

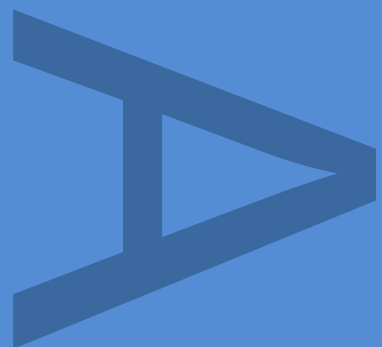
**Assessment of an  
Archaeological Excavation  
at the Former Cane Hill  
Hospital, Brighton Road,  
Coulsdon CR5 3YL**

**CNE 14**

**PCA Report No: R12582**

**September 2016**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Wayne Perkins		08/09/2016
Text Checked:	Dr F.M. Meddens		08/09/2016
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		08/09/2016
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		08/09/2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	Dr F.M. Meddens		08/09/2016

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

**Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at the Former Cane Hill Hospital,  
Brighton Road, Coulsdon CR5 3YL**

**Report Number:** R12616

**Site Code:** CNE14

**Central NGR:** TQ 2940 5890 (529400/158900)

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Croydon

**Commissioning Client:** Amec Consulting

**On behalf of** Barratt Development

**Written/Researched by:** Wayne Perkins, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**Project Manager:** Chris Mayo (MIfA)

**Post-excavation Manager:** Dr Frank Meddens (MCIfA)

**Contractor:** Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
Brockley  
London SE4 2PD

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925  
**Fax:** 020 7732 7896  
**E-mail:** [cmayoy@pre-construct.com](mailto:cmayoy@pre-construct.com)  
**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon CR5 3YL. It is centred at TQ 2940 5890 and is within an Archaeological Priority Zone as identified in the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) of Croydon (*Figure 1*).
- 1.2 Previous archaeological work was undertaken on site in the form of an evaluation conducted between the 26<sup>th</sup> August and 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2014. The evaluation discovered archaeological features dating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods with additional finds suggesting mediaeval activity on the hill. Topographical analysis discovered that the features were cut into a superficial drift deposit layer of clay-with-flints which caps the chalk on the top half of the hill<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.3 On the strength of these results, further archaeological investigations were enacted. In total, 7 areas of open area excavation were proposed, split into seven sites across the hill and actioned (*Figure 2*). Area 1 was the largest area, and its focus was to investigate a number of linear features. With areas 2-4 the excavations targeted specific archaeological features found during the evaluation. Three strips, the width of the new access road, were numbered Service Road Trenches 1-3 and were excavated along the spine of the hill.
- 1.5 The excavation uncovered a network of Late Iron Age gullies and ditches which most likely represent stock enclosures and field boundaries located on the periphery of a settlement. Little domestic waste was recovered. Some of the ditches had two phases of use with evidence for re-cutting (or cleaning) of the linear boundary features. A large rectangular enclosure was identified, perhaps an addition to an existing set of parallel ditches which may have acted as a drove-way or ditch-flanked trackway. This enclosure seems to have been created for the corralling and control of domestic animals on the hill. During the Early Romano-British period post-conquest some of these ditches were enlarged but for the most part remained upon the same configuration and orientation of the Iron Age originals. Two unusual features discovered in Area 1 included a large area of compacted flint cobbles sealing two pits and a natural depression in the north-east corner of the site. The latter had been used for the deposition of a large quantity of charcoal and burnt flint and Late Bronze Age pottery was found at its base.
- 1.6 The results suggest the main period of occupation being from the Late Iron Age into the Early Romano-British period making it a 'transition' site where new technologies were introduced into an existing Iron Age farmstead or rural settlement. The network of enclosures and drove-

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<sup>1</sup> Humphries, R (2015) Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon CR5 3YL: An Archaeological Evaluation

ways suggest an animal rearing community that spanned several generations dating from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. The animal bone evidence is indicative of an economy based on the secondary products of cattle and sheep rearing along with the exploitation of horses.

- 1.7 This assessment includes an introduction to the site, its location, geology and topography and the archaeological methodology. It also includes a statement of the contents of the resulting archives, including paper records, finds and environmental data. A phased archaeological summary of the site is included based on a preliminary interpretation of the resulting archives.
- 1.8 The assessment incorporates a summary of the original research questions and outlines the significance of the data as well as providing recommendations for further work and additional research questions.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in the grounds of the former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon CR5 3YL in the London Borough of Croydon. The proposed development would see the construction of 671 new residential units. 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
- 2.2 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 trial trenches excavated in the Detailed Application Area (DAA) followed by the Southern Development Zone (SDZ) and lastly the Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ). 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 suggested 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 confirmed by the presence of pottery finds as well as daub fragments and a loom-weight. 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 to a late medieval or early post-medieval settlement.
- 2.3 A further site investigation and open-area excavation was conducted between 23<sup>rd</sup> July and 9<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and was commissioned by Ken Whittaker of AMEC Consulting on behalf of Barratt Developments. The works were supervised by Wayne Perkins and managed by Chris Mayo, 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).
- 2.3 The site had previously been the subject of archaeological and historical research in the form of an Environmental Impact Statement which contained a chapter on the Historic Environment. This details of how the site and its immediate locality have been subjected to previous archaeological work suggesting the survival of remains dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Of note are struck flint and prehistoric pottery uncovered to the north of the site and Saxon burials that have been found at Lion Green Lane and Farthing Down. A site revealed at 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 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 were presumed to have removed any potentially surviving archaeological remains over these parts 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 been dominated by pasture, with no records of arable farming (and therefore associated ploughing) recorded.

2.4 A localised geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2013, utilising detailed gradiometry over approximately 9 hectares of grassland<sup>2</sup>. 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.

2.5 The aim of the works as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation was *'geared towards the analysis of the 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'*<sup>3</sup>.

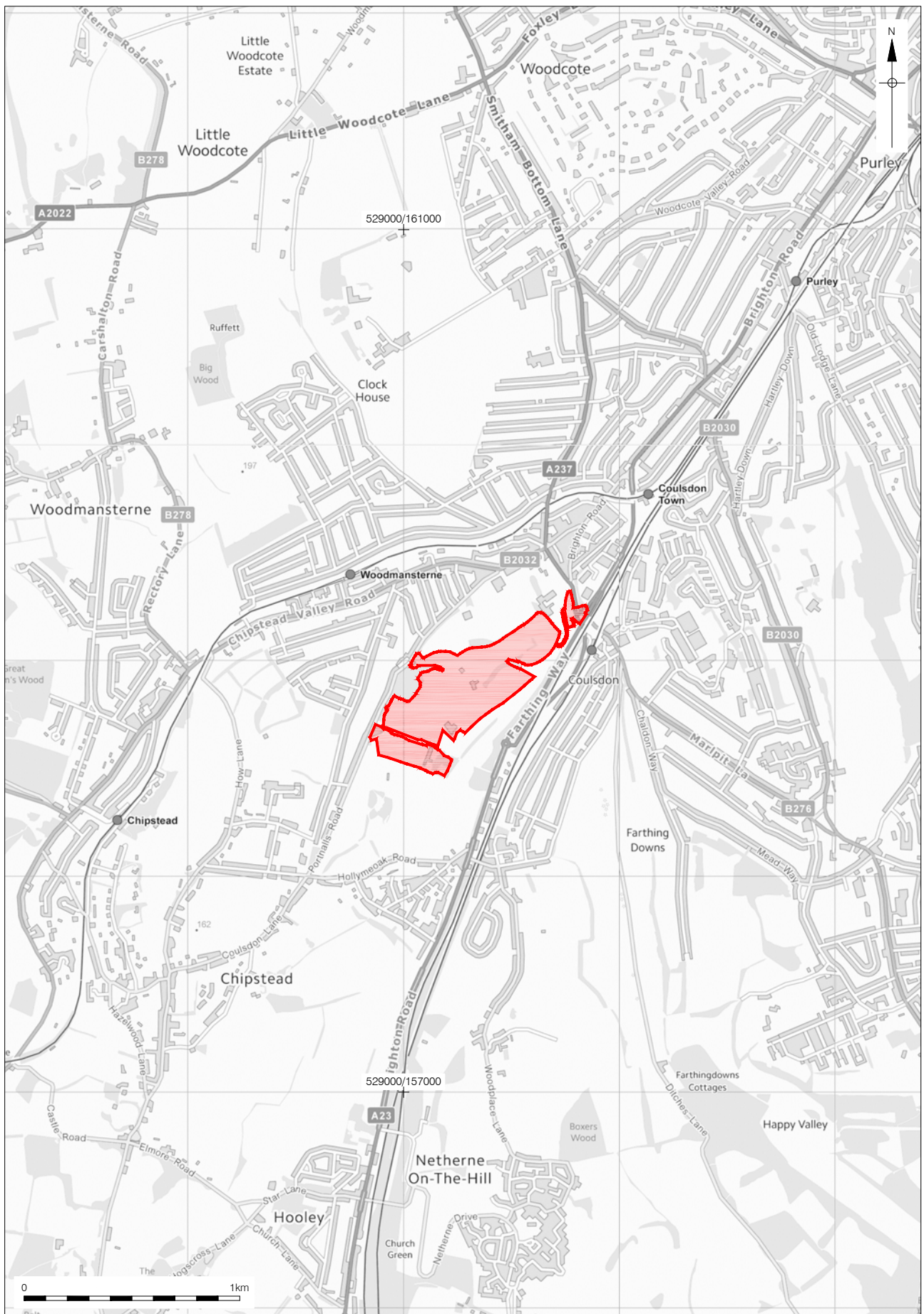
- To establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed during the excavation of the site
- To provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing
- To investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site
- To establish if there is any further evidence for prehistoric activity on, or in the vicinity of the site
- To establish if there is any further evidence for Roman activity on the site
- To establish if there is any further evidence for Saxon activity on the site
- To establish what impact upon the site has resulted from modern development

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

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

- 2.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique site code CNE14.



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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:25,000 at A4



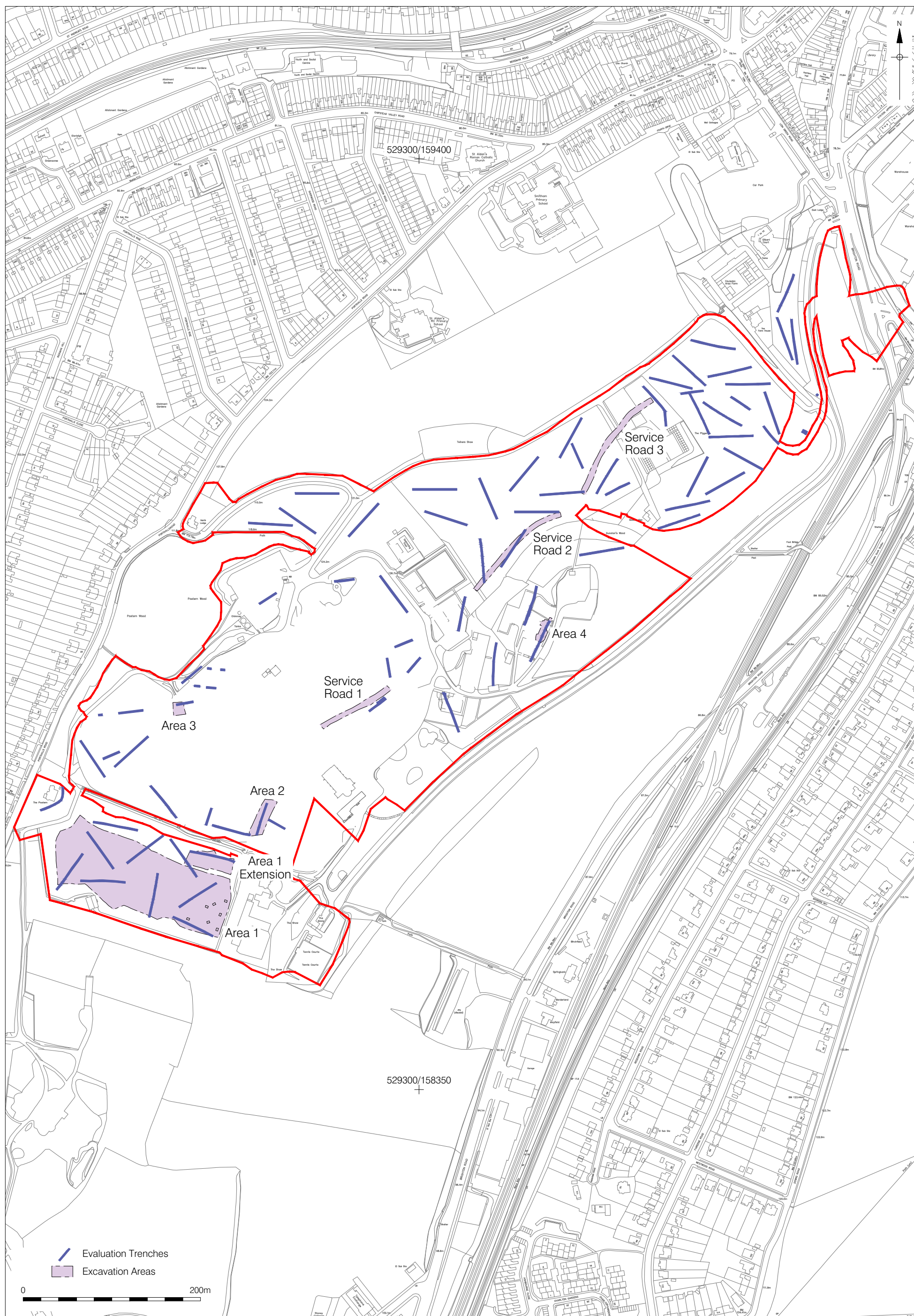


Figure 2  
Detailed Site Location  
1:4,000 at A3



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: Planning Policy Framework NPPF**

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the earlier relevant 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):

##### **Historic environment and landscapes**

##### **Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and Archaeology**

###### Strategic

- A London's historic environment, including natural landscapes, conservation areas, heritage assets, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and memorials should be identified, preserved and restored.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present, the site's archaeology.

###### Planning decisions

- C Development should preserve, refurbish and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D New development in the setting of heritage assets, and conservation areas should be sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources and significant memorials. Where the artefact or memorial cannot be moved from the site without damaging its cultural value, the assets should where possible be made available to the public on-site.

#### LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and increase the contribution of built heritage to London's environmental quality and economy while allowing for London to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying and protecting heritage assets scheduled ancient monuments, archaeological assets, memorials and natural landscape character within their area.

### **3.3 Local Guidance: Archaeology in Croydon and the Unitary Development Plan (UDP)**

#### **3.3.1**

- i. The London Borough of Croydon adopted policies concerning the preservation of archaeological remains in its Replacement Unitary Development Plan of 2006<sup>4</sup>. These policies and their justifications are contained within Chapter 5 of the document. The plan states that:
- ii. The council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough and its interpretation and presentation to the public.
- iii. 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.

#### **Site Specific Planning Background**

- iv. 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:

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<sup>4</sup>[http://www.croydon.gov.uk/contents/departments/planningandregeneration/pdf/Chapter\\_5\\_Urban\\_conservatio1.pdf](http://www.croydon.gov.uk/contents/departments/planningandregeneration/pdf/Chapter_5_Urban_conservatio1.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.
- 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 3,000m<sup>2</sup> 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.

v. 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 (see 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.

vi. 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.

vii. 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 as is the agricultural land beyond the development zones.

- viii. 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.
- ix. 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.
- x. The client's archeological consultant, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK, prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation<sup>5</sup> 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.
- xi. The WSI was recommended for approval by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, Mark Stevenson, of Historic England.

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<sup>5</sup> 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 gravel<sup>6</sup>.

### **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 London<sup>7</sup>.

- 4.2.2 The topography of the site is varied, and representative of the natural slopes of Cane Hill. Elevations at the northern end of the site near Brighton Road and Lion Green Road are recorded as being 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 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 revealed areas of landfill and made ground, especially at the former hospital complex. The OS records a number of former chalk or gravel pits in the development area and wider study area which may also contain landfill material<sup>8</sup>.

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

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following is summarized from the Environmental Statement<sup>9</sup>:

- 5.1 The Greater London Historic Environment Register (GLHER) records hippopotamus, canine and mammoth fossils of Pliocene date 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 to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. A polished Neolithic axe was found at Fairedene 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 site is the prominent ridge of Farthing Down where late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement has been identified. The settlement saw intensified landuse in the Late Iron Age / Romano-British periods as confirmed by the remains of 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 orientated 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 possible 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 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 (Shaw 1970). Refinement of these early migration models has suggested a high degree of acculturation as well as significant actual population replacement (Härke 2003). Preliminary results from DNA studies

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

also appear to confirm a significant immigrant component to the demographics of Eastern England in Anglo Saxon times (Schiffels et al 2016).

- 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, 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 original delimitation of the 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 expansion of metropolitan London and the railway network transformed Coulsdon from being 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 and Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the planning authority and a RAMS concerning health and safety matters. Designated areas of the proposed development site were identified by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK as having the higher archaeological potential. The excavation design was formulated focussing on seven areas to further investigate the features found during the evaluation phase. Area 1 was to include the area of most potential where numerous ditches and pits had been located during the evaluation. Areas 2 to 4 each targeted specific archaeological features. Spine Road Areas 1-3 both concentrated on specific features as well as being designed to create a 'transect' across the hill.
- 6.2 The excavation areas were initially laid out by a surveyor from Buxted Ltd. On site survey of the archaeological features and topographic surveys were completed using a surveying precision GPS by a member of PCA staff. Temporary benchmarks (TBMs) were also put in place as part of this survey.
- 6.3 Whilst the intentions were made to follow the original area excavation plan, on-site considerations necessitated the relocation or modification of several areas. These shifts were in order to avoid topographical barriers, services, tree-canopies and tree-protection fence lines, the excavations remained positioned approximately over the areas of archaeological potential as identified in the WSI. The trench location plan (Figure 2) shows the final location of trenches -
- Area 1 was reduced slightly to the north due to overhanging tree canopy and already existing tree-protection fence lines.
  - Spine Road Areas 1 and 2 were marginally reduced, both due to proximity to tree canopies
  - Areas 2-4 and Spine Road 3 were opened to maximum extent in their originally planned positions
- 6.4 Topsoil, subsoil and overlying strata were machine excavated down to archaeologically significant levels under constant archaeological supervision. All resultant spoil was piled a safe distance away from the trench sides. In several locations a machine excavated test sondage was excavated towards one end of the trench in an area devoid of potential archaeological features to test the depth and veracity of the natural geology.
- 6.5 Identifiable features present were cleaned in plan using appropriate hand tools following which a hand-drawn plan created. Hand drawn plans were used in conjunction with larger



- area plans recorded using GPS. Recording with hand held GPS was also used where time constraints were imposed.
- 6.6 All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded. Discrete, non-burial features were initially half-sectioned. Linear features were sufficiently sampled at 10% with 1m hand-excavated slots 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 were undertaken using a mechanical excavator but precluded archaeologists entering the trench.
- 6.7 A metal detector was used to scan features prior to excavation and the resultant spoil was again tested post-excavation.
- 6.8 Recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London area; 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.
- 6.9 A photographic record of the investigations was made using high resolution digital cameras.
- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 The excavations took place across a huge area not restricted to the Cane Hill Hospital itself. In the Evaluation Phase it had taken the excavation of 76 trenches across the hill to properly evaluate the archaeology. Following this, a number of areas were marked out that targeted either specific archaeological features or concentrations of features. Area 1 was the largest, situated to the south at the highest part of the hill on the former playing fields area. To the north of this, and spaced a good distance apart, Areas 2-4 were designed to concentrate on specific features found in the evaluation. For a broader scope and understanding of the development of settlement and land use on the hill, Spine Road Areas 1-3 were more general, linear transects designed to provide a profile of the whole hill. The results for each area will be presented in numerical order starting with Area 1.

- 6.12 Area 1 was designed to open up an area criss-crossed with linear features discovered during the evaluation phase. Whilst trenches 32, 33, 37, 38, 39 & 40 did not locate any archaeology, trenches 34, 35, 36 & 41 revealed a number of archaeological features. Trench 34 located two 'linears' (possible ditches) [127] and [132] as well as pit [129]. In Trench 35 a possible ditch, [139] was recorded and Trench 36 had both a small pit [158] and a ditch [162]. Finally, in Trench 41 two pits [180] and [184] were identified.
- 6.13 Area 2 was designed to cover the area previously investigated by evaluation trenches 49 and 50 although the latter had not produced any archaeological features. Furthermore, the features recorded in Trench 49 were tentative in nature. Two small pits [80] and [82] had been recorded but only [80] produced a sherd of pottery and that may have been residual. Posthole [84] yielded a sherd of Post-medieval pottery.
- 6.14 Area 3 was designed to explore a putative ditch seen from the side of Trench 52 but, due to its depth - at around 2m – it had not been examined by hand.
- 6.15 Area 4 was located over Evaluation Trench 6 which had located a number of Post-Medieval planting beds / trenches likely to have been associated with the Hospital. It was also meant to investigate a curvilinear feature (numbered [16] in the evaluation), that had been noted in the same trench.
- 6.16 The Service Road 1 excavation was a rectangular strip opened up to provide a profile across the hill and also to explore an area where a pit [30] and posthole [34] had been seen in Trench 1 in the evaluation phase.
- 6.17 Service Road 2 was laid out to cover the area evaluated by trenches 9, 12 and 19 and to confirm the features recorded during that phase, particularly a large pit [59] which had only been partially excavated.
- 6.18 Service Road 3 was laid out to cover the area evaluated by trenches 20 & 75 and to complete the profile of the hill.
- 6.19 Within a number of the features excavated, particularly the various phases of ditches encountered, specific re-cuts were only observed in individual sondages across these features. These additional context numbers are referenced in the text below but not consistently flagged on the relevant illustrations as the multiple numbering if so deployed would have resulted in very confusing graphics.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1a: Natural Chalk

- 7.1.1 The underlying geology of the site was chalk, capped by layers of drift geology, particularly a dark red clay-with-flints which was over a meter deep. In Area 1, two deep features, one a soakaway [453], the other a pit [625] were bottomed at over 1m in depth using a mechanical excavator but the chalk was not exposed during these operations. However, chalk bedrock geology was exposed (although in its degraded form) when Area 4 was machined down to the archaeological horizon. The chalk was exposed when Service Road 2 was opened; the dark red clay with flints layer persisted to about half of the way down the length of the stripped area to where it transitioned to the chalk beneath, leaving patches of clay and flint nodules. On the lower slopes, the chalk was exposed in the Service Road 3 area as a layer of degraded, friable chalk before transitioning lower down into blocky, hard chalk bedrock towards the northern end of the open area. It appeared that at least the first 0.40 – 0.50m of the chalk had been degraded through weathering.

#### Chalk Bedrock

Area	Context	Upper Level	Lowest Level
1	-	-	-
2		-	-
3	-	-	-
4	[309]	21.50	21.19
SR1	-	-	-
SR2	[5004]	123.82	121.76
SR3	[6004]	119.88	111.03

- 7.1.2 In Area 4 the chalk bedrock was exposed as the construction of a series of outbuildings related to the hospital had truncated the site down into the chalk in most places, elsewhere survival of archaeological features was superficial. It consisted of a layer of degraded upper chalk [305] that varied in thickness but tended to be around 0.41m thick here before it gave way to solid chalk bedrock [309]. The investigation of cut [301], (recorded as feature [16] in the evaluation phase) turned out to be not a small curvilinear ditch as thought but the trace of a large tap root from a tree throw. Similarly, in Area 4 cut [303] similarly was evidence for bioturbation.

### 7.2 Phase 1b: Natural clay-with-flints

- 7.2.1 The highest point on the hill down to the plateau of the former hospital was capped with a dark red layer of clay-with-flints. The largest area, Area 1, comprised entirely clay-with-flints

with no sign of the chalk bedrock. This was the same for areas 2 and 3 where the chalk was not reached. The clay-with-flints layer was present in both Service Roads 1 and 2 but in the latter case it was only for about half its length before it transitioned to chalk on the lower slopes.

#### Clay-with-flints

Area	Context	Highest Level	Lowest Level
1	-	143.72	141.02
2	[2003]		
3	[3004]		
4	-	-	-
SR1	[4004]	131.48	129.26
SR2	[5003]	126.92	124.67
SR3	-	-	-

- 7.2.2 In Area 1 the clay-with-flints layer was punctuated by a number of natural features and displayed a number of geological ‘fissures’ seen as narrow, linear scars on the surface. Upon investigation, these were found to be filled with a dark yellow-brownish silty clay with grey mottling and specks of manganese. A number of these were excavated by hand and found to have an irregular, ‘V’ shaped profiles and undulating sides and bases. They were nearly all oriented roughly south-north following the slope downwards to the north so may be some kind of run-off or rivulet feature eroded out of the clay by water action. No finds were made in their fills.
- 7.2.3 Across the hill, in areas other than where the main hospital complex had stood, truncation of the natural was evident, with hardly any remaining natural subsoil (or plough soils) left *in situ*. This was especially marked in Area 1 at the south of the site and the location of the former cricket ground. The hill had been terraced flat before ‘made ground’ layers were brought in to create a plateau for the creation of the sports ground. Naturally, this meant that nearly all features had been truncated and reduced in some way.
- 7.2.4 During the early stages of the excavation a number of features in Area 1 turned out to be natural and were excavated as part of the programme of understanding the natural geology and to identify what natural anomalies would look like when encountered across the rest of the area. Most were restricted to the north-west corner of the site where the excavation started. Cuts [480], [425], [422], [420], [435], [440], [428], [436], [426], [450], [433], [442], [431], [482], [525], [478], [499], [468], [449], [457], [490], [505], [501], [521], [515], [511] all proved to be natural features – either natural fissures in the clay, bioturbation or tree throws.

## Spine Road 2

- 7.2.5 A tree throw, [5031] was recorded at 40m north of the south L.O.E., sub circular (yet irregular) in plan with gradual, undulating and irregular sides and base, 2.13m on the long axis and 0.41m deep in one of the several deeper undulations. It had two fills, [5032] and [5033]. The basal fill was a mixed, soft, light greyish-yellow silty sand with frequent flint inclusions, the secondary fill [5032] was a soft, mid grey clayey sand with frequent flint nodule inclusions. Residual pottery, of Romano-British date, was recovered from his fill. The feature was recorded at a level of 125.88m OD.

7.3 **Phase 2: Bronze Age** (Figure 3-4)

**Area 1** (Figure 3)

- 7.3.1 Cut [828] represented a large, natural depression towards the north of the site measuring 15m by 8m and was up to 1.3m deep with an irregular shape in plan. Its sides were very gradual and undulating. Its upper fill [827], had four at the time thought to be possible Romano-British cremations cut into it, those being [835], [836] [837] and [838] and they are discussed below. The fill itself was a friable, dark grey, almost black silty clay with frequent sub angular flint nodule inclusions (<200mm) with flecks of charcoal and patches of degraded chalk. Its colour suggested a high organic content and it was duly examined further with column samples taken through it and the fill/layer below. However, it had none of the signs one would expect of a pond or watering hole where one would anticipate to see clay laminations, laid down in low-energy environments (i.e. when the pond was open). Further, the line between upper and lower fills were diffuse. It contained sherds of pottery whose fabric is known to span the Late Bronze Age into the Early Iron Age. Below this, fill [845], was a friable, grey silty clay with frequent (if smaller) flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal and manganese. Pottery of a fabric suggesting a Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age date for its deposition was recovered. The fill ranged in thickness from 0.20m to 1.0m deep. It constituted a natural depression a natural feature that may have acted as a focus for deposition of material. Its significance is further discussed below.
- 7.3.2 On the north-east side of Area 1 a second large natural depression was discovered [923] / [929], measuring 16.6m east to west and 13.30m north to south which contained, at least in the northern half, a dark blackish-grey silty clay fill containing frequent burnt flint which suggested the deposition of a large quantity of charcoal probably generated by a hearth. Because of the size of the feature, two transects, laid out in an 'L' shape, were cut through the fill. Section 405 was 25m long, oriented WNW-ESE with a deeper sondage excavated at the east end to a depth of 2.6m at which point the feature' base [929] was reached. The basal fill [920] was composed of a band of cemented gravel and flint nodules iron-panned into a dark reddish brown layer marking the point at which the primary fill had leached through into the

natural pocket of sand below (this was also seen in Section 460 laid out NNW-SSE). Above this, the primary fill [916], was 0.34m thick consisting of a soft, dark greyish brown sandy clay with red mottling from the iron panning as well as containing occasional flint nodule inclusions. This was the first 'natural' fill of material that had eroded or washed into the feature. This may have occurred over a long period of time, perhaps starting in a small depression or hollow as subsidence took place. Although no finds came from this layer, flecks of charcoal hint at possible human activity or land clearance taking place in the vicinity. This fill was not seen in [406]. Above this, secondary fill [918] may represent the final 'natural' fill as subsidence took place but prior to the deliberate introduction of anthropogenic material. It was around 0.17m thick, being a firm, light yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and flecks of charcoal (not visible in [406]). This layer was sealed, in turn, by tertiary fill [914] which was up to 0.76m thick and which had a deposition of Late Bronze Age pottery at its base indicating that it was the first fill where intentional human activity had taken place. It was firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and flecks of charcoal. It was recorded as the basal fill in Section 406 (Figure 16). Above this, [913] was 0.29m thick and consisted of a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small flint nodule inclusions which produced sherds of Iron Age pottery. This poses some questions as to the period over which the feature was used. This fill was in turn sealed by fill [911] which although it was 0.56m at its thickest point, tapered downwards as it sloped downhill into the hole. It was a soft, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent flint nodule inclusions, particularly along the base. It may be partly erosion material, partly a deliberate in-filling of the depression in preparation for a change in land use. This latter possibility is supported by a line or layer of large flint nodules that had rolled down along a 'tip' line at its base. This layer seems to suggest that the depression was visible and open at this point and then back-filled to bring it up to a level at which point the ground was used differently, perhaps for arable or pasture purposes. Context [911] also seals layer [912] to the west of the sondage and was seen in section further to the west. Context [912] was a soft, dark red-brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and had the appearance of material eroded from the edges of the depression down into the hollow. Its transition from the natural clay-with-flints [403] can be seen where there is a rupture in the profile, possibly caused by bioturbation distorting the edge of the feature. Section [406], oriented NNE-SSW was excavated over a length of 11m to investigate the dark grey fill which contained burnt flint surface (Figure 16). The natural was reached at a depth of 1.72m which revealed a soft, dark yellowish orange sand – something not seen across the entire site. This dramatic change in the geology had been instrumental in understanding that the feature was a geomorphological anomaly and existed as a pocket within the drift layer of clay-with-flints that had been encountered on the top of the hill. Context [923] appeared at the base of the feature; a cemented band of iron panned sand and gravel which was a rusty brownish-red in appearance containing flint nodules of differing sizes around 0.17m thick. It undulated but sloped downwards from north to south by 0.37m within the 2m sondage 'window'. It was also identified in sondage [405] but at a depth of 2.6m which

illustrates its downward slope from north to south. Above this, fill [914] was the tertiary fill detailed in the Section 405. Above this fill was [915], the band of dark grey-blackish silty clay which was a layer of charcoal rich material which had been tipped into the cut starting from the northern edge; however, it fell short of [405] so was not seen in the section there. It contained sherds of Bronze Age pottery, frequent burnt flint and flint nodules, particularly along the base of the deposit and it was more charcoal rich towards the top of the fill. It was 0.55m at its thickest and gently tapered down towards the south. This layer may indeed represent the last layer of Bronze Age activity within the feature as, from this point, each successive layer onwards seems to have been introduced to level the ground - which may point to a change in land use. Fill [922] was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay which contained moderate flint nodule inclusions but no finds were made from this layer. No finds were recovered from fill/layer [919] which was almost horizontal and almost certainly represents a levelling layer. It was a firm, mid brown greyish silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions. This was directly below the subsoil [402] and topsoil and turf layer [401].

#### **Service Road 2 (Figure 4)**

- 7.3.3 Two pits, positioned less than 2m apart were found about half way along the trench of Service Road 2, one provided finds. Pit [5058] was sub oval and 1.70m at its widest point and 0.64m deep. It contained one fill [5057], which contained a high quantity of large flint nodules. The pit had sharp sides at the top of the break of slope and became more gradual towards a slightly rounded base. The fill was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional finds of Late Bronze Age pottery, burnt flint and fragmentary bone. The top of the fill was at 125.26m OD.
- 7.3.4 The pit to its immediate east, [5048] was an irregular oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base that measured 1.46m on the long axis and 0.72m deep. It contained three fills, two of which appeared to be material eroded in from the sides. Fill [5054] was a friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and signs of root disturbance. Fill [5047] on the opposing side was a soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal and fragmentary Bronze Age pottery. Fill [5034] was a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions, burnt clay, daub and pottery. The fills were all at 125.10m OD.

#### **7.4 Phase 3 Iron Age (Figure 5-7)**

##### **Service Road 1 (Figure 6)**

- 7.4.1 A small group of four pits, (2 inter-cutting) was revealed when the corridor of Service Road 1 was opened up (Figure 4). To the north of the group the ground had been heavily truncated,

almost as deep as 2m in some places. To the south, and closer to the 'core' area of the hospital, service pipes and concrete foundations had truncated the ground to a similar depth leaving an isolated island with the four pits. Due to the proximity of the tree protection fencing the trench was narrower than had been anticipated so unfortunately features [30] and [34] noted in the evaluation were not located.

7.4.2 Pit [4018] was situated on the east L.O.E. so it was half-sectioned on this alignment. It was circular in plan with steep, almost vertical sides a flat base, 1.35m in diameter and 0.88m deep. It had two fills, the basal fill [4019] was a firm, mid orange greyish sandy clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions with occasional specks of manganese 0.67m thick. The secondary fill [4015], in contrast, was a soft, mid brown greyish sandy clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. It was 0.66m thick and contained finds of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery. Both fills were sampled for environmental evidence which will be discussed later.

7.4.3 Pit [4007] (figure 11) was sub oval in plan with vertical, slightly concave sides and a flat base, 1.7m in diameter and 0.78m deep, possessing five fills (section 4000, Figure 16). The basal fill, [4014] was a thin lens of soft, dark brown blackish silty clay with frequent charcoal, 0.04m at its thickest. This may be a burnt layer in the base of the pit perhaps indicative of 'sterilising' the pit with fire if it was used to store grain. The secondary fill [4016], was a soft, mid brown greyish sandy clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions 0.38m thick. The tertiary fill [4012], was soft, mid brown greyish sandy clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional blocks of degraded chalk 0.27m thick. It contained several sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. Quaternary fill [4006] was a soft, mid grey brownish sandy clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions 0.19m thick. Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from this fill. The final fill was [4005] a soft, dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional blocks of degraded chalk as well as flecks of charcoal. Pottery was recovered from this fill which, like the others, dated to the Middle Iron Age. This fill was sampled for environmental evidence and was recorded at 129.13m OD.

7.4.4 Two inter-cutting pits lay in the centre of the trench. [4008] had cut pit [4009] forming a figure of eight in plan. Pit [4009] was an elongated oval, 2.82m on the long axis and 1.24m deep. It contained five fills (section 4001, Figure 16). The basal fill [4017], was a soft, dark brown orangey silty clay with frequent charcoal 0.18m thick (the charcoal quotient was of interest as it may suggest regular sterilising by fire). Secondary fill [4013] was soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent blocks of degraded chalk, fragmentary pottery and bone and occasional CBM and daub, burnt flint and charcoal. The pottery turned out to be Middle Iron age and the fill was 0.48m thick. Tertiary fill [4021] was a soft, mid red – yellowish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodule inclusions, and frequent charcoal 0.35m thick. Quaternary fill [4020] was a soft, light reddish brown sandy clay with moderate flint nodule inclusions 0.38m



thick. Fifth and final fill [4011] was almost identical to [4021], 0.33m thick and recorded at 131.43m OD. It contained a pottery fabric that spans the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age. Pit [4009] had been re-cut by pit [4008] which only had one fill, [4010] which was a soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodule inclusions, occasional fragmentary bone, CBM, daub, Middle Iron Age pottery and burnt flint 0.34m thick and levelled at 131.44m OD.

## **Service Road 2 (Figure 7)**

- 7.4.5 At around 67m north of the southern L.O.E. a pair of pits were uncovered around 1m apart. Pit [5046] to the west and [5063] to the east, the latter being the pit '[59]' found during the evaluation phase. Pit [5046] was irregular and oval 2.30m on the long axis and 1.07m deep with a sharp cut at the top break of slope becoming gradually more concave and gradual towards a flat 'U' shaped base (section 516, Figure 16). It contained four fills. The basal fill [5062] was a friable, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions with rare charcoal flecks and was 0.20m thick. No finds from this fill were recovered. Secondary fill [5045] was a friable mid grey brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks and rare fragmentary Middle Iron Age pottery sherds. It was 0.59m thick. Tertiary fill [5044] was a friable, mid brown greyish silty clay with frequent flecks of degraded chalk and occasional flint nodules 0.39m thick. The fourth and final fill [5043] of the pit was a friable, mid brown greyish silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. It was 0.15m thick and recorded at a level of 124.75m OD.
- 7.4.6 Pit [5063] was sub-circular in plan and had been partially excavated during the evaluations and allocated number [59] although it had not been bottomed. It had vertical sides which became concave and was 1.47m in diameter. It was 1m from the afore-mentioned pit [5046]. This feature may have been a grain silo or a well; following the initial hand excavation it was necessary to use a mechanical excavator to take it down to a depth of 1.3m - although it continued beyond the impact depth of the proposed service road. Unfortunately, due to this limitation, its full depth remains unknown but the lowest fill encountered was [5068], a soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional lumps of degraded chalk. There were no finds in this fill. The next fill, [5067] looked like a 'tip' layer coming in from the sides and was a soft, mid reddish-brown silty clay 0.72m thick. Above this was fill (5066) being a soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal and degraded chalk which contained a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery. It was 0.65m thick, produced some struck flint and a copper metal object. The penultimate fill was [5065], a soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and was 0.26m thick. The upper fill was [5064], a soft, mid yellow brown clay with frequent blocks of degraded chalk and occasional flint nodule inclusions. It was recorded at a

level of 124.63m OD (section 524, Figure 16). In the evaluation phase this pit produced, at 0.68m down from the top (and equal to fill 5066), a cattle/horse skull, a metal object as well as struck flint in a sandy silt layer containing a high degree of burnt flint. This may be interpreted as a 'closing' offering to the pit and will be discussed later.

## **7.5 Phase 3 Later Iron Age (Figure 5)**

### **Area 1 (Figure 5)**

- 7.5.1 The majority of the ditches and gullies excavated on the site were dated to the Late Iron Age period. These were characterised by solid, dark-brown-reddish silty clay fills composed almost entirely of eroded natural from the ditch walls. Furthermore, they included in their fills significant quantities of flint nodules rendering them difficult to excavate. Often, slight over-cutting of the ditch bases was necessary so that the basal fills could be correctly identified in the section.
- 7.5.2 Group **[628]** ([412], [413], [414], [446] and [461]) was a ditch oriented WNW-ESE which ran for 13.6m from the L.O.E. at the west to a terminal to the east. The ditch was 0.70m wide at the west, tapering to around 0.38m at its terminus. It was also deeper at the west end, and shallower to the east. The fills [412], [415], [462] & [447] were uniformly a mid greyish brown silty clay with flint nodule inclusions. The profile of the section excavated across the feature [413] showed a possible re-cut in Section [209] where the ditch seemed to have two parallel ditches running side by side. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from this ditch from [412] and [447].
- 7.5.3 Some 8m to the east another ditch segment [503], [534] [519] continued along the same alignment for 7.4m creating the appearance of a drove-way or ditch-flanked trackway. However, no finds came from this feature so its interpretation is made on morphological grounds and its continuation of the alignment laid out in Group [628]. Another short ditch section running parallel to it just 5.2m to the south was ditch [507] / [517] which was 0.45m wide and only 0.10m deep aligned with [629] to the west. Taken together, the pair look like an extension of groups [628] & [629]. Possibly part of the ensemble was a short section of ditch [523] to the east, oriented NNE-SSW and which ran for 2.9m. It was 0.40m wide but it was a shallow, superficial feature at only 0.07m deep. All the fills of the afore-mentioned ditches were uniformly a yellowish-brown silty-clay with varying degrees of sand inclusions. None of the three ditches yielded archaeological finds albeit that they conform in size with what would be practical for a planted hedgerow.
- 7.5.4 Group **[629]** ([405], [409], [411], [416], and [417]) was located 5.7m south of, and parallel to, Feature [628] which ran for 9.3m WNW-ESE and whose eastern terminus finished at exactly the same point as its twin on Feature 628. This 'gap' appeared to create a possible

entranceway. Its width was fairly consistent between 0.43 and 50m. Its depth was variable from 0.17m at the west to a mere 0.08m at the east which shows the level of truncation. As with F628 it was possibly re-cut as seen in intervention [409] where, in plan, there was the suggestion of an earlier terminus as it was deeper here. It may have then been extended to the east to bring it in line with its northern counterpart to create an 'entranceway.' The Iron Age pottery recovered from fills [404], [410] & [417] all fell into the Late Iron Age date range and which therefore makes it contemporary with [628].

7.5.5 To the south of **[629]** two short sections of parallel ditch were aligned NNE-SSW. To the west, [470] was ran for 2.70m in length and was 0.50m wide and around 0.20m deep and had been cut by F629. Its twin, [407] ran for 2.60 and was 0.37m wide and 0.18m deep. Both contained mid to dark brown fills of silty clay. The former, [470] contained no finds but [407] produced Late Iron Age pottery contemporary with F628 & 629 to the north. On these grounds it is safe to assume that [470] is part of this scheme and is part of the ditch/gully network.

7.5.6 Five short ditch sections could be assigned to the Iron Age as they appear to form parts of a ditch system at right angles to groups [628] & [629] which were securely dated to this period. Four of these ditch elements failed to produce any datable archaeological material so the interpretation is based upon morphological and configuration arguments. Ditch [466] / [472] ran for 6.5m in length was 0.43m wide and 0.21m deep at the north end and was 0.50m wide and 0.16m deep at the south limit. Ditch [486] / [488] was 8.6m long, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep at the north margin and widened to 0.75m with a depth of 0.50m at the south. Ditch [459] ran for 4.3m, was 0.39m wide and was only 0.06m deep where it was sectioned. However, ditch [499] / [509] of this group did produce Late Iron Age pottery. It was 2.6m long, 0.43m wide and 0.35m deep at the south end whilst to the north it tapered to 0.28m wide and 0.19m deep. Taken together, the five ditch elements are suggestive of a network of droveways and enclosures.

7.5.7 Two parallel ditches 9m apart were recorded at the northwest corner of Area 1 both on an east-west axis. The northern one of the pair, [496], was 4.4m long before being cut by a Post Medieval pit [453]. This ditch element was 0.54m wide and 0.17m deep with a dark orange-brown silty clay fill [497] from which Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery was recovered. To the south was ditch [471] which was slightly curvilinear and which ran for 3.5m, being 0.45m wide and 0.21m deep with a mid orange-brown silty clay fill but no finds.

7.5.8 Three possible ditch sections were recorded close to **Pit Group [925]** ([573], [584] and [588]) but none of which produced any finds. Ditch [541] was 3.5m in length, 0.51m wide and 0.21m deep, ditch [557] was 6.8m long, 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep whilst ditch [537] / [543] was 6.4m long, 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep at the south tapering to 0.48m wide and 0.15m deep at the north. The shallowness of each of these features may be explained by modern

truncation for the playing field. These ditches remain undated but do share some of the alignments and orientations suggested by other features that were found to have contained archaeological material nearby. In particular, they appeared to be aligned upon [927], a curvilinear to the north and may be the southern limit to Enclosure C.

7.5.9 Group **[926]** ([545], [547] & [549]) was a ditch on a north-west to south-east orientation measuring 9.8m in length. Although three sondages were made across the feature no finds were recovered. While its width was a fairly constant at 0.50m along its length it was extremely shallow, at a maximum depth of 0.10m at the north-west end decreasing to only a few centimetres at the south east terminus. It ran parallel to curvilinear ditch [927]. However, although it remains a speculative feature it may be part of the southern boundary to Enclosure B.

7.5.10 Parallel to ditch [926] was a small rectangular ditch system, **group [927]**, ([529], [559] and [569]) measuring 5.9m by 5.2m square. It was a very shallow outline, between 0.14m to just 0.03m in depth with an average width of 0.40m. Three archaeological sections were cut across, no finds were recovered. Because of its configuration and the fact that it was parallel to group [926] and aligned on a further ditch group to the south, it has been attributed to the Iron Age ditch network and is part of the contexts making up the north end of Enclosure C.

7.5.11 Posthole [582] appears in isolation but may in fact work in concert with the ditch termini [545] of group [926] and the southern ditch terminal [561] as a post which may have been part of a stock control mechanism between Enclosures B & C. It was the only posthole feature on the site to retain its 'post pipe' or a trace of a post which had rotten *in situ*. It was 0.53m at its deepest and had a diameter of 0.36m. Its north-eastern edge had a lip or small ramp to facilitate the insertion of the post prior to lifting and is a feature characteristic of particularly large (or tall) posts. Fill [580] seemed to represent the post pipe that had originally been packed with re-deposited natural mixed with a mid-orange-brown silt clay. It was recorded at a level of 143.19m OD. Fill [581] was very similar in composition but contained large flint nodules which may have acted as packing stones. Frustratingly, neither fill provided any dateable material.

7.5.12 Although ditch [561] / [563] was over 18m long, aligned virtually north-south and was investigated twice it could not be dated due to lack of archaeological material. The terminal, [561] was excavated and found to be 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep. Its profile was a flat 'U' shape. The fill, [560] was a firm, mid-brown orangey silty clay with abundant flint inclusions recorded at a level of 143.29m OD. Another slot, [563], excavated about 9m to the north found a profile 0.65m wide but only 0.08m deep. Its fill, [562], showed a consistency with the former, with little variation and was recorded at a height of 142.98 following the natural downward slope of the hill. No finds were recovered.

- 7.5.13 Ditch **[632]** ([579], [627], [640], and [656],) runs for 13.2m, was aligned north-west to south-east, was punctuated by two large Romano-British pits [625] and [638] and connected to ditch feature **[630]**. Its northwest terminus has been cut by pit [625]. Cut [640] and revealed a 'U' shaped ditch section 0.70m wide and 0.34m deep. Its fill, [639] was a friable, mid brown-greyish silty clay with frequent sub angular flint nodule inclusions recorded at a level of 142.65m OD. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from this fill. At cut [579], Section 288 illustrated the pit [638] cutting the ditch (Figure 16). Here, the ditch's fill, [578], consisted of a friable, mid-brown-greyish silty-clay with frequent flint nodules (<100mm) recorded at a height of 142.67m OD. The ditch had a 'U' shaped profile and was 0.60m wide and 0.25m deep. Pit, [638] punctuated the ditch 8.4m south-east from the pit at the north-west terminus. At the junction where **[632]** meets ditch **[630]** at a right angle, cut [656] appears to show **[630]** cutting **[632]** although this aspect was poorly defined – and the two ditches may be contemporary. The fill, [655] was a friable, mid brown-greyish silty-clay with frequent sub angular flint nodule inclusions (<100mm) at a height of 142.75m OD. The ditch was 0.26m wide and 0.12m deep at this point but perhaps that was so that it could drain away to the northwest along the natural fall of the hill. The ditch therefore is quite narrow at the southeast widening towards the north-west and the fills are consistent along its length. No re-cuts were noted in any of the sections.
- 7.5.14 A pit and a possible posthole were cut by ditch feature **[630]**, ([575], [590], [613], [619], [654], [657], [671] and [679]). The deeper and earlier of the two, [682] was most likely to have been a posthole roughly 0.40m in diameter and 0.21m deep. The fill [681] was a soft, mid greyish-brown silty-clay that included finds of Late Iron Age pottery and fragmentary bone. This putative posthole had itself been re-cut by pit [680] which was 1.70m diameter by 0.40m deep, the fill [635] of which in contrast to that of the posthole, was a firm, dark-reddish brown silty clay recorded at a height of 143.70m OD. Finds of both Iron Age pottery and fragmentary bone were recovered from the fill. Both features had been either been cut by ditch [630] or they were contemporary with it, the posthole helping to delineate the ditch. The pottery found in both was contemporary so that their sequence must have been over a relatively short time interval.
- 7.5.15 Pit [684] was a particularly large feature located centrally between ditch features [630] and [631] as if sub-dividing Droveway II. It may have acted as an internal division or feature within the droveway structure to separate stock. Due to its centrally placed position it seems unlikely it is a chance positioning. The pit, sub circular, was 1.84m in diameter, had a rounded 'U' shaped base with steep sides and was 0.77m deep. It contained several fills; the basal one [721] was a soft, brownish mid grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal which contained burnt flint and right at the base, an animal mandible. Nearby was a concentrated lens of charcoal. Secondary fill [720] was a firm, mid orange brown silty-clay with frequent flint nodule

inclusions that lacked finds. The tertiary fill [683], was a soft, mid grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and frequent flint nodule inclusions that contained Late Iron Age pottery, burnt and struck flint and possibly some lumps of fragmentary daub identified at a level of 143.66m OD.

- 7.5.16 Group **[631]**, ([589], [602], [609], [617], [642], [661], [699], [717], [725], and [737]) was a ditch, 51.40m long, oriented north-east south-west; one of a parallel pair with **[630]**, forming the flanking ditches of Drove way II, and forming the western side of Enclosure A. A gap or entranceway was located about halfway along its length. Five large pits, set roughly 10m apart had cut the ditch but stayed on the same line, slightly offset to the ditch's longitudinal axis during the Early Romano-British period. They seem to have been added to delineate this ditch further, perhaps demarcating a boundary line. Its width varied along its length suggesting re-cutting, so a number of interventions were made starting at the southwest. At the point where it left the L.O.E. to the south, cut [598] was 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained one fill, [597] which was a firm, brownish mid-yellow silty clay with occasional lumps of charcoal and frequent flint nodule inclusions recorded at a level of 144.64m OD. Sherds of Late Iron Age date were recovered. It was here that it was cut by a Romano-British pit [596]. A slot was made a little further north at cut [602] to reveal a rounded 'U' shaped profile with gradual sides 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained one fill [601] a friable, mid-reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules inclusions with charcoal flecks which yielded several sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. It was recorded at a level of 144.23m OD. At [617] there was a slight kink or dog-leg where the ditch was cut by Romano-British pit [615]. The ditch profile was 'U' shaped with gradual sides 0.42m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained one fill [616] a friable, mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks and contained Late Iron Age pottery. At [699] the ditch appears to have cut a shallow pit [701] which was semi-circular in plan with sharp sides becoming concave and a flat base, measuring 1.10m by 1.0m and was 0.17m deep. Its fill, [700], was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal as well as Late Iron Age pottery. This suggests that both features were contemporary. The ditch profile of [699] had sides which were sharp to gradual towards the base, which was flat and 0.22m deep. It contained one fill [698] which was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules and a small quantity highly degraded and fragmentary animal bone. The ditch fill also contained finds of Late Iron Age pottery. Here the fill was at a height of 143.79m OD. With cut [609] it could be clearly seen in plan that ditch **[631]** widened markedly at this point. Here, [609] was 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep with sharp sides and an almost flat base. It contained one fill [608] which was a firm mid brown reddish silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions with occasional flecks of degraded chalk. A sondage was made and Section 298 clearly showed that it had been re-cut in the subsequent Romano British phase 4 by [607] making it both wider and deeper thus re-establishing the

ditch as the western side of Enclosure A and perhaps as an important boundary ditch for this phase (see below).

7.5.17 A gap or entranceway was visible on the ground roughly midway along ditch **[631]** and terminus **[642]** was investigated. It turned out to have a 'V' shaped profile which rounded out towards the terminus' end and became shallower. It was 0.70m wide and 0.26m deep at the point where it was sectioned. Its fill, **[641]** was a firm, dark orange-brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules which contained Late Iron Age pottery and burnt flint with the top of the fill at 143.46m OD. The gap or entrance was 0.50m wide and its opposing terminus, **[725]** had been cut by pit **[723]**. This was reflected in the opposing section where the pit was numbered **[735]** and the ditch **[737]**. This pit **[723]** / **[735]** is dealt with in a later section (see below). Ditch terminus **[725]**/**[737]** was 0.44m wide and 0.22m deep containing fill **[724]** consisting of a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay recorded at 143.28m OD and containing a find of Late Iron Age pottery. Slot **[661]** 3m to the north revealed a 'U' shaped profile in ditch **[631]** that was 0.48m wide and 0.29m deep. It contained two fills; the basal fill **[660]** was 0.24m thick and was composed of a friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and flint nodule inclusions but did not contain any dating material. Secondary fill **[659]** was 0.05m thick and was a friable, dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions with contained a small amount of Late Iron Age pottery. The surface of the ditch fills was recorded at a level of 143.05m OD. Ditch cut **[717]** 5m to the north was punctuated by pit **[715]**, one of the five later Early Romano-British pits which cut through ditch **[631]**. Ditch cut **[717]** showed a slight narrowing being 0.34m wide but was slightly deeper at 0.39m. It had sharp sides becoming concave and a 'V' shaped base in profile. Fill **[716]** was a soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions and finds of Late Iron Age pottery at a height of 142.89m. As the fall of the hill was towards the north perhaps this deeper cut was to enable water to drain downhill with the natural slope. There was an overall fall in height of the ditch fills from 144.64m OD at the south-west to 142.89m OD at the north-east - one which follows the natural fall of the ground. The base of the ditch fell from 144.41m OD at the south-east point to 142.69m at the north-west – a fall of almost 2m - allowing gravity to empty it downhill.

7.5.18 A pair of postholes were located close to boundary ditch **[631]**, forming the western side of Enclosure A; both **[621]** and **[637]** represent substantial postholes for example in comparison with the 'four-poster' structure slightly to the north. Posthole **[621]** had a diameter of 0.59m and a depth of 0.37m, in keeping with sockets dug to accommodate a substantial wooden post. The fill of **[620]** was a soft, mid brown blackish sandy silt containing frequent blocks of degraded chalk and flint nodules. It also had flecks of both charcoal and fragmentary CBM and a large flint which may have acted as a packing stone. Although the dark fill is suggestive of a post pipe rotted *in situ*. Both struck flint and Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill the upper level of the cut was at 143.16m OD. Its twin, **[637]**, 1.7m to the northeast was 0.74m in diameter with a depth of 0.30m containing a soft, mid brown blackish sandy silt fill

[636] with frequent flint nodule inclusions, blocks of degraded chalk and fragmentary charcoal. It also produced Late Iron Age pottery and its top was at 142.97m OD.

7.5.19 Ditch **[704]**, ([709] and [731]) forms the east side of Enclosure A, oriented northeast to south-west, with a length of 13.9m and terminating in an entrance or gap prior to continuing as **[707]**, ([745], [749], [751], [753], [755], [757], [763], [777], [782], 787, [797], [798], [826], [846], [848], and [852],) on this alignment and completing the eastern side of the enclosure. These elements show signs of having been re-cut and re-defined in the early Romano-British period numbered as **[705]** ([703], [733] and [790]). Slot [703] had a shallow, u-shaped profile, and was 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained one fill, [702] a firm, mid-reddish brown silty clay with a moderate numbers of flint nodules, animal bone, flecks of charcoal and sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Its top level was at 144.14m OD. A slot at [733] across it revealed a flattened 'U' shaped ditch in profile. This contained one fill, [732] a firm, mid-reddish brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of flint and occasional animal bone but no dateable finds. A gap of 4.4m on the ground suggested an entrance for stock movement before it ran on as Feature [707].

7.5.20 Group **[707]** was a north-east south-west aligned ditch which formed the east side of Enclosure A and which ran for length of 34.2m. Its width varies over its course, suggesting re-cutting or re-defining of this boundary ditch. Commencing at its south-western terminal at the putative 'entrance,' [751] was seen in Section [355] to be the earlier Late Iron Age ditch re-cut by the later Romano-British ditch [745] (Figure 16). What remained of it following its re-modelling was a ditch with gradual sides and a flat base 0.54m wide and 0.08m deep which contained one fill, [750] comprising a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay containing flint nodules, charcoal flecks, burnt flint and Late Iron Age pottery. The pottery was consistent with many of the 'transitional' fabrics noted elsewhere across the ditch systems of the site, spanning the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period. It was noticeably narrower and shallower than the re-cut and was at a top level of 143.42m OD. A second sondage was made 5m to the north-east to better understand the re-cutting process. Cut [757] represented the earlier, original ditch, being much narrower and shallower than the later recut. Here it was 0.21m wide in the section and 0.18m deep. Fill [756] was a friable, mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodules, flecks of charcoal and sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. The top of the feature was at a height of 143.27m OD. Another slot, [763] 5m to the north, showed, quite clearly, a ditch re-cut by the later Romano-British ditch [933] in the section. The fill of [763] was [764], a firm, mid grey reddish silty clay with occasional flint and flecks of charcoal. A further 6m to the north a fourth slot was made at [797] where the ditch was 0.82m wide (where it had been re-cut by the later ditch) and 0.25m deep. Its fill [796] produced Late Iron Age pottery from the firm, mid greyish brown silty clay which had frequent flint nodules and occasional flecks of charcoal and degraded chalk, at a top level of 142.63m OD. Just 2m to the north of this slot, large Romano-British pit [782] was seen to cut [707] on the inside of



the enclosure ditch [787]. In Section 367 the ditch cut remained as a shallow remnant which most likely represents the remains of the original Late Iron Age ditch. It was 0.26m wide and 0.13m deep with gradual sides and a flat base. It contained one fill [786] composed of a soft, mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal at 142.59m OD. No finds came from this fill. From this point northwards the ditch became superficial in depth and appeared as a faint trace outline on the ground surface. A further slot [852] confirmed this fact it being just 0.04m deep at this point but nonetheless it could still be tracked. By its truncated nature the sides were difficult to assess but found to be gradual and the base flat. No finds were discovered in the excavated fill [851] which continued to be a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints and flecks of charcoal. Here it was at 142.42m OD. Another slot was inserted 2m to the north in [707], once again to trace the ephemeral vestiges on the ground. Cut [826] failed to produce any finds. With the ditch deepening somewhat as the sides were straight and the base was flat with a depth of 0.17m and a width of 0.50m at its widest point. The fill [825] was a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules at an upper level of 142.33m OD. Finally, at the north end the ditch began to curve around to the east and its terminus [848] was cut by a large pit [846] dating to the Romano-British period. Ditch cut [848] proved to have concave, gradual sides and a slightly concave base containing ditch fill [847], made up of a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and flecks of degraded chalk. Unfortunately, it did not produce any finds. It was recorded at a height of 142.27m OD, making it 1.15m lower at the north end from the south, following the natural downward slope of the site.

- 7.5.21 Group **[877]** ([874], 876], [895], [897], [901], [907], and [909]) was a 19m long ditch oriented north-west south-east forming the south side of Enclosure D to the north of Area 1. It terminated a few meters from the point where three other ditch termini met, leaving a gap or series of entranceways into a number of different enclosures. Four interventions were made across the ditch to better understand its development and date. It appears that the original ditch was 10m long and narrower and deeper prior to being re-cut at a later stage. The original ditch came to light in cut [895] where it appeared in the base of the re-cut ditch being 0.63m long, 0.22m wide and 0.08m deep at this point; it had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained one fill, [894], a firm, dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions. Cut [909] revealed the re-cutting of the ditch by [907] and the subsequent truncation of both by large quarry pit [905]. Here [909] had straight sides and a 'V' shaped base 0.20m wide and 0.13m deep filled by [908] which was a soft, mid reddish brown silty clay at a level of 140.64m OD. The original ditch was revealed again in another sondage close to the northern L.O.E. Here [901] had straight sides with a flat base being 0.22m wide and 0.12m deep with one fill [900] which was a soft, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodules and at an upper level of 140.28m OD. This ditch was re-cut, widened and lengthened at a later date. No finds derived from the earlier phase of the ditch although residual Iron Age pottery was found in the re-cuts.

- 7.5.22 Two postholes [667] and [669] in the north-east corner of Enclosure B were approximately 2m apart, [667] included in its fill sherds of Iron Age pottery, the latter being undated. Posthole [667] was sub-circular, 0.38m in diameter and 0.21m deep making it a convincing (if truncated) posthole. Its fill [666] was a soft, mid-brown–greyish sandy-silt at a level of 142.80m OD. The second, [669] was 2m to the south-east, measured 0.30m in diameter with a more superficial depth of only 0.10m. Its fill [668] was similar but slightly darker in colour suggesting a higher charcoal content. It was at a height of 142.87m OD. No finds came from its fill.
- 7.5.23 Group **[630]**, ([575], [590], [613], [619], [654], [657], [671] and [679]) (see above) was one of a pair of parallel ditches that traversed the site, it was 48.7m long and aligned north-east southwest. It ran parallel to its counterpart to the east, group **[631]**, which was 51.50m long and laid out to a fairly consistent 4 meters apart. The ditch forms the eastern side of Enclosure B and is part of Drove way II. Group **[630]** showed evidence for having been re-cut some time of its period of use. One of a pair defines the western ditch of a driveway or trackway flanked by two ditches which would have created an access lane between enclosures A & B. A number of sections were cut across it starting at the south-west terminus [575], where its fill [574] was a firm, mid-reddish brown silty clay that matched the fills of the earliest ditches to the west **[628/629]**. This primarily consisted of the natural clay it cut through eroded from the ditch walls. Late Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from this fill. Although it appeared homogenous and looked like one fill, the profile of Section [286] appears to show either two ditches side by side or a ditch that had been re-cut (possibly in the Late Iron Age period). It was 0.71m wide and 0.14m deep at this section. A 'step' profile, was in evidence again Section [293]. Sondage [590] appears to show a ditch re-cut albeit that fill [589] was almost identical to the homogenous fill [576] described above. The ditch was 0.32m wide at this point and 0.11m deep. Late Iron Age sherds derived from this fill suggesting the re-cutting happened during the same period and may represent seasonal scouring or cleaning. However, the profile of slot [613] appears to show a single ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, 0.39m wide and 0.11m deep. The fill [612] retained the same composition as those excavated previously and Late Iron Age pot sherds were recovered. Slot [619] uncovered a similar profile and fill but the cut widened to 0.55m with a depth of 0.22m. Section 679 - at roughly half way along its length - was recorded as having cut (or have been contemporary with) pits [680] and [682]. Its fill [678], remained identical to those described above and it was 0.32m wide and 0.18m deep. Another slot at [657] showed the ditch as being shallower at only 0.21m deep and 0.51m wide. Here the fill [658] was a softer dark greyish-brown silty-clay with frequent flint nodules which suggests a dump of charcoal in this stretch of the ditch. Cut [671] made towards the north-east extremity showed a profile in section measuring 0.62m wide and 0.25m deep. Again the fill [670] remained much the same in colour and consistency and contained Late Iron Age pottery and bone fragments. Finally, at [654] the ditch was seen

to cut [632], another ditch running northwest southeast at a right angle but in fact the two may have been contemporary. At this point [654] was 0.32m wide and 0.34m deep and fill [653] remained consistent with the rest. In summary, Feature [630] is fairly consistent along its course with possible signs of re-cutting, similarly its depth does not deviate too much save for at its north eastern end where perhaps its greater depth suggests the direction of run-off downhill towards the north. Its fill is fairly uniform along its length with little variation noted by the excavators. The south western terminus is rather bulbous in plan and due to the homogenous nature of the fill its relationship to ditch [632] at the north-east end is unclear but the two appear to work in concert to create the eastern limit of Enclosure B.

- 7.5.24 Two postholes situated at the north side of Enclosure A were spaced 1m apart but the pair did not appear to be part of a larger structure. Posthole [673] was sub-circular, 0.40m diameter and 0.14m deep and contained one fill, [672] which was a soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions and Late Iron Age pottery. In profile its sides were straight and the base slightly rounded. To the west, [675] was an ovoid posthole or small pit with gradual if irregular sides with a pointed base. It contained one fill [674] which was soft mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint nodules and without finds.
- 7.5.25 Two postholes or pits were located 4m apart just west of flint spread [690] in Enclosure A. To the west [687] was sub circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. The fill [686] contained a large quantity of flint packing stones taking up 30% of the volume. Around the stones was a friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt from which Late Iron Age pottery was recovered. To the east, [727] was a sub oval posthole, 0.60m in diameter and 0.20m deep. As with [687], almost 50% of the fill [726] was made up of large flint nodules which had been used for packing stones. These stones were in a matrix of stiff, mid yellowish brown sandy clay which also produced finds of prehistoric pottery. The top of this context was at 143.27m OD.
- 7.5.26 A large pit was 4m within the south east entrance of Enclosure A and may have served as some sort of internal division or adjunct to stock control. Pit [741] was circular, 0.90m in diameter with gradual sides sloping down to a flat base which was 0.21m deep. Fill [740] contained Late Iron Age pottery, struck flint and animal bone in a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions. The top of the fill was at 143.59m OD.
- 7.5.27 A large, lozenge-shaped pit [729] lay partly below the southern L.O.E. just south of Enclosure A. When half-sectioned it was found to be 3.2m along the long axis, 3.3m wide and 0.20m deep with gradually sloping sides and uneven base. It contained one fill, [728], which was a friable, dark brown greyish silty clay containing flint nodule inclusions and charcoal flecks recorded at 144.48m OD at the south sloping down to 144.29 at the northern limit of the feature. Late Iron Age pottery and fragmentary animal bone was recovered from this fill.

7.5.28 Ditch **[706]**, ([719], [739], [759], [788], [793], and 795]) was oriented north-west to south-east and was 20.4m long and formed the southern side of Enclosure A. It was re-cut, at least partially along its length, in the Romano-British period. In its original form it was quite narrow and became indistinct towards its north-west end. It may have connected up to [631] but it had become superficial and difficult to trace. Moving towards the southeast, a slot was cut at [759] which revealed a profile that showed that its sides here gradually convex and sharpening to the base towards a 'V' shape. It contained one fill, [758] which was a soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay which had occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and fragments of Late Iron Age pottery. At this point it had been cut by a Romano-British posthole [761]. The next sondage, further south at [739] revealed a gentle, flattened 'U' profile which had one fill [738] which was a dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal fleck inclusions. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill which was 0.19m thick. Another slot was cut 4.5m to the south-east where the ditch became wider and the Romano-British re-cut was visible. The original ditch, [793] had retained the 'U' profile and had one fill, [792] which was a firm pink-brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions and produced Late Iron Age Pottery. It was 0.25m thick and the cut was at a level of 144.22m OD. It had been cut by the wider and deeper [795] which was inserted in the Romano-British period. The next slot 6m further south at [719] also showed the re-cutting of the ditch in the Romano-British period.

7.5.29 Group **[932]**, ([768], [770], [772], and [774]) was in the eastern sector of the site, some 34m east of Enclosure A, an area which was devoid of archaeological structures save for this 'four-poster' arrangement of postholes. Cut [770] was a posthole sub circular in plan, with straight sides and a rounded (if uneven) base 0.32m in diameter and 0.17m deep. The fill [769] was a soft, dark brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules and charcoal flecks with the upper level of the cut at 142.32m OD. Posthole [772] was sub-circular in plan with straight sides and a flat base, with a diameter of 0.34m and it was 0.16m deep. The fill [771] was a soft, dark brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions ( $\leq 55\text{mm}$ ), charcoal flecks and degraded chalk. This was recorded at a height of 142.36m OD. In the south west corner posthole [774] was oval in plan with sloping, gradual sides and a flat base, 0.38m on the long axis and 0.10m deep. Its fill [773] was a soft, dark brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions ( $\leq 5\text{mm}$ ), charcoal flecks and degraded chalk and two sherds of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age. The cut survived to a level of 142.46m OD. Completing the square in the south east corner, posthole cut [768] was oval in plan, 0.34m on the long axis and 0.18m deep with concave sides and a rounded base. It contained one fill [767], which was a soft, dark brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions with flecks of charcoal and degraded chalk. Pottery which was dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period came from this fill, and the top of the cut was at 142.40m OD. This posthole group formed a coherent structure with the plan of indicative of a grain store, or similar, on stilts or posts. Indeed such arrangements of posts

have usually been interpreted as grain stores, albeit with settlement contexts they have also had an alternative interpretation of representing a type of domestic shrine (Harding 2014).

- 7.5.30 A partial segment of a 8.6m long ditch, oriented south-west to north-east ran under the north L.O.E. and formed the east side of Enclosure D and the western side of Enclosure E. It consisted of two cuts, [856] and [883]. Two sections were cut across it but neither produced dateable evidence. The terminus [856] was linear in plan with a rounded 0.86m wide and 0.20m deep terminal, with gradual sides becoming steep to a flat base. Fill [855] consisted of a soft, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent flints. Another sondage was cut [883] where the ditch as 0.90m wide and 0.36m deep but with the sides being a more regular, gradual forty-five-degree slope to a 'U' shaped base. Fill [882] was identical to that encountered in the terminus but showed evidence for bioturbation.
- 7.5.31 A small, undated posthole, [872], was situated 2m south-west of the terminus [856] of the afore-mentioned ditch. It was located where three ditch termini meet, so it is difficult not to view it as complimentary to this structure and may indeed have something to do with stock-control movements between Enclosures D and E. However, it was a superficial feature, only 0.40m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It contained one fill [871], a soft mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodule inclusions with evidence of root disturbance. No finds came from this fill.
- 7.5.32 Ditch elements **[931] & [936]** ([815], [824], [854], [858], and [899]) consisted of either two ditches on slightly different alignments, or one ditch and two areas of disturbance, oriented roughly north-west south-east and forming the south-west boundary of Enclosure E. Ditch segment **[931]** was investigated at the south-eastern end at [815] which formed a terminus. It had gradual sides and a flat base and only protruded 1.44m south of the baulk. It was 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep with fill [814] being a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and which produced Late Iron Age pottery finds. It was recorded at 140.78m OD. The north-western terminus [858], narrowed to 0.48m wide by 0.14m deep. It contained fill [857] a friable, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill which was recorded at a level of 140.94m OD. The shorter ditch segment (or two areas of bioturbation) was investigated with two slots. The first at the southern end at [824] was only partially visible under the baulk. It was irregular in plan which had gradual sides to an irregular base measuring 1.04m wide by 0.25m deep. Fill [823] did not produce any finds and was a soft, light greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions at 141.03m OD. Another slot [899], north of the baulk found that the ditch here had become shallower, only 0.19m deep with gradual sides and a rounded base which was 0.78m wide. The fill [898] was a soft, mid grey brown silt clay with frequent flint and gravel inclusions and occasional large pieces of flint recorded at 140.85m OD. At its north-west terminus it had become narrower and shallower. Cut [854] here was

only 0.52m in width and 0.19m deep and had a flat 'U' shape in profile with the top of the cut being at 140.82m OD; its fill [853] was similar to [898].

7.5.33 Pits [830] and [844] were of considerable size in comparison to the other features excavated in Area 1 and were sealed under the large spread of compacted cobbles [689] (section 384, Figure 16). Pit [830] was circular with gradual sides at the top of the profile that became sharp towards the base as the walls narrowed; measuring 1.83m diameter and 0.67m deep (section 382, Figure 16). It contained one, homogenous fill, [829] which was a friable mid yellowish brown silty clay which contained frequent large flint nodule inclusions, occasional flecks of degraded chalk and charcoal with finds of animal bone and Late Iron Age pottery. This may have started out life as a large posthole but then had been used for the deposition of domestic waste and back-filled.

7.5.34 Pit [844] was a companion pit to [830] 3m to the south and covered by the same layer of compacted flint cobbles [689]. This was the larger pit of the two, sub oval in plan, measuring 3.10m along the long axis and 0.83m deep. It contained three fills; the basal one [843] which was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions with occasional flecks of degraded chalk and charcoal and which was 0.41m thick. Finds of metal, CBM, and burnt flint of Late Iron Age were recovered. The secondary fill, [842], was a soft, light grey brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions, fragmentary CBM and lumps of lightly fired daub. It also possessed a concentration of degraded chalk on the base. It was 0.28m thick. The final, tertiary fill was [841], a compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and blocks of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds of pottery, CBM and flint was recovered from this fill, the pottery dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age (which in this case was residual). It was 0.41m thick and the top of the fill was recorded at 142.72m OD.

7.5.35 A set of four postholes, possibly forming a 'four-poster' style grain store set in a square were located in the northern area 1 extension. However, [885], [887], [889] and [891] were all superficial structures which did not produce any archaeological finds. Their lack of depth may be attributed to heavy truncation from above (via ploughing, etc) but their diameters would support the presence of reasonably stout posts. All are circular in plan with vertical sides and flat bases; it is the regularity of their profiles which is the most convincing factor for considering them to be structural postholes. [885] has a diameter of 0.36m and is 0.06m deep. [887] has a diameter of 0.28m and a depth of 0.08m. [889] has a diameter of 0.44m and a depth of 0.13m and [891] has a diameter of 0.28m and a depth of 0.17m at levels of between 141.17m and 141.37m OD. They all have similar fills of a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and flecks of charcoal recorded.

7.5.36 Ditch [537] / [543] aligned north-south was 6.4m long, 0.66m wide at the south narrowing slightly to the north falling from 144.09m OD at the south to 143.80m OD at the north following the natural downward slope of the ground to the north. Both termini were excavated but it did not yield any dating evidence. Their LIA attribution is based on their spatial configuration in Area 1 in relation to other IA features.

7.5.37 Ditches [541] and [557] run parallel to each other, aligned NNE-SSW set 2.3m apart. Ditch [541] was 0.51m wide and its maximum depth was 0.21m at 143.72m OD. Its fill [540] was a yellowish brown silty clay. To its east was ditch [557], slightly wider at 0.70m at 143.92m OD, but with a slightly more superficial depth of 0.12m. Its fill, [556], was identical to its partner in composition. No finds were recovered from either of these ditch fills, and its LIA phasing is based on its location with respect to other IA features.

#### **Spine Road 2 (Figure 4)**

7.5.38 A shallow pit or tree throw [5018] was 24.5m north of the south L.O.E. It was sub-circular in plan with shallow, undulating sides and an uneven base, measuring 1.41m wide by 0.28m deep. The basal fill, [5016] was a firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flints and evidence for bioturbation and 0.26m thick. The secondary fill [5017] was a soft, mid greyish black silty clay with occasional flint nodules, as well as Iron Age pottery and charcoal flecks. The tertiary fill [5016] was a firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flint nodules at a level of 126.40m OD. The mix and number of fills suggests a tree throw. This feature concealed a posthole, [5014] which had a large sherd of pottery at its base. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base which measured 0.21m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The fill, (5015), was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and the Iron Age pot sherd was found at the base. The top of the fill was at 126.22m.

7.5.39 A ditch oriented north-west south-east was located 32.4m north of the south L.O.E. At the east baulk, ditch cut [5006] had straight sides to an almost 'V' shaped base in profile, measuring 0.80m wide by 0.32m deep. It contained one fill, [5005] which was a soft, mid yellow greyish clayey sand which had frequent flint at its base. The fill produced pottery and the top of the fill was at 126.16m OD. At the western baulk, another slot [5026] identified an identical profile although it was slightly narrower at 0.54m and shallower at 0.23m deep. The fill [5025] was slightly different, being a light brown orangey silty clay with frequent flint. The cut was at 126.25m OD and the fill failed to produce any finds.

#### **7.6 Phase 4: Romano British (Figure 8-9)**

##### **Area 1 (Figure 8)**

- 7.6.1 Pit [782] in the north east corner of Enclosure A cut earlier Iron Age ditch [707] and its fill. This pit was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base which was slightly raised in the centre. It contained five fills. The basal one [791], was a soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint and occasional degraded chalk and charcoal which also contained some fragmentary CBM. Secondary fill [803] was a thin lens of compact, mid yellowish brown chalky clay with frequent angular and sub angular flint and occasional charcoal flecks. The tertiary fill was [781], composed of a soft, mid reddish brown silty clay with large flint nodules and occasional degraded chalk, charcoal flecks, fragmentary bone and Romano-British pottery. The quaternary fill was [780] composed of a compact, mid yellowish brown chalky clay with frequent sub angular flint and occasional charcoal and slag as well as Romano-British pottery and daub. The upper fill [799] was a friable, mid red-greyish silty clay with frequent small to medium sized flint, occasional charcoal and occasional struck flint. The top of the cut was at an upper level of 145.22m OD.
- 7.6.1 Two postholes were situated at the north side of the site close to the natural depression [828]. These were spaced less than 2m apart. While [813] contained Romano British pottery in its fill whilst the other, [811], did not. It is considered to be of the same date on morphological grounds and because of its proximity to [813]. These two postholes were isolated without any other similar features nearby so their purpose remains unclear. Starting with [813] was circular with vertical sides and a flat base with a diameter of 0.24m and a depth of 0.18m. The fill [812], was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint, flecks of charcoal and fragmentary pottery. It cut was present from 141.84m OD. At 2m to the north-west [811] shared a similar profile, being vertical sided and flat bottomed, 0.24m in diameter and 0.30m deep. Its single fill of [810] was very similar to that in its twin which was identified at a level of 141.85m OD.
- 7.6.2 Pit [846] cut the previous phase Iron Age ditch terminal [707] at the north-east end. It was sub-oval in plan with concave sides sloping towards the base. It contained a single fill, [820] which was a friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint, flecks of degraded chalk and charcoal. Fragments of Romano-British pottery as well as burnt and struck flint were also recovered (the latter likely to be residual).
- 7.6.3 Four patches or concentrations of burnt bone were identified within the fill of natural depression [828] but it was unclear whether these were, indeed in cuts into its fill or whether they were in just lenses or pockets. Contexts [835], [836], [837] & [838] were recorded as the edges of these cremated bone deposits. Context [835] was irregular in plan with uneven sides and base. It was 0.42m wide with a depth of just 0.05m. Its fill [831] was a soft, dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal at 141.81m OD. Cut [836] was sub-oval, with gradual, irregular sides and 0.52m wide base and it was 0.04m deep. The fill [832] was very similar to the first. Cut [837] was also irregular in plan with gradual sides and a base which was 0.54m



wide and 0.04m deep. The fill [833] again was analogous to the two preceding ones and was at a level of 141.77m OD. The last of the four [838] retained a comparable shape to the others, being 0.46m wide and 0.10m deep with fill [834] being parallel to the rest at 141.81m OD, although in this instance it also contained a sherd of Romano-British pottery.

- 7.6.4 Pit [903] may have been the continuation of one of the cuts with burnt bone described above, specifically [838] but it was difficult to see any difference between its fill and that of the fill of the natural depression [828]. It was only when the remaining fill of this depression [845] was further excavated that [903] became visible, cut into the clay-with-flints natural. It was sub-circular in plan with gradual sides and flat base. The fill [902] was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal identified at a height of 141.36m OD.
- 7.6.5 The earlier Iron Age ditch **[707]** (see above) was re-cut and re-used during this phase and replaced by Romano-British ditch group **[934]** in four elements where at least two, if not three events of re-use or cleaning were obvious. Re-cut [755] was both wider and deeper than the original ditch, seen in Section 358 (Figure 16). It contained two fills, [754] which was a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay which contained sherds of Romano-British pottery. This section showed a further re-cutting episode with cut [753] and its fill [752] which was a friable, dark greyish brown silty clay. This was identified at a level of 143.27m OD. About a third of the way along the length of the ditch from the south terminal another sondage flagged up the original ditch re-cut by group [933] whose friable, mid brownish grey silty clay fill [762] contained finds of a pottery fabric which spans the Early Romano-British period. Section 355 at re-cut [745] shows a similar sequence; its fill [744] which was a soft, dark-greyish black silty clay which was also cut by [749] - but as with [753] mentioned previously this third re-cut is much shallower than the preceding profiles (Figure 16). Its fill, [748] was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodule inclusions and occasional specks of charcoal at 143.43m OD. Finally, re-cut [798] contained a firm, reddish brown silty clay fill [785], with frequent flint nodules and occasional charcoal. This had been re-cut by [777] and contained two fills; [776] which was a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of degraded chalk and pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. At this level and within a third re-cut it can be confidently assumed that this pottery in [776] is residual. The fill above and sealing it was [775] a soft, mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent flints and occasional flecks of degraded chalk. In each of these instances a three-phase use of the drainage/enclosure ditch was evident.
- 7.6.6 Cut **[705]**, ([703], [733], and [790]) was the Romano-British re-cut of Late Iron Age ditch **[704]**, ([709] and [731]) starting with section 790 at its southern end and forming part of the eastern boundary of Enclosure A. It comprised of cuts [709] and [731] in the south-east corner of Enclosure A. Cut [709] appears to follow the original course and width of the earlier ditch; it is slightly curvilinear, 0.40m at its widest point and only 0.10m deep. The fill of [709] was [708]

which was composed of a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate flints and yielded CBM. This feature was identified at a height of 144.12m OD. At the north-eastern terminal the ditch became progressively shallower, [731] was 0.17m wide and 0.04m deep with gradual sides and a flat, if undulating, base. It contained one fill [730], a firm, dark grey brownish silty clay with occasional flint nodules associated with CBM fragments. The fill was at a level of 143.68m OD illustrating the gradual fall to the north from 145.24m at the L.O.E; a fall of 1.56m over its 14m length.

- 7.6.7 Group **[937]** was the Romano-British re-cut of Iron Age ditch **[706]**. This maintained the same orientation of northwest-south-east but the ditch was both wider and deeper towards its south east end. A sondage at [795] demonstrated it re-cutting earlier ditch [793]. Cut [795] had gradual sides shelving down to a flat base. At [719] the ditch was wider at 1.10m with a flattened 'U' profile and with a single fill [718]. This was a firm, dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional inclusions of bone and residual pottery. It was 0.39m thick and was recorded at a level of 144.32m OD. At the southern L.O.E. it appears to have cut the north-east running ditch [709] but it is more likely to have been contemporary with based on the pottery. The fill was a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flints and flecks of degraded chalk and charcoal. It was 0.37m thick and at a level of 145.22m OD.
- 7.6.8 Group **[928]**, ([591], [599] & [633]) is a ditch, aligned north-west south-east, measuring 15.6m in length. Its width varies suggesting re-cutting or re-purposing at a later stage of its use life but in each sondage no re-cuts were evident and only single fills could be identified, consisting of [634], [600] & [624]. At the south-east end the cut was at 144.10m OD falling to 143.90m OD at the north-west following the gradual down-slope of the field. At the south-east end it is 0.98m wide but only 0.12m deep. It remained shallow for most of its length and on the same alignment as [926] to the north-west. It is perpendicular to [630] and may form part of the south side of the large enclosure B, the through-line of which is not far off [706] which forms the south side of Enclosure A. Together they form an almost continuous line on this north-west south-east alignment when viewed with [926] to the west.
- 7.6.9 A large pit [625] cut through ditch **[632]** at its north-west extremity. One characteristic of Area 1 is that many of the Iron Age enclosure ditches were cut or further demarcated by a series of later pits along their length at roughly 10m intervals. This pit had a peculiar cone like profile. Unusually for a pit of its size the fill seemed to be a single homogenous one with little variation in its make-up. The pit was 2.5m in diameter and its eventual depth came to 2.6m. The fill [624], was a soft, dark brown-greyish silty clay with moderate flint nodules and fragmentary CBM. Along its northern edge a 'tip line' of degraded chalk could be seen in section. The top of the cut was recorded at a level of 142.28m OD.

- 7.6.10 A second large pit [638], also cut ditch feature **[632]** at 8.4m south-east of pit [625] outlined above. It was of similar size, being 2.25m in diameter but with a depth of only 0.90m. It contained two fills, [576] and [605]. Primary fill [605] was 0.51m thick and composed of a firm mid brown clay-silt containing frequent charcoal and degraded chalk flecks and sub-angular flint (<20mm). It contained sherds of Romano-British pottery and notably fragments of CBM, one of which was a fragment of box-flue tile from a hypocaust system. This was one of the few finds that hinted at the possibility of a Roman building in the vicinity of the hill. The secondary fill [576] was a firm, dark brown silty clay also with frequent chalk and charcoal and angular flint nodules (<100mm) which also contained finds of Romano-British pottery, metal and CBM. This pit also seemed to redefine the north boundary of Enclosure B re-cutting a pre-existing boundary ditch.
- 7.6.11 Cut [652] was a possible posthole which cut ditch [631] at [617] and pit [615]. It was ovoid, 0.24m on the long axis and 0.28m deep. It had a single fill [651] which was a friable, dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint and Romano-British pottery. The cut was recorded at a level of 143.99m OD. Pit [615] was sub-oval in plan with gradual sides sloping down to a flat (if gradually undulating) base, measuring 1.58m on the long axis and being 0.31m deep. There is an indication that this might be a small tree throw or the result of bioturbation.
- 7.6.12 Cut [607] was the Romano-British re-cut of the original late IA ditch [609] in **[631]**. Its purpose was to widen and deepen the original ditch. It appears to have been cut over a relatively short, segmented length, and to not follow the entire course of the earlier ditch. Unless the re-cutting process was never completed or the evidence for it being largely removed by later truncation. Re-cut [607] had a substantial width of 1.19m (compared to the original ditch width of 0.55m) and a depth of 0.29m (an increase of 0.12m). It contained fill [606], a stiff, dark brown silty clay with moderate flint nodules (<=64mm) with flecks of charcoal and degraded chalk. The cut was observed at a level of 143.58m OD. Both Romano-British pot and degraded bone was recovered from its darker fill which had a markedly higher charcoal content to the earlier ditch fills.
- 7.6.13 Pit [723] / [735] cut the ditch terminus of [631]. It was oval in plan with sharp sides and had a flat base measuring 1.64 m on the long axis and was 0.37m deep recorded at a height of 143.18m OD. Fill [722] comprised a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate numbers of flint stones with flecks of charcoal and occasional Romano-British pottery. It was one of five pits cut along the length of [631].
- 7.6.14 Pit [715] cut ditch [631] as observed in Section 342 located towards the north-east extremity of its length just before it met the northern L.O.E. It was sub-oval, with straight sides and had

an irregular base measuring 1.24m on the long axis and being 0.15m deep at a height of 142.86m OD. It contained one fill [714], consisting of a soft, mid brown orangey silty clay with frequent flint inclusions. Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from this fill.

7.6.15 Group **[930]**, ([644], [646], [648] & [650]) was a classic 'four-poster' 'granary' type arrangement of four postholes set in a square which was located in the north-west corner of Enclosure A. in this case the timbers were not particularly substantial or the receiving holes deep - the deepest being 0.22m, although this may be due to truncation of the site when it was terraced to create the playing field. The postholes ranged in depth from 0.22m to as little as 0.10m in case of [646]. Diameters of the postholes varied from as small with 0.19m to moderate being 0.38m. The fills were broadly the same being a soft, mid yellowish or greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint nodule inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Posthole cut [646] was recorded as being the highest at 142.76m OD whilst the lowest was [650] at 142.70m OD which follows the general downward slope of the hill to the north. Only fill [643] contained a find of Romano-British pottery. The arrangement may have been a structure designed to keep agricultural produce off the ground and away from vermin.

7.6.16 Cut [713] was an isolated posthole almost 4m west of the cobbled flint spread [690]. The sides were gradual running to a point at the base. The fill [712] was a firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions. It contained finds of Romano British pottery and burnt bone and the top of the fill was recorded at being 142.96m OD.

7.6.17 Two large spreads of compacted flint stones lay close to the south-eastern entrance and eastern ditch of Enclosure A. The largest, [690] was an area of compacted flint cobbles measuring 9.8m by 4.40m that lay in a gently undulating depression in the natural clay-with-flints geology. The layer was on the gradual slope downwards towards the north and fell from 143.07m OD at its south end down to 142.16m OD at the north - a fall of almost 1m across the length of the feature. The depression created a hollow into which archaeological material had gathered covering the stones. Layer, [688] contained a large amount of pottery as well as finds of bone, metal, CBM and struck flint. The layer itself comprised a firm, dark grey brownish clay silt which contained moderate smaller flint stones ( $\leq 70\text{mm}$ ), pockets of degraded chalk and blocks of charcoal. Its depth varied across the spread but it was, on average, 0.17m thick. It contained several distinct Roman wares including significantly several sherds of Samian ware. This may have accumulated over a period of time. Interestingly, it is one of the few deposits on the site which is reminiscent of domestic refuse although no dwellings were discovered nearby. The spread of compacted pebbles was of interest. Layer [689] consisted of compacted flint cobbles and nodules, some of large size. In amongst the cobbles the excavators found small pottery sherds and CMB mixed in with the stones. It was initially interpreted as a threshing floor or a surface associated with agricultural processing of some kind. However, the surface was uneven and showed no signs of wear or burning nor did

the environmental samples taken produce any evidence for crop processing (Turner below). The fills did not seem to sit in a man-made 'cut' so [690] denotes or demarcates the interface of a natural depression. It was initially excavated in opposing slots until fully cleaned and excavated. After photography and drawing of the sections and plans had taken place, two transects were excavated across its width and the cobbles sampled for any agricultural residue. The reason for the evident subsidence in the fills became clear when two large pits were discovered sealed beneath the cobbled flint layers. Pits [830] and [844] were the largest pits excavated on the site; the former, a sub circular pit was 1.98m in diameter and the latter, [844], an oval, measured 2.70m on the long axis.

7.6.18 A smaller, sub circular spread of compacted flint cobbles [692] was situated 4.6m north-east of the larger spread [690] described above. It was similar in many ways to the latter save for the fact that it was not superimposed on, or seal or cover a pit. Cobbled surface [692] similarly though sat in an undulating depression sloping northwards. This depression was recorded at a level of 142.65 m OD at the south to 142.50m OD at the north, a lesser fall than the larger of the two features. The cobbles were covered by layer [691] which was a friable dark brown silty clay with an average depth of 0.17m which produced Late Iron Age pottery, metal and CBM. In this case the Iron Age pottery must have been residual as the CBM and other objects confirmed it was a Romano-British layer. Following excavation and recording of the deposit or layer a transect was excavated across the cobbles. it was found to be only 0.20m thick although it contained a number of large flint nodules. The material was retained within cut or hollow [693].

7.6.19 Group **705**, ([703], [733], and [790]) was the Romano-British re-cut of the ditch which formed the south-eastern side of Enclosure A which ran for approximately 14m before terminating in an entrance or gap about one third along the east side's total length. At the southern L.O.E., ditch [790] is cut by north-west south-east aligned ditch [937] when it was re-cut in the Romano-British period. These two ditches form the angle in the south-east. At its south-western end, ditch [790] is 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep with gradual sides and a flat base. Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill [789] which was a friable, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint cobbles and flecks of charcoal. The cut was at a level of 145.24m OD. The original, ditch [704] was re-cut by [703] on the same alignment but then deviates from this orientation and lies parallel, 0.37m to the west. Cut [703] was seen in Section 344 alongside [709] but it was extremely difficult to confirm the relationship between these cuts either in section or plan but it appeared [703] was later although it contained residual Iron Age pot. In total, the re-cut [705] ran for 9.5m until terminating at [733] where it had become noticeably shallower being 0.26m wide and 0.08m deep. Its fill was a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodules and some fragmentary bone.

- 7.6.20 Group **[934]**, ([768], [770], [772], and [774]) is the Romano British re-cut of the earlier Iron Age ditch [707], the former continued to define the eastern limit of Enclosure A, that appears to have been done to redefine the ditch which was demarcated by pits at its northern end. The ditch was examined along its length through a number of slots which revealed two, if not three phases of use. Re-cut [745] is a much deeper ditch cut than the original with the top of the cut being at 143.43m OD. It contained fill [744], a soft, dark grey blackish silty clay with frequent flint nodules and occasional flecks of charcoal, Romano-British pottery sherds, burnt flint and fragmentary animal bone. This fill had, in turn been re-cut by [749], much shallower and perhaps the result of a cleaning/re-scouring of the ditch line. Cut [749] had gradual sides sloping to a flat, 'U' shaped profile with one fill, [748]. This was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint nodules and occasional flecks of charcoal which yielded a find of early Romano-British pottery. The top of the cut was at 143.43m OD. Multiple re-cutting was repeated for example with the Romano British feature [755] at 143.27m OD (which re-cut the original Iron Age ditch [757]), this had a wider, deeper profile with gradual sides and a 'U' shaped base. The fill of [755], numbered [754] was a friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints from which Romano-British pottery was recovered. This in turn had been cut by [753], much like [749] in that it was a shallow, superficial scoop or further re-cut of the ditch perhaps associated with an annual cleaning event. The fill [752] was a friable dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and charcoal flecks which produced Romano - British pottery finds. The top of the cut was at 143.27m OD. Slot [753] demonstrated that the secondary re-cut had been so deep that it had removed any trace of the original ditch. Another slot, about 4m further to the north revealed cut [933] recorded at an upper level of 143.05m OD, which had steep to gradual sides curving down to a 'U' shaped base. Its fill [762] was 0.29m thick, composed of a firm, mid greyish red silty clay with occasional flints and which produced Romano-British pot.
- 7.6.21 A short section of ditch, [805] / [809] was located to the north of the site which appears to have formed part of the north side of Enclosure A, or alternatively a division within it with the north-western boundary being formed by ditch [877] / [935]. It was 7m long and aligned north-west south east. The terminus at the north-west end [809] was 0.60m wide, 0.06m deep and had gradual sides and a flat base. It contained one fill, [808] which was a soft, greyish mid brown silty clay with occasional small flint nodule inclusions and charcoal flecks from which early Romano British pottery was recovered. At the opposite end, [805] also ended in a round terminal in plan which was 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep with straight sides and a 'U' shaped base in profile. Fill [804] was a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. It is uncertain why the ditch runs for such a short length albeit that further sections of it may have been truncated by later activity.

- 7.6.22 A large quarry pit [905], measured 7.5m by 4.4m had cut ditch [877] / [935] located to the north of Area 1 in the extension excavated there. The pit was sub-circular in plan with a sharp top break of slope and concave sides giving way to a more gradual profile towards its base at 0.53m its top level was at 140.58m OD. It had two fills, the basal one [904] was a soft, orangey brown silty clay with moderate flint nodules and occasional charcoal flecks. Abraded and therefore likely re-deposited CBM spot dated to AD 71-100 was recovered from this fill. The secondary fill [910] was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions and chalk flecks. The pit cut ditch [877] / [935] which itself had been re-cut in antiquity making this feature part of the early Romano-British period on the site.
- 7.6.23 The aforementioned group **[935]** ([873], [874], [876], [877] [897], [901], [907], [908], [909]) was a ditch oriented north-west south-east and circa 19m in length recorded at a level of 140.92m OD, forming the north-western segment of a possibly expanded Enclosure A. Four interventions were made into the ditch to better understand its evolution and date. Starting at the south-east terminus [874], a small slot revealed, in plan, a linear terminating in a rounded head 0.66m wide and 0.11m deep in profile, its sides were sharp with a flat base containing one fill [873] which was a firm, mid-brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. A second slot 4m to the north-west revealed [876], a cut 0.84 wide and 0.27m deep clearly re-cutting an earlier version of the ditch below. This had one fill, [875] which was a friable, mid brown silty clay with moderate flint nodule inclusions and charcoal flecks with a residual sherd of Iron Age pottery. The ditch had been cut by a large quarry pit [905]. Here the section revealed a further ditch re-cut [907] having straight sides and a flat base 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep. It had one fill, [906] which was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodules. The final sondage, at the north-west extremity showed cut [897] which was 0.56m wide and 0.21m deep with concave sides and a flat base containing one fill, [896] which was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks from which LIA - ERB pot was retrieved. The re-cut of the ditch widened the feature and extended its length from the original.
- 7.6.24 Pit [596] was seen to be cutting the south-west portion of ditch F.631 just north of the south L.O.E. It was sub-oval, measured 1.58m over the long axis and was 0.44m deep, with steep sides that curved more gradually towards the base which was roughly flat. It contained one fill, (595) which was a firm, dark grey to black silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions as well as degraded pockets of chalk. It contained frequent blocks of charcoal and provided some Romano-British potsherds, CBM, burnt and struck flint and a Roman brooch. It was an extremely well-preserved example of a 'lozenge' type Colchester brooch which dates from between the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries but was not indicative of any one period within that range (Faine 2016: Appendix 8). It was one of five pits oriented south-west to north-east that had

re-cut the Iron Age ditch F.631, each one was spaced roughly 10m apart that re-defined the existing boundary.

- 7.6.25 Three postholes ran in line, 4m in length, in a north-east south west alignment in the north-east corner of Enclosure A. At the north-eastern extremity, cut [695] was sub oval in plan and in profile had the appearance of a truncated posthole with almost vertical sides and a slightly pointed base. It contained one fill, (694) which was composed of a firm light brownish grey clayey silt with frequent flint nodule inclusions and flecks of degraded chalk. Early Romano-British pottery and metal finds were recovered from this context recorded at 142.58m OD. At 2.4m to the southwest, posthole [697] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.64m. The sides were gradual on the south side and straight on the north and 0.28m deep. Fill (696) was a soft mid brownish grey sandy clay with flint nodule inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill contained two large flint nodules which may have been packing stones as well as finds of Early Romano-British pottery and animal bone. The top of the fill was recorded at 142.74m OD. Third in line, posthole [711] was circular in plan with almost vertical sides which were slightly concave and possessed a pointed base. Fill (710) was a firm, mid greyish brown sand clay with frequent angular or sub angular flint nodule inclusions, the top of which was recorded at 142.76m OD
- 7.6.26 Cut [817] was isolated posthole located at the north of the site and immediately east of the natural depression [828] its fill produced a Manning type 10 Roman hobnail. Cut [817] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base 0.29m in diameter and 0.10m deep at a height of 141.76m OD. The fill, [816], was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions and flecks of charcoal recorded. Without similar elements in its proximity it is difficult to understand its role.
- 7.6.27 A pair of possible postholes, [594] and [604], were spaced 1.8m apart. Posthole [594] was 0.30m in diameter with a depth of 0.18m at a height of 144.20m OD. Its fill, [593], was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt. To the east, [604] was ovoid in plan, 0.40m on the long axis and only 0.08m deep. Its fill was very similar to that described for [593]. There were no associated finds and they were superficial which may demonstrate significant truncation.
- 7.6.28 Two undated features, barely 3m apart were uncovered close to the northern L.O.E. The first, [571], was an ovoid pit or scoop 0.18m deep and 0.70m along the long axis at 142.76m OD. The fill [570] was a firm, mid brown-orangey clayey-silt with frequent angular flint nodule inclusions. Some 3m to the east was an elongated, irregularly sided pit [586] which was 0.80m long, 0.32m deep with an undulating base and walls at a height of 142.81m OD. The fill [585] was a friable, yellowish-brown silty-sand which contained occasional charcoal flecks.
- 7.6.29 A pair of possible postholes ([663] and [665]) lacked dateable finds. Both were set less than 1m apart located in the north-western portion of Enclosure A. Cut [663] was an elongated oval



0.67m on the long axis and 0.22m deep at a height of 143.10m OD. It contained one fill [662], which was a soft, mid brown greyish sandy silt with frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal recorded. Its partner, [665] to the east, was sub-circular, 0.34m in diameter but with a depth of 0.23m, at a height of 143.09m OD consistent with [663]. The fill [664] was very similar to that characterised by [662].

7.6.30 Another pair of features were [677] and [743], was located approximately centrally within Enclosure A. Both lacked dating evidence. Cut [677] resembled a small posthole, sub oval, 0.30m on the long axis and only 0.05m deep at a height of 143.04m OD. Its fill [676] was a soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt. Some 7m to the southwest was [743] which may also have been a posthole or a small pit, sub-circular in plan with gradual sides and a flat base at 143.39m OD. The fill [742] was a mid-yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent flint nodule inclusions, slightly upslope from the cut [677].

7.6.31 An undated pit was situated just inside the south-east entrance to Enclosure A. Cut [766] was circular with gradual sides and a flat base at 0.09m deep at 143.73m OD. The fill [765] was a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.

7.6.32 Just north of Enclosure A was ditch [819] which was located directly on the north-west L.O.E. and was only very partially excavated. It was aligned north-west south-east and appeared curving in plan it had gradually sloping sides and a 'U' shaped base in profile. It was 1.23m wide and 0.38m deep at a height of 141.92m OD without any datable finds. Fill [818] was a soft, greyish mid orange silty clay with frequent flints, flecks of charcoal and specks of manganese.

7.6.33 Cut [822] was a shallow pit which may have been as a tree throw, the result of land clearance. It was 2.2m on the long axis and 0.25m deep with gradual sides and a flat base at 141.98m OD. No finds were recovered from the single fill [821] which was a mid-grey and yellowish-brown sandy clay with flint nodule inclusions.

7.6.34 A shallow pit, [807] was located close to the northern L.O.E. 5.8m east of the large natural depression represented by [828]. It was sub circular with shallow, gradual sides sloping to an undulating base, had a 1.02m diameter and was 0.17m deep at 141.53m OD. It contained one fill [806] which was primarily made up of a compacted burnt flint in a matrix of mid grey-brown silty clay.

7.6.35 Two possible postholes, [879] and [881], were located in the northern extension of Area 1. The one to the south-east was circular but with irregular sides and base, 0.16m in diameter and 0.06m deep at a level of 141.04m OD. Fill [878] was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay which had been subject to heavy bioturbation. Its partner to the north-west was similarly circular with irregular sides and base, 0.30m in diameter and 0.08m deep at 140.92m OD. Fill

[880], was a loose, light greyish brown clay sand, again with evidence for root action distorting the edges of the feature.

- 7.6.36 Cut [893] was elongated and oval in shape, 2.32m long, 0.80m wide and 0.32m deep. The fill [892] was a friable, mid brownish yellow sandy silt and there were no archaeological finds.
- 7.6.37 Pit, [860] was located close to the L.O.E. in the north extension of Area 1. It was oval in plan, 1.90m along the long axis at 140.32m OD with gradual sides sloping down to a flat base. It contained one fill, [859] which was a friable, dark grey silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions and charcoal flecks.
- 7.6.38 Group **925**, ([553], [565], [573], [584] and [588]) relates to a pit group close to the southern L.O.E. Cut [573] had a diameter of 0.52m and a depth of 0.42m and [553] and was ovoid, 0.87m on the long axis and 0.40m deep. None of the posthole features contained dating material. Their configuration may indicate the heavily truncated remains of a four poster structure.

#### **Spine Road 2 (Figure 9)**

- 7.6.39 Cut [5036] was a lozenge shaped, possibly natural feature that contained a find of a bead as well as Romano-British pottery. It was 1.06 north to south and 0.57m east to west with shallow sides and was only 0.07m deep at 123.42m OD, Its fill [5035], was a soft, dark brown silty clay containing sand and frequent sub-angular flint inclusions and occasional specks of degraded chalk.
- 7.6.40 Feature [5013] was a narrow, curvilinear ditch which was 19.7m long and which had a fairly regular 0.55m width along its length at a height of 126.95m OD. At the south end, [5008] its profile had gradual sides with a rounded base, 0.14m deep at this point. It contained one fill, [5007] which was a friable, mid yellowish grey sandy silt with frequent flint nodule inclusions recorded. Another slot [5010], 4m to the north, showed little variation in either the feature's depth or profile and the fill, [5009], was similar to [5007]. It was recorded at a level of 126.82. Finally at the east where the ditch disappeared into the L.O.E. [5012] it was slightly shallower at 0.09m deep and that it had become slightly wider at 0.60m at a level of 126.58m OD. The fill remained consistent and no finds recovered from the three excavated slots.
- 7.6.41 Two relatively shallow postholes were close to the east L.O.E. at the south end. Cut [5020] was sub circular with steep sides and a flat base, 0.38m in diameter and 0.08m deep at a height of 126.78m OD. The fill [5019] was a soft, mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions. Just to the north, [5022] was sub circular but slightly deeper at 0.21m at a height of 126.76m OD. The fill, here [5021] was similar to that found in [5020]. No finds came from either posthole.

7.6.42 An isolated post hole or pit [5030] was circular with sharp sides running down to a gradual basal profile and had a flat base. It was 0.58m in diameter and 0.12m deep at a level of 126.18m OD. Its fill [5029] was a soft, light brownish grey sandy silt and lacked finds.

7.6.43 Almost two thirds of the way down the trench from the southern L.O.E. a single posthole was recorded at the point where the clay-with-flints geology was transitioning into the chalk bedrock. [5038]. It was sub circular in plan with gradual, concave sides running down to a flat base, 0.50m in diameter and 0.13m deep at 124.59m OD. Its single fill [5037] was a soft, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional flint nodule inclusions.

## **7.7 Phase 5: Post-Medieval Cut features 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> Century (Figure 10-11)**

### **Area 1 (Figure 10)**

7.7.1 Two pairs of parallel, shallow ditches ran across the site in Area 1 from the south to north L.O.E. These cut earlier enclosure ditch [706] and flint cobbles [689] but gradually came more superficial towards the north. They once outlined a path that traversed the site from the hospital. Cut [801] showed a narrow linear footing trench with sharp sides and flat base 0.43m wide and 0.14m deep. The fill [800] contained a friable, mid brown silty clay with frequent sub angular flint nodule inclusions and occasional fragments of CBM. Post –medieval pottery was recovered from this fill.

7.7.2 Group **[924]** ([567], [531], [527], [539], [551] & [555]) was an alignment of six postholes 15m long and with a spacing in between each pair of postholes of roughly 3m. It is aligned north-east south-west and only the posthole at the south-east extremity, close to the L.O.E. contained CBM, the rest were devoid of finds. None are deeper than 0.13m save for the larger pit like feature [567] which is 0.20m deep - so they are superficial at best, which may be due to modern truncation. This group in plan forms a convincing fence-line falling from 144.13m OD at [567] at the southeast to 143.63m OD at the northeast end following the gentle slope of the hill downwards towards the north.

7.7.3 Circular posthole cut [611] south of ditch **[928]** measured approximately 0.55m in diameter and was only 0.04m deep at a height of 144.20m OD. Its fill [610], was a mid-blackish-grey sandy silt. A number of Post-medieval nails were recovered the fill.

### **Area 4 (Figure 11)**

7.7.4 In Area 4 a number of shallow, linear ditches [308] were recorded which had been discovered in the evaluation phase and identified as planting beds / trenches associated with the hospital garden. Each was of a regular width laid out parallel to the next and arranged diagonally across the area, sometimes disturbed by heavy root damage that had cut into the chalk. Each

was generally 0.40-0.50m wide, no more than 0.20m deep and their fills were a friable, light brown whitish chalky silt containing frequent small blocks of degraded chalk. No finds were recovered from these features.

### **Spine Road 2 (Figure 11)**

- 7.7.5 A large, shallow pit was discovered 10m from the southern L.O.E. Cut [5028] was sub oval, 1.20m on the long axis and 0.13m deep at a height of 126.74m OD. The sides were gradual, sloping down to an uneven base. The fill [5027] was a soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions. Post medieval pottery and CBM was recovered from its fill.
- 7.7.6 A narrow linear [5040], which was 0.70m wide was a service trench for a cast iron pipe, which probably fed water to the nearby nurseries in Area 4. The corroded iron pipe [5049], 0.10m in diameter, had been back-filled with [5039], a loose, mid grey brownish silty clay with a high fraction of degraded chalk blocks and frequent flint nodule inclusions.
- 7.7.7 At the point of the change between the clay geology and the chalk bedrock a number of north-south running linear striations could be seen cutting into the degraded chalk for the last 20m of the trench. On inspection they all seemed to have shallow 'V' shaped profiles reminiscent of plough marks - although one would expect them to run perpendicular to the camber of the hill. Amongst these marks a slightly wider 'gully' ran on the same alignment. The south terminal, [5042], was 0.43m wide and 0.10m deep with almost vertical sides and a flat base at 123.82m OD. Its fill [5041], was a stiff, light yellowish brown chalky clay with moderate large flint nodule inclusions and flecks of charcoal. A second slot 2m to the north [5061] revealed the same profile 0.56m wide and 0.19m deep at 123.05m OD a fall of 0.77m in just two meters. Fill [5060] was identical to that in [5042].

### **Spine Road 3 (Figure 11)**

- 7.7.8 This section of spine road revealed a series of rectangular planting trenches set parallel and punctuated by regularly spaced small planting pits, the soil appears to have been fertilised by recycling pig bone from the nearby piggeries. Cut [6007] was a planting pit, oval in plan with gradual sides making a scoop or shallow 'U' shape in profile, 0.09m deep. The fill [6006], was a loose, light grey blackish sandy soot with flecks of coke, charcoal and pea grit; a mix of cinders, ash and sand. It was recorded at a level of 119.91m. Cut [6009] was identical but at 119.04m OD. Another planting pit [6019] was sub-circular 0.34m in diameter and 0.04m deep at 117.42m OD which also had a friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt recorded. Both were set in a rectangular planting trench [6011], 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep at 119.91m OD and

arranged parallel to the next. They had steep sides and a flat bottom in section. The fill of the planting trench [6010] was a loose, mid brown greyish chalky silt with frequent flecks of chalk, charcoal and fragmentary CBM. Another planting trench [6017] to the north and at 11.94m OD was aligned north-west south-east with gradual, sloping concave sides and a flat, 'U' shaped base in profile. It contained one fill [6016], which was a friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt.

- 7.7.9 The parallel planting trenches observed in the southern half of the service or spine road 3 follow the natural contours of the hill slope and measure between circa 35 and 65 cm in width with a depth of 10 to 15 cm. The spacing between the trenches was such as to indicate repeated planting events in the area. The configuration of the planting trenches would be appropriate for the planting of crops such as potatoes, root-crops, tomatoes and the like. Following the contour of the slope would ensure that the trenches and planted crops would assist in counteracting the impact of soil erosion and the concentration of moisture where it was required.
- 7.7.10 A small pit [6015], which was circular in plan 0.70m in diameter had sharp, almost concave sides. It contained one fill, [6014] a loose light brownish grey silty sand which suggested it was another planting pit from which Post-medieval pottery and metal finds were retrieved.
- 7.7.11 A large, sub oval refuse pit 1.2m long by 0.65m wide produced sherds of 'London County Asylum' ceramics as well as glass bottles, stoneware jars and butchered pig bones. The fill was a soft, dark grey blackish clayey silt which contained fragments of coke, cinders and charcoal.
- 7.7.12 The northern section of the area of the service road contained numerous pig burials in contrast to the mixed butchered pig bones observed in pits higher up the hill to the south. Perhaps these were the remains of diseased pigs or those that died before full term. One pit [6023] contained a whole pig skeleton although there was other animal bone charrnel associated with the skeleton. The fill around the skeletal material was a friable, mid yellowish brown clayey silt containing blocks of degraded chalk and occasional charcoal flecks. The pit was 1.3m long by 0.60m wide.
- 7.7.13 Cut [6013] was a sub circular, shallow pit or posthole 0.46m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It contained a single fill [6012] containing a loose, light brownish grey silty sand.

## **7.8 Phase 6: Modern 20<sup>th</sup> Century – Present** (Figure 12-15)

### **Area 1** (Figure 12)

- 7.8.1 A line of modern post or stake holes on a north-west south east orientation over a distance of 11m were situated just south of and parallel to, the right of way that demarcated the north

side of the site. Numbered [862], [864], [868] and [870] they provided finds ranging from residual medieval and post medieval pottery through to modern brick and tile. Context [862] was circular in plan with straight sides terminating in a pointed 'V' shape in profile 0.24m in diameter and 0.15m deep at 140.47m OD. Its fill [861] was a friable, dark grey blackish silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and degraded chalk. Cut [864] had a similar profile, was 0.18m in diameter and 0.16m deep. Its fill [863] was identical but produced a fragmentary piece of CBM. Stake-hole [868] retained the same profile but was 0.16m in diameter and 0.20m deep. Fill [867] was similar and produced finds of modern pottery and metal. In contrast, cut [866] was also circular in plan but only 0.06m in depth with a gradual, shallow profile with a flat, 'U' shaped base. It was 0.48m in diameter at 140.53m OD and its fill [865] was a firm, mid brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular flint nodules and chalk flecks. No finds came from this fill. Cut [870] was similar, shallow, with gradual sides sloping down to an almost flat base 0.48m wide and 0.06m deep. Its fill, [869] was akin to [865]. It would appear from the similarity in their dimensions that [862], [864] and [868] with their pointed, stake-like profiles constituted a single episode of fencing which occurred along this alignment with [866] and [870] being either supplemental or pertaining to a different event.

## **Area 2 (Figure 12)**

- 7.8.2 Area 2 was stripped using the mechanical excavator to reveal a surface that had been truncated during either the construction or demolition phase relating to the hospital. A layer of turf and topsoil [2001] covered the entire area it was found to overly a layer of made ground [2002] consisting of mixed 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century building rubble which was 0.35m to 0.44m thick. Once cleared, the underlying natural [2003] was the same dark red, clay-with-flints geology encountered in Areas 1, 3 and Spine Roads 1 & 2. The scoops of the earlier excavated features were found as was the outline of a possible undated four-poster structure which has been tentatively attributed to the Late Iron Age, no additional features identified and no finds were recovered.

## **Area 3 (Figure 13)**

- 7.8.3 Area 3 was machined to a depth of approximately 2m. It was noted that a 0.45m thick layer of made ground [3002] (consisting of modern 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century building materials) lay upon a layer of re-worked, re-deposited natural clay [3003]. It was 1.34m thick and contained modern CBM rubble. Once the natural [3004] had been revealed a number of modern truncations and pits could be observed. From the fill of [3006], an irregular pit, a brick sample was recovered. Area 3, possibly as a result of the late historic truncations did not reveal any further archaeological features.

#### **Area 4**

- 7.8.4 A number of service drains crossed area 4 that had to be removed during the machining phase including manholes and concrete footings. Cut [307] was a trace of one of the many service trenches associated with the building on the nursery site.

#### **Spine Road 2 (Figure 15)**

- 7.8.4 A modern service trench was recorded oriented north west south-east. Cut [5024] was 0.46m deep at 125.88m OD with sharp to gradual sides and a 'U' shaped base in profile. Fill [5023] was a friable, light brown greyish silty clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions.
- 7.8.5 At the north end of the trench two large, machine cut pits were revealed. Cut [5051] was roughly rectangular in shape with rounded edges, measuring 6m by 4.90m at 122.43m OD, whilst [5056] was 4.2 by 1.90m at a level of 122.19m OD. A machine cut sondage was made into both which were then further cleaned by hand. The former, [5051], had vertical sides and a flat base cut into the natural chalk. It contained a single homogenous fill, [5050] which was a loosely packed mid reddish brown silty clay, with frequent flint nodules and occasional fragmentary pieces of modern roofing slate. The second cut was more irregular in plan with gradual sides and a flat base. The fill was similar to that of [5051] with blocks of degraded chalk and flecks of charcoal.



*Plate 1: North-east facing shot showing Pit [577] cutting ditch [579] Area 1 (1m scale)*



*Plate 2: North-west facing shot showing Pit [596] cutting ditch [598] Area 1 (1m scale)*





*Plate 3: North-facing shot of Pit [4007] Service Road 1 (1m scale)*



*Plate 4: North-west facing shot showing Pit [4008] Service Road 1 (1m scale)*





*Plate 5: North-east facing shot showing Well [5063] Service Road 2 (1m scale)*



*Plate 6: South-east facing shot showing Pit [5046] Service Road 2 (1m scale)*





*Plate 7: South-west facing shot showing Cobbled Surface [691] Area1 (1m scale)*



*Plate 8: West-facing shot showing Cobbled Surface [691] (detail) Area 1 (scale 1m)*





*Plate 9: South-west facing shot showing Pit [830] Area 1 (1m scale)*



*Plate 10: North-east facing shot showing Pit [844] Area 1 (1m scale)*





*Plate 11: South-east facing shot showing depression [915] Area 1 (sondage) Scale @ 1m*



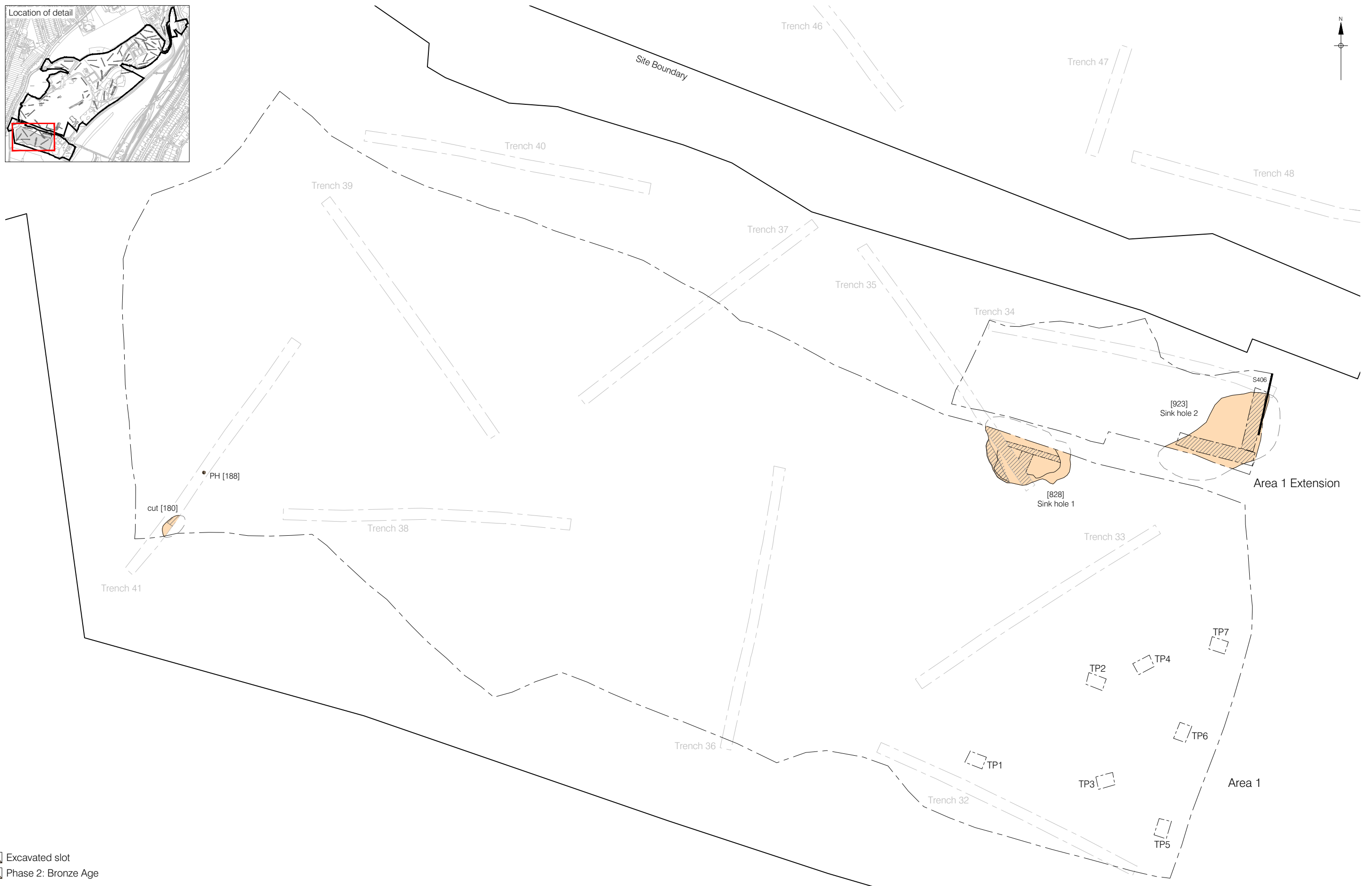
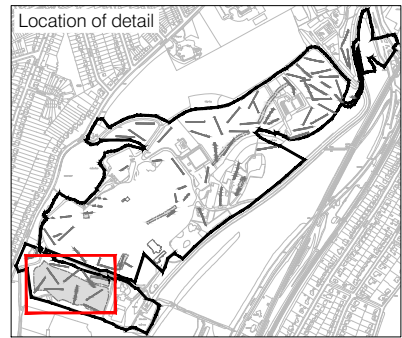
*Plate 12: NE facing shot of upright pot in ditch terminal [725] Section 347 Area 1 (1m scale)*



*Plate 13: SE facing shot of inverted pot in fill (914) of natural depression 2 [929] Area 1 (30cm scale)*







Excavated slot

Phase 2: Bronze Age

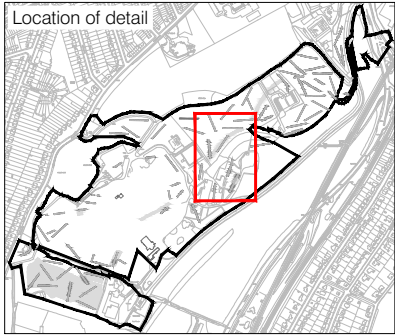
0 25m

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Figure 3  
Phase 2: Bronze Age Features in Area 1  
Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A3



Excavated slot  
Phase 2: Bronze Age

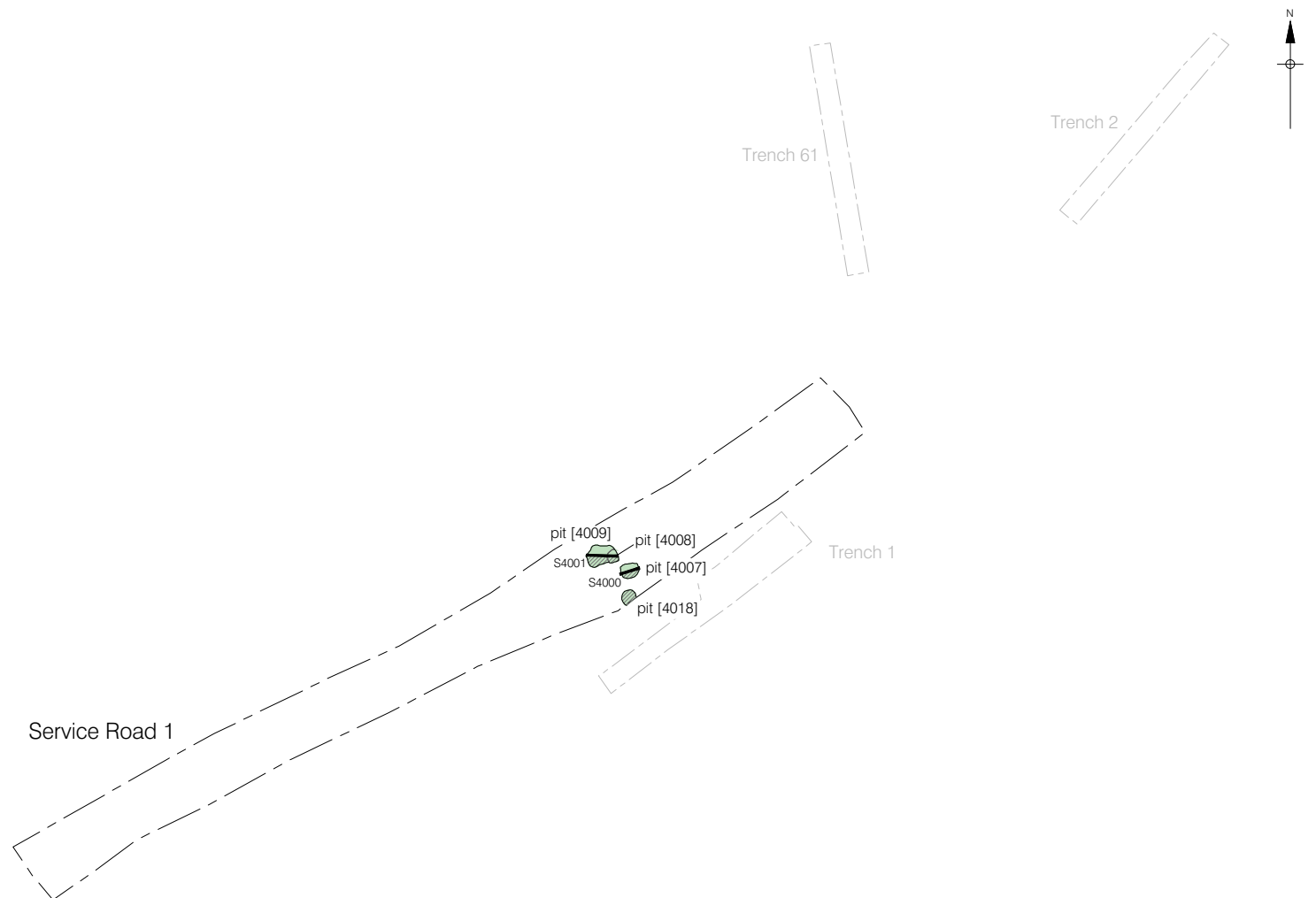
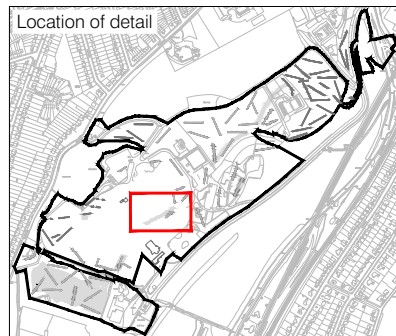
0 25m

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Figure 4  
Phase 2: Bronze Age Features in Service Road 2 and Area 4  
Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A3







Excavated slot

Phase 3: Iron Age

0 25m

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Figure 6  
Phase 3: Iron Age Features in Service Road 1  
Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A4

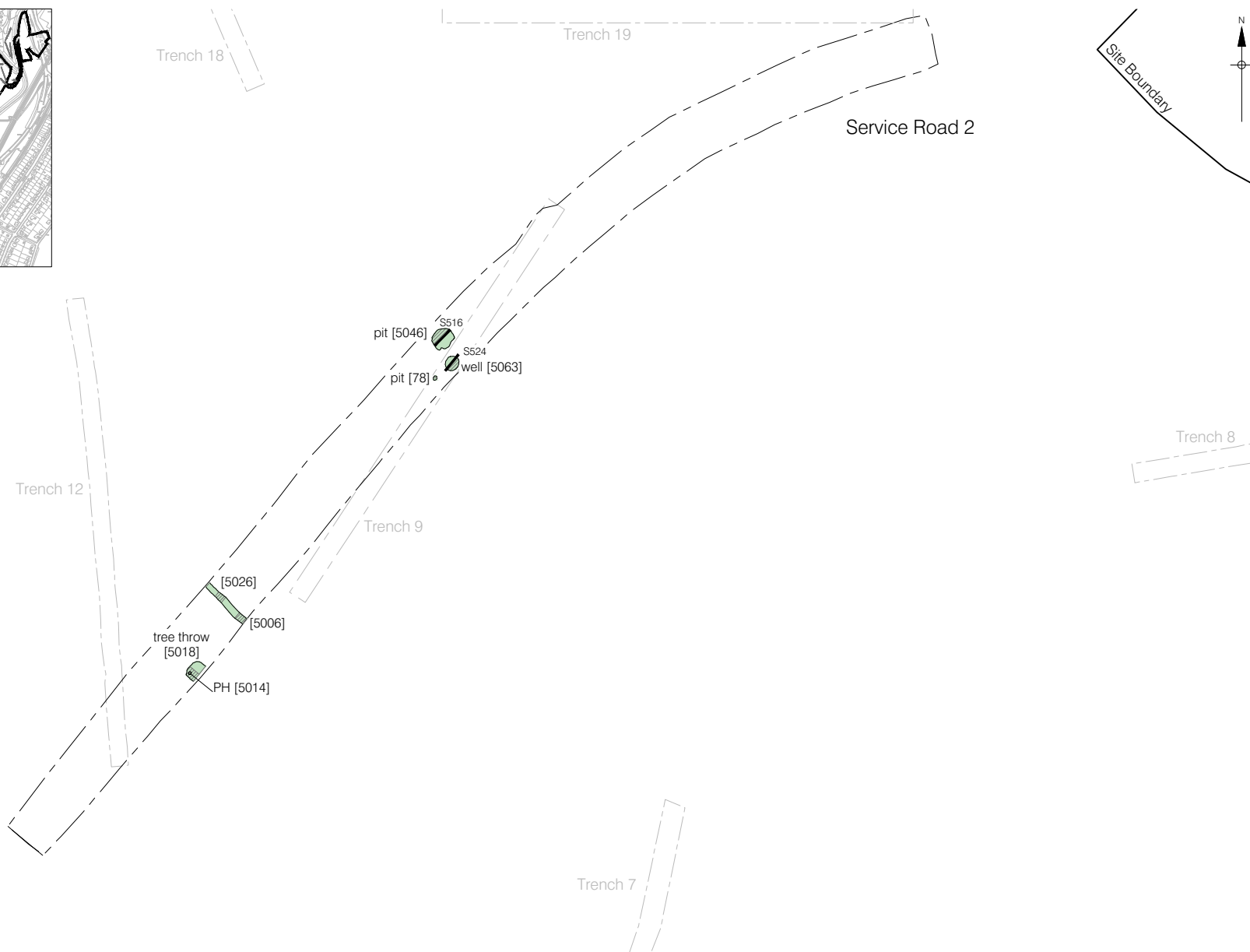
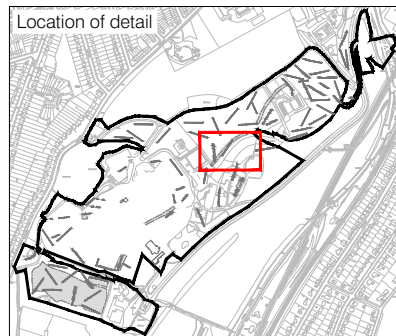
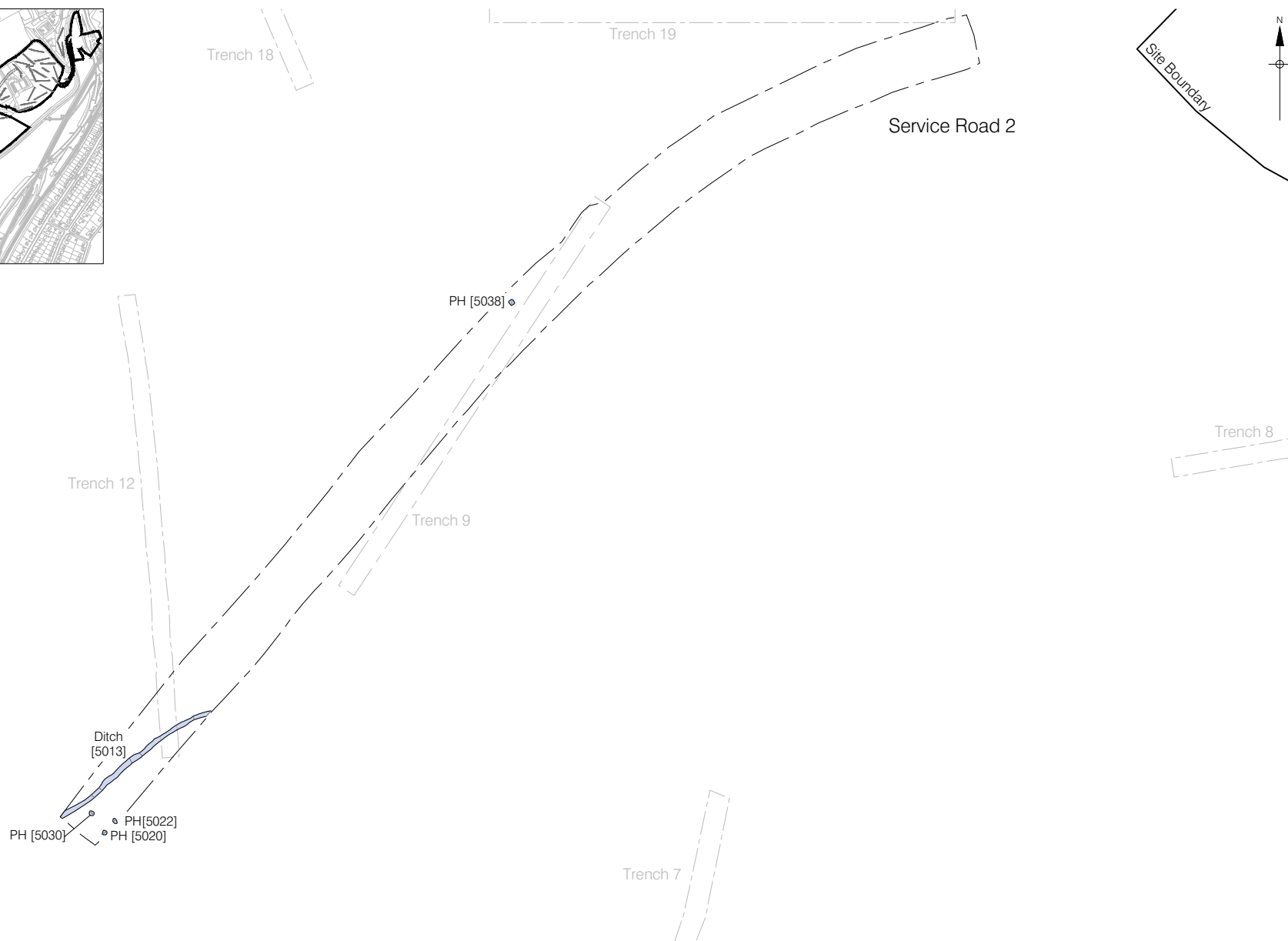
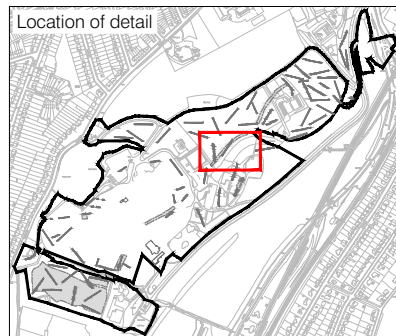


Figure 7  
 Phase 3: Iron Age Features in Service Road 2  
 Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A4





Excavated slot

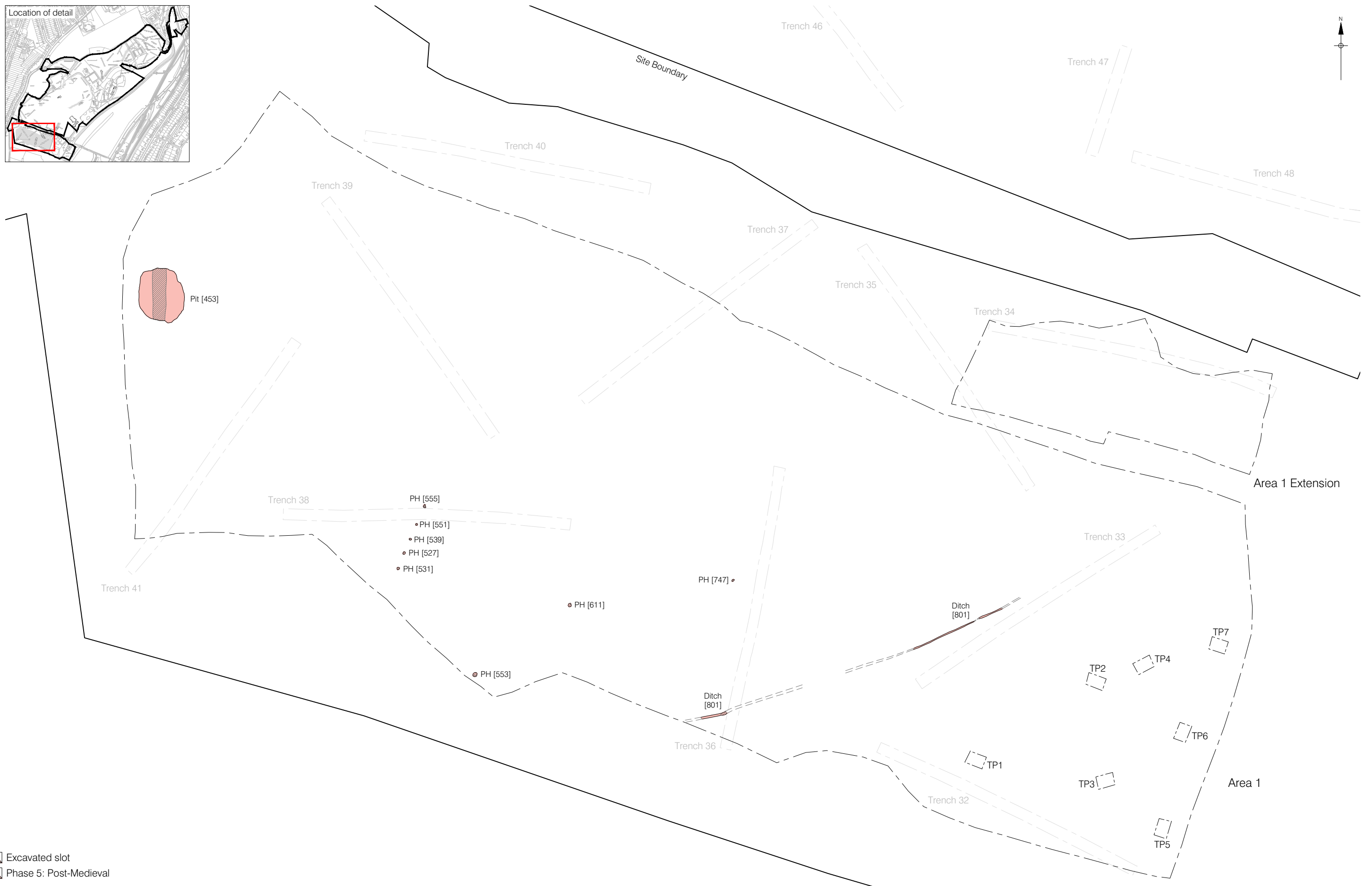
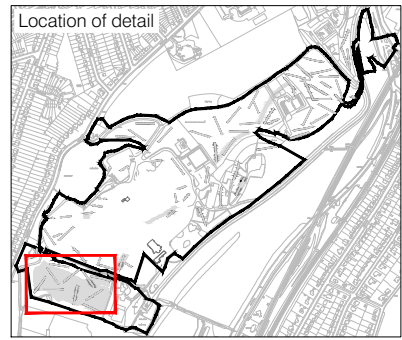
Phase 4: Roman

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Figure 9  
Phase 4: Roman Features in Service Road 2  
Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A4



Excavated slot

Phase 5: Post-Medieval

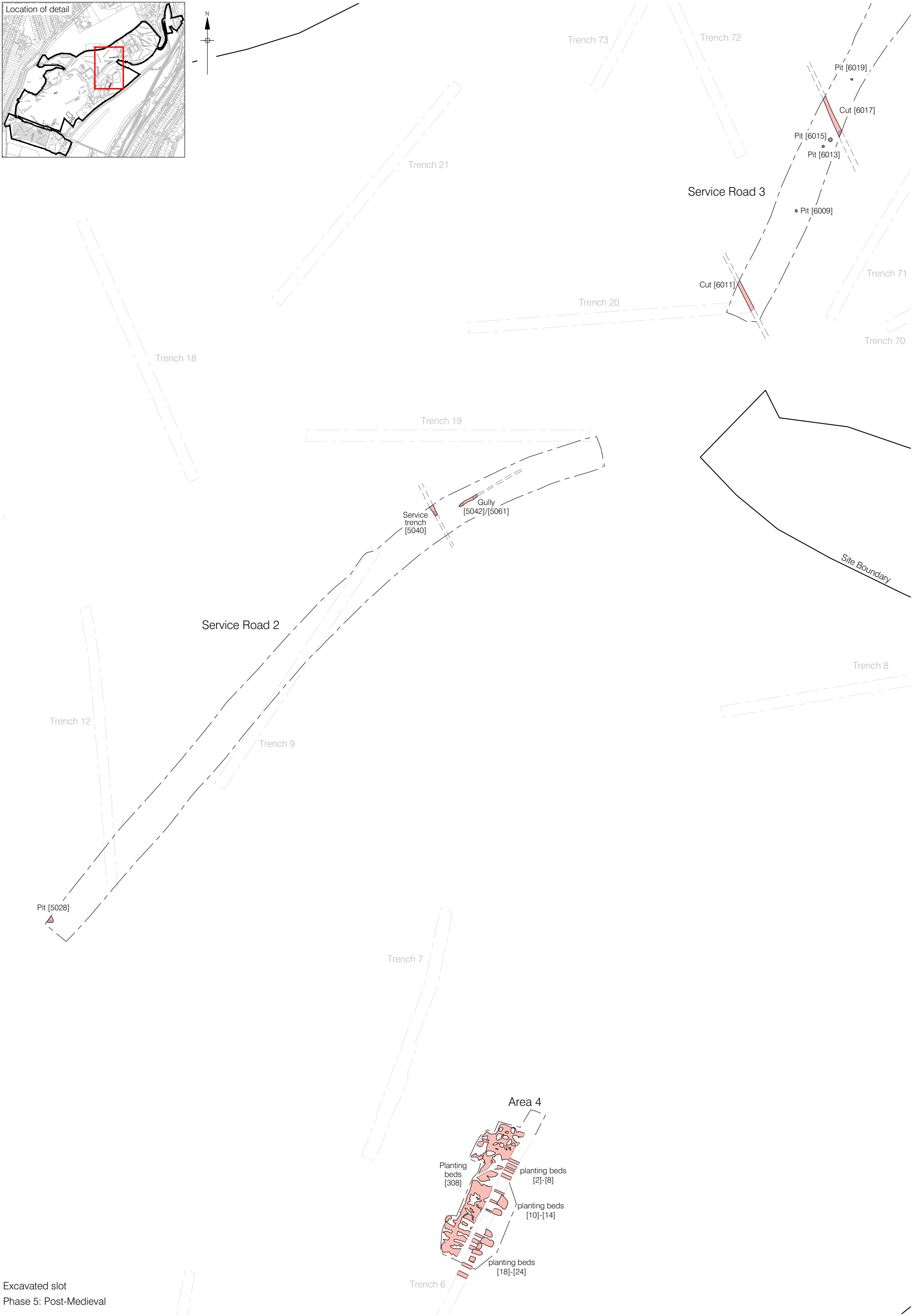
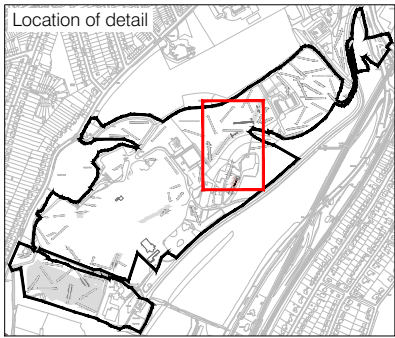
0 25m

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Figure 10  
Phase 5: Post-Medieval Features in Area 1  
Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A3



Excavated slot  
Phase 5: Post-Medieval

0 25m

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Figure 11  
Phase 5: Post-Medieval Features in Area 1  
Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A3

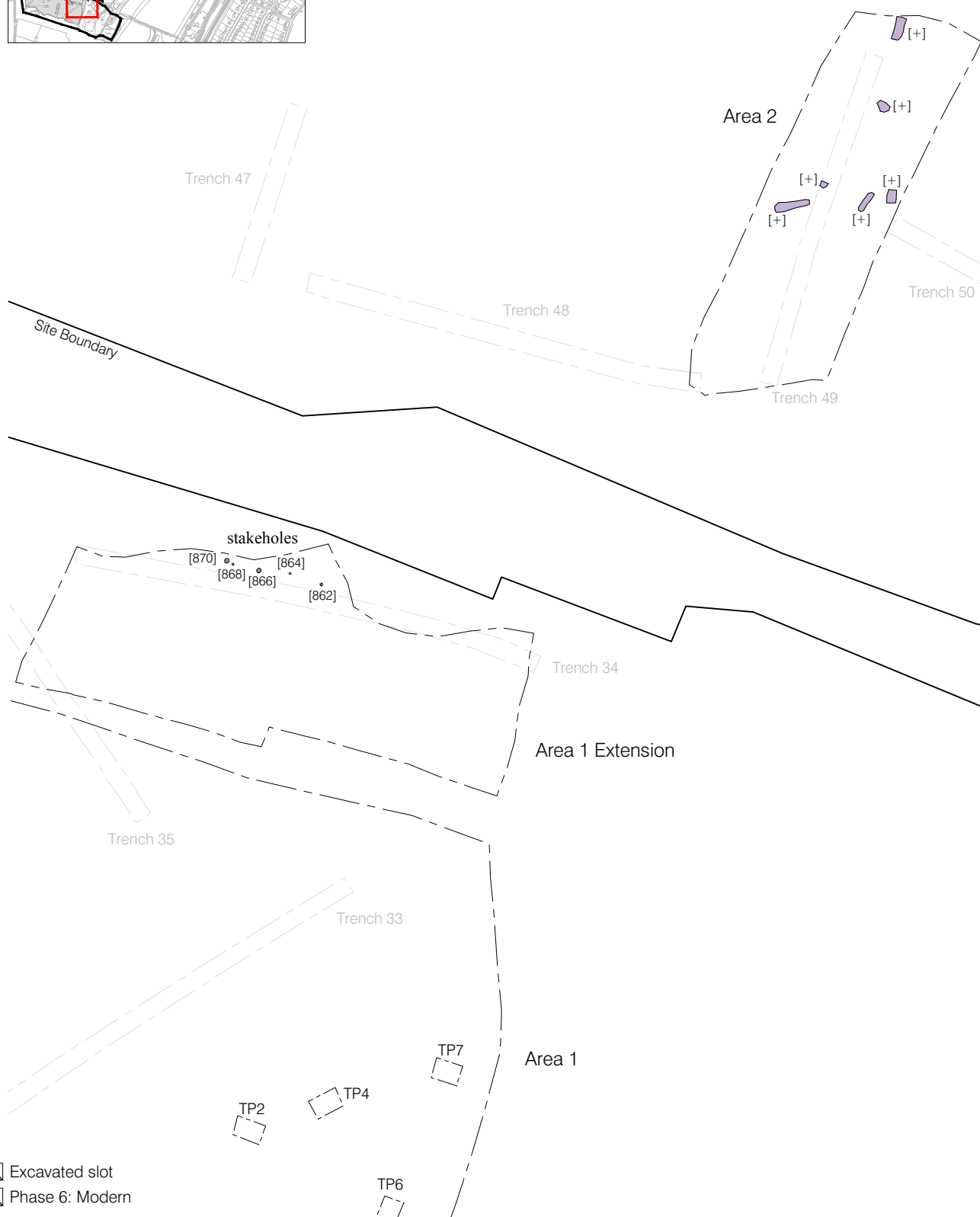
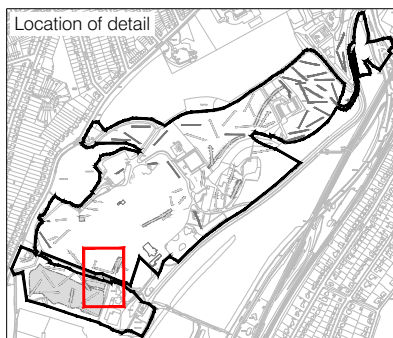
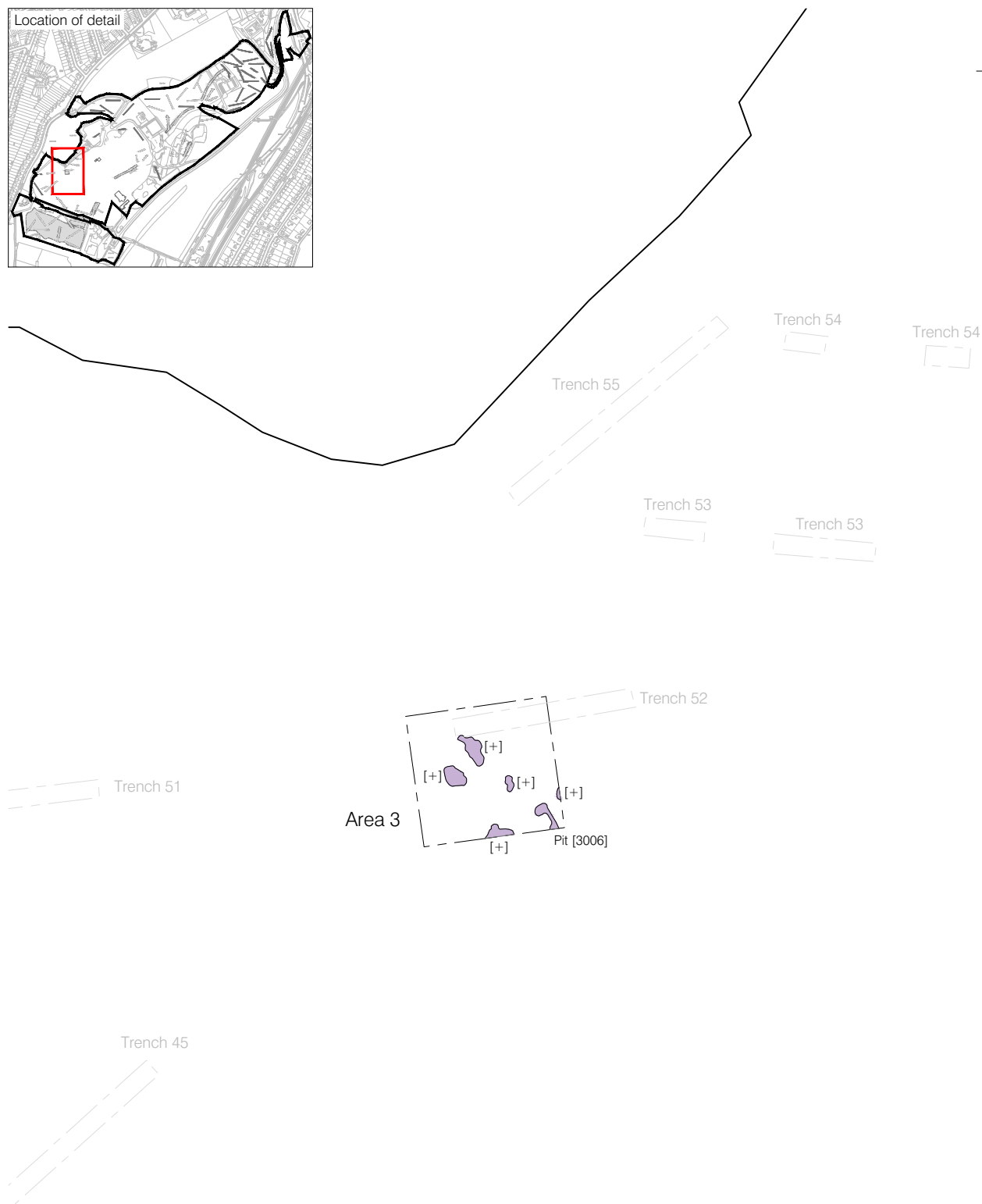
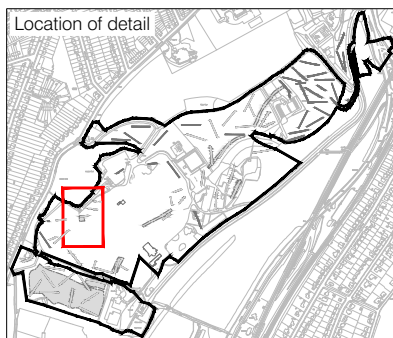




Figure 12  
Phase 6: Modern Features in Area 1 Extension and Area 2  
Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A4





-  Excavated slot
-  Phase 6: Modern

0 25m

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Figure 13  
Phase 6: Modern Features in Area 3  
Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A4

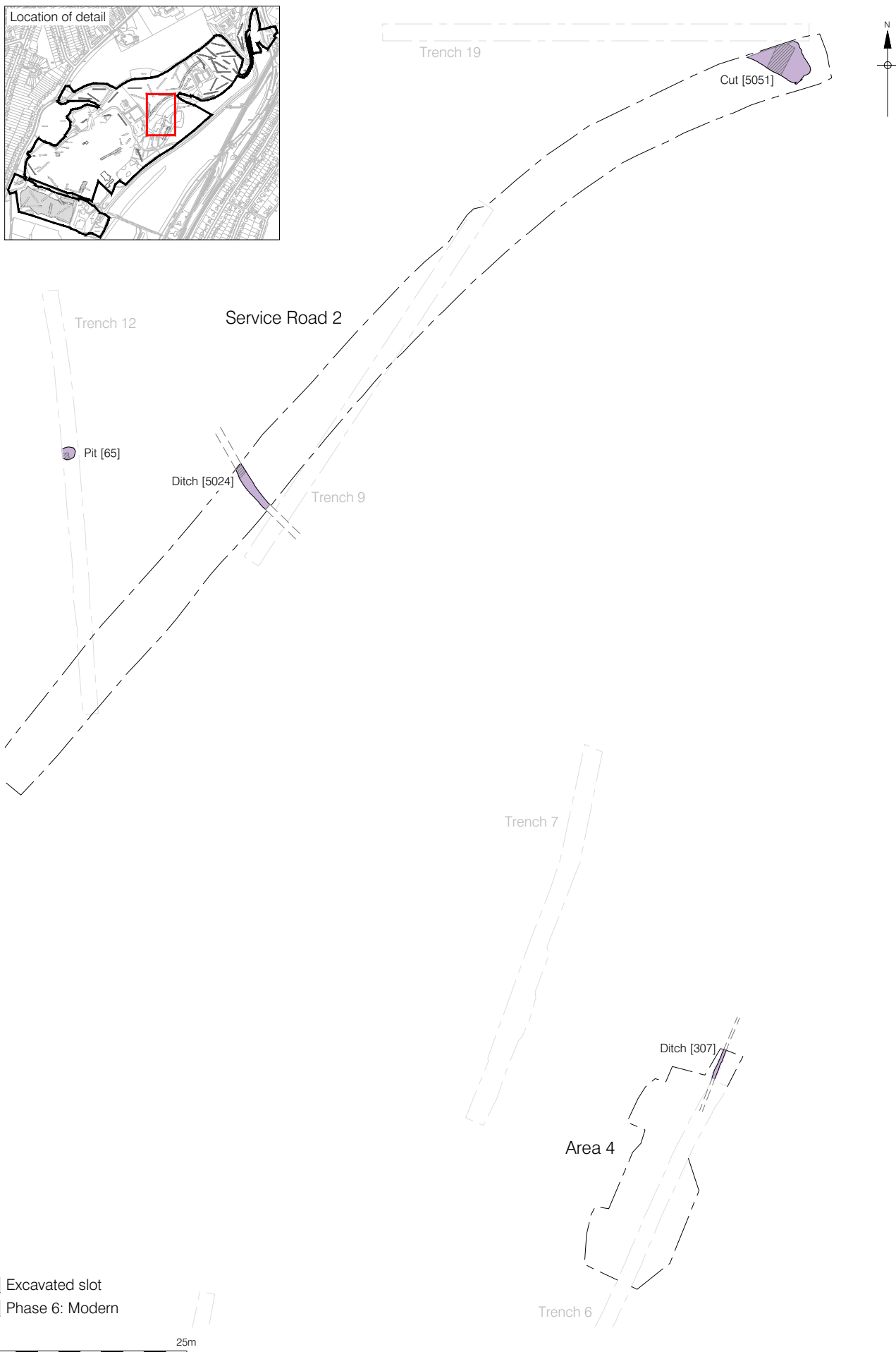
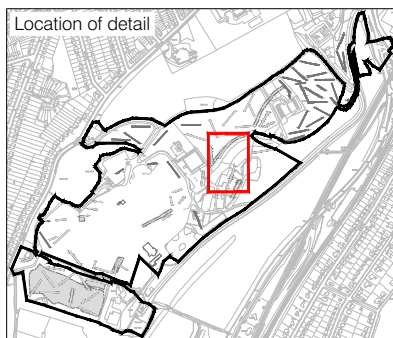
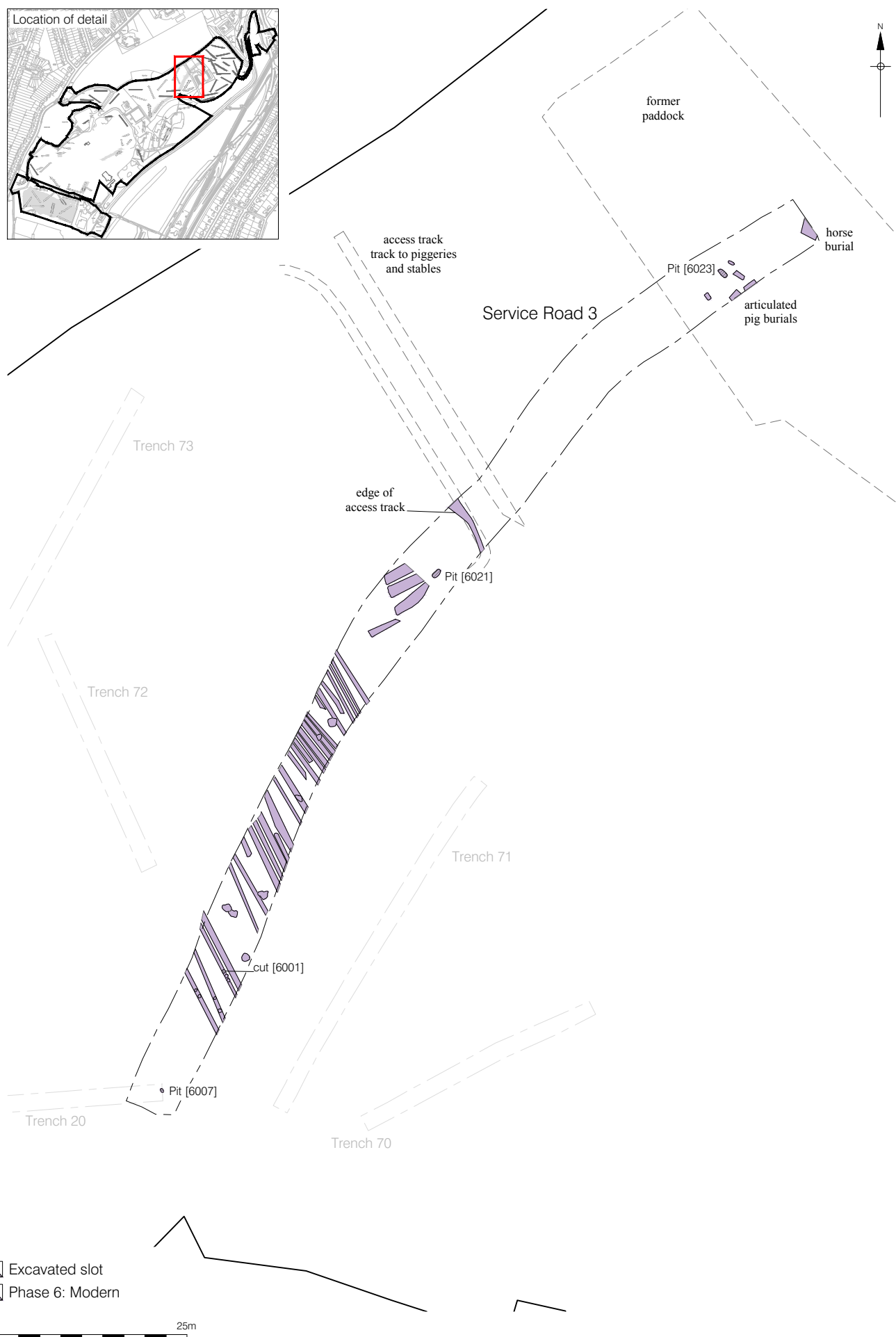
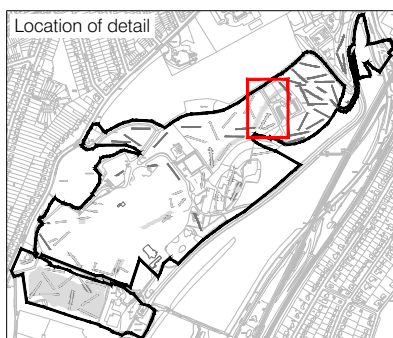
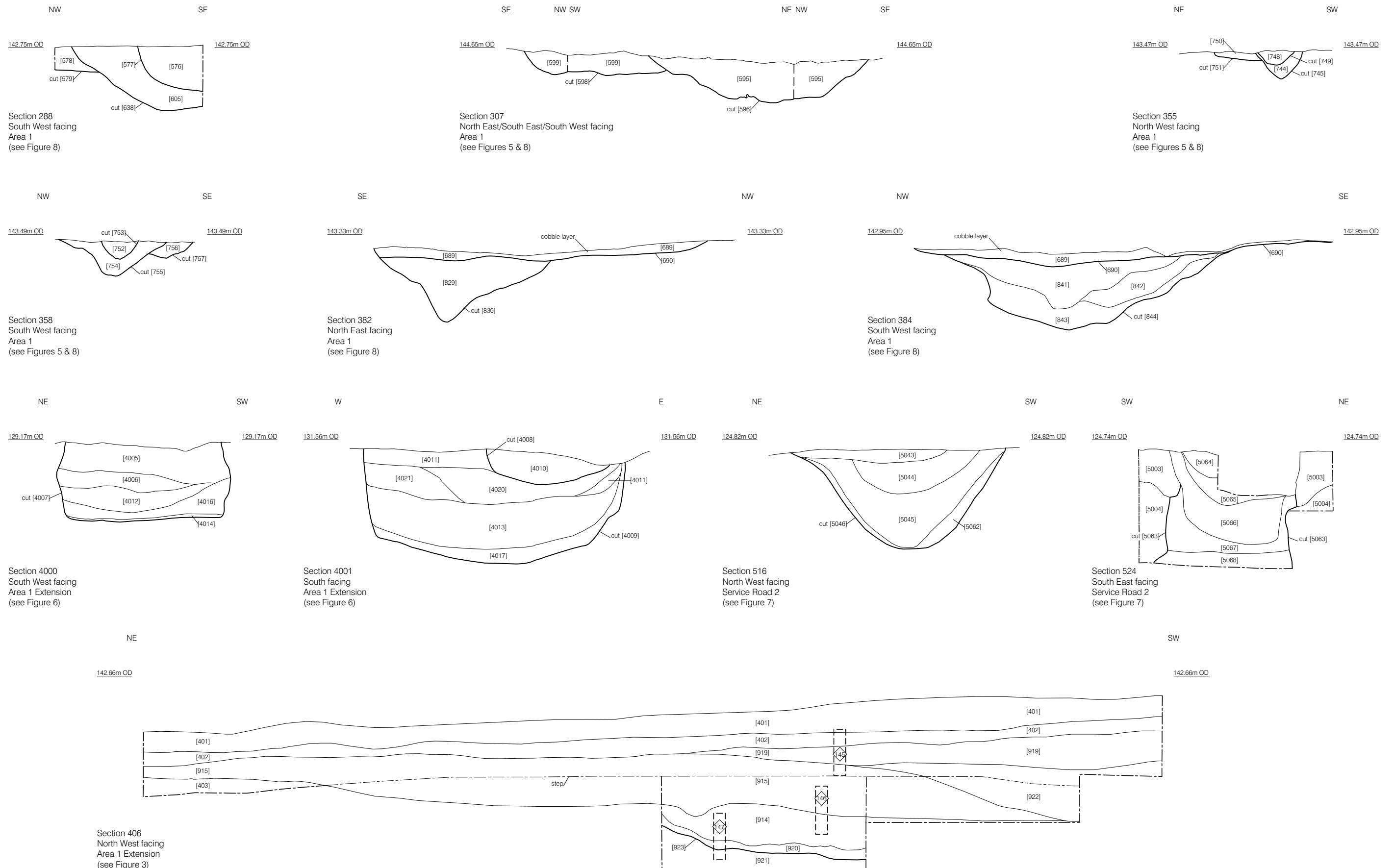


Figure 14  
 Phase 6: Modern Features in Area 4 and Service Road 2  
 Detail: 1:625, Inset: 1:20,000 at A4





## **8 PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1a: Natural Chalk**

8.1.1 The underlying geology of the site was chalk, capped by layers of drift geology, particularly a dark red clay-with-flints which was over a meter deep. In Area 1, two deep features, one a soakaway, the other a pit were bottomed using a mechanical excavator at over 1m in depth but the chalk was not exposed during these operations. However, the chalk was exposed (although in its degraded form) when Area 4 was machined down to the archaeological horizon. The chalk was exposed in Spine Road 2 where the dark red clay with flints layer persisted until about half of the way down the length of the stripped area to where it transitioned to the chalk beneath leaving patches of clay and flint nodules. On the lower slopes, the chalk was exposed in the Spine Road 3 area as a layer of degraded, friable chalk before transitioning lower down into blocky, hard chalk bedrock towards the northern end of the open area. It appeared that at least the first 0.40 – 0.50m of the chalk had been degraded through exposure to weathering.

8.1.2 In Area 4 the chalk bedrock was exposed in the construction of a series of outbuildings related to the hospital had truncated the site down into the chalk in most places, elsewhere survival of archaeological features was superficial. It consisted of a layer of degraded upper chalk that varied in thickness but was around 0.41m thick in this area before it gave way to solid chalk bedrock.

### **8.2 Phase 1b: Natural clay-with-flints**

The highest point on the hill at its southern end down to the plateau of the former hospital was capped with a dark red clay-with-flints layer. The largest exposure of this material was in Area 1, which was entirely covered by clay-with-flints with no sign of the underlying chalk bedrock. This was the same for areas 2 and 3 where again the chalk was not reached. The clay layer was exposed in both Spine Road 1 and 2 areas but in the latter case it was present across half the length of the trench before it transitioned to chalk.

8.2.1 In Area 1 the clay-with-flints layer was punctuated by a number of natural features and also presented a number of geological 'fissures' seen as narrow, linear scars on the surface. Upon investigation, these were found to be filled with a dark yellow-brownish fill of silty clay with grey mottling and specks of manganese. A number of these were excavated by hand and found to have an irregular, 'V' shaped profile and undulating sides and bases. They were nearly all oriented roughly south-north following the slope downwards to the north so may be some kind of run-off or rivulet feature eroded out of the clay by water action. No finds were found in their fills.

8.2.2 Across the hill (even outside of the principal area where the main hospital complex had stood), truncation of the natural was evident in a number of locations with hardly any remaining natural subsoil (or plough soils) left *in situ*. This was especially marked in Area 1 at the south of the site and the location of the former cricket ground. The hill had been terraced flat before 'made ground' layers were brought in to create a plateau for the creation of the sports ground. Effectively, this meant that nearly all features had been truncated or reduced in some way.

### 8.3 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age

#### **Area 1**

8.3.1 The Bronze Age is well attested to in the area; an evaluation at 68 Highfield Road in 2007 found a Bronze Age pit, '*consistent with previous finds (of this period) within the surrounding area*' (WA 2007:6), whilst at Russel Hill a bronze age socketed gouge, axe and copper ingot were found 4.6km to the northeast of the study site (Wessex 2007:6). Another Bronze Age pit was found at 76-78 Highfield Road, Purley, 5km to the north of the site during an evaluation in 2007 (Wessex 2007:5). The region south of Croydon is characterised by a number of hills isolated by a series of deep-cutting valleys; many have prehistoric if not Bronze Age activity on them – a round barrow was identified on Crowham Hurst Hill at 144m OD, 7km to the northeast by B Hope-Taylor in 1945 and barrow cemeteries exist on the surrounding Galley Hills and nearby Farthings Down - although these have been attributed to the Saxon period.

8.3.3 The two sherds in fill of one the postholes of a putative 'four-poster' structure can be considered residual material as it is more likely the structure belongs to the early Iron Age. Likewise, the two sherds of possible LBA pottery found in the fill of a Roman field division ditch are also residual.

8.3.4 In natural depression 1, located just to the north of Enclosure A, both fills included Late Bronze Age Pottery. These sherds were recovered in piece-meal fashion during the excavation of the transect through the deposit. From the lower fill a number of sherds of a fabric known to span the late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age were recovered. This layer was sealed by another which contained a group of 74 sherds which similarly span this period. The feature itself was identified as a natural depression which would have gradually silted up. This, on the face of it, seems to be a natural process although the dark, charcoal-infused nature of the upper fill/layer suggests human agency in or around the feature.

8.3.5 Natural depression 1 was dwarfed by the much larger feature 2 in the north-east corner of the site of Area 1. Once again, there is evidence that it started of as a natural hollow or

depression and its first two fills/layers, the lower fills were devoid of cultural material and appear to represent the first natural gradual silting up of the natural depression and to represent its earliest phases. At the base of one of the fills it appeared that the pottery found here may have been placed purposefully rather than having been casually disposed of as a by-product of general settlement activity. An inverted vessel had been placed at the bottom of this layer, its flat base facing upwards (see *Plate 13*). Even though the pot had been placed here, the environmental evidence from this fill indicated that it had accumulated naturally colluviation. Although this deposit may have resulted from naturally silting, the fill above contained burnt flint and charcoal which would be consistent with human agency (Young 2016:5 Appendix 7). The assemblage is likely to date to the Late Bronze Age (900-850 cal BC) and is typical of the early 'plain ware' and middle 'developed' post Deverel-Rimbury traditions (Thomas 2015 Appendix 3).

- 8.3.6 It is difficult to attribute the Late Bronze Age finds in Area 1 to settlement activity. The sherds in the posthole and the ditch re-cut as discussed above are residual. The case for the pottery in both of the natural depressions may argue for 'structured' deposition in this context. This may be especially so in the case of the inverted vessel in depression 2 as it represents the lowest down material in what is, up that point, a natural feature.
- 8.3.7 The Bronze Age pottery found in Area 1 in secure contexts (and not residual) was therefore confined to the natural features 1 & 2. The fact that the vessel in the base of feature 2 was inverted suggests an intentional act of burial commonly referred to as, 'structured deposition' (Bruck 1999: 328). The context at Cane Hill (i.e. within two natural depressions) tallies with 'special' Bronze Age deposits being located in unusual or 'critical' points in space, locations such as in the angles or at the terminals of ditches. Sometimes objects from this period have been found laid out in an 'arranged' fashion, such as a collection of dog skulls, a series of bronze axes laid in a fan-shape or loom weights placed in a line (Bruck 1999: 330, 332). What might be considered domestic waste from a modern day perspective could have been charged with a sacred essence resulting from processes of successful fertility with the potential of contributing to such future fertility (Hill 1996; Turner 1967). Late Bronze Age ritual deposition has long been recognised in the archaeological record. And as stated above the material selected for special deposition appears to symbolise the resources important to the survival and success of the community and an offering to ensure continued fertility and productivity (Proctor 2002:101).
- 8.3.8 That the in situ Late Bronze Age pottery fabrics were found both of the natural depressions identified at the site which is unlikely be a coincidence. We should other than the interpretation referenced in the preceding paragraph alternatively consider the notion of

'curated' pottery, where, as heirlooms or souvenirs, early pottery may have had some talismanic or social value during a later phase of site activity.

## **Service Road 2**

- 8.3.9 Two pits dating to the Late Bronze Age were located mid-way along Service Road 2, set just 2m apart. Pit [5058] contained just one fill which produced pottery whilst pit [5048] had two fills and the secondary fill included ceramics. This pair of features – probably part of a much wider pit group – were located just 11m uphill from a Middle Iron Age pit and a well or shaft of the same date. In all probability the later may have been located respecting the position of the former so it is possible to interpret their proximity as a case for continuity of land use in the area.

## **8.4 Phase 3 Iron Age**

- 8.4.1 The Middle Iron Age at Cane Hill appears to be concentrated on the lower slopes away from Area 1 which enjoys views to the north and towards the Thames Basin. Middle Iron Age pottery was found within the fills of the Service Road 1 & 2 pit groups. In Area 1 it was less common; generally found in fills and layers, mainly in residual or secondary contexts. It is likely that the activity around Service Road 1 spread out over a much wider area. Both the Service Road 1 and 2 areas were very narrow strips, which did not expose much terrain spatially.

## **Service Road 1**

- 8.4.2 On Service Road 1 all three pits in the group contained Middle Iron Age pottery. Each of the pits had slightly concave sides and were of a depth and shape which suggested that they may have served as grain silos. This is further supported by two of the pits having evidence for burning at their base. This may reflect the practice of 'sterilising' older pits in preparation for future re-use. The environmental samples taken from the basal layers of the pits contained moderate to high quantities of charred seeds from charcoal-rich fills (Young 2016: 8 Appendix 7). Silos dug for grain storage suggests settlement activity including the long-term practices of cultivation and storage as opposed to short-term seasonal occupation.

## **Service Road 2**

- 8.4.3 On Spine Road 2, two pits contained Middle Iron Age pottery. The former had four fills with pottery. One of these cuts was a well (or shaft) as opposed to a grain silo. The feature had been identified and partially excavated during the evaluation phase in 2015 where it had been identified as a possible grain silo. In the mitigation works the base was not reached - as this was below the 'impact depth' of the development. Once a box-sondage had been opened up



using the excavator it was possible to view the profile of the shaft which had vertical (if slightly eroded) walls and five fills were identified. The final fill in the sequence observed here appeared to be a votive or 'closing' deposit for the structure. It contained struck flint that was described as debris suggestive of, '*purposeful and systematic (flint tool) production*' (Bishop 2015), a fragmentary whetstone, lumps of fragmentary daub and a 'broken' copper ring, which, due to its sturdy nature, may be a structural or horse harness fitting (Faine 2016: Appendix 8). As well as the artefacts the fill was found to have a low quantity of charred seeds (Young 2016: 8 Appendix 7). This does not seem to be an 'ordinary' deposit but rather one that contains several 'valuable' elements – in this case the whetstone and the copper ring – both which might have been broken or slighted before deposition. These objects, along with the horse skull suggests that they were specifically selected for a special closure or sealing ritual of the well.

## **Area 1**

- 8.4.4 In Area 1 the scale of Middle Iron Age activity is more difficult to evaluate; the majority of the pottery was found in the upper fills of depressions 1 & 2 which suggests that either the features were 'open' for a prolonged period or that they are re-deposited. In depression 1 Middle Iron Age pottery was alongside Late Bronze Age pottery although it was of a fabric known to persist throughout these periods. In the layer above the pottery was assigned to the late Bronze Age. In depression 2 the Middle Iron Age pottery was above layer a fill containing the Late Bronze Age pottery. In both these instances it suggests that the features were still visible on the surface or that the Bronze Age materials are re-deposited and residual in an IA context.
- 8.4.5 Residual Middle Iron Age sherds was found sealed under the layer with flint cobbles which dated as being early Romano-British.
- 8.4.6 Taking the above into account, the pit groups of Service Roads 1 & 2 suggest a Middle Iron Age presence on the lower slopes of the hill to the north as evidenced by the presence of the grain silos. Activity at the top of the hill, in Area 1 may only have been around the natural depressions in this area. The finds in both of these even though likely to be residual suggest a degree of activity on the top of the hill during this period.

## **8.5 Phase 3 Later Iron Age**

- 8.5.1 During the Late Iron Age occupation on the hill includes the laying out of a number of probable stock enclosures, drove roads and animal corrals which reflect an economy based

on animal husbandry. Excavations at two other sites in Surrey, at Ashford Prison and Hengrove Farm, suggested that the early field systems were established in the Late Bronze Age and that the fields were created first, pushing the settlements to the edges. The creation of large field systems at other Iron Age sites have often been coupled with the desire to increase the exploitation of cattle (Poulton 2004:51). At Cane Hill the evidence for the settlement itself is notable by its absence and very little domestic refuse was found in the ditches, suggesting that the area exposed was indeed on the fringes of the settlement proper. The local geology may have influenced animal husbandry on the hill. Although the North Downs has previously provided an interesting range of Iron Age evidence it is not really comparable to the South Downs in its intensity. This may be due, in some part to the extensive tracts of clay with flints soil cover (Poulton 2004:57).

- 8.5.2 Studies of Iron Age enclosures in the Trent Valley concluded that in this area the period saw, 'progressive enclosure of operational foci and specialised activity areas by ditches and other barriers to movement, including banks, palisades and hedges. The morphology of such enclosures were represented by a single ditch circuit, commonly preserving evidence for multiple re-cuts. The emphasis lay firmly upon rectangular shapes in sharp contrast to the preference for circularity in domestic architecture' (Haselgrove & Moore 2007: 197,199). Possible functions included paddocks for controlled grazing or for the intensive care of stock during periods of lambing and calving (Lambrick 1992:100), fodder and crop stores (Knight 1992:84) or coppice enclosures (Smith 1978:95). Many of such features are represented at Cane Hill. Haselgrove & Moore concluded that, '*enclosures and rectilinear field systems are inter-related phenomena indicative of an increasing pressures upon the finite pasture and arable resources* (2007: 214).

#### **Area 1**

- 8.5.2 The least convincing and least defined features were the network of ditches to the west of Area 1 which are also on a slightly different alignment to the main enclosures in the centre of the site. As has already been stated there was a high degree of truncation in Area 1 due to the terracing undertaken to literally create a 'level playing field', and many of the remaining features uncovered were superficial – some only a few centimetres deep in places almost certainly resulting from the extensive truncation. The ditches of Droveaway 1 consistently turned up Iron Age pottery. They were aligned east-west with a number of less well defined ditches leading off north-south on the down slope of the hill. Further to the east, Enclosure C is only a possible interpretation of a variable collection of 'linears' in that area.
- 8.5.3 The site has much in common with a 'transition' site found on the A2/A282 Improvement Scheme in Kent where the Late Iron Age field systems were established between c.50 BC and AD 70. In its later phase, 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century finds came out of shallow, segmented re-cuts

in the ditch fills (Simmonds 2011: 74). In, 'Surrey in The Roman Period' David Bird notes, *'There is the general impression that field systems continued in use from the Iron Age until they were replaced by more regular, larger fields at some time around AD 200, perhaps marking a change in land management and ownership also seen elsewhere in the Western Empire (2004: 69) following a degree of political upheaval.'*

- 8.5.3 In the centre of the site there is a greater formality to the arrangement of the enclosure ditches the limits of were substantially re-defined in the Romano-British period. Droveaway 2 is a well-defined trackway of parallel ditches on a north-east south-west orientation a uniform 4m apart with an 'entrance' halfway along. This is aligned upon another eastern entrance of Enclosure A. Similar trackways are known from other sites and at Spa Road, Bermondsey, a trackway - also oriented north-east south-west - consisting of four parallel ditches, showed evidence for re-cutting in the Romano-British period (Clarke 2013: 66). Unfortunately, the north end of Enclosure A remained obscured beyond the northern L.O.E. The enclosure contained a number of internal features a pair of large pits (later to be sealed by a fill of flint cobbles) on the east side of the enclosure, two pairs of postholes and to the west which, although are clearly not buildings may have played some part in stock control. The enclosure, made up of ditches four ditch elements is of a considerable size. It appears that its northern limit may have been restricted somewhat by natural depression 1.
- 8.5.4 Two substantial pits were under the flint cobble deposit the fills included Iron Age pottery.
- 8.5.5 Some way east of enclosure A a small four-poster arrangement of postholes was discovered in a layout reminiscent of grain store, one of which produced Iron Age pottery.
- 8.5.6 A ditch which may have formed southern border of a further Enclosure (D), most of which if it existed would have been situated beyond the northern limit of excavation, may have had an entrance in its south-east corner.
- 8.5.7 The development in the Late Iron Age of a network of drove roads and field boundaries would likely have been defined by hedges such as first introduced for such use in the Bronze Age (Prior 2010). This system which would have been laid out to control the management movement of stock shows a degree of sophistication. The site can therefore be interpreted as one engaged in animal husbandry. In this context it should be noted here that there is little evidence for butchery in the contemporary animal bone assemblage (Reilly 2016: Appendix 5) an activity therefore which would have taken place off site. During the Late Iron Age there is a better representation of cattle size bones to sheep size bones and equid is relatively well represented. The neonate skeletal material of sheep/goat bones from a prehistoric/Romano-British deposit and the 1<sup>st</sup> year foal from the enclosure ditch fill would

concur with the interpretation of the site having been involved in the breeding and management of livestock. The presence otherwise of adult individuals, suggests a reliance on secondary products such as milk and wool (Reilly 2016: Appendix 5).

- 8.5.8 This type of formal animal enclosure is typically located on the fringes of settlement, outside the small plots that surround the houses but close enough that the animals could be monitored. The amount of slightly abraded daub on the site attests to timber-framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity, however, almost all of the daub is abraded and burnt (Hayward & Amparo 2016 Appendix 9). This can be interpreted as either the destruction of small scale wattle and daub structures or the result of manuring of the pasture with waste from the settlement.

## **Service Road 2**

- 8.5.9 In the area of Service Road 2 the IA features comprised a tree throw and a 5m run of ditch, oriented north-west to south-east which was revealed to have a 'V' shaped profile and which became narrower and shallower at the north-west.

## **8.6 Phase 4: Early Romano-British**

- 8.4.1 The Romano-British activity at the site centred on Enclosure A where a number of the ditches were re-cut. The western ditch of Droveaway 2 was re-defined by a series of large postholes cut into the backfilled Iron Age ditch. A small quantity of burnt animal bone was dumped into depression 1 and a quarry pit was cut the south ditch of Enclosure D. A small, four-poster arrangement of postholes was located in the north-west corner of Enclosure A and an area of compacted flint cobbles was laid down just north of the east entrance.
- 8.4.2 The ditches of Enclosure A were re-cut on all sides except the western limit which was re-defined with a series of postholes cutting the backfilled Iron Age ditch. It appears that truncation has removed significant section of the Romano-British field system as only small patchy sections remained. The Romano-British re-cuts of the ditches were observed appear to have two phases which may reflect regular cleaning or scouring of the ditches. The postholes identified are of roughly similar size and shape and are spaced roughly evenly apart. None retained evidence of posts rotted in situ but all contained quantities of large flint nodules which may have been packing. Two large pits cut one of the ditch sections on the north side of Enclosure B.
- 8.4.3 A small setting of four postholes, one in each angle of a square, may be a 'four-poster' timber structure often interpreted as a grain store or raised timber platform to keep vermin away from

grain. They were evenly spaced forming a square. Pottery only came from the fill of one of these cuts.

8.4.4 A row of postholes forming a reversed 'L' pattern was located in the north-east corner of Enclosure A. They were fairly insubstantial and of different shapes and sizes. It is possible they were part of an internal corral system or stock management element.

8.4.5 Four patches of burnt bone were identified in the final fill/layer of depression 1. These represented small quantity of burnt animal bone. They do not appear to be food remains but other than that the reason for their presence remains unclear (Langthorne 2016: Appendix 6; Reilly 2016).

8.4.6 A large quarry pit had cut the southern ditch of Enclosure D on the north side of the site. The enclosure ditch itself had been re-cut, widened and lengthened in the Romano-British period. The fills of the quarry pit contained a little fragmentary pottery.

8.4.7 The two areas of compacted flint nodules that were located immediately north of the eastern entrance to Enclosure A. The largest measured 9.3m long by 3.4m wide comprising almost entirely of compacted flint nodules and the occasional piece of pottery or fragmentary scrap of CBM. The flint rubble fill packed the large natural depression at the base of which two pits were located. The function of or role played by this flint cobble deposit remains unclear (Young 2016: 14 Appendix 7).

8.4.8 An almost identical feature was found immediately to the north-east the depression similarly seems to have formed naturally but in this case there were no other features identified underneath.

8.4.9 A moderate amount of largely Roman building material retrieved from the site, comprising an assemblage of 231 fragments of CBM weighing 10.17kg (Hayward & Valcarcel 2016: Appendix 9). Such quantities, particularly as much of it is abraded are unlikely to be indicative of a significant Roman building in close proximity to the site (Hayward & Valcarcel 2016: Appendix 9). The material may have been brought in from some distance away (for foundations, drainage improvement, etc (Pemberton & Harte 2011:246).

## **8.5 Phase 5: Post medieval**

8.5.1 Features pertaining to the Post-medieval period were stratigraphically cut into natural or archaeological layers and sealed by later subsoil horizons. It is likely that most belong to the construction, occupation and ultimate demolition of Cane Hill hospital.

8.5.2 A large pit, possibly acting as a soakaway was located in the extreme north-west corner of Area 1 and produced a mix of finds including metal, glass and pottery largely residual from a range of periods.

8.5.3 Two former fence-lines, marked by a series of regularly spaced postholes were recorded pertaining to the Post-medieval period.

8.5.4 Finally, the parallel scars of the defining outline ditches of a former footpath on a north-east south-west alignment, present on the contemporary maps of the site and associated with the former hospital were uncovered.

## **8.6 Phase 6: Modern**

8.6.1 The modern phase was archaeologically of limited interest and related exclusively to either the later stages of the hospital's life or to the use of the site post demolition.

## **9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

### **9.1 Original Research Objectives**

9.1.1 The original research objectives were set in the original Written Scheme of Investigation.

- To establish a phased plan of the archaeology revealed during the stripping of the site

Stripping of the site involved the removal of all archaeologically unproductive soil horizons as well as the subsoil horizon down to the top of the archaeological features that were cut into natural occurring deposits. This was done under archaeological supervision. The resultant level was hand cleaned and features identified and planned, forming the basis for the targeted hand excavation of the features that have been revealed. A network of drainage ditches forming rectangular and square land divisions and parallel ditches forming drove-ways were defined and key relationships excavated.

- To provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing

The earliest remains recovered were sherds of Bronze Age pottery which had been deposited into two natural depressions in Area 1. Two pits in the area excavated along Spine Road 2 contained Bronze Age sherds but this material could all be residual.

The Middle Iron Age is characterised by a pit group in the excavation area for Service Road 1 and a pit and a well in Service Road 2. In Area 1, activity is restricted to the depressions 1 & 2 and perhaps a possibly residual sherd in a pit sealed under one of the cobbled surfaces.

For the Late Iron Age a series of interconnecting animal enclosures and drove-ways were established probably on the periphery of settlement. Evidence for animal management and probably a reliance on secondary products have been indicated by the faunal remains assemblage.

It appears that there is continuity of similar practices into the Romano-British period making Cane Hill a 'transition' site where certain field boundaries were re-cut and re-defined.

The post Medieval activity is confined to the development of the Cane Hill hospital in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and its subsequent demolition.

- To investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site

In the Bronze Age the concerns appears to have been directed to the two natural depressions on the northeast side of Area 1 and its extension which may have witnessed the purposeful deposition of objects into the natural features. As natural features such as marshes, rivers and 'wet' places figure large in Bronze Age symbolic landscapes (as for example demonstrated by the well documented practice of casting objects into rivers, etc) the natural depressions at the Cane Hill site may have provided potentially 'liminal' focal points in the landscape. Settlement activity however, may be confined to the lower slopes around Service Road 2.

During the Middle Iron Age agricultural storage activity (perhaps indicative of nearby settlement) appears to be focussed on the lower slopes of the hill as the three pits discovered on Service Road 1 appear to be deeply-excavated grain silos which suggest a long-term commitment to grain cultivation and storage.

Although there is little or no evidence for actual settlement activity, the network of ditches and gullies of the Late Iron Age create a regular grid pattern imposed upon the landscape with the orientation being predominantly south-west to north -east. The narrow drove-ways and regular entrances hint at a sophisticated method of stock control. Such structures would seem to support the interpretation of a small community reliant on secondary products (wool, milk, etc,) as the animals are moved around into different processing and grazing areas (as flagged up as a possibility by the animal bone assemblage).

There is continued absence of settlement evidence – or domestic refuse – for the early Romano-British period and the redefining of enclosure ditches (and in some cases extensions of the existing ones) suggests that the small-scale pastoral way of life continued. During this period there was less focus on the natural depressions identified in area 1 although burnt animal bone was deposited in depression 1.

- To establish what impact upon the site has resulted from modern development.

The surprising result of the excavation was how much the ancillary buildings and activities outside of the immediate area of the Hospital environs had truncated large sections of the top portion of the hill. Sites 2, 3 & 4 all suffered post-medieval to modern truncation and damage. The survival of the pit group on Service Road 1 was fortuitous; the area of Service Road 3 had been terraced down into to the natural chalk and even the most productive area, Area 1 had been reduced and levelled to create a playing field. In places such as Area 4 almost nothing was left in the wake of service trenches and outbuilding footprints. The combination of preparatory terracing ahead of construction and the subsequent demolition of the hospital had left 2-3m of made ground rubble on some parts of the hill. Although, for the most part, nature had reclaimed the landscape, once below surface a different story was very apparent.



## **9.2 Revised Research Questions**

Questions arising out of the excavation are as follows:

### **9.2.1 Why was the Bronze Age activity on the hill restricted to the two natural depressions in the northeast of Area 1; and what were the formation processes involved in the development of these features?**

It has been shown that Bronze Age activity on the hill limited to the deposition within two large natural features in the north-east of Area 1 - even though activity attributable to this period is clear residually from elsewhere in the area. Barrow cemeteries of this period are often located on the higher slopes of hills or valley sides, although those on nearby Farthings Down and nearby cemeteries are reputed to be Saxon. The excavation of the features showed that the deposition of the Bronze Age pottery occurred just after or as part of the first natural filling of the void or depression, and that one large vessel had been placed in an inverted position at the base of the feature. Both natural erosion and purposeful back-filling during the Late Iron Age suggests that ritual practices continued to play a role with respect to these features for some time. It does not appear to be chance that further Bronze Age material was also found in the smaller of the two nearby depressions. Other sites in the vicinity, such as that at Reigate Road, Ewell have recorded shafts (or large pits) and natural features becoming the focal points for ritual offerings into the early Romano British period.

The geomorphological formation processes involved in the development of the features will need further consideration as these may have been a factor in the eventual use they were put to.

It is recommended that:

1. Other evidence and reports of similar Bronze Age finds deposition in natural features is considered and reviewed for a better understanding of structured deposition as uncovered at the Cane Hill site.
2. The natural formation processes involved in the development of the features will be further studied and analysed.

### **9.2.2 Why was Middle Iron Age activity concentrated on the north side of the hill (focussed on Service Road 1) with little evident elsewhere? Do the grain silos reflect nearby settlement?**

It appears that Middle Iron Age activity on the hill may have included settlement on the north of the hill at Service Road 1 some way downslope from the later animal enclosures in Area 1. This may be simply due to the topography of the terrain. This area would have provided a more level 'platform' for habitation and would have benefitted from a southern aspect. The fact that no concrete evidence for settlement was found here may be the results of later site truncation with much of the surface topography being impacted by the construction and later demolition of the hospital or that it was situated elsewhere. The presence of grain storage pits suggests settlement activity in close proximity to this part of the site.

It is recommended that:

- The truncation impacts by associated with the construction and demotion of the hospital and the likely impact of later post-medieval and modern farming activity is modelled so as to establish the level and comprehensiveness of the truncation across the site this together with the outline of the surviving Iron Age features could assist in narrowing down the likely settlement activity focus at the site.

#### **9.2.3 What was the nature of the late Iron Age settlement's economy? Do the enclosures have parallels elsewhere in the region?**

The layout of the ditch systems suggested drove-roads and animal enclosures during the excavation and that was borne out by the animal bone evidence in the post excavation analysis. There were also possible distinct 'activity' areas within the enclosures, particularly in Enclosure A where a possible 'four-poster' was identified. The animal bone finds imply activities involving the rearing of animals in order to use them for their secondary products. Comparisons will be made with other sites in the region and the size and scale of the enclosures further researched

It is recommended that:

1. The animal bone evidence will be further analysed and compared and contrasted with contemporary assemblages from sites in the surrounding area.

#### **9.2.5 What is the nature of the early Romano-British influence on the site and how does it manifest itself?**

The early Romano-British period on site does not overtly change the general layout of the features associated with the preceding Iron Age. This suggests a degree of economic continuity.

It is recommended that:

1. Comparisons with contemporary field structures within the larger local area will be made.

#### **9.2.6 The Iron Age early Roman transition at Cane Hill. How does the evidence from Cane Hill inform on any changes brought about by the introduction of a Roman administration.**

- 1 Considering the notion that the contrasting evidence for the Iron Age and Roman periods in Surrey has been considered to suggest an almost total and immediate economic translocation following the Roman conquest, it should be noted Rob Poulton in Cotton et al has stated that recent fieldwork 'has demonstrated that the truth is far more subtle' (2004, 60-61). The evidence at Cane hill should therefore be carefully reviewed in the light of what it has to tell us about change and continuity across the Iron Age / Roman transition in this part of Surrey.

9.2.7 In the context of the research framework for London Archaeology, the CNE14 site has a significant potential to contribute to the P4 Framework Objectives for prehistory research priorities for the Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age - 1) Establishing an improved dating evidence for the 'subsistence' economy, 2) looking at the balance between pastoral and arable economies and patterns of subsistence 3), improving the retrieval of substantial faunal assemblages and 4) making comparisons with material from Kent, Essex, Surrey and the Middle and Upper Thames Valley to allow London to be seen in its south-eastern context.

9.2.8 The site at Cane Hill is also significant in relation to P5 Research Objectives' which regards the period from 150 BC which is characterised by the agricultural intensification involving the re-alignment of long established field boundaries and the establishment of new types of enclosed settlements (Nixon, Mc Adam & Swain 2002). At Cane Hill the Romano-British adaptation of the earlier enclosure system is only partial with boundary lines being redefined.

9.2.9 What spurred the enclosure of land in the Late Iron Age and its subsequent expansion post conquest? In New Narratives of the Later Iron Age (Haselgrove & Moore 2007) a number of suggestions were proposed. Hawkes & Dunning (1931) claimed that there was a 'culturally distinctive' Late Iron Age in the South east of England triggered by Belgic immigrants, a theory supported by Cunliffe (1974) in Iron Age Communities in Britain, who suggested that,

*'the spark of the social and cultural dynamism of the Late Iron Age was due to groups linked to the resurgence of external contacts.'* Gilles (1999) has suggested that the collective labour of digging and cleaning out enclosure ditches helped ingrain lineage, a history of place into people, and an affirmation of their identity in society and in the landscape. Haselgrove & Moore (2007) note that in the Late Iron Age major changes occur in production and consumption patterns – there is an increase in the numbers of sheep and pigs, a rise in the cattle numbers and an increase in arable and meat production that differ from continental patterns. It also sees an intensification of land use, increasing emphasis in producing a surplus and a decline in storage (Haselgrove & Moore 2007;9, 10).

- 9.2.10 Considering the quantities of intrusive material noted in some of the contexts (for example note the Roman pottery appendix. A further careful review and analysis of the phasing will be required as part of the analysis stage of the project.

## **10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**

### **10.1 Paper Records**

Contexts	1073 sheets
Plans	356 sheets
Sections	449 Sections
Environmental Sheets	159 sheets

### **10.2 Finds**

Prehistoric Pottery	3 boxes
Post Prehistoric Pottery	2 boxes
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1 box
Glass	1 box
Ceramic Building Material	2 boxes
Lithics	12 boxes
Animal Bone	1 box
Fishbone	3 bags
Small Finds	1 box

### **10.3 Samples**

Environmental Bulk Samples	103
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### **10.4 Photographs**

Digital Shots	326
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## **11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK & PUBLICATION PROPOSAL**

### **11.1 Importance of the Results**

11.1.1 The results of the archaeological excavations are of local and regional significance. The results for the Bronze Age are significant as other sites in the locality predominantly relate to burial evidence or fortified settlements such as ringforts. At Cane Hill there appears to be a potential use of 'sacred space' with placed deposits focussed upon the natural depressions in Area 1 at the crest of the hill.

11.1.2 Regionally, the site is significant as it informs on Late Iron Age / early Romano-British 'transition' sites of later farming communities south of the Thames. It is a period that sees the emergence of an increasingly organised and recognisably agricultural landscape founded on a mixed farming regime. Cane Hill can be compared to other sites based upon a co-axial field system serviced by drove-ways and waterholes (Nixon, Mc Adam & Swain 2002)

### **11.2 Further Work**

#### **11.2.1 General**

The site is a valuable addition to a number of 'transition' sites where an established Late Iron Age is followed by continued land-use in the Romano-British period when new material goods make their appearance. The transition from the Iron Age to the Roman period is (still) not well understood (Bird 2004:69; Poulton in Cotton et al 2004: 60). Noting the apparently minor changes to the ditches (subject to a better understanding of the levels and impact of later truncation) and the addition of principally a new ceramic culture, there appears to be significant continuity of the agricultural landscape into the Roman period (Rielly 2016: Appendix 5). This type of 'gradual' transition was also flagged up in the excavations of a possible Roman Villa at Wyphurst Road, Cranleigh, where ditch re-cutting occurred in the Romano-British period (Hayman 2008: 286).

11.2.2 The Cane Hill finds and environmental assemblages will be analysed and compared with relevant regional assemblages.

### **11.3 Publication Proposal**

11.3.1 A paper for the regional journal e.g. Surrey Archaeological Collections will be prepared. This paper will be in the order of 20 to 40 pages in length and carry an appropriate number of illustrations (in the order of 10 pages). Its focus will be on the principal archaeological finds of the project and their interpretation and regional comparisons.

## **12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## APPENDIX 1 Context index

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
300	Layer	4	Topsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/ garden soil	6	
301	Cut	4	Curvilinear (bioturbation)	Natural	1	
302	Fill	4	Fill of bioturbation [301]	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
303	Cut	4	Cut of bioturbation	Natural	1	
304	Fill	4	Fill of bioturbation	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
305	Layer	4	Natural: layer of degraded and frost-shattered chalk bedrock	Natural	1	
306	Fill	4	Fill of ditch [307] (undated)	Backfill/disuse	5	
307	Cut	4	N-S oriented ditch (undated)	Ditch	6	
308	Cut	3	Planting beds	Other	5	
309	Layer	4	Natural: solid chalk bedrock	Natural	1	
310	Fill	4	Fill of planting bed	Infilling/use	6	
401	Layer	1	Topsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/ garden soil	6	
402	Layer	1	Subsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/ garden soil	6	
403	Layer	1	Clay-with-flints natural	Natural	1	
404	Fill	1	Fill of ditch 405, Feature 629	Natural silting/accumulation	3	629
405	Cut	1	Cut of east-west oriented ditch, Feature 629	Ditch	3	629
406	Fill	1	North-south oriented ditch section 407	Ditch	2	
407	Cut	1	North south oriented ditch section	Ditch	3	
408	Fill	1	Fill of ditch 409, F629	Natural silting/accumulation	3	
409	Cut	1	East-west oriented ditch, F629	Ditch	3	629
410	Fill	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch F629	Natural silting/accumulation	3	629
411	Cut	1	east-west oriented ditch F629	Ditch	3	629
412	Fill	1	Fill of ditch 413 F628	Natural silting/accumulation	3	628
413	Cut	1	East west oriented ditch Feature 628	Ditch	3	628
414	Cut	1	East west oriented ditch F628	Ditch	3	628
415	Fill	1	Fill of ditch 414 F628	Natural silting/accumulation	3	628
416	Cut	1	East west oriented ditch	Ditch	3	629

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
			F629			
417	Fill	1	Fill of ditch cut 416 Feature 629	Natural silting/accumulation	3	629
418	Layer	1	extra sub soil layer in section S207	Natural	1	
419	Layer	1	extra sub soil layer in Section 207	Natural	1	
420	Cut	1	Natural fissure or feature	Natural	1	
421	Fill	1	Fill of natural fissure 420	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
422	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
423	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature 422	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
424	Fill	1	Fill of natural fissure 425	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
425	Cut	1	Natural fissure or feature	Natural	1	
426	Cut	1	Irregularly shaped natural feature	Natural	1	
427	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
428	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
429	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature 428	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
430	Fill	1	Fill of elongated pit 431	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
431	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
432	Fill	1	Fill of natural fissure or feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
433	Cut	1	Natural fissure or feature	Natural	1	
434	Fill	1	Fill of tree throw 435	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
435	Cut	1	Cut of tree throw	Natural	1	
436	Cut	1	Cut of natural feature	Natural	1	
437	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature 436	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
438	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature 439	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
439	Cut	1	Cut of natural feature	Natural	1	
440	Cut	1	Irregularly shaped natural feature	Natural	1	
441	Fill		Fill of natural feature 440	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
442	Cut	1	Oval shaped natural feature	Natural	1	
443	Fill	1	Fill of oval shaped natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
444	Fill	1	Fill of undated ditch segment	Natural silting/accumulation	3	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
445	Cut	1	Undated ditch section or segment	Ditch	3	
446	Cut	1	Terminus of east west oriented ditch Feature 628	Ditch	3	628
447	Fill	1	Fill of ditch segment 446 Feature 628	Natural silting/accumulation	3	628
448	Fill	1	Fill of ditch segment 449	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
449	Cut	1	Cut of segmented ditch	Ditch	1	
450	Cut	1	Fill of oval shaped natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
451	Fill	1	Fill of oval shaped natural feature 450	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
452	Fill	1	Secondary fill of pit 453	Backfill/disuse	5	
453	Cut	1	Cut of large pit/soakaway	Pit	5	
454	Fill	1	Fill of ditch segment oriented north south 455	Natural silting/accumulation	3	
455	Cut	1	North terminus of ditch segment oriented north-south	Ditch	3	
456	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature 457	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
457	Cut	1	Natural pit/feature	Natural	1	
458	Fill	1	Natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
459	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	3	
460	Fill	1	Basal fill of large pit/soakaway	Infilling/use	6	
461	Cut	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch F628	Natural silting/accumulation	3	628
462	Fill	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch F628		3	628
463	Cut	1	Cut of small, natural pit	Natural	1	
464	Fill	1	Fill of natural pit 463	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
465	Fill	1	Fill of south terminus of north-south oriented ditch	Backfill/disuse	3	
466	Cut	1	Undated ditch oriented north south	Ditch	3	
467	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature 468	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
468	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
469	Fill	1	Fill of north-south oriented ditch (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
470	Cut	1	Short section of north-south aligned ditch	Ditch	3	
471	Fill	1	Fill of north-south oriented ditch (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	
472	Cut	1	North-south oriented ditch (undated)	Ditch	3	
473	Cut	1	East-west oriented ditch segment (undated)	Ditch	3	
474	Fill	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	
475	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
476	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
477	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
478	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
479	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
480	Cut	1	Cut of natural feature	Natural	1	
481	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature 482	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
482	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
483	Fill	1	Fill of pit 484	Backfill/disuse	3	
484	Cut	1	Large circular pit under south LOE	Pit	3	
485	Fill	1	Fill of north-south ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	
486	Cut	1	North-south oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
487	Fill	1	Fill of north-south oriented ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	
488	Cut	1	Cut of north-south oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
489	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	3	
490	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
491	Cut	1	North south oriented ditch segment	Ditch	1	
492	Fill	1	Fill of north-south ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	1	
493	Cut	1	Cut of north-south oriented ditch	Ditch	3	
494	Fill	1	Secondary fill of north-south oriented ditch 493	Backfill/disuse	3	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
495		1	Basal fill of north-south ditch segment 493	Backfill/disuse	3	
496	Cut	1	East-west ditch segment	Ditch	3	
497	Fill	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	
498	Fill	1	Fill of north-south ditch segment 499	Backfill/disuse	3	
499	Cut	1	North south oriented ditch segment	Ditch	1	
500	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
501	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
502	Fill	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch section	Backfill/disuse	3	
503	Cut	1	East west oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
504	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
505	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
506	Fill	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch segment	Natural silting/accumulation	3	
507	Cut	1	East-west oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
508	Fill	1	Fill of north-south oriented ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	
509	Cut	1	Cut of north-south oriented ditch	Ditch	3	
510	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
511	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
512	Fill	1	Fill of north-south ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	
513	Cut	1	North-south ditch segment	Ditch	3	
514	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
515	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
516	Fill	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch segment	Natural silting/accumulation	3	
517	Cut	1	Cut of east-west oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
518	Fill	1	Fill of north-south ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
519	Cut	1	North terminal of north-south ditch segment		3	
520	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
521	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
522	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Backfill/disuse	2	
523	Cut	1	Natural feature	Ditch	3	
524	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
525	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	1	
526	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	5	924
527	Cut	1	Cut of possible posthole	Post-hole	5	
528	Fill	1	Fill of curvilinear gully	Gully	3	
529	Cut	1	Curvilinear gully	Gully	3	
530	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	5	
531	Cut	1	Possible post hole	Post-hole	5	
532	Cut	1	North-south ditch segment	Ditch	3	
533	Fill	1	Fill of north-south ditch segment	Ditch	3	
534	Cut	1	East-west oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
535	Fill	1	Fill of east-west oriented ditch	Backfill/disuse	3	
536	Fill	1	Southern terminus of north-south ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	
537	Cut	1	North-south oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
538	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	5	924
539	Cut	1	Possible posthole	Post-hole	5	924
540	Fill	1	Fill of NNE-SSW oriented ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	
541	Cut	1	NNE-SSW oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
542	Fill	1	Fill of north-south oriented ditch	Backfill/disuse	3	
543	Cut	1	North-south oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
544	Fill	1	Fill of north-west south-east oriented ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	926

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
545	Cut	1	North-west south-east oriented ditch	Ditch	3	926
546	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch segment F926	Backfill/disuse	3	926
547	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	926
548	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch segment F926	Backfill/disuse	3	926
549	Cut	1	North terminus of NW-SE oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	926
550	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	5	924
551	Cut	1	Possible posthole	Post-hole	5	924
552	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	5	
553	Cut	1	Pit or posthole	Post-hole	5	
554	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	5	924
555	Cut	1	Possible posthole	Post-hole	5	924
556	Fill	1	Fill of NNE-SSW oriented ditch segment	Backfill/disuse	3	
557	Cut	1	NNE-SSW oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	
558	Fill	1	Fill of curvilinear gully	Backfill/disuse	3	927
559	Cut	1	Curvilinear gully	Gully	3	927
560	Fill	1	Fill of north-south oriented ditch	Backfill/disuse	3	
561	Cut	1	North-south oriented ditch	Ditch	3	
562	Fill	1	Fill of north-south oriented ditch	Backfill/disuse	3	
563	Cut	1	North south oriented ditch	Ditch	3	
564	Fill	1	Fill of posthole F925	Backfill/disuse	4	925
565	Cut	1	Possible posthole	Backfill/disuse	4	
566	Fill	1	Fill of pit	Backfill/disuse	4	
567	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	4	
568	Fill	1	Fill of curvilinear gully	Backfill/disuse	3	927
569	Cut	1	Curvilinear gully	Gully	3	927
570	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	4	
571	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	4	
572	Fill	1	Fill of posthole F924	Backfill/disuse	4	925
573	Cut	1	Possible posthole F924	Post-hole	4	925
574	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW ditch F630	Backfill/disuse	3	630



Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
575	Cut	1	Cut of NE-SW oriented ditch F630	Ditch	3	630
576	Fill	1	Fill of pit	Backfill/disuse	4	
577	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	4	
578	Fill		Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch F632	Backfill/disuse	3	632
579	Cut	1	Cut of NW-SE oriented ditch F632	Ditch	3	632
580	Fill	1	Secondary fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	3	
581	Fill	1	Primary fill of posthole 582	Backfill/disuse	3	
582	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	3	
583	Fill	1	Fill of posthole F925	Backfill/disuse	4	925
584	Cut	1	Possible posthole (undated) F925	Post-hole	4	925
585	Fill	1	Fill of natural feature	Natural silting/accumulation	4	
586	Cut	1	Natural feature	Natural	4	
587	Fill	1	Fill of posthole F925	Backfill/disuse	4	925
588	Cut	1	Possible posthole (undated) F925	Post-hole	4	925
589	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [590] F630	Backfill/disuse	3	630
590	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F630	Ditch	3	630
591	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch segment F928	Ditch	4	
592	Fill	1	Fill of ditch cut [590] F928	Backfill/disuse	4	928
593	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	4	
594	Cut	1	Possible posthole	Post-hole	4	
595	Fill	1	Fill of pit [596]	Backfill/disuse	4	
596	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	4	
597	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [598] F631	Backfill/disuse	3	631
598	Cut	1	NE-SE oriented ditch F631	Ditch	3	631
599	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F928	Ditch	4	928
600	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [599] F928	Backfill/disuse	4	928
601	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [602] F631	Backfill/disuse	3	
602	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F631	Ditch	3	631
603	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [604]	Backfill/disuse	5	
604	Cut	1	Possible posthole	Post-hole	4	
605	Fill	1	Primary fill of pit [638]	Backfill/disuse	4	
606	Fill	1	Fill of ditch re-cut [607]	Backfill/disuse	4	631
607	Cut	1	Re-cut of original ditch [609]	Ditch	4	631

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
608	Fill	1	Fill of ditch cut [609]	Backfill/disuse	3	631
609	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F631	Ditch	3	631
610	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [611]	Backfill/disuse	5	
611	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	5	
612	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [613] F630	Backfill/disuse	3	
613	Cut	1	Cut of ditch F630	Ditch	3	630
614	Fill	1	Fill of pit [615]	Backfill/disuse	4	
615	Cut	1	Cut of pit	Pit	4	
616	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [617] F631	Backfill/disuse	3	631
617	Cut	1	Cut of ditch F631	Ditch	3	631
618	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [619] F630	Backfill/disuse	3	630
619	Cut	1	Cut of ditch F630	Ditch	3	630
620	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	3	
621	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	3	
622			Void			
623			Void			
624	Fill	1	Fill of pit [625]	Backfill/disuse	4	
625	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	4	
626	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch [627]	Backfill/disuse	3	632
627	Cut	1	Ditch F632	Ditch	3	632
628	Other	1	Group number for the northern ditch of a pair of parallel east -west oriented ditches (west of site) consisting of cuts - [412] [414] [446]	Ditch	2	628
629	Other	1	Group number for the southern ditch of a pair of parallel east-west oriented ditches (west of site) consisting of cuts [404] [409] [411] [416]	Ditch	2	
630	Other	1	Group number for the westernmost ditch of a pair of NE-SW oriented parallel ditches consisting of cuts [575] [590] [613] [619] [679] [657] [671] [654]	Ditch	2	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
631	Other	1	Easternmost ditch of a pair of NE-SW oriented parallel ditches. Possibly 2 phases- Phase 1 [598] [602] [617] [699] [609] [725] [737] [661] [717] Phase 2 [607]	Ditch	2	631
632	Other	1	group number for NW-SE oriented ditch consisting of cuts [627] [640] [579] [656]	Ditch		
633	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F928	Ditch	4	928
634	Fill	1	Fill of ditch cut [633] F928	Backfill/disuse	4	928
635	Fill	1	Fill of pit [680]	Backfill/disuse	3	
636	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [637]	Backfill/disuse	3	
637	Cut	1	Cut of posthole	Post-hole	3	
638	Cut	1	Cut of pit	Pit	4	
639	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch [640]	Backfill/disuse	3	632
640	Cut	1	Cut of NW-SE ditch F632	Ditch	3	632
641	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [642] F631	Backfill/disuse	3	631
642	Cut	1	NE terminal of NE-SW oriented ditch F631	Ditch	3	631
643	Fill	1	Fill of posthole Four-poster F930	Backfill/disuse	4	930
644	Cut	1	Cut of posthole. Four-poster 930	Post-hole	4	930
645	Fill	1	Fill of posthole. Four-poster F930	Backfill/disuse	4	930
646	Cut	1	Posthole. Four-poster F930	Post-hole	4	930
647	Fill	1	Fill of posthole. Four-poster F930	Backfill/disuse	4	930
648	Cut	1	Cut of posthole. Four-poster F930	Post-hole	4	930
649	Fill	1	Fill of posthole. Four-poster F930	Backfill/disuse	4	930
650	Cut	1	Cut of posthole. Four-poster F930	Post-hole	4	930
651	Fill	1	Fill of small pit [652]	Backfill/disuse	4	
652	Cut	1	Cut of pit	Pit	4	
653	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch F630	Backfill/disuse	3	630
654	Cut	1	Cut of NE-SW oriented	Ditch	3	930

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
			ditch F630			
655	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch F632	Ditch	3	632
656	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F632	Ditch	3	632
657	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F630	Ditch	3	630
658	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SE oriented ditch F630	Backfill/disuse	3	630
659	Fill	1	Secondary fill if ditch F631	Backfill/disuse	3	631
660	Fill	1	Primary fill of NE-SW oriented ditch F631	Backfill/disuse	3	631
661	Cut	1	Cut of NE-SW oriented ditch F631	Ditch	3	631
662	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [663]	Post-hole	4	
663	Cut	1	Posthole (undated)	Post-hole	4	
664	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [665]	Backfill/disuse	4	
665	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	4	
666	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [667]	Backfill/disuse	3	
667	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	3	
668	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [669]	Backfill/disuse	3	
669	Cut	1	posthole	Post-hole	3	
670	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [671] F630	Backfill/disuse	3	630
671	Cut	1	Fill of ditch [671] F630	Backfill/disuse	3	630
672	Fill	1	Fill of pothole [673]	Backfill/disuse	3	
673	Cut	1	POSTHOLE	Post-hole	3	
674	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [675]	Backfill/disuse	3	
675	Cut	1	posthole (undated)	Post-hole	3	
676	Fill	1	Fill of posthole	Backfill/disuse	4	
677	Cut	1	Posthole (undated)	Post-hole	4	
678	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [679] F630	Backfill/disuse	3	630
679	Cut	1	Cut of ditch F630	Ditch	3	
680	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	3	
681	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [682]	Backfill/disuse	3	
682	Cut	1	Small pit or posthole	Post-hole	3	
683	Fill	1	Tertiary (and final) fill of pit [684]	Backfill/disuse	3	
684	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	3	
685	Other		Voided			
686	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [687]	Backfill/disuse	3	
687	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	3	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
688	Layer	1	Layer/fill over compacted stone layer [690]	Backfill/disuse	4	
689	Layer	1	Compacted flint nodules	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	4	
690	Cut	1	Cut or edge of cobbles	Other	4	
691	Fill	1	Fill or layer over cobbled surface of flint nodules	Backfill/disuse	4	
692	Layer	1	Layer of flint nodule cobbles	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	4	
693	Cut	1	Edge or cut holding cobbled floor 692	Other	4	
694	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [695]	Backfill/disuse	4	
695	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	4	
696	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [697]	Backfill/disuse	4	
697	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	4	
698	Fill	1	Fill of ditch F631	Backfill/disuse	3	
699	Cut	1	Cut of ditch F631	Ditch	3	
700	Fill	1	Fill of pit [701]	Backfill/disuse	3	
701	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	3	
702	Fill	1	Fill of NE/SW oriented ditch [703] F705	Backfill/disuse	4	705
703	Cut	1	Cut of NE/SW oriented ditch F705	Ditch	4	705
704	Other	1	Group number for NE/SW oriented ditch Phase1: F704 [709] [790]	Group number	2	704
705	Other	1	Group number for NE/SW oriented ditch Phase 2: F705 [703] [733] [731]	Group number	3	
706	Other	1	Group number for NW/SE oriented ditch Phase 1: [793] [739] [759] Phase 2: [788] [719]	Other	3	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
707	Other	1	Group number for NE/SW oriented ditch Phase 1: [751] [755] [777] [848] Phase 2: 745] [749] [757] [753] [798] [797] [787] [826]	Other	2	
708	Fill	1	Fill of NE/SW oriented ditch F704	Backfill/disuse	4	704
709	Cut	1	Cut of NE/SW oriented ditch F704	Ditch	4	704
710	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [711]	Backfill/disuse	4	
711	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	4	
712	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [713]	Backfill/disuse	4	
713	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	4	
714	Fill	1	Fill of pit [715]	Backfill/disuse	4	
715	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	4	
716	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [717] F631	Backfill/disuse	3	631
717	Cut	1	Ditch F631	Ditch	3	631
718	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch [719] F706	Backfill/disuse	4	706
719	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F706	Ditch	4	706
720	Fill	1	Fill of pit [684]	Backfill/disuse	3	
721	Fill	1	Primary fill of Pit [684]	Backfill/disuse	3	
722	Fill	1	Fill of pit [723]	Backfill/disuse	4	
723	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	4	
724	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [725]	Backfill/disuse	3	631
725	Cut	1	SW terminal of ditch [725] F631	Ditch	3	631
726	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [727]	Backfill/disuse	3	
727	Cut	1	Posthole	Post-hole	3	
728	Fill	1	Fill of pit [729]	Backfill/disuse	3	
729	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	3	
730	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch terminal [731] F704	Backfill/disuse	4	704
731	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F704	Ditch	4	704
732	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch [733] F705	Backfill/disuse	4	705
733	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F705	Ditch	4	
734	Fill	1	Fill of pit [735]/[723]	Backfill/disuse	4	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
735	Cut	1	Pit [735]/[723]	Pit	4	
736	Fill	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F631	Backfill/disuse	3	631
737	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F631	Ditch	3	631
738	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch F706 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	706
739	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F706 Enclosure A	Ditch	3	706
740	Fill	1	Fill of pit [741]	Backfill/disuse	3	
741	Cut	1	Pit	Pit	3	
742	Fill	1	Fill of pit [743]	Backfill/disuse	4	
743	Cut	1	Pit Enclosure A	Pit	4	
744	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch [745] F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	707
745	Cut	1	Re-cut of ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	4	707
746	Fill	1	Fill of possible posthole Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	5	
747	Cut	1	Possible posthole (undated) Enclosure A	Post-hole	5	
748	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [749] F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	707
749	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	4	707
750	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch [751] F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	707
751	Cut	1	terminal of NE-SW ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	3	707
752	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [753] F707 enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	707
753	Cut	1	Cut of NE/SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	4	707
754	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch [755] F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	707
755	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	4	707
756	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [757] F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	707
757	Cut	1	Cut of NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	3	707

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
758	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch F706 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	706
759	Cut	1	Cut of NW-SE oriented ditch F706 Enclosure A	Ditch	3	706
760	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [761]	Backfill/disuse	4	
761	Cut	1	Posthole Enclosure A	Post-hole	4	
762	Fill	1	Secondary fill of ditch [763] F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	707
763	Cut	1	Cut of NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	3	707
764	Fill	1	Primary fill of NE-SW oriented ditch [763] F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	707
765	Fill	1	Fill of pit [766] Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	
766	Cut	1	Pit (undated) Enclosure A	Pit	4	
767	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [768] F932	Backfill/disuse	3	932
768	Cut	1	Posthole Four-poster F932	Post-hole	3	932
769	Fill	1	Fill of posthole four poster F932 (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	932
770	Cut	1	Posthole Four-poster F932 (undated)	Post-hole	3	932
771	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [772] Four poster F932 (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	932
772	Cut	1	Posthole Four-poster F932	Post-hole	3	932
773	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [774] Four-poster F932	Backfill/disuse	3	932
774	Cut	1	Posthole Four-poster F932	Post-hole	3	932
775	Fill	1	Secondary fill of ditch [777] F707	Backfill/disuse	4	707
776	Fill	1	primary fill of ditch [777] F707	Backfill/disuse	4	707
777	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	4	707
778	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch [788] F706 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	706
779	Fill	1	Fifth fill of pit [782]	Backfill/disuse	4	
780	Fill	1	Quaternary fill of pit [782]	Backfill/disuse	4	
781	Fill	1	Tertiary fill of pit [782]	Backfill/disuse	4	
782	Cut	1	Pit (cuts ditch F707) Enclosure A	Pit	4	



Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
783	Void		Voided			
784	Void		Voided			
785	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [798] F707	Backfill/disuse	4	707
786	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch [787] F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	707
787	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	3	707
788	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F706 Enclosure A	Ditch	4	706
789	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch F705 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	705
790	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F705 Enclosure A	Ditch	4	705
791	Fill	1	Primary fill of pit [782]. Cuts ditch F707. enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	
792	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [793] F706 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	706
793	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F706 Enclosure A	Ditch	3	706
794	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch F706 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	706
795	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F706 Enclosure A	Ditch	4	706
796	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	707
797	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A	Ditch	3	707
798	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A re-cut	Ditch	4	707
799	Fill	1	Primary fill of ditch [788] F706. Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	706
800	Fill	1	Fill of parallel bedding trench oriented NE-SW [801]	Backfill/disuse	5	
801	Cut	1	Parallel bedding trenches oriented NE-SW	Ditch	5	
802	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [795] F706	Backfill/disuse	4	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
803	Fill	1	Secondary fill of pit [782] Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	
804	Fill	1	SE terminus of NW-SE oriented ditch segment. Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	4	
805	Cut	1	Cut of NW-SE ditch segment. Enclosure A	Ditch	4	
806	Fill	1	Fill of pit [807] NE extension (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
807	Cut	1	Shallow pit. North extension	Pit	4	
808	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch segment. North extension	Backfill/disuse	4	
809	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch segment. North extension	Ditch	4	
810	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [811]. North extension	Backfill/disuse	4	
811	Cut	1	Posthole. North extension	Post-hole	4	
812	Fill	1	Fill of posthole. North extension	Backfill/disuse	4	
813	Cut	1	Posthole. North extension	Post-hole	4	
814	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch segment. North extension	Backfill/disuse	3	931
815	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch segment	Ditch	3	931
816	Fill	1	Fill of posthole. North extension	Backfill/disuse	5	
817	Cut	1	Posthole. North extension	Post-hole	4	
818	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [819]	Backfill/disuse	4	
819	Cut	1	Ditch. North extension	Ditch	4	
820	Fill	1	Fill of pit [846]	Backfill/disuse	4	
821	Fill	1	Fill of pit [822]. North extension	Backfill/disuse	4	
822	Cut	1	Pit. North extension	Pit	4	
823	Fill	1	SE terminus of NW-SE oriented ditch segment. F931. North extension. (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	931

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
824	Cut	1	Cut of NW-SE oriented ditch segment. F931. North extension	Ditch	3	931
825	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch. F707. Enclosure A (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	707
826	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F707. Enclosure A (undated)	Ditch	3	707
827	Fill	1	Secondary fill of depression [828].	Backfill/disuse	2	
828	Cut	1	depression.	Other	1	
829	Fill	1	Fill of pit [830]. Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	
830	Cut	1	Pit under cobbles. Enclosure A	Pit	3	
831	Cremation ?	1	Cremation (?) in pit [835] in depression (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
832	Cremation ?	1	Cremation (?) in pit [836] in depression [828]	Backfill/disuse	4	
833	Cremation ?	1	Cremation (?) in pit [837] in depression [828] (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
834	Cremation ?	1	Cremation (?) in pit [838] in depression [828]	Backfill/disuse	4	
835	Cut	1	Pit for cremation (?) (831) (undated)	Unurned	4	
836	Cremation ?	1	Pit for cremation (?) (832) (undated)	Unurned	4	
837	Cut	1	Pit for cremation ?)(833) (undated)	Unurned	4	
838	Cut	1	Pit for cremation (?) (834) (undated)	Unurned	4	
839	Natural	1	Fill of natural hollow [840]	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
840	Cut	1	Natural hollow. East of Enclosure A	Natural	1	
841	Fill	1	Tertiary fill of pit [844] under cobbles [689]	Backfill/disuse	3	
842	Fill	1	Secondary fill of pit [844] under cobbles [689]	Backfill/disuse	3	
843	Fill	1	Primary fill of pit [844] under cobbles [689]	Backfill/disuse	3	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
844	Cut	1	Cut of pit under cobbles [689]	Pit	3	
845	Fill	1	Primary fill of depression [828]	Natural silting/accumulation	2	
846	Cut	1	Pit (NE terminus of F707) Enclosure A	Pit	4	
847	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [848 F707 Enclosure A	Backfill/disuse	3	707
848	Cut	1	Cut of NE-SW oriented ditch F707. Enclosure A	Ditch	3	
849	Fill	1	Secondary fill of pit [782]. Enclosure A (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
850	Fill	1	Primary fill of pit [782]. Enclosure A (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
851	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch [852] F707 Enclosure A (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	707
852	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch F707 Enclosure A (undated)	Ditch	3	707
853	Fill	1	NW terminus of ditch segment [854] F931 North extension (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	931
854	Cut	1	NW terminus of NW-SE oriented ditch segment F931. North extension (undated)	Ditch	3	931
855	Fill	1	Fill of NE-SW oriented ditch. Enclosure D (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	
856	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch. Enclosure D. (undated)	Ditch	3	
857	Fill	1	NW terminus of ditch [858]. F931. North extension	Backfill/disuse	3	931
858	Cut	1	NW terminus of NW-SE oriented ditch. F931. Enclosure E	Ditch	3	931
859	Fill	1	Fill of oval pit [860]. Enclosure D (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
860	Cut	1	Cut of oval pit. Enclosure D (undated)	Pit	4	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
861	Fill	1	Fill of stakehole [862]	Backfill/disuse	6	
862	Cut	1	Stakehole (undated)	stake-hole	6	
863	Fill	1	Fill of stakehole [864]	stake-hole	6	
864	Cut	1	Stakehole	stake-hole	6	
865	Fill	1	Fill of stakehole [866]	Backfill/disuse	6	
866	Cut	1	Stakehole	stake-hole	6	
867	Fill	1	Fill of stakehole [868]	Backfill/disuse	6	
868	Cut	1	Stakehole	stake-hole	6	
869	Fill	1	Fill of stakehole [870]	stake-hole	6	
870	Cut	1	Stakehole/posthole	stake-hole	6	
871	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [872]	Post-hole	3	
872	Cut	1	Posthole Enclosure D	Post-hole	3	
873	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch [874] F877 Enclosure D (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	877
874	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch [874] F877 Enclosure D (undated)	Ditch	4	877
875	Fill	1	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch [876] F877	Backfill/disuse	4	877
876	Cut	1	Re-cut of NW-SE oriented ditch F877. Enclosure D	Ditch	4	877
877	Other	1	Group number: NW/SE oriented ditch. Enclosure D. Two phases		3	
878	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [879]. North extension	Backfill/disuse	4	
879	Cut	1	Possible posthole. North extension	Post-hole	4	
880	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [881]. North extension	Backfill/disuse	4	
881	Cut	1	Possible posthole. North extension	Post-hole	4	
882	Fill	1	Fill of [883] (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	
883	Cut	1	NE-SW oriented ditch. Enclosure D (undated)	Ditch	3	
884	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [885]. Possible 4-poster (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
885	Cut	1	Posthole. Possible 4-poster. North extension	Post-hole	4	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
886	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [887]	Backfill/disuse	4	
887	Cut	52	Possible posthole. 4-poster. North extension	Post-hole	4	
888	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [889]	Backfill/disuse	4	
889	Cut	1	Possible posthole 4-poster. North extension	Post-hole	4	
890	Fill	1	Fill of posthole [891]	Backfill/disuse	4	
891	Cut	1	Possible posthole 4-poster. North extension	Post-hole	4	
892	Fill	1	Fill of pit [893]	Backfill/disuse	4	
893	Cut	1	Possible pit (undated). North extension	Pit	4	
894	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [895] F877. Enclosure D	Backfill/disuse	3	
895	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F877. Enclosure D	Ditch	3	
896	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [897] F877. Enclosure D	Backfill/disuse	4	
897	Cut	1	Re-cut of NW-SE oriented ditch F877. Enclosure D	Ditch	4	
898	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [899] F931 (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	
899	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F931. Enclosure E (undated)	Ditch	3	
900	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [901] F877. Enclosure D (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	877
901	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F877. Enclosure D (undated)	Ditch	3	
902	Fill	1	Fill of pit [903] depression (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
903	Cut	1	Pit in depression [828]. North extension (undated)	Pit	4	
904	Fill	1	Primary fill of pit [905]. Enclosure D	Backfill/disuse	4	
905	Cut	1	Quarry pit. Enclosure D	Pit	4	
906	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [907] F877 Enclosure D (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	877
907	Cut	1	Re-cut of NW-SE oriented ditch F877. Enclosure D	Ditch	4	877

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
			(undated)			
908	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [909] F877 enclosure D (undated)	Backfill/disuse	3	877
909	Cut	1	NW-SE oriented ditch F877 Enclosure D	Ditch	3	877
910	Fill	1	Secondary fill of pit [905]. North extension. Enclosure D (undated)	Backfill/disuse	4	
911	Layer	1	Layer/fill in depression [929]. NE corner	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	2	
912	Layer	1	Layer/fill of depression [929] NE corner	Natural	2	
913	Layer	1	Layer/fill of depression [929]. NE corner	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	2	
914	Fill	1	Layer/fill of depression [929]. NE corner	Natural silting/accumulation	2	
915	Layer	1	Layer/fill of burnt flint & charcoal in depression [923]. NE corner	Dump	2	
916	Fill	1	Layer/fill in depression [929]. NE Corner (undated)	Natural silting/accumulation	2	
917	Natural	1	Layer of iron panning in depression [929]. NE corner	Natural	1	
918	Fill	1	Layer/fill in depression [929]. NE corner	Infilling/use	2	
919	Layer	1	Layer in depression [923]. NE corner	Bedding/make-up/levelling	2	
920	Layer	1	Layer of iron panning in depression [923]	Natural	1	
921	Layer	1	Natural sand	Natural	1	
922	Layer	1	Layer/fill of depression [923]. NE corner	Bedding/make-up/levelling	2	
923	Cut	1	Edge/limit of natural depression. NE corner	Natural	1	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
924	Other	1	Group number; row of 6 (possible) postholes/fence line (undated)		5	
925	Other	1	Group number: Posthole group (undated)		5	
926	Other	1	Group number: NW-SE oriented ditch segment. Consists of - [545] [547] [549] Enclosure B Undated		3	
927			Group number ; curvilinear Consists of - [529] [559] [569] Sections 262, 278, 283 Enclosure C Undated		3	
928	Other	1	Group number: NW-SE oriented ditch section Consists of - [591] [599] [633] Sections 294, 296, 309 Enclosure B Two phases LIA/ERB	Ditch	4	
929	Cut	1	Edge or limit of natural depression feature	Natural	1	
930	Other	1	Group number: Four-poster Consists of - [644] [650] [646] [648] Sections 313, 314, 315, 316 Enclosure A Romano-British?	Post-hole	4	



Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
931	Other	1	Group number: Pair of parallel ditch segments Consists of- [824] [858] [854] [899] [815] Sections 376 379 389 391 403 Enclosure E LIA/ER	Ditch	2	
932	Other	1	Group number:Four- posterConsists of -[772] [770] [768] [774]Sections 365 364 363 366ER	Post-hole	3	
933	Cut	1	RB re-cut of NE-SW oriented ditch which forms the eastern side of Enclosure A		4	
934	Group No	1	RB re-cut of F707	Ditch	4	934
935	Group No.	1	Group number for RB re- cut of ditch F877 NW-SE oriented ditch	Ditch	4	
936	Group	1	Original ditch re-cut by F.932	Ditch	3	936
937	Group No	1	RB re-cut of ditch F706 oriented NW-SE	Ditch	4	937
938	Cut	1	RB re-cut of LIA ditch F707	Ditch	4	
2001	Layer	2	Topsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/gar den soil	6	
2002	Layer	2	Made ground: building rubble	Bedding/make-up/levelling	6	
2003	Layer	2	Natural: clay-with-flints	Natural	1	
3001	Layer	3	Topsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/gar den soil	6	
3002	Layer	3	Made ground: building rubble	Bedding/make-up/levelling	6	
3003	Layer	3	Re-deposited/re-worked clay	Bedding/make-up/levelling	6	
3004	Layer	3	Natural: clay-with-flints	Natural	1	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
3005	Fill	3	Fill of mixed building material	Backfill/disuse	6	
3006	Cut	3	Modern pit	Pit	6	
4001	Layer	SR1	Topsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	6	
4002	Layer	SR1	Made ground: re-deposited subsoil	Bedding/make-up/levelling	6	
4003	Layer	SR1	Subsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	6	
4004	Layer	SR1	Natural: clay-with-flints	Natural	1	
4005	Fill	SR1	Final (fifth) fill of pit [4007]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4006	Fill	SR1	Quaternary fill of pit [4007]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4007	Cut	SR1	Pit or silo	Pit	3	
4008	Cut	SR1	Cut of pit or silo	Pit	3	
4009	Cut	SR1	Small pit or re-cut	Pit	3	
4010	Fill	SR1	Fill of pit [4009]	Pit	3	
4011	Fill	SR1	Fifth & final fill of pit [4009]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4012	Fill	SR1	Tertiary fill of pit [4007]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4013	Fill	SR1	Secondary fill of pit [4009]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4014	Fill	SR1	Basal fill of pit [4007]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4015	Fill	SR1	Secondary fill of pit [4018]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4016	Fill	SR1	Quaternary fill of pit [4007]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4017	Fill	SR1	Basal fill for [4009]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4018	Cut	SR1	Pit or silo	Pit	3	
4019	Fill	SR1	Basal fill of pit [4018]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4020	Fill	SR1	Fifth fill of pit [4009]	Backfill/disuse	3	
4021	Fill	SR1	Tertiary fill of pit [4009]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5001	Layer	SR2	Topsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	6	
5002	Layer	SR2	Subsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	6	
5003	Layer	SR2	Natural: clay-with-flints	Natural	1	
5004	Layer	SR2	Natural: degraded chalk layer	Natural	1	
5005	Fill	SR2	Fill of ditch [5006]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5006	Cut	SR2	NW-SE oriented ditch	Ditch	3	
5007	Fill	SR2	Fill of NE-SW oriented curvilinear ditch [5008]	Backfill/disuse	4	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
5008	Cut	SR2	NE-SW oriented curvilinear ditch	Ditch	4	
5009	Fill	SR2	Fill of NE-SW curvilinear ditch [5010]	Backfill/disuse	4	
5010	Cut	SR2	NE-SW oriented curvilinear ditch	Ditch	4	
5011	Fill	SR2	Fill of NE-SW curvilinear ditch [5012]	Backfill/disuse	4	
5012	Cut	SR2	NE-SW oriented curvilinear ditch	Ditch	4	
5013	Other	SR2	Group number: NE-SW oriented curvilinear ditch Composed of [5008], [5010], [5012] Sections 501, 502, 503 18.9m long x 0.55m wide x 0.13m deep	Ditch	4	
5014	Cut	SR2	Posthole	Post-hole	3	
5015	Fill	SR2	Fill of posthole [5014]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5016	Fill	SR2	Primary fill of tree-throw/bioturbated feature [5018]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5017	Fill	SR2	Secondary fill of tree-throw [5018]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5018	Cut	SR2	Tree-throw	Other	3	
5019	Fill	SR2	Fill of possible posthole [5020]	Backfill/disuse	4	
5020	Cut	SR2	Posthole (undated)	Post-hole	4	
5021	Fill	SR2	Fill of posthole [5022]	Backfill/disuse	4	
5022	Cut	SR2	Posthole	Post-hole	4	
5023	Fill	SR2	fill of NW-SE oriented ditch [5024]	Backfill/disuse	6	
5024	Cut	SR2	NW-SE oriented ditch	Ditch	6	
5025	Fill	SR2	Fill of NW-SE oriented ditch	Backfill/disuse	3	
5026	Cut	SR2	NW-SE oriented ditch	Ditch	3	
5027	Fill	SR2	Fill of pit [5028]	Backfill/disuse	5	
5028	Cut	SR2	Pit	Pit	5	
5029	Fill	SR2	Fill of posthole [5030]	Backfill/disuse	4	
5030	Cut	SR2	Posthole	Post-hole	4	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
5031	Cut	SR2	Tree-throw	Other	1	
5032	Fill	SR2	Secondary fill of tree-throw [5031]	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
5033	Fill	SR2	Primary fill of tree-throw [5031]	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
5034	Fill	SR2	Fill or post-pipe of pit/posthole [5048]	Backfill/disuse	2	
5035	Fill	SR2	Fill Of pit [5036]	Backfill/disuse	2	
5036	Cut	SR2	Small pit	Pit	2	
5037	Fill	SR2	Fill of posthole [5038]	Backfill/disuse	4	
5038	Cut	SR2	Posthole	Post-hole	4	
5039	Fill	SR2	Fill of service trench [5040]	Natural silting/accumulation	5	
5040	Cut	SR2	Service trench for cast-iron pipe	Other	5	
5041	Fill	5	Fill of NE-SW gully (undated)	Backfill/disuse	5	
5042	Cut	SR2	NE-SW oriented gully or plough scar (undated)	Gully	5	
5043	Fill	SR2	Fourth & final fill of pit [5046]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5044	Fill	SR2	Tertiary fill of pit [5046]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5045	Fill	SR2	Secondary fill of pit [5046]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5046	Cut	SR2	Pit	Pit	3	
5047	Fill	SR2	Tertiary fill of pit [5048]	Backfill/disuse	2	
5048	Cut	SR2	Pit	Pit	2	
5049	Fill	SR2	Cast-iron pipe in service trench [5040]	Infilling/use	5	
5050	Fill	SR2	Fill of modern machine-dug trench [5051]	Backfill/disuse	6	
5051	Cut	SR2	Modern machine-dug trench	Other	6	
5052	Fill	SR2	Fill of tree-throw [5053]	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
5053	Cut	SR2	Tree-throw	Other	1	
5054	Fill	SR2	Basal fill of pit [5048]	Backfill/disuse	2	
5055	Fill	SR2	Fill of natural depression [5056]	Natural silting/accumulation	1	
5056	Cut	SR2	Natural depression [5056]	Natural	1	
5057	Fill	SR2	Fill of pit [5058]	Backfill/disuse	2	
5058	Cut	SR2	Pit	Pit	2	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
5059	Fill	SR2	Secondary fill of gully [5061] (undated)	Backfill/disuse	5	
5060	Fill	SR2	Basal fill of gully [5061] (undated)	Backfill/disuse	5	
5061	Cut	SR2	Gully or plough scar (undated)	Gully	5	
5062	Fill	SR2	Primary fill of pit [5046]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5063	Cut	SR2	Silo or well	Well	3	
5064	Fill	SR2	Fifth fill of silo/well [5063]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5065	Fill	SR2	Quaternary fill of silo/well [5063]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5066	Fill	SR2	Tertiary fill of silo/well [5063]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5067	Fill	SR2	Secondary fill of silo/well [5063]	Backfill/disuse	3	
5068	Fill	SR2	Primary fill of silo/well [5063] N.B. Feature not bottomed!	Backfill/disuse	3	
5069	Cut	SR2	VOIDED			
6001	Layer	SR3	Topsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	6	
6002	Layer	SR3	Subsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	6	
6003	Layer	SR3	Secondary subsoil	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	1	
6004	Layer	SR3	Natural: degraded chalk	Natural	1	
6005	Layer	SR3	sandy ash	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	6	
6006	Fill	SR3	Fill of planting pit [6007]	Infilling/use	6	
6007	Cut	SR3	Planting pit	Pit	6	
6008	Fill	SR3	Fill of planting pit [6009]	Infilling/use	5	
6009	Cut	SR3	Planting pit	Pit	5	
6010	Fill	SR3	Fill of planting bed	Infilling/use	5	
6011	Cut	SR3	Planting bed	Other	5	
6012	Fill	SR3	Fill of planting pit [6013]	Infilling/use	5	
6013	Cut	SR3	Planting pit	Pit	5	
6014	Fill	SR3	Fill of planting pit [6015]	Infilling/use	5	
6015	Cut	SR3	Planting pit	Pit	5	

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_Description	CTX_Category	Phase	CTX_Group
6016	Fill	SR3	Fill of planting bed/row [6017]	Infilling/use	5	
6017	Cut	SR3	Planting bed/row	Other	5	
6018	Fill	SR3	Fill of planting pit [6019]	Infilling/use	5	
6019	Cut	SR3	Planting pit	Pit	5	
6020	Fill	SR3	Fill of refuse pit [6021]	Backfill/disuse	6	
6021	Cut	SR3	Pit	Pit	6	
6022	Fill	SR3	Fill of pit [6023]	Backfill/disuse	6	
6023	Cut	SR3	Pit (pig burial)	Pit	6	
6024	Layer	SR3	Made ground: building rubble	Bedding/make-up/levelling	6	
6025	Cut	SR3	Planting bed/row	Other	6	

## **APPENDIX 2: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

Mike Seager Thomas

### *Summary*

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Brighton road, Coulsdon (CNE14), comprises 648 sherds (and in excess of 200 tiny fragments) weighing c. 5½ kilograms (Table P1). Up to six pottery traditions/ styles and three broad period groups are represented in it: post Deverel-Rimbury, here dated Late Bronze Age (LBA) and possibly Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA), Saucepan, so-called Wealden pottery and an unnamed group dated Middle Iron Age (MIA), and (LPRIA), in this case dated Late Iron Age (LIA) or Late Iron Age/ Early Roman (LIA/ERB). The bulk of the assemblage and the individual context groups are MIA. The LBA and LBA/EIA pottery consists of two large context assemblages, and a small number of sherds in later groups. The LPRIA group consists of a few sherds only. A handful of sherds, though certainly dated to the first millennium BC, cannot be closely dated within the millennium owing to an absence amongst them of chronologically diagnostic feature sherds and the use of similar fabrics at different periods within the millennium.

The interest and importance of the assemblage is three-fold. First is the occurrence side by side of range of pottery traditions/ styles. This should assist us in characterizing and distinguishing these locally. Second is the range of forms and traditions / styles within each period group, which should assist us in characterizing and distinguishing *these* locally. Of particular note here is the range of fabrics, forms, sizes associated with the MIA group, a combination, which though not uncommon, has not always been recognized. Finally, of interest are the traditions' regional, as opposed to on-site, relationships. Again of particular interest is the MIA group, which has close analogues from north of the Thames (the Lee Valley and Ilford) and to the west (Leatherhead and West Clandon), and much further (in Sussex) south, but lacks a number of characteristic Thames Valley MIA types, and adds to evidence for a distinct regional sub-group focused on East London and north-central Surrey. This contrasts with the LBA and LBA/EIA pottery, which belongs to a much more wide-ranging tradition. The exact importance of these things in the Brighton Road assemblage of course will only be revealed on closer study, particularly of its context relationships.

### *Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery*

The post Deverel-Rimbury group comprises a characteristic and widely paralleled suite of fine to coarse flint-tempered fabrics (FF, FMF, MCF, CF and FMFQ). Characteristic post Deverel-Rimbury vessel types include (from context [914]) a fine ware shouldered jar with an out-turned neck (pot A), a thin-bodied, fingered, weakly shouldered jar (pot B), an open fine ware bowl with a rounded carination c. 2 cm below the rim (pot C), and (from context [827], which yielded a few MIA sherds) a possible tripartite bowl (pot E). The assemblage from [914] probably belongs to the Late Bronze Age, somewhere around 900–850 cal BC, the evidence for this being the fabric suite and the lack of

decoration, which are typical of early ('plain ware') and middle ('developed') post Deverel-Rimbury traditions (e.g. Runnymede), and the fine ware bowl, which though almost certainly contemporary with the rest of the context group, is more typical of middle and possibly later traditions (e.g. Petter's Sports Field). An oddity in this group is a base with a cross burnished onto its underside (pot D). The assemblage from [827] *could* be slightly later. The evidence for this is the presence in it of a sandier flint-tempered fabric (FMFQ), sometimes but not exclusively associated with later post Deverel-Rimbury groups within the region, and the tripartite bowl, which though not completely reconstructable, recalls tripartite vessels associated with the so-called Park Brow / Cesar's Camp (e.g. St. George's Hill, Weybridge), which includes material dateable both to the LBA/EIA and the EIA.

#### *Middle Iron Age pottery*

The Middle Iron Age group is dominated by shell-tempered wares (S) and incorporates small quantities of fine sandy (Q and RFQ), calcite tempered (C) and chalk tempered wares (CH). A coarser sandy ware (RCQ) that occurred in Middle Iron Age form on site but only once in association with the rest of the suite, might be of a slightly different Middle Iron Age date. These fabrics and in some cases this suite characterizes the assemblages from a number of sites in the region (e.g. Ashted, Hascombe, Leatherhead, Lee Valley, West Clandon etc.). Fabrics Q, RCQ and S are widely distributed in the southeast; fabric C appears to be restricted to London, Surrey and Sussex (other Sussex fabrics, occasionally present in Surrey MIA assemblages, were not present on the Brighton Road site). Typologically diagnostic Middle Iron Age types include (from context [4010]) a foot-ring base, most likely from a Wealden S-shaped jar (pot F), (from context [4013]) a burnished saucepan pot with an out-turned rim and a coarse upright jar of saucepan type with a squared rim (pots G and H), (from context [4015]) a coarse round shouldered jar with an upright neck and squared rim (pot I), and (from context [5044]) another coarse jar of saucepan type, in this case with an internally bevelled rim (pot J). Typically the Wealden jar is in fabric Q, the burnished saucepan pot in fabric C, the round-shouldered jar in fabric RCQ and the two coarse jars of saucepan type in fabric S. Also in fabric S are sherds from a very large jar with an externally expanded rim (pot K). This latter is not a type that has been widely recognized but it does have approximate parallels from Ilford and the Lee Valley, north of the Thames.

#### *Late Iron Age pottery and undated pottery*

The small LPRIA group is represented by sherds from two closed mouth jars in a fabric similar to, but possibly slightly finer than, MIA fabric S (FS). The rim of one of these (from context [750]) is beaded internally and externally (pot L), that of the other externally only (pot M). Owing to the small size of this group, its exact parameters on site are uncertain, but it is *possible* that it encompasses a variant of FMFQ and two other fabrics, sandy fine flint-tempered (FFCQ) and sandy shell tempered (SQ), with which the two feature sherds were associated spatially, although in no place on site do these occur in LIA form. The group could be LIA or LIA/ERB.

#### *Further work*



Any further work would focus on characterizing, contextualizing and illustrating the MIA assemblage, which belongs to a recognizable but poorly known group. Potentially this would add significantly to our understanding of pottery of this date within the region. The early pottery is of a type well known within the region and requires less attention; while the later pottery, is too insubstantial to be of much value, though it would perhaps yield more data considered in the wider context of the site's Romano-British pottery.

Table P1. Prehistoric pottery from Coulsdon (CNE14): quantification, fabrics, diagnostics and suggested dating

context	no of sherds	weight	fabric(s)	diagnostics	suggested date
750	2	10	FS	pot L	LIA/ERB
754	1	5	FS		LIA/ERB
756			FMF, FS	pot M	LBA, LIA/ERB
762	1	4	RB quartz		RB
762	6	10	FMF, FMFQ		LBA, LBA/EIA
767	2	8	FMFQ		LBA/EIA
773	2	12	FF, FFCQ		LBA, LBA/EIA or LIA
776	2	6	MF		LBA or LBA/EIA
827	74	305	FMF, MCF, RFQ, Q, C, FMFQ	pot E	LBA/EIA, MIA
841	6	70	FMF, S, SQ		LBA, MIA, LBA/EIA or LIA
845		100	FMF, MF, S	base in FMF with horizontal burnished exterior groove	LBA/EIA, MIA
913	4	5	S		MIA
914	213	1850	FF, FMF, MCF, CF	pots A–D; pinched base in CF	LBA
4005	>15	600	S	pot K	MIA
4006	20	165	FMF, S, Q, U	pot K; unidentified clay-object	MIA
4010	2	30	Q	pot F	MIA, RB
4011	7	30	FMFQ, S, RCQ, Q, RB quartz		LBA/EIA, MIA, RB
4012	7	160	S	pot K	MIA
4013	28	360	FMF, C, CH, S, RFQ	PDR-type out-turned rim in FMF; pots G and H	LBA, MIA
4015	326	1650	FMF, MF, RCQ	pot I (many sherds from single vessel)	LBA, MIA
5017	1	4	FMFQ		LBA/EIA
5035	16	25	Q, RB quartz		ND, RB
5044	7	50	S, RFQ, RB quartz	pot J	MIA, RB
5045	1	4	S		MIA
5066	1	4	S		MIA
	416	5452			
Key: S and FS = shelly; FMF = fine to medium flint-tempered; FMFQ = sandy fine to medium flint-tempered; FF = fine flint-tempered; FFCQ = sandy flint tempered; MF = medium flint-tempered; MCF = medium to coarse flint-tempered; RFQ, Q and RCQ = sandy; C = calcite tempered; CH = chalk inclusions; U = untempered					

## APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE ROMAN POTTERY

Eniko Hudak and Katie Anderson

### Introduction

The evaluation and excavations at the Former Cane Hill Hospital (CNE14) yielded an assemblage of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (LIA/ERB), Romano-British, and post-medieval pottery totalling 2526 sherds weighing 18.617kg (16.96 EVEs). The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric codes for Roman fabrics (Symonds 2002), and individual fabric descriptions and a unique set of fabric codes were assigned to a range of coarse handmade fabrics, which possibly date to the LIA/ERB period (or earlier).

### Possible LIA/ERB fabrics

These unique fabric codes are based on a sequential alphanumeric system. The prefix 'C.' refers to coarse fabrics, which is followed by a series of letters that indicate the dominant inclusion type (i.e. Q for quartz, SH for shell etc.). A number after this code represents a further subdivision. Most are hand-built quartz sand tempered fabrics, some with burnished surfaces and decoration, possibly from local sources.

Fabric code	Description
C.Q1	A coarse, soft fabric with sparse quartz inclusions and voids both in the break and on the surfaces. The fabric is black, with black to light brown surfaces.
C.Q2	Coarse, hard fabric, with abundant quartz temper (and occasional red particles) and smooth, burnished exterior surface. Black throughout, sometimes with grey surfaces.
C.Q3	Same as C.Q2, but oxidised, and has smooth soapy outer surface.
C.Q4	Very coarse medium hard fabric with abundant large white quartz inclusions visible on the surface. Light grey fabric with reddish outer margin (sometimes dark grey throughout) and black, burnished, smooth outer surface with less visible inclusions. Found several fragments with burnished lattice decoration. Possibly a forerunner of the BB tradition.
C.Q5	Similar to C.Q2, but with harsh surfaces. Grey core with buff margins, and black/orange surfaces.
C.Q6	A hard fabric with harsh surfaces, and very densely packed with multicoloured quartz inclusions creating shiny surface and breaks, and occasional mica.
C.QSH1 – oxidised C.QSH2 – reduced	Coarse, medium hard fabric densely packed with quartz and shell fragments. Both reduced and oxidised variants, surfaces covered in voids where the shell leached out.
C.QG1 – oxidised C.QG2 – reduced C.GSH1	Coarse quartz and sparse grog tempered soft fabric. Light reddish brown/black throughout, occasionally with a grey core.
C.F1	Soft, coarse fabric with moderate amounts of red/brown grog and shell. Light orange/orange throughout, sometimes with a grey core. Slightly soapy surfaces.
C.CH1	Soft fabric with moderate ill-sorted flint and sand temper. Larger flint particles protrude surface. Grey to light brown in colour.
C.SH1	A very soft fabric with medium to extra large sized chalk and sparse sand inclusions. Light cream/buff and grey in colour.
	Coarse soft fabric with abundant shell inclusions, also visible on the sherd surfaces. Blue-grey throughout, sometimes with reddish brown surfaces.

### Assemblage composition

The pottery survived in a variety of states, but sherds were mainly abraded, which is also reflected in the rather low mean weight of 7.37g. This could mean that much of the pottery may have been left on

the surface for a period of time before being deposited, or could imply a degree of re-deposition had taken place.

The pottery was recovered from 111 individually numbered contexts including the topsoil (Tables 1 and 2). Individual context assemblages were mainly small (1-30 sherds), with only 12 medium sized (31-100 sherds) and four large (100+ sherds) assemblages.

Handmade fabrics, possibly dating to the LIA/ERB period, account for 23.55% of the assemblage by sherd count and 27.7% by weight. The most common fabrics were coarse quartz, and quartz and shell tempered in forms of large, thick-walled bead-rim jars (2A).

Apart from four post-medieval sherds, the rest of the assemblage can be dated to the Roman period. Most sherds date to the early- to mid-Roman period (1<sup>st</sup>-mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD), and only a very few sherds have an earliest production date later than AD150.

Overall, the Romano-British pottery assemblage is dominated by coarse wares, 93.82% by sherd count (93.55% by weight). The most common fabrics are Alice Holt wares (AHSU), Black-burnished style (BBS) and BB2, and un-sourced sandy grey wares (SAND). Verulamium region wares (VRW, VRR, VRG) are also present in considerable quantities. Early fabrics occurring in West Kent and City assemblages, such as Patch Grove ware (PATCH, AD50-200, Pollard 1988), Hoo ware (HOO, AD50-100, Davies *et al.* 1994) and Highgate Wood C ware (HWC, AD70-160, *ibid.*) are also found, even if in smaller quantities.

Fine wares are mainly *Terra Sigillata* from South Gaul (SAMSG), but other sources are also represented. There are a few sherds with moulded decoration, as well as a stamped base sherd, however, only the corner of the stamp is visible. Kentish fine wares (NKFW, UPFW) are well represented, and Colchester colour-coated (COLCC) and fine micaceous wares (FMIC) also occur. There were 7 sherds of amphorae, which were mainly Baetican Dressel 20 (BAET).

Later fabrics include fragments of Thameside Kent ware jars (TSK, AD180-300), a single body sherd of a Nene Valley colour-coated hunt cup (NVCC, AD150-400), and a few small fragments of Oxfordshire *mortaria* (OXWW AD180-400, OXWS AD240-400, and OXRC AD270-400).

The most common form types are jars (8.26 EVEs, Chart 1), mainly Black-burnished type everted rim jars (2F) and figure-7 rim jars (2D). These are followed by bowls (2.37 EVEs), flagons (1.57 EVEs including a complete rim) and dishes (0.97 EVEs). There are also a few body sherds of strainers and *mortaria*.

### **Contextual analysis**

Pottery was recovered from the evaluation, and Phases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the excavation. Only five sherds were unstratified. The material was looked at (below) in its preliminary draft phased sequence and has been listed in that order. The phasing in the assessment document (above) has

been adjusted to take account of the dating information provided in this and in the other specialist appendixes.

### **Evaluation (Katie Anderson)**

Contexts: [77], [79], [83], [147], [151], [153], [157], [161], [167] and unstratified.

A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 52 sherds weighing 228g and representing 0.24 EVEs was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage comprises small and fragmented sherds, and is 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, with un-sourced SAND fabrics occurring most frequently. Sourced Romano-British wares identified included five HWC sherds from a small beaker, four UPFW 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 un-diagnostic. There was also a single abraded sherd from a CGBL closed vessel, dating AD150-250.

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 (UPFW).

### **Excavation**

Roman pottery was identified in a series of specific contexts sometimes associated with earlier residual material this group has been outlined below

Context: [5032]

Three small sherds (15g, 0.09EVEs) of un-sourced oxidised wares were found in the only context with pottery.

Contexts: [827], [915], [4005], [5047], [5057]

A small assemblage of 40 sherds weighing 254g (0.17 EVEs) was recovered from Phase 2 contexts. 80% of the assemblage is in handmade quartz, quartz and shell, and flint tempered prehistoric (or possibly ERB) fabrics in forms of bead-rim jars (2A), including one sherd with impressed decoration. The remaining 8 sherds include a single sherd of AHSU, VRW, and an OXRC *mortarium* fragment from (827), which is dated to AD270-400 and is possibly intrusive.

Contexts: [404], [406], [408], [410], [417], [497], [498], [574], [589], [597], [601], [612], [616], [618], [620], [635], [636], [639], [641], [658], [659], [6701], [672], [682], [683], [686], [698], [700], [702], [716], [718], [724], [726], [728], [736], [738], [740], [750], [758], [792], [796], [814], [829], [841], [843], [857], [875], [896].

These contexts yielded 929 sherds weighing 6735g (5.94 EVEs), 273 of which are in handmade coarse quartz, quartz and shell, chalk, and flint tempered fabrics (possibly LIA/ERB) in forms of jars, including sherds with burnished lattice decoration (C.Q4).

The rest of the assemblage is dominated by BBS and AHSU in forms of 2F and 2D jars. Verulamium region products (VRW, VRR, VCWS, and VRG), PATCH, HOO and HWC are also represented, although in much smaller quantities. There are only 8 sherds of fine wares, which include Samian ware, FMIC and a possible sherd of London mica-dusted ware (LOMI).

One of the four large context assemblages belongs to this phase: context [614], fill of a ditch. It contained 246 sherds weighing 2117g (1.24 EVEs). 26% of the assemblage by sherd count (45% by weight) is in handmade possibly LIA/ERB fabrics. The rest of the assemblage is dominated by BBS and AHSU jars, and PATCH and VRR are also present in considerable quantities including a complete flagon rim. There are only two sherds of fine wares, one SAM and one FMIC.

Contexts: [576], [578], [592], [595], [600], [605], [606], [614], [634], [643], [651], [688], [689], [691], [692], [694], [696], [710], [712], [714], [722], [730], [734], [744], [748], [752], [754], [760], [775], [778], [779], [780], [781], [785], [789], [804], [808], [820], [834], [837].

These contexts yielded pottery totalling 1,492 sherds weighing 11,185g (10.23 EVEs). A smaller but still considerable proportion of the assemblage is in coarse handmade, possibly LIA/ERB fabrics, 19.5% by sherd count, and 20.6% by weight. Fabrics are mainly quartz, and quartz and shell tempered, but shell, flint, and grog tempered wares also occur.

The most common Romano-British fabric in this group is AHSU (27.6% by ShC, 35.9% by weight), followed by un-sourced sandy grey wares (28%; 17.1%) and BB2 and BBS (17.4%; 23.7%), and also include PATCH, HOO, and HWC. Fine wares include *Terra Sigillata*, NKFW, UPFW, COLCC, and a single sherd of an NVCC hunt cup dated to AD150-400. Other later fabrics are also present in the group, such as Oxfordshire products (OXWW, OXRC, OXWC), but only a few fragments.

The other three of the four large context, comprise layer [688], and [595] and [576], the fills of two pits.

The largest context assemblage of the site was recovered from layer (688), which contained 662 sherds (3,988g, 3.71 EVEs). Only 52 sherds weighing 483g (0.04 EVEs) were in coarse handmade fabrics (LIA/ERB, mainly quartz, and shell tempered). There is a range of early Roman fabrics represented in the rest of the assemblage, but it is again dominated by AHSU, un-sourced grey wares, and BB2 and BBS. Compared to the rest of the assemblage, there is a slightly higher proportion of fine wares (8.2%; 7.2%), which are mainly South Gaulish Samian (SAMSG) including five sherds with figure decoration, Samian from other sources, NKFW, a single sherd of COLCC with roughcast decoration, and three fragments, which are possibly OXWC, dated to later than the rest of the assemblage (AD240-400).

Context [595] yielded 188 sherds weighing 1343g (1.05 EVEs). Interestingly, the assemblage is dominated by handmade coarse fabrics (possibly LIA/ERB) - 106 sherds weighing 781g (0.52 EVEs)

in forms of 2A and 2D type jars. The rest of the assemblage consists of un-sourced Roman grey, oxidised, and buff wares, VRW, and AHSU. The only type of fine ware is Central Gaulish Samian – three sherds of a 5DR42 dish with leaf decoration.

Context [576] contained 155 sherds (1779g, 1.68 EVEs), only two of which are in handmade (poss. LIA/ERB) fabric C.Q2. Over half of the assemblage is made up by AHSU jars and bowls, followed by un-sourced grey wares, and BB2, and VRW is also present. There are only six sherds of fine wares including South Gaulish Samian, COLCC, NKFW, and a single sherd of an OXRC *mortarium* dated considerably later than the rest of the assemblage, thus possibly intrusive.

Context: [669]

There was only one very small fragment of pottery found in this context (<1g).

Contexts: [800], [867], [6014]

There were only three sherds in these contexts, two of which are post-medieval in date, and the third one is in an un-sourced oxidised Roman fabric.

## **Discussion**

As it has been described above, the pottery assemblage from CNE14 contains handmade fabrics, possibly dating to the LIA/ERB period, Romano-British pottery from a range of sources, and a few post-medieval sherds. The Romano-British pottery can be dated to the early/mid-Roman period, with a few intrusive late Roman sherds. Imported and fine wares account for a small proportion of the assemblage and are from a limited range of sources. The sherds are mostly abraded, which suggests a degree of re-deposition.

The Roman pottery provides useful dating evidence indicating that the site was in use between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD (possibly even the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century), with a transitional period from the LIA, although the dating of the handmade coarse fabrics is yet to be further confirmed. According to the functional analysis of different Romano-British site types (Evans 2001), the dominance of coarse wares, the most commonly occurring form types (jars), and the presence of possible transitional LIA/ERB pottery suggest that the site was peripheral or basic rural similar to Iron Age oppida.

## **Recommendations**

All of the pottery has been fully recorded, however, the handmade fabrics of possibly LIA/ERB date are recommended for further examination. The assemblage as a whole needs to be re-considered with respect to phasing revisions and in a site wide context, as well as in its local and regional context, by comparing it to other nearby assemblages. Key groups/features will need to be further identified and discussed in more detail. It is also recommended to include a report in the publication.

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Context	Size	Spot date
0	S	X
77	S	AD50-400
79	S	AD50-400
83	S	AD50-400
147	S	AD50-400
151	S	AD70-400
153	S	AD100-250
157	S	AD50-250
161	S	AD90-160
167	S	AD70-150
402	S	PMED
404	S	LIA/ERB
406	S	AD50-400
408	S	LIA/ERB
410	S	AD50-400
417	S	LIA/ERB
497	S	LIA/ERB
498	S	AD50-400
574	S	AD50-400
576	L	AD70-250
578	S	AD50-200
589	S	LIA/ERB
592	S	50BC-AD250
595	L	50BC-AD250
597	S	LIA/ERB
600	S	AD120-250
601	S	LIA/ERB
605	S	AD70-160
606	S	50BC-AD250
612	S	LIA/ERB
614	M	50BC-AD160
616	S	50BC-AD160
618	S	LIA/ERB
620	S	LIA/ERB
634	S	50BC-AD160
635	S	50BC-AD160
636	S	50BC-AD160
639	S	50BC-AD200
641	L	50BC-AD160
643	S	AD50-400
651	S	50BC-AD160
658	S	50BC-AD400
659	M	50BC-AD160
669	S	AD50-400
670	M	AD120-400
672	S	50BC-AD150
682	S	50BC-AD120
683	S	50BC-AD160
686	S	AD70-160
688	L	50BC-AD160
689	S	50BC-AD200

Context	Size	Spot date
691	M	50BC-AD160
692	S	AD50-250
694	S	LIA/ERB
696	S	LIA/ERB
698	S	AD120-250
700	S	50BC-AD250
702	S	LIA/ERB
710	S	LIA/ERB
712	S	AD50-160
714	S	AD50-200
716	S	AD50-160
718	M	50BC-AD250
722	S	AD120-400
724	M	50BC-AD250
726	S	AD50-400
728	M	50BC-AD250
730	S	AD180-300
734	S	AD120-400
736	S	LIA/ERB
738	M	50BC-AD160
740	S	50BC-AD160
744	M	50BC-AD160
748	S	AD50-200
750	S	AD120-200
752	S	AD50-150
754	M	50BC-AD160
758	S	AD50-160
760	S	AD50-160
775	S	AD50-160
778	M	50BC-AD160
779	S	50BC-AD400
780	S	LIA/ERB
781	S	LIA/ERB
785	S	LIA/ERB
789	S	AD50-400
792	M	AD120-400
794	S	AD50-150
796	S	LIA/ERB
800	S	PMED
804	S	AD50-200
808	S	LIA/ERB
812	S	AD50-200
814	S	LIA/ERB
820	S	50BC-AD300
827	S	50BC-AD200
829	S	50BC-AD250
834	S	AD50-200
837	S	50BC-AD200
841	S	LIA/ERB
843	S	LIA/ERB
857	S	AD50-400
867	S	PMED?
875	S	LIA/ERB
896	S	LIA/ERB
915	S	LIA/ERB
4005	S	LIA/ERB
5032	S	AD50-400
5047	S	LIA/ERB
5057	S	LIA/ERB
6014	S	AD50-400

Table 1 – Spotdating

Context	ShC	W(g)	EVEs
0	5	68	0.33
77	1	0	
79	1	2	
83	1	2	
147	1	1	
151	2	8	
153	9	10	



157	8	26	
161	26	167	0.2
167	2	7	
402	2	56	
404	3	38	0.07
406	1	0	
408	19	141	
410	1	7	
417	6	21	
497	2	64	
498	1	0	
574	2	1	
576	155	1779	1.68
578	4	109	0.03
589	1	3	
592	4	4	
595	188	1343	1.05
597	6	24	
600	5	5	
601	6	17	
605	12	90	0.3
606	7	36	0.14
612	1	3	
614	41	197	0.06
616	15	103	
618	2	96	0.11
620	3	149	
634	19	151	
635	7	32	
636	15	109	0.05
639	18	101	0.16
641	246	2117	1.24
643	1	5	
651	16	83	0.09
658	28	342	0.41
659	67	453	0.57
669	1	0	
670	36	158	0.21
672	20	132	
682	6	65	0.09
683	14	115	0.18
686	1	3	
688	662	3988	3.71
689	22	172	0.1
691	62	615	0.52
692	6	152	0.13
694	3	14	
696	3	6	
698	6	31	
700	10	25	
702	5	22	
710	6	9	
712	1	3	
714	1	63	
716	4	20	
718	90	588	1.61
722	19	344	0.19
724	77	576	
726	3	5	
728	39	329	0.44
730	1	12	0.06
734	9	85	0.19
736	10	44	0.06
738	44	256	0.18
740	16	46	0.1
744	32	71	0.18
748	10	84	
750	3	41	
752	5	134	
754	57	465	0.6
758	8	100	0.11

760	20	189	0.28
775	11	64	
778	42	267	0.39
779	4	2	
780	1	1	
781	2	8	0.05
785	1	4	
789	1	5	
792	44	106	0.08
794	18	330	0.26
796	7	12	
800	1	62	
804	2	6	
808	4	4	
812	1	1	
814	6	18	
820	23	174	0.22
827	8	66	0.04
829	13	58	0.1
834	2	5	
837	10	107	
841	5	66	
843	8	65	0.17
857	1	18	
867	1	8	
875	1	9	
896	1	6	
915	9	81	0.13
4005	2	12	
5032	3	15	0.09
5047	13	40	
5057	8	55	
6014	1	10	
TOTAL	2526	18617	16.96

Table 2 – Quantification by context

Fabric	ShC	W(g)	EVE
AHSU	427	3598	1.33
AHSU?	6	33	0.11
AMPH?	2	20	
BAET	4	157	
BB1	1	13	
BB2	178	1391	2.27
BB2?	1	2	
BBS	364	2872	4.07
BBS?	3	7	
BUFF	16	213	0.06
C.CH1	8	22	
C.F1	27	102	
C.GSH1	8	75	
C.Q1	32	254	0.15
C.Q2	15	111	
C.Q3	56	372	0.03
C.Q4	130	1290	0.47
C.Q5	7	161	0.24
C.Q6	4	37	
C.QF1	2	9	
C.QG1	36	363	0.04
C.QG2	48	294	0.14
C.QSH1	101	1000	0.64

Fabric	ShC	W(g)	EVE
C.QSH2	49	280	0.34
C.SH1	72	787	0.09
CGBL	1	1	
COLCC	3	5	
CSGW	140	541	0.13
FINE	4	7	
FMIC	10	31	
FSGW	9	16	0.17
GAUL?	1	11	
GROG	8	62	0.08
HOO	8	21	
HOO?	3	11	
HWC	32	60	0.64
HWC?	12	35	0.17
LOMI	1	6	0.18
LOMI?	3	14	0.07
LOXI	11	44	
MICA	2	84	
MISC	17	95	
NKFW	14	40	
NKFW?	2	6	
NVCC	1	3	
OXID	151	707	0.42
OXRC	2	9	
OXWC?	3	9	
OXWW?	1	120	
PATCH	13	153	
PATCH?	1	2	
PMED	3	118	
PMED?	1	8	
SAM	11	50	0.21
SAM?	1	1	
SAMCG	8	72	0.18
SAMCG?	1	1	
SAMLEZ	1	3	0.05
SAMLEZ?	1	7	
SAMLG	1	77	0.24
SAMMV	1	2	
SAMSG	30	189	0.4
SAMSG?	1	7	0.04
SAND	268	1509	2.74
SANDM	6	20	
SUG?	8	26	
TSK	12	43	0.06
UPFW	13	57	0.07
VCWS	30	104	0.11
VCWS?	1	6	
VRG	2	104	0.26

Fabric	ShC	W(g)	EVE
VRG?	3	30	
VRR	10	79	0.05
VRR?	18	57	0.22
VRW	42	446	0.24
VRW?	3	45	0.25
TOTAL	2526	18617	16.96

Table 3 – Quantification by fabric

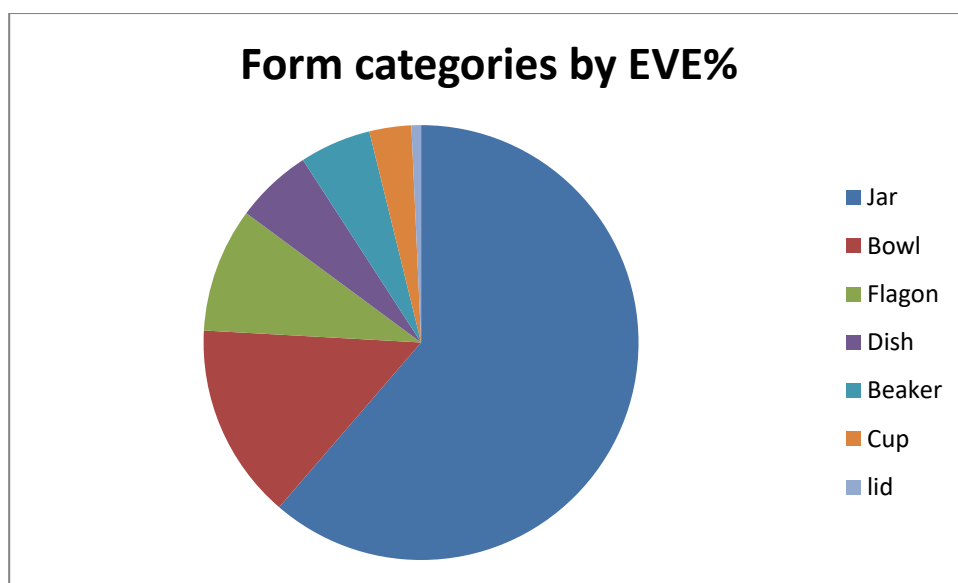


Chart 1 – Proportion of form categories by EVE%

## **APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

By Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

The post-Roman Pottery recovered from the archaeological evaluation of the site has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2015) and this report considers pottery recovered from the subsequent archaeological intervention. A small sized assemblage of pottery was derived from the mitigation work (two boxes). The pottery dates from the post-medieval period and more specifically the 19th and 20th centuries. Except for the pottery recovered from context [5066], which was came from an environmental sample, and the sherds were very small and showed evidence of being abrasion, the rest of the assemblage is in a very good condition. This includes three intact items (containers), while two other vessels survive with a complete profile and the only other vessel is present in the form of a rim sherd from an identifiable form. Therefore the majority of the pottery appears to have been discarded rapidly after it was broken or its contents had been used up and the item was no longer needed. The pottery was quantified using sherd counts (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, measured in grams. Post-Roman pottery was recovered from three contexts and individual deposits produced only small (fewer than 30 sherds) sized groups.

All the pottery (fourteen sherds, 7 ENV and weighing 1.524kg, of which none was unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>). The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

### **The Pottery types and their forms**

- English brown salt-glazed stoneware (ENGS), 1700–1900, one sherd, 1 ENV, 709g. This ware is represented by an intact large 19th-century or later dated blacking bottle with a rim diameter of 65mm, a base diameter of 78mm and a height of 185mm. The item was found in context [6020].
- English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830–1900, one sherd, 1 ENV, 709g. A single intact squat shouldered jar occurs in this pottery type and the vessel has a rim diameter of 75mm, a base diameter of 80mm and a height of 102mm. The item was almost certainly used as a container for a processed food and dates to the late 19th-early 20th century and was found in context [620].
- Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, three sherds, 2 ENV, 153g. Two small abraded sherds of this pottery type was recovered from context [5066] and environmental sample <504>. An intact small cylindrical jar with an all over pale grey glaze was used for the selling of jams or preserves and other commodities. Moulded on the underside of the base is the legend

'GRAYS/AVERAGE/4oz/PATENT'. It has a rim and base diameter of 58mm and a height of 102mm. The vessel was made by W. A. Gray & Sons, who operated the Midlothian Pottery, Portobello, Scotland during the period of 1868–1923 and a patent was issued to this company in 1882 for their whiteware jam pots (Haggarty 2006).

- Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900, seven sherds, 1 ENV, 147g. The complete profile of a moulded conical jug with a vertical loop strap handle occurs in this ware and was recovered from context [6006]. The item has a moulded wooden garden 'fence' design of vertical close boards and a basket weave border around the base with additional flowers and leaves which are painted brown, tan, rose and yellow colours. The item has a pale cream coloured glaze. This vessel is probably of a 20th century date, possibly a little earlier
- Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900, one sherd, 1 ENV, 41g. From context [6020] was recovered the rim of a cylindrical mug which has on the exterior of the upper wall a blue transfer-printed circular 'belt' type mark containing 'LONDON COUNTY [ASYLUM]'. The item dates from the establishment of the Cane Hill London County Asylum on the site in 1882 and falls into the category of institutional wares, where by organisations (the armed forces, hospitals, etc) and businesses ordered personalised ceramics from a pottery company.
- Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration (TPW3), 1810-1900, one sherd, 1 ENV, 113g. In this pottery type there is represented another institutional ware in the form of an oval dish, which has a surviving foot on the underside of the base and this is comprised of a small hemisphere of fired clay. On the inside of the wall is a monogram of interlaced initials 'LCA' in a late 19th-early 20th century dated lettering style. LCA stands for the London County Asylum. The vessel was recovered from context [6020].

## Distribution

The post-Roman pottery was recovered from Phases 3 and 6 dated contexts and its distribution is shown in Table 3.

Context	Area	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
5066	SR2	3	S	2	1	2	1805	1900	1805–1900+
6006	SR3	6	S	7	1	147	1830	1900	Late 19th – early 20th century
6020	SR3	6	S	5	5	1375	1830	1900	c. 1882- early 20th century

Table 1. CNE14: Distribution of the post-Roman pottery showing for each context which produced pottery, the area, the phase, the assemblage size, the number of sherds (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (Wt), 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 in the form of pottery types found in this part of greater London and nationally. Additionally the pottery can be directly linked to the later history of the site and specifically in the form of the late 19th-early 20th century 'institutional wares' whereby the Cane Hill London County Asylum is named on two vessels. The other forms undoubtedly relate to activities within this establishment, *i.e.* the containers providing food and the blacking bottle for use on footwear or the kitchen ranges and for use by the patients and their carers. The archaeological evaluation also produced institutional ceramics associated with the asylum (Jarrett 2015). The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from and to relate it to activities on the site. It is recommended that a pottery publication is produced on the material, which should additionally contain the Saxon and medieval pottery uncovered in the evaluation. Three drawings of the Saxon and early medieval pottery and photographs of the institutional wares and the associated vessels used in the asylum should be commissioned to supplement the text..

### **References**

Haggarty, G. 2006 'Excavations at the Brunton Wire Works site at Musselburgh (Newbigging Pottery) Ceramic Resource Disc 14'. Technical Report. National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh.  
<[http://repository.nms.ac.uk/328/1/Brunton\\_Wire\\_Works\\_Disc\\_14.pdf](http://repository.nms.ac.uk/328/1/Brunton_Wire_Works_Disc_14.pdf)>.

Jarrett, C. 2015 'Post-Roman Pottery Assessment'. In: R. Humphrey, 'Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL. An Archaeological Evaluation'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished document.

## **APPENDIX 5 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT**

By Chris Jarrett

Previous archaeological work on the study area produced only a single mid 19th century bowl (Jarrett 2015). The mitigation work also only recovered a single clay tobacco pipe bowl and it was found in context [6020] (Area SR3, Phase 6). The bowl is missing its lower half and so could not be assigned to a specific bowl shape. However, the item is of a specific design (the thorn type) and this decorative bowl style was popular from the mid 19th to the early 20th century. The bowl has uniform dark brown surfaces which may be deliberate.

The only significance of the bowl is to indicate that it was in use at the Cane Hill Asylum and could have been used by an inmate or worker there and therefore complements an understanding of the material culture associated with late 19th-20th century institutions of this type. A clay tobacco pipe of a mid 19th-early 20th-century Irish-type and made by Edward Grout and Benjamin Williams, Clapham, c.1852–c. 1885, is the only other clay tobacco pipe in the assemblage and was found during the evaluation (Jarrett 2015). The main potential of the thorn-type bowl is to date the context it was recovered from. It is recommended that a short publication text is written on both the Grout and Williams and the thorn-type pipes and related as best as possible to the material culture of the asylum and that both bowls are illustrated to complement the text.

### **Reference**

Jarrett, C. 2015 'Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment'. In: R. Humphrey, 'Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL. An Archaeological Evaluation'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished document.



## **APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

By Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

The glass recovered from the archaeological evaluation of the site has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2015) and this report considers material recovered from the subsequent archaeological intervention. A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The glass dates exclusively to the post-medieval period and particularly the late 19th-early 20th century. None of the fragments show evidence for abrasion and all were probably deposited rapidly after breakage or being discarded. Natural weathering was not noted on any of the vessel glass, despite soda glass being present, which tends to be affected by adverse burial conditions. The material is in a fragmented state although all of the assemblage could be assigned to 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 (15 fragments/5 MNV/469g, of which none are unstratified) was recorded in a database format, 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 of the glass assemblage forms are as follows:

#### **Codd bottle**

Fragments of the same Codd bottle were found in contexts [6008], as the applied rim and part of the neck and context [6020] as the rest of the vessel represented by one fragment (344g). The item dates to c. 1870 and the shape was patented in 1872. The moulded vessel was made in green tinted high-lime low alkali glass and has embossed on the wall of the vessels 'LCA' in scrolling lettering. The lettering almost certainly refers to the London County Asylum (rather than a mineral water company) and implies that like the pottery (see Jarrett: Pottery Assessment) this institution was also commissioning personalised glassware from glass bottle makers and the means to fill the bottles with aerated water. The vessel is therefore likely to date to after 1882 when the asylum was established on the study area.

#### **Bottle, cylindrical and squat**

An intact mould made bottle, 88mm tall, of this type was recovered from context [6020]. The vessel has an applied patent extract/flat rim type (22mm in diameter), a deep neck relative to the size of the vessel, a rounded shoulder and a concave base (40mm in diameter) underside which is embossed '433' and '10' either side of an anchor. The rim type dates to c. 1870 and the vessel may very well have had a pharmaceutical use.

### Vessel glass

Six small fragments of 19th-century or later clear soda glass was recovered from environmental sample <504>, context [5066]. Context [6008] also produced sherds of vessel glass which showed evidence of being derived from cylindrical forms. One fragment of a vessel is in clear soda glass and another (three fragments) item was made in green-tinted HLLA glass.

### Distribution

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

Context	Trench	Phase	No. of frags	MNV	Weight (g)	Forms	Context considered date
5006	SR2	3	6	-	2	Vessel glass	19th-20th c
6006	SR3	6	7	3	12	Codd bottle, vessel glass	1882+
6020	SR3	6	2	2	455	Codd bottle, squat cylindrical bottle	1882+

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 4). 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 presence of the Codd bottles. 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.

### References

Jarrett, C. 2015 'Glass Assessment'. In: R. Humphrey, 'Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL. An Archaeological Evaluation'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished document.

## **APPENDIX 7: ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL**

Dr Kevin Hayward and Amparo Valcarcel

### **INTRODUCTION AND AIMS**

Five small boxes of stone and ceramic building materials were retained from the excavations at Former Cane Hill Hospital

This moderate sized assemblage (231 examples, 10.17 kg) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabrics and forms of the Roman building materials as well as any evidence for later medieval or post-medieval occupation.
- Identify the fabric of any of the un-worked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.
- For this report reference should be made to the catalogues for the building material (CNE14.mdb)
- To make recommendations for any further study.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology's stone and ceramic building material reference collection.

This moderate and variable assemblage (231 fragments 10.17 kg) contains a mixture of natural bedrock, possible prehistoric and / or Saxon loom weights and daub, a burnt LIA / ERB Pudding stone fragment (probably Worms Heath Puddingstone Surrey), LIA and Roman querns, Roman fabrics, and late medieval to early post medieval roofing tile as well as late 19th to 20th century brick. This is not surprising given the large number of trenches excavated across a wide area formerly occupied by the Victorian mental asylum of Cane Hill Hospital as well as the long period of occupation/activity associated with this site.

More than 85% of the assemblage consists of Roman ceramic building material (excluding daub, mortar, stone and loom-weights) with much smaller quantities of post medieval (14%) fabrics.

**ROMAN** 61 examples 2.66 kg

Most of the building material is in a fragmentary condition and abraded which would suggest that it may have been reused. Furthermore, Roman fabrics appear in some post medieval contexts. There is an exceptionally high proportion of flat tile (75%) and brick (15%). Many of the shallower thickness bricks are likely to derive from smaller *bessalis* and *pedalis* types. The fact that many do not appear to be fresh suggests these represent dumped material from a Roman structure, possibly some distance from the site. This was to be expected given the proximity of the site to Stane Street. The flanged roofing tiles are made of the local sandy fabric 2815 (2 examples) and silty fabric (2 examples). All are in a fragmentary condition.

Horizontal elements in the form of small fragments of tile are numerous (75%) and are made of local silty fabrics 3056, 3238 and CNE01, and local sandy red fabrics 3004, 3006 and 2452. These flat tiles are frequent in post Roman and Roman contexts throughout the site.

High-status bath-house materials (e.g. box flue tile) occur in small quantities (2 examples), especially combed box flue tile came from [576]. The flues are made of local silty fabric CNE01. All of them are in a fragmentary condition. Both fragments are combed with parallel lines, and one of them with complicated design combining vertical and diagonal lines (Type CCVDC).

Silty fabrics dominate (73% by size), including a local fabric coded CNE01. The common first century to early second century red sandy local group 2815 (27% by size) is present in smaller quantities.

## **MEDIEVAL** 6 example 541 gr.

Small quantities of medieval roofing tile defined by fabric type, form, and the presence of coarse moulding sand attests to some medieval activity in the area. The tiles can be assigned an earlier medieval (12th to 13th century) date on the basis of fabric and form. They suggest derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date. 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. All the peg tiles are made of iron oxide enriched 2586 fabric. Many are thin and have coarse-moulding sand.

## **POST MEDIEVAL** 3 examples 1.38 kg.

2276 (1480-1900) 1 example, 56 gr.

Rectangular shaped roofing tile with two nail holes at one end made from London sandy fabric 2276 is the less common fabric from the site.

## **INTERMEDIATE; GREAT FIRE**

Maroon 3032nr3033 (1664-1725), 1 example, 308 g.

One example of a late 17th to early 18th century intermediate brick 3032nr3033 combining facets of both early post medieval reds and post great fire purples was recovered from [350].

## **POST GREAT FIRE FABRICS** 6 examples, 1 kg

3035 Yellow large machine made Medway bricks

One example of a local variant post-Fire brick, yellow and a late 18th century-mid 20th century estuarine variety was recovered from the site. The brick is wide and frogged, and has sharp rises suggesting possible machine manufacture. The presence of this brick shows a phase of re-development at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

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

## **THE DAUB** 3102 71 examples 1.50 kg

Un-worked slightly abraded daub fragments, attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub constructions in the vicinity were identified in small lumps. Of particular interest is part of a triangular loom weight in a daub type fabric from the fill of a pit [29], from Trench 1. This could either be indicative of Iron Age or possibly Saxon activity, both of which have been identified at the site from other artefacts e.g. (Jarrett 2014). There is also a small quantity of daub, one of which was from the upper fill [141] of a possible prehistoric ditch [146] from Trench 34. It is moulded into a sill shape and may again attest to prehistoric or Saxon activity, or it may even have formed part of a Roman timber lined wattle and daub structure. Almost all of the daub is abraded and burnt. A mud brick fragment was recovered from [411].

## **MORTAR; CEMENT**

Two examples of Victorian pinkish hard lime mortar came from context [863].

## **STONE** 101 examples, 30.94 kg

It appears that most of the stone types are Roman. Quartzite Sandstone and Lodsworth Greensand querns which are abraded and very fragmented / or broken from early and late Roman phases. These rock types constitute the less common quernstone material for Roman phases, although the possibility exists that these may have been dumped during the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. It is

also 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.

A large quantity of loosely consolidated dark brown ferruginous sandstone, grading into gritstone and pebble conglomerate should be seen as deriving from 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 does not reflect any known modified stone form and is likely to be the edge of a natural pebble.

Fragments of Malmstone in the form of a rubble was recovered from the Roman phases. It's probably that Malmstone was being used from the first to at least the third century, although some could have been recycled.

## DISTRIBUTION

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	1500 bc	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	1500 bc	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; 3102	Natural gritty ferruginous sandstone; abraded and burnt daub	4	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-1666	No mortar
147	3102; 3006; 3111	Two Types of Daub; fragment of roman tile and a dark brown ferruginous sandstone	7	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400+	No mortar
153	3111	Natural gritty pebbly carrstone fragments	20					Natural	
167	3111	Natural gritty	6					Natural	

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		ferruginous							
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
402	3006	Abraded early Roman Sandy	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
545	2815	Abraded sandy Roman tiles	1	50	250	50	250	50-250	No mortar
554	3238	Early Roman silty tile	1	70	100	70	100	70-100	No mortar
566	2815	Abraded sandy Roman tiles	1	50	250	50	250	50-250	No mortar
576	2815;2452; 3056 CNE01;3120	Roman sandy tegula, tile and bricks; silty Roman tegula; local Roman silty fabric; Malmstone stone	13	50	350	55	350	55-350	No mortar
600	CNE01; 3120	Local Roman silty fabric; Malmstone stone	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
605	3136	Quartzose sandstone quern	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
634	3120	Malmstone stone	5	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
641	3120	Malmstone stone	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
658	3120	Malmstone stone	10	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
683	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	1	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
688	3102; 2452; 3056;3238; 3120;3111; 3156	Abraded daub; early Roman fabric; silty Roman fabrics; Malmstone stone; Natural gritty ferruginous sandstone; Greensand quern	28	1500 BC	1666	55	400	55-400	No mortar
689	3102;3056	Abraded daub; Roman silty brick	7	1500 BC	350	50	350	50-350	No mortar
691	3136	Quartzose sandstone quern	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
693	3120	Malmstone stone	8	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
698	3006	Early Roman sandy fabric	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
700	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	2	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
702	3120	Malmstone stone	3	100	400	100	400	100-400	No mortar
724	3102	Abraded daub	3	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
726	3120	Malmstone stone	1	100	400	100	400	100-400	No mortar
730	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	4	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
752	3120	Malmstone stone	2	100	400	100	400	100-400	No mortar
754	3006; 3111	Early Roman sandy tile; Natural gritty	3	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar



Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		ferruginous sandstone							
760	2452	Early Roman sandy tegula	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
778	3120	Malmstone stone	2	100	400	100	400	100-400	No mortar
794	3056; CNE01; 3120	Roman silty bricks and tiles; Malmstone stone	8	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
800	3004;3062;2586	Early Roman sandy tile; post medieval unglazed peg tiles	3	50	1800	1200	1800	1200-1800	No mortar
803	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	1	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
827	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	1	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
841	3102;3120	Abraded and burnt daub; Malmstone stone	19	1500 BC					
842	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	7	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
843	3120	Malmstone stone	2						
863	2276;3101PM	Post medieval unglazed peg tile; Victorian mortar	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	1800-1900
904	3238	Abraded Roman silty fabric	1	71	100	71	100	71-100	No mortar
915	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	4	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
3005	3102;3035	Abraded daub; London Stock frogged brick	2	1500 BC	1940	1770	1940	1770-1940	No mortar
3050	3102;3032nr3033	Abraded daub; intermediate great fire brick	2	1500 BC	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725+	No mortar
4005	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	4	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
4010	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	1	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
4011	3102	Burnt daub; burnt mud brick;	2	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
4013	3102	Burnt and abraded daub	1	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
4015	3102	Abraded and burnt daub	3	1500 BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-400+	No mortar
5034	3102	Abraded and burnt daub; Malmstone stone	3	1500 BC	1666	100	400	100-400	No mortar
5044	3102;3120	Abraded and burnt daub: Malmstone stone	20	1500 BC	1666	100	400	100-400	No mortar

## RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

The assessment of the building materials (stone; ceramic building material; mortar, daub) from the Former Cane Hill Hospital site shows that Roman building material makes up 60% of the assemblage.

Very little can be said about the very small medieval and post medieval cbm assemblage other than it represents common local and London type fabrics commonly associated with the construction of farm buildings. Whilst the stone assemblage is all natural un-worked 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 identification of Early Saxon and prehistoric pottery (Jarrett 2014). Whilst other excavations in the vicinity have produced activity of Anglo-Saxon date are such as the scheduled barrow cemetery at nearby Farthing Down as well as other Anglo-Saxon burials which have been discovered at Lion Green Road. 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.

By fabric there is a small group (1.5 kg) of Roman silty group which conforms 73% to the Roman assemblage. Roman occupation was associated with domestic activity and waste deposition from the Roman road (Stane Street), from London to Chichester.

The presence of box flue tile fragments are an indication that the site lies some distance from any prestigious heated building and the debris merely represents dumping activity.

The medieval component is very small (7%), and is limited to standard peg tile suggesting a very limited scale of activity. Roman and medieval structures were heavily disturbed by later buildings activity, especially by post medieval structures from Hospital.

The form and fabric of the dumped later post medieval roofing tile and brick is typical of the 19th century with only occasional 17th and 18th century fabric fragments. Material recovered shows the post medieval development in this area into the 20th century.

Daub is well represented in this small assemblage, and may be provide from Iron Age to medieval component, although some prehistoric pottery was recovered.

Some of the more ornate items such as combed box flue tiles *and querns* may require photography and illustration for publication.

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## APPENDIX 8: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop

### Introduction

The archaeological investigations at Cane Hill resulted in the recovery of a substantial quantity of un-worked burnt stone and a small assemblage of struck flint. Each piece has been catalogued according to context which includes details of distribution, raw materials and condition, and where possible a suggested date of manufacture (Appendix / Catalogue L01). This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue and assesses the assemblage's archaeological significance and its potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. It represents an updated version of an earlier report that focussed on the initial archaeological evaluation (Bishop 2014) and incorporated the material recovered from the excavations. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

### Quantification and Distribution

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal shatter	Core tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
Evaluation	6	12	1	3	2	1	1	681	27,088
Excavation	3	10	8	1	0	0	0	104	5,301

*Table L01: Quantification of Lithic Material from the Investigations at Cane Hill*

The excavation and preceding evaluation at Cane Hill produced a total of 48 pieces of struck flint and just over 32kg of un-worked burnt stone from a variety of features, most of which consist of pits and ditches that have been dated to the Iron Age or Roman period (Table L01; Appendix L01).

### Burnt Stone

The un-worked burnt stone from the site presents a notably large collection. With the exception of two pieces of burnt Green sandstone recovered from context [689], it all consists of un-worked, periglacially 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.

Altogether 21 features produced burnt stone but the bulk came from just three; pit [30] in Service Road 1, pit [59] / [5063] in Service Road 2 and ditch [146] in Evaluation Trench 34, these producing 6.7kg, 9.1kg and 11.1kg respectively (Table L01; Appendix L01).

Some of the smaller individual assemblages of burnt flint may represent background waste emanating from routine hearth use at the site. However, the quantities present and the uniformity and intensity of burning of the flint, not least from pits [30] and [59] / [5063] 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 assemblages associated with 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 on the dip slope of the North Downs (Bishop 2008; Killock 2012). Perhaps the most favoured explanations for the generation of large quantities of burnt stone 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**

Forty-eight pieces of struck flint were recovered. No truly diagnostic pieces are present but the assemblage's technological attributes indicate that it was made over a long period. The earliest pieces come from a blade-based industry 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. Probably over half of the assemblage is, however, more typical of later prehistoric industries and most comparable to 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 denticulates 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 at the site although fill [843] of pit [844] contained a small assemblage of eight pieces that includes four systematically produced blades that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. These clearly pre-date the pit and must have been residually deposited, but they are in good condition and, whilst not useful for refitting, have been struck from identical raw materials. Although not *in-situ*, they indicate a specific episode of flintworking having occurred in the vicinity of the future pit. A further systematically produced blade from the same fill and another from fill [841] are likely to be contemporary, although other flakes from the pit are more crudely produced and probably date to the later prehistoric period. Indications of an episode of possible later prehistoric flintworking are suggested by five flakes from ditch [139]. These had also been struck from a single core and therefore represent a relatively undisturbed knapping location.

### **Significance and Recommendations**

The struck flint indicates periodic but probably very low key visiting of the site from at least the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic period as well as a possible continuation of flintworking into the Iron Age. Unfortunately, the small quantities of material combined with a lack of secure contextual associations means that the interpretational value of the assemblage is limited and no further analytical work is warranted, although a brief description should be included in any published accounts of the excavations.

The quantities of burnt stone recovered are notable and indicate that pyrotechnical activities were an important aspect of the later prehistoric occupations at the site. At present it is far from clear what the exact nature of the processes were that led to the generation of the burnt stone and how they may have related to other activities at the site. It is therefore recommended that a limited amount of further work is conducted to examine the spatial distribution of the material; relate it to the specifics of the feature types and the other classes of material culture present. This should be written up and an account of the burnt stone and its possible functions and significance included in any published account of the excavations.

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## Lithics Catalogue

Context	Feature	Trench	Date	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal shatter	Core tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested Dating	Comments
29	P30	1						1					Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thermal	Burnt	Unknown	?MBA-IA	Heavily burnt and partially disintegrated irregularly reduced multiplatform core producing broad flakes. Weighs 57g
29	P30	1								1			Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thermal	Good	None	MBA-IA	Thermal spall with a series of small notches cut along one edge forming a denticulated tool. 50x33x15mm
29	P30	1						1					Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thermal	Slightly chipped	None	MBA-IA	Angular thermal chunk with broad flakes removed random from many directions. 87g
29	P30	1			1								Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	MBA-IA	Thick, squat flake
29	P30	1			1								Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	None	Chipped	None	Meso - EBA	Narrow flake
29	P30	1									114	6715	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
29	P30	1					1						Translucent yellow-brown	Thermal	Good	None	Undated	Proximal end of a largely cortical flake
33	P31	1			1								Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	None	Chipped	None	Meso - EBA	Thin well struck flake with finely trimmed striking platform
33	P31	1									1	5	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
33	P31	1			1								Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	None	Slightly chipped	None	Undated	Narrow, possible blade but thick, proximal end missing
58	P59	9			1								Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	None	Chipped	None	Meso - ENeo	Fairly narrow almost blade-like flake
58	P59	9									220	8887	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
77	P78	9		1									Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thermal	Good	None	Undated	Small thick flake



Context	Feature	Trench	Date	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal shatter	Core tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested Dating	Comments
77	P78	9		1									Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thermal	Slightly chipped	None	Undated	Blade dimension but badly struck
131	F132	34			1								Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	None	Slightly chipped	None	Meso - EBA	Narrow, possible blade, proximal end missing
131	F132	34									3	117	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
135	D139	35					1						Translucent yellow-brown	None	Good	None	MBA-IA	Possibly from same nodules as other flakes from [135]
135	D139	35			1								Translucent yellow-brown	Thick rough	Good	None	MBA-IA	Possibly from same nodules as other flakes from [135]
135	D139	35			1								Translucent yellow-brown	Thick rough	Good	None	MBA-IA	Possibly from same nodules as other flakes from [135]
135	D139	35		1									Translucent yellow-brown	Thick rough	Good	None	MBA-IA	Possibly from same nodules as other flakes from [135]
135	D139	35			1								Translucent yellow-brown	Thick rough	Good	None	MBA-IA	Possibly from same nodules as other flakes from [135]
141	D146	34			1								Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thick rough	Good	None	MBA-IA	Large squat flake
141	D146	34									336	### #	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
145	D146	34			1								Speckled semi-translucent brown	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	MBA-IA	Thick flake, has a pointed distal end that may have been used as a piercer
145	D146	34									2	100	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
147	P148	35							1				Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	None	Good	None	MBA-IA	Part of a disintegrated core?
147	P148	35		1									Translucent light grey	Thermal	Good	None	Undated	Small flake
147	P148	35		1									Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thick rough	Good	None	Undated	Mostly cortical but has a number of small flakes removed previously

Context	Feature	Trench	Date	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal shatter	Core tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested Dating	Comments
157	P158	36					1						Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	MBA-IA	Distal end of a thick badly struck flake
157	P158	36									3	92	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
167	P168	33									1	6	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
235	D237	70									1	198	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
595	P596	Area 1	RB								4	264	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
641	D641	Area 1	LIA								9	330	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
689	L689	Area 1	RB								2	46	Grey-brown	N/A	Burnt	N/A	Undated	Burnt Greensandstone fragments
689	L689	Area 1	RB								6	359	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
778	D788	Area 1	RB	1									Translucent dark grey	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	?MBA-IA	Proximal end missing. Thick, poorly struck
778	D788	Area 1	RB	1									Translucent dark grey	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	?MBA-IA	Thick, poorly struck
778	D788	Area 1	RB								1	8	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
794	D795	Area 1	RB								1	17	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
820	P846	Area 1	RB		1								Translucent dark grey	None	Chipped	None	MBA-IA	Thick, poorly struck
820	P846	Area 1	RB		1								Translucent dark grey	Thermal	Chipped	None	MBA-IA	Thick, poorly struck
820	P846	Area 1	RB		1								Translucent light grey	None	Slightly chipped	Incipient	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake

Context	Feature	Trench	Date	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal shatter	Core tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested Dating	Comments
820	P846	Area 1	RB			1							Mottled semi-opaque grey	None	Slightly chipped	None	Meso - EBA	Narrow but not systematic
820	P846	Area 1	RB		1								Mottled semi-opaque grey	None	Slightly chipped	None	Meso - EBA	Reasonably well struck
820	P846	Area 1	RB		1								Mottled dark grey	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	Meso - EBA	Trimmed platform, well struck
820	P846	Area 1	RB		1								Mottled opaque grey	None	Chipped	None	Neo - BA	Small, not very well struck
820	P846	Area 1	RB		1								Translucent dark brown	None	Chipped	None	Neo - BA	Reasonably well struck
820	P846	Area 1	RB		1								Translucent dark grey	Thermal	Chipped	None	Neo - BA	Reasonably well struck
820	P846	Area 1	RB							3	117		Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
820	P846	Area 1	RB				1						Mottled dark grey	Thick rough	Chipped	None	Undated	Undiagnostic
820	P846	Area 1	RB	1									Mottled dark grey	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	Undated	Primary flake
827	Depression 828	Area 1	RB/LB A							9	278		Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
829	P830	Area 1	LIA/RB							2	72		Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
841	P844	Area 1	LIA/RB			1							Translucent dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	None	Meso / ENeo	Distal end missing, systematically produced
841	P844	Area 1	LIA/RB							12	813		Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
842	P844	Area 1	LIA/RB							3	286		Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
843	P844	Area	LIA/RB		1								Translucent light grey	Thick	Slightly	None	MBA-IA	Narrow but not well struck

Context	Feature	Trench	Date	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal shatter	Core tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested Dating	Comments
		1												rough	chipped			
843	P844	Area 1	LIA/RB			1							Mottled semi-opaque grey	None	Good	None	Meso / ENeo	Proximal end missing, systematically struck
843	P844	Area 1	LIA/RB			1							Mottled semi-opaque grey	Thick rough	Good	None	Meso / ENeo	Large, systematically produced
843	P844	Area 1	LIA/RB			1							Mottled semi-opaque grey	Thick rough	Good	None	Meso / ENeo	Proximal end missing, systematically struck
843	P944	Area 1	LIA/RB			1							Mottled semi-opaque grey	None	Slightly chipped	None	Meso / ENeo	Systematically produced
843	P944	Area 1	LIA/RB			1							Translucent dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	None	Meso / ENeo	Hinged, but systematically produced
843	P944	Area 1	LIA/RB			1							Mottled dark grey	Thermal	Chipped	None	Neo - BA	Large, non-systematically produced blade with possible edge retouch although this could be post-depositional damage
843	P844	Area 1	LIA/RB								1	7	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
843	P844	Area 1	LIA/RB		1								Translucent dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	None	Undated	Small, not very well struck
873	D874	Area 1	RB								3	76	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
4005	P4007	SR1	MIA								26	866	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
4006	P4007	SR1	MIA								10	868	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
5034	P5048	SR2	LBA								9	540	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
5047	P5048	SR2	LBA								1	105	Unknown	Thick rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
5066	P5063	SR2	MIA								2	249	Unknown	Thick	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments

Context	Feature	Trench	Date	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade	Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal shatter	Core tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested Dating	Comments
														rough		n		
+	Unstrat	4			1								Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	MBA-IA	Large thick flake, spilt longitudinally
+	Unstrat	4				1							Mottled translucent black / opaque grey	Rough thin	Slightly chipped	Bluish	Meso - ENeo	Distal end of a large prismatic blade
+	Unstrat	4		1									Translucent light grey	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	None	Undated	Blade dimensions proximal end missing

## **APPENDIX 9: ROMAN COINS & SMALL FINDS**

Chris Faine

### **Introduction/Methodology**

Thirty-one objects that can be termed ‘small finds,’ were recovered from the excavation (including coins). Nine objects were of Post-Roman date and are the subject of a separate assessment (Gaimster below). Roman and Iron Age objects were recovered from pits, postholes, ditches and the subsoil. Finds were recorded using standard catalogues (Crummy 1983, Manning 1985), and entered on Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Aside from cleaning no conservation was carried out, although each object was assessed for potential to be x-rayed or for further conservation / illustration (see table 2). Objects are considered by phase and then by functional category (after Crummy, 1983, see table 1).

### **The Assemblage**

Eight objects were recovered from un-phased contexts, all but 3 being iron fixtures and fittings. The others were a damaged turquoise frit melon bead (SF **19**), of early Roman date (Guido, 1978), and sawn portion of red deer antler tine that maybe an attempt at a handle (SF **16**). SF’s **7 & 8** were an iron ferrule and ring respectively, most likely of Late Iron Age / Roman date. Two nail shanks and two unidentified objects were also recovered. A single barbarous radiate of indeterminate issuer (SF **5**), was also found, dating to 270-290 AD.

A single object dated by association with pottery to the Middle Iron Age was recovered from context [5066] (SF **500**), in the form of a flat circular copper alloy ring of uncertain function. However, given its size it is more likely to be a structural or harness fitting than an item of personal dress. Two possible bone handles were recovered from contexts [841] & [843]. SF **17** (context [841]) is horse metatarsal with a whole drilled through the proximal end, along with cut marks on the caudal shaft probably from cutting ligaments away from the bone. SF **18** (context [843]), is a distal sheep / goat metatarsal cut and smoothed above the epiphysis. The only other identifiable object was an iron L-shaped lift key from context [841] (SF **15**). Whilst lift keys were used on the continent during the Iron Age and a few British examples have been recovered (Manning, 1985), the type seen here is distinctively Roman and may be residual. Examples with 3 teeth (as here) are rarer than those with 2, with similar examples being recovered from Colchester, London & Great Chesterford (Ibid). An unidentified copper alloy strip was identified in context [718] (SF **12**) and single unidentified iron fragment from context [233].

A single Roman dress accessory was recovered from phase 4 in the form of a “lozenge” type Colchester brooch from context [595] (SF **9**), this being an extremely well preserved example. These types have been found on many sites including, Canterbury, Exeter and Caerleon from the late 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries contexts (Mackreth, 2011) and are not indicative of any one period within that. Context

[778] contained an elongated copper alloy point tapering back to a square cross section (SF **14**). This is most likely a handle, possibly from a toilet or surgical implement (Milne, 1907). The remainder of the assemblage from Roman contexts consists of fixtures and fittings. The shank and bit of a lift key was recovered from context [576] (SF **20**), along with a latch lifter from context [691] (SF **22**). Latch lifters are the simplest form of key and are common in the Iron Age and Roman periods, although the example seen here is more indicative of Roman types due to the wider handle (Manning, 1985). Similar examples have been recovered from Great Chesterford and Richborough (Ibid). L-shaped lift keys are the commonest type found in Roman Britain, with few Late Iron Age examples being recovered. Eight contexts contained groups of nails ([576], [595], [610], [688], [691], [694], [778] & [6014]). Fifty eight were recovered in total, consisting largely of Manning “type B” masonry nails (average shank length: 46mm). A single hobnail was also recovered from context [816]. A single coin was recovered from context [402] (SF **10**), in the form of a Gloria Excercitus “1 standard” type of indeterminate issuer dating from 335-341 AD.

Unidentified iron objects were recovered from contexts [576], [688] & [843]. Contexts [595], [683], [689] & [780] contained iron slag fragments.

## **Discussions & Recommendations**

The Iron Age and Roman small finds assemblage is indicative of general settlement activity, with finds categories being broadly similar to those seen in other Roman rural sites (functional categories 1, 11 & 18, Crummy, 2011). The relatively large nail assemblage, in addition to the keys & latch lifter suggest the presence of buildings nearby. All identifiable objects were of commonly occurring Romano-British types. Objects should be illustrated where indicated. No conservations required on any object. Iron slag should be examined by a the designated slag specialist (Lynn Keys).

## **References**

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## APPENDIX 10: ASSESSMENT OF POST ROMAN METAL FINDS

By Märit Gaimster

Nine post-Roman objects were recovered from the excavations; which are listed in the table below. The finds came largely from subsoil and from Phase 5 contexts, with the earliest dateable object being a medieval silver penny, probably pertaining to the 13th century (SF 6). The same context produced an annular copper-alloy buckle with a central bar (SF 1), a form that appears from the mid-14th and through to the mid-17th centuries (cf. Whitehead 2003, 44–45 esp. no. 253). Traces of possible black lacquer, originally a reddish brown, would suggest a date in the 16th or early 17th centuries when this form of coating was in fashion (Egan and Forsyth 1997, 217–18). Two pewter coat or blazer buttons likely to date from the 18th century (SF 3 and 21), represent types that were common in the period c.1726–76 on well-dated American sites (Noël Hume 1969, 90 and fig. 23 type 7–9). The 19th century is represented by two copper-alloy coins, one a George III halfpenny from 1806 (SF 11) and the other likely an early halfpenny of Victoria (SF 2). The latest dated object is a penny of George V (1910–36).

### Significance and recommendations for further work

The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in the publication of the site archive. For the Cane Hill Hospital finds, the medieval coin and the medieval or early modern buckle are particularly interesting; for the purpose of publication, the coin will require closer numismatic identification.

### References

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- Whitehead, R. 2003. *Buckles 1250-1800*, Witham: Greenlight Publishing.

Context	SF	Description	Pot date	Phase	Object date	Recommendations
+	21	Pewter coat or blazer button with soldered wire loop; diam. 17mm; 18th century	n/a		18th century	
402	2	Copper-alloy halfpenny; illegible; size suggests early Victorian (1838-60)	n/a		1838-60 ?	
	3	Pewter coat or blazer button with loop set in raised cone; diam. 17mm; 18th century	n/a		18th century	
	4	Square iron belt or harness buckle with cast iron pin; W 35mm; L 36mm	n/a		prmed	
	11	Copper-alloy halfpenny; George III 1806	n/a		1806	
452	1	Copper-alloy annular buckle with central bar; frame with bevelled edges and profuse file marks; traces of ?now-black lacquer; diam. 36mm	n/a	Ph 6	Late medieval to early modern	
	6	Silver long-cross penny; ?Henry III (1247-72)	n/a	Ph 6	1247-72 ?	Further ident
867	bulk	Iron nail; fine with oval head; L 50mm	n/a	Ph 6		
5000	bulk	Copper-alloy penny; George V; complete but bent and heavily corroded; date illegible	n/a		1910-36	

#### CEN14: Post-Roman metal and small finds

## **APPENDIX 11: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

By Kevin Rielly

### **Introduction**

The multiple excavations provided evidence for a network of Late Iron Age gullies and ditches which can be interpreted as probable stock enclosures and field boundaries, these features also included a possible trackway flanked by ditches. With the exception of some minor changes, there appears to be a notable continuity of this agricultural landscape into the Roman period. There follows an extended hiatus of datable activity, though some probable Saxon artefacts were recovered from one of the evaluation trenches, up to the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century coinciding with the construction of the hospital in 1888.

This report describes the animal bones recovered from both the evaluation and later excavation stages, these essentially pertain to the Prehistoric and Roman period deposits. Area 1 within the later mitigation area clearly provided the major part of this collection, although there are also substantial contributions made by the Service Road trenches and the evaluation trenches (as initially documented in Rielly 2015). While most of the bones are hand collected, there is a minor quantity of sieved material, this retrieved from three deposits dating to the major contributory periods as described above.

### **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. With respect to the sieved sample fractions these were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

### **Description of faunal assemblage**

The site provided a hand recovered total of 710 animal bones, with an additional 11 fragments recovered from three samples. All of these bones were relatively well preserved and had clearly suffered no more than a moderate level of fragmentation. Each of the various bone bearing deposits have been allocated a general phase based on their stratigraphic location and dating evidence (where

available), here amalgamating a provisional phase sequence incorporating contexts dating to the Bronze Age (Phase 2), Iron Age (Phase 3), Roman (Phase 4), Saxon (taken from the evaluation data in Humphries 2015) and late post-medieval eras (Phases 6 and 7). These have been incorporated into the following five periods:- Prehistoric (P), Prehistoric to Romano-British (P-RB), Romano-British (RB), Saxon and late post-medieval (LPM). The collections divided by these periods as they occur within the major areas of excavation are shown in Table 1.

Period:	Preh	Preh-RB	RB	Saxon	LPM-Mod	Total
<b>Area</b>						
1	242(3)	3	226(6)			471(9)
DAA(E)	16			6	12	34
HGDZ(E)					2	2
SDZ(E)	1	15				16
SR1	82(2)	21				103
SR2	10	31				41
SR3					43	43
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>351(5)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>226(6)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>710(11)</b>

Table 2. Distribution of animal bones recovered in both phases of excavation divided by period and area with numbers in brackets equalling the bones recovered by sieving. The designated areas include:- evaluation (E), the Detailed Application Area (DAA), the Southern Development Zone (SDZ) and the Hill and Gateway Development Zone (HGDZ); later excavations – Area 1 and the Service Road (SR) trenches. The periods include Preh prehistoric, RB Romano-British, Saxon, LPM Late post-medieval and Mod Modern.

#### Prehistoric

Almost all the bones belong to the major domesticates and amongst these there is a notably better representation of cattle/cattle-size compared to sheep/sheep-size while pig is only moderately abundant (Table 2). Now a large part of this assemblage was recovered from fills within the SR1 pit [4009] and the Area 1 pit [844], these dated to Phase 3 (Iron Age). The domesticate abundance pattern within these features appears to be quite different with the earlier pit demonstrating sheep/sheep-size dominance contrasting with a cattle/cattle-size bias within the feature (Table 3). Notably, there is no difference in either the preservation or fragmentation levels between these collections to suggest this difference may relate to taphonomic factors. Both assemblages demonstrate a rather wide array of skeletal parts. There is very little butchery, just 5 cases, incorporating cleaver and knife marks, involving each of the major domesticates as well as one of the equid bones. This latter case, a chop removing the proximal end of a metatarsus could represent a dressing cut (and hence suggest a meat use) or perhaps butchery related to skinning.

Period:	Prehis	Prehis-RB	RB	Saxon	LPM-Mod
<b>Species</b>					
Cattle	70	11	39		1
Equid	14	1	4		
Cattle-size	163(1)	25	100	2	3
Sheep/Goat	47	11	30	1	6
Pig	13	1	6		3
Sheep-size	42	21	45(6)	3	40
Dog	2				
Cat			1		
Rabbit					1
Small mammal	(1)				
Small rodent	(2)				
Chicken					3
Teal			1		
Small passer	(1)				
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>351(5)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>226(6)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>

Table 2. Species abundance by period (sieved bone totals in brackets)

Period:	Prehis			RB
Area/Feature:	1/All	1/[844]	SR1/[4009]	1/[688]
<b>Species</b>				
Cattle	61	36	1	15
Equid	9	3	1	1
Cattle-size	130(1)	65(1)	4	24
Sheep/Goat	18	12	19	13
Pig	12	11		2
Sheep-size	10	9	24	36
Dog	2			
Small mammal	(1)		(1)	
Small rodent	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Teal				1
Small passer		(1)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>242(3)</b>	<b>136(3)</b>	<b>49(2)</b>	<b>92</b>

Table 3. Species abundance within selected areas and features (sieved bone totals in brackets)

Equid is relatively well represented amongst the other species, these also including dog and a variety of smaller species taken from the two samples. All parts of the former species were recovered including the remains of a near complete skull from the fill [58] of pit [59] (DAA). There were no obviously articulated equid remains and the juxtaposition of these bones amongst the other food waste dumps could suggest that this species was also exploited for its meat. Of interest was the recovery of an equid scapula from enclosure ditch fill [738] (Area 1) which was clearly from a rather

small individual. This displayed a minimum breadth of shaft (SLC after von den Driesch 1976) of about 48mm, suggestive of a particularly small pony or possibly a donkey.

#### Prehistoric/Romano-British

This collection was essentially taken from the evaluation trenches (see Table 1). There is a continuation of domesticated usage dominated now by a similar proportion of cattle and sheep/goat bones. However, a large proportion of the sheep/goat assemblage probably represents a single individual, incorporating the scapula, humerus, radius and femur of a single foetal/neonate individual, this taken from fill [151] of pit [152] (HGDZ). This youngster can be interpreted as an infant mortality and thus evidence for the local breeding of livestock.

The major domesticates are again represented by a diverse array of parts, a small number of which have been butchered (cleaver and knife).

#### Romano-British

All of this assemblage was recovered from Area 1 features, with a notable concentration found within the layer [688] overlying an area of compacted flint nodules [690]. The domesticated abundance pattern follows the previous phase with similar levels of cattle and sheep/goat, this observed both in general and also within deposit [688] (see Tables 2 and 3). A similarly wide array of parts and a minimal quantity of butchered bones were also observed. There were no further instances of particularly young individuals, although excluding the previous exception, the prehistoric and Roman cattle and sheep/goat collections would appear to be exclusively represented by adult animals.

Equid is notably less abundant compared to the prehistoric phase, with just 4 fragments. One of these, a mandible, was clearly taken from a youngster, as shown by the presence of the deciduous molars and a just worn adult first molar. This would suggest an age of about 1 year. A single teal tibia was recovered from layer [688], this representing the sole example of a game species found within these early phase. However, it is always possible that the small passer (from [844], Phase 3) may also represent game, either that or an accidental inclusion.

#### Saxon

A small number of bones were recovered from a potential Saxon sub-soil deposit [58] within evaluation trench 2 in zone DAA mainly consisted of cattle- and sheep-sized pieces, although there was also a single sheep/goat radius.

### **Late post-medieval/Modern**

The bones dated to the latest period were taken from Service Road trench 3 and from evaluation trenches in zones DAA and HGDZ (see Table 1). While mainly comprising sheep-sized pieces, this collection also featured each of the major domesticates, a single cat bone and a few chicken fragments. Notably this bird was entirely limited to this late collection, with two bones from DAA (a humerus and an ulna) and one from SR3 (a metatarsus). There are no obviously large mammalian domesticates represented as perhaps would be expected concerning the use of 'improved' stock dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (after Rixson 2000, 215). However, there is evidence for another 'late' innovation, a sawn cattle-size rib. The use of the saw as a butchery tool clearly dates from the late 18<sup>th</sup> into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Albarella 2003, 74).

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

Moderately sized and reasonably well preserved animal bone collections were recovered from the Prehistoric and Roman levels. It may well be possible, following a more thorough review of the dating and stratigraphic evidence, to subdivide these periods, although it can be suggested from the present stage of analysis that the major part of the earlier period dates to the Iron Age era. Differences were observed amongst the larger prehistoric collections, possibly signifying changes in animal usage, if dated to different temporal units, or otherwise suggestive of differential disposal strategies. Comparative data from contemporary Iron Age and Early Roman sites within this general area offers a rather mixed exploitation pattern, however, these do approximate to the evidence from this site, with a general cattle and sheep/goat parity or a somewhat greater representation of cattle, as seen at Stone Castle and Farningham Hill, both in Kent (Rielly in prep and Locker 1984).

There is undoubtedly evidence for local husbandry, as demonstrated by the very young lamb from a Prehistoric-RB deposit and perhaps by the 1<sup>st</sup> year foal from a Prehistoric enclosure ditch fill. The presence, otherwise, of adult individuals, suggests a reliance on secondary products, as milk and wool. Further work should certainly concentrate on a more detailed review of the ageing evidence.

It can be shown that this evidence represents food waste (perhaps including the equid remains) from a farming community dating from, at the least, the later prehistoric era through to the Roman occupation. A more detailed analysis is recommended in order to elucidate animal usage patterns within the two principal collections (Prehistoric and Roman) aiming to determine possible changes in farming practices across this divide. This analysis should be facilitated by comparing the available data from Iron age and early Roman assemblages from sites in the Darent Valley (Locker 1984) and somewhat further afield, in particular at Stone Castle (Rielly in prep) as well as the abundant evidence from the nearby Roman metropolis.

## References

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## APPENDIX 12: ASSESSMENT OF THE CREMATED (?) BONE

James Young Langthorne

Samples were taken from 4 discreet cuts [835], [836] [837] and [838] that were found truncating the upper, Iron Age, fill of a large, natural depression or depression [828] situated towards the north of the site. These samples <130>, <131>, <132> and <133> were taken from fills [831], [832], [833] and [834] respectively and were considered to potentially contain cremated human bone.

Accordingly, all the material from each of the samples was sieved through a stack of 10, 5, and 2mm mesh sieves. The cremated bone was separated as much as possible from the remaining organic material, pottery and gravel in the  $\geq 10\text{mm}$  and  $\geq 5\text{mm}$  fraction and as far as was possible in the  $\geq 2\text{mm}$  fraction.

Following the separation of the bone from the extraneous material the fragments were identifiable as being burned animal rather than human bone and as a result it was confirmed that features [835], [836], [837] and [838] were not formalised cremation burials.

## APPENDIX 13: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

D.S.Young

### Non-technical summary

An environmental archaeological assessment was undertaken of samples arising from archaeological excavations at the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon CR5 3YL. Archaeological excavation was carried out at the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, revealing a network of Late Iron Age gullies and ditches, thought to represent stock enclosures and field boundaries located on the periphery of a settlement; during the Late Iron Age - Early Romano-British transition period some of these ditches were enlarged, but for the most part they remained on the same configuration and orientation of the Iron Age features. The results of the excavation suggest occupation at the site from the Late Iron Age into the Early Romano-British period, making it a 'transition' site where new technologies were introduced into an existing Iron Age farmstead or rural settlement. A total of eight bulk samples were obtained for environmental archaeological assessment, along with five column samples. The aims of the environmental archaeological assessment were to evaluate the potential of the sediments at the site for (1) reconstructing the past economy and diet of the site's inhabitants, (2) identifying the use of selected features, and (3) the general environmental context of the site and its environs.

The deposits recorded in the column samples <145>, <146> and <147> represent the deposition of waste material in to a large natural depression, overlain by sediments consistent with a levelling layer and topsoil. No inclusions or sedimentary structures that could confirm the presence of a threshing floor were identified in these samples. The sediments recorded in column samples <137> and <138> are consistent with a naturally accumulating deposit with occasional inputs of waste material from human activity in the area of these features; again, no inclusions or sedimentary structures that could confirm the presence of a threshing floor were identified in either sample. No remains of uncharred chaff (either glumes, lemmas, paleas, rachis) or culm nodes that might be expected where these have been separated by winnowing or threshing were identified in the bulk samples from Phases 2, 3a, 3b or 4; however, such uncharred remains are unlikely to have been preserved in these contexts. In addition, no charred chaff, which might have been incorporated in to waste deposits within the vicinity of threshing/winnowing activities, was found in the samples. Of the samples from Phase 2, a single charred cf. *Hordeum* sp. (barley) seed was found along with predominantly unidentifiable charcoal remains. Moderate to high quantities of charred seeds were recorded in the samples from Phase 3b, including cf. *Hordeum* sp. (barley), *Hordeum/Triticum* sp. (barley/wheat), *Rumex/Polygonum* sp.

(dock/sorrel), *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) and a waterlogged *Rubus* sp. (e.g. bramble) seed. This assemblage is typical of that recorded in waste deposits, including both edible taxa and weed species.

The identifiable charcoal remains highlighted during the rapid assessment are generally present in low concentrations, so any further analysis of these is unlikely to yield additional information on the features sampled. Where seeds are recorded, these are either present in low concentrations or the diversity of the assemblages is limited. There is no conclusive evidence for threshing floors in the column or bulk samples; however, micromorphological and phytolith analysis of selected column samples may provide more suitable techniques for investigating their presence.

## Introduction

### *Site context*

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken at Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading). The British Geological Society (BGS; [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience)) shows the bedrock geology across the site as the Cretaceous Lewes Nodular/Seaford/Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). No superficial geology is shown across much of the site, but Clay-With-Flints Formation (described as 'Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel') is shown in the south-western area of the site, and Head, described as 'Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay' is shown on the eastern and northern margins of the site. The topography is highly varied, lying at between 79 and 144m OD.

Archaeological excavation was revealed a network of Late Iron Age gullies and ditches, thought to represent stock enclosures and field boundaries located on the periphery of a settlement. During the Early Romano-British period some of these ditches were enlarged but for the most part stayed upon the same configuration and orientation as their Iron Age predecessors. Two unusual features discovered in Area 1 included a large area of compacted flint cobbles sealing two pits and a natural depression in the north-east corner of the site. The latter had been used for the deposition of a large quantity of charcoal and burnt flint, possibly over a long period of time. The results of the excavation suggest occupation from the Late Iron Age into the Early Romano-British period, making it a 'transition' site where new technologies were introduced into an existing Iron Age farmstead or rural settlement. To summarise, a total of nine Phases were identified at the site:

A total of eight bulk samples were obtained for environmental archaeological assessment, from Phases **2** (<142> [915] and <143> [914], the fill of Pit [923] in which a layer of flint nodules interpreted as a possible threshing floor was recorded), **3a** (<121> [689], a spread of compacted cobbles [689] in Pit [830], and <134> [841], the fill of Pit [844]), **3b** (<404> (4014), <405> [4017], both fills of Pit [4007], and <504> [5066], fill of Pit [5063]) and **4** (<129> (689), a layer of compacted flint cobbles and nodules initially interpreted as a threshing floor). An additional five column samples were obtained for lithostratigraphic description from Phases **2**, **3a** and **3b**, focussing on depression [828] (column sample <137>), a large natural depression in which a layer of flint nodules interpreted as a possible threshing floor was recorded ([923]; <145>, <146> and <147>) and an early Iron Age pit [844] covered by a layer of compacted flint cobbles (<138>).

### ***Aims and objectives***

The overarching aims of the environmental archaeological assessment were to evaluate the potential of the sediments at the site for (1) reconstructing the past economy and diet of the site's inhabitants, (2) identifying the use of selected features, and (3) the general environmental context of the site and its environs. In order to achieve this aim, the environmental archaeological assessment consisted of:

1. Detailed laboratory-based description of the column samples to provide an enhanced reconstruction of the sedimentary history of the site;
2. Assessment of the preservation and concentration of macroscopic plant, insect and Mollusca remains from selected bulk samples to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the vegetation history and general environmental context of the site.

### **Methods**

#### ***Lithostratigraphic descriptions***

The lithostratigraphy of the column samples was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and organic sediments, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts) (Tröels-Smith, 1955). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the sample using a scalpel; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition; gravel (Grana glareosa; Gg), fine sand (Grana arenosa; Ga), silt (Argilla granosa; Ag) and clay (Argilla steatoides); (4) recording the degree of peat humification and (5) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse. The results of the lithostratigraphic descriptions are displayed in Tables 1 to 6.

## ***Assessment of flots and residues***

A total of eight bulk samples were processed by flotation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd using 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes, producing a flot and residue from each sample. These were rapidly assessed for macrofossil remains using a low power zoom-stereo microscope at x7-45 magnification, and the quantities and preservation of each class of macrofossil in each sample recorded (Table 7). Preliminary identifications of the charred and waterlogged seeds have been made using modern comparative material and reference atlases (e.g. Jacomet, 2006; Cappers et al. 2006; NIAB, 2004). The nomenclature used follows Stace (2005). The results of the seed identifications are shown in Table 8.

## **Results and interpretation of the lithostratigraphic descriptions**

The results of the lithostratigraphic descriptions of the column samples from Phases 2 (<137>, <145>, <146> and <147>) and 3a (<138>) are shown in Tables 1 to 6.

### ***Column samples <145>, <146> and <147>***

Column samples <145>, <146> and <147> sampled contexts from the north-east of Area 1 in Section 406, where a large natural depression ([923]/[929]) was described in the excavations. The basal units ([914] and [920]) in sample <147> are consistent with the natural clay-with-flints superficial geology in to which [923]/[929] is cut. The upper unit in sample <147> and the basal unit in sample <146>, interpreted as the tertiary fill of this feature [914] (two contexts below this, recorded in Section [405], were not visible in Section [406]), is composed of silt and clay or silty clay with occasional small (less than 10mm in diameter) clasts of chalk and flint. A deposit of Late Bronze Age pottery, occasional flint nodules and charcoal fragments were recorded in the archaeological description of this context, and its composition is consistent with a waste deposit,

This is overlain in samples <146> and <145> by a horizon of silt and clay with frequent charcoal fragments and small, possibly fire-cracked flints [915], also consistent with a waste deposit. No inclusions or sedimentary structures that could confirm the presence of a threshing floor were identified in either sample. The upper units in sample <145> are consistent with levelling layers [919] and topsoil [401], consisting of clayey silt and silt and clay respectively with occasional flint clasts.

### ***Column sample <137>***

Column sample <137> was taken from natural depression 1 [828], sampling contexts [845] and [827], both of which are described as containing pottery sherds in the archaeological field evidence. Both units consist of silty clay with occasional small (<5mm) flint clasts. These units are perhaps consistent with a naturally accumulating deposit with occasional inputs of waste material from human activity in the area of this feature.

### **Column samples <138> 1/1 and 1/2**

Column samples <138> 1/1 and 1/2 sampled context [843], the basal fill of Pit [844], an early Iron Age pit covered by a layer of compacted flint cobbles [689] initially interpreted as a threshing floor. Both samples contained silty, gravelly clay and occasional charcoal fragments, typical of a naturally accumulating deposit, perhaps with occasional inputs of waste material. No inclusions or sedimentary structures that could confirm the presence of a threshing floor were identified in either sample.

**Table 1: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <147>, the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon (CNE14).**

Context	Depth (m bgs)	Composition
(914)	0.00 to 0.21	7.5YR 4/4; Ag2 As2 Gg+; brown silt and clay with occasional gravel clasts. Some root material. Clasts are flint and chalk, up to 10mm in diameter. Diffuse contact in to:
(920)	0.21 to 0.35	7.5YR 4/4; Gg2 Ga1 Ag1 As+; brown sandy silty gravel. Clasts are flint, up to 50mm in diameter, angular to sub-rounded. Diffuse contact in to:
(921)	0.35 to 0.50	7.5YR 4/3; As1 Ag1 Ga1 Gg1; brown silt, clay, sand and gravel. Clasts are flint, up to 40mm in diameter, angular to sub-rounded.

**Table 2: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <146>, the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon (CNE14).**

Context	Depth (m bgs)	Composition
(915)	0.00 to 0.15	7.5YR 3/2; As2 Ag2 Gg+; dark brown clay and silt with occasional gravel clasts and frequent charcoal fragments. Clasts are flint and chalk, up to 10mm in diameter, angular. Some flints possible fire-cracked. Diffuse contact in to:
(914)	0.15 to 0.50	7.5YR 4/3; As2 Ag1 Gg1; brown silty gravelly clay. Clasts are flint, less than 5mm in diameter, sub-angular to angular. Some iron staining.

**Table 3: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <145>, the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon (CNE14).**

Context	Depth (m bgs)	Composition
(401)	0.00 to 0.05	7.5YR 3/2; As2 Ag2 Gg+; dark brown clay and silt with occasional gravel clasts. Clasts are flint, up to 30mm in diameter, rounded to well-rounded. Diffuse contact in to:
(919)	0.05 to 0.27	7.5YR 3/2; Ag3 As1 Ga+ Gg+; dark brown clayey silt with a trace of sand and occasional gravel clasts. Occasional charcoal fragments. Clasts are flint, up to 30mm in diameter, rounded to well-rounded.
(915)	0.27 to 0.50	7.5YR 3/2; As2 Ag2 Gg+; dark brown clay and silt with occasional gravel clasts and occasional charcoal fragments. Clasts are flint and chalk, up to 10mm in diameter, angular. Some flints possible fire-cracked.

**Table 4: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <137>, the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon (CNE14).**

Context	Depth (m bgs)	Composition
(827)	0.00 to 0.26	7.5YR 3/2; As3 Ag1 Gg+; dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel clasts. Clasts are flint, less than 5mm in diameter, sub-angular to angular. Diffuse contact in to:
(845)	0.26 to 0.50	7.5YR 4/3; As3 Ag1 Gg+ Ga+; brown silty clay with occasional gravel clasts and a trace of sand. Clasts are flint, less than 5mm in diameter, sub-angular to angular. Some iron staining.

**Table 5: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <137> 1/2, the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon (CNE14).**

Context	Depth (m bgs)	Composition
(843)	0.00 to 0.13	7.5YR 4/4; As2 Ag1 Gg1; brown silty gravelly clay. Clasts are flint, up to 30mm in diameter, sub-angular to angular. Occasional charcoal fragments.

**Table 6: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <137> 2/2, the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon (CNE14).**

Context	Depth (m bgs)	Composition
(843)	0.00 to 0.13	7.5YR 3/2; As2 Ag1 Gg1; dark brown silty gravelly clay. Clasts are flint, up to 30mm in diameter, sub-angular to angular. Occasional charcoal fragments.

**Table 7: Results of the rapid assessment of flots and residues from the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon (CNE14).**

Sample number	Context number	Phase	Context type/description	Size of context sampled (%)	Total volume processed (l)	Flot weight (g)	Fraction	Charred					Uncharred		Bone			Mollusca		Insects	Artefacts
								Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small	Fragments	Whole	Fragments		
142	915	2	Layer/fill of burnt flint & charcoal in depression [923]. NE corner	<5	N/A	22	Flot	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143	914	2	Layer/fill of depression [929]. NE corner	<5	N/A	8	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121	689	3a	Compacted flint nodules	15-25	N/A	15	Flot	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134	841	3a	Tertiary fill of pit [844] under cobbles [689]	15-15	N/A	7	Flot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Residue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
404	4014	3b	Basal fill of pit [4007]	55-75	N/A	7	Flot	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Residue	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
405	4017	3b	Basal fill of pit [4009]	55-75	N/A	13	Flot	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Residue	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
504	5066	3b	Tertiary fill of silo/well [5063]	15-15	N/A	30	Flot	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-



Sample number	Context number	Phase	Context type/description	Size of context sampled (%)	Total volume processed (l)	Flot weight (g)	Fraction	Charred					Uncharred		Bone			Mollusca			
								Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small	Fragments	Whole	Fragments		
129	689	4	Compacted flint nodules	5-15	N/A	40	Flot	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Residue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

## Results and interpretation of the plant macrofossil assessment

During the rapid assessment of the flots and residues it was highlighted that four samples contained identifiable seed remains, including one sample from Phase 2 (Late Bronze Age) and three from Phase 3b (Middle Iron Age). These samples were thus submitted for a more detailed assessment of the seed remains. The results of the assessment are shown in Table 8.

### ***Phase 2: Late Bronze Age***

A single charred cf. *Hordeum* sp. (barley) seed was identified in sample <142> [915]. No remains of uncharred or charred chaff (either glumes, lemmas, paleas, rachis or culm nodes) separated by threshing were identified in this sample.

### ***Phase 3b: Middle Iron Age***

The assemblage in the three samples from Phase 3b included charred seeds of cf. *Hordeum* sp. (barley), *Hordeum/Triticum* sp. (barley/wheat), *Rumex/Polygonum* sp. (dock/sorrel), *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) and a waterlogged *Rubus* sp. (e.g. bramble) seed. The material from this Phase is typical of that recorded in waste deposits, including both edible taxa and weed species. No remains of uncharred or charred chaff (either glumes, lemmas, paleas, rachis or culm nodes) separated by threshing were identified in these samples.

**Table 8: Results of the plant macrofossil assessment of samples from the Former Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon (CNE14).**

Sample number	Context number	Phase	Context description	Seed identification (w) = waterlogged; all other seeds are charred		Quantity
				Latin name	Common name	
142	915	2	Layer/fill of burnt flint & charcoal in depression [923]. NE corner	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	cf. barley	1
404	4014	3b	Basal fill of pit [4007]	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	cf. barley	>100
405	4017	3b	Basal fill of pit [4009]	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. <i>Rumex/Polygonum</i> sp. <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	barley dock/sorrel ivy-leaved speedwell	25 5 4
504	5066	3b	Tertiary fill of silo/well [5063]	<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. <i>Rubus</i> sp. (w)	barley/wheat e.g. bramble	1 1

## Discussion and conclusions

The overarching aims of the environmental archaeological assessment were to evaluate the potential of the samples taken from the sediments at the site for (1) reconstructing the past economy and diet of the site's inhabitants, (2) identifying the use of selected features, and (3) the general environmental context of the site and its environs. In order to achieve these aims, the environmental archaeological assessment consisted of (1) detailed laboratory-based description of the column samples to provide an enhanced reconstruction of the sedimentary history of the site; and (2) assessment of the preservation and concentration of macroscopic plant, insect and Mollusca remains from selected bulk samples to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the vegetation history and general environmental context of the site.

### Column samples

The deposits recorded in column samples <145>, <146> and <147> represent the deposition of waste material ([914] and [915]) in to a large natural depression [923]. These sediments are overlain by sediments consistent with a levelling layer [919] and topsoil [401], consisting of clayey silt and silt and clay respectively with occasional flint clasts. No inclusions or sedimentary structures that could confirm the presence of a threshing floor were identified in this material.

Column sample <137> was taken from depression 1 [828], sampling contexts [845] and [827], both of which are described as containing pottery in the archaeological context information. The sediments for this sample are consistent with a naturally accumulating deposit with occasional inputs of waste material from human activity in the area of the feature. Column samples <138> 1/1 and 1/2 sampled context [843], the basal fill of Pit [844], an early Iron Age pit covered by a layer of compacted flint cobbles [689] initially interpreted as a threshing floor. Both samples contained silty, gravelly clay and occasional charcoal fragments, typical of a naturally accumulating deposit, perhaps with occasional inputs of waste material. No inclusions or sedimentary structures that could confirm the presence of a threshing floor were identified in either sample.

### Bulk samples

Of the samples from Phase 2, moderate quantities of unidentifiable charcoal were recorded in sample <142> [915], along with a single charred cf. *Hordeum* sp. (barley) seed. No charred remains were identified in sample <143> [914]. Two samples were assessed from Phase 3a, including samples <121> [689] and <134> [841]. Of these, low concentrations of unidentifiable charcoal were recorded in sample <121>, with low concentrations of charcoal >4mm in diameter recorded in sample <134>. Low concentrations of small bone specimens were also recorded in sample <134>.

A total of three samples were assessed from Phase 3b, including <404> [4014], <405> [4017] and <504> [5066]. Of these, moderate to high quantities of charred seeds were recorded in samples <404> and <405>, with low quantities in sample <504>. The assemblage in these samples included cf. *Hordeum* sp. (barley), *Hordeum/Triticum* sp. (barley/wheat), *Rumex/Polygonum* sp. (dock/sorrel), *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) and a waterlogged *Rubus* sp. (e.g. bramble) seed, typical of that recorded in waste deposits, including both edible taxa and weed species. Moderate quantities of unidentifiable charcoal (<2mm) were recorded in samples <404> and <405>, along with low concentrations of identifiable charcoal (2-4mm and >4mm) in sample <405>. Low concentrations of waterlogged seeds and whole Mollusca shells were recorded in sample <504>. One sample was assessed from Phase 4 (<129> [689]), in which a low concentration of unidentifiable charcoal was recorded.

No remains of uncharred chaff (either glumes, lemmas, paleas, rachis or culm nodes) that might be expected where these have been separated by winnowing or threshing were identified in the samples from Phases 2, 3a, 3b or 4; however, such uncharred remains are unlikely to have been preserved in these contexts.

## Recommendations

The identifiable charcoal remains highlighted in the rapid assessment are generally present in low concentrations, so any further analysis of these is unlikely to yield additional information on the features sampled. Where seeds have been identified, these are either present in low concentrations or the diversity of the assemblages is limited. There is no conclusive evidence for threshing floors in the column or bulk samples; however, micromorphological and phytolith analysis of selected column samples may present alternative more suitable techniques for investigating their presence and it would be worth considering their application.

## References

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NIAB (2004) *Seed Identification Handbook: Agriculture, Horticulture and Weeds* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed). Cambridge: NIAB.

Stace, C. (2005) *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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## APPENDIX 14: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-261994**

### Project details

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

### Short description of the project

Further archaeological investigations were carried. In total, 7 areas of open area excavation were excavated across the hill of which Area 1 was by far the largest. The excavation uncovered some possible Bronze Age placed deposits and a network of Late Iron Age gullies and ditches which most likely represent stock enclosures and field boundaries located on the periphery of a settlement. Little domestic waste was recovered. Some of the ditches had two phases of use with evidence for re-cutting (or cleaning) of the linear boundary features. A large rectangular enclosure was identified, perhaps an addition to an existing set of parallel ditches which may have acted as a drove-way or ditch-flanked trackway. This enclosure seems to have been created for the corralling and control of domestic animals on the hill. During the Early Romano-British period some of these ditches were enlarged but for the most part remained upon the same configuration and orientation of their Iron Age predecessors. Two unusual features discovered in Area 1 included a large area of compacted flint cobbles sealing two pits and a natural depression in the north-east corner of the site. The latter had been used for the deposition of a large quantity of charcoal and burnt flint and Late Bronze Age pottery was found at its base. The animal bone evidence is indicative of an economy based on the secondary products of cattle and sheep rearing along with the exploitation of horses. Later Post- Medieval and more recent features related to a farmstead and the use of the site as an asylum.

Project dates Start: 23-07-2015 End: 09-11-2015

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes CNE14 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type DEPOSIT Bronze Age

Monument type ENCLOSURE Iron Age

Monument type ENCLOSURE Roman

Significant Finds POT Bronze Age

Significant Finds POT Iron Age

Significant Finds POT Roman

Significant Finds POT Post Medieval

Significant Finds POT Modern

Significant Finds LITHICS Late Prehistoric

### Project location

Country England

Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON COULSDON GREATER LONDON CROYDON COULSDON Cane Hill Hospital
Postcode	CR5 3YL
Study area	33.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 2940 5889 51.313869048404 -0.143091896625 51 18 49 N 000 08 35 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	51 18 50 N 000 08 35
Height OD / Depth	Min: 88.52m Max: 144.06m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
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","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CNE14
Digital Contents	"Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	CNE14
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Microfilm","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Entered by Frank Meddens (fmeddens@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on 8 September 2016



# PCA

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## **PCA SOUTH**

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

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## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

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