

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

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

**Medieval occupation at, 6 The Street, Wrecclesham,  
Farnham, Surrey**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**by Pierre-Damien Manisse**

**Site Code: TSW18/38**

**( SU 8263 4513 )**

# **Medieval occupation at 6, The Street, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey**

**An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief**

**For Runnymede Homes Ltd**

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TSW 18/38

**March 2021**

## Summary

**Site name:** 6 The Street, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey

**Grid reference:** SU 8263 4513

**Site activity:** Watching Brief and Excavation

**Date and duration of project:** 18th to 23rd September 2019; 15<sup>th</sup> March 2021

**Project coordinator:** Tim Dawson

**Site supervisor:** Pierre-Damien Manisse

**Site code:** TSW 18/38

**Area of site:** c. 750 sq m

**Summary of results:** The excavation confirmed the results of the evaluation phase, that is essentially the presence of Medieval activity in this area. A cluster of pits was located in the NW corner of an undated L-shaped ditch, itself following part of the course of a Medieval NNW-SSE ditch. Severe modern truncation had left certain areas heavily disturbed. One of the pits was truncated by a possible post-Medieval post hole and another undated pit cut the main ditch. The watching brief observed the excavation of a 7m long trench along the access road on the street frontage but revealed no archaeological deposits.

**Monuments identified:** Medieval pits, ditches of uncertain date.

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

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 24.03.21
	Steve Preston✓ 24.03.21

# Medieval occupation at 6 The Street, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

with contributions by Luke Barber, Ceri Falys and Cristina Mateos

**Report 18/38d**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief and excavation carried out at 6 The Street, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey (centred on SU 8263 4513) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Michael Weeks on behalf of Runnymede Homes Ltd, 182 Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 0RJ.

Planning permission (WA/2018/0578) was approved by Waverley Borough Council for a proposed residential development on the aforementioned site. The consent was subject to a condition (23) pertaining to archaeology that requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Borough's policies on archaeology. Evaluation trenching on the site had revealed possible medieval features, and so excavation was required in order to explore their nature and ensure their preservation by record. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Nick Truckle, archaeological officer with Surrey County Council, the archaeological adviser to the Borough for matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Pierre-Damien Manisse, assisted by Anne-Michelle Huvig and Cosmo Bacon, between 18th and 23rd September 2019. The watching brief occurred the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2021. The site code is TSW 18/38.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Farnham Museum in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located on a parcel of land at 6 The Street, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey (GU10 4PR). It is on the north-west side of the road, in the centre of the village of Wrecclesham (Fig. 2), now a suburb of Farnham. It is an irregular piece of land, covering 0.25ha, and was occupied by various buildings, mostly derelict, and a concrete yard. It is bordered on each side by residential properties or small businesses. The underlying geology as recorded on maps (BGS 2001) was Folkestone Formation, a fine to medium-grained sand, locally cemented

into sandstone and ironstone beds, locally pebbly. The site lies at 92m above Ordnance Datum close to the road at the south-east and slopes regularly down to 86m aOD in its north-west part.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site had been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Elliot 2016). In summary, little of archaeological interest is recorded in the area, with only stray finds are noted in the immediate vicinity of the site. These stray finds, however, span from the Palaeolithic (handaxes) and Mesolithic (tranchet axes) to the Medieval period but in all cases prehistoric or later remains are scarce. The site is near a grade II listed farmhouse with part dating from the 17th century. The paucity of recorded archaeological remains, however, may be a result of a lack of investigation. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site (Taylor 2019), which revealed a few features (3 pits and a gully), some of them possibly Medieval. As a result, an area of 750 sq m in the centre of the site was targeted for full excavation (Fig. 3).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor any groundwork towards the street frontage while the excavation targeted a central area, about 750 sq m, defined by the result of the evaluation as likely to contain remains of archaeological interest.

As stated in the project specification, this programme of work aims to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the development;

- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on site;

- establish the character of those deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; and to

- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare or contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region

More specifically research aims were to address the following questions:

- What is the date, nature and extent of the any Late Saxon/Early medieval activity on the site?

- Is this activity, as indicated by the presence of linear features, part of the immediate occupied area (eg croft/toft) or is it representative of enclosure of adjoining land?

- Are there additional deposits located towards the street frontage?

All work possibly disturbing under ground features was to be carried out under constant archaeological supervision. The area selected for excavation was to be fully stripped of any overburden down to the archaeological level prior to any groundwork. All archaeological features were to be hand cleaned, sufficiently

sampled, planned and recorded. Groundwork towards the front (south) of the site was to be monitored as a watching brief. The work was to be undertaken in accordance with the relevant guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a and b).

## **Results (Fig. 3, Pls 1-5)**

This project had two components, a watching brief and an excavation.

### The watching brief (Pl. 4-5)

Between the street frontage and the excavated site, groundworks were mostly superficial and were unlikely to threaten any preserved archaeological deposits. However, a single trench, about 7m long and 1.65m wide was deeper (Figure 3). It was dug at a depth not exceeding 0.60m. It was mechanically excavated by a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, 1.48m wide. Below 0.10-0.12m of concrete was a 0.50m thick deposit of made ground with frequent brick fragments in an heterogeneous matrix (both in colour and composition), barely reaching the natural geology (an orange brown clay). Three ceramic pipes related to water drainage and of recent date were noted but no finds nor deposits of archaeological interest were observed

### The excavation (Pls 1-3)

At the time of the first visit, most of the pre-existing modern building as well as the yard had been demolished. The demolition material had been removed. Only a single shed was still standing on the south-east corner of the dig. As a result the top layer was a disturbed ground filled with construction material.

The targeted area was excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, 1.5m wide. The depth to the top of the geological horizon was about 0.60m from existing ground. The sandstone bedrock was not reached but the stripping stopped on a superficial deposit, a brown orange silty clay or sandy clay with occasional sub-angular stones (<0.10m), matching the description of the upper Folkestone formation. It was overlaid by a more brownish silty clay deposit considered as a subsoil. Above was a dark brown soil, the disturbed horizon or made ground with frequent building rubbish within. A metal detector (Fischer F70) was used throughout to enhance metal finds recovery.

After initial half-sectioning, all pits or post holes were fully dug and ditch slots extended to secure more dating evidence and confirm profiles. Despite some heavy showers, the general conditions of observation and visibility were considered to be good.

A proportion of the stripped area had been heavily disturbed by modern constructions (as built-in surface, concrete piles, metal posts, drain, brick cistern), resulting in the truncation of several archaeological features. The southern half of the site was particularly affected by those (in light grey on Fig. 3). No additional features or finds pre-dating the modern period were observed in the watching brief.

Appendix 1 provides a summary catalogue of all excavated features.

Except for a late post-Medieval post hole, all the dated features belong to the Medieval period. Although individual sherds of pottery can be assigned to periods within the overall medieval period, feature dates usually relied on a pottery assemblage too small to safely guarantee a more refined date and where more than one sherd was present often they came from different sub-phases (as in pits 1, 5 and 18). The order in which the results are presented by consequence do not necessarily reflect the sequence of occupation.

### **Medieval features (Figs 4 and 5)**

A defining boundary was a NNW-SSE linear ditch crossing the site and going beyond the limit of excavation in both directions. It was examined through 3 slots. The southern one, 17, was 0.85m wide and 0.14m deep. A modern brick cistern/tank and associated drain partially disturbed it, explaining the probable later pottery inclusion. It had gentle slopes and an irregular base. It was better preserved further north, as slot 21 established. It was 1.75m wide and 0.26m deep. It was side by side with gully 20. It had moderate sides and a concave profile. High Medieval Pottery, an animal tooth and some peg tiles were found in it. The last slot, 23, ascertained its truncation by undated pit 22. It was 0.25m deep there and a breadth of 1.34m can be estimated. Fills (76=74=69) were a soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones (<0.10m), pebbles and flints. From the pottery and tile recovered in slot 21, a 13th-14th century date is likely.

A gully parallel to the ditch extended for at least 12m before turning perpendicularly towards the WNW for 8.5m. Both ends were truncated by modern disturbance. Three slots were excavated but none provided with any dating evidence. Slot 20 showed a concave bottom and moderate sides. It was about 0.82m wide and 0.28m deep. Past its change of direction it (6) widened to 1.0m and deepened, with an infill thickness of 0.38m. Local variation of the fill was noted but generally it was a medium compacted mid greyish brown to yellowish brown clayey silt with small stones, pebbles or flint in various quantities (rare to occasional). Despite the lack of dating evidence, its shape, location and fill makes it likely that this feature belong to the same broad era as the ditch. The southwards continuation was obscured by a modern brick cistern while the eastern end was masked by multiple modern disturbances.

Close to that truncation, there was an unclear relation with pit 7/8. This was a shallow oval pit with a concave base. It measured 0.90m x 1.30m and was 0.31m deep. Its fill, (59), was a firm light greyish brown clayey silt very similar to the gully. It yielded a single potsherd of early medieval date, which suggests it may predate the gully, but one sherd cannot be regarded as secure dating given the uncertain stratigraphy.

Not all the pits from the cluster located in the corner defined by gully 6/20 yielded dating evidence but their similarities and mutual truncation make it likely that they all derived from the same phase of occupation of the plot enclosed by the gully. Pit 12 was probably the same as pit 1 seen in evaluation trench 2. It was sub-circular, measuring 1.15m x 1.03m for a recorded depth of 0.52m. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (64) was a firm mid brown/ greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and flints (<0.10m) and rare charcoal flecks. Some Medieval potsherds complemented those found during the previous phase of work.

Pit 10 was sub-circular, 1.60m x 1.50m, just beside pit 12. It had irregular slopes and a slightly concave base. From slot 14, one cannot infer a particular relationship with pit 15=24. Fill 62 was a light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick.

Pit 24 was an oval, approximately 1.05m x 0.60m and 0.30m deep, south of pits 10 and 12. It had concave sides and base. Fill 77 was similar to (62) with some ceramic building material collected in it. South of it was pit 16. This oval pit was 1.40m x 1.71m and 0.50m deep. It had a concave profile with some irregularities in its edge that could indicate that it was composed of at least two different cuts. It was filled by a firm light yellowish brown clayey silt. West of pits 10, 16 and 24 was a series of intercutting pits, likely contemporaneous. The northern one was sub-circular pit 11. Its dimensions were 1.26m x 1.30m for a depth of 0.24m. It was a concave cut with a slightly rounded base. No finds came from fill 63, a firm light yellowish brown clayey silt. South of it, pit 25 was an oval, about 1.20m x 1.40m. It had steep sides and a flat base. Fill 78, 0.26m thick, was a firm mid greyish brown or brownish grey clayey silt with rare unsorted small stones and flints (<0.10m). It was not distinguishable from fills (79, 80, 71 or 72) of pits 26, 27, 18 and 19. Pit 26 was around 1.76m x 1.35m and a bit deeper than previously described pits, with a depth reaching 0.36m. It had steep sides and flat base. The profile of pit 27 was similar, about 1.60m in diameter and 0.36m deep. Pit 18 was more oval, 1.14m x 0.90m. Depth was 0.25m. Slopes were steep and base a bit irregular. Next to it at east was pit 19, 1m x 0.92m and only 0.15m deep. It had moderate sides and an irregular bottom. Medieval pottery was found in the fills of pits 18, 25 and 26.

Post hole 5 was sub-circular, 0.42 x 0.45m and 0.15m deep. It was a shallow feature, with a flattish base. It was filled with a compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and very rare charcoal flecks. Close to the cluster of pits it was nonetheless standing alone. Pottery and tile both suggest a medieval date.



## **Post medieval feature**

The only clearly later feature (13) was a circular post hole, 0.38m in diameter, truncating Medieval pit 12. It had vertical sides and a flattish base. It was 0.49m deep. Late post-medieval pottery and a ridge tile were collected from its fill, (65), a compact mid to dark grey silt with occasional pebbles.

## **Undated features**

A partial horse burial had been noticed during the evaluation phase and recorded as pit 3 in trench 2. The excavation completed the investigation of that feature but the skeleton appeared to be rather incomplete. The upper part of the pit had probably been stripped away, which suggests that the feature was later than the medieval horizon observed. The pit measured about 0.80m x 0.70m and was 0.20m deep. No other artefacts accompanied the skeleton. Not all the bones collected appeared connected, which means some disturbance had occurred. The infill (70) was a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt.

Pit 4 also seen in evaluation trench 5, was fully excavated. No further artefacts were recovered and its date and purpose remain uncertain. A gully, 2, seen in trench 1 was not observed in the excavation and was probably a depression filled with subsoil rather than an actual feature. Pit 22 was sub-circular pit, 1m x 0.9m and 0.30m deep with a concave profile, a flattish base and steep slopes. The only dating evidence came from its clear stratigraphic relation with ditch 23, the pit cutting the ditch neatly. Pit probably is thus of Medieval date or later. Fill (75) was a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Luke Barber*

The evaluation and subsequent excavation at the site produced just 26 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 237g, from 13 contexts. These totals include six sherds (10g) from four sieved samples. The assemblage was initially spot dated, a task not made easy by the negligible number of sherds in individual contexts and the clear presence of residual sherds. Following this the whole assemblage was fully listed for archive with reference to the generally accepted Surrey typology and fabric series (Jones 1998) (Appendix 2). Overall the pottery consists of tiny to medium-sized sherds with slight to heavy wear. As such, although some of the sherds do not appear to have been reworked many do. This is particularly the case with the earlier examples.

The assemblage, although small, is derived from a wide chronological spread. The earliest material consists of the poly-tempered wares. These five sherds are small and heavily abraded and none are diagnostic of form.

Although they can extend into the early 13th century they are most common in the 12th century. The fact they only appear as small worn sherds, even when larger sherds of the grey/brown sandy ware tradition are present, suggests the poly-tempered sherds probably derive from manuring arable fields in the late 11th to mid 12th centuries. There are six sherds of the grey/brown sandy ware tradition (Jones 1998), which became the dominant type between *c.* 1150 and 1225. All the sherds are slightly worn, though larger than the poly-tempered sherds and include two cooking pot rim sherds that would be in keeping with a date in the second half of the 12th century (subsoil 51 and pit 7 (59)).

Activity appears to have continued at a similar level during the 13th to mid 14th centuries. A range of typical Surrey wares are represented including at least one vessel from the Earlswood kiln (context 68: Turner 1974) and a sprinkling of Surrey whitewares, including sherds from three Kingston-type green glazed jugs (pit 1 (52) (Pearce and Vince 1988). These are typically dated *c.* 1240-1350. Despite this continued presence the quantities involved are small suggesting primary refuse disposal was not occurring in the excavation area but rather originated from a nearby domestic dwelling.

There appears to be a gap in the ceramics record, possibly the result of the plague in the mid 14th century though the sample is too small to draw firm conclusions on. Refuse disposal appears again in the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries with both local Surrey wares being present (pits 25 (78) and 26 (79)) as well as Painted ware from north-west Sussex (pit 18 (71)) probably from the Graffam industry (Aldsworth and Down 1990). These later sherds are in notably fresher condition than the Early and High Medieval ones.

The post-medieval period assemblage can all be placed in an 18th- to 19th- century date range and could all actually relate to 19th- century activity. The assemblage is too small to comment on meaningfully.

#### *Ceramic Building Material* by Luke Barber

The small assemblage of tile (Appendix 3) is in mixed condition but on the whole is not heavily abraded. However, a number of the pieces are very small making dating difficult. The majority of the tile appears to be of medieval date though there are few reliable sherds of associated pottery to refine dating. The fresh group from ditch 21 makes up the majority of the assemblage but the piece from pit 24 appears to be of similar date even in the absence of associated pottery. The assemblage is too small to draw meaningful conclusions from beyond the fact that there was a tiled medieval building in the vicinity.

#### *Animal Bones* by Ceri Falys

A total of 78 pieces of non-human bone were recovered from four features within the investigated area (Appendix 4). Weighing 3832g, the fragments were generally well preserved, with excellent preservation of the

cortical bone surfaces, although a moderate to high degree of fragmentation was present for all pieces (i.e. no complete skeletal elements were present for analysis).

A minimum of three animal individuals have been identified: one horse, one cow, and one medium sized individual (likely a sheep/goat). The assemblage was dominated by 67 fragments from a horse burial in pit 3 (53). With the notable exceptions of the skull and rib fragments, many regions of a single horse skeleton were present, including teeth and vertebrae, portions of scapula and innominate, as well as the long bones and metapodia.

A single cow was represented by a highly fragmented cow-sized tooth in pit 12 (64). A medium-sized tooth (likely sheep/goat) was recovered from ditch 21 (74).

Evidence of butchery practices was not observed, and no further information could be retrieved.

#### *Macrobotanical remains* by Cristina Mateos

A total of nine bulk soil samples were processed from the deposits encountered during the excavation. 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. Eight samples contain charcoal, but the size of the pieces are not big enough to enable an identification. Other charred plant remains are entirely absent.

### **Conclusion**

The excavation confirmed the presence of medieval features suggested in the evaluation, and although dating evidence was scarce it was consistent. The alignment of a substantial ditch, and a smaller gully, perpendicular to The Street, suggest that these were marking out roadside settlement plots and that the street has medieval origins. A small cluster of pits in the corner defined by the gully are probably indicative of 'backland' rubbish disposal associated with a building fronting the street (though no evidence for a building survived within the excavated area). The small pottery assemblage appears to span the entire medieval period, possibly with a mid-14th century break, but there is too little of it to allow close dating with any great confidence, and the earlier material may well be redeposited from elsewhere. Even this limited evidence is of local significance as among the first excavated medieval evidence (one pit was previously reported from a site just to the north-east, Carew *et al.* 2008) from Wreclesham, which was already a major manor by the time of Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2002; Elliott 2016). No further evidence was produced during the watching brief.

## References

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## Appendix 1: List of features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	50	Overburden		
	51	Subsoil		
1	52		13th-14th century	pottery
2	53			
3	54			
4	55			
5	56	Pit	13th-14th century	Pottery, tile
6	57, 58	Ditch		=9, 20
7	59	Pit	11th-early 13th century	pottery
8	60	Pit		
9	61	Ditch		=6, 20
10	62	Pit	11th-early 13th century	Pottery, tile
11	63	Pit		
12	64	Pit	11th-early 13th century	pottery
13	65	Posthole	18th century or later	Pottery, tile
14	66	Pit		
15	67	Pit		
16	68	Pit	13th-14th century	pottery
17	69	Ditch	13th-14th century	=21 (later pottery intrusive)
18	71	Pit	Late 14th to early 16th century	pottery
19	72	Pit		
20	73	Ditch		=6, 9
21	74	Ditch	13th-14th century	Pottery, tile
22	75	Pit	13th-14th century or later	Cuts 23
23	76	Ditch	13th-14th century	=17
24	77	Pit	Medieval	tile
25	78	Pit	Late 14th to early 16th century	pottery
26	79	Pit	Late 14th to early 16th century	pottery
27	80	Pit		

Undated features are all probably medieval.

## Appendix 2: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	51		Grey/brown sandy ware	EM	1	20	Cooking pot (reduced with beaded flaring rim with rim-edge thumbing)
1	52		Poly-tempered chalk, flint & quartz	EM	2	14	Bitone, worn/residual
1	52		Surrey whiteware	HM	1	8	oxidized, probably a cooking pot
1	52		Kingston-type whiteware	HM	2	8	Jug green glazed externally
5	56	6	Poly-tempered quartz & flint	EM	1	1	oxidized, worn
5	56	6	Oxidized fine/medium sandy ware	HM	1	4	
5	56	6	Surrey whiteware	HM	1	2	Oxidized
7	59		Grey/brown sandy ware	EM	1	8	Cooking pot oxidized with thickened flaring rim
10	62	7	Grey/brown sandy ware	EM	1	1	reduced, worn/residual?
12	64		Grey/brown sandy ware	EM	3	20	oxidized
13	65		Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	10	clear glaze internally, base
13	65		English stoneware	LPM	1	58	Bottle (grey Bristol glaze)
16	68		Earlswood-type ware	HM	1	18	Cooking pot(oxidized)
17	69	10	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	1	clear glaze all over
18	71		Painted Ware (buff hard-fired fine quartz)	LM	3	36	Jar x1 (oxidized with white slip horizontal band around neck from which oblique white slip bands run down body)
18	71	11	Poly-tempered quartz & flint	EM	1	1	oxidized, worn/residual
21	74		Oxidized fine/medium sandy ware	HM	1	20	Cooking pot oxidized with hammer-headed flaring rim
25	78		Tudor Green	LM	1	1	?Cup (green glaze all over)
26	79		Tudor Green	LM	2	6	?Cup (green glaze internally with some external patches)

EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25;

HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75;

LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50;

LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+.

### Appendix 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	56	6	Peg tile	M/PM	2	2	nsd	Too small to be certain
10	62	7	Peg tile	M	1	1	nsd	Tiny chips (too small)
13	65		Ridge tile	LPM	1	64	14mm thick	Well fired fine fabric
21	74		Peg tile	M	4	290	14-16mm thick	Sparse to abundant quartz temper. X2 O peg holes
24	77		Peg tile	M	1	76	17mm thick	Moderate quartz

M – Medieval C12th – mid 16th;

M/PM – Later Medieval to Post-medieval C14th-17<sup>th</sup>;

LPM Late Post-medieval – C18th – 19<sup>th</sup>.

Nsd = no surviving dimensions

#### Appendix 4: Inventory of animal bones

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Unident</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	53	67	3683	67	-	-	-	-	horse skeleton
12	64	4	44	-	4	-	-	-	fragmented cow tooth, long bone shaft fragment (large animal)
16	68	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	non-descript long bone shaft fragment
21	74	6	93	-	-	1	4 (?)	1	sheep/goat sized tooth



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### Project details

Project name	6 The Street, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey
Short description of the project	The excavation confirmed the results of the evaluation phase, that is essentially the presence of Medieval activity in this area. A cluster of pits was located in the NW corner of an undated L-shaped ditch, itself following part of the course of a Medieval ditch. Dating evidence was sparse but consistent within the medieval period. A watching brief revealed no further features. Severe modern truncation had left certain areas heavily disturbed.
Project dates	Start: 18-09-2019 End: 23-09-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	TSW18/38 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WA/2018/0578 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY WAVERLEY FARNHAM 6 The Street, Wrecclesham
Study area	750 Square metres

Site coordinates SU 8263 4513 51.198882821825 -0.81722979606 51 11 55 N 000 49 02 W  
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 86m Max: 92m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator Tim Dawson

Project director/manager Tim Dawson

Project supervisor Pierre-Damien Manisse

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Runnymede Homes Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Farnham Museum

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Archive recipient Farnham Museum

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Farnham Museum

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Matrices","Microfilm","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Medieval occupation at 6 The Street, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey: An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Manisse, P-D

Other bibliographic details 18/38c

Date 2019

Issuer or publisher	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Reading
Description	A4 comb-bound client report
URL	<a href="http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp">http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp</a>
Entered by	Steve Preston (tvas@tvas.co.uk)
Entered on	4 December 2019

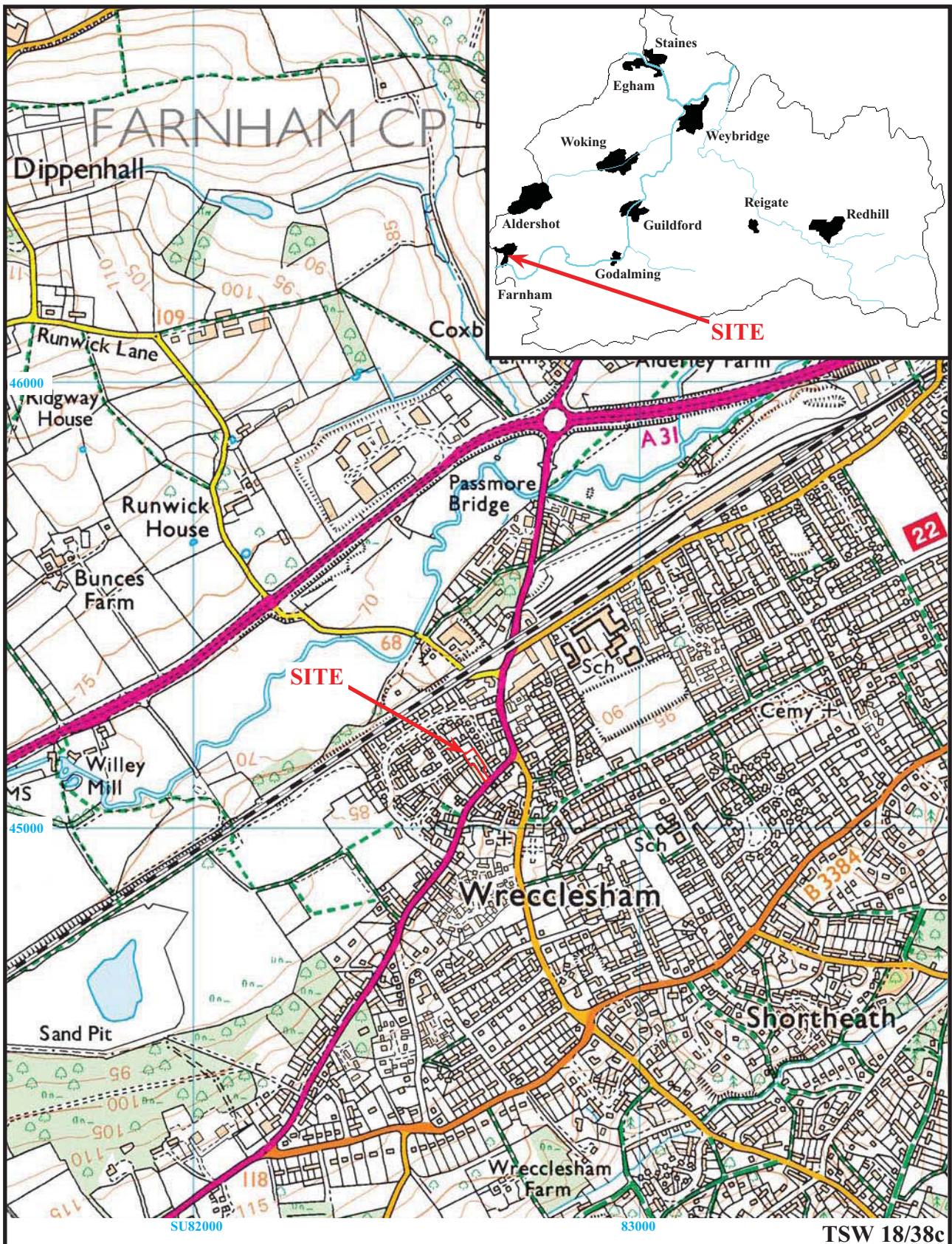
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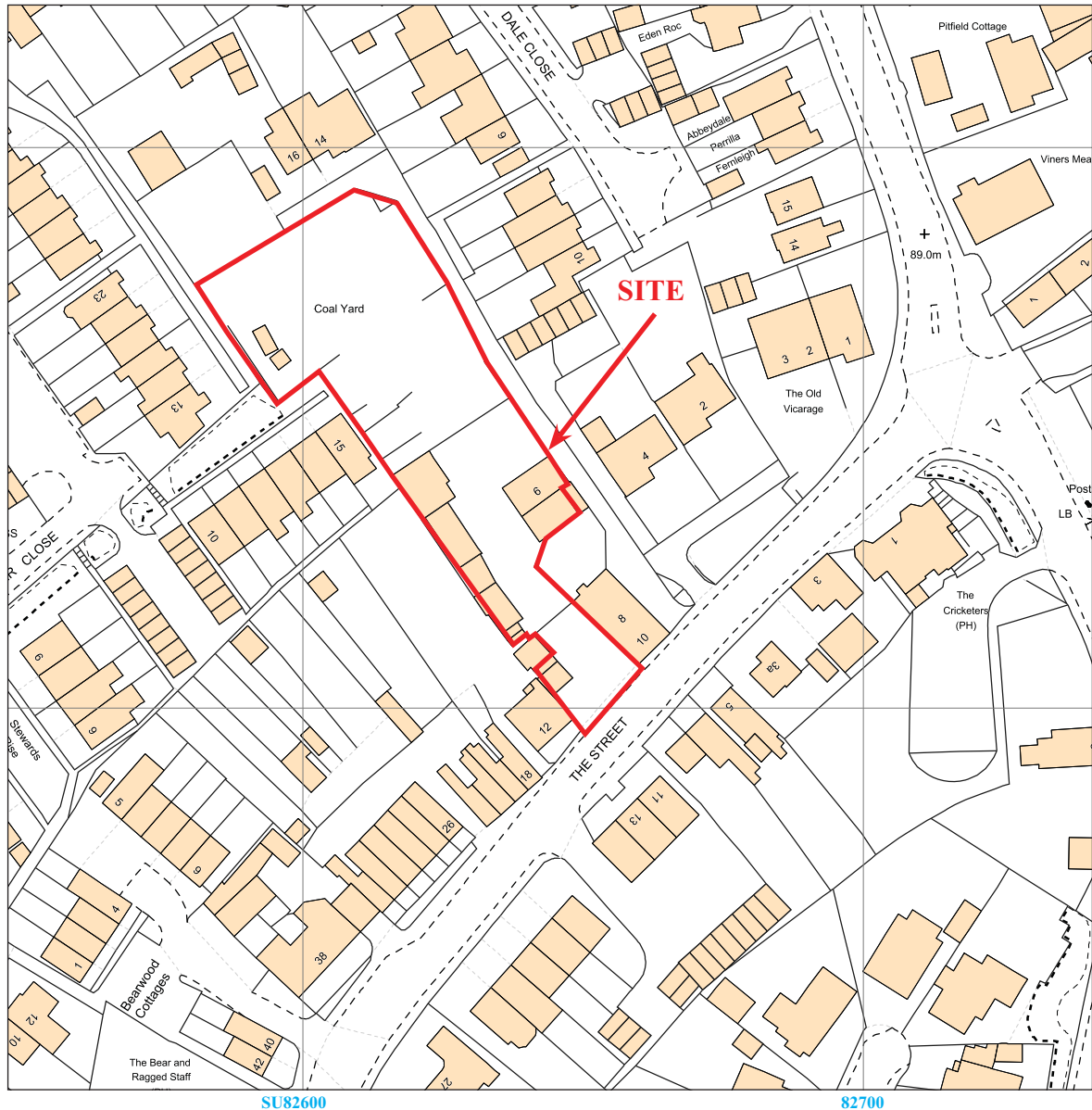
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Farnham, Surrey, 2019  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Wrecclesham, Farnham and Surrey.

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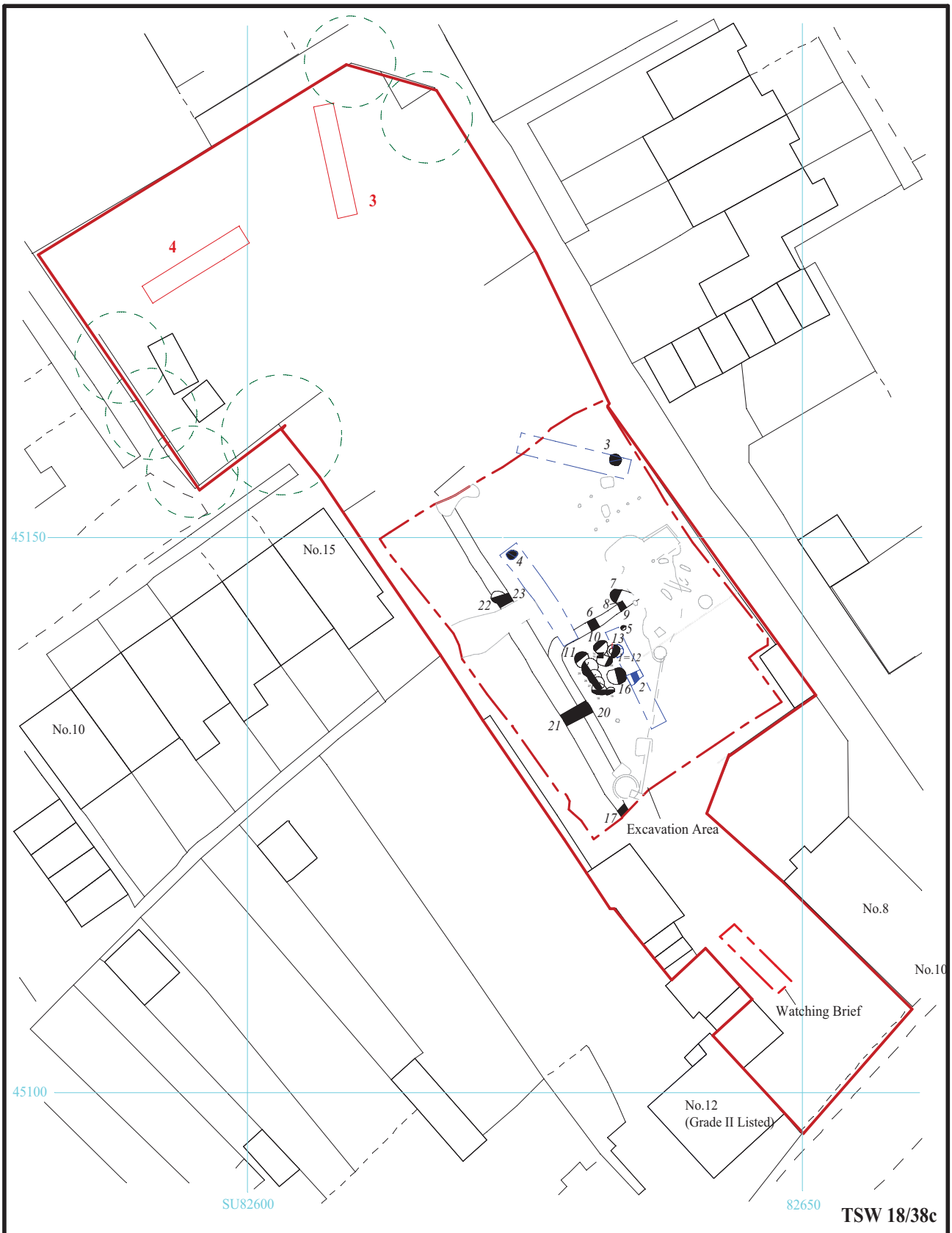


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off The Street.

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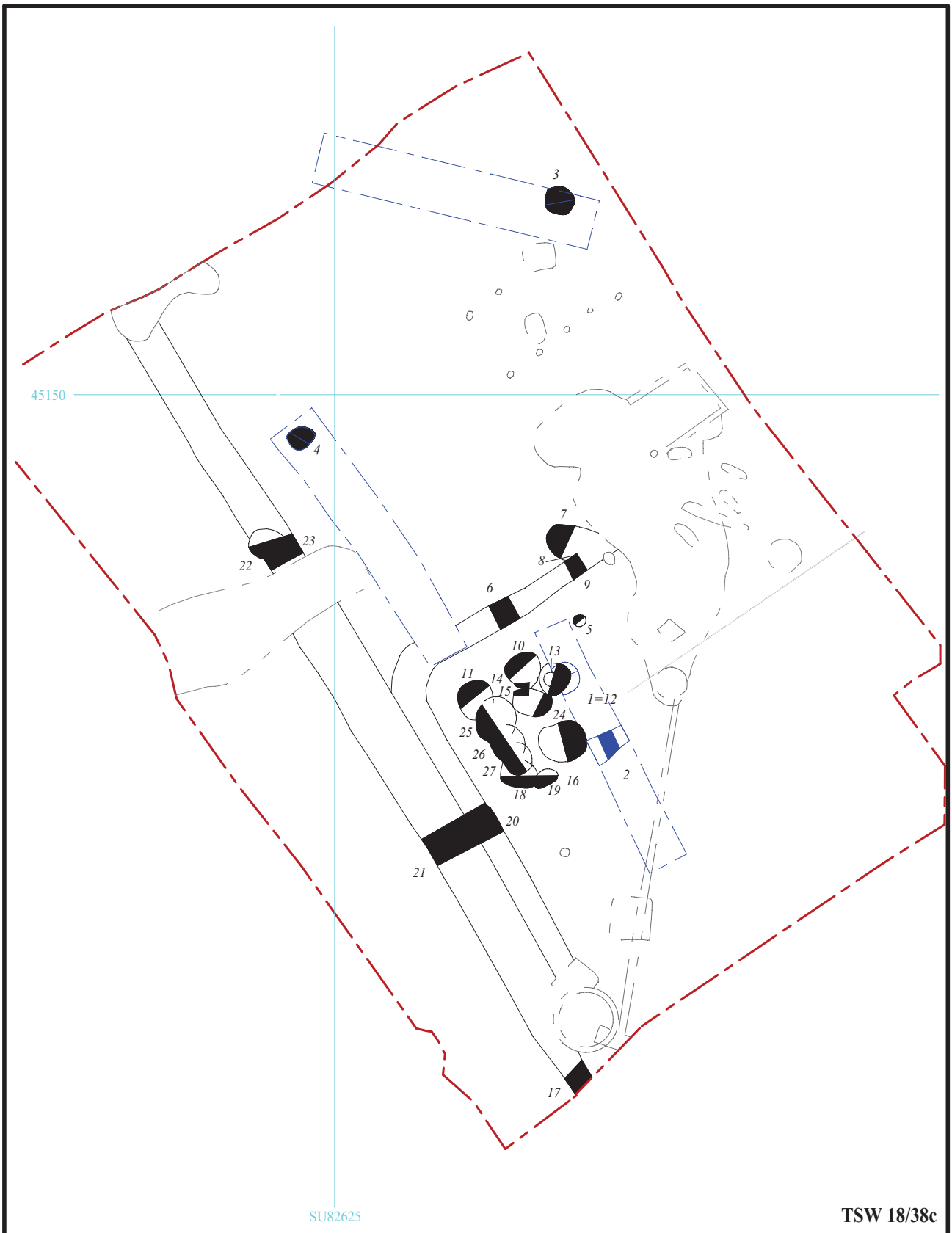


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Figure 3. Location of excavation area within site.



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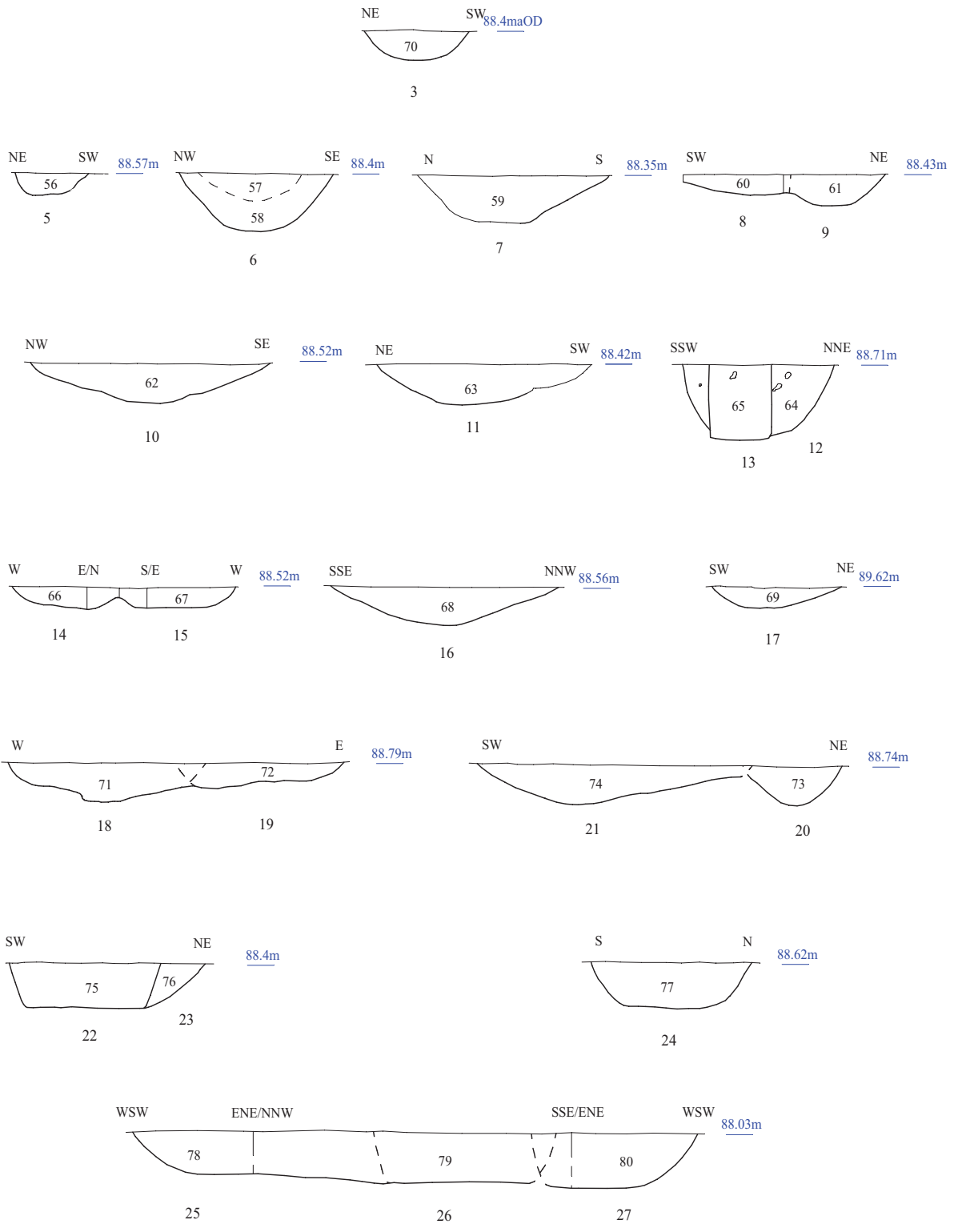
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Figure 4. Plan of all excavated features.



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Figure 5. Sections.

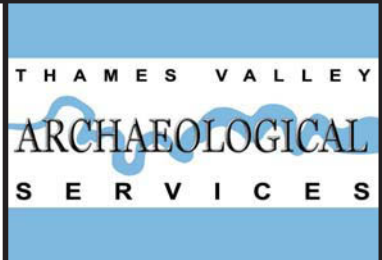






Plate 1. Pit group, showing pit 18 and 19, looking north, Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Pit 24, looking west,  
Scales: 0.4m and 0.3m.



Plate 3. Pit grouping, Pit 25, 26 and 27,  
looking west, Scales: 1mx2, 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Plates 1 - 3.**

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Plate 4. Trench observed in watching brief area, looking north-west, Scales: 2x1m.



Plate 5. Section of trench during watching brief, looking north-east, Scales: 0.50 and 1m.

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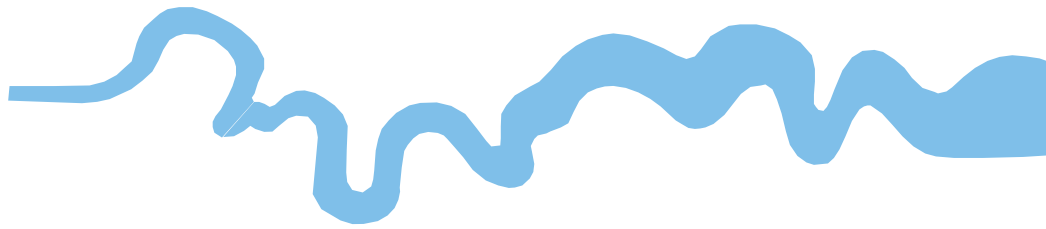
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Plates 4 - 5.**

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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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