

**Moor Park House, Moor Park Lane,
Farnham, Surrey**

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
for Campana Holdings**

by Steve Preston

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MPF06/86

September 2006

Summary

Site name: Moor Park House, Moor Park Lane, Farnham, Surrey

Grid reference: SU 8620 4660

Site activity: Desk-based assessment

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Steve Preston

Site code: MPF06/86

Summary of results: The site is a registered garden, and site of an important historical landscape garden. Any surviving elements of the historical gardens should be recorded. The are in general has moderate archaeological potential, and it should be established if any archaeological features or deposits have survived the 17th-century and later landscapings.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 19.09.06

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Report 06/86

Introduction

This desk-based study is an assessment of the archaeological potential of land located at Moor Park House, Farnham, Surrey (SU 8620 4560) (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Jason Clemons, of D&M Partnership, Riverside Chambers, 20 Bridge Street, Godalming on behalf of Campana Holdings, Moor Park House, Moor Park Lane, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1QP, and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

An application for planning consent and listed building consent is being prepared for a change from educational to residential use of the site, with restoration of both the house and grounds. The proposal includes the conversion of the principal buildings on the site and construction of fourteen new dwellings mostly in the existing walled garden. The present report will be submitted to inform the decision making process on archaeological implications of the proposal.

Site description, location and geology

The site currently consists of the buildings and grounds of a school. The development area is centred on NGR SU 8620 4560, on the east bank of the River Wey (north branch). The site is located on the Folkestone Beds (Sandy Beds) (BGS 1976), at a height of approximately 75m above Ordnance Datum on the side of the steeply sloping Wey valley. Moor Park occupies some 8 ha but the development area is limited to under 0.2ha, mainly within the walled garden area. The walls of this survive only on the north and west sides, and a small part of the east side. A derelict greenhouse occupies part of the area, which is overgrown. Second World War defence installations survive on the site, and are to be incorporated into the development.

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is to be sought for the development as outlined above. The area affected includes the main range of buildings, and the walled garden (some 1600 sq m).

Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990) provides guidance relating to archaeology within the planning process. It points out that where a desk-based assessment has shown that there is a strong possibility of significant archaeological deposits in a development area it is reasonable to provide more detailed information from a field evaluation so that an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on archaeology can be devised:

Paragraph 21 states:

‘Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer’s own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out...’

Should the presence of archaeological deposits be confirmed further guidance is provided. *Archaeology and Planning* stresses preservation *in situ* of archaeological deposits as a first consideration as in paragraphs 8 and 18.

Paragraph 8 states:

‘...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation...’

Paragraph 18 states:

‘The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled...’

However, for archaeological deposits that are not of such significance it is appropriate for them to be ‘preserved by record’ (i.e., fully excavated and recorded by a competent archaeological contractor) prior to their destruction or damage.

Paragraph 25 states:

‘Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the development and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself ... that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.’

Surrey County Council’s Structure Plan (SSP 2004) contains policies on Protecting the Heritage. Policy SE5:

‘Heritage resources are irreplaceable and development affecting them will only be permitted where it has been clearly demonstrated that there is an overriding need for the proposal which outweighs the need to protect the heritage interest, and that no alternative is possible.

‘Prior archaeological assessment, and if necessary evaluation, will be required on all development of sites over 0.4 hectares or within areas of high archaeological potential. Where important remains are found, there will be a preference for their preservation *in situ*.

‘A record will be required of any features discovered, removed or altered.’

Further guidance is given in the following paragraphs, including:

'3.26 Every effort should be made to protect the historic environment, for instance, by encouraging the sensitive re-use of historic buildings for purposes which meet economic or social needs...

'3.27 This policy also affords protection to features of archaeological importance. Scheduled monuments and other sites of national importance are already given strong protection. In order to safeguard other, presently unknown, archaeological resources, the developer will be required to take responsibility for the provision of an assessment prior to development on larger sites or areas of known high archaeological potential. Assessment may result in the need for a site evaluation: the outcome of this evaluation will indicate whether in situ preservation is recommended. Recording of archaeological features or buildings that are altered, disturbed or removed as a consequence of development will be required.'

Waverley Borough Council also recognizes the heritage as a threatened resource. The Borough's Local Plan (WBC 2002) includes a chapter on the Historic Environment, which emphasizes the borough's richness in buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens and Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value. Policies on Scheduled Monuments follow the national and county guidance. Specific measures adopted include the following:

'5.13 Applicants for Listed Building Consent must be able to justify their proposals. They will need to show why works which affect the character of a listed building are desirable or necessary. They should provide the Council with full information, to enable the likely impact of their proposals on the special architectural or historic interest of the building and on its setting to be assessed...'

'Policy HE4 - Change of use of Listed or Locally Listed Buildings

'The Council may permit the change of use of part, or the whole, of a listed or locally listed building where it can be demonstrated that:-

'(a) the use proposed would preserve or enhance the character, setting and features of special architectural or historic interest that the building possesses;

'(b) there would not be consequential vacancy or under-utilisation of any part of the building, including upper floors, compared with the traditional uses;

'(c) proposals incorporate details of all the intended alterations to the building and its curtilage, to demonstrate their effect on its appearance, character and setting which should be either preserved or enhanced...'

'Policy HE9 - Historic Parks and Gardens

'The Council will seek to ensure that any proposed development within or conspicuous from a historic park or garden, including those identified in the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens as shown on the Proposals Map, does not detract from its setting, character, appearance, layout or structures.

'The Council will seek to ensure that unsympathetic sub-division of a park or garden is prevented and in any particular landscape architectural or heritage features are protected.'

'Policy HE10 - Heritage Features

'The Council will seek to protect and conserve heritage features by ensuring that:

'(a) new development will be located and designed so as to preserve the features. Where this is not possible, careful attention needs to be given to minimise damage or disturbance to a feature;

'(b) where disturbance is unavoidable or where the feature is to be lost, ensuring that it is properly recorded and where appropriate relocated and restored.'

'Policy HE14 - Sites and Areas of High Archaeological Potential

'In considering proposals for development involving ground disturbance within Sites and Areas of High Archaeological Potential, as defined on the Proposals Map, the Council will:-

'(a) where appropriate, require that an initial assessment of the archaeological value of the site be submitted as part of any planning application;

'(b) where, as a result of the initial assessment, archaeological remains are considered to exist, require the arrangement of an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of any planning application;

'(c) where important remains are found to exist and can justifiably be left in situ, make provision by planning condition or agreement to minimise damage to the remains;

'(d) where important archaeological remains are found to exist but their preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require a full archaeological investigation of the site in accordance with a scheme of work to be agreed in writing with the Council prior to the granting of planning permission.'

Paragraph 5.43 and Policy HE15 explain that the County recommendation, requiring evaluation of all developments over 0.4 hectares in area, will apply whether or not the site is identified as a site of High Archaeological Potential.

The proposal site itself is not defined as an Area of High Archaeological Potential but two such areas lie in close proximity, one just north of Moor Park Lane and one in Compton to the west. The grounds of Moor Park are included in the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Methodology

The assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Institute of Field Archaeologists paper '*Standards in British Archaeology*' covering desk-based studies. These sources include historic and modern maps, the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

Archaeological background

General background

The Farnham area in general is not especially well-known for its wealth of archaeological remains. Palaeolithic hand-axes are prolific in the area (Field 2004, 41) but for later periods, only low-intensity activity seems to be recorded. It is unclear if this is a result of a lack of systematic investigation, but as for a large part of the county, the assumption has generally been that it was heavily wooded and thus not settled until quite late. That this might not necessarily be the case is suggested by, for example, the large open landscape revealed at Runfold Farm (Farnham Quarry) for the middle to late Iron Age and Roman periods at least (Poulton 2004, 59). During the Roman period, the area saw the industrial production of pottery (the Alice Holt/Farnham kilns), but this was a rural industry, and indeed may have favoured the regeneration of woodland for fuel rather than indicating an opening up of the landscape. The county is still the most wooded in England.

However, there has been a body of recent work in the town itself (conveniently summarized in Graham 1998) and the development of the medieval town has been extensively documented (Poulton and Riall 1998).

Surrey Sites and Monuments Record

A search was made on the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) on 24th July 2006 for a 1km radius around the site. This produced some 83 entries for the search radius, a number of which are within Moor Park itself. The entries are summarized in Appendix 1 and their locations plotted on Figure 1. As a large proportion of the entries (31 of the 65) are for Second World War defence installations, these are plotted on Figure 1 but not individually identified (two whose positions are notional are not plotted).

Prehistoric

The earliest finds recorded within the study radius include Palaeolithic flint hand axes. The first [Fig.1: 1] came from Stoneyfields gravel pit, to the north-west, a location which has also produced Mesolithic flints, and Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery. The second came from the grounds of Waverley Abbey to the south [2]. A Neolithic polished axe was found not far from this spot in 1923 [14]. A Palaeolithic Levallois flake is recorded from work in the Snailslynch gravel pit to the north-west [8], on a site which also produced Bronze age pottery and a bronze disc. The area has produced a significant number of Mesolithic finds, mainly from investigations in gravel pits in the early part of the 20th century. Excavation to the north-west of the site revealed an extensive Mesolithic site, with also some Neolithic flint [3]. Excavation in 1931 (Moor Park site B) produced a substantial assemblage of prehistoric material, including Mesolithic flints, a barbed and tanged arrowhead, and Bronze Age flints [4]. Further north, Moor Park site 'A', also excavated in 1913, produced a similar range of finds [6]. From excavation at Monk's Walk to the west [5], again, a range of prehistoric material includes flint microliths, cores, petit tranchet derivative arrowheads, a leaf-shaped arrowhead, and 'many' barbed and tanged arrowheads; these finds would span the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. From the far north of the search area, again, early 20th-century investigations produced Mesolithic and Neolithic flints; however at this site, modern evaluation revealed nothing of interest [7]. A further small excavation (just off the area shown on Figure 1, to the north-west) has also revealed Mesolithic flintwork.

Roman

Roman remains have also been found widely within the search radius. Apart from the Stoneyfield finds (above), a site to the west which was recorded in the 1920s as a 3rd/4th century kiln, is now felt by the SMR compiler to be a 1st/2nd century site [9]. Several pottery kilns are recorded in the same vicinity [10]. Roman finds have been reported over several years from a garden close to the Snailslynch pit prehistoric finds [8]. Pottery listed as

'probably Roman' has been found to the south-west [11], and a watching brief nearby also recovered unstratified Roman pottery, which, it is suggested, also represents a kiln or an occupation site nearby [12].

Saxon

There are no entries for finds or sites of this date in the SMR within the search area.

Medieval

Entries for the medieval period are few, but significant. Waverley Abbey [14], the country's first Cistercian house, was founded by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in AD1128 and Dissolved in 1536. Its ruins are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (no. 23003). Unsurprisingly, medieval pottery has been found on the river bed nearby [13]. The site of the abbey's mill is recorded [15]; a mill in fact stood on this site until 1900.

Post-medieval

Several post-medieval listed buildings are recorded in the area. Most important for the current study, these include Moor Park [16], a Grade II* 17th/18th century building (see below). Moor Park's 17th- and 18th-century garden and grounds, not actually strictly speaking originally a Park (VCH 1905, 591) are also a Garden of Special Historical Interest (Grade II). Within the grounds, evidence of an underground smoking chamber is also recorded [16]. Numbers 1 and 2 Moor Park Lane are Grade II listed, 18th century cottages [17]. Waverley Mill Cottage and Stella Cottage [18] are also listed. Waverley Abbey House is another Grade II* 17th/18th century building [19].

Modern

Almost half of the SMR entries [20–40, 42–8] are for Second World War defences, many extant, more known only from sources. Their distribution clearly indicates the importance attached to the Wey bridges. There is also an entry for an industrial water-pump, thought to have been used to supply a First World War hospital [41] (although, oddly, no record for the hospital).

Undated, Negative

An undated and uninterpreted feature was observed in a watching brief close to the site [49]. One watching brief in the study area produced negative results [50], as did an evaluation on the site of previous prehistoric finds [7]. The final SMR entries are for a natural cave (Mother Ludlam's Cave and St Mary's Well), whose mouth was converted into a grotto, apparently towards the end of the 18th century, and later much altered; excavations here uncovered a 19th-century brick floor and other features [51].

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the vicinity of the site. Waverley Abbey is Scheduled but lies a kilometre to the south.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Farnham is a fairly common Old English (Anglo-Saxon) placename, usually meaning 'homestead where ferns grow', although in this instance, the -ham element is probably from *hamm*, 'water-meadow' rather than *hām*, 'home' (Mills 1998, 135) so it should mean 'ferny water-meadow'. It is one of the oldest attested placenames in Surrey, first appearing in a charter of around AD 686 as *Fernham*. It is given as *Ferneham* in Domesday Book (AD1086). The Domesday Book entry is incomplete and appears confused, but nevertheless suggests a major manor (Williams and Martin 2002, 74). It was held by the Bishop of Winchester and assessed at 40 hides (a reduction from 60 hides in King Edward's day). Some 47 tax-payers and 11 slaves are noted, and there are 6 mills, a church, a small area of meadow and a very large expanse of woodland suitable for pigs. There are three sub-manors; it is unclear if their lands are supposed to be included in the overall total, but if not, a further 31 tax-payers and more woodland must be added.

Beyond the knowledge that there was a minster church in the late 7th century (and it seems even this is not entirely certain), almost nothing is known of early Farnham before the testimony of Domesday Book. It is likely (VCH (1905, 587) says there is 'little doubt') that Alfred beat the Danes in a battle at Farnham in 893. Certainly the Winchester manuscript of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* records this, but the other MSS do not mention it (Swanton 2000, 85). Æthelwcard's *Chronicle*, on the other hand, says this battle was fought by Alfred's son, Edward (1962, 49). The foundation date of the borough is obscure, although it was in existence by the middle of the 13th century. The town ditch cannot be dated earlier than the early 13th century and other evidence relating to the town's origins, layout, even size, is patchy (Poulton and Riall 1998).

Farnham's history is dominated by its castle, which is outside the scope of this assessment. The town itself grew prosperous from its location and was renowned as a market, especially for wheat, from the 17th century: in 1719, Aubrey called it, 'the greatest market for wheat in England', referring to the previous century (VCH 1905, 587). However, its reputation as one of the finest Georgian towns in England is exaggerated: Pevsner points out that it is more Neo-Georgian than Georgian (Nairne and Pevsner 1971, 229).

Moor Park itself was one of the county's most notable gardens, laid out by Sir William Temple in the late 17th century, although comprehensively modernized in the early 19th century. Before Temple's time, the house had been known as Comptone Hall or Morehouse, and had been the manor house since around 1547.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at Surrey Record Office in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest map available of the area is Christopher Saxton's from 1576 (Fig. 2). This shows no detail for the site area, which is significant since the Park would have been shown had it existed at this time. John Speed's map of 1610 (not illustrated) shows no more detail. Seller's map of 1690, however, depicts Moor (*More*) House, one of several imposing private villas in the area (Poyle, Mitchiner, etc) (Fig. 3). Some detail is added by the time of John Senex, 1729 (Fig. 4). This shows the park, names Temple Esq as the owner and portrays a formal garden, although this is probably formulaic rather than representative. Speed's map of 1768 shows more detail with the landscaping of the park detailed and the buildings shown in plan (Fig. 5). Lindley and Crossley's map of 1793 adds no detail, nor does that of the Greenwoods (1823).

The Farnham tithe map of 1841 is more detailed and apparently more authoritative as a map than most tithe maps, which are generally concerned only with property boundaries. It shows the house and grounds in some detail, including elements of the formal landscaping (Fig. 6). Of note are the comparatively small amount of woodland to the east of the main house, and the small blocks of outbuildings. There is a lengthy artificial channel along the western edge of the site. More definitive mapping still is provided by the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1871 (Fig. 7). By now the western areas are densely wooded and the house and grounds have taken on almost their current appearance. The main house has been somewhat extended and more blocks of outbuildings provided. The formal gardens to the north-west of the house are shown in more detail, with numerous outbuildings and greenhouses, while the area south of this has considerable tree cover. The water feature is substantially reduced in size. The Second Edition, revised in 1895 but not published until 1897, illustrates the development of the outbuildings and in particular greenhouses, throughout the site. The main range is unaltered apart from the loss of a small part of the northernmost wing, but additional buildings have sprung up to the south-east, and the range of outbuildings to the north-east has been remodelled. An additional area to the south west of the house has been formally laid out. The substantial slope down into the gardens from the south is

depicted now, but it seems likely this was already present at the time of the earlier edition, simply not being shown in the same style. There is a minor adjustment to the boundary of field 198 to the south, and it appears that one corner of this field may have been quarried (or built up, it is hard to tell). The 1916 revision is identical to the Second Edition with the exception of another change to the corner of this field to the south, and a small addition to the southernmost building. No later maps were available for inspection, but the house and grounds as shown on the 1916 map are very close to their contemporary configuration. The main change today is development on the previously wooded parkland to the west of the site.

Listed buildings

Moor Park House is a (mainly) late 18th-century Listed Building, a rebuild of the original Temple house of the late 17th century which itself remodelled one of c. 1630. It is listed Grade II*. Sir William Temple (1628–99), a noted essayist and long-time British ambassador to The Hague, was instrumental in arranging the marriage of William of Orange (later William III) and Mary, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; his heart was said to be buried under a sundial at Moor Park, but the sundial is no longer extant. Jonathon Swift wrote here (he was Temple's secretary) and in a later era, Charles Darwin was a visitor. The house and grounds have been the object of many paintings, notably by W H Allen (1863–1943) whose prolific output included numerous views of the subject.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

Moor Park is a Grade II registered park/garden, based on the late 17th-century formal gardens of Sir William Temple, extended in the early 18th century and set in informal 19th-century planting. Temple, author of a book on gardening, introduced a very formal Dutch style, and built a canal. The park in the wider sense is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest, comprising a 7ha wet woodland (alder carr) which has developed relatively recently (over the last two centuries or so).

Aerial Photographs

A search was made on the National Monuments Record (Swindon) database of aerial photographs on 3rd August 2006. This revealed five specialist (oblique) air photographs and 83 vertical photographs covering an area within about 1km of the site. The catalogue of the Cambridge University Unit for Landscape Modelling also revealed

two photographs in the area. Given the number of photographs available at Swindon, it was decided not to view the Cambridge collection. The NMR collection was viewed on 15th August 2006. Although several of the prints listed were not available for inspection, some 75 photographs from 19 sorties flown between 1932 and 1994 were examined.

None of the photographs showed any unambiguously archaeological cropmarks within the site or in its immediate vicinity. The area of the main grounds is seen on several prints to be criss-crossed with fairly regular marks, most probably drains of various relatively modern dates, probably not far below the surface. Some of these marks may reflect the presence of formal garden features, as shown on the various maps discussed above, but it is very difficult to disentangle anything from the patchwork. In particular, it should be noted that there is no sign of anything resembling Temple's canal across the site. If such a (presumably) major feature produced no cropmark, archaeological features would be extremely unlikely to do so.

Discussion

In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development.

The area in general is not prolific in archaeological remains or finds, but this may be in part due to a lack of systematic investigation. An exception must be noted for the Mesolithic period, however, traces of which are prolific in gravel pits in this area. Certainly the location is one which might have been attractive to prehistoric settlers, and Roman potters certainly were active nearby. The site is also not far from the medieval abbey. There is thus moderate archaeological potential in general terms, and perhaps slightly more for the Mesolithic period in particular.

The site is a registered garden and of some significance in the history of landscape gardening in this country. The degree of disturbance of any earlier archaeological deposits caused by successive landscapings of the grounds is difficult to judge in detail, but is likely to range from severe in places to, possibly, negligible in others. The implications of development for the historic environment thus can best be considered as falling into two categories: the post-medieval period, represented by the gardens themselves; and everything earlier. For the garden features, it is recommended that a photographic record should be made of the surviving elements of the garden layout before alterations. It would be advisable to determine if any features of the earlier gardens are preserved below the walled garden, and if so, a record of these should also be made. For all the other periods, it

will be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. A scheme for this evaluation will need to be drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisers to the Borough and implemented by a competent archaeological contractor, such as an organization registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

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APPENDIX 1: Sites and Monuments Records within a 1km search radius of the development site

No	SMR Ref	Grid Ref (SU)	Type	Period	Comment
1	1712 1723 2164 2165 2180	853 462	Findspot Excavation?	Palaeolithic Mesolithic Bronze Age Iron Age Roman	Flint tools including Palaeolithic handaxe and Mesolithic tranchet axe, found at Stoneyfields gravel pit 1935–1950. Also an extensive urnfield of Deverel-Rimbury type (observed in quarry face 1937–5); one cremation urn may be late Iron Age and two may be 'Belgie' (LIA/early Roman)
2	2680	868 451	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Handaxe (tip) and waste flakes.
3	1722 2162	855 468	Excavation	Mesolithic Neolithic	Extensive Mesolithic site, excavated early 20th century; also Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead.
4	1740 2171	8625 4680	Excavation	Mesolithic Bronze Age	Moor Park 'B' Excavations 1931, finds included flint cores, flakes, burins, microlith; later finds included 'Beaker-type barbed and tanged arrowhead and many Bronze Age scrapers' (identical wording to entry 2170).
5	1744 2174 2175	859 457	Excavation	Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age	Monks Walk Excavation finds include microliths, cores, petit tranchet derivatives, leaf-shaped arrowhead(s), many barbed and tanged arrowheads
6	1739 2170	8615 4715	Excavation	Mesolithic Bronze Age	Moor Park 'A' excavation 1931; tranchet axes, flakes, microlithic debris. Also barbed and tanged arrowhead, many Bronze Age scrapers.
7	1743 2176 5792	863 475	Excavation Evaluation	Mesolithic Neolithic Negative	Site extends both sides of the road, extensive scatter of Mesolithic material and (unspecified) Neolithic flints. Recent evaluation revealed nothing of interest.
8	1711 2163 1752 3797	858 473 854 468 8548 4685	Excavation Excavation	Mesolithic Palaeolithic Bronze Age Roman	Minor excavation, details obscure (not plotted in Fig. 1) Levalloisian point found in 1927-8 in gravel pit. Also small bronze age bossed urn and bronze disc. Roman finds of tesserae and greyware pottery from garden over many years.
9	1719	8552 4639	Excavation	Roman	Probably a 1st/2nd century site, originally (1920s) recorded as 3rd/4th century kiln
10	2159	8540 4625	Excavation	Roman	Several pottery kilns; grid ref. is indicative only.
11	2123	864 455	Findspot	Roman	Pottery probably Roman
12	5494	8633 4548	Watching Brief	Roman	Pottery found at base of topsoil. SyAS consider this evidence of a kiln site or occupation upslope. The SMR translates this into subsurface deposits including a kiln and an occupation, which it clearly is not.
13	3805	8612 4624	Findspot	Medieval	Find of 14th century jug sherd on river bed.
14	1732 1743	86800 45280 868 453	Building. Excavation	Medieval Neolithic	Waverley Abbey. Founded 1128, dissolved 1536, Britain's first Cistercian house, partially survives. Excavations 1890–1903, SAM 23003. Polished Neolithic flint axe found 1923
15	4029	8710 4555	Documentary	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Site of mill, demolished 1900
16	4195 13078-1099 3705	862 465 86216 46529 86 46	Remains Listed building Registered Park	Post-medieval	Underground meat-smoking chamber? Moor Park, 2 Moor Park Lane, 17th/ 18th century, Grade II*. Moor Park Grade II Park of Special Historical Interest, 17th and 18th century
17	12088-1099	86197 46562	Listed building	Post-medieval	1 and 2 Moor Park Lane, 18th century, Grade II
18	11745 12543	87141 45574 87124 45619	Building	Post-medieval	Waverley Mill Cottage, 18th century, Grade II Stella Cottage, 17th/18th century, Grade II
19	12582-1099	86325 45690	Buildings	Post-Medieval	Waverley Abbey House, various elements 17th/18th century, Grade II*
20	6082	8625 4670	Documentary	Modern	WWII Pill box
21	6083	8622 4641	Documentary	Modern	WWII Pill box
22	6084	863 465	Documentary	Modern	WWII Pill box
23	6123	864 463	Documentary	Modern	WWII Pill box
24	6261 6262	860 465	Documentary	Modern	WWII Anti-tank ditch(es), now destroyed
25	6444 6695	8622 4665 86226 46571	Building	Modern	WWII cone (extant) WWII cylinder (extant)
26	6056	872 456	Documentary	Modern	Unspecified defence work
27	6299	8698 4556	Documentary	Modern	WWII Pill box, destroyed
28	6409	868 473	Building	Modern	WWII Pill box (extant)
29	6589	8613 4664	Building	Modern	WWII Pill box (extant)
30	6344 6345 6821 6822 6823 6824	870 455	Documentary	Modern	WWII anti-tank ditches. Not clear how many separate features are involved.

<i>No</i>	<i>SMR Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (SU)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	6825				
	6826				
31	6590	87027 45532	Building	Modern	WWII Pill box (extant)
32	6633	86813 45161	Building	Modern	WWII Pill box (extant)
33	6657	8640 4704	Building	Modern	WWII Pill box (extant)
34	6664	86111 4686	Building	Modern	WWII pimple (extant)
35	6665	86981 45522	Building	Modern	WWII pimple (extant)
36	6694	8605 4660	Building	Modern	WWII cylinder (extant)
37	6695	86226 46571	Building	Modern	WWII cylinder (extant)
38	6764	86664 46099	Building	Modern	WWII Pill box (extant)
39	6790	86719 46028	Building	Modern	WWII Pill box (extant)
40	6263	871 457	Documentary	Modern	WWII anti-tank nail and cylinder (destroyed)
	6265				
41	4322	8660 4546	Documentary	Modern	Report of a water pump, probably 1913
42	6695	86226 46571	Building	Modern	WWII cylinder (extant)
43	6701	87000 45506	Building	Modern	WWII loop-holed wall (extant)
44	6764	86664 46099	Building	Modern	WWII pill box (extant)
45	6788	87001 45480	Building	Modern	WWII pill box (extant)
46	6790	86719 46028	Building	Modern	WWII pill box (extant)
47	6811	867 452	Building	Modern	WWII pimples (extant)
	6812				
48	6813	8679 4516	Building	Modern	WWII pimples (extant)
49	5470	866 462	Watching Brief	Undated	Possible but undated feature observed
50	5501	85348 46327	Watching Brief	Negative	No archaeology (two events)
	5791	8539 4632			
51	1733	87070 45760	Cave,	Natural	St Mary's Well and Mother Ludlam's (SMR has Ludlum's) Cave. Excavation in 1961, results unknown. The cave mouth was made into a grotto in 17th century. Recent excavations uncovered a 19th-century brick floor.
	5793	8707 4575	Excuvation	Post-medieval	

APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

1576	Saxton (Fig. 2)
1610	Speed
1690	Seller (Fig. 3)
1729	Senex (Fig. 4)
1768	Rocque (Fig. 5)
1793	Lindley and Crosley
1823	I. & C. Greenwood
1841	Farnham tithe map (Fig. 6)
1871	Ordnance Survey First Edition 25inch sheet xxx.7 (Fig. 7)
1897	Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25inch sheet xxx.7 (revised 1985, published 1897) (Fig. 8)
1916	Ordnance Survey Revision 25inch sheet xxx.7 (revised 1913, published 1916)

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographs consulted

National Monuments Record, Swindon

Oblique (specialist)

No	Year taken	Index number	Frame number	Grid ref (SU)	Comment
1	1932	SU8546/4	B1, B2	854 467	
2	1954	SU8645/4	62	863 456	
3	1954	SU8645/11	75	867 457	
4	1971	SU8547/1	7	857 471	not available to view
5	1971	SU8647/3	18	864 473	not available to view

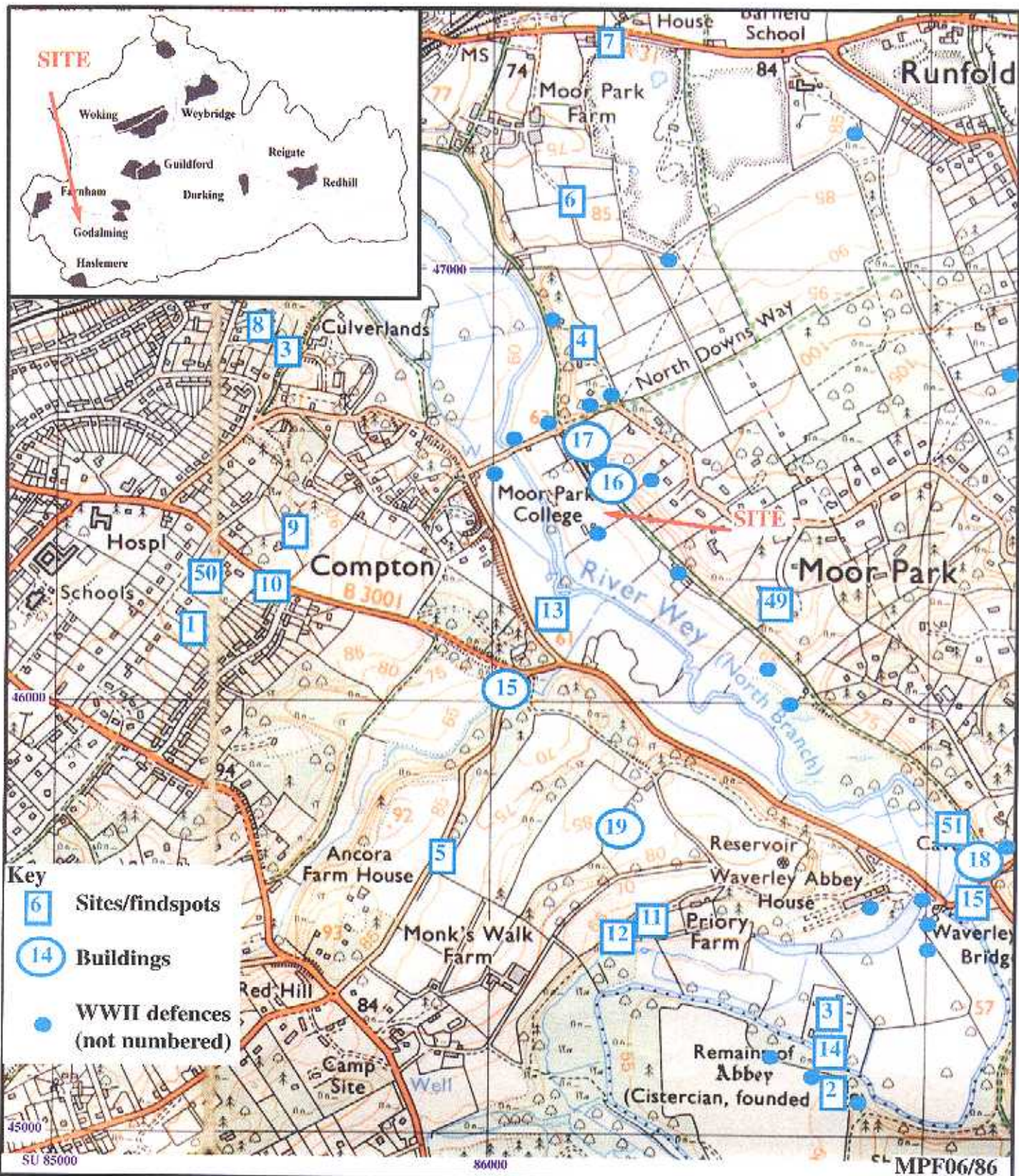
Vertical (non-specialist)

No	Year taken	Sortie number	Frame number	Grid ref (SU)	Comment
1	1941	RAF/13X/UK797	9	853 474	
2	1945	RAF/106G/UK/1062	3034-7	866 474	
3	1945	RAF/106G/UK/1036	4127-9	857 471	very poor quality
4	1946	RAF/106G/UK/1093	3119-21	866 475	
5	1946	RAF/106G/UK/1114	3089-91	863 479	
6	1946	RAF/CPE/UK/1750	4448-9	861 461	
7	1947	RAF/CPE/UK/1982	2336-7	871 466	
8	1948	RAF/541/217	4021-3	867 450	poor quality
9	1954	RAF/82/866	23-5	866 473	
10	1954	OS/54T34	149-53	857 459	not available to view
11	1954	OS/54T30	61-3, 146-58	852 462	not available to view
12	1961	RAF/543/1426	42-3	858 474	actually 4 frames, duplicate numbered
13	1966	OS/66202	464-6, 489-90	867 469	
14	1967	RAF/543/3860	129-30	858 460	not available to view
15	1971	OS/71367	129-31, 145-7	856 461	Frames 129, 130 not available to view
16	1989	OS/89271	126-8, 134-6	867 469	
17	1989	OS/89395	176-80, 244-6	858 456	
18	1994	OS/94258	65-8	863 476	
19	1994	OS/94283	6-8	852 468	

Cambridge University, Unit For Landscape Modelling

No	Year taken	Photo ID	Cat ID	Grid ref (SU)	Comment
1	1954	OP71-5	24293-8	8700 4630	Oblique
2	1983	RCBFW245-6	64716-7	85857 46032	Vertical

Note: grid reference given is for start of run; multiple frames may involve extensive coverage.



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Figure 1. Location of site within Farnham and Surrey, showing locations of SMR records.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Pathfinder 1225 SU 84/94 at 1:12500 Ordnance Survey Licence 10R025880

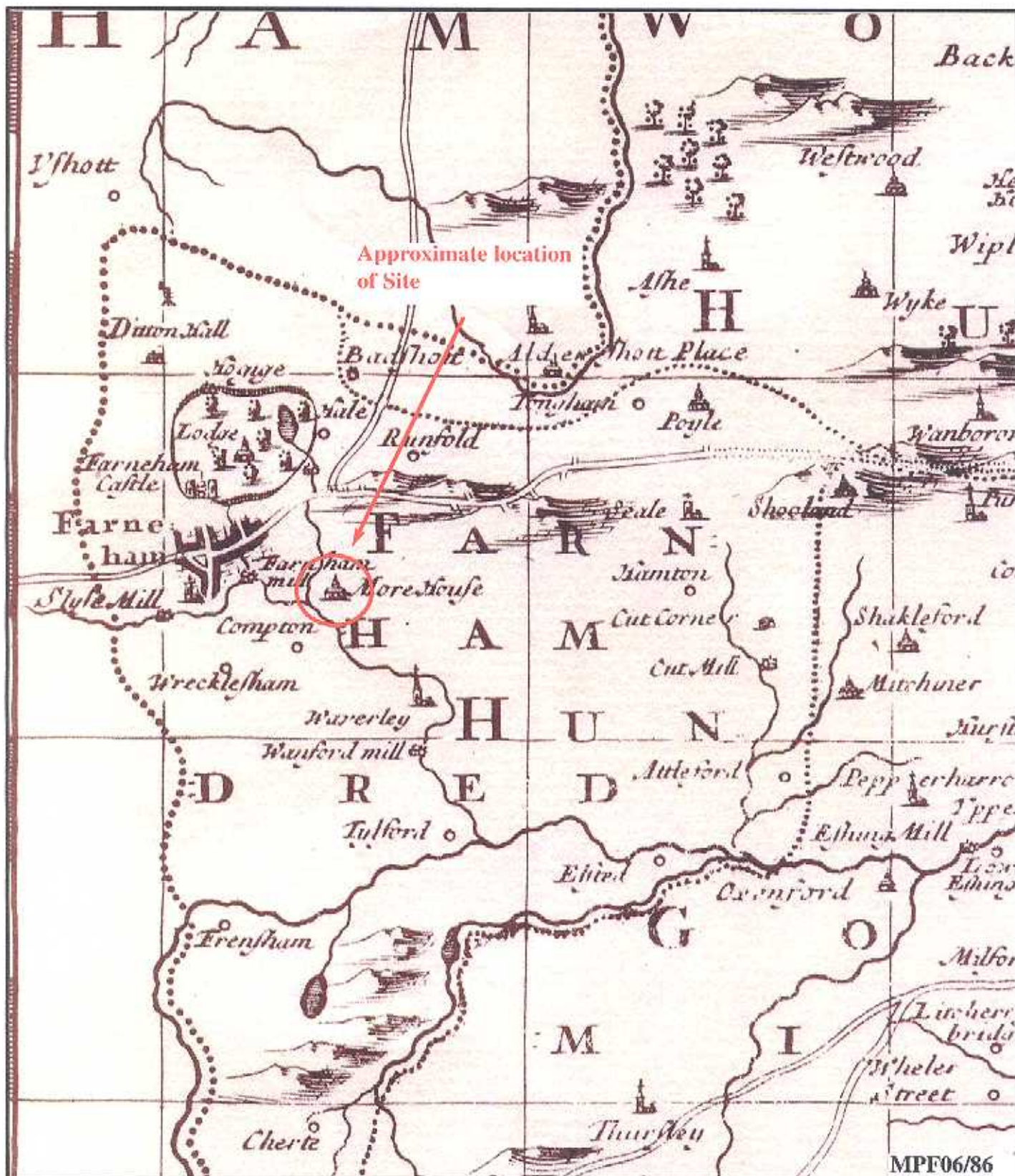
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Figure 2. Christopher Saxton's map of 1576.

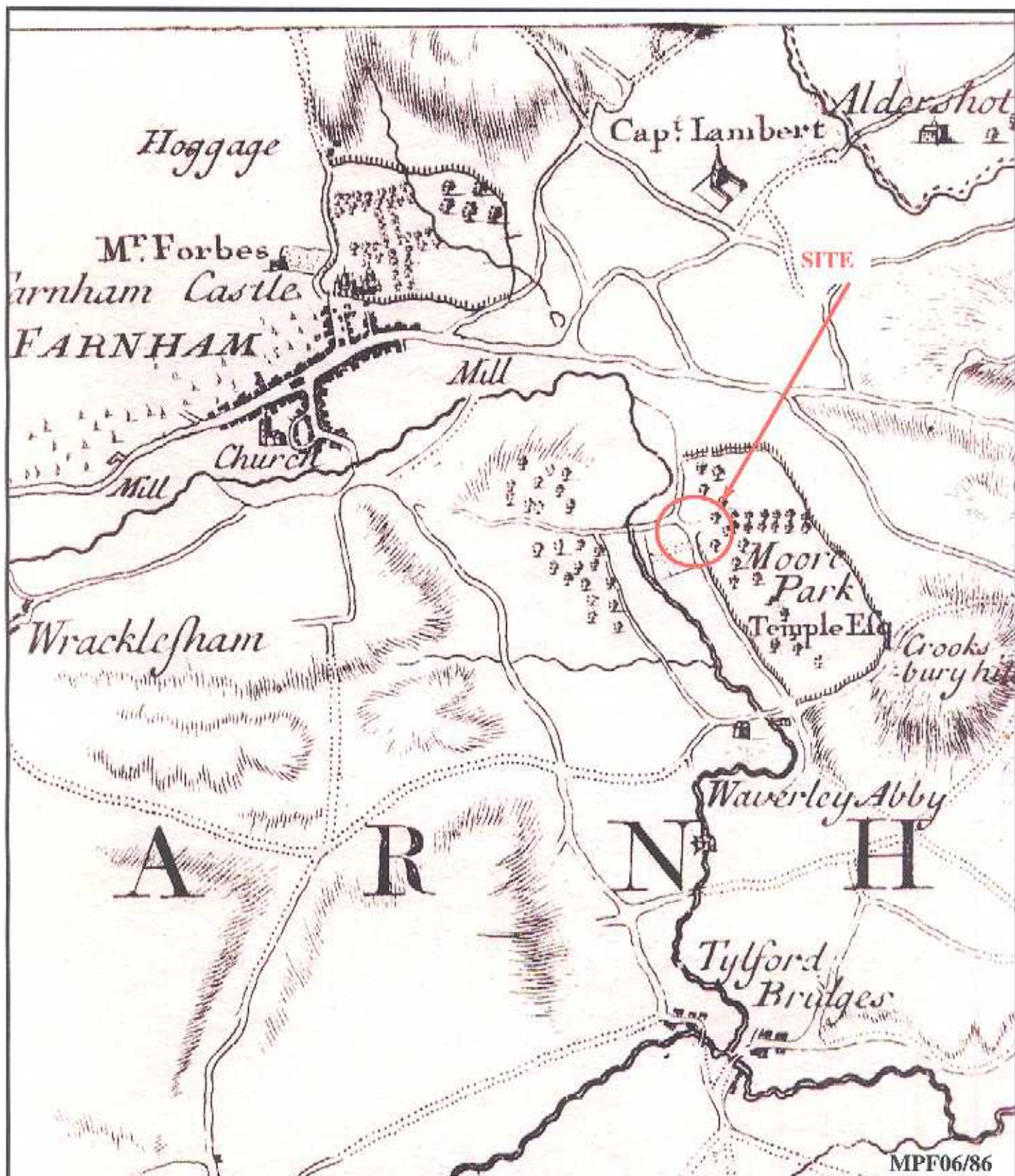
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Figure 3. John Seller's map of 1690.

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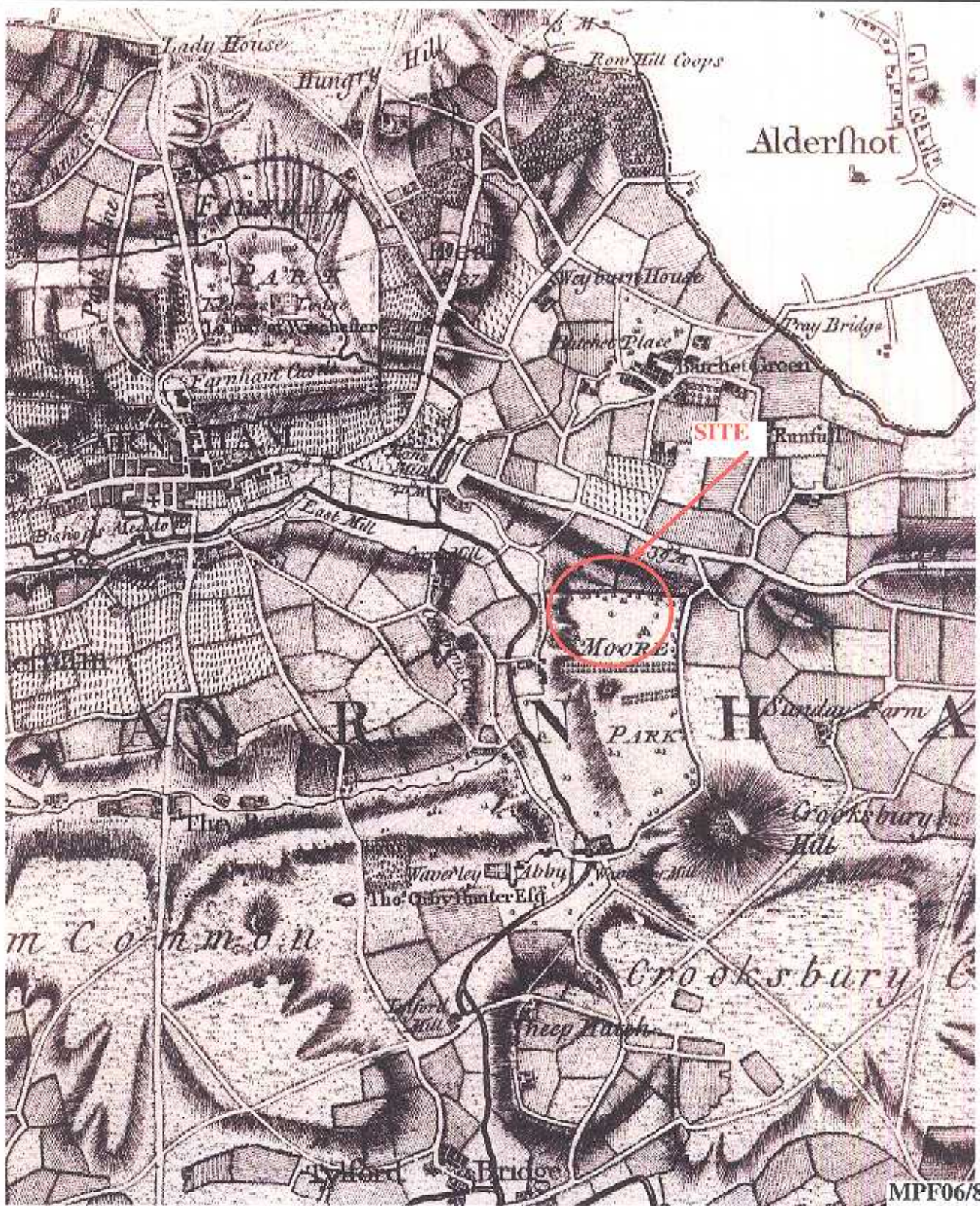
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Figure 4. John Senex's map of 1729.

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

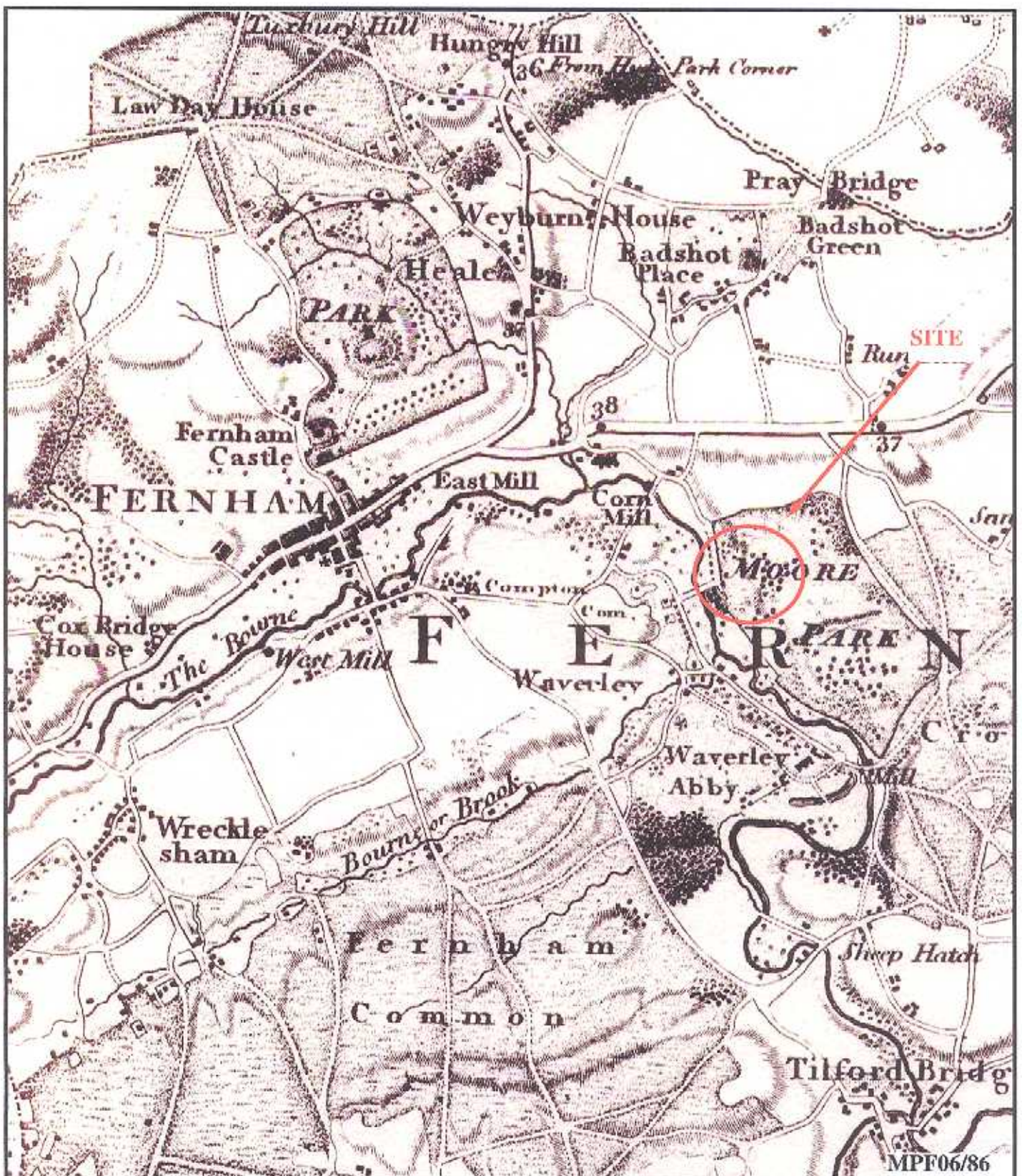
S E R V I C E S



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Figure 5. John Rocque's map of 1768.

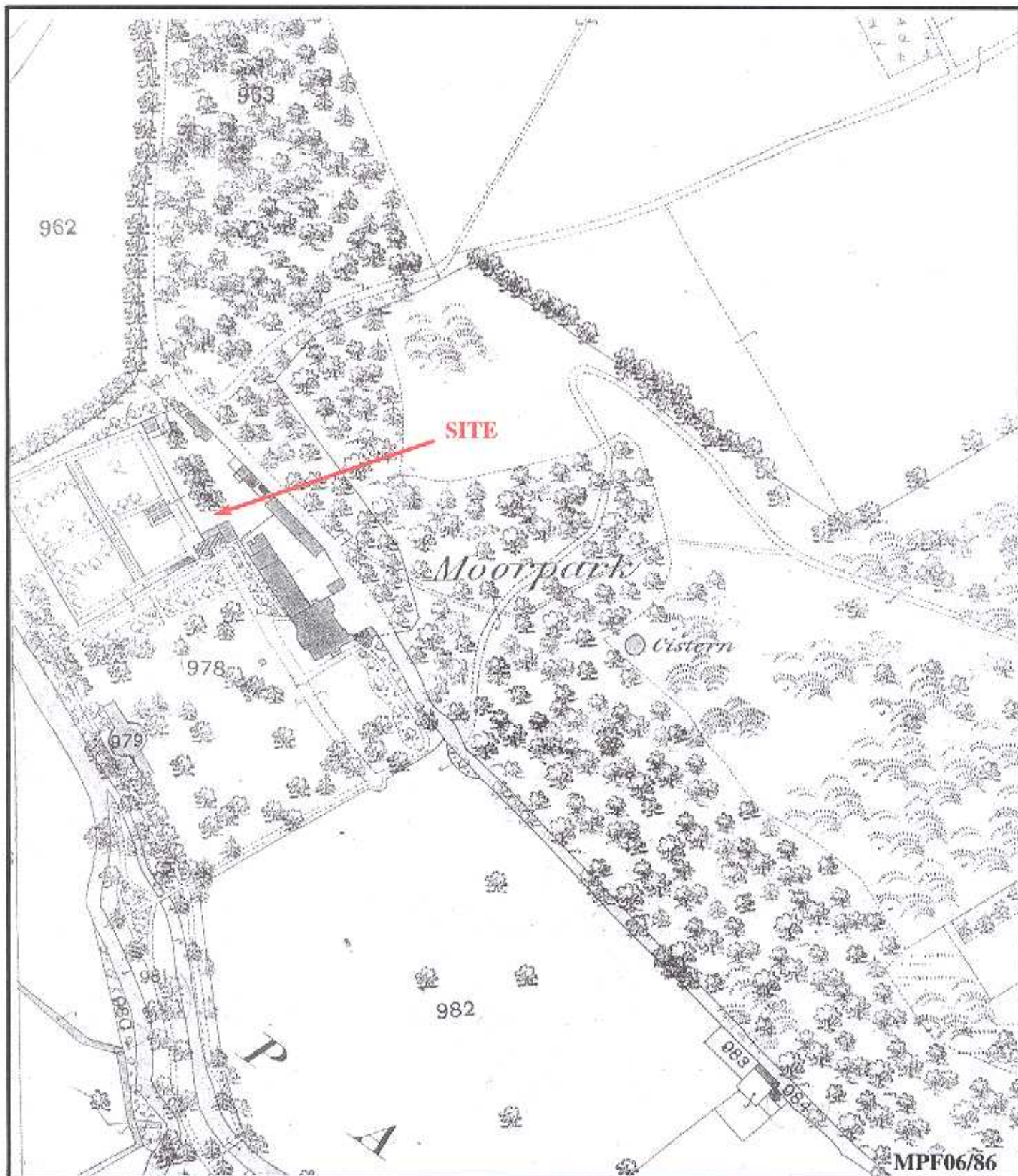
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Figure 6. J. Lindley and W. Crosely, 1793.

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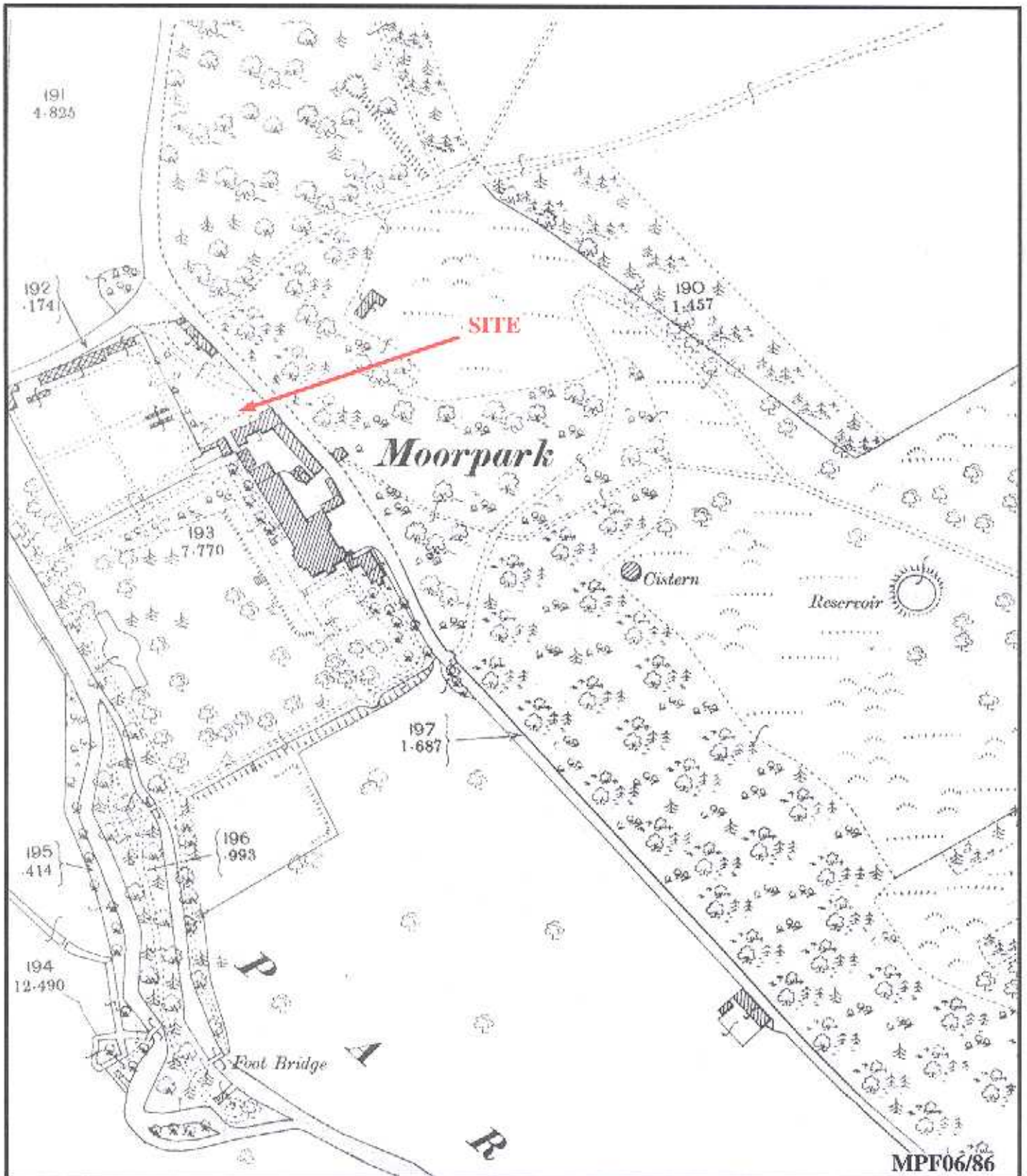
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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1871.

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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1897.

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