

**FORMER CANE HILL HOSPITAL,
BRIGHTON ROAD,
COULSDON, CR5 3YL**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

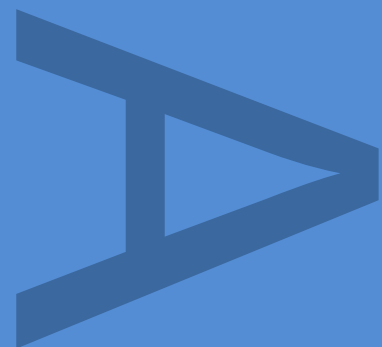
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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FORMER CANE HILL HOSPITAL, BRIGHTON
ROAD, COULSDON, CR5 3YL

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL

An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Croydon

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on the grounds of the former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon CR5 3YL in the London Borough of Croydon (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was conducted between 26th August and 23rd October 2014, was commissioned by Ken Whittaker of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK on behalf of Barratt Developments and was monitored by the archaeological advisor to Croydon, Mark Stevenson of English Heritage (GLAAS). Chris Mayo was the project manager and archaeological site work was supervised by the author and Dougie Killock, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 1.2 The works comprised the excavation of seventy-six test trenches (Figure 2b). These mostly measured 50m in length with some shorter 20m and 30m trenches also excavated. The trench plan was designed by Ken Whittaker of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK and intended to achieve an even spatial coverage of the areas of the site with potentially surviving archaeological remains that might be impacted upon by the proposed development; the former building footprints of the hospital complex are suggested to have been basemented and as such are presumed to have removed all but deep-cut archaeological remains. The evaluation exercise was subdivided into three distinct phases based on both the development program and the geography of the site (Figure 2a). The first of these was the Detailed Application Area (DAA) trenches followed by the Southern Development Zone (SDZ) trenches and lastly the Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ) trenches.
- 1.3 The site encompasses the former London County Lunatic Asylum (1888) that was situated on the top of Cane Hill and now, barring a water tower, chapel and administration block which are to be retained within the new development, has been completely demolished. The site slopes steeply up to the location of the former hospital from the northeast to the southwest with the highest point of the site seen towards the southwest of the proposed Southern Development Zone area. Naturally-occurring geological deposits were observed as fragmented chalk on the lower slopes of the site with drift geology of sandy-clay with flints on the upper reaches.
- 1.4 Archaeological results were observed predominantly towards the upper areas of the site and cut into the drift geology. Features included two deep cut (and not fully bottomed) pits containing prehistoric and Saxon pottery and an undated linear feature in the DAA trenches. Away from the areas not lost to truncation and landscaping associated with the hospitals' demolition, the SDZ trenches recorded two very large pit or ditch features containing prehistoric pottery and lithic finds as well as pit cuts containing prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material. These suggest prehistoric occupation at the top of the hill that continued into the Romano-British phase and the early Saxon period as seen by further cut features, perhaps relating to structures as part of a farmstead-type settlement. Saxon occupation was represented by pottery finds as well as daub and a loomweight. Early medieval occupation towards the southwest of the area suggests further reuse of the hilltop for settlement. On the downhill slopes, a small amount of peg tile potentially relates a late medieval

or early post-medieval settlement. The HGDZ trenches were mostly lacking in archaeological results, this being most-likely explained by the steep gradient of the site on which they were located. A series of machine excavated linear cuts are thought to relate to pig sty structures.

- 1.5 The results of the works prove the survival of multi-phase sub-surface archaeological remains towards the top of Cane Hill in areas both undeveloped and previously developed. These hold potential further evidence of occupation in this part of Croydon and based on the remains observed during these works, a necessity for further work is anticipated in advance of each phase development. The scope of any further work will be recommended by the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Croydon.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on the grounds of the former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon CR5 3YL in the London Borough of Croydon (Figure 1). The proposed development would see the construction of 671 new residential units.
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the north by the Chipstead Valley Road and Lion Green Lane, to the east by the A23 Farthing Way, to the south by Hollymeoak Road and to west by Portnalls Road.
- 2.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Croydon and does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A single Scheduled Ancient Monument is located within the 500m study area cited in the ES: an embankment of the former Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway located to the north-east of the study area at Lion Green Road (AMEC ID No 35), immediately adjacent to the Site. The Farthing Down Scheduled Ancient Monument is located immediately east of the study area, which includes an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and late Iron Age/Romano-British field systems. Neither Scheduled Monument is directly affected by the Development
- 2.4 The site investigation was conducted between 26th August and 23rd October 2014, and was commissioned by Ken Whittaker of AMEC Consulting on behalf of Barratt Developments. The works were supervised by Richard Humphrey and Dougie Killock and managed by Chris Mayo, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The archaeological works were monitored by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, Mark Stevenson, of English Heritage. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (GLAAS) guidance (2014).
- 2.5 The site has previously been the subject of archaeological and historical research in the form of an Environmental Impact Statement¹ that contains a chapter on the Historic Environment. This details how the site and its immediate locality have been subjected to previous archaeological work that suggests the survival of remains dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Of note are struck flint and prehistoric pottery finds to the north of the site and Saxon burials that have been recorded at Lion Green Lane and Farthing Down. Portnalls Farm, to the south of the old hospital complex, is likely to be of medieval date, having once belonged to an earlier Saxon manor. The early 19th century Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway also traversed the northern end of the site. The now demolished Cane Hill Hospital site was situated on the top of the hill, towards the centre of the site. The buildings of this complex were basemented and as such are presumed to have removed any potentially surviving archaeological remains over this part of the site. Past post-depositional impacts to the surrounding grounds are thought to have been minimal and limited to smaller, ancillary building footprints, service excavations and farm activity. Open farmland is suggested to have always been pasture, with no records of arable farming (and therefore

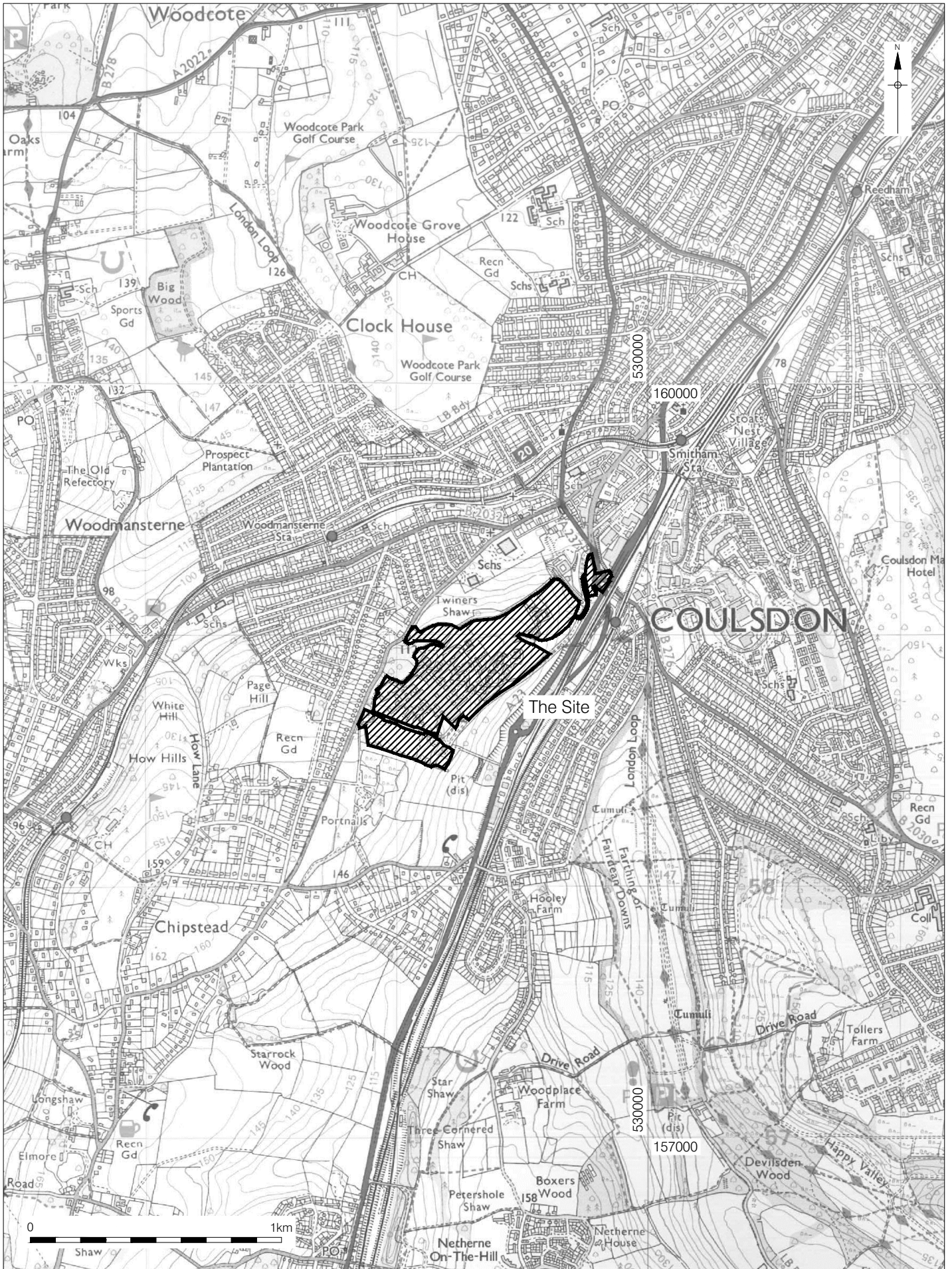
¹ Quod (2014) *Cane Hill, Coulsdon: Environmental Statement*. Vol. 2. Quod Consulting, London

associated ploughing) recorded.

- 2.6 A localised geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2013, utilising detailed gradiometry over approximately 9 hectares of grassland². The survey identified areas of ridge and furrow cultivation, suggesting the land was used for agriculture during the medieval period, in addition to identifying linear anomalies considered to relate to former footpaths and a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin.
- 2.7 The aim of the works as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation³ was 'geared towards analysis of successive phases of land divisions and associated settlement or other features, in order to establish an understanding the landscape framework, in terms of its date and character'.
- 2.8 The evaluation exercise was subdivided into three distinct phases based on both the development program and the geography of the site (Figure 2a). The first of these was the Detailed Application Area (DAA) trenches (centred at NGR 529321,158892) followed by the Southern Development Zone (SDZ) trenches (centred at NGR 529002,158670) and lastly the Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ) trenches (centred at NGR 529630,159113). The central NGR for the site is TQ 2940 5890.
- 2.9 Trenches varied in length between 20m and 50m. They were positioned across the respective development zones (Figure 2b) with the intention of achieving an even spatial coverage of the site as opposed to targeting specific areas of suspected archaeological results. Specifics regarding trench positions, dimensions and observations are detailed in the methodology and results section of this report.
- 2.10 The site was allocated the unique site code CNE14. The completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited with LAARC.

² Richardson, T (2013) AMEC Survey of Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, Croydon. Stratascan unpublished report

³ AMEC (2014) *Cane Hill Hospital: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Mitigation*. AMEC Environmental & Infrastructure UK Ltd



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

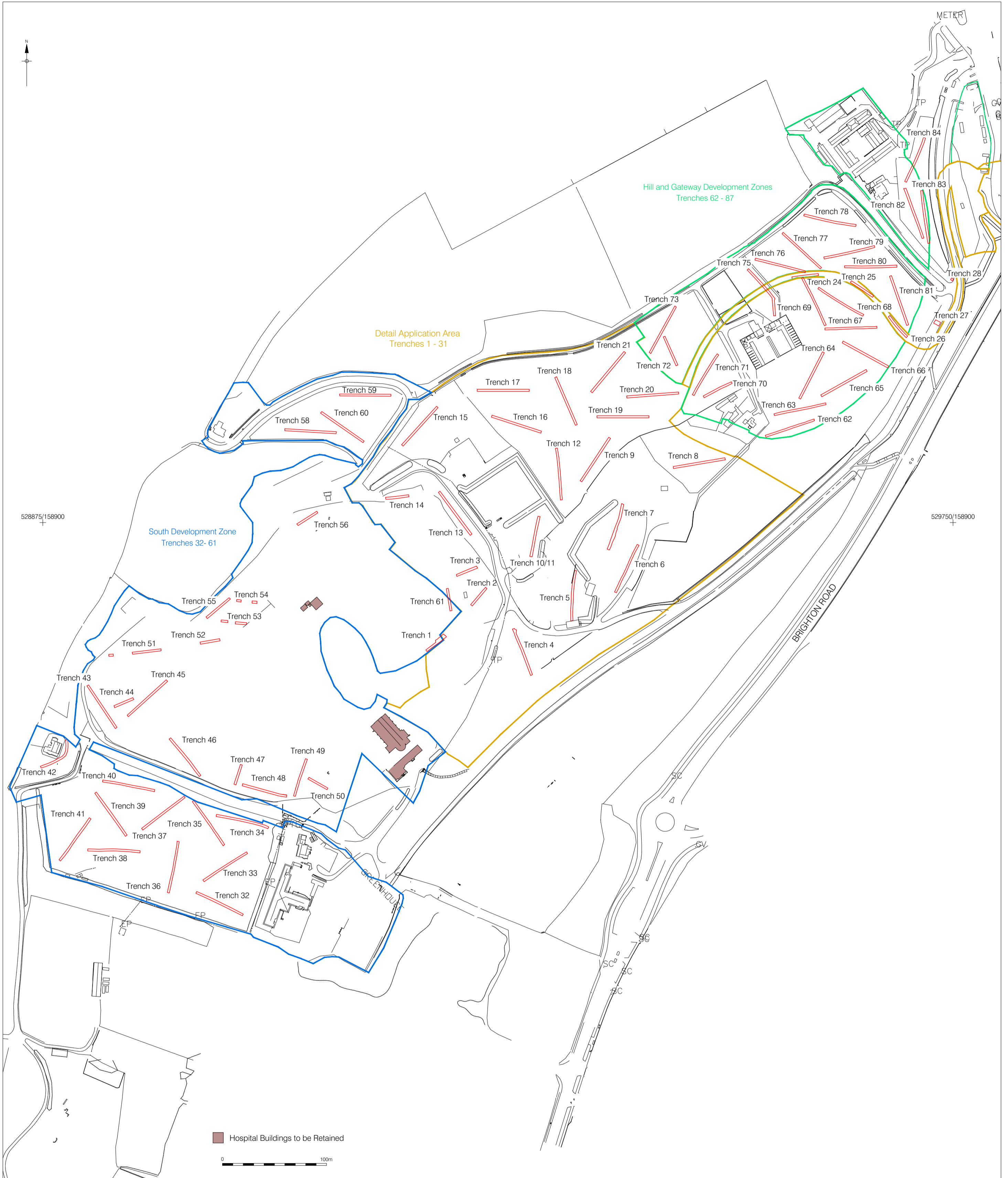


Topographical survey supplied by Barratt Southern Counties

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Figure 2a
Location of Development Zones
1:6,250 at A4



Topographical survey supplied by Barratt Southern Counties
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Figure 2b
 Trench Location
 1:2,500 at A2

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The proposed development is subject to the considerations of policy 7.8 from The London Plan (2011).

3.3 Archaeology in Croydon and the UDP

3.3.1 The London Borough of Croydon adopted policies concerning the preservation of archaeological remains in its Replacement Unitary Development Plan of 2006⁴. These policies and their justifications are contained within Chapter 5 of the document. The plan states that:

3.3.2 The council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough and its interpretation and presentation to the public.

3.3.3 Archaeological remains are the main surviving evidence of Croydon's past. They are important to local identity, are valuable for their role in education, recreation and tourism. Archaeological remains are a finite and fragile resource, easily destroyed by development. Once they are gone, part of the Borough's past is lost forever.

3.4 Site Specific Planning Background

3.4.1 Croydon Council has granted permission for a "hybrid" application (13/02527/P) for up to 677 residential units (net increase of 675 units); Class A1-A5; B1; C1; D1-D2 Uses; car and cycle parking provision, landscaping and public realm works, interim works, and highway works including a new access onto Marlpit Lane/ Brighton Road Roundabout and Portnalls Road comprising:

- Full planning application for 187 residential units (Class C3) and engineering operations comprising a new road and access from the Marlpit Lane / Brighton Road (A237) Roundabout and associated infrastructure including drainage;
- Outline planning application for:

⁴http://www.croydon.gov.uk/contents/departments/planningandregeneration/pdf/Chapter_5_Urban_conservati01.pdf

- the retention and re-use of the Water Tower and Chapel and Refurbishment and Re-use of Administration Building for Class A1-A5; B1; C3; D1-D2 purposes;
- demolition of the Hospital farm complex, The Piggeries, The Meadows and South Lodge, as shown in Appendix B, Figure 3;
- re-use/rebuild of North Lodge as Use Class C3 single dwelling house;
- relocation of Farm and Change of use of Glencairn from Use Class C2 to a Use Class C3 dwelling house, refurbishment and change of use of MSU building for farming purposes, and erection of three barns on tennis court site;
- a single building of 3,000m² GEA for Office (B1) or Hotel (C1) uses;
- up to 473 new residential units (Class C3);
- and new access onto Portnalls Road and re-use of existing access onto Portnalls Road.

3.4.2 The proposed Master Plan (Barratt Developments Cane Hill Illustrative Masterplan CHC-AL-120) identifies a block structure comprising a range of housing types to be developed in phased zones as shown in Appendix B, Figure 1 (see also Barratt Developments Cane Hill Indicative Phasing Plan CHC-AL-109):

- Area of full planning application (10.2ha including access links to A23) comprising the Detail Application Area - development Phase 1.
- Outline application area (total 23.4ha) comprising:
 - Gateway Development Zone;
 - Hill Development Zone;
 - South Development Zone.

3.4.3 Approximately 4.4ha of the combined 33.6ha development zone comprises the footprint of the former hospital buildings. The greater part of this footprint was the former central hospital complex, which predominantly occupies the South Development Zone, and included extensive basement areas. There is a presumption that archaeological investigation areas will exclude the basemented central complex and the former swimming pool, but include the footprint of other former hospital buildings pending a post-evaluation stage review of the likely scope for archaeological preservation.

3.4.4 Landscape proposals will incorporate existing informal tree planting and lanes connected to the historic farm and hospital estate. These areas are also excluded from intrusive archaeological investigation (Appendix B, Figure 4) as is the agricultural land beyond the development zones.

- 3.4.5 Only a portion of the wider site covered by the application will be developed; the Southern Development Zone will be excluded and a substantial portion of the proposed development will be on land formerly developed for the main hospital buildings.
- 3.4.6 The site is located within an Archaeology Priority Zone. An embankment of the former Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway is classed as a Scheduled Monument and positioned to the north of the site.
- 3.4.7 The client's archeological consultant, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK, prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation⁵ designing archaeological works at the site, to initially comprise a trial trench evaluation. The WSI designed an iterative programme of phased archaeological works will be undertaken in line with English Heritage Guidance on the management of archaeological projects (EH 1991, 2006). The project will define detailed site-specific research aims; determine the potential of archaeological heritage assets in each of the four development zones; resource the fieldwork project stages; and conclude with a programme of post-excavation works.
- 3.4.8 The WSI was approved by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, Mark Stevenson, of English Heritage.

⁵ AMEC (2014) *Cane Hill Hospital: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Mitigation*. AMEC Environmental & Infrastructure UK Ltd

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The BGS 1:50'000 scale geological map, Sheet 286, Reigate (Solid and Drift edition) indicates that the site is underlain with chalk. Superficial deposits include the clay-with-flints formation, comprising differing lithological types, including, clay, silt, sand and gravel⁶.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The former hospital stood on Cane Hill, a south-east to north-west aligned chalk ridge located southwest of Coulsdon town centre, which affords commanding views to the north towards London and to the east towards Farthing Down. The valley between Cane Hill and Farthing Down is likely to have had significance as an important communication route from the south towards London⁷.

4.2.2 The topography of the site is extremely varied, representative of the natural slope of Cane Hill. Elevations at the northern end of the site near Brighton Road and Lion Green Road are recorded as between 79.00 and 80.00m OD; these rise to around 91.00m OD around the existing tenant farm complex, rising further to around 112.00m OD by the piggeries, and then rising again to a plateau of between 128.00 and 136.00m OD in the area of the now demolished hospital complex. The topography rises further still to the southwest, reaching a site high of around 144.00m OD in the southern field.

4.3 Geotechnical Investigations

4.3.1 Test pits excavated at the site demonstrate areas of landfill and made ground, especially at the former hospital complex. The OS records a number of chalk or gravel pits in the development area and wider study area which may also contain landfill material⁸.

⁶ Quod (2014) *Cane Hill, Coulsdon: Environmental Statement*. Vol. 2. Quod Consulting, London

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is summarized from the Environmental Statement⁹:

- 5.1 The Greater London Historic Environment Register (GLHER) records hippopotamus, canine and mammoth fossils close to Cane Hill. These are probably associated with clay and flint deposits capping the downland ridge or the Quaternary gravel located at the valley bottom.
- 5.2 Chance finds of prehistoric activity include a hand axe and arrowheads dating from the Neolithic to Bronze Age. A polished Neolithic axe was found at Fairdene Road, to the east of the study site, and flint fragments and abraded pot sherds were recovered during works on the Coulsdon Inner Relief Road in 1994. Approximately 800m east of the study site is the prominent ridge of Farthing Down where late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement has been recorded. The settlement saw intensified occupation in the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods as seen by the remaining field systems that may have spread to adjoining valleys.
- 5.3 An absence of Roman material from the development area itself is contrasted with the known survival of archaeology from this date in the nearby landscape. Stane Street, the Roman road from London to Chichester, passes to the west whilst an ancillary road connecting London to Brighton passes to the east. The Merstham Gap - the valley between Farthing Down and Cane Hill - was used as an important route to the Thames from Saxon times if not earlier. A Roman cemetery at Coulsdon Wood included a group of eleven east-west coffined burials with a suggested late 4th century date. A possible ditched enclosure was also seen at Coulsdon Wood: these yielded Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery. Additionally, a suggested flint mine of the same date was recorded in 1923 at Marlpit Lane.
- 5.4 Saxon burials have been recorded at Lion Green Lane to the north of the development site and to the east at Farthing Down. There is a suggestion of burials having been found at Cane Hill although these might actually be those at Lion Green Lane. These form part of a well-documented series of cemeteries along the Merstham Gap and Wandle Valley that lead towards London. Smaller, local cemeteries are suggested to have related to individual farming communities established after the early migration whilst larger burial grounds are thought to represent the population of larger settlements. It is postulated that the early migrants displaced native communities and consisted of a few households that drifted from location to location around the landscape, operating within the vestiges of Romano-British estate boundaries before settling in more permanent locations, such as the Saxon manor of Coulsdon.
- 5.5 The 7th century Charters of Chertsey Abbey refers to Coulsdon as 'Curedsdone' and by the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Colesdone is recorded as consisting of ploughed land, woodland and a church with about 55 residents. The manor was held by the Abbey of St. Peter,

⁹ Quod (2014) Cane Hill, Coulsdon: Environmental Statement Vol.2. Quod, London

Chertsey from AD 675 until the Dissolution in the 16th century when it passed to the Carew family of Beddington. Although medieval activity is poorly represented both in the GLHER and archaeological evidence from in and around the study site, Portnalls Farm (situated to the south of the site) is likely to be 15th century in origin, with later post-medieval additions to estate buildings. The buildings of the farm survived into the early 20th century. The development area consisted of farmland through the medieval period consistent with existing properties and forming part of the originally defined Saxon manor of Coulsdon.

- 5.6 The estate was acquired by Surrey County Council in the 1880s for the site of a new mental asylum - Cane Hill Hospital. The associated expansion of metropolitan London and the railway network transformed Coulsdon from characteristically rural to increasingly suburban.
- 5.7 The Surrey Iron Railway Company (SIR) came about following the enactment of the Wandsworth Railway Bill in 1801 that agreed on the construction of a horse-drawn railway between Wandsworth and Croydon. The Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway (CMGIR) represented an extension to this bill in 1803. The track was to run from the Croydon Canal Basin (now West Croydon Railway Station) through Old Town, parallel to Brighton Road down through Purley and Coulsdon, passing along the foot of Cane Hill. Unfortunately, the line was never financially viable as a horse-drawn operation and was overtaken upon the advent of steam locomotion in the mid-19th century. A surviving embankment of the CMGIR survives to the rear of the car park on Lion Green Lane.
- 5.8 The Third Surrey County Lunatic Asylum that became the London County Lunatic Asylum was built in two phases (1880-1882 and 1888-1892) by one of Britain's principle asylum architects, Charles Henry Howell. Located on top of Cane Hill within 60 hectares of grounds, the asylum also contained an extensive purpose built farm, providing patients with the benefit of occupational therapy and the means for the hospital to produce its own food. The farm incorporated agricultural innovations, including eight acres of sewerage irrigation.
- 5.9 The hospital remained in use up until its closure in 2008, with decreasing patient numbers a consequence of the governments' Care in the Community policy. The building complex was demolished between 2008 and 2010. This has led to large amounts of made ground across the site, backfilling of basements and service tunnels as well as landscaping.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The investigations were carried out in accordance with a RAMS¹⁰ and Written Scheme of Investigation¹¹. Areas of the proposed development site were identified by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK as having archaeological potential and a trench design was formulated to investigate these areas. Trenches were not specifically targeted on potential features, but positioned to give an even spatial coverage of these areas.
- 6.2 A PCA surveyor using a handheld GPS system located trenches where possible according to the AMEC trench layout, and a Total Station Theodolite (TST) where not practicable. Temporary benchmarks (TBMs) were also provided as part of this survey.
- 6.3 Whilst attempts were made to follow this original trench plan, on-site considerations necessitated the relocation of several trenches. Although moved in order to avoid topographical barriers, services, tree-canopies, fence lines and previous building footprints, the trenches remained positioned approximately over the areas of archaeological potential as identified in the WSI. The trench location plan (Figure 2b) shows the location of trenches as opened during the evaluation exercise.
- Trenches 29, 30 and 31 of the Detailed Application Area were either moved or abandoned all together as they were positioned over functioning roadways or working farm areas.
 - Trench 57 of the Southern Development Zone was abandoned as its proposed location was atop an area of concrete hardstanding forming access to a field.
 - Trench 72 of the Hill and Gateway Development Zone was abandoned as its proposed location was within the biomass heap used by the tenant farmer.
- 6.4 Following on from the Detailed Application Area (DAA) and Southern Development Zone (SDZ) trenches, the evaluation exercise moved on to the Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ). The results of these have been made available as summary reports (Humphrey 2014 a & b) whilst this report represents a synthesis of all three phases.
- 6.5 Topsoil, subsoil and overlying strata were machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision. All resultant spoil was piled a safe distance away from the trench side. In order to test the authenticity of presumed naturally-occurring deposits, a machine excavated test sondage was occasionally excavated towards one end of the trench in an area devoid of potential archaeological features.

¹⁰ Mayo, C. (2014) *Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL: Detailed Application Area Site Specific Health and Safety Method Statement and Risk Assessment*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.
AMEC (2014) *Cane Hill Hospital: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Mitigation*. AMEC Environmental & Infrastructure UK Ltd

- 6.6 On completion of the machine strip down to archaeological levels, all trenches were allowed to weather for at least 48 hours. Those with identifiable features present were cleaned in plan using appropriate hand tools then a hand-drawn plan created. For trenches with no observable archaeological features, a trench-record sheet was compiled with locations and heights provided by GPS.
- 6.7 All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded. Discrete, non-burial features were initially half-sectioned. Linear features were sufficiently sampled with 1m hand-excavated slots away from intersections in order to retrieve materials to both date and characterise their nature. Deep features such as wells and pits were excavated to a depth permissible under health and safety guidance. This was typically a maximum of 1.20m below ground level. Excavation of deeper features did not proceed beyond this depth.
- 6.8 A metal detector was used to scan features prior to excavation and the resultant spoil was again tested post-excavation.
- 6.9 Recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.10 A photographic record of the investigations was made using a high resolution digital camera.
- 6.11 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) identified with the site code CNE14.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This chapter of the report details the chronologically sequenced development of the study area seen in trenches that yielded positive archaeological results. For many of the additional trenches, features were tested that were deemed to be the product of naturally occurring geological processes or of modern origin. These trenches with negative results and 19th century observations, most likely associated with the asylum, are listed in tabular form in the Appendix 2.

7.1.2 The figures that follow the text first show the archaeological results by phase then by trench. Only substantive results are illustrated: trenches with later post-medieval observations, most likely associated with the hospital, have been omitted.

7.1.3 Specialist appendices pertaining to the artefactual material from site are contained within Appendices 3-11.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Naturally occurring geology was broadly characterised as a sandy clay-with-flint formation with varying degrees of gravel (Plate 2) on the upper slopes and apex of Cane Hill that overlay chalk bedrock. The thickness of this deposit was occasionally tested by excavating a test sondage away from any potential archaeological features. Variations in both the clay-with-flints formations and chalk layer are described in detail for each trench description in Appendix 2. For trenches on the slopes of Cane Hill, seen in many of the eastern and northern trenches of the Detailed Application Area (DAA) and Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ), this formation was absent and natural geology recorded as an often fragmented clean chalk layer (Plate 1). Varying thicknesses of subsoil formation were observed between both the clay-with-flint formation, chalk bedrock and the overlying, modern topsoil horizon. All heights, thicknesses and descriptions of natural geology are detailed in Appendix 2.

Plate 1: South-south-west-facing view of section in Trench 25 with 2m scale



Plate 2: North-facing view of section in Trench 19 with 2m scale



7.3 Phase 2: Late Prehistoric

- 7.3.1 A circular posthole [34] was recorded in Trench 1 (Figures 3, 13). It measured approximately 0.48m in diameter, was 0.27m deep and cut from a height of 131.62m OD. Struck flint from fill [33] has been dated to the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age¹². A large, vertically-sided pit cut [30] that was also recorded in Trench 1 (Plate 3) was noted to contain struck and burnt flint, daub, a loomweight and pottery dating to a contemporary Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age but also contained material dateable to the Saxon period.

¹² Appendix 8

Plate 3: East-facing view pit [30] in Trench 1 with 1m scale



- 7.3.2 An ovoid-shaped pit cut [59] was observed in Trench 9 (Figures 3, 9, Plate 4) cut into natural clay layer [73]. It is noteworthy that Trench 9 was positioned over a point in the landscape where the slopes of the rising hill from the north to the south became decreasingly steep in their gradient. This might suggest that settlement activity occurred in this location as it was possible upon increasingly level surfaces. The pit cut extended beyond the southern side of the trench and where seen measured 1.62m east to west by 1.44m north to south. The sides were near vertical with the top of the cut recorded at a height of 124.90m OD. The base of the cut was not fully exposed as it extended beyond that permissible under safe working conditions: excavation stopped at 123.57m OD. The lowest fill excavated of the feature was [72]. This was composed of mid red-brown sandy-silt with frequent flint nodule inclusions. No dating material was recovered from this fill, which was seen at a height of 124.65m OD. It was in turn sealed by [58] - a loose dark-grey/black combination of sand, silt and gravel. This contained a whetstone, daub dated to between 100BC and AD100, and puddingstone dated to the Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age¹³. Struck flint also recovered dates from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic¹⁴, although is potentially residual. Pottery dates from the Early to Middle Iron Age¹⁵. A fragmented adult equid skull was also recovered¹⁶. Sealing [58], fill [57] was composed of stiff mid-brown sandy-silt with crushed chalk fragments. No dating evidence was recovered from this fill, which was recorded at a height of 124.74m OD and was 0.28m thick. The final fill of pit cut [59] was [56] - a loose chalk deposit that was 0.40m thick at 124.90m OD. No dating evidence was recovered. The fill has been interpreted as a capping layer of the pit.

¹³ Appendix 3

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Appendix 11

¹⁶ Appendix 5

Plate 4: Northeast-facing view of pit [59] in Trench 9 with 1m scale



- 7.3.3 An undated curvilinear feature recorded as cut [16] in Trench 6 (Figure 3) may represent further prehistoric settlement evidence. The cut measured 5.27m long and was seen from the northwest side of the trench on a southeast course before turning again towards the northeast. The profile of the cut was irregular owing to the fragmented natural chalk [28] through which it was made although in places it appeared as potentially V-shaped. It typically measured 0.35m wide and was 0.22m deep with a maximum height for the cut recorded at 121.37m OD. Although no dating evidence was recovered from fill [15], the cut appeared stylistically prehistoric. This feature was in turn truncated by modern planting beds that are thought to relate to the hospital activities.
- 7.3.4 Trench 34 was positioned on an approximate east to west alignment towards the southeast of what was an open field used by the hospital patients for recreational activities (Figure 2b). This part of the SDZ area of works was noted as being positioned over the summit of Cane Hill. At the eastern end of the trench a large cut feature was observed and recorded as feature [146] (Figures 3, 8, 17, Plate 5). Only the western side of the cut was exposed and this was seen to be on a roughly north to south alignment. The eastern side of the cut was beyond the eastern extent of the trench but where seen the feature measured greater than 5.20m wide. Sides of the cut were noted to be gently sloping. The top of the eastern end of the cut was seen at a height of 140.17m OD and excavation stopped at a height of 138.97m OD although this was not the base of the feature but the safe permissible working depth.

Plate 5: Northeast-facing view of ditch cut [146] In Trench 33 with 1m scale



- 7.3.5 Fill [145] represents the earliest observed deposit excavated in a hand dug sondage towards the centre of the feature (Figure 17). This was composed of mid grey-brown sandy-clayey-silt with frequent flint pebbles and charcoal. It measured at least 0.35m thick at a height of 139.32m OD. Burnt flint and struck flint were recovered that have been dated to the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age¹⁷. Sealing [145] was a 0.32m thick deposit [144] of stiff grey-brown clayey-silt with charcoal and flint inclusions, at a height of 139.84m OD. No dating evidence was recovered from the layer, the base of which was defined by an increased concentration of mineral panning, originally thought to be charcoal. This was in turn sealed by [143] and [142]. The former was a mid red-brown clayey-sandy-silt measuring 0.18m thick at 140.07m OD with no dating evidence. Fill [142] was much thicker at 0.63m (at 140.18m OD) and composed of sand, silt and clay with charcoal and flint inclusions but no dating evidence. It is suggested that the final fill of the feature, recorded as [141], represents an accumulation within the feature when it had been part backfilled for a considerable amount of time. This fill measured 0.35m thick at 140.17m OD and comprised of mid to dark brown-grey sandy clay-silt with a large concentration of burnt flint. Daub recovered from this context was 'moulded into a sill shape and may again attest to prehistoric or Saxon activity, or may even have formed part of a Roman timber lined wattle and daub structure'¹⁸. Struck flint has been dated to the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age¹⁹. Pottery from [141] was dated to the Early Iron Age²⁰.
- 7.3.6 Suggestions as to the function of cut [146] include a large ditch or possibly a large pit. If a ditch then it is possible that this represents a very large prehistoric earthwork positioned on top of Cane Hill. It is likely to have been backfilled over a considerable amount of time. It was not seen in

¹⁷ Appendix 8

¹⁸ Appendix 3

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Appendix 11

isolation in Trench 34: to the east were the linear cut [127] with no dating evidence in fill [126] and the linear cut [132]. The latter measured greater than 2m long on a northwest to southeast alignment, was 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep. Filling it, deposit [131] contained burnt and struck flint dated to the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age²¹. The maximum height for the cut was recorded at 140.60m OD and the base at 140.21m OD.

7.3.7 To the immediate southwest of Trench 34, Trench 35 was positioned on an approximate northwest to southeast alignment (Figure 2b). Cut into natural clay layer [140] was ditch cut [139] (Figures 3, 10 17, Plate 6). This extended across the trench on a northeast to southwest course. Obvious parallels can be drawn between the size of this feature and cut [146] as seen to the east in Trench 34 although from the evaluation exercise it was not possible to physically connect the two. Cut [139] was 10.50m wide and had shallow sloping sides and a flat base. The top of the cut was recorded at a height of 141.58m OD and its base was revealed in a slot dug in the centre of the feature at approximately 140.35m OD. Fill [138] represented the base fill of the feature. It measured 0.11m thick at a maximum height of 140.70m OD. No dating evidence was retrieved from the soft, mid yellow-brown sandy-clay. Another fill, [137], was observed towards the base of the cut although this may well be an interface layer with natural clay layer [140]. Sealing [138], the 0.12m thick layer [136] was composed of compact dark grey-brown sandy-clay with frequent flint gravel. The maximum height for this fill was 140.83m OD. No dating evidence was recovered. Fill [135] represented the top fill of [139]. It was seen at 141.18m OD, was 0.35m thick and comprised of mid red-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium flint gravel, pottery dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age²² and struck flint from the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age²³. It is possible that in a similar way to the upper fill of cut [146] representing a later backfilling of a feature that has been silted up over some considerable time, that the later fills here also represent a separate phase of activity in the area. Suggestions as to the function of the feature are also that it may represent a very large pit or a substantial prehistoric earthwork.

²¹ Appendix 8

²² Appendix 11

²³ Ibid.

Plate 6: West-facing view of ditch cut [139] in Trench 35 with 2m scale



- 7.3.8 A small pit seen to the west of cut [139] is likely to be Roman in date - see 7.4.
- 7.3.9 Pottery that has been broadly dated as prehistoric²⁴ was recovered from fill [179] of the large semi-circular pit cut [180] in Trench 41 (Figure 3, 14). This extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation for the trench but where seen measured some 4.10m north to south by 1.20m wide, was greater than 0.52m deep and was cut from a height of 143.83m OD. It was cut through clay with flints layer [182]. To the north of a later cut feature ([184]) was the posthole cut [188] (Figure 14, Plate 7). This was clearly defined as being circular in plan and had near vertical sides. It was 0.50m in diameter and 0.55m deep. The top of the cut was recorded at 143.40m OD. Pottery fragments that were not possible to date were recovered from fill [187] as was struck flint. However, a large quantity of large flint packing stones were observed throughout the fill and at the base of the cut was a large flint placed with a flat side facing up which has been interpreted as a 'pad' for potentially housing an upright timber from a structure. The significance of prehistoric activity in this part of the Southern Development Zone is that it is a distance away from the settlement activity seen to the east in Trenches 34 and 35, possibly representing a separate settlement.

²⁴ Appendix 11

Plate 7: East-facing view of posthole [188] in Trench 41 with 1m scale showing flint post-pad



7.4 Phase 3: Roman

- 7.4.1 A small pit cut was seen to the north of earlier pit [59] in Trench 9 in the DAA zone. Circular pit [78] measured 0.44m by 0.36m in plan and was 0.16m deep (Figures 4, 9). It was seen at a maximum height of 124.83m OD and had a flat base. Retrieved from single fill [77] was undated struck flint and pottery dated to between AD40 and 400²⁵.
- 7.4.2 Trenches 33 and 36 were positioned towards the southeastern corner of the lower SDZ playing field area (Figures 2, 4). Within these trenches were several cut features that contained Romano-British to Roman finds. The significance of these observations is in that they hint at continued occupation in this part of the study area from the later prehistoric through to the Roman period and that a farmstead type settlement might have existed here.
- 7.4.3 In Trench 33, pit or posthole cut [154] was recorded as being rectangular in shape and measured approximately 0.82m by 0.72m and was 0.34m deep (Figures 4, 11, Plate 8). It was cut from a height of 142.71m OD. Single fill [153] was a stiff clay-with-flint deposit with charcoal flecks and pottery that has been dated to AD150-250²⁶. Cut [154] formed part of a sequence of postholes that were arranged in an approximate north to south line, cut into natural clay-with-flints [178] and potentially relating to a structure. To the southeast of [154], cut [170] was ovoid in shape and measured 0.60m by 0.40m in plan and was 0.25m deep. The maximum height for the cut was 142.62m OD. Fill [169] was composed of stiff mid-grey to red-brown clay with flints. Although the other cut features in this trench are suggested to be Roman in date, pottery from fill [169] has been dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age, although it is possibly residual or representative of reuse of

²⁵ Appendix 4

²⁶ Ibid.

earlier materials. To the north of [154] cut [168] was also ovoid in shape. At a maximum height of 142.78m OD, this pit or posthole measured 0.78m by 0.56m by 0.23m deep. Within mid-grey to red-brown clay fill [167] was pottery dated to between AD70 and 150²⁷. Burnt flint was also recovered from this fill. The fourth and final posthole in this series as revealed in Trench 33 was [166]. Measuring 0.56m by 0.44m it was sub rectangular in shape although not fully exposed. It was 0.22m deep and cut from a maximum height of 142.77m OD. Fill [165] was devoid of dateable material.

Plate 8: North-facing view of postpits [154], [166], [168], [170] in Trench 33 with 1m scale



7.4.4 Additional Roman dating evidence was recovered from the backfill of features observed in Trench 36, to the immediate west of Trench 33 (Figures 4, 12). Towards the southern end of the trench, pit cut [152] was circular to oval in shape and measured some 0.55m north to south by 0.70m east to west. It was 0.22m deep and cut from a height of 144.00m OD. The composition of single fill [151] was noted to be soft, light-grey silty-clay with frequent chalk fleck inclusions as well as pottery dated to between AD70 and 400²⁸. To the immediate north of [152], narrow linear feature [162]

²⁷ Appendix 4

²⁸ Ibid.

extended on a southeast to northwest alignment. Its full extent went beyond the limits of excavation for the trench. Where seen it measured some 1.25m long by 0.15m wide and was 0.25m deep. It potentially represents a beam slot or drain feature associated with occupation in this area. Dark grey-brown silty-clay fill [161] that was recorded at a height of 144.00m OD contained Roman pottery dated to AD90-160²⁹. The Roman pottery recovered from this context represented the most pottery retrieved from a single context from this date, this being a total of 26 sherds.

7.4.5 Also recorded further to the north in Trench 36 (Figure 12) was the semi-circular pit cut [158]. Cut from a height of 143.00m OD, this was semi-circular in shape as it extended beyond the western limit of excavation for the trench. The sides of the cut were near vertical and where seen it measured 0.85m north to south by 0.55m east to west. The depth of the cut was 0.34m. Fill [157] was composed of firm mid grey-brown with occasional pottery, bone and charcoal. The pottery was dated to between AD50 and 250³⁰. The northeast to southwest linear feature [160] was recorded to the north of pit cut [158]. Although undated, its close proximity to other cut features of Roman date in the trench and this part of the site suggests it might potentially be related. It measured 2.60m long where seen, and was 0.85m wide by 0.16m deep, being cut from a height of 142.69m OD. Fill [159] was composed of firm dark brown silty-clay.

7.4.6 Trench 35 that contained the large north to south ditch cut [139] had pit cut [148] to the west of it (Figure 10, Plate 9). The pit cut was recorded as measuring 1.65m north to south by 1.40m east to west and was 0.30m deep. It was a circular shape with steep, near vertical side and a gently sloping base. The top of the cut was seen at 141.45m OD and the base at 141.16m OD. Fill [147] was a combination of dark grey-brown silty-clay with frequent large flint nodules. It also contained Roman pottery dated to between AD50 and 400³¹ and daub and Roman tile also dated to the same period³².

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Appendix 4

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

Plate 9: Southeast-facing View of Pit [148] in Trench 35 with 2m scale



7.5 Phase 4: Saxon

- 7.5.1 In Trench 1, circular pit cut [30] was originally recorded cut into natural sandy-clay with flints [40] towards the centre of the trench and extended beyond the western limit of excavation (Figures 5, 13, 17). The trench was extended on its western side so as to reveal the full extent of the cut feature, where it was seen to measure 2.20m east to west by 1.85m north to south. A quarter of the pit fill was recorded as only a half of the feature was exposed in the original trench before its extension. The pit cut was made from a height of 131.62m OD. The base of the cut feature was not fully seen as it extended beyond a depth permissible under safe working conditions - excavation stopped at a height of 130.62m OD, 1m below the height of the top of the cut. The break of slope of the feature was sharp at the top before falling away at 45° before coming near vertical.
- 7.5.2 The fill of the feature was bulk excavated and recorded as [29]; it was composed of densely compacted mid to dark grey sandy-silt with frequent flint nodules and burnt flint. Struck flint finds have been dated to Bronze Age to Iron Age with some potentially residual Mesolithic to Bronze Age examples also present³³. Aside from the lithic finds, daub has been dated to 500BC to AD1000³⁴. Of particular interest was the retrieval of a fragment of triangular clay loomweight. The type recovered is typically Iron Age in date but use is suggested to continue through in to the Roman period and possibly Saxon³⁵. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered that has been dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age³⁶. A single sherd of Saxon pottery was also recovered from fill [29] that has been dated to between AD400-900³⁷.
- 7.5.3 An oval shaped pit cut [129] in Trench 34 (Figures 14, 8, Plate 10) measured 2.05m north to south

³³ Appendix 8

³⁴ Appendix 3

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Appendix 11

³⁷ Appendix 10

by 1.35m east to west and was 0.20m deep, having been cut from a height of 140.28m OD. The base of the feature was flat and recorded at a height of 140.45m OD. Fill [128] contained mineral panning similar to that seen in fill [144] of feature [146] to the east, suggestive of a potentially localized variation in soil composition or similarity of backfilled material. Pottery recovered from fill [128] has been dated to between AD400-600³⁸.

Plate 10: North-facing view of pit [129] in Trench 33 with 2m scale



7.5.4 Although characteristically similar to pit cut [59] in Trench 9, the Saxon dating material in fill [29] cannot be ignored. The earlier feature has been interpreted as a grain storage pit and this feature, albeit later, may have served a similar function.

7.6 Phase 5: Early Medieval

7.6.1 Shallow linear feature, [184], in Trench 41 was excavated between earlier posthole [188] to the north and feature [180] to the south (Figures 6, 14). This measured 4.22m north to south by greater than 1.48m east to west and extended beyond the eastern section of the trench. It was cut from a height of 143.35m OD and was 0.19m deep. Fill [183] was composed of dirty yellow-brown sand with charcoal flecks and pottery dated to between AD1050-1300³⁹. This suggests that activity once again favoured the top of Cane Hill during this later period.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

7.7 Phase 6: Late Medieval / Early Post-Medieval

- 7.7.1 Several pit cuts were recorded in Trench 12 during the DAA phase of works (Figure 7). Cut [65] was circular in shape, measured approximately 1.45m in diameter and was very shallow at 80mm deep. It had a flat base that was recorded at a height of 125.86m OD. Fill [64] was composed of firm dark yellow brown clayey-sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions. Rare animal bone, ceramic building material and metal were also observed. The building material was identified as peg tile and dates to between 1300 and 1700⁴⁰ and possibly relates to a farmstead. Similarly dated material was seen in pit fill [68] in Trench 19 of feature [69]. This was a large feature that measured approximately 5.60m wide and extended beyond the northern and southern limits of the trench. The top of the cut was recorded at 121.80m OD and the base at 120.85m OD. This feature had the appearance of being modern and machine excavated and therefore possibly relates to farming activities associated with the asylum rather than a genuine cut feature of this date.
- 7.7.2 Similarly, what were also interpreted as machine-excavated foundation trenches were seen in Trenches 67, 68, 69 and 77 on the slopes of the HGDZ area (Figures 2 a & b). These were considered to relate to pig sties built in close proximity to the 'Piggeries' to the east. Residual peg tile also dated to between 1300-1700⁴¹ was removed from backfills [209] and [211] of features [210] and [212] in Trench 69.

7.8 Phase 7: Undated

- 7.8.1 Excavation of Trench 52 as part of the SDZ trenches continued to a depth of greater than 2m below ground level (Figure 2b). This considerable depth when compared to the relatively shallow topsoil formations seen to seal natural levels in other trenches was a result of substantial made ground horizons that are the product of the recent demolition of the hospital complex. Although it was not possible to enter the trench owing to its depth, a possible ditch cut was seen extending across the trench on a north-south alignment (Plate 11). This was recorded as cut [115] and when measured from the surface was seen to be 1.80m long by 0.90m wide at a maximum height of 129.53m OD. Although no dating evidence was recovered from fill [114], it was noted to be sealed by subsoil layer [112] that suggests it does not relate to modern impacts on natural levels.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

Plate 11: South-facing view ditch [115] in Trench 52



- 7.8.2 In close proximity to the positive archaeological results observed in the SDZ Trenches 34 and 35, cut features were also observed in Trench 49 (Figure 15). This was positioned on an approximate north-south alignment less than 50m to the northeast of Trench 34. Towards the centre of the trench, circular posthole cut [84] measured 0.36m in diameter and was 0.25m deep. It was cut from a height of 139.13m OD and made through clay-with-flints deposit [86]. It was filled by [83] - a firm light grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent flint gravel and very rare pottery that, unfortunately, was not possible to date. To the immediate west of this posthole, the large cut feature [80] extended beyond the western limit of excavation for the trench. This measured 1.75m north to south by 0.90m wide. A slot was excavated across the feature that observed the top of the cut to have been made from a height of 139.13m OD and the base at 138.91m OD. The sides were noted to be partially stepped. Fill [79] was composed of firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent flint gravel and charcoal flecks and, similarly to fill [83], undateable pottery.
- 7.8.3 Also observed in Trench 49 was pit cut [82]. Cut from 139.01m OD, this measured 2.90m north to south by 1.90m east to west and was 0.25m deep. A slot was excavated across the feature from the southern edge up to a modern truncation that extended east to west across the pit. This revealed a flat base to the feature and that the single fill, [81], was composed of compact dark grey-brown silty-clay with frequent flint but no dateable material.
- 7.8.4 To the west of Trench 49 in Trench 46, an undated cut feature [96] was interpreted as a naturally-created tree-throw. It measured 0.84m by 0.90m and was 0.20m deep and was made from a height of 137.51m OD.
- 7.8.5 Trenches 70 and 71 both contained a ditch cut that is likely to be the same feature (Figures 16, 17). In Trench 71, the more westerly of the two trenches, it was recorded as cut [234] and positioned on a north to south alignment. It was 1.40m wide and with steep slopes that made it V-shaped. It was seen to be 0.45m deep and the top of the cut made from a height of 117.56m OD.

Fill [233] was composed of loose light-brown silty-chalk that contained rusted metal, perhaps related to farm machinery, but no other dating material. Unlike other cut features in this part of the site that were obviously machine excavated and postulated to relate to modern farming, the profile of this cut indicated that it had not been made by a machine bucket. In Trench 70 to the south, the ditch was recorded as [237]. Here it measured 1.40m wide and was 0.60m deep with the cut being made from 117.93m OD (Plate 12). The base fill of the feature was recorded as [236] and contained no dating evidence. This was 0.34m thick at a height of 117.93m OD. It was sealed by [235], a 0.35m thick deposit of clayey-sand that contained a single burnt flint. Unlike [234], cut [237] was recorded as having more gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Plate 12: South-facing view of ditch [237] in Trench 71 with 2m scale





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Figure 3
Phase 2: Late Prehistoric
1:2,000 at A3



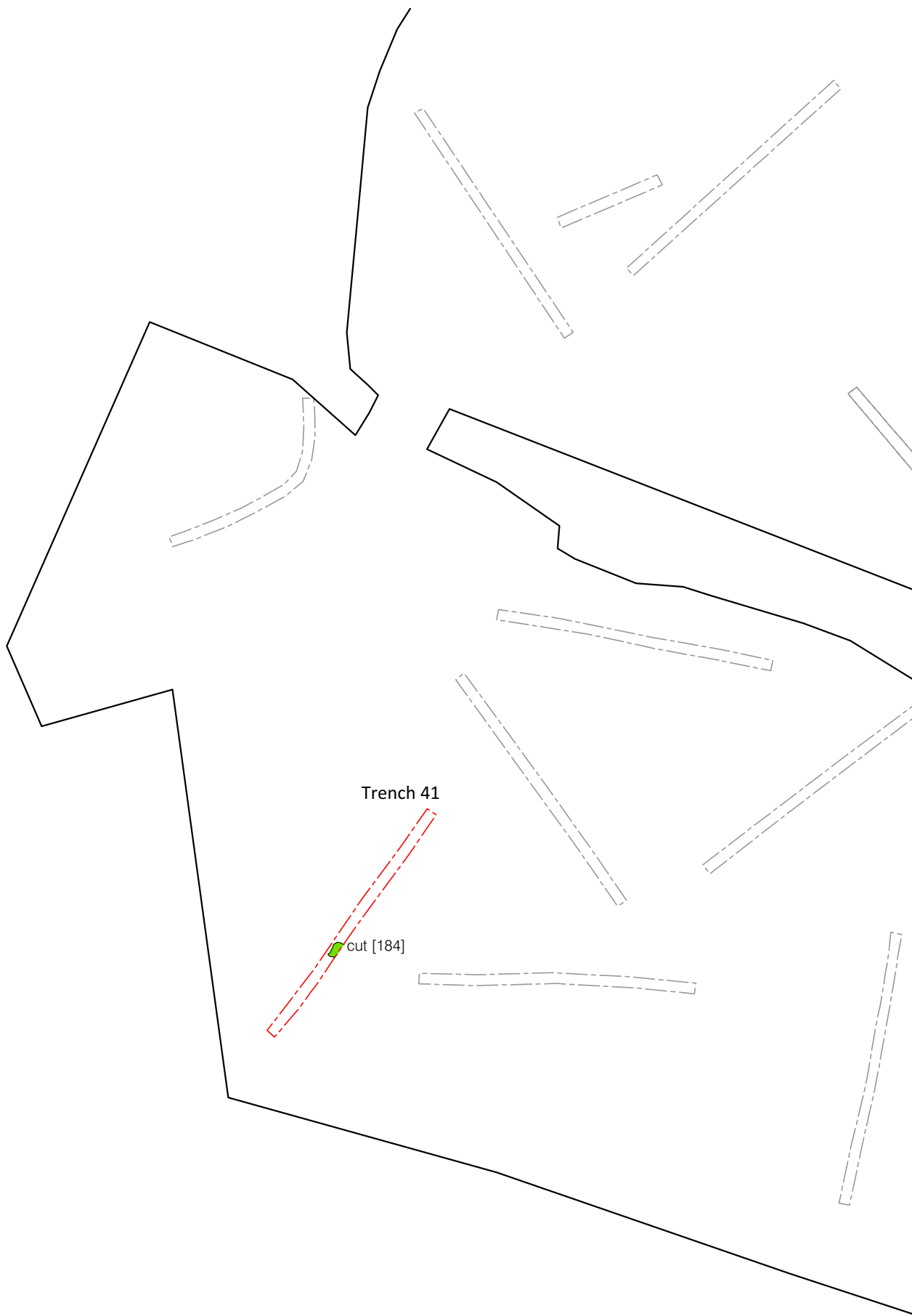
Figure 4
Phase 3: Roman
1:2,000 at A3



0 100m

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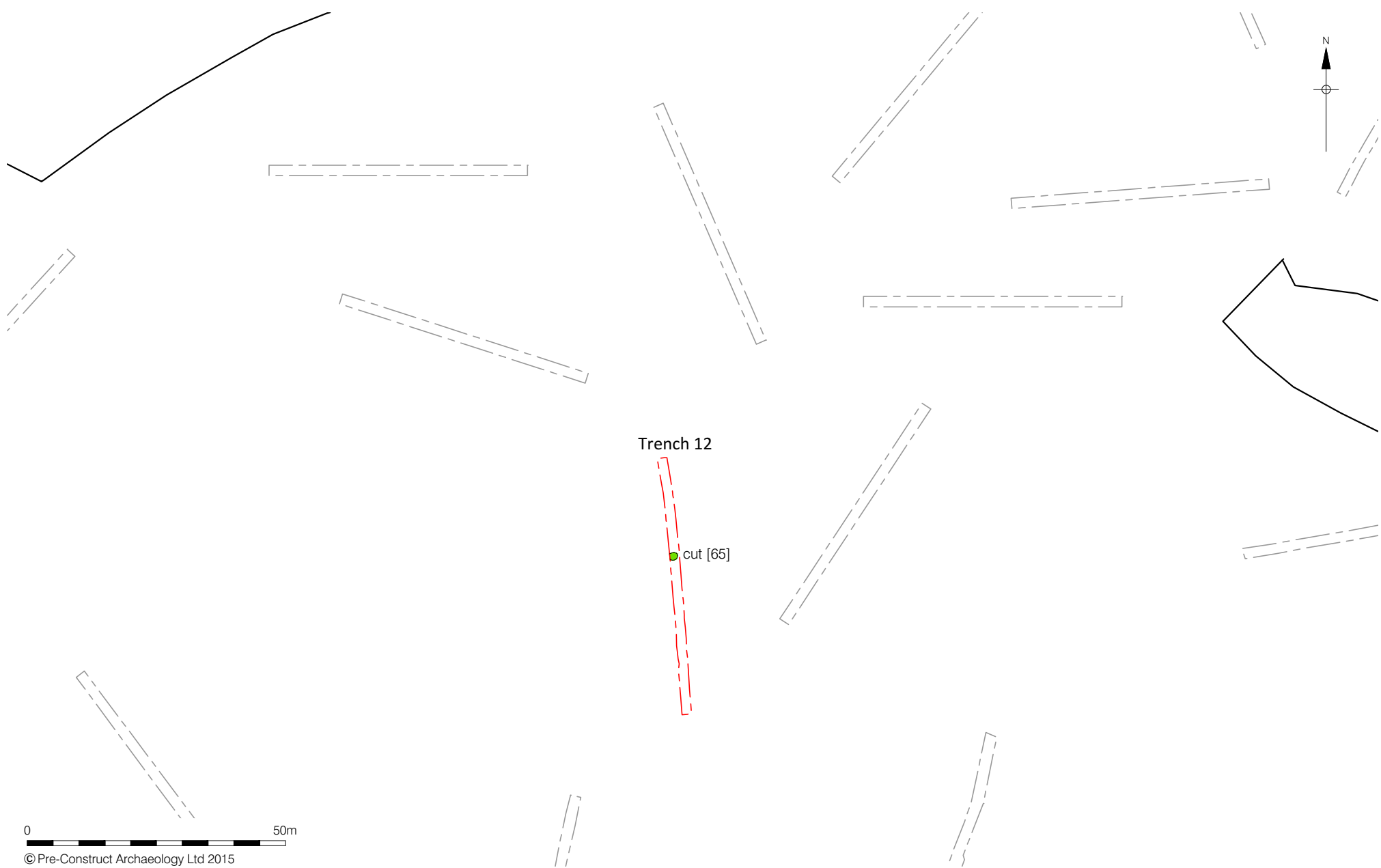
Figure 5
Phase 4: Saxon
1:2,000 at A4



0 50m

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Figure 6
Phase 5: Early Medieval
1:1,000 at A4

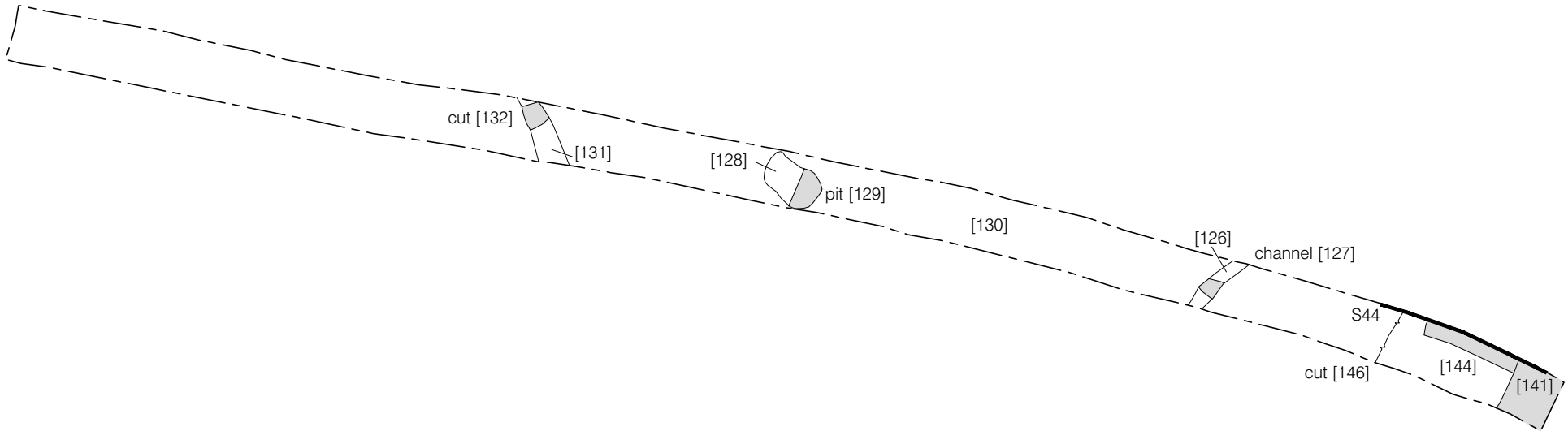



0 50m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
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Figure 7
Phase 6: Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval
1:1,000 at A4



Trench 34

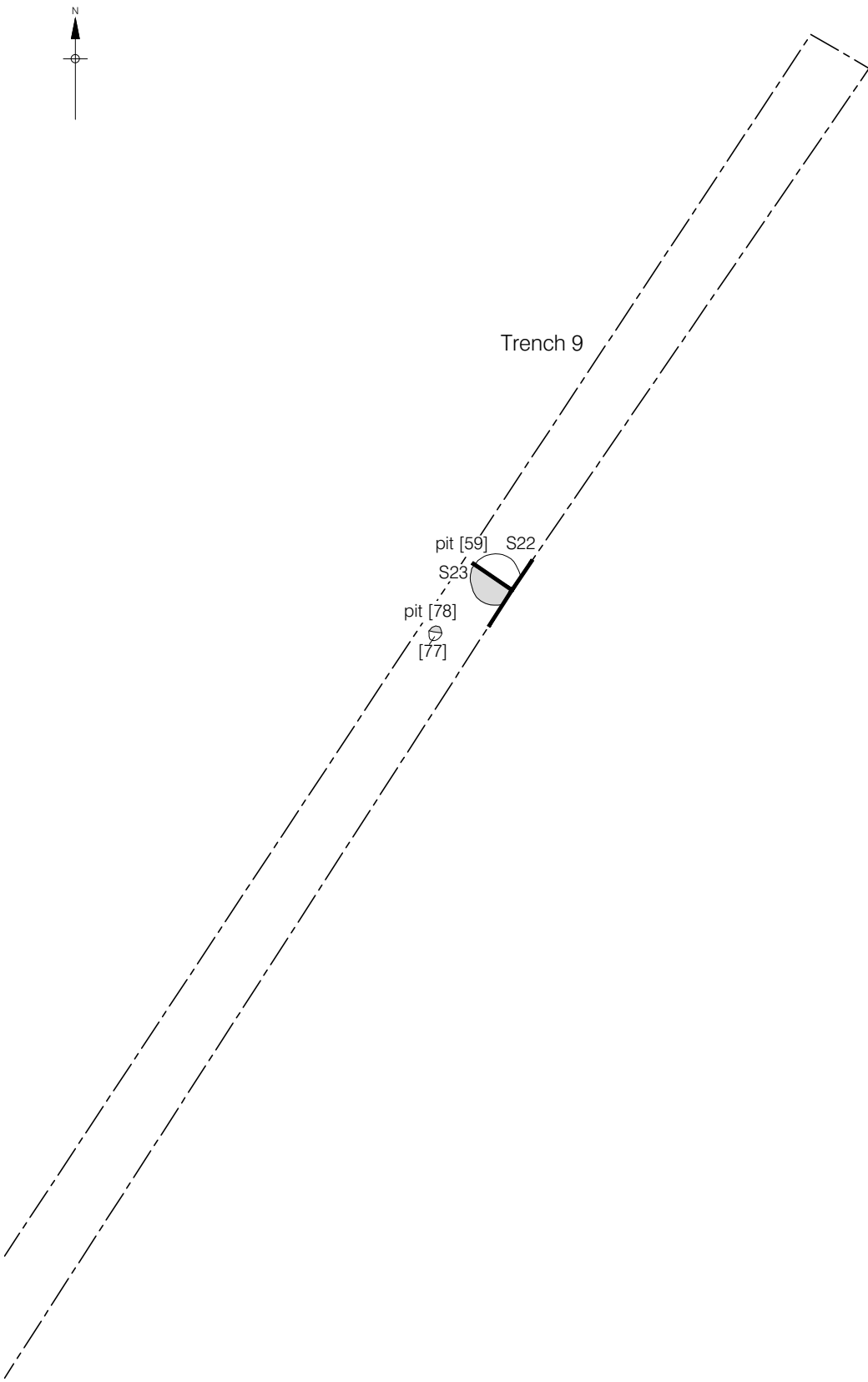


 excavated



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Figure 8
Trench 34
1:200 at A4

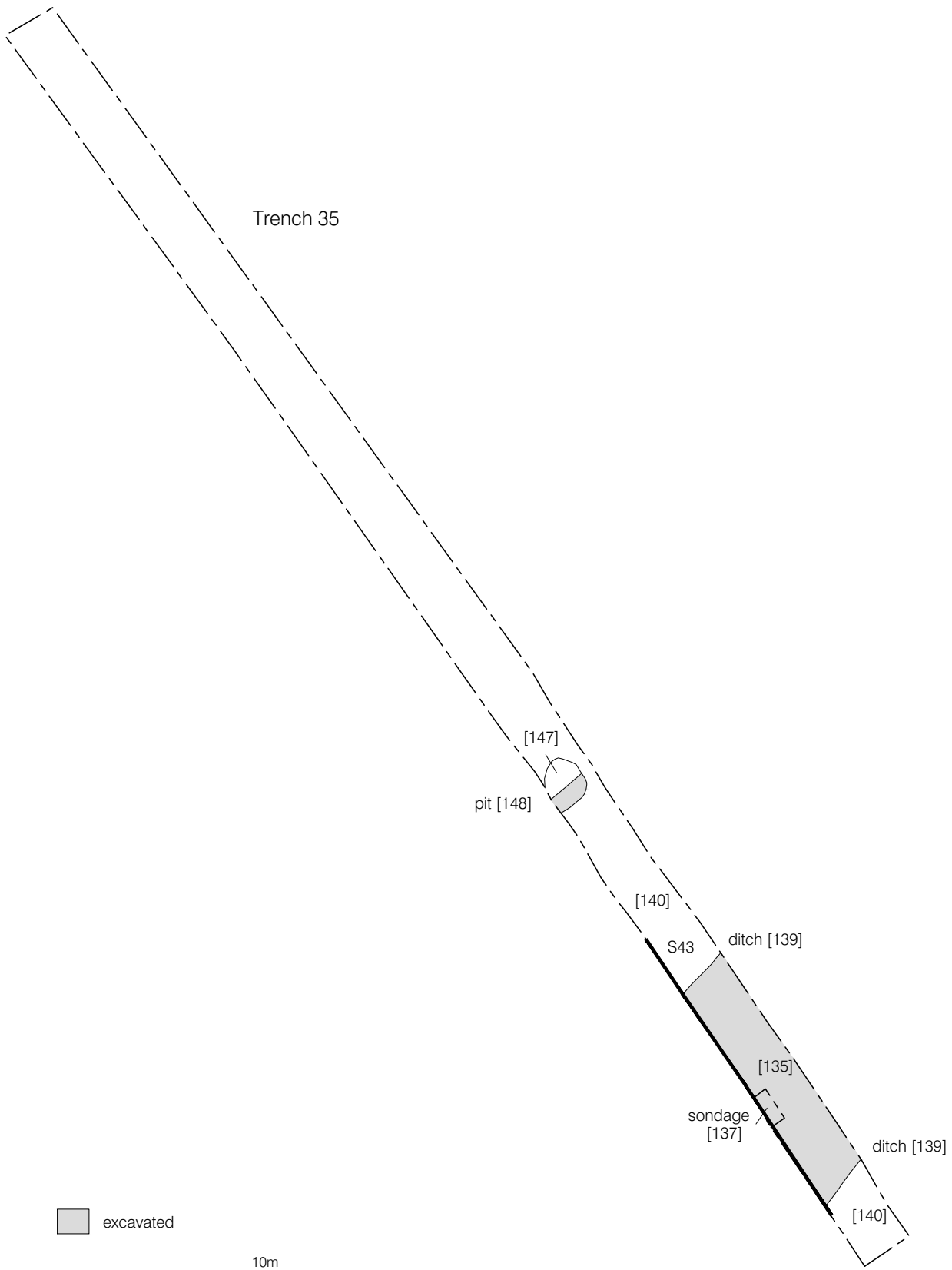


excavated

0 10m

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Figure 9
Plan of Trench 9
1:200 at A4

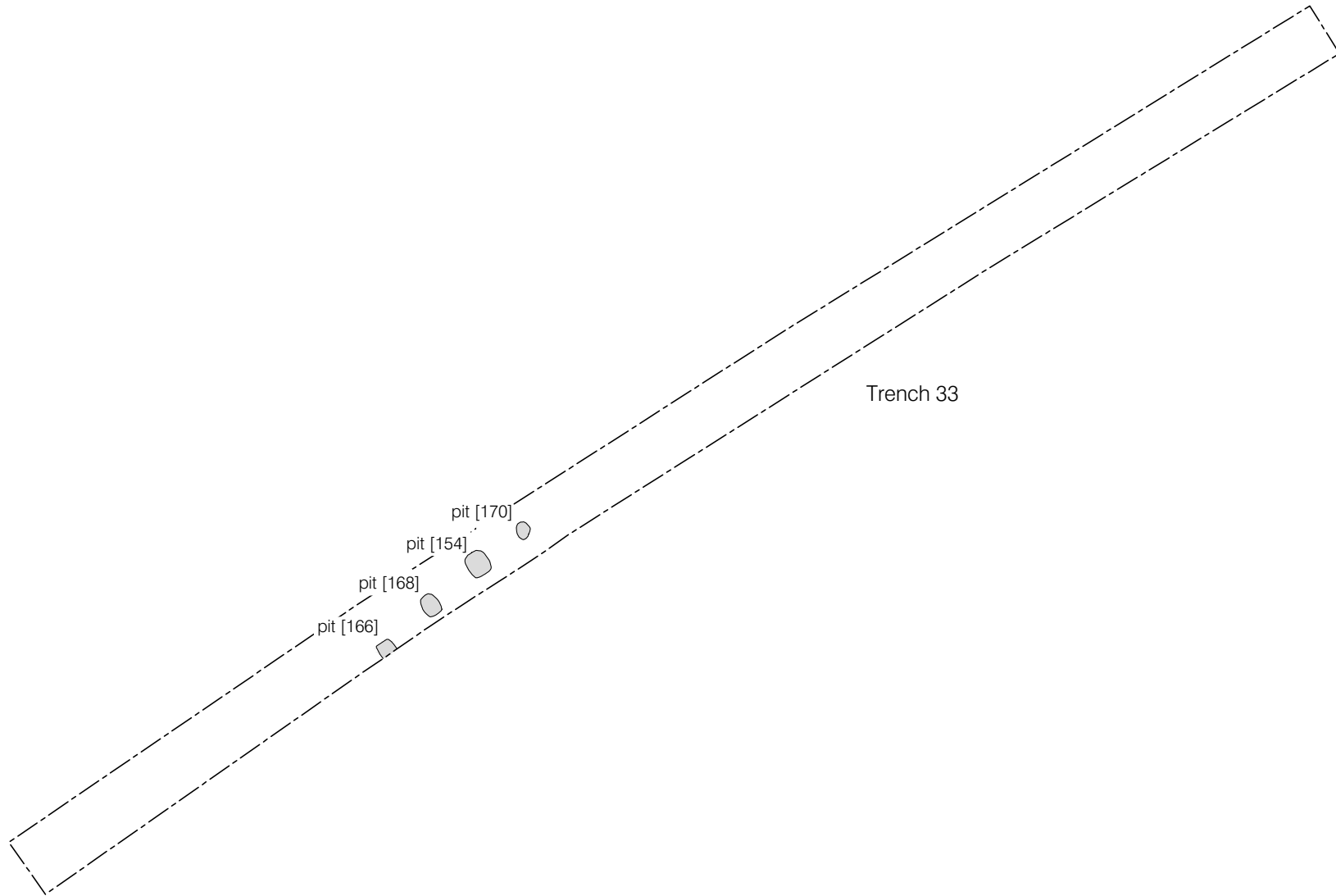


 excavated




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Figure 10
Trench 35
1:200 at A4



Trench 33

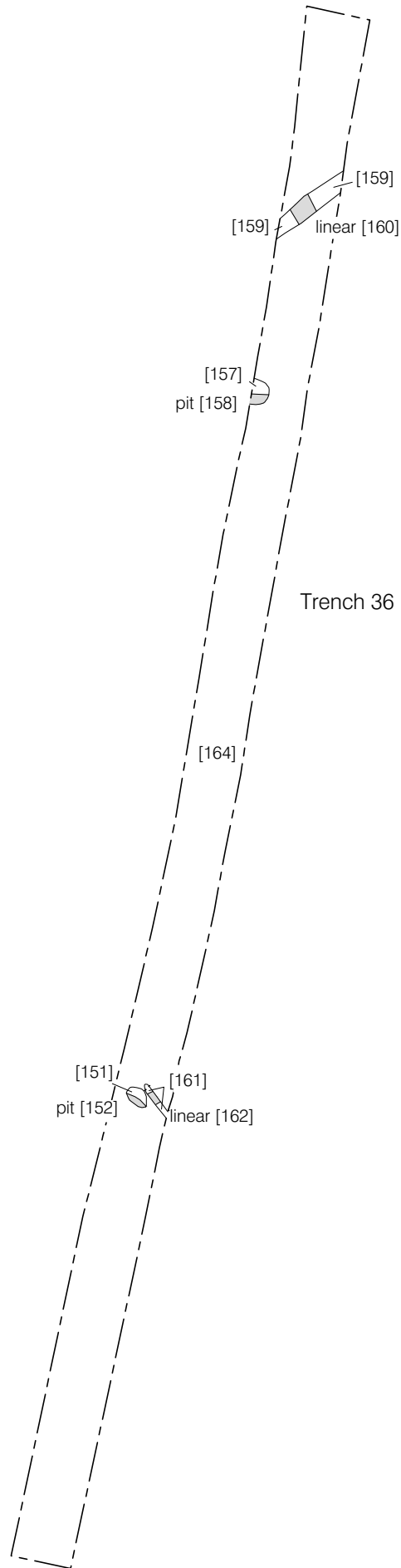
 excavated



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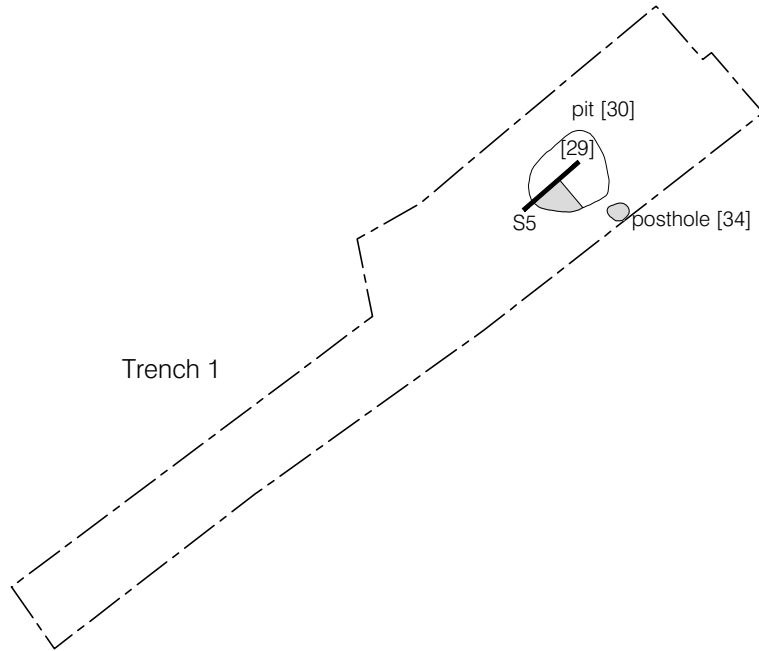
22/01/15 JS

Figure 11
Trench 33
1:200 at A4



0 10m
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Figure 12
Trench 36
1:200 at A4

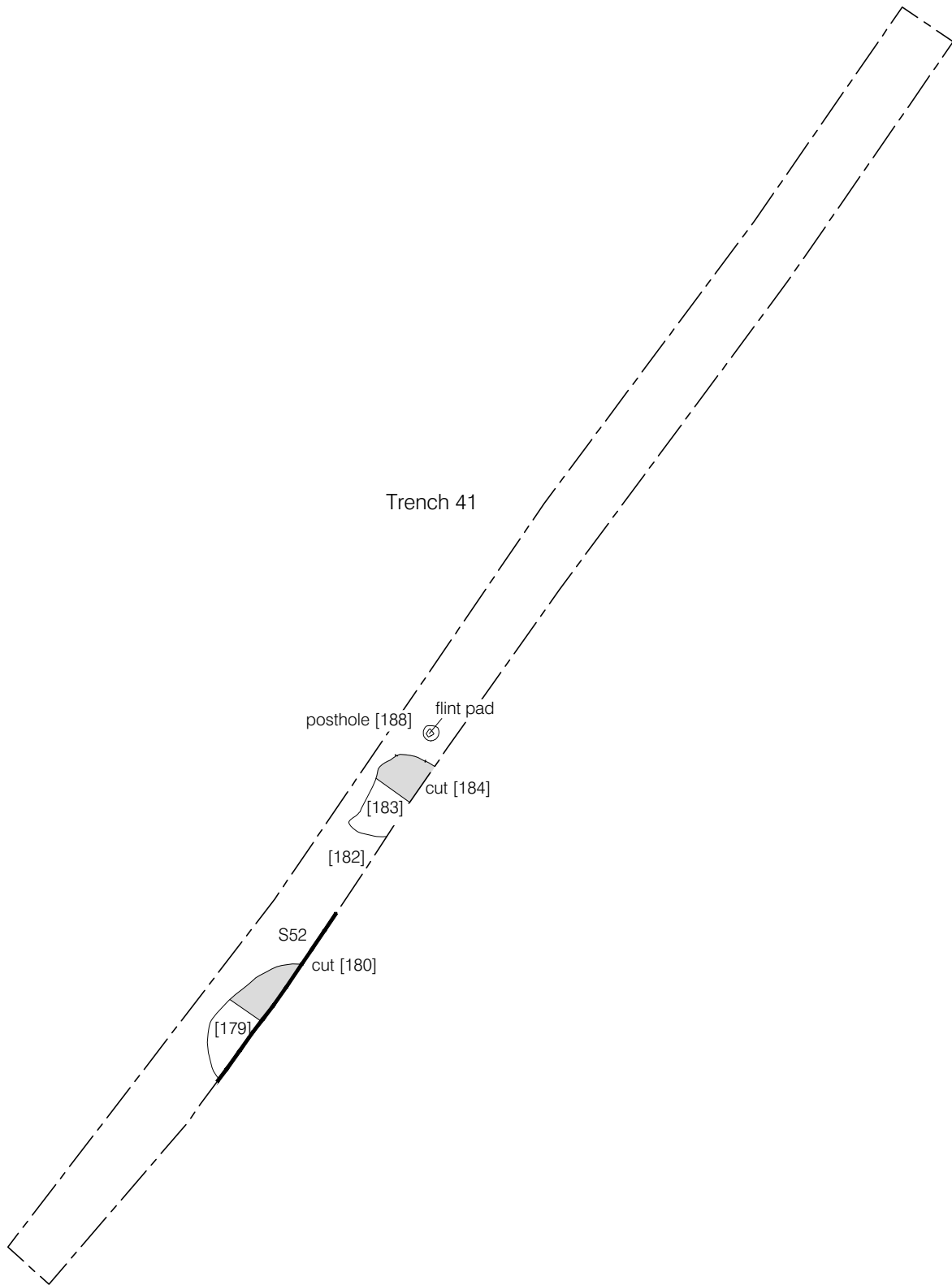


 excavated

0  10m

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Figure 13
Plan of Trench 1
1:200 at A4

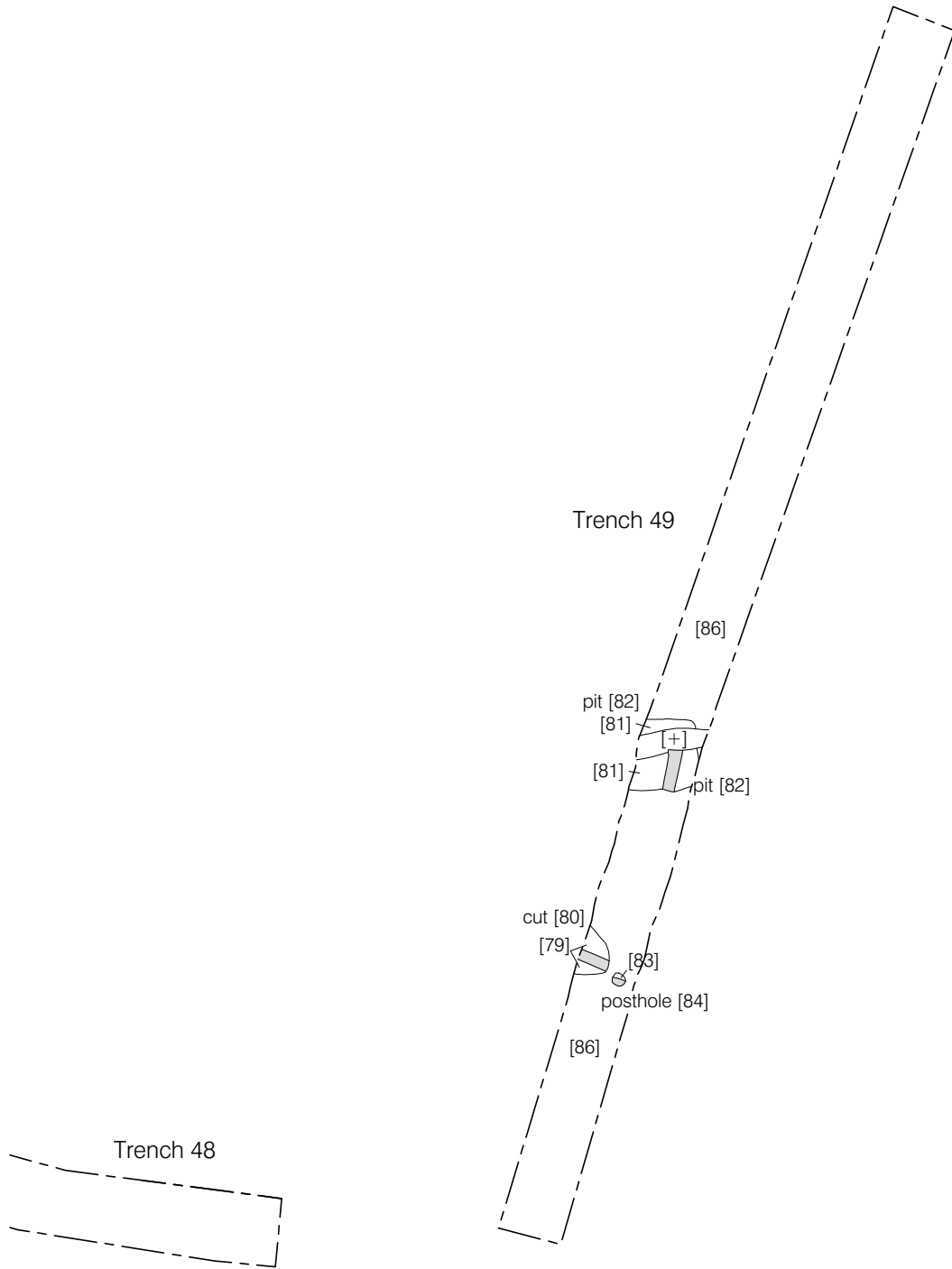



 excavated

0  10m

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Figure 14
Trench 41
1:200 at A4



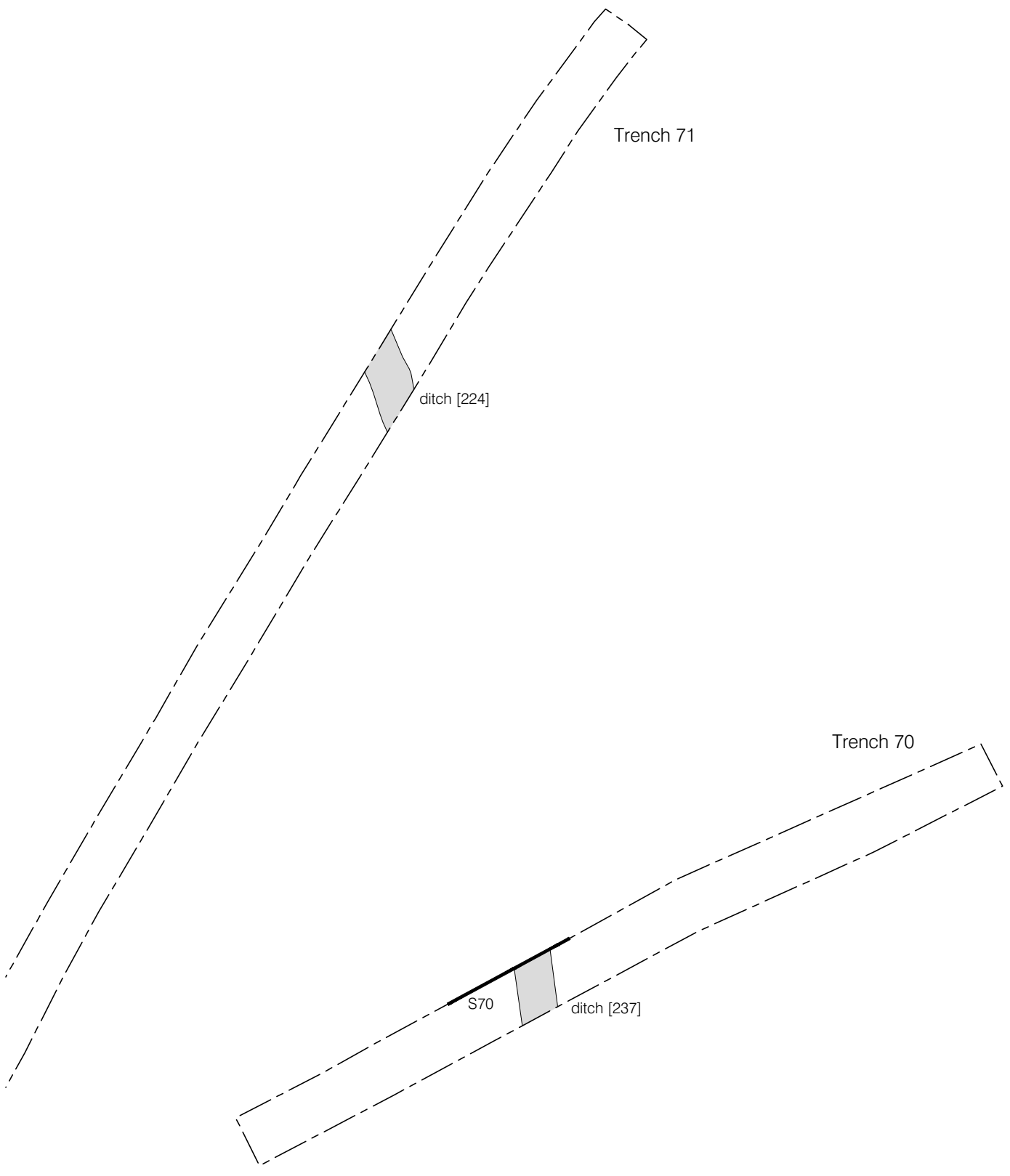
 excavated

0 10m



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Figure 15
Trench 49
1:200 at A4

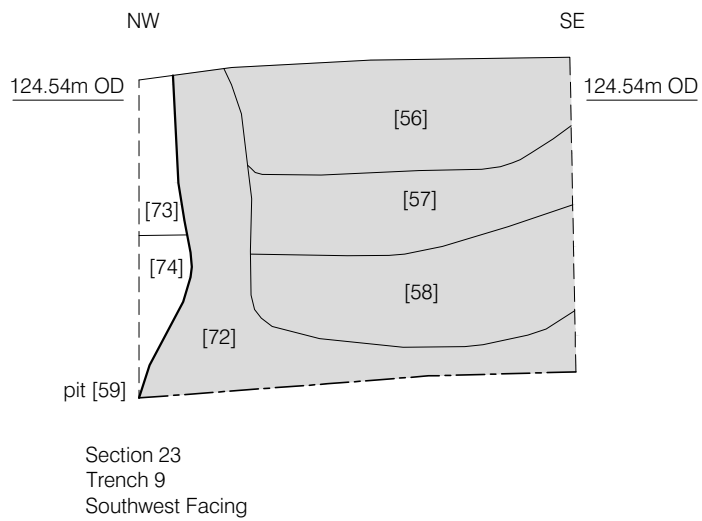
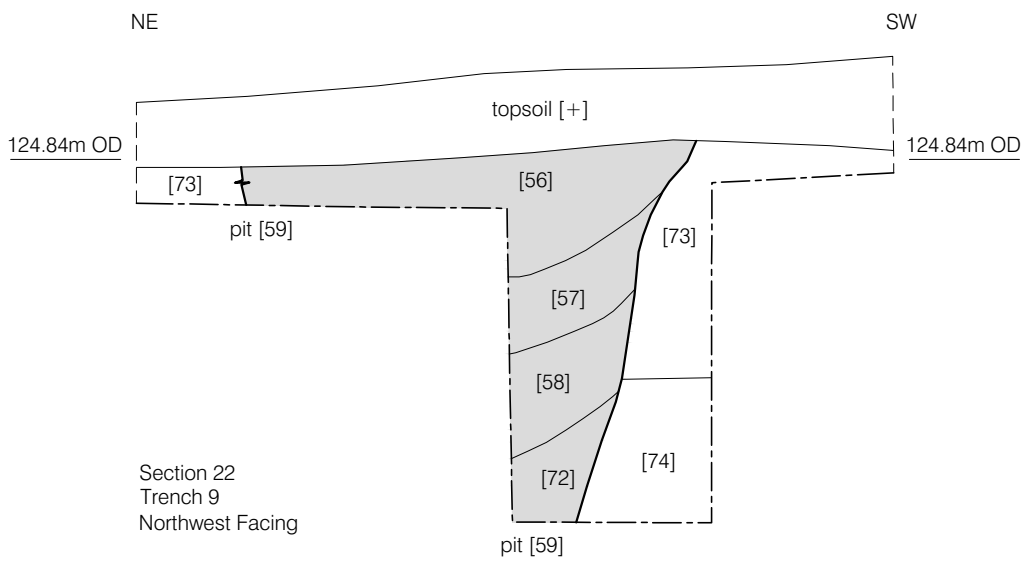
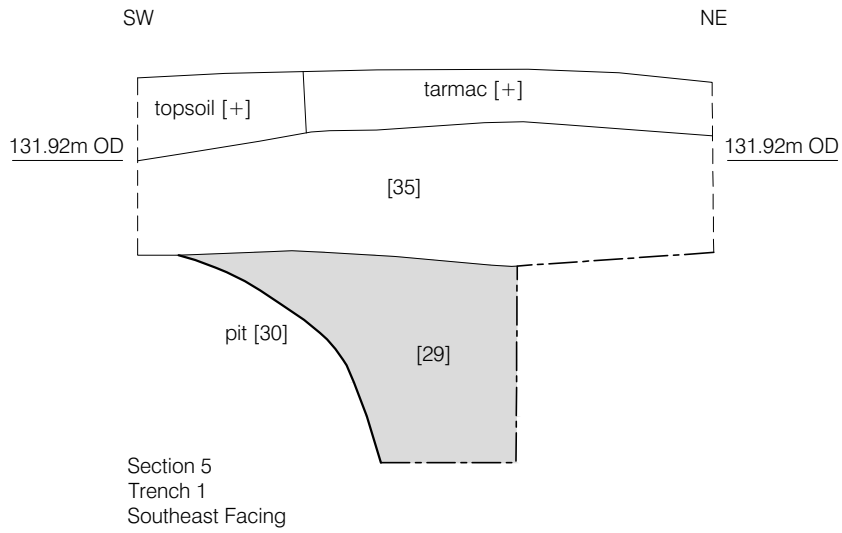


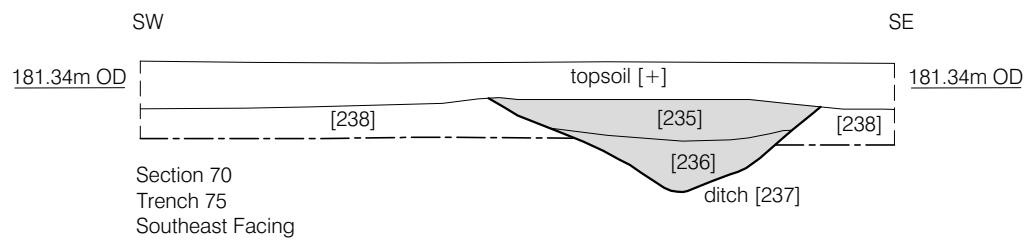
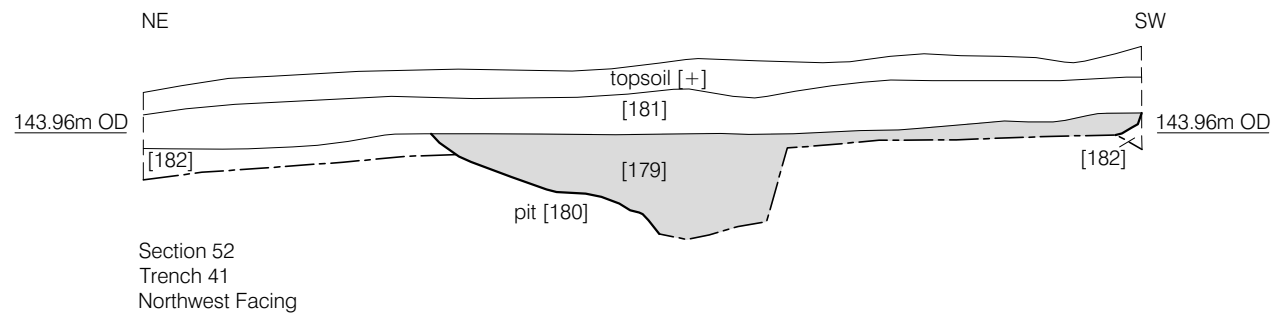
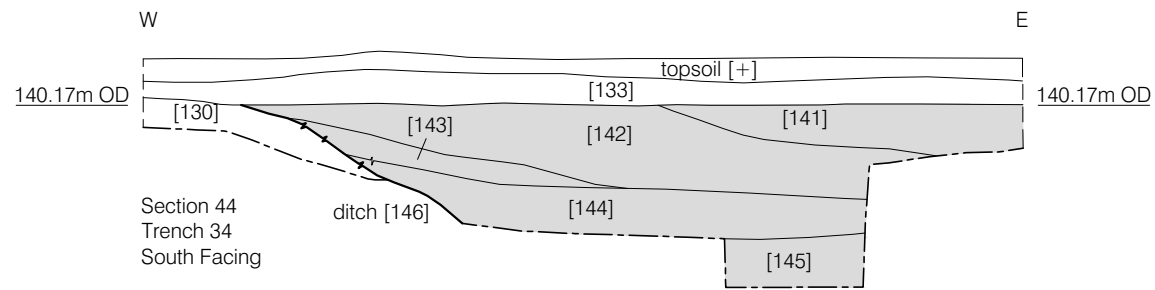
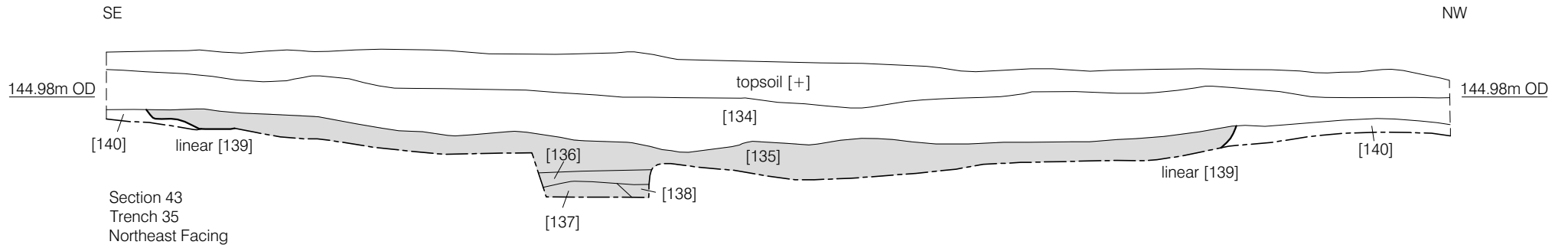
 excavated



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22/01/15 JS

Figure 16
Trenches 70 & 71
1:200 at A4





8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Considering the large size of the site and the varied topography, the natural geology observed during the works is relatively simple to understand, broadly fitting into two categories: fragmented chalk on the lower slopes of the hill that was either overlain by subsoil or occasionally directly by topsoil or a sandy clay-with-flints formation towards the top of Cane Hill that overlay chalk. Variations were seen in the latter deposit with variable sizes and quantities of flint, the composition of the clay and variations in mineralisation. Subsoil formation appeared to be greatest at the base of the slopes although it was observed at the top of the hill too: this is likely to have been the result of colluvial action. Topsoil and subsoil thicknesses appeared to confirm our understanding that very little intensive farming activity had taken place over the site, with grazing and small-scale horticulture unlikely to have created a 'ploughsoil' horizon as a result of working the land.
- 8.2 The archaeological results observed seem directly related to the topography of the site: occupation was not seen on the steep slopes of the HGDZ and northeast of the DAA for obvious reasons. When the steep gradients became less severe and the land surface flattened out, evidence for settlement was seen. Likewise, settlement is likely to have favoured the top of the hill, with its commanding views of the landscape and natural defence potential. The natural clay stratigraphy on top of the hill would also have allowed for water storage.
- 8.3 Multi-phase prehistoric activity was suggested by struck flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. Lithics were recovered from pit and ditch fills and, although some of the earlier examples are likely to be residual, attest to settlement towards the top of Cane Hill in the SDZ area and on the break of the slope in the DAA trenches (Trench 9 and possibly 1). Complementary dating provided by ceramic building material and pottery also confirms occupation from the late Bronze Age through to the Iron Age in these features. Pitting and postholes, that are commonly seen associated with settlement, were seen in the southeast and the southwest of the SDZ area, perhaps relating to two separate areas of occupation. An almost vertically sided pit cut (that was not bottomed) was excavated in Trench 9 and had the appearance of a grain storage pit similar to those associated with Iron Age hill top settlements.
- 8.4 The settlement evidence from the later prehistoric periods was also seen in association with two very large cut features in Trenches 34 and 35. These were not fully exposed so their complete shape and potential function is not currently understood. Suggestions as to their purpose include large pit or quarrying cuts or ditches from earthworks. It is not known whether both cuts are in fact related to the same feature; a geophysical survey conducted over this field is of little assistance for identifying and explaining these remains⁴². The survey did identify a feature on a similar alignment to those found, if they were a connected earthwork, however the interpretation of the geophysical results states that it is a "Linear anomaly related to former footpath present on historic mapping".

⁴² Richardson, T (2013) AMEC Survey of Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, Croydon. Stratascan unpublished report

The nature of the backfills of the features also suggested that the later fills, that contained the Iron Age materials, may have accumulated after the features had been part-backfilled for some time. Therefore, they may be earlier than previously thought.

- 8.5 Occupation continued on top of Cane Hill into the Roman period as seen from results in the southern SDZ field and Trench 9 in the northern DAA field. The bulk of the pottery recovered dates from AD70-200⁴³, suggesting that settlement continued here from the Late Iron Age through into the early Roman period. A series of four postholes arranged in a line in Trench 33 appear to relate to a structure whilst other cut features in the neighbouring Trench 36 contained the densest concentrations of Roman pottery recovered from the works. Daub from the backfill of the large cut feature in Trench 34 may potentially relate to a Roman building. The impression from the results relates to a potential Romano-British farmstead type settlement on top of the hill. Undated features in Trench 49 might relate to this phase of occupation.
- 8.6 The possible farmstead settlement may have continued in use into the early Saxon period. Ceramic building material and pottery was recovered from a large pit in Trench 1 that stylistically appeared identical to what has been interpreted as an Iron Age storage pit seen in Trench 9. The Saxon material may potentially be residual although a loomweight also recovered from the same feature may also be Saxon. In addition, Early Saxon pottery was recovered from a pit fill in Trench 34.
- 8.7 No results were observed during the works that relate to the potential Saxon cemetery that is suggested in the historical background. Trenches excavated in the 'isolation field' nearest the known Saxon cemetery location on Lion Green Lane only observed activity related to the asylum. Proposed trenches to the east of this location were abandoned as they were positioned over operational roadways, over an active chicken run and close to subsurface pollution control tanks.
- 8.8 The next period represented from the remains recovered during these works is the early medieval with pottery most likely to be late 12th century⁴⁴ recovered from a feature in Trench 41 towards the southwest corner of the southern SDZ field. Settlement once again appears to have favoured the top of Cane Hill. This is unlike the next period of occupation, namely building material remains from the late medieval to early post-medieval that were seen in the northern trenches of the DAA. Residual materials from this date were also recovered from what have been interpreted as modern features.
- 8.9 Multiple cut features dating to the late post-medieval period are likely to relate to the asylum, the gardening activities of its inmates and the known sewage irrigation system. Features of this date were frequently observed to contain artefacts marked as related to the asylum.
- 8.10 The Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway and its cutting that followed the course of the

⁴³ Appendix 4

⁴⁴ Appendix 10

southeasterly access road up to the old hospital complex was not seen in these works, most likely as a result of the re-cutting or landscaping of the earlier feature. Trench 27 was excavated over the northern bank of the cut and revealed a sequence of modern truncation made into natural chalk. Subsoil, which survived in the relocated Trench 28, suggested truncation of natural chalk might not have removed all potentially surviving archaeology in this part of the site although further trenching to the north revealed only late post-medieval results.

- 8.11 Past post-depositional impacts on archaeological layers towards the top Cane Hill are likely to have been severe as a result of the building of the hospital complex and associated basements. However, Trench 52 revealed a ditch cut c.2m below ground level and sealed by subsoil and a thick ground raising deposit, the product of the recent demolition of the hospital. This, along with the deep pit cuts seen in Trenches 1 and 9, suggest that even with considerable recent impacts, deep cut features may well still survive in this part of the site. Elsewhere, impacts are thought to have been minimal and limited to services and activity related to modern farming.
- 8.12 Based on the remains observed during these works, a necessity for further work is anticipated in advance of the proposed development. The scope of further work will be recommended by the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, Mark Stevenson.
- 8.13 Once the project is deemed complete, the complete archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under the site code CNE14.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Barratt Developments for commissioning and funding the works, particularly Malcolm Westcott and Douglas Ruthven for their support. We also thank Marcia McGinty for her assistance.
- 9.2 PCA thanks Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK, particularly Ken Whittaker and Steve Townend, for their invaluable assistance and advice, and Mark Stevenson of English Heritage for monitoring the project.
- 9.3 Particular thanks are extended to Mr John Kent for accommodating the works, moving livestock in and out of fields and his repairing of fences. Also to the security guards on site, Ewan and Steve.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank O'Connell for their machine and driver hire, Chris Cooper for logistical support, Josephine Brown and Jennifer Simonson for the figures, and to Chris Mayo for project management and editing of this report. Thanks also to Chris Jarrett, Kevin Hayward, Katie Anderson, Kevin Reilly, Matt Brudenell and Bernie Sudds for dating the finds.
- 9.5 The author finally thanks Dougie Killock, Deborah Koussiounelos, Paw Jorgensen and Rick Archer for their site work.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Development Zone	Trench	Type	Comments
1	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [2]
2	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
3	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [4]
4	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
5	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [6]
6	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
7	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [8]
8	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
9	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [10]
10	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
11	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [12]
12	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
13	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [14]
14	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
15	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [16]
16	DAA	6	Cut	Curvilinear
17	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [18]
18	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
19	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [20]
20	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
21	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [22]
22	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
23	DAA	6	Fill	Fill of [24]
24	DAA	6	Cut	Planting bed
25	DAA	6	Layer	Topsoil
26	DAA	6	Layer	Subsoil
27	DAA	6	Layer	Colluvium?
28	DAA	6	Natural	Natural chalk
29	DAA	1	Fill	Fill of [30]
30	DAA	1	Cut	Pit cut
31	DAA	28	Layer	Subsoil
32	DAA	28	Layer	Natural chalk
33	DAA	1	Fill	Fill of [34]
34	DAA	1	Cut	Posthole
35	DAA	1	Layer	Subsoil
36	DAA	25	Fill	Fill of [37]
37	DAA	25	Cut	Irregular shaped pit/natural?
38	DAA	26	Layer	Subsoil
39	DAA	24, 25, 26	Natural	Natural chalk
40	DAA	1	Natural	Natural sand/clay/flint
41	DAA	2	Layer	Subsoil
42	DAA	2	Natural	Natural sand/clay/flint

43	DAA	27	Fill	Fill of [44]
44	DAA	27	Cut	Modern pit cut
45	DAA	20	Layer	Subsoil
46	DAA	20	Layer	Natural chalk
47	DAA	21	Layer	Redeposited chalk
48	DAA	21	Natural	Natural chalk
49	DAA	21	Layer	Subsoil
50	DAA	18	Layer	Subsoil
51	DAA	18	Natural	Natural chalk
52	DAA	17	Layer	Subsoil
53	DAA	17	Natural	Natural chalk
54	DAA	16	Layer	Subsoil
55	DAA	16	Natural	Natural sand/clay/flint
56	DAA	9	Fill	Upper fill of [59]
57	DAA	9	Fill	Fill of [59]
58	DAA	9	Fill	Burnt fill of [59]
59	DAA	9	Cut	Substantial ovoid pit
60	DAA	12	Fill	Fill of [61]
61	DAA	12	Cut	Small post-med pit
62	DAA	12	Fill	Fill of [63]
63	DAA	12	Cut	Post-med pit
64	DAA	12	Fill	Fill of [65]
65	DAA	12	Cut	Circular pit cut
66	DAA	12	Layer	Subsoil
67	DAA	12	Natural	Natural clay
68	DAA	19	Fill	Fill of [69]
69	DAA	19	Cut	Large pit/ditch
70	DAA	19	Layer	Subsoil
71	DAA	19	Natural	Natural clay
72	DAA	9	Fill	Fill of pit [59]
73	DAA	9	Layer	Natural clay with flint
74	DAA	9	Layer	Natural chalk
75	DAA	15	Layer	Subsoil
76	DAA	15	Layer	Chalk
77	DAA	9	Fill	Fill of [78]
78	DAA	9	Cut	Small circular pit
79	SDZ	49	Fill	Fill of [80]
80	SDZ	49	Cut	Circular pit cut
81	SDZ	49	Fill	Fill of [82]
82	SDZ	49	Cut	Semi-circular pit cut
83	SDZ	49	Fill	Fill of [84]
84	SDZ	49	Cut	Posthole
85	SDZ	49	Layer	Subsoil
86	SDZ	49	Natural	Dark yellow clay
87	SDZ	50	Layer	Subsoil

88	SDZ	50	Natural	Dark yellow clay
89	SDZ	48	Layer	Subsoil
90	SDZ	48	Natural	Dark yellow-red clay
91	SDZ	47	Layer	Subsoil
92	SDZ	47	Natural	Dark yellow-brown clay
93	SDZ	VOID	VOID	VOID
94	SDZ	46	Natural	Reddish brown clay
95	SDZ	46	Fill	Fill of [96]
96	SDZ	46	Cut	Shallow pit/tree throw
97	SDZ	43	Natural	Dark yellow-brown clay
98	SDZ	45	Layer	Subsoil
99	SDZ	45	Natural	Natural sandy-clay
100	SDZ	3, 4, 5	Natural	Natural boulder clay
101	SDZ	3, 4, 5	Layer	Generic subsoil
102	SDZ	8	Natural	Natural chalk
103	SDZ	8	Layer	Subsoil
104	SDZ	44	Natural	Reddish brown clay
105	SDZ	51	Natural	Reddish brown clay
106	SDZ	51	Natural	Sandy clay
107	SDZ	53	Layer	Subsoil
108	SDZ	53	Layer	Subsoil
109	SDZ	53	Natural	Dark yellow-brown clay
110	SDZ	55	Layer	Made ground
111	SDZ	55	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay
112	SDZ	52	Layer	Subsoil
113	SDZ	52	Natural	Natural clay with flints
114	SDZ	52	Fill	Fill of ditch [115]
115	SDZ	52	Cut	Probable ditch cut
116	SDZ	51	Layer	Subsoil
117	SDZ	51	Layer	Sandy surface
118	SDZ	51	Layer	Subsoil
119	SDZ	61	Natural	Natural clay
120	SDZ	58	Layer	Subsoil
121	SDZ	58	Natural	Natural chalk
122	SDZ	60	Layer	Subsoil
123	SDZ	60	Natural	Natural chalk
124	SDZ	59	Layer	Subsoil
125	SDZ	59	Natural	Natural chalk
126	SDZ	34	Fill	Fill of [127]
127	SDZ	34	Cut	Linear
128	SDZ	34	Fill	Fill of [129]
129	SDZ	34	Cut	Circular pit cut
130	SDZ	34	Natural	Natural clay
131	SDZ	34	Fill	Fill of [132]
132	SDZ	34	Cut	Linear/channel

133	SDZ	34	Layer	Subsoil
134	SDZ	35	Layer	Subsoil
135	SDZ	35	Fill	Fill of [139]
136	SDZ	35	Fill	Fill of [139]
137	SDZ	35	Fill	Fill of [139]
138	SDZ	35	Fill	Fill of [139]
139	SDZ	35	Cut	N-S ditch
140	SDZ	35	Natural	Natural clay
141	SDZ	34	Fill	Fill of ditch [146]
142	SDZ	34	Fill	Fill of ditch [146]
143	SDZ	34	Fill	Fill of ditch [146]
144	SDZ	34	Fill	Fill of ditch [146]
145	SDZ	34	Fill	Fill of ditch [146]
146	SDZ	34	Cut	Ditch cut
147	SDZ	35	Fill	Fill of [148]
148	SDZ	35	Cut	Large, circular pit
149	SDZ	32	Layer	Subsoil
150	SDZ	32	Natural	Boulder clay
151	SDZ	36	Fill	Fill of [152]
152	SDZ	36	Cut	Small circular pit
153	SDZ	33	Fill	Fill of [154]
154	SDZ	33	Cut	Small pit/posthole
155	SDZ	37	Layer	Subsoil
156	SDZ	37	Natural	Clay with flints
157	SDZ	36	Fill	Fill of [158]
158	SDZ	36	Cut	Small pit
159	SDZ	36	Fill	Fill of [160]
160	SDZ	36	Cut	Linear
161	SDZ	36	Fill	Fill of [162]
162	SDZ	36	Cut	Linear
163	SDZ	36	Layer	Subsoil
164	SDZ	36	Natural	Natural clay
165	SDZ	33	Fill	Fill of [166]
166	SDZ	33	Cut	Small pit/posthole
167	SDZ	33	Fill	Fill of [168]
168	SDZ	33	Cut	Small pit/posthole
169	SDZ	33	Fill	Fill of [170]
170	SDZ	33	Cut	Small pit/posthole
171	SDZ	40	Layer	Subsoil
172	SDZ	40	Natural	Clay with flints
173	SDZ	39	Layer	Subsoil
174	SDZ	39	Natural	Clay with flints
175	SDZ	38	Layer	Subsoil
176	SDZ	38	Natural	Clay with flints
177	SDZ	33	Layer	Subsoil

178	SDZ	33	Natural	Clay with flints
179	SDZ	41	Fill	Fill of [180]
180	SDZ	41	Cut	Large semi-circular pit
181	SDZ	41	Layer	Subsoil
182	SDZ	41	Natural	Clay with flints
183	SDZ	41	Fill	Fill of [184]
184	SDZ	41	Cut	Pit cut
185	SDZ	42	Layer	Subsoil
186	SDZ	42	Natural	Clay with flints
187	SDZ	41	Fill	Fill of [188]
188	SDZ	41	Cut	Posthole
189	HGDZ	66	Layer	Subsoil
190	HGDZ	66	Natural	Natural chalk
191	HGDZ	62	Layer	Subsoil
192	HGDZ	62	Natural	Natural chalk
193	HGDZ	63	Layer	Subsoil
194	HGDZ	63	Natural	Natural chalk
195	HGDZ	64	Layer	Subsoil
196	HGDZ	64	Natural	Natural chalk
197	HGDZ	65	Layer	Subsoil
198	HGDZ	65	Natural	Natural chalk
199	HGDZ	80	Layer	Subsoil
200	HGDZ	80	Natural	Natural chalk
201	HGDZ	79	Layer	Subsoil
202	HGDZ	79	Natural	Natural chalk
203	HGDZ	78	Layer	Subsoil
204	HGDZ	78	Natural	Natural chalk
205	HGDZ	76	Layer	Subsoil
206	HGDZ	76	Natural	Natural chalk
207	HGDZ	75	Layer	Subsoil
208	HGDZ	75	Natural	Natural chalk
209	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [210]
210	HGDZ	69	Cut	Foundation cut-pig sty?
211	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [212]
212	HGDZ	69	Cut	Foundation cut-pig sty?
213	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [214]
214	HGDZ	69	Cut	Foundation cut-pig sty?
215	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [216]
216	HGDZ	69	Cut	Foundation cut-pig sty?
217	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [218]
218	HGDZ	69	Cut	Foundation cut-pig sty?
219	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [220]
220	HGDZ	69	Cut	Foundation cut-pig sty?
221	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [222]
222	HGDZ	69	Cut	Foundation cut-pig sty?

223	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [224]
224	HGDZ	69	Cut	Foundation cut-pig sty?
225	HGDZ	68	Layer	Subsoil
226	HGDZ	68	Natural	Natural chalk
227	HGDZ	77	Layer	Subsoil
228	HGDZ	77	Natural	Natural chalk
229	HGDZ	67	Layer	Subsoil
230	HGDZ	67	Natural	Natural chalk
231	HGDZ	69	Layer	Subsoil
232	HGDZ	69	Layer	Natural chalk
233	HGDZ	71	Fill	Fill of ditch [234]
234	HGDZ	71	Cut	V-shaped ditch
235	HGDZ	70	Fill	Top fill of [237]
236	HGDZ	70	Fill	Base fill of [237]
237	HGDZ	70	Cut	Large ditch cut
238	HGDZ	70	Natural	Fragmented chalk
239	HGDZ	71	Natural	Natural chalk
240	HGDZ	71	Layer	Modern made ground
241	HGDZ	72	Natural	Natural chalk
242	HGDZ	73	Layer	Subsoil
243	HGDZ	73	Natural	Natural chalk
244	HGDZ	82	Layer	Subsoil
245	HGDZ	82	Layer	Chalky layer
246	HGDZ	82	Natural	Natural chalk
247	HGDZ	83	Layer	Subsoil
248	HGDZ	83	Layer	Chalky layer
249	HGDZ	83	Natural	Natural chalk
250	HGDZ	84	Layer	Subsoil
251	HGDZ	84	Natural	Natural chalk
252	HGDZ	84	Fill	Fill of [253]
253	HGDZ	84	Cut	Modern drain
254	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [255]
255	HGDZ	69	Cut	Modern foundation
256	HGDZ	69	Fill	Fill of [257]
257	HGDZ	69	Cut	Modern foundation
258	HGDZ	81	Layer	Subsoil
259	HGDZ	81	Natural	Natural chalk

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Trench 1					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern topsoil/ tarmac surface	0.3	0	132.22
Subsoil	35	Natural, friable sandy-gravel subsoil	0.3	0.3	132.05
Fill of pit	29	Dense, dark-grey silt with chalk flecks and burnt flint, occasional pottery, animal bone, burnt clay, struck flint	> 0.7	0.6	131.62
Cut of pit	30	Approx. 2m diameter circular pit cut with vertical sides, filled by [29]. Not bottomed	>0.7	0.6	131.62
Fill of pit	33	Compacted silty-sand with flint gravel with burnt and struck flint	0.27	0.6	131.62
Cut of pit	34	Sub-circular pit cut, 0.46m diameter with concave base- post pit?	0.27	0.6	131.62
Natural	40	Loose orange sand with flint nodules	NFE	0.6	131.62
Trench 2					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern topsoil/ground raising	0.2	0	130.68
Subsoil	41	Friable mid-brown sandy/silty-gravel	0.35	0.2	130.48
Natural	42	Orange clay with flint nodules and gravel	NFE	0.55	130. 13
Trench 3					
Topsoil	(+)	Demolition material/ground raising including yellow stock bricks	1	0	130.74
Natural	100	Orange clay with large flint nodules and flint gravel	NFE	1	129.74
Trench 4					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/ topsoil	0.36	0	126.7
Subsoil	101	Mid brown silty-sand with flint gravel	0.4	0.36	126.34
Natural	100	Orange clay with flint gravel	0.76		
Trench 5					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/ topsoil	0.35	0	126.89
Subsoil	101	Mid grey-brown silty-sand with gravel	0.4	0.35	126.54
Natural	100	Gravel in orange clay matrix; occasional chalk bands	NFE	0.75	126.14
Trench 6					
Topsoil	25	Loose, dark-grey silty-sand	0.3	0	122.36
Subsoil	26	Dark grey-brown silty-sand	0.19	0.3	122.06
Fill	1	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.07	1	121.29
Cut	2	Planting bed	0.07	1	121.29
Fill	3	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.08	1	121.34
Cut	4	Planting bed	0.08	1	121.34
Fill	5	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.06	1	121.36
Cut	6	Planting bed	0.06	1	121.36
Fill	7	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.06	1	121.33
Cut	8	Planting bed	0.06	1	121.33

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Fill	9	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.065	1	121.38
Cut	10	Planting bed	0.065	1	121.38
Fill	11	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.08	1	121.37
Cut	12	Planting bed	0.08	1	121.37
Fill	13	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.32	1	121.35
Cut	14	Planting bed	0.32	1	121.35
Fill	17	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.19	1	121.44
Cut	18	Planting bed	0.19	1	121.44
Fill	19	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.2	1	121.4
Cut	20	Planting bed	0.2	1	121.4
Fill	21	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.22	1	121.34
Cut	22	Planting bed	0.22	1	121.34
Fill	23	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk frags.	0.26	1	121.2
Cut	24	Planting bed	0.26	1	121.2
Layer	27	Colluvial/ hill-wash deposit	0.24	0.5	121.87
Fill	15	Friable mid-brown sandy-silt. Fill of [16]	0.22	1	121.37
Cut	16	Curvilinear feature- prehistoric? No finds	0.22	1	121.37
Natural	28	Chalk	NFE	1	121.25
Trench 7					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.27	0	124.56
Subsoil	101	Dark grey-brown silty-sand	0.32	0.27	124.29
Natural	102	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	0.59	123.97
Trench 8					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	121.01
Subsoil	103	Mid-orange brown silty-sand with chalk flecks	0.06	0.2	120.81
Natural	102	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	0.26	121.75
Trench 9					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.3	0	125.17
Fill	56	Upper fill of [59]- redeposited chalk	0.4	0.3	124.9
Fill	57	Fill of [59]- brown silt with flint	0.28	0.4	124.74
Fill	58	Fill of [59]- loose dark grey silty-gravel with pot, burnt and struck flint	0.34	0.74	124.4
Fill	72	Fill of [59]- brown sandy-silt with flint nodules	0.43	1.1	124.65
Cut	59	Circular pit cut with vertical sides. Not bottomed	> 1.43	0.3	124.9
Fill	77	Fill of [78] - dark grey-brown silty-clay	0.16	0.3	124.83
Cut	78	Circular posthole cut	0.16	0.3	124.83
Natural	73	Clay with flints	0.75	0.3	124.04
Natural	74	Natural chalk	>0.5	1.06	124.1
Trench 10/11					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.6	0	129.54

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Subsoil	101	Mid-brown sandy-silt with flint gravel	0.2	0.6	128.94
Natural	100	Flint nodules and flint gravel with clay	NFE	0.8	128.74
Trench 12					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.12	0	127.27
Fill	60	Grey-brown silty clay. FO [61]	0.18	0.24	126.55
Cut	61	Semi-circular post-med pit cut	0.18	0.24	126.55
Fill	62	Grey-brown silty clay. FO [63]	0.1	0.24	126.32
Cut	63	Small, circular post-med pit	0.1	0.24	126.32
Fill	64	Firm, dark-yellow clay-sand, FO [65]	0.08	0.24	125.89
Cut	65	Circular post-med pit cut	0.08	0.24	125.89
Subsoil	66	Mid-brown sandy-silt	0.22	0.12	127.25
Natural	67	Dark yellow-brown clay with flint	NFE	0.24	127.05
Trench 13					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern made ground/tarmac surface	0.8	0	129.47
Subsoil	101	Mid-brown silty-clay with flint gravel	0.3	0.8	128.67
Natural	100	Red-brown sandy-clay with flint nodules and flint gravel	NFE	1.1	128.37
Trench 14					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern made ground	1.4	0	127.47
Natural	100	Orange clay with large flint nodules	NFE	1.4	126.58
Trench 15					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	123.85
Subsoil	75	Orange-brown sandy-clay with chalk. Sometimes missing- natural overlain directly by topsoil	0.15	0.2	123.70
Natural	76	Edge of drift- mixed orange clay with flints to crumbly off-white chalk	NFE	0.35	123.50
Trench 16					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.15	0	123.88
Subsoil	54	Dark-brown sandy-silt	0.15	0.15	123.73
Natural	55	Dark yellow-brown clay with flints	1	0.3	123.62
Trench 17					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.15	0	121.02
Subsoil	52	Mid-brown sandy-silt with chalk	0.27	0.15	120.92
Natural	53	Loose, off-white fragmentary chalk	NFE	0.45	120.8
Trench 18					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.35	0	124.02
Subsoil	50	Brown to light grey silty-clay with chalk	0.34	0.35	123.77
Natural	51	Fragmentary chalk	NFE	0.7	123.46
Trench 19					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	123.06

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Fill	68	Dark yellow-brown clay with modern CBM	0.95	0.2	121.8
Cut	69	Large linear cut. Related to sewerage?	0.95	0.2	121.8
Subsoil	70	Mid-brown clayey-silt with flint gravel	0.19	0.2	122.9
Natural	71	Fragmentary chalk	NFE	0.4	122.71
Trench 20					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.3	0	121.68
Subsoil	45	Brown sandy-silt with chalk flecks	0.25	0.3	121.37
Natural	46	Fragmentary chalk	NFE	0.55	121.59
Trench 21					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.1	0	120.94
Subsoil	49	Mid-brown sandy-silt	0.21	0.1	120.83
Layer	47	Silty-clay with chalk	0.32	0.3	120.63
Natural	48	Fragmentary chalk	NFE	0.6	120.31
Trench 22					
Not undertaken as sited over the in-use piggeries					
Trench 23					
Not undertaken as sited over the in-use piggeries					
Trench 24					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.3	0	108.36
Subsoil	103	Mid orange-brown silty-sand with chalk flecks	0.1	0.3	108.06
Natural	102	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	0.4	107.96
Trench 25					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.3	0	102.39
Fill	36	Orange-grey chalk flecks in sand. FO [37]. No dating	0.56	0.3	102.09
Cut	37	Irregular shaped pit cut	0.56	0.3	102.09
Subsoil	38	Orange-grey silty-sand with chalk flecks	0.28	0.3	102.1
Natural	39	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	0.5	101.63
Trench 26					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.28	0	98.74
Subsoil	38	Orange-brown silty-sand with chalk flecks	0.1	0.28	98.46
Natural	39	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	0.38	98.2
Trench 27					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	94.44
Fill	43	Light-grey sand with chalk flecks, FO [44]	0.4	0.2	94.2
Cut	44	Sub-circular modern shallow pit cut	0.4	0.2	94.2
Natural	39	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	0.6	93.76
Trench 28					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.5	0	90.27
Subsoil	31	Mid orange-grey chalk with sand	0.5	0.5	89.77
Natural	32	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	0.1	89.27

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Trench 29		Not undertaken as sited within an occupied field (chicken coup)			
Trench 30		Not undertaken as sited over the public highway			
Trench 31		Not undertaken as sited over the public highway			
Trench 32					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.15	0	144.14
Subsoil	149	Firm mid brown-grey sandy-clay	0.1	0.15	143.99
Natural	150	V. hard/stiff orange-brown clay with flint nodules/gravel and frequent mineral panning/discolouration	> 0.30	0.25	143.72
Trench 33					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	143.22
Subsoil	177	Loose/friable brown-grey silty-gravel	0.1	0.2	143.04
Fill	153	Stiff red-brown/grey clay with flints. Roman pottery and struck flint finds	0.34	0.3	142.71
Cut	154	Sub-rectangular pit cut. Part of a sequence of post-pits. Structural?	0.34	0.3	142.71
Fill	165	Stiff red-brown/grey clay with flints with charcoal flecks	0.22	0.3	142.77
Cut	166	Sub-rectangular pit cut. Part of a sequence of post-pits. Structural?	0.22	0.3	142.77
Fill	167	Stiff red-brown/grey clay with flints. Pottery and struck and burnt flint finds	0.23	0.3	142.78
Cut	168	Ovoid shaped pit cut. Part of a sequence of post-pits. Structural?	0.23	0.3	142.78
Fill	169	Stiff red-brown/grey clay with flints. Rare pot.	0.25	0.3	142.62
Cut	170	Ovoid shaped pit cut. Part of a sequence of post-pits. Structural?	0.25	0.3	142.62
Natural	178	Dried natural red-brown clay with flint nodules and gravel.	NFE	0.3	143.28
Trench 34					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.15	0	141.2
Subsoil	133	Loose orange-brown silty-clay	0.12	0.15	141.05
Fill	126	Firm light-grey brown silty-clay with charcoal. No dating evidence. FO [127]	0.1	0.3	140.13
Cut	127	Linear cut with concave base.	0.1	0.3	140.13
Fill	128	Firm mid grey-brown silty-clay with chalk, burnt clay and pottery. FO [129]	0.2	0.3	140.28
Cut	129	Large oval shaped pit cut. Flat base.	0.2	0.3	140.28
Fill	131	Firm light yellow-brown sandy-clay with flint. Burnt/struck flint. FO [132]	0.25	0.3	140.6
Cut	132	Linear cut with angular/base. Beam slot/gulley?	0.25	0.3	140.6
Fill	141	Brown-grey silty-clay with burnt/struck flint, daub, pottery. Upper fill of [146]	0.35	0.3	140.17
Fill	142	Stiff mid-brown silty-clay with no finds. FO [146]	0.63	0.3	140.18
Fill	143	Stiff mid red-brown clay with no finds. FO [146]	0.18	0.4	140.07
Fill	144	Stiff mid grey-brown silt with mineralisation panning seen at the base- not charcoal- no finds.	0.32	0.6	139.84
Fill	145	Stiff mid grey-brown silty-clay with struck/burnt flint. Lowest fill of [146] (not bottomed)	0.35	1.2	139.32
Cut	146	Very large ditch or pit cut. Not bottomed. Possible prehistoric earthwork. Abundance of cultural material in upper fills. Extends beyond trench limits.	>1.20	0.3	140.17
Natural	130	Firm red-brown clay with flint gravel/nodules.	NFE	0.3	140.86

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Trench 35					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.25	0	142.29
Subsoil	134	Friable dark grey-brown sandy-clay with chalk and charcoal flecks	0.4	0.25	141.58
Fill	135	Compacted red-brown silty-clay with pottery and struck flint finds. FO [139]	0.35	0.5	141.18
Fill	136	Compact dark grey-brown sandy-clay. FO [139]	0.12	1.05	140.83
Fill	137	Soft dark yellow-brown clay-sand. FO [139]	0.14	1.15	140.83
Fill	138	Soft mid yellow-brown sandy-clay. FO [139]	0.11	1.15	140.7
Cut	139	Large parallel-sided linear cut. Approx. 8m wide. Prehistoric earthwork?	0.85	0.5	141.58
Fill	147	Compact dark grey-brown silty-clay with pottery and struck flint. FO [148]	0.3	0.5	141.45
Cut	148	Large circular pit cut to west of large linear cut [139]	0.3	0.5	141.45
Natural	140	Compact mid red-brown clay and flint	NFE	0.5	141.45
Trench 36					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	144.85
Subsoil	163	Loose mid grey-brown silty-clay	0.2	0.2	144.65
Fill	151	Soft light grey-brown silty-clay. No finds. FO [152]	0.22	0.4	144
Cut	152	Circular/oval shaped small pit cut	0.22	0.4	144
Fill	157	Firm mid grey-brown silty-clay with pottery, burnt flint and animal bone. FO [158]	0.34	0.4	143
Cut	158	Semi-circular shaped small pit cut.	0.34	0.4	143
Fill	159	Firm dark-brown silty-clay with pottery and bone. FO [160]	0.16	0.4	142.69
Cut	160	Linear feature. Flat base. Continues beyond limits of trench	0.16	0.4	142.69
Fill	161	Firm dark grey-brown silty-clay. Frequent pottery. FO [162]	0.25	0.4	144
Cut	162	Linear cut. Extends beyond limits of trench.	0.25	0.4	144
Natural	164	Compact mid red-brown clay	NFE	0.4	144.22
Trench 37					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.15	0	142.45
Subsoil	155	Firm to friable mid brown-grey with chalk flecking sandy-clay. Frequent pea chalk, flint gravel/nodules	0.1	0.15	142.3
Natural	156	Very hard orange and yellow clay with flint nodules and gravelly-sand patches.	NFE	0.25	141.9
Trench 38					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.25	0	144.28
Subsoil	175	Yellow-grey clay-sand with frequent flint gravel and nodules	0.2	0.25	144.03
Natural	176	Firm to stiff orange-brown clay with flint gravel and nodules	NFE	0.45	143.91
Trench 39					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.25	0	143.57
Subsoil	173	Firm to friable yellow-grey clay-sand with frequent flint gravel and nodules	0.22	0.25	143.52
Natural	174	Firm to stiff orange-brown sandy-clay with flint gravel and nodules	NFE	0.47	142.77
Trench 40					

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.22	0	140.76
Subsoil	171	Friable to firm yellow-grey sandy-clay with frequent flint gravel/nodules	0.7	0.22	140.54
Natural	172	Firm to stiff orange-brown sandy-clay with yellow-grey sandy-gravel patches	NFE	0.92	139.73
Trench 41					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	144.46
Subsoil	181	Firm dark yellow-brown silty-clay with frequent flint gravel.	0.4	0.2	144.26
Fill	179	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with struck/burnt flint and pottery. FO [180]	0.7	0.6	143.83
Cut	180	Large sub-circular pit cut. Quarter sectioned. Suggested to relate to prehistoric occupation.	0.7	0.6	143.83
Fill	183	Soft yellow-brown sand with occasional pottery, charcoal flecks. FO [184]	0.19	0.6	143.68
Cut	184	Large, shallow sub-circular shaped pit cut. Suggested to relate to prehistoric occupation.	0.19	0.6	143.68
Fill	187	Firm to hard mid grey-brown sandy-clay with struck flint and pottery. FO [188].	0.55	0.6	143.4
Cut	188	Circular posthole cut with large flint post-pad placed at bottom of cut	0.55	0.6	143.4
Natural	182	Compact red-brown clay with flint nodules/gravel.	NFE	0.6	144.06
Trench 42					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	139.07
Subsoil	185	Compacted mid grey-brown silty-clay	0.5	0.2	138.51
Natural	186	Compact dark yellow-orange-brown silty-clay with flint gravel/nodules	NFE	0.7	137.99
Trench 43					
Subsoil	(+)	No turf/topsoil- previously machine graded down to subsoil	0.4	0	136.02
Natural	97	V. firm dark yellow brown clay/ flint gravel/nodules	NFE	0.4	135.26
Trench 44					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern made ground/demolition rubble, terraced down to natural	0.5	0	134.74
Natural	104	Firm, mid red-brown clay and stones	NFE	0.5	133.84
Trench 45					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.1	0	133.57
Subsoil	98	Firm, mid yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent mortar and CBM	0.35	0.1	135.47
Natural	99	Firm mid yellow-brown sandy clay with flint gravel/nodules	NFE	0.45	135.12
Trench 46					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.1	0	138.95
Made ground	(+)	Modern made ground	0.3	0.1	138.85
Fill	95	Stiff yellow-brown silty-sand. No finds. FO [96]	0.2	0.4	137.51
Cut	96	Sub-circular shaped shallow pit cut. Possible tree throw.	0.2	0.4	137.51
Natural	94	Very firm mid red-brown clay with flint gravel/nodules	NFE	0.4	138.47
Trench 47					

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.1	0	139.51
Subsoil	91	V. firm mid-brown silty-clay. Freq. Small stones, occasional tarmac	0.22	0.1	139.41
Natural	92	Compacted mid red-brown clay with flint nodules and gravel	NFE	0.32	139.09
Trench 48					
Tarmac	(+)	Modern tarmac surface	0.07	0	139.18
Subsoil	89	V. firm mid-brown silty-clay with frequent flint gravel	0.28	0.07	139.16
Natural	90	Compacted mid red-brown clay and flint gravel/nodules	NFE	0.35	138.88
Trench 49					
Tarmac	(+)	Modern tarmac surface	0.1	0	139.91
Subsoil	85	Firm dark grey-brown silty-clay with frequent small stones	0.18	0.1	138.67
Fill	79	Firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with charcoal, pottery. FO [80]	0.18	0.3	139.13
Cut	80	Semi-circular pit cut	0.18	0.3	139.13
Fill	81	Compact dark grey-brown silty-clay. No finds. FO [82]	0.25	0.3	139.01
Cut	82	Large semi-circular shallow pit cut	0.25	0.3	139.01
Fill	83	Firm light grey-brown sandy-silt with rare pottery. FO [84]	0.25	0.3	139.13
Cut	84	Small circular pit cut/posthole	0.25	0.3	139.13
Natural	86	Compact dark yellow-brown clay and flint	NFE	0.3	138.47
Trench 50					
Tarmac	(+)	Modern tarmac surface/make up	0.1	0	138.94
Subsoil	87	Friable mid red-brown sandy-silt	0.3	0.1	138.7
Natural	88	Red-brown clay	NFE	0.4	137.82
Trench 51					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	132.35
Ground raising	(+)	Modern demolition material	1.1	0	132.46
Subsoil	116	Firm dark brown silty-clay	0.47	0.2	132.15
Layer	117	Soft light-yellow sand- occupation surface?	0.05	0.62	131.68
Subsoil	118	Firm dark brown silty-clay	0.3	0.67	131.63
Natural	106	Compact mid yellow-brown sandy-clay with flint gravel/nodules	NFE	1	131.56
Trench 52					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	2	0	131.58
Subsoil	112	Friable light to mid brown sandy-silt. Frequent small rounded flint pebbles	0.45	2	130.22
Natural	113	Red-brown clay with flints	NFE	2.45	129.57
Trench 53					
Rubble	(+)	Demolition material	0.35	0	130.35
Subsoil	107	Firm mid yellow-brown sandy-clay with CBM	0.6	0.35	129.62
Subsoil	108	Firm dark yellow-brown sandy-clay	0.3	0.95	129.02
Natural	109	Compact mid yellow brown clay with stones	NFE	1.05	129.98
Trench 54					

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Made ground	(+)	Modern made ground/ demolition material	> 2m	0	130.33
Trench 55					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	128.8
Made ground	110	Soft dark yellow-brown sandy-clay with freq CBM flecks	0.3	0.2	127.82
Natural	11	Firm mid red-brown clay and flint	NFE	0.5	127.52
Trench 56					
Modern made ground	(+)	Modern building footings and demolition material	NFE > 1	0	N/A
Trench 57		Not undertaken as sited within an area of concrete hardstanding			
Trench 58					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.35	0	121.21
Subsoil	120	Mid brown with white patches. Clay with pebbles and chalk	0.3	0.35	120.86
Natural	121	Loose white chalk with flints	NFE	0.65	120.56
Trench 59					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.35	0	120.54
Subsoil	124	Mid brown with white patches. Clay with flint pebbles and chalk	0.3	0.35	120.19
Natural	125	Fractured loose weathered chalk with some brown weathered patches	NFE	0.65	119.89
Trench 60					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.2	0	122.84
Subsoil	122	Firm dark yellow-brown mixed silty-clay and flint	0.3	0.2	122.64
Natural	123	Firm white chalk	NFE	0.5	122.34
Trench 61					
Made ground	(+)	Modern demolition material/ ground raising	0.8	0	131.76
Natural clay	119	Firm dark yellow-brown sandy-clay	NFE	0.8	130.96
Trench 62					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.1	0	112.67
Subsoil	191	Soft grey-brown clay-silt	0.26	0.1	112.41
Natural	192	Firm white chalk	> 0.1	0.36	112.05
Trench 63					
Topsoil	(+)	Firm medium brown clayey-silt	0.1	0	112.15
Subsoil	193	Soft mid grey-brown clayey-sand with chalk	0.2	0.1	112.05
Natural	194	Firm white chalk	> 0.1	0.3	111.59
Trench 64					
Topsoil	(+)	Firm medium brown clayey-silt	0.12	0	107.12
Subsoil	195	Soft mid grey-brown clayey-sand with chalk flecks	0.2	0.12	107
Natural	196	Firm white chalk	> 0.22	0.22	106.46
Trench 65					
Topsoil	(+)	Loose medium-brown clayey-silt	0.2	0	109.19

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Subsoil	197	Loose mid grey-brown clay-silt with chalk, charcoal	0.35	0.2	108.99
Natural	198	Firm white chalk	> 0.14	0.55	108.94
Trench 66					
Topsoil	(+)	Firm mid-brown clay-silt	0.1	0	105.11
Subsoil	189	Loose, light grey-brown sandy-silt with chalk flecks	0.3	0.1	105.01
Natural	190	Firm white chalk	> 0.2	0.4	104.61
Trench 67					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf sealing topsoil	0.3	0	106.67
Subsoil	229	Soft mid grey-brown silty clay with chalk frags. Not seen across all of trench	0.05	0.3	106.37
Natural	230	Firm white chalk	> 0.05	0.35	106.18
Trench 68					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf sealing topsoil	0.3	0	106.24
Subsoil	225	Loose mid grey-brown clayey-silt	0.05	0.3	103.34
Natural	226	Firm white chalk	> 0.1	0.35	105.84
Trench 69					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf sealing mid-dark grey-brown topsoil	0.3	0	107.57
Subsoil	231	Mid-light brown sandy-silt with chalk fragments	0.1	0.3	106.94
Fill	209	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [210]	0.45	0.4	106.26
Cut	210	Linear foundation trench	0.45	0.4	106.26
Fill	211	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [212]	0.3	0.4	106.26
Cut	212	Linear foundation trench	0.3	0.4	106.26
Fill	213	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [214]	NFE	0.4	106.57
Cut	214	Linear foundation trench	NFE	0.4	106.57
Fill	215	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [216]	NFE	0.4	106.57
Cut	216	Linear foundation trench	NFE	0.4	106.57
Fill	217	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [218]	NFE	0.4	106.57
Cut	218	Linear foundation trench	NFE	0.4	106.57
Fill	219	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [220]	NFE	0.4	106.84
Cut	220	Linear foundation trench	NFE	0.4	106.84
Fill	221	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [222]	NFE	0.4	106.84
Cut	222	Linear foundation trench	NFE	0.4	106.84
Fill	223	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [224]	NFE	0.4	106.84
Cut	224	Linear foundation trench	NFE	0.4	106.84
Fill	254	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [255]	0.28	0.4	106.56
Cut	255	Linear foundation trench	0.28	0.4	106.56
Fill	256	Loose light-mid brown sandy-silt with chalk frags. FO [257]	0.46	0.4	106.66
Cut	257	Linear foundation trench	0.46	0.4	106.66
Natural	232	Loose white chalk	> 0.05	0.4	106.84
Trench 70					

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Topsoil	(+)	Dark brown topsoil	0.3	0	119.09
Fill	235	Soft mid grey-brown clay-sand with chalk flecks. Rare burnt flint. Top FO [237]	0.25	0.3	118.09
Fill	236	Loose light grey-brown clay-sand with chalk. Primary FO [237]. No dating	0.34	0.55	117.93
Cut	237	Linear ditch cut with curved sides. 1.6m wide. Lack of dating material in fills. Doesn't appear machine excavated. Also seen in Tr 71	0.6	0.3	117.93
Natural	238	Loose to hard fragmented white chalk	> 0.25	0.3	118.56
Trench 71					
Topsoil	(+)	Dark brown topsoil	0.3	0	119.8
Made ground	240	Modern made ground horizon directly overlying natural geology	0.2	0.3	119.33
Fill	233	Loose light brown-grey silty-chalk. FO [234]	0.43	0.5	117.56
Cut	234	Linear N-S V-shaped ditch cut. Same as [237] in Tr 70.	0.43	0.5	117.56
Natural	239	Loose to hard fractured chalk	> 0.2	0.5	119.13
Trench 72					
Topsoil	(+)	Dark brown modern topsoil	0.3	0	119.23
Subsoil	(+)	Modern subsoil with lenses of ash/cinder and redeposited landscaping	0.2	0.3	119.03
Redeposited chalk	(+)	Redeposited chalk mixed with subsoil	0.2	0.5	118.73
Natural	241	Loose white chalk with flint nodules	> 0.3	0.7	118.5
Trench 73					
Turf	(+)	Modern turf	0.1	0	118.81
Topsoil	(+)	Dark brown topsoil	0.3	0.1	118.71
Subsoil	242	Soft brown-grey sand with pea chalk	0.3	0.4	118.41
Natural	243	Fragmented white chalk with flint	> 0.2	0.7	117.81
Trench 74					
Not undertaken as sited within area of tenant farmers biomass heap					
Trench 75					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying firm mid grey-brown silty-chalk	0.6	0	112.04
Subsoil	207	Firm dark-grey clayey-silt with frequent small/medium chalk fragments	0.4	0.6	111.46
Natural	208	Firm white chalk	> 0.26	1	111.07
Trench 76					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying soft, medium-brown clayey-silt	0.12	0	108.89
Subsoil	205	Loose mid grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent chalk fragments	0.25	0.12	108.77
Natural	206	Firm white chalk	> 0.2	0.37	108.77
Trench 77					
Topsoil	(+)	Modern turf/topsoil	0.32	0	105.9
Natural	228	Firm white chalk	> 0.07	0.32	105.57
		Several modern foundation trenches like those seen in Trenches 67, 68, 69 were unexcavated; modern service cut and geological variations tested with negative archaeological results. Subsoil absent from this trench.			

Context	Context No.	Description	Average Thickness (m)	Average Height Below Ground Level (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
Trench 78					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying soft mid-brown clayey-silt	0.15	0	103.44
Subsoil	203	Loose dark grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent chalk fragments	0.2	0.15	103.29
Natural	204	Firm white chalk	> 0.2	0.35	102.98
Trench 79					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying soft mid-brown clayey-silt	0.12	0	104.37
Subsoil	201	Loose dark grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent chalk fragments	0.2	0.12	104.25
Natural	202	Firm white chalk	> 0.2	0.32	104.01
Trench 80					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying soft mid-brown clayey-silt	0.3	0	102.53
Subsoil	199	Firm dark yellow-brown clayey-sand with frequent chalk fragments	0.3	0.3	102.23
Natural	200	Firm white chalk	> 0.25	0.6	101.99
Trench 81					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying soft mid-brown clayey-silt	0.3	0	96
Subsoil	258	Orange-brown silty-sand with chalk flecks	0.2	0.3	95.7
Natural	259	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	0.5	95.5
Trench 82					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying soft mid-brown clayey-silt	0.15	0	89.67
Subsoil	244	Soft light grey-brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	0.25	0.15	89.49
Layer	245	Layer of clayey-chalk	0.35	0.4	89.34
Natural	246	Firm chalk with lenses of light brown clayey-chalk	> 0.2	0.75	89.09
Trench 83					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying soft mid-brown clayey-silt	0.4	0	89.68
Subsoil	247	Soft light grey-brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	0.4	0.4	89.2
Layer	248	Layer of clayey-chalk	0.2	0.8	88.8
Natural	249	Clean, fragmented chalk	NFE	1	88.78
Trench 84					
Topsoil	(+)	Turf overlying soft mid-brown clayey-silt	0.2	0	89.33
Subsoil	250	Soft light grey-brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	0.45	0.2	89.13
Fill	252	Loose white-brown silty-clay with very frequent broken pottery. FO [253]	NFE	0.65	88.33
Cut	253	Late post-med to modern drain cut	NFE	0.65	88.33
Natural	251	Firm light brown chalk with frequent flint	> 0.1	0.65	88.52

APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Quantification and spot-dating table

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0 TR33	2586 Local	Abraded possible medieval Peg Tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	No mortar
29	3111; 3102	Natural Gritstone iron pan 4 fragments of daub some burnt; also a loom weight	6	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	500bc-1000	No mortar
43	3038;3046	LBC Fletton Brick and modern Red	7	1450	1950+	1890	1950+	1850-1950+	No mortar
58	3111; 3102	Possible part worked smooth whetstone or probably natural concretion Two types of daub Burnt Hertfordshire Pudding Stone/Worms Heath Puddingstone	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	100BC-100AD	No mortar
64	2586 Local	Peg Tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	No mortar
68	2586 Local	Peg tile;	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	No mortar
131	3111	Natural gritty pebbly ferruginous sandstone	5					Natural	
141	3111	Natural gritty ferruginous sandstone	2					Natural	
147	3102; 3006; 3111	Two Types of Daub; fragment of roman tile and a dark brown ferruginous sandstone	7	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400+	No mortar
153	3111	Natural gritty pebbly carrstone fragments	20					Natural	
167	3111	Natural gritty ferruginous	6					Natural	
209	2586 Local 3101	Peg tile worn brown sandy mortar traces	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	1400-1700
211	2586 Local 3101	Peg tile brown sandy mortar traces	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	1400-1700

Review

This small diffuse assemblage (63 fragments 2kg) contains a mixture of natural bedrock, possible prehistoric and or Saxon loom weights and daub, a burnt LIA/ERB Pudding stone (probably Worms Heath Puddingstone Surrey) Roman tile, and late medieval to early post medieval roofing tile and late 19th to 20th century brick. This is not surprising given the large number of trenches excavated over a wide area beneath the former Victorian asylum of Cane Hill Hospital as well as the long period of occupation/activity associated with this site.

A large quantity of loosely consolidated dark brown ferruginous sandstones, grading into gritstone and pebble conglomerate should be seen as natural Palaeocene (Tertiary) Carrstone deposits rather than any worked material. One example from the fill of circular pit [58] from Trench 9 appears to have a smooth surface but this is more likely to be an edge of a natural pebble.

Roman material is present, albeit in small quantity as shown by the odd fragment of Roman tile from the fill of a circular pit from Trench 35 [147] in a local variant of the common London sandy fabric group. This was to be expected given the proximity of the site to Stane Street.

A small quantity of abraded and mortared unglazed late medieval to early post medieval peg tile from Trench 12 [64], Trench 19 [68], and T69 [209] [211] has a loose brown sandy mortar attached. These fragments may relate to a possible farmstead

Of particular interest is part of a triangular loom weight in a daub type fabric from the fill of a pit [29] in Trench 1 (see Appendix 9). This would either be indicative of Iron Age or possibly Saxon activity, both of which are recorded from the site from other artefacts e.g. (Jarrett (2014)). There is also a small quantity of daub one of which from the upper fill [141] of a possible prehistoric ditch [146] from Trench 34 is moulded into a sill shape and may again attest to prehistoric or Saxon activity, or may even have formed part of a Roman timber lined wattle and daub structure. It is possible that a hard condensed, burnt flint pebble conglomerate fragment (not worked) from a circular pit in Trench 9 [58] may have been part of Worms Heath or Hertfordshire Pudding Stone quern fragment. If this is so then it provides further indication for LIA/ERB activity.

The only items that maybe associated with the building of the Cane Hill Hospital are a fragment of Fletton and modern red brick from a pit fill [43].

Significance and potential for assemblage and recommendations for further work

Very little can be said from the very small medieval and post medieval cbm assemblage other than that they represent common local and London type fabrics used in the construction of farmsteads and dumped remnants of the hospital. Whilst the stone assemblage is all natural unworked Palaeocene carrstone iron gritstones and pebble conglomerate. The main focus is the moulded daub and the discovery of a fired clay triangular loom weight –which is in line with the discovery of

Early Saxon and prehistoric pottery (Jarrett 2014) whilst other excavations in the vicinity have produced activity of Anglo-Saxon date are the scheduled barrow cemetery at nearby Farthing Down and other Anglo-Saxon burials have been discovered at Lion Green Road and the so far unknown extent of that cemetery may continue onto the study area. It is recommended that further work be carried out to ascertain what and how extensive prehistoric-Roman-Saxon activity is with respect to daub, loom weights and worked portable items of stone and Roman ceramic building material.

APPENDIX 4; ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Katie Anderson, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Introduction and Quantification

A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 50 sherds weighing 224g and representing 0.90 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

The assemblage comprised small and fragmented sherds, reflected in the low mean weight of 4.48g, suggesting much of the Roman pottery may have been left on the surface for a period of time before being deposited, or could imply a degree of redeposition had taken place. The assemblage was early to middle Roman in date, with a suggested date range of AD70-200 for the bulk of the pottery.

A limited number of vessel fabrics were identified (Table 1), with unsourced SAND fabrics occurring most frequently. Sourced Romano-British wares identified included five HWC sherds from a small beaker, four UPCFR wares from a single, closed vessel and one possible SUG grog-tempered vessel (eight sherds, 26g). Imported wares comprised three Samian sherds; one SAMCG Dr18/31 dish, one SAMMV and one SAMSG, both of which were undiagnostic. There was also a single abraded sherd from a CGBL closed vessel, dating AD150-250.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
CGBL	1	1
HWC	5	6
LOXI	4	7
OXID	1	7
SAMCG	1	5
SAMMV	1	2
SAMSG	1	1
SAND	24	163
SUG?	8	26
UPCFR	4	6

Table 1: All Roman pottery by fabric

Roman pottery was recovered from seven different context, with a further unstratified sherd from Trench 33. Context (161) contained the largest quantity of pottery, totalling 26 sherds weighing 167g. This comprised five different vessels, including two SAND jars and a HWC beaker, dating this context to A90-160. The remaining contexts each contained fewer than ten sherds, most of which dated later 1st-mid second century AD, with the exception of (153) which was dated AD150-

250, based on the four Upchurch fineware sherds (UPCFR).

Context	No.	Wt(g)	Spotdate
Unstratified	1	5	N/A
77	1	0	AD40-400
147	1	1	AD50-400
151	2	8	AD70-400
153	9	10	AD150-250
157	8	26	AD50-250
161	26	167	AD90-160
167	2	7	AD70-150
TOTAL	50	224	x

Table 2: All Roman pottery by context

Discussion and Recommendations for Further Work

Overall, the small and fragmented nature of the assemblage limits any discussion on the nature of occupation. That said, the pottery does provide useful dating evidence, suggesting that the site was in use from the later 1st century to the later 2nd and possibly early 3rd century AD. The quantity of sherds suggests that this site was on the periphery of a Roman settlement.

All of the pottery has been recorded and analysed, therefore no further analysis is needed. However, it would be worthwhile to consider the Roman pottery in its wider regional context, and compare the assemblage to other recovered locally.

References

Symonds, R. 2002 Recording Roman pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) (Unpublished document available from MoLSS)

Perrin, R. 2011. A Research Strategy and Updated Agenda for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain. Study Group for Roman Pottery. Occasional Paper No.1

APPENDIX 5: ASSESSMENT OF FAUNAL REMAINS

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Introduction

A total of 76 test trenches were excavated over a wide area (approximately 900 by 300 metres) formerly incorporating the grounds of the former London County Lunatic Asylum built in 1888 and now demolished. There were three phases of excavation, which in chronological order include the Detailed Application Area (DAA), the Southern Development Zone (SDZ), which incorporated the former hospital complex situated on the top of the hill, and finally the Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ). The first of these zones was located in the central part of the hospital grounds, the second towards the south-west and the third to the north-east. While the HGDZ proved to be relatively archaeologically sterile, the DAA provided various features containing prehistoric and Saxon pottery, while the SDZ, produced evidence at the top of the hill for prehistoric through to Romano-British occupation, signifying a possible farmstead, and then to the south-west, evidence for early medieval usage.

Animal bones were found amongst a selection of these trenches, mainly within excavation areas DAA and SDZ.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a hand recovered total of 52 animal bones, most provided by trenches in areas DAA and SDZ i.e. within the central and south-western parts of the hospital grounds. This collection was accumulated from just 6 out of the 76 trenches and from just 8 deposits, principally from two deposits each from Trenches 36 (SDZ) and 12 (DAA) and a further single deposit from Trench 9 (DAA), all of which represent fills from separate pits. An approximate date has been assigned to each of these features, although in some cases the dating is rather broad and is also dependant on minimal dating evidence. The distribution of animal bones according to area, trench, context and the available dating information is shown in Table 1. It should be noted that those deposits not yet described include two ditch fills, one from Trench 34 (SDZ) and the other from Trench 71 (HGDZ); plus a sub-soil layer from Trench 2 (DAA).

Area:	SDZ		DAA			HGDZ	Total
Trench:	34	36	2	9	12	71	
Date/Context							
<i>Saxon</i>							
29			6				6
<i>Preh-RB</i>							
58				16			16
141	1						1
151		6					6
157		9					9
<i>19-20th</i>							
60					9		9
64					3		3
233						2	2
Grand Total	1	15	6	16	12	2	52

Table 1. Distribution of animal bones by area and trench, the former including the Detailed Application Area (DAA), the Southern Development Zone (SDZ) and the Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ)

It can be suggested that most of the bones were taken from prehistoric/Romano-British features (Table 1) with a notable bias towards sheep/goat and sheep-size bones (see Table 2). Four out of the 12 sheep/goat bones from this 'phase' may represent the partial remains of a very young lamb (recovered from [151], Trench 36), a probable infant mortality and good evidence for some local rearing of livestock. The same 'phase' also provided the greater part of an equid skull from an adult individual, probably a male and clearly relatively small.

Date:	preh-RB	Saxon	19-20 th
Species			
Cattle	4		1
Equid	1		
Cattle-size	7	2	1
Sheep/Goat	12	1	
Pig	1		1
Sheep-size	7	3	9
Chicken			2
Grand Total	32	6	14

Table 2. Distribution of animal bones by approximate date of deposits

There were a few bones from a possibly Saxon sub-soil deposit [58], Trench 2 and a somewhat larger collection from some late features, probably associated with the hospital. The latter bones are clearly less well preserved compared to the previous collections, these showing a level of damage probably related to weathering (being left out in the open air) or root etching.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

There are undoubtedly particular locations within this wide investigation area which will best reward further excavation, as suggested by the concentrations, though minor, of animal bones within certain DAA and SDZ trenches. In addition it would appear that the later prehistoric/Romano-British era could be the major beneficiary of continued investigations. While the quantities of bones found in these specifically dated deposits is not large, it could be envisaged that sufficient information could be forthcoming, following a widening of the respective trenches, to warrant a review of animal usage in this locality within the described occupation era. A matter of particular interest concerns the recovery of the equid skull from fill [58], with further excavation perhaps establishing whether this may represent part of a whole carcass. The presence of a probable infant mortality is also significant, with the suggestion that this evidence points to local rearing and the perhaps obvious conclusion considering the rural nature of the site, that the bones represent general waste from a nearby farm.

While later occupation, perhaps Saxon, as well as medieval and later post-medieval levels were found, there appears to be little potential regarding faunal information. A final point concerns the good preservation of the bone, in particular amongst the early levels. This would suggest a good possibility for the survival of the more fragile bones (note the recovery of the young lamb). The recovery of such bones, here including bird and fish, will clearly be enhanced by inclusion of a sampling programme in the event of further excavation.

APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

A single clay tobacco pipe fragment was recovered from the archaeological evaluation and this was found in fill [60] of cut [?], Trench ?, assigned to Phase ?. The fragment consists of a deep heel and a stem with incuse horizontal stamping, which consists of sans-serif lettering and the names of the pipe makers 'GROUT & W[ILLIAMS]' on the left side and their address '[CLIF]TON St S.W' on the right side, the latter being poorly impressed with a shadow effect. The heel is most likely to be derived from an Irish-type bowl shape, which equates to Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) type 31 bowl, dated c.1840-1910. The pipe makers' names on the stem refer to two Clapham individuals: Edward Grout who was working from c.1852 and perhaps up to his death in 1885 (Oswald 1975, 137), while Benjamin Williams was Grout's apprentice. Williams probably gained his freedom in the mid 1870's and went into partnership with Grout between c. 1875-85, the latter dating the bowl.

The clay tobacco pipe has little significance and its main potential is to date the deposit it was recovered from. At this stage of assessment there are no recommendations for further work on the bowl.

Bibliography

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Oswald, A. 1975, *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

APPENDIX 7: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The glass dates solely to the post-medieval period and more so the late 19th-early 20th century. None of the fragments show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited rapidly after breakage or being discarded. Natural weathering was noted upon a small number of vessels and reflects burial conditions and the composition of the glass. The material is in a fragmented state although all of the assemblage could be assigned to a vessel shape. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and weight, measured in grams. The assemblage was recovered from three contexts as small (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

All of the glass (10 fragments/10 MNV/959g, of which none are unstratified) was recorded in an ACCESS database, by type, colour, form and manufacturing technique. The assemblage is domestic in nature. The assemblage is discussed by vessel shapes and its distribution.

The Forms

The composition glass assemblage forms are as follows:

?Ashtray: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 41g

- Clear lead glass, moulded, one fragment. Base fragment with external moulded, round ended, wide fluting. The internal base surface slopes. Late 19th-20th century. Context [43]

Bottle, cylindrical: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 7g

- Clear, green tinted, high-lime low-alkali (HLLA) glass, moulded. Wall sherd with a vertical seam. c. 1821 onwards. Context [62].

Codd bottle: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 413g

- Very pale green soda glass, moulded. Neck to base, the latter has a rounded underside with a small central boss. C.1870 onwards. Context [252].

Decanter: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 195g

- Clear soda glass, probably mould made. Simple everted rounded rim, conical neck, rounded shoulder. 19th/20th century. Context [252]

Dish, ?pedestal: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 84g

- Clear soda glass, press moulded. Broad, thick, V-shaped ribs ending in a scalloped rim. Mid 19th century onwards. Context [252].

Tumbler: 2 fragments, 2 MNV, 185g

- Clear lead glass, moulded. Flat base and the wall has twelve vertical facets. Mid 19th century onwards. Context [252].
- Clear soda glass, moulded. Basal fragment with the underside embossed with a radial/composite multi-petal floral design and a peacock head, the maker's mark for Sowerby glass company, Gateshead-on-Tyne, c. 1807-1956. Panelled/faceted vertical wall. Mid 19th century onwards. Context [252].

Vessel glass: 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 12g

- Clear soda glass. Wall fragment from a cylindrical form, possibly heat damaged. 19th-20th century. Context [62].

Window glass: 2 fragments, 2 MNV, 22g

- Clear HLLA glass. Thick walled. 19th-20th century. Context [62]
- Clear HLLA glass, cast. Edge of a window pane with one sided frosted, and a central wire mesh. 1898 onwards. Context [43]

Distribution

The glass was recovered from three phases and its distribution is shown in Table 1.

Context	Trench	Phase	No. of frags	MNV	Weight (g)	Forms	Context considered date
43	27	Modern	2	2	54	?Ash tray, window glass	20th century
62	12	19th-20th century	3	3	28	ottle, cylindrical, window glass	20th century
252	84	Post-medieval	5	5	877	Codd bottle, decanter, dish, pedestal, tumblers	C. 1870 - early 20th century

Table 1. CNE11. Distribution of the glass showing for each context the material was recovered from the trench, phase, number of fragments, minimum number of vessels (MNV), weight, the forms recorded and a suggested deposition date.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

Although late in its dating, the glass assemblage from CNE14 is of significance for being derived from an institution: The Cane Hill London asylum. It demonstrates the types of glass used there from the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century and complements that of the evidence provided by the pottery (see Jarrett, Appendix 10). The potential of the glass is to date the deposits it was recovered from. Further to this it has the potential to add to an understanding of what glass ware was being used by the staff and patients at the establishment and to some extent what types of drinks were being consumed, perhaps alcohol from the evidence of the tumblers and soft drinks by the occurrence of the Codd bottle. There are no further recommendations for work on the glass assemblage at this stage, although the material from this stage of work should be reviewed in the event of more glass being excavated from future archaeological work on the site.

APPENDIX 8: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological evaluation at the above site resulted in the recovery of a large quantity of unworked burnt flint and a small assemblage of struck flint. This report provides a brief description of the main characteristics of the assemblages, discusses their archaeological significance and recommends any further work required. This text should be read in conjunction with the catalogue which provides further details (Appendix L01). All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification

Trench	Decorication flake	Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal shatter	Core tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
1		4		1	2		1	115	6,720
4	1	1	1						
9	2	1						220	8,887
33								1	6
34		3						341	11185
36	3	3		2		1			
36								3	92
70								1	198
Total	6	12	1	3	2	1	1	681	27,088

Table L01; Basic Quantification of the Lithic Material from Cane Hill by Evaluation Trench

Burnt Stone

A substantial quantity, amounting to just over 27kg, of unworked burnt stone fragments was recovered, virtually all of it coming from just three features; pit [30] in Trench 1, pit [59] in Trench 9 and ditch [146] in Trench 34 (Table L01; Appendix L01). The burnt stone consists of unworked, peri-glacially affected nodular flint fragments that had been heated to a variable but frequently very intense degree. The intensity of heating had caused the flint to become heavily 'fire-crazed' and grey-white in colour, and most pieces retain traces of greasy black 'soot' marks on their surfaces. Many pieces also exhibit a reddening of their cortex, indicative of iron-staining and suggesting the nodules may have been obtained from deposits of clay-with-flints.

Some of the smaller assemblages of burnt flint from the evaluation may have originated as background waste from hearth use. However, the quantities present and the uniformity and intensity of burning of the flint from pits [30] and [59] and ditch [146] indicate purposeful or

systematic production, along with its deliberate disposal within the features. The purposes that lie behind both the creation of the burnt stone and its deposition remain enigmatic, although the deliberate heating of substantial quantities of stone is sometimes documented at prehistoric sites. In addition to the classic burnt mound sites, which most frequently belong to the Bronze Age, large quantities of burnt flint are on occasion recovered from Iron Age settlement sites, often in similar contextual circumstances to those recorded here. Comparable examples include the vast quantities recovered at the Iron Age farmsteads at Carshalton and Stone Castle, both located along the North Downs (Bishop 2008; Killock 2012). Perhaps the most favoured explanations for its creation see it as either being associated with the parching of corn as a means of aiding its preservation (e.g. Cunliffe 1974; Cunliffe 1976; Smith 1977), or generated during cooking activities; its scale suggesting communal efforts, perhaps associated with feasting or ceremonial practices. Other explanations regard it as the residues from saunas (Barfield and Hodder 1987) and a variety of industrial processes, such as leather making, wool processing or brewing, have been put forward to account for its production (e.g. Barfield and Hodder 1987; Barfield 1991; Jeffery 1991; Quinn and Moore 2007; Bishop 2012).

Struck Flint

Twenty-six pieces of struck flint were recovered. No truly diagnostic pieces are present but the assemblage's technological attributes suggest that it was made over a long period. The earliest pieces include a broken prismatic blade and a blade-like flake which can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. A few of the other flakes are also well struck and likely to have been made between the Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age. Most of the remainder of the struck flint assemblage is, however, comparable to later prehistoric industries and most typical of later Bronze Age or Iron Age flintwork (Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003). This includes many of the flakes, which tend to be short and thick and rather unskilfully or casually struck, and at least one of the two cores, which has been randomly reduced core with small squat flakes removed from many directions using unprepared platform surfaces. The remaining core may also be of this date but is burnt and has partially disintegrated. Also of a later prehistoric date is the only obvious tool within the assemblage, a small denticulated piece made by cutting small notches into the edge of a thermal spall. Although the function of these remains uncertain, they are commonly represented within later prehistoric assemblages and have been associated with tasks such as flax processing (Bradley and Brown 1992). There are no clear indications of any *in-situ* flintworking although the five flakes from ditch [139] may have struck from the same core and therefore represent a relatively undisturbed knapping location.

Recommendations

Whilst no further analytical work on the lithic assemblage as it stands is warranted, both the quantities of burnt stone present and the indication of flintworking associated with the features identified are of significance. They highlight the potential of the site for elucidating the role of lithic technologies within a later prehistoric settlement context, which further fieldwork could potentially

considerably enhance. Should further work at the site be considered, the assemblages reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional material recovered following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined assemblages as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

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APPENDIX 9: TRIANGULAR CLAY WEIGHT ASSESSMENT

By Berni Sudds, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

The apex of a triangular clay object was recovered from pit fill [29], belonging to a class of finds commonly interpreted as loomweights. The weight is made from a dense brickearth fabric with few inclusions. Triangular weights typically have two flat faces with lateral perforations at one, two or all three apexes. No perforation is present in the example from site, although just one face survives.

Given their association with large numbers of weaving combs (Poole 1984, 406) and the presence of thread marks (Major 1982; Sudds 2006) it has been argued they would have been used in textile production to weight and space the warp threads or the beam of an upright loom. Other functions have been suggested, including door or thatch weights and even flue linings or oven furniture (Poole 1995, 285-6; 2010, 133; 2011a, 138-9; 2011b, 321-3) but there is little substantive evidence so support these interpretations and their function should perhaps remain open to question.

Triangular forms are typically Iron Age in date (Foster 1986; Greenwood 1997; Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993; Parfitt 1984; Poole 1984; Rayner 2002), most commonly associated with Middle and Late Iron Age settlements, but appear to have remained in use into the early Roman period (Greenwood 1997; Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993; O'Connell & Bird 1994, 130; Poole 2011b, 321). They have been recovered from sites across the Greater London region, including at Ewell and Laleham (Cotton 2001; Lyne 2002).

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APPENDIX 10: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). The pottery dates from the Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The Early Saxon and early medieval pottery are in a fragmentary state, although rim sherds do occur and was deposited under secondary, possibly tertiary circumstances. The post-medieval pottery is also in a fragmentary state although complete profiles of vessels are recorded and the material was probably discarded soon after breakage. The pottery was quantified using sherd counts (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, measured in grams. Post-Roman pottery was recovered from six contexts and individual deposits produced only small (fewer than 30 sherds) sized groups.

All the pottery (39 sherds, 29 ENV and weighing 1.609kg, of which none was unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology, while the Early Saxon wares are defined according to Blackmore (2008). The pottery is discussed by period, its types and distribution.

The Pottery types and their forms

The quantification of the pottery for each post-Roman archaeological period is as follows:

- Early Saxon: two sherds, 2 ENV, 17g
- Early medieval: five sherds, 4 ENV, 17g
- Post-medieval: 32 sherds, 23 ENV, 1.569kg

Early Saxon

- Chaff-tempered ware (CHAF), AD 400-900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified.
- Moderate fine clean ?Greensand quartz-tempered (ESGSC), AD 400-600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 16g, form: jar
- Fine sand and shelly-limestone (ESSL), AD 400-600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: unidentified

The Early Saxon pottery was only identified in two contexts: [29] and [128]. A jar made in Greensand quartz-tempered ware has a simple upright rounded rim and globular body, the surfaces being wiped while the exterior was partially burnished in a random fashion. The vessel was recovered from context [29]. Deposit [128] produced the sherd of chaff-tempered ware and an everted simple rim, probably derived from a jar, with burnishing and made in the shelly limestone fabric ESSL.

Early Medieval

- Surrey early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSSY), 1050-1250, 4 sherds, 3 ENV, 17g, form: jar
- Surrey shell-tempered ware (SYSH), 1050-1300, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: jar

All of the early medieval pottery was recovered from a single context: [183]. Only jars, possibly used as cooking pots could be identified. The sand and shell-tempered ware (EMSSY) jar rim has a fairly simple everted rim with a flat top and external rounded thickening and this was almost certainly handmade. The Surrey shell-tempered ware (SYSH) jar rim is squared and was wheel-thrown or finished and therefore more likely to date from the end of the 12th century.

Post-Medieval

- Miscellaneous post-medieval redwares (MISC PMRED), 1480-1900, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 48g, form: horticultural dish (seed pan), flower pots.
- Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 16 sherds, 8 ENV, 899g, form: bowl; medium rounded, chamber pot, tea cup; breakfast shape, dish,
- Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900, 5 sherds, 5 ENV, 314g, form: jug; rounded, mug; cylindrical, plate
- Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900, 6 sherds, 6 ENV, 240g, form: plate; dessert, dinner, large, oval
- Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration (TPW6), 1840-1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 68g, form: bowl, medium rounded, plate; dinner, tea; saucer,

All of the industrial finewares (REFW, REFW CHROM, TPW and TPW6) appear to fall under the category of institutional wares: pottery which has been commissioned for example by the Armed Forces, eating houses, hotels, hospitals and shipping companies. On many of the forms are found a blue transfer-printed belt type mark containing 'LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM' and occasionally horizontally across the middle of the belt the name 'CANE HILL'. Vessels without this name probably originally had this institutional mark although it is now missing. Interestingly, none of the pottery has the maker's mark to indicate who the London County Asylum commissioned to make the vessels, which was probably a Staffordshire factory. Many of the forms are robust (thick walled) and sometimes oversized such as the REFW breakfast type teacup, which may have been used as a porringer like vessel for feeding the infirm. Additionally, the glaze on several of the vessels has a blue-grey tint. When additional decoration to the transfer-printed logos is noted on some vessels, particularly the different sized plates, then this occurs as blue bands, occasionally outlined in black and a blue line on the rim, or typically for the late 19th-early 20th century as a red band and line. Such decoration occurs on the REFW CHROM and TPW6 pottery types. These wares date from

the establishment of the Cane Hill London County Asylum on the site in 1882 until the early 20th century, although a later date is not impossible.

The redware flower pots and seed pans were undoubtedly used in horticultural activities employed within the grounds of the asylum.

Distribution

The post-Roman pottery was recovered from Phases 4-7 and its distribution is shown in Table 3. The pottery is further discussed briefly by phase.

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
1	6b	S	2	2	134	1580	1900	1580-1800
7	6a	S	5	5	153	1580	1900	Late 17th – early 18th century
14	6b	S	1	1	1	1550	1900	1550-1900
29	5	S	12	3	517	1150	1300	Late 12th - 14th century
30	6a	S	3	3	70	1150	1400	13th century
50	5	S	1	1	9	1240	1400	1240-1400
109	6c	S	3	3	13	1660	1870	18th century
120	6c	S	1	1	2	1770	1840	1770-1840
134	7	S	3	3	117	1480	1610	1480-1610
136	7	S	9	9	372	1590	1900	1590-1700
164	4	S	1	1	9	120	250	120-250
165	5	S	1	1	11	1150	1400	1150-1400
167	7	S	1	1	2	1770	1840	1770-1840
169	7	S	2	2	33	1760	1830	1760-1830
194	5	S	1	1	13	1150	1400	1150-1400

Table 3. CNE14: Distribution of the post-Roman pottery showing for each context which produced pottery, the phase, the assemblage size, the number of sherds (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (context ED/LD) and a considered date for deposition.

Significance and potential for assemblage and recommendations for further work

The pottery has some significance at a local level and occurs as pottery types found in this part of greater London and the adjoining county of Surrey. The Early Saxon pottery has the potential to demonstrate activity from this period on the site, while other excavations in the vicinity which have produced activity of this date are the scheduled barrow cemetery at nearby Farthing Down and other Anglo-Saxon burials have been discovered at Lion Green Road and the so far unknown extent of that cemetery may continue onto the study area. The early medieval pottery may relate to activity associated with Portnalls farm. The late 19th-early 20th century 'institutional wares' and the horticultural wares are of interest for demonstrating activities associated with everyday life at the Cane Hill asylum. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from and relate it to activities on the site.. There are no recommendations for further work at this stage, although the importance of the pottery from this stage of work should be reviewed in the light of new material recovered from future archaeological work undertaken on the site.

APPENDIX 11: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Katie Anderson, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., with Matt Brudenell

A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site, totalling 31 sherds weighing 192g, thus with a low mean weight of 6.2g. The majority of the assemblage comprised small to very small body sherds, with only one diagnostic sherd noted (141). The fabrics identified suggest that most of this material is Early/Middle Iron Age in date.

Context	No.	Wt(g)	Date
141	26	179	Early Iron Age
29	1	1	Early/Middle Iron Age
135	1	6	Early/Middle Iron Age
169	1	4	Early/Middle Iron Age
179	1	1	Prehistoric
58	1	1	Early/Middle Iron Age
TOTAL	31	192	

APPENDIX 12: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-199296

Project details

Project name	Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL
Short description of the project	The works comprised the excavation of seventy-six test trenches.. The evaluation exercise was subdivided into three distinct phases based on both the development program and the geography of the site. The first of these was the Detailed Application Area (DAA) trenches followed by the Southern Development Zone (SDZ) trenches and lastly the Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ) trenches. Archaeological results were observed predominantly towards the upper areas of the site and cut into the drift geology. Features included two deep cut (and not fully bottomed) pits containing prehistoric and Saxon pottery and an undated linear feature in the DAA trenches. Away from the areas not lost to truncation and landscaping associated with the hospitals' demolition, the SDZ trenches recorded two very large pit or ditch features containing prehistoric pottery and lithic finds as well as pit cuts containing prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material. These suggest prehistoric occupation at the top of the hill that continued into the Romano-British phase and the early Saxon period as seen by further cut features, perhaps relating to structures as part of a farmstead-type settlement. Saxon occupation was represented by pottery finds as well daub and a loomweight. Early medieval occupation towards the southwest of the area suggests further reuse of the hilltop for settlement. On the downhill slopes, a small amount of peg tile potentially relates a late medieval or early post-medieval settlement. The HGDZ trenches were mostly lacking in archaeological results, this being most-likely explained by the steep gradient of the site on which they were located. A series of machine excavated linear cuts are thought to relate to pig sty structures.
Project dates	Start: 26-08-2014 End: 23-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CNE14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	13/0257/P - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	GARDEN FEATURE Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POSTHOLE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	LINEAR Iron Age
Monument type	BEAMSLOT Roman
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Early Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON COULSDON Cane Hill Hospital
Postcode	CR5 3YL
Study area	33.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 2940 5890 51.3139589289 -0.143088267088 51 18 50 N 000 08 35 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 88.52m Max: 144.06m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	AMEC Consulting
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Richard Humphrey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barratt Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	CNE14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CNE14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC

Paper Archive ID	CNE14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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