THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Land at Farnham Sewage Treatment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site Code: FST20/153

(SU 8557 4797)

Land at Farnham Sewage Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Trinzic Operations Limited

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code FST20/153

March 2025

Summary

Site name: Land at Farnham Sewage Treatment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey

Grid reference: SU 8557 4797

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 10th to 14th March 2025

Project coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site code: FST 20/153

Area of site: *c*. 2.7ha available for investigation in overall site of *c*. 4.8ha

Summary of results: 28 trenches were dug successfully but with no archaeologically relevant levels or deposits having survived. Several central trenches showed modern truncation and backfill. Just five prehistoric worked flints were recovered, all from the subsoil. The site holds very little archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 21.03.25
	Steve Preston✓ 21.03.25

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Land at Farnham Sewage Treatment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Report 20/153b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Farnham Sewage Tretment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 9ND (NGR: SU 8557 7497) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr James Wright of Pembury Real Estate Ltd, Liberty House, 222 Regent Street, London, W1B 5TR on behalf of Trinzic Operations Ltd, Silverlight House, 6-8 Standard Place, EC2A 3BE.

An outline permission (WA/2020/1934) was granted in June 2021 by Waverley Borough Council for development on site but has now expired. Full planning permission (WA/2025/00001) is being sought from the same council for the erection of two industrial warehouse buildings, access road, yards, car/cycle parking, landscaping and associated works. A condition (20) was attached to the original permission, that pertained to archaeology. It required at the time the implementation of an initial trial trench evaluation, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the planning authority. The Surrey County Archaeological Officer, Mr Nick Truckle, in a comment regarding the new application, considered that the requirement still stands and the result of this investigation would decide if further archaeological works are appropriate.

This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2024) and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology (Policy HA1 of the Local Plan 2018 and retained policy HE15 of the Local Plan 2002). The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Nick Truckle. The fieldwork was undertaken by Pierre-Damien Manisse, assisted by Cassie Fletcher and Luke O'Callaghan, between 10th and 14th of March 2025 and the site code is FST 20/153.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the western part of Surrey, in the east outskirts of the town of Farnham (Fig. 1). It occupies a plot of land formerly occupied by a sewage treatment works since the 19th century. It is generally a rectangular field of 4.8ha, flat but with 4 terraces, the higher ground being in the north-east at about 72m above Ordnance Datum (Fig. 2). The terraces are separated either by a clear drop of level or by earth bunds. At the time of the

archaeological work, the site was a meadow with a small woodland at the north and some trees, bushes and overgrown vegetation in places. Several water mains and services are crossing the site so only 2.8ha were available for archaeological evaluation. The area to the north-west remains used as a sewage treatment works. Monkton Lane (B3367) and Water Lane (B3208) mark the site boundaries respectively at north-east and south-east. The south-west part of the site is occupied by Environment Agency buildings. The underlying geology as shown on maps (BGS 2001) is Second and Third Terrace deposits of the River Blackwater, basically sand and gravel. This matches what was observed in the trenches. The River Wey flows 600m to the south, with Farnham Park tributary passing just south-west of the site.

Archaeological background

A desk-based assessment had been prepared (Elliot 2024) and the following information is derived from it. The site's archaeological potential was considered to be high due to the presence in the vicinity of an archaeologically-rich environment. Mesolithic settlements are noted both to the south-east (Alma Nursery site) and to the north-west (Six Bells site), within the actual Thames Water compound. It is also to the south-east that a Bronze Age burial urn was found, potentially part of barrow and associated features of contemporary date. Along Monkton Road, to the north, Iron Age to Roman features have been recorded. To the south-west, the other side of the A325, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 1005930) include a Late Roman villa with bath house, pottery works and aqueduct. Neither the Tithe map of 1839 nor the first Ordnance Survey map of 1871 show any building on site but by 1897 the field is integrated into the Farnham Sewage Farm.

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. In particular the project aims to determine if:

archaeologically relevant levels have survived;

archaeological deposits of any period are present;

any Mesolithic archaeology is present relating to the nearby settlement excavated within the sewage treatment complex.

Based on the result, a mitigation strategy could be devised. It was proposed to dig by mechanical means 28 trenches, each 25m long and 1.8-2m wide, under constant archaeological supervision; with an additional contingency of 25m, should the need arise to clarify results.

Archaeological deposits or features were to be hand-cleaned and sufficiently sampled to document them and provide answers to the project's objectives. The potential and significance of any such deposits will be assessed taking into account general research policies such as outlined in Historic England's *Research Agenda* (HE 2017), or more local/thematic priorities as set for example in Cotton *et al*. 2004 or in the *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework* (Bird 2006). The appropriate standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023a and b) were to be followed.

Results

An 8-tonne 360º tracked excavator was used to open 28 trenches, generally at the intended locations with only minor adjustments, based on the site condition. The machine was equipped with a 1.6m wide bladed bucket. The trenches were backfilled after a remote validation by the Surrey Archaeological Officer. A metal detector was used to enhance finds recovery and a visual inspection of spoil heaps was conducted with the same purpose.

The trenches ranged in length from 24m to 27.5m and in depth from 0.26m to 1.10m. The breadth of the trenches varied from 1.6 to 2.3m. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trenches 1-4 were located for most of their course on the north-eastern terrace. Trenches 7-16 were located on a second terrace, separated by an earth-bank from trenches 20-22. Trench 22 was shared between two terraces with again an artificial bund created, separating those trenches from trenches 23-28. Regarding the natural geology, in the trenches on the south side (5-6, 10-11, 16–28) the geological horizon is sandy gravels, light grey to yellow/orange while trenches to the north (1-3, 7-9), it is more a clayey sand with occasional gravels. In trenches 13 and 15 the full length shows truncations of modern date, which was only partial in trenches 11-12 and 14. Moreover ploughmarks were noticeable in several trenches.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 1 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 26.3m long and 0.65-0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil, a dark brown silt to sandy silt, turning brownish grey after *c*.10 from the north end and 0.18m subsoil, a grey brown to grey sandy clay. It overlaid natural geology, a soft light brown orange clayey sand and gravels. At 18m from the north end, the topsoil thickens to 0.47m, turning greyer, overlying 0.15m of subsoil. At

21m from north the top level of the trench in the landscape drops. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3; Pl. 1)

Trench 2 was aligned NW - SE and was 25m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Trench 3 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 25m long. It was 0.30m deep at WSW and 0.55m deep at ENE due to the level difference between the terraces. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.19m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Between 8.6m and 11.9m there was a modern ditch. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

Trench 4 was aligned S - N and was 24m long. It was 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.24m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 5 (Fig. 3; Pl. 2)

Trench 5 was aligned SE - NW and was 25.6m long. It was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying natural geology. Some ploughmarks were visible. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

Trench 6 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long. It was 0.25m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Fig. 3; Pl. 3)

Trench 7 was aligned ESE - WNW and was 25m long. It was 0.30m deep on the western end and 0.50m on the eastern side. At its thickest part, the stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.21m of subsoil overlying

natural geology. A modern ditch was present between 3.20m to 4.10m from the ESE end. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

Trench 8 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.70m long. It was 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.16m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen but three worked flints were recovered from subsoil.

Trench 9 (Fig. 3; Pl. 4)

Trench 9 was aligned S - N and was 26.10m long. It was 0.3-0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.30m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Several ploughmarks were noted. From 20.3–21.6m from the north end a massive modern truncation was present. A 1m deep test pit was made but did not bottom this presumed quarry pit, also seen in trenches 11 and 15. No archaeological feature was seen but a worked flint was recovered from subsoil.

Trench 10 (Fig. 3; Pl. 5)

Trench 10 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 20m long. It was 0.20m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3; Pl. 6)

Trench 11 was aligned ESE - WNW and was 25.5m long. It was 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered. At 17.9m from the east end there was the edge of another massive modern truncation until the end of the trench, likely the same as seen in trenches 9 and 15.

Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

Trench 12 was aligned NW - SE and was 25m long. It was 0.30-0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered. From the north-west end of the trench disturbances were present with modern truncations across the natural, not fully bottomed. Ploughmarks were visible across the trench and from 14.4m from NW end, the rest of the trench was the backfill of a modern truncation, including slag, CBM, concrete and other material not retained.

Trench 13 (Fig. 3)

Trench 13 was aligned SW - NE and was 24.50m long. It was 0.90m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.42m of modern infill (concrete blocks, “china” pottery) overlying natural geology. Considering the disturbance the width of this trench was reduced to 1.60m.No archaeological feature was seen but a worked flint was recovered from subsoil.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

Trench 14 was aligned almost S - N and was 27.5m long. It was 0.30-0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying natural geology. A series of NE-SW parallel modern truncations or disturbances (close-set ploughmarks or dumptruck marks?) were visible and tarnished most of the trench. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Fig. 3)

Trench 15 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long. It was 1.10m deep at most with no natural geology reached. The stratigraphy consisted of a thin topsoil overlying disturbed and contaminated ground up to 1.10m deep. It could be the continuation of the pit seen in trenches 9 and 11. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 16 (Fig. 3; Pl. 7)

Trench 16 was aligned NW - SE and was 25m long. It was 0.30-0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18-0.30m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 17 (Fig. 3)

Trench 17 was aligned S - N and was 25.5m long. It was 0.30-0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 18 (Fig. 3)

Trench 18 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.2m long. It was 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 19 (Fig. 3)

Trench 19 was aligned E - W and was 25m long. It was 0.26-0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying natural geology at east, with an additional subsoil at west, up to 0.18m thick. A broken land drain was observed between 14m and 16.7m from the east end with disturbed natural seen for 2m either side. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 20 (Fig. 3)

Trench 20 was aligned SW - NE and was 24.90m long. It was 0.65-0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying natural geology (yellow sandy gravels). The first 5m of the trench were truncated by a modern pit, with landfill deposit 0.30m thick. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 21 (Fig. 3; Pl. 8)

Trench 21 was aligned SE - NW and was 25m long. It was 0.40-0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.10m of subsoil overlying natural geology. The subsoil, more akin to a dirty natural geology, thickens towards NW up to 0.20m. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 22 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls. 9-10)

Trench 22 was aligned E - W and was 25.4m long. It was up to 0.75m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil, 0.10m of redeposited gravels (53) and 0.34m of a buried topsoil, a dark grey silty sand with rare gravels and yielding late 19th/20th century finds (not retained) overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 23 (Fig. 3)

Trench 23 was aligned SE - NW and was 23.10m long. It was 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil overlying natural geology, with several modern truncations. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 24 (Fig. 3)

Trench 24 was aligned SW - NE and was 26m long. It was 0.50m to 1.20m deep. The trench started at the NE with 0.24m of topsoil overlying a modern infill until 1.20m deep. The base level of this infill rose up after 2m and natural geology, sandy gravels were observed after that. The modern infill below topsoil kept diminishing until the bank separating the two terraces trench 24 was located. The bank was at least 0.7m high from the

natural geology. After the bank, midway through the trench, 0.28m of topsoil directly overlay the natural horizon. From 17.7–19m from NE end, another modern backfill truncated the geology. It was a dark grey silty sand and gravels. No archaeological finds were recovered nor features seen.

Trench 25 (Fig. 3)

Trench 25 was aligned S - N and was 23.70m long. It was 0.30-0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.23m of subsoil overlying natural geology (for the first 5m from the north an orange sand, then gravels). Going southwards the subsoil thickened slightly. No archaeological feature was seen and no finds were recovered.

Trench 26 (Fig. 3 and 4; Pl. 11)

Trench 26 was aligned SE - NW and was 25.20m long. It was 0.90-1.10m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil overlying a thick modern backfill, not bottomed at SE and incorporating common modern rubbish. The base of that deposit rose up gradually after 5m and natural geology was observed at 0.80m below ground level afterwards. No archaeological features were seen.

Trench 27 (Fig. 3)

Trench 27 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.20m long. It was 0.70-0.86m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.30m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological feature was seen but modern truncations were present. Between 6.50m and 8.10m a modern ditch was noted. After 12.5m from the NE end the topsoil thickened (up to 0.55m) and is separated from subsoil by a lens of burnt clay seen until the end of the trench. At 21.30m from NE end a big modern dump, mostly of glass bottles, replaced the subsoil.

Trench 28 (Fig. 3 and 4; Pl. 23)

Trench 28 was aligned ESE - WNW and was 25.30m long. It was 1.10m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.78m of modern infill. The natural geology might have been reached only at the eastern end, for in the first couple of metres, at 1.10m deep. Elsewhere the modern landfill (58) was not bottomed. No archaeological feature was seen.

Finds

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of just 5 struck flints were recovered from the evaluation. These comprised three flakes and two weathered pieces (a flake and a narrow flake), all from the subsoil. The pieces are not closely datable but are of prehistoric date.

Trench	*Intact Flake*	*Broken flake*	*Broken Blade*
8	1	2 (1 rolled)	
9			1 (rolled)
13		1	

Conclusion

The intended 28 trenches were dug much as initially intended with minor variation in trench position due to site constraints. None of the trenches contained archaeological deposits or features. The natural horizon, visible at c. 0.3m depth in several trenches had been heavily truncated in a good number of trenches. The site had likely been heavily quarried out as it was operated by Farnham Sewage Works with filter basin and tanks set there. The area had been backfilled by various deposits, from which a selection of finds point to a clear 20th century date and were not considered for retention. Part of the site had probably been also levelled with traces of redeposited natural above an earlier topsoil (in trench 22). Only a few erratic and undiagnostic pieces of struck flints testify to a prehistoric presence in the vicinity.

The site's potential is considered to be extremely low, with no trace of obvious Mesolithic or Roman activity in particular.

References

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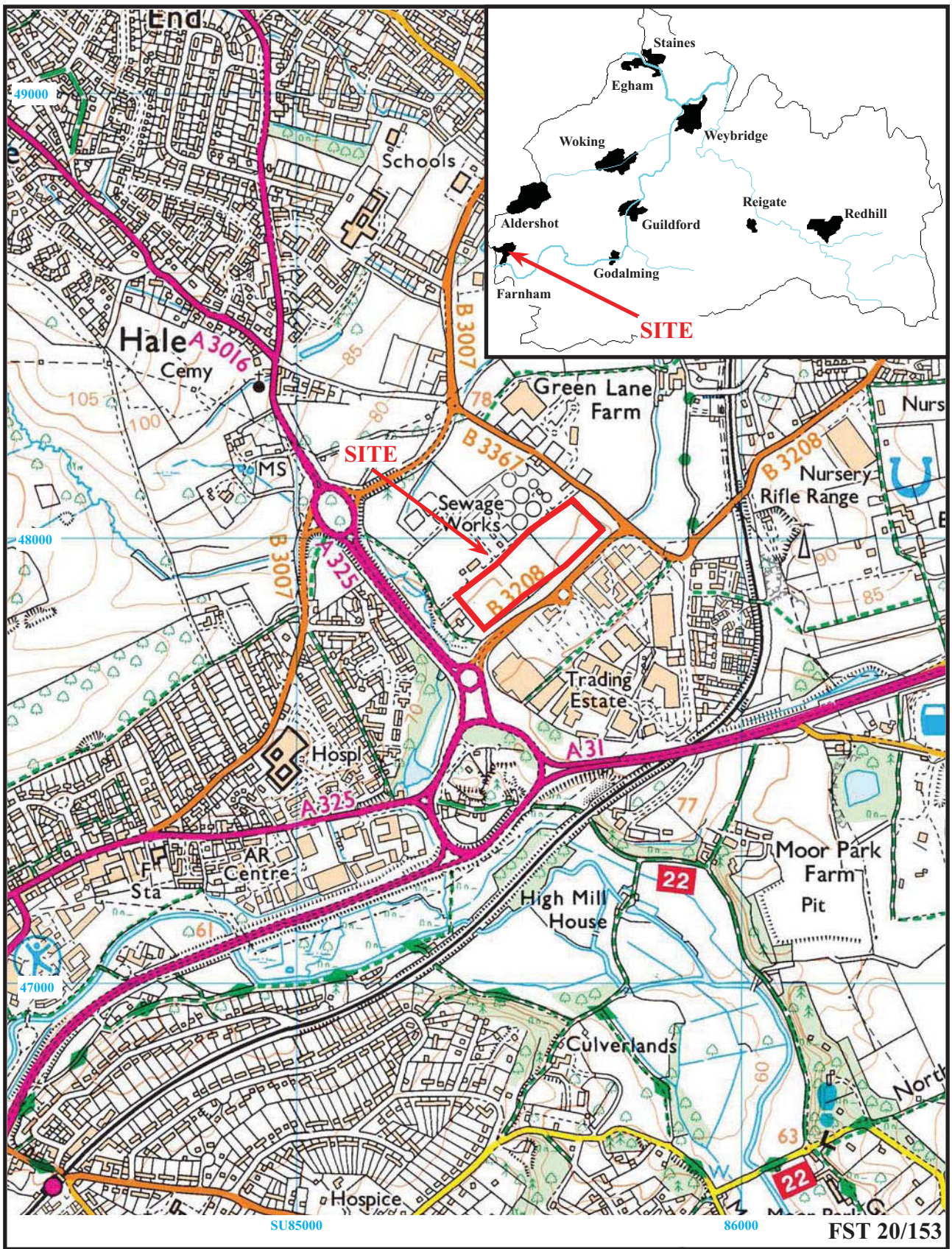
APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, W or SW end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	26.3	1.70	0.65-0.70	0–0.32m topsoil (soft dark brown silt/sandy silt); 0.32-0.50m subsoil (soft grey brown sandy clay); 0.50m+ natural geology (light brown orange to yellow clayey sand and gravels.
2	25	2-2.10	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 1]**
3	25	2	0.30-0.55	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology (12 first metre grey sandy gravel, then as in trench 1).
4	24	1.85-2.20	0.65	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m+ natural geology (grey sandy gravels).
5	25.6	2-2.05	0.35	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 2]**
6	25	2.10	0.25	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ natural geology.
7	25	2.10	0.30-0.50	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ natural geology (as in trench 1 and also yellow sandy gravels). **[Pl. 3]**
8	25.7	1.85	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.46m subsoil (grey sandy clay); 0.46m+ natural geology (orange brown clayey sand with rare gravels).
9	26.1	1.90	0.30-0.50	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology (light grey and pale yellow clayey sand with occasional rare gravels). **[Pl. 4]**
10	26	1.90-2.20	0.20	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ natural geology (yellow sandy gravels). **[Pl. 5]**
11	25.5	1.95	0.33	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 6]**
12	25	1.80-2	0.30-0.60	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m+ natural geology (orange to yellow sand/clayey sand and rare gravels).
13	24.5	1.60	0.90	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.68m modern backfill; 0.68m+ natural geology.
14	27.5	1.95	0.30-0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ natural geology.
15	25	1.75-2.20	0.80-1.10	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-1.10m+ modern infill.
16	25	2-2.20	0.18-0.35	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology (yellow/orange sandy gravels. **[Pl. 7]**
17	25.5	2.30	0.30-0.32	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ natural geology.
18	25.2	2.05	0.30	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ natural geology (first 15metres yellow clayey sand then yellow/orange sandy gravels).
19	25	1.80-2.20	0.26-0.50	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ natural geology (mix of sandy gravels and clayey sand with occasional to common gravels.
20	24.9	1.50-2.10	0.65-0.70	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.60m modern infill; 0.60m+ natural geology
21	25	1.90	0.40-0.50	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology **[Pl. 8]**
22	25.4	2.30	0.75	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.30m redeposited natural; 0.30-0.64m buried topsoil; 0.64m+ natural geology **[Pl. 9-10]**
23	23.1	2.05-2.25	0.40	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology
24	26	1.80-2.10	0.85-1.20	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ natural geology
25	23.7	1.90-2.10	0.30-0.45	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ natural geology
26	25.2	1.70-2.30	0.90-1.10	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.80m modern infill; 0.80m+ natural geology **[Pl. 11]**
27	25.2	1.95	0.70-0.86	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ natural geology
28	25.3	1.80-1.90	1.10	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-1.10m+ modern infill. **[Pl. 12]**

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
All		50	topsoil	Modern	Stratigraphy
Several		51	Subsoil	Modern	Pottery, plastic…
27		52	Burnt deposit	Modern	Stratigraphy
22		53	Redeposited natural	Modern	Stratigraphy
22		54	Buried topsoil	Modern	Pottery
27		55	Dump	Modern	Pottery, glass
28		56	Dump	Modern	Pottery, glass
24		57	Made ground	Modern	Pottery, glass
24		58	Made ground	Modern	Pottery, glass



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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Farnham and Surrey.

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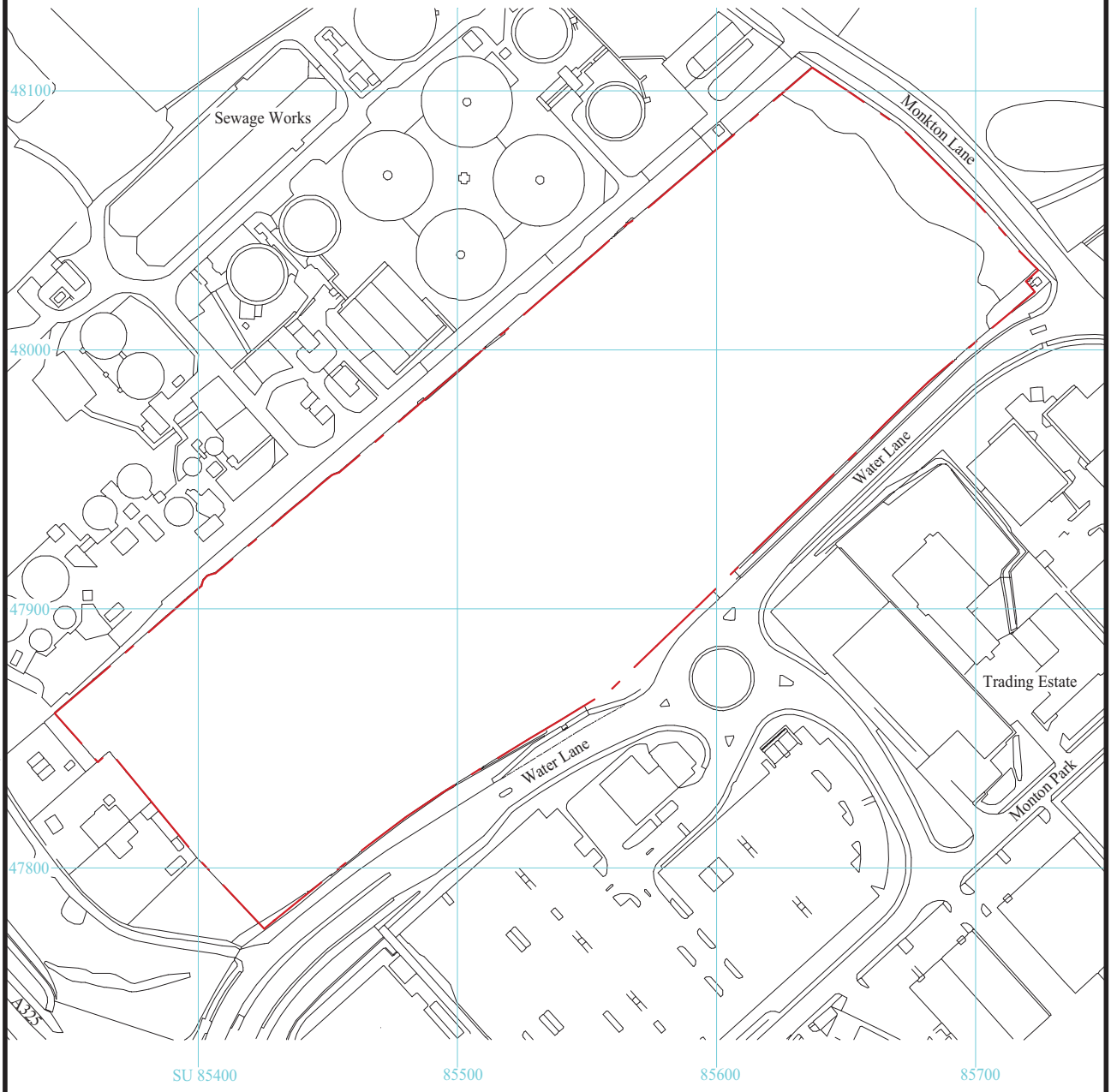

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Land at Farnham Sewage Treatment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey, 2025
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Detailed location of evaluation within site.

0 125m

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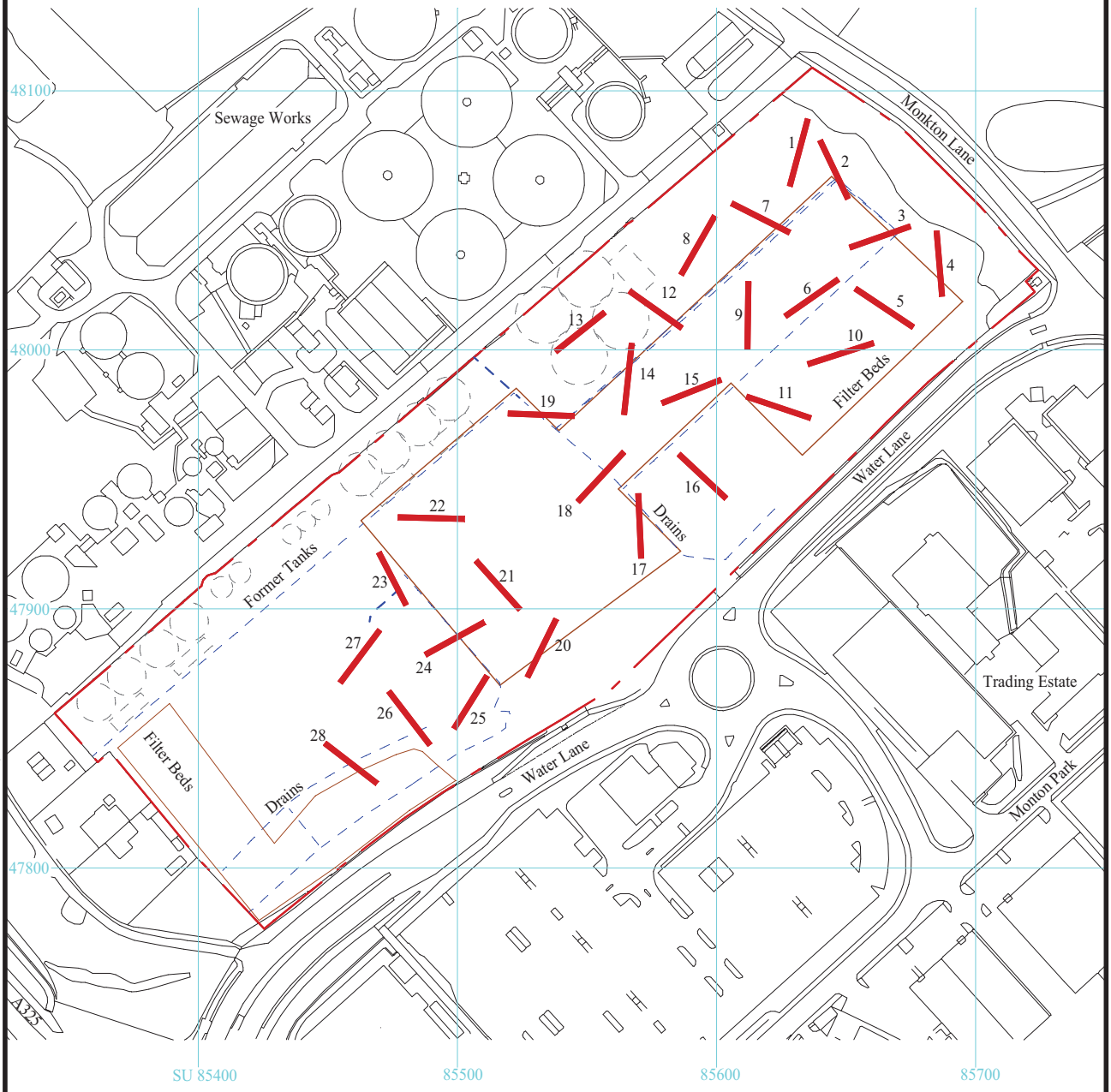

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Land at Farnham Sewage Treatment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey, 2025
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Figure 3. Detailed locations of trenches on site.

0 125m

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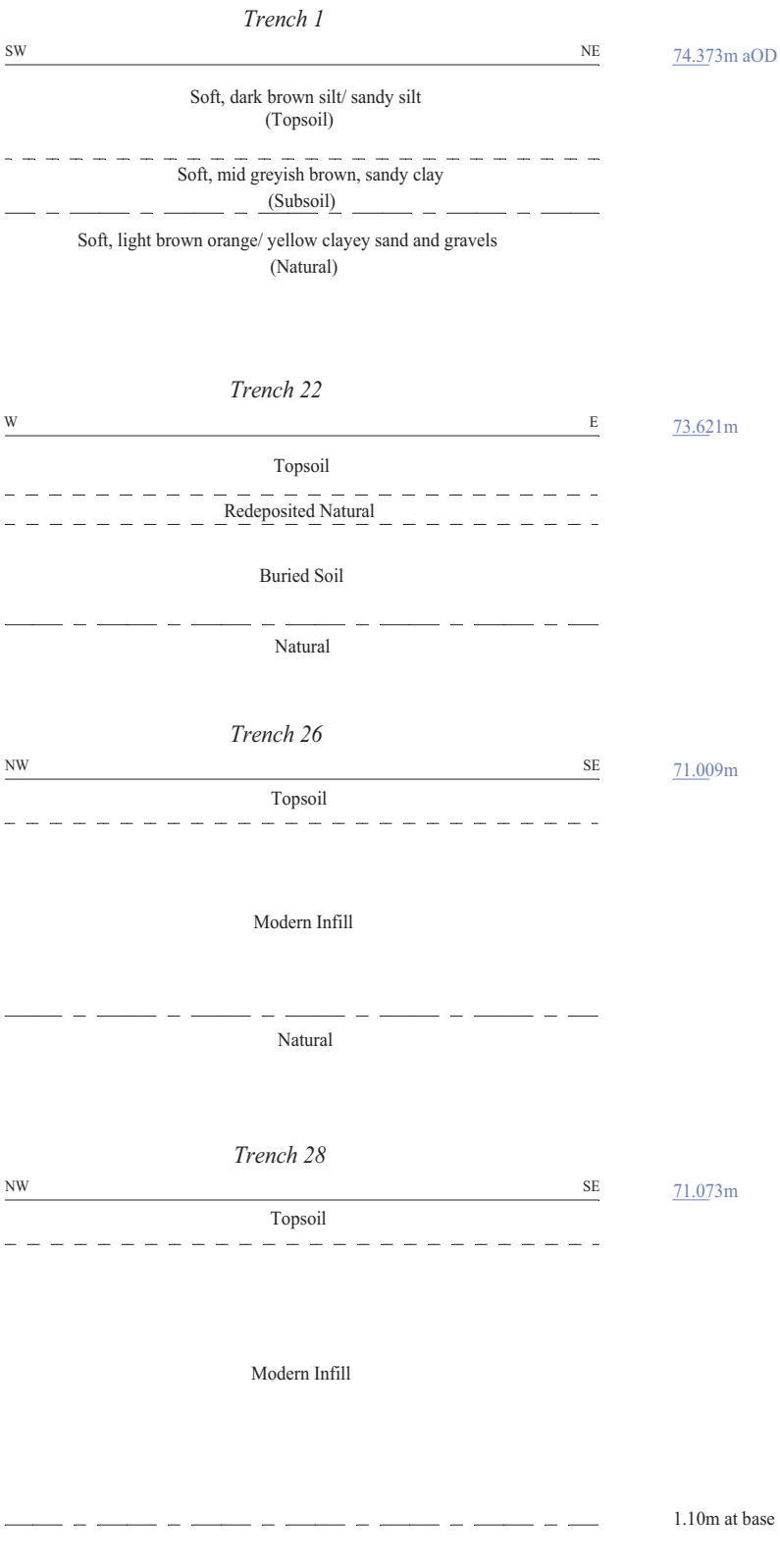

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Land at Farnham Sewage Treatment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey, 2025
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Selection of trench sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 2, looking South East;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.5m.

Plate 2. Trench 5, looking North West;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.3m.

Plate 3. Trench 7, looking North West;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 9, looking South;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.5m.

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Land at Farnham Sewage Treatment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey, 2025
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 - 4.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 5. Trench 10, looking South West;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.3m.

Plate 6. Trench 11, looking North West;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.3m.

Plate 7. Trench 16, looking North West;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.3m.

Plate 8. Trench 21, looking North West;
Scales: 2x1m

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Land at Farnham Sewage Treatment Works, Water Lane, Farnham, Surrey, 2025
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 - 8.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 9. Trench 22, looking South;
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 10. Trench 22, looking West;
Scales: 2x1m.

Plate 11. Trench 26, looking North West;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.5m.

Plate 12. Trench 28, looking North West;
Scales: 2x1m and 0.5m.

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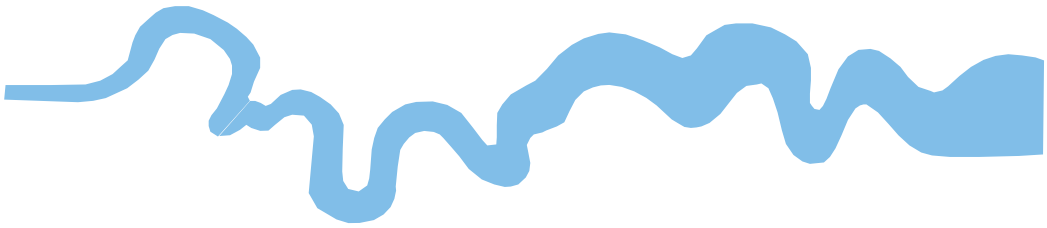
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 9 - 12.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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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