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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

NEWMARKET ISOLATION HOSPITAL FORDHAM ROAD, EXNING

SMR No. EXG 074

Planning Application numbers; F/96/074 (outline) & F/97/285 (detailed)

for
Care Principles Ltd.

Jude	✓
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REPORT No. 98/77

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on the site of the former Newmarket Isolation Hospital in the parish of Exning (OS map ref. TL 632 665). It was carried out by the Field Team from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and funded by Care Principles Ltd. Two small areas were investigated, within these a series of boundary ditches, representing early field systems, were excavated and recorded (SMR No. EXG 074). These features could be dated to two distinct phases, an early phase, dated approximately to the 1st century AD, and a later phase dated to the Late 2nd/Early 3rd century AD. The site appears to have been abandoned between the two phases, as indicated by the absence of Late 1st and early 2nd century finds. No evidence for any structures located within the excavated areas was identified although a small amount of Roman building material was recovered from a late, Phase 2 ditch. In an adjacent field to the north, a group of crop marks, recorded on aerial photographs, indicate the presence of linear features and a suspected Roman building (SMR No. EXG 033). Unfortunately, it was not possible through this excavation to establish any relationship between the two sites.

1. Introduction

It was proposed to develop the former Isolation Hospital on Fordham Road, Exning, situated approximately 2 miles north of the centre of Newmarket (see figure 1: Site Location Plan). The proposal was to convert the old hospital into a residential care facility, and for this outline planning permission was granted (application number F/96/074). The OS map reference for the approximate centre of the hospital site is TL 6325 6655.

The site is on the gently sloping, west side of a small valley at a height of *c.*22m OD, and fronts onto the main Newmarket to Fordham road situated at the base of the slope. East of the main road the land is low-lying, flat and liable to flooding. A small north flowing drain is located approximately 50m east of the site frontage and the River Snail is approximately 1 mile to the northeast. To the west of the site, just beyond the western boundary at the top of a hill, is a large partially backfilled pit which was previously used for chalk and clunch extraction.

The Isolation Hospital was built in 1889 as the Newmarket and Moulton Infectious Diseases Hospital. It was initially designed to house 30 patients suffering from diseases such as smallpox, scarlet fever, cholera and typhoid, all very infectious and often fatal. The hospital's main purpose was to keep sufferers out of the community until they no longer proved a risk. Such establishments were once common, having

been set up in all parts of the country in response to a number of disastrous epidemics that had afflicted mid to late Victorian Britain. Although the original plans of the hospital buildings have not been deposited amongst the Urban District Council's records, it appears from the 1926 OS, 1:2500 scale map that there was originally a large single block, with another much smaller central building, sheds and two separate houses for staff.

The hospital closed in the 1930s as the desolate location made it hard to staff and medical research had found other methods for dealing with disease. During the next decade the hospital was reopened and enlarged with the addition of new buildings. It then became known as the Isolation Hospital, and was used to convalesce sufferers of less serious illnesses such as tuberculosis and diphtheria. It was later used as a geriatric unit and eventually closed altogether in August 1963. The site was sold in 1965 after which it seems to have seen little use and was left to decay, possibly due to its 'unhealthy' history. Figure 2 illustrates The Isolation Hospital as it was at its height, shortly before closure, it represented a rare survivor of what was a once common facility with the entire complex remaining until 1997.

The detailed planning application (F/97/285) involved the demolition of all but one of the original 1889 buildings (the larger of the staff houses), and two of the later buildings (the large main block and a single storey building with veranda). Five new buildings would then be constructed and the three surviving hospital buildings refurbished (see figure 3: The Proposed Development, the new buildings are denoted A to E).

The hospital site is adjacent to a known archaeological site, listed on the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as No. EXG 033. This consists of an indistinct pattern of multi-phase soil and crop marks and is recorded on various aerial photographs. As the full extent of this site is unknown, the detailed planning application was approved with an attached condition, to implement an archaeological programme of works. The programme of works specified archaeological evaluation of the entire site, and if required, excavation of any threatened deposits, to be completed before building construction commenced.

A desktop survey of any readily available documentary evidence, particularly maps, associated with the hospital site was carried out as part of the evaluation. Examination of Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk, dated 1783, indicates that the hospital site and the surrounding area was once part of Exning Common. There is no tithe map for Exning as the apportionment of the tithes was carried out under the Enclosure Act of 1807, although this did result in an Enclosure Map of 1811. This map records the area as a group of allotments of common land with the actual hospital site being allotted to Wootton Isaacson. The pit is also marked, as an allotment of one acre and thirty six perches, described as being 'for a public gravel pit', positively indicating that the pit predates the hospital. It would seem that gravel extraction become less important and that clunch was discovered as the same area is marked as a clunch pit on the 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS), 1:2500 scale and the 1903 OS, 1:63360 scale maps. The Desktop Survey by A. M. Breen, is published as Appendix 2 of the Evaluation Report (SCCAS Report No. 97/40).

Other than the pit there is nothing listed or portrayed in the documentary evidence that would leave significant archaeological traces. The entire area west of the main road is documented as open land, part of a common, and as such is likely to have remained pasture from an early medieval date. Although there is no evidence that it was, it seems that only from the Enclosure of 1807 to the building of the hospital in 1889 could the area have been under the plough.

An Aerial Photographic Assessment of the arable field to the north had recently been undertaken by Air Photo Services in order to identify and accurately plot soil and crop marks (Air Photo Services, Report No. R133, a copy is held in the Suffolk County SMR). A range of aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1988 were consulted and a plan of possible archaeological features constructed (see figure 4: Aerial Photographic Assessment). Although no features of direct relevance to anything within the hospital grounds could be detected, a square feature approximately 200m north of the hospital site was identified and its precise location plotted. On a 1981 aerial photograph, this feature is represented by negative crop marks, a type of mark which can be caused by the remains of rubble footings or masonry walls affecting root development and water availability. It therefore seems likely that the square feature probably represents the remains of a building. Casual metal detector finds of all periods, but particularly Late Iron Age and Roman, have been reported as having come from this field, whilst the square shape of the possible building suggests a mid to late Roman date.

The only other features of interest, visible on aerial photographs, were a series of east-west, linear marks which probably represent a succession of tracks leading to the pit. The apparent random positioning of these tracks indicate that this field was probably uncultivated, open grassland whilst quarrying was underway. Little can be deduced from aerial photographs about the actual quarry area as the majority of it is now wooded and therefore not visible from the air. All that could be seen is that the quarry had previously extended into the field to the east.

The field evaluation was carried out on site by the Field Team from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in order to ascertain the depth, nature and extent of any surviving archaeological material. This was accomplished through the machine excavation of a series of trenches, any features located were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded, all artefacts were retained and analysed (SCCAS Report No. 97/40), a summary of results from the evaluation are presented in figure 10.

The evaluation revealed many archaeological features, representing ditches and pits, cut into the underlying natural sand. The relatively frequent occurrence of these features indicated the probable presence of early settlement. All the ditches were either parallel or perpendicular to each other and could conceivably form rectilinear plots. From the pottery dating evidence the settlement appeared to be concentrated in the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, although there was also evidence for 1st and 2nd century AD and Prehistoric occupation. All the evaluation trenches contained archaeological features and artefacts, implying that archaeological deposits covered the entire

hospital site. Generally, features in the western half of the site contained pottery of a 1st century AD date, whilst pottery from trenches in the lower, eastern half of the site, included a large proportion of later Roman material.

The excavated trenches also contained evidence for a surviving occupation layer which varied in thickness from the top to the bottom of the slope. In the western, higher trenches, the possible occupation layer was c.100mm thick, and severely disturbed by tree roots, whilst, lower down the slope, it was 450-550mm thick. This variation in thickness is most likely caused by soil creeping down the slope over a long period of time. It is not clear when this was happening although it was probably during the period of occupation, or soon after as all the features are sealed by it. It seems likely that the archaeological deposits and features in this area form part of a substantial late Prehistoric and Roman settlement and as the area to be developed has escaped 20th century intensive ploughing such deposits are likely to be well preserved.

From the results of the evaluation a Brief and Specification outlining a recommended strategy for excavation on the hospital site was devised. Areas of research that excavation of the site may give insight to were identified and these were; early Prehistoric activity; the Iron Age to Roman transition; early settlement layout and development; and the cessation of activity towards the end of the Roman period.

The topsoil over the possible occupation layer, as seen in the evaluation trenches, was relatively thin towards the top of the slope with the archaeology as little as 300mm beneath the ground surface. Further down the slope the archaeological layers are much more deeply buried, generally over 700mm. As the deeply buried archaeology is relatively well protected it will only be disturbed by the excavation of the new building foundations and service trenches. It was therefore felt that only a programme of archaeological monitoring of the foundation trenches would be required for Buildings A, B and C, as all the new construction was to be with suspended floors (see figure 3: The Proposed Development). The archaeology higher up the slope, in the western end of the site, could be more easily damaged or destroyed during construction work, as the areas would require terracing to create level surfaces, therefore, in order to rescue as much information as possible, the entire footprints of Buildings D and E would require open area excavation. The Archaeological Brief and Specification for this excavation is reproduced in this report as Appendix 1.

The excavation was carried out by members of the Fields Projects Team of the SCCAS, commissioned by Design & Build Services Ltd. and funded by Care Principles Ltd.

The evaluation and excavation archives are held in the County Sites and Monuments Record at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, under the site code, EXG 074.

2. Methodology

Excavation

Two separate areas were subjected to open area excavation;

- Area 1; footprint of Building E, c.28 X 11m (area 308m²)
- Area 2; footprint of Building D, c.16 X 10m (area 160m²)

The excavated areas, which had been kindly marked out by the building contractors, were to a simplified building footprint shape and were not true representations of the actual building outlines (see figure 5: Areas Excavated). As the development progressed the actual position of the buildings was subject to slight revision and therefore a small amount of construction could possibly occur outside of the areas investigated.

Areas 1 and 2 were stripped of top and subsoil to reveal, where possible, the occupation layer, or the underlying natural. This was done using the back arm of a wheeled excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide, toothless, ditching bucket. The spoil generated was immediately carted away and stored for re-use within the development area. It had been intended to sieve at least 50% of the occupation layer but as very little survived in either area, both were machined down to the surface of the natural. The mechanical stripping was closely observed at all times with metal detecting of the machined surfaces and the spoil being regularly undertaken. Some significant finds were recovered with the metal detector and these were recorded separately, each being allocated a unique 'small find' number.

Buildings associated with the Isolation Hospital had previously stood within Area 1 and 2, by the time of the excavation these had been cleared to ground level leaving the floors and the below ground foundations. In the northwest corner of Area 1 an 1889 built house had previously stood. Its floor consisted of a thin layer of concrete laid over a wooden parquet floor, which was itself on a thin layer of cement/mortar (c.50mm), all this was removed from within the area of excavation. The lower walls and foundations were deeply set into the underlying natural and as these would have destroyed any archaeological layers that may have been present no attempt was made to remove them. The foundations were recorded on plan as an aid to locating Area 1 on OS maps, backed up with taped measurements from the fences forming the hospital boundary.

Within Area 2 a later hospital building had partly stood within the Southeast corner. The thick concrete floor of this building was broken up and removed by the mechanical excavator. The surface prepared for the floor had been cut into the natural subsoil and had completely removed any trace of the occupation layer. The deep wall foundations were not removed.

Once the areas had been stripped the surfaces were shovel cleaned, this was not an easy task due to the hard nature of the machined surface and the large number of tree roots encountered. Several features were located, portions of which were excavated in order to provide cross-sections in order to record their width and depth. Excavation

was carried out manually using hand trowels and shovels and all artefacts recovered were retained for further analysis. The sections were photographically recorded and drawn at a scale of 1:20. Surface plans of Areas 1 and 2 showing the location of all features and any 'small finds' were drawn at a scale of 1:50 (since reduced to 1:100). Monochrome and colour photographs of general views of the site and most excavated features were taken. The photographs are stored with the site archive under the film codes EAC, EAM, EAW and EBE.

Generous amounts of fill were removed from all features in order to provide a large sample of artefacts for dating and other analysis. Generally, sections of linear features equal to not less than 10% of the total length exposed were excavated, whilst c.50% of the fill of pits and postholes was removed. Extra sections were excavated through cutting features in order to determine their relationship. No soil samples were taken as no waterlogged or other promising archaeological layers were encountered.

Monitoring

The foundation trenches for the new buildings A, B and C were monitored by visual observation of the machined trenches prior to pouring of the concrete foundations. The cross sections of most features appearing in the trench sides were photographically recorded and drawn at a scale of 1:20. Any features deep enough to appear across the bottom of any foundation trenches were planned at a scale of 1:100, although in most cases the foundation trenches were excavated until clean natural was visible across the entire bottom of the trench. Due to the extreme depth of many of the foundation trenches it was not possible to enter them to retrieve finds or make detailed measurements for section drawing or planning. Also the excavated spoil was placed directly into a dumper truck and piled up elsewhere on site so it was virtually impossible to determine the original location of any artefacts recovered from the spoil heaps.

3. Results

Excavation

Various features were identified, excavated and recorded (see figure 6 for the excavation plan and figures 8i-vii for the sections). These features and the artefacts recovered from them appear to represent three distinct phases of occupation (numbered 1, 2 and 3; see figures 7i-iv for the phased plans), each with differing, but not specifically identified, sub-phases of activity. The earliest, Phase 1, dates from the Late Iron Age to early Roman (within an approximate date range of AD1-65), Phase 2 appears to start in the late 2nd century AD and lasts well into the 3rd century AD. The third phase of occupation is related to the Isolation Hospital and dates to the late 19th and 20th centuries. There was also a small number of features for which no datable artefacts were recovered although for some of these a phase can be inferred through stratigraphic analysis.

A description and some limited interpretation of the features recorded follows below. Features are identified by the context numbers allocated during the excavation; these commenced at 0100 to avoid the duplication any of numbers issued during the earlier

evaluation. The features are listed by phase and assumed chronological order, and are not necessarily in numeric order. See Appendix 2 for a full list of context numbers used. Four small finds were recorded (1000-1003), two were recovered from features and are located by context, the location of the remaining two were recorded on plan.

Phase 1, (AD1-65):

0108 - Identified as a ditch, represented by a linear feature aligned north-south and adjacent to the western edge of Area 1. Two sections were excavated; section 0109 to establish a relationship with ditch 0106 (see below) and section 0116 (see figure 8i). The feature is approximately 2m wide and 1m deep with a 'V' shaped profile (as illustrated in section 0116), it appears to narrow to the north but this is probably due to slight over-machining of the odd strip on the northern end of Area 1. The feature runs at a very slight angle across the hill slope with the northern end higher up the slope. The southwest end appears to turn to the east and continue up the slope, this was originally interpreted as a separate feature and numbered 0112 (see below). To the north the bottom of this feature was 0.35m higher than to the south (see section 0145, figure 8vi). The fill consists of a mix of pale yellow sands and brown clays on the sides and at the bottom, probably from natural backfilling. This is covered by a single, thick layer of mid brownish orange clayey sand which fills the entire feature, possibly implying a deliberate and relatively swift backfilling. Seventy-eight sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature (combined from excavated sections 0109+0116) of which seventy-six fell within a date range of AD1 to AD65, the remaining sherds could only be dated as Iron Age and Early Roman. Animal bone, fired clay, burnt flint and two worked flints were also recovered.

This feature is likely to be the same as ditch 0027 recorded during the evaluation (see figure 10: Summary of results).

0112 - Identified and numbered as a separate ditch when first seen on the surface although upon excavation (section 0113) it was found to be an eastward extension of ditch 0108 which turns through nearly 90° and then runs up the slope. This feature measures approximately 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep, the profile is of a slightly different shape to that of 0108 (see section 0113, figure 8ii), with 0112 having a ledge on the Southern side, the base of 0112 is c.0.3m higher than that of 0108. No layers could be distinguished within the fill which was similar to the mid brownish orange clayey sand fill of 0108. Animal bone, fired clay and thirteen sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature. Eleven sherds fell within the date range of AD1 to AD60, the remaining two being dated as Iron Age.

The junction of features 0108 and 0112 is cut by a later linear feature (ditch 0110, see below), aligned northwest-southeast, and it was therefore not possible to establish the exact relationship of 0108 and 0112.

This feature is likely to be the same as ditch 0021 recorded during the evaluation (see figure 10: Summary of Results).

0137 - Identified as a ditch, a linear feature aligned east-west, running down hill. Can be seen in sections 0149 and 0137/0136 (figures 8v & vii). It is 1m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded bottom. The fill consists of a uniform orange/brown loamy sand. In section 0149, ditch 0126 (labelled as 0136, see below) can be seen to cut through 0137, it is this relationship, and that of 0126 to 0110 (see below), that places this feature in phase 1 as no artefacts were recovered.

0126/0134/0136 - Identified as a ditch, although to allow for the possibility of there being more than one feature involved three separate numbers were allocated. The feature is aligned northwest-southeast and runs down the hill. It has gently sloping sides with a rounded bottom and is 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep. It was first identified in Area 1 as a branch diverging to the south off ditch 0110 (see below) and was numbered 0134. In section 0131 (figure 8iii) it was not possible to obtain a cross section through the relationship due to the presence of a modern disturbance but from the surface it appeared that 0110 was later.

In Area 2 this feature was picked up again and allocated the number 0126, it is illustrated in sections 0126 and 0146 (figures 8iii & iv) where ditch 0127 (see below) can be seen to cut it. The feature is cut through by the foundations of a 20th century hospital building, a section drawn parallel with this cut (section 0149, figure 8vii) shows this ditch (labelled 0136) cutting another linear feature, ditch 0137 (see above). As it was not possible to see any features to the east of the foundation a narrow trench was hand excavated. Within this a feature which was undoubtedly a continuation of 0126 was recorded (numbered 0136). The fill of 0126/0134/0136 consists of a uniform mid orange/brown clayey sand. No artefacts were recovered from any part of the feature and it was assigned to phase 1 through its relationship with 0110 (see below).

0110/0135 - Identified as a ditch, a linear feature aligned northwest-southeast, running down slope. Three sections were excavated through this feature (0111, 0131 and 0135). The profile of this feature varies along its length, the most north-western section (section 0111, figure 8ii), shows it with a 'V' shaped profile, approximately 1.2m in width and 0.6m deep; in the drawn section 0110/0112 (figure 8ii) to the southeast, the feature has become wider, at 2m, and has sides that are less steep; further to the southeast (sections 0131 and 0135, figures 8iii & iv) the feature regains the dimensions and shape as seen in section 0111. In the vicinity of section 0131 a separate linear feature, ditch 0126 (see above) diverges from 0110, unfortunately, no relationship is visible in section but from the surface it appears that 0110 is later.

In the drawn section 0110/0112, feature 0110 can be seen to cut features 0112 and 0108, indicating that they were filled prior to the cutting of 0110. The widening of 0110 at this point is probably caused by collapse of the relatively loose backfill of 0108/0112, presumably during the construction of 0110 as no collapsed material is visible in the section.

In Area 2 a linear feature aligned northwest-southeast was sectioned (0135), from its alignment and the shape of the profile it would appear to be a continuation of ditch 0110. The south-eastern end of this feature is cut by a southwest-northeast aligned

linear feature dated to phase 2 (ditch 0127, see below), 0135 does not reappear to the south of the linear feature (0127). The fill of 0110/0135 consists of a uniform mid brownish orange clayey sand, slightly darker than that of 0108/0112. Animal bone, burnt flint and eleven sherds of pottery dated AD30 to AD60, one Iron Age sherd and two Roman sherds were recovered from this ditch (combined from excavated sections 0110+0111+0135). A human infant long bone fragment was also recovered.

This feature is likely to be the same as ditch 0022 recorded during the evaluation (see figure 10: Summary of Results).

0121 - Identified as a ditch, represented by a linear feature aligned northeast-southwest, running down hill. Impossible to trace on the surface as it is cut on both sides by adjacent features (ditches 0121 and 0106, see below) but is clearly visible in section (drawn sections 0144, 0147 and 0148, figures 8vi & vii). This feature is 0.8m deep with steep sides and a narrow flat bottom, it is c.0.6m wide at widest point (section 0144). There are two identifiable fills to this feature, the lower fill probably formed during a period of natural backfilling from material transported by wind and water whilst the upper fill may represent a deliberate backfilling of the ditch. Five sherds of pottery were retrieved during excavation of this feature, three were dated AD1 to AD60, one was dated to the Iron Age period. The remaining piece, which was very small and probably intrusive, was Roman. The finds from this feature were numbered 0122. One piece of animal bone, one worked flint and a small piece of iron slag were also collected.

0119 - Identified as a ditch, a linear feature with similar alignment to 0121, cuts ditch 0121 and is itself cut by ditch 0104 (see below) as illustrated in section 0144 (figure 8vi). The fill consists of a mid orange/brown clayey sand. It has relatively shallow sides, is 0.45m deep and is estimated to have been at least 1m wide on surface. Ten sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature, six were dated AD1 to AD60, one AD30 to AD60, one early Roman and one Roman, (finds numbered 0120).

It was not possible to establish the relationship between ditches 0121 & 0119 and the large north-south ditch 0108 as the junction between these features had been destroyed by Late 19th and 20th century house foundations and drains.

0114 - Identified as a ditch, a north-south aligned linear feature, c.1m in width and 0.5m deep, deepening to 0.6m by the southern edge of Area 1. Rough 'V' shaped profile but with a narrow flat bottomed channel (c. spade[?] width) along the bottom, the fill consists of a uniform light brown compact clayey sand (see section 0114, figure 8ii). The northern end of 0114 or the relationship with ditches 0108/0112 and 0110 could not be ascertained the junction had been destroyed by a large modern pit (0123, see below). Five sherds of pottery were recovered, three dated AD1 to AD60, one Iron Age (or early Saxon, but most likely Iron Age), the remaining piece was a fragment of 20th century porcelain, probably an intrusive find from pit 0123.

Phase 2 (Late 2nd to 4th century AD):

0106 - Identified as a ditch, a linear feature aligned northwest-southeast, running down hill on a similar alignment to ditches 0121 and 0119 of phase 1 (see above). The feature is c.1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. It has a 'bowl' shaped profile and the fill consists of a uniform mid brown loam. It is illustrated on sections 0144, 0147 and 0148 (figures 8vi & vii) where it can be seen to cut ditch 0121. Five sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature with dates ranging from AD40-60 to late 3rd century AD. A piece of burnt flint, oyster shells, a fragment of Roman box tile and fragments of mortar and opus signinum were also collected.

0138 - Identified as a ditch, a small narrow feature aligned approximately north-south, 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep. In section (section 0138, figure 8vii) this feature can be seen to be cut by ditch 0105 (see below). A fragment of animal bone, a piece of burnt flint and two sherds of pottery were recovered, one piece of the pottery was dated to the 3rd century AD whilst the other was dated to the Iron Age or early Saxon. This feature is likely to be the same as ditch 0025 recorded during the evaluation (see figure 10: Summary of Results).

0105 - Identified as a ditch, northwest-southeast aligned linear feature running down hill. The feature is c.0.7m wide and 0.8m deep, steep sided with a 'V' shaped profile and fill of uniform mid brown loam. 0105 is illustrated on sections 0144, 0147 and 0148 (figures 8vi & vii) where ditch 0104 (see below) can be seen to cut it. One sherd of pottery dated to the 3rd century AD and two pieces of animal bone were recovered from this feature.

0104 - Identified as a ditch, a linear feature aligned northwest-southeast running down hill. The feature is c.2.2m wide and 1.3m deep. The feature has fairly steep sides towards the bottom forming a 'V' shaped profile, towards the top the sides are less steep (particularly in section 0144). The fill consists of a dark brown loamy sand with no apparent layering. 0104 is illustrated on sections 0144, 0147 and 0148 (figures 8vi & vii) where it can be seen to cut feature 0105 to the north, and feature 0119 to the south. Eight sherds of pottery with dates ranging from AD1-60 to the 2nd century AD and Roman, quantities of animal bone and tile, one iron nail and a small piece of iron slag were recovered from the excavation of sections through this feature.

An amount of material was removed from over ditches 0104 and 0105 before they were recognised as separate features, the finds were numbered under 0102 and 0103. It can be seen from the sections that the material came from the later ditch 0104 and that the finds can be safely assigned as such. These finds consisted of 22 sherds of pottery ranging from late 2nd century to the 4th century AD, quantities of animal bone, tile and oyster shell and five pieces of worked flint. A total of 18 pieces of painted plaster were recovered from ditch 0104 (as marked on section 0148), four with dark coloured stripes, the remainder with red stripes.

0127 - Identified as a ditch, a large linear feature aligned north-south, adjacent to the western edge of Area 2. Two sections were excavated; one to the south to establish a relationship with ditch 0126 (see above), and another c.9m to the north. The feature is

approximately 2m wide and 0.6m deep with a 'bowl' shaped profile (as illustrated in section 0127 and 0146, figure 8iv). The feature runs at a very slight angle across the hill slope with the northern end being higher up the slope. The bottom of the feature to the south is less than 0.1m lower than to the north. The fill consists of mid orange brown clayey sands on the sides and at the bottom of the feature, probably from natural backfilling, covered by a thick layer of mid greyish brown clayey sand filling the entire feature. There are no distinguishable layers within this possibly suggesting a deliberate backfilling of the feature.

Ditch 0127 cuts through ditch 0126 as can be seen on section 0146. The eastern end of ditch 0110 (see above) was cut by ditch 0127, this could be seen on the surface but it was not possible to obtain a cross section through the relationship due to presence of a modern pit (0130). Six sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature, two were dated to the Iron Age two were Roman and one was dated to the late 2nd/late 3rd century AD. Animal bone, tile and a fragment of Roman or Saxon glass were also recovered.

Phase Undetermined:

For a small number of features it has not been possible to definitely assign them a phase although as all but one of these features are cut by later phase 3 features and all have leached fills similar to the features of phases 1 and 2 it must be assumed that they belong to one of these phases.

0133 - Identified as a ditch, a linear feature aligned northwest-southeast, running down slope. The southeast end runs off the eastern edge of Area 2, the northwest end is indeterminable beyond a series of modern disturbances. The feature is 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, the fill consists of mid orange brown sand (section 0133, figure 8v). One worked flint, a quantity of animal bone and burnt flint was collected from this feature, one of the animal bones, a piece of cow humerus had two holes drilled through possibly suggesting a tool of some form. None of these artefacts were datable.

0139 - Identified as a ditch, a linear feature aligned north-south, undoubtedly the same feature as ditch 0026 recorded during the evaluation (see figure 10: Summary of Results). The feature was c.0.7m wide but only 0.05m deep. As some of this feature had been accidentally removed by over-machining and it was not possible to obtain a relationship with ditches 0105 and 0104. No artefacts were recovered from this feature during either the excavation or the evaluation.

0140 - Identified as a ditch, a linear feature, it emerges from the eastern edge of Area 2 and runs northwest for 2.5m and terminates in a butt end. It is 1m wide and 0.5m deep with sloping sides and flat bottom, the fill consists of mid brown loamy sand (section 0140, figure 8v). No artefacts were recovered from this feature. This feature is on a similar alignment to ditch 0018 recorded during the evaluation some 7.5 m to the southeast which could possibly be associated (see figure 10: Summary of Results).

0141 - Possible ditch, only seen in section (0149, figure 8vii), no finds.

Phase 3 (Late 19th/20th Century):

A series of 'modern' disturbances were apparent across the Area 1 and Area 2, all are assumed to be associated with the Isolation Hospital and therefore date from the 1880s onwards. Only a limited number of these were excavated and allocated context numbers.

The largest of the disturbances were the foundations of a single storey hospital building. These consisted of a concrete filled trench with stepped brickwork above to support walls assumed to be c.18 inches thick. Associated with this building was a series of water pipes with stopcock, and a set of concrete drains. These would seem to have been a later addition to the building and not part of the original construction as they lie against the foundations and in one area a portion of the concrete foundation has been cut away to install the drain.

0123 - A large, roughly square pit, c.4 x 4m and 1m deep, with sheer sides and a flat bottom. One quadrant was excavated in order to ascertain its depth and possible use. Very few artefacts were recovered considering the size of the feature (12 pieces of pottery, some animal bone, tile, slate and an iron nail). The upper fill consisted of mid orange/brown clayey sand which contained very few artefacts. No layering could be seen suggesting a swift and deliberate backfilling of this feature. At the very bottom, which was into chalk subsoil, were a few lenses of yellow/orange sand and a thin layer of a black sticky tar-like substance. This pit cut through features 0114, 0110, 0126 and possible clipped 0108/0112, the relationship with 0114 can be seen on section 0123 (figure 8iii).

0130 - A rectangular pit, 1 x 2.5m, one of eleven other similar features which, although identified to be of modern origin, was partially excavated to ascertain its depth and to check the possibility of archaeological deposits surviving beneath. This pit was excavated to a depth of 1.2m at which point excavation was halted for safety reasons. The bottom had not been reached and the fill consisted mainly of topsoil, brown sands and yellow sand, dense and slightly 'oily' in places. The feature had sheer sides and square corners, the section was not recorded. The fill contained a few modern artefacts (not retained) and a small amount of residual material. A number of these pits were cut by the concrete building foundations.

This pit is one of eleven similar pits which are all arranged in roughly a northwest-southeast line, probably respecting some form of boundary. The pits appear to have been dug at different times as some of them partially cut each other implying that their approximate locations were known and that space was at a premium. By examination of the hospital plans it can be seen that these features all lie southwest of a roadway. These pits may have simply been used for burying cess although the hospital was equipped with a cesspit complex in the southeast corner, but, judging from its appearance, this may not have been installed for some years after the opening of the

Hospital. Alternatively the pits may have been used for disposal of material specific to activities at the Isolation Hospital.

Monitoring

Plans of the monitored foundations are illustrated in figure 9. The features are depicted as they were when first seen rather than as removed by machine as generally the foundation trenches were excavated to be deeper than the features.

Building A:

0150 - Northwest-southeast aligned ditch with a brown sandy loam fill, c.2.5m in width and 1.4m deep. A section at the northwest end was recorded. The finds numbered 0143 are most likely to have originated from this ditch and date to the late 2nd and late 3rd centuries AD.

0151 - Northwest-southeast aligned ditch with an orange sandy loam fill, c.2m in width and 0.8m deep. The northwest end appears to start to turn to the north. The foundation trench on southeast side of the building was slightly deeper and the ditch was now represented by two narrow gullies. A section at the northwest end, which was recorded, illustrates the presence of two channels. The northern channel had shallow sides and a rounded bottom whilst the southern channel had a 'V' shaped profile and appeared to be a later re-cut a the ditch.

0152 - A group of two or three possible northwest-southeast aligned gullies, only seen in two of the three northwest-southeast foundation trenches and may in fact be natural in origin.

0153 - A pit, only partially within trench but probably oval in shape, dark loam fill.

0154 - Probable pit, only partially seen in trench so it was not possible to determine its shape although probably round or oval, dark loam fill. Recorded in section 0159.

0160 - Small narrow probable ditch, only seen in section 0159, c.0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with dark grey sandy loam fill.

0161 - Small possible posthole, only seen in section 0159, c.0.3m wide and deep with pale brown sandy loam with chalk fill.

Building B:

0155 - Northeast-southwest aligned ditch with a dark loam fill, c.1.5m in width.

0156 - Northwest-southeast aligned ditch with a mid brown loam fill, c.1m in width.

0157 - Northwest-southeast aligned ditch with a mid brown loam fill, c.0.9m in width.

Building C:

0158 - Probable pit, only partially seen in the bottom of the trench so it was not possible to determine its shape although it is probably round or oval rather than square, pale mid brown silt and charcoal fill.

4. The Finds

by Cathy Tester

Introduction

A summary of finds quantities from this excavation is presented in the table below. A full quantification by context is provided in Appendix 3.

find type	no.	wt/g
Pottery	238	2377
Animal bone	350	5972
CBM	42	7760
Fired clay	18	104
Plaster	18	382
Mortar	1	1
Glass	1	1
Slag	2	20
Human bone	1	1
Oyster shell	12	247
Snails	13	18
Worked flint	24	108
Burnt flint	18	296
Human bone	1	1
Stone	4	126
Iron (inc. sm. finds)	5	37

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Finds have been divided into categories by function.

1. Coins by Judith Plouviez

Iron age coin

1002 Silver coin, dished, diameter 11.5mm x 10mm , corroded. Obverse shows a wreath design which probably also had back to back crescents in the illegible half. Reverse shows a horse to right, head mostly off the flan, a row of pellets below and carries the ?edge of inscription or symbol. An Iceni Pattern-Horse type, probably a 'minim' on size, insufficient detail visible on reverse to classify precisely. Late Iron Age first half of 1st century AD. Area 1, unstratified.

Roman coin

1003 Bronze coin, Type Ae3, corroded and worn. Obverse carries the inscription FLMAX TH(heodora), and the reverse (pietas) ROMANA, mint .TRP. (Trier) Date AD 337-341. Layer 0102 (OP No. 0103).

2. Household Objects

Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

Introduction

A total of 238 sherds of pottery weighing 2377g was recovered during the excavation. Study of the pottery has identified late Iron Age and earliest Roman coarsewares

which include a significant amount of grog-tempered "Belgic" fabrics. A gap in the pottery sequence from the about the mid 1st century until the later Roman period was also revealed.

The pottery came mainly from ditches; a small amount came from one layer and nearly a quarter of it came from unstratified or modern features. Table 2 below shows the breakdown by feature source of the pottery.

feature type	no.	wt/g	% wt
ditches	155	1578	66.39
layer	22	232	9.76
Unstrat. & modern	61	567	23.85
Total	238	2377	100.00

Table 2. Pottery distribution by feature type

The features on this site were of two broad date ranges: those with Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery - Pre-Flavian and possibly pre-Conquest, and those with later Roman pottery from the 3rd and 4th century. Table 3 below shows the distribution of the pottery between features that were dated to the early and late phases of activity.

phase	no.	wt/g	% wt
1:- Early	136	1354	56.96
2:- Late	41	456	19.18
3:- Unstrat & modern	61	567	23.85
Total	238	2377	100.00

Table 3 Pottery distribution by phase

More than half of the total, or three-quarters of the stratified pottery, came from ditches associated with the earlier phase of activity.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by count, weight and details of fabric, form or broad class, wear and other comments were recorded and the details have been input on a database file. Roman pottery from SCCAS excavations is classified using the type and fabric series established for Pakenham (unpublished) which covers Late Iron Age pottery but is backed up by Thompson's (1982) Belgic pottery form series and *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull, 1947). The full pottery quantification by context is available in the Appendix 3.

Fabrics

Table 4 below summarises the total range of fabrics identified within the entire collection. The relative proportion of each fabric is expressed as a percentage of the total weight.

fabric name	fabric code	no.	wt/g	% wt
Early shell tempered	ESG	1	13	0.55
Grog tempered ware	GG	102	890	37.44
Grey micaceous	GM	9	42	1.77
Misc. sandy greyware	GX	68	696	29.28
Handmade	HM	9	54	2.27
Horningsea grey ware	HOG	3	215	9.05
Nar Valley reduced	NA	18	158	6.65
Nar Valley oxidised	NAO	4	49	2.06
Nene Valley CC	NV	2	2	0.08
Nene Valley white	NW	1	88	3.70
Pakenham CC	PKC	2	23	0.97
Oxidised coarseware	RX	29	8	0.34
Shell tempered	SG	10	106	4.46
White coarseware	WX	1	11	0.46
<i>total LIA & Roman</i>		232	2355	99.07
<i>Post medieval</i>				
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1	3	0.13
Misc. post-medieval	PMed	2	4	0.17
Post medieval red ware	PMRW	3	15	0.63
<i>total PMed</i>		6	22	0.93
Total		238	2377	100.00

Table 4. Fabric quantification.

Fourteen Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics or fabric groups were identified and nearly all of them - about 99% by weight, were coarse wares used mainly for food preparation, cooking and storage.

Late Iron Age and Early Roman fabrics

Late Iron Age and early Roman fabrics were ESG, GG, HM, GX, and RX.

The small quantity of handmade Iron Age fabrics (HM) recovered had combinations of flint, chalk, sand, grog, and organic temper. Several handmade sherds which were sand and organic tempered in a black matrix could only be identified as Iron Age or early Saxon because they are virtually indistinguishable. In most contexts they are more likely to be Iron Age because of stratigraphic relationships and because of their immediate association with groups that are composed solely of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery.

There was only one sherd of Early Shell-Tempered ware (ESG) - a finely-moulded rim sherd of a neckless jar form common in the Conquest period.

The largest component of the fabric assemblage was 'Belgic' pottery (GG) - wheel-thrown and grog tempered ware which was common in Southeast England during the decades either side of the Conquest. Grogged fabrics account for 37.44% of the total weight in this collection. Although no precise source is known for this material, it is probable that it is all from reasonably local workshops.

The grogged forms consist entirely of jars - of these 31% are cordoned and carinated, 23.8% are large storage jars, 9.2% miscellaneous jars, and 35% of the sherds are undiagnostic. It is notable that there are no platters or other open forms identified in the grogged fabric. Platters did not become common until the post-Conquest period which suggests that this pottery is more likely to date from the first half of the 1st century.

Roman fabrics

Roman fabrics consisted of local and regionally traded wares, among them were grey and oxidised wares from the Nar Valley in Norfolk (NA & NAO), from Horningsea in Cambs. (HOG), grey micaceous wares most likely from Wattisfield in Suffolk (GM), and grey sandy wares from undetermined but presumed local sources (GX). Late Shell tempered wares (SG) were from possible sources in the South or East Midlands or from the kilns at Lakenheath; white ware came from the Nene Valley (NW), and oxidised and white coarse wares (RX & WX) came from indeterminate but also presumed local sources.

Fine table wares included local and regionally traded colour coated wares from the Nene Valley (NV and Pakenham (PKC)). Finewares account for only 1% of this pottery assemblage and there were no imports.

Early Saxon handmade fabric

As stated above, several handmade sherds which were sand and organic tempered in a black matrix could only be identified as Iron Age or early Saxon. Some of these could be assigned to Iron Age because of stratigraphic and artefactual associations, but when found in association with late Roman pottery or in modern features or unstratified, the presence of these sherds has to point at least to the possibility of early Saxon activity somewhere nearby.

Post medieval pottery

Six sherds of post Medieval coarseware were found but only in the modern pits or unstratified. They accounted for less than 1% of the total pottery weight.

Pottery from the Evaluation

The pottery collected during the evaluation (Caruth, 1997) had the same range of Roman fabrics with the addition of a single sherd of Much Hadham red-slipped ware and one fineware import from East Gaul - a 3rd century samian flanged bowl form Dr. 38 from Trier. There were also two sherds from an Early Bronze Age Beaker.

The pottery showed the same long gap in activity between the Late Iron Age or earliest Roman period and about the mid-3rd century. The latest Roman fabrics and forms came mainly from contexts that were tentatively grouped as a 'Roman occupation layer' in the evaluation trenches.

Forms

Table 5 below, summarises the total range of vessels identified at least by broad class in the collection.

form	type no.	no.	wt/g	% wt
Beakers	3	4	25	1.05
MJars	4	6	77	3.24
SJars	4.14	7	258	10.85
WJars	5	33	352	14.81
	5.1	2	18	0.76
	5.2	30	311	13.08
	5.2.2	2	35	1.47
	5.5	1	98	4.12
Jars (misc.)		21	135	5.68
Bowls	6	3	12	0.50
Dishes	6	2	20	0.84
	6.17.3	2	43	1.81
	6.19.2	1	18	0.76
Mortarium	7	1	88	3.70
Undiagnostic		123	887	37.32
Total		238	2377	100.00

Table 5 Identified forms.

Jars are the main component of the collection (54.01% total weight). Wide mouthed and cordoned jars are the most common part (30%), large storage jars are 10.85% of the total. Shallower open forms are notably scarce in the collection. Due to the gap between the activity of phase 1 and that of phase 2, the forms most characteristic of the late 1st and 2nd century are absent. Only a few beaker sherds are found amongst the later phased Roman fabrics.

Phase analysis

Because of the apparent hiatus between the activity of phases 1 and 2 on this site, it is important to look at the material from each phase in separate detail. Tables 6 and 7 below, present the pottery fabric quantifications by phase.

fabric name	fabric code	no.	wt/g	% wt
Early shell tempered	ESG	1	13	0.96
Grog tempered ware	GG	86	800	59.08
Grey micaceous	GM	1	1	0.07
Misc. sandy greyware	GX	42	493	36.41
Handmade	HM	5	42	3.10
Oxidised coarseware	RX	1	5	0.37
Total		136	1354	100.00

Table 6. Fabric distribution - Phase 1:- Early

The amount of pottery in the phase 1 features is three times that assigned to phase 2. Grog tempered ware (GG) dominates the group at 59%. Next most common are miscellaneous grey sandy wares (GX) at 36%. There is a small amount of handmade ware (HM) and single sherds of Early shell tempered (ESG) and Oxidised coarseware (RX). The single abraded sherd of Grey micaceous ware (GM) is small enough to be

intrusive. There are no imports; all of these wares are assumed to be local products except possibly the ESG which may come from Essex.

fabric name	fabric code	no.	wt/g	% wt
Grog tempered ware	GG	6	39	8.55
Grey micaceous	GM	4	10	2.19
Misc. sandy greyware	GX	8	94	20.61
Handmade	HM	3	9	1.97
Horningsea grey ware	HOG	2	111	24.34
Nar Valley reduced	NA	7	28	6.14
Nene Valley CC	NV	2	2	0.44
Nene Valley white	NW	1	88	19.30
Pakenham CC	PKC	2	23	5.04
Shell tempered	SG	6	52	11.40
Total		41	456	100.00

Table 7. Fabric distribution Phase 2:- Late

There really was a very small amount of pottery from the phase 2 features - less than ten sherds of any fabric and none can be said to predominate. However, the fabric range is much wider and also typical of what is becoming known of Late Roman Fen Edge sites. Apart from GG and HM which are residual, the group includes local (GX) as well as regionally traded wares (GM and PKC) and notably, wares from kilns around the Fen Edge - Horningsea (HOG), the Nar Valley (NA), the Nene Valley (NV & NW), and possibly Lakenheath (SG).

Discussion

The pottery from this site is chiefly of value as dating evidence for the backfilling of early field boundaries around the time of the Roman Conquest. The features were too few to indicate whether it was part of a large scale abandonment of a field system but given the absence of what could be called *primary* refuse, there is still no pottery evidence - either in fabrics or forms that would indicate occupation even nearby until the 3rd century.

The pottery from the activity of phase 2 reflects a typical pattern of local and regional trade around the Fen Edge.

It is impossible to say on the evidence of a few *possible* early Saxon sherds anything about a possible hiatus or continuity of occupation into the early Saxon period. If genuine, they could only indicate a very low level of activity on this site.

3. Buildings and services

Structural metalwork

Three iron objects were identified as nails. These came Ditch 0104, and modern Pits 0123 (OP No. 0124), and 0130.

Ceramic building materials

Forty-two fragments of brick or tile weighing 7760g were collected. They consisted mainly of Roman roof and box flue tiles from five stratified contexts - Layer 0102 (OP Nos.0102 & 0103) and Ditches 0104 and 0106 in Area 1 and Ditch 0127 in Area 2. Medieval and modern brick as well as Roman roof and flue tile were found in modern Pit 0123. All of the Roman tile was found in features whose pottery dated them to the later phase of activity.

Eighteen fragments of baked clay, probably daub were collected from Ditches 0108, 0110 and 0112 which dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period of activity.

Plaster

Eighteen fragments of wall plaster including several with red stripes were collected only from the late Roman Layer 0102. They were found in association with fragments of roof tile and flue tiles.

Mortar

One fragment of Roman mortar - *opus signinum* was collected from Ditch 0106 (OP No. 0117).

4. Objects associated with metalworking

Two pieces of possible iron slag were collected from Ditch 0104 and Gully 0121 (OP No.0122).

5. Miscellaneous tools

1001 Fe. A small pair of shears, broken consisting of one blade and most of the loop-type spring. Total length 120mm; blade length 50mm; width 16mm; height 1mm. Layer 0102 (OP No. 0103).

6. Flint

Twenty-four pieces of worked flint were collected and all of them were unpatinated flakes.

Eighteen pieces of burnt flint were also collected from Ditches 0106 0108 and 0114 and from Gully 0133 and Ditch 0135 in Area 2.

7. Biological evidence Identifications by Sue Anderson

Human bone

A fragment of infant long bone was found in Ditch 0110.

Animal bone

A total of 358 bone fragments weighing 6521g was recovered. The material, from twenty-five stratified contexts plus two unstratified contexts, was generally well preserved. Rapid examination of the bones in their context groups provided the following observations about the bone and about the species present:

Unstratified - OPs 0100, 0101. Cow atlas, vertebrae, metacarpals, metatarsals; sheep tibia.

Layer 0102 - OP 0103. Boar's tooth, large mammal humerus & calcaneum; horse tooth.

Ditch 0104 - OP 0104. Cow vertebrae, ribs, metapodial, teeth, and juvenile tibia.

Ditch 0105 - OP 0105. Cow jaw.

Ditch 0106 - OPs 0106, 0107, 0117. Three fragments unidentified.

Ditch 0108 - OPs 0109, 0116. Cow axis; vertebrae, phalange, scapula, and humerus; sheep pelvis, jaw and metapodial; large mammal fragments.

Ditch 0110 - OPs 0110, 0111. Horse femur (12.5 hands); sheep mandible; pig mandible +.

Ditch 0112 - OP 0111. Sheep horn core, mandible; some cow; one horse fragment.

Ditch 0114 - OP 0114. Cow vertebrae and tibia.

Cleaning over Ditches 0108, 0110, 0112 - OP 0115. Sheep and pig jaws; one rib.

Section through Ditches 0108, 0110, 0112 - OPs 0118, 0125. Cow and sheep vertebrae; pig tooth; horse tooth; large mammal vertebrae, rib, skull base and ulna.

Ditch 0119 - OP 0120. Cow radius.

Gully 0122 - OP 0121. Medium mammal pelvis fragment.

Modern Pit 0124 - OP 0123. Large mammal fragments, including skull.

Ditch 0127 - OPs 0127, 0129. Mostly cow phalanges, teeth, scapula (butchery marks); sheep cranium, horncore, small mammal scapula.

Modern Pit 0130 - Cow phalanges.

Ditch section 0110 0134 - OP 0131. Cow metapodial.

Gully 0133 - OP 0133. All cow - inc. Include 2 right mandibles, and humerus with 2 holes drilled

Ditch 0135 - OP 0135. ?Cow metatarsal (with arthritis); large mammal scapula.

Ditch 0138 - OP 0138. Sheep metapodial.

The complete bone assemblage is dominated by large and medium sized mammals, mainly cow, but there is also horse sheep and pig. There appears to be a large number of mandibles and foot bones. Some fragments show evidence of butchery, some of the animals were immature at death, and other show signs of arthritis. There is also possible evidence of bone working - the cow humerus from Gully 0133 with two holes drilled may represent an unfinished or abandoned effort.

Oyster and Snail

Fragments of 12 oysters weighing 247g were collected from Ditch 0106 and Layer 0102.

Eighteen snails were found in Ditches 0106, 0110, and 0127.

Summary and Discussion

Evidence from the pottery and the coins suggests an early phase of activity on this site during the Late Iron Age or Early Roman Period. The pottery is chiefly of value as dating evidence for the backfilling of early field boundaries around the time of the Roman Conquest. The majority of pottery comes from features dated to this period. There is no evidence, apart from the unstratified silver Iceni coin, to indicate that the Late Iron Age and Early Roman assemblage comes from anything more than a relatively modest settlement of the period. This early period is followed by a long gap with no artefactual evidence of activity in the vicinity until the 3rd century. The

of the field system which involved the backfilling of open ditches and the excavation of new field boundaries.

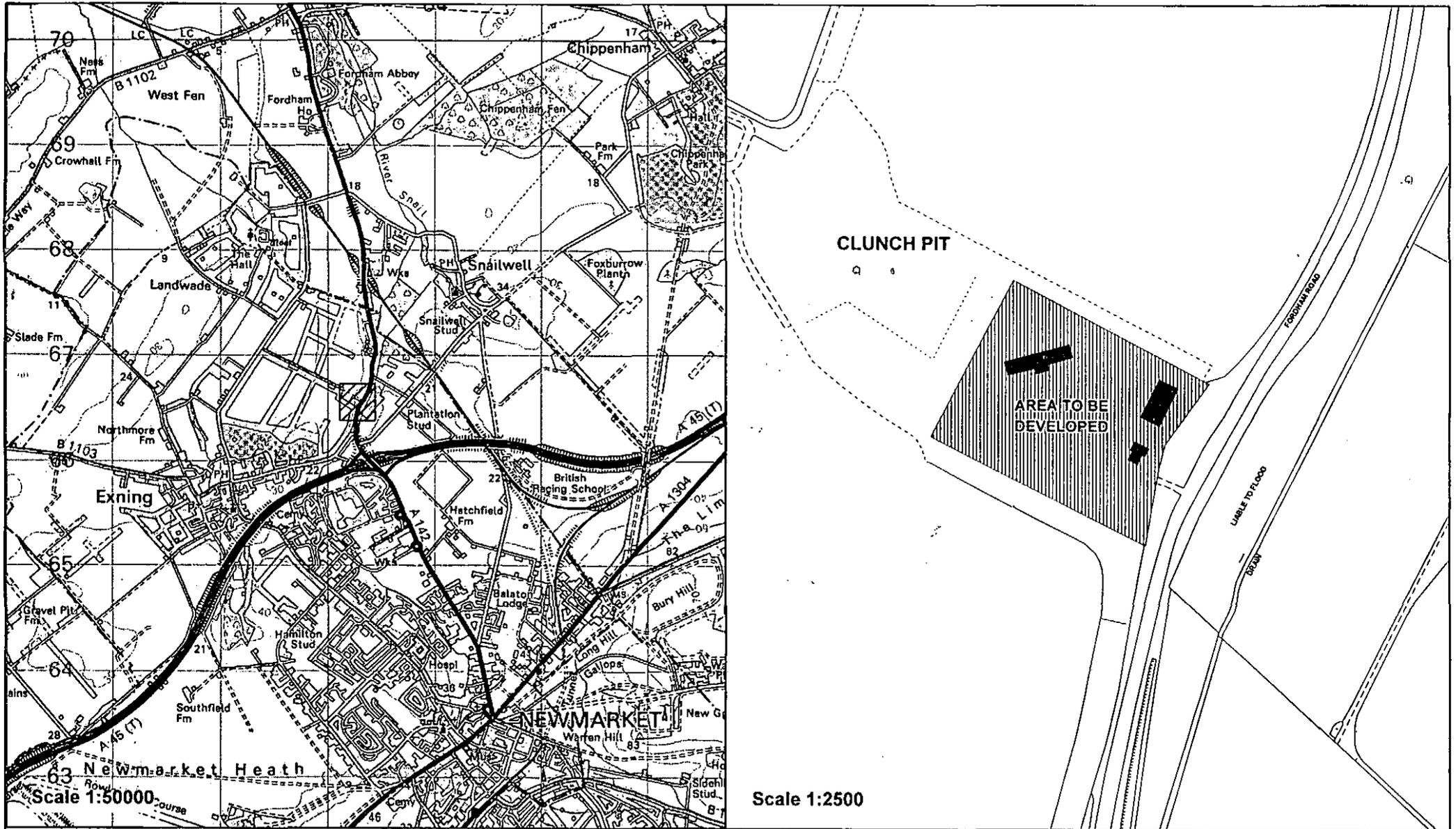
In Phase 1, the earliest ditch is probably that represented by features 0108 and 0112. These features appear to form a corner of what is probably an enclosed area or field situated to the northwest. The two lengths of ditch have profiles that are different in shape, with 0108 being deeper and wider than that of 0112, although the fill of both features is very similar, and the artefacts recovered from each feature appear to represent a similar date range. Due to their differing shape and depth it would seem that the ditches 0108 and 0112 are of different construction whilst the similarity of the fill and the date range of artefacts recovered suggest that they were both open and backfilled at about same time. The ditch represented by feature 0114 is of much smaller dimensions than 0108 although it is on the same alignment and is probably an extension of the field system.

The ditch represented by feature 0110/0135 was cut through ditch 0112/0108 after it had been backfilled. Ditch 0110 is not on a similar alignment to 0112, nor is it perpendicular to 0108, and this probably indicates a reorganisation of the field system. Ditch 0110 could not be traced any further southeast than a later, cutting ditch (0127) and it must be assumed that 0110 butt-ends. Ditch 0137 also butt ends c.2m to the southeast and although 0137 is on a slightly different alignment to 0110/0135, it cannot be ruled out that these once formed a field entrance. Ditch 0126/0134/0136 diverges from ditch 0110 and then appears to turn very slightly to the southeast to continue on the original alignment. This implies that this ditch maybe later than 0110. If the southeastern butt end of 0110 and northwestern butt end of 0137 did indeed form an entrance, then ditch 0126/0134/0136 would block it.

Ditch 0121 is on a slightly different alignment to the previously discussed ditches and may represent yet another reorganisation of the field system. Ditch 0119, which is on an identical alignment, appears to be a re-establishment of this boundary. From the section it would seem to have been cut after ditch 0121 had been entirely filled. The shape of the bottom of ditch 0119 indicates that it too was re-cut on at least one occasion.

The boundary represented by the Phase 1 ditches 0121 and 0119 is obviously of some importance as it survived through the period of abandonment between Phases 1 and 2. Ditches 0106, 0105 and 0104, all dated to Phase 2, appear to be re-cuts or re-establishments of this earlier boundary. The relationship between this boundary and the Phase 2 ditch 0127 could not be established as it occurred outside the excavation area, but it is perpendicular to 0127, implying that they are probably part of the same field system.

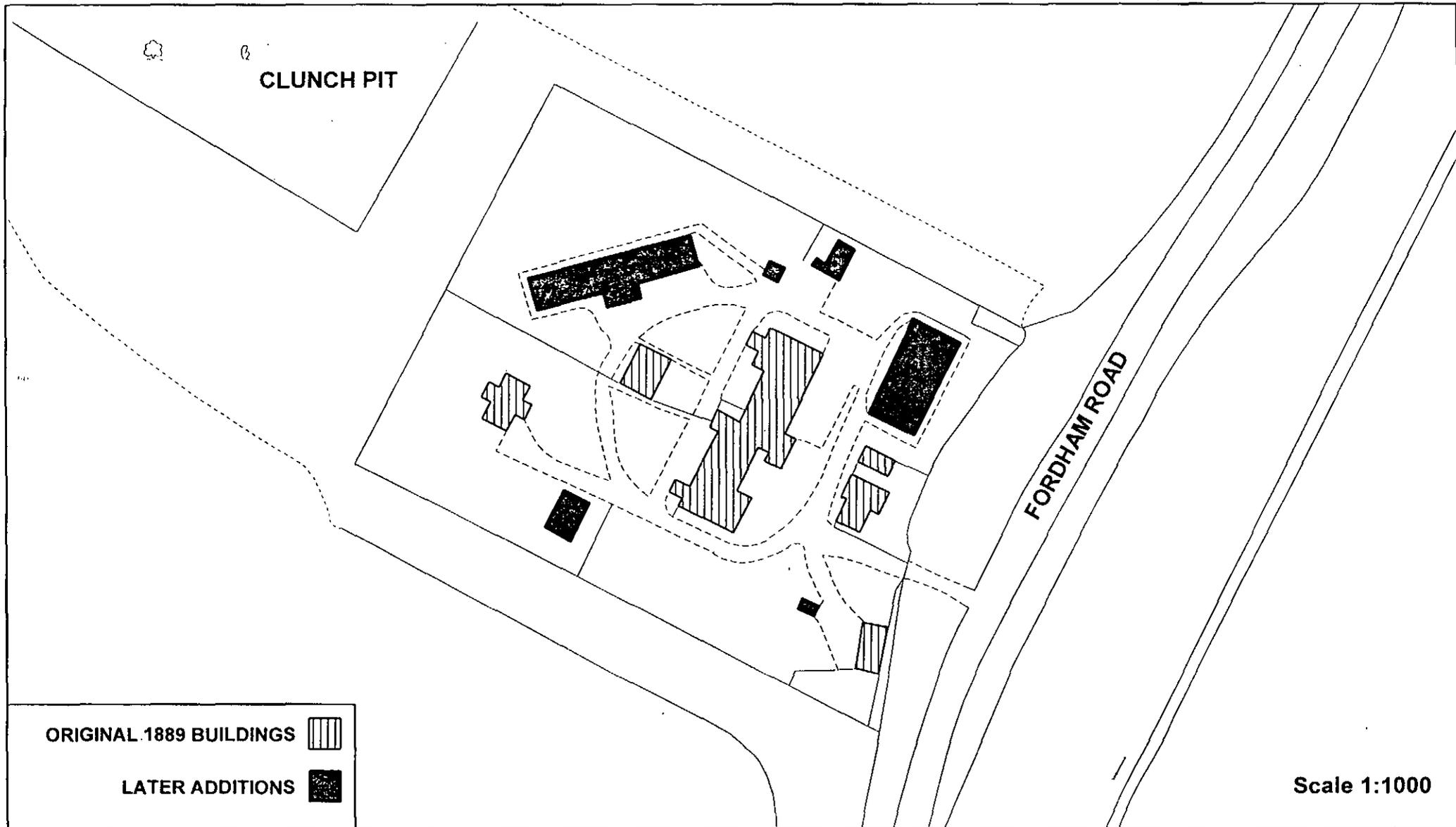
There was no evidence for any structures having stood within the excavated areas during either Phase 1 or Phase 2. Although no buildings were within the excavated areas roof tile, box tile and plaster recovered from the fill of a late Phase 2 ditch would indicate that a substantial building, which probably included a bathhouse, stood in the vicinity during the 3rd or 4th centuries AD. This may possibly be the building identified by the Aerial Photographic Assessment, although this is not possible to



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FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION PLAN



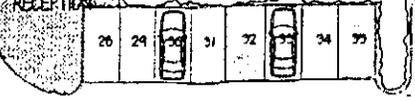
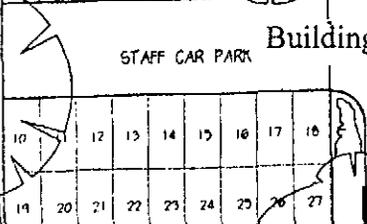
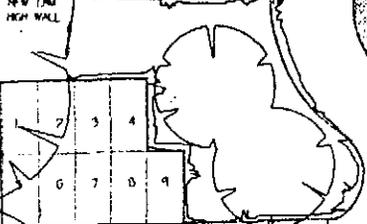
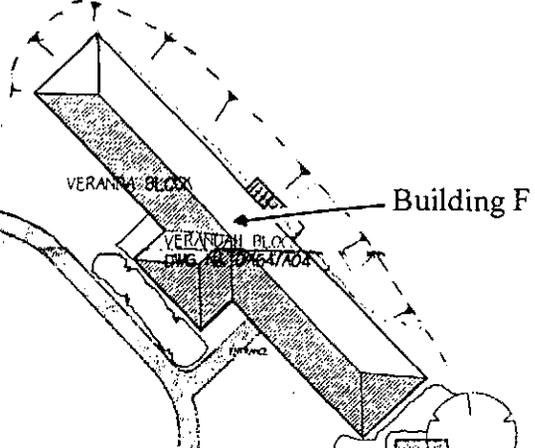
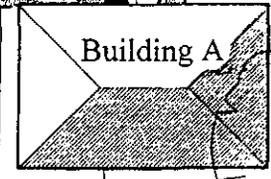
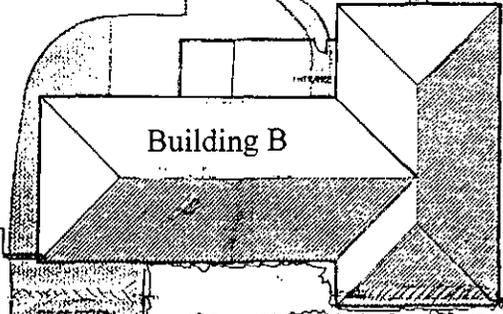
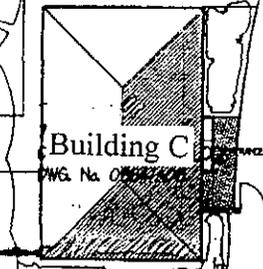
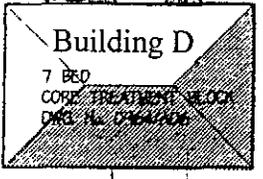
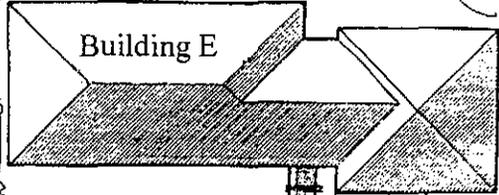


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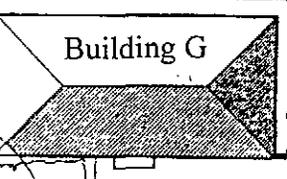
FIGURE 2: THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL



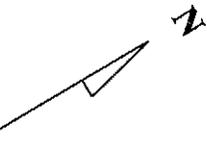
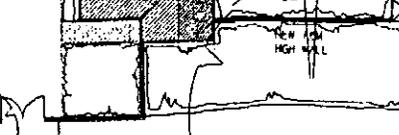
Buildings A to E = New construction
 Building F and G = Post WWII additions
 Building H = 1889 construction



LODGE HOUSE
 DWG. No. 0964/003



Building H



Fordham Road (A142)

SCALE 1:500

FIGURE 3: THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

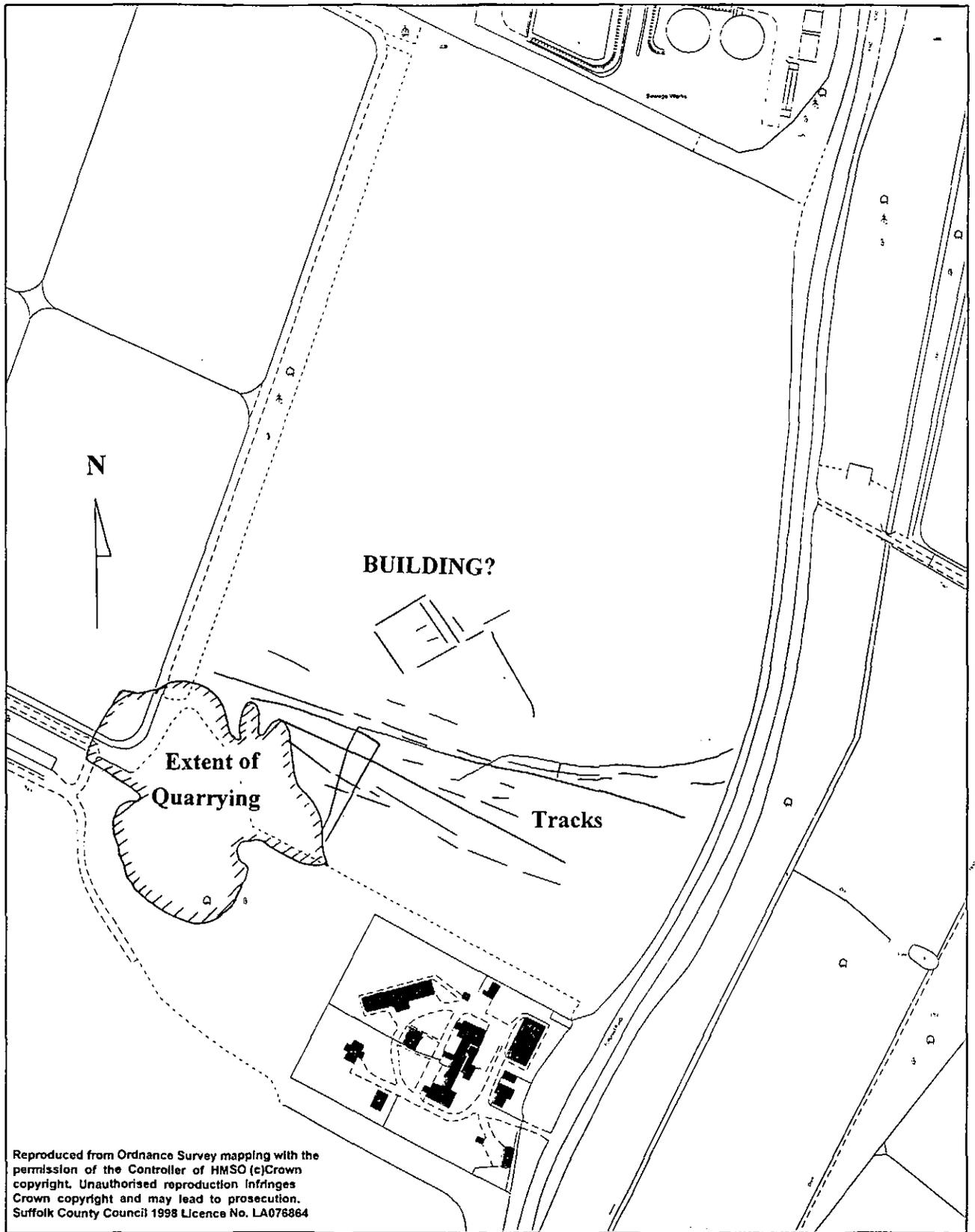


Figure 4: Aerial Photographic Survey
(after Air Photo Services, Report R133; figure 1)
Scale 1:2500

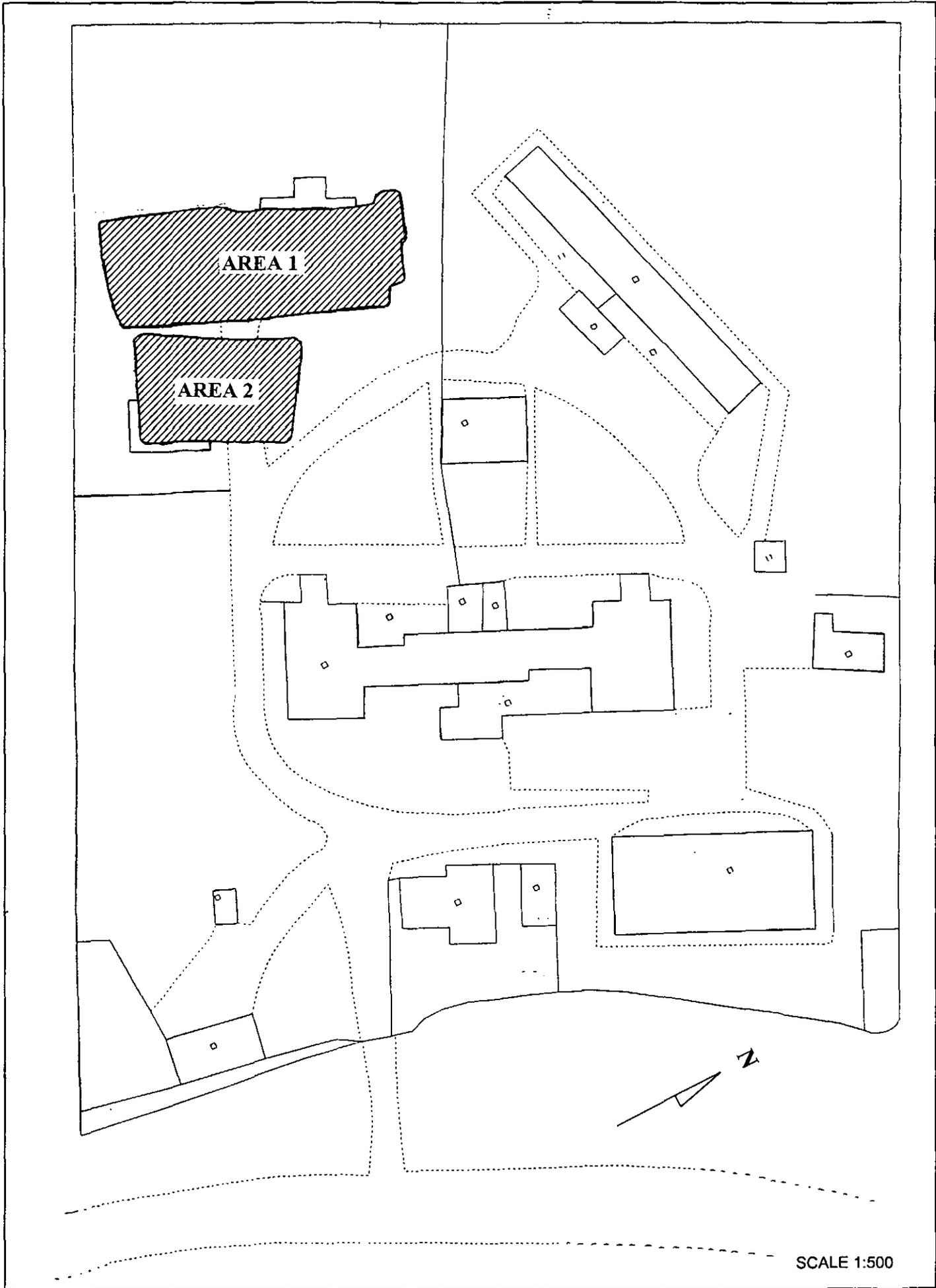


FIGURE 5: AREAS EXCAVATED

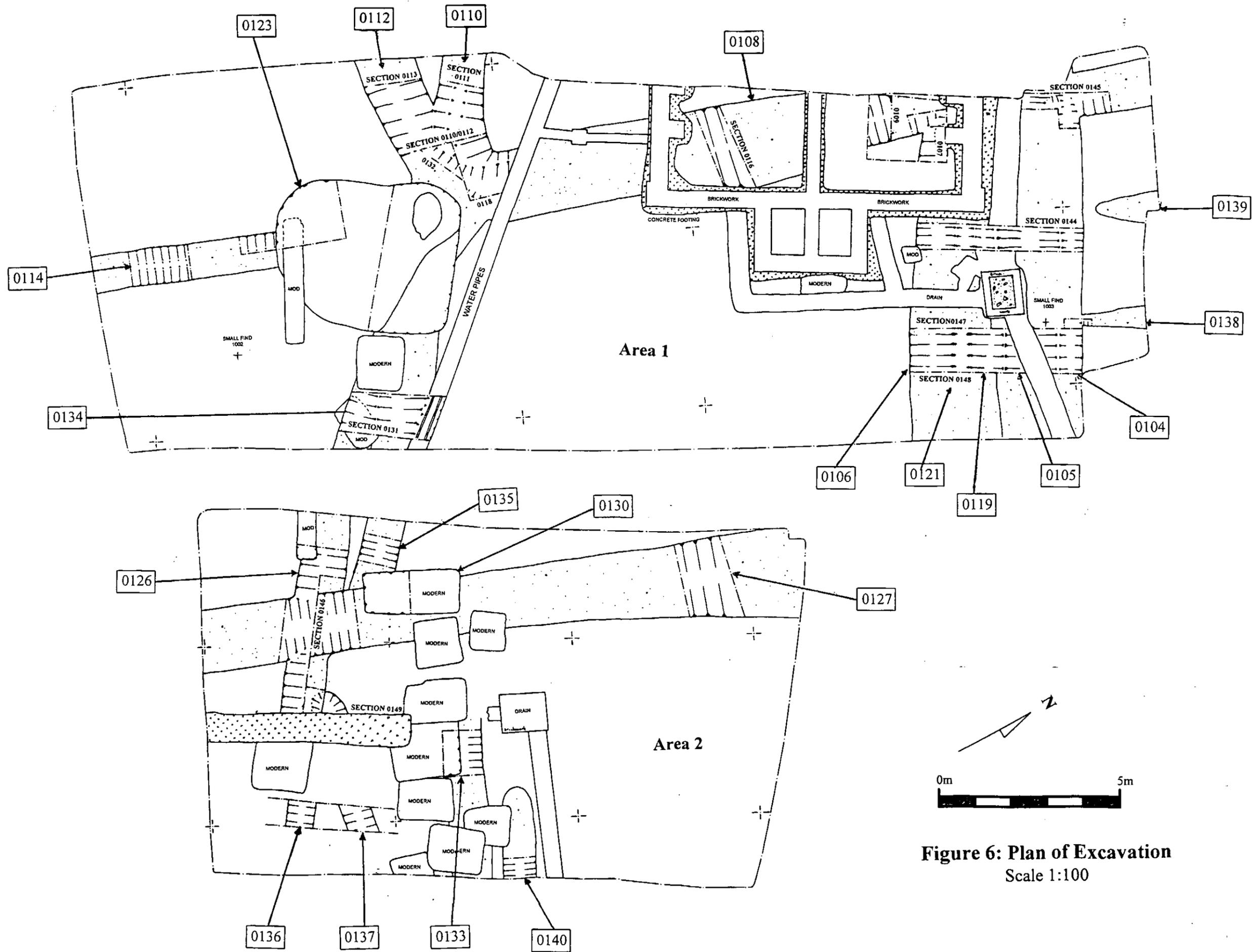


Figure 6: Plan of Excavation
Scale 1:100

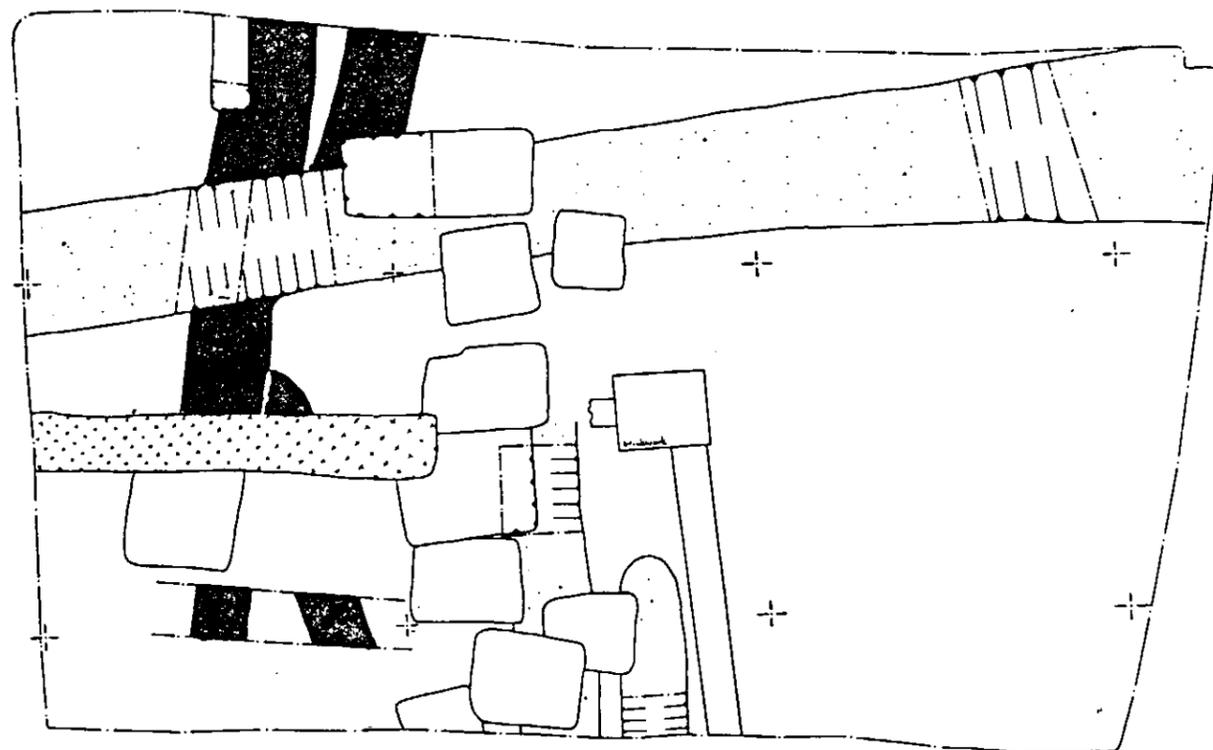
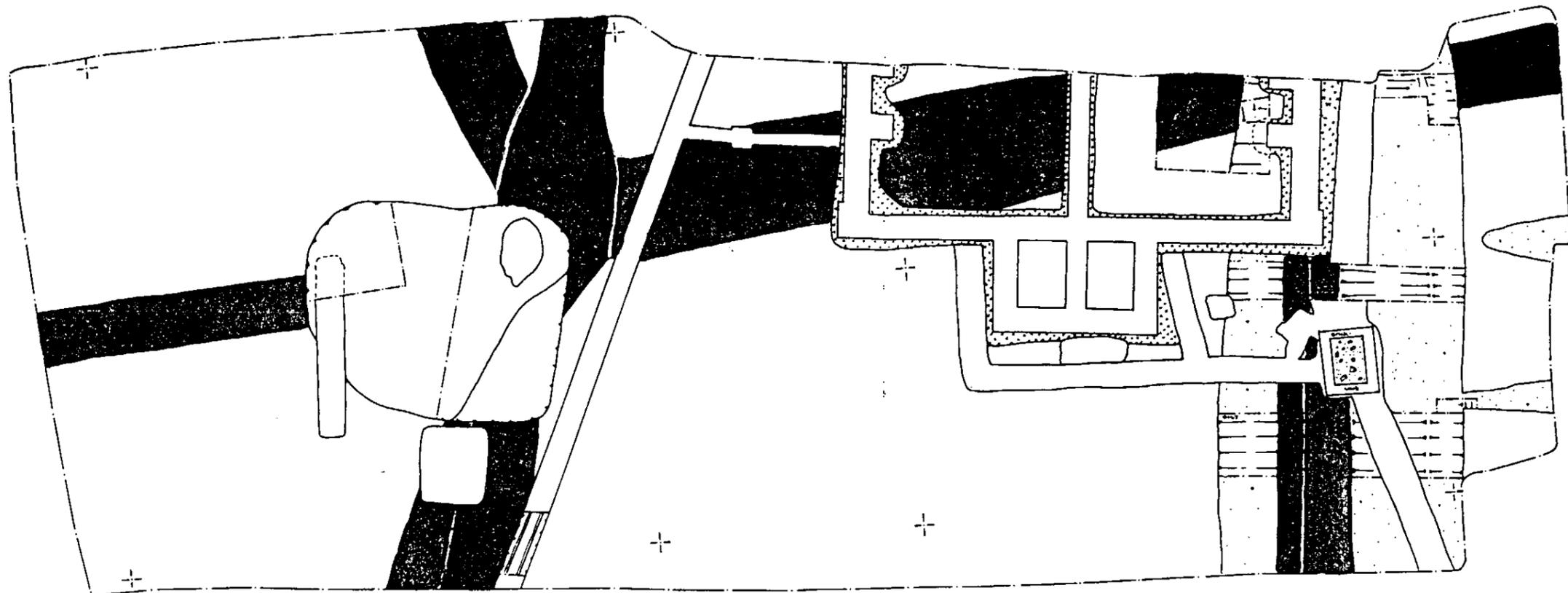


Figure 7(i): Phased Plans

Phase 1, 1st Century AD
Scale 1:100

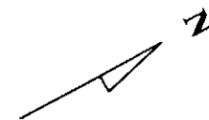
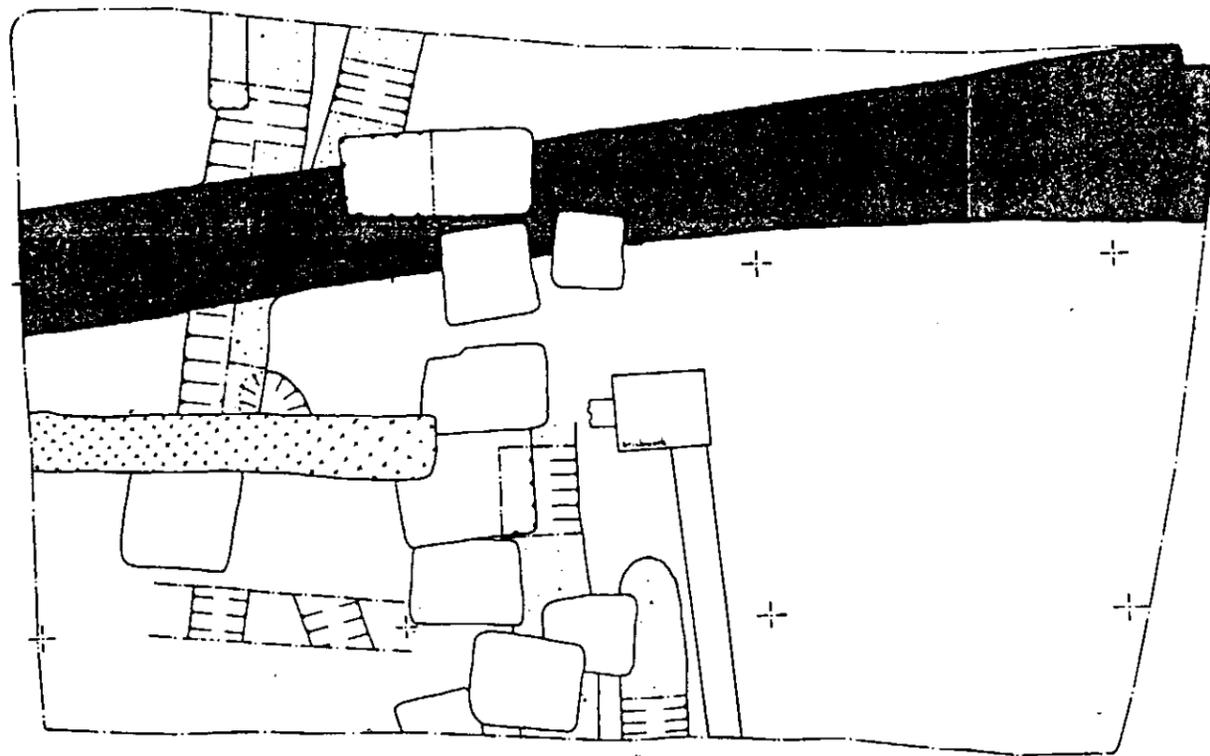
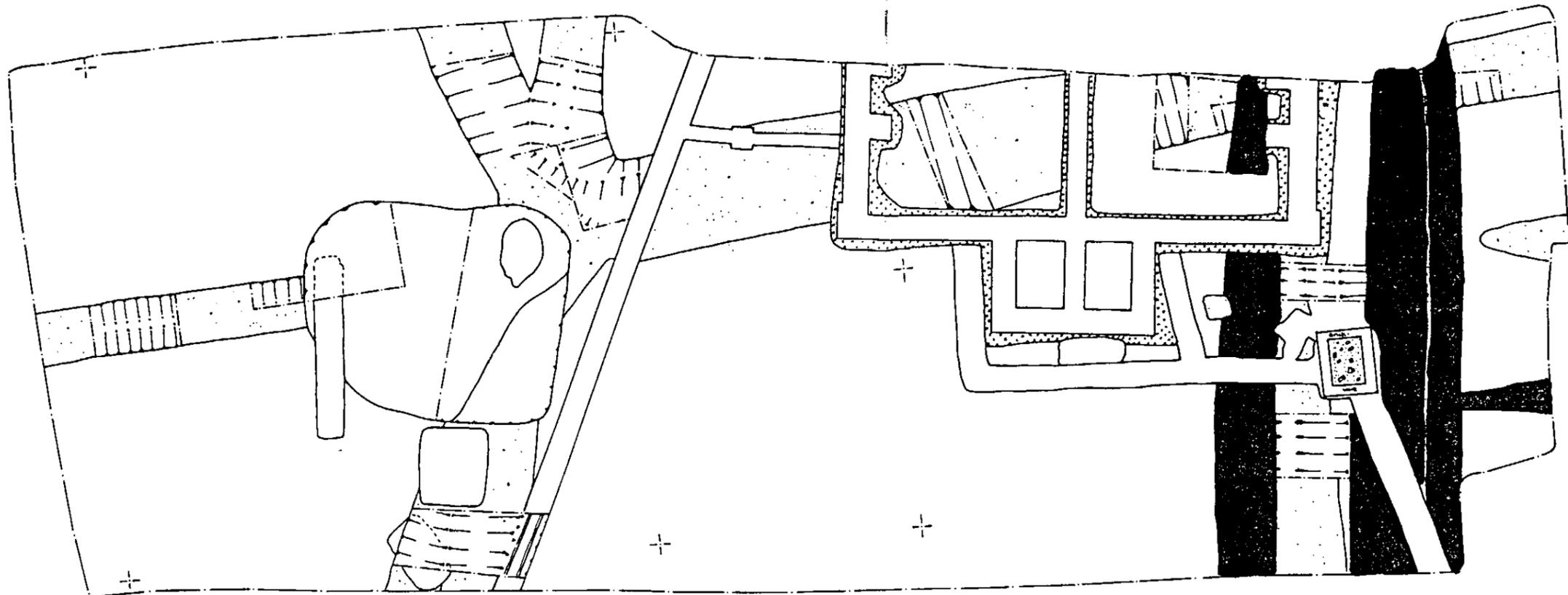


Figure 7(ii): Phased Plans

Phase 2, Late 2nd to 4th Century AD

Scale 1:100

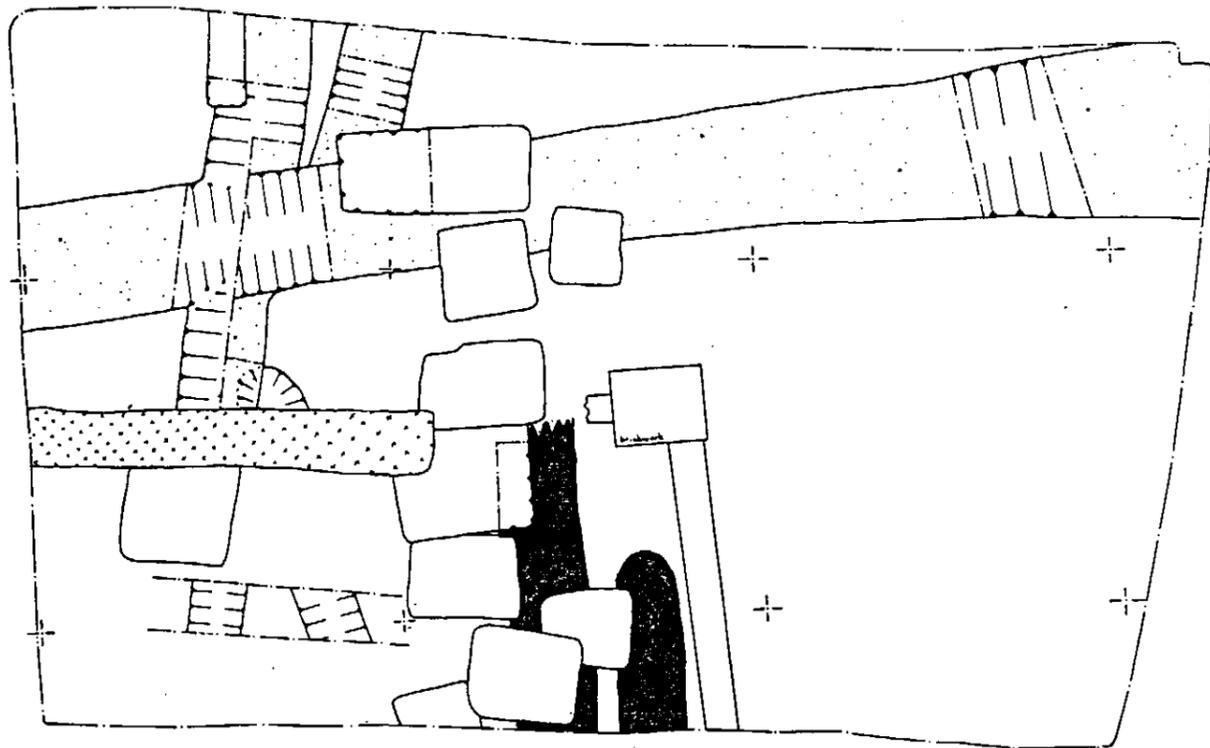
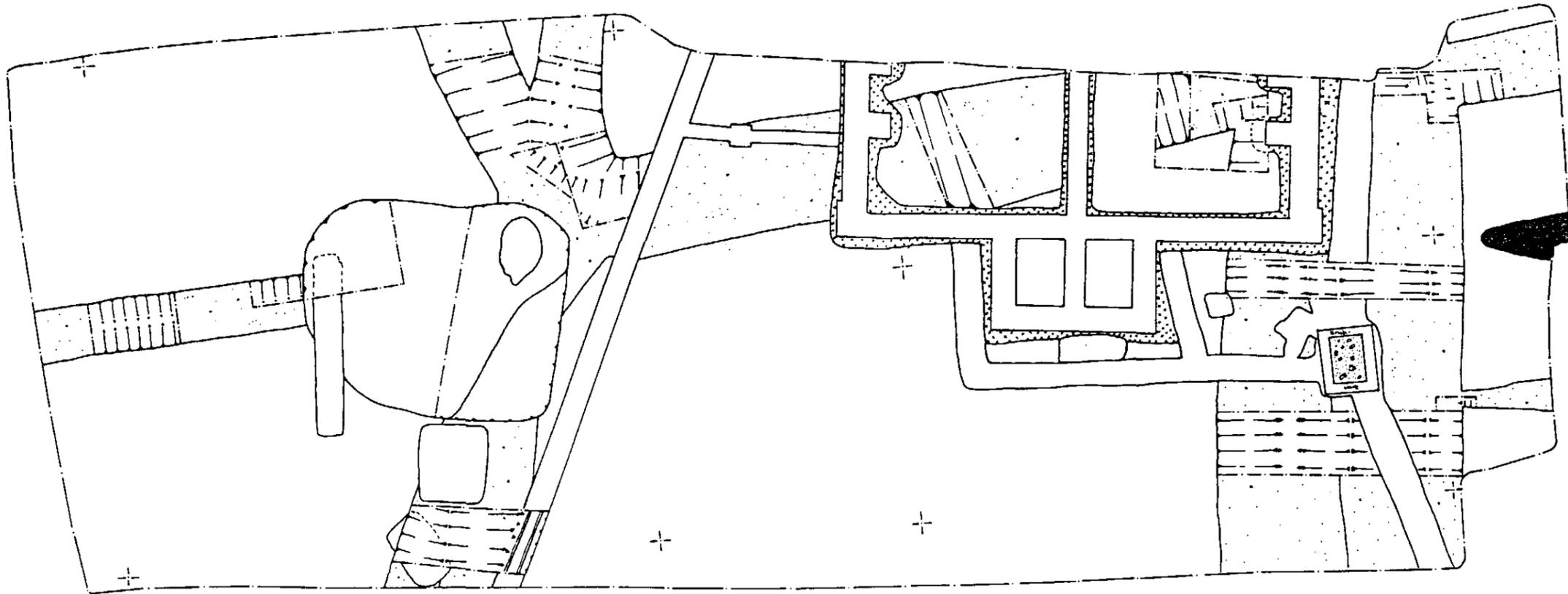


Figure 7(iii): Phased Plans

Phase Undetermined
Scale 1:100

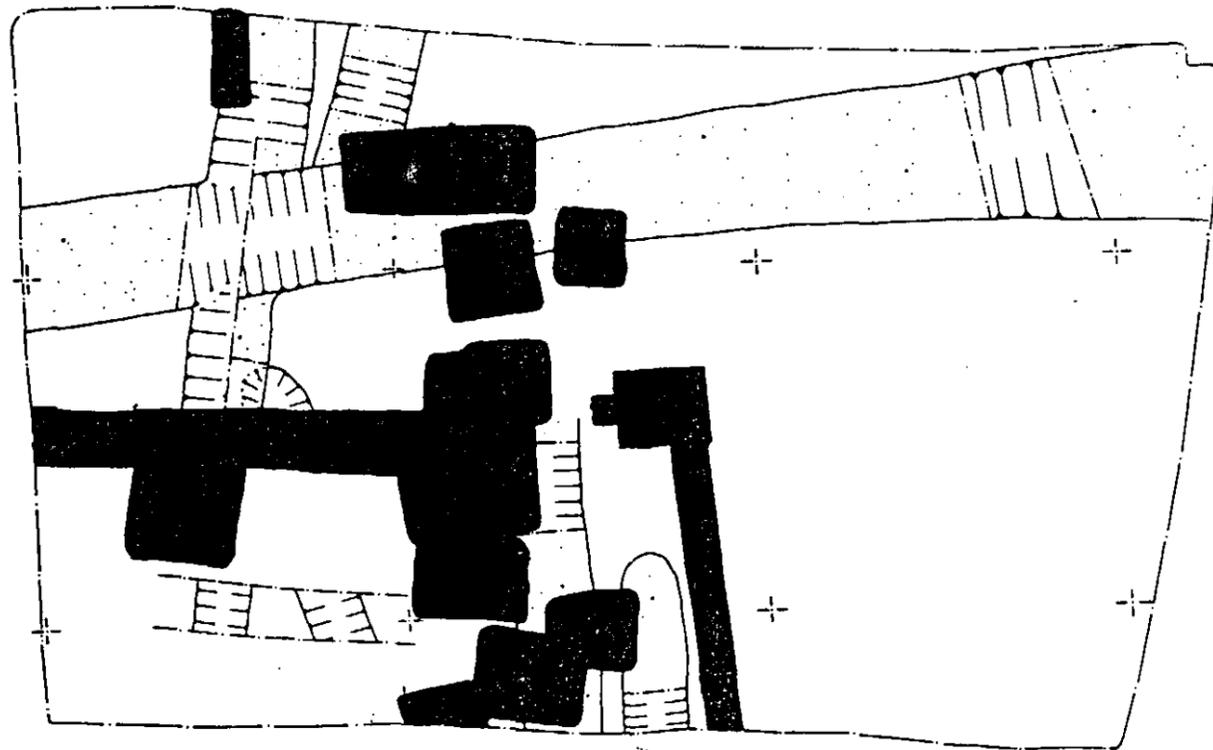
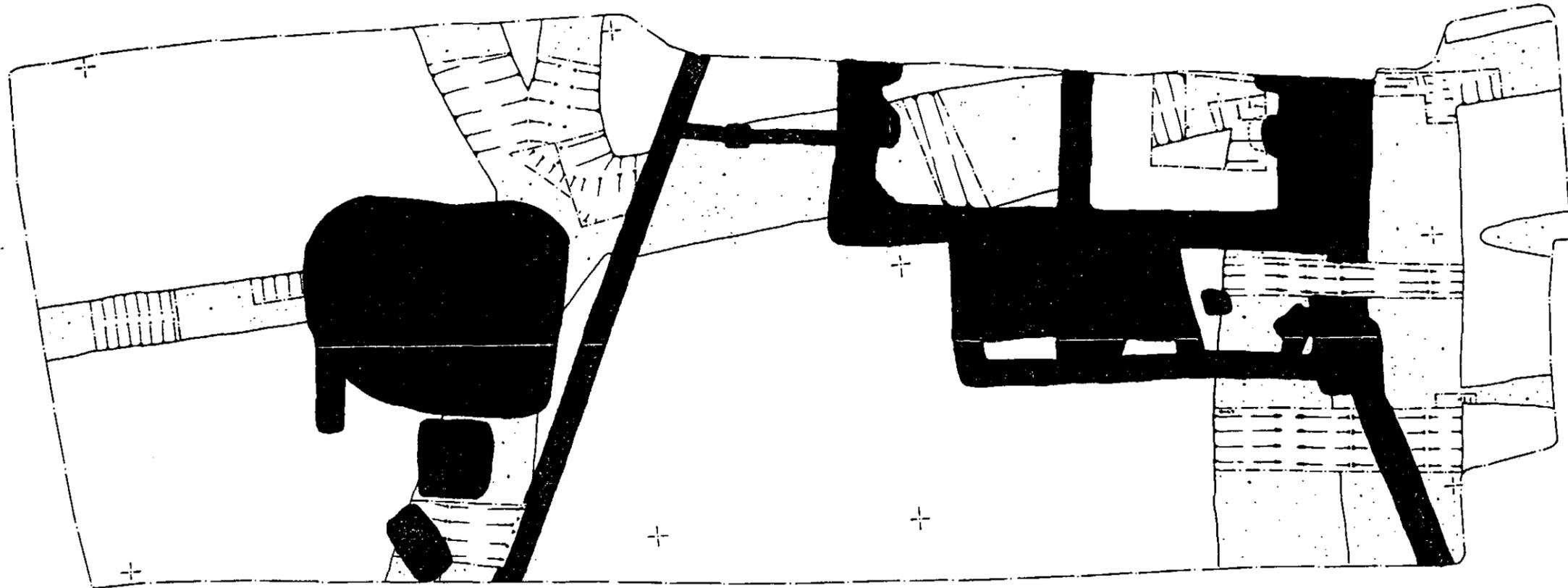


Figure 7(iv): Phased Plans

Phase 3, 19th and 20th Centuries
Scale 1:100

0107

BRICK, PLINT + CONCRETE,
INTERIOR WALL FOUNDATION

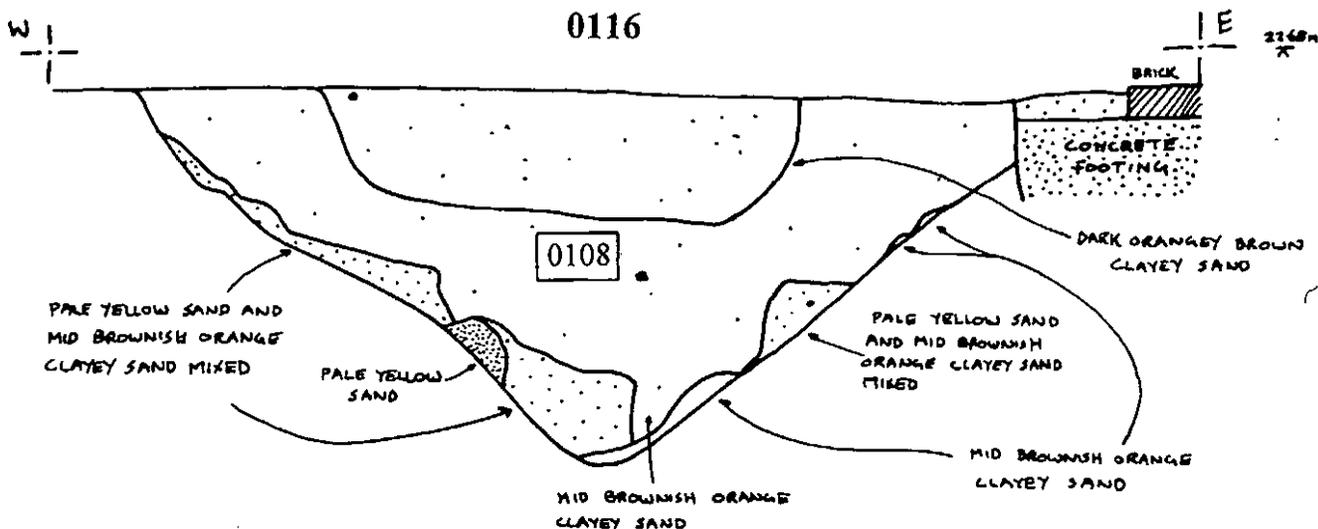
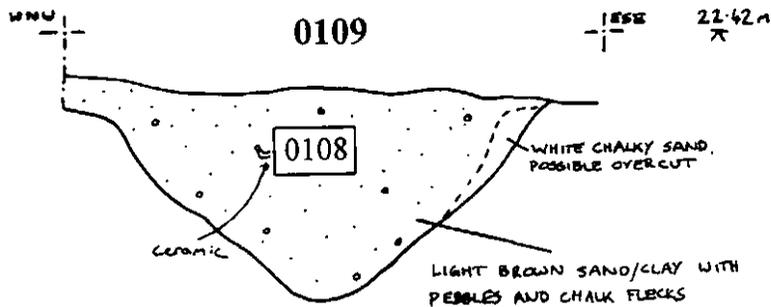
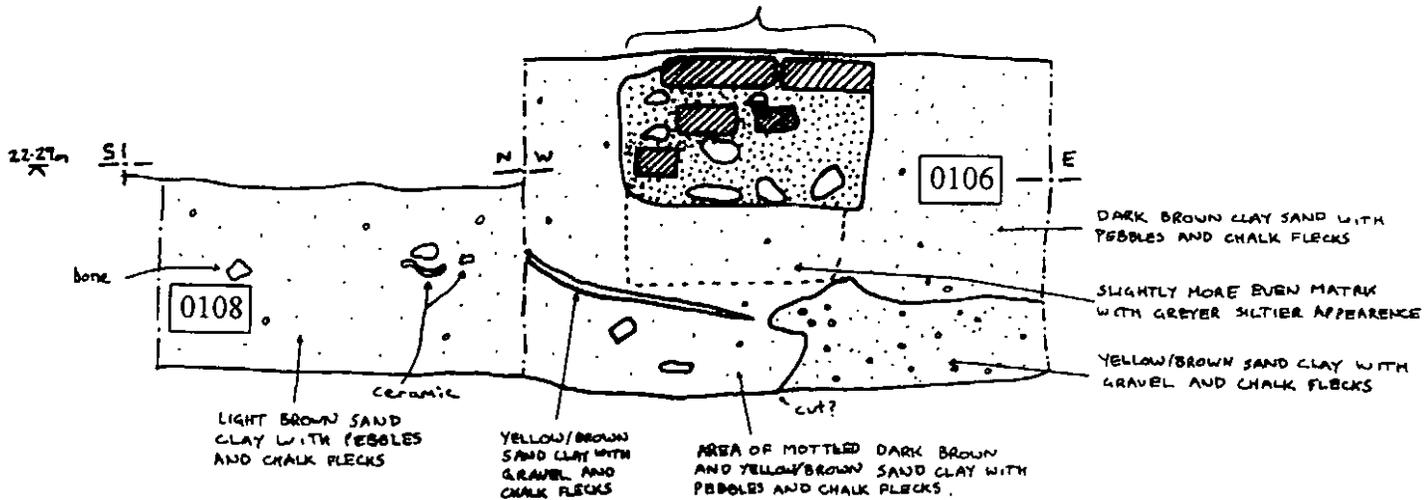


Figure 8: The Sections (i)

Scale 1:20

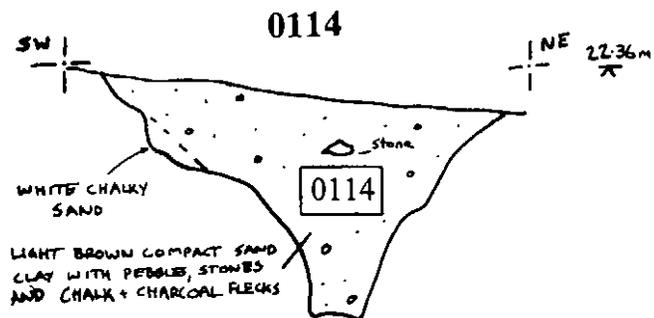
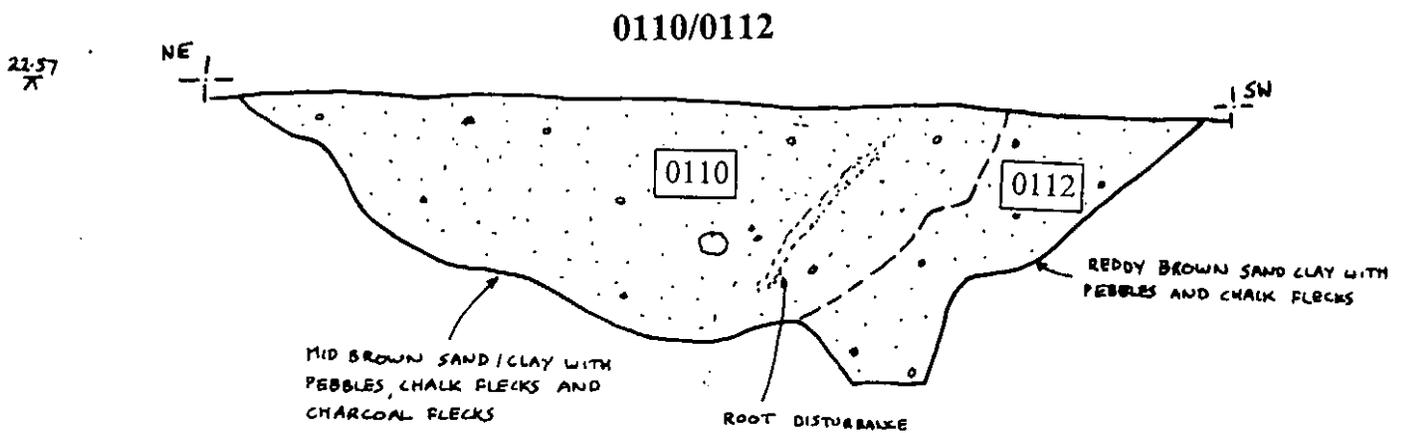
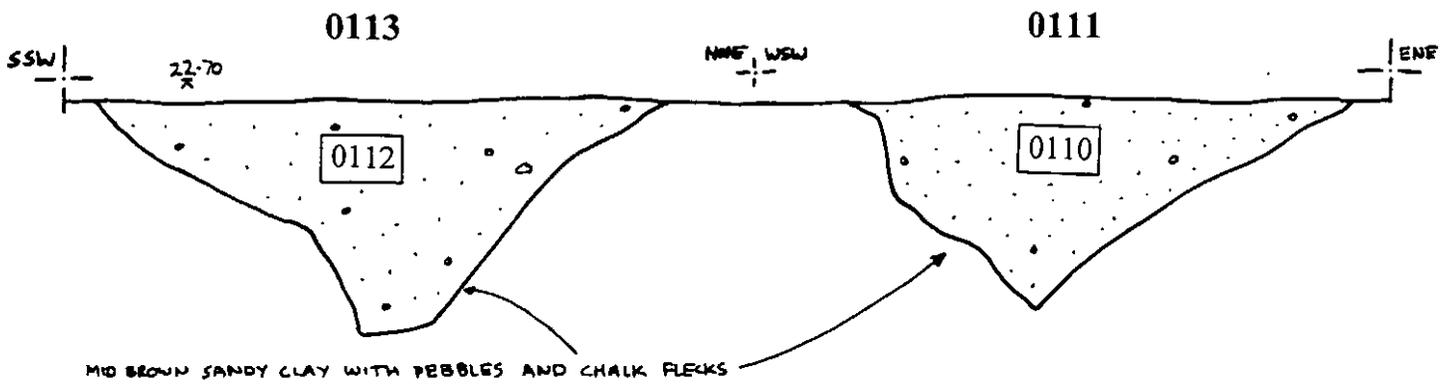


Figure 8: The Sections (ii)
Scale 1:20

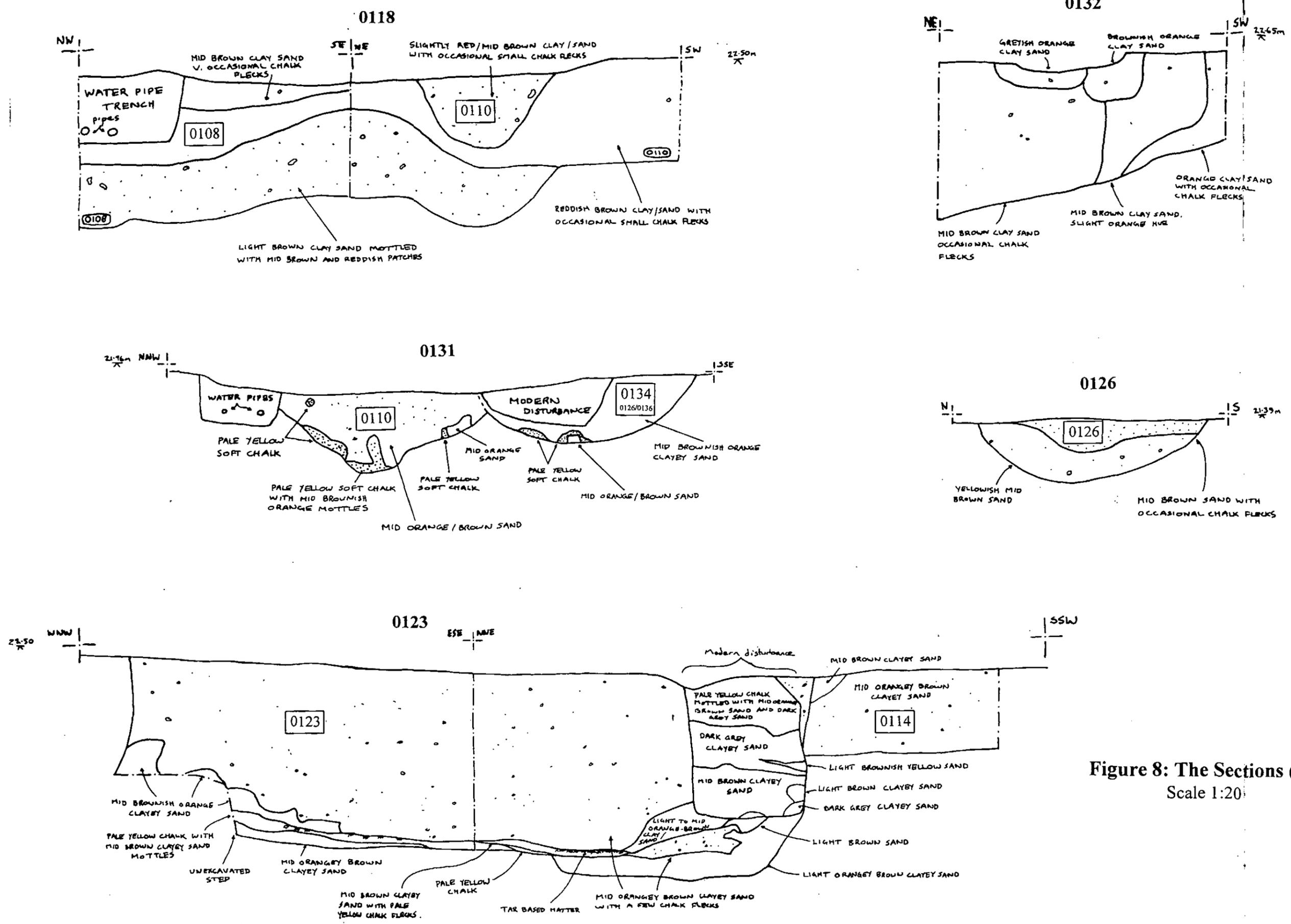


Figure 8: The Sections (iii)
 Scale 1:20

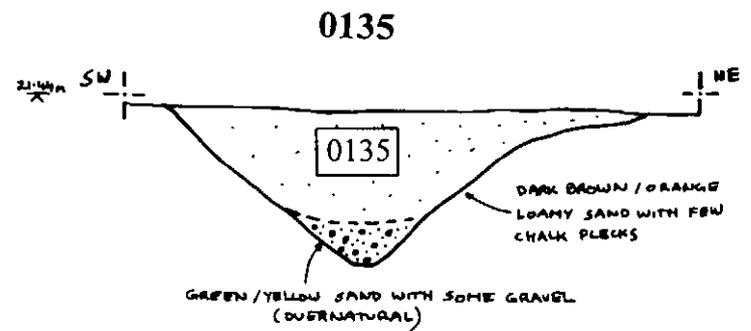
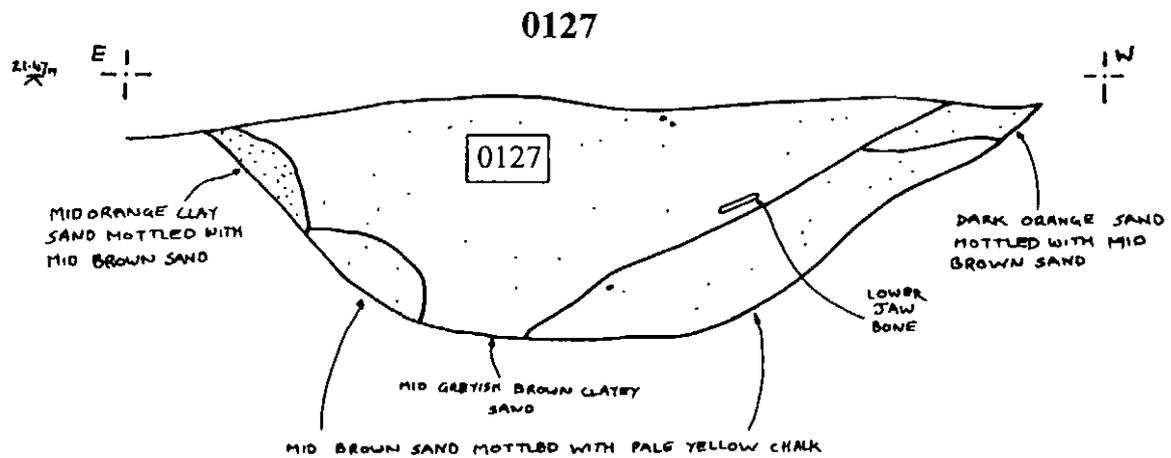
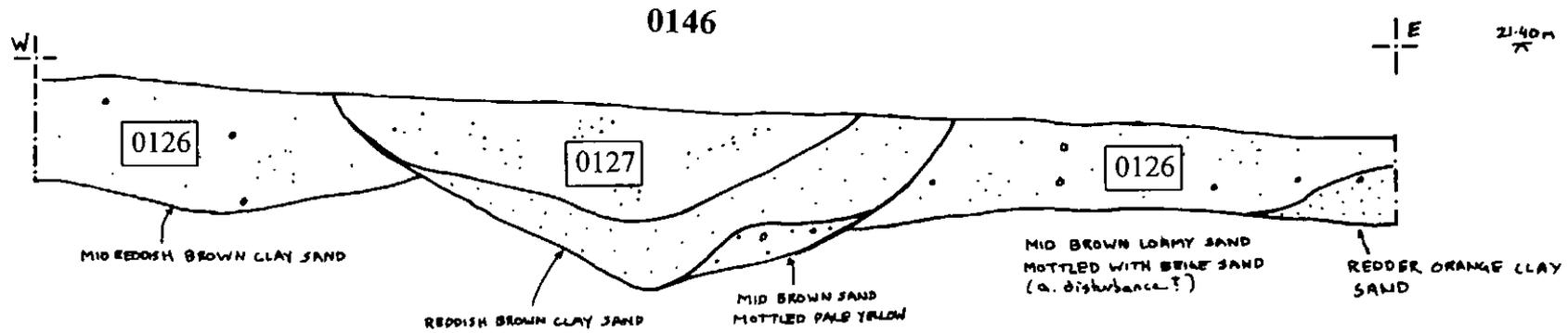


Figure 8: The Sections (iv)
 Scale 1:20

0137/0136

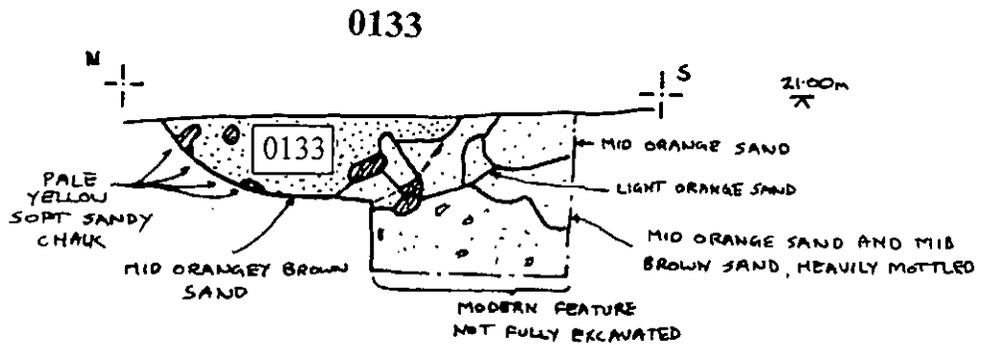
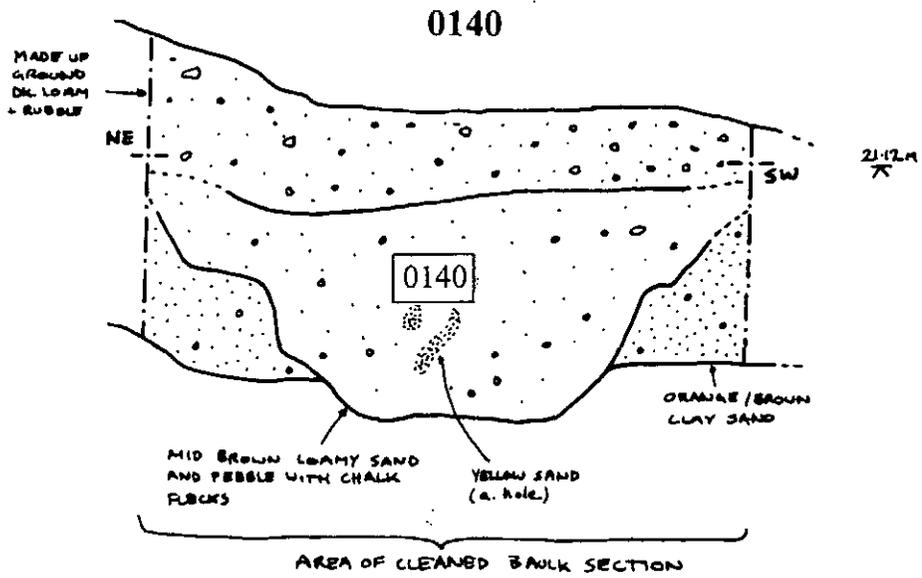
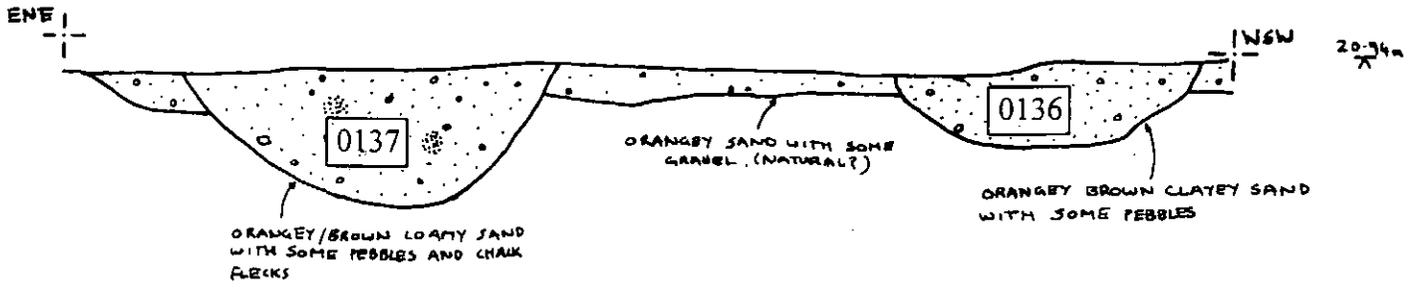


Figure 8: The Sections (v)
Scale 1:20

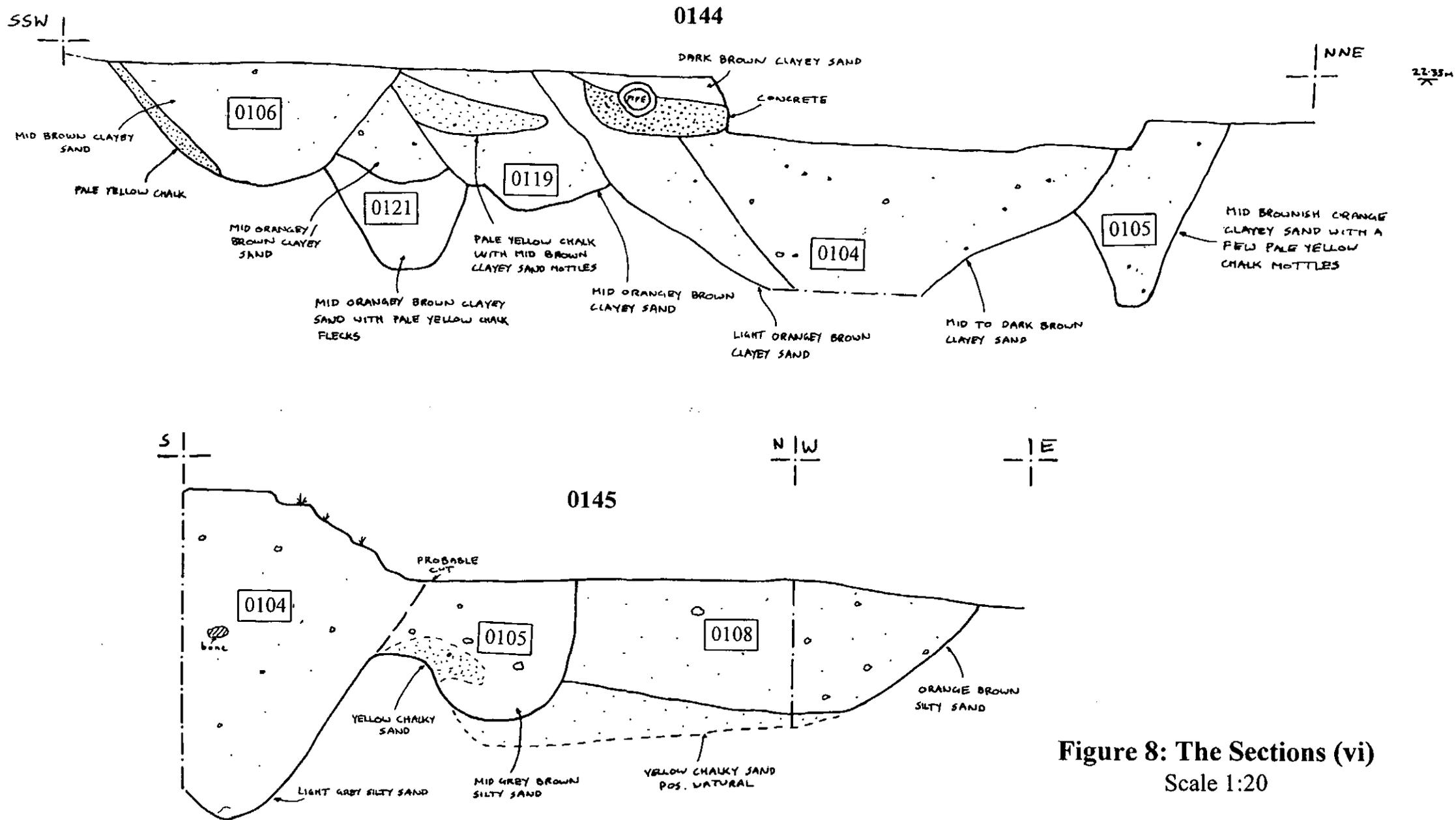


Figure 8: The Sections (vi)
Scale 1:20

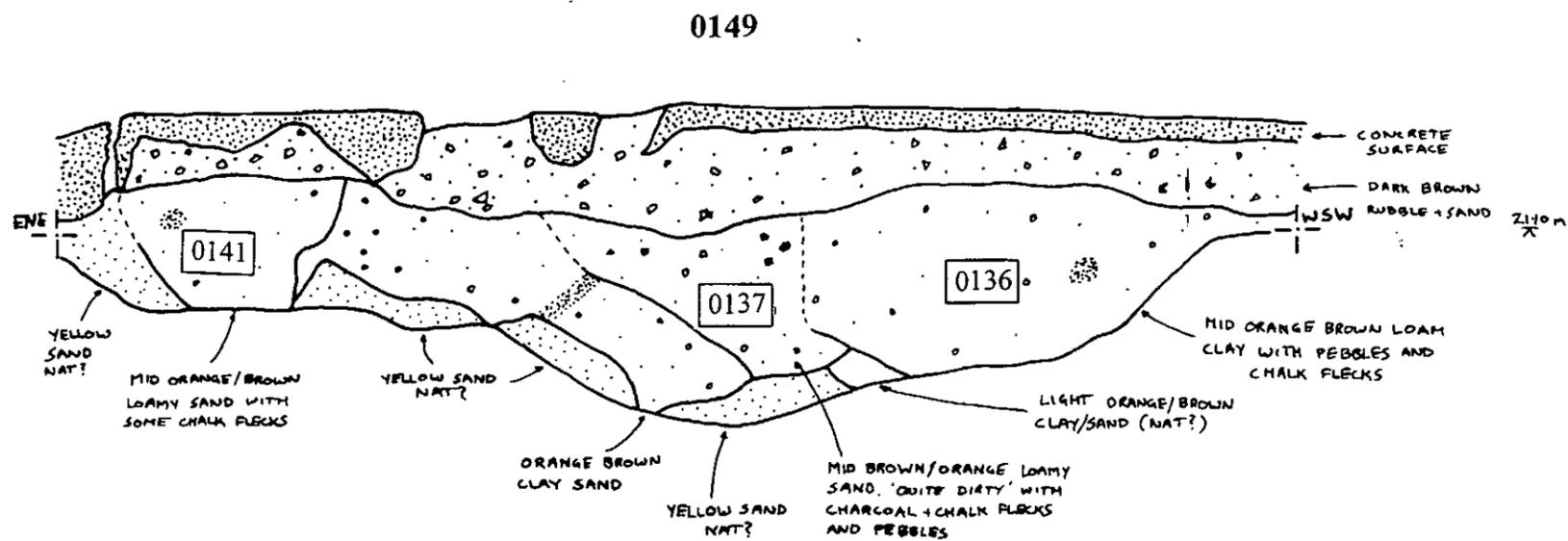
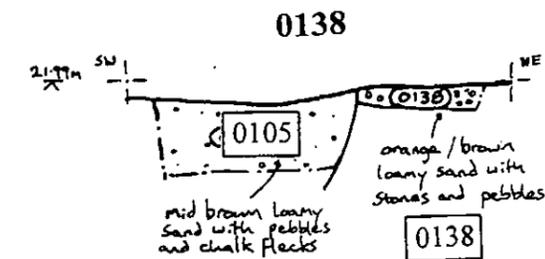
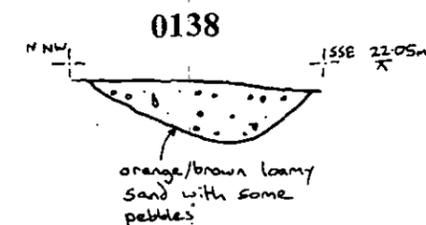
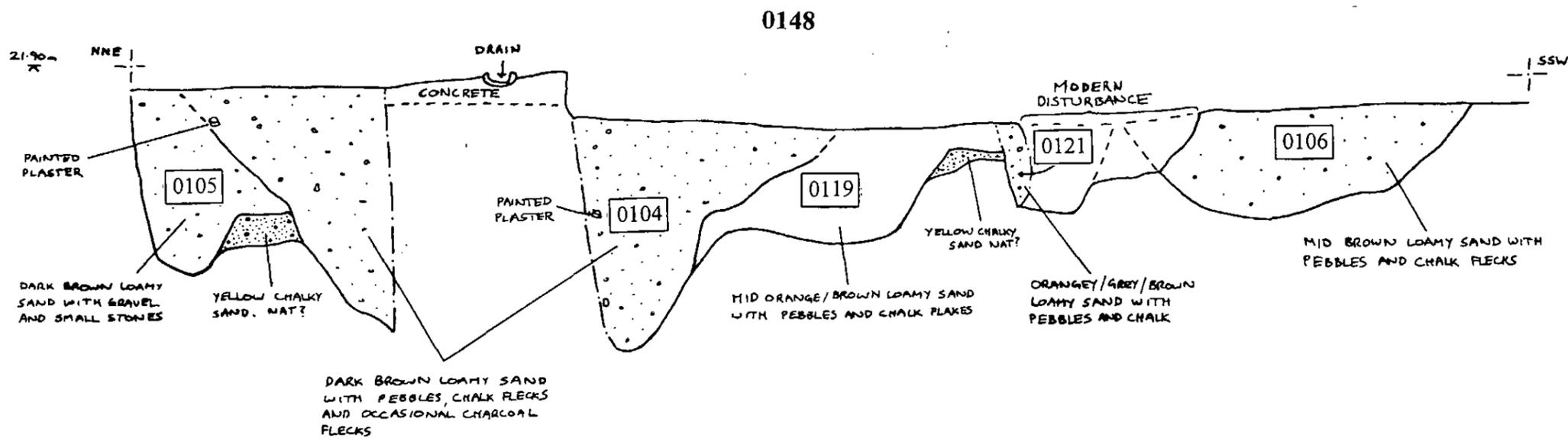
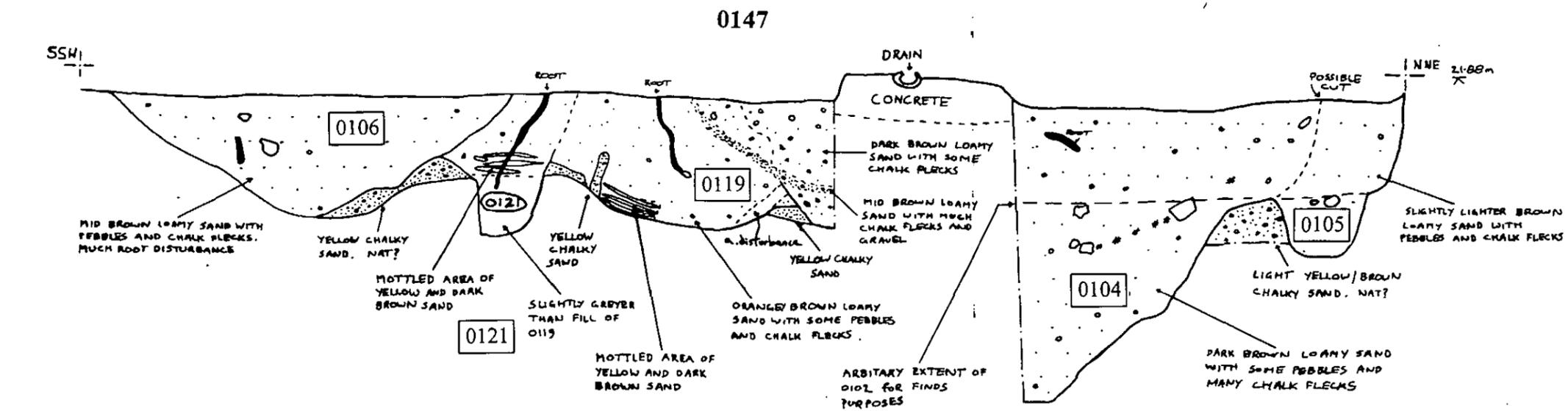


Figure 8: The Sections (vii)
Scale 1:20

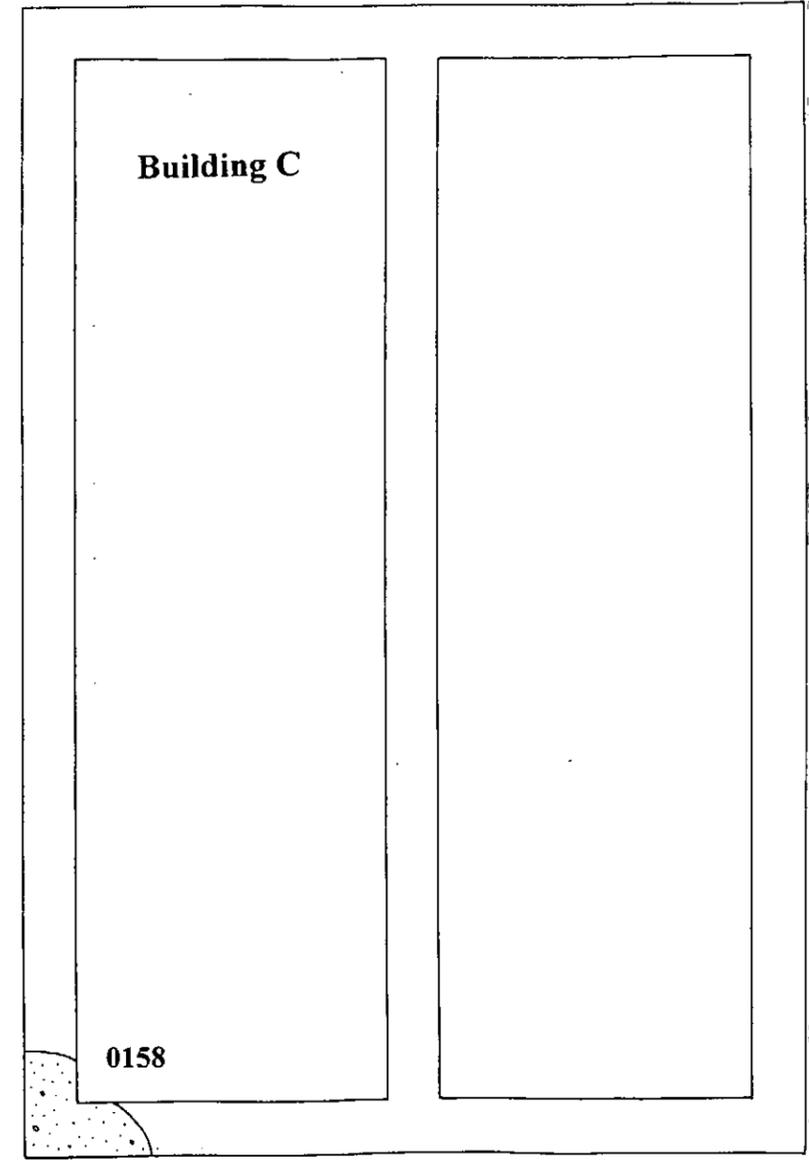
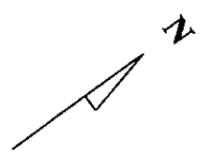
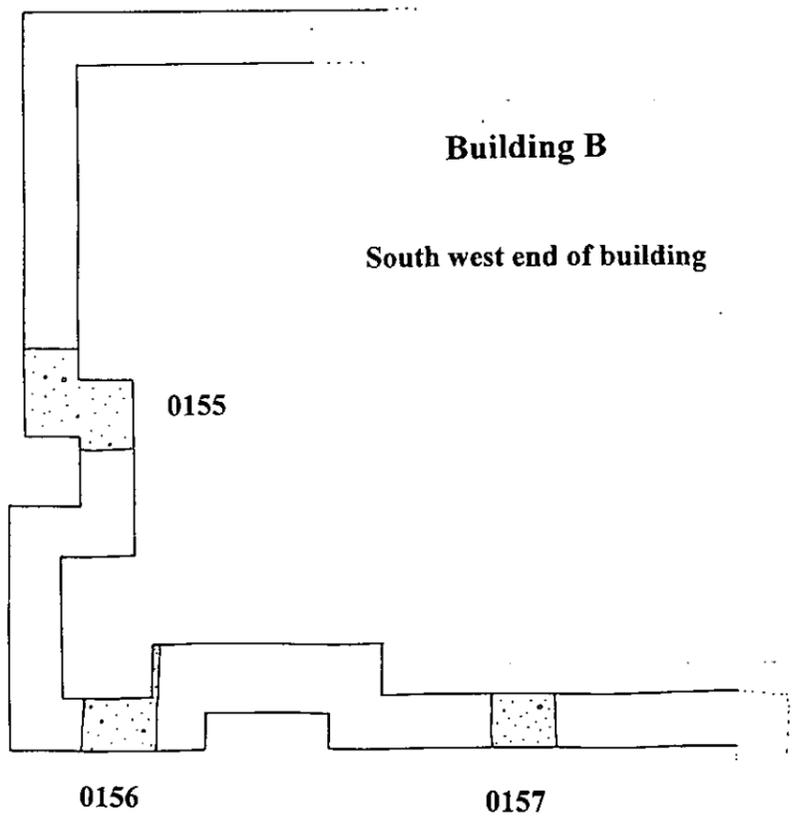
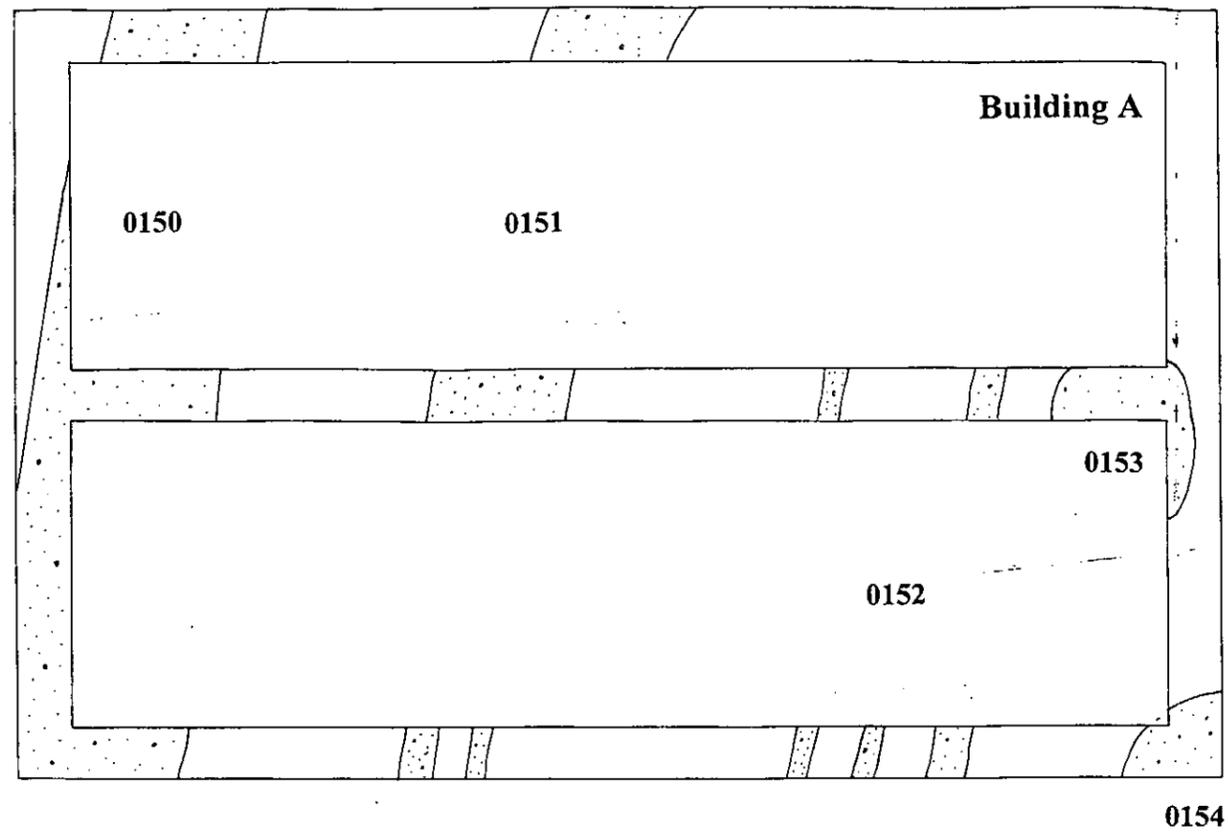


Figure 9: Plan of Monitored Foundations
Scale 1:100

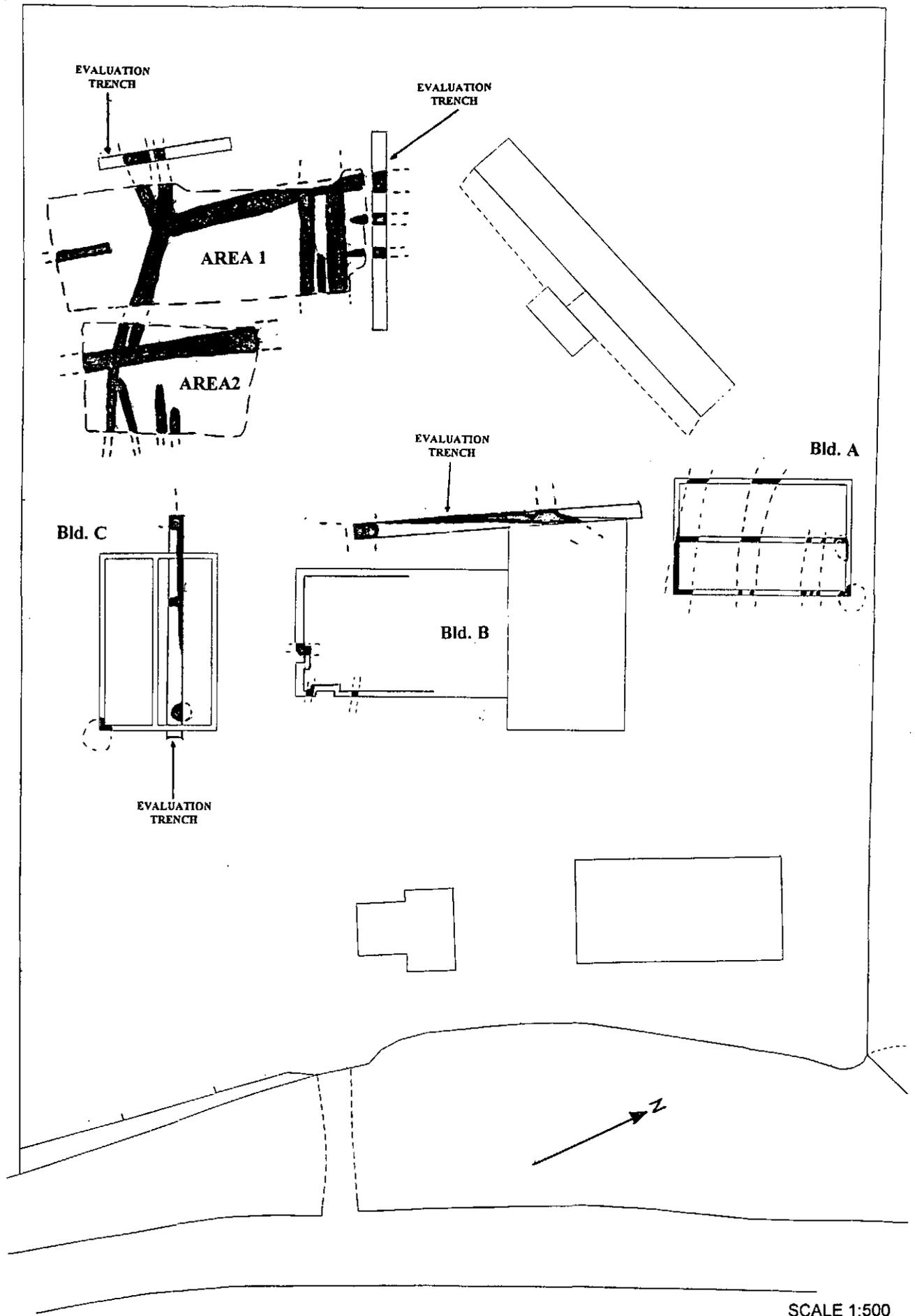


FIGURE 10: SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM THE EVALUATION, THE EXCAVATION AND THE MONITORING

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Brief and Specification for Archaeological Works including Excavation and Monitoring

Appendix 2: Context List; list of context numbers allocated during the evaluation and excavation

Appendix 3: Finds Quantification by Context

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Works including
Excavation and Monitoring

NEWMARKET ISOLATION HOSPITAL, FORDHAM ROAD, EXNING

1. Background

- 1.1 Outline permission (F/96/074) has been given for the construction of a residential care facility at the Newmarket Isolation Hospital. The detailed application (F/97/285) involves the demolition of some existing buildings and the construction of five new buildings and associated works.
- 1.2 As the first stage of the archaeological programme of works required by the planning permission an evaluation of the area by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Projects Team.
- 1.3 Evaluation showed a dense pattern of archaeological features cutting into the subsoil throughout the development area; features include a series of linear features, probably forming rectilinear plots and small pits and post holes. There is also a possible occupation layer in the lower, eastern half of the site. The finds indicate prehistoric as well as Roman activity, and suggest that features in the trial trenches in the west of the site were of first century date. In this area the topsoil over the archaeology can be as thin as 300mm. Towards the east, downslope, overlying deposits were thicker. Finds in the eastern area included later Roman material and suggested relatively affluent settlement in the vicinity.

It seems likely that this is part of a substantial late Prehistoric and Roman settlement; the development area has not suffered twentieth century intensive ploughing and so may have relatively better preserved deposits. On present evidence the main areas of research interest are the Iron Age-Roman transition, evidence for settlement layout and development and the possible cessation of activity before the end of the Roman period; the evidence for earlier prehistoric activity is also of interest.

2. Brief for Archaeological Excavation

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which will be damaged or removed by any development, including services and landscaping, permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the high potential of this site to produce evidence for the nature of settlement in the prehistoric and Roman periods.

3. Specification for Archaeological Work

There will be four main elements to the recording work on site:

- 3.1 Monitoring of demolition at ground floor/foundation level of the main central building plus three smaller ones upslope to the west, to record any deposits exposed during demolition and to ensure the process involves no serious encroachment into undisturbed areas. This will involve several visits to the site by an archaeological contractor but probably minimal impact on the demolition phase.
- 3.2 Full archaeological excavation (as specified below in Section 4) before any construction work of the building footprints in those areas where both foundations and floor will significantly affect archaeological deposits (see also plan attached), i.e:
 - single storey 8-bed extended care block, area c. 11m x 33m (c. 343 sq m).
 - two storey 7-bed core treatment block, area 11m x 17m (c.187 sq m).
- 3.3 Monitor topsoil stripping (maximum 300mm) during construction work in the west half of the site and record any archaeological deposits exposed in this process.
- 3.4 Monitoring during construction of the footing trenches for the other three new buildings (two storey 7-bed core treatment block, single storey 7-bed core treatment block, two storey 7-bed rehabilitation block - approximately 250m length of foundation trench)(see also plan attached). The mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches to be carried out under archaeological supervision so that the location of major features (pits, ditches) can be recorded and contents examined for finds.
- 3.5 Any new service trenches should also be examined and features recorded.

4. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

Detailed excavation methodology, recording systems etc, to be agreed with the Conservation Team before the project commences.

- 4.1 Fully excavate all features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural.
- 4.2 All other features should be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a. A minimum of 50% of the fills of each of the general features (pits etc) should be excavated.
 - b. Between 10% and 20% of the fills of each of the substantial linear features (ditches etc) should be excavated, the samples should be representative of the available length of the feature and should take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts.

Any variations from this recommendation will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team.

- 4.3 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). A general policy on environmental remains, including sampling strategy and processing, is to be agreed with the Regional Environmentalist before the commencement of site work.
 - 4.4 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It is anticipated that at least 50% of all occupation deposits will be sieved. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery.
 - 4.5 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
 - 4.6 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input in decision making.
 - 4.7 Metal artefacts to be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*, and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
 - 4.8 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Site levels should be tied in to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team.
 - 4.9 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
5. **General Management**
- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
 - 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
 - 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
 - 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
 - 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologist *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.
6. **Report Requirements**
- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds to be prepared consistent with the principle of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage 1991 (particularly Appendix 3 and Appendix 4).

- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed at this stage.
- 6.5 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.6 Finds should be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.7 The site archive is to be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.8 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 6.9 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets should be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

Specification by: J Plouviez

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall,
Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 14 July 1997

Reference: /isolat07

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

EXG 074 Context List

OPNO	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUTBY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	DATE
0001			Finds	Unstratified finds from whole site.					y	Roman
0002		Tr. 1	Finds	Unstratified finds from trench 1					y	Roman
0003		Tr. 2	Finds	Unstratified finds from trench 2					y	?LRom
0004		Tr. 3	Finds	Unstratified finds from trench 3					y	?
0005		Tr. 4	Finds	Unstratified finds from trench 4						
0006	0007?	Tr. 3	Finds	Finds from spoil heap probably from over or in upper fill of ditch 0007.					y	LC3/C4
0007	0007	Tr. 3	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with brown s/l fill.					y	Roman
0008	0008	Tr. 3	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch butting near 0007 and continuing to end of trench. Finds 0009 and 0010 possibly from this feature				0011		
0009		Tr. 3	Finds	Machine spoil finds from S. area over 0008/0011					y	LC3/C4
0010		Tr. 3	Finds	Machine spoil finds from central area over 0008/0011					y	Roman
0011	0031	Tr. 3	Layer	Dark sand layer over ditch 0008. Possibly upper ditch fill but appears to be separate ?occupation layer. Contains finds; possibly 0009 and 0010 also from here. Poss. not at S. end of tr. Most machined off. 0011 finds from sample hand dug					y	C3
0012	0031 0011	Tr. 3	Finds	Machine spoil finds from over 0011					y	C3
0013	0008	Tr. 3	Ditch-section	Section through ditch 0008					y	LC3/C4
0014		Tr. 3	Finds	Coin see plan for location					y	C3
0015	0011	Tr. 3	Finds	Mirror frag see plan for location					y	Roman
0016		Tr. 2	Finds	Finds from machine spoil. East end of trench.,					y	LC3/C4
0017	0017	Tr. 2	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch. W. end of trench	0030				y	LC1?
0018	0018	Tr. 2	Ditch	Shallow E-W aligned ditch				0029		
0019		Tr. 2	Layer?	Brown sand - edge under W. edge - obscures ditch 0018. Clear straight edge on east side. Flat based hollow c. 40cm deep.				0029	y	LC3/C4
0020	0020	Tr. 2	Pit	Shallow pit filled with brown sand				0029	y	Roman
0021	0021	Tr. 1	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch at the S. end of trench 1.				0028	y	LC2/C3
0022	0022	Tr. 1	Gully	E-W aligned shallow gully. Brown sand fill.				0028		
0023	0023	Tr. 1	Pit	Brown sand filled pit in the north end of trench 1				0028	y	LIA?
0024	0024	Tr. 4	Posthole	Brown sand filled				0030		
0025	0025	Tr. 4	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with brown sand fill				0030	y	?
0026	0026	Tr. 4	Ditch	E-W aligned with brown sand fill				0030		
0027	0027	Tr. 4	Ditch	E-W aligned with brown sand fill				0030	y	C1
0028	0031?	Tr. 1	Layer	Brown sand, very rooty above subsoil. ?over features.						0021-23
0029	0031	Tr. 2	Layer	Grey-brown sand getting paler towards the base. ? Same as 0011 in trench 3. Bottom seems to be cut by 0017						0018-20

EXG 074 Context List

OPNO	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUTBY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	DATE
0030	0031?	Tr. 4	Layer	Brown sand - same as 0027 in trench 1. Possibly part of Roman layer 0031		0017	0024-27			
0031	0031	Trs. 1-4	Layer	Overall number for 0011, 0028, 0029 and 0030. Soil layers in each trench. Possible Roman occupation layer						
0100		Area 1	U/S Finds	Unstratified finds from machining Areas 1 and 2					y	LC3/C4
0101		Area 1	U/S Finds	Unstratified finds from subsoil surface cleaning in Area 1					y	LC2/LC3
0102	0102	Area 1	Layer	Large area of brown sand running along N. edge of Area 1, upon excavation found not to be a single layer but two separate ditch fills, 0104 and 0105					y	[LC3/C4]
0103	0102	Area 1	Finds	Finds from layer 0102					y	LC3/C4
0104	0104	Area 1	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with brown sandy loam fill	0106, 0119			0102	y	C2+
0105	0105	Area 1	Gully	E-W aligned gully with mid brown sandy loam fill	0108	0104		0102	y	C3
0106	0106	Area 1	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, S of 0102	0121, 0119				y	LC2/LC3
0107		Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditch 0106 to show relationship with ditch 0108					y	40-60
0108	0108	Area 1	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch on W edge of Area 1			0110, 0105			[40-60]
0109	0108	Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditch 0108						40-60
0110	0110	Area 1	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch	0112, 0108					30-60
0111	0110	Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditch 0110					y	1-60
0112	0112	Area 1	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, S of 0110		0110				[40-60]
0113	0112	Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditch 0112					y	40-60
0114	0114	Area 1	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch with light brown sandy loam fill					y	C20
0115		Area 1	Finds	Finds from cleaning over intersection of ditches 0108, 0110 and 0112, immediately E of sections through 0110 and 0112					y	PMed
0116	0108	Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditch 0108, S of section 0109					y	40-60
0117	0106	Area 1	Finds	Finds from section through ditch 0106, E of section 0107					y	Rom
0118		Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditch 0108 to show relationship with ditches 0110 and 0112						40-60/65
0119	0119	Area 1	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, S of 0104	0121	0104, 0106				[30-60]
0120	0119	Area 1	Finds	Finds from section through ditch 0119					y	30-60
0121	0121	Area 1	Gully	E-W aligned narrow gully, S of 0119		0119,				[1-60]

EXG 074 Context List

<u>OPNO</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENTIFIER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>FINDS</u>	<u>DATE</u>
0122	0121	Area 1	Finds	Finds from section through 0121			0106			
0123	0123	Area 1	Pit	Large Pit					y	1-60
0124	0123	Area 1	Finds	Finds from pit 0123						[modern]
0125	0118	Area 1	Finds	Finds from excavation of section 0118					y	C16-EC18
0126	0126	Area 2	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch			0127		y	40-60
0127	0127	Area 2	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch	0126					LC2/LC3 ESax
0128	0127	Area 2	Layer	Upper fill of ditch 0127					y	
0129	0127	Area 2	Layer	Lower fill of ditch 0127					y	
0130	0130	Area 2	Pit	Rectangular pit					y	modern
0131		Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditches 0110 and 0134, nr. E edge of Area 1						
0132		Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditches 0108, 0110 and 0112, appears to show 0108 and 0112 to be the same and cut by 0110						
0133	0133	Area 2	Gully	E-W aligned gully, difficult to trace as cut by many modern features					y	
0134	0126	Area 1	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, diverges from 0110						
0135	0135	Area 2	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch						
0136	0126	Area 2	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, pos. continuation of 0126						
0137	0137	Area 2	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch						
0138	0138	Area 1	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch					y	C3 or ESax
0139	0139	Area 1	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch, butt end to the S						
0140	0140	Area 2	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, butt end to the W						
0141	0141	Area 2	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, only seen in section						
0142		Bldg A	Finds	Unstratified finds from monitoring of foundation excavation, Building A					y	C3
0143		Bldg A	Finds	Finds from monitoring of foundation excavation, Trench 3, Building A					y	LC2/LC3
0144		Area 1	Ditch-section	Section aligned N-S across parallel ditches 0106, 0121, 0119, 0104 and 0105						
0145		Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditches 0104, 0105 and 0108						
0146		Area 2	Ditch-section	Section through ditches 0126 and 0127						
0147		Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditches 0106, 0121, 0119, 0104 and 0105						
0148		Area 1	Ditch-section	Section through ditches 0105, 0104, 0119, 0121 and 0106, E of section 0147						
0149		Area 2	Ditch-section	Section through ditches 0141, 0137 and 0136						
0150		Bldg A	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, brown sandy loam fill						
0151		Bldg A	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, 'V' shaped ditch, orange sand fill						
0152		Bldg A	Gully(s)	NW-SE aligned gullies, dark loam fill						

EXG 074 Context List

<u>OPNO</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENTIFIER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>FINDS</u>	<u>DATE</u>
0153		Bldg A	Pit	Oval shaped pit, dark loam fill						
0154		Bldg A	Pit	Oval shaped pit, dark loam fill						
0155		Bldg B	Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, dark brown loam fill						
0156		Bldg B	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, mid brown loam fill						
0157		Bldg B	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, mid brown loam fill						
0158		Bldg C	Pit	Oval(?) shaped pit, mid brown silt over charcoal fill						
0159		Bldg A	Section	recorded section of NW-SE aligned foundation trench, NE side, NE end of building						
0160		Bldg A	Ditch	NE-SW(?) aligned ditch, only seen in section, dark grey sandy loam fill						
0161		Bldg A	Posthole?	Possible posthole, only seen in section, pale grey sandy loam fill						
1000	0101	Area 1	Small find	Material: FE; category: UNK; 1-5g; Broken strap, length 43mm, width 10mm, height 1mm.						prob Rom
1001	0103	Area 1	Small find	Material: FE; categ: MISC.TOOLS; 1-14g; Shears, broken, 1 blade & most of loop type spring. Total length: 120mm, blade length-50mm, width-16mm, height 1mm.						
1002	U/S	Area 1	Small find	Silver Coin. Material: Ag; category coin; Dished, corroded, obv- wreath design, prob. also had back to back crescents in the illeg. half. rev.-horse to r., head mostly off flan, row of pellets below & ?edge of inscrip or symbol.						LIA 1-50
1002			small find	(1002 cont'd) An Iceni pattern - Horse type, probably a minim on size, insufficient detail visible on rev. to classify precisely. Late Iron Age, 1st half of 1st century.						
1003	0103	Area 1	Small find	Brönze coin. type Ae 3; corroded & worn. Obv.- FLMAX TH(codora). Rev. - (Pietas) ROMANA mint .TRP. (Trier). AD 337-341.						337-341

Newmarket Isolation Hospital Pottery Catalogue

OP	Feature	Comp	Fabric	Sherd	Form	Num	Wt(g)	Comment	Date
0100		(U/S)	SG	body	jar	1	9		LC3/C4
0100		(U/S)	NA	base		1	40	Base type 2	LC2/LC3
0100		(U/S)	NA	body		3	50		LC2/LC3
0100		(U/S)	NAO	body		1	22	Oxidised surfaces, grey core, combed	LC2/LC3
0100		(U/S)	GX	rim		1	11	Possible Nar Valley	
						7	132		
0101		(U/S Area 1)	NAO	body		2	23	Combed, same as 0100	LC2/LC3
0101		(U/S Area 1)	NAO	body		1	4		LC2/LC3
0101		(U/S Area 1)	GX	body		3	13		Rom
0101		(U/S Area 1)	GM	body		1	1		Rom
0101		(U/S Area 1)	GG	body		2	6		ERom
0101		(U/S Area 1)	NA	body		3	19		LC2/LC3
						12	66		
0102	0102		NV	body	3	1	1		C3
						1	1		
0103	0102		SG	rim	4	1	25	Rim type 12	LC3/C4
0103	0102		SG	rim	4	2	20		LC3/C4
0103	0102		SG	body	jar	3	7		LC3/C4
0103	0102		GM	base	6 dish	1	3		
0103	0102		GM	body	jar	1	5	Rouletted	
0103	0102		NA	body		2	9	Combed	LC2/LC3
0103	0102		NA	body		3	5		LC2/LC3
0103	0102		NW	rim	7	1	88	Three grooves in rim	LC3/C4
0103	0102		NV	body	3	1	1	Black slip	C3
0103	0102		PKC	body	3	1	2	Possible funnel neck	LC2/C3
0103	0102		PKC	body	3	1	21	Brown slip	LC2/MC3
0103	0102		GX	body		2	10		Rom
0103	0102		GX	rim	6.17.3	1	16	(Possible Nar Valley)	LC3/C4
0103	0102		GX	rim		1	19	Rim type 7. (possible Nar Valley)	
						21	231		
0104	0104		GG	body		1	7		1-60
0104	0104		GG	body		3	11		1-60
0104	0104		GM	body		1	1	Soot, limescale. (small enough to be intrusive)	Rom
0104	0104		GG	rim	jar	1	6	Rim type 5	1-60
0104	0104		GG	body		1	15	Cordoned vessel	30-60
0104	0104		GX	rim	4	1	21	Rim type 11	C2+
						8	61		
0105	0105		HOG	body		1	13		C3
						1	13		
0106	0106		GM	body	4	1	1	With coarse barbotine dots	MC2+
0106	0106		NA	body		1	6	Vertical band of combing	LC2/LC3
						2	7		
0107	0106		GX	body	4.14	1	14	Combed	Rom
0107	0106		GG	body	4.14	1	26		40-60
						2	40		
0109	0108		GX	base	5	11	168	Single vessel, horizontal incised lines irreg. spaced	30-60
0109	0108		GX	rim	5	2	9	Probably from same vessel as above	30-60

Newmarket Isolation Hospital Pottery Catalogue

OP	Feature	Comp	Fabric	Sherd	Form	Num	Wt(g)	Comment	Date
0116	0108		GG	rim	jar	1	11	Rim type 5	1-60
0116	0108		GG	rim	jar	2	10	Rim type 4	1-60
0116	0108		GG	rim		1	8	Rim type 50	1-60
0116	0108		GG	rim	5	2	23	Black surface, red margins and grey core.	30-65
0116	0108		GG	body	5.1	1	8	Thick cordons,	30-65
0116	0108		GG	rim	jar	1	6		30-60
0116	0108		GG	body		4	17	Includes cordons	1-60
0116	0108		HM	body		1	5	Chalk inclusions	IA
0116	0108		GX	base	6	1	6		
						32	269		
0117	0106		GX	body		1	8		Rom
						1	8		
0118	0118		GG	body		1	10		1-60
0118	0118		GG	body		1	9	Combed	1-60
0118	0118		GG	body		3	10		1-60
0118	0118		GG	rim	jar	1	4	Rim type 5	1-60
0118	0118		GG	body		1	11	Horizontal combing	20-60
0118	0118		ESG?	rim	jar?	1	13	Jar rim w "lid seating, black outer & red interior surface. Prob. early shell-tempered	30-60
						8	57		
0120	0119		GG	rim	jar	1	11	Rim type 4	1-60
0120	0119		GG	body	5.1	1	10		30-60
0120	0119		GG	body		5	19		1-60
0120	0119		GX	rim	6	2	6		E Rom
0120	0119		RX	body		1	5		Rom
						10	51		
0122	0121		HM-S/O	body		1	2	Black, sand/ organic temper most likely Iron Age but indistinguishable from E Sax.	IA
0122	0121		GM	body		1	1	Small enough to be intrusive.	Rom
0122	0121		GG	body		3	16		1-60
						5	19		
0124	0123		GM	rim	6.19.2	1	18		MC2+
0124	0123		GX	rim	6.17.3	1	27		LC3/C4
0124	0123		SG	rim	4	1	10		LC3/C4
0124	0123		SG	body		1	3		LC3/C4
0124	0123		GX	base	6 dish	1	17		Rom
0124	0123		NA	body		1	5		LC2/LC3
0124	0123		GX	body		4	11		Rom
0124	0123		GG	body		1	2		30-60
0124	0123		GRE	body		1	3	Glazed red earthenware	C16-E18
						12	96		
0125	0118		GG	body	4.14	2	105		10-60
0125	0118		GG	rim		2	63	Buff coloured	40-65
0125	0118		GG	rim	jar	1	8		1-60
						5	176		
0127	0127	Area 2	NA	body	jar	1	8		LC2/LC3
0127	0127	Area 2	HM-F	body		1	1	Flint tempered	IA
0127	0127	Area 2	GX	body		2	12		Rom
0127	0127	Area 2	GX	body		1	16		Rom
0127	0127	Area 2	HM-S/O	body		1	6	Sand/organic tempered, flint up to	IA

Newmarket Isolation Hospital Pottery Catalogue

OP	Feature	Comp	Fabric	Sherd	Form	Num	Wt(g)	Comment	Date
0109	0108		GX	rim	5.2	14	138	Single grooved bead cordon halfway between rim and carination point, sandy fabric	1-60
0109	0108		GX	body	5.2?	4	50	Not joining, but probably lower half of same vessel as 5.2 above	1-60
0109	0108		GG	rim	5.2	12	123	Single grooved bead cordon at base of neck.(single vessel)	40-60
0109	0108		GX	rim	5	2	16	Rim neck and shoulder	40-65
0109	0108		GX	body	jar	1	11	Incised lines	Rom
						46	515		
0110	0110		GG	rim	jar	1	8	Rim type 5	30-60
0110	0110		GG	body		1	7		30-60
0110	0110		GG	base		1	5		30-60
						3	20		
0111	0110		GG	body		1	27	Combed, oxidised	1-60
0111	0110		GG	body		7	29		1-60
0111	0110		GX	body		1	1		Rom
0111	0110		GX	body		1	11		Rom
0111	0110		HM-S/O	body		1	4	Sand/organic tempered, black. Possibly E Sax, but most likely IA.	IA
						11	72		
0113	0112		GG	rim	jar	2	12		1-60
0113	0112		GG	rim	jar	1	4		1-60
0113	0112		GG	body		6	23	Some are cordoned	1-60
0113	0112		GG	base	jar	1	2		1-60
0113	0112		GX	body	5	1	55		40-60
0113	0112		HM-S/O	base		1	14	Sand/organic tempered, burnished.(IA or ESax are indistinguishable, but most likely Iron Age)	IA
0113	0112		HM-S/O	body		1	17	Sand/organic tempered. (Indistinguishable from ESax, but most likely Iron Age)	IA
						13	127		
0114	0114		GG	body		3	9		1-60
0114	0114		HM-S/O	body		1	3	Sand/ organic tempered, black. (IA or ESax indistinguishable, but most likely Iron Age)	IA or ESax
0114	0114		PMED	body		1	2	Porcelain	C20
						5	14		
0115	U/S	108/110/112	SG	base	4.14	1	32		LC3/C4
0115	U/S	108/110/112	GX	body		4	8		Rom
0115	U/S	108/110/112	RX	body		1	3		
0115	U/S	108/110/112	GG	body		3	12		1-65
0115	U/S	108/110/112	GG	body	4.14	1	22	Combed	1-60
0115	U/S	108/110/112	PMRW	body		2	12	Post-medieval red ware	Pmed
						12	89		
0116	0108		GG	body	4.14	1	59	Combed, buff exterior, grey interior	E Rom
0116	0108		GG	rim	5.2.2	2	35	Rim type 5	40-60
0116	0108		GG	rim	5	15	81	Rim, body and base sherds, not joining but single vessel, fragmentary, probably biconical.	1-60

Newmarket Isolation Hospital Pottery Catalogue

OP	Feature	Comp	Fabric	Sherd	Form	Num	Wt(g)	Comment	Date
						6	43	6mm, most likely Iron Age but could also be E Sax.	
0130	0130	Area 2	GM	body		1	1		Rom
0130	0130	Area 2	PMED	rim		1	2		modern
0130	0130	Area 2	PMRW	body		1	3	Post medieval red ware	PMed
						3	6		
0138	0138		HOG	rim	5.5	1	98	Sand/organic tempered.	C3 IA or ESax
0138	0138		HM-S/O	body		1	2		
						2	100		
0142		bldg A	HOG	body		1	104	Thick large vessel	C3 Rom
0142		bldg A	WX	body		1	11		
0142		bldg A	GX	body		1	7		
						3	122		
0143		bldg A	NA	body		3	16		LC2/LC3 Rom
0143		bldg A	GM	body		1	11		
0143		bldg A	GX	body		3	15		
						7	42		
						238	2377		

Newmarket Isolation Hospital EXG 074 General Finds List

Feature	Pottery		Animal bone		Tile		Fired clay		Plaster		W Flint		B Flint		Oyster		Misc	Pot date
	qty	wt(g)	qty	wt(g)	qty	wt(g)	qty	wt(g)	qty	wt(g)	qty	wt(g)	qty	wt(g)	qty	wt(g)		
	7	132	7	700	2	152					2						flint-flakes	LC3/C4
	12	66	9	667														LC2/LC3
0102	1	1			1	124			14	346					5	70	plaster has red stripe	[LC3/C4]
0102	21	231	13	318	12	3341			4	36	5	26			2	35	SNAIL: 3, 6g, dark striped PLAST	LC3/C4
0104	8	61	37	668	9	2801											FE: 1,8g nail; SLAG:1,14g	C2+
0105	1	13	2	300														C3
0106	2	7	1	6	1	418							1	17	1	18	Flue tile w. hole	LC2/LC3
0106	2	40	1	4											1	21		40-60
0106	1	8	1	9											3	103	MORTAR: 1,1g -opus sig.	Rom
0108	46	515	12	283														40-60
0108	32	269	61	546			12	11			2	28	1	21				40-60
0110	3	20	4	35													HBONE: infant longbone,broken	30-60
0110	11	72	29	561													SNAIL: 2,1g	1-60
0112	13	127	30	289			3	11										40-60
0114	5	14	33	432							4	10	2	21				C20
0118	8	57	21	159			1	77			1	1						40-60/65
0118	5	176	14	112														40-60
0119	10	51	6	137							4	20	2	4			STONE: 1,72g quartzite	30-60
0121	5	19	1	8							1	5					SLAG: 1,6g	1-60
0123	12	96	12	122	15	710											STONE:3,54g-slate&ss; FE:1,9g-nail	C16-EC18
0127	6	43	21	222	2	214												LC2/LC3 or E Sax
0127			3	40													SNAIL: 8,11g;GLASS:1,1g Rom or Sax	
0130	3	6	2	36							2	7	1	4			FE: 1,1g-nail;	modern
0131			2	37							2	5						
0133			14	716							1	3	8	162			cow hum with two holes drilled	
0135			6	70									2	63				
0138	2	100	1	16									1	4				C3 or E Sax
BldgA	3	122																C3
BldgA	7	42					1	2										LC2/LC3
(U/S)	12	89	7	28			1	3										PMed
	238	2377	350	6521	42	7760	18	104	18	382	24	105	18	296	12	247		