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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND ADJACENT TO ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH HALL,  
CHURCH LANE, EXNING, SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Matthew Adams BA (Field Work and Report)	
NGR: TL 6206 6553	Report No. 3416
Parish: Exning	Site Code: EXG 091
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3135
Signed:	Date: Nov 2009

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Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB.  
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
Web: [www.archeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archeologicalsolutions.co.uk)  
Registered Number: 4702122

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Land Adjacent to St. Martin's Church Hall, Church Lane, Exning Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<i>In November 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land adjacent to St. Martin's Church Hall, Church Lane, Exning Suffolk (TL 6206 6553). The evaluation was commissioned by R&amp;T Hogger Ltd, and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a residential dwelling (F/2009/0087/FUL).</i>			
<i>The evaluation revealed archaeological features dating from the medieval to modern periods. A medieval quarry pit (F1024), modern terracing (F1015), and modern pits (F1005 &amp; F1020) were located in Trench 2. Trench 1 contained four undated postholes (F1007, F1009, F1013 and F1022), and a small undated pit (F1011).</i>			
<i>A sherd of residual Romano-British pottery was recovered from Subsoil L1003.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>06/11/09 to 10/11/09</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>3135</i>	Site code	<i>EXG 091</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Area of Archaeological Significance</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garden and drive way</i>		
Planned development	<i>Proposed residential dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Quarry Pit (medieval), terracing (modern), pits (modern)</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval pottery.</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Forest Heath</i>	<i>Newmarket</i>
HER for area	<i>Suffolk HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.09ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 6206 6553</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 21m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team (SCCAS-CT)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>R&amp;T Hogger Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land Adjacent to St. Martin's Church Hall, Church Lane, Exning Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
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Date (of report)	<i>November 2009</i>		

**LAND ADJACENT TO ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH HALL,  
CHURCH LANE, EXNING, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

*In November 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land adjacent to St. Martin's Church Hall, Church Lane, Exning Suffolk (TL 6206 6553). The evaluation was commissioned by R&T Hogger Ltd, and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a residential dwelling (F/2009/0087/FUL).*

*The site had a high potential for medieval remains given its location immediately to the north-west of St. Martin's Church and being at the focus of the former medieval settlement. A good potential for Saxon remains was also noted with Exning being the site of the royal Saxon palace of King Anna. A moderate potential was noted for Romano British remains with sites including a villa and a silver pewter hoard being recorded in the area. A relatively low potential for prehistoric remains was suggested. Exning was possibly the site of Boudicca's Iceni capital.*

*The evaluation revealed archaeological features dating from the medieval to modern periods. A medieval quarry pit (F1024), modern terracing (F1015), and modern rubbish pit (F1005 and F1020) were located in Trench 2. Trench 1 contained four undated postholes (F1007, F1009, F1013 and F1022), and a small undated pit (F1011).*

*A sherd of residual Romano-British pottery was recovered from Subsoil L1003.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In November 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land adjacent to St. Martin's Church Hall, Church Lane, Exning Suffolk (NGR TL 6206 6553; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential dwelling (F/2009/0087/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT; dated October 2009), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2009). The project adhered to the procedures outlined in the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 2001) and the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in*

*the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 '*Archaeology and Planning*' (PPG16), which is widely applied by local authorities. PPG16 (1994) applies to archaeology and states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, when necessary, the excavation of the site.

1.4 The principal objectives of the evaluation were set out in the brief (Section 2):

- To establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- to establish the potential for the preservation and survival of environmental evidence; and to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is located in the parish of Exning in north west Suffolk on the border with Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). Exning lies 3km north west of Newmarket and 3km north east of Devil's Dyke, a linear earthwork and Scheduled Monument.

2.2 The site itself lies just to the east Church Lane where the New River passes under the road. It is immediately adjacent to the modern Church Hall building. The land slopes down to the west towards the river. The proposed development comprises a c. 0.09 ha parcel of land.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site is located at c. 21 m AOD. The soil comprises grey rendzinas (calcareous loam) over a solid geology consisting of Middle and Lower Cretaceous Chalk.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Prehistoric**

4.1.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity in the parish of Exning includes Neolithic arrowheads and scatters of worked flint. Bronze Age metalwork and two Early Bronze Age graves, one a multiple burial, were found at TL 6303 6357. The principal grave contained a man aged 35+ accompanied by 5 juveniles and an infant. An associated smaller grave contained a female adult aged 35+. A radiocarbon dated sample was 1570+/-80 b.c.

4.1.2 Exning may have been of some importance during the Iron Age. It is claimed (on no secure grounds) as one location for the capital of Boudicca's Icen. On Windmill Hill an Iron Age enclosure was identified by a trial trench cut across the ditch and rampart, but its extent and status has not been established.

### **4.2 Romano-British**

4.2.1 In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries cremations and interments, coins and metalwork were found in the parish. A Roman villa was discovered in 1904 situated 1.5 km north-west of Exning (EXG 012; TL 6121 6760). It was constructed in several phases between the 1st and early 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, and finds include a mosaic, painted wall plaster and numerous artefacts particularly pottery, tools, a shale bracelet and metalwork (PCAS 1987). A hoard of Roman silver pewter was also found on the former bed of the Exning-Landwade stream in the area of TL 62 67. In 1948 a Roman well was discovered which reached a depth of 16 m. It was unusual in having footholds cut in the lowest 8.5 m and this feature is paralleled at Dunstable. The fills contained 80 Small Finds of pottery and metalwork including coins of Hadrian and Constantine I (Johnston 1959). An evaluation carried out at Newmarket Isolation Hospital, Fordham Road (TL 6352 6655), revealed field boundary ditches relating to two phases of Roman occupation (1st century and late 2<sup>nd</sup>/early 3<sup>rd</sup> with probable abandonment in between) (EXG 074). Crop marks noted in a field further to the north suggest the presence of a Roman building. An archaeological evaluation undertaken prior to the construction of Mays Garden Centre at Windmill Hill found no archaeological features but early Roman pottery and a late Roman coin c.330-45 were recovered and were likely the result of the manuring of arable fields.

### **4.3 Anglo-Saxon**

4.3.1 Exning was an important site in the Saxon period. Approximately 3 km north-west of Exning is located the Devil's Dyke a substantial linear earthwork, running 13 km from the Fen Edge to Wood Ditton. It attains a height of up to 10m and breadth of 35m. It crosses three Roman roads including the Icknield Way and is one of five such earthworks in the area. Some of these are prehistoric earthworks re-commissioned in the late/post-Roman period, as indicated by radiocarbon dates and the distribution of military metalwork thought to represent late Roman tribal militias (Laycock 2006). The dykes

appear to have been reinforced again in the late 6<sup>th</sup>/early 7<sup>th</sup> centuries at the start of wars of the Heptarchy (c.600-800). Exning was the site of the royal Saxon palace of King Anna who was nephew to Raedwald commonly believed to be the East Anglian king buried at Sutton Hoo. Anna had several pious daughters, one is associated with St. Wendreda's Well in the grounds of Hamilton Stud (TL 621 645). Legend claims she used the spring water to heal people and animals. A second daughter, St Ethelreda, founded and then became Abbess of the convent of Ely. She died according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 679. A third daughter, St Sexburgher, became Abbess of the convent in Minster-in-Sheppey.

4.3.2 A Saxon cemetery mentioned in Cyril Fox's '*Archaeology of Cambridgeshire*' is located at Windmill Hill. It contained some high status burials of mainly 6<sup>th</sup> century date including a burial with silver rings (Page 1911). The metalwork includes 'horned' brooches paralleled at Lakenheath, and four examples of Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooches in florid style of late 6<sup>th</sup>-mid 7<sup>th</sup> centuries date (Leeds and Pocock). Two archaeological excavations have been carried out in proximity to the site. In 1973 an excavation (EXG 052) at TL 6224 6530, found slots and post-holes representing the sides of a hall type building 12.5m long by 6.5m wide. A separate slot related to a second building, whilst some of the slots contained pottery of either Middle or Late Saxon date along with a residual Early Saxon grass tempered sherd. The second area was found during the excavations of the Moat Island and yielded pottery and other evidence of occupation (TL 6221 6525; EXG 0101).

#### 4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 Approximately 3.2 km north-west of Exning is Burwell Castle (TL 587 660) which was built, but never fully completed, during 'The Anarchy' when King Stephen constructed a chain of castles to hem in the rebel Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. The Earl had seized Ramsey Abbey as a base to raid the surrounding countryside. The strategy worked as Geoffrey was killed with an arrow while besieging Burwell in 1144. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century merchants from Exning abandoned their old market, it is claimed due to an outbreak of plague, and set up a new market on the Cambridge to Bury St Edmunds road which led to the foundation of Newmarket.

4.4.2 Exning is mentioned in Domesday Book AS *Essellinge*, and again in 1158 as *Exningis* meaning 'settlement of the friends or family of man called Gyxen' (Mills 1991). Domesday also records that it comprised 1.5 hides and there was land for 3 ploughs; 2 in lordship and one owned by 4 villagers. There were 8 slaves, a mill, meadow for 2 ploughs, and pasture for the village livestock. In addition there was a fishery with 1,200 eels and this may relate to, or be a precursor of, the medieval fishponds located approximately 150 m west of the site (EXG 040). The land was valued then at 50 shillings and at 60 shillings in the reign of Edward the Confessor indicating it was richer and more populous in the Late Saxon period. The Church of St Martin (EXG 031) includes 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century architecture and decorative features. An evaluation carried out at Exeter Stud found an undated gully while metal

detector finds comprised two medieval coins (13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries), a bronze buckle and a lead weight. Other stray medieval finds have been discovered in the area including a possibly early medieval strap end fitting. The excavations carried out in (EXG 010), now under the A14, revealed a rectangular island surrounded by a moat but lacking structures in the interior. The pottery recovered indicated a 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **4.5 Post-medieval & later**

4.5.1 Gaps cut into the Devils's Dyke mainly relate to the horse racing on Newmarket Heath that developed from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. During WW II No. 3 Group Bomber Command had its Headquarters at Exning House, and New Market Heath was used as an airfield during which another cut was made through the Devil's Dyke for heavily laden aircraft to taxi through. The only extant remains comprise a hangar by the A14 Trunk Road 2.3 km south-east of the area.

4.5.2 There are five Listed Buildings within 750 m of the site, the Church of St Martins is a Grade 1 and the remainder Grade II (Appendix 2). The closest to the site is the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century dovecote located immediately to the north-east (EXG 041). Monitoring of footing trenches and a soakaway for an extension to Exeter House, Church Street (EXG 084) found a post-medieval garden wall, possible drain and soil containing 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Brook 2008). A Watching Brief at 17 Church Street (TL 6211 6570) recorded only modern disturbance (Carruth 2002).

### **5 METHODOLOGY (Fig. 2)**

5.1 Two trial trenches were excavated, totalling 23.60m. The individual trenches varied in length between 9.00m (Trench 1) and 14.60m (Trench 2); both were 1.55m in width and linear in plan. The trenches were positioned to avoid areas of known ground disturbance, and this resulted in Trench 1 being slightly shortened to avoid modern services (Fig 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a wheeled mechanical JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

5.3 Bulk soil samples were taken according to a purposeful sampling strategy with the aims of investigating the palaeo-environment and past economy of the site.



## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 3)

<i>Sample section 1: NE end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 20.93m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt
0.14 – 0.18m	L1001. Made Ground. Light grey yellow sandy gravel
0.18 – 0.43m	L1002. Subsoil. Mid grey brown silt
0.43 – 0.80m	L1003. Subsoil. Pale brown grey chalky silt
0.80m +	L1004. Natural. Chalk

<i>Sample section 2: SW end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 20.44m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.17 – 0.50m	L1002. Subsoil. As above
0.50 – 0.96m	L1003. Subsoil. As above
0.96m +	L1004. Natural. As above

*Description:* Trench 1 contained four postholes (F1007, F1009, F1013 and F1022), and one small pit (F1011). None of the features contained finds

Posthole F1007 was elongated in plan (0.52m long x 0.28m wide x 0.13m deep). It had steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm pale brown grey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. No finds were present.

Posthole F1009 was circular in plan (0.24m long x 0.24m wide x 0.15m deep). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a firm pale brown grey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. No finds were present.

Pit F1011 was an irregular ovoid in plan (0.76m long x 0.42m wide x 0.16m deep). It had irregular sides and an irregular concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a firm pale brown grey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. No finds were present.

Posthole F1013 was circular in plan (0.43m long x 0.42m wide x 0.13m deep). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a firm pale brown grey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. No finds were present.

Posthole F1022 was circular in plan (0.21m long x 0.21m wide x 0.09m deep). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a firm pale brown grey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. No finds were present.

## 6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 3)

<i>Test Pit 2: SE end, NE facing</i> 0.00 = 21.39m AOD	
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.19 – 0.46m	L1002. Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.46 – 0.61m	L1003. Subsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.61 – 1.23m	L1025. Quarry Pit Fill. Pale brown grey sandy silt with frequent chalk
1.23m+	L1004. Natural. Chalk. As above Tr.1

<i>Test Pit 4: SE end, NE facing</i> 0.00 = 19.95m AOD	
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000. Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1
0.23 – 0.48m	L1002. Upper Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1
0.48 – 1.40m	L1016. Upper fill of terracing. Mid yellow grey brown silty sand
1.40 – 1.55m	L1017. Fill of terracing. Light brown yellow silty sandy gravel
1.55 – 1.73m	L1018. Fill of terracing. Mid grey brown slity clay
1.73 – 2.10m	L1019. Basal fill of terracing. Pale grey chalky clay
2.10m+	L1004. Natural Chalk. As above, Tr.1

*Description:* Trench 2 contained two pits (F1005 and F1020), a quarry pit (F1025) and a terrace cut (F1015). Quarry Pit F1024 contained medieval pottery. Pits F1005 and F1020, and Terrace Cut F1015 were modern

Pit F1005, was circular in plan (1.02m long x 0.80m wide x 0.23m deep). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a friable mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck and flint. It contained an iron fragment (6g). The feature was located directly below the topsoil, and cut all layers. It was modern.

Pit F1020 was circular in plan (1.00m long x 0.28m+ wide x 1.30m deep). It had irregular sides. Its base was not revealed. Its fill, L1021, was a loose mid grey brown silty sand. It contained animal bone (72g) and modern CBM (not collected). F1020 was sealed by the topsoil and cut all other layers.

Quarry pit F1024 was irregular in plan (6.30m+ long x 1.50m+ wide x 0.60m deep). It extended beyond the trench. It had initially moderately steep sides. Its base was not fully revealed. Its fill, L1025, was a firm pale grey brown chalky sandy silt. It contained medieval pottery (13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century; 14g), CBM (22g), animal bone (64g), burnt flint (51g) and an iron nail (2g).

Terrace Cut F1015 was linear in plan (5.50m+ long x 1.55m+ wide x 2.10m deep). It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained four fills tabulated below:

Context	Description	Finds (count; weight)	Spot Date
L1016	Friable mid yellow/grey brown silty sand with occasional flint and chalk	Pottery (38g), Animal bone (70g), Clay Pipe stem (6g)	19 <sup>th</sup> - mid 20 <sup>th</sup> Century
L1017	Loose light brown yellow silty sandy gravel	-	-
L1018	Friable mid brown grey silty clay with moderate chalk	CBM (70g), Glass (69g), Shell (6g)	
L1019	Friable pale grey chalky clay with frequent chalk	CBM (592g)	

*Fills of Terrace Cut F1015.*

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds in Trench 1.

7.2 Within Trench 2 were two clusters of live modern services (electric and gas) which limited the depth of machine excavation at the eastern end and in the middle of the trench. The interface between Quarry Pit F1024, and Terrace Cut F1015 was obscured.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The topsoil, L1000, was a friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and roots. It was present across site (depth 0.14m - 0.23m). It was deeper in the southern half of the site.

8.2 Below Topsoil L1000 was Made Ground L1001. The latter was a loose light grey yellow sandy gravel and formed part of a former drive way surface which had become buried over time. It occurred in Trench 1 only.

8.3 Subsoil L1002 was present below the made ground in Trench 1 and the topsoil in Trench 2. It was a friable mid grey brown sandy silt and contained modern finds. It was present across site and varied in depth (0.25m and 0.33m).

8.4 Subsoil L1003 was a firm pale brown grey chalky silt. It occurred below the Subsoil L1002 in both trenches. It contained 16th - 18th century pottery (30g) including residual Roman-British Hadham oxidised ware, and CBM (60g).

8.5 Below L1003, the natural geology, L1004, was a compact chalk.

## 9 DISCUSSION

## 9.1 Summary of the archaeology

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1007	Posthole	Undated
	F1009	Posthole	Undated
	F1011	Pit	Undated
	F1013	Posthole	Undated
	F1022	Posthole	Undated
2	F1005	Pit	Modern
	F1015	Terracing	19th - 20th C
	F1020	Pit	Modern
	F1024	Quarry Pit	13th - 15th C

Table 2: Summary of Features.

9.1.1 Features were found in both trenches. The pit and postholes in Trench 1 were all undated. The quarry pit in Trench 2 was medieval, and the terracing and pits were modern.

9.1.2 Postholes F1007, F1009, F1013 and F1022, and Pit F1011 were all very similar in terms of size, depth and fill. It is likely that the larger and elongated postholes were actually cuts and subsequent re-cuts for replacement posts, however no discernable re-cuts were present in section. The features were recorded below Subsoil L1003. Postholes F1007, F1009, F1022 and Pit F1011 were possibly aligned, and may have formed one side of a linear post-built structure or fence, however this is high speculative without further examination of the area.

9.1.3 Pit F1005 and F1020 in Trench 2 were both modern and cut earlier features. They were sealed by the topsoil, and cut all other layers. The terracing, F1015, on the west side of Trench 2, was modern.

9.1.4 Quarry Pit F1024 was located on the eastern side of Trench 2, and only a small segment of the feature was revealed during the evaluation. It contained medieval pottery (13th - 15th C). It was dug to quarry chalk probably for building purposes.

## 9.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

9.2.1 The site had a high potential for medieval remains given the site's location immediately to the north-west of St. Martin's Church and being at the focus of the former medieval settlement. A good potential for Saxon remains was also noted with Exning itself being the site of the royal Saxon palace of King Anna.

9.2.2 A moderate potential was noted for Romano British remains with sites including a villa and a silver pewter hoard being recorded in the area. A

relatively low potential for prehistoric remains was suggested. Exning was possibly the site of Boudicca's Iceni capital.

9.2.3 In the event the evaluation revealed undated (Tr.1) and medieval activity (Tr.2). Trench 1 hints at possible structural activity. Trench 2 suggests quarrying, and Quarry Pit F1024 was located close to the New River.

### **9.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography**

9.3.1 The site is located on land rising up from the flood plain of the New River. The terracing located in Trench 2 may be associated with landscaping towards the river edge.

### **9.4 Finds and environmental evidence**

9.4.1 Many of the features were undated (Tr.1). Medieval pottery was recovered from Quarry Pit F1024 (Tr.2). The latter also contained CBM (22g) animal bone (64g), burnt flint (51g) and an iron nail (2g)

9.4.2 Subsoil L1003 contained a residual sherd Roman-British pottery. The sherd comprises a sherd of Hadham oxidised ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151) from a face-flagon of 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date (Roman Pottery Report below).

### **9.5 Research potential**

9.5.1 The structural features in Trench 1 were undated. A medieval quarry pit was recorded in Trench 2, and it contained a small assemblage of finds. The research potential of the site is modest.

## **ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Suffolk County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank R&T Hogger Ltd for their co-operation and funding the evaluation.

Archaeological Solutions would also like to thank Dr Jess Topper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for his input and advice.

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### Websites

A Survey of Anglo-Saxon Cruciform Brooches of Florid Style (Leeds and Pocock)

Medieval Britain in 1973 (Webster and Cherry)

## APPENDIX 1

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 750m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

HER Number	Grid Reference	Description
<i>Prehistoric</i>		
EXG 046	TL 6238 6535	Concentration of worked flints found in an area 40x6m during topsoil stripping for a pipeline
<i>Roman</i>		
EXG 010	TL 6221 6525	Pottery
EXG 055	TL 6210 6523	Metal detected finds
<i>Saxon</i>		
EXG 010	TL 6221 6525	Pottery and occupation evidence from Moat Island excavation
EXG 052	TL 6224 6530	Excavation in 1973 recovered slots and post-holes relating to two buildings, one a large hall, dated by pottery to Middle to Late Saxon
<i>Medieval</i>		
EXG 010	TL 6221 6525	The Moat Island: 14 <sup>th</sup> century pottery found during excavations
EXG 031	TL 6213 6550	St Martins Church. Listed Building
EXG 040	TL6209 6529	Linear Fishponds
EXG 056	TL 6228 6551	Undated narrow gully and medieval coins and metalwork found during an archaeological evaluation at Exeter Stables in 1995
<i>Post-medieval</i>		
EXG 040	TL 6220 6539	Dovecote Grade II Listed Building
<i>Undated</i>		
EXG 047	TL 6225 6514	Long, low earthen bank, possibly a track, running parallel to wooded slope to the east

## APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

The following listed buildings are those that lie within c. 750m of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

Identification number	Name	Description
DSF 3345	The Yews	Grade II early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
DSF 3346	The White Horse Public House	Grade II late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
DSF3 539 (EXG 031)	St Martins Church	Grade I
DSF 3538	Barn at Exeter stud	Grade II 17 <sup>th</sup> century barn 40m east of Exeter house
DSF 3327	House	Grade II, 18 <sup>th</sup> century

## APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Figure	Date	Map	Scale	Description
1	Modern	OS Explorer	1:25000	Site location
2	Modern		1:1000	Trench location



## APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Ature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1003	Subsoil	Mid 16th - 18th C	(2) 30g	60		
1005	1006	Pit Fill					Fe Object (1) 6g
1015	1016 1018	Terrace Fill Terrace Fill	19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C	(3) 38g	70	70	Clay Pipe Stem (3) 6g Glass (1) 69g Shell (1) 6g
	1019	Terrace Fill			592		
1020	1021	Pit Fill				72	
1024	1025	Pit Fill	13th-15th C	(7) 14g	22	64	B. Flint (3) 51g Fe Nail (1) 2g

## CONCORDANCE OF BULK ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Context	Feature	Sample no.	Volume (litres)	Spot date
L1025	Quarry pit	1	40L	Medieval

## APPENDIX 5 SPECIALISTS' REPORTS

## **The Roman Pottery**

*Andrew Peachey*

A single sherd (33g) of Roman pottery was recovered from Subsoil L1003. The sherd comprises a sherd of Hadham oxidised ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151) from a face-flagon of 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date. The sherd is entirely comprised of the moulded face from the neck of the flagon, which may have been deliberately broken when the whole vessel was broken so that it could be retained or curated by the owner, although alternatively the vessel may have fragmented naturally around the relatively robust moulded decoration. The moulded face is closely comparable to an example from a kiln at Wareside, Hertfordshire (Peachey 2009, 23) and to examples recorded at Boxfield Farm, Stevenage (Waugh 1999, 114: vessel 36), Teversham, Cambridgeshire (Pullinger and White 1991, 60-61: vessels B & C) and Colchester (Symonds and Wade 1999: fig.5.56: vessel 156).

### *Bibliography*

Peachey, A. 2009 'The Roman Pottery' in Adams, M. and Higgs, K. Moorley Hall, Wareside, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation. Archaeological Solutions Report No. 3403

Pullinger, E.J. and White, P.J. 1991 A Report on the Excavations of Romano-British Sites at Hinton Fields, Teversham, Cambridgeshire, 1978-1986. Privately Published

Symonds, R. and Wade, S. (eds) 1999 Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-86; Colchester Arch. Rep. 10

Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998 The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a Handbook. London, Museum of London Archaeology Service

Waugh, K. 1999 'Roman Coarse Pottery' in Going, C. and Hunn, J. Excavations at Boxfield Farm, Chells, Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Hertford Archaeological Trust Report No.2, 88-135

## **The Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern Pottery**

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 8 sherds weighing 52g. Pit F1024 (L1025) contained three moderately abraded wheel-made body sherds of 'East Anglian Red ware' from the same jug, with grey cores and red-orange surfaces containing patchy clear glaze with green copper speckling. The fabric comprises common medium to coarse clear, grey and white quartz with occasional red iron oxide and chalky flecks, and may be related to Colchester-type ware, but equally could have been produced more locally in Suffolk.

The remaining sherds are post-medieval to modern. A sherd of post-medieval red earthenware came from the subsoil, and Terrace Fill F1015 (L1016) contained Victorian pottery or later including a fragment of 'Willow Pattern' plate.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantification</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1003	Subsoil	1x5g post-medieval red earthenware	Mid 16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	
1015	1016	1x9g English Porcelain 1x14g English stoneware 2x15g Transfer Printed ware	19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	TPW: 1x 'willow pattern' plate
1024	1025	3x9g 'East Anglian Redware	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>	Patchy clear glaze speckled with copper

### **Bibliography**

Cotter J. 2000 *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*. Colchester Archaeology Report 7. Colchester Archaeological Trust

### **Animal Bone Report**

By Mike P Feider

## *Introduction*

Trial trenching at land adjacent to St Martins Church in Exning, Suffolk retrieved 16 fragments (206g) of animal bone. The latter were scanned to assess the general nature of the assemblage. It was derived from 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century terrace fills (F1015), a 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century pit (F1024), and a pit of uncertain date (F1020).

## *Methods*

The remains from each context were scanned following MAP2 guidelines (Davis 1992; English Heritage 1991; 2002), with each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. Element information was not recorded. The number of fragments and any associated butchery, ageing, taphonomic, and metrical information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive.

## *Results*

### *Preservation*

The remains were in quite good condition, with only minor rootmarking and one instance of gnawing. Modern breaks were noted on two fragments.

### *Species Present*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Cow</b>	<b>Sheep/Goat</b>	<b>Pig</b>	<b>Red Deer</b>	<b>Bird</b>	<b>Unidentified</b>	<b>Total</b>
1016	Terrace	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
1021	Pit	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
1025	Pit	1	0	0	1	0	3	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>

*Table 1: NISP counts by context and species.*

Most of the assemblage was not identifiable to species, but a good mix of species were present in those that could be identified. The main domesticates (cow, sheep/goat, and pig) were all present as well as red deer and a species of quite small, unidentified bird from context 1021.

### *Further Information*

Butchery was noted on a complete sheep/goat metacarpal and a partial cow mandible from context L1016, which also contained a fragment of very small pig mandible. Neither mandible contained teeth and ageing is not possible. The neural arch of a large mammal vertebra from context L1021 showed signs of pathology, with osteophytic activity around the joint surfaces. A recently fused red deer proximal humerus from context 1025 had several cut marks, as did a small fragment of large mammal long bone.

### *Summary of Potential*

The animal bone assemblage from Church Lane is very small and offers limited information on its own.

The preservation of the remains suggests that bone survival on site is quite good, with little in the way of post-depositional processes. Any further excavations would be expected to produce remains of a similar condition.

### *References*

Archaeological Solutions 2003 'Guidelines for Bone Reports', Unpublished Report.

Davis, S. 1992 'A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites', English Heritage, AML Report 71/92.

English Heritage 1991 '*Management of Archaeological Projects*'. English Heritage, London.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
*Trench 1. Looking south east*



2  
*Trench 2. Looking west*



3  
*Trial Trench 1. Postholes F1007 & F1009,  
& Pit F1011*



4  
*Trial Trench 2. Cut F1015*



5  
*Trial Trench 2. Quarry Pit F1024*

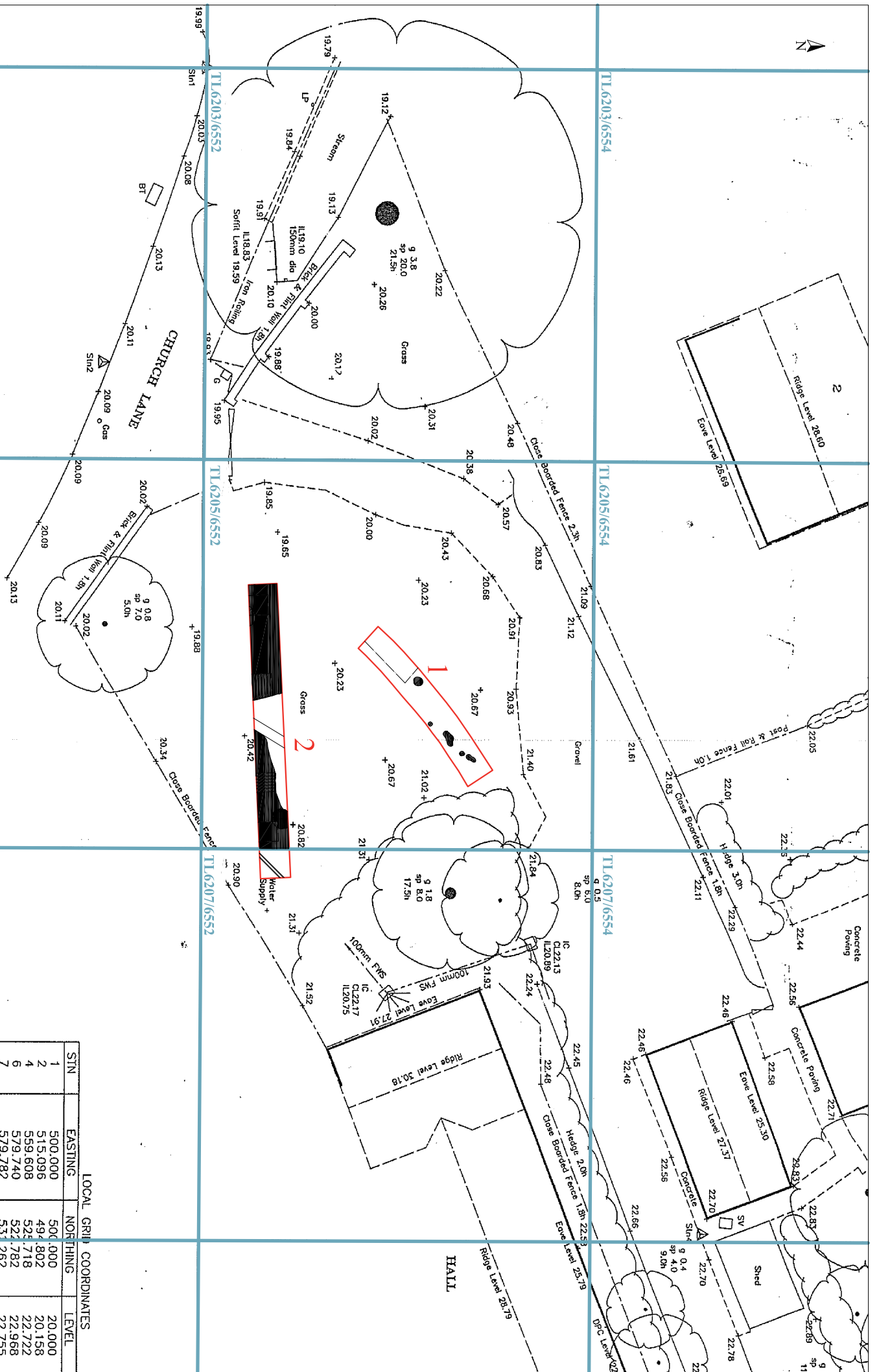


6  
*Trial Trench 1. Sample Section. Looking  
North.*



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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



LOCAL GRID COORDINATES

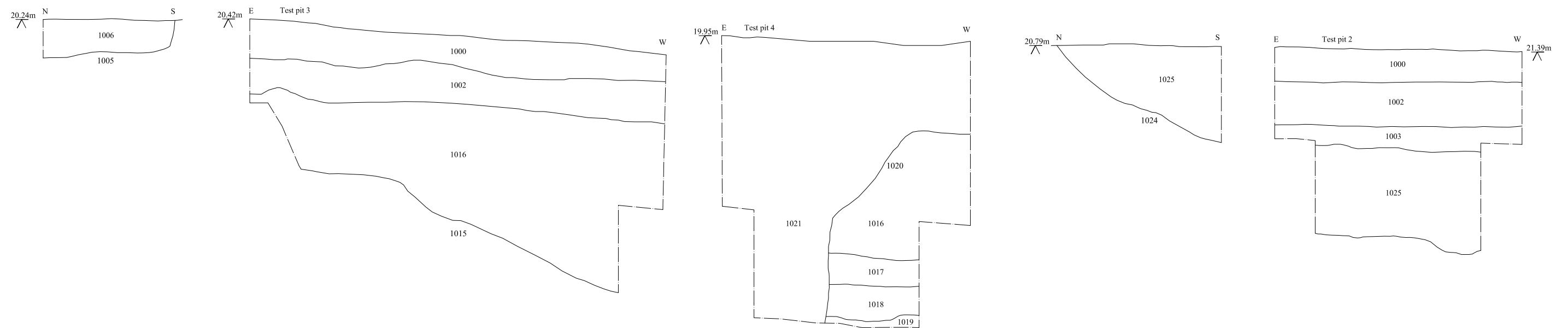
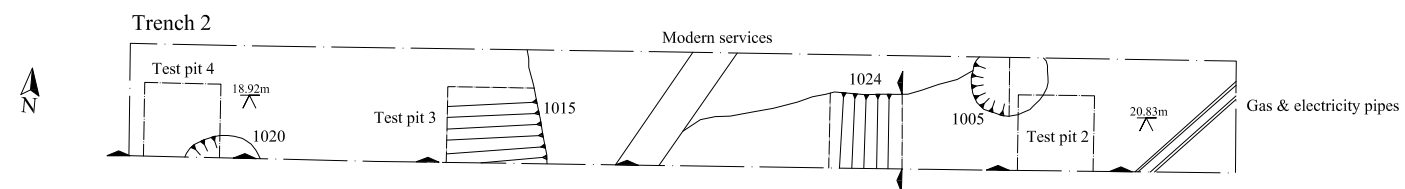
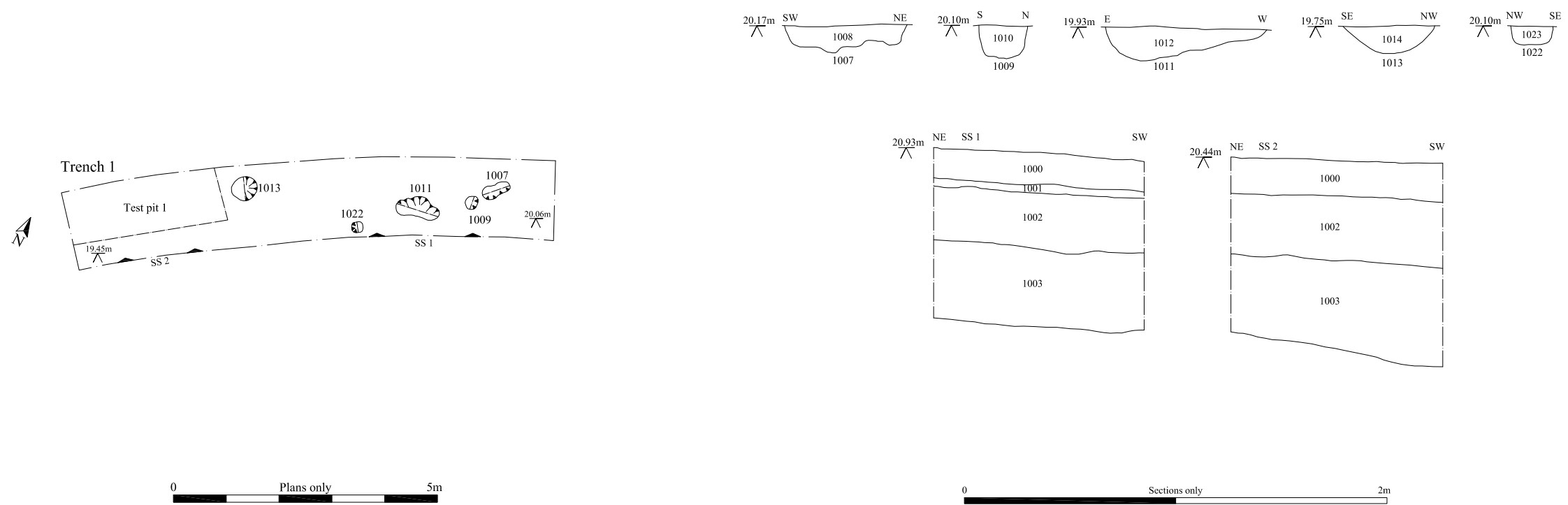
SIN	EASTING	NORTHING	LEVEL
1	500.000	500.000	20.000
2	515.096	494.802	20.158
4	559.608	525.718	22.772
5	579.740	522.782	22.968
6	579.782	531.262	22.755

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Fig. 2 Trench location plan

Scale 1:250 at A4





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**Fig. 3 Plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100, Sections 1:25 at A3