NAU Archaeology

Report No. 1759

An Archaeological Evaluation at the former David Rice Hospital site, Drayton, Norfolk

NHER 51058 DRA

Giles Emery

March 2008

BAU 1759

NAU ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT CHECKLIST		
Project overseen by	David Whitmore	
Draft completed	Giles Emery	19/03/2008
Graphics completed	David Dobson	25/03/2008
Edit completed	Richard Hoggett	31/03/2008
Signed off	Andy Hutcheson	02/04/2008

NAU Archaeology

Scandic House

85 Mountergate

Norwich

NR1 1PY

T:01603 756150 F:01603 756190 E:andy.hutcheson@nps.co.uk www.nps.co.uk www.nau.org.uk

Contents

Figures

Plates

Location:	Former David Rice Hospital site, Drayton
District:	Broadland
Grid Ref.:	TG 19155 12673
HER No.:	51058
Dates of Fieldwork:	22 January – 8 February 2008

Summary

An evaluation was carried out by NAU Archaeology on the former site of the Drayton Rice Hospital. Topographically the site commands a visually impressive view along the Wensum river valley. A relatively large number of prehistoric flint objects have been recovered in the area, including Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts. A significant quantity of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material derives from findspots within 200m to the south and south-west of the site, including a few examples of Upper Palaeolithic long blades.

Fifty test pits were excavated across the site and followed by 15 trial trenches in order to assess the site for significant archaeological artefacts, horizons and features. A large majority of the test pits and evaluation trenches encountered modern disturbance associated with the construction and demolition of the former hospital.

A small number of features predating the hospital were discovered in both the test pits and the evaluation trenches. These include a tree-throw/hollow, which produced numerous flint artefacts likely to be of Neolithic/Bronze Age date, and a prehistoric pit which contained large quantities of burnt flint and stone. Five linear features of uncertain date were also revealed of which two could be clearly interpreted as ditches.

An assemblage of up to 137 prehistoric flints was collected from the site. Much of the flint is likely to be of later prehistoric date (i.e. Neolithic/Bronze Age) although a small number of pieces may be of Upper Palaeolithic date. These artefacts include a crested blade and an end scraper. One microlith of a likely late Mesolithic date was collected.

No in-situ *Palaeolithic artefacts or deposits were encountered. Sub-surface deposits consisted of aeloian sands below a sterile sand colluvium. A lower subsoil lay above the colluvium from which prehistoric flints and three sherds of prehistoric pottery were collected. This material lay below modern material and was entirely absent across some areas of the site, primarily due to levelling activity associated with the construction and demolition of the hospital.*

1.0 Introduction

The site comprised the proposed development area for a new church on the former site of the David Rice Hospital off Drayton High Road, Drayton, Norfolk (Figure 1). The area of land which will form the site of the proposed church amounts to *c*. 9500m² set within a much larger plot of land which benefits from a particularly striking vista of the Wensum river valley.

The project was commissioned by Les Brown of Les Brown Associates Ltd on behalf of the landowner.

This archaeological programme was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by the Norwich City Council Planning Authority in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref: BAU1302/DW) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (David Gurney 22/11/2007).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority regarding the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The site is located on the eastern edge of the River Wensum valley on a ridge which falls away steeply to the south and south-west to meet the flood plain of the river (Figure 3, inset). The proposed location for the church slopes from *c.* 32.5m OD down to *c.* 27m OD with a large zone of surface remodelling in the area of the former hospital. This takes the form of a fairly levelled area with a noticeable bank at its southern limits. The ground surface across the site was littered with fragments of demolition debris and no remnants of above ground foundations or hardstanding survived.

The A and B sub-surface horizons of the site consist of thin sandy soils subject to gravitational erosion. The underlying geology is solid Upper Chalk, overlain by Crag material of banded sand and gravel deposits. The sub-surface geology encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as soft intercalated aeolian sand deposits with occasional thin layers of aeolian sorted gravels.

These fine- and medium-grained sand deposits may represent deposit formation processes active at the end of the Late Pleistocene into the Holocene period, when sediment laden winds were the dominant force in the erosive and formation processes of the surface geology of the site. Above this material a sterile sand colluvium was encountered across much of the area, which was sealed by the relatively thin sandy subsoil horizons.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The area of the proposed new church is located on a ridge that slopes steeply down toward the south-west and forms part of the river valley of the Wensum (Plate 1; Figure 3, inset). The river itself is located *c*. 300m to the south-west of the site. Topographically the site commands a visually impressive view along the river valley. A relatively large number of prehistoric flint objects have been recovered in the area, including Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts (Figure 2). A significant quantity of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

material derives from findspots within 200m of the south and south-west of the site recovered from both the sloping ground and the gently sloping plateau (for example NHER 25514, 21017 and 21020). These include several examples of Mesolithic tranchet axes along with Upper Palaeolithic flint cores. A few examples of Upper Palaeolithic long blades have also been recovered from the area. Further finds of similar type and date were recovered from the base of the slope closer to the river channel.

The presence of Upper Palaeolithic material is of particular significance. Such sites are of great interest due to the rarity of known occupation sites within the region. Any sites of this period with the potential to include *in-situ* remains, such as flint scatters or butchery sites, are of particular importance as the discovery of any such features would almost certainly be of national importance.

The area of the site is listed in a recent gazetteer of Late Upper Palaeolithic (long blade) Industries in Norfolk (Robins and Wymer 2006). Most sites have come to light through casual surface collection of finds and are represented by small numbers of artefacts; only two such sites have been the subject of any form of controlled excavation. The site at Drayton is one of just ten sites in Norfolk with multiple artefacts. The River Wensum is a focal point for long blade sites, in addition to the finds at Drayton and Hellesdon there are also sites in Costessey and the Carrow area of Norwich. A detailed archaeological excavation at the site of the Norwich City Football Club, Carrow Road, was conducted by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (now NAU Archaeology) in 2003. This excavation discovered two major *in-situ* concentrations of long blades (including bruised blades), with accompanying cores and debitage which have been provisionally dated to 10,000–11,000 years BP (NHER 26602; Adams 2003; Adams *in prep*). So far, all of those long blade sites at which any stratigraphy has been observed appear to be in riverside locations at the base of buried peat deposits on, or close to, the surface of a sand or gravel deposit (Robins and Wymer 2006).

In addition to the evidence for prehistoric activity at the Drayton site, evidence of Romano-British, Early Saxon and medieval activity is reflected in the retrieval of surface finds. These include Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins collected from fields to the south-east (NHER 29694) and a small number of artefacts to the south of the site (NHER 25514).

A summary of all relevant records within the immediate vicinity of the site is included here and illustrated in Figure 2. These extracts include direct quotations from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

NHER	Type	Location	Period
7890	Findspot	Centroid TG 18887 12940	Neolithic
A large number of Neolithic flint artefacts have been found on the surface at this location. They include flaked and polished axeheads and arrowheads (including leaf form). It is possible that flint tools were made on the site and that flint may have been mined here also.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
12405	Possible Holloway and Earthworks	Centroid TG 1898 1270	Uncertain
Two undated banks and a possible trench have been recorded close to an area known as 'Blood Dale'. Local legend tells that the place name derives from a battle that took place in Drayton. It has been suggested that the features could be military and may have been associated with the battle. However, they could equally be the remains of a hollow way (most probably relating to a Holloway which runs from Fakenham Road to Low Road.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
15028	Findspot	TG 1882 1280 (point)	Mesolithic/Neolithic
A Neolithic side scraper on a mottled brown flint flake and a small Mesolithic flint pick on mottled grey flint with white patina were recovered from the surface of a ploughed field at an unknown date.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
15461	Findspot	TG 189 128 (point)	Neolithic
In 1979 a single large Neolithic flint flake was found on the surface of the field at this location.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
16552	Findspot	Centroid TG 18 12	Early Saxon
In 1980 metal detection of material dredged from the River Wensum uncovered an Early Saxon cruciform bronze brooch.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
16635	Findspot	Centroid TG 1901 1283	Prehistoric
In 1980 prehistoric flint artefacts were discovered as surface finds during work associated with the laying of a pipe. They comprised three flakes, three blades and one scraper.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
16636	Findspot	Centroid TG 1901 1254	Prehistoric
In October 1980 prehistoric flint artefacts were discovered as surface finds during work associated with the laying of a pipe. They comprised one core, one core fragment, one flake, one blade, one heavily battered flint flake and one retouched flake.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
16637	Findspot	Centroid TG 1894 1226	Prehistoric/Post-medieval
In October 1980 prehistoric flint artefacts and post-medieval pottery sherds were discovered as surface finds during work associated with the laying of a pipe. The prehistoric flints included a blade core, flakes, a blade and a large end scraper. A post-medieval stoneware vessel sherd was also found.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
16638	Findspot	TG 1902 1290 (point)	Prehistoric
In October 1980 two prehistoric flint artefacts were discovered as surface finds during work associated with the laying of a pipe. They took the form of a blade and a retouched thermal object.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
17255	Findspot	TG 1917 1264 (point)	Palaeolithic/Mesolithic/Neolithic
Fieldwalking in the grounds of the David Rice Hospital in 1981 and 1984 recovered a variety of prehistoric objects. Finds included probable Palaeolithic flint cores and blade, a good example of a light tranchet Mesolithic flint axehead and two Neolithic flint cores and flakes. Some of the Palaeolithic flints may be of Upper Palaeolithic date.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
20016	Findspot	Centroid TG 191 123	Neolithic/Bronze Age/Medieval
Fieldwalking in this area on the surface of a drilled field during 1979 recovered Neolithic and Bronze Age flint (fourteen flakes, six scrapers, one blade core, one irregular core), along with a piece of medieval pottery.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
20017	Findspot	Centroid TG 18 12	Palaeolithic/Neolithic/Roman
Fieldwalking and metal detection in this area in 1979 collected a large quantity if prehistoric flints of Neolithic and Upper Palaeolithic date, Roman pottery sherds and a 1st-century-AD brooch. The flints include 100 heavy flakes, 15 blades, 8 irregular cores and four scrapers.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
20472	Findspot	TG 1903 1234 (point)	Palaeolithic/Mesolithic/Neolithic/ Roman
In 1983 half of a Neolithic greenstone axehead and a piece of Roman pottery were found during fieldwalking. A large number of prehistoric flint artefacts may have been discovered at this site, although there is uncertainty whether they where found here or at NHER 7859. The flint artefacts included Palaeolithic (including blade/s, flake/s and core/s), Mesolithic (including bade/s, axehead/s) and Neolithic objects (axehead/s, hammerstone/s, flake/s, blade/s, borer/s, scraper/s).			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
21015	Findspot	TG 1903 1250 (point)	Mesolithic
Fieldwalking in this area during 1984 recovered a Mesolithic tranchet axehead.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
21016	Findspot	TG 1889 1228 (point)	Palaeolithic/Mesolithic
Fieldwalking in this area during 1984 recovered a number of prehistoric flint flakes. Some of which may be Palaeolithic in and Mesolithic in date.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
21017	Findspot	Centroid TG 1919 1269	Palaeolithic/Mesolithic
Fieldwalking in this area during 1984-92 recovered Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint blades along with four Mesolithic flint points. The assemblage includes a long blade or flake, a fine fresh example of Late Upper Palaeolithic blade.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
21018	Findspot	Centroid TG 1911 1253	Palaeolithic
Fieldwalking in this area during 1984 recovered a Palaeolithic flint flake, a Palaeolithic flint blade and a prehistoric retouched artefact of thermal origin. Some of the flints are of possible Upper Palaeolithic date.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
21020	Findspot	Centroid TG 1906 1270	Palaeolithic & Mesolithic
Fieldwalking in 1984 recovered a large prismatic patinated blade core of Late Upper Palaeolithic date and three good examples of tranchet Mesolithic flint axe-heads. [NB: this core is possibly the same as that recorded under NHER 17255]			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
21950	Findspot	TG 1886 1248 (point)	Neolithic
In 1985 fieldwalking of an ‘island’ between the river and a dyke discovered Neolithic flint and sheep bones.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
22850	Findspot	Centroid TG 18 12	Mesolithic/Neolithic/Medieval
Fieldwalking in this area during 1987 recovered a Mesolithic flint blade and flake along with a Neolithic flint flake and pot boilers. Subsequent metal-detecting in 1997 on the same site discovered a coin of King John.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
24590	Findspot	TG 191 126 (point)	Neolithic
Fieldwalking in this area during 1988 recovered various Neolithic flint artefacts. These objects comprised two picks, one flake and a blade.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
25514	Findspot	Centroid TG 19 12	Palaeolithic/Mesolithic/Neolithic/Roman/Middle Saxon
Metal-detection and fieldwalking in this area during 1989–90 recovered a variety of objects. Finds included a Palaeolithic flint core (very fine example of two platformed large prismatic blade core of late Upper Palaeolithic type), a probable Mesolithic tranchet axehead, a possible Neolithic arrowhead, part of a possible Roman bucket, a Middle Saxon pin and decorated hooked tag with silver wire inlay, along with sherds of medieval pottery.			

NHER	Type	Location	Period
29694	Findspot	Centroid TG 19 12	Roman/Medieval/Post-medieval
Metal-detecting in this area during 1993 recovered Roman, medieval and post medieval coins.			

4.0 Methodology

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the proposed area of a new church. The excavation method was designed to sample both the footprint of the new building and the areas associated with access, services and car parking.

A series of small test-pits were initially hand excavated across the site to test for potentially sensitive sub-surface deposits such as buried prehistoric soil horizons, features or artefact scatters (Figure 3). Following this work a number of larger evaluation trenches were excavated across the site to examine further the potential for archaeologically significant deposits. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology was consulted at various key stages in the progress of the work and provision was made for suitable changes in excavation strategy should significant and sensitive deposits be encountered.

4.1 Stage 1: Test-pitting (P1 to P50)

Fifty test-pits were hand excavated in a basic grid pattern across the area of the site due to be impacted upon by the proposed church and its attendant services (Figure 3). The test-pits were each 1m² (totalling 50m²) and their positions were modified to avoid tree preservation areas and areas of surface obstructions. Test-pits 45 and 46 were relocated from their preferred alignment due to thickly established gorse.

4.2 Stage 2: Trial Trenching (T1 to T15)

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360˚ excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Eight linear trenches measuring *c*. 1.8m x 20m (288m²) and seven square trenches measuring 4m² (112m²) were excavated within the area of the proposed development site (Figure 3). Linear trenches were primarily located to assess the impact of the former hospital building upon pre-existing deposits and topography.

Due to the potential of the site to yield Later Upper Palaeolithic horizons colluvium and loess, deposits were investigated by sondage where this was appropriate and achievable. This strategy also aided in assessing the sub-surface stratigraphy across the site.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. The ground surface was littered with scraps of metal waste sourced to the demolition of the former hospital. No metal objects were retained for inspection as all metal objects encountered related directly to this activity.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 34.59m OD, located on the corner of the building at 170 Drayton High Road.

No environmental samples were taken.

Site conditions were generally good, with the work taking place in cold yet fair weather aside from a brief but notably severe hail storm mid-way through the project.

The site is a daily thoroughfare for local dog walkers and edge protection was maintained around open trenches both to protect against accidental injury and from unintentional disturbance by enthusiastic dogs.

5.0 Results

Significant features and deposits are described below. The full results of each individual Test-pit (P1 to P50) and Evaluation Trench (T1 to T15) are presented in tabular form in Appendix 3.

5.1 Modern disturbance

The hand-excavated test-pits revealed the general character of the sub-surface deposits across the site. Subsequent evaluation trenching further clarified the nature and extent of these deposits. The thin active turf across the majority of the site either lay directly above the subsoil material or above redeposited material which post-dates the demolition and levelling activity associated with the former hospital. It must also be noted that a number of service runs were encountered which included cast iron pipes of an uncertain nature and defunct foul water pipes.

The vast majority of trenches located within the former footprint of the hospital building encountered large, deep pits containing a mixture of redeposited sand, soil and large fragments of demolition rubble. Other pits within and around the footprint revealed the extent to which the natural topography of the slope had been modified both during construction and demolition of the hospital. This levelling activity had stripped particularly the eastern and western end of the footprint of any archaic subsoils and in many trenches modern make-up lay directly above the natural wind-lain sands. A buried modern turf line/topsoil was observed in the area directly south of the former hospital building, sealed by a large volume of redeposited sand. This redeposition produced a bank-like feature which has obscured and emphasised the true slope of the subsoils and natural sands below.

The area once utilised as a car park in the north-western corner of the site showed some signs of levelling in the areas of Test-pit 48 and Trench 2, with up to 0.4m of make-up and some buried remnants of asphalt . Subsoil with more depth was identified in two main areas of the site; in the area of Test-pits 31 and 32 along the western end of Trench 3, and at the southern end of the site, i.e. in two areas which lay outside of the main area of levelling activity for the hospital footprint.

5.2 Surviving sub-surface horizons

The basic pedostratigraphic units consist of an upper subsoil horizon (the A-horizon) and a lower subsoil horizon (the B-horizon). Across much of the site these horizons lay above a colluvial sand which in turn covered the upper horizons of wind-lain sand deposits.

The upper subsoil (A-Horizon) was relatively thin (generally between 0.10m and 0.3m deep). This subsoil was a relatively modern horizon and subject to numerous disturbance factors, including bioturbation, horizontal truncation and soil creep. This subsoil was very sandy, of relatively low humic value and was free-draining.

The lower subsoil (B-Horizon) was more stable and generally between 0.15m and 0.3m deep. This material was fairly homogenous although signs of archaic, and some active, bioturbation were identifiable throughout its depth. This buried subsoil shared a fairly diffuse boundary with the soils above and the colluvial sand below. In general this deposit was a pale to mid-brown silty-sand of low humic value. Although archaic in nature this horizon does not represent a linear and progressive soil build up. The material has been subject to diachronic formation, erosion and disturbance and, although buried by more modern material across much of the site, does not represent a stabilised subsoil identifiable to any specific historic period.

A sand-colluvium layer was encountered across much of the site which was mostly absent from the north-eastern area of the site (generally measured between 0.10m to 0.4m deep) (Plate 3). This material was sterile and can be summarised as a fine- to medium-grained dirty sand. This layer appeared to be devoid of *in-situ* artefacts and all of the recorded features truncated this deposit where it was present. This layer represents an episode of surface instability which predates the formation of surviving subsoils.

Below the sand colluvium soft intercalated bands of sand were revealed which appear to have formed via aeolian conditions. Occasional thin layers of aeolian-sorted gravels were observed within this matrix. This material was tested to greater depths with sondages in Trenches 2, 8, 11 and 13. No cultural artefacts or buried horizons of any significance were encountered within these sands.

A small number of distinct features were identified in both the test-pits and the evaluation trenches. These features are described below:

5.2.1 Linear Features in Trenches 4 and 13 and Test-pits 8, 12 and 41

- A linear ditch with a clear profile ([141]) was revealed in Trench 4. This feature was by far the most clearly identifiable on the site (Fig. 6; Plate 4). It survived to a depth of 0.7m and was *c*.1.2m wide. The ditch presented a wide upper profile with a thinner and deeply concave base. The primary fill consisted of a classic silting deposit with lenses of darker material which may represent slumped turf from the original sides of the ditch. This fill was sealed by silty sand, representing a mix of silting along with active subsoil accumulation ([142]). A small number of residual flints was collected from the secondary fill of the ditch along with a Later Mesolithic microlith. No other cultural material was evident and the date of this ditch remains uncertain, although its form and character suggests a date of some antiquity. The ditch was orientated NE–SW to follow the natural slope. If it continued on this same alignment, the severe change in surface topography created by the footprint of the former hospital has almost certainly removed any traces of the ditch to the south.
- A linear ditch with a concave profile ([170]) was discovered at the south-western end of Trench 13 (Fig. 8). This feature had a concave profile and measured up to 0.5m deep. No cultural artefacts were recovered from its silty-sand fill.
- A thin linear feature ([43]) survived at a very shallow depth in Test-pit 8, located to the north-west of Trench 4 (Fig. 5). This feature was also orientated NE–SW and contained two small chips of flint.
- A remnant of a thin NW–SE linear feature ([37]) was encountered in Test-pit 12 directly below modern make-up (Fig. 5). This feature was devoid of finds and survived to a depth of just 0.25m.
- A linear feature exceeding 1m in width was discovered in Test-pit 41 ([114]). This appears to be part of an approximately E–W ditch (Fig. 5). The ditch contained a single reddish-brown sand fill ([115]) from which two flakes of flint were collected.

5.2.2 Pits identified in Trench 6 and Test-pits 24 and 46

- The north-western part of a pit with well-defined edges was discovered below the modern make-up in Trench 6 ([194]) (Fig. 6). This pit was devoid of cultural material, but contained a well leeched stony silty-sand ([195]) sealed below a silty-sand similar in nature to buried subsoil deposits observed elsewhere on the site ([196]). The character of the primary fill suggests a possible prehistoric date for this feature.

- The corner of an interesting feature was encountered in Test-pit 46, which revealed what appeared to be a small pit or post-hole in the baulk section ([133]) (Fig. 5). This feature was sealed by subsoil layers and contained a yellowish-brown sand ([129]) from which a large number of heat affected stones was collected. Thirty-three burnt flint fragments and 18 other forms of burnt stone were collected from its fill. Numerous examples of burnt rocks have been recovered from prehistoric sites of all dates and may have served a variety of purposes from heating sweat lodges to cooking food.
- A heavily truncated feature was identified in Test-pit 24. This feature can be interpreted as part of a possible pit with steep sides and a fairly flat base ([96]) (Fig. 5). The pit was sealed by subsoil and contained sterile yellowish-brown sand ([97]).

5.2.3 Naturally formed features identified in Trenches 9 and 11

Several ephemeral features of natural origin were observed disturbing the subsoil horizon, the sand colluvium and the naturally formed sands below. Some of this evidence took the form of bioturbation, such as floralturbation, primarily in the form of tree-throws and collapsed root channels. Signs of faunalturbation were also identified in the form of burrow disturbance and sediment-filled burrow channels, which were a relatively common occurrence in the natural sands. Three distinct features of natural origin were recorded in detail and are described here:

- A possible pit or other cut feature was identified in the southern half of Trench 9 ([191]). This feature was fully investigated and appeared to represent a feature of uncertain origin which on balance of the available evidence appears to represent a natural hollow of 0.55m in depth. No cultural material was collected from the silty-sand fills ([192] and [193]).
- A large, yet shallow hollow was encountered at the south-western end of Trench 11, which can be interpreted as an area heavily disturbed by an archaic tree-throw ([166]). Fourteen struck flints and three fragments of burnt flint were collected from the brown silty-sand deposit which defined the feature. The flint artefacts consist of five blades, four blade-like flakes, three flakes and a multi-platform core. Although hard to date by form alone these flints are of a possible Neolithic/Bronze Age date. This presence of prehistoric artefacts within tree-throw hollows is a common phenomena and may be attributed to both natural deposition and anthropogenic agencies, although the high occurrence of blade forms and the presence of a core may indicate the latter.
- Just 2m to the north-east of hollow [166] was a distinctly ‘banana-shaped’ feature with an undercut outside edge and a more shallow inside edge ([160]). This hollow measured 1.5m across and appears to be the up-kick hollow created by the up-rooting action of a wind-felled tree (Plate 11).

6.0 The Finds

6.1 Introduction

The finds from the site are presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context. In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds is included in separate reports below.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Three undecorated body sherds in two fabrics were recovered from two contexts, both designated as archaic B-horizon sub-soils (Table 1).

Context [102] produced two abraded body sherds in a vacuous sandy fabric which may once have contained vegetable or other organic inclusions.

A larger sherd, from context [184], is of a flint-gritted fabric containing a moderate quantity of small angular flints. The sherd has a pale orange exterior and dark grey core and inner surface.

Dating of the sherds is uncertain, but an Iron Age date may be suggested for the sherds from context [102] whilst the larger sherd from [184] may be either earlier Neolithic or Iron Age.

Context	Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Object Date	Context Type	SSD
102	Two abraded body sherds in a sandy vacuous fabric	2	12	Probably Iron Age	Subsoil B	P31
184	One body sherd with moderate small angular flint grits, orange surfaces dark grey core,	1	10	Earlier Neolithic or Iron Age	Subsoil B	T13
TOTAL		3	22			

Table 1. Prehistoric Pottery.

6.2.2 Non-Prehistoric Pottery

By Lucy Talbot

The site produced six small fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery, weighing 9 grammes in total (Table 2). None of the pottery was collected from excavated features and, aside from a single sherd, was all retrieved from modern horizons. The assemblage was quantified (counted and weighed) by form and fabric. Identification of the fabrics was based on the typology of Norwich ceramics established by Jennings (1981).

6.2.2.1 Medieval

Five pieces of local medieval unglazed pottery were collected (totalling 5 grammes). The material, of 11th- to 14th-century date, consists of abraded body sherds.

6.2.2.2 Post-medieval

The site produced two body sherds and a rim fragment of Tin-glazed Earthenware weighing 2g. They date from the 16th to 18th centuries.

Context	Fabric	Form	Qty	Weight (g)	Object Date	Context Type	SSD
64	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Body sherd	2	3	16th–18th centuries	Buried turf line	P21
69	Local Medieval Unglazed	Body sherd	1	2	11th–14th centuries	Subsoil A	P30
107	Local Medieval Unglazed	Body sherd	1	2	11th–14th centuries	Subsoil A	P36
163	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Rim	1	1	16th–18th centuries	Unstratified	T11
178	Local Medieval Unglazed	Body sherd	1	1	11th–14th centuries	Subsoil B	T3
TOTAL			6	9			

Table 2. Non-prehistoric pottery.

6.3 Flint

By Sarah Bates

6.3.1 Introduction

A total of 137 struck, or possibly struck or shattered, flints was recovered from the site. Forty-eight pieces of burnt flint weighing a total of 1,809g were also found and have been discarded. The flint is summarised in Table 3 and listed by context in Appendix 4. A number of non-struck flints were discarded during cataloguing (their former presence is noted in Appendix 4 and fully noted in the archive but not in this report).

Type	Number
Core fragment	1
Multi-platform flake core	4
Core-trimming flake	1
Crested blade	1
Struck fragment	5
Shatter	15
Blade	8
Flake	55
Blade-like flake	15
Spall	10
Chip	7
Microlith	1
End scraper	1
Piercer	1
Notched flake	1
Retouched flake	5
Utilised blade	1
Utilised flake	4
Utilised fragment	1
Total	137
Burnt fragment	48

Table 3. Flint by Type

SSD	Flint	Burnt Flint
U/S	3	-
P1	2	-
P2	24	1
P3	3	-
P6	4	-
P7	3	1
P8	9	-
P14	7	-
P20	2	-
P24	1	-
P27	1	-
P30	-	1
P31	3	-
P32	5	-
P33	3	-
P34	2	-
P35	2	-
P36	10	-
P37	1	-
P41	2	1
P43	1	-
P46	1	33
P47	2	-
P49	11	-
P50	2	2
T1	1	-
T3	1	-
T4	8	1
T9	2	3
T11	22	4
T13	1	-
T14	1	1
Total	137	48

Table 4. Flint by Trench.

6.3.2 The assemblage

Six cores are present. Apart from one miscellaneous fragment, they are all multi-platform flake cores. Three of the cores consist of thin fragments with flakes struck from either face; one of these was collected from the fill of the hollow in Trench 11 ([167]), has had blades struck neatly from one end and shorter flakes struck transversely from the other face. The other cores are all more irregular.

Two pieces suggest the deliberate trimming of cores and might be of relatively early date. The first was collected from the lower subsoil of Test-pit 2; a thick blade-like flake has a slightly plunging distal end which has removed the tip of the core ([05]). The second piece was collected during the machine reduction of Trench 9 and is a long, jagged blade, pointed and with a triangular section. It has a slight batter or flaking of its dorsal ridge, which might be deliberate 'cresting' to improve the striking quality of the flint during blade production ([205]). The technique was used during the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods (Butler 2005, 72 and 84).

Five pieces are recorded as miscellaneous struck fragments. These are mostly irregular. One piece might be from a possible blade core ([158]).

Fifteen shatter pieces have been recorded. These are irregular jagged fragments and it is possible that some of them may be the result of accidental shattering. The pieces that have been retained do, however, have a 'fresh' appearance and are probably knapping debris.

The flakes from the site are predominantly quite small and irregular. There are quite a few broad flakes and several are jagged and/or have wide platforms and pronounced bulbs of percussion. These characteristics suggest that much of the material has been hard-hammer struck and is likely to be of later prehistoric date.

Fifteen flakes are classified as blade-like; most of these are small, but several are quite neat pieces. Ten spalls and seven chips, mostly very small, are also present.

Relatively few retouched or utilised pieces are present. A narrow straight-backed microlith with additional retouch on its leading edge was collected as a residual find from the fill of the ditch discovered in Trench 4 ([143]). It seems likely to be of later Mesolithic date (Jacobi 1984, fig. 4.7, 39).

A surface find of a neat blade has its distal end retouched as an end scraper [155]. The proximal end of the piece is missing. It is possible that the piece could be of Upper Palaeolithic date but such end scrapers were also made during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (Butler 2005, 74, 76, 78, 105, 125).

A triangular flake fragment has been retouched to a point on one edge and is classified as a piercer ([40]). A heavily patinated flake fragment has possible utilisation of an edge and a possible notch in its side [27]. Both were recovered from the modern subsoil. Neither piece is closely datable, although the patina of the possible notched flake might indicate a relatively early date.

A number of miscellaneous retouched or utilised pieces are also present. Modification is usually very slight. One relatively large cortical flake has a few flakes struck from the edges of the cortical face and might have been intended for use as a crude tool ([178]).

6.3.3 Discussion

The flint assemblage includes material which dates to more than one period and adds to the evidence previously known from the site and its vicinity. It is possible, although uncertain, that some pieces such as the possible crested blade and the end scraper, are of Upper Palaeolithic date. The microlith is of Mesolithic date. The irregular hard-hammer struck nature of much of the rest of the material suggests that it is likely to date to later prehistoric periods (i.e. the Neolithic or Bronze Age) although closely datable pieces are absent. Only small amounts of flint came from the fills of excavated features, most of the material was recovered from disturbed deposits.

It might be that as yet undisturbed deposits at the site contain *in-situ* material. Slight concentrations of flint can be seen, for example in Test-pits 2 and 36 and in Trench 11, and can be suggested that these contain higher than usual

numbers of blade-like pieces and may be associated with the earlier periods of flint-working known to have occurred in the vicinity of the site.

6.4 Stone

By Sarah Percival

Eighteen pieces of heat-modified stone weighing 1.628kg were recovered from the fill of a possible pit or post-hole identified in Test-pit 46 ([129]). The stones are a mixture of types and sizes including nine quartzitic pebbles, two angular fragments of banded quartz, a greensand cobble and six pieces of sandstone. Such stones occur naturally within the terrace gravels local to the site and were probably collected for their thermodynamic qualities. Numerous examples of burnt rocks have been recovered from prehistoric sites of all dates and may have served a variety of purposes from heating sweat lodges to cooking food.

6.5 Animal Bone

By Julie Curl

The bone was examined to determine the range of species and bone elements present. The assessment was carried out following a modified version of the guidelines provided by English Heritage (Davis 1992). A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn-working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context examined. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets.

A single, incomplete sheep femur weighing 12g was recovered from ashy context ([138]), the fill of a relatively modern pit [137] discovered in Trench 4. The femur is broken and missing the articular ends, the surface of the bone is eroded and shows extensive insect damage. Possible knife marks were seen on the shaft, but are quite worn, although it is likely that the bone was butchered for meat.

6.6 Clay Pipe

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from subsoil A ([04]) in Test-pit 2. It weighs 2g.

7.0 Conclusions

A large majority of the test pits and evaluation trenches encountered modern disturbance associated with the construction and demolition of the former hospital. This includes large, deep demolition pits in the area of the hospital footprint along with numerous service runs which once served the site. The natural topography of the site has also experienced modification in the form of levelling to create a platform for the hospital footprint and a car park to the north-west of the site. The demolition of the hospital has resulted in further surface movement, evident as a spread of recent material across much of the area.

This levelling had stripped the eastern and western ends of the former hospital footprint of any archaic subsoils and in many trenches modern make-up lay directly above the natural wind-lain sands. Subsoil with more depth was identified in two main areas of the site; in the area of Test-pits 31 and 32 and at the southern end of the site, i.e. in two areas which lay outside of the main area of the hospital.

A small number of features which significantly predate the hospital were discovered both in the test-pits and the evaluation trenches. Five linear features were encountered of which two could clearly be interpreted as ditches. Despite a small number of residual struck flints no cultural material was recovered which could signify a likely period for these features, although their character suggests a date of some antiquity.

Only two clearly prehistoric features were discovered, although the character of the pit in Trench 6 suggests a feature of significant antiquity. A tree-throw/hollow revealed in Trench 11 produced numerous worked flints of a likely Neolithic/Bronze Age date and a pit revealed in the very corner of Test-pit 46 contained large numbers of burnt flint and stone.

An assemblage of up to 137 prehistoric flints was collected from the subsoils, the modern disturbed deposits and as surface finds. These flints include six cores and a number of blade and blade-like flakes. Much of the flint is likely to be of later prehistoric date (i.e. Neolithic or Bronze Age) although a small number of pieces may be Upper Palaeolithic. These include a crested blade and an end scraper. One microlith was collected of likely late Mesolithic date. The majority of flint artefacts were collected from trenches outside the area of the former hospital footprint where subsoils have survived major truncation. The highest concentration of flints recovered from the site was from Test-pit 2 and Trench 11. The majority of the flint from Trench 11 was from the tree-throw/hollow mentioned previously. Those from Test-pit 2 were collected from the lower subsoil, which could indicate the presence of flint-working in the vicinity. Similar evidence was also collected from the subsoil of Test-pit 49.

A remarkably small number of pottery sherds were recovered, none of which were retrieved from excavated features. Three sherds of prehistoric pottery were collected from the lower subsoil; these may be Iron Age with one sherd of either Iron Age or earlier Neolithic date.

The upper subsoil (the A-horizon) was a relatively recent soil formation which lay above a lower subsoil (the B-horizon). The lower subsoil was of a more stable and archaic nature although was still subject to active processes, such as bioturbation and soil creep. Approximately 40% of the flints collected from the site were from the lower subsoil, with *c*.20% collected from the modern soils and modern backfills.

The sand colluvium which lay below the subsoils across the majority of the site was sterile of finds. This layer represents an episode of surface instability which predates the formation of surviving subsoils and the few prehistoric features identified across the site. The colluvium deposit sealed soft intercalated bands of aeolian sands. No cultural artefacts or buried horizons of significance were encountered within these sands where investigation occurred. These fine- and

medium-grained sand deposits may represent deposit formation processes active at the end of the Late Pleistocene into the Holocene period when sediment-laden winds were the dominant force in the erosive and formation processes of the surface geology of the site.

The occurrence of Upper Palaeolithic material at the site and immediately to the south-west as surface finds may indicate that these artefacts derive from the sub-surface deposits. Graviturbation may have played a key role in bringing such artefacts into the subsoil and to the surface through the gradual downslope movement of soil, particularly as the upper metre of soil is the zone primarily affected by soil creep (Waters 1992).

No palaeo-horizons have been identified and the source of the Palaeolithic material remains uncertain. In the north European plain during the ate glacial the land surface conditions were unstable as aeloian, fluvial and other processes caused repeated relocation of material, during particularly cold spells (Erikson and Bratlund 2002). Soil formation was therefore a dynamic process, subject to persistent creative and erosive processes. It is possible that such former surfaces at the site may only be detectable by scientific analysis of the sands or by the chance occurrence of artefacts within them, although it is possible that palaeosoils may survive as buried horizons below the sands.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was conducted by an NAU Archaeology field team consisting of the author, Andrew Phelps, Stuart Calow, Peter Watkins, Steve Hickling, Mathew Hobson and Michelle Kirk. Site survey work was carried out by Sandrine Whitmore and Ben Davies. Bulk finds were processed by Lucy Talbot and Becky Crawford. Machine excavation was conducted by John Broom of John Broom Ltd.

The fieldwork was monitored by David Gurney of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Thanks are due to Peter Robins for his expert advice and assistance in all stages of the fieldwork.

The site illustrations were created by the author and produced by David Dobson. The report was edited by Richard Hoggett.

Bibliography

Adams, D.	2003	*An Archaeological Excavation, Watching Brief and Building Survey At Norwich City Football Club, Carrow Road, Norwich, Norfolk.* NAU Report 948, unpublished.
Adams, D.	In prep	*'*Upper Palaeolithic Long blade industry at Norwich City Football Club'
Butler, C.	2005	*Prehistoric Flintwork.* Stroud: Tempus.
Davis, S.	1992	*A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites.* English Heritage AML report 71/92.
Department of the Environment	1990	*Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*. London: HMSO.
Erikson, B.V. and Bratlund, B. (eds)	2002	*Recent Studies in the Final Palaeolithic of the European Plain.* Jutland Archaeological Society Publications Vol. 39.
Jacobi, R.M.	1984	'The Mesolithic of Northern East Anglia and Contemporary Territories' in Barringer, C. (ed.). *Aspects of East Anglian Pre-History*. Norwich: Geo Books. pp.43–76.
Jennings, S.	1981	*Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich.* East Anglian Archaeology Report 13.
Robins, P. and Wymer, J.	2006	'Late Upper Palaeolithic (Long Blade) Industries in Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeology* 45(1), 86–95.
Waters, M.R.	1992	*Principals of Geoarchaeology.* University of Arizona Press

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Ctxt	Type	Description	SSD	Context Period
1	Unstratified	Surface find between P35 and P36	P35–36	–
2	Unstratified	Topsoil	P3	Modern
3	Unstratified	Levelling layer	P3	Modern
4	Deposit	Subsoil A	P2	Modern
5	Deposit	Subsoil B	P2	?Prehistoric +
6	Deposit	Natural yellow sand	P2	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
7	Deposit	Natural pale greyish-yellow sand	P2	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
8	Deposit	Natural laminated sands	P2	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
9	Deposit	Modern redeposited natural	P1	Modern
10	Deposit	Natural	P1	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
11	Deposit	Natural	P1	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
12	Deposit	Natural	P1	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
13	Deposit	Subsoil	P1	Uncertain
14	Deposit	Topsoil	P6	Modern
15	Deposit	Subsoil A	P6	Modern
16	Deposit	Subsoil B	P6	?Prehistoric +
17	Deposit	Natural	P6	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
18	Deposit	Topsoil	P4	Modern
19	Deposit	Modern rubble fill	P4	Modern
20	Deposit	Subsoil B/Colluvium	P4	?Prehistoric +
21	Deposit	Modern decayed wood	P4	Modern
22	Deposit	Modern redeposited sand fill	P4	Modern
23	Deposit	Modern lens	P4	Modern
24	Deposit	Topsoil	P7	Modern
25	Deposit	Subsoil B/Colluvium	P7	?Prehistoric +
26	Deposit	Topsoil	P14	Modern
27	Deposit	Modern subsoil	P14	Modern
28	Deposit	Buried turf line	P14	Modern
29	Deposit	Subsoil	P14	Modern
30	Deposit	Buried turf line	P14	Modern
31	Deposit	Subsoil B	P14	?Prehistoric +
32	Deposit	Modern rubble	P5	Modern
33	Void	Void	Void	Void
34	Deposit	Subsoil B	P15	?Prehistoric +
35	Cut	Post-hole	P15	Modern
36	Deposit	Fill of [35]	P15	Modern
37	Cut	Linear	P12	Uncertain
38	Deposit	Fill of [37]	P12	Uncertain
39	Deposit	Subsoil B	P12	?Prehistoric +
40	Deposit	Subsoil A	P8	Modern
41	Deposit	Fill of [43]	P8	Uncertain
42	Deposit	Fill of [43]	P8	Uncertain
43	Cut	Linear	P8	Uncertain
44	Deposit	Topsoil	P9	Modern

Ctxt	Type	Description	SSD	Context Period
45	Cut	Large demolition pit	P9	Modern
46	Deposit	Upper fill of [45]	P9	Modern
47	Deposit	Lower fill of [45]	P9	Modern
48	Deposit	Modern levelling	P9	Modern
49	Deposit	Modern levelling	P9	Modern
50	Deposit	Modern levelling	P9	Modern
51	Deposit	Modern levelling	P9	Modern
52	Deposit	Topsoil	P16	Modern
53	Cut	Pipe-trench	P16	Modern
54	Deposit	Fill of [53]	P16	Modern
55	Deposit	Modern levelling	P16	Modern
56	Deposit	Natural gravel	P16	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
57	Deposit	Modern make-up	P16	Modern
58	Deposit	Modern redeposited natural	P18	Modern
59	Deposit	Modern make-up	P18	Modern
60	Deposit	Modern make-up	P10	Modern
61	Deposit	Topsoil	P10	Modern
62	Deposit	Modern redeposited natural	P20	Modern
63	Deposit	Modern make-up/Subsoil	P21	Modern
64	Deposit	Buried turf-line	P21	Modern
65	Deposit	Buried subsoil	P21	Uncertain
66	Deposit	Modern levelling	P23	Modern
67	Deposit	Subsoil B/Colluvium	P23	?Prehistoric +
68	Deposit	Modern make-up	P30	Modern
69	Deposit	Subsoil A	P30	Modern
70	Deposit	Subsoil B	P30	?Prehistoric +
71	Deposit	Colluvium	P30	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
72	Deposit	Natural laminated sands	P30	
73	Cut	Modern pit	P24	Modern
74	Deposit	Fill of [73]	P24	Modern
75	Unstratified	Flint from rubble infill	P27	–
76	Unstratified	Flint from rabbit burrow north of P43	–	–
77	Deposit	Colluvium	P26	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
78	Deposit	Colluvium	P26	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
79	Deposit	Modern make-up	P26	Modern
80	Deposit	Modern make-up	P33	Modern
81	Deposit	Buried turf line	P33	Modern
82	Deposit	Subsoil B	P33	?Prehistoric +
83	Deposit	Colluvium	P33	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
84	Deposit	Modern make-up	P34	Modern
85	Deposit	Disturbed colluvium	P34	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
86	Deposit	Modern levelling	P35	Modern
87	Deposit	Topsoil	P37	Modern
88	Deposit	Modern make-up	P37	Modern
89	Deposit	Subsoil B	P37	?Prehistoric +
90	Deposit	Fill of a service trench	P37	Modern
91	Deposit	Colluvium	P37	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene

Ctxt	Type	Description	SSD	Context Period
92	Deposit	Buried turf-line	P28	Modern
93	Deposit	Colluvium	P28	
94	Deposit	Subsoil B	P28	?Prehistoric +
95	Deposit	Modern make-up	P28	Modern
96	Cut	Feature	P24	Uncertain
97	Deposit	Fill of [96]	P24	Uncertain
98	Cut	Natural feature	P24	Uncertain
99	Deposit	Fill of [98]	P24	Uncertain
100	Void	Void	Void	Void
101	Deposit	Subsoil A	P31	Modern
102	Deposit	Subsoil B	P31	?Prehistoric +
103	Deposit	Archaic bioturbation	P31	Uncertain
104	Deposit	Colluvium	P31	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
105	Deposit	Buried turf-line	P36	Modern
106	Deposit	Buried modern subsoil	P36	Modern
107	Deposit	Subsoil B	P36	?Prehistoric +
108	Deposit	Colluvium	P36	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
109	Deposit	Modern make-up	P41	Modern
110	Deposit	Modern make-up	P41	Modern
111	Deposit	Buried turf-line	P41	Modern
112	Deposit	Modern levelling/subsoil	P41	Modern
113	Deposit	Stony subsoil	P41	Uncertain
114	Cut	Linear feature	P41	Uncertain
115	Deposit	Fill of [114]	P41	Uncertain
116	Cut	Modern truncation	P41	Modern
117	Deposit	Fill of [116]	P41	Modern
118	Deposit	Demolition infill	P40	Modern
119	Deposit	Demolition infill	P42	Modern
120	Deposit	Demolition infill	P42	Modern
121	Cut	Modern truncation	P42	Modern
122	Deposit	Demolition infill	P42	Modern
123	Cut	Modern truncation	P42	Modern
124	Deposit	Modern infill	P43	Modern
125	Unstratified	Flints from modern make-up	P47	Modern
126	Deposit	Subsoil B	P32	?Prehistoric +
127	Deposit	Bioturbed subsoil	P46	Uncertain
128	Deposit	Subsoil	P46	Uncertain
129	Deposit	Fill of [133]	P46	Prehistoric
130	Deposit	Subsoil	P46	Uncertain
131	Deposit	Fill of service trench	P46	Modern
132	Deposit	Fill of service trench	P46	Modern
133	Cut	Pit/Posthole	P46	Prehistoric
134	Cut	Modern service trench	P46	Modern
135	Deposit	Modern make-up	P44	Modern
136	Deposit	Subsoil	P50	Uncertain
137	Cut	Small pit	T4	Modern
138	Deposit	Fill of [137]	T4	Modern
139	Cut	Modern pit	T4	Modern
140	Deposit	Fill of [139]	T4	Modern
141	Cut	Ditch	T4	Uncertain
142	Deposit	Primary Fill of [141]	T4	Uncertain
143	Deposit	Secondary Fill of [141]	T4	Uncertain

Ctxt	Type	Description	SSD	Context Period
144	Cut	?Natural feature	T4	Uncertain
145	Deposit	Fill of [144]	T4	Uncertain
146	Deposit	Buried turf line	P49	Modern
147	Deposit	Modern make-up	P49	Modern
148	Deposit	Colluvium	P49	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
149	Deposit	Fill of [154]	P49	
150	Deposit	Modern make-up	P49	Modern
151	Deposit	Fill of [153]	P49	Modern
152	Deposit	Fill of [153]	P49	Modern
153	Cut	Corner of a large pit	P49	Modern
154	Cut	?Natural feature	P49	Uncertain
155	Unstratified	Surface flint find near P16	–	–
156	Deposit	Redeposited natural sand (levelling/bank)	T11	Modern
157	Deposit	Buried topsoil	T11	Modern
158	Deposit	Subsoil	T11	Uncertain
159	Deposit	Subsoil B/Colluvium	T11	?Prehistoric +
160	Cut	Tree throw	T11	Uncertain
161	Deposit	Fill of [160]	T11	Uncertain
162	Cut	Modern pit	T11	Modern
163	Deposit	Fill of [163]	T11	Modern
164	Cut	Modern pit	T11	Modern
165	Deposit	Fill of [164]	T11	Modern
166	Cut	Tree throw/Hollow	T11	Prehistoric (?Neolithic/ Bronze Age)
167	Deposit	Fill of [166]	T11	Prehistoric (?Neolithic/ Bronze Age)
168	Cut	Modern feature	T11	Modern
169	Deposit	Fill of [168]	T11	Modern
170	Cut	Ditch	T13	Uncertain
171	Deposit	Fill of [170]	T13	Uncertain
172	Deposit	Subsoil	T1	Uncertain
173	Deposit	Modern make-up/subsoil	T1	Modern
174	Cut	Large pit	T13	Modern
175	Deposit	Fill of [174]	T13	Modern
176	Deposit	Subsoil B	T3	?Prehistoric +
177	Deposit	Brick rubble layer	T3	Modern
178	Deposit	Subsoil B	T3	?Prehistoric +
179	Cut	Natural feature	T13	Uncertain
180	Deposit	Fill of [179]	T13	Uncertain
181	Deposit	Subsoil B	T13	?Prehistoric +
182	Deposit	Fill of [179]	T13	Uncertain
183	Unstratified	Finds from modern make-up	T14	Modern
184	Recorded Find	Prehistoric pot from Subsoil B	T13	?Prehistoric +
185	Deposit	Modern make-up	T2	Modern
186	Deposit	Subsoil	T2	Uncertain
187	Deposit	Natural ?in-wash	T2	?Prehistoric +
188	Deposit	Modern make-up/topsoil	T9	Modern
189	Deposit	Modern make-up/infill	T9	Modern
190	Deposit	Subsoil B	T9	?Prehistoric +
191	Cut	Uncertain feature	T9	?Prehistoric +
192	Deposit	Primary fill of [192]	T9	?Prehistoric +
193	Deposit	Upper fill of [191]	T9	?Prehistoric +

Ctxt	Type	Description	SSD	Context Period
194	Cut	?Archaic pit	T6	?Prehistoric
195	Deposit	Primary fill of [194]	T6	?Prehistoric
196	Deposit	Upper fill of [194]	T6	?Prehistoric
197	Cut	Pit	T10	Modern
198	Deposit	Fill of [197]	T10	Modern
199	Deposit	Buried topsoil	T10	Modern
200	Deposit	Bioturbed subsoil	T10	Uncertain
201	Deposit	?Colluvium	T10	?Modern
202	Deposit	Subsoil B	T10	?Prehistoric +
203	Deposit	Colluvium	T10	?Late Pleistocene/ Holocene
204	Deposit	Modern make-up	T10	Modern
205	Unstratified	Flint from machine reduction	T9	Modern

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditch	2
	Linear Features	3
	Natural Features	6
Prehistoric (500,000BC to 42AD)	Pit	1
	Natural Features	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Ctxt	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
01	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
03	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
04	Clay Pipe	1	2	Post-medieval
04	Flint - worked	6	-	Prehistoric
05	Flint - burnt	1	10	Prehistoric
05	Flint - worked	18	-	Prehistoric
05	Stone	2	444	discarded
13	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
16	Flint - worked	4	-	Prehistoric
25	Flint - burnt	1	22	Prehistoric
25	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
27	Flint - worked	7	-	Prehistoric
36	Stone	1	205	discarded
40	Flint - worked	7	-	Prehistoric
42	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
62	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
64	Pottery	2	3	Post-medieval
69	Flint - burnt	1	23	Prehistoric
69	Pottery	1	2	Medieval
74	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
75	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
76	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
82	Flint - burnt	2	21	Prehistoric
82	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
82	Stone	1	191	Discarded
84	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
85	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
86	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric

Ctxt	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
89	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
102	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
102	Pottery	2	12	Prehistoric
107	Flint - worked	10	-	Prehistoric
107	Pottery	1	2	Medieval
110	Flint - burnt	1	187	Prehistoric
115	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
124	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
125	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
126	Flint - worked	5	-	Prehistoric
129	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
129	Flint - burnt	33	1,678	Prehistoric
129	Stone	18	1,628	Undiagnostic
136	Flint - burnt	2	10	Prehistoric
136	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
138	Flint - burnt	1		Prehistoric
138	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
143	Flint - worked	8	-	Prehistoric
148	Flint - worked	11	-	Prehistoric
155	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
158	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
158	Stone	1	432	discarded
159	Flint - worked	4	-	Prehistoric
163	Flint - burnt	1	9	Prehistoric
163	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
163	Pottery	1	1	Post-medieval
163	Stone	1	80	discarded
167	Flint - burnt	3	25	Prehistoric
167	Flint - worked	14	-	Prehistoric
169	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
173	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
175	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
178	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
178	Pottery	1	1	Medieval
183	Flint - burnt	1	6	Prehistoric
183	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
184	Pottery	1	10	Prehistoric
205	Flint - burnt	3	98	Prehistoric
205	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric

Appendix 2b: NHER Finds Summary Table

Period	Material	Quantity
Prehistoric (500,000BC to 42AD)	Flint	136
	Stone	18
	Pottery	1
Mesolithic (10,000 to 4001BC)	Flint	1
Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)	Pottery	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery	3
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pottery	3
	Clay tobacco pipe	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Animal Bone	1

Appendix 3: Results of the Test Pits and Trial Trenches

TEST PIT 1		TEST PIT 2		TEST PIT 3	
Surface @ 31.2m OD		*Surface @ 30.79m OD*		*Surface @ 31.52m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Subsoil [13]	0.07m (0.23m thick)	Subsoil A [04]	0.10m (0.15m thick)	Modern demolition disturbance 1m+	
Natural	0.3m	Subsoil B [05]	0.15m (*c.* 0.20m thick)		
		Natural	0.45m		
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Field drain (NE–SW)		None		Probably located within large demolition pit	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
Flints from Subsoil (13) x2		Tobacco pipe stem x1 from [04]; Flints x6 from [04] and x20 from [05]; Burnt Flint x1 from [05]		Flints x3 (unstratified)	

TEST PIT 4		TEST PIT 5		TEST PIT 6	
Surface @ 29.45m OD		*Surface @ 29.87m OD*		*Surface @ 28.88m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up with rubble	0.05m (0.6m thick)	Modern make-up with rubble	0.05m (0.85m thick)	Subsoil A [15]	0.2m (0.25m thick)
Natural	0.65m	Natural	0.90m	Subsoil B [16]	0.45m (0.45m thick)
				Natural	0.90m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Modern demolition disturbance to Natural		Modern demolition disturbance to Natural		Service pipe (NE–SW)	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		-		Flints x4 from Subsoil B [16]	

TEST PIT 7		TEST PIT 8		TEST PIT 9	
Surface @ 34.27m OD		*Surface @ 31.78m OD*		*Surface @ 31.56m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Subsoil A [24]	-m (0.18m thick)	Subsoil A [40]	0.05m (0.15m thick)	Modern 'infill' with rubble	0.05m (0.75m)
Subsoil B/Colluvium [25]	0.3m (0.55m thick)	Linear Feature [43]	0.15m (0.14m deep)	Natural	0.8m
Natural	0.73m	Natural	0.15m		
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
-		-		Large Demolition Pit [45]	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
Flints x3 and Burnt Flint x1 from [25]		Flints x7 from [40] and x2 from [43]		-	

TEST PIT 10		TEST PIT 11		TEST PIT 12	
Surface @ 30.44m OD		*Surface @ 30.44m OD*		*Surface @ 29.93m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up with rubble	0.03m to <1.10m	Modern make-up with rubble	0.03m (0.41m deep)	Modern make-up with rubble	0.03m (0.4m deep)
		Natural	0.44m	Poss. Linear [37]	0.5m (0.25m deep)
				Subsoil B [39]	0.4m (0.11m thick)
				Natural	0.5m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Possible large demolition pit		Lead pipe		-	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		-		-	

TEST PIT 13		TEST PIT 14		TEST PIT 15	
Surface @ 28.69m OD		*Surface @ 28.66m OD*		*Surface @ 27.01m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Subsoil A	0.15 (0.25m thick)	Modern subsoil [27]	0.15m (0.2m thick)	Subsoil B [34]	0.14m (0.15m thick)
Subsoil B	0.45m (0.35m thick)	Buried Turf-line	0.35m (0.05m thick)	Natural	0.29m
Natural	0.7m	Buried modern subsoil	0.40m(0.10m thick)		
		Subsoil B	0.50m (>0.55m thick)		
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Pipe trench x2		-		PH base [35]; Pipe trench	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		Flints x7 from (27)		-	

TEST PIT 16		TEST PIT 17		TEST PIT 18	
Surface @ 31.49m OD		*Surface @ 31.22m OD*		*Surface @ 30.36m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up	0.10m (0.15m thick)	Subsoil	0.10 (0.08m thick)	Make-up (58 and 59)	(0.20m thick)
Natural Gravel (56 and 57)	0.25	Natural	0.18m	Natural	0.18m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Pipe Trench (Cast iron pipe)		-			
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		-		-	

TEST PIT 19		TEST PIT 20		TEST PIT 21	
Surface @ 29.96m OD		*Surface @ 29.69m OD*		*Surface @ 29.31m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Demolition rich make-up	0.30m (>1.05m deep)	Demolition rich make-up	0.03m (0.3m deep)	Modern subsoil/make-up [63]	0.03 (0.43m thick)
		Natural	0.33m	Buried Turf-line [64]	0.46m(0.03m thick)
				Buried subsoil [65]	0.49m (0.11m thick)
				Natural	0.6m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Likely demolition pit		-			
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		Flints x2 from surface topsoil		Post-med. pot x1 from buried turf line [64]	

TEST PIT 22		TEST PIT 23		TEST PIT 24	
Surface @ 28.34m OD		*Surface @ 27.10m OD*		*Surface @ 31.06m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Fills of pipe-trench	0.15m	Subsoil/colluvium [67]	0.15m	Modern subsoil/make-up	0.10m (0.22m deep max)
Natural	0.6m	Natural	0.65m	?Prehistoric feature [96]	0.10m (0.55m deep)
				Natural feature [98]	0.10m (0.48m deep)
				Natural	0.4m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Pipe trench c.1m deep		-		Modern pit [73]	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		-		Flint x1 from [73]	

TEST PIT 25		TEST PIT 26		TEST PIT 27	
Surface @ 30.75m OD		*Surface @ 30.18m OD*		*Surface @ 29.18m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern demolition make-up	0.03m (0.62m thick)	Demolition make-up [79]	0.01m (0.4m)	Demolition backfill	0.04m (>1.2m deep)
Natural	0.65m	?Sand Colluvium (77 and 78)	0.41 (0.35m thick)		
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
-		-		-	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		-		Flint x1 (unstratified)	

TEST PIT 28		TEST PIT 29		TEST PIT 30	
Surface @ 28.95m OD		*Surface @ 28.12m OD*		*Surface @ 27.32m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Demolition make-up [95]	0.04m (0.4m)	Demolition make-up	0.15m (0.15m)	Demolition make-up [68]	0.15m (0.13m thick)
Buried modern turf-line [92]	0.44m (0.07m thick)	Buried modern turf-line	0.3m (0.05m thick)	Subsoil A [69]	0.28m (0.10m thick)
Buried subsoil	0.51m (0.28m thick)	Buried subsoil	0.35m (0.75m thick)	Subsoil B [70]	0.38m (0.30m thick)
Sand Colluvium [93]	0.79m (0.3m thick)	Natural	1.10m	Sand Colluvium [71]	0.93m (0.55m thick)
Natural	1.09m			Natural	1.48m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
?Service trench or modern pit edge		-		Brick wall foundation	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		-		Medieval pot sherd x1 and Burnt Flint x from Subsoil A [69]	

TEST PIT 31		TEST PIT 32		TEST PIT 33	
Surface @ 30.69m OD		*Surface @ 30.69m OD*		*Surface @ 29.82m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Rubble Layer	0.05m (0.25m thick)	Rubble layer	0.05m (0.3m thick)	Demolition make-up (80)	0.03m (0.3m thick)
Subsoil A [101]	0.3m (0.20m thick)	Buried modern turf-line	0.35m (0.05m thick)	Buried modern turf-line [81]	0.3m (0.05m thick)
Subsoil B [102]	0.50m (0.3m thick)	Subsoil A	0.4m (0.2m thick)	Subsoil B [82]	0.35m (0.35m thick)
Archaic bioturbation [103]	0.80m (0.35m thick)	Subsoil B [126]	0.6m (0.4m thick)	?Sand Colluvium [83]	0.7m (0.3m thick)
Sand Colluvium [104]	0.80m (0.35m thick)	Sand Colluvium	0.75m (0.25m thick)	Natural	1m
Natural	1.15m	Natural	1m		
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
-		?Pipe trench in section		-	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
Iron Age pot sherds x2 and Flint x3 from Subsoil B [102]		Flint x5 from Subsoil B [126]		Flint x1 and Burnt Flint x2 from Subsoil B [82]	

TEST PIT 34		TEST PIT 35		TEST PIT 36	
Surface @ 28.65m OD		*Surface @ 28.41m OD*		*Surface @ 28.40m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Demolition make-up [84]	0.03m (0.75m thick)	Demolition make-up [84]	0.05m (1m thick)	Demolition make-up	0.2m (0.3m thick)
Traces of Disturbed Colluvium [85]	0.78m (0.06m thick)	Natural	1.05m	Buried modern turf-line [105]	0.5m (0.25m thick)
Natural	0.81m			Buried modern subsoil [106]	0.75m (0.15m thick)
				Subsoil B [107]	0.9m (0.25m thick)
				Colluvium [108]	1.15m (0.35m thick)
				Natural	1.5m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
-		Poss. within a demolition pit		-	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
Flint x2 from modern layers		Flint x2 from modern layers		Medieval pot sherd x1 from Subsoil A [107]; Flint x10 from Subsoil B	

TEST PIT 37		TEST PIT 38		TEST PIT 39	
Surface @ 27.78m OD		*Surface @ 29.91m OD*		*Surface @ 29.00m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up [88]	0.15m (0.15m thick)	Demolition make-up	0.05m (>1.2m)	Modern make-up	0.08m (0.56m)
Subsoil B [89]	0.3m (0.3m thick)			Sand Colluvium	0.64m (0.34m thick)
Sand Colluvium [91]	0.6m (0.3m thick)			Natural	0.98m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Service trench		Test Pit Poss. within a demolition pit		-	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
Flint x1 from Subsoil B (89)		-		-	

TEST PIT 40		TEST PIT 41		TEST PIT 42	
Surface @ 28.92m OD		*Surface @ 28.96m OD*		*Surface @ 28.96m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Demolition infill	0.04m (>0.75m)	Modern make-up [110] and [109]	0.03m (0.25m thick)	Demolition infill	0.10m to 0.8m in depth
		Buried Turf-line [111]	0.28m (0.02m thick)	Natural	0.24m where not truncated
		Compact modern subsoil [112]	0.3m (0.12m thick)		
		Stony subsoil [113]	0.42m (0.12m thick)		
		Linear Feature [114]	0.54m (0.5m deep)		
		Natural	0.67m		
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Prob. Demolition pit		Demolition pit [116]		Large Scale Demolition Pitting	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
-		Flint x 2 from [114]; Burnt Flint x1 from Modern make-up [110]		-	

TEST PIT 43		TEST PIT 44		TEST PIT 45	
Surface @ 29.39m OD		*Surface @ 29.45m OD*		*Surface @ 29.76m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Demolition infill	>1m	Modern make-up	0.05m (1m thick)	Modern make-up	0.08m (0.17m thick)
		Natural	1.05m	Natural	0.25m
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Prob. Located within a Demolition pit		Foul pipe		-	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
Flint x1 from modern material [124]		-		-	

TEST PIT 46		TEST PIT 47		TEST PIT 48	
Surface @ 31.22m OD		*Surface @ 31.26m OD*		*Surface @ 31.33m OD*	
Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface	Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern subsoil	0.05m (010m thick)	Modern make-up	0.12m (0.15m thick)	Modern rubble make-up	0.05m (0.35m thick)
Bioturbed Subsoil [127]	0.15m (0.14m thick)	Subsoil	0.27m (0.05m thick)	Hard asphalt	0.4m
Subsoil [128]	0.29m (0.06m thick)	Natural	0.32m		
Pit/posthole? Containing large quantity of burnt flint [133]	0.35m (0.22m deep)				
Natural	0.35m				
Modern Features		*Modern Features*		*Modern Features*	
Pipe Trench + small pit in section		-		Remnant of car park surface	
Finds		*Finds*		*Finds*	
Flint x2; Burnt Flint x33; Burnt Stones x18		Flint x2 (unstratified)		-	

TEST PIT 49		TEST PIT 50	
Surface @ 31.48m OD		*Surface @ 31.92m OD*	
		Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern subsoil	0.05m (010m thick)		
Modern make-up [147]	0.15m (0.5m thick)	Subsoil (136)	0.13m (0.25m thick)
Modern buried Turf-line [146]	0.2m (0.05m thick)	Natural	0.38m
Prob. nat. feature [154]	0.4m (0.4m deep)		
Leeched Subsoil/Sand Colluvium [148]	0.25m (0.3m thick)		
Natural	0.55m		
Modern Features		*Modern Features*	
Corner of large pit [153]		-	
Finds		*Finds*	
Flints x11 from [148]		Flints x2; Burnt Flint x2 from [136]	

Evaluation Trench 1 [4m x 4m]	
Surface @ 31.90m OD	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern soil/make-up [173]	0.08m (0.10m thick)
Subsoil [172]	0.18m (0.03m thick)
Natural	0.55m (intercalated sands)
Modern Features: Very Large Pit greater than 0.7m in depth, contained 20th-century milk bottle glass and coal flecks.	
Finds: Flint x1 from [173]	
Comments: Ephemeral natural feature x1 (bioturbation). Very thin traces of undisturbed subsoil suggesting that modern levelling activity has reduced the natural topography in this immediate area which is known to have served as a car park for the former hospital.	

Evaluation Trench 2 [4m x 4m]	
Surface @ 31.60m OD	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern soil/make-up [185]	0.10m (0.45m thick)
Subsoil [186]	0.55m (0.2m thick)
Natural	0.75m
Modern Features: Southern end of square ended demolition pit	
Finds: None	
Comments: Ephemeral sterile natural features x4. Investigated but proved to be formed by archaic root-action/water-action within the intercalated sands. Friable remnants of asphalt were observed during reduction *c*. 0.35m below the current land surface which indicate minor consolidation of the area as a car park prior to a deep levelling spread fairly rich in rubble.	

Evaluation Trench 3 [*c*.1.8m x 20m]	
Surface 30.68m OD @ NW end, 31.00m OD @ SE end	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Brick Rubble layer [177] limited to NW end	0.15m (0.2m thick)
Subsoil A	0.05 (0.10m thick)
Subsoil B (176 & 178)	0.15 to 0.35m (0.2m to 0.5m)
Natural	NW End: 0.65m SE End: 0.35m
Modern Features: Cast iron pipe at SE end of trench running SWW to NEE	
Finds: Flint x1 & Medieval pottery sherd x1 from Subsoil B [178]	
Comments: Notably deeper deposits at NW end of trench where the natural dips and subsoils survive undisturbed. Natural gravel spreads at SE end of trench. The brick rubble was probably laid to provide hardcore for the roadway which served the former hospital.	

Evaluation Trench 4 [4m x 4m]	
Surface 31.90m OD	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Subsoil	0.15m (0.15m thick)
Ditch [141]	0.3m (0.70m in depth)
Ephemeral ? linear feature [144]	0.3m (0.65m in depth)
Natural	0.3m
Modern Features: x3 Modern Pits (including eastern part of a very large waste/demolition pit and small pit [137]), plastic pipe (?foul) on NE-SW alignment	
Finds: Flint x8 from Ditch [141] and Burnt Flint x1 from [137]	
Comments: The ditch [141] ran NE–SW along the eastern edge of the trench, it was very well defined in profile. The feature [144] appeared to be fairly irregular in form and character and was most likely of natural origin.	

Evaluation Trench 5 [4m x 4m]	
Surface 29.62m OD @ NE end, 29.34m OD @ SE end	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Demolition rubble + soil mix	0.05m (0.9m thick)
Subsoil B	0.95m (0.08m thick)
Sand colluvium	1.03m (0.22m thick)
Natural	1.25m (v. sandy-gravel)
Modern Features: Rubble filled service trench aligned N–S	
Finds: None	
Comments: Only traces of any archaic subsoil above the colluvium have survived deep modern truncation and disturbance associated with the construction/demolition of the former hospital.	

Evaluation Trench 6 [*c*.1.8m x 20m]	
Surface 30.05m OD	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up/soil	0.04m (0.2m max. thick)
Demolition filled pits	Up to 0.24m (often >1.2m in depth)
?Archaic pit [194]	0.2m (0.5m in depth)
Modern Features: Several large areas of deep modern disturbance/demolition pits almost extensively along the trench	
Finds: None	
Comments: Any archaic subsoils appear lost from modern levelling. The single feature identified ([194]) was sterile of finds but the character of its leeched fills suggests a pit of some antiquity.	

Evaluation Trench 7 [*c*.1.8m x 20m]	
Surface 30.71m OD @ NW end, 30.98m OD @ SE end	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Rubble mixed with soil and redeposited sands	0.03m (>1.2m in depth)
Modern Features: Extensive demolition activity	
Finds: None	
Comments: This area may represent an extensive demolition pit or the infilled remnants of a basemented area associated with the former hospital. It should be noted that this trench demonstrated a very deep truncation into natural by comparison with the expected depth of natural demonstrated by Trench 4 to the north-east.	

Evaluation Trench 8 [4m x 4m]	
Surface 30.00m OD	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up/soil	0.05m (0.35m thick)
Natural	0.4m (investigated by machine sondage ~ revealed fine intercalated sand loess sequence >1.5m deep)
Modern Features: Service run or demolition pit edge in northern corner	
Finds : None	
Comments: Any subsoils or colluvium appear to have been stripped during construction activity associated with former hospital. This suggests significant levelling activity of the natural topography in this area of the site to provide a suitable footprint.	

Evaluation Trench 9 [*c*.1.8m x 20m]	
Surface 28.60m	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up/soil [188]	0.12m (0.15m thick)
Demolition filled pits	0.27m (often >1.2m in depth)
Subsoil B [190] (SW end of Trench)	*c*. 0.35m (0.18m thick)
Uncertain feature [191] (SW end of Trench)	0.9m (0.5m in depth)
Sand Colluvium (SW end of Trench)	*c*.0.5m (0.3m thick)
Modern Features: Extensive demolition activity	
Finds: Flint x2 & Burnt Flint x3 (unstratified)	
Comments: The northern end of this trench was subject to an extensive pit associated with the demolition of the former hospital. The depth of the pit may suggest a formerly basemented area. This area was also subject to extensive levelling activity to produce a suitable footprint for the hospital. NB: Due to the natural fall of the topography an archaic subsoil horizon above a sand colluvium survived horizontal truncation at the SW end of the trench. A possible pit or natural hollow ([191]) was also identified in this area of the trench which was sterile of cultural artefacts.	

Evaluation Trench 10 [*c*.1.8m x 20m]	
Surface 28.68m OD @ NW end, 29.31m OD @ SE end	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up [204]	0.05m (up to 0.3m thick)
Buried modern topsoil [199]	0.35m (0.08m thick)
Heavily Bioturbed Subsoil [200]	0.43m (0.08m thick)
?Thin colluvium layer [201]	0.51m (0.10m thick)
Subsoil B [202]	0.61m (0.20m thick)
Sand Colluvium [203]	0.81m (0.20m thick)
Natural	*c*.1m
Modern Features: Large demolition pits in a cluster in the eastern half of the trench. A modern post-hole base was also identified.	
Finds: None	
Comments: A large number of defunct sub-surface ceramic drain pipes (foul water service) were encountered during reduction. The trenches for some of the deeper runs exceeded 1.2m in depth. Despite truncation by service runs, minor levelling of the natural topography at the eastern end of the trench and some demolition activity; a good sequence of subsoil horizons above colluvium was observed in this area.	

Evaluation Trench 11 [c.1.8m x 20m]	
Surface 29.92m OD @ NE end, 28.29m OD @ SW end	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Redeposited natural sand [156]	0.20m to 0.05m (up to 0.40m in depth)
Buried topsoil [157]	*c*. 0.3m (0.10m thick)
Subsoil [158]	*c*. 0.4m (*c*. 0.15m in depth)
Tree-throw [160]	28.26m OD / c. 0.4m below modern surface (0.25m in depth)
Hollow [166]	28.26m OD / c. 0.4m below modern surface (0.35m in depth)
Subsoil B/Sand Colluvium [159]	*c*. 0.55m (*c*. 0.10m in depth at top of slope, 0.4m in depth at base)
Natural	*c*. 0.6m (investigated by sondage in NE end of trench, intercalated sands>0.65m in depth with some evidence of archaic bioturbation)
Modern Features: Two service trenches (including cast-iron pipe seen in Trench 13 to the west) and three pits.	
Finds: Post-med pot sherd x1 (unstratified). Flint: x2 (unstratified) x2 from (158), x4 from (159), x14 from [166]. Burnt Flint: x1 unstratified, x3 from [166]	
Comments: This trench was placed on well sloping ground just south of the former hospital footprint with a drop of over 1.5m at its NE end. This is a much emphasised natural slope modified into a bank at the southern edge of the former hospital footprint by the deposition of redeposited natural sand: possibly created during the landscaping event which created the hospital footprint although this banking of sand may have followed the hospitals demolition.	

Evaluation Trench 12 [4m x 4m]	
Surface 27.66m OD @ N corner, 26.95m OD @ S corner	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Subsoil	0.10 to 0.20m (0.35m thick)
Sand Colluvium	*c*. 4m (0.10 to 0.30m thick)
Natural	*c*. 5m (investigated by sondage revealing 0.5m of intercalated sands above a stony sandy clay)
Modern Features: None	
Finds: None	
Comments: The subsoil is very thin possibly resulting from continuous gravitational loss of material down slope.	

Evaluation Trench 13 [c.1.8m x 20m]	
Surface 28.26m OD @ NE end, 27.23m OD @ SW end	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern make-up	0.10m (0.20 to 0.35m thick)
Subsoil B [181]	*c*. 0.3m (0.20m thick)
Ditch(0.5m deep) ([170])	0.6m (0.5m deep, 0.30m wide)
Pit ([174])	0.4m (0.6m deep)
Natural	*c*. 0.55m
Modern Features: Large demolition pits (> 1.2m in depth), cast iron pipe on E-W alignment	
Finds: Earlier Neolithic or Iron Age pottery sherd x1 from Subsoil B [181], Flint x1 from pit [174]	
Comments: The NE end of the trench in particular demonstrated modern truncation of the natural topography. The ditch ([170]) had a good profile and was well sealed below the subsoil horizon. The pit ([174]) was not of prehistoric character despite the recovery of a few flints from its fill, the fill was a well mixed dump of soil with sand. NB: a possible feature ([179]) was investigated but proved to be a fairly ephemeral natural feature.	

Evaluation Trench 14 [c.1.8m x 20m]	
Surface 29.35m OD	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern rubble, sand + soil mix	0.05m (>1.m in depth)
Natural	0.3m+
Modern Features: Large demolition pits, service trenches, modern pits/postholes + concrete pads for brick foundations	
Finds: Flint x1 and Burnt Flint x1 (unstratified)	
Comments: The natural sands lie below a thick layer of demolition rubble mixed with soil and redeposited sands which also fills deeper pits. Any subsoils or colluvium horizons appear to have been stripped away either during the creation of the former hospital footprint or during its demolition and subsequent levelling.	

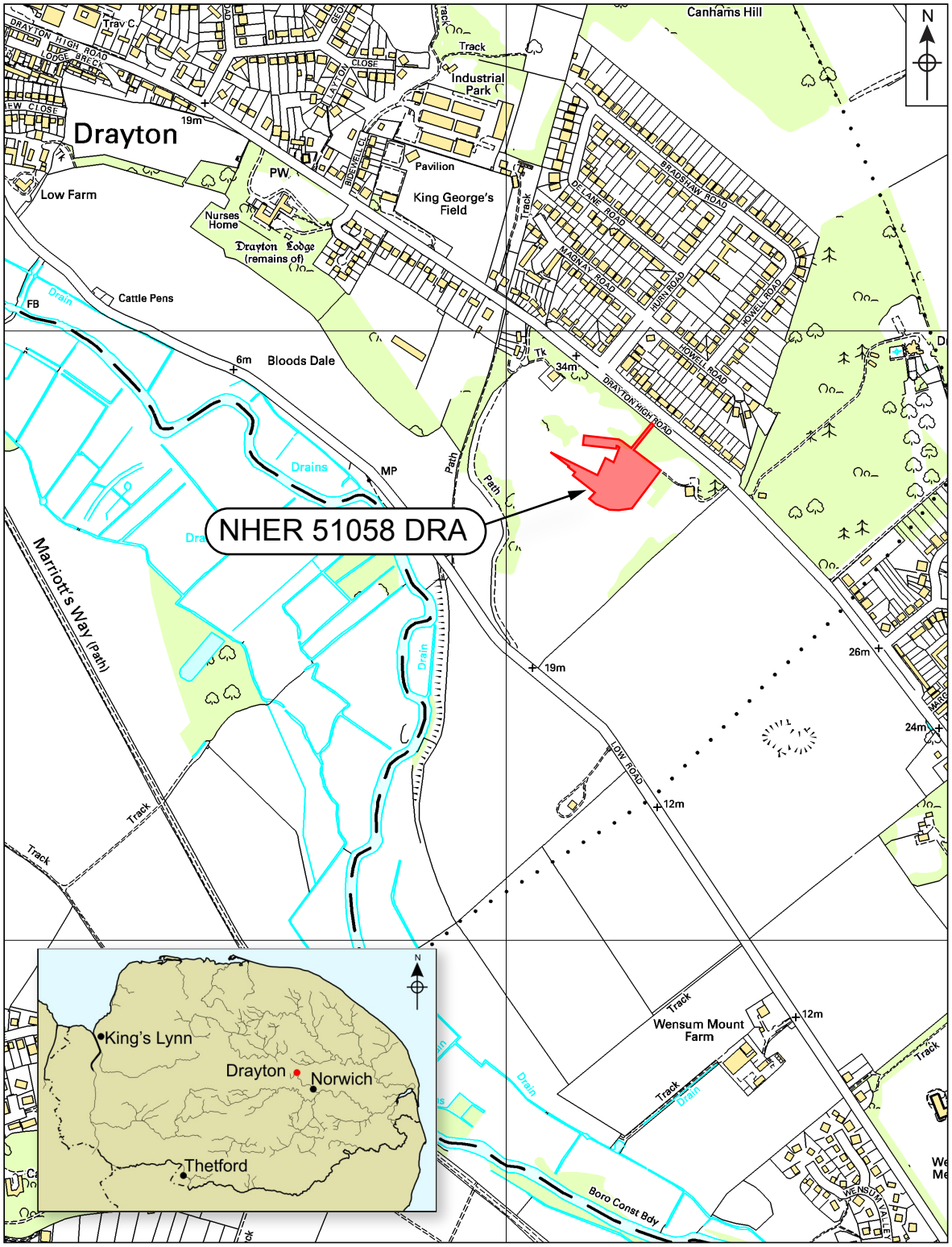
Evaluation Trench 15 [4m x 4m]	
Surface 29.56m OD @ N corner, 29.28m @ S corner	
Horizons	Depth from Surface
Modern rubble, sand + soil mix	0.05m (>1.5m in depth)
Natural	0.10m where not truncated by large demolition pit
Modern Features: Large demolition pit	
Finds: None	
Comments: Similar to Trench 14 this area shows no evidence of subsoil deposits or colluvium above the natural suggesting that horizontal reduction for the former hospital footprint and subsequent demolition activity have entirely stripped the area of its natural topography.	

Appendix 4: Flint

SSD	Ctxt	Type	Qty	Context Type
Unstratified	1	blade-like flake	1	Surface find between P35 and 36
Unstratified	76	flake	1	From rabbit burrow north of P43
Unstratified	155	end scraper	1	Surface find near P16
P1	13	spall	2	Subsoil
P2	4	blade	1	Subsoil A
		chip	1	
		flake	3	
		shatter	1	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
	5	burnt fragment	1	Subsoil B
		multi platform flake core	1	
		core trimming flake	1	
		blade-like flake	2	
		flake	4	
		shatter	3	
		spall	5	
		struck fragment	1	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
		utilised fragment	1	
P3	3	flake	2	Unstratified
		utilised flake	1	
P6	16	flake	3	Subsoil B
		struck fragment	1	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
P7	25	burnt fragment	1	Subsoil B/Colluvium
		flake	3	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
P8	40	flake	1	Subsoil A
		shatter	2	
		spall	3	
		piercer	1	
	42	chip	2	Fill of linear feature [43]
P14	27	chip	1	Modern subsoil
		flake	1	
		flake	4	
		notched flake	1	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
P20	62	flake	2	Topsoil
P24	74	flake	1	Fill of modern demolition pit [73]
P27	75	blade-like flake	1	Unstratified
P30	69	burnt fragment	1	Subsoil A

SSD	Ctxt	Type	Qty	Context Type
P31	102	flake	3	Subsoil B
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
P32	126	blade-like flake	1	Subsoil B
		flake	1	
		shatter	3	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
P33	82	burnt fragment	2	Subsoil B
		blade-like flake	1	
P34	84	blade	1	Modern layer
	85	blade-like flake	1	Modern layer
P35	86	blade-like flake	1	Modern layer
		flake	1	
P36	107	blade	1	Subsoil B
		core fragment	1	
		multi platform flake core	1	
		flake	4	
		retouched flake	1	
		utilised blade	1	
		utilised flake	1	
P37	89	flake	1	Modern layer
P41	110	burnt fragment	1	Modern make-up
	115	flake	2	Fill of Linear Feature [114]
P43	124	utilised flake	1	Modern layer
P46	129	burnt fragment	33	Fill of Pit/Posthole [133]
		struck fragment	1	
P47	125	chip	2	Unstratified
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
P49	148	chip	1	Subsoil B
		flake	3	
		shatter	4	
		retouched flake	2	
		struck fragment	1	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
P50	136	burnt fragment	2	Subsoil
		flake	2	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
T1	173	flake	1	Modern layer
T3	178	retouched flake	1	Subsoil B
T4	138	burnt fragment	1	Fill of Modern pit [137]
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
	143	blade-like flake	2	Secondary fill of Ditch [141]
		flake	3	
		shatter	2	
		microlith	1	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
T9	205	burnt fragment	3	Unstratified
		crested blade	1	
		flake	1	
T11	158	retouched flake	1	Subsoil
		struck fragment	1	
	159	multi platform flake core	1	Subsoil B/Colluvium interface
		blade-like flake	1	
		flake	2	

SSD	Ctxt	Type	Qty	Context Type
	163	burnt fragment	1	Unstratified
		flake	1	
		utilised flake	1	
	167	blade	5	Fill of Hollow [166]
		burnt fragment	3	
		multi platform flake core	1	
		blade-like flake	4	
		flake	3	
		non-struck fragments	discarded	
	169	flake	1	Fill of modern feature [168]
T13	175	flake	1	Fill of modern pit [174]
T14	183	burnt fragment	1	Unstratified
		blade-like flake	1	
		Total	188	



0 1000m

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

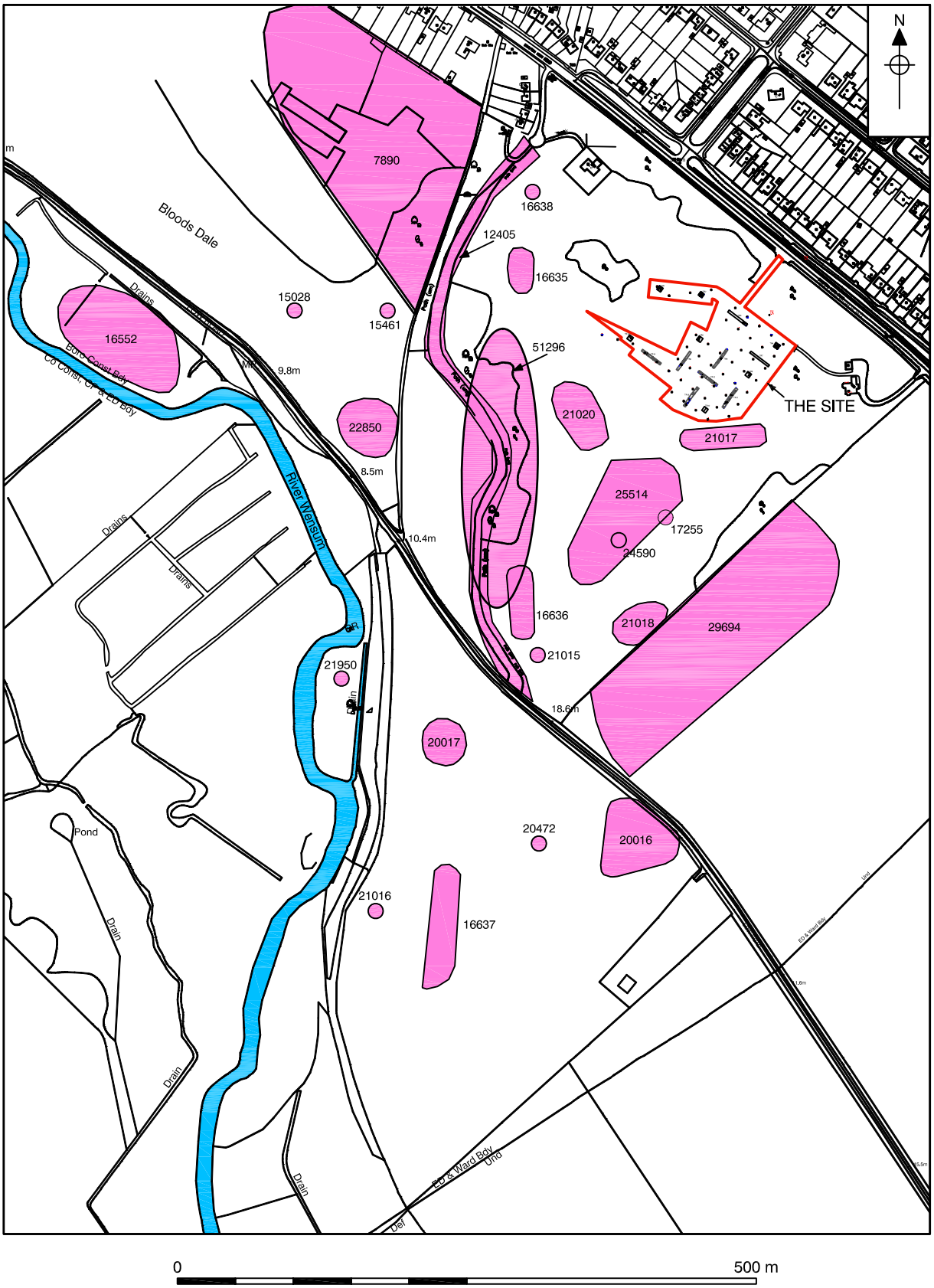


Figure 2. Site plan with local NHER sites. Scale 1:5000

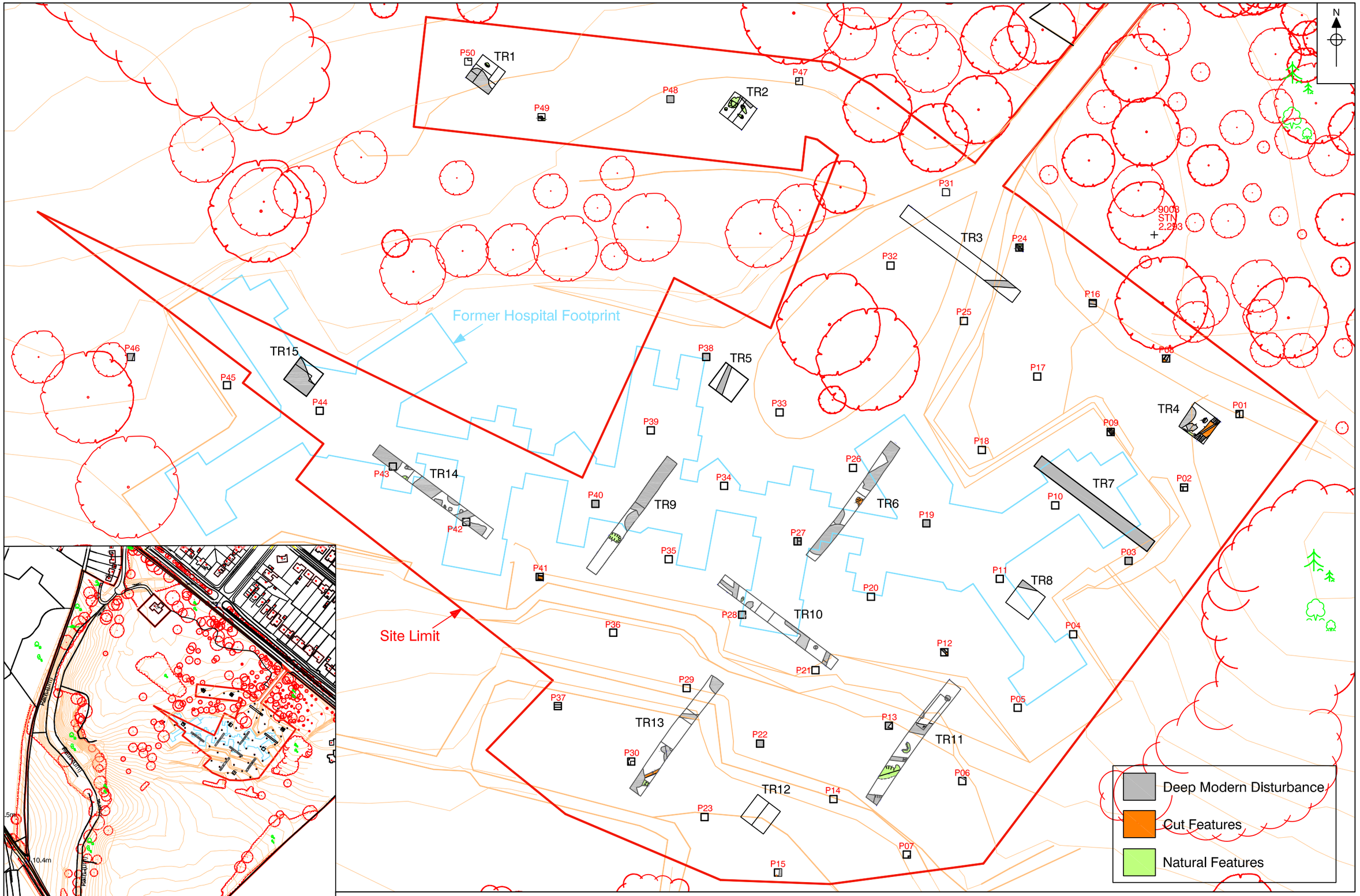


Figure 3. Trench locations with topographic features. Scale 1: 500

Example Sections to demonstrate surviving sub-surface deposits

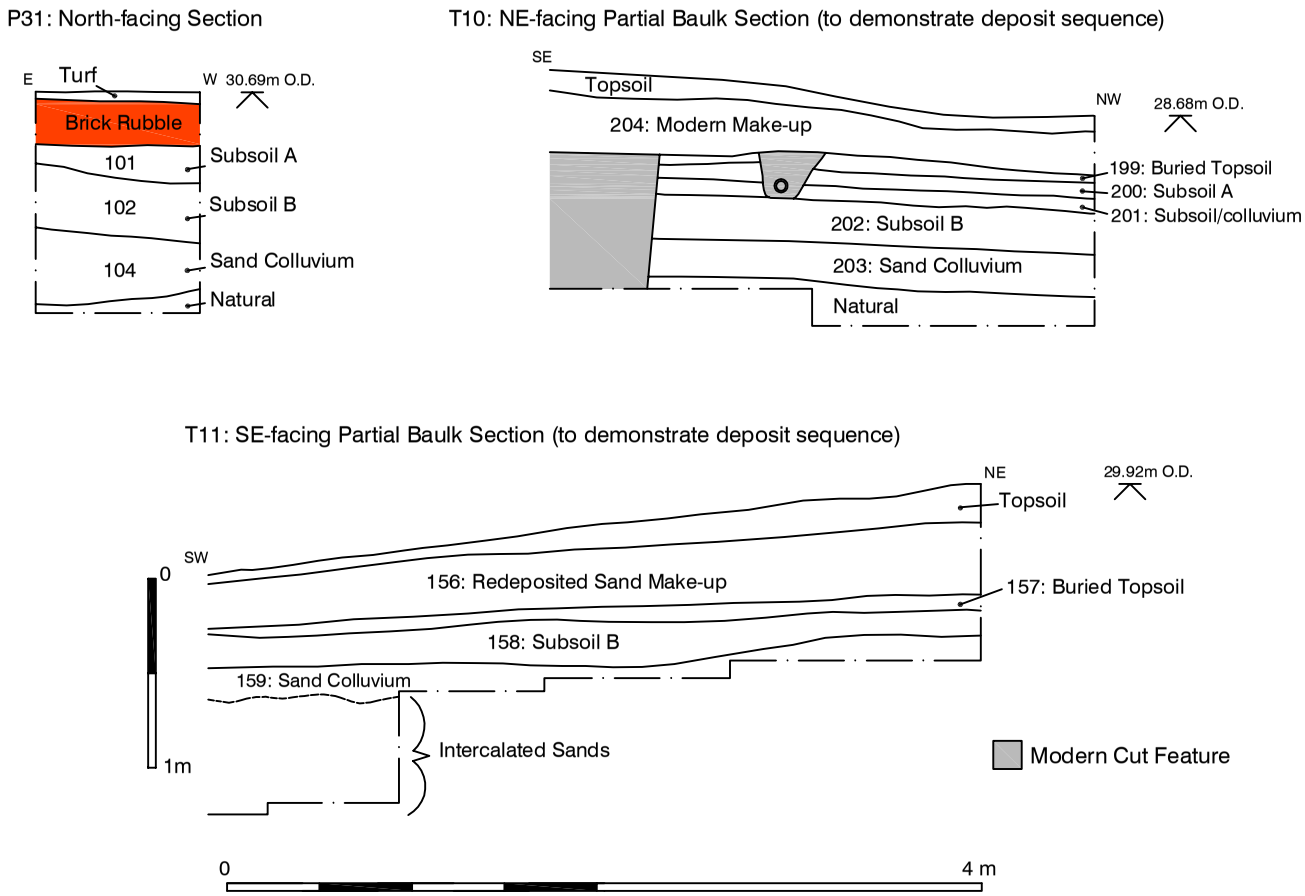


Figure 4. Sub-surface Deposits. Scale 1:40

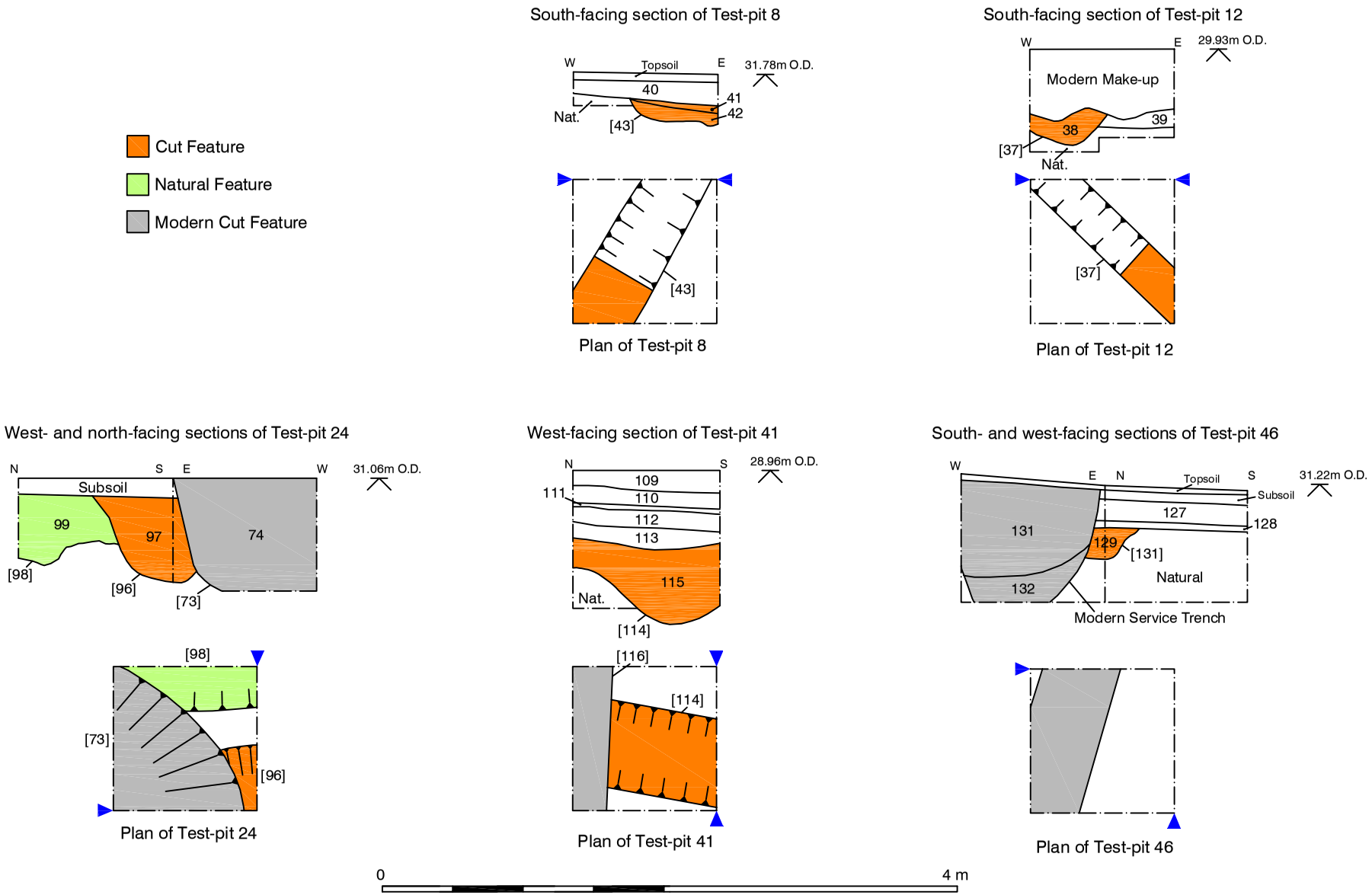


Figure 5. Test-pits of Interest (plans and sections). Scale 1:40

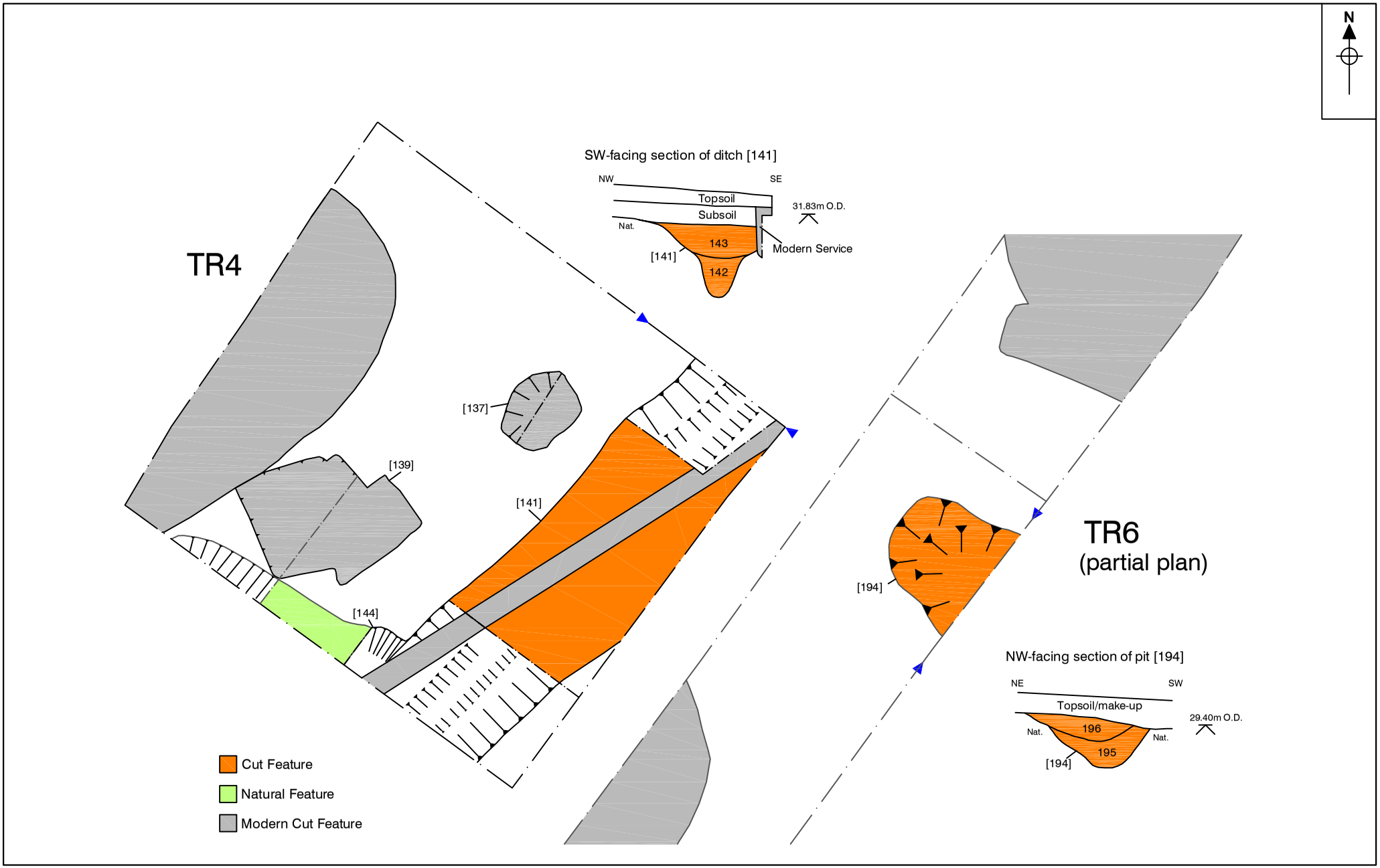


Figure 6. Trenches 4 and 6 (plans and sections). Scale 1:40

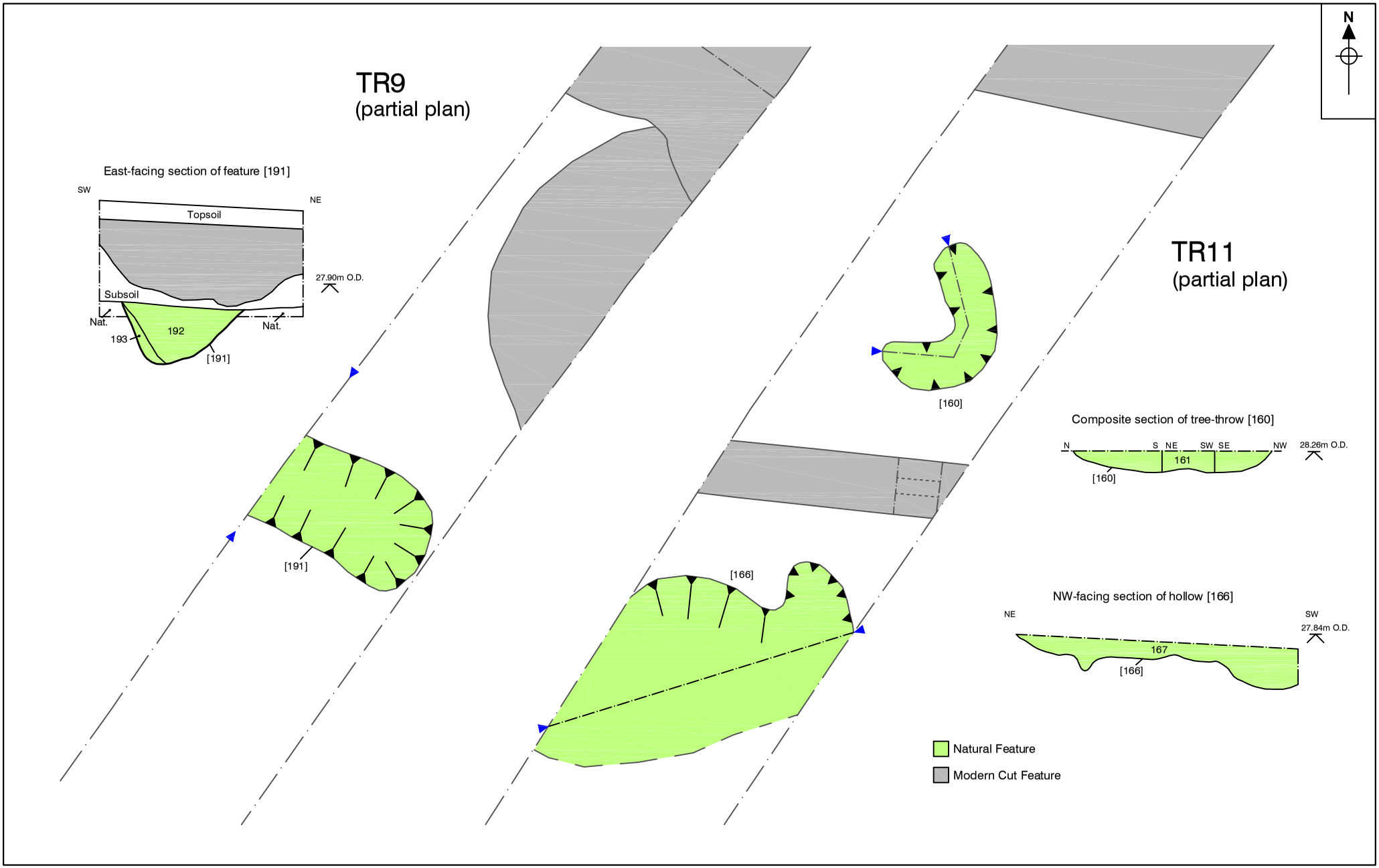


Figure 7. Trenches 9 and 11 (plans and sections). Scale 1:50

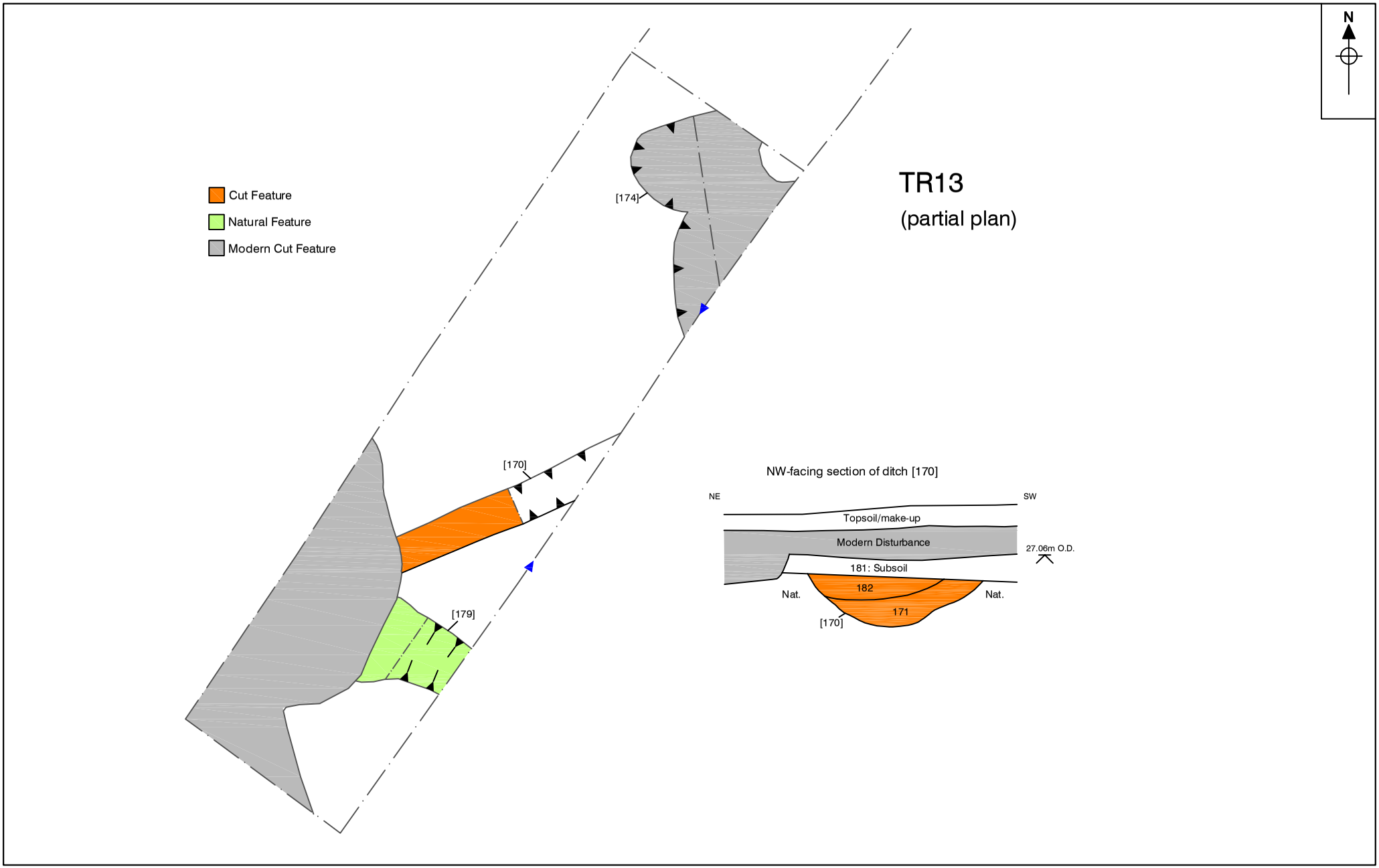


Figure 8. Trench 13 (plans and sections). Scale 1:50

Plate 1. Looking west, from the rear of the site (Trench 11 in foreground)

Plate 2. Trench 10, deposit sequence (2m scale, looking south-west)

Plate 3. P30 Sondage through colluvim (0.5m scale, looking south)

Plate 4 Trench 4, ditch [141] (0.5m scale, looking south-west)

Plate 5 Trench 11, tree-throw [160] (0.5m scale, looking south-east)

Plate 6. P2, subsoil B shown in section above natural sands