
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**2-12 ALL SAINTS ROAD,
NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report) | |
| NGR: TL 64500 63250 | Report No: 3670 |
| District: Forest Heath | Site Code: |
| Approved: Claire Halpin | Project No: P4029 |
| Signed: | Date: October 2010 |

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| Project details | | | |
| Project name | 2-12 All Saints Road, Newmarket, Suffolk | | |
| <i>In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 2-12 All Saints Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 64500 63250).</i> | | | |
| <i>The evaluation revealed extensive truncation by post-medieval and modern activity. Two post-medieval quarry pits were identified. A red brick wall may represent the remains of the 19th century buildings known to have fronted the road. The remains of the recently demolished structures were evident in the form of large concrete pads and services.</i> | | | |
| Project dates (fieldwork) | 28 th October-1 st November 2010 | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | N | Future work | TBC |
| P. number | 4029 | Site code | |
| Type of project | Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation | | |
| Site status | - | | |
| Current land use | Former Snooker and Bowling Club | | |
| Planned development | Construction of 14 new dwellings | | |
| Main features (+dates) | Quarry pits | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | Post-medieval pottery | | |
| Project location | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | Suffolk | Forest Heath | All Saints, Newmarket |
| HER/ SMR for area | Suffolk HER (Bury St Edmunds) | | |
| Post code (if known) | - | | |
| Area of site | | | |
| NGR | TL 64500 63250 | | |
| Height AOD (max/ min) | 29m AOD | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | Suffolk County Council (Keith Wade) | | |
| Project supervisor/s(PO) | Gareth Barlow | | |
| Funded by | Godfrey & Hicks Builders Ltd | | |
| | | | |
| Full title | 2-12 All Saints Road, Newmarket, Suffolk An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation | | |
| Authors | Thompson P., Barlow, G | | |
| Report no. | 3670 | | |
| Date (of report) | September 2010 | | |

2-12 ALL SAINTS ROAD, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 2-12 All Saints Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 64500 63250). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed demolition of existing buildings and the construction of 14 dwellings (Planning ref. F/2009/0322/FUL).

The Icknield Way is recorded in a document of 1524 as running down the line of what is now Palace Street (NKT 0007). Newmarket was a medieval foundation in existence by c.1200 (NKT 022). All Saints Church, approximately 100m from the site, was built in the 19th century on the site of a late medieval church. Probable medieval pits were found nearby at Sun Lane (NKT 023). Two post-medieval royal palaces were located within approximately 250m of the site, now replaced by the Marlborough Club off Kingston Passage (NKT 004) and Palace House Mansion on Palace Street (NKT 005). Map regression indicates that earlier buildings stood on the site between the late 19th and mid 20th centuries which were replaced by modern buildings after 1958.

The evaluation revealed extensive truncation by post-medieval and modern activity. Two post-medieval quarry pits were identified. A red brick wall may represent the remains of the 19th century buildings known to have fronted the road. The remains of the recently demolished structures were evident in the form of large concrete pads and services.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 2-12 All Saints Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 64500 63250). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed demolition of the existing club buildings and the construction of 14 dwellings (Forest Heath Planning Ref. F/2009/0322/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Keith Wade, dated 11/02/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 11/08/2010), and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 2008), the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised

2008) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment.

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 Newmarket is located in West Suffolk in an enclave surrounded on three sides by Cambridgeshire. The site is in a residential area within the medieval core of Newmarket. All Saints Church precinct lies to the west of the site, All Saints Road to the north, a car park to the east with exits to All Saints Road and Park Lane, and garages for residential properties are located to the south (Prior Associates 2009). The snooker and bowling club previously occupying the site had been demolished to ground level prior to the evaluation taking place.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development. Those sites within 500m of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3. Secondary sources were also consulted either at the Record Office (Bury St Edmunds) or from AS's own library.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 The local soil comprises typical argillic brown earth of the Moulton series which is a loamy soil over clay enriched subsoil. It is however, close to brown rendzinas of the Newmarket 2 series which are calcareous soils over chalk limestone. The underlying solid geology is chalk and the site is located at approximately 29m AOD.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Prehistoric archaeology is known from the environs of Newmarket including a Neolithic long barrow, ring ditches of probable Bronze Age date, and an Iron Age hillfort or ditched enclosure (at Exning). No prehistoric finds are recorded from within 500m of the site. However, Palace Street runs along a strand of the Icknield Way, which is the only part of that prehistoric route in Suffolk that is backed by medieval documentary evidence.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.2 Roman occupation evidence has been found to the north-west of Newmarket, including a Roman villa to the north of Exning excavated in 1904. Other finds include Roman burials with grave goods, wells, and coins and pottery. Roman coins have also been found on Newmarket Heath. No Romano-British finds however, have been made within approximately 500m of the site.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 Early Saxon remains in the area include an inhumation cemetery and a middle Saxon royal centre at Exning. St Wendreda's well to the north-west of Newmarket is traditionally associated with the daughter of East Anglian King Anna. Three kilometres to the west is the Devils Dyke earthwork built in the Saxon period as a territorial boundary. No Anglo-Saxon finds have been made within 500m of the site.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 Newmarket originated in the medieval period when the inhabitants of Exning founded a market on the Cambridge to Bury St Edmunds road to increase trade, and it is recorded c.1200 as *Novum Forum* (NKT 022). In 1227 Henry III gave Richard of Argentein the right to hold a fair over three days at his manor, and by c.1325-50 Newmarket was important enough to appear on Gough's map of Britain. The Church of St Mary, north of the High Street, is of medieval origin although it was heavily restored in the 19th century (NKT 002). Pits of probable medieval date were located during archaeological monitoring in Sun Lane approximately 100m north of the site (NKT 023). A rabbit warren of probable medieval origin was located 700m to the east (NKT 021). In 1472 the population of Newmarket was 275, and just over a century later it reached around 500.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.5 During the 17th century, Newmarket developed from a small market town due to the royal patronage of James I and Charles I for the horse racing industry. James I bought the medieval Griffin Inn, just to the north-west of All Saints Church, which was demolished and rebuilt as a palace (NKT 004). It was short-lived and after the English Civil War was described as a 'vacant yard' and was later demolished. The Grade II listed early 19th century Marlborough Club now stands on the site (LB 275689). Charles II built a second Palace a little further to the north along Palace Street and his mistress Nell Gwynne had a house nearby (LB II 275705). Charles's palace was sold by Queen Victoria in 1819 and partially demolished, but a substantial amount was incorporated into the design of Palace House Mansion (NKT 005: LB II* 275704 and LB II 431611). The Jockey Club (LB II 275680) and the National Horse Racing Museum (LB II 275679) are situated approximately 200m from the site. Newmarket was also renowned for cock fighting and two cockpits are recorded within 500m of the site (NKT 0006 and NK T012).

4.2.6 The Church of All Saints Church is the closest listed building to the site (SHER NKT 001: LB 275632). It was constructed in the 1870s, in a late 13th century Gothic style, on the site of an earlier church built in 1536, and part of its tower survives within the Victorian superstructure. The next closest listed building to the site is House no.4 and Shop No. 6 on Park Lane, which lies just north of All Saints Church. This early 19th century building, with an 18th century core, is Grade II listed (LB 275706). Archaeological remains in the area include Post-medieval wall footings and a well, found at the corner of Sun Lane and Palace Street approximately 200m from the site (NKT 010). An 18th century pit was excavated at the Golden Lion on High Street (NKT 009), and clay footings and a chalk floor of probable post-medieval date were found at St Mary's Cottages (NKT 025). Archaeological Monitoring just to the north-west of St Mary's Church found an infilled Victorian cellar which probably belonged to the demolished Suffolk House (Gill 2004). Beyond the cellar archaeologically sterile garden soil and natural silty glacial till was encountered.

4.3 The site

Early maps of Suffolk

4.3.1 The 1886 First Edition '25 inch' OS map (Fig. 4) shows that much of the site comprised a courtyard or open area that was probably largely grassed over. There were buildings fronting All Saints Road which at this time is called Lower Station Road. To the immediate east and south were more buildings, and to the west was All Saints grave yard. Evidence of the horse racing industry can be seen in stables just to the south of the site, and a rope walk to the north. The 1902 Second Edition '25 inch' OS map (Fig. 5) shows two buildings in the courtyard and other buildings are located to the east and west. Evidence of further industry can be seen in a malt house to the west of All Saints Church, and a smithy south of the site. There are few changes to the site in the 1926 '25 inch' OS map (Fig. 6) and the 1958-9 '6 inch' map, although Lower Station road is now named All Saints road. The 1978 '25 inch' map however, shows a complete change to the site with a large building covering most of it (Fig. 7). The car park is shown to the south-east. The site is reported as having previously been used as a Co-op store and dairy, before its conversion in the early 1980s to a snooker club, with a bowling alley added in the 1990s.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Two 20m long trial trenches were excavated (Fig.3), and both trenches were 1.80m wide.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Fig.8

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Fig.8

| <i>Sample section: East end, north facing</i> | | |
|---|-------|--|
| <i>0.00 = 28.59m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.44m | L1003 | Modern demolition layer. Mixed areas of friable, pale brownish grey silty sand (c.85%), mid orange sand (c.10%), and pale yellow sand (c.5%), with very frequent modern building rubble. |
| 0.44 – 0.74m | L1037 | Modern made ground. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional medium angular flints and chalk flecks. |
| 0.74 – 1.01m | L1026 | Backfill of Pit F1020. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.70 – 1.28m | L1025 | Backfill of Pit F1020. Friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small angular flints. |
| 0.60 – 1.38m | L1024 | Backfill of Pit F1020. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.60 – 1.54m+ | L1023 | Backfill of Pit F1020. Friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small angular flints. |
| 0.60 – 1.50m+ | L1022 | Backfill of Pit F1020. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. |
| 0.60 – 1.50m+ | L1021 | Backfill of Pit F1020. Friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small angular flints. |

| <i>Sample section: centre, north facing</i> | | |
|---|-------|--|
| <i>0.00 = 28.64m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.33m | L1003 | Modern demolition layer. As above. |
| 0.33 – 0.48m | L1037 | Modern made ground. As above. |
| 0.48 – 0.60m | L1036 | Made ground. Compact, very pale grey/white chalk and gravel. |
| 0.60 – 0.87m | L1035 | Made ground. Very firm, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent medium and large angular flints and CBM rubble. |
| 0.87m+ | L1033 | Backfill of Pit F1020. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. |
| 0.87m+ | L1034 | Backfill of Pit F1020. Friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small angular flints. |

Description: Trench 1 contained a large post-medieval quarry pit (F1020) which had been truncated by modern building remains. Also in this trench was a brick wall footing that possibly relates to the 19th century buildings that fronted the road, several modern concrete foundations and two service trenches. No other archaeological finds or features were present.

M1019 was the lower three, stretcher bond, courses of brick wall aligned at right angles to the road. It consisted of red bricks (230 x 120 x 70mm) set in a pale brownish grey sandy mortar. The wall was set in (L1018) a base of pale yellow grey concrete. This wall was also at right angles to a similar wall exposed, by the demolition process on the site, to the north of the western end of the trench. This wall was 5m back from the pavement and was probably the remains of one of the 19th century buildings that fronted the road. It is likely that Wall M1019 also relates to this building.

F1020 was a large quarry pit of unknown dimensions, no edges were within the trench and the excavations were limited in depth due to the friable nature of the sides. The fills of this pit (L1021 - L1033) consisted of alternating tips of firm, dark red brown silty sand and friable, pale yellowish grey, or pale brownish grey silty sand (tabulated above, Fig 8, DP 8). L1022 contained post-medieval pottery (8g) and CBM (20g). L1024 contained CBM (49g) and animal bone (7g).

Trench 2 Fig.8

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| <i>Sample section: south end, west facing</i> | | |
| <i>0.00 = 28.72m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.05m | L1003 | Modern demolition layer. As Trench 1. |
| 0.05 – 0.25m | L1001 | Subsoil. Firm, mid orange brown silty sand with very occasional small rounded and angular flints. |
| 0.25m+ | L1002 | Natural deposits. Firm, mid brownish orange silty sand with very occasional small angular flints, and patches of white chalk. |

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| <i>Sample section: north end, west facing</i> | | |
| <i>0.00 = 28.64m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.05m | L1003 | Modern demolition layer. As Trench 1. |
| 0.05 – 0.17m | L1017 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints and chalk flecks. |
| 0.17 – 0.30m | L1016 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent medium and large angular chalk, occasional medium and large angular flints, small angular flints and small rounded chalk. |
| 0.30 – 0.36m | L1015 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Firm, dark red brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.30 – 0.38m | L1014 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Firm, dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate small rounded chalk and occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.38 – 0.51m | L1013 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small rounded chalk and occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.30 – 0.63m | L1012 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Friable, very pale yellowish brown silty sand with very occasional small rounded chalk and small angular flints. |
| 0.30 – 0.64m | L1011 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small rounded chalk and occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.58 – 0.71m | L1009 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Firm, dark orange brown silty sand. |
| 0.64 – 0.71m | L1010 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Friable, pale brownish grey silty sand with frequent small rounded chalk and occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.58 – 0.79m | L1008 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Firm, dark red brown silty sand with frequent small coal fragments and occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.45 – 0.93m | L1007 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Friable, dark red brown silty sand with moderate small rounded chalk and occasional small angular flints. |
| 0.52 – 1.20m+ | L1006 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Friable, pale brownish grey silty sand with frequent small rounded chalk and occasional medium angular flints. |
| 0.90 – 1.20m+ | L1005 | Backfill of Pit F1004. Firm, dark red brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints. |

Description: Trench 2 contained a post-medieval quarry pit (F1004), two service trenches and a large concrete pad. No other archaeological finds or features were present.

F1004 (5.50+ x 1.60+ x 1.20m+) was a large pit located at the northern end of the trench. Only its southern edge was present within the trench, its overall size and shape is, therefore, unknown. A test pit was excavated at the northern end of the trench to obtain dateable material and to establish its depth. Due to the friable nature of the sides excavation was halted at a depth of 1.20m, this was not the base. The lower fills of this pit (L1005 - L1015) consisted of alternating tips of firm, dark red brown silty sand and friable, pale yellowish grey, or pale brownish grey silty sand (tabulated above, Fig 8, DP 12). L1007 contained a clay pipe stem fragment (2g) and L1008 contained coal fragments, indicating a post-medieval date for this pit. Whilst the southern edge of the pit was within the trench, these tips sloped downwards towards the north suggesting that the test pit was placed beyond the centre, and that the northern edge was not too far beyond the northern end of the trench.

Above these tipped in backfills were levelling layers L1016 and L1017 (tabulated above, Fig 8, and DP 12). L1016 contained CBM (30g), and L1017 contained CBM (180g) and two horse teeth (143g).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Originally the site would have sloped gently downwards from south to north, however, construction of the Co-Op and dairy (and subsequent conversion to snooker club and bowling alley) involved the ground being reduced and levelled. The original ground is still evident at the southern edge of the site (Sample Section 1, Fig 8, DP 5), but even here the topsoil was absent. At the top of the sequence was L1000, a layer of large flint nodules in a matrix of pale grey crushed concrete (0.08m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a firm, mid orange brown silty sand with sparse small rounded and angular flints (0.47m thick). At the base of the sequence were the natural deposits, L1002, a firm, mid brownish orange silty sand with very occasional small angular flints. The ground had been reduced some 0.20m into the natural at this end of the site.

8.2 The western side of the site had a layer of modern demolition rubble (L1003, 0.05m thick) overlaying a remnant of the subsoil (L1001, 0.20m thick). This was absent at the northern edge of trench 2.

8.3 The northern side of the site had a layer of the modern demolition rubble (L1003, 0.44m thick) overlying L1037, a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional medium angular flints and chalk flecks (0.38m thick). L1037 directly overlay Pit F1020 in the eastern half of Trench 1. In the western half it overlay further made ground layers. Here, immediately below L1037, was

L1036 a compact, very pale grey/white chalk and gravel (0.13m thick). And below this, overlying Pit F1020, was L1035, a very firm, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent medium and large angular flints and CBM rubble (0.20m thick).

9 DISCUSSION

Summary of Background

9.1 Newmarket originated in the medieval period probably to better establish trade links along the Cambridge to Bury St Edmunds road. Prior to that, the main focus of Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement was at Exning. Only a relatively small amount of medieval remains have been recovered from the town. This is probably due to a combination of replacement of medieval remains by post-medieval building coupled with a lack of archaeological excavations. All Saints Church, approximately 100m from the site, stands on the site of a late medieval church (NKT 001). It was built in the 19th century in a late 13th century gothic style with part of the medieval church surviving within the Victorian fabric. Probable medieval pits were found nearby at Sun Lane (NKT 023).

9.2 Two post-medieval royal palaces were located within approximately 250m of the site. The Newmarket Court House of James I stood on the site of a medieval inn, The Griffin, which in turn was demolished and replaced by The Marlborough Club off Kingston Passage (NKT 004). The Palace House of Charles II, in Palace Street, was partially demolished with the remainder incorporated in the design of the existing Palace House Mansion (NKT 005).

9.3 The map regression shows that in 1886 the area was a large open courtyard with buildings to the north, east, and south, and a graveyard to the west (Fig. 4). The 1902 map (Fig. 5) shows two buildings on the site whilst there has been some development of those buildings on the periphery. The 1978 map shows complete change with the two buildings gone and the courtyard largely replaced by a single large building (Fig. 7). The site is said to have previously been used as a Co-op and dairy, before these buildings were converted to a snooker club and bowling alley in the 1980s and 1990s.

Summary of archaeology

9.4 With the exception of the southern end of Trench 2 both trenches showed extensive truncation by post-medieval and modern activity. Two post-medieval quarry pits were identified (F1004 and F1020). With the exception of the southern edge of F1004 (Tr. 2) their limits were not exposed, neither were their full depths. Both pits contained numerous fills of alternating friable, pale yellowish, or brownish, grey silty sand and firm, dark red brown silty sand in distinctive tips. A small number of post-medieval finds were recovered from these pits (Appendix 3).

9.5 A red brick wall (M1019) in Trench 1 may represent the remains of the 19th century buildings known to have fronted the road.

9.6 The remains of the recently demolished structures were evident in the form of large concrete pads, one in each trench, and services. Older services, possibly feeding the 19th and early 20th century buildings, containing cast-iron pipes were also present in both trenches. A layer (L1003) of disturbed ground and demolition rubble from the recently demolished building covered the whole site.

Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history.

9.7 Desk based research indicated that the site had potential for archaeology from the medieval and post medieval periods, being located c.100m from the medieval All Saints church (rebuilt in the 19th century), on the eastern edge of the graveyard, and within 250m of two post medieval palaces. Medieval pits have also been found nearby in Sun Lane. Cartographic sources show that in 1885 the site was a large open courtyard with buildings to the north, east, and south. By 1902 two further buildings had been built in the courtyard. Sometime before 1966 these buildings had been demolished and replaced by the single large building of the Co-Op store and dairy, most recently used as a snooker club.

9.8 Modern activity on the site has been extensive and has truncated archaeological remains, if present. Nothing pre-dating the post-medieval period was found during the evaluation. The whole site has been reduced and levelled for the Co-Op building with the southern side reduced by at least 0.80m and further truncated by the foundations, pads, and services for this building meaning little, if any, stratigraphy survives on this side of the site. The northern side also has extensive disturbance by the modern buildings, and also contains large post-medieval quarry pits.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 HER Information

| SHER number | National Grid Reference | Details |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Medieval 1066-1539</i> | | |
| NKT 002 | 6410 6342 | Church of St Mary: the church was heavily restored in the Victorian period but elements including half of the south aisle and the west tower are medieval |
| NKT 021 | 65051 63284 | Warren Lodge: warren of unknown extent probably dates from the medieval period. The lodge is shown within a square enclosure east of the railway station on an 1880s OS map |
| NKT 022 | 6427 6335 | Newmarket: medieval and post-medieval town defined on SMR map |
| NKT 023 | 6440 6331 | Sun Lane: archaeological monitoring identified at least 3 phases of building. The first comprised medieval pits overlain by packed a post-medieval chalk layer which was cut by two wells and post-medieval buildings. |
| <i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i> | | |
| NKT 001 | 6444 6326 | Church of All Saints: built in 1875 on the site of an earlier medieval church |
| NKT 004 | 6436 6327 | Newmarket Court House - Palace of James I: Palace used by James I and Charles I covered an acre in area; built 1610 and demolished in the 1660s. Stood on the site of the medieval Griffin Inn documented in 1439 |
| NKT 005 | 6441 6336 | Palace House Mansion: Replacement palace of Charles II for that of James I. All bar two lower storeys demolished in the early 19 th century |
| NKT 006 | 6452 6346 | Jane's Shop: Cockpit shown on Chapman's 1787 plan of Newmarket |
| NKT 008 | 6405 6355 | Ice house: possible ice house at Mount Pleasant associated with Charles IIs palace |
| NKT 009 | 6444 6348 | Pit at the Golden Lion, 44 High Street: 18 th century pit containing pottery and animal bone found during archaeological monitoring |
| NKT 010 | 6440 6333 | Buildings at Sun Lane/Palace Street: archaeological monitoring on the south side of Palace House found a well and wall footings |
| NKT 012 | 64739 63519 | Boyce House: Sid to have been built in 1690 and to have a cock fighting pit with arched tunnel in the garden |
| NKT 014 | 6402 6322 | Victorian infilled cellar: Probably of Suffolk House shown on 1880s map. Found during archaeological monitoring at the Black Bear Harley-Davidson showroom. Garden soil lacking any finds also found indicating low intensity occupation |
| NKT 016 | 64401 63340 | 'Goldings', 67 High Street: features identified during monitoring including an early icehouse associated with Charles IIs palace |
| NKT 025 | 6415 6342 | 3-4 St Mary's Cottages: Archaeological monitoring of footing excavations revealed the probable clay footing and section of chalk floor from a structure date late 17 th -early 18 th century |
| <i>Undated</i> | | |

| | | |
|---------|-----------|--|
| NKT 007 | 6451 6348 | Palace Street, Icknield Way: part of the Icknield Way identified as Palace Street. Recorded in 1524 and is the only part of the Icknield Way in Suffolk that is backed up by medieval documentary evidence |
|---------|-----------|--|

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

| Map Description | Date | Scale |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------|
| Site location (OS Explorer) | Modern | 1:25,000 |
| Detailed site location | Modern | 1:100 |
| HER information | Modern | |
| First Edition OS | 1886 | 1:2,500 |
| Second Edition OS | 1902 | 1:2,500 |
| OS | 1926 | 1:2,500 |
| OS | 1978 | 1:10,560 |

NKT 033: 2-12 All Saints Road, Newmarket

Concordance of finds by feature

| Feature | Context | Trench | Description | Spot Date | Pottery | CBM (g) | A.Bone (g) | Other |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1004 | 1007 1016 1017 | 2 | Pit | | | 30 180 | 143 | C.Pipe 2g |
| 1020 | 1022 1024 | 1 | Pit | 18 th – 19 th C | (1) 8g | 20 49 | 7 | |
| 1037 | | 1 | Made Ground | 19 th – 20 th C | (1) 38g | | | |

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered two moderately abraded sherds of pottery weighing 45g recovered. Made Ground L1037 contained a sherd of Transfer Printed white earthenware of 19th-20th century date weighing 37g. Pit F1020 (L1022) contained a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware with trailed white slip weighing 8g which is datable to the 18th-19th centuries.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered eight fragments (279g) of post-medieval to modern CBM. The CBM is entirely comprised of highly abraded and fragmented indeterminate brick, probably of 18th to 20th century origin. The fragments were contained in Pits F1004 (L1016 and L1017) and F1020 (L1022 and L1024).

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

General view of the site. Looking south west.



2

General view of the site. Looking north east.



3

General view of site. Looking west.



4

South west corner of site showing proximity of graves.



5

Sample Section 1. Looking south west.



6

Trench 1, post excavation. Looking west.



7

Wall footing (M1019). Trench 1. Looking West.



8

Sample section 4. Trench 1. Looking south.



9

Sample section 5. Trench 1. Looking south.



10

Trench 2, post excavation. Looking south.



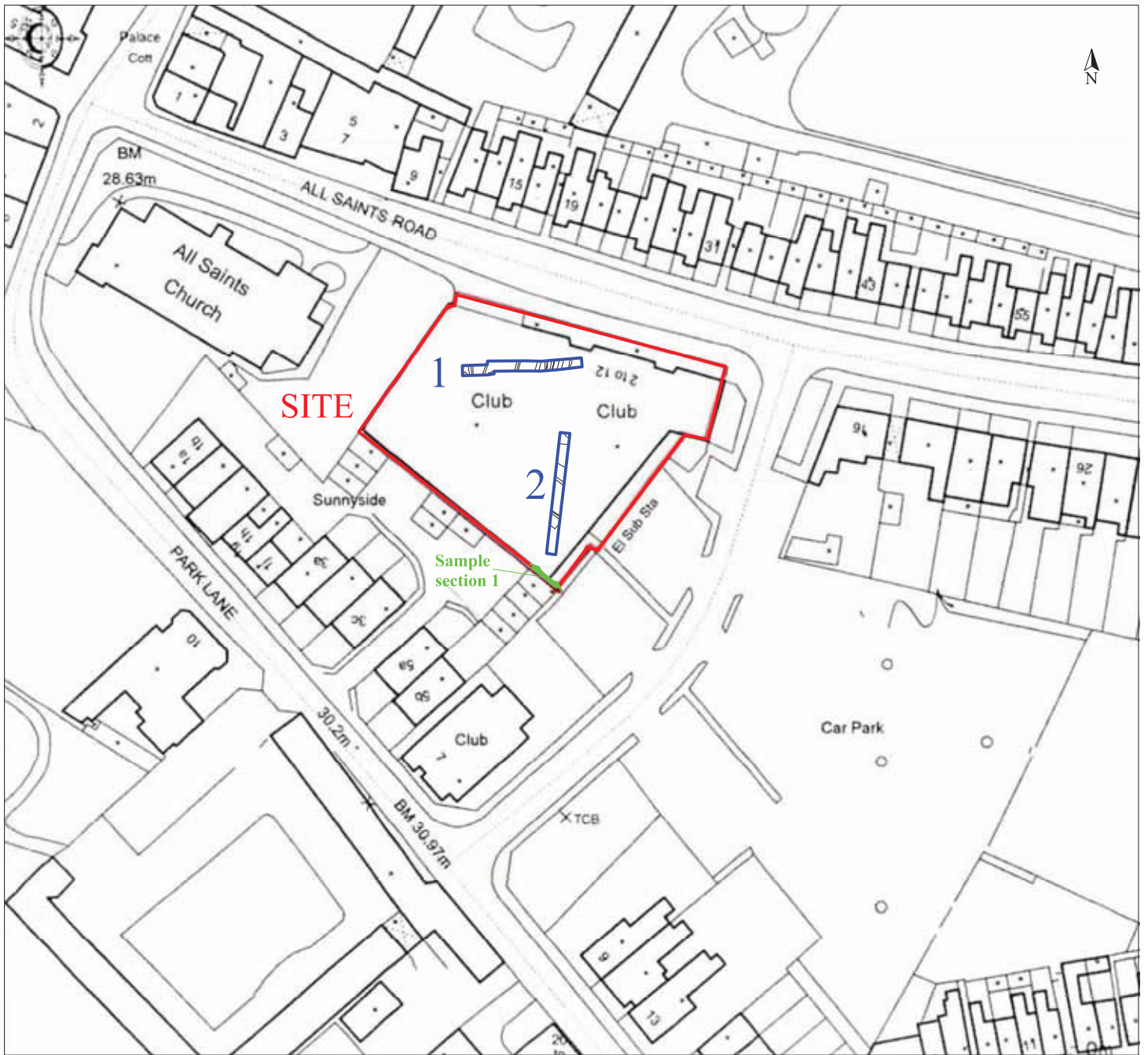
11

Sample section 2. Trench 2. Looking east.



12

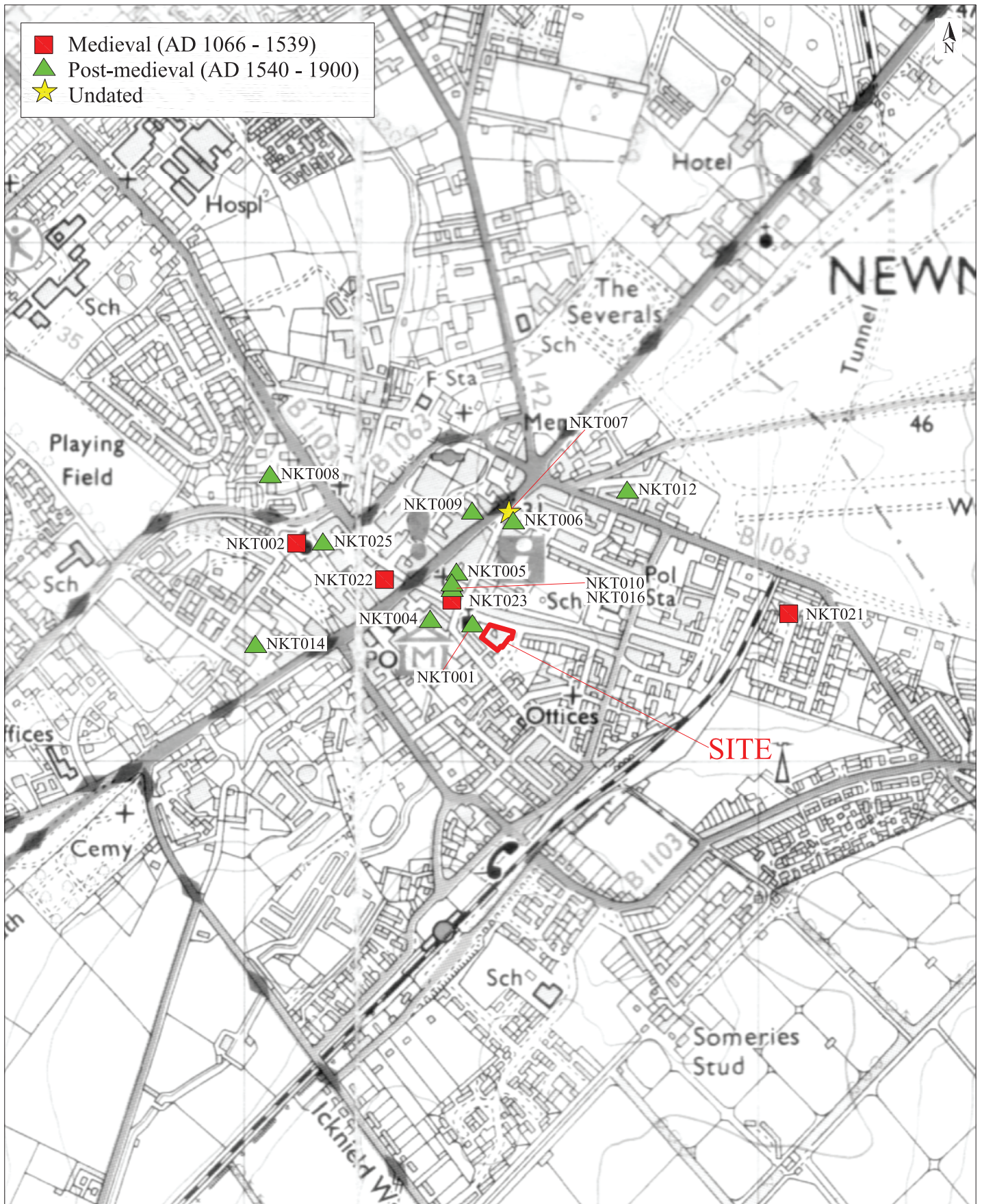
Sample section 3. Trench 2. Looking east.



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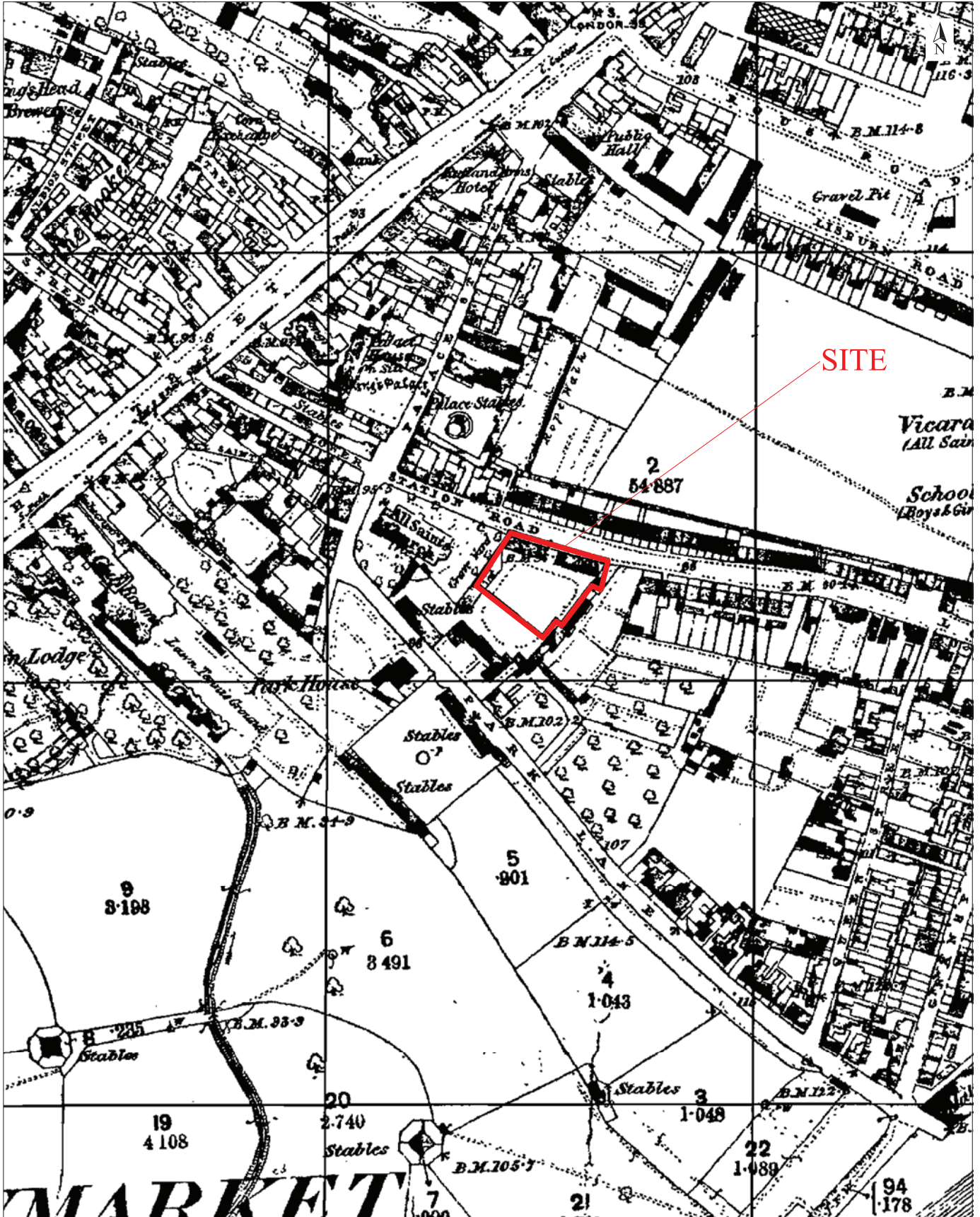
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4



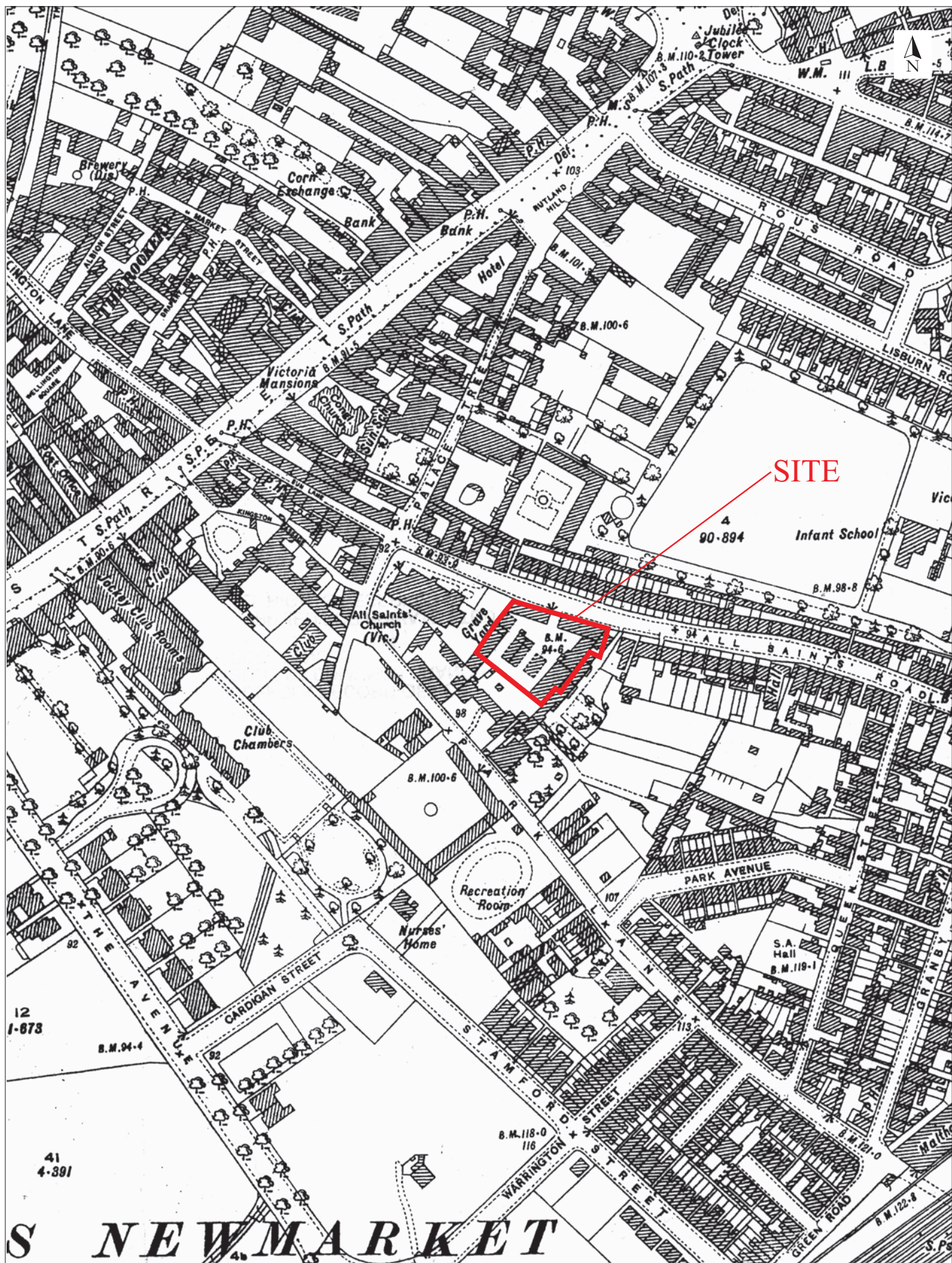
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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



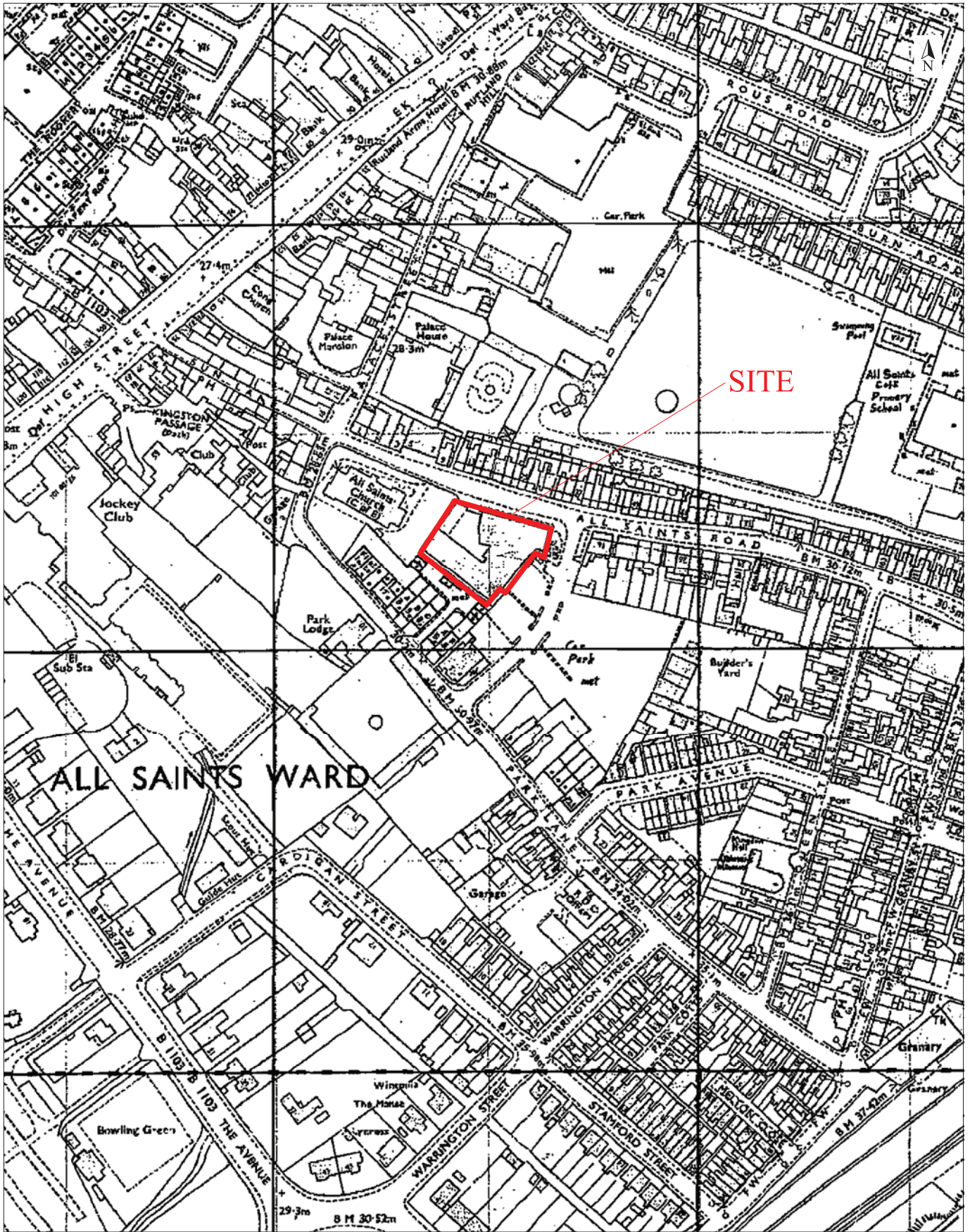
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 Fig. 4 OS map, 1886
 Scale 1:2000 at A4



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1926
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1978
Scale 1:2500 at A4