

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at Poyle Road, Tongham  
Surrey, GU10 1DY**

**NGR: 484118 147022**

**ASE Project No: 190153**

**Site Code: TPY19**

**ASE Report No: 2020212**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-405572**



**By Giles Dawkes**

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## **Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Farnham, Surrey between the 21st and 23rd September 2020. Fourteen trenches were excavated measuring up to 30m in length. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Consulting in advance of residential redevelopment.*

*The geological / archaeological horizon is considered to be predominantly intact across most of the site. Natural geology was recorded at between 81.97m OD and 79.86m OD. Eleven of the 14 excavated trenches were found to be archaeologically negative. Two undated ditches, two, probably Roman ditches, an undated tree throw, an undated pit, a 19th century brick-lined well and a modern pit were recorded in the southern part of the site in Trenches 11, 13 and 14. No, or very unlikely, impact from the proposed development is expected in the northern half of the site, but there could potentially be an impact on archaeological features in the southern part of the site.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey, centred National Grid Reference 484118 147022 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site lies to the east of the village of Tongham on the outskirts of Aldershot and consists of a rectangular parcel of land accessed from Poyle Road to the south and currently occupied by a single field which is bounded on all sides by dense vegetation. It lies north of properties on Poyle Road and on the eastern limit of current development at Tongham. Agricultural fields extend to the north and east and abut the middle of the western boundary.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The bedrock geology consists of London Clay Formation, comprising Clay, silt and sand. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2020). The River Blackwater runs some 900m west of the site.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 The site is subject to proposals for residential development. A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2019) for a programme of archaeological evaluation was approved by the Surrey County Council archaeological officer prior to archaeological fieldwork.

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the following archaeological evaluation carried out between 21<sup>st</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2020.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The archaeological background to the site is drawn from a DBA undertaken on nearby land at Ash Green, Tongham (CgMs 2012), with due acknowledgement, complemented with information from a DBA on land at Manor Farm, located to the south-west of Tongham (CgMs 2015).
- 2.2 Palaeolithic sites in Surrey are generally scarce but some of the geological deposits recorded within the wider vicinity of the site are known to be associated with Palaeolithic remains. Farnham Terrace deposits, are present to the south and south-west of Tongham. Finds include a section of mammoth tusk from a gravel terrace deposit (HER Ref: 16092; SU 875483) and an Upper Palaeolithic long flint blade found on the surface of silty/clay river terrace. Mesolithic flints have also been recorded (HER Ref: 3468; SU 888 477) including two tranchet axes (HER Ref: 1737; SU 88300 48700).
- 2.3 Evidence of Neolithic settlement in Surrey is comparatively scarce. Ditched enclosures, flint mines, causewayed enclosures and long barrows are represented in the county. A small Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) to the south of Tongham covers a possible Neolithic or Iron Age flint mine-shaft with associated human remains (HER Ref: 1748, SU 88750 48290) recorded in the 1930's (CgMs 2015, Appendix 1). A Neolithic and Neolithic polished axe has been recorded to the north / north-west of the site (ASE 2013).
- 2.4 A Bronze Age settlement and activity site is recorded at Farnham Quarry (HER Ref: 19766, SU 8745 4833). A settlement and activity site is recorded at Grange Road, near the road junction south-west of Tongham (HER Ref: 17272; SU 88045 48527) (also recorded as HER Ref: 17277; SU 88045 48527). A middle Bronze Age food vessel is recorded from the Hogs Back at Seale (HER Ref: 1746, SU 87700 47600). A Bronze Age perforated mace head is recorded to the north of the site, and a possible Bronze Age pit is recorded to the north-west (ASE 2013).
- 2.5 An extensive Iron Age settlement dating to the 4<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC is recorded close to the River Blackwater, consisting of some 18 roundhouses and associated structures within a ditched enclosure (ASE 2013).
- 2.6 The Roman Road from London to Winchester passes nearby (HER Ref: 4619, SU 8849 to SU 7037). The HER contains records of 18th century antiquarian finds including foundations, tiles, pavements, Roman coins and pottery from which a Romano-British settlement was proposed to the south-west of Tongham (HER Ref 1730; SU 88000 48000). The finds indicate a possible villa settlement of a courtyard or corridor house type. Given the antiquity of the records, there is considerable uncertainty about the location of these finds.

- 2.7 Recent archaeological investigations have confirmed widespread evidence of Romano-British activity to the south-west of Tongham. Extensive early Roman occupation was identified at Farnham Quarry (HER Ref: 19764; SU 873482). The Iron Age settlement near the River Blackwater appears to have been succeeded by less intensive Roman activity (HER Ref: 17279; SU 87455 48425). Further evidence of Romano British field systems, represented by large ditches, has been recorded by the A31 evaluative works (HER Ref: 2264, SU 87900 48790; HER Ref: 17274; SU 88045 48527; HER Ref: 17276, SU 88045 48527; HER Ref: 15297; SU 872 481; HER Ref: 15298; SU 87302 48203).
- 2.8 No significant Anglo-Saxon activity has been identified within the immediate vicinity 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 of the site. A small assemblage of late medieval pottery, representing an agricultural ploughsoil was recovered during an evaluation to the north-west.
- 2.9 Tongham Manor, to the south-west of the site, and south of the modern settlement nucleus, is recorded from AD1360. Pottery sherds recovered from plough-soil are thought to relate to manuring of agricultural land (HER Ref: 5379; 8872 4976).
- 2.10 Cartographic evidence indicates the post-medieval landuse to have been agricultural with evidence of pasture, arable and woodland. Maps dating from 1768 (CgMs 2012, 2015) suggest that the most important building in proximity to the site was Poyle House, lying eastwards along Poyle Road and shown on John Rocque's map of Surrey of 1768 (CgMs 2012, 2015). Poyle Cottage, near the location of Poyle House, is a Listed Building dating to the 17th century. There was also a small cluster houses to the immediate south-west of the site, including a non-extant property on the north side of the road (not within the site bounds). Makepeace Cottage is a late medieval Listed Building dating to the early C16 and The Old Farmhouse adjacent to the west, is of the same date. The site itself appears to correspond to a single field at this location at this date.

#### Recent Archaeological Investigation

- 2.11 Evaluation by TVAS on land c 500m to the north of the site (Ash Lodge Drive, Ash and Tongham) revealed archaeological deposits including a single pit that contained evidence of ironworking and pottery of Iron Age date; the remaining features, focused in the west of the site, date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. A large percentage of the pottery recovered was Coarse Border ware, including waster sherds, which suggested manufacturing was taking place in the vicinity, although no kiln was found (Surrey Archaeological Society 2019).
- 2.12 Evaluation by ASE on land at Ash Green Lane West, Tongham, Surrey in 2013, c 300m to the north-west of the site (centred at NGR 588900 149560), produced no evidence of archaeology (ASE 2013).



## **2.3 Project Aims and Objectives**

3.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation are to ascertain:

- *Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so to assess their nature, date, survival and significance*
- *How they might be impacted by the development of the site*
- *To enable the Surrey County Council Archaeology Officer to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work either in advance of, or during, the development*

3.2 Specific objectives of this investigation, with reference to the Surrey Archaeological Framework (SCC 2006) are proposed as follows;

### ***Prehistoric***

- *Is there any Mesolithic and/or Neolithic activity on the site and how can this contribute to our understanding of Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation in Surrey?*
- *Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement have been found in the vicinity. Is there any Bronze or Iron Age activity on the site and what is the nature of this activity?*
- *The site lies north of a flint mine shaft probably belonging to the Iron Age and which contained skeletal remains. Is there any evidence of either Neolithic or Iron Age flint extraction on the site, and if so, is this coupled to ritual activity?*
- *In the event of suitable pottery assemblages being found (notably of Iron Age date), carbon dating should be attempted to advance the study of local pottery styles.*

### ***Roman***

- *Given the pattern of Romano-British settlement, it is thought that a larger settlement ought to be located in the south-west of the county, the Tongham area being proposed as one possibility. Is there any evidence for large scale Roman settlement*
- *Is there any evidence for the villa settlement of a courtyard or corridor house type, recorded within the Tongham area by antiquarian records?*
- *Evidence of both animal and crop husbandry, and land boundaries*

*(including absence), should be given due weight to contribute to the understanding of land use in this period.*

**Medieval and post-medieval**

- *Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site? If settlement is identified for the Roman period, consider the significance / reasons for its continuity or otherwise into the early Saxon period*
- *Is there any evidence of a medieval origin for agricultural land use and / or land boundaries on the site?*

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.2 Following the breaking-out and removal of any concrete hardstanding 14 x 1.8m wide trenches were machine excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision at the site. Trenches 1 (23m long), 10 (25m long) and 12 were moved and/or shortened after on site consultation with the ecologist. Trench 14 was moved and shortened (16m long) due to the presence of suspected live services. All other trenches were 30m long (Figure 2).

3.1.3 Machine excavation continued to the top of the surface of underlying geological deposit or archaeological deposits – whichever was highest. All excavation and recording was undertaken in line with the WSI (ASE 2019).

#### 3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	20
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	21
Context register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	14

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

Eleven of the 14 excavated trenches were found to be archaeologically negative. Features were recorded in Trenches 11, 13 and 14.

### 4.1 Archaeologically Negative Trenches

4.1.1 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in Trenches 1-10 and 12 which contained a simple stratigraphic sequence of natural geology overlain by subsoil and topsoil. The subsoil varied in depth between 0.1-0.15m thick and the topsoil 0.25-0.3m thick. The top of the natural geology was recorded at between 81.97m OD and 79.86m OD.

### 4.2 Trench 11

(Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height m AOD
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	1.5m	0.3m	81.27
11/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	1.5m	0.2m	81.27
11/003	Deposit	London Clay Formation	30m	1.5m	-	80.81
11/004	Fill	Tree throw fill	1.68m	>0.6m	0.1m	80.81
11/005	Cut	Tree throw	1.68m	>0.6m	0.1m	80.83
11/006	Fill	Gully fill	>5m	>0.72m	0.08m	80.83
11/007	Cut	Gully	>5m	>0.72m	0.08m	80.83

Table 3: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The natural yellow brown clay, sand and gravels of the London Clay Formation [11/003] was located at 80.81m OD (Figure 3).

4.2.2 Two features were cut into [11/003] and only partially exposed in the trench: a tree throw [11/005] and a gully [11/007]. Both features were shallow with irregular sides and bases. Tree throw fill [11/004] was light brown sand and gravel with no finds. The gully fill [11/006] was similar to this and also contained no finds.

4.2.3 Overlying and sealing the features was grey brown clay silt subsoil [11/002] and dark brown silt topsoil [11/001].

### 4.3 Trench 13

(Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height m AOD
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	1.5m	0.3m	82.11-82.62
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	1.5m	0.2m	81.90
13/003	Deposit	London Clay Formation	6m	1.5m	-	81.24-81.67
13/004	Cut	Pit	0.49m	0.49m	0.15m	81.26
13/005	Fill	Pit fill	0.49m	0.49m	0.15m	81.26
13/006	Cut	Ditch	>1.5m	0.4m	0.16m	81.20
13/007	Fill	Ditch fill	>1.5m	0.4m	0.16m	81.20
13/008	Cut	Ditch	>1.5m	1.3m	0.64m	81.27
13/009	Fill	Ditch fill	>1.5m	1.3m	0.64m	81.27
13/010	Cut	Ditch	>2m	>1m	0.47m	81.54
13/011	Fill	Ditch fill	>2m	>1m	0.47m	81.54
13/012	Cut	Ditch	>2m	>1m	0.43m	81.54
13/013	Fill	Ditch fill	>2m	>1m	0.43m	81.54

Table 4: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 The natural yellow brown clay, sand and gravels of the London Clay Formation [13/003] was cut by two parallel ditches, both recut at least once and aligned west by north-west to east by south-east.
- 4.3.2 In the south of the trench was ditch [13/012] with steep sides and a concave base filled. The ditch was filled with brown grey silt sand [13/013] and contained some 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery. The ditch was recut as [13/010] slightly further south maintaining a similar size and profile. The recut was filled by brown grey silt sand [13/011] also containing 1st or 2nd century Roman pottery.
- 4.3.3 Approximately 20m north was shallow ditch [13/006] with concave sides and base. The ditch was filled with brown grey silt sand [13/007] with finds of 1st or 2nd century Roman pottery and a fragment of fired clay. The majority of the ditch had been truncated by deeper ditch [13/008] with stepped sides and a concave base. The recut was filled with brown grey silt sand [13/009] with finds of 1st or 2nd century Roman pottery.
- 4.3.4 In between the ditches was small pit [13/004] with concave sides and a flat base. The pit was filled dark brown silt sand [13/005] and contained no finds.
- 4.3.5 Overlying and sealing the features was grey brown clay silt subsoil [13/002] and dark brown silt topsoil [13/001].

#### 4.4 Trench 14

(Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	16m	1.5m	0.3m	82.70
14/002	Deposit	Subsoil	16m	1.5m	1.1m	82.48
14/003	Deposit	London Clay Formation	16m	1.5m	-	81.97
14/004	Masonry	Brick well	-	1.2m	-	81.97
14/005	Cut	Well construction cut	-	1.2m	-	81.97
14/006	Fill	Well backfill	-	1m	-	81.97
14/007	Fill	Gully fill	>1.5m	0.5m	0.12m	81.90
14/008	Cut	Gully	>1.5m	0.5m	0.12m	81.90
14/009	Cut	Pit	>12.25m	>1.5m	0.5m	82.48
14/010	Fill	Pit fill	>12.25m	>1.5m	0.5m	82.48

Table 5: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 The natural yellow brown clay, sand and gravels of the London Clay Formation [13/003] was cut by gully [14/008] aligned north-west to south-east. The gully had straight sides with a concave base and was filled with grey and black mottled silt and gravel [14/007] containing no finds. Overlying the gully fill was grey brown clay silt subsoil [14/002].
- 4.4.2 In the southeast cut through the subsoil was circular brick well [14/004], c 1.07m diameter, built of unfrogged mid-19th red bricks in stretcher courses bonded by a hard off-white lime mortar. The well was not excavated but was presumably built flush to its construction cut [14/005]. The well had been backfilled with gravel, silts and brick rubble [14/006].
- 4.4.3 The upper portion of the well was truncated by a large pit [14/009]. The full extent of the pit was not seen but it cut the subsoil and was sealed by dark brown silt topsoil [14/001] and was filled with gravel, chalk and silts [14/010] that contained inclusions of modern ceramic building material.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Poyle Road, Tongham. All hand-collected finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 6. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
13/007	12	81			1	22
13/009	24	445				
13/011	7	63				
13/013	26	151				
14/004			2	5381		
Total	69	740	2	5381	1	22

Table 6: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

### 5.2 The Pottery by Louise Rayner

#### Introduction

5.2.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 69 sherds (740g) was hand-collected from four excavated contexts during the evaluation. All material from recovered from trench 13. Each context assemblage is small, with the largest group comprising 26 sherds from [13/013]. These small groups are unreliable for dating purposes and only a broad chronology can be assigned. The pottery is in moderate condition, typical for well-fired Roman wares. There are some signs of surface abrasion which may be due to soil condition or re-deposition. Most context assemblages are composed of single sherds from individual vessels, there are few conjoining sherds either within or between contexts; many are undiagnostic body sherds, but there are rims present (16 sherds).

#### Methodology

5.2.2 The assemblage has been recorded and assessed in line with *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay 2016 et al). The pottery was recorded by context on proforma sheets and quantified by sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV). The pottery was recorded using codes established by the Museum of London and developed for use in Surrey (MoLA 2014; Mason et al 2020).

#### Overview

5.2.3 The four context assemblages all produced similar material and appear to be contemporary in date (Table 7). Most of the sherds are products from the Alice

Holt/Farham industry which produced sandy reduced and oxidised wares from the 1<sup>st</sup> through to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. This assemblage contains both grey wares (AHSU) and also coarse oxidised wares (OXSU). There are no other sourced Roman fabric types present, with the remaining sherds comprised of unidentified sandy wares (SAND and OXID). There are few form types identifiable and of those rims present the majority derive from bead-rimmed jars (2A). These are typical Alice Holt forms produced from the 1<sup>st</sup> through to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century. Most of these are small and medium sized jars in the typical silver grey reduced wares but there is also one example in OXSU which is larger in size (2AX) and probably a storage jar. A second storage jar is represented by two flaring rim sherds (both vessels recorded in [13/009]. The only other form type identified is a tall necked jar represented by three sherds in [13/009] and a flat-rimmed jar (single rim sherd) in [13/013].

Context	POT Ct	POT Wt	Period	Spot date	Comment
13/007	12	81	Roman	50-150	1st/2nd C poorly dated
13/009	24	445	Roman	50-150	Only 1st-e 2nd c forms but limited assemblage
13/011	7	63	Roman	50-150	Only 1st-e 2nd c forms but limited assemblage
13/013	26	151	Roman	50-150	Only 1st-e 2nd c forms but limited assemblage
Total	69	740			

Table 7: Quantification and dating by context

## Discussion

- 5.2.4 The small collection of Roman pottery recovered from Trench 13 is notable for its homogeneity and restricted range of fabrics and forms present. The types present are all current during the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD and unfortunately there is nothing present in the assemblage to refine this date. The complete absence of any fine wares imported wares or highly Romanised form types such as flagons and mortaria is also notable, but the reasons for these absences are unclear and given the limited nature of the pottery any interpretations would be highly speculative. The pottery assemblage is local in origin and given its limited range is of little significance beyond providing evidence for Roman activity on the site.

## 5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 5.3.1 Two identical bricks weighing 5381g were collected from context [14/004] at the site. The bricks are typical machine-made bricks with sharp arrises and uniform smooth surfaces. They had a fine red micaceous fabric with sparse quantities of medium quartz. There was beige lime mortar on both bricks, some of which had sherds of white earthenware grog included in it. Traces of cement mortar was also present on the stretchers. The dimensions were 222 x 104 x 68mm, which is consistent with mid-19th century brick dimensions.



5.3.2 The bricks were quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and a site specific code has been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm).

#### **5.4 The Fired Clay** by Stephen Patton

5.4.1 One fragment of fired clay was recovered from context [13/007]. It is made from a fine to medium sandy clay fabric and weighs 22g. It has been fired to the point of becoming ceramic and has a probable wattle impression approximately 15mm in diameter running into a flat surface. It is potentially a piece of daub but is too small to be certain.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 6.1.1 Natural geology was recorded at between 81.97m OD and 79.86m OD.
- 6.1.2 Two undated ditches, two, probably Roman ditches, an undated tree throw, an undated pit, a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick-lined well and a modern pit were recorded in the southern part of the site in Trenches 11, 13 and 14.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 6.2.1 With the exception of the modern pit at the southern end of Trench 14 and occasional land drains, the site manifested an intact subsoil horizon. The geological / archaeological horizon can therefore probably be considered to be intact across most of the site.

### **6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

#### **Roman**

- 6.3.1 Two ditches, both of which had apparently been recut, were identified at opposing ends of Trench 13, in the south of the site. These yielded 69 sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery collectively from the sondages excavated through them. Both follow a broadly north-western alignment that does not conform to the present layout of fields and streets. The ditches do not appear on the historic maps (Figures 9-11). Given this, and the fact that the features were preserved beneath the subsoil horizon, it seems likely that these ditches are probably of some antiquity and may delineate elements of a Roman field system. Such an interpretation would not be unexpected given that there is other known Roman evidence from the locale as described in Section 2 of this report.

#### **Undated**

- 6.3.2 Also in Trench 13, situated between these two ditches and sealed beneath subsoil was a small undated pit.
- 6.3.3 In Trench 14, an undated ditch was recorded sealed beneath the subsoil. The ditch does not appear on the historic maps (Figures 9-11). This feature is broadly perpendicular to the southernmost of the ditches recorded in Trench 13 and might therefore be contemporary to the probably Roman ditches in Trench 13.
- 6.3.4 In Trench 11, another undated ditch was recorded. The ditch does not appear on the historic maps (Figures 9-11). It was sealed beneath the subsoil, but broadly corresponds with the present field alignment and so is perhaps a later feature than the ditches to its south; though still possibly of some antiquity, possibly medieval or post-medieval in origins.
- 6.3.5 An undated tree throw was also excavated in Trench 11. This was found sealed beneath the subsoil and probably represents evidence of past land clearance

of indeterminate date.

### **Post-medieval and modern**

- 6.3.6 Cartographic evidence indicates that the post-medieval landuse of the site was agricultural with evidence of pasture, arable and woodland (CgMs 2012, 2015).
- 6.3.7 In Trench 14 a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick-lined well was recorded. This, and much of the southern end of the trench had been truncated by a large modern pit.
- 6.3.8 The well and the large pit probably relate to the occupation and eventual demolition of a building that is first visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1931 and still shown on the 1974 map (Figures 10 and 11), but which had been demolished sometime before the evaluation. The building does not appear on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) and so is probably of a later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century construction.

### **6.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains**

- 6.4.1 No, or very unlikely, impact from the proposed development is expected in the northern half of the site, but there could potentially be an impact on archaeological features in the southern part of the site.

### **6.5 Consideration of research aims**

- 6.5.1 Archaeological remains of probable Roman, possible medieval and definite post-medieval date have been recorded in the southern part of the site.
- 6.5.2 There is no recorded prehistoric evidence.
- 6.5.3 There is no evidence for Romano-British settlement per se, but the location of a field system, possibly land boundaries, of probable Roman date supports the notion that such a settlement probably existed in the locale.
- 6.5.4 There is no recorded medieval evidence.

### **6.6 Updated Research Agenda**

- 6.6.1 To positively determine the nature, date and significance of the archaeology recorded in the evaluation.

### **6.7 Conclusions**

- 6.7.1 The geological / archaeological horizon is considered to be predominantly intact across most of the site. Natural geology was recorded at between 81.97m OD and 79.86m OD. Eleven of the 14 excavated trenches were found to be archaeologically negative. Two undated ditches, two, probably Roman ditches, an undated tree throw, an undated pit, a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick-lined well and a modern pit were recorded in the southern part of the site in Trenches 11, 13 and 14.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**HER Summary**

<b>Site code</b>	TPY19					
<b>Project code</b>	190153					
<b>Planning reference</b>	20/P/01102					
<b>Site address</b>	Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey, GU10 1DY					
<b>District/Borough</b>	Guilford					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	484118 147022					
<b>Geology</b>	London Clay Formation					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval					
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	September 2020					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	CgMs Consulting					
<b>Project manager</b>	Paul Mason					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Giles Dawkes					
<b>Period summary</b>	Roman Undated Medieval / post medieval					
<b>Project summary</b>	The geological / archaeological horizon is considered to be predominantly intact across most of the site. Natural geology was recorded at between 81.97m OD and 79.86m OD. Eleven of the 14 excavated trenches were found to be archaeologically negative. Two undated ditches, two, probably Roman ditches, an undated tree throw, an undated pit, a 19th century brick-lined well and a modern pit were recorded in the southern part of the site in Trenches 11, 13 and 14.					
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>						

**Finds summary**

<b>Find type</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Quantity (g)</b>
Pottery	Ceramic	Roman	69
Brick	Ceramic	Post-medieval	5381
Fired clay	Ceramic	Roman	22

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-405572**

### Project details

Project name Land at Poyle Road, Tongham

Short description of the project The geological / archaeological horizon is considered to be predominantly intact across most of the site. Natural geology was recorded at between 81.97m OD and 79.86m OD. Eleven of the 14 excavated trenches were found to be archaeologically negative. Two undated ditches, two, probably Roman ditches, an undated tree throw, an undated pit, a 19th century brick-lined well and a modern pit were recorded in the southern part of the site in Trenches 11, 13 and 14. No, or very unlikely, impact from the proposed development is expected in the northern half of the site, but there could potentially be an impact on archaeological features in the southern part of the site.

Project dates Start: 21-09-2020 End: 23-09-2020

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes TPY19 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type DITCHES Roman

Monument type PIT Uncertain

Monument type WELL Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Methods & techniques "Test Pits"

### Project location

Country England

Site location SURREY GUILDFORD TONGHAM Land at Poyle Road, Tongham  
Surrey

Postcode GU10 1DY

Study area 16800 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 4841 1470 50.912085628362 0.111333383024 50 54 43 N 000 06  
40 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 79.86m Max: 81.97m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator RPS Consulting

Project design originator RPS Consulting

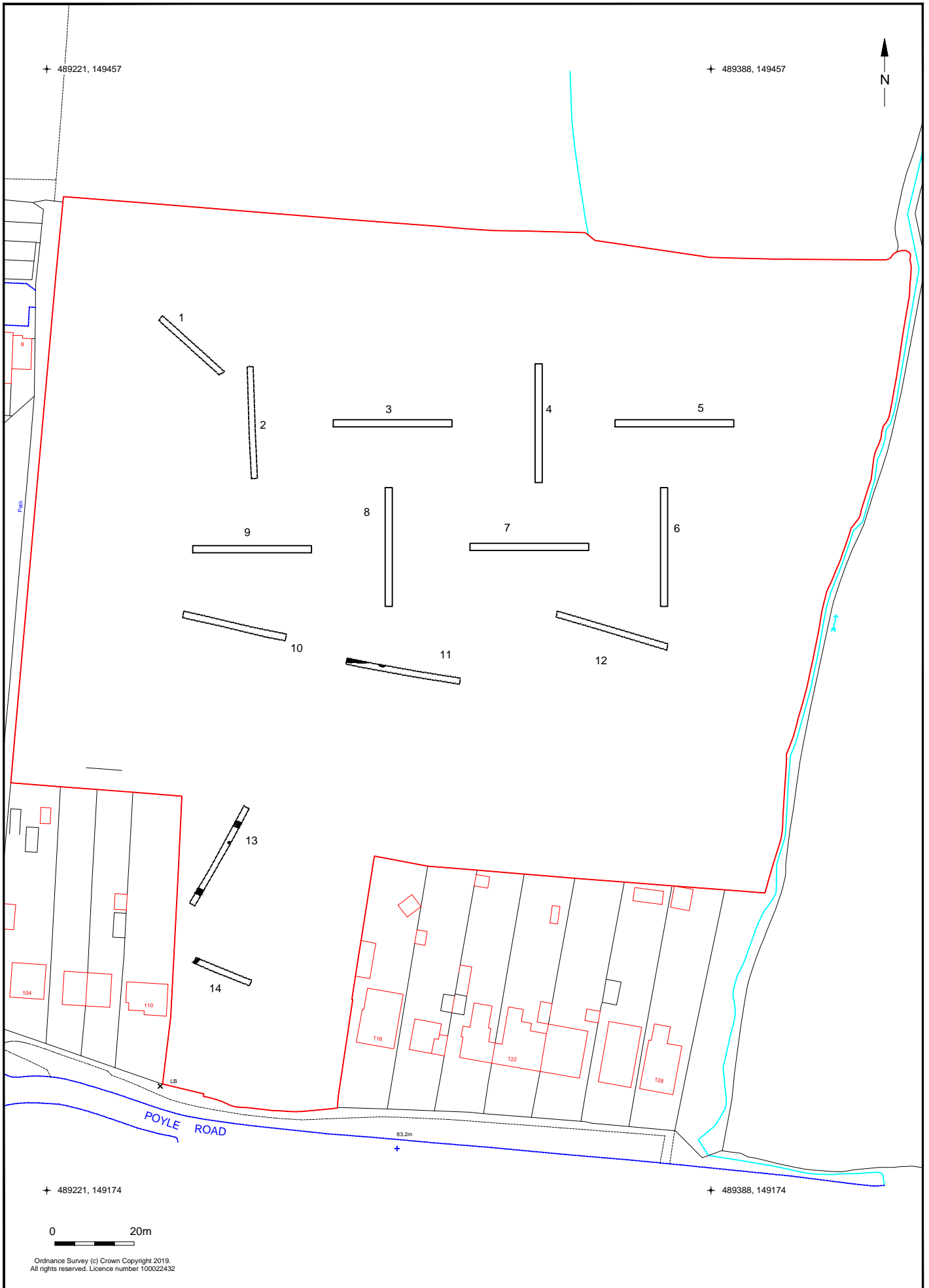
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS Group
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	TPY19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	TPY19
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	TPY19
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report Land at Poyle Road, Tongham Surrey, GU10 1DY
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dawkes, G
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2020212
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey lit illus bound rep
Entered by	Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	14 October 2020



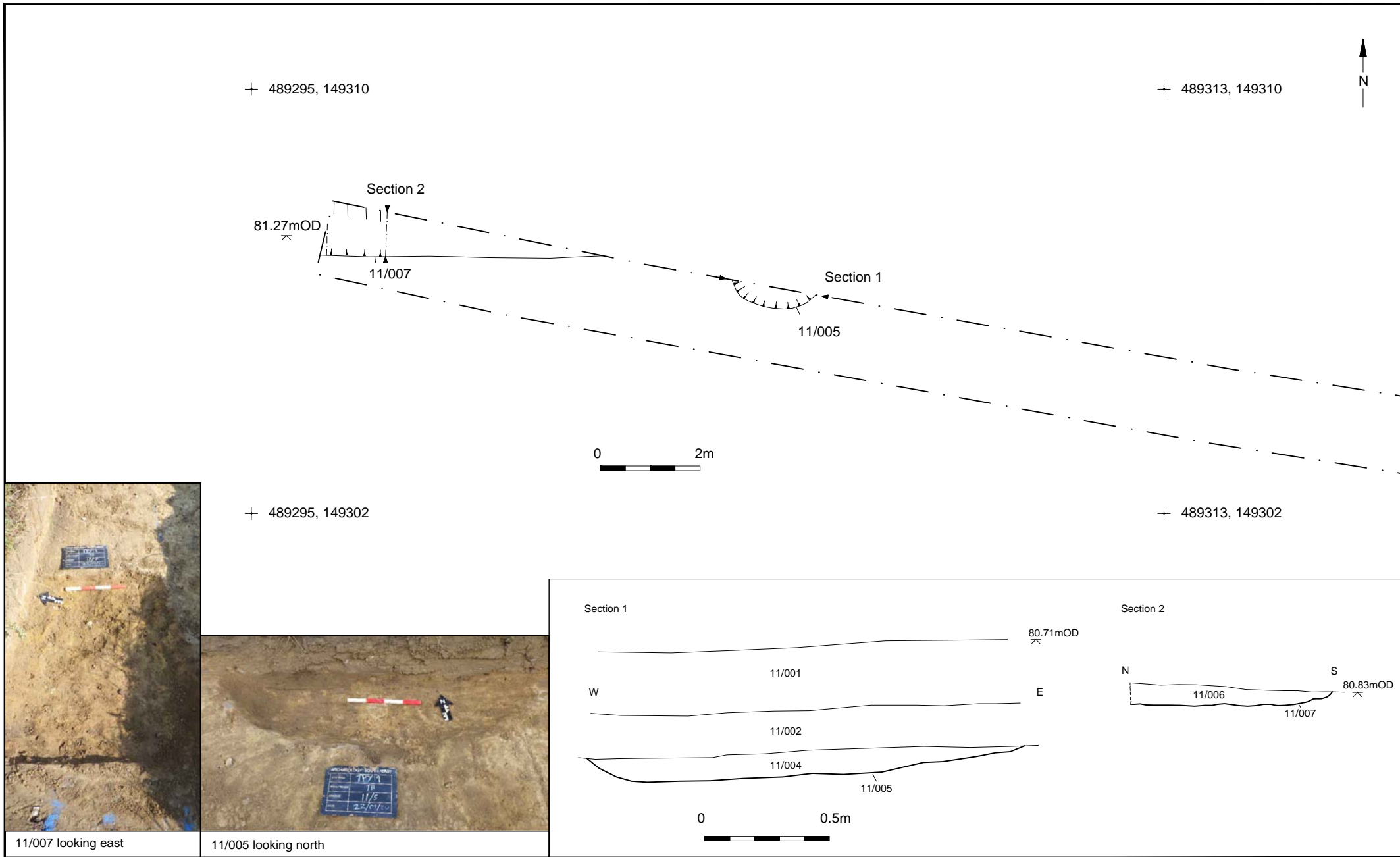
Contains Ordnance Survey data  
Crown copyright and database right 2017

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Site location	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: JLR		





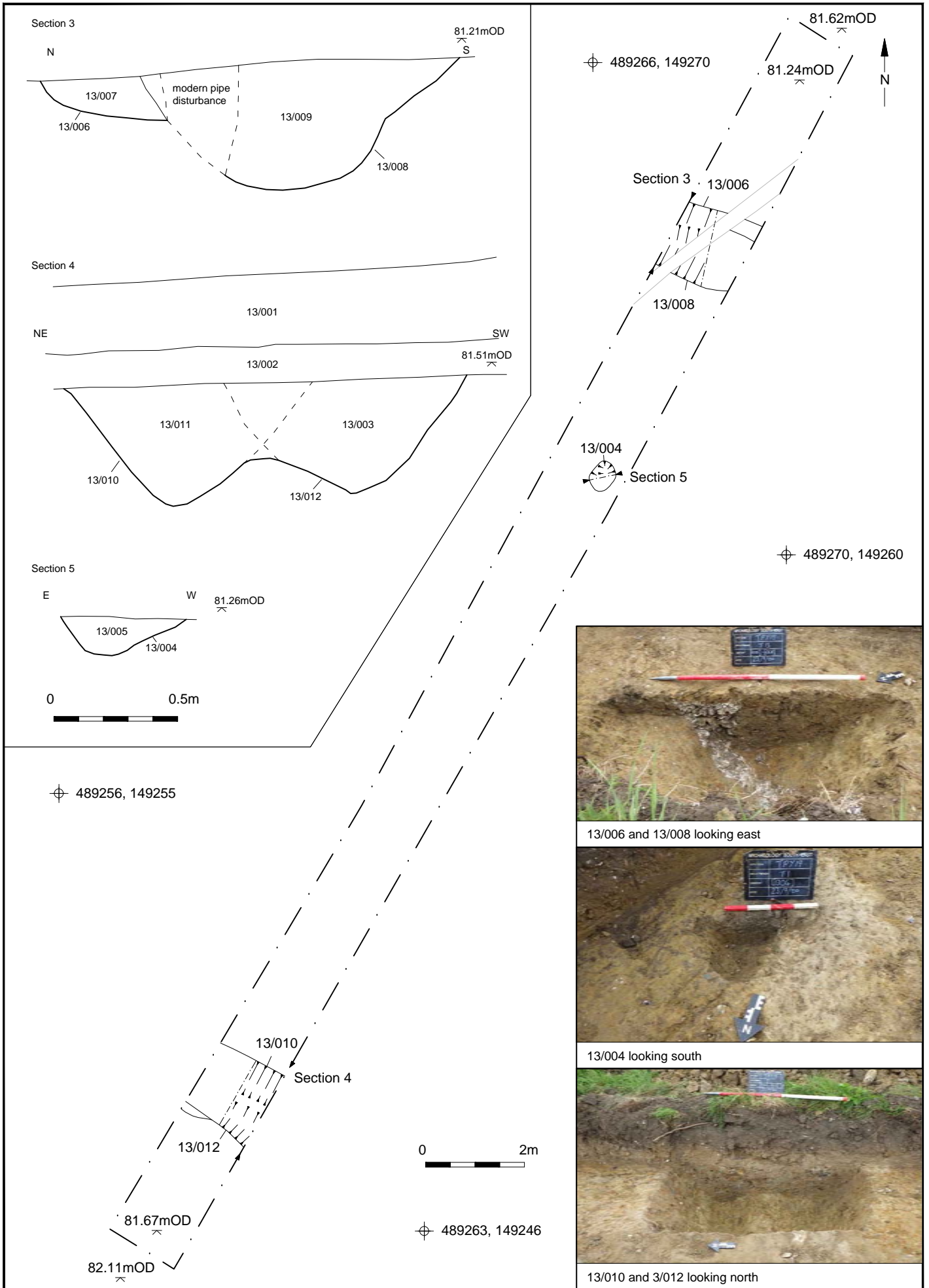
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: JLR		



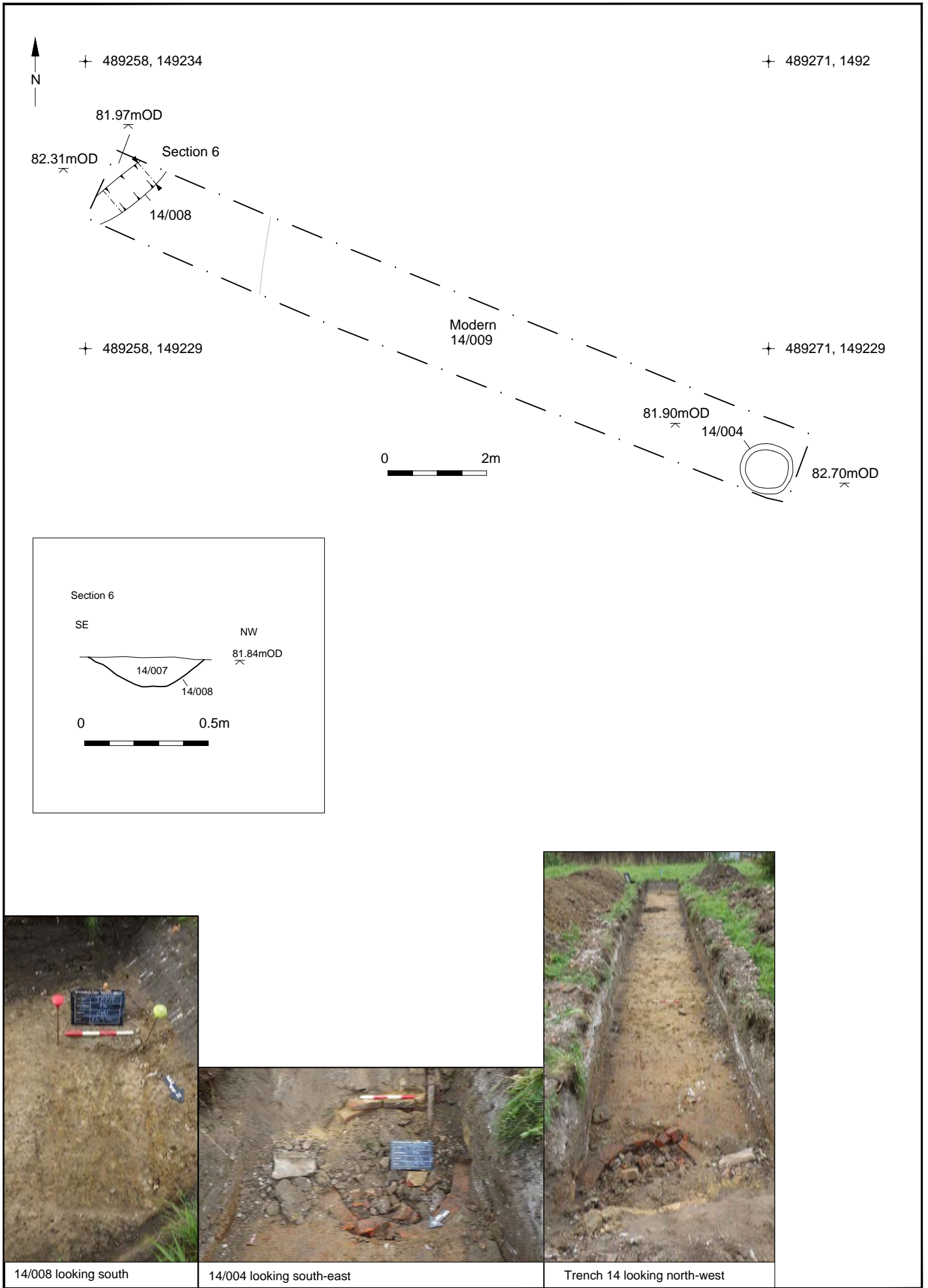
11/007 looking east

11/005 looking north

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Trench 11 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Trench 13 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Trench 14 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: JLR		



Trench 1 looking north- west



Trench 2 looking north



Trench 3 looking east



Trench 4 looking north

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Photographs of archaeologically negative trenches 1-4	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: JLR		



Trench 5 looking east



Trench 6 looking south



Trench 7 looking east



Trench 8 looking north



Trench 9 looking west

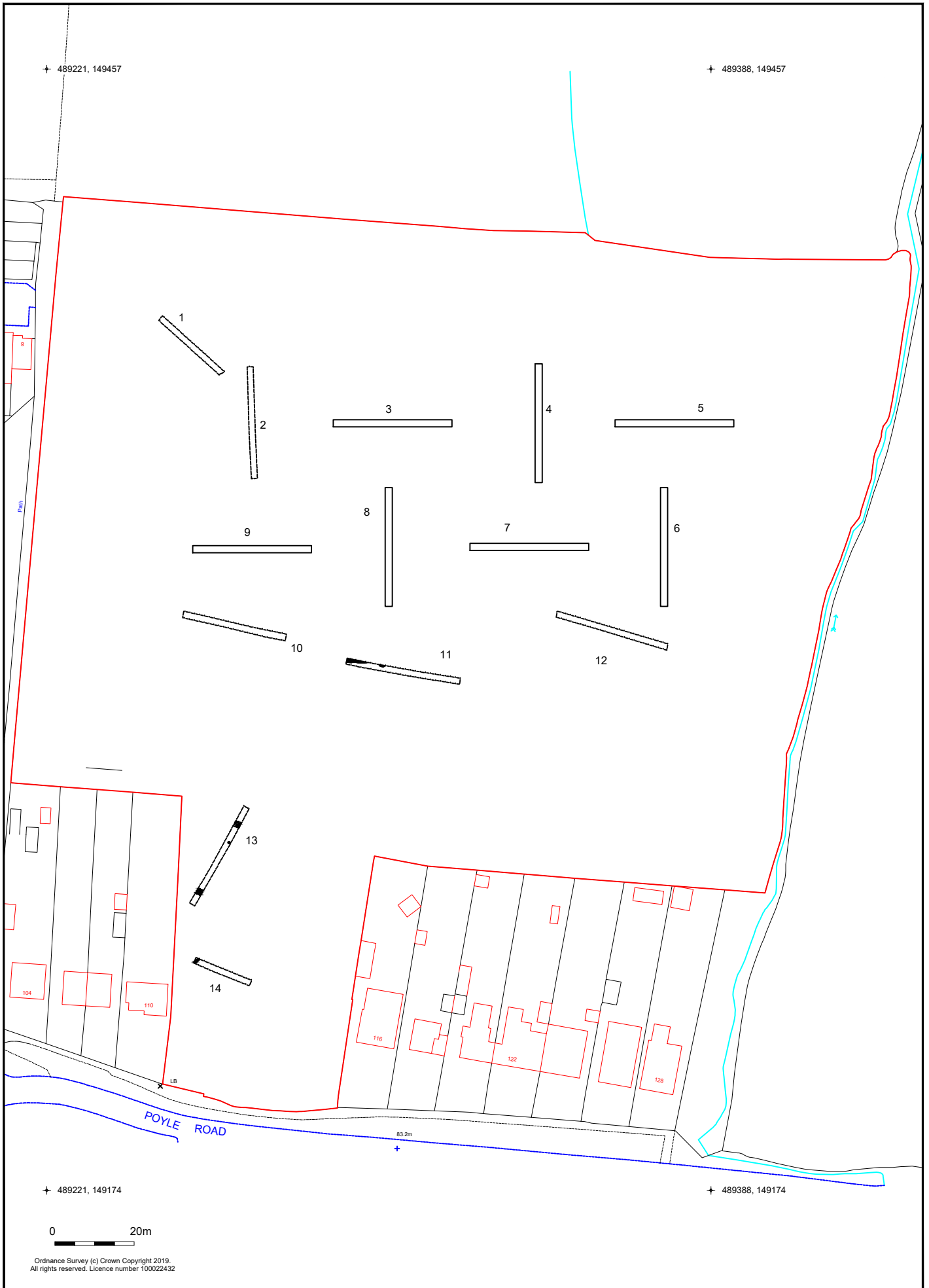


Trench 10 looking west



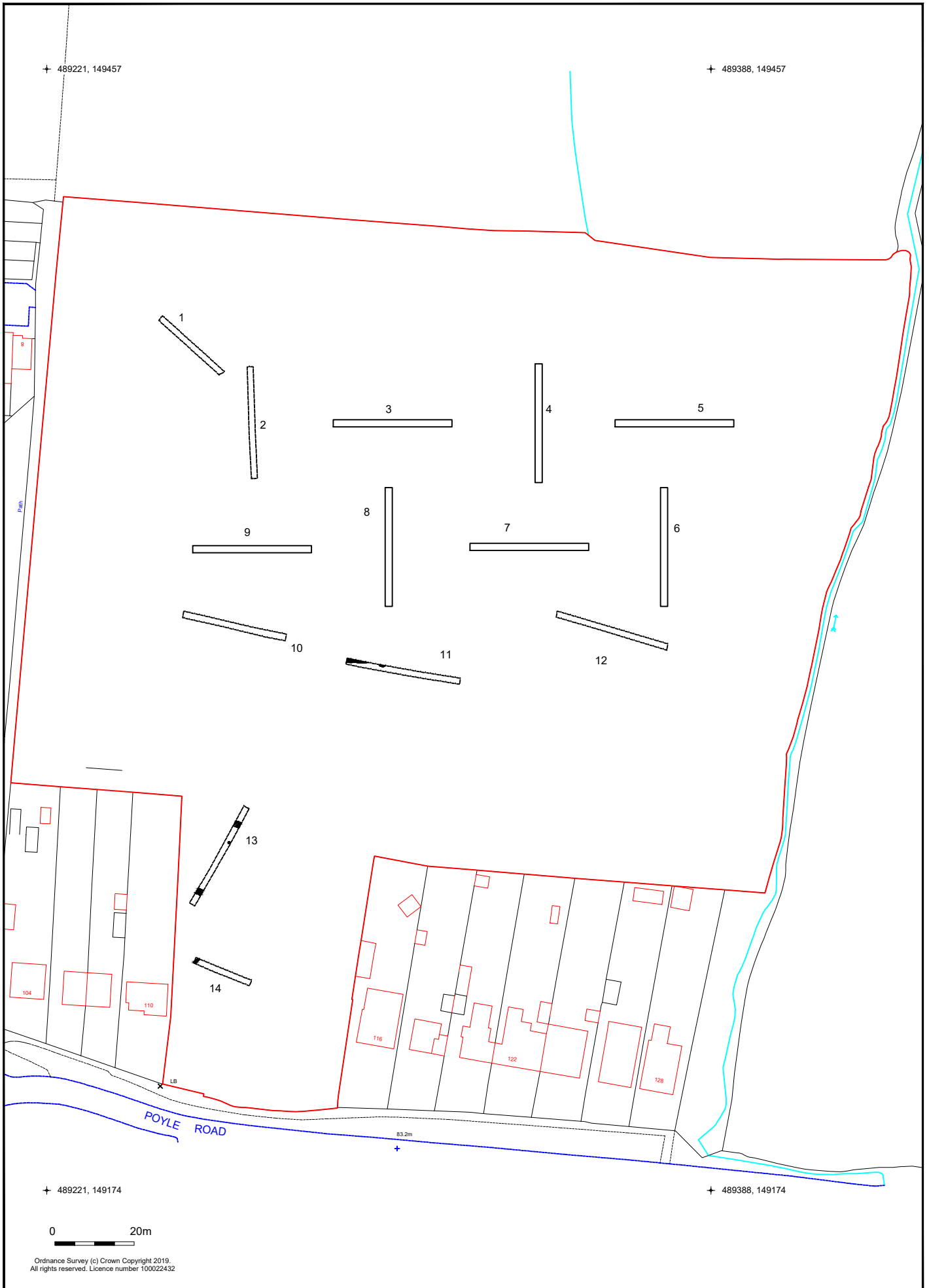
Trench 12 looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Photographs of archaeologically negative trenches 9, 10, & 12	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: JLR		

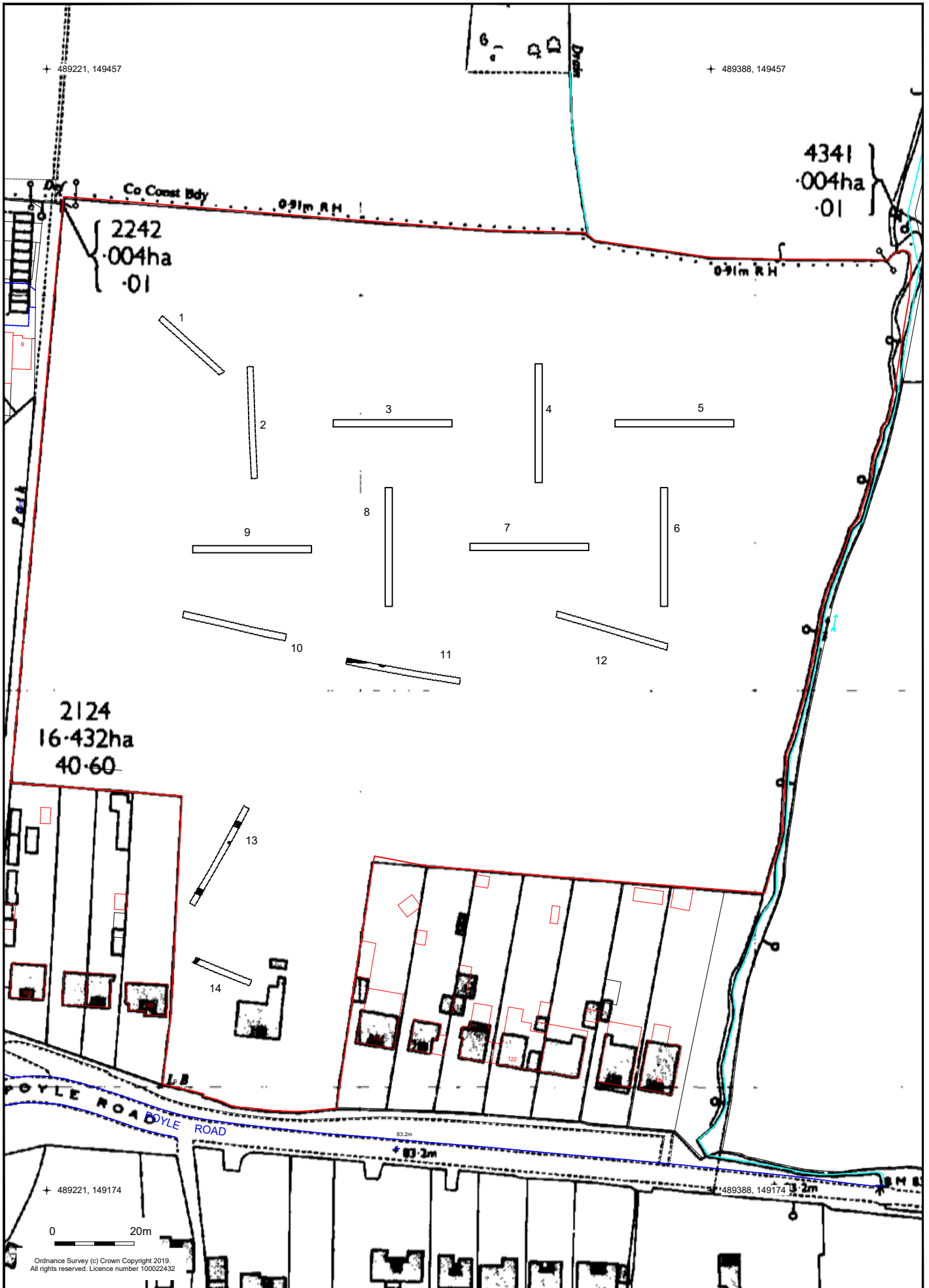


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Evaluation results overlain on Ordnance Survey County series 1st Edition	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: FG	1871	





© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Evaluation results overlain on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1931	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: FG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Poyle Road, Tongham, Surrey	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 190153	Oct 2020	Evaluation results overlain on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1974	
Report Ref: 2020212	Drawn by: FG		

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