

EVALUATION AT WANSTEAD HOSPITAL

AREA A

An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Housing Development at Wanstead Hospital,
Hermon Hill, Wanstead, London Borough of Redbridge.

WT-WH:93

LDPEM/ACWT/247

N.G.R. 405892

Level III Report

By M. D. Turner

Project Director:

F. M. Meddens

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Abstract	p. 3
2. Report Introduction	p. 4
3. Site Introduction and Methodology	p. 6
4. Phase Discussion	p.7
5. Summary and Conclusions	p. 9
6. Bibliography	p. 10

Appendices.

I. Results by groups.	p. 11
II. Level III Index	p. 23
III. Trench Matrices	p. 25
Illustrations.	p. 27

Fig. 1. Site Location.

Fig. 2. Trench Location.

1. ABSTRACT

The site is located in the gardens to the East of Wanstead Hospital, Hermon Hill, Wanstead. Two trenches were excavated, both of which produced evidence dating to late Post-Medieval times, mainly Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Century in date, and primarily of a horticultural nature.

2. REPORT INTRODUCTION

This report concerns the archaeological evaluation undertaken at Wanstead Hospital, in Area A of the development by Ideal Homes (Southern) Ltd. (see fig. 2). It contains three main sections. The first is an introduction to the site with a brief description of the methodology used. This is followed by a brief description of the results obtained, discussed in terms of phases or different periods of activity. A matrix for each trench, to illustrate the archaeological sequences observed on site, is provided in the appendices.

The site was recorded using a single context recording system, allowing the site to be analysed stratigraphically. The basic unit of recording is called a Context; this refers to any event leaving an archaeological trace, such as a ditch being cut. The archaeological trace is given a unique number, a written record is made on a pro-forma sheet, and a plan and/or profile drawn to scale (usually at 1:20 and 1:10 respectively).

The stratigraphical relationship between contexts is shown in the form of a matrix:

1
2
3

In this example 1 is a fill of a cut, 2, which is cut into a layer, 3.

Contexts are assigned to groups which represent features, or groups of features which relate to the same event, such as all features which are part of the same structure, for example a building during its initial construction event. Thus the features in a trench will be divided into several groups and numbered, e.g. gp. 1.05 would refer to group 5 in trench 1. The contexts are listed with brief descriptions; the group is then given a brief written description, to which is appended a list of any relevant photographs.

At the end of the report the Level III Index can be found. This is a numerical list of all the contexts, against each of which is included its phase number, group number, the numbers of any drawings, and finally a page number. This should enable the Site Archive to be used more easily for cross-referencing and checking. The Site Archive is held by Newham Museum Services in the Local History and Archaeology centre at 31 Stock Street, Plaistow, London, E13 0BX.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Ideal Homes (Southern) Ltd. for funding the excavation, and Mr. Lionel Ward the site agent for his assistance with access. Thanks are also due to Newham Plant Hire for machining. I would also like to thank the excavation staff, Dave Lawrence and Joe Partridge of Newham Museum Services, and Dr. F. M. Meddens who negotiated and directed the site for and on behalf of the Service. Thanks to Graham Reed for the illustrations. Work on site was supervised by the author.

3. SITE INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out from 29/11/93 until 7/12/93, in an overgrown area within the grounds of Wanstead Hospital, Hermon Hill, Wanstead (see fig.1). This was in advance of a development by Ideal Homes (Southern) Ltd., who commissioned the work to

fulfil Condition 10 of a decision notice granted to them and to Forest Health Care, reference no. 0595/93.

Two trenches, measuring 5m x 10m, were excavated, called Trench 1 and Trench 2 (see figure 2). The positions were agreed with the site agent and the Archaeological Planning Officer for East London in order to evaluate the archaeology in those areas to be affected by the development. The southern edge of Trench 1 was located approximately 15m north of the now disused hospital Social Club building, and aligned east-west. This would place it at the junction of the proposed access road of the development. Trench 2 was located approximately 5m east of the Social Club, and was aligned north-east/south-west. This would place the trench in an area to be occupied by one of the proposed housing blocks.

The trench areas were cleared of overgrown vegetation, then the turf and topsoil were removed by machine. The exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand, and the archaeological traces thus uncovered were excavated and recorded using the single context recording system, in order to allow a written, drawn, and photographic record to be produced. The stratigraphic relationships are shown using the Harris matrix (see Appendix II for site matrices).

A temporary benchmark (T. B. M.) was established on the north-east corner of the concrete footpath surrounding the Social Club building, enabling the trenches to be given Ordinance Datum values. The value of the T.B.M. was calculated from an Ordinance Survey benchmark on the wall at the front of the hospital, facing Hermon Hill.

4. PHASE DISCUSSION

Seven phases were identified, of which one (phase 3) was represented only in trench 2. A brief description of each phase is given below; more detailed descriptions of each phase and the various groups of contexts that go to make them up are included in Appendix I.

Phase 1

This phase represents the underlying “natural” deposits. These consist of naturally formed mixed gravels and clays, resulting from glacial and post-glacial processes.

Phase 2

This phase represents the subsoil through which all the archaeological features were cut. It is probably the result of agricultural or horticultural activity. A date of between 1600 and 1800 from pottery can be given to this horizon in Trench 2; nothing dateable was recovered from the same horizon in Trench 1.

Phase 3

This phase was only observed in Trench 2 and consists of two features that may form part of a boundary, either a ditch or a hedgeline. It is dated to the eighteenth century on the basis of pottery and tile fragments found in the fills, but may be earlier.

Phase 4

This phase represents a period of horticultural activity during which the area at the rear of the hospital appears to have been used as a kitchen garden or as allotments. This is best seen in Trench 1 where a series of parallel bedding or planting trenches are delimited by a fence or hedgeline. The remaining features can be said to have served a similar purpose, being cuts for planting or postholes intended to take posts to support plants. This phase is nineteenth century in date, continuing into the twentieth century.

Phase 5

This phase is twentieth century in date, and represents a period when the use of the hospital garden changed. A brick wall on a concrete foundation ran north/south across the western end of Trench 2. The size and shape of this structure were not determined, being beyond the limit of excavation.

Phase 6

This phase relates to the demolition of the structure identified in Phase 5. The structure was demolished down to the level of the concrete foundation. The area to the west of the foundation contained a layer of soil surmounted by a layer of ash and clinker both of which appear to have been deliberately placed to level up the ground, presumably prior to the construction of the hospital social club building just to the west of Trench 2.

Phase 7

This phase represents the topsoil that built up after the abandonment of the gardens. This topsoil is very root-disturbed and has a high organic content, derived from an accumulation of

leaf mould from the overgrown vegetation which has grown up in the area since the hospital gardens fell into disuse in the later half of this century.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

The evaluation in Area A, at the rear of Wanstead Hospital, produced evidence for later Post-Medieval activity of a mainly horticultural nature.

The lowest horizons investigated were the product of geological action in the post-glacial period. Above this is a layer of a presumably agriculturally derived subsoil of unknown date. This layer was cut by two features, the fills of which contain material from the eighteenth

century. Prior to this there are no archaeological features. Maps from the later eighteenth century show the area of the hospital to have been covered with woodland (Chapman & Andre, 1776 - 1777; Rocque, 1746).

The majority of the features are nineteenth and twentieth century in date. They mainly relate to a period when the grounds to the rear of the hospital were used as a garden, or as allotments.

The structure identified in group 2.03 (phase 5) is of unknown size, shape and function. It may be part of a relatively temporary structure such as an air raid shelter. This building is demolished in the succeeding phase, and the area levelled probably in advance of the construction of the building used as the hospital social club in the later half of the twentieth century.

The topsoil across the site has a highly organic content, composed of a great deal of leaf mould accumulated from the overgrown vegetation which has grown up since the garden or allotment fell into disuse.

A few fragments of medieval material were found in the topsoil and in one of the bedding trench fills (context no. 10). This had been incorporated into these contexts by agricultural activity, such as manuring. The presence of this material may indicate some medieval activity in the locality, but it was not visible on this site other than as this residual scatter.

In conclusion, the evaluation produced no evidence for any activity on this site earlier than the eighteenth century. The majority of the evidence indicates a period of horticultural activity in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, contemporary with the life of the hospital. The archaeological remains are not of such a character to warrant further investigation, or to prevent the development from going ahead as proposed.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapman & Andre, 1776-1777.

“A map of the country 65 miles round London”
Plate XVI

Rocque, J. ,1746.

“Carte Topographique des Villes de Londres, et de Westminster, du Bourg de Southwark et des Leurs Environs”. Sheet 4.

Appendix I - Results by Phase and Group

PHASE 1.

This phase consists of groups 1.09 and 2.13, and represents geologically formed deposits.

Group 1.09

|

(58) Layer; a yellow-grey silty clay becoming more clayey and gravelly with depth.

21.64 ----- 21.53

This group represents a geologically formed deposit.

Group 2.13

|
59

(59) Layer; a yellow-grey to light grey-brown silty clay mixed with clay and gravel.

21.88 ----- 21.75

Photos - B/W 1 28.29 C/S 2 28.29

This group represents a "natural" layer of geologically derived material. It consists of mixed silt clays, clays, and gravel spreads. The nature of the relationship between these constituents is suggestive of weathering and erosion of the deposit on its slight slope.

Phase 1 Discussion

This phase consists of deposits of naturally derived material, which shows signs of weathering and erosion, particularly in Trench 2, particularly the result of frost-action.

PHASE 2

This phase consists of group 1.08 and group 2.12, and represents the subsoil through which all the features observed on site were cut.

Group 1.08

|
2
|

(2) Layer; mid brown sandy-silt clay, moderate amounts of sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 0.1m in size. 23.03 ---- 22.70

Photos - B/W 1 3. - 7. C/S 2 3-7

This group represents a subsoil, through which all the features in this trench were dug. It is probably the result of agricultural or horticultural activity on the site.

Group 2.12

|
53
|

(53) Layer; mid yellow-brown sandy-silt clay, moderate amounts of sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 0.07m in size. 22.06 ---- 21.77

Photos - B/W 1 28.29. C/S 2 28.29.

This group represents the subsoil in this Trench, through which all the observed features were cut.

Phase 2 Discussion

This phase represents the subsoil. Although it was noticeably shallower in Trench 2, (2) and (53) are probably the same. Both are root disturbed, but are probably the result of agricultural or horticultural activity. A date of between 1600 and 1800 from pottery can be given to (53); nothing datable was recovered from (2).

PHASE 3

This phase was only represented in Trench 2, and is comprised of group 2.02.

Group 2.02

| |
54 56
| |

(54) Fill; a mid grey brown silty clay, with sub-angular to sub-round pebbles increasing in frequency towards the base of the fill. 21.60 ----- 21.59

(55) Cut; sub-rectangular, steep-sided, U-shaped profile. 21.60 ----- 21.42

(56) Fill; mid-dark grey brown silty clay, moderate amounts of sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles up to 0.1m in size. 21.83 ----- 21.79

(57) Cut; sub-rectangular/linear. 21.83 -----

Photos B/W 1 10.11.28.29. C/S 2 8.9.10.11.28.29.

This group consisted of two features, which were aligned NNW/SSE. The most northerly, (55), was sub-rectangular in plan with a steep-sided, U-shaped profile, cutting through subsoil. The southern feature, (57), was only partially visible in plan, emerging from the southern limit of excavation, but was similar in width and fill-type. It was not excavated, but is assumed to have been quite similar to (54)/(55).

The function of these features is unknown; they may be part of a drainage system, or possibly be planting trenches; in either case, they probably form part of a boundary, in the form of a ditch or a hedgeline.

Phase 3 Discussion

This was only represented in Trench 2, and consists of two features that may be part of a boundary, either a hedgeline or a drainage system. It is dated to the Eighteenth century on the basis of pottery found in (56), and tile fragments in (54), but may be earlier.

PHASE 4

This contains the majority of features on site. It is composed of groups 1.02, 1.03, 1.05, 1.06, 2.05, 2.06, 2.07, 2.08, and 2.11. They are a series of features associated with horticultural activity, perhaps kitchen gardens or allotments used by the hospital.

Group 1.02

37	39	41	43	45

38	40	42	44	46

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (37) Fill; a mid grey-brown sandy silt with gravel. | 22.73 ----- 22.70 |
| (38) Cut; sub-rectangular, flattened u-shaped profile. | 22.73 ----- 22.62 |
| (39) Fill; a mid grey-brown sandy silt. | 22.75 ----- 22.73 |
| (40) Cut; sub-rectangular, shallow slightly dished, gradual sides. | 22.75 ----- 22.71 |
| (41) Fill; a grey-brown sandy silt. | 22.87 ----- |
| (42) Cut; circular, vertical sides, slight concave base. | 22.87 ----- 22.79 |
| (43) Fill; a mid grey-brown sandy silt, with some gravel. | 22.80 ----- 22.77 |
| (44) Cut; sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flattish base. | 22.80 ----- 22.72 |
| (45) Fill; a mid grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel, and fragments of ceramic building materials. | 22.80 ----- 22.79 |
| (46) Cut; rectangular, shallow vertically sided flat-based depression. | 22.80 ----- 22.72 |

Photos	B/W 1	32.33.36.	B/W 3	2.
	C/S 2	32.33.36.	C/S 4	2.

This group contains a series of features having differing sizes and shapes, in a linear alignment, running across the trench from NNW to SSE; it should be noted that there isn't a regular spacing between the features. These features represent a mixture of postholes and planting holes, forming a hedgeline. This would explain the variation in sizes and shapes of the cuts, which in any case were root- disturbed to various degrees. The group is defined as representing a linear boundary, most likely a hedge. It probably enclosed or was otherwise associated with group 1.03, which comprised six parallel features interpreted as bedding trenches.

Group 1.03

5	7	11	13	17	19
6	8	12	14	18	20

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (5) Fill; a mid grey-brown silty clay, frequent small pebbles up to 0.04m. | 22.71 ----- 22.68 |
| (6) Cut; linear, 1.1m long, aligned east/west, flat u-shaped profile, 0.7m wide. | 22.71----- 22.63 |

- (7) Fill; a light olive-grey silty clay, frequent small pebbles, occasional fragments of ceramic building materials. 22.76 ----- 22.71
- (8) Cut; linear, 1.0m east/west, 0.5m wide. 22.76 ----- 22.52
- (11) Fill; a mid grey-brown silty clay, with moderate amounts of gravel and small rounded and sub-rounded stones. 22.72 ----- 22.67
- (12) Cut; linear, 1.0m east/west, 0.7m wide, flat u-shape in profile. 22.72 ----- 22.62
- (13) Fill; a grey silty clay, with occasional small flint pebbles, and brick and charcoal fragments. 22.71 -----
- (14) Cut; linear, 1.0m east/west, 0.5m wide, u-shaped profile. 22.72 ----- 22.57
- (17) Fill; mid grey-brown silty clay, moderate amounts of sub-angular to rounded pebbles, and ceramic building material fragments. 22.72 ----- 22.69
- (18) Cut; linear, 1.5m east/west, 0.7m wide, flat u-shaped profile. 22.72 -----
- (19) Fill; a mid grey-brown silty clay, moderate rounded to sub-rounded pebbles, with some fragments of charcoal and ceramic building materials. 22.70 ----- 22.69
- (20) Cut; linear, 1.0m east/west, 0.7m wide. 22.70 -----

Photos	B/W 1	14-23.36.	B/W 3	2.
	C/S 2	14-23.36.	C/S 4	2.

This group was comprised of six parallel linear features which run into the trench from the eastern limit of excavation, and are aligned east/west. They run up to 1.5m into the trench and are approximately 0.5m wide, varying in depth from 0.11m (12) to 0.24m (8). The fills have a higher percentage of gravel and stones towards their bases, and the incidence of finds (particularly broken pottery) increases similarly with depth. These features have been interpreted as a series of bedding trenches for horticultural use. The coarser material at the base of the fills would improve drainage, and the silty clay fill has a relatively high organic content (similar to the topsoil) suggestive of a (degraded) "garden soil". This group seems to have enclosed or otherwise delimited the series of "postholes" to the west represented by Group 1.02.

Group 1.04

|
9
|
10
|

- (9) Fill; a mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel. 23.03 ----- 22.98
- (10) Cut; linear, aligned north/south, shallow, vertical west side, more gently sloping east side, flattish base. 23.03 ----- 22.95

Photos	B/W 1	12.13.36.	C/S 2	12.13.36.
--------	-------	-----------	-------	-----------

This group consists of a single feature, a shallow linear gully. It ran 1.8m into the trench from the northern limit of excavation and is aligned north/south. It's width was 0.33m, significantly less than the trenches in group 1.03, and it became shallower as it ran down slope to the south. It could be the very bottom of another bedding trench (the fill was a degraded but quite organic soil), or possibly as the base of a slot designed to support the base of a fence.

Group 1.05

|
33
|
34
|

(33) Fill; a mid grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional brick and slate fragments, and some sub-rounded pebbles. 22.83 ----- 22.80

(34) Cut; sub-circular, concave base with steep sides. 22.83 ----- 22.68

Photos B/W 1 30.31.36.

C/S 2 30.31.36.

This group represents a sub-circular feature, most likely a posthole, and was disturbed by root action.

Group 1.06

|
15
|
16
|

(15) Fill; a mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt, with some gravel. 22.88 ----- 22.83

(16) Cut; sub-rectangular, bowl-shaped depression with a flatish base. 22.88 ----- 22.69

Photos B/W 1 24.25.30.31.36.

C/S 2 24.25.30.31.36.

This feature represents a root bowl. The sides of the cut were very disturbed, and consequently it is difficult to say if it was dug deliberately or is the impression left when the plant was removed.

Group 2.05

|
61
|

(61) Fill; a dark grey silty clay, frequent brick fragments, occasional small flint pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. 22.81 -----

(62) Cut; sub-rectangular, near vertical sides, base flat but with concave depression in south-west corner. 22.81 ---- 22.41

Photos B/W 1 28.29.

C/S 2 28.29.

This group is composed of a near square feature 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.4m in dimension. The fill contained a number of half-bricks which were probably used as packing or as a base for this posthole.

Group 2.06

|

21

|

22

|

(21) Fill; a light grey silty clay, occasional small flint pebbles. 21.92 ----- 21.89

(22) Cut; circular, shallow concave depressions. 21.92 ----- 21.84

Photos B/W 1 28.29.

C/S 2 28.29.

This feature was interpreted as an isolated posthole. It was quite regular in plan, but the cut was shallow and the fill root disturbed. Again, this feature could be associated with horticultural activity.

Group 2.07

|

23

|

24

|

(23) Fill; a dark grey silty clay, occasional small flint pebbles. 21.94 -----

(24) Cut; sub-rectangular with rounded corners, near vertical sides and a flat base. 21.94 ----- 21.84

Photos B/W 1 28.29.

C/S 2 28.29.

This group represents a near square feature. The fill was very loamy and showed fine root disturbance. The feature is probably a planting or bedding cut.

Group 2.08

|
25
|
26
|

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| (25) Fill; a dark grey silty clay, with occasional small flint pebbles | 21.84 ----- 21.79 |
| (26) Cut; sub-rectangular, shallow near vertical sided, with a flat base. | 21.84 ----- 21.73 |

Photos B/W 1 28.29.

C/S 2 28.29.

This group constituted the fill and cut for a possible sub-rectangular posthole.

Group 2.11

|
47
|
48
|

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (47) Fill; a mid grey silty clay, occasional sub-rounded to rounded pebbles up to 0.03m in size. | 21.83 ----- |
| (48) Cut; sub-rectangular, concave sides and base. | 21.83 ----- 21.76 |

Photos B/W 1 26-29.

C/S 2 26-29.

This group represented the base of a posthole, measuring 0.41 x 0.30 x 0.05m.

Phase 4 Discussion

This phase represents a period of horticultural activity. This area at the rear of the hospital appears to have been used as a kitchen garden or as allotments. This is best seen in Trench 1, where groups 1.02 and 1.03 form a series of planting or bedding trenches delimited by a fence or hedgeline. The remaining groups can also be said to have had a horticultural function, either for planting or as postholes to take posts to support plants. This activity can be dated to the nineteenth century from the material recovered from these features.

PHASE 5

This phase is composed of groups 2.03, 1.07, and 2.10, and represents a period of modern activity. This is Twentieth century in date.

Group 2.03

|
29
|
49
|
50
|
30
|

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (29) Layer; a light grey flint/cement concrete. | 22.10 ---- |
| (49) Wall; yellow-light sandy grey brick and mortar. | 22.10 ----- |
| (50) Structure; a light grey; flint/cement concrete. | 22.04 ----- 22.03 |
| (30) Cut; linear, steep sided and aligned north/south. | 22.10 ----- |

Photos B/W 3 3 -7. C/S 4 3 -7.

This group of contexts forms a wall foundation which runs north/south across the western end of trench 2. The wall was set in a construction cut (30) which had a uniform width of 0.5m throughout its visible length of 4.0m. The cut was filled with concrete to form a foundation (50) for a brick wall, the bottom course of which still remained in part. The wall (49) consisted of a double thickness of yellow brick, bonded in a light brown sandy mortar, and was set along the eastern edge of the concrete foundation, and was approximately half the width of the foundation. Most of the brick had been removed, presumably during the wall's demolition, and existed only as a single course running 1m south from the northern limit of excavation; only a few bricks remained in place south of this point.

The brick wall (49) was backed by another layer of concrete (29), similar in type to (50). This was also only present for 1m running south into the trench from the northern limit of excavation, and was the same height as the remaining brick. It is felt that this concrete (29) was deliberately placed as a further support for the wall, strengthening its lowest course.

Group 1.07

|
35
|
36
|

(35) Fill; a mid grey-brown sandy silt, with ceramic building material fragments in moderate amounts. 22.91 -----

(36) Cut; sub-rectangular, shallow steep sided, with a flat base. 22.91 ----- 22.87

Photos B/W 1 36.

C/S 2 36.

This feature is a shallow (0.04m) scrape, the fill of which is very similar to the topsoil. Its purpose is unknown.

Group 2.10

|
31
|
32
|

(31) Fill; a dark grey brown sandy-silt clay, moderate amounts of sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. 21.83 -----

(32) Cut; sub-rectangular, near vertical sides except on the north where slope more gentle, base flat. 21.83 ----- 21.63

Photos B/W 1 26-29.

C/S 2 26-29.

This group represents a single feature, consisting of a cut and fill for a posthole. This cut an earlier and shallower feature (47) and (48) in group 2.11, phase 3. The cut (32) was 0.4m east/west x 35m north/south x 0.20m deep and the fill was similar to the topsoil and had recently been disturbed (possibly during machining).

Phase 5 Discussion

This phase represents a period when the use of the hospital garden changes. A structure (group 2.03) was built and then demolished soon after. The concrete construction of this wall foundation make it broadly contemporary with the hospital.

Groups 1.07 and 2.10 are again later in date. The possible posthole represented by group 2.10 cuts an earlier and shallower posthole represented by group 2.11 in the preceding phase. These two groups represent features of unknown function.

PHASE 6

This phase consists of group 2.04, relating to the demolition of the structure represented by group 2.03 in the preceding phase.

Group 2.04.

|
60
|
51
|
52
|

(60) Layer; dark grey- black clinker and ash, with occasional fragments of charcoal and ceramic building material. 22.40 ----- 22.28

(51) Fill; dark grey silty-clay, occasional small flint pebbles and small chalk lumps. 22.34 ----- 22.22

(52) Cut; irregular , sides near vertical where visible, base flat . 22.40 ----- 22.10

Photographs

The cut (52) truncates the wall (49) in group 2.03. The fill (51) is similar in make-up to the topsoil but stonier and greyer in colour; it also contained a number of chalk lumps which appeared to mark the eastern side of the cut where it came over the wall foundation. The ash and clinker layer (60) was observed in section and appeared to have respected the line of the wall, or perhaps respected the side of the cut which truncated the wall.

Phase 6 Discussion.

This phase comprises group 2.04. This group represents the truncation of the wall in group 2.03 and the levelling up of the ground to the west of the demolished structure, probably prior to the construction of the building used as the hospital social club in the later part of the twentieth century.

PHASE 7

This phase consists of groups 1.01 and 2.01., and represents the topsoil present over the site.

Group 1.01.

1
|

(1) Layer; dark grey-brown sandy-silt clay, with sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles in moderate amounts. 23.39 ----- 23.18

This group represents topsoil. It was very root disturbed and had a high organic content, particularly near to and on the surface.

Group 2.01.

3
|

(3) Layer; dark grey-brown sandy- clay silt, with a little gravel and a moderate amount of small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. 22.62 ----- 22.05

This group represents topsoil. It had a high organic content and was very root disturbed.

Phase 7 Discussion

This phase, comprising groups 1.01 and 2.01, represents the topsoil in Trenches 1 and 2. This topsoil was very root disturbed and had a high organic content, derived from an accumulation of leaf mould from the overgrown vegetation which had grown up in the area after the hospital gardens fell into disuse in the later half of this century.

APPENDIX II

WT-WH:93

LEVEL III INDEX

CONT -EXT NO.	TRENCH	PLAN	SECTION	GROUP PHASE	
1	1		2	1.01	7
2	1		2	1.08	2
3	2		1	2.01	7
4	ABANDONED				
5	1		2	1.03	4
6	1	6	2	1.03	4
7	1		2	1.03	4
8	1	8	2	1.03	4
9	1			1.04	4
10	1	10		1.04	4
11	1		2	1.03	4

12	1	12	2	1.03	4
13	1		2	1.03	4
14	1	14	2	1.03	4
15	1			1.06	4
16	1	16		1.06	4
17	1	17	2	1.03	4
18	1		2	1.03	4
19	1	19	2	1.03	4
20	1		2	1.03	4
21	2			2.06	4
22	2	22		2.06	4
23	2			2.07	4
24	2	24		2.07	4
25	2			2.08	4
26	2	26		2.08	4
27	2			2.09	4
28	2	28		2.09	4
29	2	29		2.03	5
30	2	29	1	2.03	5
31	2			2.10	5
32	2	32		2.10	5
33	1			1.05	4
34	1	34		1.05	4
35	1			1.07	5
36	1	36		1.07	5
37	1			1.02	4

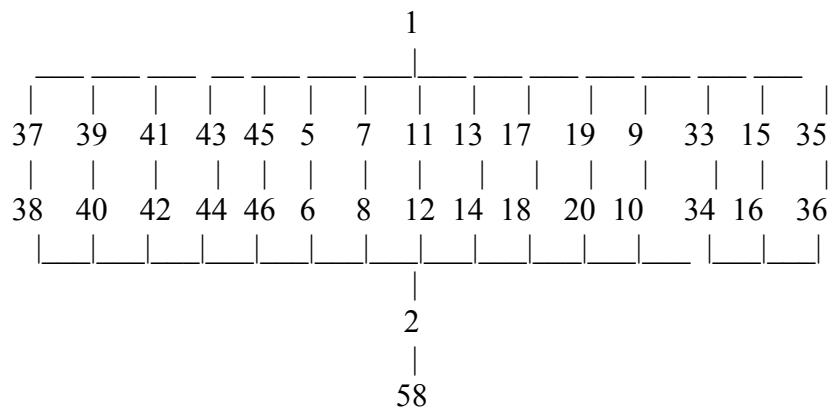
CONT -EXT NO.	TRENCH	PLAN	SECTION	GROUP	PHASE
------------------	--------	------	---------	-------	-------

38	1	38		1.02	4
39	1			1.02	4
40	1	40		1.02	4
41	1			1.02	4
42	1	42		1.02	4
43	1			1.02	4
44	1	44		1.02	4
45	1			1.02	4
46	1	46		1.02	4
47	2			2.11	4
48	2	48		2.11	4
49	2	29		2.03	5
50	2	29	1	2.03	5
51	2		1	2.04	6
52	2	52	1	2.04	6
53	2		1	2.12	2
54	2	55		2.02	3

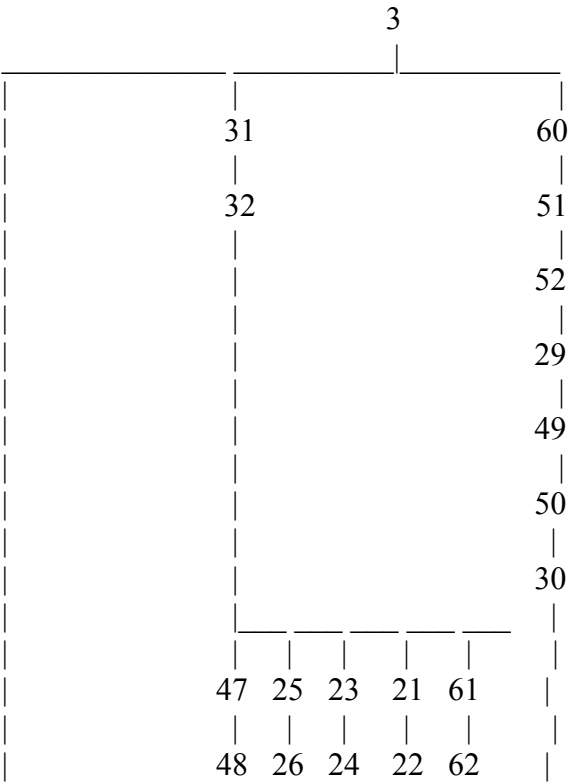
55	2	55		2.02	3
56	2	56		2.02	3
57	2	56		2.02	3
58	1		2	1.09	1
59	2		1	2.13	1
60	2		1	2.04	6
61	2			2.05	4
62	2	62		2.05	4
63	ABANDONED				
64	ABANDONED				

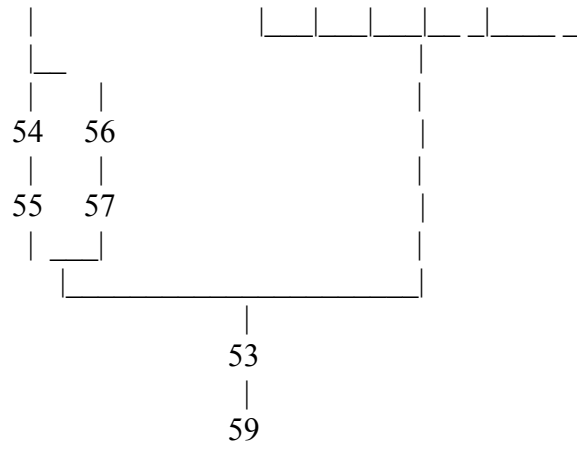
APPENDIX III Site Matrices

TRENCH 1 MATRIX



TRENCH 2 MATRIX





ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1. Site Location.

FIGURE 2. Trench Location.