety of archaeological material recovered from Farnham and its environs demonstrates that it has long been considered a topographically advantageous location, one which has provided an abundance of natural resources (Shaikhley 2000, 13). Finds of prehistoric date have been recovered from a number of sites in and around Farnham ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age,. There is evidence for Roman-British occupation (in the form of scattered settlements) and pottery production in and around the town, making use of the local supply of clay and water, for example at the Six Bells site (SMR No 1715) on the east side of the town. There is archaeological evidence for a Saxon riverside settlement of 6th/7th century date at the southern end of the town on the south bank of the River Wey (SMR No 1683), and the Saxon minster at Farnham, established in c685-8, is thought to have been located on or near the site of the present parish church of St Andrew. The original Saxon settlement at Farnham is presumed to have been focused on the minster church, but to date no archaeological evidence has been recovered to prove this one way or

the other. There have, however, been finds of Saxon pottery from excavations in the town (such as Borelli Yard, SMR No 2677) which provide evidence for Saxon activity in the vicinity. A church is recorded in Farnham in the Domesday survey (1086), and the earliest existing remains for a church on the present site date to c1130. Farnham Castle was built in the 12th century at some distance from the church, separated from it by an area of open ground. The original settlement at Farnham was superseded by the establishment of the *borough*, which was surrounded by a large ditch, by c1200; it is from the *borough* that the medieval town developed, focused on the inverted T-shape of Castle Street, The Borough, West Street and East Street. The Winchester Pipe Rolls provide a valuable documentary resource for Farnham from 1208 and combined with the archaeological evidence derived from archaeological interventions (and stray finds) provide a wealth of information about the history and development of the town. The town saw renewed growth from the mid-16th-18th/19th centuries as a result of the booming cloth, corn and hop industries, resulting in the construction of many fine houses. Renewed growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries following the arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century helped to develop the town from a rural market town to a more modern commercial centre with development to the south and east, and infilling of open areas beyond the properties lining the main streets.

EXISTING PROTECTION (fig 6)

- 1 The grounds of Farnham Castle (SMR No 1682) are scheduled as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No 12848). The site of a Roman pottery works (c100-400) at the eastern end of Farnham c1.5km from the centre of town is also a scheduled site (SAM No 120; SMR No 1715).
- 2 A large part of Farnham is defined as an area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP).
- 3 A large part of Farnham lies within the Farnham Conservation Area.
- 4 There is a large number of listed buildings within the town of Farnham.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

General comment

Part of the area of greatest archaeological potential has undergone piecemeal redevelopment in the last century (generally without archaeological investigation), although the centre of Farnham has retained its basic form. Much of the archaeological evidence we have results from excavation and observation during the redevelopment process. An example of this is demonstrated by archaeological investigations which have been undertaken along the line of the town ditch (surrounding the medieval *borough*). The work has helped to locate the ditch in three places, and provided information about its dating and possible function. Further investigations along its line, particularly at its northern end, would help to advance our understanding of its intended function, and would provide further knowledge and understanding of Farnham's origins. It would be unwise to assume that all archaeological evidence has been destroyed in areas of redevelopment, except where deep excavation from basements, foundations or such-like has taken place. Areas most affected by redevelopment in Farnham include East Street with the construction of The Woolmead shopping centre, Farnham Sports Centre and other new buildings nearby. The spread of post-medieval development in Farnham, generally outside the limits of the medieval town, has infilled areas of previously open rural land, resulting in the possible destruction of important information relating to prehistoric and Roman activity in the area.

A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Farnham Conservation Area within which large-scale redevelopment is relatively unlikely. Opportunities for small-scale work should, however, be grasped wherever possible, since this

may still clarify issues and provide further detail. It is important that adequate arrangements are made for the publication of any such work. The published reports of archaeological investigations undertaken in the town provide a firm basis for developing an understanding of the origins and early development of Farnham, and the recent publication of work has helped greatly to develop this process. It is important that recent and future work continue to contribute to this process.

Farnham has an unusually thorough body of archaeological and historical material. The research into the documentary sources such as the Winchester Pipe Rolls (for example by Brooks 1998) has been very useful. It may be that the original sources would repay further examination in the light of archaeological evidence, especially of medieval date, which has emerged in recent years and that which may be discovered in the future.

In contrast to many of Surrey's towns it is possible, as a result of previous good quality archaeological work, to formulate some relatively precise research questions which future investigations might hope to answer, as well as addressing broad themes of urban development. These may be set out as follows.

Specific issues

- What is the extent of prehistoric activity throughout the area?
- What was the extent and importance of the Romano-British occupation and its relation to the Alice Holt pottery industry?
- What was the relation between the Saxon occupation south of the Wey and the earliest settlement of Farnham itself?
- What is the location and extent of the pre-Conquest Minster?
- Was the late Saxon settlement in the vicinity of the church?
- When was the present street pattern established?
- Can the full extent of the town ditch be defined and how far north did it extend? At what date was it first cut and what was its original function?
- Can more information be obtained on the details of the economic history of the *borough*?

APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

A number of sites recorded on the SMR lie within the area of study at Farnham and are summarised below in chronological order. The record numbers have been assigned a code to denote which section they are located in:

P - Prehistoric
R - Roman
SM – Saxon and medieval
PM - Post-medieval
NF - no features or finds
UD - features of unknown date.

1436	SM	2668	P	3708	PM	I	PM
1437	P	2669	SM	3808	SM	J	NF
1681	R	2670	R	3813	PM	K	SM
1682	SM	2671	PM	4207	PM	L	UD
1683	SM	2677	SM	4250	SM	M	SM
1684	R	2825	SM	4251	SM	N	R
1696	R	2826	SM	4261	PM	O	SM
1700	P	2827	SM	4318	SM	P	PM
1701	P	3227	SM	4319	PM	Q	SM
1703	R	3262	SM	4320	P	R	SM
1704	SM	3341	P	4321	SM	S	SM
1705	SM	3343	PM	4333	PM	T	NF
1706	P	3345	PM	4335	SM	U	NF
1715	R	3350	PM	A	PM	V	P
1717	P	3351	PM	B	R	W	PM
1988	PM	3353	PM	C	SM	X	SM
2093	P	3358	PM	D	NF	Y	SM
2137	PM	3359	PM	E	SM	Z	SM
2138	PM	3360	PM	F	SM	AA	PM
2273	SM	3361	PM	G	SM	AB	SM
2354	SM	3362	PM	H	NF	AC	SM

Prehistoric:

1437	SU 8370 4730	An Iron Age coin was found at Farnham Castle	
1700	SU 8410 4650	A prehistoric hand axe was recovered from Parkfield Pit.	
1701	SU 8408 4694	A ?Mesolithic stone polisher was found in a trench at the junction of South Street and East Street in 1925.	
1706	SU 8400 4700	Ten Palaeolithic handaxes and a Levallois flake were found at Barrett's Pit or Barrett's field, Farnham.	
1717	SU 8528 4790	Mesolithic pit-dwellings were identified at Bourne Mill spring on the corporation sewage farm at Farnham. Eighteen pits were located by Rankine (1930-5) of which four were excavated in 1937-8. The pits were irregular hollows with no evidence of structures other than a solitary post-hole which probably held a post to support a roof of branches or turves. A mass of flints, both in and around the pits, indicates a flake-tool industry which Clarke relates to Horsham. One pit alone yielded 15,000 worked flints. Among some 1100 finished implements were 690 microliths, 446 microburins and 15 transverse-flaked axes. Lumps of red and yellow ochre, extensive deposits of charcoal and the presence of carbonised hazelnut shells add to the interest of this remarkable concentration of an industry set in the western Weald. Hazelnuts suggest the occupation of the shelters in the late autumn. Recent research has cast doubt on the identification of these pits as	Outside study area. For info only.

		<p>dwellings, a function to which their shape is very poorly suited, and instead suggests that they are pits dug to quarry flint (Ellaby 1987, 66-8).</p>	
2093	SU 8387 4667	A group of fourteen small flakes and chips suggestive of Mesolithic debris was found in 1921 during the repair of the floor of the choir stalls of St Andrews Church (SMR No 1436).	
2668	SU 8390 4670	An excavation was undertaken in 1978 following the demolition of a burnt out building at the lower end of Middle Church Street to the east of the parish church. A number of Mesolithic flint flakes were found on the surface of the natural sand (see SMR No 3343).	
3341	SU 837 469	Prehistoric flint flakes were recovered during an excavation in 1985 to the east of The Hart, Farnham (see SMR Nos 2669 and 2670).	
4320	SU 841 467	Mesolithic flints were recovered during archaeological observation of redevelopment off Union Road, Farnham.	
V	SU 839 446	A plano-convex flint knife of Early Bronze Age date was found some years ago at Burnt Hill, The Bourne, Farnham (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 238).	
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Roman:			
1681	SU 8360 4740	Roman earthenware water pipes were recovered in the area to the north west of Farnham Castle.	
1684	SU 847 468	Two pottery vessels (a wide mouthed jar and a small dish) forming part of an early 2nd century cremation burial group, were found in 1902 at "Fair Field" near Farnham Station. The area of the find has long been developed.	Outside Study area. For info only.
1696	SU 8398 4691	A tile fragment likely to be late Roman in date, with ornament of impressed rosettes similar to that found on Saxon urns, was recovered from 76 Castle Street, Farnham. It has every appearance of Roman brick, but its date is conjectural.	
1703	SU 8368 4675	A trench cut in West Street provided a section through previous road surfaces, and a c13cm thick black layer of possible Romano-British date, representing a possible Romano-British road surface.	
1715	SU 8517 4783	The site of a Roman pottery works (c100-400) with an associated aqueduct and two 3rd-4th century buildings were excavated in 1946-7. The site is at the Six Bells (Roman Way) Housing estate. The aqueduct was an open ditch c2m wide and c1.2-1.7m below present ground surface. It was traced south-east for c190m 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 century). There was an absence of coins at the site, but pottery suggests an abandonment of c400. The site is scheduled (Scheduled Ancient Monument No 120). The area is now completely developed and no trace of the building exists. The remains of the 'house' were visible until 1964 but have now been covered and grassed over.	Outside Study area. For info only.
2670	SU 8377 4687	An excavation at The Hart, Farnham in 1985 recovered Roman pottery and tile. No evidence of an occupation level was found (see SMR Nos 2669 and 3341).	
B	SU 8400 4691	Material from the Rankine Collection held in Farnham Museum (unaccessioned) and described as 'from midden behind Town Hall'. The Town Hall Buildings stand in The Borough/Castle Street, Farnham. The finds consist of pottery of Romano-British, medieval, 16th/17th century and 18th/19th century date, and bone and metal objects. This material comes from such a wide range of dates to make it improbable that it all derives from one deposit. No other information is available (<i>Farnham Herald</i>).	
N	SU 837 470	An evaluation in advance of construction at the West Surrey College of Art & Design student village, Farnham revealed a pit of unknown date as well as chalk and clunch masonry possibly dumped from works	

at the castle. A silver denarius and piece of Roman roof tile were also recovered. A metal detector survey of the site produced a single 17th century trader's token (John Smallpeece of Guildford). A World War II pillbox was recorded prior to demolition (Graham 1994).

Saxon and medieval:		
1436	SU 8386 4668	St Andrew's Church, Farnham is of 12th to 16th century date. It underwent major restoration in 1855 (see SMR No 2093). Monitoring of restoration works on the church, and in particular the bell tower, was undertaken by D Graham in c1998. A number of reused pieces of worked stone were recovered from the inner face of the tower at the upper levels of the 16th century work. These all appeared to be medieval and are presumably, though not certainly, reused from an earlier phase of the church (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 198).
1682	SU 8372 4732	Farnham Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No 12848) built by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester in the 12th century. It is in good condition and is partly occupied at present by the Overseas Service College. The excavation of the keep mound in 1958-60 down to the original medieval ground surface produced pottery of medieval and post-medieval date and evidence for structures, including a well. The structures were abandoned in c1521 and there is also evidence for Civil War occupation up to 1645. An extensive geophysical survey was carried out in the 1980s on the lawn area to the south of the main range of buildings. The survey appeared to show an 8m wide ditch and three separate buildings. A standing building survey was undertaken by SCAU on parts of the medieval domestic buildings of the castle in 1998 (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 198).
1683	SU 8422 4647	Site of Saxon pit dwellings of possible 6 th -7 th century date. Found during gravel digging at Firgrove, Farnham in 1924. One was examined and this only partially. Finds included loom-weights, two undecorated pot sherds, a cylindrical glass bead and an iron knife-blade. Since the discovery, the level of the entire site has been reduced by c3m. The Farnham by-pass constructed in the 1940s/50s passes through the site.
1704	SU 8403 4683	Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during excavations at the rear of the Westminster Bank, at 38-39 The Borough, Farnham.
1705	SU 8390 4710	A medieval pottery kiln (of 13th-14th century date) and contemporary pits were revealed on the site of the new almshouses behind Andrew Windsor Almshouses (1619) in Park Row off Castle Street, Farnham (see SMR Nos 1988 and 2273).
2273	SU 8390 4710	An inhumation burial was discovered on the site of the new almshouses behind Andrew Windsor Almshouses (1619) in Park Row off Castle Street in 1973. The burial predated the use of the site for pottery production belonging to the period before 1280 and is presumed to be of medieval date. Only the upper portion of the skeleton survived (see SMR Nos 1705 and 1988).
2354	SU 8395 4693	Pre-Tudor floors were revealed by post-office workmen at the lower end of Castle Street, Farnham. The upper ones were of firestone, the lower one of hard grey chalk blocks.
2669	SU 8383 4692	An excavation at The Hart, Farnham in 1985 recovered sherds of medieval pottery (see SMR Nos 2670 and 3341).
2677	SU 8405 4684	A medieval tile kiln and boundary ditch were excavated at Borelli Yard, Farnham in 1985. The tile kiln was dated to 1235+/-15 by archaeomagnetic means. It lay just outside the ditch which was part of the Town Ditch of Farnham (see SMR No 2827).
2825	SU 84060 46930	In 1985 in a trench dug for a sewer along The Borough, a dark soil infilling a feature 5-6m wide and c1m deep was observed. In view of

		its location and other evidence it seems reasonable to interpret this as a section of the medieval town ditch.
2826	SU 84025 46991	Excavation in 1988 in advance of redevelopment located the medieval town ditch, infilled by the mid 13th century, and occupation debris (see SMR Nos 2825, 2677, 2827 and 4321).
2827	SU 8398 4690	Archaeological and documentary evidence point to the former existence of a town ditch around Farnham. The ditch must have enclosed a fairly small area centred on The Borough and Castle Street. The earliest documentary references seem to be about 1215, and bridges mentioned in 1223 and 1224 are not subsequently referred to. Archaeological finds made it unlikely that the ditch was dug much before c1200, and it seems to have been filled in/silted up for much of its depth by c1250. The ditch may therefore be interpreted as marking the boundaries of a new town established in the late 12th/early 13th century. It may be further suggested that the town outgrew these limits by the mid-13th century, making the ditch redundant, and with it the bridges (see SMR Nos 2677, 2825, 2826 and 4321).
3227	SU 84065 46960	Documentary evidence from the Winchester Pipe Rolls indicates that the eastern line of the medieval town ditch must have crossed The Borough in the vicinity of Nos 20 and 21. A trench opened in advance of redevelopment failed to locate the ditch. The earliest occupation of the site appeared to date to the 17th century. It seems that the site lies outside the medieval town and that the ditch probably crossed The Borough in the region of Nos 17 or 18 (see SMR Nos 2677 and 2826).
3262	SU 8387 4699	A watching brief during the 1987 redevelopment at 16 Long Garden Walk East, Farnham revealed features of medieval and post-medieval date. One of the ditches may have been part of Civil War defences built around the town in the 17th century. A few sherds of Roman and medieval pottery had previously been recovered during trial trenching.
3808	SU 836 466	A late medieval chalk block wall was revealed in the garden of Farnham Museum during building works in 1992 running parallel to the existing building. It may have acted as a retaining wall following extensive terracing of the site. Pottery of medieval and later date was recovered (see SMR No 3708 and 3813).
4250	SU 8397 4693	Medieval/post-medieval material and features were revealed during construction work of an extension of Lloyds Bank, 75 Castle Street, Farnham. The initial activity is of 14th century date.
4251	SU 8425 4662	Medieval/post-medieval material and features were revealed during work for an extension at the back of 2 Downing Street, Farnham. The building is dated to c1830 with a pre-1500 construction behind. Pottery sherds ranging in date from 12th/13th century to the 16th century were recovered from a deposit sealed by soil which was in turn sealed by a deposit containing 18th and 19th century material.
4318	SU 8396 4682	A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered during excavation work in advance of the redevelopment of a derelict backyard between No 45 The Borough and the north wall of Ivy House. However, no features were revealed. The site had probably been levelled in association with the construction of Ivy House in c1700.
4321	SU 840 470	Excavations at Bear Lane, Farnham in advance of redevelopment located evidence for the town ditch. Dating evidence suggested the ditch was dug soon after 1200 and had been infilled by the mid 13th century. Finds from the ditch included pot sherds, dressed greensand fragments indicating the presence of stone buildings of early date, roof tile wasters suggesting nearby kilns and a stone mould for the production of lead tokens.
4335	SU 839 471	Excavations at Park Row and Bear Lane, Farnham revealed a number of pottery kilns dating from the 13th/14th century to the post-medieval period.
C	SU 8398 4692	When the Old Market House in Castle Street, Farnham was pulled

		down in 1866, a quantity of broken pottery was found. Finds included fragments of 13th/14th century pitchers and 16th century mugs (Rackham 1952, 53).
E	SU 8412 4653	Trial trenching in advance of building work in 1969 at 17 Red Lion Lane, Farnham revealed that the site may have been used for rubbish disposal in the medieval period. The footings of a late medieval/early post-medieval building were noted. This building was probably demolished when the present 19th century building was constructed (Graham 1969b).
F	SU 8408 4655	Tanyard House, 12 and 13 Bridge Square, Farnham. These two buildings are the surviving jettied cross wings of the original medieval timber-framed hall house. The solar was open to the roof as rafters show signs of decoration. No 12 contains a queen post roof. Excavation by M Lyne under the floor of No 12 prior to restoration, revealed a central hearth built of tiles presumably relating to an earlier building on the site (Lyne 1971; Manning 1984; Stevens 1985).
G	SU 8377 4726	Farnham Castle: east of Waynefleete's (Fox's) Tower, Farnham. A resistivity survey followed by a trial trench in advance of proposed works revealed chalk footings for a rectangular structure of medieval date (Graham 1972).
K	SU 8408 4654	The Maltings, Farnham. Excavation in the back garden of No 3 Red Lion Lane revealed a layer of mortar with wall plaster, peg tile and clunch and limestone flakes from stone working. This was sealed by a loam layer containing remains of oyster and cockle shells and pottery of 17th century date with residual finds including pottery of 14th to 16th century and Mesolithic flintwork. This layer was in turn sealed by a layer probably forming a 19th century yard surface covered by the existing building (Reid 1989, 176).
M	SU 837 468	Observation of building works at Arundell Place, Farnham located medieval pottery and associated occupation levels (Bird <i>et al</i> 1991-2, 156).
O	SU 8398 4665	31 Lower Church Lane, Farnham. Excavation within the 'kitchen' in the rear wing of this timber-framed 16th or 17th century house revealed evidence for an earlier substantial structure of probable 13th century date. This burnt down and at a later date the site was used for lead smelting before the existing building was constructed. The present building originally formed a single jettied house with attics and five bays and an earlier rear wing, which probably originally formed a free-standing three bay hall house. It is suggested by the Domestic Buildings Research Group that the house was repaired and the front built by John Byworth in 1622 (Graham 1998a, 156; Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 216).
Q	SU 8390 4691	6-7 Castle Street, Farnham. Excavation in the garden to the rear of the buildings revealed a linear feature c1m deep, running north-south across the western end of the site. No silting lines were visible and it appeared to have been backfilled with soil containing multi-period pottery. This feature must lie very close to the western course of the town ditch and may be connected with it. A second trench, closer to Castle Street, revealed a post-medieval square-sided pit, but no earlier disturbance. Trenches within the shop, adjacent to Castle Street, showed clean clay resting on apparently natural gravel with no sign of disturbance (Graham 1996).
R	SU 8369 4664	Rescue excavations during building work at Willmer House, 38 West Street (Museum of Farnham), Farnham and subsequent controlled trenching produced evidence for extensive occupation of the site. This commenced in the 13th century with the construction of a small kiln and continued in the 14th century when the slope was terraced and built on at both levels. This split continued, with evidence for industrial activity, until the property was converted into the existing

		garden and town house in the Georgian period (Graham & Graham 1997).	
S	SU 8372 4732	In 1998 the Surrey County Archaeological Unit undertook recording of the kitchen and refectory wall at Farnham Castle, in conjunction with a scheme for the repair of the walls.	
X	SU 8398 4707	Mulberry Cottage, 7 Bear Lane, Farnham. A watching brief on the digging of footings for an extension produced a substantial amount of pottery of 15th and 16th century date. The material appeared to continue below the bottom of the footing trench and probably represents a rubbish deposit sited just outside the town ditch (Graham 1999 <i>pers comm</i>).	
Y	SU 8387 4689	A watching brief during redevelopment work at 1 Long Garden Walk, Farnham revealed part of a ditch or pit cutting the natural gravel in one of the test pits. The dark soil fill contained fragments of clunch and is of possible medieval date. If the feature is a ditch it may represent the rear boundary of a burgage plot. There was no sign of the western arm of the medieval town ditch (Graham 1999 <i>pers comm</i>).	
Z	SU 842 481	A landscape survey, including some limited trial trenching, was carried out in 1998 in Farnham Park, Farnham as part of a park management programme. It recorded the remains of open field systems in the form of ridge and furrow strips of probable medieval date, including one apparently overlain by the park's boundary established in 1376-7. Evidence for industrial activity was seen in the form of small clay diggings, some of which were close to the site of a previously discovered medieval tile kiln. A number of quarries previously thought to be of relatively modern date were found to pre-date the nearby field systems and may relate to the construction of Farnham Castle. The trial trenching revealed a number of worked flints although no prehistoric features were noted. A single Iron Age gold coin was recovered in the north-west of the park, almost certainly an addition to the coin hoard found in the same location in the early 1980s. The park boundary was found to consist of a probable medieval ditch, with the modern fence line directly above. A metallated surface of likely 17th century date was found, possibly forming part of the parliamentarian supply base known to have existed in the area during the Civil War (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 198-9).	Out of study area info only
AB	SU 838 474	Test trenching in Farnham Park by SyAS in 2000 confirmed that the low platform visible just outside and slightly north of the postern gate of Farnham Castle is a laid gravel surface. The feature was first noted during the landscape survey in 1998 (see SMR Z) and appears to lie at the western end of a low flattened bank that runs through the park more or less parallel to The Avenue. Previous work had shown that this bank appeared to be a gravelled road with side ditches and to date to the mid-17th century. The current work confirmed the likely date of the feature, with the recovery of artefacts including a lead pistol ball and a quantity of clay pipe stems of probable 17th century date, seeming to point to the platform being the site of a Civil War cannon park. This formed part of the Parliamentary army base in Farnham Park and is known from documentary sources to have been sited close to the walls of the castle. The fact that the road and platform respected the northern edge of the medieval strip field system probably means that it follows the line of an earlier medieval trackway leading to the postern gate. Part of a pit containing medieval carved stonework was also located and this may represent building rubble from the restoration works carried out by Bishop Morley at the end of the Civil War (Howe <i>et al</i> 2001, 350).	
AC	SU 841 468	A watching brief was undertaken by SyAS in 2000 on foundation and service trench excavations at The Bush Hotel, The Borough, Farnham. The work proved inconclusive due to site conditions, although a small	

quantity of pottery of probable Saxo-Norman date was recovered from the removed spoil (Howe *et al* 2000, 350).

Post-medieval:		
1988	SU 8390 4710	A royal farthing token of James I (1603-25) and a general scatter of post-medieval pottery (consistent with the use of the almshouses) were recovered from the site of the new almshouses behind Andrew Windsor Almshouses (1619) in Park Row off Castle Street, Farnham (see SMR Nos 1705 and 2273).
2137	SU 8390 4730	A 19th century rubbish heap was excavated in Farnham Park in 1971. The heap may have been a landscape feature or false tumulus.
2138	SU 8410 4660	Trial trenching in advance of redevelopment at Waggon Yard, Farnham revealed post-medieval walls and occupation debris (post 15th century).
2671	SU 84000 4711	A post-medieval through draught kiln was found during the construction of the bowling green in Bear Lane, Farnham.
3343	SU 839 467	Excavation of a burnt out building at the lower end of Middle Church Street in 1978 revealed the remains of a hop kiln known to have existed on the site in the 19th century. Below this two buildings of 16th and 17th century date were superimposed, respecting the street frontage. This indicates occupation from the 16th century onwards, a site which lies outside the medieval town ditch. It would seem that occupation of this part of town, which is subject to flooding and is outside the medieval town ditch, commenced in the 16th century and has been more or less continuous ever since (See SMR No 2668).
3345	SU 84082 46969	A milestone located at the corner of Bear Lane, on the north side of East Street.
3350	SU 8376 4678	No 104A West Street, Farnham was formerly a malthouse and later a store. A red brick building of c1800, it was converted in 1951 by the addition of a 19th century copy of an 18th century shopfront.
3351	SU 8370 4685	The row of cottages on the east side of the Hart, Farnham appear to be conversions from former maltings.
3353	SU 8409 4653	The Maltings, Red Lion Lane, Farnham was once the Red Lion Brewery. The western part was formerly a tannery, but the present buildings are mainly 19th century.
3358	SU 8392 4702	About 18 tall Victorian lamp posts on both sides of Castle Street.
3359	SU 8386 4667	Three 19th century lamp posts in St Andrew's churchyard.
3360	SU 83812 46784	An ornamental wrought iron lamp support spanning the passageway outside 15 West Street, Farnham.
3361	SU 83898 46664	An ornamental wrought iron lamp support over the gate into the churchyard from Vicarage Lane.
3362	SU 83907 46726	The upper storeys of Nos 1 and 2 Church Lane, Farnham (two 18th century houses) are hung with specially designed mathematical tiles.
3708	SU 836 466	Orchard's, a Grade II* listed building by Lutyens and gardens of c4ha by Jekyll (1898-1901). There is a wild garden laid out in the quarry at the end of the field (see SMR Nos 3808 and 3813).
3813	SU 836 466	A brick-lined Tudor well and a large rubbish pit were recovered during excavations in the garden of Farnham Museum in 1992 (see SMR Nos 3708 and 3808)
4207	SU 8378 4695	During trial trenching at the Kingham's depot site, Farnham a pre-1600 clay pit was revealed.
4261	SU 8395 4711	Post-medieval ?kiln wasters were recovered from one of a series of rubbish pits revealed during building works for an extension at the back of 15 Park Row, Farnham, a late 18th century property. The wasters, a mass of broken mould-produced bricks, date from the 16th to the mid-18th century, but no trace of a kiln was found in the trench sections.
4319	SU 8396 4681	Excavation work in advance of redevelopment at the rear of No 45 The Borough, Farnham revealed 19th century features. Evidence was also

4333	SU 8395 4667	revealed relating to the mid-late 19th century corset factory. During renovation work at No 6 Lower Church Lane, Farnham deposits dating from the construction of the present 19th century building were identified. The dividing wall between No 6 and 7 was founded on irregular clunch blocks. The construction materials dated the wall to between the 16th and 18th century.
A	SU 8375 4682	Lion and Lamb Yard (Inn), Farnham. The Rev Huband records the find of a 'green pottery pilgrim's bottle' from the opening of an ancient midden' (Huband 1924, 123). Trial trenching and site watching in the Lion and Lamb yard area showed indications of a garden at the top end, while nearer West Street buildings and yard metalling probably dating to the Georgian period were recorded. No earlier material was found (Graham 1987, 169).
I	SU 840 466	Excavation work behind Court's at 18-21 The Borough, Farnham revealed 1m of topsoil overlying natural gravel. A rammed chalk floor was set into the gravel and next to it a posthole and pit. Pottery associated with the floor was of early 17th century date. A coin of William III was found with the floor (Graham 1979b).
P	SU 838 467	A watching brief by SCAU on an extension to Elphicks Department Store in West Street, Farnham revealed that a major part of the area had been extensively disturbed, but a small portion of a pit or ditch was identified from which a sherd of 16th century pottery and a bronze bucket fitting were recovered (Bird <i>et al</i> 1994, 210).
W	SU 83868 46864	The Reel Store, Hart's Yard, Farnham (rear of 116 West Street). A timber framed barn, at one stage a blacksmith's shop, now used for storage by The Farnham Herald. During renovation in 1998 the floor was lowered by c60cm. Material of 17th and 18th century date including pottery and glass was recovered. The floor was not disturbed to any greater depth, but it appears that the existing barn has sealed archaeological deposits beneath it. This may be one of the few areas not to have been disturbed by later development on the north side of West Street (D Graham <i>pers comm</i>).
AA	SU 838 470	A watching brief was undertaken by the Surrey Archaeological Society (SyAS) at 60 Long Garden Walk in c1998 during the construction of an extension. The work demonstrated that the site had been terraced when the house was built and the topsoil dumped in the area of the new extension. Beneath this, a layer of chalk interspersed with the occasional narrow Tudor brick ran across the site. This layer probably represents the demolition rubble from a chalk and brick building, possibly of 17th century date, which presumably stood somewhere in the immediate vicinity (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 198).

Features of
unknown date:

L	SU 8389 4659	7 Vicarage Lane, Farnham. Site-watching during trenching operations to the rear of this early 19th century property revealed a loam layer containing ash, peg tile, oyster shell and clunch fragments. Dating is uncertain but the layer was probably horticultural soil capped by a recent concrete layer (Reid 1989, 176).
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No features or
finds of interest:

D	SU 8383 4671	An archaeological trial trench dug in a garden at 1 Church Cottages, Farnham adjacent to the school playing field in 1968 failed to locate any archaeological features (Graham 1969a).
H	SU 8405 4654	An auger survey was carried out at the Maltings car park Farnham while the site was under construction; there were no finds of any significance (Coverdale 1975).

J	SU 8417 4687	Site-watching during construction of Sainsbury's supermarket in South Street, Farnham in 1987 revealed no features of archaeological interest as the site had been heavily disturbed during the Victorian period.
T	SU 840 467	A watching brief on redevelopment of 46 Downing Street, Farnham recorded no features or finds of archaeological interest (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 238).
U	SU 839 469	A watching brief on works for a rear extension at 74 Castle Street, Farnham confirmed that the site had previously been extensively disturbed and no trace survived of the 13th century pottery kiln identified in 1991 (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 238).

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FIGURES

- 1 Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey. **Top:** Farnham, showing the area of the parish and manor. The principal routeways, as shown on 18th century maps, are also shown. **Bottom:** parishes (about 1823) and drift geology.
- 2 Farnham, Surrey: extract from the Rocque map of c1768 showing the extent of the town at scale of 1:10000
- 3 Farnham: location plan of the *borough* (based on that indicated by rentals of 1594-1777) and the putative course of the town ditch (tone). The plan is based on the 1st edition OS 25 inch map of 1870 (taken from SyAC 1998, fig 4.2)
- 4 Topographic development map of Farnham
- 5 Sites and Monuments Records and other archaeological information for Farnham
- 6 Farnham: constraints map showing the SAM area, Conservation Area and the AHAP