

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Newmarket Isolation Hospital
Fordham Road Exning
EXG 074

for

Design and Build Ltd

**Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Field Projects Division**

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SCCAS Report No. 97/40

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Archaeological Evaluation Report
Newmarket Isolation Hospital, Fordham Road, Exning.
EXG 074

Summary

Archaeological evaluation at the Newmarket Isolation Hospital revealed the presence of a Roman settlement probably concentrated in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD but with evidence of 1st and 2nd century occupation. The site covers the whole of the evaluated part of the development area and the evidence from the adjoining field on the north side (crop marks and metal-detected finds reports) suggests that it probably continues into this field.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of the former Newmarket Infectious Diseases Hospital at Exning prior to its partial demolition and redevelopment. The aim of the evaluation was to establish the extent and nature of any surviving archaeological deposits in order to enable the construction of an archaeological conservation strategy (see appendix 1).

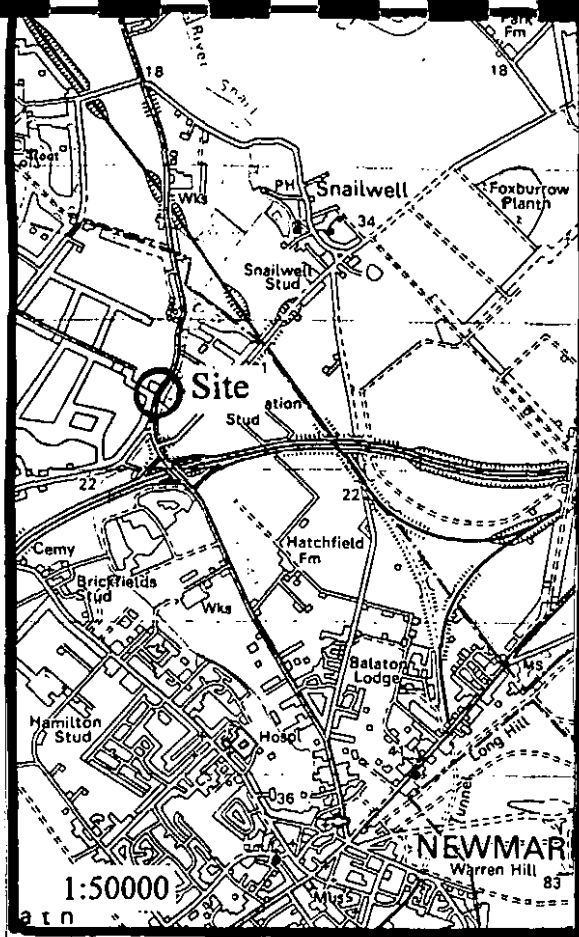
The site lies on an east-facing slope on the west side of a small valley, with a north-flowing stream 50m to the east side of the site frontage (see fig. 1). The west end of the site appears to be at the top of the slope beyond which there is a large (chalk?) extraction pit. The arable field to the north (EXG 033) shows numerous linear cropmarks; metal detected finds of all periods, but particularly Late Iron Age and Roman, have been reported as coming from the field.

Methodology

4 trenches 1.5m wide and totalling 82m in length (c. 1.95% of the development area) were excavated by JCB and ditching bucket (see fig. 2). The trenches were positioned to sample all areas of the site where major ground disturbance is likely. Where features were encountered sample sections were excavated by hand through these and all finds collected in order to establish the nature and date of the features. The machine spoil and trench bases and sides were metal detected. Trench plans were drawn at 1:50 and sections at 1:20. Black and white print and colour slide films were taken of all stages of the excavation.

A single line contour survey was made at 5m intervals to plot the extent of the drop from the west end of the site to the east.

Subsoil was an orange silty sand throughout the site.



5 6 3 2 0 0 5 6 3 3 0 0 5 6 3 4 0 0

2 6 6 5 0 0

5 6 3 2 0 0 5 6 3 3 0 0 5 6 3 4 0 0

Isolation Hospital

FORDHAM ROAD

Drain

Scale 1: 1250

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Fig. 1 Site Location Plan

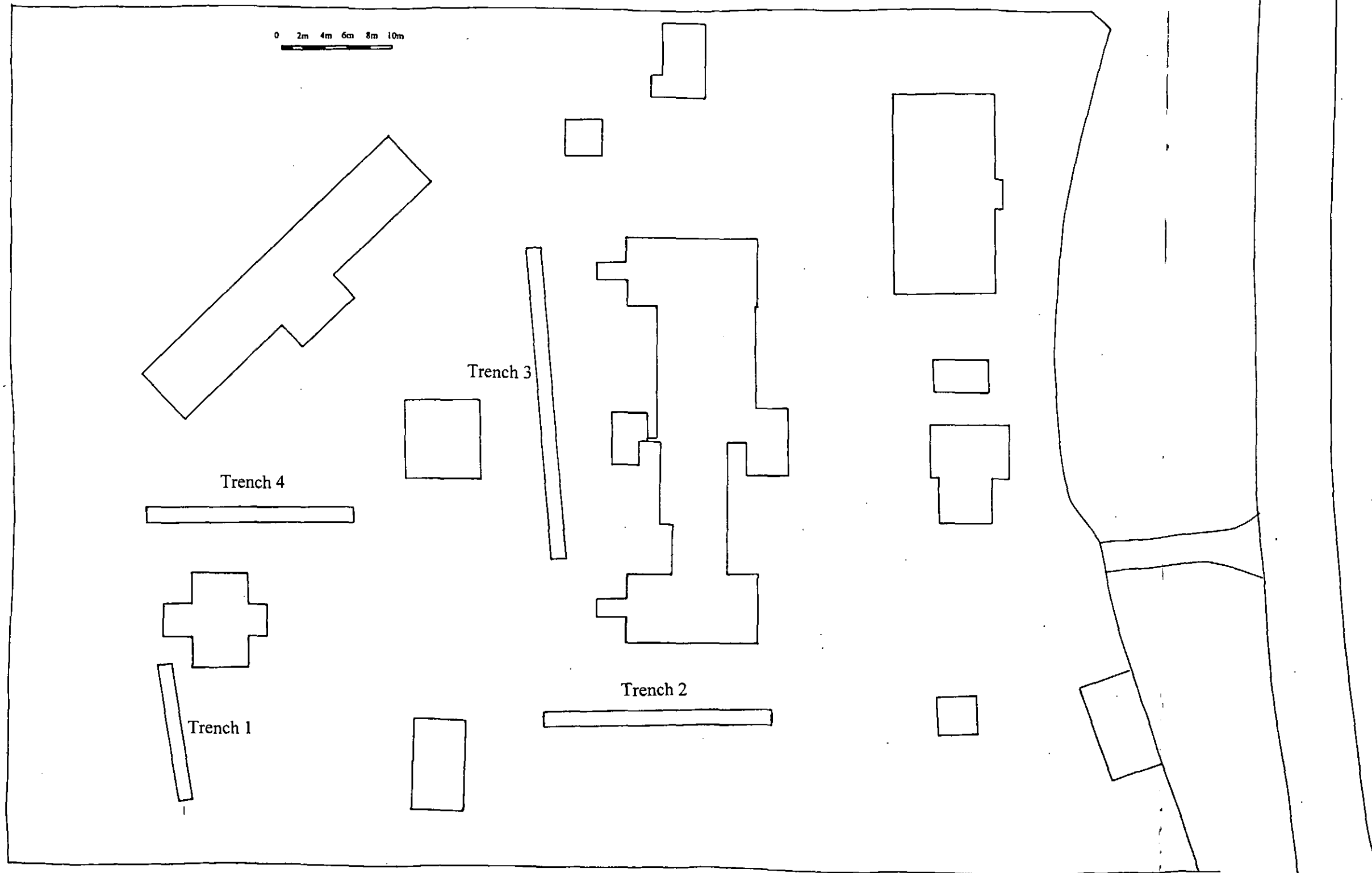


Fig. 2 Trench Location Plan

Results

Archaeological features and finds were present in all four trenches. It was possible to observe from the trench sections that over time there had been a natural movement of soil from the top to the bottom of the slope which meant that the level of preservation and the depth beneath the ground surface of the archaeology varied between the trenches with the better preservation being seen under the greater soil depth in trenches 2 and 3.

Trench 1 (12.5m long)

Two ditches and a pit were identified in this trench (see figs 3, 5 and 6).

There had been shrubs in this area which had been recently cleared leaving a rough uneven ground surface. Both the topsoil and the archaeological layers/fills were disturbed by frequent roots. The topsoil was generally between 30 and 35cm deep and subsoil was found at between c. 50cm and 70cm below the ground level. A layer of brown sand (0028) c. 25-35cm deep lay between the topsoil and subsoil; this was also disturbed by dense roots. A single sherd of pottery (0002) found during the machining was probably from this layer.

0021 This was a broad ditch, E-W aligned and c. 2.6m wide and c. 1.25m deep (below ground surface). The profile showed a continual slope to the base on the north edge with a short steep slope at the bottom of the south side changing to a shallow slope after c. 25cm. Pottery dating from the 1st century AD and the late 2nd or 3rd centuries was recovered from the feature fill. The upper fill appeared to be the same as the soil layer, 0028, above but there was a paler brown fill at the base on the north side.

0022 A shallow gully, E-W aligned 95cm wide and 8cm deep (below the trench base) immediately north of 0021. This was filled with 0028. There were no finds.

0023 An oval pit c. 1.2m by > 1.5m and 14cm deep (below the trench base). This was filled with brown sand similar to that of 0028 above. A single sherd of possibly Iron Age hand-made pottery was recovered from the feature fill.

Because all the features appeared to be filled with the soil layer above them it suggests that this layer is an archaeological occupation or immediately post-occupation layer. It is possible that due to visibility difficulties, aggravated by the presence of dense roots, part of the upper fill of the features was machined away and that with a broader area of machining it might be possible to dig the features from higher up.

Trench 2 (21m long)

Two ditches, a possible gully, a pit and an ill-defined feature were identified in this trench (see figs. 3, 5 and 6).

Topsoil was c. 30-35cm deep and lay over a layer of grey-brown sand (0029) which varied in depth from c. 40cm at the west end of the trench to 60cm towards the east end; this became gradually slightly paler towards its base. This lay over a layer of pale yellow-brown sand which may have been the top of subsoil. Good subsoil was found at between 1 and 1.2m.

0017 This was a N-S aligned ditch, at the west end of the trench. The upper fill was brown sand which may have been the same as the top of 0029 but the ditch edge was visible in the lower part of this layer as it became paler. The lower ditch fill was pale brown sand. The identified dimensions for the ditch were > 1.7m wide by 1.1m deep (below the ground surface). The finds were 1 sherd of Iron Age pottery and 1 sherd of early Roman pottery. 0017 was at right angles to and ran up to ditch 0018 but no relationship was visible

0018 This was an E-W aligned ditch running along the north edge of the trench. Only the south edge of the ditch was contained within the trench and this was c. 18 - 25cm deep. The fill was mid grey-brown sand. There were no finds. Because the ditch ran along the length of the trench it is possible that some of the upper fill was machined away before the presence of the ditch was clear and that layer 0029 might represent the upper ditch fill rather than a soil layer. 0018 was obscured by 0019 and did not appear on the east side of it.

0019 There was a broad ill-defined feature 6m wide from the centre towards the east end of the trench. This lay under 0029 and was filled with yellow brown sand. An additional dark soil layer was visible in the section between 0029 and the topsoil probably an indication of slump into 0019. Subsoil was found at c. 1.4m below the ground level in the middle of 0019. A number of finds were recovered from 0019 and in the machine spoil probably from it (0016). A late Nene Valley (late 3rd to 4th century) body sherd, a Roman grey ware body sherd and an Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' pottery sherd were recovered from the ditch fill (0019) and 8 pottery sherds dating from between the middle of the 3rd century to the 4th century were recovered from the machine spoil (0016).

0020 At the east end of the trench was a shallow oval pit 1.2m by > 1.5m and 15cm deep. The fill was brown sand; there were no finds.

Trench 3 (29m long)

Two ditches and two undefined features identified (see figs. 4, 5 and 6). The topsoil was 30-40cm deep and this overlay a layer of brown sand (0011) which was 40cm deep at the north end of the trench but up to 78cm deep over ditch 0007 at the south end. 0011 contained pottery sherds dating to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries. It is possible that finds 0009 (late 3rd and 4th centuries) and 0010 (Roman, including two late Roman coins) also came from here.

0007 This is a substantial E-W aligned ditch at least 2.1m wide and 60cm deep from the base of the trench. No cut was visible above the base of the trench, in layer 0011. The ditch fill appeared to start at the base of the trench and this was a mid-pale yellow brown sand-loam. The profile showed a steeper slope on the south edge than the north. 1 Roman pottery sherd, animal bone and an infant human bone was recovered during the hand excavation. Finds 0006, mostly 3rd or 4th century pottery were recovered from the machine spoil in this area.

0008 This was a N-S aligned ditch which ran at a slight angle along the length of the trench. It butted less than 1m from the N edge of 0007 and there were two possible additional features extending from the west edge of the line of the ditch. The fill was brown sandy loam and the hand dug section (0013) showed a V shaped profile 1.3m wide by 50cm deep. The finds from section 0013 were late 3rd or 4th century. The west edge of 0008 appeared to show two possible features extending from it but these could not be defined although the northern may have been a ditch; a 3rd century coin (0014) was recovered by metal detecting from the fill of one of these possible features.

0011 This was the grey-brown sand-loam layer c. 40 to ?80cm deep which appeared to lie over the features. It contained 2nd and 3rd century pottery and a mirror fragment (0015). Finds 0009, 0010 and 0012 (late Roman pottery from 0009 and 0012 and two 4th century coins from 0012) may all have also come from here.

Trench 4 (19.5m long)

This contained three ditches and a posthole (see figs. 4, 5 and 6).

The topsoil was c. 20-30cm deep and it overlay a c. 5-10cm layer of brown sand (0030). As with trench 1 the soils had been disturbed by dense roots. At the west end of the trench it was only c. 25cm to subsoil but c. 60cm at the east end.

0024 A shallow brown sand filled posthole 70cm in diameter and 8cm deep. No finds.

0025 A shallow rounded profile N-S aligned gully 1.2m wide and 20cm deep (below the trench base). This was mostly filled with brown sand similar to the soil layer, 0030, above but had a thin layer of paler sand at the base.

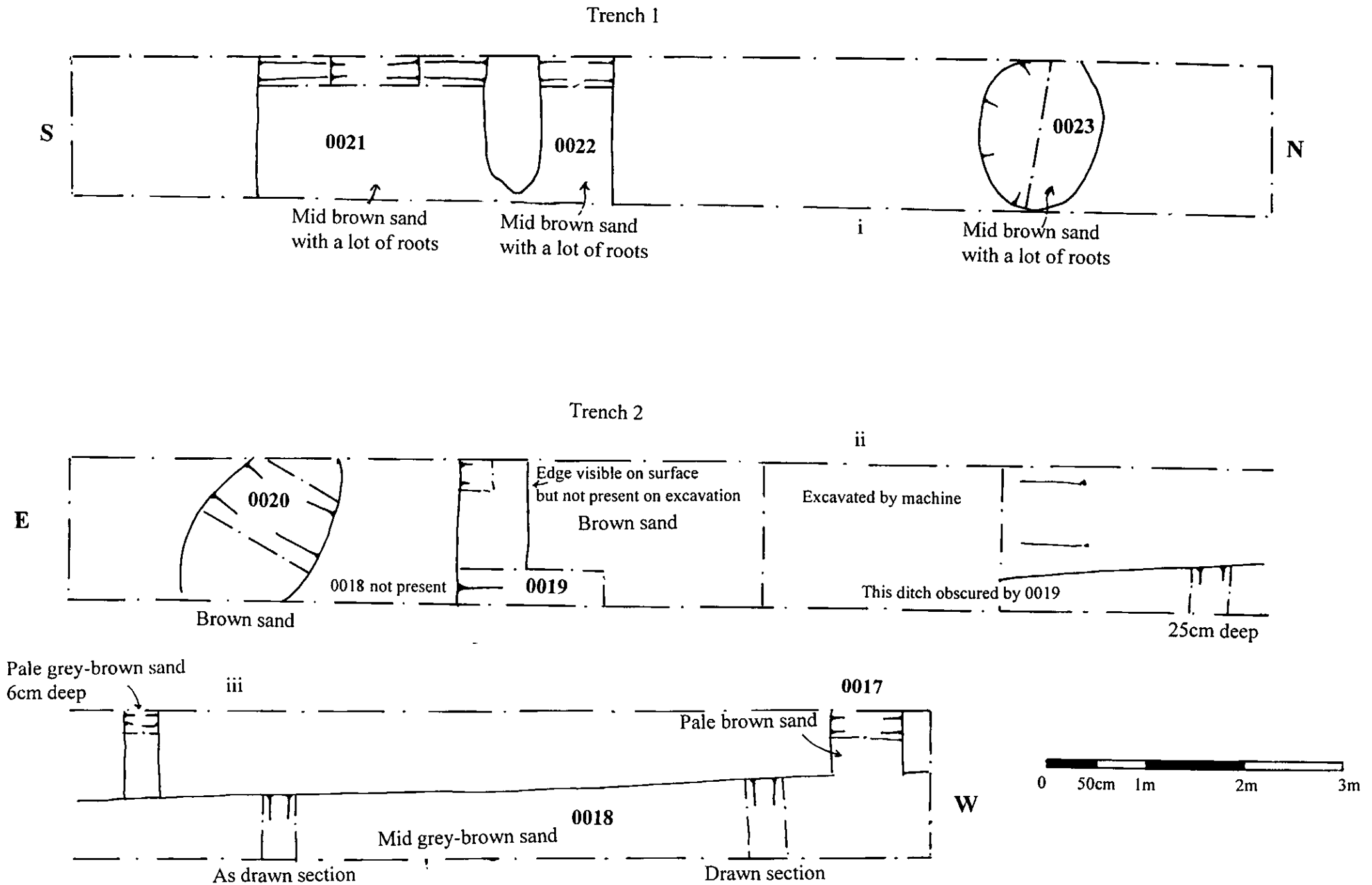


Fig. 3 Trench Plans

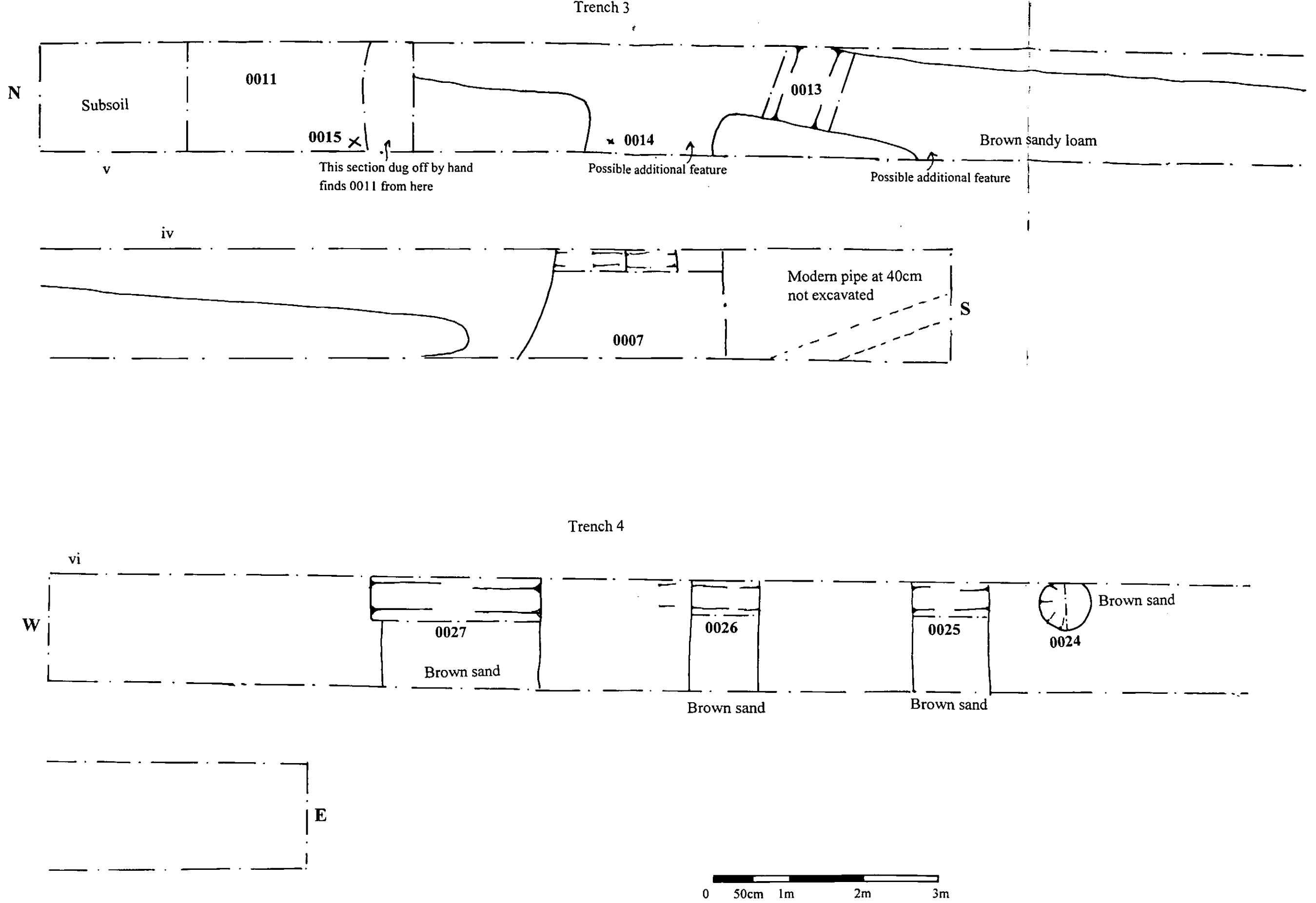


Fig. 4 Trench Plans

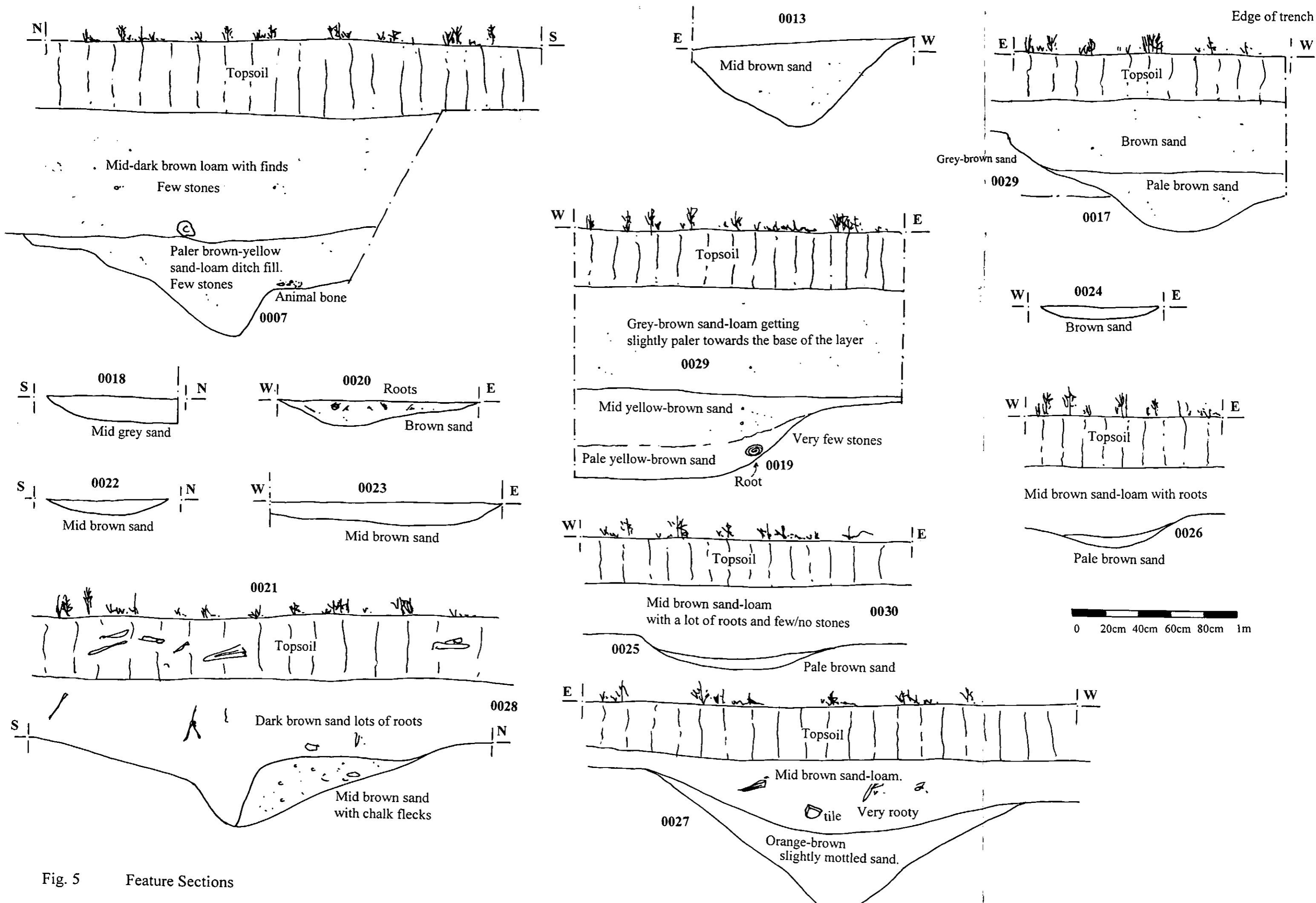
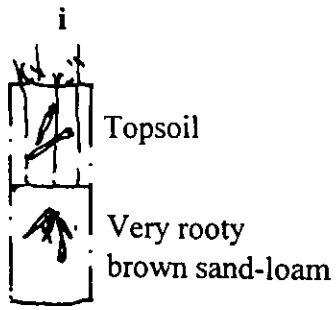
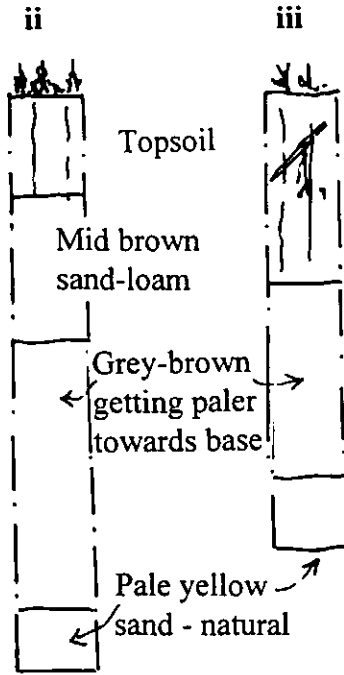


Fig. 5 Feature Sections

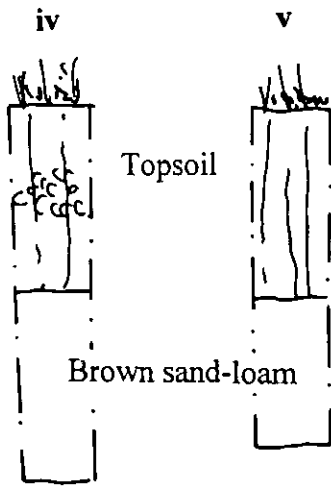
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4

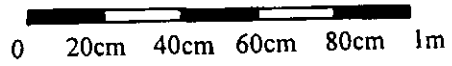
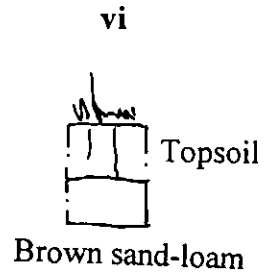


Fig. 6 Sample Trench Sections

0026 A shallow N-S aligned gully c. 1m wide and 20cm deep. The main fill was similar to the brown sand layer above but it had a thin layer of paler sand at the base.

0027 A V profiled N-S aligned ditch 2.2m wide and c. 75cm deep (below the trench base). The lower fill is mottled orange-brown fill and the upper appears to be the brown sand layer slumped just into the very top. The datable finds from here were all 1st century, suggesting that this is an earlier feature.

Contour Survey (see fig. 7)

A single line contour survey at 5m intervals showed that the west end of the site is 6.12m higher than the east.

Discussion

The features identified here represent a Roman settlement on the site (see fig. 7). The number and alignment of the ditches suggest a network of boundaries and the presence of large unabraded pottery sherds and tile pieces indicate that these are probably close to the point of origin and are characteristic of finds from a settlement site rather than a field system. The presence of roof and hypocaust tiles indicate the likelihood of a high status building nearby, although the quantities were not great enough to suggest that it is likely to be actually on this site. The finds imply that the majority of features are late Roman, 3rd-4th centuries AD with three features, ditches 0017 and 0027 and pit 0023 only containing material datable to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman periods (1st centuries BC and AD). The small finds are consistent with settlement in the late Roman period but the presence of a mirror fragment suggests a moderate level of wealth.

A brown soil layer (overall no. 0031) was apparent in every trench. However in trenches 1 and 4 the layer was severely disturbed by roots and it is not certain that this is the same as the layers identified in trenches 2 and 3. The layer was darker and more finds filled in trench 3 than in trench 2 which may reflect a difference in the features underneath or possibly indicate differing densities of occupation across the site. The differing depths to subsoil recorded between the west and the east ends of the evaluation area appear to show soil movement from the top of the hill down the slope and it is probable that the accumulation of layer 0031 is at least partially a result of this process. It is not clear when this was happening but the presence of almost exclusively Roman finds in it and the apparent filling of some of the features with it suggest that it may have been happening during the occupation of the site. This leads to the interpretation of the brown sand layer in each trench as potentially all part of the same Roman occupation soil. During machining none of the features were visible cutting the soil layer, although examination of the trench section showed that 0017 appeared to cut the lower part of the layer. Because ditches ran along the length of two of the trenches it is possible that part of this soil layer was ditch fill and that therefore the ditches might be visible from much higher up if a wider area was opened up.

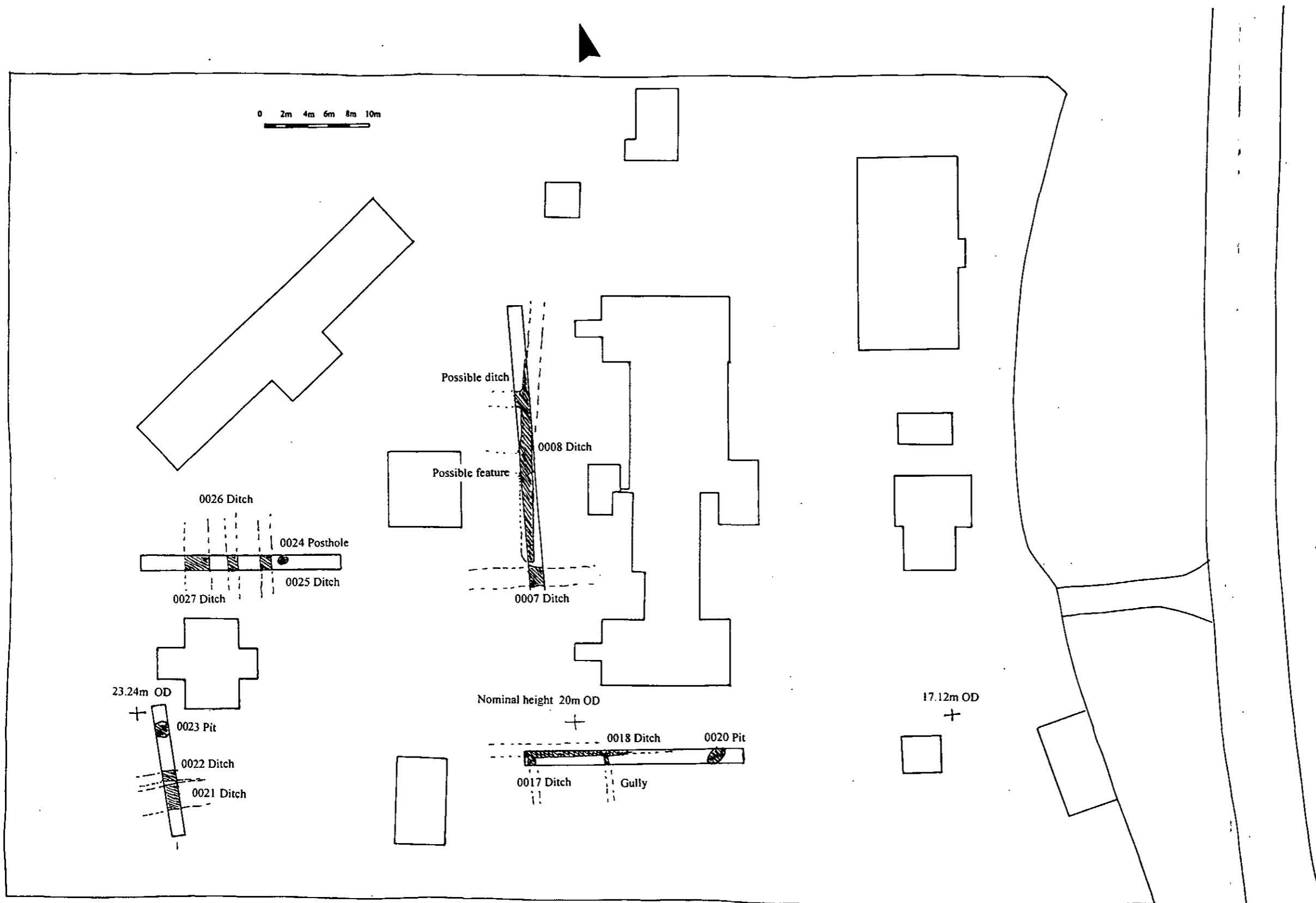


Fig. 7 Summary of Results

The level of preservation on the site is generally good although there is considerable root disturbance in trenches 1 and 4. This disturbance has mixed the structure of the brown sand layer above the subsoil but although the features fills have a number of roots in them the feature edges are quite clear and the fills intact. In trench 1 the topsoil is c. 30cm deep to the top of the brown sand which is a further c. 30cm to subsoil, however because the vegetation has been cleared the ground surface is uneven and in places subsoil is at only 40-50cm. Trench 4 has the least depth of soil cover with subsoil at c. 25-30cm at its west end. The soil cover increases to the east to c. 30cm of topsoil over 30cm of brown sand (60cm to subsoil). The soil cover in trenches 2 and 3 is much greater with depths to subsoil of a minimum of 90cm, although the presence of the two ditches running along the length of the trench may have created the effect of the subsoil being slightly deeper than it actually was. The Roman soil layer is covered by c. 50cm of topsoil but survives largely undisturbed for depths of between 40cm and 60cm.

Recommendations and Conclusions

The evaluation has revealed an extensive and well preserved Roman settlement site with evidence for a surviving occupation soil. The archaeology in trenches 1 and 4 appears the most vulnerable from development because the features survive under a maximum of only 60 cm of soil and this is run through with dense roots which it is likely would have to be removed to conform with building regulations. Although both trenches appeared to contain the remains of the Roman soil layer the level of disturbance to it suggest that there would be little archaeological benefit from excavating it by hand, however total excavation of the features within building footprints in this area seems to be the only option.

The Roman soil layer survives in good condition in trenches 2 and 3 as do the features underneath it. There is a cover of 50cm of topsoil in these areas and any soil movement of less than this depth would not cause damage to the archaeology. It is considered that any excavation of less than 70cm would be unlikely to damage the archaeological features but would damage the soil layer. If extensive stripping and levelling can be avoided then a minimum archaeological requirement might be intensive monitoring of the footing trenches, but total excavation cannot be ruled out. The depth to the features means that it is likely that features survive under the existing buildings and where these are to be demolished archaeological excavation might be a necessity before redevelopment.

Jo Caruth
4th July 1997

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

NEWMARKET ISOLATION HOSPITAL, FORDHAM ROAD, NEWMARKET

1. Background

- 1.1 An application (F/96/074) has been made and granted outline permission to build a residential home at the Newmarket Isolation Hospital.
- 1.2 The planning authority has included a condition (No 8) that a programme of archaeological work should be implemented before development takes place. The first stage of that programme of work is an archaeological evaluation of the area.
- 1.3 The site lies at TL 632 665 on the west side of a small valley, with a north-flowing stream 50m to the east of the site frontage. The 25m contour runs along the west edge of the site (with an anomaly, probably an old extraction pit to the north west of the site). The adjacent arable area to the north, SMR reference EXG 033, showed an indistinct multi-phase pattern of soilmarks in 1956 (CUCAP RQ 53) with rectilinear systems, maculae and at least one possible enclosure and one possible small ring. Roman bronze coins have been found in this area and there are unconfirmed reports of Iron Age and (numerous 1st-4th century) Roman coins and objects, possibly an early Saxon object and medieval coins etc. It is highly likely that this multiperiod site of ill-defined character (but possibly quite high status in the Iron Age - Roman period and with some suggestion of late Roman - early Anglo Saxon activity) extends into the Isolation Hospital area, and that archaeological deposits may be better preserved in this recently unploughed area.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation.

The object of the evaluation is to:

- 2.1 Establish whether archaeological deposits exist in the area.
- 2.2 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, the possibility of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, and of waterlogged organic deposits.
- 2.3 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record, both the computerised record and any backup files.

3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where possible photocopies or tracings should be included in the report.

3.5 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB etc).

4. Specification B: Field Evaluation

4.1 Examine the area for earthworks. If present these are to be recorded in plan at 1:2500, with appropriate sections. A record should be made of the topographic setting of the site (e.g. slope, plateau etc). The Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service must be consulted if earthworks are present and before proceeding to the excavation of any trial trenches.

4.2 Trial trenches should be excavated to cover a minimum 2% of the site area and be positioned to sample all areas of the site likely to be affected by the development. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method.

4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine (fitted with a toothless bucket) and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

4.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit; there is a presumption that excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown that there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine.

4.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of an archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

4.8 Metal detector searches should take place at all stages of the excavation.

4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).

4.10 Human remains should be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site.

- 4.11 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. Any variations from this will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

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 sub-contractors).
- 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 Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* 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 must be prepared consistent with the principle of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 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. The conclusion should include a statement of the archaeological potential of the site.
- 6.4 Finds should be appropriately conserved (in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*). Every effort should be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR.
- 6.5 The site archive should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within three months of the completion of work.
- 6.6 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.

- 6.7 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

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Shire Hall
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Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 13 June 1997

Reference: /newmark06

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.

The results of this evaluation, if they are to be used as part of a planning application, will need to be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeology Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2 DOCUMENTARY SEARCH by A. M. Breen

The site of the former Isolation Hospital lies next to EXG 033 recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record as an area of cropmarks and field systems from which it has been reported that metal detector finds have been made. These finds cover a period from the Iron Age to the medieval period.

The hospital was built in 1889 in the parish of Exning according to Kelly's Directory of Cambridgeshire 1904. This parish was included with Newmarket when the Urban District Council was established under the Local Government Act of 1894. The hospital was administered by the Newmarket and Moulton Joint Hospital Board whose minutes 1898-1931 are held at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. There are no details of the sale of the land to build the hospital in this collection nor have the original plans been deposited amongst the Urban District Council's records. There are details of the sale of the site in 1965 (ref HD 1750/33).

MAPS

The hospital buildings are shown on the 1:25,000 OS map 1926 edition sheet number XXXI.14 (see fig. 8) and the main structure appears unaltered from the present building. The earlier 1:63,360 OS map 1903 edition (see fig. 9), sheet number 31 SW shows the same details. There are some secondary structures shown on these maps and details of landscaping.

A copy of the first edition of the 1:25,000 series surveyed in 1884 (see fig. 10) can be found amongst the Urban District Council's records (ref EF 506/10/31) included in a series of maps contained in book form. It was not possible to photocopy this map but a tracing has been made showing the hospital site as part of a large open field. There is a clunch pit shown to the north west adjoining the hospital site later incorporated within the grounds of the hospital.

ENCLOSURE MAP

There is no tithe map for Exning. The apportionment of the tithes was carried out under the Enclosure Act of 1807. The purpose of this act was 'that by reason of the intermixed state of the property belonging to the respective owners of the said open and common fields commonable lands heaths commons and waste grounds the same were not capable of being cultivated in the most profitable manner and that it would be highly beneficial if (they)...were set out divided inclosed and allotted'. There are no details of the work of the commissioners appointed under the Act apart from those given in the final award and map of 1811 (see fig. 11). The map is on the scale of nine inches to the mile and because it has become separated from the award it has been possible to photocopy the map. The area showing the hospital site is contained in the field 48, numbered in red. The pit is shown in red as 47 and a private road running along the north west boundary is described as the 7th Private Road. There is a schedule of the numbers at the foot of the map and those fields with their number shown in red represent allotments of common land.

The road is described as 'one other private carriage and drift road of way of the width of twenty feet leading out of Soham and Ely Road and extending north westward over an allotment to Wootton Isaacson on the east side thereof can be maintained and kept in repair by and at the expense of the surveyors of the highways'.

The allotment to Wootton Isaacson was 'in lieu of and as a compensation for his freehold open field lands and rights of common'. Two pieces of land were given to him including 'one piece or parcel of land or ground containing one hundred and sixteen acres two rods bounded on part of the north east by allotment to Sir St Vincent Cotton on part of the south east other part of the north east and part of the north west by the first allotment of the north east by the said allotment to Sir St Vincent Cotton on the remaining part of the south east by the Soham and Ely road...'

The Fordham Road is referred to in the award as the Soham and Ely Road and was not one of the new roads created by the Act.

This field was part of Exning Common as shown on Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk, 1783 (see fig. 12). Sir St Vincent Cotton was the successor as Lord of the 'Several manors of Exning Hall and Coggeshall in Exning'. The auditor of the enclosure was William Hunt of King's College, Cambridge and this college benefited from the enclosure by allocation of some land.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS

The Suffolk Record Office has papers relating to a freehold estate in Exning sold by auction at the Star Inn, Newmarket on 30 November 1802 (ref E3/10/22.1). Amongst the details of the sale is the following 'Also walk for 300 sheep over the commonable lands and heath grounds of the said parish and a right of common without stint for great cattle and horses over the fen grounds consisting of more than 100 acres'. The papers include a list of bidders for the sale of the estate and a Mr Isaacson is listed as the purchaser of the land and rights of common for £2145. There is no map or schedule of the land with these papers. There is a letter of 1791 which describes the value of the land as pasture. The purchase of this estate by Mr Isaacson in 1802 would have given him an interest in the enclosure of the commons under the Act of 1807.

The earlier records for this area are not held at the Suffolk Record Office. The manorial records for the Manor of Exning, which will include details of the rights over the commons, are held at The British Library. These records include court rolls from 1440 (Add.MS 26063). The earliest record is a restoration of the manor by King John to Reginald Danmartin in 1212 (Add.MS 11239). Full details of the records held at the library can be obtained by writing to Mr Brett Dolman, Manuscript Room, British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG. The descent of the manor is described by Copinger in 'Manors of Suffolk', Vol VII and from the references given by him, it is possible to identify other material held at the Public Record Office.

Cambridge University Library has a plan of 'The New Roads in Exning' dated 1807 (MS Plan 338). It is possible that there are further records relating to the Enclosure held by King's College, enquiries should be addressed to Mr Arthur Owen, c/o King's College, Cambridge.

CONCLUSION

There is a limited amount of archival material for this site available at the Suffolk Record Office. It is possible to trace its history back to the Enclosure Act of 1807 when the area was part of Exning Common, as shown on Hodskinson's map. The earlier material held at the British Library is unlikely to add significantly to the interpretation of the site, that is, unless there is a significant component of late medieval material found on site.

The commons are likely to have remained pasture from an earlier medieval date and the site would have had limited arable use for the period 1811-1889 only.

Anthony Martin Breen

July 1997

References

All these records are held at the Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds.

Maps

OS 1:25,000 Sheet Number XXXI.14, 1926 edition
OS 1:63,360 Sheet Number 31 SW, 1903 edition
OS 1:25,344 Sheet Number XXXI.14, 1885 edition

Enclosure Map and Award (ref EF 506/10.1) 1811

The County of Suffolk Surveyed by Joseph Hodskinson, 1783
Suffolk Record Society (1972)

Documents

HD 1750/33 Sale Particulars of Former Hospital, Fordham Road, 1965

ID 504/1-5 Records of Newmarket and Moulton Joint Hospital Board
1898-1931

E3/10/22.1 Papers relating to Estate and Sheep Walk, 1791-1802

Printed Works

Kelly's Directory of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1904

W A Copinger Manors of Suffolk, Vol VII, 1908

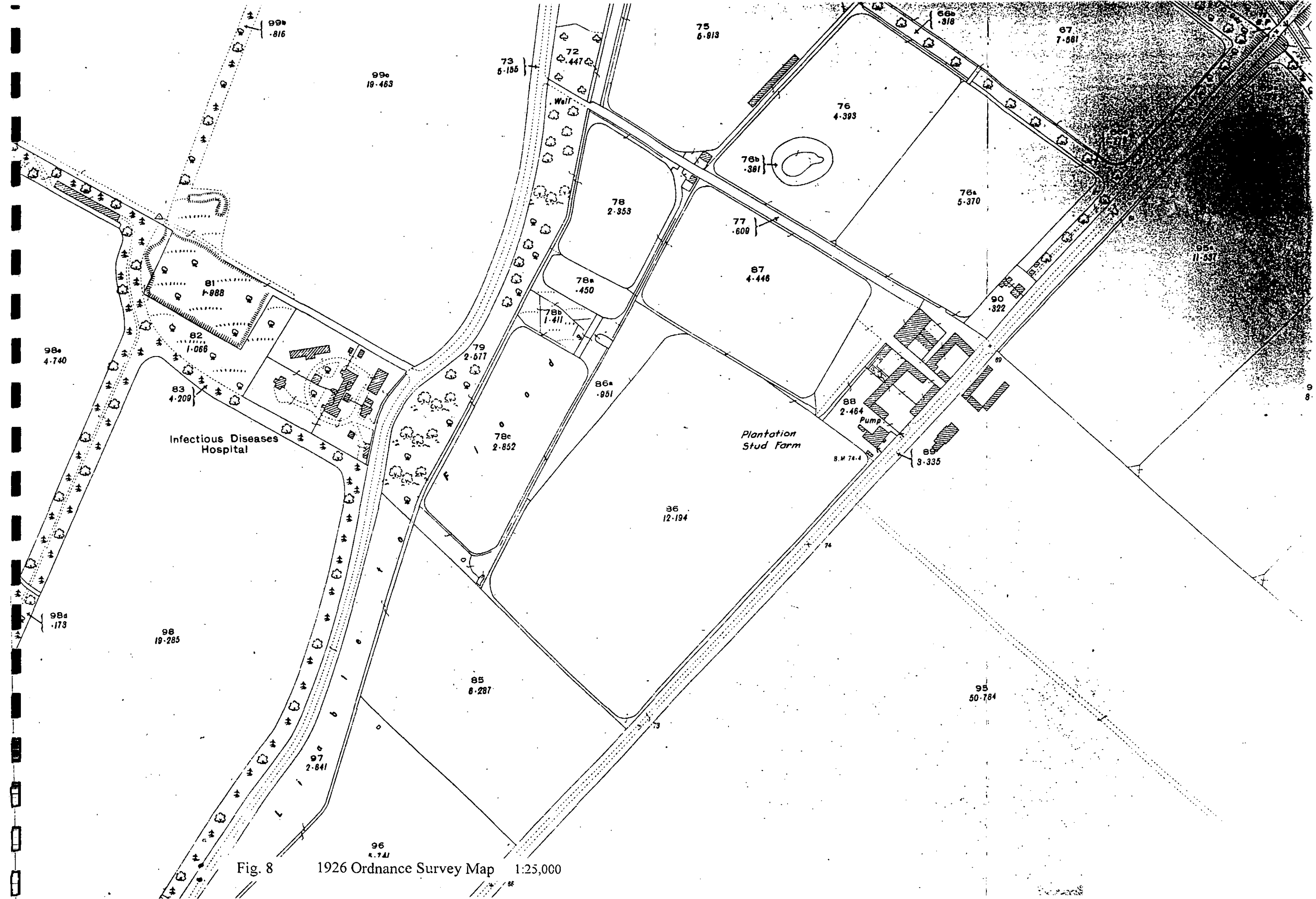
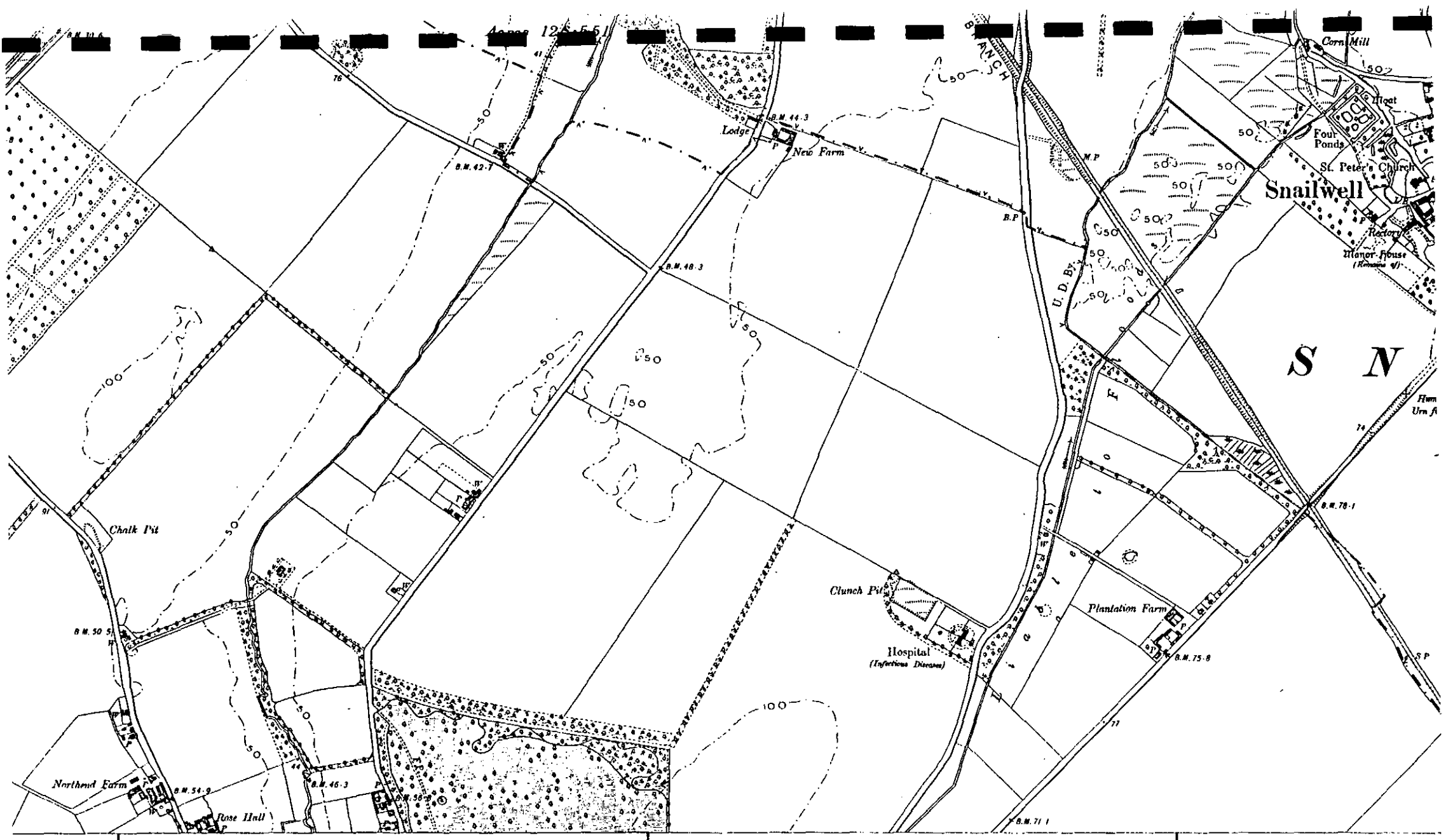


Fig. 8 1926 Ordnance Survey Map 1:25,000



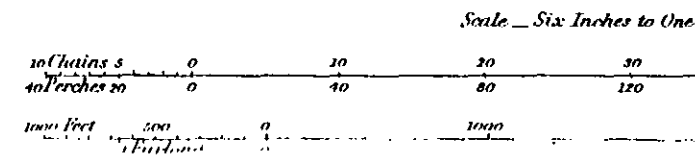
April 12 1855

LON 0° 22' E. E x n i n g XLII. N.W. 0° 23' From Newmarket 0° 24' WEST SUFFOLK NORTH WESTERN OR STOWMARKET DIVISION NEWMARKET U.D. EXNING PI

Fig. 9 1903 Ordnance Survey Map 1:63,360

CHARACTERISTICS AND SYMBOLS.

- Antiquities, Site of
- Arrow, showing direction of flow of water
- + Triangulation Station



Price 1s.

128
42.541

Clunch Pit

129
1.135

Post

154
6.818

FL
2.78
1.58

LIABLE

Fig. 10 1884 Ordnance Survey Map (tracing) 1:25,344

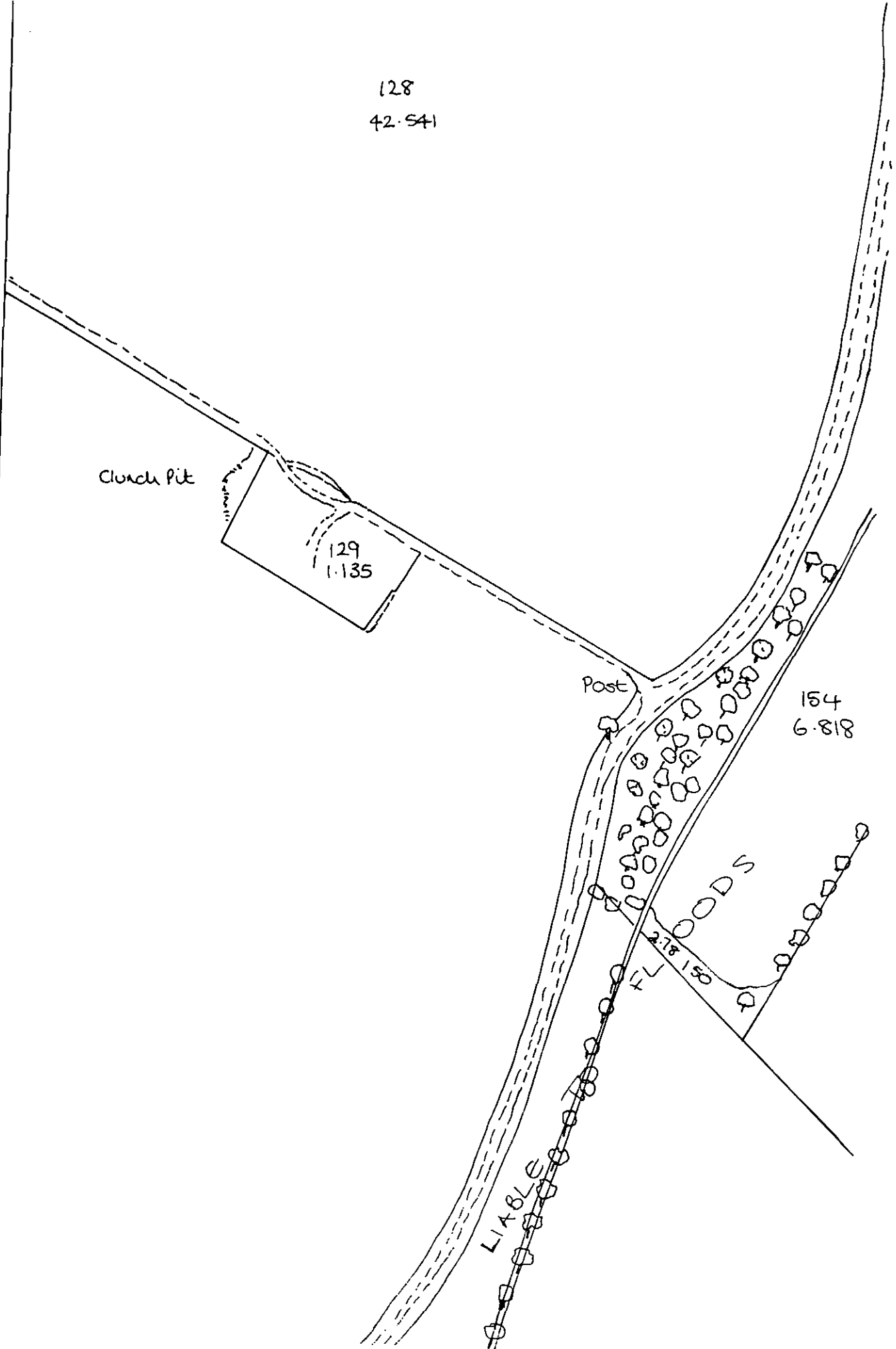




Fig. 11 1811 Enclosure Award Map (scale; 9 inches to the mile)



Fig. 12 1783 Hodgkinson's Map of Suffolk

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	Unstartified 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			0008		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.			0021-3			
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			
0030	0031?	Tr. 4	Layer	Brown sand - same as 0027 in trench 1. Possibly part of Roman layer 0031		0017	0024-7			

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>
0031	0031	Trs. 1-4	Layer	Overall number for 0011, 0028, 0029 and 0030. Soil layers in each trench. Possible Roman occupation layer						

Appendix 4

EXG074 General Finds Quantification

OPNO	POTNOS	POTKGS	BONEKGS	TILENO	ILEKGS	FLINTNO	FLINTKGS	FCLAY NO	FCLAY KGS	PLAST NO	PLAST KGS	OYST NO	OYST KGS	BFLINT NO	BFLINT KGS	HBONE	POTDATE	OTHERDATE
0001	1	0.00												0	0.00		Roman	
0002	1	0.01												0	0.00		Roman	
0003			0.99	1	0.01									0	0.00			Lrom tile; Mod. abone
0004	2	0.01												0	0.00		Rom, m. C2+; 16/17thC	
0006	7	0.06	0.35	9	1.59	1	0.01							0	0.00		LC3/C4	
0007	1	0.02	0.23					1	0.00					0	0.00	Humerus (r) of newborn HULI 67mm	Roman	
0009	5	0.19		5	0.65									0	0.00		LC3/C4	?Pmed tile
0010	5	0.04		5	0.34									0	0.00		Roman	
0011	11	0.16	0.21	4	0.56									0	0.00		C3	
0012	9	0.12		4	0.24									0	0.00		C3	
0013	5	0.04	0.14	2	0.88					1	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00		LC3/C4	Roman
0016	9	0.45	1.04	3	0.66									0	0.00		LC3/C4	
0017	2	0.03												0	0.00		LC1?	
0019	3	0.03	0.02	4	0.85	1	0.00							0	0.00		LC3/C4 (+ 1sherd EBA)	
0020				1	0.18									0	0.00			Roman
0021	7	0.12	0.02			2	0.08	1	0.01					0	0.00		LC2/C3	
0023	1	0.00	0.01											0	0.00		LIA?	
0025	2	0.01	0.04											0	0.00		?	
0027	17	0.26				2	0.02	9	0.03					1	0.01		C1	

Notes on Pottery from Newmarket Isolation Hospital Evaluation Trenching

The pottery recovered from the evaluation trenching includes sherds of Early Bronze Age Beaker and glazed PMed but the majority is Roman. It does not however span the entire Roman period.

Several features contained late Iron Age, Belgic and early Roman pottery from the 1st century AD followed by an enormous gap well into the 3rd century.

None of the fabrics or forms commonly associated with the Flavian period, the 2nd century, or the early 3rd century are present in this group

The East Gaulish samian vessel form 38 is very definitely a 3rd century development of the form and shows evidence of wear and long use.

Fabrics

The East Gaulish samian form 38 from Trier is the only imported pottery found Regionally traded grey wares come from the Nar Valley in Norfolk (NA), Horningsea in Cambs (HOG) and Wattisfield in Suffolk (GM).

Late shell-tempered wares (SG) are from a variety of possible sources in the south Midlands or Lakenheath

There is also greyware present which is of unknown origin but which is presumed to be local (GX)

Provincially traded black- burnished wares are BB1 and BB2 (BB & BT) from the South-west or from the Thames estuary

Regionally and provincially traded colour-coated fine wares come from the Nene Valley (NV) and Much Hadham in Herts (MH) and white ware mortaria also come from the Nene Valley (NW)

The condition of the pottery is it includes fresh sherds which show evidence of use and wear and some is burnt and sooted. Their deposition seems to be close to where it was used rather than widely dispersed rubbish in fields

Summary

The pottery evidence suggests initial activity in the 1st centuries BC and AD .

Several features contained Late Iron Age, Belgic and Early Roman pottery from the 1st century AD - I would like to say that it seems mostly Pre-Flavian even. This was followed by a gap probably well into the 3rd century which is then represented by fabrics known for C3 manufacture East Gaulish samian from Trier, grey wares from the Nar Valley (NA) in Norfolk and Horningsea (HOG) in Cambs. and the appearance in the late 3rd century of the products of provincial colour-coat industries at Much Hadham , Herts (MH) and the Nene Valley (NV) and Late Shell-tempered wares (SG) from various possible sites in the South and East Midlands or Lakenheath I don't think activity continued for long in the 4th century because there's no evidence of the later 4th century trends in forms and fabrics (such as OX)

But the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence and more systematic sampling of the features and layers could provide a clearer idea of the date and extent of activity at this location.

OP	FABRIC	SHERD	FORM	NUM	COMMENT	DATE
0001	GX	body		1 1		Rom
0002	GX	body		1 1		Rom
0004	PMed	rim		1	glazed red	PMed
0004	BB	rim	6.19.2	1 2		MC2+
0006	MH	body		1		LC3/C4
0006	GM	base	6	1	concentric rings on basal exterior, possibly a 6.21	
0006	NA	rim	4	1		C3
0006	NA	body		2		C3
0006	GX	body		1 6		Rom
0007	GX	base		1 1	very even granular,	Rom
0009	HOG	body	4	1	combed int and ext. Soot	C3
0009	NW	rim	7	1	rim and flange	LC3/C4
0009	SG	base	4	1		LC3/C4
0009	GX	body		1	grey surfaces and brown core.	Rom
0009	GX	body		1 5		
0010	GX	body		1	red brown margins and blue grey core	Rom
0010	GX/NA	body		1		
0010	GX	body		1	burnished, brown margins , blue grey core and black surfaces, with large flint inclusion	
0010	GX	body		1		
0010	RX	brick?		1 5	probably	
0011	HOG	body	4	1	combed int and ext, buff core	C3
0011	BT	body	jar	5	single vessel. BB2? burnished with band of interlooping wavy lines	LC2/C3
0011	GX	base		1	fine sandy, brown margins and grey core.	Rom
0011	GX	body		1		Rom
0011	GX	body	bowl/dish	1	burnished interior, brown with grey core	
0011	NA	body		1 10		C3
0012	NA	body		3	burnt	LC2/C3
0012	BT	body	jar	2	same or similar to 0011	LCc/C3
0012	GX	rim	2.1	1	burnished	
0012	GX	body		1	burnished, fine	
0012	GX	neck		1	burnished	Rom
0012	RX	body		1 9		Rom/PMed?
0013	SG	base	jar	3	Joining, black external surface, buff interior.	LC3/C4
0013	GX	body		1	tiny fragment, dark grey surfaces and red-brown core - fine.	
0013	GX	body		1 5	black, burnished	
0016	SA EG	rim/ flang	Dr 38	4	from Trier. v. typical 3rd cent form- plain	E-MC3

OP	FABRIC	SHERD	FORM	NUM	COMMENT	DATE
0016				0	rim, shallow, v square solid flange evidence of long use - wear on rim flange & basal interior scoured smooth	
0016	GX	rim	6.17.3	1	burnt interior	LC3/C4
0016	GX	rim	jar	1	soot, residue	
0016	GX	base	jar	1	large vessel, burnt. silty fabric	
0016	SG	body		1	small fragment	LC3/C4
				8		
0017	HM	body		1	sparse flint & sand temper	IA
0017	GX	rim	jar/bowl	1	cordon at neck. (form 6.3?)	LC1/EC2?
				2		
0019	BEAKER	base	"beaker"	1	decorated	EBA
0019	GX	body		1	limescale interior & soot exterior	Rom
0019	NV	body	bowl?	1	brown slip	LC3/C4
				3		
0021	GX	body		1		
0021	GX	body		1	looks belgic	C1
0021	GG	body	4.14	1	vertical combing	E Rom
0021	NA	base	jar	1	perforated base possible spindle whorl	LC2/C3
0021	NA	body		1		LC2/C3
0021	GX	body		2		Rom
				7		
0023	HM?	body		1	sand/organic with voids and impressions	IA?
				1		
0027	GG	base/body	jar	11	joining sherds belgic vessel. black surfs. red-brown core.	C1
0027	GX	rim	4.2?	1	huge rim. storage jar	LC1
0027	GX	rim	Mjar	1		Rom
0027	GX	body		2	dark grey brown	Rom
0027	HM?	body		1	organic/ sand temper	IA?
0027	GX	body		1	burnished	
0027	GX	body		1	burnished	
0027	GX	body		1	dark, burnt-out organic temper	
				19		

Appendix 6 **Small Finds List**

Opno	Material	Category	Description	Date
0001		Coin	George V 1/2 penny	1911
0007	Bronze	Sheet	Bronze sheet	
0010	Bronze	Coin	Constantine Com'm Urbs Roma. Wolf and twins	330-335AD
0010	Bronze	Coin	?Valens. Valentinian AE3	364-378AD
0012	Bronze	Coin	?Constantius II AE3 Fallen horseman	354-361AD
0012	Bronze	Coin	Constantine Comm Urbs Roma. AE3	330-335AD
0014	Bronze	Coin	Ant. (needs cleaning)	3rd century
0015	Bronze	Mirror	Mirror fragment. High in tin bronze	