

Archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of the High Street, Newmarket



Archaeological Evaluation Report



September 2012

Client: Unex

OA East Report No: 1407

OASIS No: oxfordar3-133935

NGR: TL 637 632

Archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of the High Street, Newmarket

Archaeological Evaluation

By Anthony Haskins MSc BSc PIFA

With contributions by Carole Fletcher BA AIFA and Rachel Fosberry HNC (Cert. Ed) AIFA

Editor: Aileen Connor BA AIFA

Illustrator: Gillian Greer BSc MIFA

Report Date: September 2012

Report Number: 1407
Site Name: Land to the rear of the High Street, Newmarket
HER Event No: NKT043
Date of Works: August 2012
Client Name: Unex
Client Ref:
Planning Ref: **F/2012/0216/FUL**
Grid Ref: TL 637 632
Site Code: NKT043
Finance Code: XSF NEW 12
Receiving Body: Suffolk County Council
OASIS No: oxfordar3-133935
Prepared by: Anthony Haskins
Position: Fieldwork Supervisor
Date: September 2012

Checked by: Aileen Connor
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: Date
Signed:



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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Summary

During August 2012 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a 14 trench evaluation of the land behind the High Street, Newmarket (TL 637 632)). The majority of the trenches revealed a chalk bedrock cut by periglacial features.

Features in trenches 10, 11 and 12 are likely to be associated with Early to Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation within the north-east corner of the development area.

Trench 3 had evidence for early post-medieval backyard features as well as 18th century features at the south-west corner of the development around the area of the old swimming pool.

Trench 1 uncovered 18th century remains probably associated with the Queensbury Yard stables and the Queensbury yard lodge. Potentially representing some of the earliest stable buildings within Newmarket.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the land at the rear of the High Street, Newmarket (TL 637 632).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council (SCC; Planning Application F/2012/0216/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by SCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The Site is located near the centre of Newmarket (TL 637 632), just to the west of the historic town core, between the High Street and Rowley Drive. The Site is bordered by Fitzroy Stables to the south-east, private dwellings to the south and west and roads to the north and east.
- 1.2.2 Newmarket is located along a chalk belt that runs from Norfolk to Wessex. The solid geology of the Site is chalk. The Site is situated on relatively level land at approximately 35m OD, and lies 600m north-west of a watercourse.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following text relies heavily on the desk based assessment by Clover (2012).
- 1.3.2 Newmarket is not recorded by name in the Domesday book of 1086. The earliest known reference is from 1219 and then in 1223 when King Henry III gave Richard Argentin the right to hold a fair at his manor of New Market.
- 1.3.3 The development area lies within the medieval core of the town. Evidence from the 15th century shows Newmarket consisted of long tenements to the north of the high street, to the east of the site.
- 1.3.4 A single large medieval field was associated with Newmarket, known as the great common. The development area lies within this area of agricultural land. Further cartographic studies carried out by Clover (2012) suggest that the land within the proposed development has largely stayed agricultural and later turned into horse paddocks. The only area of buildings is that fronting the High Street and forming the Queensbury Stud.
- 1.3.5 The only HER records within the surrounding area of the development date from the medieval and post-medieval periods (1200AD to 1900). No earlier finds of features are known within the area. However, the site lies on the line of the Icknield Way; an ancient

route way that linked Norfolk to Wessex. The Icknield Way runs approximately along the line of Newmarket High Street.

- 1.3.6 To the west of the area Bronze Age barrows were scattered across Newmarket heath. These were cleared in the 19th century to improve the ground for horse racing. Further Bronze Age burials have been found at Edinburgh Road.
- 1.3.7 Iron Age and Roman evidence within the area of the development is limited with the nearest known evidence to the north of the development and heading into Exning.
- 1.3.8 Evidence for Saxon activity is again limited to Exning and the Royal centre of king Anna was located here. The grounds of the Hamilton stud contain the site of St. Wendreda's well, said to have been used as a healing spring by king Anna's daughter.
- 1.3.9 The Medieval and Post Medieval core of the town include the Medieval fair, guildhall, market, the churches of St. Mary and All Saints and tenements are all situated within the towns conservation area (NKT 022), the development area lies outside the historic town but within the conservation area.
- 1.3.10 The church of St Mary (NKT 002) is 300m north-east of the site and was originally built in the late 13th century, although perpendicular in style. In 1856 and 1887 further modifications and repairs were carried out enlarging the church.
- 1.3.11 A series of ice house's 400m north-east of the site have been identified. These date from between 1701 and 1900 and were sealed in 1963 (NKT 008)
- 1.3.12 Within the proposed development area are three grade II listed buildings. The Stable range at the north side of the Queensbury yard, the Queensbury lodge and Queensbury cottage. These buildings are reputed to be part of the second oldest stables in Newmarket owned by the Duke of Queensberry.
- 1.3.13 The stables are a mid 18th Century range, with a later 18th century extension carried out at each end. Further modification was carried out at the eastern end in 1890. The Queensbury lodge is based upon a mid 17th century building with 18th and 19th century alterations and an adjoining stable wing that was later converted to be part of the house. The Queensbury cottage is a similar 18th century building which incorporates earlier 17th century fabric. The building was again altered in the 19th century. All three buildings were altered and refurbished in the 20th century.
- 1.3.14 A small number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within Newmarket. The investigations were carried out 300-400m north-east of the site and found Medieval and Post Medieval features associated with occupation (NKT 015, 025, 030 and 034).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Unex for commissioning the work and assisting the efforts of the field team. The author would also like to thank Rachel Clarke for her surveying and Gillian Greer for the illustrations. Finally the author would like to thank Michael Webster, Nick Cox, Katherine Hamilton, Pete Boardman, John Diffey and Steve Morgan for their hard work.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that thirteen trenches were excavated across the area of pasture at the back of the high street along with a single trench through the Queensbury Yard.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Rachel Clarke using a Lecia GPS 1200 system fitted with *Smartnet*.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from features to determine whether any environmental indicators were present within archaeological features.
- 2.2.7 The site was excavated in sunny weather with occasional showers.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented by trench.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was located within the yard area of the Queensbury Stud stables. The trench was 36m long, 2m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 2.10m. The trench contained a number of post-medieval features and levelling deposits. Two further areas along the line of the trench were excavated 1a and 1b, however, these were closed down due to the services and asbestos uncovered.

3.2.2 The trench was excavated down to a chalk natural (106) with periglacial features filled with a firm light brown sandy silt fill (116 and 105) and an uneven irregular cut (**117**). The natural was cut by a single man made ditch (**108**) which was 0.87m wide and 0.25m deep. The ditch had a single fill (107) which was a mid to light grey-brown sandy silt.

3.2.3 The ditch was truncated by wall **109**. Which was 15 courses high and made up of hand made bricks dated to the 17th or 18th century. The wall was sealed by the topsoil. The wall created a break within the stratigraphy of the later build-up layers and therefore the two sides will be discussed separately. Starting with the south-west side.

3.2.4 A large pit was excavated against the south-west side of the wall cut **111**. The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.53m and was filled by two fills. The lower fill (123) was a light brown silty sand with chalk and flint inclusions. The upper fill (122) was a loose dark brown sandy silt with stone and chalk inclusions, pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material were recovered from this deposit. The upper fill was truncated by pit **113** and sealed by demolition layer (121).

3.2.5 121 was a layer of loose mid grey-brown sandy silt which contained mortar patches fragments of brick and a large amount of 17th-18th century roof tile. The layer is likely to represent a levelling deposit or demolition deposit. The relationship with pit **113** was unclear. The demolition material was sealed by a rubble layer (110).

3.2.6 Pit **113** an excavated depth of 0.99m. The pit contained a lower fill (120) of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk lumps and charcoal that was 0.28m deep. The pit truncated the top of pit **111** and cut a subsoil layer (127).

3.2.7 120 was sealed by a fill (119) of friable-loose mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of chalk 0.21m deep. This in turn was sealed by a loose light brown sandy silt with chalk lumps and charcoal flecked fill (118) which also contained pottery dated to the 18th century.

3.2.8 The final fill of the pit (112) was a friable dark greyish-brown sandy silt and was truncated by pit **125**. The fill contained pottery, brick and tile of 18th century date.

3.2.9 Pit **125** was excavated to a depth of 0.34m. The shape of the pit was not determined due to it's position at the south-west end of the trench. This shallow pit had a single fill of mid/dark greyish-brown friable sandy silt with inclusions of chalk. The pit was finally sealed by a rubble layer (126).

3.2.10 126 is likely to be the same deposit as 110 and was a loose light greyish-brown sandy silt 0.45m deep.

- 3.2.11 On the north-east side of 109 the deposit sequence is simpler, with the lowest deposit (105) overlying ditch **108**. 105 is a reddish-brown friable sandy silt and is likely to be a natural deposit of silt.
- 3.2.12 105 was sealed by a subsoil layer of light yellowish-grey silty sand (103 and 115). This in turn was sealed by a buried soil of mid yellowish-grey friable silty sand (102). 102 was then sealed by a layer of yellow and orange gravels compacted into a floor surface, 6.45m wide and 0.32m deep, abutting 109.
- 3.2.13 This surface was in turn sealed by a layer of rubble levelling material, a loose sandy silt mid greyish-brown in colour. This deposit may be the same as 110 and 126.
- 3.2.14 Finally the trench was sealed by a dark grey sandy silt topsoil 0.20m deep.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was located above the old swimming pool at the southern end of the site. The trench was 2.80m long, by 2.20m wide and 0.65m deep. The trench was excavated through a single deposit (200) of mixed demolition rubble from the swimming pool onto a concrete slab (201).

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was 2m wide and 23m long, it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.68m through demolition material from the old swimming pool, topsoil and subsoil onto chalk natural. The trench contained a number of natural features (**305** and **311**) filled with a reddish-brown sandy silt (304 and 310 respectively).
- 3.4.2 Feature **318** was linear in plan and followed a south-west to north-east orientation, parallel with the modern High Street suggesting that it may have formed a back boundary, although originally interpreted as a natural feature, the find of a single sherd of mid 14th to mid 16th century pottery coupled with its alignment suggest an archaeological origin.
- 3.4.3 The trench also contained a small linear gully 0.23m wide and 0.09m deep running on an east to west alignment (**309**). The gully had a concave base with vertical sides and was filled by a mid brownish-grey sandy silt (308). The fill of this gully was truncated by a second gully (**307**) which was on an north-east to south-west alignment (parallel with **318**). **307** was 0.24m deep and 0.46m wide with a single fill (306) of mid brownish-grey soft sandy silt (Fig. 7). Although it contained no finds its alignment might suggest broad contemporaneity with **318**.
- 3.4.4 A large pit (**314**) was excavated on the north-east side of the trench. The pit was 5.25m in length, 0.73m wide and 0.69m deep and sub-circular in plan with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. The pit contained two fills. The lower fill (313) was a deposit 0.31m deep, made up of a light brown sandy silt with inclusions of flint and chalk. The upper fill (312) was a mid greyish-brown firm sandy silt 0.38m deep (Fig. 7), pottery from this feature is all late 17th to late 18th century in date. A small pit or post hole (**316**) also contained pottery of late 18th century date.
- 3.4.5 A further modern feature was located along the south-west end of the trench. The feature was not excavated but was parallel to the swimming pool wall and is likely to be related to the pool.

3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was 50m long, 2.1m wide and excavated 0.39m deep through the topsoil, a modern horse track and subsoil onto chalk natural.
- 3.5.2 The horse track was composed of a shallow feature cut into the topsoil with landscaping fabric placed underneath. The cut was then filled with soft dark brownish-red sandstone, 0.13m deep, covered by a mid yellow builders sand, 0.15m deep.
- 3.5.3 A number of periglacial features were identified and excavated within the trench. The features all contained a mid reddish-brown to mid brownish-red sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments within the matrix.

3.6 Trench 5

- 3.6.1 Trench 5 was located to the north of trench 4 . The trench was 51m long and 2.10m wide with a maximum depth of .62m. The trench was excavated through a topsoil layer, 0.40m deep, and a subsoil, 0.22m deep. The trench was also excavated through a modern horse track identified as a geophysical anomaly by Schofield (2012).
- 3.6.2 The horse track was similar in form and construction to that identified in trench 4. The horse track sealed two modern drains, which are likely to have been built to drain the track.
- 3.6.3 The trench contained a large Linear feature identified in the geophysics report (Schofield 2012) running in a north-west to south south-east alignment. It was composed of a series of re-cut linear features (**504, 506, 508, 510** and **512**). The features were filled with a light to mid brown sandy silt (503, 505, 507, 509 and 511 respectively). The multiple cuts and the form of the feature within trenches 7 and 8 would suggest that this is a natural feature and likely to be periglacial.
- 3.6.4 A small terminus was located at the north-east end of the trench. The feature (**513**) contained a single fill (514) of mid reddish-brown silty sand. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from 513 dated to 12th-14th century. Although the periglacial form and fill of the feature would suggest the pottery was intrusive.
- 3.6.5 A second potential archaeological feature was also identified. **515** was a sub-square feature with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (516) a mid reddish-brown silty sand. Again the form of the feature and the fill would suggest it was a periglacial rather than archaeological feature.

3.7 Trench 6

- 3.7.1 Trench 6 was 40m long and 2.1m wide. The trench was excavated through a topsoil 0.3m in depth and a underlying subsoil 0.3m in depth onto a chalk natural cut by natural periglacial features. No archaeological features were present within this trench.

3.8 Trench 7

- 3.8.1 Trench 7 was excavated parallel to trench 5 to the north west. The trench was 48m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep. The trench was excavated through topsoil and subsoil onto chalk natural with natural periglacial features cutting into it. The trench was also excavated through the modern horse track identified in the geophysics and Trench 5.
- 3.8.2 The trench also contained a large linear feature with multiple re-cuts (**701, 703** and **705**) with a light brown sandy silt fill (702, 704 and 706 respectively). The feature is the

same linear feature as that identified in Trenches 5 and 8 and is likely to be a natural periglacial feature. A fragment of clay pipe was located at the top of this feature but is likely to be intrusive.

3.9 Trench 8

- 3.9.1 Trench 8 was excavated through topsoil and subsoil onto chalk natural. The trench was 60m long and 2m wide. The trench contained a number of archaeological features as well as the horse track described in trenches 5 and 7.
- 3.9.2 A large linear feature was excavated along the line of the natural periglacial channel identified in trenches 5 and 7. Again it showed signs of multiple cuts with an uneven base and a fill of light yellow-brown sandy silt.
- 3.9.3 A small linear ditch with concave gradually sloping sides and a concave base on a north south alignment (**823**) was excavated. The feature was 0.41m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a single fill of mid yellow-brown silty sand.
- 3.9.4 The trench also contained a line of nine modern post-holes on a north-west to south-east alignment. Two of the post holes were circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (**805** and **821**). Both of these contained a fill of dark blackish grey sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments (804 and 820 respectively). The remaining post holes were square (**809** and **815**) and rectangular (**807**, **811**, **813**, **817** and **819**) in shape with a dark blackish grey sandy silt fill (808, 814, 806, 810, 812, 816 and 818 respectively) similar to 804 and 820.

3.10 Trench 9

- 3.10.1 Trench 9 was 52m long by 2m wide. The trench was excavated through topsoil and subsoil onto a chalk natural. The trench contained a number of periglacial features. Two modern square post holes were excavated (**904** and **906**). The post holes were the same form and on the same alignment as those excavated in trench 8. The two post holes contained a dark blackish grey sandy silt fill (905 and 907) similar in form to that recovered from the post hole in trench 8.

3.11 Trench 10

- 3.11.1 Trench 10 was 50m long and 2m wide. The trench was excavated through topsoil and subsoil onto a chalk natural. Five archaeological features were identified within the trench.
- 3.11.2 A large pit (**1009**) was excavated within trench 10. The sub rectangular pit had steep sides and irregular base. **1009** contained a single fill (1010) of mid reddish-brown sandy silt. Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this fill along with a single struck flint flake, burnt flint and calcined animal bone.
- 3.11.3 A small undated post hole (**1011**) was identified at the north west end of the trench with concave sides and base and a single fill of yellowish brown sandy silt (1012). The post hole was similar in form and shape to those identified in Trench 11.
- 3.11.4 **1007** was a small square post hole with steep sides and a flat base, which contained a single fill (1008) of yellowish brown sandy silt and a sherd of medieval pottery.
- 3.11.5 **1003** and **1006** were modern sub circular post holes with concave sides, which contained a single fill of mid grey-brown sandy silt (1004 and 1007).

3.12 Trench 11

- 3.12.1 The trench was excavated through topsoil and subsoil onto chalk natural cut by periglacial features. The trench was 40m long and 2m wide.
- 3.12.2 Eight post holes were identified in Trench 11. Of these seven were similar in size sub-circular in shape with moderately steep sides and slightly irregular base (**1103**, **1105**, **1107**, **1111**, **1113**, **1115** and **1117**). The post holes contained a single fill (1104, 1106, 1108, 1112, 1114, 1116 and 1118) of mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Two tiny sherds of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the fill (1116) of one of these small pit/post holes suggesting that all the similar features are of that date.
- 3.12.3 The remaining post hole (**1109**) was a large modern square cut post hole excavated to a depth of 0.60m with vertical sides and a single fill (1110) of dark grey-brown sandy silt.

3.13 Trench 12

- 3.13.1 Trench 12 was 50m long and 2m wide. The trench contained a natural of chalk cut by periglacial features sealed by subsoil, which in turn was sealed by topsoil. Two archaeological features were identified a single post hole (**1205**) and a large pit (**1203**)
- 3.13.2 **1203** was a large pit similar in shape and size to **1009**. The pit contained a single fill of light yellowish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered. The similarity to the pit in Trench 10 would suggest that this was an archaeological feature, however, it could also be a periglacial feature.
- 3.13.3 **1205** was a sub circular post hole similar on shape and size to those identified in trench 11. The post hole contained two fills, a packing deposit of light yellowish brown sandy silt (1206) with a surviving post pipe of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (1207). No dating evidence was recovered but the similarity with the post holes in trench 11 would suggest it was contemporary.

3.14 Trench 13

- 3.14.1 Trench 13 was 49.5m long and 2m wide. The trench was excavated through topsoil and subsoil onto a chalk natural cut by periglacial features. A single post hole of unclear date was located towards the centre of the trench. The post hole (**1305**) was a circular feature 0.28m in diameter and had a depth of 0.12m. **1305** contained a single fill of mid to dark whitish-grey silty sand with chalk inclusions (1304).

3.15 Trench 14

- 3.15.1 Trench 14 was 44m long, 2m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m. The trench contained a chalk natural sealed by subsoil which was in turn sealed by topsoil. No archaeological features were uncovered.

3.16 Finds Summary

- 3.16.1 The table below lists all finds by category and context.
- 3.16.2 Seven metal objects were recovered from the excavation. These included two Cu alloy coins, one dated as a Tetricus I (270-273AD) recovered from the subsoil in Trench 9 (902). The other dated as a farthing of William and Mary of 1664 (Spink 2001 p.355). Further Cu alloy finds include an 18th century button and two bronze furniture fittings both of which appear to be of 18th-20th century date.

- 3.16.3 A single double ended and double sided rasp was also recovered and is a farriers rasp dated to the 19th or 20th century.
- 3.16.4 A small assemblage of struck and burnt flint was recovered from the site. The burnt flint was not datable but likely to be prehistoric. A single hard hammer struck flake was also recovered and is likely to be of later prehistoric date, either Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.
- 3.16.5 The glass recovered from the evaluation is primarily a mix of window and vessel glass generally of either 18th or 19th century date.
- 3.16.6 Along with the small assemblage of flint prehistoric pottery was also recovered from **1009**. The pottery was well preserved and likely to be a primary deposition of Early Iron Age date. Two very small sherds of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from a small pit/post hole in Trench 11.
- 3.16.7 The remaining pottery recovered from the site came primarily from trench 1 with a small assemblage of material recovered from trenches 3, 5, 8 and 9. The pottery was mainly a mix of red and tin glazed earthen ware of Staffordshire-type slipwares and Westerwald Stoneware dated between the 16th and 18th century.
- 3.16.8 Earlier pottery was recovered from Trench 3 and Trench 5 in the form of Low Countries redware dated as 14th-16th century and Waveney Valley Coarseware dated late 12th-14th century. The earlier pottery is likely to be residual. Single sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from Trenches 9 and 10
- 3.16.9 A partially preserved clay pipe bowl was recovered from Trench 1 along with clay pipe stems, which were also recovered from Trenches 3, 7 and 9. The material except for the partially preserved bowl was not closely datable, however, the stem with bowl fragment was identified as an Oswald type 11 c.1730-60.
- 3.16.10 Trenches 1 and 3 produced a small assemblage of hand made ceramic building material, bricks and roof tile, of 17th to 18th century date.
- 3.16.11 The majority of the material recovered from the evaluation came from trenches 1 and 3. Not surprisingly the area of the Queensbury yard, Trench 1, produced the most material of primarily 18th century date. A significant prehistoric element was also identified in the north-west of the site in trenches 10, 11 and 12.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Pottery (count)</i>	<i>CBM (count)</i>	<i>Clay pipe (count)</i>	<i>Metal (count)</i>	<i>Flint (wt g.)</i>	<i>Glass (wt g.)</i>	<i>Bone (wt g.)</i>	<i>Shell (wt g.)</i>
102	2							
107	3							
109		1						
110	2	1				0.104		
111		4						
112	13	9	2			0.041	0.075	
118	5		1			0.02	0.112	
120	4	5						
122	7		3			0.01	0.132	
306						0.01		
308						0.001	0.305	

<i>Context</i>	<i>Pottery (count)</i>	<i>CBM (count)</i>	<i>Clay pipe (count)</i>	<i>Metal (count)</i>	<i>Flint (wt g.)</i>	<i>Glass (wt g.)</i>	<i>Bone (wt g.)</i>	<i>Shell (wt g.)</i>
312	3	6			0.019	0.031	0.298	0.013
315	4	3	1			0.027		
317	1							
501						0.001		
514	1							
601				1				
707			1					
800	1			1				
900								
901	4	3	2	4		0.157		
902				1				
1008	1				0.032			
1010	8				0.083		0.002	
1116	2						0.004	
1118					0.018			

Finds summarised by category and context

3.17 Environmental Summary

- 3.17.1 Little environmental evidence was recovered from the evaluation. The environmental samples were largely blank of surviving remains with only sparse charcoal recovered.
- 3.17.2 The faunal remains were recovered from the more recent features around the Queensbury yard and behind the White Lion pub and were a mix of species, but unsurprisingly dominated by horse. The bone was generally poorly preserved and spongy.
- 3.17.3 Although some heavily calcined animal bone was recovered from pit **1009** the prehistoric features revealed little in the way of environmental evidence and the survival of the bone in this feature is likely to be caused by the taphonomic alteration to the bone prior to burial.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The majority of the trenches excavated in the Land behind Newmarket High Street were devoid of archaeological features and contained a number of natural periglacial features. Two areas of the site appear to have particular significance. An area in the north-east part of the site (Trenches 10, 11 and 12) showed evidence for two periods of prehistoric activity (Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age). In contrast the area of Queensbury Yard at the south-eastern end of the site (Trench 1) showed evidence for the presence of structures of probably 18th century date that may be associated with the listed buildings at this location. A third area of potential interest is located close to the High Street to the west of Queensbury Yard (Trench 3), and may date to the Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval period. Evidence for a possible late medieval/early post-medieval boundary ditch was found in this trench along with a sherd of pottery of mid 14th to mid 16th century date. A narrower undated linear feature on the same alignment as the boundary ditch may be evidence for a second less substantial boundary or possibly a structure of similar date.

4.2 Trenches 10, 11 and 12

4.2.1 The trenches in the north-east area of the site contained a number of archaeological features that may be prehistoric in date. These features included a large pit containing Early Iron Age pottery, flint and animal bone indicative of nearby occupation. A concentration of small pits or post holes, primarily within trench 11, could represent the remains of a small structure. Pottery from one of the post holes is dated as Early to Middle bronze Age and as such is of particular importance.

4.2.2 Later features were also identified with a single square cut medieval post hole and two modern post holes within trench 10.

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 Trench 1 located within Queensbury Yard contained a number of archaeological features including a wall and rubbish pits. Of particular interest is the wall as it is associated with demolition rubble from a roof. The wall itself is identified as a boundary on a map of 1787, however, no known building is associated with the wall. The pottery, brick and tile from the associated demolition layers has been dated as 17th or 18th century.

4.3.2 The lack of a construction history for the Queensbury Lodge and Cottage, both of which contain 17th century elements, would suggest that this demolition material may be associated with either an earlier phase of the stable yard or earlier buildings prior to the creation of the yard.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 This third area of potential interest is located close to the High Street and may date to the Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval period. Evidence for a possible late medieval/early post-medieval boundary ditch was found in this trench along with a sherd of pottery of mid 14th to mid 16th century date. A narrower undated linear feature on the same alignment as the boundary ditch may be evidence for a second less substantial boundary or possibly a structure of similar date.

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 The results demonstrate that two areas of archaeological interest exist within the development area, along with a third area of interest. The wall and associated post medieval features within the Queensbury yard and the evidence for prehistoric occupation in the north-east of the site are of particular significance. Of interest is the boundary feature and possible associated structure in Trench 3 close to the High Street.
- 4.5.2 The material from Queensbury yard is of local significance potentially representing the evidence for one of the earliest training yards in Newmarket.
- 4.5.3 The known prehistoric remains near to the development area suggest that there may be good evidence for Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation within part of the development area.

4.6 Recommendations

- 4.6.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench in yard area containing post-medieval features and levelling deposits.					Avg. depth (m)	2.1
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	36
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.43	Rubble levelling layer	CBM – not kept	-
102	Layer	-	0.45	Buried topsoil	pottery	17th-18th century
103	Layer	-	0.52	Buried subsoil	-	-
104	Layer	-	0.08	lens	-	-
105	Layer	-	0.44	Redeposited natural	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
107	Fill	0.57	0.25	Fill of 108	Pottery, Bone	16th century
108	Cut	0.57	0.25	Cut of ditch	-	-
109	Wall	0.5	1	Wall	-	-
110	Layer	-	0.25	Levelling layer	Pottery, Bone, Glass	16th - 19th century
111	Cut	-	0.53	Cut of pit	-	-
112	Fill	1.25	0.24	Fill of 113	CBM, Pottery, Bone, Glass, Clay pipe	18th century
113	Cut	1.25	0.96	Cut of pit	-	-
114	Layer	6.45	0.32	Surface	-	-
115	Layer	-	0.38	Make-up layer	-	-
116	Fill	5.5	0.28	Fill of 117	-	-
117	Cut	5.5	0.28	Cut of pit or hollow	-	-
118	Fill	1.12	0.26	Fill of 113	Pottery, CBM, Bone, Glass, Clay pipe	Late 18th century
119	Fill	0.87	0.21	Fill of 113	-	-
120	Fill	0.78	0.25	Fill of 113	Pottery	Late 17th - 18th century

121	layer	-		Levelling material	-	-
122	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of 111	Pottery, Bone, CBM, clay pipe	18 th century
123	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of 111	-	-
124	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of 125	-	-
125	Cut	-	0.34	Cut of pit	-	-
126	Layer	-	0.45	Levelling material	-	-
127	Layer	-	0.33	Buried subsoil	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench positioned above part of the old swimming pool. Concrete slab still in position hindered investigation.					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	2.8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.65	Demolition rubble	-	-
201	Layer	-	-	Concrete slab	-	-
Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench excavated to natural. Several features present, mostly natural in nature.					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	23
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.26	Demolition layer	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
304	Fill	1.3	0.43	Fill of 305	-	-
305	Cut	1.3	0.43	Cut of natural feature	-	-
306	Fill	0.46	0.24	Fill of 307	Glass	-
307	Cut	0.46	0.24	Cut of small gully	-	-
308	Fill	0.23	0.09	Fill of 309	Glass, bone	-
309	Cut	0.23	0.09	Cut of small gully	-	-
310	Fill	0.66	0.19	Fill of 311	-	-
311	Cut	0.66	0.19	Cut of pit or tree throw	-	-

312	Fill	0.5	0.38	Fill of 314	Pottery, Glass	17th-19 th century
313	Fill	0.73	0.31	Fill of 314	-	-
314	Cut	0.73	0.69	Cut of pit	-	-
315	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of 316	Pottery, Glass, Clay pipe	Late 18 th century
316	Cut	1.3	0.2	Cut of pit	-	-
317	Fill	4.7	0.45	Fill of 318	Pottery	Mid 14 th - 16 th century
318	Cut	4.7	0.5	Cut of linear feature	-	-

Trench 4

General description

Trench excavated to chalk natural, contains periglacial features and post 1950s horse track. No finds present.

Orientation

NW-SE

Avg. depth (m)

0.61

Width (m)

50

Length (m)

2.1

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Fill	1.65	0.37	Fill of 404	-	-
404	Cut	1.65	0.37	Cut of natural feature	-	-
405	Fill	1.05	0.15	Fill of 406	-	-
406	Cut	1.05	0.15	Cut of natural feature	-	-
407	Fill	2.85	0.24	Fill of 408	-	-
408	Cut	2.85	0.24	Cut of natural feature	-	-
409	Fill	0.3	0.43	Fill of 410	-	-
410	Cut	0.3	0.43	Cut of natural feature	-	-
411	Fill	0.43	0.28	Fill of 412	-	-
412	Cut	0.43	0.28	Cut of natural feature	-	-
413	Fill	0.75	0.26	Fill of 414	-	-
414	Cut	0.75	0.26	Cut of natural feature	-	-
415	Fill	0.71	0.32	Fill of 416	-	-
416	Cut	0.71	0.32	Cut of natural feature	-	-
417	Fill	0.41	0.42	Fill of 418	-	-
418	Cut	0.41	0.43	Cut of natural feature	-	-
419	Fill	0.76	0.39	Fill of 420	-	-
420	Cut	0.76	0.39	Cut of natural feature	-	-

Trench 5

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench close to Stud entrance in field to west of site access crossing a post 1950s horse track and contemporary services. Excavated to natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	51
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	Glass	18 th century
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
503	Fill	1	0.36	Fill of 504	-	-
504	Cut	1	0.36	Cut of natural linear feature	-	-
505	Fill	1.4	0.5	Fill of 506	-	-
506	Cut	1.4	0.5	Cut of natural linear feature	-	-
507	Fill	2.04	0.6	Fill of 508	-	-
508	Cut	2.04	0.6	Cut of natural linear feature	-	-
509	Fill	1.04	0.58	Fill of 510	-	-
510	Cut	1.04	0.58	Cut of natural linear feature	-	-
511	Fill	1.16	0.44	Fill of 512	-	-
512	Cut	1.16	0.44	Cut of natural linear feature	-	-
513	Cut	0.45	0.2	Cut of ditch	-	-
514	Fill	0.45	0.2	Fill of 513	Pottery	Late 12 th - 14 th century
515	Cut	0.5	0.15	Cut of pit	-	-
516	Fill	0.5	0.15	Fill of 514	-	-
517	Modern	5	0.44	Horse track	-	Post 1950s
518	Modern	1	0.32	Drain	-	Post 1950s
519	Modern	0.9	0.4	Drain	-	Post 1950s
Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench void of archaeological deposits, cuts down through to chalk natural with periglacial features.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	Lead	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench similar to Trench 5, cuts the post-1950s horse track and several natural linear features, excavated to natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	48
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
701	Cut	1.2	0.3	Cut of natural linear feature	-	-
702	Fill	1.2	0.3	Fill of 701	-	-
703	Cut	2.9	0.5	Cut of natural linear feature	-	-
704	Fill	2.9	0.5	Fill of 703	-	-
705	Cut	0.58	0.2	Cut of natural linear feature	-	-
706	Fill	0.58	0.2	Fill of 705	-	-
707	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	Clay pipe	Post 1580
708	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The trench contained a number of archaeological features as well as the horse track described in trenches 5 and 7. Excavated to natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	60
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	Cu Alloy, Pottery	18 th - 20 th century
801	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
802	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
804	Fill	0.2	0.22	Fill of 805	-	-
805	Cut	0.2	0.22	Cut of post hole	-	-
806	Fill	0.15	0.21	Fill of 807	-	-
807	Cut	0.15	0.21	Cut of post hole	-	-
808	Fill	0.4	0.46	Fill of 809	-	-
809	Cut	0.4	0.46	Cut of post hole	-	-
810	Fill	0.15	0.2	Fill of 811	-	-

811	Cut	0.15	0.2	Cut of post hole	-	-
812	Fill	0.15	0.2	Fill of 813	-	-
813	Cut	0.15	0.2	Cut of post hole	-	-
814	Fill	0.36	0.42	Fill of 815	-	-
815	Cut	0.36	0.42	Cut of post hole	-	-
816	Fill	0.15	0.22	Fill of 817	-	-
817	Cut	0.15	0.22	Cut of post hole	-	-
818	Fill	0.15	0.22	Fill of 819	-	-
819	Cut	0.15	0.22	Cut of post hole	-	-
820	Fill	0.2	0.22	Fill of 821	-	-
821	Cut	0.2	0.22	Cut of post hole	-	-
822	Fill	0.41	0.08	Fill of 823	-	-
823	Cut	0.41	0.08	Cut of drainage channel	-	-

Trench 9

General description

Trench excavated to chalk natural, contains periglacial features and some modern features.

Orientation

NE-SW

Avg. depth (m)

0.5

Width (m)

2

Length (m)

52

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
901	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Glass, Pottery, Clay pipe, Cu alloy, Cu alloy/Fe	1664 -20 th century
902	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Coin	270-273 AD
903	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
904	Cut	0.13	0.13	Cut for post hole	-	-
905	Fill	0.13	0.13	Fill of 904	-	-
906	Cut	0.13	0.14	Cut for post hole	-	-
907	Fill	0.13	0.14	Fill of 906	-	-

Trench 10

General description

Trench excavated to chalk natural, several archaeological features present including one pit containing Early Iron Age pottery.

Orientation

NE-SW

Avg. depth (m)

0.4

Width (m)

2

Length (m)

50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
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1000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	0.21	0.08	Cut of post hole	-	-
1004	Fill	0.21	0.08	Fill of 1003	-	-
1005	Cut	0.21	0.1	Cut of post hole	-	-
1006	Fill	0.21	0.1	Fill of 1005	-	-
1007	Cut	0.4	0.2	Cut of post hole	-	-
1008	Fill	0.4	0.2	Fill of 1007	Pottery	Medieval
1009	Cut	0.87	0.45	Cut of pit	-	Early Iron Age
1010	Fill	0.87	0.45	Fill of pit 1009	Pottery	Early Iron Age
1011	Cut	0.5	0.19	Cut of post hole	-	-
1012	Fill	0.5	0.19	Fill of post hole 1011	-	-
Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench excavated to chalk natural, several post holes/small pits present, one containing Early t Middle Bronze Age pottery. Possible structure?					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Cut	0.25	0.14	Cut for post hole/pit	-	-
1104	Fill	0.25	0.14	Fill of 1103	-	-
1105	Cut	0.33	0.14	Cut for post hole/pit	-	-
1106	Fill	0.33	0.14	Fill of 1105	-	-
1107	Cut	0.35	0.15	Cut for post hole/pit	-	-
1108	Fill	0.35	0.15	Fill of 1108	-	-
1109	Cut	0.5	0.6	Cut for post hole/pit	-	-
1110	Fill	0.5	0.6	Fill of 1109	-	-
1111	Cut	0.35	0.14	Cut for post hole/pit	-	-
1112	Fill	0.35	0.14	Fill of 1111	-	-
1113	Cut	0.36	0.17	Cut for post hole/pit	-	-
1114	Fill	0.36	0.17	Fill of 1113	-	-
1115	Cut	0.55	0.2	Cut for post hole/pit	-	-
1116	Fill	0.55	0.2	Fill of 1115	Flint, Bone, pottery	Early to Middle Bronze Age

1117	Cut	0.56	0.32	Cut for pit	-	-
1118	Fill	0.56	0.32	Fill of pit	Burnt Flint	-
Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench excavated to chalk natural, periglacial features present along with two archaeological features. No finds present.					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1203	Cut	0.8	0.37	Cut of pit	-	-
1204	Fill	0.8	0.37	Fill of pit 1203	-	-
1205	Cut	0.57	0.25	Cut of post hole	-	-
1206	Fill	0.19	0.25	Fill of post hole 1205	-	-
1207	Fill	0.57	0.25	Fill of post hole 1205	-	-
Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench excavated to chalk natural, periglacial features plus a single post hole present. No finds present.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	49
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1301	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1304	Fill	0.28	0.14	Fill of 1305	-	-
1305	Cut	0.28	0.14	Cut of post hole	-	-
Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench excavated to chalk natural, periglacial features present, void of archaeological deposits. No finds present.					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	44
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

1402	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
1403	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Carole Fletcher

Summary

- B.1.1 The assemblage is small and consists of a minimum of 11 artefacts recovered from a variety of features of various dates across the excavated area. Few of the objects can be closely dated, with the largest group roughly dated to the 18th century. Also present is a single Roman coin, a Barbarous Radiate.
- B.1.2 The objects are in a relatively stable condition with some corrosion on the copper alloy objects and the iron work being heavily encrusted.

Assemblage

- B.1.3 The minimum number of objects by material is shown in the table below. It should be noted here that a number of modern iron fragments from stable doors were disposed of before assessment.

Copper alloy coins	2
Other copper-alloy objects	3
Lead objects	1
Iron objects	1

Table 1 Small finds by material

Functional Category

- B.1.4 The categories as identified by Crummy (Crummy 1988) represented are category 1 dress accessories, category 10, tools, and category 18, miscellaneous.
- B.1.5 Two copper alloy coins were recovered the first residual Roman Barbarous Radiate (SF1), tentatively identified by Stephen Wadson and Anthony Haskins as a coin of Tetricus I (270-273AD) recovered from context 902, is worn with several small pieces missing from its edge. The coin is lightly encrusted, with surviving surface detail partially obscured. The second is a milled coin (SF5) and although only lightly, encrusted has lost all surface detail on the obverse, retaining only traces of detail on the reverse. By size the coin is a farthing and the surviving decoration suggests it is a coin of William and Mary of 1664 (SPINK.2001. p355) The coin is contemporary with the 17th-18th century pottery recovered from the same context.
- B.1.6 Dress accessories are represented by (SF6) a hollow, copper alloy button, with a broken iron shank. The button is undecorated and convex front and back, described by Bailey as 18th century (Bailey 2004, p77-79).
- B.1.7 A single example of a category 10 item was recovered, a double ended, double sided iron rasp (SF2) with coarse and fine teeth.. The rasp, although slightly corroded, is in good condition and is a farriers rasp, possibly 19th century or 20th century.
- B.1.8 Category 18, miscellaneous items, consists of two bronze fittings, the first of which, (7), is a detailed, finely finished, cast decorative piece. This was part of a two piece item, although the second piece was not recovered. The second artefact (SF8) from context

800 is a cast, undecorated, well finished, slightly flattened convex oval with a roughly finished underside and broken central shank. The upper surface retains traces of ?tinning around the edges of the oval. The artefact, although not closely datable, was recovered with 18th-20th century pottery, although the item may be earlier.

- B.1.9 A fragment of lead is the final miscellaneous item, tubular in shape with one rounded end, the other end displays an angled cut, the edges of which are rounded, with a shallow central hole. The outer surface of the lead is marked as if tightly wrapped in a tube of fabric, possibly some form of weight. No pottery was recovered with the artefact and the date is uncertain.

SF	Ctxt	Material	Identification/Description	Date	Context date
1	902	Cu Alloy	Barbarous Radiate Tetricus I	270-273AD	Subsoil
2	901	Fe	Double ended, double sided farriers rasp.	19th-20th century	19th-20th century
3			Number not used		
4	601	Lead	Short length of cylindrical lead with angled cut and rounded ends, surfaces oxidised.	Uncertain	Subsoil
5	901	Cu Alloy	Farthing	1664	19th-20th century
6	901	Cu Alloy-Fe	Hollow button with iron shank	18th century	19th-20th century
7	800	Cu Alloy	Part of two piece decorative cast item with twisted splayed ends, possibly a furniture fitting.	Uncertain	18th-20th century
8	901	Cu Alloy	Undecorated, slightly flattened convex oval with a roughly finished underside and central broken shank. The upper surface retains traces of ?tinning	Uncertain	19th-20th century

Table 2 Metalwork catalogue

B.2 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

B.2.1 Introduction

- B.2.2 An assemblage of nine potentially burnt and struck flints were submitted for assessment from the evaluation of the Land behind the High Street, Newmarket.

B.2.3 Methodology

B.2.4 The material was rapidly scanned to identify technological traits and chronological indicators.

B.2.5 Quantification

B.2.6 Four of the submitted fragments were natural thermal breaks of locally derived flint. Of the remaining material submitted three fragments were heavily burnt flint from pit fill (1010) and post hole fills (1008 and 1118). These will be disregarded from the rest of the report.

B.2.7 A single struck flake was recovered from 1010. The flake was hard hammer struck and showed signs of the strike platform and a previous removal on the dorsal surface.

B.2.8 Discussion

B.2.9 The single recovered flake is likely to be of later prehistoric date, potentially Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age due to the poor platform preparation and use of a hard hammer.

B.3 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

B.3.1 The assemblage contain three typological forms - bottles, which form the bulk of the assemblage, drinking vessels and window glass. The bottles shards are mainly covered with an iridescent surface, which, where this is flaking off, reveals a de-vitrified surface. The majority of the bottle glass appears to be 18th century. The exceptions are a large body shard from a 19th century English cylindrical bottle recovered from context 312 and the press moulded base from a late 19th-20th century bottle. In addition a small number of shards were not closely datable.

B.3.2 A single rim shard from a stemmed glass with a conical bowl was recovered from context 110. Late 18th or 19th century in date, this free blown, clear, colourless lead glass vessel shows little evidence of iridescence, although the glass has some small bubbles and distortions.

B.3.3 A small number of post-medieval window glass shards were also recovered, which are all clear thin glass with tints ranging from green through to pale blue, and several were from quarries. Although not closely datable, the glass is most likely late 18th century or 19th century.

No further work is required on this assemblage unless further excavation is undertaken.

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Description	Date
110	Glass	Window glass	0.004	Thin clear glass, with olive green tint and with slight iridescence.	18th-19th century
	Glass	Window glass	0.004	Thin clear glass with blue tint and slight iridescence	18th-19th century

	Glass	Vessel	0.082	Rim and tapered neck from a dark olive green/black glass English cylindrical bottle Rim has constricted bore with string rim hand applied and v tooled. late 18th cent	Late 18th century
	Glass	Vessel	0.004	Shard of olive green wine bottle	Not Closely Datable
	Glass	Vessel	0.010	Clear colourless rim from a stemmed glass with a conical bowl and simple well formed rim, with the bowl broken above the collar. Free blown glass lead glass with some small bubbles and distortions.	Late 18th or 19th century
112	Glass	Vessel	0.041	Body sherd from an olive green wine bottle with a gold iridescent (flaking) surface	18th century
118	Glass	Window glass	0.020	Two heavily patinated and flaking quarries one is triangular and both are thin clear glass with pale green tint	18th century
122	Glass	Vessel	0.010	Body sherd from an olive green with a flaking gold iridescent surface.	18th century
306	Glass	Vessel	0.010	3 shards of pale olive green glass from a wine bottle	Not Closely Datable
308	Glass	Vessel	0.001	Shards of olive green glass from a wine bottle	Not Closely Datable
312	Glass	Vessel	0.030	Large shard from the body of an olive green wine bottle with a slightly uneven surface and uneven rings of dull glass. Free blown into a wooden mould the rings indicate the glass turning in the wet wooden mould.	19th century
312	Glass	Vessel	0.000	Shard from an olive green wine bottle with a dull gold iridescent opaque flaking surface.	18th century
315	Glass	Vessel	0.030	Three fragments from the neck and part of base from a dark olive green wine bottle with flaking gold iridescent surface.	18th century
501	Glass	Window glass	0.001	Thin heavily abraded clear colourless window glass with slight iridescence, much of the surface of the glass has been lost	18th century
901	Glass	Vessel	0.130	Bottle base of clear glass with slight green tint. Press moulded bottle with letters on underside of base R B B.	Late 19th-20th century
901	Glass	Vessel	0.030	Part of neck and shoulder of a wine bottle with flaking gold iridescent surface.	18th century

Table 3 Glass Catalogue

B.4 Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Assemblage

B.4.1 Eleven sherds (63g) of handmade prehistoric pottery were recovered from the excavations, with a mean sherd weight of 6.3g. The pottery derived from two contexts

and comprised a series of small and medium sized sherds (all <8cm in size) in a range of fabrics. The earliest pottery was recovered from context 1116. It consisted of two small sherds (5g) in coarse grog tempered fabrics typical of Early-Middle Bronze Age potting traditions in the region (i.e. Collard Urn or Deverel Rimbury). The assemblage from context 1010 comprised eight sherds (58g) in shell, sand, and flint-and-sand tempered fabrics. Judging by the range of wares and the presence of a single fingertip decorated shoulder sherd, it is likely that the assemblage dates to the Early Iron Age, c. 800-350 BC. The fabrics and decorative treatments can certainly be paralleled in a range of Decorated ware groups of Early Iron Age Post-Deverel Rimbury pottery from the surrounding area, including the large securely dated assemblages from Moulton (Brudenell 2011a), Exning (Brudenell 2011b), Landwade Road (Hill in Connor forthcoming) and the Fordham Bypass site (Percival 2005; Sealey 2005).

Fabrics and sherd totals

- B.4.2 FQ1: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix: 2 sherds, 28g
- Q2: Moderate to medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix: 1 sherd, 3g
- Q1: Common coarse sub-rounded quartz sand: 1 sherd, 4g
- S1: Moderate medium to coarse shell (mainly 1-3mm): 4 sherds, 23g
- G1: Common coarse grog (mainly 2-4mm): 2 sherds, 5g - Early-Middle Bronze Age
- FQ1: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix: 2 sherds, 28g
- FQ2: Moderate to medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix: 1 sherd, 3g
- Q1: Common coarse sub-rounded quartz sand: 1 sherd, 4g
- S1: Moderate medium to coarse shell (mainly 1-3mm): 4 sherds, 23g
- G1: Common coarse grog (mainly 2-4mm): 2 sherds, 5g - Early-Middle Bronze Age

Ctxt no.	Feature type	Fabric group	Fabric type	Sherd type	Dec. category	Dec. position	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)	Small <4cm	Medium 4-8cm
1010	Pit	Flint and sand	FQ1	o			2	28		2
1010	Pit	Sand	Q1	o			1	4	1	
1010	Pit	Flint and sand	FQ2	o			1	3	1	
1010	Pit	Shell	S1	o			2	10	2	
1010	Pit	Shell	S1	sh			1	7		1
1010	Pit	Shell	S1	sh	Fingertip impression	Shoulder	1	6		1
1116	Pit/ph	Grog	G1	o			2	5	2	

Table 4: Prehistoric pottery catalogue

B.5 Medieval and Later Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.5.1 The archaeological evaluation produced a small medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage of 51 sherds, weighing 1.948kg, from 13 contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight is moderate-large at 38g.

Methodology

- B.5.1 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.
- B.5.2 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.5.1 Pottery was recovered from six of the excavated trenches, of these Trench 1 produced the largest assemblage of 36 sherds, weighing 1.818kg. The earliest material recovered was three abraded medieval sherds recovered, from three separate trenches, while the remainder of the assemblage is 16th-18th century.
- B.5.2 Seven contexts in Trench 1 produced pottery. These include two sherds of post-medieval pottery recovered from the buried soil context 102, including a rim sherd from a Glazed Red Earthenware bowl with a thumbled external cordon. Ditch **108** produced a single sherd from a Late Medieval Transitional Ware jug (15th-16th century) and two Glazed Red Earthenware sherds. From layer 110 a large unabraded sherd from a Tin Glazed Earthenware bowl was recovered alongside a sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware dating the context to the 16th-18th century.
- B.5.3 Pit 113 produced produced 18 sherds, 0.719g of pottery, the largest amount of pottery recovered from a single feature. The pottery included sherds from a minimum of two large rounded Glazed Red Earthenware bowls, most likely used in dairying, and from two large Staffordshire-type Slipware bowls, the first a rounded bowl, the second a concave sided bowl. Also present were sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Ware and fragments from a Westerwald Stoneware drinking vessel. Overall the date of the pits infilling appears to be late 18th century.
- B.5.4 Pottery from context 120 included a near complete profile of a rectangular concave sided Staffordshire-type Slipware bowl. Context 122, pit **111**, produced seven sherds of pottery, including the base from an English Tin Glazed Earthenware bowl and the splayed base from a late 17th-18th century Staffordshire Manganese Glazed Ware mug.
- B.5.5 Trench 3 produced eight sherds of pottery, from context 312, a single sherd from a Late Medieval -Transitional Ware vessel, a small sherd from the base of a Glazed Red Earthenware jar and a sherd from a Nottingham-type English Stoneware vessel of the

late 17th-late 18th century. Context 315 produced a small sherd of Late 18th-20th century Refined White Earthenware which may be intrusive in an otherwise 18th century assemblage which includes unabraded sherds of Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Ware. A single small sherd from a late medieval Low Countries Redware vessel was the only pottery recovered from context 317.

- B.5.6 Trench 5 produced an abraded sherd from a medieval Waveney Valley Coarseware vessel of unknown form, dating from the late 12th-14th century and from Trench 8 a small sherd from a Late 18th-20th century Refined White Earthenware transfer printed plate was recovered.
- B.5.7 Trench 9 also produced a small sherd of Late 18th-20th century Refined White Earthenware alongside two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and a single abraded, residual sherd of micaceous Medieval Coarseware. A second sherd of micaceous Medieval Coarseware was recovered from context 1008 in Trench 10, the only other pottery recovered from this trench is prehistoric in date (Brudenell Appendix B4).

Discussion

- B.5.8 The presence of large sherds and the unabraded to moderately abraded nature of the majority of the assemblage is not uncommon with post-medieval assemblages, since where for example Post-Medieval Redware vessels are present, and also at Newmarket Staffordshire Slipware, these are often large bowls that break up into large fragments. The smaller sherds of 18th century pottery often represent the smaller vessels in finer fabrics, such as the Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Ware drinking vessel in context 315.
- B.5.9 The pottery, although domestic in origin, most likely represents rubbish disposal from occupation close to the area of excavation. The medieval sherds are a small residual element in the otherwise 16th-18th century assemblage with a small number of later 18th-20th century Refined White Earthenware sherds also being present.

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
102	Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.039	17th-18th century
	Metropolitan Type Slipware	Bowl	1	0.003	
107	Glazed Red Earthenware		1	0.004	16th century
	Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar	1	0.012	
	Late medieval and transitional	Jug	1	0.017	
110	Glazed Red Earthenware		1	0.026	16th-18th century
	Tin Glazed Earthenwares	Bowl	1	0.052	
112	Glazed Red Earthenware		1	0.004	18th century
	Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl	2	0.04	
	Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware		1	0.005	
	Staffordshire-type Slipware	Bowl	4	0.154	
	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	0.001	
	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.052	

	Westerwald Stoneware		1	0.017	
	Westerwald Stoneware	Drinking Vessel	2	0.076	
118	Glazed Red Earthenware		1	0.039	Late 18th century
	Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl	3	0.311	
	Refined Red Earthenware		1	0.02	
120	Glazed Red Earthenware		2	0.382	Late 17th-18th century
	Staffordshire-type Slipware	Bowl	2	0.491	
122	Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl	3	0.016	Late 17th-18th century. The presence of a fragment of clay pipe c.1730-1760 suggests an 18th century date for the context.
	Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar	1	0.007	
	Staffordshire-type Manganese glazed	Drinking Vessel	1	0.017	
	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	0.002	
	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.031	
312	English Stoneware Nottingham-type		1	0.008	Late 17th-Late 18th century
	Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar	1	0.007	Late 17th-Late 18th century
	Late medieval and transitional		1	0.018	Late 17th-Late 18th century
315	Glazed Red Earthenware		1	0.012	Late 18th century
	Refined White Earthenware		1	0.001	Late 18th century
	Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware		1	0.005	Late 18th century
	Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware	Drinking Vessel	1	0.001	Late 18th century
317	Low Countries Redware		1	0.001	Mid 14th-mid 16th century
514	Waveney Valley Coarseware		1	0.004	Late 12th-14th century Late 12th-14th century
800	Transfer-printed Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.011	18th-20th century
901	Glazed Red Earthenware		1	0.01	18th century 18th century 18th century 18th century
	Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar	1	0.018	
	Medieval coarseware micaceous		1	0.012	
	Transfer-printed Earthenware		1	0.002	
1008	Medieval coarseware micaceous		1	0.02	

Table 5: Pottery Summary Catalogue

B.6 Clay Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

- B.6.1 No complete or partial clay pipe bowls were recovered, the assemblage being entirely composed of stem fragments. A single fragment of stem from context 122 retains a small amount of heel which, although incomplete, most closely resembles an Oswald type 11 (Oswald 1975, p37, fig 3) suggesting a date of c.1730-60. Pottery recovered alongside this clay pipe fragment dates from the late 17th to late 18th century.

Context	Number of Fragments	Bowl/Stem	Weight (kg)	Date
112	2	Stem	0.008	Post 1580-Not closely datable
118	1	Stem	0.008	Post 1580-Not closely datable
122	1	Stem with small fragment of heel. Oswald type 11.	0.006	c.1730-60.
122	2	Stem	0.009	Post 1580-Not closely datable
315	1	Stem	0.001	Post 1580-Not closely datable
707	1	Stem	0.004	Post 1580-Not closely datable
901	2	Stem	0.010	Post 1580-Not closely datable

Table 6: Clay pipe catalogue

B.6.2

B.7 Ceramic Building Material

By Anthony Haskins

Assemblage

- B.7.1 32 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 6.96kgs were recovered from the evaluation. The majority of the CBM was recovered from within trench 1. The material was composed of hand made bricks and tile dating to the 17th or 18th century (Atkins *pers. Comm.*).

Context	Number of fragments	Weight (kg)	Context date
109	1	2.53	17th-18th century
110	1	0.31	18th-19th century
111	4	1.22	17th-18th century
112	9	0.6	18th century
120	5	1.64	17th-18th century
312	6	0.86	18th-19th century
315	3	0.1	Late 18th century
901	3	0.24	19th-20th century

Table 7: Ceramic building material catalogue

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fossbery

Introduction and Methods

- C.1.1 Four bulk samples from excavations at Newmarket High Street were examined in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The samples were taken from a natural feature, a post hole and a late Bronze/early Iron Age pit.
- C.1.2 One bucket (approximately ten litres) of each sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 7.

Results

- C.1.3 The results are recorded on Table 7.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Flot Contents
1	702	701	Natural feature	Sparse charcoal, molluscs
2	704	703	Natural feature	Vitrified charcoal, molluscs
1000	1010	1009	Post hole	Vitrified charcoal, molluscs
1100	1116	1115	Pit	Sparse charcoal

Table 8: Contents of environmental samples

- C.1.1 Preservation is by charring with no evidence of preservation by waterlogging or mineralisation. Charcoal is present in small amounts in each of the samples with occasional signs of vitrification caused by high-temperature or repeated burning.
- C.1.2 No artefacts were noted in the sample residues.

Discussion and conclusion

- C.1.3 The samples taken from Newmarket High Street were found to be devoid of charred plant remains other than occasional charcoal fragments as evidence of burning. The lack of preserved plant remains suggests that there was no habitation at this site.
- C.1.4 Processing of the remaining soil is not considered likely to add to this information. If further work is required on this site it is recommended that a targeted sampling strategy is employed to maximise the chance of recovery of plant remains.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Anthony Haskins

Assemblage

C.2.1 An assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation trenching on the Land behind Newmarket High Street. Within this material 17 fragments were identifiable to a specific taxon.

Methodology

C.2.2 The entire assemblage was initially scanned by context. All “countable” bones were recorded within a specifically written access database. The faunal remains and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Results

C.2.3 The most dominant taxon within the assemblage was Horse, with nine identified elements recovered. The majority of the horse was recovered from Pits **111** and **113** within trench 1, these included metatarsus II and IV from the fill of pit **111** and a fragment of juvenile atlas vertebrae from pit **113**. Further remains including a metatarsus were recovered from the upper fill (312) of pit **314**.

C.2.4 The remaining identified taxon were equally represented by Sheep/Goat and Cattle. The sheep/goat remains were represented by two fragments of mandible, a first molar and a skull fragment and were all recovered from pit **111**.

C.2.5 The Cattle remains comprised of a phalange from pit **113** and a humerus and fragments of two tibia's from a small gully **309**.

C.2.6 Heavily burnt unidentified shaft fragments from a medium mammal were recovered from prehistoric pit **1011**.

Context	Taxon	Anatomy	Number of Specimens	Symmetry	Context date
112	Large Mammal	shaft frag	2		C18th
112	Cattle	phalange	0	Left	C18th
112	Large Mammal	rib	2		C18th
112	Medium Mammal	rib	1		C18th
118	Large Mammal	rib	2		C18th
118	Horse	Atlas	0		C18th
122	Sheep	mandible	1	Left	C17th-18th
122	mammal	shaft frag	8		C17th-18th
122	Sheep	Mandible	1	Right	C17th-18th
122	Sheep	M1	0		C17th-18th
122	Large Mammal	rib	0	Unknown	C17th-18th
122	Horse	metatarsus II	0	Unknown	C17th-18th
122	Horse	metatarsus IV	0	Unknown	C17th-18th
122	Sheep/Goat	skull	2		C17th-18th
308	Large Mammal	shaft frag	23		Post-medieval
308	Cattle	tibia	2	Right	Post-medieval

Context	Taxon	Anatomy	Number of Specimens	Symmetry	Context date
308	Cattle	humerus	6	Unknown	Post-medieval
308	Cattle	tibia	4		Post-medieval
312	Large Mammal	unid	0		C18th-19th
312	Horse	Metatarsus	4	Right	C18th-19th
312	Horse		0		C18th-19th
1010	Medium Mammal	shaft frag	0		Early Iron Age
1116	Large Mammal	Shaft frag	0		Early – Middle Brone Age

Table 9: Faunal remains catalogue

Preservation

- C.2.7 The preservation of the material from context 122 was exceptionally good. The preservation from other contexts was poor, with the bone in a soft spongy state.
- C.2.8 Chop marks were recorded on most of the larger bones and on the horse Metatarsus.

Discussion

- C.2.9 The majority of the material recovered although poorly preserved is likely to come from post-medieval features associated with the stable yard and pasture behind the stable. The remains are likely to represent butchery waste of some form with heavy chop marks on most of the surviving long bones.
- C.2.10 The early material from pit **1011** was unidentifiable but was burnt animal bone probably from domestic consumption.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-133935			
Project Name	Evaluation of Land to rear of the High Street Newmarket			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	13-08-2012	Finish	23-08-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XSFNEW12	Planning App. No.	F/2012/0216/FUL
HER No.	NKT043	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-117548

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Development Type	Urban Commercial

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Post hole	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	lithic implement	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Wall	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Pit	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Pottery	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Mid-Suffolk	196-198 and 218-222 High Street Newmarket	
Parish	Newmarket		
HER	Bury St Edmunds		
Study Area	3.5 hectares	National Grid Reference	TL 637 632

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Suffolk County Council
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

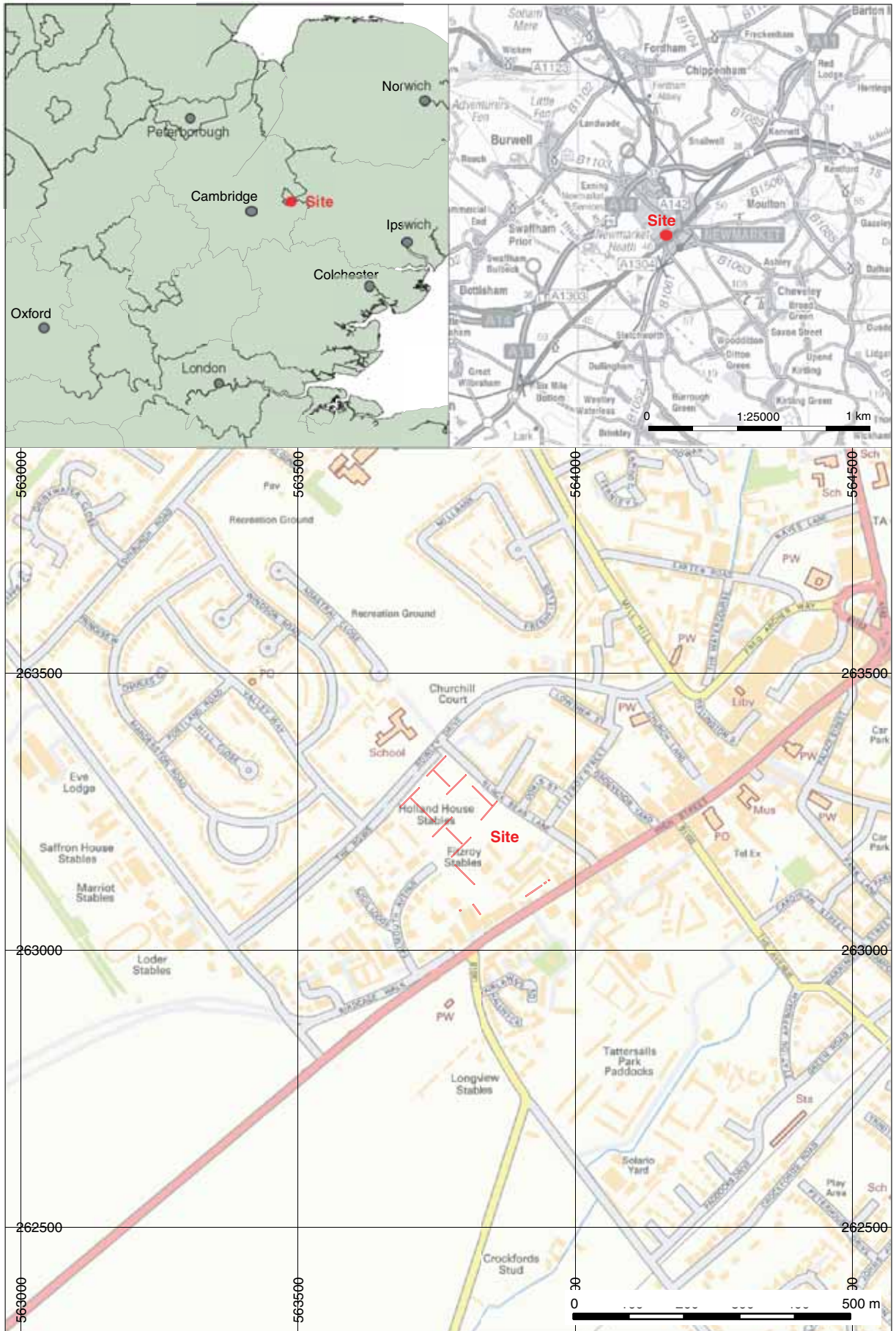
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Suffolk County stores	Suffolk County stores	Suffolk County stores
NKT043	NKT043	NKT043

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



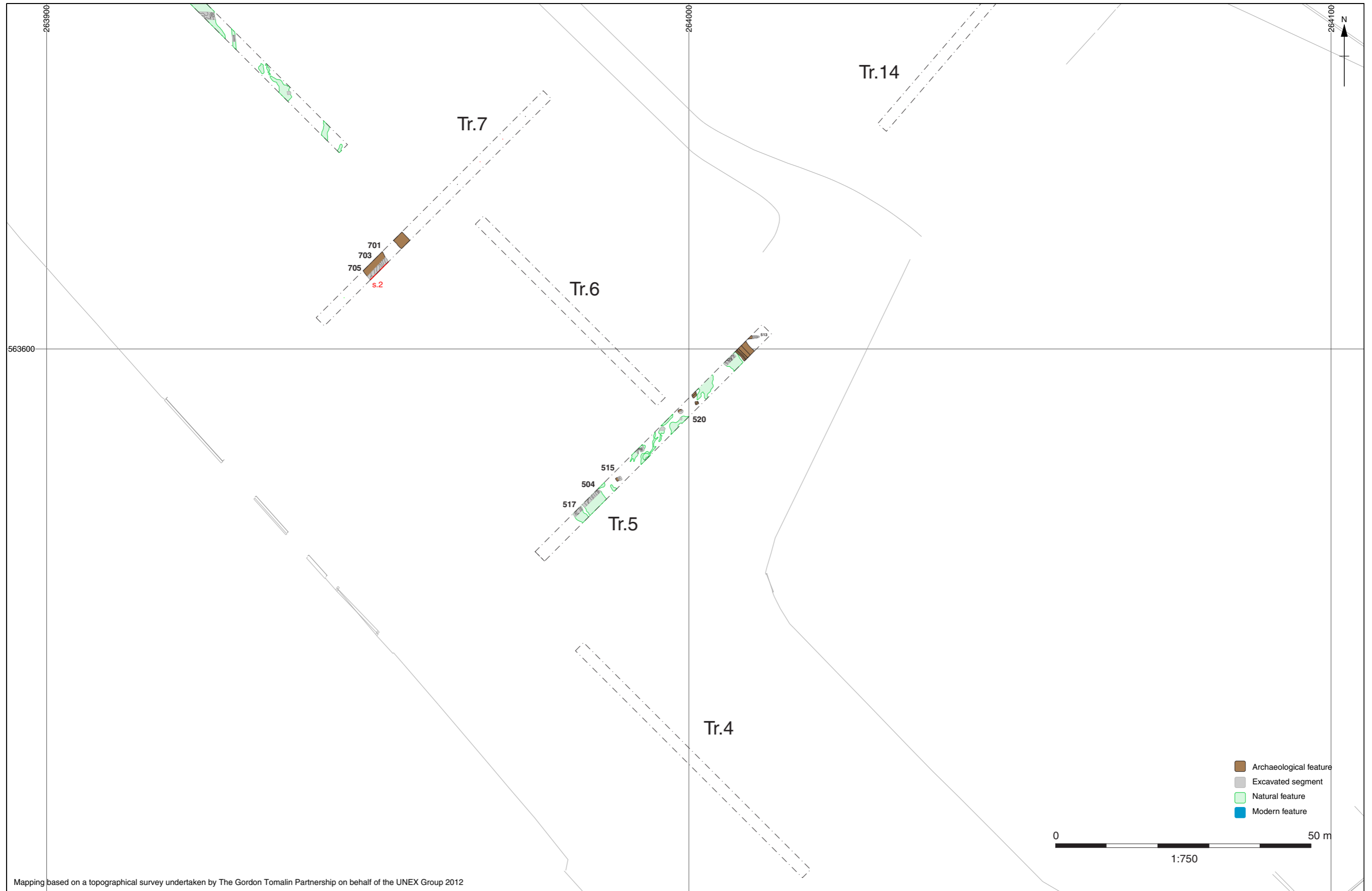
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. License No. AI 100005569

Figure 1: Site location



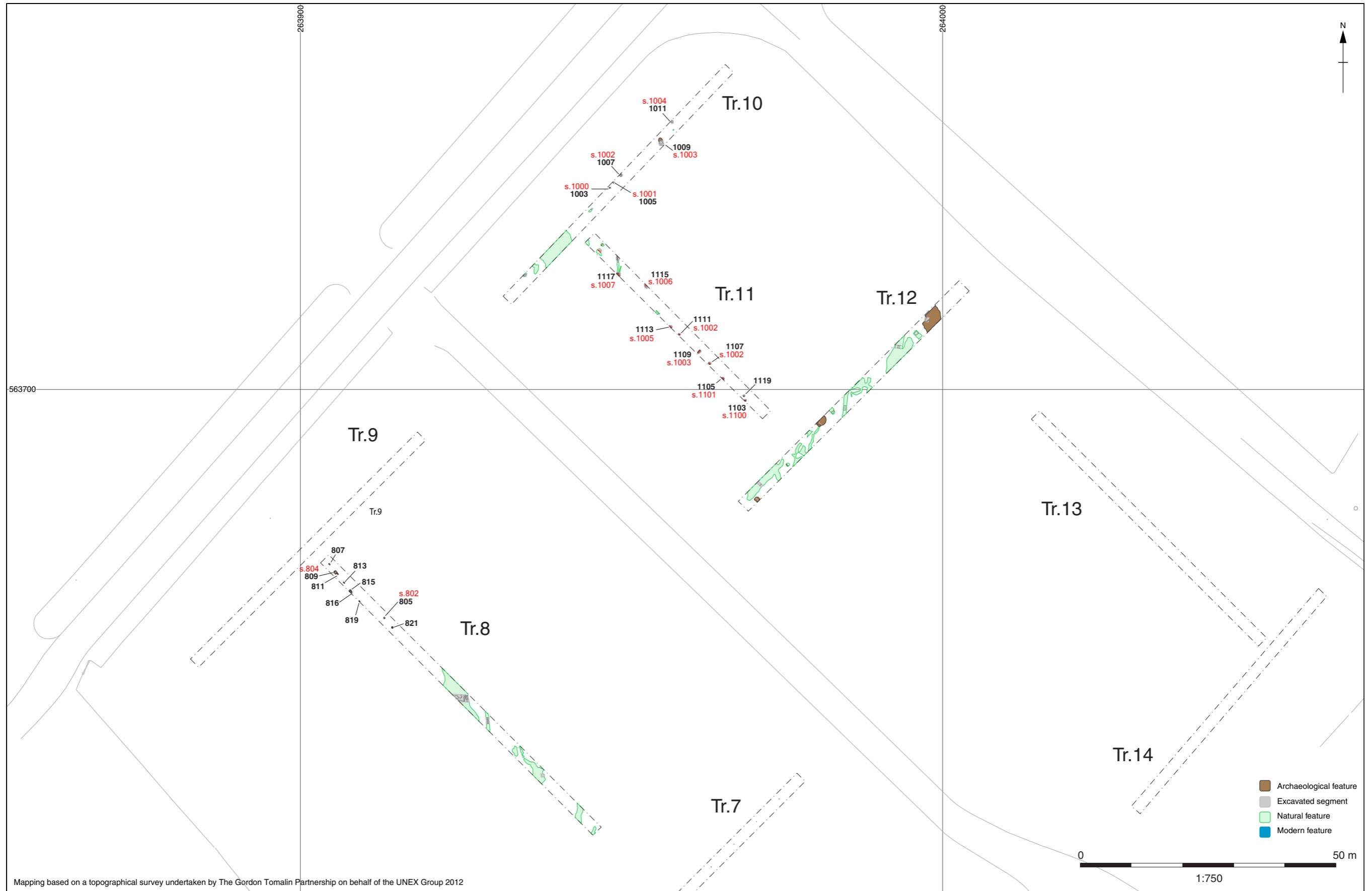
Mapping based on a topographical survey undertaken by The Gordon Tomalin Partnership on behalf of the UNEX Group 2012

Figure 2: Plan of Trenches 1, 3 and 4



Mapping based on a topographical survey undertaken by The Gordon Tomalin Partnership on behalf of the UNEX Group 2012

Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 4, 5, 6, and 7



Mapping based on a topographical survey undertaken by The Gordon Tomalin Partnership on behalf of the UNEX Group 2012

Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

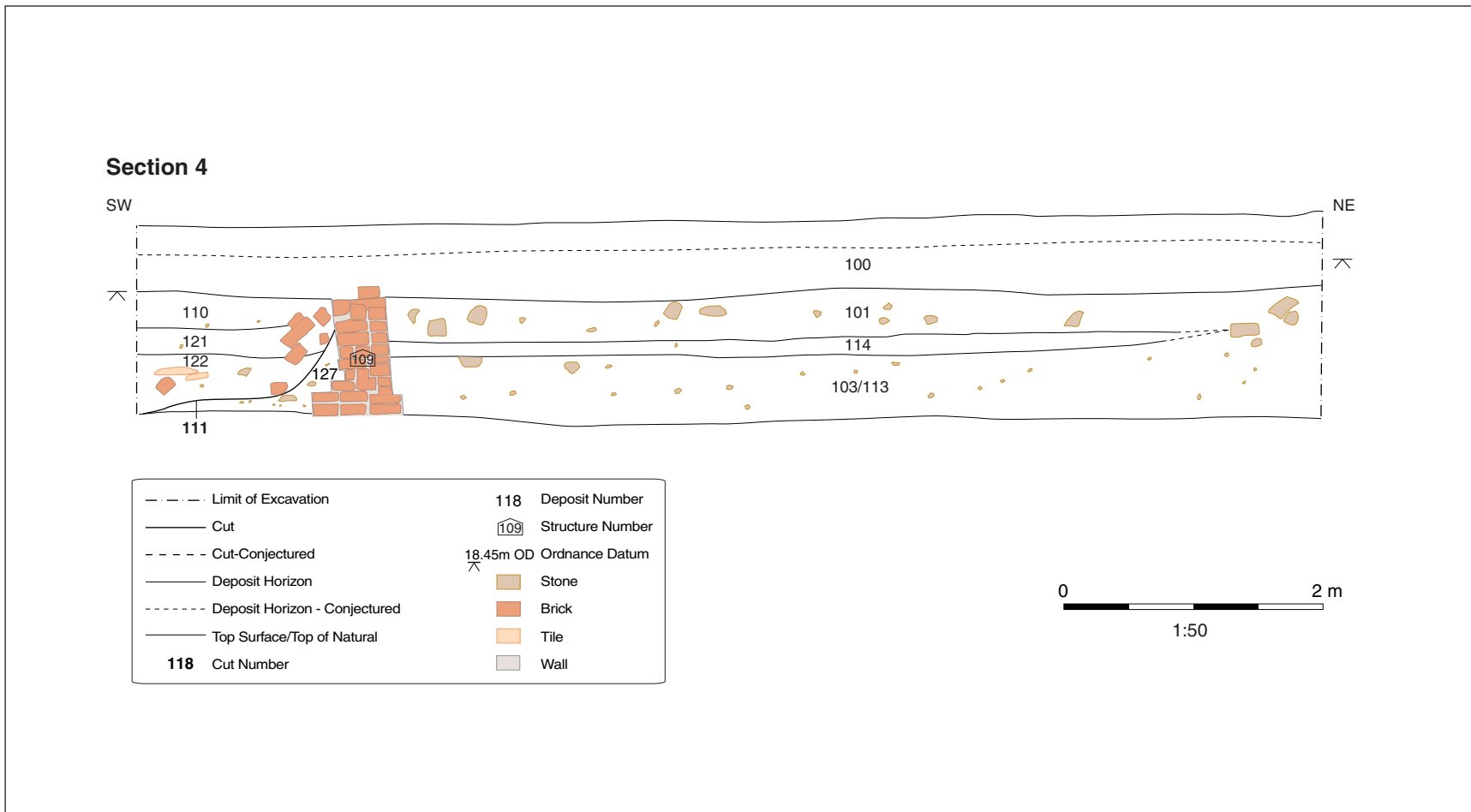


Figure 5: South East Facing section of Trench 1 showing wall 109

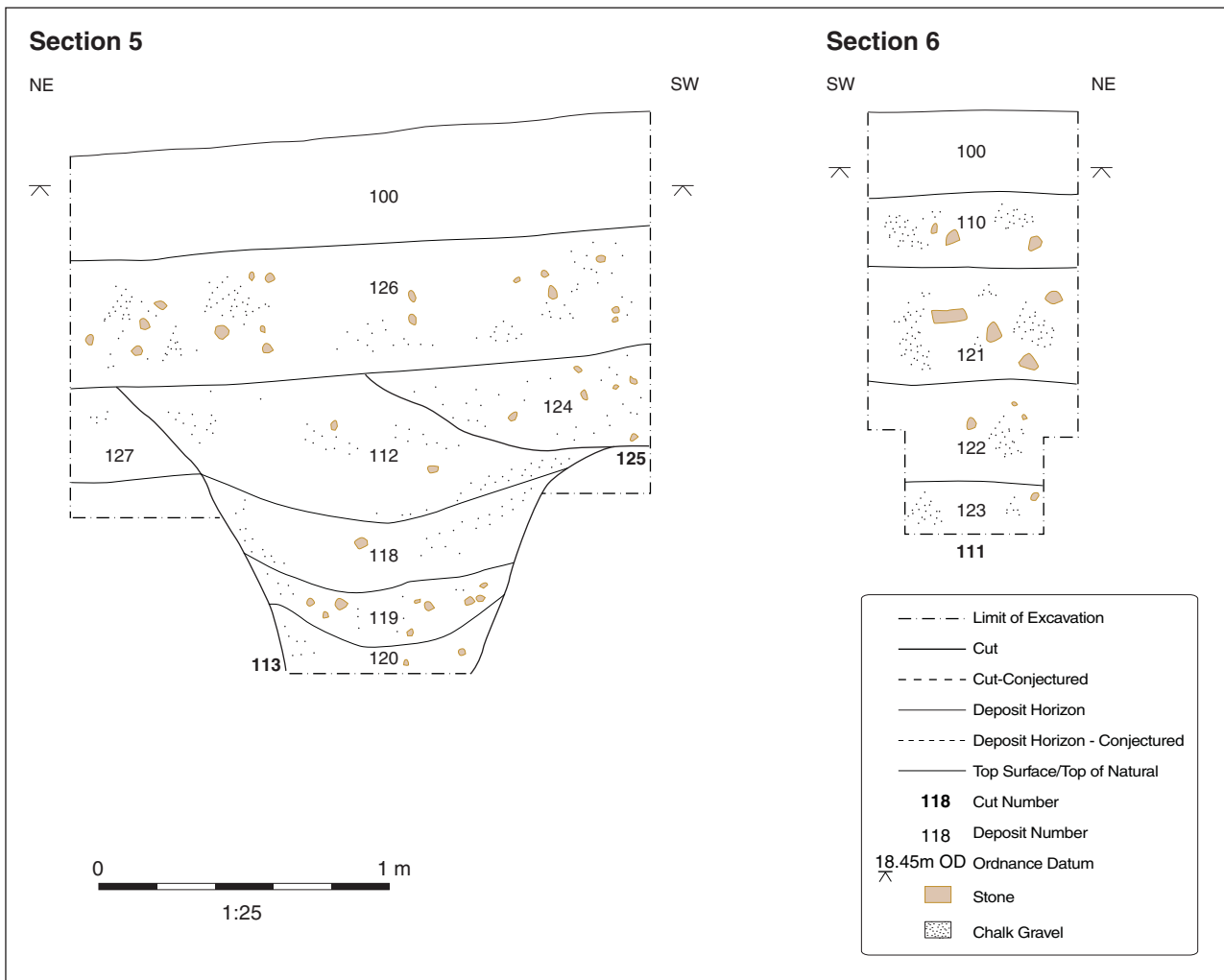


Figure 6: South East Facing section of pit 111 (Section 6) and north west facing section of pit 113 (Section 5).

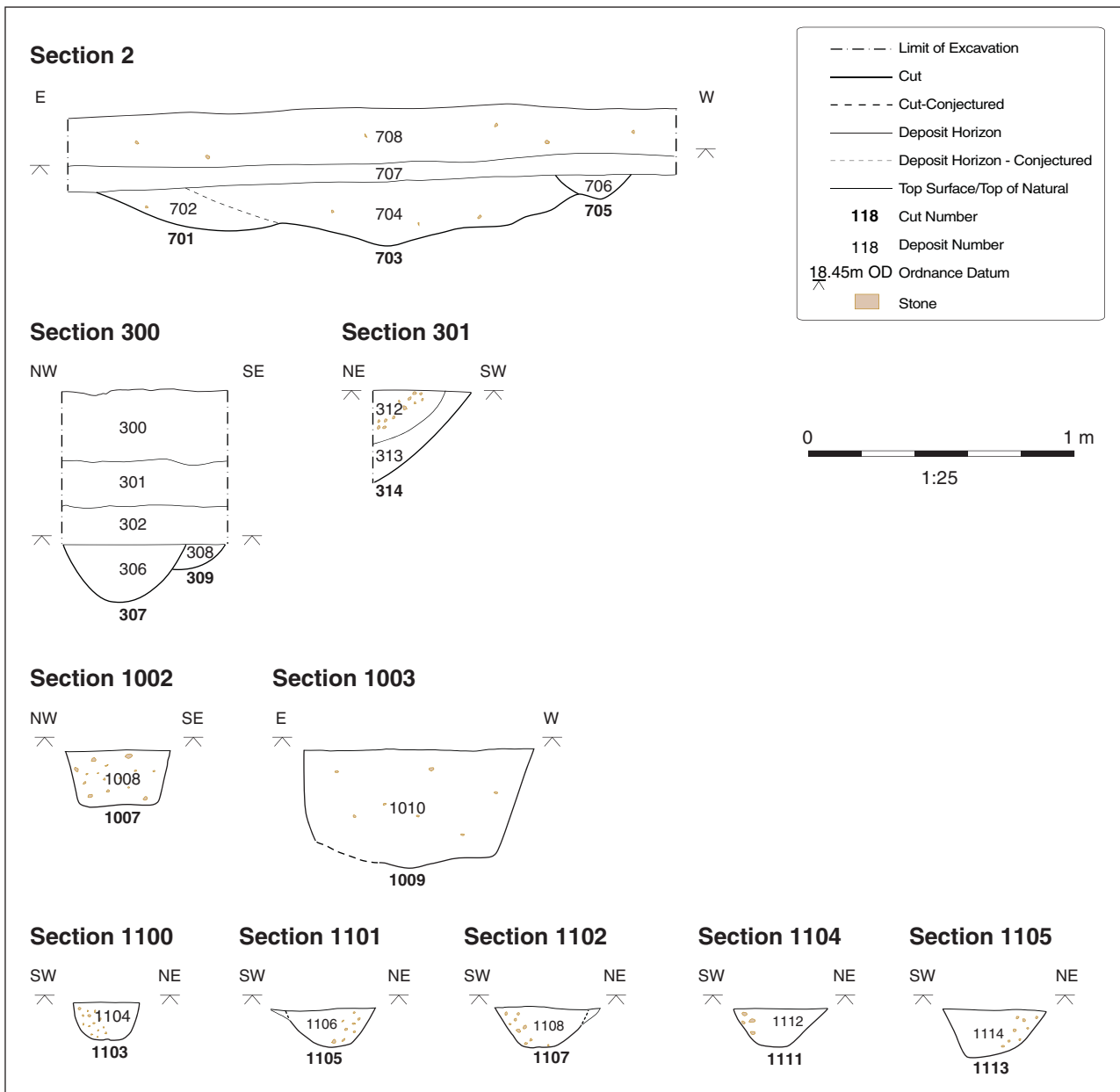


Figure 7: Section of linear feature in Trench 7 (Section 2), Section of gullies in Trench 3 (300 and 301), Post holes in Trench 11 (1100-1102, 1104-1105) and Pit and Post hole in Trench 10 (1002 – 1003).



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south west



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking south west



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking south east



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking north east



Plate 5: Trench 5 looking south west



Plate 6: Trench 2 looking south east



Plate 7: Trench 7 looking north east



Plate 8: Trench 8 looking south east



Plate 9: Trench 9 looking north east



Plate 10: Trench 10 looking north east



Plate 11: Trench 11 looking south east



Plate 12: Trench 12 looking north east



Plate 13: Trench 13 looking north west



Plate 14: Trench 14 looking north west



Plate 15: Trench 5, south east facing section showing modern horse track



Plate 16: Trench 1, south east facing section showing wall 109



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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