An archaeological evaluation of a development at Hatch Mill, Farnham, Surrey

NGR: SU 84654705

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Summary statement

A planning application was submitted to Waverley Borough Council for a housing development. In view of the archaeological potential of the site Surrey County Council's Archaeological Section, acting as advisers to Waverley BC, required provision to be made for an archaeological investigation. A desk-based assessment (Currie 1999a) concluded that there was a need to undertaken an archaeological evaluation. A project design put forward by Currie (1999b) was approved by Surrey County Council as meeting the concerns raised. This work was carried out by C K Currie for CKC Archaeology between 8th and 12th October 1999.

Modern services and other major obstructions inhibited excavations on the site. Where trenches could be excavated it would seem that there had been large-scale removal of archaeological layers during the construction and operation of the site as a factory/laundry in the first half of the 20th-century. A crude stone wall thought to be a revetment to the old millstream was found. Although this seemed to be of mid-19th-century date, the stone seems to have come from a former ecclesiastical building. This included a fine late 12th- or 13th-century carved capital. The stone type suggested that it might have come from the 19th-century restoration of Farnham church, or a ruined ecclesiastical building such as Waverley Abbey.

An archaeological evaluation of a development at Hatch Mill, Farnham Surrey (NGR: SU 84654705)

This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work.

1.0 Introduction

A planning application was submitted to Waverley Borough Council for a housing development. In view of the archaeological potential of the site Surrey County Council's Archaeological Section, acting as advisers to Waverley BC, required provision to be made for an archaeological investigation. A desk-based assessment (Currie 1999a) concluded that there was a need to undertaken an archaeological evaluation. A project design put forward by Currie (1999b) was approved by Surrey County Council as meeting the concerns raised. This work was carried out by C K Currie for CKC Archaeology between 8th and 12th October 1999.

2.0 Historical background

Hatch Mill is situated on the south bank of the River Wey near the SE corner of the town of Farnham, at a height of about 62m Above Ordnance Datum. The town itself is believed to have been a 12th-century foundation by the bishops of Winchester, adjacent to an earlier settlement. Throughout the later medieval and post-medieval periods it flourished as a market town, becoming one of the most prosperous corn markets in the south of England (Peers 1905, 585; Brooks 1998, 102; Parks 1998, 114). At the height of this prosperity there were five corn mills operating on the River Wey, within half an hour's walking distance from the town centre. Of these, Hatch Mill was outside the boundary of the medieval town, and, until the early part of the 20th-century, was set amongst open meadowland. After 1945 development spread south-eastwards over these meadows, surrounding the mill site. The mill had ceased operating towards the end of the 19th century, and after 1912 the buildings were considerably expanded to create a factory. This resulted in little resistance to the infilling of the mill stream when the town by-pass was constructed.

A desk-based assessment by Currie (1999a) concluded that Hatch Mill was one of the more important of the Farnham Mills. Research by members of the Farnham Museum Society has suggested that it might be the site of a medieval mill. It can be positively identified on the present site from at least 1690 onwards.

3.0 Strategy

The strategy was outlined in a project design approved by the Archaeological Section of Surrey County Council (Currie 1999b). This required the excavation of about 2% of the site, or approximately 120 square metres. A number of factors contributed to this figure being reduced slightly to about 110 square metres. These included the presence of multiple services across the site (the buildings having been used as a laundry earlier this century), restrictions on excavation imposed by the site engineers, and other obstructions. The site had contained a number of large buildings, together with thick concrete surfaces surrounding them. When

these were demolished considerable heaps of rubble occupied large areas of the site. This could not be removed as the contractors had been instructed to spread this over the site once the archaeological work had been completed.

Three trenches were excavated by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket, with cleaning up being done by hand once significant archaeology was revealed. The finished trenches were recorded by colour slide and monochrome photography, with plans and sections being recorded at 1:20 scale

4.0 Results

4.1 Trench 1

This trench was excavated on an approximate NE-SW alignment, and was 14m in length, with widths starting at 2.55m at the SE end, narrowing to 1.75m at the other end. The uneven width was the result of widening the trench at the SE end, following the discovery of an archaeological feature (wall 02).

The upper layers of this trench contained much relatively recent dumping material. On the west side of the trench, this coincided with the beginnings of the infill of the old mill stream. Elsewhere modern dump layers (context 01) continued to a depth of 0.9m, where they overlay dirty gravel (context 04). The latter averaged about 0.4m deep before giving way to clean undisturbed gravels about 1.3m below the existing ground level.

Two features cut into these gravels. The first of these to be encountered was the construction cut (context 03) for a wall (context 02). The latter was badly made, being built of what appeared to be reused rubble stone in a very sandy mortar (almost devoid of any binding lime) with occasional soil lenses filling voids. The wall extended from the SE end of the trench for 3.8m. The remaining portion was 0.45m wide, and up to 0.5m high. The construction cut was filled with soil contaminated by brick rubble (context 07). The stone was very similar to the rubble stone found in the walls of Farnham church, a building of medieval date. Three sherds of creamware (made mainly between *c.* 1760-1830) were found embedded in the mortar. Amongst what appeared to be dislodged stone from this wall was a carved capital, thought to be of late 12^{th-} or 13th-century date.

Further along the trench a linear cut (context 05) crossed it on a N-S alignment. This was filled by a silty greyish gravel (context 06). There was no sign of any human artefacts within the fill, and it was concluded that it was possibly the remains of a natural stream channel.

Amongst the unstratified material recovered from the upper dumping layers was an unusual globular ceramic item in pinkish earthenware covered by a dark green glaze. This item did not appear to contain any means of entry to its inside. Two projecting lobes seemed to be the remains of handles. Although the fabric looked like 17th-century Borderware, it was identified by local art potters as being a student's practice piece in Wrecclesham Ware, an early 20th-century Arts and Crafts ceramic made locally (David Graham pers. comm.).

Other unstratified finds of interest included three small early 20th-century 'milk' jugs. These were made in coarse stoneware with brown and cream external glaze. These were collected because one was complete, and the other two were nearly so. All three were stamped. The

clearest of these was stamped 'PRICE BRISTOL' on the side near the base. Another was stamped merely 'RICE', probably an incomplete version of the former stamp. The third was stamped on the base 'HMC'.

4.2 Discussion of trench 1

The linear cut (05) was thought to be a natural stream channel, possibly of some antiquity. It may have been cut by man, but the absence of human artefacts in the section excavated could be taken to indicate otherwise. The stone wall, in comparison, was made relatively recently. The creamware sherds embedded in the mortar suggest a date after the first occurrence of that ceramic type *c.* 1760. In fact, the sherds were probably residual, and more likely to date from the 19th century. The discovery of a carved capital, seemingly from an ecclesiastical building, might suggest that the stone came from a church or similar site. The similarity to the general rubble stone in Farnham church indicates that it may have been collected for reuse during the 19th-century restoration of that fabric. It seems that the stone was then carted to the mill to be reused in a revetment wall lining the side of the mill stream to prevent water eroding behind the mill buildings. As Farnham church was restored in the 1850s, this date would tie in with the suspected date of the wall. Alternatively, the stone could have been robbed from another nearby ecclesiastical building, such as the ruins of Waverley Abbey.

The presence of a student potter's practice piece was thought to be the result of the use of the mill building earlier this century by a potter working in the Wrecclesham Arts and Crafts tradition. According to local potters, the building was used for teaching pottery students, and this could account for the finding of this unusual find.

4.3 Trench 2

This was a trench 25m long, aligned parallel to the main mill building. The first 10m (moving from east to west) was 1.5m wide, with the rest being 2.2m wide.

Throughout the trench the uppermost level was a thick layer, up to 0.5m deep, of silty sand loam heavily contaminated with brick and concrete rubble and ash (context 08). At the east end of the trench this was followed by layers of sand (context 09) and gravel (context 10). These were thought to be the infill of the mill stream. To the west of these was a narrow brick wall (context 16), with a second thicker brick wall behind it (context 15). The latter was made of frogged bricks, suggesting a date after the later 19th century. Behind wall 15 was a mixed soil infill (context 13), still containing brick rubble at a depth of over 1.3m. About 6m west of this was another brick wall (context 18), which extended (in robbed form) right to the present surface.

Once the contaminated topsoil had been removed west of wall 18, there was a series of clayey soils. The lowest of these (context 21) was a grey/blue silty river clay, overlain by silty gravel (context 22). These soils were thought to be a former river bed. There was little sign of them having been disturbed. Further west of these was another brick wall (context 23) extending to the present surface. Beyond this the clayey layers appeared again, having been cut through by the wall and its construction cut (context 24). These extended to the far west edge of the trench, where there was another brick wall (context 27) extending from the surface down to at least 1.2m depth.

4.4 Discussion of trench 2

There was virtually nothing of archaeological interest in this trench. The old mill stream was backfilled with relatively clean sands and gravel. As it is known that this occurred after 1945, there was little of interest in them. The narrow brick wall (14) was set at a slight angle to all the other walls found. This was thought to be a possible revetment wall for the mill stream. It was probably the oldest feature found in the trench, but it was unlikely to be other than late post-medieval (possibly 19th century) in date.

All the other walls encountered (15, 18, 23, 27) were at right angles to the main mill building, and were thought to be part of the later factory on the site. This was erected between 1912 and 1934 (Ordnance Survey 25" plans, sheet XXX.6, 1912 and 1934 editions). They had deep foundations (to over 1.2m) because of the alluvial nature of the local soils. The walls found mainly matched up with what appeared to be the main supporting walls of this later factory. The result of this was that the archaeology of most of the trench had been removed in the construction of this structure. Where some stratigraphy survived, this was almost exclusively former river channels laid down naturally. They contained no human artefacts, nor were any later than the 20th century found elsewhere in the trench, suggesting large-scale removal of older archaeological layers.

4.5 Trench 3

This trench continued the alignment of trench 2, interrupted by the presence of services. The trench was 14m by 2.4m. The uppermost level was a thick layer of ash and clinker, with occasional large lenses of brick rubble (context 29). This layer came straight down on to a relatively undisturbed brown clay (context 30), which, in turn, overlay grey/blue river silts and clays (context 35). The only features cutting through the clayey layers were two post-holes (contexts 31 and 33), both of which still contained *in situ* wooden posts. Both posts were in a relatively good condition, and did not appear to be of any great age.

4.6 Discussion of trench 3

A former resident of the mill house has reported to members of the Farnham Museum Society that the factory site had been a laundry for many years. This had consumed large quantities of coal in heating their boilers. The resultant ash and clinker had been spread across the marshy land between the factory and the main river (David Graham pers. comm.). This practice would explain the deep layers of ash and clinker found in this trench, and elsewhere. The absence of any topsoil between the ash, and what appeared to be relatively undisturbed clays suggests that topsoil stripping may have been undertaken prior to this dumping. The two post-holes cutting into the underlying clays seem to have been relatively modern.

5.0 Overall discussion

The evaluation was disappointing in many respects. Restrictions on the location of trenches may have been partly responsible for this, but this seems to have been relatively minor. The excavated trenches revealed either areas that had been completely robbed of archaeology, or areas of old river channels that were largely undisturbed. Only on the east of the old mill stream were any features of interest recovered.

The main interest here was a crudely-made stone wall, possibly a revetment for the mill stream. The type of stone present, and the recovery of a fine medieval carved capital, suggests that the stone may have come from waste materials left over from the restoration of Farnham church in the mid-19th century, or a similar ecclesiastical building. It is possible that further medieval architectural fragments of high quality might be recovered during the excavation of foundations and services in this area.

Elsewhere the factory buildings added to the former mill between 1912 and 1934 seemed to have resulted in the removal of substantial areas of earlier archaeology. This included the excavation of deep foundation trenches to stabilise the walls on the damp local alluvial soils, and by the dumping of thick layers of ash over other parts of the site. The latter seems to have been preceded by topsoil stripping.

There was a notable absence of ceramic finds earlier than the 19th century anywhere on the site. It was unusual not to have found some residual medieval pottery on a site of that suspected date. The major disturbances caused during the first half of the 20th century might account for this. Although the medieval mill is conjectural, it is known for certain that there was a mill here from 1690 at least. Nevertheless, none of the common ceramic forms expected from 17th- and early 18th-century sites were found, seeming to confirm that large areas of former archaeology had been removed from the site in the early 20th-century.

An unusual potter's practice piece was recovered from trench 1, confirming the use of the mill buildings as part of Farnham College of Art earlier this century.

6.0 Conclusions

Modern services and other major obstructions inhibited excavations on the site. Where trenches could be excavated it would seem that there had been large-scale removal of archaeological layers during the construction and operation of the site as a factory/laundry in the first half of the 20th-century. A crude stone wall thought to be a revetment to the old mill stream was found. Although this seemed to be of mid-19th-century date, the stone seems to have come from a former ecclesiastical building. This included a fine late 12th or 13th carved capital. The stone type suggested that it might have come from the restoration of Farnham church, or a ruined ecclesiastical building such as Waverley Abbey.

7.0 Finds

A carved stone capital was recovered from an unstratified context in trench 1. It was believed to have been part of a crude stone wall, thought to be a revetment for the mill stream. The stone type was not identified, but it seemed to be a calcareous, rather than sandstone, type. Such stone can be found in the medieval church of Farnham.

The capital itself was approximately 23 by 18 by 13 cms., being a waterleaf type, with possible broken crockets, possibly making it a transitional design between waterleaf and fully developed crocket types (Cocke *et al* 1996, 16-17). This might make its date somewhere in the late 12th- or early 13th- century, although this could vary by half a century or so depending on local traditions.

8.0 Archive

The archive for this work has been deposited with Farnham Museum. Copies of the report were lodged with the client, the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Farnham Museum, the Surrey Archaeological Society's library at Castle Arch, Guildford, and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. Format Milton Architects of Alton, Hampshire, acted as the main liaison with the various parties involved, and organised the provision of machinery to excavate the site. Thanks are given to their staff, and the site groundworkers for assisting with the evaluation. David and Audrey Graham of the Farnham Museum Society are thanked for their interest, and offering encouragement and information about the site. David Graham provided the digital photographs of the carved stone capital recovered in trench 1 (figure 5). Gary Jackson of the Archaeology Section of Surrey County Council monitored the site for the local planning authority.

10.0 References

10.1 Original sources in the Surrey Record Office (SRO):

Ordnance Survey 25" plans, sheet XXX.6, 1912 and 1934 editions

10.2 Secondary sources

P Brooks, 'Farnham town, borough and manor in the early 13th century', *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 85 (1998), 102-13

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Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations*, Birmingham, 1994

P Parks, 'The town ditch and the early development of Farnham town and borough', *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 85 (1998), 114-18

C R Peers, 'Farnham' in H E Malden (ed), *The Victoria history of the county of Surrey*, vol. 2, London, 1905, 581-605

Appendix 1: Key to excavated contexts

Context number	Description
	Trench 1
01	Sandy loam layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/1)
02	Stone wall
03	Linear cut
04	Sandy gravel layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/6)
05	Linear cut
06	Silty sand fill of 05 (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/1)
07	Silty sand fill of 03 (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/2)
	Trench 2
08	Silty sand loam layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 2/1)
09	Sand layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/6)
10	Sandy loam layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/3)
11	Linear cut for wall
12	Linear cut for wall
13	Mixed soil layer: sands, clay and rubble (Munsell Colour 10YR 4/6; 10YR 5/8)
14	Rubble fill of linear cut 12
15	Brick wall
16	Brick wall
17	Dirty clay fill of cut 11 (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/1)
18	Brick wall
19	Sandy silt layer (Munsell Colour 2.5Y 4/0)
20	Clay layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 4/3)
21	Silty clay layer (Munsell Colour 2.5Y 4/0)
22	Sandy clay layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/2)
23	Brick wall
24	Linear cut containing wall
25	Linear cut containing wall
26	Sandy clay loam fill of 24 (Munsell Colour 10YR 4/3)
27	Brick wall
28	Linear cut containing wall
36	Ash layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 2/1)
37	Brick pier
	Trench 3
29	Ash layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 2/1)
30	Clay layer (Munsell Colour 10YR 5/6)
31	Cut for post-hole
32	Wooden post
33	Cut for post-hole

34 Wooden structure (post & board)
35 Sandy clay with gravel (Munsell Colour 2.5Y 4/0)

Appendix 2: list of archive photographs taken

The following photographs were taken in monochrome (black & white) and colour slide. For archiving purposes, the numbers of the monochrome photographs are preceded by HM/M/*, with the numbers of the colour slide photographs being preceded by HM/S/*.

1. Trench 1, wall 02 from S, taken 8/10/99
2. Ditto
3. Trench 1, completed trench overall from S, taken 8/10/99
4. Ditto
5. Trench 2, brick walls, 15, 16, & 18 from E, taken 11/10/99
6. Ditto
7. Trench 2, brick walls 15 & 16 close up from S, taken 11/10/99
8. Ditto
9. Trench 2, section of trench between walls 18 and 23 from SE, taken 11/10/99
10. Ditto
11. Trench 2, section of trench between walls 18 and 23 showing river silts from NE, taken 11/10/99
12. Ditto
13. Trench 2, section between walls 23 and 27 from E, taken 11/10/99
14. Ditto
15. Trench 3, completed trench overall from SE, taken 12/10/99
16. Ditto

Appendix 3: list of archive drawings made

All archive plans and sections were drawn at 1:20 scale. The site grid was set out parallel with the mill buildings, making the site grid north actually NE.

Plans

Drawing Number	Description
P/01	Trench 1 completed, 8/10/99
P/02	Trench 2 completed, 11/10/99
P/03	Trench 3 completed, 12/10/99

Sections

S/01	Trench 1, east facing section, 8/10/99
S/02	Trench 2, south facing section, 11/10/99
S/03	Trench 3, south facing section, 12/10/99

Appendix 4: glossary of archaeological terms

Archaeology: the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

Artefacts: any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by professional archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Baulk: an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

Burnt flint: in prehistoric times, before metal containers were available, water was often boiled in pottery or wooden containers by dropping stones/flints heated in a fire into the container. The process of suddenly cooling hot stone, particularly flint, causes the stone to crack, and form distinctive crazed markings all over its surface. Finds of large quantities of such stone are usually taken as a preliminary indication of past human presence nearby.

Context: a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

Cut: usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

Desk-based assessment: an assessment of a known or potential archaeological resource within a specific land unit or area, consisting of a collation of existing written or graphic information, to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource.

Earthwork: bank of earth, hollow, or other earthen feature created by human activity.

Environmental evidence: evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

Evaluation: a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork (mainly test-trenching) which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified land unit or area. If they are present, this will define their character, extent, and relative quality, and allow an assessment of their worth in local, regional and national terms.

Hedgebanks: banks of earth, usually with a ditch, that have been set up in the past on which is planted a stock-proof line of shrubs. There is written evidence that they were made from at least Roman times, but they are suspected as existing in prehistoric times.

Lynchet: bank of earth that accumulates on the downhill side of an ancient ploughed field as the disturbed soil moves down the slope under the action of gravity.

Munsell colour: an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

Natural [layer]: in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

Period: time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

Prehistoric *c.* 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC
Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC
Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC
Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC
Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

Roman AD 43-410

Saxon AD 410-1066

Medieval AD 1066-1540

Post-medieval AD 1540-present

Pottery sherds: small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

Project Design: a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Settlement: usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

Site: usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

Sondage: an arbitrary hole dug during archaeological excavation. Often dug after the main excavation is complete to quickly test for information that may be required to clarify points of the main excavation.

Stratigraphy: sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

Worked flint or stone: usually taken to mean pieces of chipped stone or flint used to make prehistoric stone tools. A worked flint can comprise the tools themselves (arrowheads, blades etc.), or the waste material produced in their making (often called flint flakes, cores etc.).

Archive list for Hatch Mill, Farnham, Surrey

The archive contains:

1. Context sheets, numbers 01-37
2. Photographic recording sheets, total 1
3. Drawing record sheets, total 1
4. One pack of Black/White photographs with negatives.
5. One plastic sleeve containing colour slide film.
6. Project Design, 8 sheets.
7. Original permatrace drawings, total 3 large sheets.
8. Report with illustrations, 16 sheets text, 5 figures.
9. Desk based report, 10 sheets, 5 figures.
10. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers concerning site, total 10 A4 sheets, 9 large engineers and architects drawings.