

Archaeological Evaluation

The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham Surrey

**ASE Project No: 7160
Site Code: BRM 15**

ASE Report No: 2015024



January 2015

Archaeological Evaluation

**The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham
Surrey**

NGR: TQ 2954 5285

Planning Ref: 14/00849/F

**ASE Project No: 7160
Site Code: BRM 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015024
OASIS id: 200992**

**Angus Forshaw
With contributions from Luke Barber**

Illustrations by Nathalie Gonzalez

January 2015

**Archaeology South-East
The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex
CM7 3QD**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

ABSTRACT

In January 2015, Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), undertook an archaeological evaluation at The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham, in advance of proposed development.

Six trenches were excavated within the development area. Topsoil overlying subsoil and natural deposits was recorded in five trenches, with one trench containing made ground beneath the topsoil. Two of the trenches contained archaeological features of low/local significance only, comprising an infilled boundary ditch of post medieval date that extended through two trenches, and a shallow gully.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	3
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	5
4.0 RESULTS	7
5.0 FINDS	12
6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	13
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	15
BIBLIOGRAPHY	15

Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

FIGURES

Front Cover Image: Excavation of trench 2, looking east.

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench locations

Figure 3: Trench 3: plan, sections and photograph

Figure 4: Trench 4: plan, sections and photographs

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

Table 7: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

Table 8: Quantification of bulk finds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 In January 2015, Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of MEA Consulting on land at The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham (Figure 1) in advance of proposed development.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The town of Merstham lies approximately 19 miles south of London, immediately to the south of the intersection between the M25 and the M23.

1.2.2 The development area is situated on the north side of Bletchingley Road, centred on NGR TQ 2954 5285. The site comprised a 0.55 hectare area of grassed land bound to the west by Portland Drive and to the north and east by residential properties.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as comprising Gault mudstone, with Folkestone Sandstone beds to the south (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer – accessed 19/01/2015).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application (14/00849/F) was submitted to Reigate and Banstead Borough Council for the construction of a community hub with youth centre and residential units as well as highway access from Bletchingley Road.

1.3.2 As the site covers an area with perceived archaeological potential Surrey County Council's archaeological advisors recommended that a condition was attached to the planning consent.

1.3.3 The archaeological recommendation was in line with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012), and the condition subsequently attached to the grant of consent for the scheme states that:

“No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant, or their agents, or successors in title, has 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.”

1.3.4 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation was compiled by ASE (2014) and approved prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.3.5 The results of the evaluation are detailed in this report and may be used to inform decisions as to the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological work required in order to mitigate the impact of development on any remains that are present where a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation in-situ.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation and assesses the archaeological potential of the site. The fieldwork was carried out by Angus Forshaw and Adam Tuffey between the 12th and the 16th January 2015, and was managed by Andy Leonard and Neil Griffin. Post-excavation was managed by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the site area itself, although a limited amount of work has occurred within the immediate vicinity. The site is located in an area of archaeological interest which has been investigated in recent decades revealing evidence from the prehistoric to the industrial period indicated in the surrounding area. The following information has been taken from the WSI and includes information from the Surrey County Historic Environment Record (HER) and a desk-based assessment (MEA Consulting 2014).
- 2.2 An archaeological evaluation at Battlebridge Lane in Merstham (TQ 2872 5244) revealed a number of dateable pits and ditches indicating the presence of late Iron Age/early Roman settlement. Excavation on the site illustrated two rectilinear ditches on site, with the interior of these enclosures largely open. Mesolithic flints, Neolithic pits, residual Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and pits of mid to late Iron Age and Saxon date were also found during the excavation.
- 2.3 Another archaeological evaluation on Battlebridge Lane (TQ 2885 5228) produced Bronze Age flint work and a late 12th century pit. Further work revealed an east-west aligned ditch containing finds of both mid-late Saxon, and 12th century date. This ditch is likely to be the remains of a field boundary or enclosure.
- 2.4 To the south-west of the site lies the scheduled ancient monument of Albury Manor, a medieval moated site consisting of the inner and outer banks of the moated area together with the area enclosed by the ditches on which buildings are considered likely to have stood. The earthworks form an inner, square moat within which the manor house would have stood, and three sides of an outer moat, with the fourth side formed by the stream, now ducted underground, which flowed from north to south on the western side of the manor and filled the moat with water. Moated sites are generally seen as the prestigious residences of the Lords of the manor, the moat marking the high status of the occupier whilst also serving to deter casual raiders. Most moated sites were constructed in the period either side of AD 1300 and historical documents confirm that the manor house of Albury existed in the 13th or 14th century, when it was in the hands of the de Passelle family. The manor was demolished in 1750.
- 2.5 Merstham is first recorded in AD 947 as *Mearsarham* (Malden 1911). It was recorded in the Domesday Book as Merstan and was held by Archbishop Lanfranc of Canterbury.
- 2.6 The centre of Merstham, to the west of the site, contains a number of grade II listed buildings dating from the late medieval period through to the 19th century.
- 2.7 Merstham was a well-known source of sandstone (Maldon 1911) used in the construction of both the King's Palace at Westminster and Windsor Castle. Chalk extraction for lime was also a noted industry.

- 2.8 Merstham remained a small village into the 19th century when transport links were improved by a larger road to Croydon and by the construction of the railway in 1805. This railway was constructed of iron and allowed the movement of goods, particularly quarried sandstone, in horse drawn carriages. The railway closed in 1846.
- 2.9 Isolated finds in the area indicate activity covering a period from the Iron Age to the 14th century. These include a Potin coin of 'curved cull' type, identified as being cast in Kent circa 100 BC (HER 4359); a 1st century AD brooch (HER 4900); an 11th century buckle with integral plate, silver inlay and zoomorphic design (HER 4347; and a 13th/14th century copper plaque and mount from a box or casket (HER 3792).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation would be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.

3.1.2 The specific aim of the fieldwork was to:

- Investigate any evidence for medieval activity within the site.

3.1.3 In the event that significant discoveries were made further research objectives were to be identified for any post-excavation reporting work, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.2 Fieldwork Method

3.2.1 The evaluation method consisted of the machine excavation of six trenches measuring 20m long and 1.8m wide. The trenches were positioned over the area of proposed development (Figure 2). The trenches were arranged in a regular grid pattern to give an even coverage while avoiding Root Protection Zones around trees and boundary hedges that are to be retained. All trenches were accurately located using Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment.

3.2.2 The trenches were mechanically excavated using a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken to the surface of natural geology. On completion of the work, backfilling and compaction were left to the discretion of the client but subsequent to the agreement of the Surrey County Council monitoring officer.

3.2.3 Trench 3 was moved from its original location (ASE 2014) as it was impeded by trees. It was relocated to the south of trench 4, aligned north-east south-west (Figure 2).

3.2.4 Trench 6 was moved approximately 2 metres to the north as a large tree stump lay along its original route.

3.2.5 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the IfA (Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct (IfA 2014), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2013a) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

3.2.6 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system, with all exposed archaeological features and deposits recorded and excavated,

except obviously modern features and disturbances.

- 3.2.7 Where required, a 50% sample of all contained features was excavated. Post-medieval and modern features were excavated as necessary in order to establish their date and significance. Features were excavated using hand tools and planned using digital survey equipment. A digital photographic record was created.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Guildford Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	28
No. of files/paper records	1 file
No. of plan and section sheets	2
Photographs	62 (colour digital)
Bulk finds	275g

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 The dimensions of all the trenches were 20m long by 1.8m wide, with the depth ranging from 0.27m to 1.18m below ground surface.
- 4.1.2 The natural geology was found at the base of all of the excavated trenches and comprised compact orange grey brown clay. In trenches 2-6 this was beneath an orange-brown subsoil, in turn beneath topsoil. In trench 1, the topsoil overlay made ground to the base of the trench.
- 4.1.3 Archaeological remains were encountered in trenches 3 and 4. These features consisted of a ditch running across both trenches, and a shallow gully.
- 4.1.4 A more detailed description of the recorded contexts is presented below.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the west of the site and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.18m, measured 1.15m deep at the south-east end and 1.12m deep at the north-west end.
- 4.2.2 The stratigraphy consisted of natural mid orange-brown with mottled grey clay [1/003] beneath a made ground [1/002] comprising mid-orange and grey brown silty clay matrix containing large amount of brick, metal and modern pipe fragments. Concentrations of modern finds were found towards the north-west of the trench. This was directly beneath the mid brown silty clay topsoil [1/001].
- 4.2.3 The trench contained no archaeological features.

Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height in AOD
[1/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 – 0.17	88.96 (NW end) 88.46 (SE end)
[1/002]	Layer	Made ground	0.95 – 1.01	-
[1/003]	Layer	Natural	-	87.84 (NW end) 87.31 (SE end)

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was situated in the north-west of the site and was excavated to a depth of 0.46m at the south-west end and 0.64m at the north-east end. Above the mid orange-brown and mottled grey clay natural [2/003] was mid orange-brown subsoil [2/002] containing occasional bricks and metal. This was beneath dark brown friable silty clay topsoil [2/001].
- 4.3.2 The south-west corner of the trench contained an area of modern disturbance approximately 0.60m² cut into the natural [2/004]. Another area of modern disturbance approximately 1.20m by 0.30m was found on the eastern edge of the trench [2/005]. Both areas comprised dark brown silt clay with common brick rubble.
- 4.3.3 No archaeological features were found within the trench.

Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height in AOD
[2/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 – 0.36	89.37 (NE end) 88.99 (SW end)
[2/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.17 – 0.28	-
[2/003]	Layer	Natural	-	88.73 (NE end) 88.53 (SW end)
[2/004]		Modern disturbance	-	-
[2/005]		Modern disturbance	-	

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 3

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was positioned to the south of trench 4 aligned north-east to south-west and was excavated to a depth of 0.57m at the south-west end and 0.47m at the north-east end.
- 4.4.2 Mid orange-brown and mottled grey clay natural [3/004] was reached at the base of the trench beneath compact orange-brown subsoil [3/002]. In the centre of the trench there was a layer of redeposited natural below the topsoil, containing common bricks to a depth of 0.74m [3/003]. The topsoil was a dark brown silty clay I [3/001].
- 4.4.3 A single archaeological feature (Figure 3) was identified in the south-west of the trench. This ditch [3/005] measured 1.84m wide and 0.57m in depth and contained two fills, a primary fill [3/006] of compact mid grey brown silty clay, and an upper fill [3/007] of compact homogenous mid brown silty clay. The upper fill contained fragments of ceramic building material and an iron ox shoe.

Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height in AOD
[3/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 – 0.29	88.22 (E end) 88.28 (W end)
[3/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.18 – 0.41	-
[3/003]	Layer	Redeposited natural	0.22	-
[3/004]	Layer	Natural	-	87.75 (E end) 87.71 (W end)
[3/005]	Cut	Ditch	-	-
[3/006]	Fill	Primary fill of [3/005]	0.17	-
[3/007]	Fill	Secondary fill of [3/006]	0.43	-

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.5 Trench 4

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was located in the centre and to the north of the site area and was excavated to a depth of 0.39m at its north-west end and 0.30m at its south-east end. Above the mid orange-brown and mottled grey clay natural [4/003] was mid orange-brown compact subsoil [4/002], beneath dark brown silty-clay topsoil [4/001].
- 4.5.2 Two archaeological features were recorded within the trench. A shallow gully [4/004] measuring 0.82m wide and 0.15m deep ran across the middle of the trench and contained a single fill [4/005] of mid yellow brown silty clay (Figure 4). Ditch [4/006] was located 2.6m from the western edge of the trench and measured 2.08m wide and 0.94m deep. It contained two fills, orange-brown compact silty clay [4/007] at the base of the ditch, and an upper fill [4/008] of mid grey-brown silty clay containing glass and ceramic building material (Figure 4).

Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height in AOD
[4/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 – 0.22	88.88 (NW end) 88.34 (SE end)
[4/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.08 – 0.24	-
[4/003]	Layer	Natural	-	88.49 (W end) 88.04 (E end)
[4/004]	Cut	Gully	-	-
[4/005]	Fill	Single fill of [4/004]	0.15	-
[4/006]	Cut	Ditch	-	-
[4/007]	Fill	Basal fill of [4/006]	0.51	-
[4/008]	Fill	Secondary fill of [4/006]	0.38	-

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.6 Trench 5

- 4.6.1 Trench 5 was situated towards the eastern end of the site and was aligned north-east south-west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.27m at the north-east end and 0.42m at the south-west end.
- 4.6.2 The stratigraphic sequence consisted of mid orange-brown and mottled grey clay natural [5/003] beneath orange-brown silty clay subsoil [5/002], in turn beneath dark brown friable silty clay topsoil [5/001]. No archaeology was found within the trench.

Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height in AOD
[5/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.19 – 0.24	87.46 (NE end) 87.54 (SW end)
[5/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.08 – 0.18	-
[5/003]	Layer	Natural	-	87.19 (NE end) 87.12 (SW end)

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.7 Trench 6

4.7.1 Trench 6 was located in the south-east corner of the site. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.40m at its north-west end and 0.43m at its south-east end.

4.7.2 The stratigraphic sequence consisted of mid orange-brown and mottled grey clay natural [6/003] beneath orange-brown silty clay subsoil [6/002], beneath dark brown friable silty clay topsoil. No archaeological features were found within the trench.

Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height in AOD
[6/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 – 0.24	87.10 (NW end) 86.28 (SE end)
[6/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.27 – 0.16	-
[6/003]	Layer	Natural	-	86.70 (NW end) 85.85 (SE end)

Table 7: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of material consisting of ceramic building material, glass and iron was discovered from two of the excavated features.
- 5.1.2 Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified and bagged by material and context.
- 5.1.3 The finds assemblage is small and largely undiagnostic beyond providing dating for the two features. The finds are all of post-medieval date and are probably indicative of general waste. The finds are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and have been discarded.

Context	CBM	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)
3/007	1	24			1	288
4/008	4	11	3	240		
<i>Total</i>	5	35	3	240	1	288

Table 8: Quantification of bulk finds

5.2 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 Two deposits produced a very small assemblage of tile fragments. Context [3/007] contained a fairly fresh well-fired fragment of peg tile (24g). The 13mm thick piece is quite well formed and tempered with moderate marl swirls and iron oxide pellets to 2mm. A 17th- to mid 18th- century date is probable. Context [4/008] produced four tiny amorphous chips of tile (11g) that are not diagnostic of form. Three of these have common sand tempering and are probably of Early Post-medieval date. The other piece is in a silty/groggy fabric with common iron oxides and is not datable without a larger more diagnostic piece.

5.3 The Metalwork by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 Context [3/007] produced the right hand side of an iron ox shoe measuring some 160mm long along the outside curve and up to 50mm wide. The shoe still has some of the farrier's nails in their fixing holes, and is of general Early Post-medieval type.

5.4 The Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Context [4/008] produced three pieces of glass (240g) from a green onion bottle with slightly weathered (matt) surfaces. Parts of the base and neck/rim are represented. A late 17th- to early/mid 18th- century date is likely.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The natural geology across the site consisted of compact orange-brown clay with grey mottling and was encountered at a general depth of between 0.27m and 1.18m below ground surface.
- 6.1.2 Topsoil was found in all trenches and in trenches 2-6 overlay shallow subsoil. Trench 1 was much deeper than the other trenches due to a thick layer of made ground underlying the topsoil. It is likely that this disturbance is related to the construction of Bletchingley Road to the south of the site. The absence of subsoil in this trench suggests that any archaeological deposits within this area are likely to have been removed by the disturbance. The area of modern disturbance in the south-west corner of trench 2 may indicate the extent of the disturbed area. Within trench 3 was an area of redeposited natural containing common brick rubble and this may also be associated with the nearby construction. A small amount of modern rutting on the surface of the natural either side of the disturbed area suggests recent ground works.
- 6.1.3 Archaeological features were encountered in two of the trenches excavated. These features were a ditch running through two trenches and a shallow gully. The archaeology was located within the middle of the site area, with the limited evidence indicating a post-medieval date

6.2 Discussion of archaeological remains

- 6.2.1 Trench 3 revealed a single ditch containing an iron object and small fragment of ceramic building material. The ditch within trench 4 lies on the same alignment, and likely represents its continuation across the site. The ditch possibly represents drainage or boundary ditch dug across the area. Finds recovered from the ditch in both trenches provide a post-medieval date. None of these finds are of intrinsic interest, and the assemblage as is stands is too small to be of potential beyond providing dating evidence.
- 6.2.2 Trench 4 also contained a shallow gully containing no dating evidence. It is likely that this represents an isolated period of activity and possible represents a drainage ditch.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

- 6.3.1 The research aims set out in section 3.1 have been addressed to an extent by the evaluation. The trial trenching has characterised the location, extent, character and condition of the archaeological remains. It has been shown that archaeological deposits of low / local significance do survive on site, but that no significant concentrations were identified. Whilst one feature is undated, the ditch running across trenches 3 and 4 can confidently be assigned a post-medieval date. This feature most likely represents a post-medieval plot / boundary as there is no evidence of settlement or occupation within the site area.
- 6.3.2 There was no evidence of medieval activity noted on site.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 Two of the trenches, located in the middle of the site area, contained archaeological features of low / local significance only, comprising an infilled ditch of post-medieval date that extends through two of the trenches and a shallow gully of unknown date.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank MEA Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Nick Truckle (Surrey County Council) for his guidance and monitoring.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE. 2014. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation on land at The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham, Surrey.*

BGS Geology of Britain Viewer. Accessed 19/01/2015
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy.* E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

DCLG. 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework.* HMSO.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 14.

IfA. 2014. *Code of Conduct (revised).* Institute of Field Archaeologists.

IfA. 2013a. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised).* Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Malden, H. E. 1911. *A History of Surrey Volume 3.*

MEA Consulting, 2014. *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment – Land West of Juniper Close and The Hollies, Hurst Green, Oxted, Surrey.*

Medlycott, M. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England.* E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24.

Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Site name/Address: <i>The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham</i>	
Parish: <i>Merstham</i>	District: <i>Reigate and Banstead</i>
NGR: <i>TQ 2954 5285</i>	Site Code: <i>BRM 15</i>
Type of Work: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>	Site Director/Group: <i>A. Forshaw, Archaeology South-East</i>
Date of Work: <i>12th to the 16th January 2015</i>	Size of Area Investigated: <i>0.55 hectares</i>
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: <i>Guildford Museum</i>	Funding source: <i>Landowner/developer</i>
Further Seasons Anticipated?: <i>unknown</i>	Related HER Nos:
Final Report:	OASIS No: <i>200992</i>
Periods Represented: <i>Post medieval</i>	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: <i>In January 2015, Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), undertook an archaeological evaluation at The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham, in advance of proposed development.</i> <i>Six trenches were excavated within the development area. Topsoil overlying subsoil and natural deposits was recorded in five trenches, with one trench containing made ground beneath the topsoil. Two of the trenches contained archaeological features of low/local significance only, comprising an infilled boundary ditch of post medieval date that extended through two trenches, and a shallow gully.</i>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: <i>None</i>	
Author of Summary: <i>A. Forshaw</i>	Date of Summary: <i>January 2015</i>

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-200992

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation, The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham
Short description of the project	Six trenches were excavated within the development area. Topsoil overlying subsoil and natural deposits was recorded in five trenches, with one trench containing made ground beneath the topsoil. Two of the trenches contained archaeological features of low/local significance only, comprising of an infilled boundary ditch of likely post medieval date that extended through two trenches, and a shallow gully.
Project dates	Start: 12-01-2015 End: 16-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRM 15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7160 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY REIGATE AND BANSTEAD REIGATE The Triangle Site, Bletchingley Road, Merstham
Postcode	RH1 3JF
Study area	0.55 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 529600 152837 50.9161402342 0.176258932034 50 54 58 N 000 10 34 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	MEA Consulting
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Andrew Leonard
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
------------------	---

Entered by	Angus Forshaw (a.forshaw@ucl.ac.uk)
------------	-------------------------------------

Entered on	4 February 2015
------------	-----------------

OASIS:

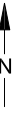
Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

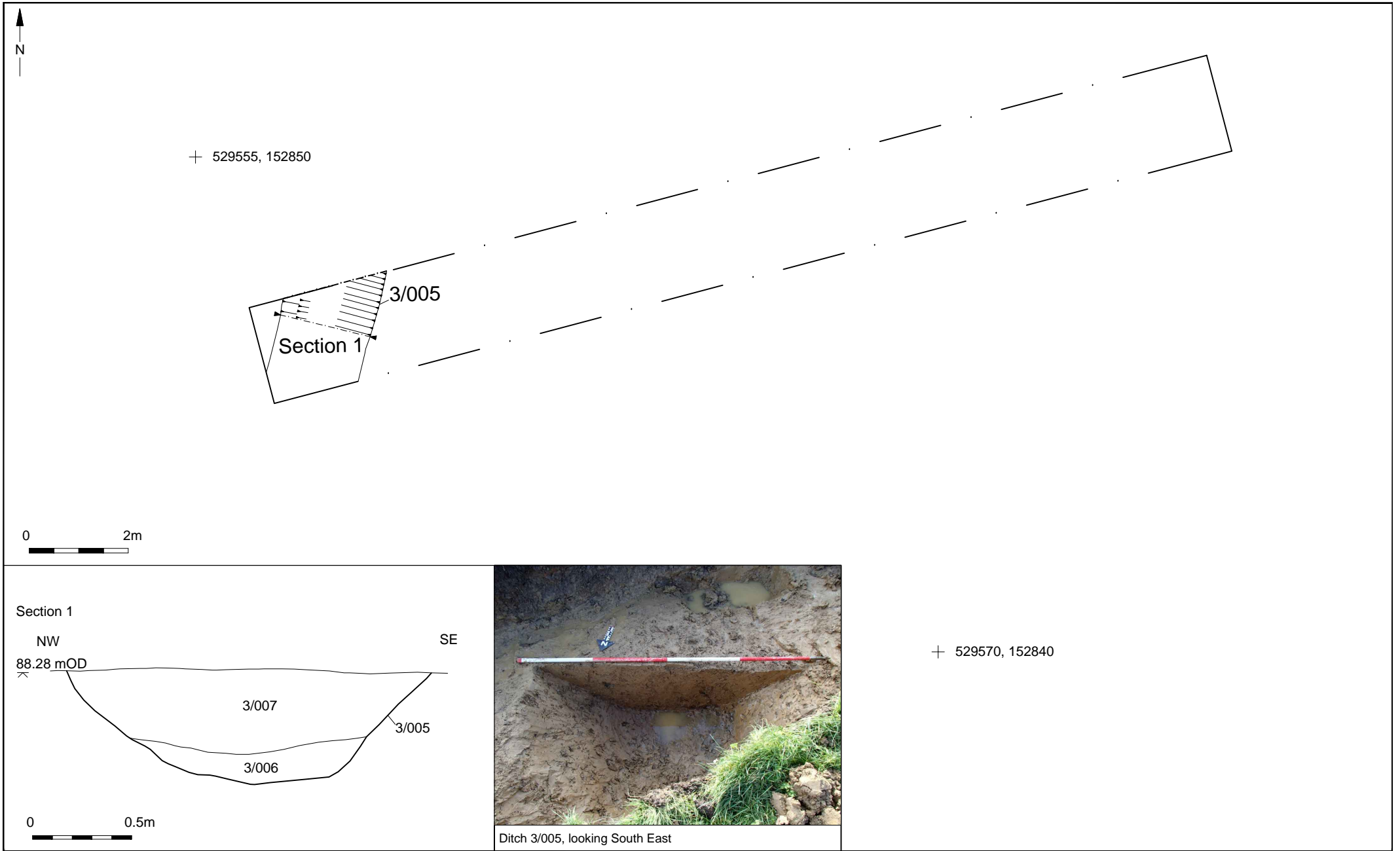


© Archaeology South-East		Merstham, Triangle site	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7160	01 - 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015024	Drawn by: NG		



Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2015.
All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

© Archaeology South-East		Merstham, Triangle site	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7160	01 - 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015024	Drawn by: NG		



© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 7160

01 - 2015

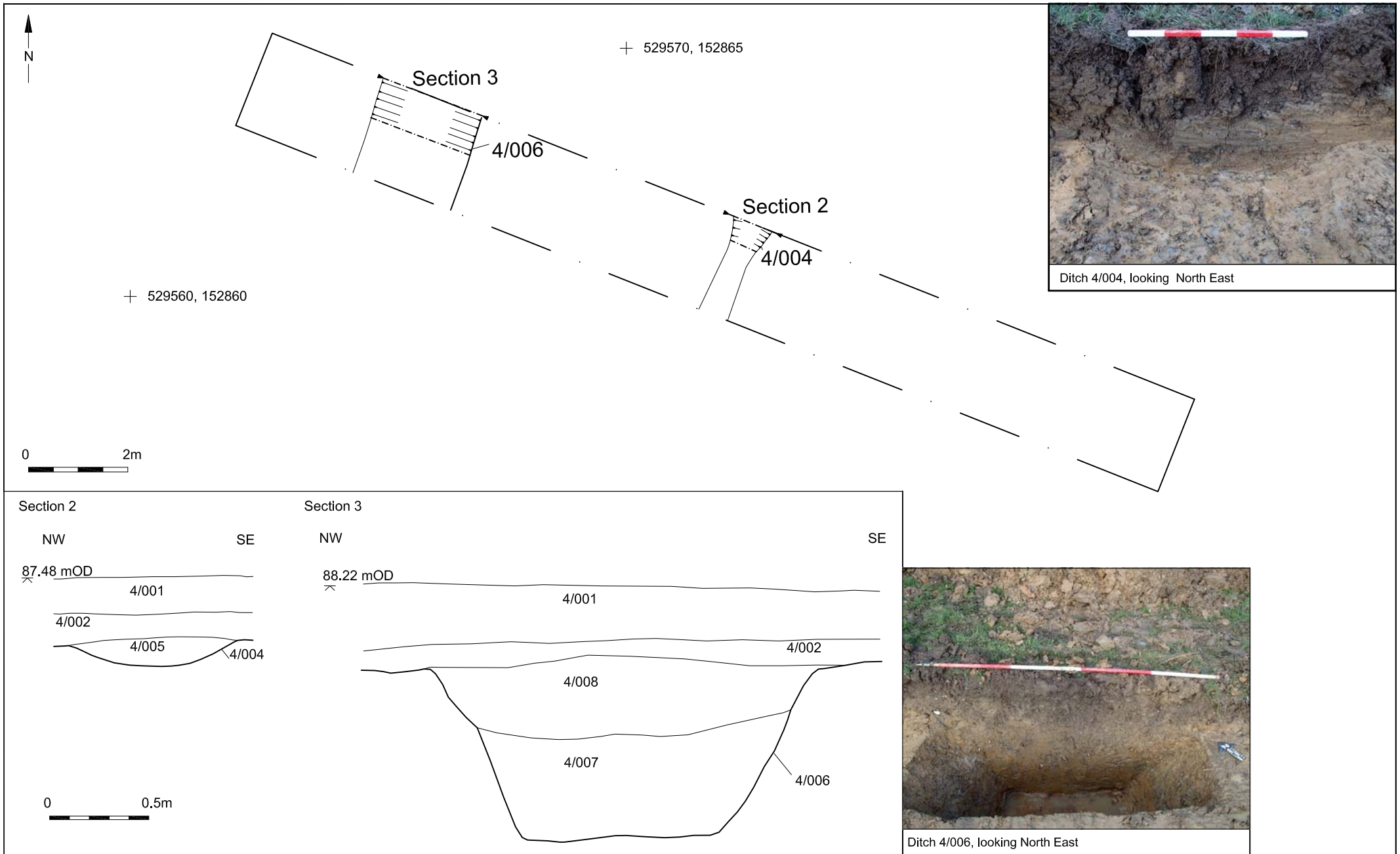
Report Ref: 2015024

Drawn by: NG

Merstham, Triangle site

Trench 3 : plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 3



© Archaeology South-East		Merstham, Triangle site		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7160	01 - 2015	Trench 4 : plan, sections and photographs		
Report Ref: 2015024	Drawn by: NG			

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

