

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**AREAS A & D, LAND OFF MOULTON ROAD,
NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
INTERIM REPORT**

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NGR: TL 6660 6420 (Area A) TL 6820 6435 (Area D)	Report No. 2163
District: Forest Heath	Site Codes: Area A (MUN 023) Area D (MUN 025)
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P2768
Signed:	Date: February 2007

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Areas A & D, Land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>In January 2007, Archaeological Solutions carried out two small open area excavations on land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 6660 6420 (Area A) & TL 6820 6435 (Area D)). The excavations focused on areas of archaeological potential identified during the trial trench evaluation of the site. Excavation Area A (20m x 20m) was centred on Pit F1010 in Evaluation Trench 6; Excavation Area D (30m x 30m) was centred on the findspot of a Bronze Age Collared Urn (Context 1004) found in Trench 11.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation found three archaeological features, all located in Area A. All were shallow and contained little dating evidence. A moderate assemblage of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery recovered from the subsoil in the area suggested that prehistoric features had been truncated by post-medieval agricultural activity. The Area D excavation revealed no archaeological features and no further evidence of Bronze Age funerary or settlement activity.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>03/01/07- 10/01/07</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2768</i>	Site codes	<i>MUN023 (Area A) MUN025 (Area D)</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Stud farm, including the erection of various buildings, access roads and associated works.</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Possible prehistoric pit/posthole and post-medieval gully in MUN023</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Struck flint; late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery from subsoil (MUN023)</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Forest Heath</i>	<i>Moulton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>195 hectares</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 6660 6420 (Area A); TL 6820 6435 (Area D)</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>73-75m AOD (Area A), 81-83m AOD (Area D)</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Andrew Mundin</i>		
Funded by	<i>Moulton Paddocks Estate Limited</i>		
Full title	<i>Areas A & D, Land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk: An Archaeological Excavation Interim Report</i>		
Authors	<i>Andrew Mundin; Tom Woolhouse; Tamlin Barton</i>		
Report no.	<i>2163</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2007</i>		

**AREAS A & D, LAND OFF MOULTON ROAD,
NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
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SUMMARY

In January 2007, Archaeological Solutions carried out two small open area excavations on land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 6660 6420 (Area A) & TL 6820 6435 (Area D)). The excavations focused on areas of archaeological potential identified during the trial trench evaluation of the site (Doyle et al. 2006). Excavation Area A (20m x 20m) was centred on Pit F1010 in Evaluation Trench 6; Excavation Area D (30m x 30m) was centred on the findspot of a Bronze Age Collared Urn (Context 1004) in Trench 11.

The excavation found three archaeological features, all located in Area A. All were shallow and contained little dating evidence. A moderate assemblage of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery recovered from the subsoil in the area suggested that prehistoric features had been truncated by post-medieval agricultural activity. The Area D excavation revealed no archaeological features and no further evidence of Bronze Age funerary or settlement activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2007, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted two small archaeological excavations on land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 6660 6420 (Area A); TL 6820 6435 (Area D); Figs.1 & 2). The excavations were commissioned by Moulton Paddocks Estate Limited in advance of the creation of a stud farm on the site. The proposed development includes the construction of several buildings, the laying of access roads and associated works. The excavations aimed to further investigate archaeological features recorded in a trial trench evaluation carried out by AS in September 2006 (Doyle *et al.* 2006). The investigation was carried out in order to comply with a condition imposed by the local planning authority (Ref. F/2006/0283/FUL).

1.2 The excavation was conducted in accordance with briefs issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS; dated 17th November 2006 (for Area D), and 22nd November 2006 (for Area A)), and specifications compiled by AS (dated 20th November 2006 (for Area A), and 24th November 2006 (for Area D)). The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objective of the excavations was to preserve by record any archaeological remains likely to be destroyed by the proposed development. A specific aim was to identify any evidence for prehistoric activity and to establish the nature of that activity.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located in Forest Heath district in west Suffolk, approximately 2.5km north-east of Newmarket and 2km west of the small village of Moulton (Fig. 1). The A14 (T) trunk road from Newmarket to Bury St Edmunds bypasses Moulton parish to the north, while the A1304 from Newmarket to Mildenhall lies 1.5km west of the site.

2.2 The site encompasses some 195ha of agricultural land located between Moulton Road to the south, and Well Bottom road (the B1506) to the north. To the south-west are houses at Warren Place and Warren Towers, with the eastern outskirts of Newmarket beyond. Agricultural land at Folly Farm lies to the east. The archaeological trial trenching focused on six areas (Areas A, B, D, F, I & J; Figs. 1 & 2) identified by SCCAS. The original proposal also included Area E, which comprised Trenches 13 – 17, but this area was not excavated at the request of the client. Following the evaluation, the excavation focused on the archaeology found in Trench 6 in Area A, and Trench 11 in Area D.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies on the north-west facing slope of the chalk ridge which runs through south Cambridgeshire and west Suffolk. The local relief slopes downwards from south to north, from a maximum height of c. 85m AOD in the south of the site, to 50m AOD in the north, adjacent to Well Bottom road (Figs. 1 & 2). The river Kennett passes through Moulton, c. 2.5km east of the site, and meanders northwards.

3.2 The underlying geology of the area is Middle Chalk. Soils are of the Moulton association, described as well-drained coarse and fine loamy soils, with similar shallow calcareous coarse loamy soils over chalk or chalk rubble in places (SSEW 1983). They are suitable for cereals, sugar beet and other arable crops, and for some permanent grassland.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological potential of the area is largely undefined due to a lack of previous fieldwork in the vicinity. The heavy boulder clays across much of mid Suffolk do not seem to have been settled until the late Iron Age or Roman period, probably because of the limitations of the agricultural technology available to prehistoric farmers. However, the lighter chalky soils of the Newmarket area were probably more attractive to early settlers. Chance finds including a Neolithic flint axe (SMR MUN Misc) found 750m north-east of Area E, attest to some prehistoric activity in the area. A second Neolithic axe (SMR MUN 010) is recorded as having been found c. 2km to the east in ploughsoil, although there may be some confusion between this and another SMR entry (SMR MUN 007). A scatter of Bronze Age pottery (SMR MUN 005) is also recorded 120m east of Area D. An undated ring ditch (SMR MUN 004), known as ‘Bury Hill’, and measuring c. 30m in diameter, lies

c. 600m north-west of Area A. Although undated, it is likely that this monument dates to the late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

4.2 Well Bottom Road is thought to follow the route of the Icknield Way, a possible prehistoric route between south-west England and East Anglia, thought to have been in use from as early as the Neolithic. However, concerns regarding the antiquity of the route have been expressed (Harrison 2005). There is little evidence of Romano-British activity in the area, although an iron furnace (EHNMR 647200) has been identified at Trinity Hall Farm, 1.4km to the east of Area E.

4.3 Moulton has Anglo-Saxon origins and is recorded in Domesday Book (Williams & Martin 2003, 1249). However, no archaeological evidence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement has yet been discovered in Moulton, and few Anglo-Saxon findspots have been recorded, although a cremation vessel of probable Saxon date was discovered c. 350m east of Area E in 1965 (SMR MUN 011).

4.4 Moulton village has some notable medieval remains, including the Pack Horse Bridge (Listed Building no. 275613; SAM 17), which spans the river Kennett and is thought to be early 15th century in date. The nave of St Peter's Church (Listed Building no. 275620) dates to the 12th century, and the tower to the early 14th. Medieval remains in the form of a fine 15th century laver or piscina have also been identified within The Priory (Listed Building no. 275619).

4.5 A large number of early post-medieval structures and houses also survive in the village, many of which are Grade II listed. One of the earliest post-medieval structures is the early 16th century Lanwades House (LB 275630), while dwellings on Bridge Street (LB 275612 & LB 275614), Brookside (LB 275615 & LB 275616), Chippenham Road (LB 275621 & LB 275622) and Church Road (LB 275623, LB 275624, LB 275625 & LB 275626) were built in the 17th century. At the time of enclosure in 1839, Moulton Paddocks was described as the principal residence in the parish.

5 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

5.1 In September 2006, AS conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site, focusing on six main areas which were likely to be affected by the proposed development (Areas A, B, D, F, I & J).

5.2 Apart from a modern drain and pit (F1008) located in Area B Trench 9, the only archaeological feature identified during the evaluation was Pit F1010 in Trench 6 (Area A). It contained 460g of post-medieval CBM, 1g of burnt bone and three residual struck flints.

5.3 The rim and shoulder of an inverted prehistoric pottery vessel were recovered from Area D Trench 11 (recorded as Context 1004), at the interface between the subsoil and Layer L1007. No evidence of an associated cut feature could be identified around the find. It may be that a pit or other cut was rendered invisible by having been immediately backfilled with the same material that had been removed. The vessel is a Collared Urn, although unusually, no decoration is visible. Such vessels

were in use around *c.* 2200-1400/1200 BC. Layer L1007 was probably a natural deposit, possibly associated with periglacial activity.

Research Potential

5.4 The main focus of the site's potential was the inverted urn (Area D Trench 11). Its presence may indicate that the area formed part of an early-middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery, a possibility further enhanced by the presence of an undated ring ditch at Bury Hill, close to Area A (SMR MUN 004).

5.5 The principal archaeological cut feature identified during the evaluation was Pit F1010 in Trench 6 (Area A). It contained 460g of post-medieval CBM, 1g of burnt bone and three struck flints. The dating of the feature is uncertain, as the CBM may be intrusive. However, even if residual, the struck flint suggests a level of prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Two areas were designated for open area excavation: Excavation Area A, measuring 20m x 20m, was centred on Pit F1010 in Evaluation Trench 6. Excavation Area D was 30m x 30m, and centred on the Collared Urn found in Trench 11 (Fig. 2).

6.2 The areas were excavated using a mechanical 360° wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and a metal detector was used to scan the exposed surfaces and spoil heaps.

6.3 Three bulk environmental samples were taken according to a purposeful environmental sampling strategy. One sample, from the burnt clay within F2003, was retained for possible analysis (?thermoluminescence dating). The other two samples were taken for wet-sieving, with the aim of recovering environmental remains.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Summary

7.1 The Area A excavation revealed three features, all of them heavily damaged by ploughing. Struck flint and unstratified late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age pottery suggested some prehistoric activity in the area, but no features or deposits of certain prehistoric date were identified. At least one feature, Gully F2005, was probably post-medieval or modern. Excavation Area D revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Area A

7.2 Area A (MUN 023; Figs. 3 & 4) was the most westerly area investigated during the earlier trial trench evaluation. It was located slightly to the north-east of Warren Towers and Warren Place, at a height of *c.* 73-5m AOD (Fig. 2). The excavation centred on Pit F1010 within Evaluation Trench 6, and was located near the end of slight valley that extended to the north. An area with dimensions of 20m x 20m was stripped of topsoil.

7.3 Three additional features were uncovered, all of which were below Subsoil L2001. Pit F2003 was located in the eastern corner of the excavation, to the east of a north to south aligned drain which traversed the eastern side of the excavation area. F2003 was a very shallow sub-oval hollow with an irregular base (1.18m wide x 0.10m deep; Fig. 5; Digital Photo 3). It contained firm, reddish-brown burnt clay, and may represent the remains of a plough-damaged oven or hearth. No finds were present. Soil was retained for environmental sieving and possible analysis (?thermoluminescence dating). A moderate assemblage of late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from *c.* 1.10m to the north-west of F2003 (Thompson, this report), possibly indicating that prehistoric features in the immediate area had been destroyed by ploughing. During the mechanical stripping of Subsoil L2001, sparse struck flint was also recovered from across the eastern portion of the excavation area.

7.4 Gully F2005 ran on a north to south alignment, roughly parallel to the modern drain in the east of the excavation area (Fig. 4). It ran for a distance of 17.55m, extending beyond the limits of the excavation in both directions. Two 1.00m slots were excavated along the course of the gully. The gully had irregular sides and a concave base; it generally measured around 0.69m wide by 0.21m deep, but was narrower in places (Fig. 5; Digital Photos 4 & 5). The fill of Segment A, L2006, was a grey/brown clayey silt with moderate angular flint. The fill of Segment B, L2007, was identical, but contained slightly less angular flint. Segment A contained CBM (59g), and Segment B contained struck flint (3; 22g). The small fragments of abraded post-medieval tile found in L2006 (Peachey, this report), and the alignment of Gully F2005 almost parallel to the modern drain that traversed the excavation area, make it highly likely that this was a post-medieval feature. It may have been an earlier cut for the drain.

7.5 Situated 2.40m north-west of F2005 Segment B was F2008, a small pit or posthole. F2008 was oval in shape, with near-vertical sides and a rounded base (0.53 x 0.33 x 0.17m deep; Fig. 5; Digital Photo 6). Its fill, L2009, was a dark grey/brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint. It contained struck flint (2; 12g).

Area D

7.6 Area D (MUN 025) was the most easterly area investigated during the trial trench evaluation (Figs. 1 & 2). It lay just above the 80m contour, with land to the south dropping fairly steeply in the direction of Glebe House. An area measuring 30m x 30m was investigated, centred on the findspot of the Bronze Age Collared Urn recovered from Trench 11. In the event, no archaeological features were present in Area D.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The deposit model was uniform across both excavation areas. The topsoil, L2000, was a mid orange/brown, firm sandy silt, with occasional flint gravel and chalk flecks. L2000 varied slightly in thickness (0.19 - 0.24m), but was generally 0.23m deep. In Area A, there was thought to be potential for colluvial deposits filling the base of the dry valley, but no evidence of this was found during excavation. No finds were recovered from L2000.

9.2 In both areas, the natural geology was sealed by Subsoil L2001. This was a light orange/brown clayey silt. It varied slightly in thickness across Area A (0.20m - 0.31m), and Area D (0.10m - 0.22m). The subsoil generally contained more flint than the natural chalky till (L2002).

9.3 At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was L2002, the natural drift geology of chalky till with occasional pockets of very silty sand with clay. It lay at a depth of 0.44m to 0.55m within Area A, and between 0.33m to 0.45m within Area D.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Summary of the archaeology

10.1.1 The excavations revealed only three features, comprising a possible truncated oven or hearth (F2003), a narrow gully (F2005), and a small pit or posthole (F2008). These features were all located in Area A, in the far west of the site. Despite the recovery of part of a Collared Urn from Evaluation Trench 11 (Area D), the excavation in this area did not find any archaeological features.

10.1.2 Dating evidence was sparse. Pit/Posthole F2008 yielded two struck flints (12g), indicating a likely prehistoric date. Gully F2005 contained struck flint (3; 22g), but also contained a small quantity of post-medieval CBM. Struck flint and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery recovered from the subsoil (L2001) in Area A suggest that Neolithic/Bronze Age features that were originally present have been destroyed by ploughing.

10.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

10.2.1 The discovery of the rim and shoulder of an inverted Collared Urn in Area D Trench 11 during the evaluation had suggested the possibility of early-middle Bronze Age cremations in this area. The practice of burying cremated human remains in large and distinctive Collared Urns became widespread from around 1500 BC (Taylor

2001, 39). Sometimes round barrows were erected over the cremation urns, but more often, Collared Urns were inserted into existing burial mounds. It was also considered possible that the vessel derived from a Bronze Age settlement in the vicinity. East Anglia is one of the few regions in which Collared Urns have been found in domestic, as well as funerary, contexts (Brown & Murphy 1997, 15).

10.2.2 However, no further evidence to support either hypothesis was found during the excavation of Area D. The excavation area contained no features; nor were any residual finds recovered from the subsoil. It is possible that Bronze Age features had been entirely destroyed by ploughing.

10.2.3 The small group of features located towards the eastern edge of the Area A excavation (?Pit F2003, Gully F2005 and Pit/Posthole F2008) yielded too few finds to securely date them. A prehistoric date for F2008 seems likely based on the few struck flints recovered from it. F2003, which may represent a truncated hearth, contained no dating evidence. The presence of a fairly large quantity of very-abraded late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age pottery in the subsoil in this area (28; 63g) (Thompson, this report), in addition to several struck flints which would broadly fit with a similar date (Tingle, this report), strongly suggests that the handful of shallow features in this area represent the truncated remains of prehistoric activity. The extensive plough damage hinders any accurate assessment of the character of the activity, but it was likely small-scale, with little indication of intensive land use or settlement.

10.2.4 The dating evidence associated with Gully F2005 was conflicting, comprising three struck flints and two abraded fragments of 18th/19th century CBM (Peachey, this report). Given its small size, the CBM could be intrusive. However, it is considered more likely, based on its similar size and almost identical alignment, that F2005 was a post-medieval precursor of the modern drain which traversed the east side of Area A.

10.3 Preservation of the archaeology

10.3.1 The archaeological features were poorly-preserved and shallow. Considerable quantities of pottery recovered from the subsoil of Area A further attest to severe plough damage. The shallow topsoil and subsoil, which were only 0.33m deep in parts of Area D, would have provided any underlying archaeology little protection from ploughing.

10.4 Finds and environmental evidence

10.4.1 The finds from the excavation were all recovered from Area A (MUN 023). They comprised small quantities of pottery, struck and burnt flint, ceramic building materials, and burnt stone. The majority of finds were unstratified, having been recovered from Subsoil L2001. The only pottery was a concentration of 28 late Neolithic/early Bronze Age sherds (63g) from the subsoil close to Pit/Hearth F2003. This assemblage was probably originally associated with F2003, or another now-destroyed feature in the area.

10.4.2 Environmental samples were taken from all cut features in Area A and have been submitted to an environmental specialist for assessment (Val Fryer). Results of the analysis will be submitted on completion.

10.5 Research potential

10.5.1 The late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery and struck flint recovered from the site constitute interesting evidence of prehistoric activity in this part of Moulton. Other chance finds of flintwork have been made in the wider area (e.g. SMR MUN010), and a scatter of Bronze Age pottery has been found 120m east of Area D (SMR MUN005). While some of these spot finds may represent transitory activity, by the early Bronze Age, funerary monuments such as the probable ploughed-out round barrow at Bury Hill (SMR MUN004), point to more permanent settlement. The chalky till of the area was probably more attractive to prehistoric farmers than the heavier boulder clays of mid Suffolk. However, the small number of features and poor dating evidence from the present site do little to enhance this existing picture of prehistoric activity in Moulton. It has little to contribute to any wider regional research questions (Brown & Murphy 2000).

11 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited along with any donated finds from the site, at Suffolk County Archaeology Store (SCAS). 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. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No. 2*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd would like to thank Moulton Paddocks Estate Limited for commissioning the archaeological excavation, in particular Ms. Liz Megson and Mr. Wayne Bell for assisting with site security and access arrangements.

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APPENDIX 1 DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details			
County:	Suffolk	Museum:	
Site Code:	MUN023 (Area A) MUN025 (Area D)	AS Project Number:	2768
Site Name:	Area A & D, Land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk		
NGR:	TL 670 644	Accession Number:	
Site Type:	Excavation	Date of Work:	January 2007
Planning Ref:	F/2006/0283/FUL	SMR No:	
Related Work:	Doyle, K, Munding, A, Weston, P, Grassam, A, 2006, Land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation		
Brief Description of Documentary Archive:	2 lever arch file, 2 sheet A1 drawings		
Brief Finds Description (Quantity & Date):	Collection of BA pottery, struck flints		
Ownership Form Returned:		Archive Deposited:	

Introduction			
Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
17 th November 2006	Present	20 th November	Present
		24 th November	Present

A: Reports		
Report Type	Report No	Present
Evaluation report	2102	Present

B: Primary Site Records		
Total No. of Files:	2 lever arch file	
Total No. of Site Drawing Sheets:	2	
Location of A4 Files (Tick)	Finds Room:	Corridor:
Material	Present	Details
Site Notes		
Context Register	Present	1 sheet
Context Sheets	Present	7 sheets
Levels Sheets	Present	1 sheet
Site Drawings		
Plan/Section Register	Present	1 sheet
Plan Sheets	No	
Section Sheets	No	
Combined Plan/Section Sheets	Present	2 sheet
Other Site Drawings	No	
Digital Plans		
Plans		
Data		
C: Finds Data		

Small Finds Register	None		
Finds Concordance			
Finds Box List			
X-Rays			
Conservation Photo Plates			
Conservation Lab Sheets			
Other Finds Information (Give Details)			
Specialist Finds Reports			
Material	Report Type	Report Present	Specialist Archive Material (Give Details)

D: Site Photographs				
Photographic Register Present		Yes	Digital Photo Register Present	
Black & White 35mm				
Film No	Negative Nos	Shot Nos	Contact Sheet Present	Negatives Present
1984	16 - 30	1 - 8		
Colour Slides				
Film No	Negative Nos	Shot Nos	Present	
2054	16-30	1 - 8		
Digital Photos				
Shot Nos	Files Present		Hard Copies Present	
1 - 11	Yes			

E: Environmental Data				
Sample Register Present:		Present	Sample Sheets Present:	Present
Processing Register Present:			Sieving Sheets Present:	
Sample Concordance Present:				
Specialist Environmental Reports				
Material	Report Type	Report Present	Specialist Archive Material (Give Details)	

F: Documentary Records, Press & Publicity; G: Relevant Correspondence; H: Miscellaneous

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FEATURES

Feature	Context	Area	Description	Date
	L2000	A & D	Topsoil	
	L2001	A & D	Subsoil	
	L2002	A & D	Natural chalky till	
F2003		A	?Pit/Hearth	
	L2004	A	Fill of F2003	Undated
F2005		A	Gully	
	L2006	A	Fill of F2005 (Seg. A)	Post-medieval
	L2007	A	Fill of F2005 (Seg. B)	Prehistoric?
F2008		A	Pit/posthole	
	L2009	A	Fill of F2008	Prehistoric?

Table 1: Concordance of features

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS*

Feature	Context	Seg	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Other
2001			Subsoil	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age	(28), 63g		Burnt Stone (2), 43g Struck Flint (4), 101g Burnt Flint (1), 43g
2005	2006	A	Gully Fill			59	
2005	2007	B	Gully Fill				Struck Flint (3), 22g
2008	2009		Pit/Posthole Fill				Struck Flint (2), 12g

*All finds from MUN 023 (Area A)

Table 2: Concordance of finds

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The flint

By Dr Martin Tingle

Introduction

The assemblage is composed of 10 pieces weighing 178g. It was recovered from the subsoil (L2001), and from within two features.

Raw Materials

Although much of the flint is without surviving dorsal cortex, the remaining pieces suggest that the flint derives from primary chalk deposits, and also from what appear to be river gravels. Flint from both sources is in an unusually fresh condition.

Composition and technology

Context	Find	Weight (g)	Comment
2001	Burnt Core Fragment	43	
2001	Tertiary Flake	30	
2001	Broken Flake	2	
2001	Broken Flake	4	
2001	Retouched Core Fragment	64	Resharpener
2007	Secondary Flake	8	
2007	Tertiary Flake	9	
2007	Tertiary Flake	6	
2009	Uncorticated flake	4	
2009	Uncorticated flake	8	

Table 3: The composition of the struck flint assemblage

The assemblage is predominantly made up of waste flakes, although there is one core fragment, which has both manmade and thermal flake scars, all of which are patinated. There is in addition a small area of upatinated retouch, suggesting that the piece was subject to more than one episode of use.

Distribution

The worked flint derived from three contexts, with the greatest concentration being five pieces from the subsoil (L2001).

Dating

Pottery from the topsoil suggests the presence of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity, and although there are no datable pieces within the flint assemblage, it could well also date from this period.

Conclusion

The assemblage is too small for any conclusions to be drawn from it.

Terminology

Throughout this analysis, the term ‘cortex’ refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, while ‘patination’ denotes the colouration of the flaked surfaces exposed by human or natural agency. Following Andrefsky (1998, 104), dorsal cortex is divided into four categories. The term ‘primary flake’ refers to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face, while ‘secondary flakes’ have cortex on between 50% to 99% of the dorsal face. ‘Tertiary flakes’ have cortex on 1% to 49% of the dorsal face, while flakes with no dorsal cortex are referred to as non-cortical.

A blade is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth. These often have parallel dorsal flake scars, a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio.

Bibliography

Andrefsky, W. 1998 *Lithics. Macroscopic approaches to analysis*. Cambridge University Press

The pottery

By Peter Thompson

The excavation recovered 27 sherds of pottery weighing 63g from the subsoil (L2001). The pottery is in very poor condition, comprising small abraded crumbly sherds, with no diagnostic attributes other than the fabrics. Nearly all are grog-tempered and likely to date between the late Neolithic and middle Bronze Age. The single exception is a hardier sherd in quite fine flint temper, which potentially could be late Bronze Age or Iron Age, but is likely to be of the same date as the rest of the assemblage.

Context	Type	Quantity	Date	Comment
2001	Subsoil	1x4g Flint Temper 27x59g Grog Temper	Bronze Age	Very abraded

Table 4: The pottery

The ceramic building materials

By Andrew Peachey

Two fragments (59g) of abraded post-medieval flat roof tile (14mm thick) were recovered from Gully F2005 L2006 (Seg. A). The fabric of the tile consists of a calcareous, poorly-levigated clay with sparse quartz temper (<0.25mm). The surfaces are pale yellow/brown, while the core exhibits mottled oxidised tones. This fabric and form were common in the north-east Cambridgeshire/ north-west Suffolk region in the 18th-19th centuries.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

General shot site A, facing NW



DP 2

General shot site A, facing N



DP 3

F2003, facing W



DP 4

Linear F2005 Seg A, facing S



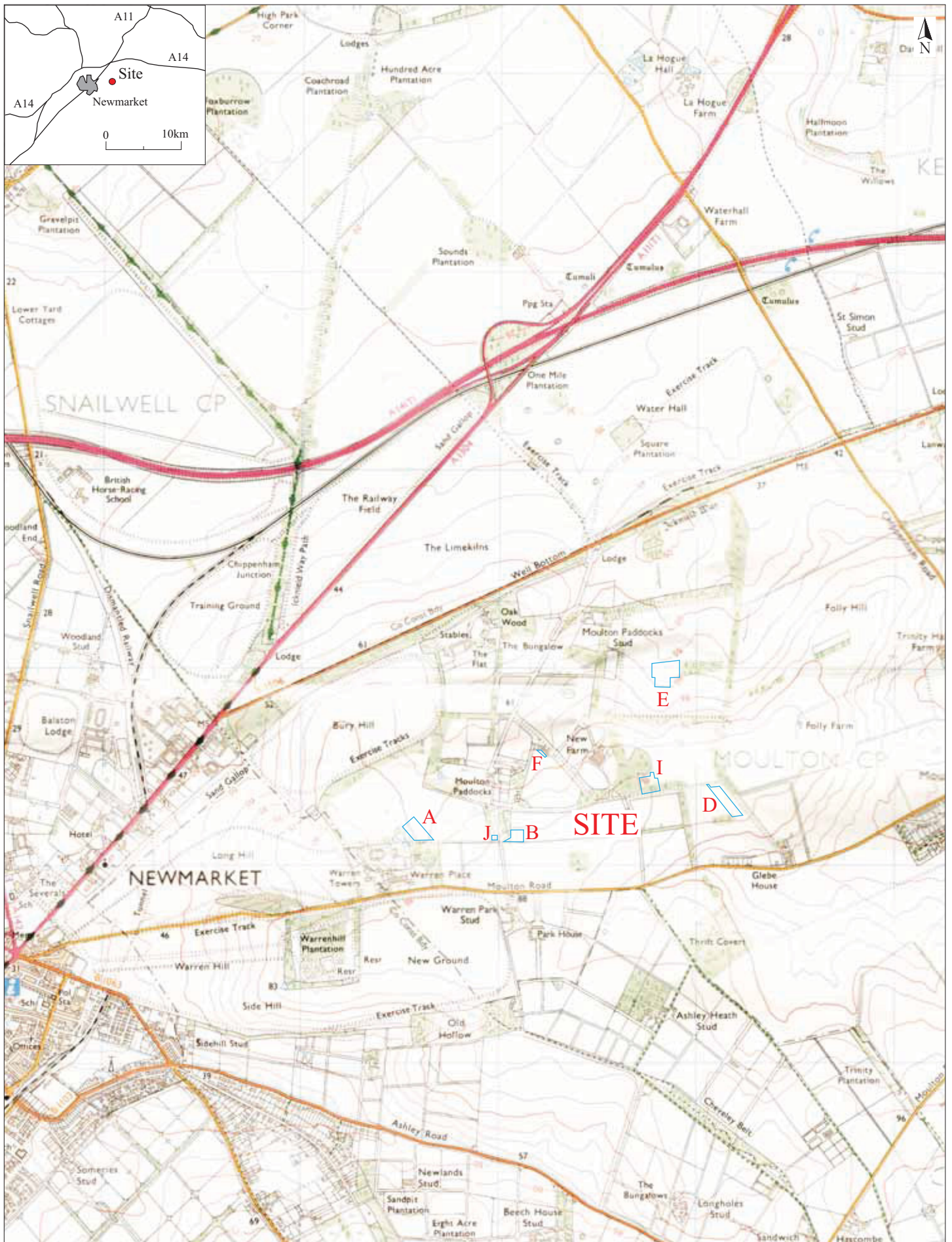
DP 5

Linear F2005 Seg B, facing N



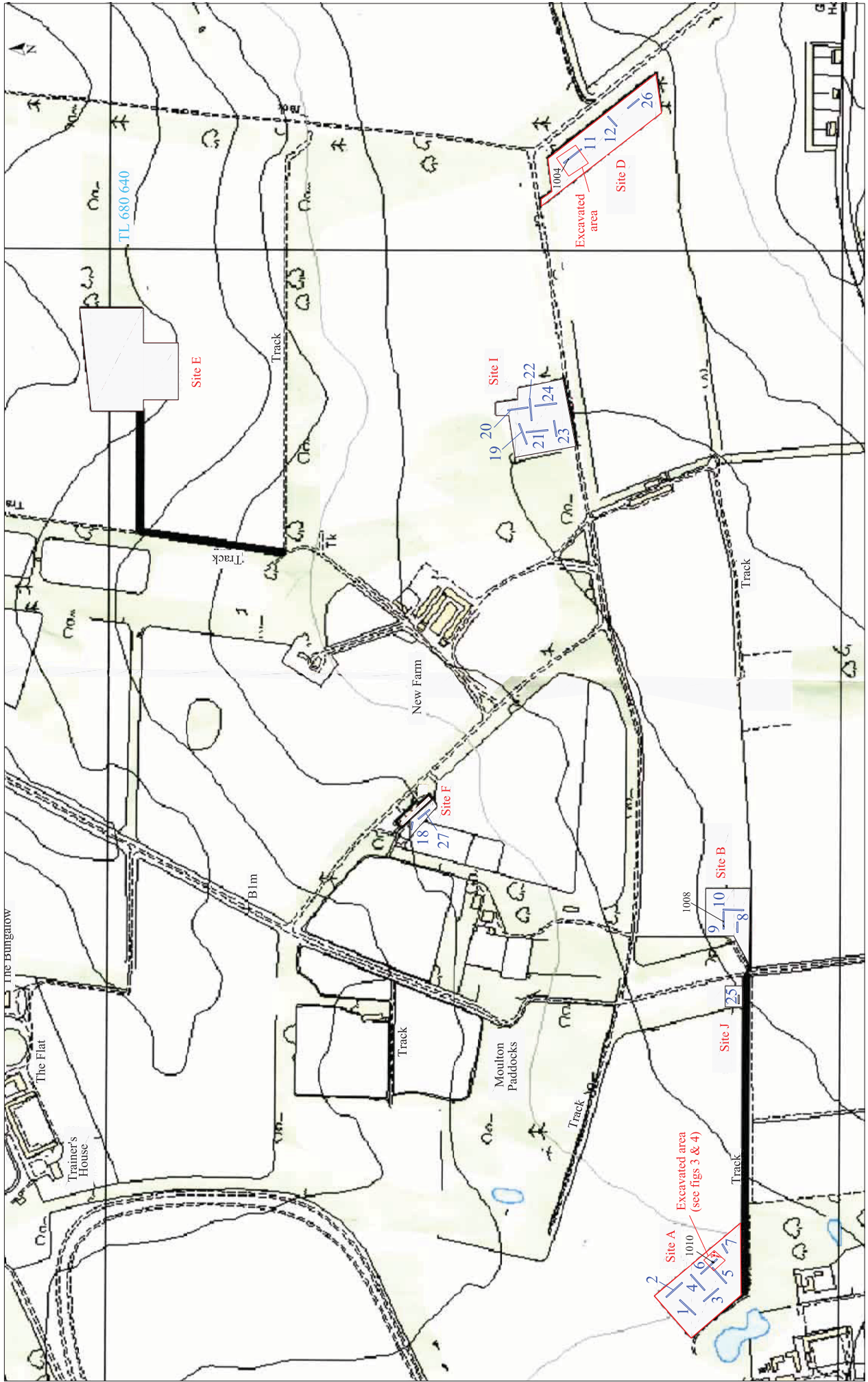
DP 6

F2008, facing E

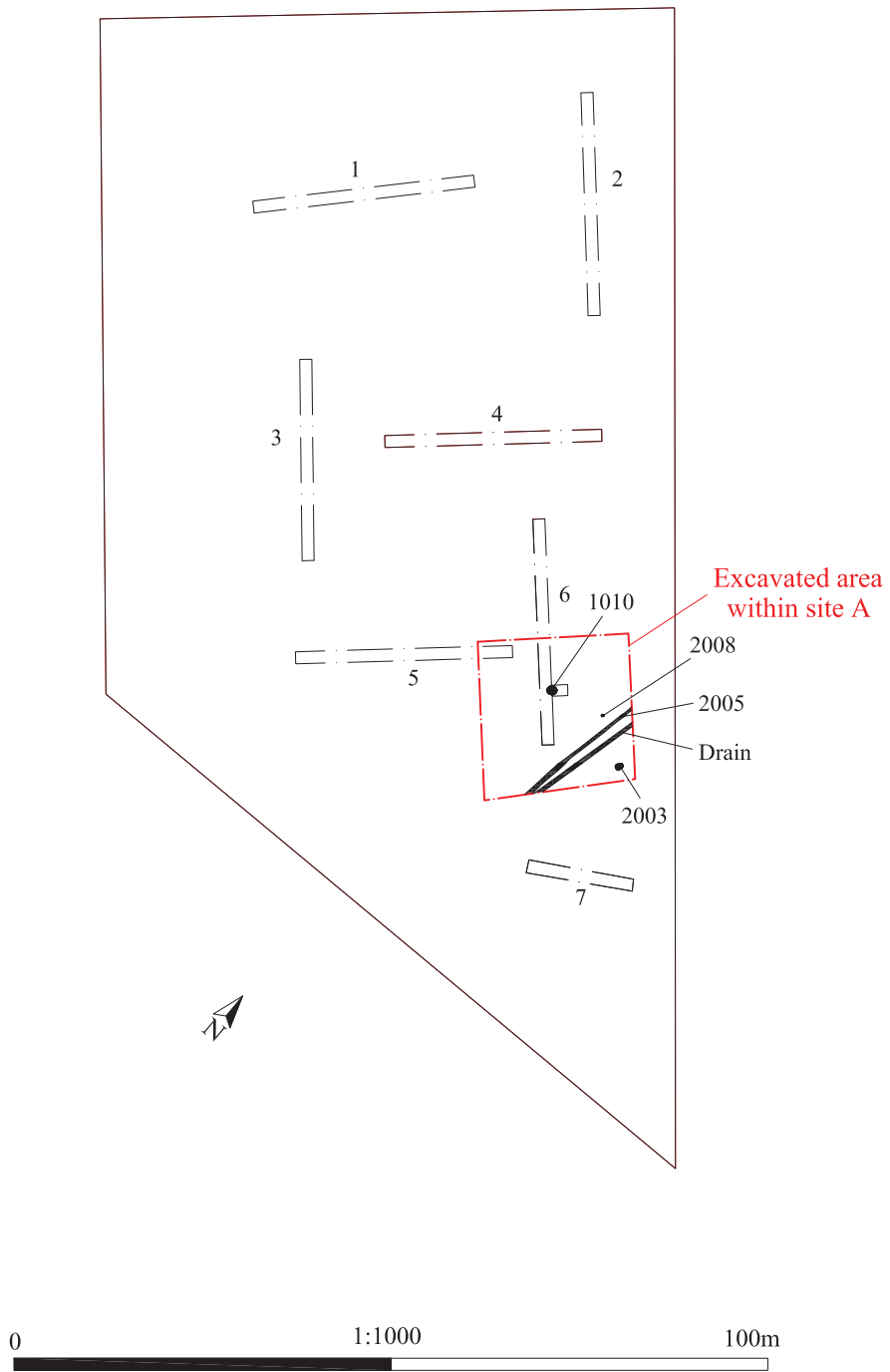


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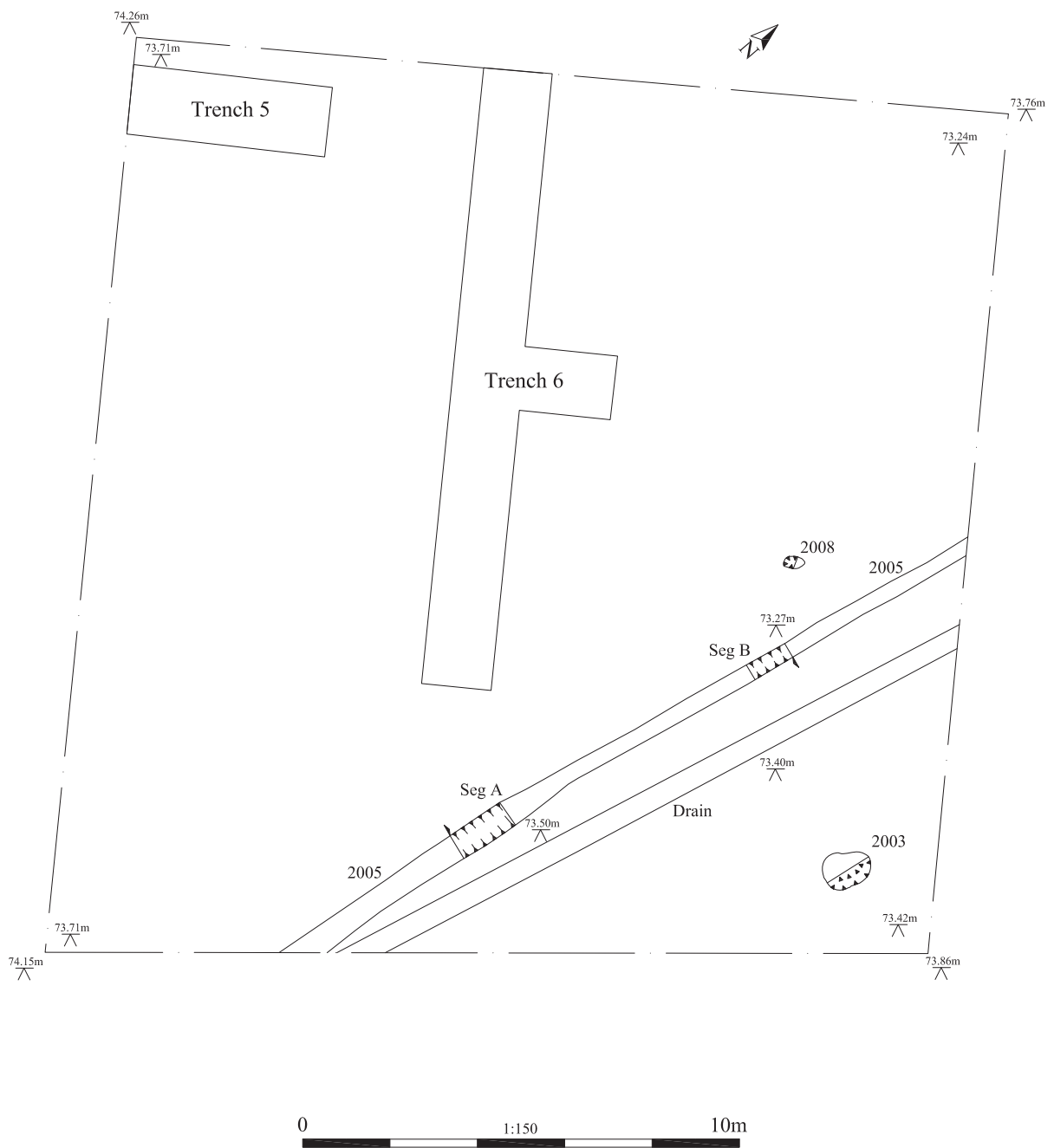
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



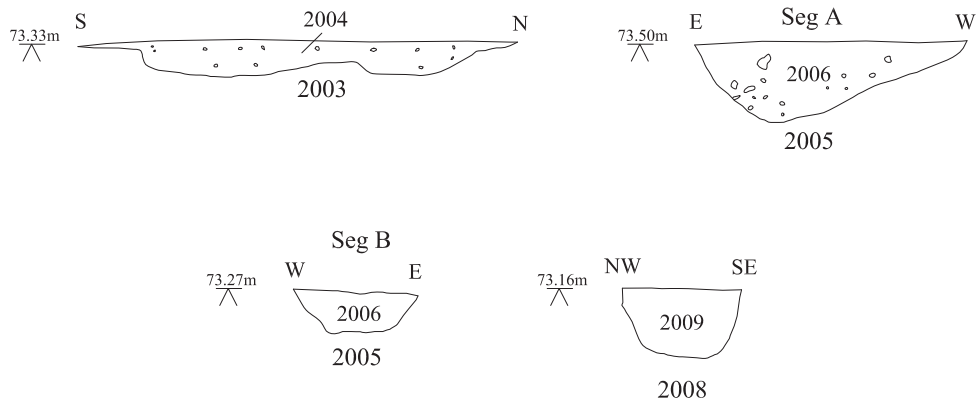
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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:5000



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Fig. 3 Plan of site A
Scale 1:1000



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Fig. 4 Plan of excavated area in site A
Scale 1:150



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Fig. 5 Sections
Scale 1:20