

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Ash Green Lane West
Tongham, Surrey**

NGR 588900 149560

**Guildford Borough Council
Planning Reference No. 12/P/00645**

**ASE Project No: 6008
Site Code: AGL 13**

**ASE Report No: 2013315
OASIS ID: archaeol6-165704**



By Simon Stevens BA MIFA

**With contributions by
Luke Barber, Karine Le Hégarat and Elke Raemen**

December 2013

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a 10 trench archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment work on land at Ash Green Lane West, Tongham, Surrey.

No archaeological features were identified in any of the evaluation trenches, the overburden of topsoil and subsoil was intact and the underlying London Clay was undisturbed in all trenches. On the basis of the results of this evaluation the site is considered to have no archaeological potential.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment work on land at Ash Green Lane West, Tongham, Surrey (centred at NGR 588900 149560; Figure 1).

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north-east of the centre of the village of Tongham, to the south-east of Aldershot. It is bounded to the north by Ash Green Lane, to the west by residential properties fronting Manor Road, to the south by allotments and to the east by open ground. The site lies at around 76m AOD and is currently pasture/open land. The Blackwater River runs some 300m to the west of the site.

1.2.2 According to current data available from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock is London Clay. There is no recorded superficial geology (BGS 2013).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission (12/P/00645) has been granted by Guildford Borough Council for the erection of up to 60 dwellings, with associated improvements to access along Ash Green Lane West. In support of the application an archaeological Desk Based Assessment was prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2012). Having considered that document Surrey County Council (acting in their capacity as archaeology advisors to Guildford Borough Council) recommended that a programme of archaeological fieldwork is undertaken prior to the development. Accordingly Condition 11 of the permission states that:

'No development shall take place until the applicants or their agents, or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. The development shall take place in accordance with the approved details.'

Reason: To allow adequate archaeological investigation before any archaeological remains are disturbed by the approved development. In accordance with the NPPF.'

1.3.3 In accordance with this, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared by ASE (ASE 2013) and duly submitted to the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer for approval prior to commencement of the work. The WSI outlined the methodology to be used in the field, in this case

an archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches, and in the reporting and archiving of the results (*ibid.*).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims stated in the WSI (*ibid.*) were:

'To clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development.

Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site.

Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential'

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report details the results of the evaluation of the site carried out by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Liz Chambers (Assistant Archaeologist) and Kristine Krawiec (Archaeological Surveyor) in November 2013.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following provides a summary of the Desk-Based Assessment for the site (CgMs 2012). It includes evidence in the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) listed within a 1km radius of the site.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Two tranchet axes recorded to the south-west of the site attest to some Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity in the vicinity of the site. Finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date include a Neolithic polished axe and Bronze Age perforated mace head recorded to the north of the site, while a possible Bronze Age pit is recorded to the north-west of the site.

2.2.2 An extensive Iron Age settlement dating to the 4th-2nd centuries BC is recorded to the north-west of the site, consisting of some 18 roundhouses and associated structures within a ditched enclosure, close to the River Blackwater. The site is considered to lie in the agricultural hinterland of this important occupation site.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the site is limited to evidence of probable field systems to the north-west of the site, recorded at Tongham Nursery and Grange Road.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 There is no evidence for any Anglo-Saxon activity within a 1km radius of the site. A medieval moated site is recorded to the north at Ash Lodge Drive and a possible late medieval kiln is recorded to the north-east of the site. A small assemblage of late medieval pottery, representing an agricultural ploughsoil was recovered during an evaluation immediately to the north-west.

2.5 Post-Medieval

2.5.1 A map regression exercise shows the site to lie within agricultural land from the 18th century onwards. Post-medieval parkland surrounding Doyle House lies to the east of the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Ten trenches, each measuring 40m by 1.8m, were designed to provide a c.4% sample of the site. The locations of these were shown in the WSI (ASE 2013). However, following a site visit by ASE, when it was noted that ecological work had resulted in the creation of large heaps of topsoil, it was agreed that the trenches would be repositioned to locations between the heaps and areas of damage/rutting associated with them and to avoid recent geotechnical work at the site. The evaluation trenches were still evenly distributed across the site (Figure 2).
- 3.2 The excavation of the trenches, using a 15 tonne 360° tracked machine fitted with a flat ditching bucket under archaeological supervision, was taken down to the top of the natural London Clay. All spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording sheets. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.4 A photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive which is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	30
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	31
Bulk finds	1 small box

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.0 RESULTS

(Figure 2)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated in late November 2013 by personnel from ASE. Weather conditions were good, with strong diffuse light with some gentle rain/drizzle.

4.2 Trench 1

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	120mm
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	230mm
1/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 2: Recorded Contexts in Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.35m.

4.2.2 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers. The uppermost was context [1/001], a mid-brown humic silty clay topsoil. This overlay a deposit of mid-brownish grey silty clay subsoil, context [1/002], which in turn overlay the 'natural' greyish orange 'natural' London Clay, context [1/003]. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil.

4.3 Trench 2

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	110mm
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	200mm
2/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 3: Recorded Contexts in Trench 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.31m.

4.3.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil.

4.4 Trench 3

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	200mm
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	380mm
3/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 4: Recorded Contexts in Trench 3

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.58m.
- 4.4.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil along with some residual undiagnostic prehistoric flintwork and fire-cracked flint.

4.5 Trench 4

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	50mm
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	150mm
4/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 5: Recorded Contexts in Trench 4

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.20m.
- 4.5.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts and fire cracked flint was recovered from the topsoil.

4.6 Trench 5

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	50mm
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	240mm
5/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 6: Recorded Contexts in Trench 5

- 4.6.1 Trench 5 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.29m.
- 4.6.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil.

4.7 Trench 6

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
6/001	Deposit	Made Ground	150mm
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	250mm
6/003	Deposit	'Natural'	

Table 7: Recorded Contexts in Trench 6

- 4.7.1 Trench 6 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.40m.
- 4.7.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil.

4.8 Trench 7

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	150mm
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	220mm
7/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 8: Recorded Contexts in Trench 7

- 4.8.1 Trench 7 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.37m.
- 4.8.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts and some undiagnostic flintwork was recovered from the topsoil.

4.9 Trench 8

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	200mm
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil	210mm
8/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 9: Recorded Contexts in Trench 8

- 4.9.1 Trench 8 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.41m.
- 4.9.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts and some fire cracked flint was recovered from the topsoil.

4.10 Trench 9

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	100mm
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil	220mm
9/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 10: Recorded Contexts in Trench 9

4.10.1 Trench 9 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.32m.

4.10.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil.

4.11 Trench 10

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	100mm
10/002	Deposit	Subsoil	220mm
10/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

Table 11: Recorded Contexts in Trench 10

4.11.1 Trench 10 was excavated to a length of 40m and to a depth of 0.32m.

4.11.2 The two layers of overburden and the underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of 19th or 20th century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil.

5.0 THE FINDS

- 5.0.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. The finds, summarized in Table 12, were all retrieved from the topsoil. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Packaging and storage was carried out following IFA guidelines (2008). None of the finds require further conservation.
- 5.0.2 The finds assemblage derives entirely from the topsoil, and derives mostly from manuring. Although indicating some level of prehistoric activity, none of the flintwork is diagnostic of date. Pottery provides an indicator of medieval and early post-medieval activity, picking up again from the mid 19th century onwards. Other than two late medieval to early post-medieval roof tile fragments, all other finds date from the mid 19th century onwards.
- 5.0.3 Other than showing broad chronological trends, the assemblage is not considered to be of any significance and none of the finds are inherently interesting and the entire group is recommended for discard.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)
1/001	1	34	1	10					1	<2								
2/001	3	48					1	<2					1	12	1	<2		
3/001	1	<2			2	12 8	2	30					1	18				
4/001	4	32	1	32			2	20										
5/001	3	18	1	58									1	4				
6/001	2	2							1	4			1	10				
7/001	2	26	1	10 2	1	12			1	6			1	<2				
8/001	1	4					1	28										
9/001	2	10	3	11 6													1	8
10/001	2	12									1	8						
Total	21	186	7	310	3	140	6	78	3	10	1	8	5	44	1	<2	1	8

Table 12: Quantification of the finds assemblage

5.1 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Dating by context:

- 1/001 – c. 1750-1900
- 2/001 – c. 1875-1925 (x1 residual C18th)
- 3/001 – c. 1825-1925
- 4/001 – c. 1850-1925
- 5/001 – c. 1825-1925
- 6/001 – c. 1850-1925
- 7/001 – mixed: x1 c. 1150-1200, x1 c. 1475-1600, x1 C19th- slate
- 8/001 – c. 1850-1925
- 9/001 – c. 1850-1900
- 10/001 – c. 1875-1925

- 5.1.2 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery, all of which was recovered from topsoil contexts in one of 10 trenches. By far the earliest sherd consists of an abraded cooking pot rim with pie-crusting in a reduced grey sandy ware (context [7/001]). The piece is of mid/late 12th-century date. The same deposit produced a 16g sherd of fine oxidised earthenware that may best be placed between the late 15th and 16th centuries.
- 5.1.3 The assemblage also contains two 18th- century sherds. One consists of a heavily abraded fine glazed red earthenware bodysherd from [2/001] (23g), the other a fresher sherd (20g) of mid/late 18th- century London stoneware from [4/001].
- 5.1.4 The bulk of the assemblage is of the late post-medieval period, principally spanning c. 1850 to 1925. The sherds are generally small with some signs of abrasion indicating they have been reworked. It is probably they represent late manuring of the land at this time: with the exception of Trench 7, pottery of this period was located in all trenches.
- 5.1.5 The pottery itself is typically domestic in character. Coarsewares include a scatter of glazed red earthenware sherds, a Bristol glazed English stoneware bottle fragment (4g: context [9/001]) and a 3g sherd from a yellow ware mixing bowl with internal white slip (context [2/001]). The bulk of the late post-medieval group relates to industrial finewares. These include a scatter of plain and transfer-printed whitewares (including two burnt/slugged examples from [4/001]) and English porcelain.
- 5.1.6 Although most sherds are not diagnostic of form, cups, plates and saucers are represented and there is a child's toy saucer in English porcelain from context [4/001]. There is also the rim from a plain refined whiteware ribbed preserve jar of late 19th- to early 20th- century date from [10/001].
- 5.1.7 Taken as a whole it would appear there may have been minimal manuring during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. There appears to be a break in activity at some point in the 18th century, with much more intense manuring from the mid 19th century on, perhaps the result of the delivery of 'nightsoil' by the railway.

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Three pieces of struck flint weighing 142g were recovered from topsoil contexts in Trenches 3 and 7. In addition, six fragments (78g) of burnt unworked flint were collected from four numbered contexts. The three pieces of struck flint were made from fine grained dark grey flint characteristic of chalk-derived flint. They are in a relatively poor state of preservation. Context (3/001) produced two flakes including a large primary flake which suggests primary stage of de-cortication. Context [7/001] produced a secondary flake which displayed small area of minimal retouch on the left edge. The small assemblage of flint from Ash Green Lane West consists of pieces which are not chronologically distinctive.

5.3 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 Three pieces of Welsh roofing slate were recovered from contexts [1/001], [6/001] and [7/001]. All are likely to relate to mid 19th- to early 20th- century activity and undoubtedly arrived by the same process as the contemporary pottery.

5.4 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Ceramic building material (CBM) mostly comprises roof tile. Brick fragments were recovered from [2/001] and [5/001]. None of the ceramic building material retains any diagnostic features (e.g. nail holes) however; fragments are mostly of 18th- to 19th-century date. A roof tile fragment from [4/001], in a pale orange clay matrix with moderate coarse quartz, rare chalk pellets to 2mm, rare clay pellets to 5mm and rare red inclusions to 3mm, is of probable late medieval to early post-medieval date. An abraded roof tile fragment from [2/001] is probably of similar date. The piece is in a silty orange fabric with common coarse quartz and light orange clay pellets to 2mm.

5.4.2 Glass all dates to the mid 19th to early 20th century. Included is a green glass wine bottle body fragment ([3/001]), a clear glass jar fragment ([6/001]) and two aqua bottle fragments including a sheared neck from [2/001] deriving from an ink bottle. Topsoil [7/001] contained a colourless window glass fragment of 19th- to mid 20th-century date.

5.4.3 Topsoil [2/001] contained a plain, unmarked stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe (CTP), dated to c. 1750-1910. A 1962 penny was recovered from [10/001]. The same context also contained an iron general purpose nail fragment.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 No buried archaeological features were identified in any of the evaluation trenches, the overburden of topsoil and subsoil was intact and the underlying London Clay was undisturbed in all trenches. This overburden horizon ranged between 0.20m and 0.58m thick but was mostly between 0.30m and 0.40m thick.
- 6.2 Nineteenth and Twentieth century finds including pottery, CBM and glass were retrieved from the topsoil in all trenches along with a few undiagnostic worked and fire-cracked flints. These suggest that whilst recent activity has occurred on the site only transient activity occurred in prehistory.
- 6.3 On the basis of the results of this evaluation the site is considered to have no archaeological potential.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work at the site and Nick Truckle, Archaeological Officer, Surrey County Council for his input at all stages of the project. Justin Russel produced the figures for this report. The project was managed by Paul Mason (fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

HER Summary Sheet

Site Code	AGL 13				
Identification Name and Address	Ash Green Lane West Tongham, Surrey				
County, District &/or Borough	Surrey				
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 588900 149560				
Geology	London Clay				
ASE Project Number					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.				
Type of Site	Green Field				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 25-11-13 – 27-11-13				
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting				
Project Manager	Paul Mason/Jim Stevenson				
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens				
Period Summary					
			PM	Unknown prehistoric	
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a 10 trench archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment work on land at Ash Green Lane West, Tongham, Surrey.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified in any of the evaluation trenches, the overburden of topsoil and subsoil was intact and the underlying London Clay was undisturbed in all trenches. On the basis of the results of this evaluation the site is considered to have no archaeological potential.</p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-165704

Project details

Project name	Ash Green Lane West, Tongham, Surrey
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a 10 trench archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment work on land at Ash Green Lane West, Tongham, Surrey. No archaeological features were identified in any of the evaluation trenches, the overburden of topsoil and subsoil was intact and the underlying London Clay was undisturbed in all trenches. On the basis of the results of this evaluation the site is considered to have no archaeological potential.
Project dates	Start: 25-11-2013 End: 27-11-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	6008 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AGL 13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	12/P/00645 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY GUILDFORD TONGHAM Ash Green Lane West

Postcode	GU12 6HT
Study area	5.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 8890 4956 51 0 51 14 15 N 000 43 35 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", " Research", " General Notes", "Report", "Unpublished Text", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation"

Project bibliography 1

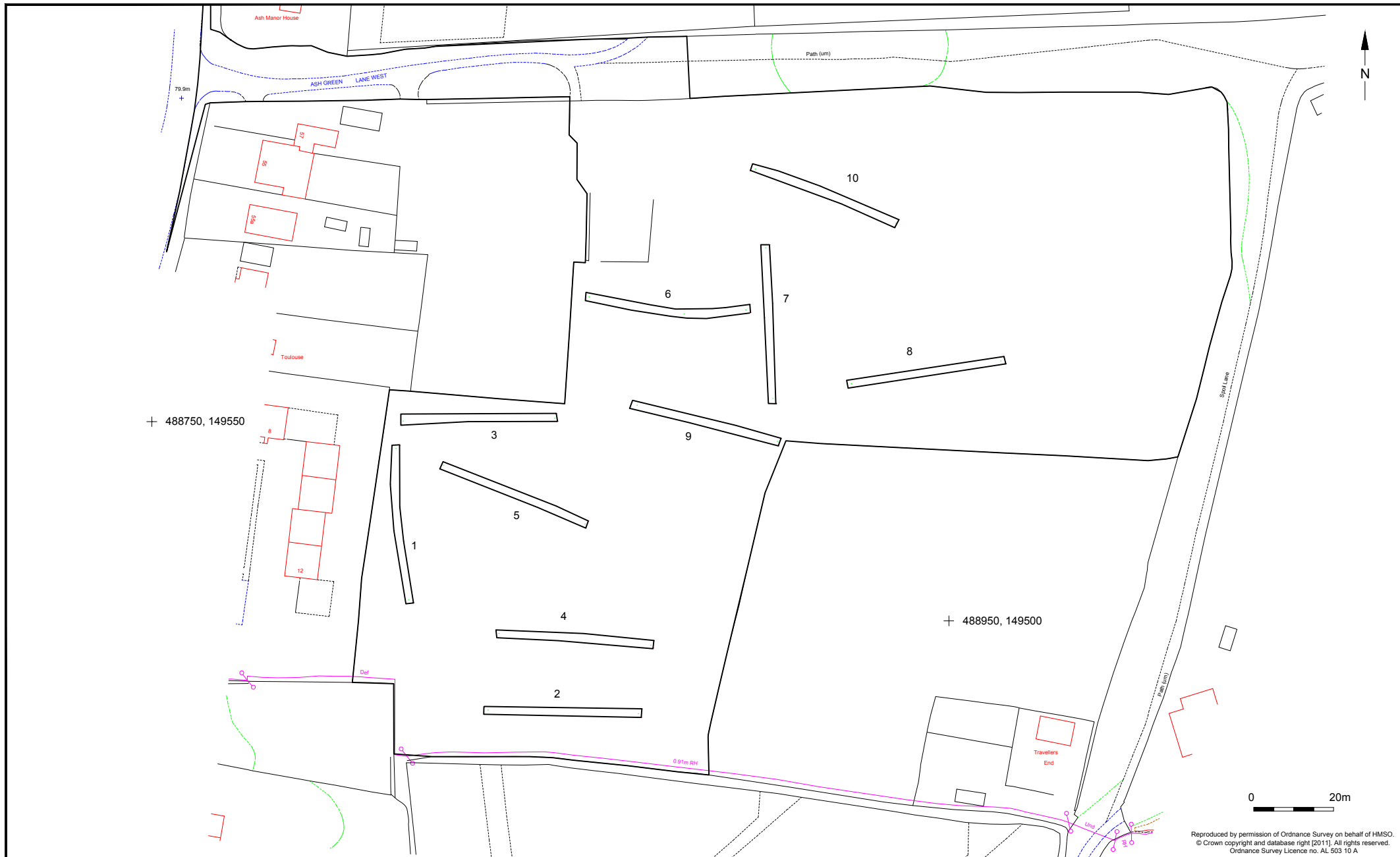
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Ash Green Lane West, Tongham, Surrey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2013315
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos

Entered by	Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 December 2013



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Ash Green Lane, West Tongham		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6008	Dec 2013	Site location		
Report Ref: 2013315	Drawn by: JLR			



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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Ash Green Lane, West Tongham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6008	Dec 2013	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2013315	Drawn by: JLR		

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