

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
Land South of the Former St Francis Hospital (Area Y), Colwell Road,  
Haywards Heath, West Sussex**

**Planning Ref: HH/05/02279/COND**

**NGR 533953 122735**

**Project No. 2893**

**Site Code: SFH07**

**ASE Report No. 2008074  
OASIS id: archaeol6-43294**

**By  
Deon Whittaker  
With contributions by  
Elke Raemen, Gemma Driver & Chris Butler**

**Date of Issue  
June 2008**

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
Land South of the Former St Francis Hospital (Area Y), Colwell Road,  
Haywards Heath, West Sussex**

**Planning Ref: HH/05/02279/COND**

**NGR 533953 122735  
Project No. 2893  
Site Code: SFH07**

**ASE Report No. 2008074  
OASIS id: archaeol6-43294**

**By  
Deon Whittaker  
With contributions by  
Elke Raemen, Gemma Driver & Chris Butler**

**Date of Issue  
June 2008**

**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Crest Nicholson South Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to St Francis Hospital, Colwell Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. The excavation comprised three parallel transects of ten 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits and twenty-eight 30m trenches. Deposits of C19th C20 waste material were recorded together with several undated cuts.*

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion**
- 8.0 Conclusions**

### **Bibliography**

### **Acknowledgements**

### **Appendices:**

#### **Geoarchaeological assessment**

#### **SMR Summary Sheet**

#### **OASIS Form**

### **FIGURES**

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Trench and Test Pit Location

Figure 3: Trenches 30, 38 & 39 Plans and Sections

Figure 4: Trenches 42, 45 & 46 Plans and Sections

### **TABLES**

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

Table 2: The Registered Finds from St Francis Hospital

Table 3: Summary Quantification of the Finds from St. Francis Hospital

Table 4: The Flintwork

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Crest Nicholson South Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the former St Francis Hospital, Colwell Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex (Area Y, Centred NGR 533953 122735).

### **1.2 Planning Background**

1.2.1 Outline planning permission has been granted by Mid Sussex District Council (Ref. HH/05/02279/COND) for the residential development of the site. A separate planning consent had been granted for the construction of the associated Haywards Heath Relief Road, Stage 6 of which curves around the southern and eastern boundaries of the overall scheme. Archaeological conditions apply to the residential development, not the Relief Road.

1.2.2 The West Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Team, as advisors to Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) on archaeological planning matters recommended that the following conditions be attached to the planning consent for the residential development:

***Condition 45** - No development shall take place in any Residential Sub-Phase until the applicants have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work for that Residential Sub-Phase in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.*

***Condition 47** - The developer shall afford access at all times to an archaeological organisation/archaeologists nominated by the local planning authority, and shall allow them to observe the excavations and record archaeological evidence that may be uncovered as a result of the development.*

1.2.3 Following consultation with the WSCC Archaeologist (John Mills), in his capacity as advisor to Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC), it was decided that investigation by archaeological evaluation would be an appropriate programme of archaeological work. The scope of this work was defined following a site meeting attended by John Mills (WSCC), Clive Luke (Crest Nicholson) and Neil Griffin (ASE) and required a 4% sample of Area Y by means of thirty machine excavated trial trenches, in addition to a series of thirty hand excavated trial pits.

1.2.4 An archaeological watching brief has been maintained on topsoil stripping of Area X, adjacent to Area Y. This will be subject to a separate report.

### **1.3 Geology and Topography**

- 1.3.1 The British and Geological Survey Sheet 302 shows that the site lies on Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand (sandstone and clay).
- 1.3.2 Topographically, the site slopes from 79.797 metres AOD in the north, to 57.53 metres AOD in the south. Between 72.701 and 68.01 metres AOD, slight terracing is evident. Across the centre of the site the ground rises gently from the west and then drops steeply to the east, into a small, colluvium filled valley containing a stream that borders the east of the site.

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 The report covers evaluation trenches and test pits excavated on land (Area Y) immediately to the south of St Francis Hospital and adjacent to Area X immediately to the west.
- 1.4.2 The purpose of this report is to present in detail the archaeological results of the field evaluation; to describe the methodology, conditions and constraints affecting the field work and to satisfy the client and County Archaeologist that the evaluation has been carried out to established archaeological standards. It is intended that this report may assist informed decisions to be made on any mitigation strategy that may be required.
- 1.4.3 An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form has been completed for the project. A print-out of the form is included as an appendix to this report.
- 1.4.4 The evaluation was undertaken between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> March 2008. The project was managed by Neil Griffin. The field work was supervised by Deon Whittaker and site staff were: Chris Russel, Michelle Stratton, Tori Shorne, Priya Kanji, Kayleigh Whiting and John Mornington, surveying by Lesley Davidson and Nick Garland.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1** The background information detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation is summarised here with due acknowledgement (Griffin 2007).
- 2.2** The County Historic Environment Record (HER) provides evidence for potential archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site. Nine evaluation trenches (HER 6794) were excavated on land south of Hurstwood Park Hospital (approximately 400m to the north of Area X). No archaeological features were observed but a number of residual struck flints were recovered dating to the Bronze Age (2350 BC to 701 BC) (Elsden 2001).
- 2.3** An evaluation at Bolnore Village (Griffin 2004) revealed a 1<sup>st</sup> century AD ditch adjacent to Rocky Lane. A small open area excavation revealed that this ditch related to a hilltop enclosure comprising two roughly concentric ring ditches. Finds from within the inner ditch included iron slag and worked flints, with pottery sherds, possibly of Middle to Late Bronze date.
- 2.4** A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Ford 1999) detailed 15 entries from the HER record within a 1 km radius of the site. The majority of these entries indicate post-medieval parkland or clay pits from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Other HER entries consist of Neolithic polished axes, Neolithic / Bronze Age flint tools and Roman pottery discovered half a kilometre north of Area Y.
- 2.5** The Wivelsfield Tithe Map of c 1838 indicates that sites X and Y were, at this date, farmland. Permanent structures are shown in the first edition Ordnance Survey map, which indicate the presence of the hospital. This map shows Area Y divided into square plots in the northern region, suggesting small scale horticultural activity. To the south of these, the map displays open ground, possibly parkland. Ordnance Survey maps of 1899 show no change to that of 1842. The 1912 and 1938 OS maps show a small building in the north of Area Y.
- 2.6** Until the late 1800s, Haywards Heath belonged to the Manor of Hayworth. In 1841, the town grew with the introduction of the London to Brighton Railway. In 1859 Bannister's cattle market and the Sussex County Lunatic Asylum (later called St Francis Hospital) were opened, with the Eliot Cottage Hospital (later King Edward VII Eliot Memorial Hospital) opened in 1906. Census data, indicates that the town population rose from 200 in the early 1850s and with housing development in the 1920's, 60's and 70's population increased to 22,800 in 2001(2001 census).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

**3.1** The objective of the archaeological work was to specifically evaluate the archaeological potential, extent and character of archaeological evidence and geo-archaeological deposits in Area Y. This area was systematically covered with 30 trial trenches and transacted by three lines of 10 test pits. Excavation of each trench pit continued until it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present (e.g. once excavation reached undisturbed natural subsoils). This was in order to ensure that any archaeological deposits, artefacts or structural elements were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

**3.2** All excavation was monitored closely, the areas machine stripped of topsoil were closely examined for the presence of wildlife, archaeological features or deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts. Where deep excavation was required, recording was carried out immediately, without entering the trench where deeper than 1.2 metres. The archaeological deposits and stratigraphy encountered were recorded according to accepted professional standards using context record sheets based upon the Central Excavation Unit recording system, as modified for use by Archaeology South-East.

**3.3** The County Archaeologist was notified in the event that any significant archaeological remains were encountered during the stripping. Any decision regarding the best way to proceed in this instance remained with the WSCC Archaeologist, John Mills.

**3.4** A site meeting attended by John Mills (WSCC), Clive Luke (Crest Nicholson) and Neil Griffin (ASE) defined the scope of the Stage 1 Evaluation. This required a 4% sample of Area Y by means of thirty machine excavated trial trenches, in addition to a series of thirty hand excavated trial pits. Two of these trenches were cancelled due to proximity of badger sets in consultation with Mike Cummins (Ecologist). Other constraints consisted of severely inclement weather on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March, precluding any significant progress, supervised by Dave Fallon (Archaeologist), and unstable trench sides usually due to made ground and waste deposits across the site, but also due to the friable nature of the colluvium in the eastern part of the site leading to a deep trench collapse under a staff member. These deep colluvial deposits were backfilled immediately after excavation and recording to prevent unnecessary risk to the local population, being immediately adjacent to housing with regular pedestrian traffic across the site.

#### **3.5 Methodology: Hand Excavated Test Pits**

**3.5.1** The specific aims of the hand excavated archaeological trial pits, as outlined in the WSI, was to establish whether prehistoric worked flint survives within, or at the base of, the topsoil/ploughsoil and if there are indications that concentrations exist.

**3.5.2** Three parallel transects of ten, 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits (TP) (30 test pits in total) were excavated by hand in Area Y (Fig. 2). The test pits transects were aligned west to east across the site.

Transect 1	=	TPs 21 - 30.
Transect 2	=	TPs 31 - 40
Transect 3	=	TPs 41 - 50

- 3.5.3 The turf was removed by means of spade/shovel. Underlying deposits were carefully removed by means of hand trowel or light use of a mattock in anticipation of the need to identify and retrieve of any worked flint.
- 3.5.3 Excavation was taken down in level spits to the surface of underlying Upper Tonbridge Wells Sand.
- 3.5.4 Upon completion of excavation and recording each test pit was backfilled by machine. No reinstatement to former conditions was required.

### **3.6 Methodology: Machine Excavated Trial Trenches**

- 3.6.1 30 trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision within Area Y (Fig. 2). All trial trenches measured 30.0m by 1.8m. The trenches are a combination of targeted and patterned, with two trenches abandoned due to the proximity of badger sets.
- 3.6.2 All trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS). Where necessary, trenches were moved to avoid on site constraints. Any significant changes to the trench locations were agreed in advance with The WSCC Archaeologist John Mills.
- 3.6.3 Mike Cummings (Environmentalist) was consulted due to the proximity of badger sets within the excavation area. As a result of this, two trial trenches (Trenches 53 and 51) were not excavated and could not be usefully reemployed elsewhere.
- 3.6.4 Trench 57 was reoriented from east - west to north - south to clear a thirty metre exclusion zone around the badger sets. Trench 49 was reoriented east - west from south west - north east, in order to establish the character and extent of potentially significant colluvial deposits at the eastern edge of the site.
- 3.6.5 All trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever was uppermost.
- 3.6.6 Spoil was divided into topsoil and subsoil and was backfilled sequentially by the machine on completion of the work. No reinstatement to former condition was required.
- 3.6.7 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned with a metal detector as was the spoil derived from excavated features.
- 3.6.8 Column Samples were taken from a deposit in Trench 39, suspected as being palaeochannel. The report on the analysis of these samples is attached as Appendix 1. A brief summary of the conclusions to this report are given in

the Discussion (7.0).

### **3.7 Site Archives**

3.7.1 Site archives consist of digital, photographic, paper and artefactual deposits. Permission will be sought to deposit artefactual elements with the appropriate local museum. The archive is summarised on the attached Oasis form and on the table below.

**Table 1: Quantification of site archive**

Number of Contexts	58
No. of files/paper record	2
Plan and sections sheets	4
Bulk Samples / Column Samples	2
Photographs	Digital / BW / CS
Bulk finds	2
Registered finds	6
Environmental column samples	2

## 4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The results of the evaluation consist of:

- Test pit data which, when interpreted, characterises the topography and general stratigraphy across the site from three transects running west to east
- Trial trench data which, when interpreted, characterises the sequence, extent and nature of archaeological and geo-archaeological deposits across the site.

4.2 Generally, the site consists of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand and Clay natural cut by downslope translocation deposits, originally thought to be palaeochannels (see Appendix 1), running down slope northwest to southeast, further truncated by terracing. Trace colluvial deposits are occasionally located to the west and south of the site, with deeper colluvium deposits to the eastern edge of the site.

4.3 The natural geology was found to be very mixed, varying from dark orange brown sand rich in ironstone, to whitish yellow sand rich in sandstone with frequent silt and clay deposits. This mixed natural was punctuated by ironstone deposits, tree boles, colluvial patches and geo archaeological features some formed by translocation, producing a very varied and confusing natural horizon. The above deposits are cut by late post med features and occasionally sealed by substantial late post med waste spreads and made ground. In the north east quarter of the site, fresh topsoil has been deposited and ploughed (the plough marks scarring the underlying C19th made ground). A detailed stratigraphic description of the excavated contexts follows:

### *Context Conventions*

*Test Pit context numbers are expressed in the text as [001], [002] etc. They have been differentiated for finds purposes by prefixing with the Test Pit number. This prefix has been omitted for clarity in the Results text, below.*

*Trench context numbers are expressed according to standard ASE practise of: trench number / context number. [45/001] is, for example, the topsoil in Trench 45.*

## 4.4 Test Pit Transect 1 (TPs 21–30)

### 4.4.1 TP21

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.25m	73.74
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.17m	73.49
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	73.32

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt

subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey / brown topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. Pot, ceramic building material (CBM) fragments and iron artefacts and clay pipe fragments were recovered from deposit [002].

#### 4.4.2 TP22

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.28m	73.85
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.16m	73.57
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	73.41

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.4.3 TP23

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.20m	74.08
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.30m	73.88
017	Deposit	Made Ground	1m	1m	0.25m	73.58
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.25m	73.33

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a friable dark yellowish brown sand, [017], containing cbm. A mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil, [002], overlay [017]. This subsoil was overlain by a dark grey brown topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed.

#### 4.4.4 TP24

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.17m	73.58
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.24m	73.41
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	73.99

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002], containing pottery and animal bone fragment. This deposit was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.4.5 TP25

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.27m	74.91
012	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.13m	74.64
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	74.51

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [012] containing pot, oyster shell, animal bone and glass fragments. This was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed.

#### 4.4.6 TP26

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	290mm	74.94
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	290mm	74.65
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	74.59

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002]. This deposit was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001], which contained pot and CBM fragments. No archaeological features were observed.

#### 4.4.7 TP27

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.20m	75.26
012	Redeposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.30m	75.06
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	74.76

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], was a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments. This was overlain by a mid reddish brown clayey silt subsoil, [012], with pot, oyster shell and cbm fragments. The dark grey black topsoil [001] overlay subsoil [012]. No archaeological features were observed.

#### 4.4.8 TP28

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.25m	74.75
006	Deposit	Deposit	1m	1m	0.80m	74.50

002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.23m	74.42
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	74.19

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil, [002]. A deposit of black coke-like material, [006] overlay the subsoil. The dark grey black topsoil, [001], overlay [006]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.4.9 TP29

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.29m	74.34
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.48m	74.22
012	Deposit	Colluvium	1m	1m	0.29m	73.73
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	73.44

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sand and silty clay with sandstone fragments was overlain by a deposit of reddish brown silty colluvium, [012]. This was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002]. The dark grey black topsoil, [001], overlay subsoil [002]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.4.10 TP30

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.19m	74.24
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.16m	74.15
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.80m	73.99

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sand and silty clay with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid orange brown mixed subsoil, [002], with moderate chalk and sandstone flecks. The dark grey black topsoil, [001], overlay subsoil [002]. No archaeological features were observed. Pot and CBM fragments were recovered from this test pit.

#### 4.5 Test Pit Transect 2 (TPs 31–40)

##### 4.5.1 TP31

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.29m	68.03
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.31m	67.74
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.19m+	67.43

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.5.2 TP32

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.26m	68.29
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.31m	68.03
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.70m+	67.72

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.5.3 TP33

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.38m	68.30
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.22m	67.92
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.12m+	67.80

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.5.4 TP34

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.27m	68.45
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.70m	68.18
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.11m+	68.01

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.5.5 TP35

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.16m	68.64
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.90m	68.48
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.90m+	68.23

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.5.6 TP36

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.20m	68.57
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.15m+	68.37

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No subsoil was present in this test pit. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.5.7 TP37

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.19m	68.80
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.10m+	68.61

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No subsoil was present in this test pit. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.5.8 TP38

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.19m	68.71
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	0.10m+	68.52

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No subsoil was present in this test pit. No archaeological features were

observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.5.9 TP39

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.10m	67.90
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.15m	67.80
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	67.65

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### TP40

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.20m	66.40
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.20m	66.20
012	Deposit	Colluvium	1m	1m	0.80m+	65.40

#### Summary

A colluvial deposit, [012], of firm, mid reddish brown, clayey silt was overlain by a mid brown clayey silt subsoil [002]. This was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil [001] with pot and clay pipe fragments. No archaeological features were observed. The colluvium was not fully excavated.

### 4.6 Test Pit Transect 3 (TPs 41–50)

#### 4.6.1 TP41

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.15m	62.27
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	62.12

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments, was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. CBM and glass fragments were recovered from the topsoil. No subsoil was present in this test pit. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.6.2 TP42

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.10m	62.55

002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.10m	62.45
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	62.35

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

[003] Light Yellowish Brown – Sandy Silt  
 [002] Mid Greyish Brown – Clayey Silt – Firm  
 [001] Dark Brown / Black Topsoil – Loose – No inclusions

#### 4.6.3 TP43

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	100mm	62.50
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	20mm	62.40
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	62.38

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. Pot, CBM and stone fragments were recovered from the subsoil. No archaeological features were observed.

#### 4.6.4 TP44

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.20m	62.15
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.50m	61.95
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	61.90

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. Pot, CBM and iron fragments were recovered from the subsoil. No archaeological features were observed.

#### 4.6.5 TP45

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.16m	61.18
002	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.90m	61.02
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	90mm+	60.93

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [001]. Pot, CBM, stone glass and clay pipe fragments were recovered from this test pit.. No archaeological features were observed.

#### 4.6.6 TP46

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
004	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.10m	60.34
005	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.40m	60.24
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	60.84

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [005] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [004]. No archaeological features were observed. No artefacts were recovered.

#### 4.6.7 TP47

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
004	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.35m	60.07
005	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.15m	59.72
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	59.57

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt was overlain by a mid brown clayey silt subsoil [005] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [004]. No archaeological features were observed. Pot, CBM and glass fragments were recovered from the topsoil [004] and CBM fragments were also recovered from the subsoil [005].

#### 4.6.8 TP48

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
004	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.10m	60.43
005	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.50m	60.33
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	59.83

#### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt was overlain by a mid brown clayey silt subsoil [005] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [004]. No archaeological features were observed. Pot, CBM and stone fragments were recovered from the topsoil [004].

#### 4.6.9 TP49

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
004	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.10m	60.48
005	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.15m	60.38
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	60.23

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt, was overlain by a mid brown clayey silt subsoil [005] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [004]. No archaeological features were observed. Pot, CBM, stone and glass fragments were recovered from the subsoil [005]

#### 4.6.10 TP50

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
004	Deposit	Topsoil	1m	1m	0.10m	60.07
005	Deposit	Subsoil	1m	1m	0.40m	59.97
003	Deposit	Natural	1m	1m	LOE	59.57

### Summary

The natural substrate, [003], a light yellowish brown sandy silt, was overlain by a mid brown clayey silt subsoil [005] which was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [004]. No archaeological features were observed. Pot fragments were recovered from the subsoil [005]

#### 4.7 Trial Trench Evaluation, Area Y (Fig. 2)

Trenches 28 to 57 were located across the field, (Trenches 1–27 were initially assigned to Area X). The field was covered in brambles and other plants typical of waste ground. Trenches 51 and 53 were not excavated due to proximity to badger sets. Trenches 49 and 52 were reoriented to a east – west alignment on advice from ESCC to provide a better section of the colluvial deposits along the eastern edge of the site.

##### 4.7.1 Trench 28

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
28/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.30m	78.32
28/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.28m	78.04
28/006	Deposit	Burnt waste	Lense	-	0.10m	c. 77.47
28/007	Cut	Land Drain	2m	-	-	76.40
28/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	77.44 - 76.36

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments, [28/003], was encountered at a maximum height of 77.44m OD at the north-east end of the trench, sloping down gradually to 76.36m OD to the south-west. Overlying the natural, was a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil, [28/002], which contained lenses of burnt waste,

[28/006]. Overlying this, was the dark grey black topsoil, [28/001]. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

A modern land drain [007] was cut into the natural at the west end of the trench, running approximately north–south.

#### 4.7.2 Trench 29

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
29/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.25m	78.39
29/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.3m	78.14
29/009	Deposit	Burnt waste	Lens	-	0.10m	77.84
29/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	77.72 - 76.84

#### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments, [29/003] was encountered at a maximum height of 77.72m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping down gradually to 76.84m OD to the west. Overlying this was a lens of dark grey black coke / burnt waste, [28/009], with glass fragments. Overlying this, was a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil, [29/002]. The subsoil sloped from 77.14 m OD in the west, through 77.95m up to 78.14m in the east end of the trench. This was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

A modern land drain was cut into the natural at the east end of the trench, running approximately north west–south east.

#### 4.7.3 Trench 30

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
30/001	Deposit	Plough soil	30m	2m	0.42m	78.16
30/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.28m	77.74
30/010	Deposit	Burnt waste	Lens	-	0.05m	77.46
30/029	Layer	Fill of 30/029	2m	1.04m	0.02m	77.46
30/028	Cut	Linear	2m	1.04m	0.02m	77.46
30/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	77.5 – 77

#### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments [30/003] was encountered at a maximum height of 77.04m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping up gradually to 77.46m OD to the west. Overlying this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil, which contained lenses of, burnt waste, [30/010], similar to those identified in Trenches 28 and 29. CBM fragments were recovered from [002]. This was overlain by the dark grey black topsoil, [30/001]. A stamped fragment of post medieval clay pipe was recovered from the subsoil.

A linear feature, [30/026], ran across the western end of the trench

approximately aligned north south. It was slightly irregular in form with a sharp possibly truncated break from the top to moderately sloping, concave stepped sides, with an imperceptible break, onto a flattish base. It was filled by [30/029] a firm, mid orange brown clayey silt, noted as very similar to the subsoil [30/002]. The fill was very sterile and no artefacts were recovered. No other archaeological features or finds were recovered.

#### 4.7.4 Trench 31

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
31/001	Deposit	Plough soil	30m	2m	0.30m	79.02
31/010	Deposit	Burnt waste	Lens	-	0.10m	78.72
31/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.20m	78.62
31/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	78.25– 78.52

#### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments [31/003] was encountered at a height of 78.52 m OD at the west end of the trench, sloping up slightly to 78.56m and then down to 78.25m OD at the east end of the trench. Overlying this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil, [31/002], which was overlain by a lens of burnt waste [31/010], similar to that identified in Trenches 29 and 30. Glass fragments were recovered from [002]. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

The natural geology was cut by a modern drain running approximately north south some 2.5 metres from the east end of the trench.

#### 4.7.5 Trench 32

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
32/001	Deposit	Plough soil	30m	2m	0.30m	77.62
32/011	Deposit	Burnt waste	Lens	-	0.10m	77.34
32/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.20m	77.24
32/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	76.26- 76.46

#### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments [32/003] was encountered at a height of 76.26m OD at the south west end of the trench, sloping up slightly to 76.46m and then down to 76.32m OD at the north east end of the trench. Overlying this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil, [32/002] which, overlain, in the eastern end of the trench, by a lens of burnt waste [32/011], similar to that identified in Trenches 29 and 30. Sealing this was the dark grey black topsoil. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

The natural was cut by a modern drain running approximately north south some 8.5–12 metres from the west end of the trench.

#### 4.7.6 Trench 33

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
33/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.41m	77.99
33/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.17m	72.58
33/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	72.41-71.95.0

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [33/003] was encountered at a height of 72.41m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping through 72.32 m, down to 71.95m OD at the west end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey clayey silt subsoil, [33/012], which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [33/001]. Stone and glass fragments were recovered from this trench but no archaeological features were observed.

#### 4.7.7 Trench 34

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
34/001	Deposit	Plough soil	30m	2m	0.35m	74.13
34/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.26m	73.78
34/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	73.52

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [34/003] was encountered at a height of 73.52m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping through 73.01 m, down to 72.51m OD at the west end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey clayey silt subsoil, [34/012], which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [34/001]. No archaeological features were observed or artefacts recovered.

#### 4.7.8 Trench 35

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
35/001	Deposit	Plough soil	30m	2m	0.29m	71.91
35/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.33m	71.62
35/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	71.29-72.36

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments, [35/003], was encountered at a height of 71.29m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping up through 72.00m, to 72.36m OD at the west end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [35/012], which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [35/001]. No archaeological features were observed or artefacts recovered.

#### 4.7.9 Trench 36

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
36/001	Deposit	Plough soil	30m	2m	0.29m	72.01
36/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.33m	71.70
36/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	71.52

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [36/003] was encountered at a height of 69.53m OD at the south end of the trench, sloping up through 70.28m, to 71.52m OD at the north end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [36/012], which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [36/001]. A large amount of C19th pottery was recovered from the subsoil. No other archaeological features were observed or artefacts recovered.

#### 4.7.10 Trench 37

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
37/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.39m	71.03
37/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.23m	70.64
37/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	70.41

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [37/003] was encountered at a height of 70.41m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping up slightly through 70.46m, to 70.53m OD at the west end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [37/002] which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [37/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

#### 4.7.11 Trench 38 (Fig. 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
38/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.39m	72.13
38/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.23m	71.83
38/054	Fill of 055	Fill	6.0m	1m	0.48m	70.60
38/056	Fill of 057	Fill	3.8m	1m	0.8m	71.43
38/055	Cut	Trench	6.0m	1m	0.48m	70.60
38/057	Cut	Trench	3.8m	1m	0.8m	71.43
38/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	70.41

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising compact friable reddish brown clayey silt [38/003] was encountered at a height of 70.10m OD at the south end of the trench, sloping up through 71.12m, to 72.13m OD at the north end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [38/002] which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [38/001].

Two cuts [38/057] and [38/055] were observed cutting into the natural.

Context [38/057] was a steep sided linear cut, possibly, with abrupt break to

a flattish base. The linear was oriented north west to south east (Fig. 3 Section 2) and contained fill [38/056]. Context [056] was the fill of [055] and was a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with charcoal and chalk flecks, containing Although of man made origin, the function of this feature is not certain. The .rectangular nature of the feature and its steep sides may suggest that it has been machine cut.

Context [38/055], (Fig. 3 Section 2), was roughly rectangular as exposed with steep sides. Context [38/054], the fill of [38/055] and was a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with charcoal and chalk flecks, with occasional patches of yellow sand. No finds were recovered. This feature is of unclear function. The .rectangular nature of the feature and its steep sides may suggest that it has been machine cut.

#### 4.7.12 Trench 39 (Fig. 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
39/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.35m	72.12
39/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.35m	71.52
39/013	Deposit	Burnt Waste	30m	2m	0.06m	71.17
39/023	Deposit	Fill of 022	2m	2.4m	0.7m	71.99(n) – 71.55 (s)
39/022	Cut	Linear	2m	2.8m	0.7m	-
39/018	Deposit	Mixed Layer	2m	8m	0.6m	71.11
39/019	Deposit	Natural translocation layer	2m	15.6m	0.15 - 0.4m	71.05
39/021	Deposit	Natural translocation layer	3.8m	1m	0.6m	70.90
39/020	Cut	Naturally formed	2m	4.7m	0.6m	-
39/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	70.30

#### Summary

Natural geology, comprising compact - friable reddish brown clayey silt and loose yellow sand with occasional sandstone fragments, [39/003] was encountered at a height of 70.02m OD at the south end of the trench, sloping up through 71.52m, to 72.34m OD at the north end of the trench. Overlying, [39/003], was context [39/018] a firm light grey clay mixed with orange brown silty sand. This deposit seals feature [39/020] and is cut by feature [39/022] (described below). Overlying [39/018] was [39/013] a layer of black silty coke. This 17 metre spread gradually merged with the overlying subsoil, [39/002] which in turn was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [39/001].

Two possible features were identified and sampled: [39/020] and [39/022].

[39/020] was an east west aligned potential cut, 4.7m wide and 0.60m deep which cut the natural geology [39/003] and was sealed by layer [39/018]. It had steep, but irregular sides and a flattish base. Two fills were identified. The primary fill, [39/021], was a firm, greyish brown silty clay. It was sterile, devoid of inclusions and artefacts. Above this, was [39/019], a mix of firm greyish brown clayey silt and yellow clay. Frequent sandstone fragments

were noted as inclusions from 4–30mm in dimension. This feature was initially thought to be a palaeochannel.. To test this, two column samples were taken (C1 and C2 on Fig.3) and sent for analysis by Archaeoscape. This analysis suggests that the ‘feature’ is not a palaeochannel but more likely formed by translocation of material downslope. Therefore, the ‘feature’ is not of archaeological origin. This is discussed in more detail in the discussion, below and the full Archaeoscape report is appended.

An irregular east to west aligned linear cut, [39/022], 2.5 metres wide by 0.8 metres deep was present at the north of the trench. This feature cut layer [39/018] and was sealed by layer [39/013]. It exhibited an abrupt break to a steep sided north edge with a gradual break to concave base, stepped up to the south with an imperceptible break to a forty five degree, concave sloped side, finishing with an abrupt break to the top south edge. It was filled by [39/023]. a friable, mid brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of sandstone. This feature is of unclear function.

Three unstratified flint flakes were recovered. No further archaeological features were recovered.

#### 4.7.13 Trench 40

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD (N)
40/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.21m	71.62
40/012	Deposit	Subsoil	10m	2m	0.10m	71.41
40/014	Deposit	Subsoil	20m	2m	0.27m	71.41
40/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	71.31

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [40/003] was encountered at a height of 70.26m OD at the south end of the trench, sloping up slightly through 70.27m, to 71.31m OD at the north end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [40/002] / [40/014] which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [40/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

#### 4.7.14 Trench 41

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
41/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.31m	68.53 W
41/014	Deposit	Subsoil	20m	2m	0.27m	65.18 E
41/015	Deposit	Colluvium	5m	2m	0.45m	65.02 E
41/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	68.22 W

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [41/003] was encountered at a height of 68.22m OD at the west end of the trench, sloping down to 66.71m. At the east end of the trench was a colluvial deposit at 64.58m AOD. This context, [41/015] consisted of a mid brown silt. Overlying [41/003] and [41/015] was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [41/002] which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [41/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

#### 4.7.15 Trench 42

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
42/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.25m	68.98 N
42/012	Deposit	Subsoil	10m	2m	0.25m	65.73 N
42/048	Deposit	Redeposit	20m	2m	0.5m	68.15
42/049	Deposit	Colluvium	2m	3.8m	0.4m	67.75
42/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	68.23 N

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable light orange brown mottled mid orange brown with occasional sandstone fragments [42/003] was encountered at a height of 68.23m OD at the north end of the trench, sloping down to 67.27m. At the mid point of the trench LOE was reached without bottoming a alluvial deposit at 67.25m AOD. Overlying the natural in the north of the trench was a greyish brown silty clay subsoil, [42/12]. In the rest of the trench a layer of redeposited natural was present overlying [42/003] and below the topsoil, [42/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

Two natural 'features' were present mid trench, sealed by context [42/048]. These were irregular in shape and filled with a medium grain, reddish brown, clayey silt [42/049] (Section 6 Fig. 4). There were similar in nature to feature [39/020], and are likely be translocation deposits.

#### 4.7.16 Trench 43

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
43/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.31m	70.15 W
43/014	Deposit	Subsoil	20m	2m	0.27m	69.80 W
43/015	Deposit	Colluvium	5m	2m	0.45m	69.60 W
43/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	69.30 W

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [43/003] was encountered at a height of 69.30m OD at the west end of the trench, through 69.29m, sloping up to 69.92m at the east end of the trench.

A deposit [43/015] consisting of mid brown silt colluvium overlay the natural in the west of the trench. Overlying this was a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [43/14], which was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [43/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed

Trench 43 produced no archaeological features although the subsoil [43/014] contained C19 - 20th CBM pottery and stone fragments.

#### 4.7.17 Trench 44

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
44/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.31m	70.15 W
44/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.27m	69.80 W
44/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	69.30 W

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable light yellow brown sand with occasional sandstone fragments [44/003] was encountered at a height of 68.42m OD at the west end of the trench, through 68.51m, sloping up to 68.84m at the east end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [44/002], containing CBM and C19 -20th pot fragments. This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [40/001]. A stamped fragment of clay pipe of pots-medieval date was recovered from the topsoil. No archaeological features observed.

#### 4.7.18 Trench 45

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
45/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.34m	66.64 W
45/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.26m	66.30 W
45/034	Deposit	Alluvium	2m	5m	0.21m	66.04 W
45/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	65.83 W

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [45/003] was encountered at a height of 65.83m OD at the west end of the trench, through 66.60m, sloping up to 67.18m at the east end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [45/002], This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [45/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

A deposit, [45/034], consisted of fine, mid grey brown, sand with frequent inclusions of rolled sandstone fragments between 10 and 40 mm, filled a linear hollow in the western portion of Trench 45. A hand excavated sondage which revealed a stepped profile on its western edge and a depth of 0.80m.. This hollow and its fill, [45/034], is similar in nature to 'feature' investigated in Trench 39 and is thought to be a product of the translocation of material down-slope rather than waterlain (see Appendix).

Trench 43 produced no archaeological features although the topsoil [45/001] and the subsoil [45/012] produced C19 - 20<sup>th</sup> CBM, pottery, stone, glass and late C18 – 19<sup>th</sup> clay pipe fragments.

#### 4.7.19 Trench 46 (Figure 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
46/001	Deposit	Topsoil	28m	2m	0.30m	66.79 W
46/050	Deposit	Subsoil	22m	2m	0.30m	66.49 W
46/052	Deposit	Redeposit	6m	2m	0.13m	65.43 E
46/059	Deposits	Generic Fill of spreads	22m	2m	LOE	-

46/040	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/042	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/043	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/044	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/045	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/046	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/047	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/053	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/053	Spread	C20th debris	-	-	Not exc.	66.19-65.30
46/041	Deposit	Natural	22m	2m	LOE	66.19 W
46/051	Deposit	Natural	6m	2m	LOE	65.30 E

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable light yellow brown sand with occasional sandstone fragments [46/051] was encountered at a height of 65.3m OD at the east end of the trench, through 65.66m, sloping up to 66.19m at the west end of the trench. In the eastern end of the trench the natural changed to a firm, mixed yellow brown silty clay, [46/051]. Overlying this was a dark grey brown sandy clayey silt subsoil, [46/050]. In the eastern end of the trench, there was a layer of re-deposited clay sand, [46/041], overlying the natural geology. This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [46/001].

On the surface of the natural were several large spreads of waste material, comprising, [46/040], [46/042]-[46/047], [46/053] and [46/060]. These were quickly mattock tested and found to consist of glass, pottery, slate tiles, metal, burnt material, CBM, of a C20<sup>th</sup> date. Once it became clear that these shallow spreads were of modern origin, investigation stopped. The location of these spreads, was planned, however, (Fig. 4). In all likelihood, these spread represent demolition debris associated with the development of the hospital.

#### 4.7.20 Trench 47

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
47/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.33m	68.01 N
47/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	67.68 N

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable, yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [47/003] was encountered at a height of 64.88m OD at the south end of the trench, sloping up through 66.46m, to 67.68m OD at the north end of the trench. Sealing this was the mid brown topsoil [47/001]. A stamped fragment of post medieval clay pipe was recovered from the topsoil. No archaeological features or finds were

observed.

#### 4.7.21 Trench 48

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
48/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.28m	72.01
48/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.22m	71.70
48/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	71.52

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments [48/003] was encountered at a height of 62.86m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping up through 63.95m, to 66.15m OD at the north end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [48/012], This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [48/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed. A tree throw and ploughmarks were encountered at the west end of the trench.

#### 4.7.22 Trench 49

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
49/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.30m	66.95m E
49/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.30m	66.65m E
49/015	Deposit	Colluvium	20m	2m	1.90m	66.35m E
49/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	-

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments [49/003] was encountered at a height of 68.65m OD at the west end of the trench, sloping down through 66.63m, to below the LOE of 64.75m OD at the east end of the trench. Overlying the natural in central and eastern portions of the trench was a colluvial deposit [49/015], of friable, reddish brown, slightly clayey silt. This varied in thickness from 650mm in the centre of the trench to in excess of 1.6 metres at the eastern end. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [49/012], This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [48/001]. No other archaeological features or finds were observed.

#### 4.7.23 Trench 50

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
50/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.30m	63.61m W
50/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.17m	63.31m W
50/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	63.09m W

##### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable light yellow brown sand with occasional sandstone fragments [50/003] was encountered at a height of 63.09m OD at the west end of the trench, through 63.24m, sloping down to 62.72m at the east end of the trench. Overlying this was a mid brown silty clay subsoil,

[50/012], This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [50/001]. The subsoil, [50/002], contained cbm and C19 -20th pot, glass, cbm, stone fragments and slag. No archaeological features were observed.

**4.7.24 Trench 51 Not Excavated due to proximity of Badger Sets**

**4.7.25 Trench 52**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
52/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.20m	60.52m E
52/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.20m	60.32m E
52/015	Deposit	Colluvium	30m	2m	0.30m	60.12m E
52/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	59.82m E

**Summary**

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments [52/003] was encountered at a height of 59.82m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping up through 62.12m, to 62.63m OD at the west end of the trench. Overlying this was a colluvial deposit [52/015], a friable, reddish brown, slightly clayey silt. This varied in thickness from 60mm in the west of the trench, 120mm in the centre of the trench to 300mm in the eastern end of the trench. Overlying this was a red brown silty clay subsoil, [52/012], This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [52/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

**4.7.26 Trench 53 Not Excavated due to proximity to Badger Sets**

**4.7.28 Trench 54**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
54/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.27m	58.13m S
54/012	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.12m	57.74m S
54/024	Deposit	Deposit	30m	2m	0.19m	57.86m S
54/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	58.13m S

**Summary**

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments [54/003] was encountered at a height of 58.13m OD at the south end of the trench, sloping up through 59.01m, to 61.17m OD at the north end of the trench. Overlying this was a deposit of friable, mid brown, silty clay with yellow brown sand inclusions [52/024]. The context contains redeposited natural. This deposit varied in thickness from 190mm in the south of the trench, 160mm in the centre of the trench to 210mm in the northern end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [54/012], This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [54/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

**4.7.29 Trench 55**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
55/004	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.30m	59.61m N

55/005	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.30m	59.31m N
55/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	59.01m N

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable light yellow brown sand with occasional sandstone fragments [55/003] was encountered at a height of 56.05m OD at the southern end of the trench, through 57.01m, sloping up to 59.01m at the northern end of the trench. Overlying this was a reddish grey sandy clayey silt subsoil, [54/012], This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [55/004]. No archaeological features or finds were observed

#### 4.7.30 Trench 56

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
56/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.21m	57.53m SW
56/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.19m	57.32m SW
56/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	57.13m SW

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable light yellow brown sand with occasional sandstone fragments [50/003] was encountered at a height of 59.61m OD at the north east end of the trench, through 57.97m, sloping down to 57.13m at the south west end of the trench. Overlying this was a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [56/012], This was sealed by the dark grey black topsoil, [56/001]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

#### 4.7.31 Trench 57

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m. AOD
57/001	Deposit	Topsoil	30m	2m	0.12m	60.73m Nw
57/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30m	2m	0.12m	60.61m Nw
57/024	Deposit	Redeposit	30m	2m	0.19m	60.47m Nw
57/003	Deposit	Natural	30m	2m	LOE	60.28m Nw

### Summary

Natural geology, comprising friable yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments [57/003] was encountered at a height of 56.96m OD at the south east end of the trench, sloping up through 58.75m, to 60.28m OD at the north west end of the trench. Overlying this was a deposit of friable, mid brown, silty clay with yellow brown sand inclusions [57/024]. This deposit varied in thickness from 440mm in the south of the trench, 130mm in the centre of the trench to 190mm in the northern end of the trench. Overlying this was a fine, friable, mid brown silty clay subsoil, [57/002]. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

The natural was cut by a north west modern drain cut.

## 5.0 THE FINDS by Elke Raemen with contributions by Gemma Driver and Chris Butler

5.1 A relatively small assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation at St Francis Hospital. This assemblage has been summarized in Table 3 below. All finds have been washed and dried, or air-dried by context, after

which they were quantified and bagged by material. A small number of finds have been assigned registered finds numbers (RF <00>), a summary of which can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. The Registered Finds from St Francis Hospital

<b>Context</b>	<b>RF No</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
TR44/001	1	PIPE	CERA	4	PMED	stamp 'Burns Cutty'
TR46/u/s	2	STFT	COPP	60	PMED	
TP21/002	3	UNK	IRON	20		
47/001	4	PIPE	CERA	2	PMED	stamp 'Queens Jubilee'
TR30/002	5	PIPE	CERA	14	PMED	stamp 'Taylor&co' 'Hill End'
TP40/001	6	PIPE	CERA	<2	PMED	leaf deco stem frag

Table 3. Summary Quantification of the Finds from St. Francis Hospital

Context	Pot	(g)	CBM	(g)	Bone	(g)	Shell	(g)	Flint	(g)	Stone	(g)	Iron	(g)	Slag	(g)	Glass	(g)	CTP	(g)
u/s															2	66				
001											1	180								
002	3	18	1	22																
023			1	38					1	44										
027	2	10									1	8								
042	5	26									3	22								
056			5	146																
TP21/002	5	74	10	170									3	24					1	<2
TP24/001	4	20																	2	4
TP24/002	7	32			2	<2														
TP25/012	12	116			1	<2	1	<2									2	14		
TP26/001	15	140	4	232																
TP27/001	2	112																		
TP27/012	2	38	1	32			3	24												
TP30	4	50	1	94																
TP40/001	1	100																	1	4
TP41			2	20													1	6		
TP43/002	4	14	2	136							2	12								
TP44/002	2	10	2	8									1	14						
TP45/001+002	6	14	6	108							1	8					3	36	1	<2
TP47/004	14	56	3	38													1	4		
TP47/005			4	10																
TP48/005	1	<2	2	52							1	<2								
TP49/005	9	48	3	34							1	32					3	112		
TP50/005	3	8																		
TR30/002			1	368																
TR31/002																			1	4
TR33					1	16					1	<2							1	4
TR39 u/s									3	24										
TR46 u/s	18	84	2	46							1	4							2	16
TR46/041-047	10	938			3	628													6	874
TR50/002	6	110	1	20							3	38			1	164			1	20

## **5.2 The Pottery**

- 5.2.1 The oldest piece of pottery recovered from the excavations consists of an abundant to medium sand-tempered ware, which is possibly of medieval date. The piece is residual and was found in TR 46, rubbish pits / spreads [46/042] to [46/047], dating to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. A piece of 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>- century date was recovered from TP 44 [002] and consists of an oxidised fine sand-tempered earthenware. The same context also contained a fragment of salt-glazed London stoneware of 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.2.2 All other pottery fragments date to the 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Plain white china (i.e. TP 24 [001], TP 43 [002], TR 46 [042]-[047]) and transfer printed chinas (i.e. TP 24 [002], TP 45 [001] and [002]) are the main category represented. Both plain and transfer printed pearlware were recovered (i.e. TP 25 [012]), including a possible tea bowl fragment with flow blue decoration from TP 27 [012]. Other well represented categories include unglazed red earthenware flowerpot fragments (i.e. TP 30, TP 42, TP 45 [001] and [002]), glazed red earthenware (i.e. TR 42) and Bristol glazed iron-washed stoneware (i.e. TP 21 [002], TP 40 [001]). Of the latter, both jar and bottle fragments were represented. TP 21 [002] contained a yellow ware bowl fragment. Pieces of Midlands slipware were recovered from TP 25 [012] and TP 26 [001]. TP 47 [001] contained a piece of coloured china as well as a creamware fragment. A piece of white china sanitary ware was recovered from TR 46 [46/042]-[46/047].

## **5.3 The Ceramic Building Material**

- 5.3.1 A relatively small amount of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the site. All pieces date to the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Fragments are mostly from roof tile fragments in a high fired, sparse fine sand-tempered fabric, some with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm and/or occasional clay pellets to 5 mm. TP 47 [002] and TP 48 [005] both contained a fragment with square peg hole.
- 5.3.2 A few brick fragments were recovered as well. Pieces are high fired with fine sand-tempering, some with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm (i.e. TP 45 [001] and [002], TP 27 [012] and TP 47 [002]).
- 5.3.3 A single white glazed kitchen or bathroom wall tile was recovered from TP 47 [002]. In addition, TP 26 [001] and TR 30 [002] contained each a floor tile fragment measuring 21 mm thick and consisting of a high fired, fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional clay pellets to 5 mm and occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm.

## **5.4 The Glass**

- 5.4.1 The date of the glass assemblage ranges between the mid 19<sup>th</sup> and mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Wine bottle fragments seem to be underrepresented, with only one fragment recovered (TP 49 [005]). A single brown beer bottle fragment, with "KEMP.TOWN BREWERY BRIGHTON" embossed on the body, has been recovered from TR 46 [46/042]-[46/047]. Kempton Brewery operated between 1916 and 1954. The site also contained two pieces of aqua

cylindrical mineral water bottles (TP 45 [001] and [002] and TR 46 [041] to [047]).

5.4.2 Cylindrical, oval, square and panelled bottles were represented in cobalt blue, pale green, pale blue and clear glass and could have contained medicine, household products, sauces and etcetera. The topsoil of TR 46 contained a cobalt blue ribbed cylindrical poison bottle fragment and a brown glass Bovril bottle fragment. A clear and an aqua bottle stopper were recovered from TR 46 [46/042]-[46/047].

5.4.3 TP 45 [001] and [002] contained two clear window glass fragments. In addition, two pale yellow, thick, flat glass fragments, possible from a cellar skylight, were recovered from TP 49 [005].

## **5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe**

5.5.1 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) was recovered from the site. The oldest piece is a plain stem fragment from TP 40 [001] dating to the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A plain stem fragment of mid 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date was recovered from TP 21 [002]. Three plain stem fragments (TP 24 [001] and TP 45 [001] and [002]) date to the later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

5.5.2 A few decorated pieces were recovered as well, and include a stem fragment with fluted decoration (RF <7>). RF <6> consists of a leaf decorated stem fragment. Both pieces date to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

5.5.3 A total of two pieces contain maker's marks. RF <5> is a complete clay pipe stamped "TAYLOR & CO" and "HILL END" on the stem. The letter "N" has been scratched on the bowl, probably by the user of the pipe. The piece dates to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Harrington, Brighton (1862 – 1899) is represented by a stem fragment stamped "BURNS CUTTY" and "HARRINGTON'S" (RF <1>).

5.5.4 A stem fragment with the stamp "QUEENS JUBILEE" (RF <4>) has also been recovered and dates to 1887.

## **5.6 The Metalwork**

5.6.1 Only a small assemblage of metalwork was recovered. These include five general purpose nail fragments (TP 21 [002] and TP 44 [002]). An iron fitting (RF <3>) was recovered from TP 21 [002]. RF <2> consists of a late post-medieval copper alloy object of unknown function, possibly from machinery.

## **5.7 The Slag**

5.7.1 A piece of iron slag, undiagnostic of process, was recovered from TR 50 [50/002]. Two pieces of fuel ash slag are unstratified.

## **5.8 The Shell**

5.8.1 Only two contexts contained pieces of shell. Two upper valves from oyster shells were recovered from TP27 [012]. Both show signs of parasitic activity. TP 25 [012] and TP 27 [012] each contained a single periwinkle.

## 5.9 The Stone

5.9.1 The majority of stone consists of Welsh slate fragments (i.e. TR 33, TP 43 [002], and TP 45 [001] + [002]). A single piece of Mediterranean marble, possibly from a washstand or table top, was recovered from the topsoil. TR 42 [42/001] and TR 50 [50/002] both contained a coal fragment. Three pieces of ferruginous Wealden sandstone were recovered from the topsoil in TR 42 and TP 48 [005]. In addition, a single piece of coal shale was recovered from TR 50 [50/002].

## 5.10 Potential

5.10.1 The assemblage is small and mainly of mid 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date. It is not considered to have any potential for further analysis. No further work is required. It is recommended to discard the finds.

## 5.11 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

5.11.1 The assemblage consists of eight fragments of animal bone which were recovered from 5 contexts. Four of these fragments, from contexts [002], [25/012] and Trench 42 (unstratified), are unidentifiable to both element and species. Trench 33 contained the proximal end of a right, sheep radius. Trench 46, context [46/042]-[46/047], which represents a series of modern rubbish dumps, produced three fragments of bone including a cattle lumbar vertebra. The body of the vertebra is unfused and has been sliced in half. The trench also produced the proximal end of a left cattle ulna, which is also unfused. A fragment of cattle pelvis was also recovered. The fragment forms part of the left ilium which has been sliced off the main body of the pelvis at the distal end. The presence of juvenile and butchered bones from trench 46 suggests that we are looking at butchery waste. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

## 5.12 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

5.12.1 A small assemblage of four pieces of worked flint weighing 57g was recovered during the work, and is summarised in Table 4. The raw material is a grey mottled flint, except for the blade, which is black flint.

Table 4 The Flintwork

Type	Number
Soft hammer-struck flake	2
Blade fragment	1
End scraper	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

5.12.2 This small assemblage comprises two soft hammer-struck flakes, both of which have evidence of platform preparation, and a fragment from a blade, (all of which were unstratified) together with a large end scraper (from Context [023]) manufactured on a flake fragment. The end scraper has semi-abrupt retouch around its distal end, which extends partly along one rounded lateral edge.

- 5.12.3 The flakes and scraper probably date to the Neolithic with the blade fragment being Mesolithic (given the different raw materials used), however all of the pieces could be Early Neolithic, whilst it is unlikely that the end scraper would be Mesolithic. Recent fieldwork at Haywards Heath has recovered Mesolithic flintwork, together with flintwork dating to the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age (Griffin et al. 2004).
- 5.12.4 This small assemblage has little potential for further study. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future.

## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

### 6.1 Introduction

This report summarises the findings of an evaluation of samples taken during an archaeological investigation at St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath. Sampling aimed to assist the recovery of environmental remains and to help establish the deposition histories of a pit and possible palaeochannel feature. Columns were also extracted from the suspected palaeochannel and sent to Archaeoscape for geomorphological assessment (Appendix).

### 6.2 Methods

The bulk samples were processed in a flotation tank and the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively. Once air dried the residues were passed through graded sieves and hand sorted (Tables 5 and 6). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents are recorded in Tables 5 and 6. Preliminary identifications have been made with reference to modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006).

### 6.3 Results

Sampling has confirmed the presence of small quantities of charred archaeobotanical remains including wood charcoal fragments, occasional crop (cereal grains) and weed seeds (some cf. *Brassica* sp. - cabbages). The charred macro botanicals were generally poorly preserved and no further identifications are possible. Although charred botanicals were present in the deposits the samples were dominated by uncharred vegetation and moderate quantities of land snail shells. Both of these inclusions indicate some disturbances within the deposits.

### 6.4 Further Potential

The small quantities of archaeobotanical remains within these samples do not provide conclusive information concerning the accumulation histories of these deposits and they hold no potential for further analysis.

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS
1	39/0 22	2	10	70	Y	*	***	*	indet	poor	**	small round some cf. <i>Brassica</i> sp.	mod-poor	***	
2	38/0 56	2	10	70	Y	**	***	*	indet	poor	**	small round some cf. <i>Brassica</i> sp.	mod-poor	***	

Table 5 - Flot Quantification (\* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)
1	39/02 2	Fill of possible palaeochannel	40	40	***	12	***	4		
2	38/05 6	Fill of possible pit	40	40	*	1	**	2	*	1

Table 6 - Residue Quantification (\* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250)

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1** The Tunbridge Sand and Clay natural consisted of very mixed material, with numerous bands of iron stained sand and irregular patches of sandstone, making the identification of archaeological and particularly geo archaeological features difficult. This substrate was disturbed by translocation deposits, originally suspected to be palaeochannels, recorded running roughly north west to south east (downslope) with another smaller possible translocation deposit running north to south (downslope) on the western edge of the site. Both translocation deposits appeared to contain fine, low energy sediments at the base with larger mixed deposits above, possibly high energy, glacial or redeposited contexts. These were found not to be water lain and are fully explained in the geological report by Archaeoscape in the Appendix.
- 7.2** The 'cut' of the suspected palaeochannel exhibited bedded sides, the primary fill [39/021] interleaving with material indistinguishable from the secondary fill [39/019]. The sides of the channel are interleaved with the fill along the south west edge possibly representing intermittent translocation deposits over a period of time.
- 7.3** To the east of the site a stream has cut a small valley flowing south. This has filled with colluvium two or more metres deep. Occasional patches of colluvial material survive across the site, but not to any great depth, generally no more than 0.10m.
- 7.4** Apart from modern land drains, which were present in several of the trenches, three features were identified which are likely to be of man made origin, in Trenches 38 and 39. Although all were undated, the rectangular shape and steep profile of the two features in Trench 38, ([38/056] and [38/055]), may indicate a fairly modern, possibly machine dug inception.
- 7.5** A sandy silt forms a widespread subsoil across the site, often containing cinder, cbm and pottery probably C19th in date. In Trench 46 there were substantial deposits of waste material, underlying the subsoil, including glass and metal. This matrix appears to be waste from the former asylum. It is reasonable to assume, therefore that the 'subsoil' deposit is of relatively recent formation in places. Generally, it has a clean interface with the natural suggesting that it is re-deposited.
- 7.6** To summarise, the overall site sequence would appear to be:
- 1) Natural geology exhibiting downslope translocation
  - 2) Intermittent colluvial deposits
  - 3) Intermittent truncation of the colluvium and natural in the C19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>
  - 4) Intermittent deposits of cinder contaminated natural from landscaping associated with nearby C19th buildings, including substantial waste deposits. Notably in the region of Trench 46
  - 5) Replacement of the topsoil

## **8.0 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1** The objective of the archaeological work was, specifically, to evaluate the archaeological potential, extent and character of archaeological evidence and geo-archaeological deposits in Area Y. This area was systematically covered with 30 trial trenches and transacted by three lines of 10 test pits, originally a four percent sample but with the subsequent loss of two trenches.
- 8.2** The thirty test pits were successful in characterising the natural topography across the site, except where colluvial deposits, in the east of the site, had reached depths in excess of 1.2 metres. The twenty eight trial trenches were successful in revealing the broad process of deposition across the site.
- 8.3** The natural geology was very mixed in appearance, with suspected palaeochannels present (disproved). Subsequent sampling and analysis was essential in providing a more accurate overview of site geological process.
- 8.4** The test pits successfully addressed the specific aim (to establish whether prehistoric worked flint survives within, or at the base of, the topsoil/ploughsoil and if there were indications that concentrations existed). A very small assemblage (4 pieces) of flintwork was recovered during the investigations and there was no indication of any concentrations of prehistoric material. Suitable preserved deposits for recovery of lithics, other than colluvium, have not been identified.
- 8.5** The remaining archaeology was largely restricted to widespread deposits of C19th to C20th waste from the adjacent asylum together with redeposited material and some regular cut features probably derived from C19th 20<sup>th</sup> landscaping.
- 8.6** Probable C19th-20th truncation of the colluvium and natural, may have removed potential archaeological remains which may have been present., Some residual late medieval and post medieval pot fragments from the subsoil were recovered.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. & Jans J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Series 4. Barkhuis, Netherlands
- Elsden, N J 2001. *Land south of Hurstwood Park Hospital, Haywards Heath, West Sussex*. MoLAS Unpublished Report.
- Ford, S. Jul 1999. *Land to the south of St Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, an archaeological desk-based assessment*. Thames Valley Archaeological Services Unpublished Report.
- Griffin, N., James, R. & Butler, C. 2004 'The London-Portslade Roman road and prehistoric activity at Haywards Heath', *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **142**, 139-144.
- Griffin, N. 2004. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Bolnore Village Development (Phase 3), Haywards Heath, West Sussex*. Unpublished ASE Report No. 1764.
- Griffin, N. 2007 *Land Adjacent to the Former St Francis Hospital (Areas X & Y), Colwell Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4ES. Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) Written Scheme of Investigation*.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The guidance provided by the County Archaeological Officer, John Mills and Matt Pope (ASE) during works is gratefully acknowledged, as is the co-operation of Crest Nicholson South Limited.

## APPENDIX

### **ST FRANCIS HOSPITAL, HAYWARDS HEATH: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (SITE CODE: SFH07/ 2893)**

**C.P. Green**

*ArchaeoScape, Department of Geography, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey, TW20 OEX, UK*

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This report summarises the findings arising out of the geoarchaeological assessment undertaken by *ArchaeoScape* in connection with the proposed development at St Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath (Site Code: SFH07; National Grid Reference: 533953 122735).

During recent archaeological investigations at the site, Archaeology South East obtained two column samples from a possible palaeochannel for laboratory assessment. The specific aim of the assessment was to determine the nature of the depositional environment represented by the sediments. In order to achieve this aim, the laboratory assessment consisted of describing the lithostratigraphy to provide a more detailed record of the sedimentary sequence.

#### **GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The site is on ground sloping down quite steeply in a shallow dry valley among the headwaters of a minor tributary of the Sussex Ouse. The underlying geology is the upper part of the Lower Cretaceous Tunbridge Wells Sands, described by Michaelis (1968) as 'composed of numerous minor cycles, each comprised of the sequence: bedded sandy siltstone, mottled grey and orange silt, mottled grey and orange silty clay'. Michaelis refers to the very poorly sorted nature of the sediment and notes the presence of beds of ironstone in the area south of Haywards Heath.

#### **METHODS**

##### ***Field investigations***

Two column samples were collected by Archaeology South East from a suspected palaeochannel exposed within Trench 39. Trench 39 is located running down the modern-day slope (N, N-W to S, S-E) and the palaeochannel deposits appear to run at a slight angle across, but broadly with the slope (Allott pers.comm)

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

The lithostratigraphy of the column samples was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the samples with a spatula or scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition; gravel, fine sand, silt and clay; and (4) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse (Branch *et al.*, 2005).

The results are displayed in Tables 1 and 2.

#### **RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE ASSESSMENT**

The components recorded in the two column samples are all consistent with derivation from the upper part of the Lower Tunbridge Wells Sands, which form the bedrock underlying the site. The poorly structured condition of the sediments and the

complex interpenetration of units indicates substantial disturbance of the sediments, probably as a result of downslope movement. None of the sediment in its present position appears to be water-laid and therefore is unlikely to represent palaeochannel deposits. Throughout column sample <2> and at the base of column sample <1> a yellowish brown clayey fine-medium sand is present containing clasts of micaceous sandstone, rounded iron rich concretions, inclusions of clay, scattered calcareous concretions and discontinuous calcareous seams and localised concentrations of manganese (context 21/ unit 1).

Above this deposit and retained in column sample <2> a brown, gritty, stony, clayey sand/sandy clay is present with clasts of ironstone and micaceous sandstone (context 19/ unit 2).

Above unit 2 is a brownish yellow silty clay (context 18/ unit 3) with evidence of clay translocation through channels and partings and a yellowish clayey fine-medium sand with sub-angular micaceous sandstone clasts (context 18/ unit 4). There is some indication, in the form of mottling and clay translocation, that pedological processes have affected unit 3 and the upper part of the sequence is completely decalcified. However, there is no evidence for mature soil development or the formation of soil horizons within the sediment sequence.

**Table 1: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <1>, St Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath (SFH07) (100mm overlap with column sample <2>)**

Depth (m)	Unit number	Context number	Description
0.00 to 0.10	4	18	10YR5/8 yellowish brown and 5YR5/6 yellowish red and black; moderately sorted clayey fine-medium sand with layer (c.15mm thick) of broken sub-angular micaceous sandstone clasts (up to 50mm) at 005-007, becoming more clayey below with isolated sandstone clasts; well marked uneven transition sloping across column with interpenetration of units to:
0.10 to 0.19	3	18	10YR6/8 brownish yellow with 2.5Y7/2 light grey mottling; well sorted silty clay; massive; evidence of clay translocation through channels and partings; well marked transition with interpenetration of units to:
0.19 to 0.29	2	19	7.5YR5/4 brown; poorly sorted gritty stony clayey sand/sandy clay with clasts of ironstone and micaceous sandstone (up to 20mm); chaotic; sharp contact with:
0.29 to 0.50	1	21	10YR5/6 yellowish brown and black; moderately sorted clayey fine-medium sand with small (<5mm) rounded iron-rich concretions, inclusions of clay (cf Unit 3), scattered calcareous concretions and discontinuous calcareous seams and localised concentrations of manganese; massive.

**Table 2: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <2>, St Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath (SFH07) (100mm overlap with column sample <1>)**

Depth (m)	Unit number	Context number	Description
0.00 to 0.50	1	21	10YR5/6 yellowish brown; poorly sorted clayey fine medium sand with clasts of micaceous sandstone (up to 35mm), small (<5mm) rounded iron-rich concretions; and calcareous concretions; massive.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In summary, the sequence appears to consist of Tunbridge Wells Sands disturbed by downslope translocation and subsequently buried at a level which was not significantly affected by pedological processes. The sediments do not represent water lain deposits and no anthropogenic material was recorded in the samples. No further laboratory analysis is required.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Branch, N.P., Canti, M.G., Clark, P. and Turney, C.S.M. (2005) *Environmental Archaeology: Theoretical and Practical Approaches*. London: Edward Arnold.

Michaelis, E.R. (1968) Geology of the Haywards Heath District. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, **79**, 525-548.

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	SFH 07					
Identification Name and Address	Land South of the Former St Francis Hospital (Area Y), Colwell Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4ES					
County, District &/or Borough	Haywards Heath, West Sussex					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	Centred NGR 533521 122542					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	2893					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Crest Nicholson South Limited					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Deon Whittaker					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neo.	BA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Crest Nicholson South Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the development at Land south of St Francis Hospital, Colwell Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 10th March 2008 and the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2008.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-43294**

**Project details**

Project name                      St Francis Hospital Haywards Heath

Short description of the project                      Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Crest Nicholson South Limited to undertake an evaluation land adjacent to St Francis Hospital, Colwell Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. The excavation comprised three parallel transects of ten 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits and twenty-eight 30m trenches. Significant deposits of C19th C20 waste material were recorded together with several modern cuts.

Project dates                      Start: 10-03-2008 End: 26-03-2008

Previous/future work                      No / Yes

Type of project                      Field evaluation

Methods & techniques                      'Sample Trenches','Test Pits'

Development type                      Housing estate

Prompt                      Planning condition

Position in the planning process                      After full determination (eg. As a condition)

**Project location**

Country                      England

Site location                      WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HAYWARDS HEATH St Francis Hospital

Postcode                      RH16 4ES

Study area                      30000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates                      TQ 339 227 50.9875497782 -0.09201970256460 50 59 15 N 000 05 31 W Point

Height OD                      Min: 57.13m Max: 78.20m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Deon Whittaker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Crest Nicholson South Limited

---

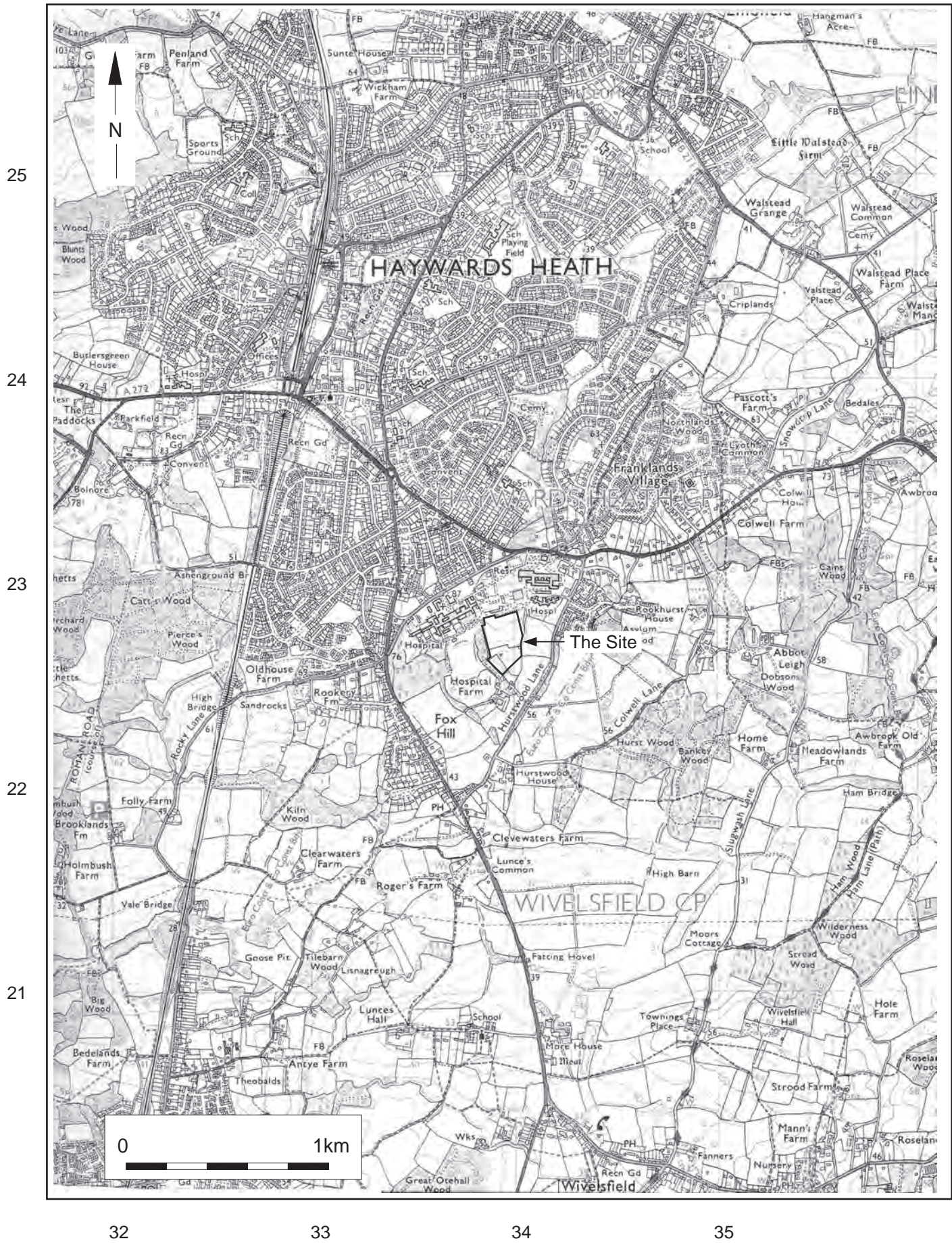
**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Report','Unpublished Text'

---

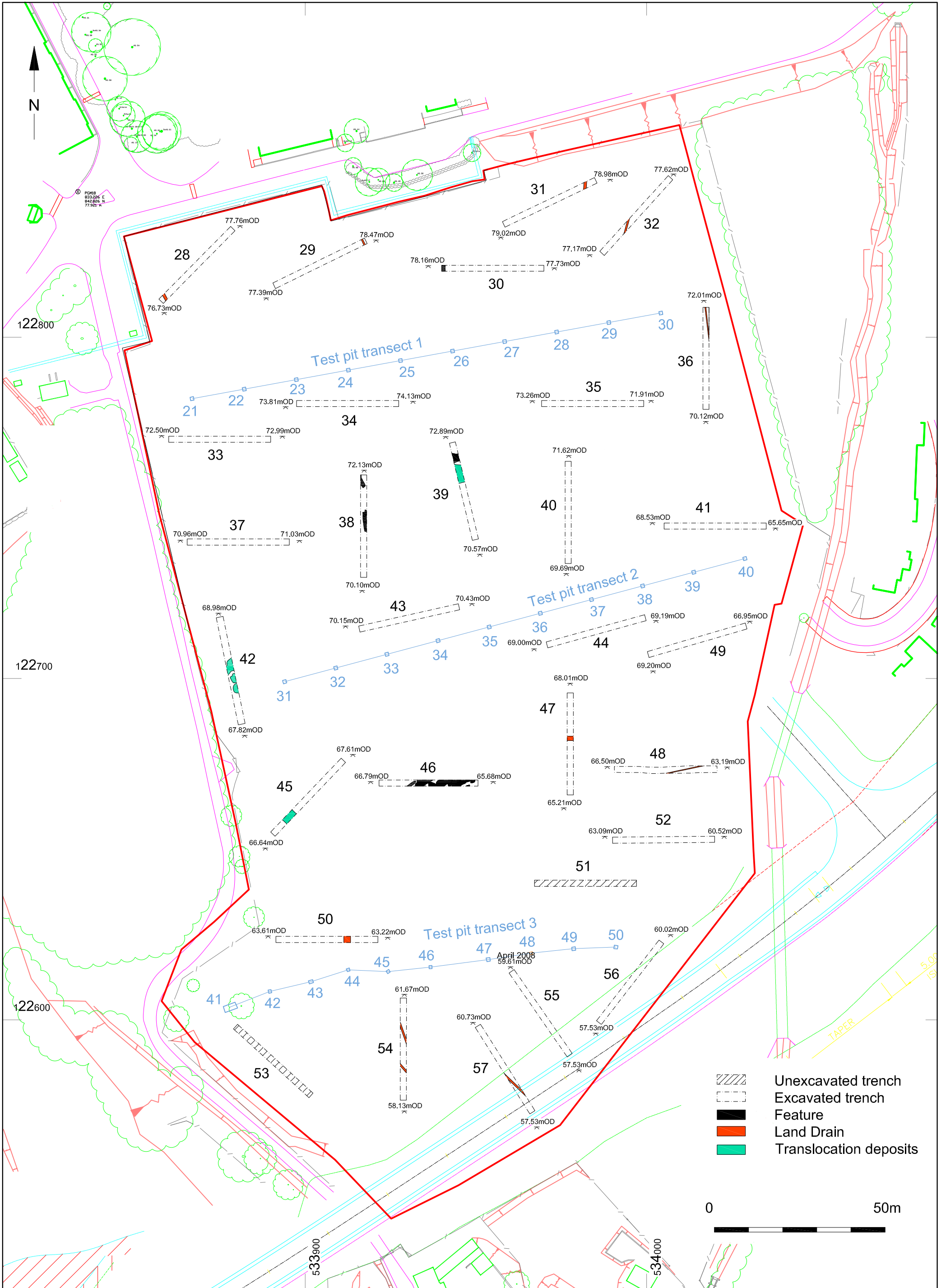
**Project bibliography 1**

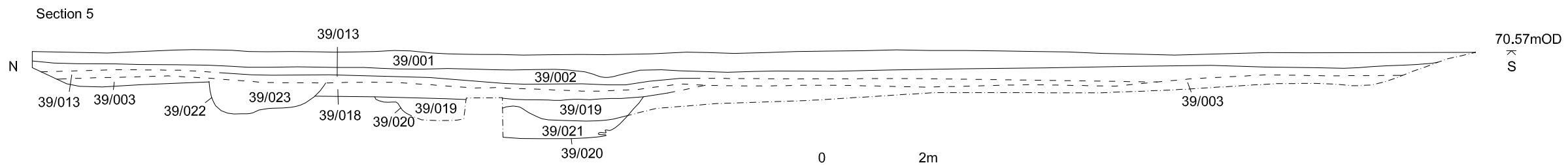
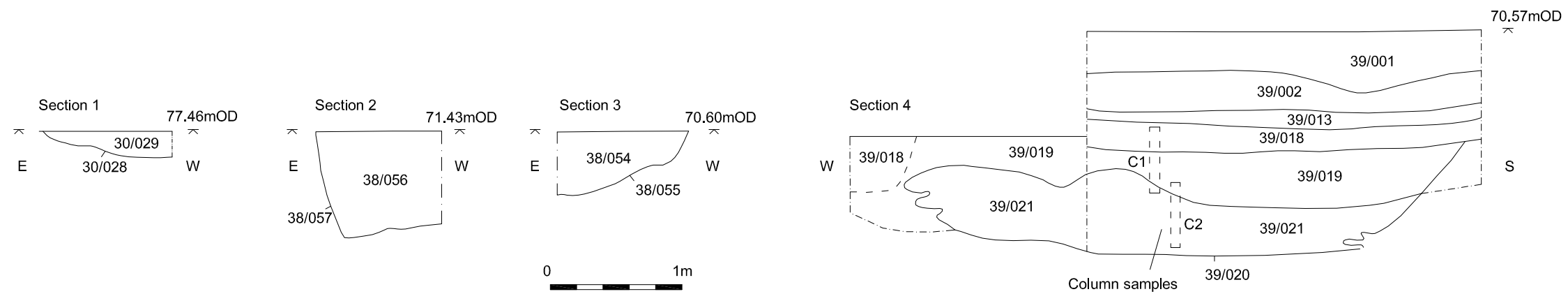
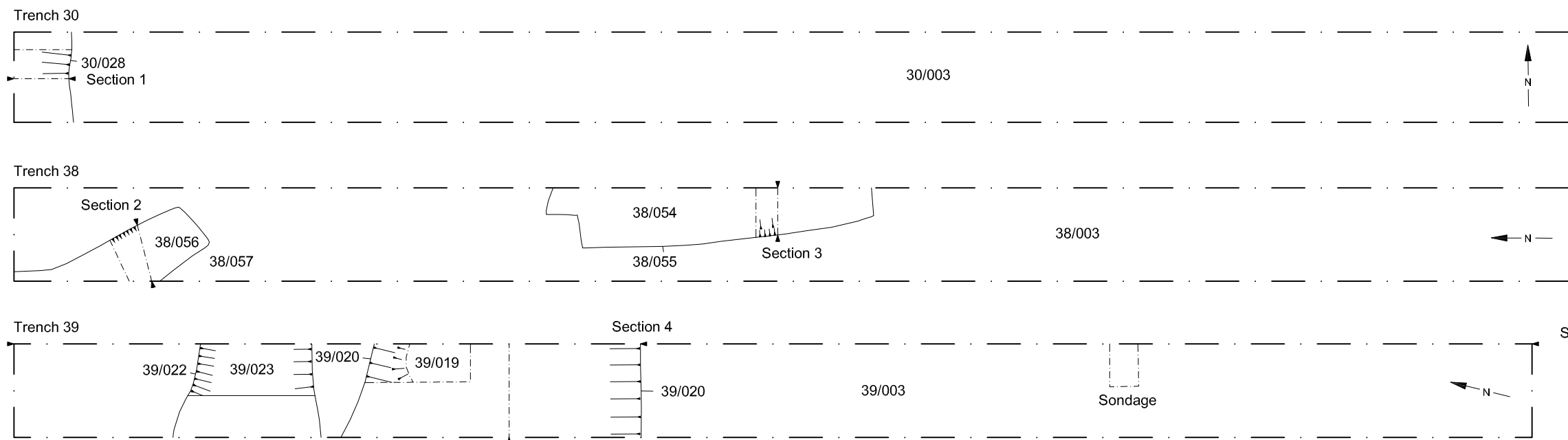
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of the Former St Francis Hospital (Area Y),
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Whittaker, D.
Other bibliographic details	2008074 report no
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	archaeology south east
Place of issue or publication	portslade
Description	A4 Clear plastic cover bound word processed in ariel pnt12
Entered by	deon whittaker (mushak@hotmail.co.uk)
Entered on	4 June 2008

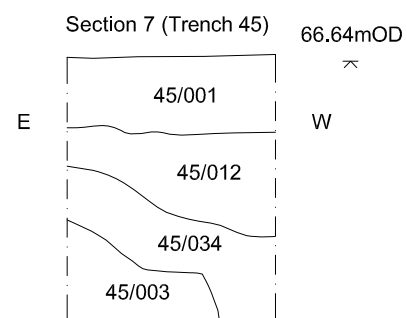
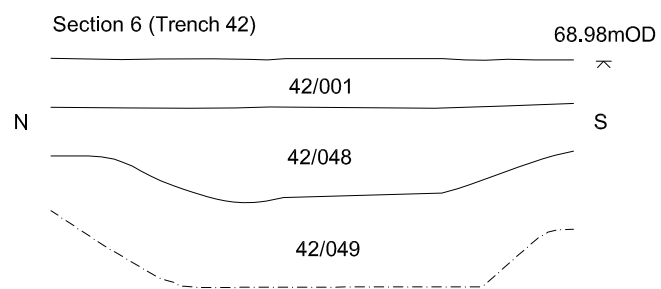
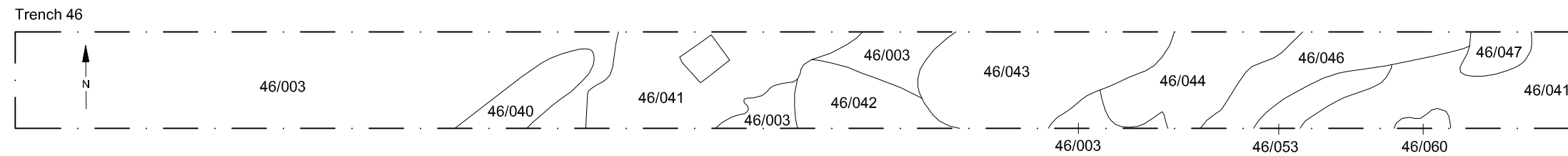


© Archaeology South-East		St Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2893	June 2008	Site Location Plan		
Report Ref: 2007270	Drawn by: JLR			

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A







Head Office  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)



London Office  
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London  
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY  
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572  
Web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East