



450–458 Reigate Road
Epson Downs, Surrey
Archaeological Evaluation Report





450–458 REIGATE ROAD, EPSOM DOWNS, SURREY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

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PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	11/00268/DET05	NGR	523641 158721		

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* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

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450–458 REIGATE ROAD, EPSOM DOWNS, SURREY**Archaeological Evaluation Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was appointed by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation in the gardens of 450–458 Reigate Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey. The archaeological evaluation was requested by the Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council following the submission of a planning application (11/00268/DET05) to Reigate and Banstead Borough Council for the demolition of 5no. existing dwellings (450-458 Reigate Road, Epsom) and the erection of a new Nursing Home with associated car parking and landscaping.

Ten evaluation trenches were machine excavated in order to determine the likely impact of the proposed construction works on underlying archaeological deposits and to make recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures. The presence of extant buildings, services, established trees and hedgerows, some with Tree Preservation Orders and general landscaping meant that all of the trenches were relocated. In the majority of cases this only involved a slight reorientation to avoid excavating beneath tree canopies.

No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the course of the evaluation. The stratigraphy was consistent across the site and comprised garden topsoil overlying subsoil/colluvial material which was directly above the natural chalk. Evidence of landscaping activity was noted in several trenches indicating some limited disturbance across the site. Subsoil/colluvial material was absent in the north-west end of Trench 4 suggesting the upper terrace of property 452 had been stripped to create a level area and in the south-east end of Trench 4, and in Trenches 6 and 10, within the boundary of property no.454, there was evidence that the ground had been made up to create a level area using re-deposited chalk and topsoil. Plough scaring and extensive rooting was prominent in all trenches and a single modern cut feature was noted within the topsoil in Trench 2.

The archaeological evaluation was conducted between 29th and 31st May 2012.

450–458 REIGATE ROAD, EPSOM DOWNS, SURREY**Archaeological Evaluation Report****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Duncan Hawkins in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Gary Jackson (Archaeological Officer) of Surrey County Council who advised on the proposed works on behalf of the local authority.

The project was directed by Jo Condliffe (Archaeologist) assisted by Dave Britchfield (Senior Project Officer) and Nicky Humphrey (Assistant Archaeologist). The report was compiled by Jo Condliffe and the illustrations were prepared by Daniel Jackson of Wessex Archaeology. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr (Project Manager).

450–458 REIGATE ROAD, EPSOM DOWNS, SURREY**Archaeological Evaluation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') on behalf of Cascade Partnerships Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 450–458 Reigate Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey, (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 523641 158721 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 A planning application (11/00268/DET05) has been submitted to Reigate and Banstead Borough Council for the demolition of the 5no. existing dwellings (Nos 450-458 Reigate Road, Epsom) and the erection of a new Nursing Home with associated car parking and landscaping.
- 1.1.3 This report was prepared following the submission of the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (SWAT Archaeology 2012) and subsequent consultation with Surrey County Council (Archaeological Conservation Team) who requested that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken in order to determine the archaeological potential within the Site.
- 1.1.4 An archaeological evaluation comprising the machine excavation of ten trenches was undertaken. The results will be used to inform Surrey County Council (SCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2012a), adhering to relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).
- 1.1.6 The archaeological evaluation was conducted between 29th and 31st May 2012.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site lies to the south-east of Epsom and south-west of Banstead, and consists of 5 detached properties (450-458 Reigate Road) and their surrounding gardens. It is bounded to the north-east by the A240 Reigate Road, by a corporate base for Toyota B and extensive office facilities to the north-west and by residential properties to the south and east. The Site rises from 147m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the extreme north to 158m aOD on the extreme south, rising up towards the northern slopes of the North Downs.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey identifies the geology of the Site and the surrounding area as Upper Chalk (BGS 1974, map 270 South London). A small outcrop of Thanet sand occurs toward the centre of the Site and in the south-west an area of 'worked ground' is recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 No Scheduled Monuments, sites or find spots are recorded within the Site itself on the SCC Historic Environment Record.
- 2.1.2 A Desk-Based Assessment (SWAT Archaeology) has been prepared which described the archaeological and historical background to the Site, the results of which are briefly summarised below.

2.2 Introduction

Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 There are several Palaeolithic finds recorded in the vicinity of the Site and include flint tools found to the south of the Site and in the allotments on Tattenham Way. Additional flint tools are recorded, several of which date to the Mesolithic period and include a tranchet axe and two further axe fragments located near Tumble Beacon to the east of the Site. Neolithic records are limited in the immediate area but include two flint axes discovered to the south-east of the Site.
- 2.2.2 A Bronze Age barrow is recorded at Tumble Beacon, approximately 750m to the east of the Site and is the only Schedule Monument (SM 20175) within the vicinity of the Site. The monument includes a bowl barrow, later modified and reused as a beacon. The barrow survives as a mound 35m east-west by 40m north-south and 4m high surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried for its construction. When the mound was later modified for reuse it is likely that the size of the mound was greatly increased, causing the area of the earlier ditch to be infilled and buried. The monument was known to be in use as a beacon in 1594. A further 12 barrows are recorded on an early estate map to the north-west of the development area.
- 2.2.3 Although limited, evidence for Iron Age occupation in the immediate vicinity is recorded by Frere from excavations undertaken in 1940. An Iron Age storage pit of Little Woodbury type was excavated near Longdown Lane, to the west of the Site, and included Iron Age pottery, a saddle quern and animal bones. The site was probably occupied during the mid-1st century BC.

Romano-British

- 2.2.4 Evaluation and mitigation works undertaken ahead of residential development on land adjacent to Chapel Way to the south-west of the Site (TVAS 1998), recovered a number of prehistoric flints, but the earliest features recorded date to the 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD and probably represent part of a field system. Also present was a pit containing mid to late 2nd century pottery, most of which was typical of a low status rural settlement. Two post-holes, probably both Romano-British, contained cremated animal bone (sheep/goat).
- 2.2.5 Further Romano-British remains are recorded to the north-west of the Site where the corner of a masonry building was revealed and dated by an associated Roman coin to c. AD238-244.

Medieval

- 2.2.6 The name of Epsom derives from *Ebba's ham*, *Ebba* being the name of a Saxon landowner. The early history of the area is bound up with the Abbey of Chertsey, whose ownership of Ebbisham was confirmed by King Athelstan in 933.
- 2.2.7 Epsom appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Evesham*. Investigation of a site of a building shown on an 1819 map estate map south-east of the development site revealed a chalk floor of either medieval or post-medieval date. Other recorded medieval remains included two possible lime-burning clamps of 13th to mid-14th century date, a shallow ditch and a pit from the excavations at Chapel Way (*ibid.*). The majority of the medieval pottery recovered from these features came from cooking pots, suggesting settlement in the vicinity.

Post-medieval to modern

- 2.2.8 Continued expansion of Epsom by the mid-16th century, further reinforced the towns position as an administrative and economic hub within the area. Map regression of the assessment area suggests that the Site has been open ground until c. 1923 when part of the Site was developed for housing (OS maps from 1883-1947).

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction and General Objectives

- 3.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine whether significant archaeological remains survive within the footprint of the proposed development.

3.2 Project Specific Objectives

- 3.2.1 Specific aims and objectives, as detailed within the WSI (WA 2012a) 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 and the scope of any future archaeological work.

3.3 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.3.1 The following methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims of the evaluation. All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (WA 2012a) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IfA 2008).

- 3.3.2 Prior to and during excavation, all trenches were scanned to verify the absence of any underground services using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT).
- 3.3.3 Nine trenches were originally stated in the WSI (WA 2012a), however due to constraints of the Site all the trenches had to be relocated (**Figure 1**). A number of trenches had to be shortened, others were extended and a tenth trench was added. All trenches were opened, investigated, recorded and backfilled during the 3 day programme of works.
- 3.3.4 Excavation was carried out using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The machine excavation removed the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.3.5 All trenches were marked out on the ground using a Global Positioning System (GPS) prior to the commencement of work.
- 3.3.6 All trenches, on agreement with the Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council, were backfilled following completion of all archaeological investigation and recording
- 3.4 Monitoring**
- 3.4.1 No curatorial monitoring was carried out for this evaluation.
- 3.5 Recording**
- 3.5.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.5.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed in the evaluation trenches were hand cleaned and excavated to determine their nature, character and date.
- 3.5.3 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches was completed and comprised both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections).
- 3.5.4 Photographs were taken as appropriate, providing a record of excavated deposits along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the overall Site. The photographic record comprises black and white, colour images and digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 3.5.5 All interventions were surveyed using a GPS tied into the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.6 Health & Safety**
- 3.6.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992 and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 1997, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

- 3.6.2 A Health and Safety Risk Assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology (2012b), which was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before groundwork commenced.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

- 4.1.2 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. Layers and fills are recorded (**100**). The cut of the feature is shown [**100**]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes; these are used in the report (in **bold**). Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (*i.e.* Trench 1, **101+**, Trench 2, **201+**, Trench 3, **301+** etc.).

4.2 Site-wide Stratigraphy and Geology

- 4.2.1 The stratigraphy was largely uniform across the Site and consisted of garden topsoil overlaying subsoil/colluvial material which was directly above the chalk natural.

- 4.2.2 Only in the rear gardens of properties nos. 452 and 454 was there any evidence of landscaping activity associated with the construction of the dwellings. In the north-west end of Trench 4 the absence of subsoil/colluvial material suggested the upper terrace of property no.452 had been stripped to create a level area. However, in the south-east end of Trench 4 and in Trenches 6 and 10 within the boundary of property no.454 there was evidence that the ground had been made up to create a level area using re-deposited chalk and topsoil. To the front of property no.456 in Trench 8 under the driveway, layers of hard standing and a previous tarmac surface were evident above the still intact subsoil/colluvial material.

- 4.2.3 Plough scarring and extensive rooting was prominent in all trenches.

4.3 Relocation of Trenches

- 4.3.1 The presence of extant buildings, services, established trees and hedgerows, some with Tree Preservation Orders and general landscaping meant that all of the trenches needed to be relocated.

- 4.3.2 In the majority of cases this only involved a slight reorientation to avoid excavating beneath tree canopies. Trench 4 had to be moved to the north-east to avoid a wooded area which meant that Trench 5 had to be shortened and further rotated through 90 degrees to allow machine access because of garden terrace walls. Trench 6 was shortened also due to garden terracing and a large tree stump; however a further trench, Trench 10 was added to ensure adequate coverage was maintained across the Site. Trench 8 was rotated and moved due to live services at the front of property no.456 and Trench 1 was moved due to an existing water feature in the front garden of property no.450. To ensure the methodology proposed in the WSI was

upheld, where trenches were shortened others were extended where possible.

4.4 Results and Interpretation

- 4.4.1 The thickness of the overburden varied across the Site and measured between c. 0.38m and 0.85m, with the average depth of the natural geology being located approximately 0.45m below the existing ground levels.
- 4.4.2 Located in the front garden of property no. 450, Trench 1 (11.6m in length) had a maximum depth of 0.85m below current ground level with natural chalk recorded at 0.65m. Topsoil (**101**) and tarmac (**104**) of the driveway overlay 0.4m of colluvium (**102**); this represented the greatest depth of colluvium recorded and corresponded with the lowest part of the Site. Plough scaring cut into the natural chalk (**103**) was evident at the southern end of the trench with a NNE-SSW orientation (**Plate 1**).
- 4.4.3 Trenches 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9 each had a similar stratigraphy comprising 0.22m of topsoil (**201**, **301**, **501**, **701**, **901**) above approximately 0.2m of colluvium (**202**, **302**, **502**, **702**, **902**), overlying the natural chalk (**205**, **303**, **503**, **703**, **903**) (**Plate 2**).
- 4.4.4 Trenches 2 and 3 in the rear garden of property no.450 measured 27.6m and 28.7m respectively (**Plates 3** and **4**). Trench 5 to the rear of property no.452 measured 11.8m (**Plate 5**); Trench 7 to the rear of property no.456 measured 28.75m (**Plate 6**) and Trench 9 in the rear garden of property no.458 measured 22m (**Plate 7**).
- 4.4.5 In Trench 2 a single sub-circular modern feature **204** was recorded towards the north-east end of the trench and was filled by **203** consisting of sandy silt deposit with large flint fragments and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) rubble. This was not excavated as it was clearly cut from within the topsoil, suggesting it was a recent feature associated with the use of the rear garden.
- 4.4.6 Trench 4 (measuring 24.5m) straddled the boundary between properties no.452 and 454 (**Plate 8**). Within the garden of property no.452 at the north-west end of Trench 4 the topsoil (**401**) overlay directly onto the chalk (**404**) with no evidence of colluvial material suggesting some truncation of the top of the natural associated with terracing of the garden (**Plate 9**). However at the south-east end of Trench 4 within the garden of property no.454 a layer of made ground consisting (**402**) of re-deposited chalk with grey brown silt was above the colluvium (**403**) (**Plate 10**). No buried topsoil was visible indicating the original topsoil had been removed and replaced above the made ground. The change in depth of Trench 4 from the north-west to the south-east was 0.45m–0.74m below ground level. In the centre of the trench tree rooting was prominent from the conifers and fruit trees which formed the boundary between the two properties.
- 4.4.7 Also within the garden of no.454 Trenches 6 and 10 showed evidence of the ground level having been made up in order to create a level terrace area. Trench 6, located on the lower terrace nearest the house measured 14.5m (**Plate 11**). At the north-east end of the trench a similar depth of stratigraphy was seen as in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9. Towards the south-west, a gradual

increase in the depth of topsoil was seen as the ground level sloped up. However this was greatly obscured by the extensive rooting of an old tree stump to the south-east of the trench. Plough scarring and natural geological depressions in the chalk filled with orange brown clay silt could be seen. Trench 10 measuring 13.8m was located on the upper terrace of the garden to the south-east of Trench 4 (**Plate 12**). Here the made ground consisted of imported topsoil (**1002**) above the colluvium (**1003**), to a depth of 0.65m below ground level (**Plate 13**). Cut into the chalk (**1004**) more plough scarring was evident on a NNE-SSW alignment.

- 4.4.8 Trench 8, located within the front driveway of property no.456, measured 7.6m (**Plate 14**). Here a different stratigraphy was recorded. Two layers of tarmac (**801** and **803**) and hard standing made of brick rubble and concrete lumps (**802** and **804**) indicated a driveway surface which was later built up and resurfaced. These overlaid the same colluvial material (**805**) overlying the chalk (**806**) as seen in the other trenches (**Plate 15**). This would suggest that little impact was caused during the construction of the house and driveway.
- 4.4.9 No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the course of the evaluation.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Reigate Road has shown that landscaping and development associated with extant residential properties over the past 100 years has had minimal impact on the natural geological levels. Archaeological features, should they have been present, would likely have survived such intrusion.

5.2 Confidence Rating

- 5.2.1 This report supports a **high degree of confidence** that archaeological horizons, where present within the trenches, were recognised and recorded.

5.3 Conclusion

- 5.3.1 The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Natural chalk has been shown to survive at a depth of approximately 0.45m below the existing ground level. The construction of the five properties in the early 1900s appears to have had little impact on the surrounding areas outside of the building footprints. Due to the slope of the ground some terracing may have occurred at the rear of the properties, but most likely the majority of the buildings were raised on made ground rather than excavating into the natural bedrock.
- 5.3.2 This evaluation has therefore assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. No evidence for activity pre dating the modern period was identified and it appears that the Site itself has a low archaeological potential. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

6 ARCHIVE

6.1 Preparation and Deposition

6.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990).

6.1.2 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Rochester office under the site code **85570**, but will ultimately be deposited for permanent storage with an appropriate museum.

6.2 The Archive

6.2.1 The paper archive comprises an A4 lever-arch file containing:

- 10 Trench Record Sheets
- 4 Photographic Record
- 119 Digital Photographs
- Day Book
- A copy of the WSI (WA 2012a)
- Fieldwork Risk Assessment (WA 2012b)

6.3 Copyright

6.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

7 REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology (2012a) *450-458 Reigate Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey: Witten Scheme of Investigation: Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Report Ref.: 85570

Wessex Archaeology (2012b) *450-458 Reigate Road, Epsom Downs, KT18 5XA: Project Health and Safety Risk Assessment*. Report Ref.: 85570

APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

All depths are below ground level. The order in which the deposits are listed represents their stratigraphic position, except where noted.

Trench 1	Dimensions :	11.6m x 21.6m x 0.85m	
	Land use:	Garden and Driveway	
	Coordinates:	(N) 523565.3760, 158812.8700, 147.662m aOD (S) 523565.0060, 158802.0270, 148.322m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
101	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt with rooting. Towards base of horizon frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.00-0.26m
102	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.26-0.65m
103	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.65m+
104	Layer - Driveway Surface	Tarmac (Only seen at far northern end of trench).	0.00-0.2m

Trench 2	Dimensions :	27.6m x 1.6m x 0.45m	
	Land use:	Garden	
	Coordinates:	(NE) 523543.9590, 158785.9820, 149.97m aOD (SW) 523520.2870, 158771.4820, 151.34m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
201	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting. Towards base of horizon frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.00-0.22m
202	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.22-0.4m
203	Backfill of 204	Mid grey brown silty sand with large flint fragments, rubble and CBM, occasional charcoal flecks.	0.22m +
204	Cut	Sub-circular cut of modern (not excavated).	0.22m +
205	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.4m +

Trench 3	Dimensions :	28.7m x 1.6m x 0.45m	
	Land use:	Garden	
	Coordinates:	(NE) 523548.3980, 158784.9700, 149.89m aOD (SW) 523527.2680, 158765.5420, 151.483m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
301	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting. Towards base of horizon frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.00-0.22m
302	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.22-0.38m
303	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.38m +

Trench 4	Dimensions :	24.5m x 1.6m x 0.74m	
	Land use:	Garden	
	Coordinates:	(NW) 523545.1700, 158762.9500, 151.497m aOD (SE) 523563.9140, 158747.2740, 152.373m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
401	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting. Towards base of horizon frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.00-0.2m
402	Layer - Made Ground	Re-deposited white chalk with mid grey brown silt.	0.2-0.45m
403	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.45-0.74m
404	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.68m +

Trench 5	Dimensions :	11.8m x 1.6m x 0.7m	
	Land use:	Garden	
	Coordinates:	(W) 523550.0870, 158771.4280, 150.865m aOD (E) 523562.0040, 158769.9320, 150.71m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
501	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting. Towards base of horizon frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.00-0.22m
502	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.22-0.4m
503	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.4m +

Trench 6	Dimensions :	14.5m x 1.6m x 0.8m	
	Land use:	Garden	
	Coordinates:	(NE) 523579.5300, 158765.4240, 150.796m aOD (SW) 523571.2930, 158752.8870, 152.121m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
601	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting. Towards base of horizon frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.00-0.24m
602	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.24-0.48m
603	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.48m +

Trench 7	Dimensions :	28.75m x 1.6m x 0.4m	
	Land use:	Garden	
	Coordinates:	(NE) 523586.7890, 158751.3560, 151.924m aOD (SW) 523567.7980, 158729.9030, 153.006m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
701	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting. Towards base of horizon frequent medium sub-	0.00-0.2m

		angular flint nodules.	
702	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.2-0.38m
703	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.4m +

Trench 8	Dimensions :	7.6m x 1.6m x 0.6m	
	Land use:	Driveway	
	Coordinates:	(N) 523602.7300, 158772.7140, 150.354m aOD (S) 523603.7360, 158764.9960, 150.778m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
801	Layer - Driveway Surface	Tarmac.	0.00-0.1m
802	Layer - Made Ground	Mid yellow sand with CBM and small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.1-0.2m
803	Layer - Driveway Surface	Tarmac.	0.2-0.28m
804	Layer - Made Ground	Mid grey sandy silty gravel with medium to large lumps of CBM and concrete.	0.28-0.4m
805	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.4-0.57m
806	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.57m +

Trench 9	Dimensions :	22m x 1.6m x 0.55m	
	Land use:	Garden	
	Coordinates:	(NE) 523604.7520, 158738.0160, 152.676m aOD (SW) 523585.5900, 158727.1530, 153.282m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
901	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting. Towards base of horizon frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.00-0.24m
902	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.24-0.46m
903	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.46m +

Trench 10	Dimensions :	13.8m x 1.6m x 0.9m	
	Land use:	Garden	
	Coordinates:	(NE) 523572.7570, 158751.1310, 151.943m aOD (SW) 523563.0640, 158741.2980, 152.506m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1001	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting.	0.00-0.2m
1002	Layer - Made Ground	Mid brown grey silt with moderate sub-angular stones and flints.	0.2-0.65m
1003	Layer - Subsoil	Colluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional moderate chalk flecks, occasional small-medium chalk lumps and frequent medium sub-angular flint nodules.	0.65-0.85m
1004	Layer - Natural	White chalk with moderate large flint nodules, patches of degraded yellow chalk and orange brown clay silt. Plough scaring.	0.85m +

APPENDIX 2: OASIS RECORD FORM
450-458 REIGATE ROAD, EPSOM DOWNS, SURREY - Wessex Archaeology
OASIS ID - wessexar1-128758

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	S Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	20 June 2012

Completed sections in current version

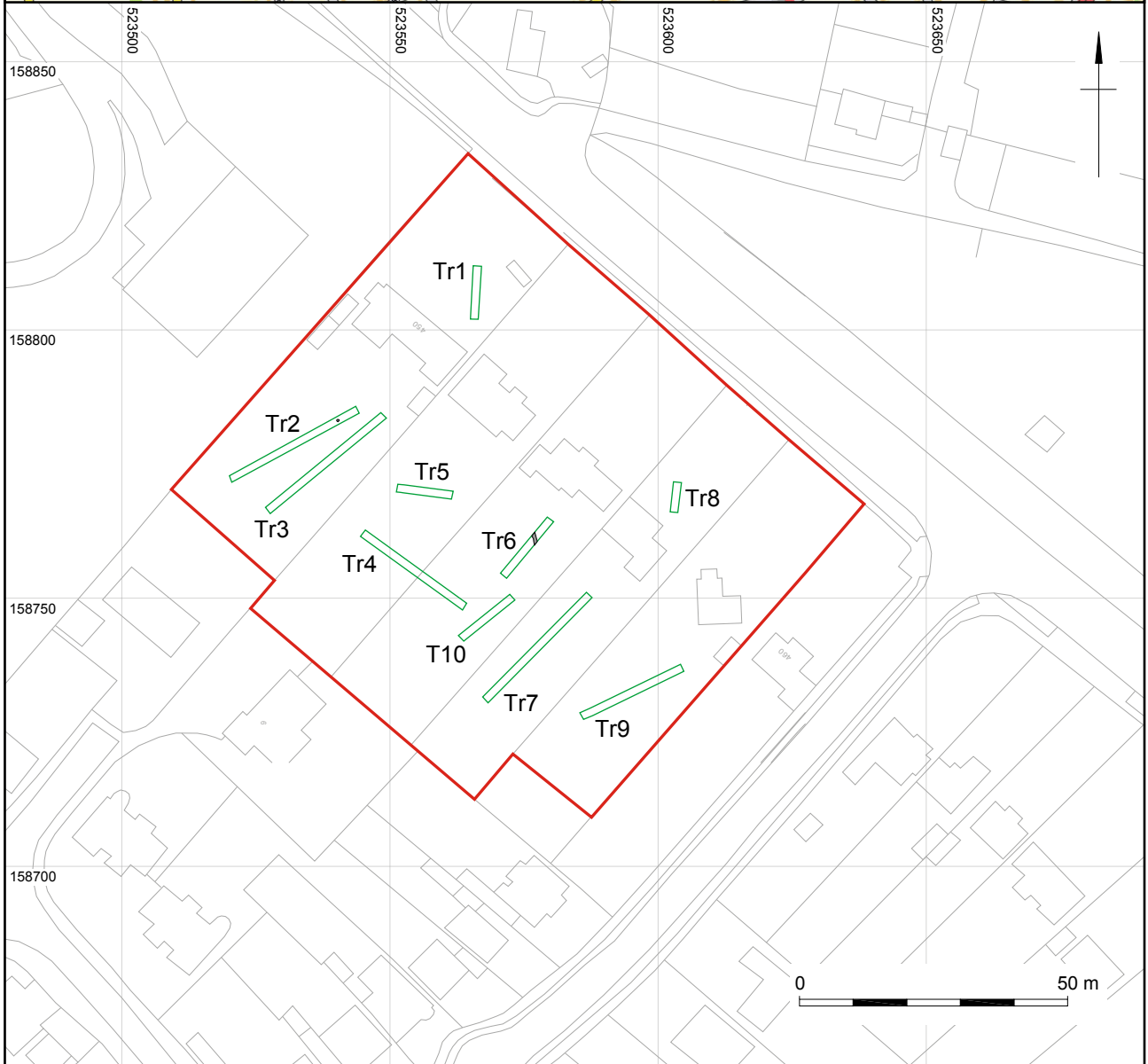
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Validated sections in current version

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File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?



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	Scale:	1:12,500 & 1:1250 at A4	Illustrator:	KL
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Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1 (view from the south)



Plate 2: North-west facing section of Trench 9

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Plate 3: Trench 2 (view from the north-east)

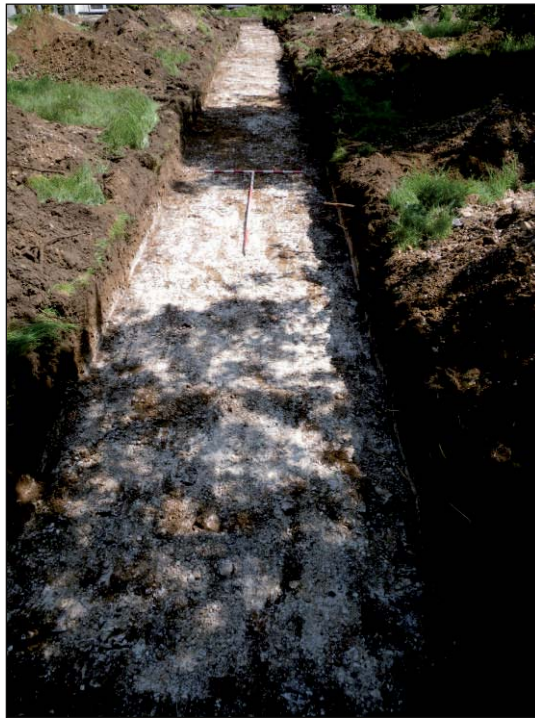


Plate 4: Trench 3 (view from the south-west)

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Plate 5: Trench 5 (view from the west)

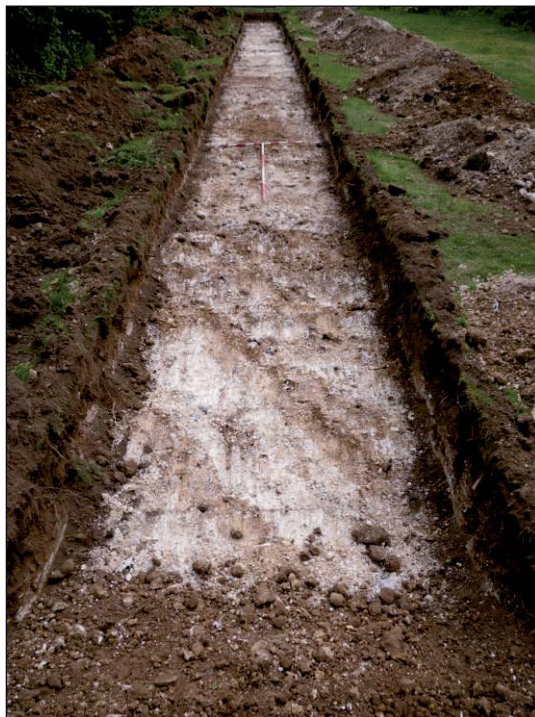


Plate 6: Trench 7 (view from the north-east)

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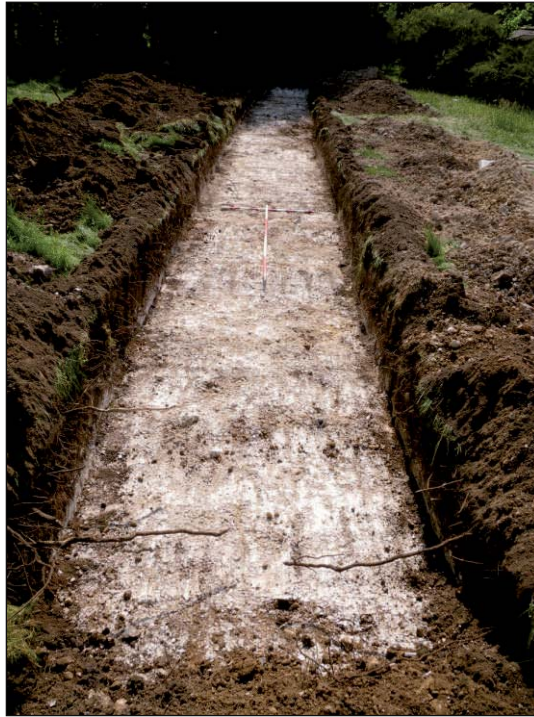


Plate 7: Trench 9 (view from the north-east)



Plate 8: Trench 4 (view from the south-east)

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Plate 9: South-west facing section from the north-west end of Trench 4



Plate 10: South-west facing section from the south-east end of Trench 4

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Plate 11: Trench 6 (view from the north-east)



Plate 12: Trench 10 (view from the north-east)

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Plate 13: North-west facing section of Trench 10



Plate 14: Trench 8 (view from the north)

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Plate 15: East facing section of Trench 8

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