

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Green Lane Farm, Green Lane,  
Badshot Lea, Farnham, Surrey**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Jamie Williams**

**Site Code: GLF20/01**

**(SU 8583 4804)**

**Green Lane Farm, Green Lane,  
Badshot Lea, Farnham, Surrey**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Drew Smith Ltd**

by Jamie Williams

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code GLF 20/01

**August 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** Green Lane Farm, Green Lane, Badshot Lea, Farnham, Surrey

**Grid reference:** SU 8583 4804

**Site activity:** Archaeological Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 3rd – 10th August 2020

**Project coordinator:** Tim Dawson

**Site supervisor:** Jamie Williams

**Site code:** GLF 20/01

**Area of site:** c. 1.92 ha

**Summary of results:** The evaluation carried out in the southern part of the site revealed a series of gullies, ditches and furrows all certainly or probably of late post-medieval date. The former wetland area in the northern half of the site was determined to have been used as two deep man made lakes which had truncated the archaeologically relevant horizon and had subsequently been backfilled. On the basis of these results, the site is now considered to have low and no archaeological potential.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Farnham Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 14.08.20 Steve Preston ✓ 14.08.20
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# **Green Lane Farm, Green Lane, Badshot Lea, Farnham, Surrey An Archaeological Evaluation**

by Jamie Williams

**Report 20/01**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Green Lane Farm, Green Lane, Badshot Lea, Farnham, Surrey (SU 8583 4804) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Drew Smith Ltd, 7-9 Mill Court, The Sawmills, Durley, Southampton, Hampshire, SO32 2EJ.

Planning permission (WA/2016/2456) has been gained on appeal (APP/R3650/W/17/3180922) from Waverley Borough Council for a residential development on a c. 1.92 ha parcel of land at Green Lane Farm. The consent is subject to a condition (19) relating to archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by development, field evaluation has been requested. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Nick Truckle, Archaeological Officer with Surrey County Council, adviser to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Williams, Camilla Carvalho and Richard Dewhurst between 3rd and 10th August 2020 and the site code is GLF20/01. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Farnham Museum in due course.

A desk-based assessment (CA 2016) highlighted the prevalence of important archaeological sites within a 200m radius of the site and within its immediate vicinity. The site was considered to have a medium-high potential for the prehistoric period in particular, with the northern half of the site probably yielding a low chance archaeology would be encountered due to the construction of ponds shown on historic mapping.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site (Figs 1 and 2) is situated approximately 2km north-east from Farnham in Badshot Lea and is an irregular shaped plot of grassland. The site forms the southern part of a field belonging to the Green Lane Farm complex, bounded to the south by Monkton Lane, and to the east by Green Lane. To the west the site is bounded by Farnham Rugby Football Club's rugby ground, separated by a small stream. The site is located on undivided

river deposits, overlying an expanse of chalk and head (BGS 2001), and is relatively level at approximately 74m OD, with a few shallow depressions and rises, most noticeably in the south-west.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (CA 2016). To summarize, no archaeological deposits were previously known on the site itself but there are a range of sites and finds within the wider area. Significant Mesolithic and Neolithic remains have been found within a 200m radius of the site, with an early Bronze Age axe found close to the site boundary to the west and a Medieval lead object to the east. Exceptionally for the river gavels, an Early Neolithic long barrow was excavated to the east of Badshot Lea. The site also lies close to the Alice Holt Roman pottery works complex which was a significant industry at the time.

Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the northern half of the site was a marshland in 1895, possibly to cultivate osiers, and turned into two separate but connected ponds by 1913. Aerial photographs show that the ponds still existed into 1946 until being grassed over in 1954.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The works were to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if there are any prehistoric deposits present especially occupation remains relating to the nearby long barrow; and
- to allow the preparation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

Nineteen trenches, 25m long and 1.6-2m wide, were proposed to be dug with a contingency of 25m of trench should this be required to clarify the results of the initial trenching. Topsoil and other overburden for the machine-dug trenches was to be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant

archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

## **Results**

The nineteen trenches were dug as close as possible to their intended locations (Fig. 3), with a few being moved to avoid live services. Seven of the trenches were not excavated to their full length after it had been determined that part of the area had indeed been truncated by the ponds. The trenches measured 1.6m in width and between 5m and 25.8m in length.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 1 (Fig. 3; Pl. 11)

Trench 1 was aligned N-S and measured 24.8m in length and 1-1.25m in depth due to its location within the northern pond. The stratigraphy (Pl. 11) consisted of 0.2m of topsoil, overlying 0.2m of loose mid- grey-brown silty sand made ground (52), 0.65m of soft whitish-grey silt (53), 0.1m of loose brown-orange sand containing modern brick and glass (54), above 0.1m of soft dark grey-brown silt (84) over the brown-green sand natural geology. No archaeological features were found and no pre-modern finds were recovered.

### Trench 2 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 1 and 2)

Trench 2 was aligned N-S and measured 25.8m in length and 0.5m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.3m of light grey to black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. At 16.3m and 23.9m from the north end of the trench, three parallel linear features were observed. Ditch 1 (Fig 5; Pl. 1) was aligned E-W and was 0.9m wide and 0.17m deep and filled with a firm white-grey silty sand fill (55). From which single piece of post-medieval tile was recovered. Gullies 2 and 3 (Fig 5; Pl. 2) were investigated in one slot, measuring 0.55m wide by 0.34m deep and 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep respectively. Both gullies were filled with a light white-grey sandy clay and were orientated E-W. No finds were recovered from either feature and no relationship was determined as the fills were identical.

### Trench 3 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 5)

Trench 3 was aligned SW-NE and measured 25.1m in length and 0.4m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.15m of firm light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. At the SW of the trench, gully 4 was orientated N-S and measured 0.45m in width and 0.14m in depth. The feature was filled with a mid grey-brown clay fill (58) and was devoid of finds. At 4.1m from the SW end of

the trench a gully (5) was found which was orientated E-W and measured 0.5m in width and 0.13m in length. The feature was filled with a mid grey-brown clay fill (59) and yielded no finds.

At 13.1m from the SW end of the trench, a third gully (6) orientated E-W was measured as being 0.75m in width and 0.19m in depth. This feature was filled with a mid grey-brown clay fill (61) from which no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 4 was aligned E-W and measured 24.3m in length and 0.55m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.29m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. At the west end of the trench, ditch 12 was orientated NNW-SSE, measuring 1.6m in width before disappearing into the limit of excavation. This ditch was filled with a light brown-grey sandy-clay fill (75) and was not excavated due to the fact the same feature was excavated in Trench 5 where its full extent was exposed and shown to be four features. No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 5 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 3 and 6)

Trench 5 was aligned WNW-ESE and measured 24.7m in length and a depth of 0.3m in the ESE and 1.05m in the WNW end of the trench due to a build-up of subsoil. The stratigraphy in the WNW end of the trench consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.75m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology.

At 8.4m from the WNW end of the trench, a slot (Pl. 3) was excavated through two ditches 7 and 9 and two gullies 8 and 10. The features were all orientated NNW-SSE and is the same as ditch 12 in trench 4, with the excavated slot measuring 3.35m wide. Ditch 7 measured approximately 1m in width and 0.2m in depth and was filled with a mid black-grey sandy fill (63). Gully 8 measured approximately 0.75m in width and 0.27m in depth and was filled with a mid black-grey sandy clay fill (64). Ditch 9 was 1.57m wide and 0.19m deep and was filled with a light white-grey sandy clay fill (65). Gully 10 measured at least 0.72m in width and 0.33m in depth and was filled with a grey-black sandy clay fill (66).

The relationship is unknown between features 7 and 8 due to similarity of their fills, however it could be determined that ditch 9 cut both gullies 8 and 10. A single piece of brown stoneware pottery was recovered from gully 10 (66), dating both the feature and ditch [9] which cuts it to the post-medieval period.

#### Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

Trench 6 was aligned SSW-NNE and measured 25.2m in length and 0.35m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.17m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 7 (Figs 3; Pl. 7)

Trench 7 was aligned WSW-ENE and measured 25.2m in length and 0.65m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.37m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. No features were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 8 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 8)

Trench 8 was aligned SE-NW and measured 24m in length and 0.55m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil, 0.04m of a mid grey-brown silty sand modern made ground deposit (60) and 0.33m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. At regular intervals a series of five E-W gullies were revealed, all similar in fill and size. One of these gullies (11) was excavated which measured 0.9m in width and 0.09m in depth resulting in a flat base. The feature had a loose mid grey-brown sandy clay fill (74) which produced post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) and a piece of 'china' pottery, also indicating a post-medieval date. Gully 11 was interpreted as a furrow, and this interpretation applies to the rest of the features in this trench, due to the regularity and similarity.

#### Trench 9 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

Trench 9 was aligned SW-NE and measured 25.2m in length and 0.53m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil, 0.08m of a mid grey-brown silty sand modern made ground deposit (60) and 0.25m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. At 2.1m from the SW end of the trench gully 15 was recorded which was aligned E-W and measured 0.6m in width and 0.15m in depth. The feature was filled with a light green-grey clay sand fill (78) which yielded nine pieces of post-medieval CBM.

A second gully, 20, at 8m from the SW end of the trench contained a similar fill (81) to feature [15] (78) and measured 0.6m in width. This feature was also aligned E-W and was left unexcavated, with no finds coming from its surface. The E-W alignment, shape and similar colour to the furrows in Trench 8 might indicate that the two features in this trench are also furrows, helped by the abundance of post-medieval CBM. Feature 15 was the same furrow as the most northerly of those in Trench 8.



#### Trench 10 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 4 and 9)

Trench 10 was aligned N-S and measured 24.6m in width and 0.6m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil, 0.06m of a mid grey-brown silty sand modern made ground deposit (60) and 0.37m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural. At 6.7m from the south end of the trench two ditches, 17 and 18 (Pl. 4) were found, and a relationship slot was dug between them. Ditch 17 was filled with a mid grey-brown sandy clay fill (82) and was 1.11m in width and 0.34m in depth and cut ditch 18. Ditch 18 was filled with a mid brown-grey sandy clay fill (83) and measured at least 0.94m in width and 0.46m in depth. A single piece of post-medieval CBM found within (83) makes both ditches post-medieval. Feature 18 was on the same alignment and similar in fill and depth to ditches 13 in trench 13 and 16 in trench 11, and is believed to be the same boundary ditch which can be seen clearly on an aerial photograph of the site taken in 1946 (CA 2016).

#### Trench 11 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

Trench 11 was aligned N-S and measured 24m in width and 0.57m in depth at the southern end of the trench and 1m in depth at the northern end where it entered the area of the larger pond. The stratigraphy in the southern end consisted of 0.2m of topsoil, 0.12m of a mid grey-brown silty sand modern made ground deposit (60) and 0.25m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural. The northern end of the trench entered the area of the larger pond and consisted of a made ground deposit similar to (69) in trench 12 underlying the topsoil. The depth change of 0.57m – 1m shows how truncated the geology has been by the pond.

At 0.8m from the south end of the trench a gully or furrow 14 (Fig 5) aligned E-W was 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep. This feature was filled with a mid grey-brown sandy clay fill (77) which did not yield any finds. Its shape, orientation and fill are similar to the furrows in trench 8, suggesting the possibility that this could belong to the same ploughing activity.

At 16.6m from the south end of the trench was another possible furrow which was very similar to furrow 14 and was left unexcavated. No finds were recovered from its surface fill (80).

At 11.6m from the south end of site an E-W ditch 16 was found measuring 0.95m in width and 0.21m in depth and is believed to belong to the same post-medieval field boundary as ditches 13 in Trench 13 and 18 in Trench 10 (above). The feature was filled with a light green-grey clay-sand fill (79) and was devoid of finds.

#### Trench 12 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 12)

Trench 12 was aligned SW-NE and measured 13m in length and between 0.78m – 1.12m due to the trench entering the area of the larger pond in the NE end of the trench. The stratigraphy (Pl. 12) in the SW end of the trench consisted of 0.15m of topsoil, 0.05m of a mid grey-brown silty sand modern made ground deposit (60) and 0.58m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural. The stratigraphy of the NE end of the trench (Fig 5) which sits within the pond consisted of 0.17m of topsoil, 0.13m of light grey-brown silty sand made ground (67), 0.27m of mid orange-brown silty sand made ground (68), 0.19m of mid brown orange silty clay (69), 0.04m of light grey-brown silty sand made ground (70), 0.12m of light yellow-brown silty sand made ground (71), and 0.13m of mid brown-black clay-sand silting deposit (72) overlying a mid brown-grey clay (73) bottom for the pond. A horseshoe was found from the clay (73) which indicated that the deposit was probably laid for the retention of water within the pond.

#### Trench 13 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

Trench 13 was aligned SE-NW and measured 24.6m in width and 0.66m in depth with the depth rising to 1.15m in the NW due to an unusually high amount of subsoil present. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil, 0.17m of a mid grey-brown silty sand modern made ground deposit (60) and 0.34m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural.

At 6.4m from the SE end of the trench an E-W ditch [13] (Fig 5) was found measuring 1.05m in width and 0.27m in depth and is believed to belong to the same post-medieval field boundary as ditches 16 and 18 (above). The feature was filled with a light green-grey clay sand and was devoid of finds.

#### Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

Trench 14 was aligned E-W and measured 5m in length and 1.35m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m topsoil, 0.44m of mid grey-brown silty sand made ground (52), 0.51m of light white-grey silt (53) and 0.17m of dark grey-brown silt (84) overlying sand and gravel natural geology. The trench was stopped after 5m as it was clear that the pond truncated the natural geology to a depth where any archaeological features would have been removed.

#### Trench 15 (Fig 3; Pl. 10)

Trench 15 was aligned SW-NE and measured 6m in length and 1.36m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m topsoil, 0.94m of mid grey-brown silty sand made ground (52) and 0.16m of dark grey-brown silt (84)

overlying sand and gravel natural geology. The trench was stopped after 6m as it was clear that the pre-existing pond had truncated the level at which any archaeological features would have been present.

#### Trench 16 (Fig 3)

Trench 16 was aligned SE-NW and measured 11m in length and 0.69m-0.95m in depth due to the trench entering into the pond after 7.85m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m topsoil, 0.17m of mid brown-grey silty-sand made ground (60) and 0.33m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. The trench was stopped after 11m as it was clear that it was within the truncation of the pond.

#### Trench 17 (Fig 3)

Trench 17 was aligned SW-NE and measured 15.8m in length and 0.55m in depth on the NE of the trench before dropping to 1.15m in the SW due to its position in the larger pond. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m topsoil, 0.21m of mid brown-grey silty sand made ground (60) and 0.09m of light grey-black sandy clay subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. As with the above trenches excavation was stopped after 15.8m as it was clearly within the pre-existing pond.

#### Trench 18 (Fig 3)

Trench 18 was aligned NW-SE and measured 9.5m in length and 0.97m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m topsoil, 0.46m of mid orange-brown silty sand made ground (68), and 0.23m of mid brown-black silt (72) overlying sand and gravel natural geology. The trench was stopped after 9.5m as it was clearly entirely within the truncation of the pond.

#### Trench 19 (Fig 3)

Trench 19 was aligned SW-NE and measured 11.2m in length and 1.21m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m topsoil, 0.43m of mid orange-brown silty sand made ground (68), 0.11m of light grey-brown silty sand made ground (70) and 0.41m of mid brown-black silt (72) overlying a the mid brown-grey clay (73) bottom as seen in trench 12. The trench was stopped after 11.2m as it was clear that the pre-existing pond has truncated the natural geology of the north end of the trench to a depth where any archaeological features would have been removed.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Cristina Mateos*

The pottery assemblage comprised 2 sherds weighing 15g. The pottery belongs to the Post-medieval period. These are summarized in Appendix 3. The first fragment was recovered from ditch 10 (66) is a sherd of brown stoneware with sprigged decoration and mottled brown glaze. One sherd of 'china' pottery was recovered from ditch 11 (74). It is a rim from a vessel of 160mm of diameter. It has remains of the typical blue pattern covering the outside surface. The same decoration is present in a strip in the upper area of inside surface. It can be dated to the 18-19th centuries (Draper 1984, 7) and it is a typical domestic tableware vessel.

### *Ceramic building material by Cristina Mateos*

The modest quantity of ceramic building material (14 fragments weighing 795g) encountered in the evaluation comprises a range of brick and tile fragments (Appendix 4).

#### Bricks

No complete bricks were recovered. The fabric of a brick recovered from deposit (55) was hard and uniformly sandy with frequent small well-sorted quartz inclusions and orange colour. Deposit 74 contained one fragment of brick of a medium hard fine fabric with a rough sandy base and red colour.

#### Tiles

No complete tiles were recovered. The tile fabric was uniformly sandy, with frequent small well-sorted quartz sand inclusions. The colour is orange. The fragments were generally fairly hard and well-fired. Overall, the building material recovered during the evaluation is broadly datable to the post-medieval period.

### *Macrobotanical remains by Jo Pine*

A total of six samples were processed from the deposit encountered during the evaluation. The samples were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40. No charred plant remains nor charcoal was recovered.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation has successfully investigated the site. The majority of features found were within the southern half of the site, with the previous boundary ditch being found and excavated in trenches 10, 11 and 13. A series

of gullies or furrows running E-W dominated the site, with finds dating them to the late post-medieval period. A series of N-S ditches and gullies found in trench 4 and 5 and explored in relationship slot 7-10 yielded stoneware pottery of late post-medieval date.

The two areas of post-medieval wetland/ponds (Fig. 3), highlighted by the desk-based assessment (CA 2016), were explored with a number of trenches to determine their depth and if any archaeological remains were untouched during construction. However, the trenches showed that both ponds truncated the potential archaeological horizon to the point where no archaeological features would have survived. On the basis of these results, the site is thought to have low or no archaeological potential.

## References

- BGS, 2001, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet **285**, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- CA 2016, 'Green Lane Farm, Badshot Lea, Farnham, Surrey and archaeological desk-based assessment and heritage statement', Compass Archaeology unpubl rep, London
- Draper, J, 1984, *Post-Medieval Pottery 1650-1800*, Princes Risborough
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework (revised)*, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, London

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	24.8	1.6	1.25	0.2m topsoil; 0.2-1.25m modern made ground; 1.25m+ Brown-green sand natural geology. <b>[PI. 11]</b>
2	25.8	1.6	0.5	0.2m topsoil; 0.2-0.5m Grey-brown sandy clay subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. Ditch 1; Gullies 2-3 <b>[PIs 1, 2]</b>
3	25.1	1.6	0.4	0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.4m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. Gullies 4-6 <b>[PI. 5]</b>
4	24.3	1.6	0.55	0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.55m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. Ditch 12
5	24.7	1.6	0.3-1.05	0.3m topsoil; 0.3-1.05m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. Ditches 7 and 9; Gullies 8 and 10 <b>[PIs 3, 6]</b>
6	25.2	1.6	0.35	0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.35m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology.
7	25.2	1.6	0.65	0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.65m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. <b>[PI. 7]</b>
8	24	1.6	0.55	0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.22m made ground; 0.22-0.55m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. Furrow 11 <b>[PI. 8]</b>
9	25.2	1.6	0.53	0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.25m made ground; 0.25-0.5m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. Furrows 15, 20 <b>[PI. 9]</b>
10	24.6	1.6	0.6	0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.2m made ground; 0.2-0.57m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. Ditches 17-18 <b>[PI. 4]</b>
11	24	1.6	0.57-1	0.2m topsoil; 0.2-0.32m made ground; 0.32-0.57m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. Furrows 14, 19; Ditch [16]
12	13	1.6	0.78-1.12	0.17m topsoil; 0.17-1.05m made ground; 1.05m+ Clay for the pond.
13	24.6	1.6	0.66-1.15	0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.41m made ground; 0.41-1.15 subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology.
14	5	1.6	1.35	0.2m topsoil; 0.2-1.32m made ground; Brown-green sand natural geology.
15	6	1.6	1.36	0.2m topsoil; 0.2-1.36m made ground; sand and gravel natural geology. <b>[PI. 10]</b>
16	11	1.6	0.69-0.95	0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.36m made ground; 0.36-0.69m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology.
17	15.8	1.6	0.55	0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.45m made ground; 0.45-0.55m subsoil; sand and gravel natural geology. <b>[PI. 12]</b>
18	9.5	1.6	0.97	0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.93m made ground; sand and gravel natural geology.
19	11.2	1.6	1.21	0.26m topsoil; 0.26-1.21m made ground; 1.21m+ Clay for the pond.

*APPENDIX 2: Feature details*

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
2	1	55	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Tile
2	2	56	Gully		
2	3	57	Gully		
3	4	58	Gully		
3	5	59	Gully		
3	6	61	Gully/Furrow	Post-Medieval	
5	7	63	Ditch		
5	8	64	Gully		
5	9	65	Ditch		
5	10	66	Gully	Post-Medieval	Pottery
8	11	74	Furrow	Post-Medieval	Pottery, Brick and Tile
4	12	75	Ditch	Unexcavated	
13	13	76	Ditch	Modern	
11	14	77	Furrow	Post-Medieval	
9	15	78	Gully/Furrow		
11	16	79	Ditch	Modern	
10	17	82	Ditch		
10	18	83	Ditch	Modern	Brick
11	19	80	Furrow	Post-Medieval	
9	20	81	Furrow	Post-Medieval	
		50	Topsoil		
		51	Subsoil		
1, 14, 15		52	Made ground	Modern	
1, 14		53	Pond Silting	Modern	
1		54	Made ground	Modern	
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17.		60	Made ground	Modern	Modern Brick
12		67	Made ground	Modern	
12		68	Made ground	Modern	
12		69	Made ground	Modern	
12		70	Made ground	Modern	
12		71	Made ground	Modern	
12		72	Pond Silting	Modern	
12		73	Clay lining	Modern	Horseshoe
1, 14, 15		84	Made ground	Modern	

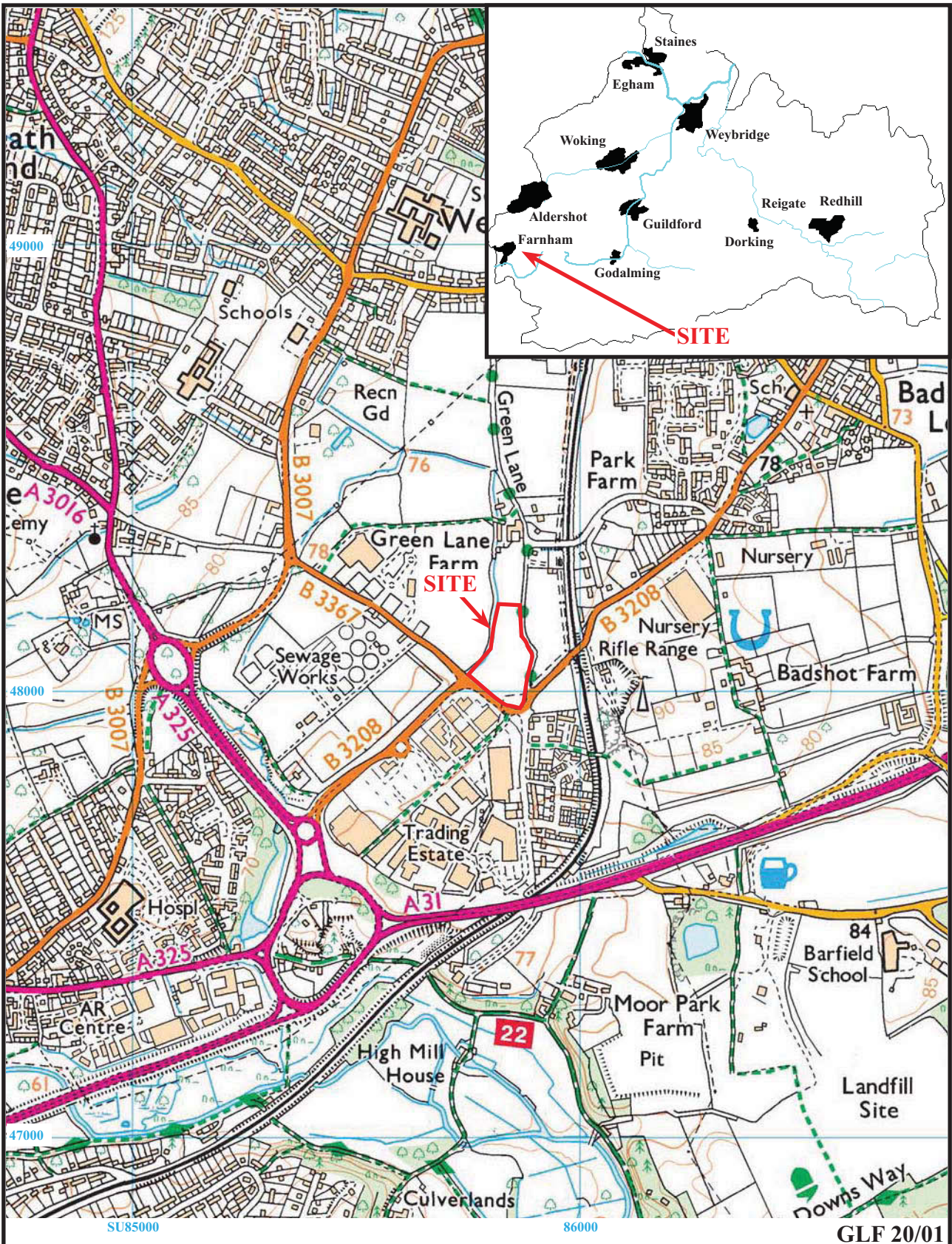
### APPENDIX 3: Pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Date</i>
10	66	5	Gully	1	5	Brown Stoneware	Post-medieval
11	74	8	Furrow	1	10	China	Post-medieval



#### APPENDIX 4: Ceramic Building Material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>date</i>
1	55	Ditch	1	Tile	9	Post-medieval
11	74	Furrow	1	Brick	130	Post-medieval
11	74	Furrow	2	Tiles	75	Post-medieval
15	78	Gully/Possible Furrow	9	Tiles	505	Post-medieval
18	83	Ditch	1	Brick	76	Post-medieval

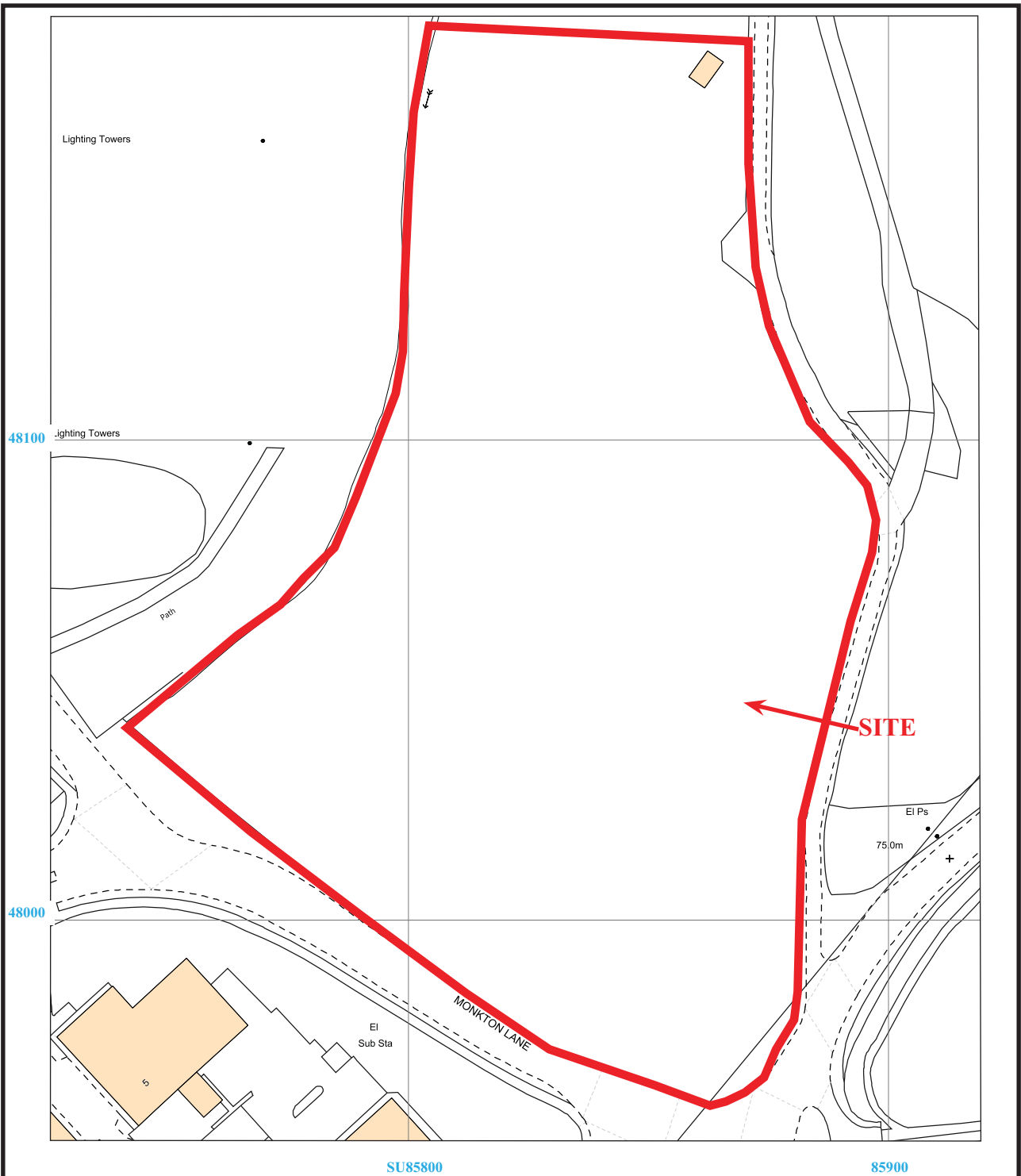


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Figure 1. Location of site within Farnham and Surrey.

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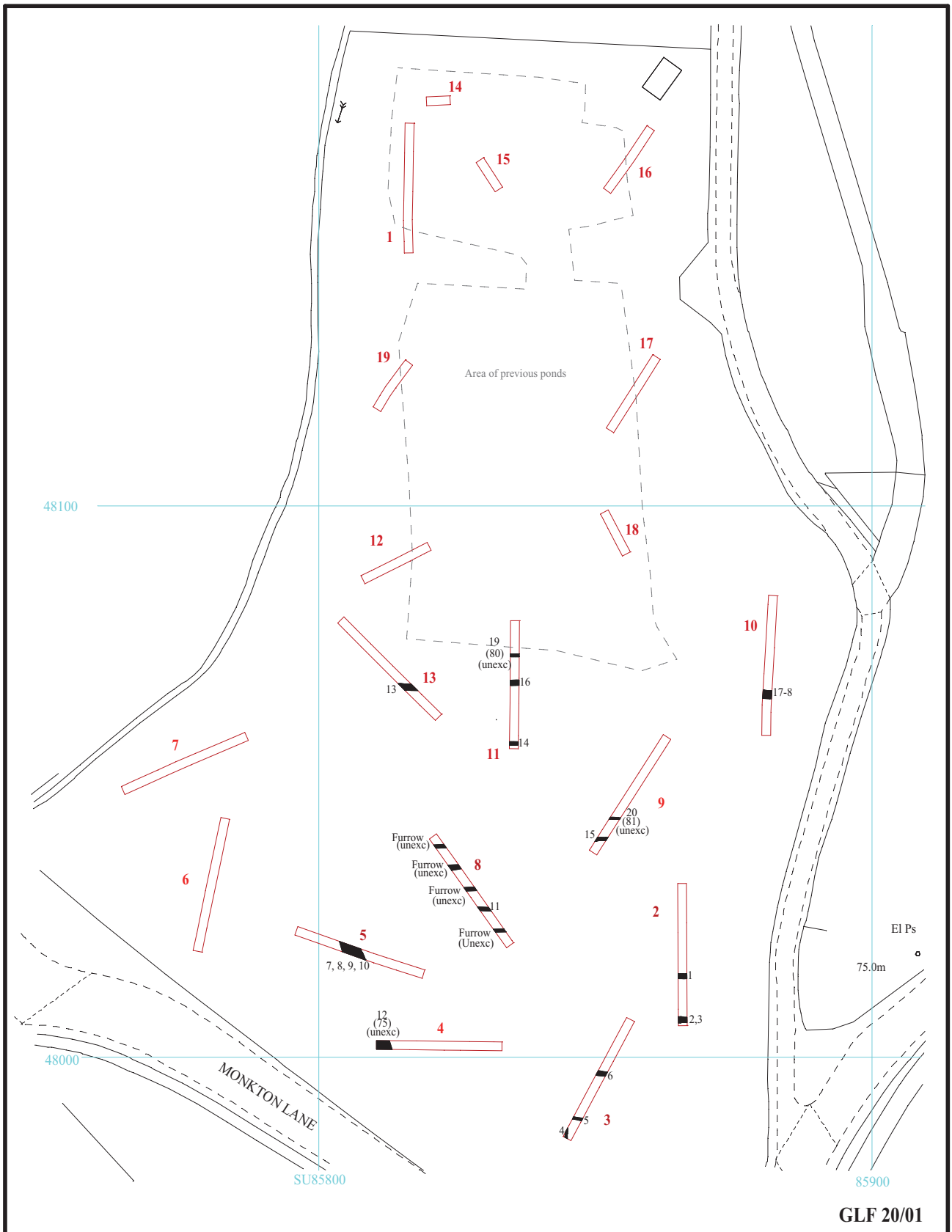
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Surrey, 2020**

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Monkton Lane.

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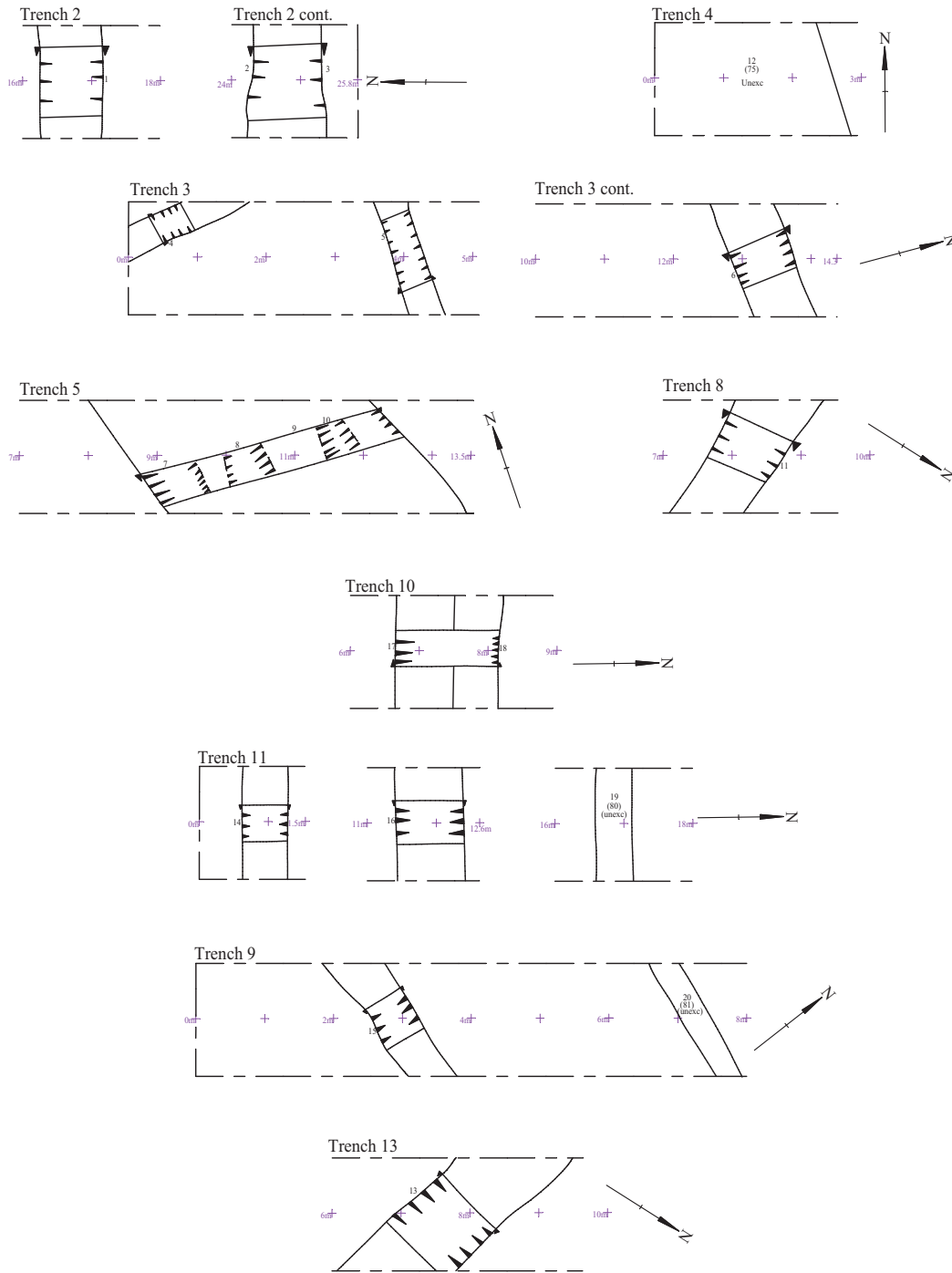
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Figure 3. Location of trenches.





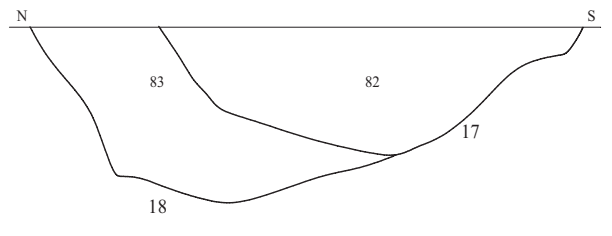
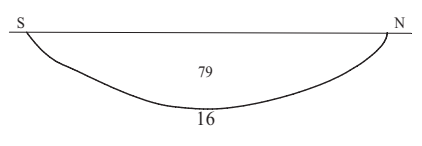
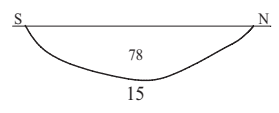
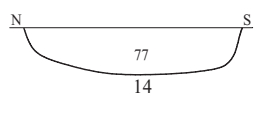
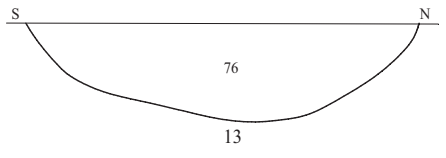
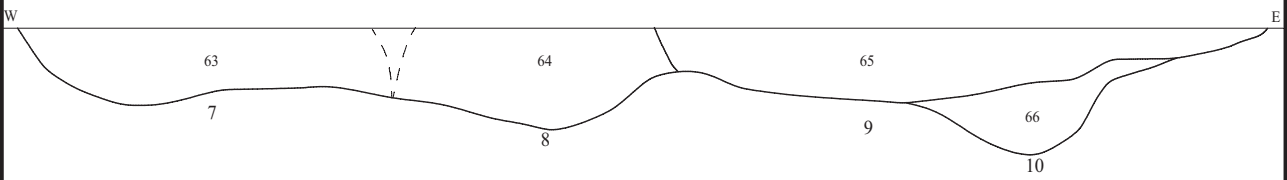
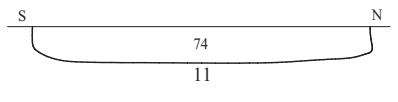
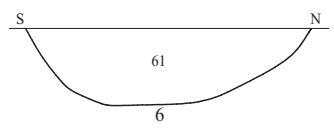
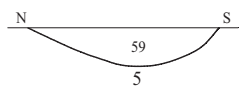
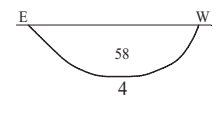
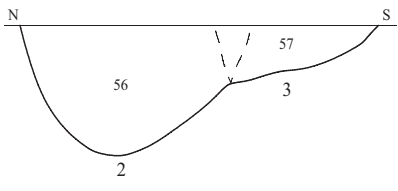
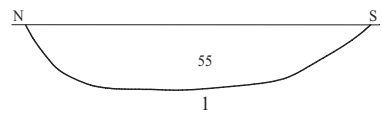
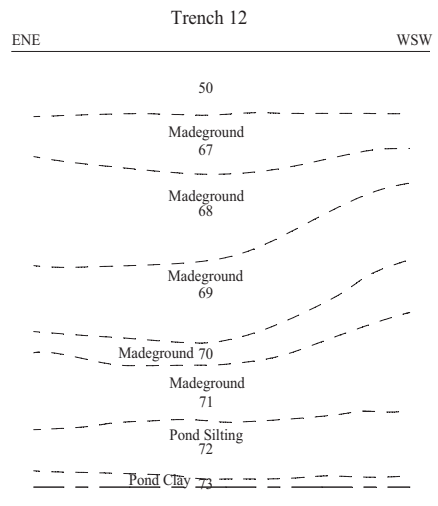
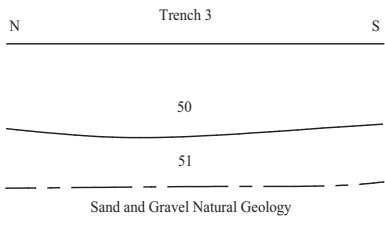
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Figure 4. Detail of trenches



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Figure 3. Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 2, gully [1], looking East,  
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Trench 2, gullies [2] and [3], looking East,  
Scales: 0.5m, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 3. Trench 5, ditch [7] and gullies [8], [9] and [10],  
looking North, Scales: 2m, 0.3m, 0.2m and 0.1m.



Plate 4. Trench 10, ditches [17] and [18], looking East,  
Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.2m.

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Plates 1 to 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 3, looking North, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 5, looking East, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 5 and 6.**

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Plate 7. Trench 7, looking North-East,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 8. Trench 8, looking North-West,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 9. Trench 10, looking North,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 10. Trench 15, looking North-West,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 7 to 10.**

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Plate 11. Trench 1, looking East, Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 12. Trench 17, looking North-West, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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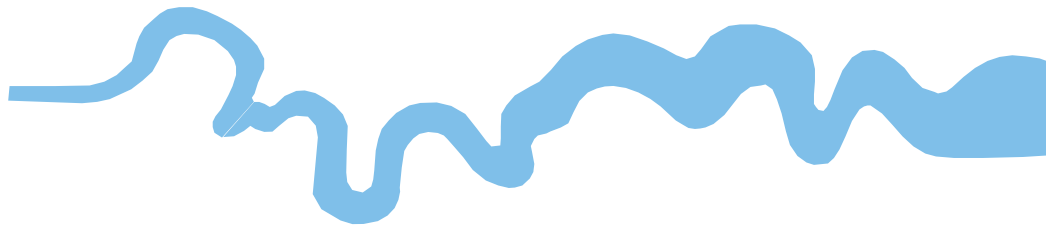
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Plates 11 and 12.**

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## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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