

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**New Gallop, Southfield Farm,
Newmarket, Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Aiji Castle

Site Code: SFN14/55

(TL 6160 6394 - 6246 6471)

New Gallop, Southfield Farm, Newmarket, Suffolk

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for The Jockey Club**

by Aiji Castle

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SFN14/55

May 2014

Summary

Site name: New Gallop, Southfield Farm, Newmarket, Suffolk

Grid reference: TL 6160 6394 - 6246 6471

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 14th -30th April 2014

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Aiji Castle

Site code: SFN 14/55

Summary of results: The evaluation revealed a large variety of deposits ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Medieval period. The earliest features included a Late Neolithic pit, two Bronze Age barrow ditches and an associated cremation burial. Roman settlement evidence of 2nd-3rd century AD date was exposed along with two late medieval linear features.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Suffolk Archaeology Service in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 29.05.14 Steve Preston ✓ 29.05.14

New Gallop, Southfield Farm, Newmarket, Suffolk An Archaeological Evaluation

by Aiji Castle

Report 14/55

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Southfield Farm, Newmarket, Suffolk (TL 6160 6394 - 6246 6471) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of The Jockey Club, 101 High St, Newmarket, Suffolk CB8 8JL.

Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) recommended that a trial trench evaluation be conducted along the proposed route of a new Hill Gallop at Newmarket Training Grounds, Southfields Farm, Newmarket, prior to planning permission being sought from Forest Heath District Council. This is in response to the results of an aerial and geophysical survey of the area that showed that the proposed development could have an impact on important archaeological deposits.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Dr Matthew Brudenell, Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team. The fieldwork was undertaken by Aiji Castle and Kyle Beaverstock between 14th – 30th April 2014 and the site code is SFN14/55. The cremated human remains were excavated in accordance with the terms of Ministry of Justice licence 14-0085.

Thanks must be given to Mr Mick Hewitt and Mr Graham Tredgett, of The Jockey Club Estates and Mildenhall and District Metal Detecting Club for their assistance in the recovery of finds. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Suffolk Archaeology Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on land owned by The Jockey Club and is bounded by Newmarket town to the east, the B1103 to the north and A14 to the west (Fig. 1). The proposed gallop runs in a northeast-southwest strip for a distance of c. 1.1km and is currently a mixture of pasture and woodland. Equestrian exercise tracks and stables are situated directly to the south and west. The underlying geology is noted as Middle Chalk, Lower Chalk, Alluvium, 3rd Terrace and 4th Terrace deposits (BGS 1981) and these geologies were observed in turn from

trenching from south-west to north-east respectively. The southern extent of the evaluation area lies at 20m above Ordnance Datum and rises sharply over undulating ground to approximately 35m, just north of the small wooded area known as ‘Seven Springs’ and ‘St Wendred’s Well’.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief for the project (Brudenell 2014). In summary, the site lies within an area of archaeological interest with a number of Roman, Saxon and medieval findspots and deposits recorded in the county’s Historic Environment Record (HER nos. 029-30, 053). The proposed course also traverses a known area of cropmarks (EXG 049) that are visible from the air but of unknown date. The results of a geophysical survey revealed an extensive area of archaeological interest including three circular anomalies that are likely to be monuments such as levelled round barrows dating to the Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age (Roseveare *et al.* 2014). Lidar survey also suggests the possibility of a mound which may be of archaeological origin within woodland in the vicinity of St Wendreds well and Seven Springs on the proposed route.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present;
- to determine if the geophysical anomalies were of archaeological origin and if so, their date, nature and state of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits; and
- to provide sufficient information to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be produced.

It was proposed to dig 12 trenches targeting the features identified by aerial photography, cropmarks and the results of a geophysical survey (Figs. 2-5). All trenches were to be either 30m or 50m long and 1.6m wide, orientated parallel or perpendicular to the route of the gallop. The trench positions could be adjusted to avoid obstructions such as services and woodland and a contingency of 30m (length) of trench was included within the proposal to clarify the initial findings if required.

Topsoil and overburden including subsoil was to be removed by a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were stripped to a depth as to expose any archaeological deposits and where necessary, hand cleaning of this surface took place. All archaeological features present within these trenches were to be planned as a minimum. Isolated discrete features such as pits and postholes were to be half sectioned and excavated to 50% of their volume; each linear feature was to be dug to a width of at least 1m. Excavation was to be carried out in a manner which did not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warranted preservation *in-situ*, or would better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation. All spoilheaps were metal-detected and monitored for finds.

Results

All trenches were dug according to plan apart from Trenches 7 and 8. Trench 7 was re-oriented ENE-WSW and shortened to 10.0m due to its position in a wooded area, whilst Trench 8 had to be re-aligned NW-SE due to the presence of a field boundary (Fig. 2). After discussion with the project consultant and county archaeological officer it was decided to extend trench 12 a further 25m to the south-west to attempt to determine the extent of archaeological deposits within the vicinity exposed during the initial trenching.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 summarizes the excavated features.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3, 6 and 9)

Trench 1 was aligned SW-NE and was 48.10m long and 0.64m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.13m of topsoil and 0.32m light brown-grey sandy-silt subsoil overlying natural middle chalk geology. A posthole (1) was excavated at the NE end of the trench, 0.44m in diameter and 0.24m deep, exhibiting steep sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark brown-grey sandy-silt containing occasional chalk and flint (52). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 2 (Figs 3, 6 and 9)

Trench 2 was orientated SE-NW, was 28.00m long and had a maximum depth of 0.82m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil over 0.42m of mid red-brown sandy-silt subsoil. Natural chalk geology was reached at a depth of 0.72m. Two ditches were observed. Towards the SE end of the trench, a curvilinear ditch (2) was 1.15m wide and 0.51m deep, had a rounded base with one steep concave side to the SE and one shallower, on the NW extent. The ditch contained two fills; a dark brown-grey silty sand (53) which lay over a

mid red-yellow-brown sandy-silt (54). Both contained occasional flint and gravel inclusions though neither context revealed any datable evidence.

Ditch (3) was linear in plan aligned NE-SW across the trench. It was 1.90m wide and 0.52m deep with straight sides and a rounded base deepening to the west. It contained a single fill (55) of dark brown-grey silty-sand with occasional chalk and flint inclusions, which was devoid of finds. Neither of these features obviously correspond with geophysical anomalies.

Trench 3 (Figs 3, 6 and 10; Pl. 1)

This trench was positioned to target a potential ploughed-out barrow or ring ditch identified from aerial photography and geophysical data. It was 50.50m long and 0.82m deep and aligned SW-NE. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.42m subsoil over natural middle chalk geology, except in the central portion corresponding to the location of the cropmark and geophysical anomaly, which is described below.

Towards the north-east of the trench and cut into the top of layer 97 (see below) was an un-urned cremation burial, containing coarsely burnt human bone fragments in a charcoal rich deposit (92) within a very slight circular cut (25) (Fig. 10 and Pl. 5). It was 0.62m across and 0.12m deep. All of the bone and fill was recovered as a single spit, and sieved. The cremated individual was an adult, possibly female. There were no accompanying grave or pyre goods; two tiny sherds (2g in total) of pottery from this deposit were probably accidentally incorporated from the layer (97) below when the cremation was buried.

A small sub-circular pit (27) located towards the northeast of the trench and towards the centre of the presumed monument contained a single dark red-brown silty-sand fill (98). Late Neolithic Clacton Style Grooved Ware pottery, including a sherd with a drilled mending hole was recovered from this deposit, making it the earliest feature recorded in the evaluation. Although the pottery was fragmented upon recovery it did appear to represent a single purposefully placed deposit within the pit.

The pit was cut into deposit (80), a buried ancient soil profile likely to be the original ancient ground surface. This consisted of dark red-brown sandy-silty-loam 0.14m deep but did not contain any dating evidence. Pit (27) was not originally visible, due to the presence of a mid red-brown sandy-silt-loam (97) which overlay deposit (80) (Pl. 6). This is likely the topsoil core associated with the initial construction of a barrow mound. A sondage 0.15m deep into this deposit then revealed pit (27) in plan. Undecorated wall sherds from three vessels, including Clacton and Durrington Walls Grooved Ware from deposit (97) suggest a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date for its creation.

A large ditch (26) was observed 2.50m to the SW of deposit (80) and measured 5.80m wide and 0.96m deep (Pl. 7). It contained six fills (93-95, 151-153) although no dating evidence was recovered from them. Unusually, the lower fills (151-153) of the ditch consisted entirely of pure mid grey-yellow and light yellow-grey sand, rather than primary silting or chalk weathering expected from the local geology. This may be due to episodic deposition and settling of wind blown sands from another locale that began soon after the ditch had been dug. A remnant of weathered mound material (96) consisting of a silty sand with gravel and chalk was excavated on the NE edge of the ditch and sat upon a natural upslope of chalk geology, which towards the interior of the barrow rose to a total depth of 0.35m.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

Trench 4 was 52.80m long and had a maximum depth of 0.93m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil overlying 0.46m of light yellow-brown silty-sand subsoil. The natural chalk geology was reached at 0.67m. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 5 (Figs 4 and 6; Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned SW–NE, was 51.00m long and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. Topsoil of depth 0.14m lay over 0.26m of subsoil. The natural geology consisting of chalk with patches of light red-brown silt was reached at 0.40m. This was one of two trenches in the central field positioned to target a second potential barrow highlighted by the geophysics plot. A large curvilinear barrow ditch (28) was observed roughly S–N across the trench. This was recorded in plan as the continuation of the same ditch (30) had been excavated in Trench 6 (see below). Here it measured 6.50m wide and the only visible fill (99) consisted of a light grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. No finds or datable material was recovered from the surface of this feature.

Trench 6 (Figs 4, 6 and 10; Pls 3 and 8)

Trench 6 was oriented SE–NW and was 30.50m long and 0.72m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m topsoil over 0.38m light red-brown sandy-silt subsoil. The natural geology was reached at a depth of 0.58m. Two ditches (the more northerly being the ring-ditch visible on aerial photos and geophysics plot) were observed in this trench. The geophysical survey suggested a break in the ditch circuit but this was found to be continuous by the trial trenching. The barrow ditch (30) measured up to 6m wide and 1.26m deep. It contained eight fills (154-161) of which the upper fill (154) contained a single fragment of pottery likely to be a wall sherd from a Bronze Age beaker. Of note within the section is deposit (156), a thin mid yellow-brown silty-sand with a high

percentage of chalk inclusions. This banding of chalk represents a top-down worm-sorted horizon; its presence suggesting that deposit (155) stratigraphically above is the remains of an ancient ploughsoil formed when the barrow ditch was largely silted up and stabilized.

Possible ditch (29) was c. 3m wide and 0.24m deep with an uneven profile. It contained a single homogenous fill (150) consisting red brown sandy silt with some chalk and a single small sherd of pottery dated either to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. It is possible that this is a geological feature or a hedgeline.

Trench 7 (Fig. 4)

Results of a Lidar survey suggested the presence of a mound in the SW extent of woodland in the vicinity of St Wendred's Well and Trench 7 was positioned to target this feature. Due to access issues the trench was orientated ENE-WSW and shortened to 10.00m. The trench was dug to a maximum depth of 1.50m and the stratigraphy consisted wholly of 1.50m+ of a modern made ground deposit containing plastic, re-deposited natural chalk, woodchips and felled trees. The natural geology was not reached and no archaeological features were observed.

Trench 8 (Figs. 5, 7 and 9)

Trench 8 was originally positioned N-S but was re-aligned NW-SE due to the presence of a field boundary to the SW. The trench was 33.10m long and a maximum of 0.63m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m topsoil and 0.34m of light brown-grey sandy-silt subsoil overlying solid natural chalk geology. A gully (7) was observed running NE-SW and was 0.62m wide and 0.20m deep. It had straight sides and a rounded base and contained a single fill (59) of light grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional chalk inclusions. A single handmade body sherd, possibly from a medieval jar, was recovered from the gully.

A ditch (8) aligned ESE-WNW was recorded in plan at the south end of the trench, but not excavated. It was filled with a firm light brown-grey sandy-silt (60) that contained a single sherd of late medieval or Tudor glazed pottery. Towards the north of the trench a slot was excavated through a possible pit cluster (9) corresponding with an elongated geophysical anomaly (Fig. 5). However, investigation revealed a maximum depth of only 0.10m and a profile of extremely shallow sides and a flat base, containing a fill (61) with the same characteristics as 59 and 60 but devoid of finds. It is likely that this feature is the result of the silting up of a natural hollow within the chalk.

Trench 9 (Figs 5, 7 and 9)

Trench 9 was 51.30m long and varied from 0.20m to a maximum of 1.65m deep. It was positioned NE-SW across an area of undulating field that dipped and rose up sharply in height from SW-NE. The stratigraphy in the centre of the trench consisted of 0.20m of topsoil, 0.80m light grey-brown sandy-silt colluvium and 0.60m of light grey-brown clay-silt colluvium before solid chalk geology was reached. A shallow oval pit (4) 0.90m in diameter and 0.11m deep was cut into the chalk sealed by colluvium and excavated on the southern slope of the trench. It contained a single pale yellow-brown silty-sand fill (56) that yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery dated between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Aerial and geophysical data from this area suggests the variation in ground level was due to a large sub-rectangular feature, likely to be of geological origin.

Trench 10 (Figs 5, 7 and 9; Pl. 9)

Trench 10 was aligned SE–NW and was 26.40m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m topsoil and 0.26m of light grey-brown sand-silt subsoil below which lay light yellow sandy-gravel natural. A single ditch (5) was observed which correlated with a linear anomaly noted on the geophysics plot. The ditch was 1.88m wide and 0.51m deep, had a shallow ‘V’ shaped profile and a wide rounded base (Pl. 9). It contained a single fill (57) of mid red-brown silty-sand with frequent inclusions of flint, gravel and chalk. It yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery that could not be more closely dated .

Trench 11 (Figs 5, 7 and 9)

This trench was 52.70m long and 0.31m deep and aligned SW–NE. Topsoil 0.12m deep overlay 0.25m of subsoil. The natural consisted of light white-yellow degraded chalk with patches of gravel, flint and mid red-brown silt. A gully (6) and a ditch (11) were recorded both aligned NW-SW across to the trench, and these correspond to anomalies interpreted from the geophysical data. Gully (6) had shallow concave sides, a rounded base and contained a single fill (58) of light yellow-brown silty-sand that was devoid of finds. It was 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep. Ditch (11) was 2.22m wide and 0.80m deep, with a shallow ‘V’ shaped profile and a rounded base. This ditch contained three fills. The lowest fill (65) was a soft mid yellow-brown silty-sand which was overlain by a mid brown-yellow silty-sand (64) with frequent flint and chalk inclusions that contained five sherds of pottery dated to the 3rd century AD. The final fill of the ditch was composed of a mid yellow-brown sandy-silt (63) that contained animal bone. A heavily worn coin dated to the 4th century was recovered from the spoilheap derived from this feature.

Trench 12 (Figs 5, 8, 9 and 10; Pl. 4 and 10)

Trench 12 was aligned NE-SW and positioned on the brow of a hill, the highest point in the surrounding landscape, and intersecting several geophysical anomalies. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m topsoil and 0.18m subsoil overlying light yellow sandy-gravel natural. The maximum depth was 0.40m. The trench was initially 51.50m long but later extended to 75.00m to determine the extent of the dense archaeological deposits found during the original trenching. Starting from the south-west, the features encountered were as follows: an oval pit (10) was observed with gentle concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (62) of loose dark yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent flint and gravel inclusions. It was 1.40m N-S and 1.0m E-W, and 0.20m deep and yielded pottery dated to the 2nd century AD and a copper alloy fitting (discussed below).

Further north-east, two intercutting ditches (12, 13) aligned NNW-SSE were excavated, although it was not possible to observe a relationship between them in section. Ditch 12 was 0.97m wide and 0.48m deep and had straight sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills (66, 67) of sandy-silt composition, and pottery of late 2nd-3rd century AD date was recovered from both. Ditch 13 contained pottery dated to the 2nd century and was 0.65m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a square profile, flat base and contained a single fill (68) of sandy silt.

Immediately north of these two was another ditch (14) roughly parallel, 2.00m in width and 0.73m deep. The profile fits that of a defensive 'ankle-breaker', with straight sides of roughly 45° dropping into a narrow gully of square profile with vertical sides and a flat base. This contained four fills (70-71), of which only one (71) was reliably dated by 24 sherds pottery to the 3rd century AD. Of note is deposit 72, of mid brown-yellow silty-sand, which represents the erosion of an inner bank on the northern side of the ditch.

One metre to the north of ditch 14, deposit (69) was recorded, of width 0.95m and depth 0.13m (Fig. 10). This consisted of a compacted surface made up of a high proportion of flint and gravel within a brown-grey sandy silt. An iron latch-lifter type key and Roman pottery found within the layer suggests it could relate to a yard surface of a nearby structure or a well trampled track or path within the boundary of ditch 14. Alternatively it is the base of the bank for ditch 14.

A large brown-grey spread approximately 5.00m wide just north-east of layer 69 was investigated and found to be a mass of at least five intercutting ditches. The latest ditch (21) in the sequence exhibited steep concave sides and a shallow rounded base and was 1.04m wide and 0.65m deep. It included two silty-sand fills, the upper of which (87) yielded 45 sherds of pottery from at least the late 2nd century AD. To the north-east, ditch 21 truncated deposit (90), a light brown-yellow silty-sand fill of ditch (23) that was devoid of finds. Ditch

23 itself truncated fill (91), a light brown-red silty-sand within ditch 24 that contained pottery of 2nd century date. In section, ditch (24) displayed steep straight sides of approximately 65° and a flat base.

To the south-west, ditch (21) also truncated deposits from ditches 20 and 22. Ditch 22 exhibited a sharp straight profile and flat base and contained a single mid yellow-brown silty-sand fill (89). No finds were recovered from this feature, of which little had survived. Ditch 20, the largest in the sequence, was 2.48m wide and 1.18m deep. The profile of its southern edge was initially shallow, before changing from 45° to 80°, giving way to a flat base; its northern profile may have been steeper but the upper slope was lost to ditch 21. This truncated deposit 89 of ditch 22. Six fills were observed within the ditch (81-86), of which two (82 and 85) consisted of light brown-yellow silty-sand and contained a total of 63 sherds of pottery from both the late 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Deposits 82-84 and 89 were later cut by ditch 21.

A single ditch (16) slightly curvilinear in plan, NW-SE across the trench had very shallow concave sides and a slightly curved base, 0.80m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled with a single mid yellow-brown silty-sand (75). A single sherd of samian of 2nd century date was recovered from this feature. Another excavated ditch (18) was 1.50m wide, 0.40m deep, with a rounded base and straight sides. It contained two fills (77) and (78) of light and dark yellow-brown silty-sand respectively. Deposit (78) contained four sherds from beaker displaying combed decoration dated to the 1st century AD, making it the earliest dated feature within the trench.

A sub-circular post-pad (19) was recorded in plan and left *in-situ* (Pl. 10). It had a diameter of 0.50m and consisted of large unworked chalk, flint and sandstone blocks set in dark yellow-brown silty-sand. This would have been part of a structural load-bearing support of a building.

The majority of the linear features recorded were roughly aligned NNW-SSE. Two gullies that did not follow this trend were present towards the NE extent of the trench. Gully (15) was observed ENE-WSW and terminating within the trench. The terminus (15) was excavated and measured 0.58m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (74) of dark yellow-brown silty-sand that contained pottery of possible 2nd century date. A short length of gully was aligned NW-SE and terminated within the trench. The terminus (17) was excavated and was 0.97m wide and 0.16m deep and broadly dated to the Roman period. The single fill (76) contained within consisted of mid grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional inclusions of burnt clay, flint and chalk.

Two Roman coins were recovered during metal detecting of the subsoil and spoilheaps of trench 12; these are discussed below.

Finds

Prehistoric Pottery by Frances Raymond

The small pottery assemblage is derived from five deposits in Trenches 3 and 6 (Appendix 3). The largest group of sherds from pit 27 in Trench 3 includes the remains of a late Neolithic Clacton Style Grooved Ware vessel. The rest of the assemblage is composed of wall fragments of uncertain phasing. Work on the pottery has been limited to a rapid appraisal to provide information on its date and character. The material has been quantified by context, while a brief record has been compiled of sherd type, form, decoration, the general nature of the fabrics and the degree of abrasion.

The Grooved Ware and Associated Sherds (pit 27)

The Grooved Ware vessel is represented by six rim fragments, five decorated and 123 plain wall sherds. It has an open conical profile typical of the Clacton Sub-Style and a bevelled rim. The decoration is confined to the vessel mouth and upper walls and consists of grooved chevrons filled with circular dots immediately below the rim with a lower border of two horizontal grooved lines. The rim bevel is embellished with a transverse fingernail row, while the lower walls are undecorated and include one sherd with a drilled mending hole. Both surfaces are smoothed and the exterior is dark brown to dark grey. The coarse fabric is soft and friable with moderate voids characteristic of shell and rare fragments of burnt flint.

The Clacton vessel is associated with undecorated wall fragments from a second vessel made from a fabric tempered with common coarse burnt flint. This is not one of the predominant Grooved Ware fabrics and is of a chronologically insensitive type that recurs in both Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblages.

Pottery from Deposit 97

The undecorated wall sherds from Deposit 97 are derived from at least three vessels, one in the same fabric as the Clacton Grooved Ware and of identical character. The other wares are equally soft and include one with sparse quantities of coarse burnt flint and another from a relatively thick walled vessel tempered with grog. The latter is typical of one of the fabrics preferred for Durrington Walls Grooved Ware, which continued to be produced into the early Bronze Age.

Sherds from Cuts 25, 29 and 30

The small size and condition of the sherds associated with the cremation (25) suggest that they are likely to be derived from the underlying deposit (97). The shelly ware used for one of the fragments is certainly similar to that represented in Deposit 97 and used for the Clacton vessel. The sherd from ditch 29 is not closely datable and

could equally be of late Neolithic or Bronze Age origin. The fragment from ditch 30 might be from a Beaker, but this cannot be confirmed without any supporting stylistic or decorative evidence.

Roman and Medieval Pottery by Jane Timby

The evaluation resulted in the recovery of a moderately large assemblage of 250 sherds of pottery, weighing 3.77kg, largely dating to the Roman period with just two post-Roman pieces.

Most of the pottery was recovered from Trench 12 with small amounts from Trenches 8, 10 and 11. Much of the pottery came from ditches, the maximum being 63 sherds from ditch 20, just over 25% of the total recovered assemblage. The material is generally quite well preserved with an overall average sherd weight of 15g, typical of rubbish material with good surface preservation.

The assemblage was sorted into main fabric types and scanned to assess its likely chronology. The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data is summarized in Appendix 4. Codes in brackets refer to the National Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). No attempt has been made to try and identify the local wares any more closely.

Description

The assemblage comprises a mixture of imported, regional and presumed local wares. Amongst the former are five sherds of samian and one sherd from an Argonne (ARG CC) roughcast decorated, colour-coated beaker.

The samian appears to include examples of both Central (LEZ SA) and East Gaulish wares with an example of a Dragendorff 33 cup and probably a Drag. 32 dish. Amongst the regional named wares are a few sherds of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC) including an indented beaker, a squat bowl with a thickened rim and white painted decoration and curved wall dishes. There are also a few pieces of Horningsea ware (HOR RE) including at least one storage jar.

The coarse wares are dominated by various grey, black and pale orange-brown sandy wares, some possibly products of the Lower Nene Valley industry, others from various local industries. The sherds include handmade black wares, black burnished ware and wheel-made vessels in black, grey and pale oxidized variants.

Other wares include 10 sherds of shelly ware and a few white-slipped oxidized sherds.

Vessels of note in the 'local' ware group include an oxidized reeded rim flagon (*Cam.* type 270), a copy of a black burnished ware grooved rim dish, a plain-walled dish, dishes with triangular or rounded rims and a butt beaker with combed decoration imitating rouletting. There is an unusual grey ware bodysherd decorated with incised box with internal short, diagonal slashed lines, a circular depression and a pushed out boss. This was

represented by two joining sherds from ditches 20 and 21. This may be related to the tradition of stamp decorated pottery dating to the early Roman period found in eastern England (Rodwell 1978).

Several sherds are decorated with either horizontal or vertical combing and in one case crude rouletting. A few bodysherds show evidence of use in the form of a calcareous deposit in the interior wall from holding or heating water. There are no examples of vessel modification.

Post-Roman pottery

A small red-ware sherd with a glaze splatter was recovered from the surface of ditch 8 which is probably a late medieval or Tudor piece. A thin-walled handmade bodysherd from cut 7 may be from a medieval jar.

Distribution and chronology

Most of the pottery was recovered from Trench 12, some 242 sherds, 97% of the assemblage. Nearly all these pieces, with the exception of 35 from pit 10, came from ditches largely dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. The pit is probably contemporary.

Potentially the earliest sherds are those from a beaker with combed decorated from ditch 18.

The largest group of material and possibly the latest came from ditch 20]with some 63 sherds including the squat LNV CC painted bowl and the unusual decorated sherd. One of the sherds from this feature joins one from ditch 21.

Sherds of LNV CC are present in ditches 11, 14 and 21 which could suggest broad contemporaneity. These wares started to appear in the second half of the 2nd century and lasted until the 4th century. Similarly the Argonne beaker and the samian are likely to date from the mid-2nd century on. The reeded-rim flagon from ditch 12 and grooved-rim bowl from ditch 14 indicate a later 2nd or early 3rd century date. It is difficult to know at this stage whether the presence of a black handmade ware in some features indicates a local contemporary tradition or that these sherds are residual from an earlier phase of occupation.

Smaller groups of pottery of similar date came from Trench 11 and possibly Trench 10 although this is not closely datable other than Roman.

The Roman assemblage suggests that the main phase of activity in the area investigated dates to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. A few sherds hint at some possible earlier activity. The fine grey decorated ware from ditches 20 and 21 may belong to a local tradition of stamped and bossed wares in the region dating to the early 2nd century.

Although the group is too small to identify trends, samian accounts for 2% of the assemblage which is typical of a low status rural site. The limited presence of other traded wares is added confirmation.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb

A total of 37 pieces of metalwork were recovered during this evaluation, of which the majority is ferrous with a single copper alloy fitting and two copper alloy coins recovered. The coins are discussed further below.

The copper alloy fitting (Cat. No. 32) from pit 10 (Trench 12) is roughly circular with a flat disc base rising in a shaped central column waisted approximately at two thirds of its height with a rounded terminal. The base has a hemi-spherical indentation in the base which is surrounded by iron corrosion products. It has been quite roughly cast suggesting more of a functional role rather than decorative. It measures 24mm in diameter and 26mm high with the finial measuring 9mm across.

A latch lifter type key (Cat. No. 2) was recovered from spread 69 in trench 12. It measures 103mm long and 44mm wide. The head is slightly damaged and it is not clear how many teeth were originally present. The handle has been flattened from the square cross section of the head, the handle is broken but it is angled suggesting that the terminal may have been shaped for suspension.

Four nails (Cat. Nos 1, 33, 34 and 35) were also recovered from ditches 13 and 20 in trench 12.

The remainder of the metalwork was recovered by metal detector survey of the spoil heaps of trench 12. This produced 23 nails, 2 hobnails, 1 hook, a modern hinge, a fragment of plate and a small tapered rod. Despite this being a small assemblage it is still possible to suggest that a structure with a wooden component was present in the near vicinity of trench 12, this is backed up by the presence of postpad 19. The assemblage does not suggest that any craft, industrial or agricultural specialisation was taking place.

Roman Coins by Susan Porter

Three Roman coins were recovered, two from the spoil heaps of trench 12 and one from ditch 11 in Trench 11.

Of the coins from the spoil heaps the earlier (Cat. 38) came from *c.*15m from the south-west end of the trench. It is 13mm in diameter with a weight of 1.5g and appears to be a rather poor barbarous radiate with mismatched obverse and reverse images of late 3rd century date. The obverse depicts a poorly rendered radiate head with an attempted legend of which only the letter A is visible at the bottom right, the face is bearded (beard appears curly) and may be a poor representation of Postumus. The reverse has been badly struck with more than half of the image off the flan, but it appears to be an altar, a reverse for an issue of the deified Claudius II (Gothicus) frequently copied in Britain, however in this instance to portrait on the obverse bears no resemblance to Claudius II. There appears to have been no attempt at a reverse legend. As the reverse image is that of the consecrated altar for the deified Claudius this imitation must postdate AD270.

The second coin (Cat 39) from the spoil heap is belongs to the house of Constantine, slightly larger in diameter at 15mm with a weight of 2g. The obverse is in very poor condition and no features can be discerned. The reverse is clearer and is of the GLORIA EXERCITVS type, two soldiers with two standards, minted c. AD330–5. It is likely to be a contemporary copy, as these are much more common in Britain than the official issues.

The coin from feature 11 (Cat 37) also suggests a 4th century date. It is slightly elliptical in shape and is heavily worn with both obverse and reverse almost smooth. It is 19mm in diameter across its widest point and has a weight of 1.5g. The reverse is heavily worn and the right facing bust is barely visible. The reverse is in a similar condition although it is possible to discern a standing figure and the letter 'E' in the field.

The coins are in poor condition and are more than likely all examples of contemporary copies which were prevalent in Britain during the late 3rd and 4th centuries. As there are only three examples and two came from the spoil heaps rather than secure contexts it seems unlikely that Roman monetary activity in the area was intensive, and that these are examples of the casual loss of small non valuable denominations.

Glass by Aiji Castle

A single fragment of blue-green glass was recovered from a spoilheap of trench 12. It measures 21.9 x 12.7mm and has a thickness of 3.25mm. It is of curving form suggestive of vessel glass but other than numerous scratches on the outer surface it has no distinguishing features.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A surprisingly small collection of struck flint was recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 5). This comprised a broad flake, a narrow flake, a spall (piece less than 20mmx 20mm), an end scraper and a flaked piece. The pieces were all made on black flint but with various types of cortex (thick/rough) and thin/smooth, suggesting more one source was used.

None of the pieces are chronologically distinctive- the narrow flake is not a true 'blade' typical of the mesolithic, but more likely to be a chance production. One cortical flake had been partly invasively flaked on its ventral surface. However, it seems an unsuitable blank with which to produce a piece such as an arrowhead, nor to have been used as a core when much larger nodules were available relatively locally.

Worked Stone by Steven Crabb

Three fragments of worked stone were recovered, two from ditch 14. The larger of these two is a fragment of an upper rotary quern stone; this appears to have been discarded having broken. The incised grooves are still visible. However a shell fossil is also visible on the surface and this would have significantly affected the grinding ability. When this became noticeable it is likely that the stone was disposed of. It is a fine-to-moderate sized sedimentary rock most likely a sandstone.

The smaller fragment is a fine-grained igneous rock that appears to have been used for sharpening or polishing metal tools as it has a smoothed surface

The third fragment is a piece of a lower rotary quern stone which has been well worn with no visible grooves remaining. It is a mostly fine grained igneous rock with larger quartz crystals present.

As the natural geology in this area is chalk and gravel it appears that these objects have been brought to this site for their specific properties, presumably as finished artefacts.

Shell by Aiji Castle

Twenty six fragments of shell weighing 400g was recovered from six contexts (Appendix 6). All but one of these was oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The other was an incomplete upper valve fragment from a mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) found in the uppermost fill (87) of ditch 21. Nine largely complete oyster valve fragments were also recovered from this context. Six fragments were found within ditch 20, scattered throughout its fills. All of the shell was found within contexts dated to the Roman period, when oyster was a staple part of the diet even on inland sites, even though it is almost certainly under-represented in the archaeological record as the shells were often ground up to lime for a number of purposes.

Cremated Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A single deposit of burnt human remains was recovered. The unurned remains were whole-earth recovered in a single 0.05m spit. During post-excavation processing, the soil was floated and wet-sieved to a 1mm mesh size, with all burnt bone and other associated residues separated for further analysis. The burnt bone was sorted using a sieve stack of 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sizes. A total of 1242g of bone was present for analysis, of which 334g (26.9%) measured 10+mm, 417g (33.6%) was between 5mm and 10mm, and 491g (39.5%) was less than 5mm in size. (The weight of bone from the 2mm sieve includes a small quantity of pea gravel, which it was not feasible to separate from the burnt bone.)

The condition of bone was generally good, with many large fragments of bone present. The recorded maximum fragment size was 68.5mm. Although the majority of bone was uniformly white in colour, several pieces of long bone shaft fragments were grey. The presence of white burnt bone indicates an efficient cremation process, (i.e., the skeleton was subjected to adequate time, temperature and oxygen supply for the organic components of the bone to be oxidized).

Initial osteological analysis divided fragments into five main areas of the body: cranial, axial, upper limb, lower limb and long bone (unidentifiable to specific limb). A more detailed identification of fragments to specific skeletal element and side was also undertaken, where possible. The most frequently preserved and identified fragments were portions of the cranial vault and maxilla, tooth roots, vertebral articular facets, rib shafts, and the small bones of the hands and feet (i.e., fragments of carpals, tarsals and phalanges of the fingers and toes). Non-descript fragments of long bone shafts were also exceptionally common. The absence of element duplication and differences in skeletal development suggested that only one individual was present in this assemblage of burnt bone.

Skeletal age at death was assessed based on a limited number of observations present, and resulted in only a general age classification. All elements demonstrated complete fusion of the epiphyses, and presence of the roots of a third maxillary molar indicate the individual was adult at the time of death (i.e., 20+ years). The cranial sutures did not show any signs of fusion, and the absence of degenerative changes (osteophytic lipping) to the vertebral articular facets (and dens of the second cervical vertebra) suggest the individual was likely not of advanced years. The sexually dimorphic aspects of the skull and pelvis were not preserved for analysis, however, the overall gracile nature of the skeletal elements suggested the remains were that of a possible female. There was no evidence of pathological alterations and non-metric traits on any bone.

In conclusion, this human cremation burial contains the remains of a single adult, possibly female.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

A total of 540g of ceramic building material (10 fragments) were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 7). Of these, the majority of identifiable fragments were tile, with no brick fragments identified with certainty. The majority of the material is of Roman date.

A single small fragment was recovered from deposit 62 (10) which is of hard fine sandy fabric with no visible inclusions. The colour is a pale buff orange, and although the form could not be determined it is of broadly Roman date based on the fabric.

Four fragments were recovered from 14 (71). These comprise a piece which is of a hard, fine sandy fabric, a dark red colour with a reduced (grey) core. Two pieces were present which are of a hard, sandy fabric of a greyish red colour with reduced cores. One of these has a fingertip groove along one edge. Two further examples of the same fabric represent pieces of tegula. This type of roof tile has a flange along each side. Of the three main types of flange (those with profiles which are rounded on one side, those rounded on both, and those which are square), both are categorised as the first (rounded on one side). This is the most commonly-occurring type and is formed by pulling up the sides of the rectangular clay form against a flat surface. The thickness of the main body of the tile (20mm), the width and height of the flange (22mm and 28mm) are typical of this type of Roman tile, but are not closely datable

Cut 20 (81) contained an example which is of a hard clay fabric with frequent rounded quartz sand inclusions. The colour is a dark grey at the surface, with light brown grey beneath, and a dark black grey core indicating reducing conditions during firing. The thickness is 19mm and it is slightly uneven. One surface has fine striations or drag marks, while the upper side has combed grooves 1mm wide and 0.5mm deep, which provides keying for mortar. A second piece is of a hard, fine clay fabric with a red colour and grey (reduced) core. It is slightly uneven, 19mm thick, with the lower surface rough and sandy and the upper surface smooth, with 2 combed lines (2mm wide), likely to have been added to hold mortar. A third piece from this context is a thin piece (10mm thick) of a thin sandy fabric with occasional coarse rounded quartz sand inclusions. It is a grey colour and although it is not a typical Roman form and fabric, it is likely to be of broadly Roman date.

Cut 21 (87) contained two fragments, one of a hard fine clay fabric, with a pale yellow grey colour. A shallow, slightly curved groove suggests it is not a fragment of plain tile, though the type is unclear. A second example from this context is a fine clay fabric with occasional air bubbles and very fine limestone inclusions. It varies in thickness from 16 to 22mm and is of likely Roman date, though the type of tile cannot be determined.

Overall, the ceramic building material assemblage recovered from the site can be characterised as domestic, based on the forms present. Although Chauffin suggests that this form of tegula tends to be of the earlier (1st to 3rd century) Roman period, they are not overall considered to be closely datable, as simple forms are easier and cheaper to mass-produce (Brodrigg 1987). They are also durable and are often found with mortar on the upper or lower faces showing that they have been re-used, often in walls and wall foundations.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Three fired clay fragments (7g) were recovered during the evaluation. These are of a friable sandy clay with frequent limestone or chalk inclusions. The colour is orange red and the fragment size means that it is not possible to determine if they represent other categories of clay object, for example loomweights or kiln furniture, and the absence of straw impressions means they cannot be identified as daub.

Animal Bone by Danielle Milbank

A modest assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the evaluation, a total of 132 fragments which is summarised in Appendix 8.

The condition of the bone was moderate, with a moderate to high degree of fragmentation and moderate surface erosion across the majority of the contexts, though context 4 (56) contained bone which was highly fragmented, weathered and friable. The majority of contexts included small pieces which limited the amount of identifiable bone.

The bone was categorised according to species, and where this was not possible, categorised according to size. Large animals include cattle and horse, with medium sized animals including sheep/goat, pig and deer. The 'small animal' category includes cat, dog, and rabbit.

Overall, the assemblage was dominated by cattle elements (24 fragments including several complete bones) in 13 contexts, with sheep/goat present in 10 contexts. Five contexts contained horse elements, though several of the pieces ascribed to the 'large animal' category are likely to also be horse.

Small animals were represented in four contexts, with a single dog phalange identified from context 21 (87), and a small assemblage of ribs, vertebrae, a metapodial and humerus which may represent a juvenile pig individual.

Cut 11(64) contained a horse 3rd metapodial and possible vertebrae, and sheep/goat mandible with tooth. Also recovered from this deposit were two vertebrae from a medium sized animal, probably pig. Cut 11(65) was notable for containing only horse bones, including two parts of the upper jaw with teeth, part of the cranium with orbit, a right fibula(distal and proximal parts). A piece categorised as large animal is also likely to be part of a horse scapula.

Context 16 (75) included a right cattle distal fibula with butchery marks, also a sheep radius ulna with one end neatly chopped, and a medium-sized animal bone with several neat parallel butchery marks.

The largest assemblage was recovered from deposits infilling 'pit' 20. Deposit 82 included horse elements comprising a right tibia-fibula, a right 3rd metacarpal and a left radius-ulna. Cattle examples from this context include a complete left femur, a left and right talus, a right radius-ulna, right and left metacarpals, a partial horn core and part of a left innominate bone. Sheep/goat elements in this context comprised a left mandible, metacarpal, a right tibia-fibula and several teeth. Further elements from this feature include a horse metapodial, cattle right proximal phalanx from deposit 85, and a sheep/goat left scapula from deposit 86.

The minimum number of individuals contained in the assemblage comprises 10: 3 cattle, 2 horse, 2 sheep/goats, 1 dog, 1 pig and one small animal.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Some 23 bulk soil samples were sub-sampled ranging in volume between 1 and 20L were processed from the excavation. The flots were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10m.

The only charred seeds were recovered from four features; 2 (53)[2], 10 (62)[7], 15 (74)[10] and 30 (159) [23] which contained a low density of cereal grains (maximum two per sample) but these were very poorly preserved and were lacking in most identifying characteristics.

Charcoal was present in small to moderate quantities from samples [1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 20] the majority of the charcoal present in these samples was too poor or too small; less than 2mm; to enable identification. Only samples [1] 1 (52), [9] 14 (71) and [13] 25 (92) showed potential with moderate amounts of charcoal with pieces over 2mm.

Conclusion

The evaluation revealed a large variety of deposits ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Medieval period. The earliest features were recorded towards the lower lying south and central areas of the proposed gallop south-west of the wooded area around St Wendred's well, and included a Neolithic pit discovered stratigraphically below the inner core material of a Bronze Age barrow in Trench 3. This may be a simple coincidence but could also indicate that the place and an extended period of significance from well before construction of the barrow

itself. Another Bronze Age ring ditch was excavated in Trench 6, and confirms the accuracy and results of the geophysical survey.

Moving north-east of the wooded area, two linear features certainly or probably of medieval or later date were recorded in Trench 8. The density and character of the features to the far north-east of the evaluation, along with numerous findspots from the HER, reveal the existence of a Roman settlement complex in the vicinity. Topographically this is situated on higher ground than the prehistoric features. The large ditches within Trenches 10 and 11 suggest a boundary to this activity which can also be determined by the scarcity of deposits found during the extension of Trench 12 (downslope). The pottery assemblage, although limited by the nature of the investigation, suggests a rural site of no great wealth or status, of middle to late Roman date, with only slight hints of an early Roman presence. Although the ‘ankle-breaker’ profile of one ditch hints at a military presence, there is nothing else to suggest this and it would seem implausible given the date of most of the finds. The calcareous geology has led to the good preservation of faunal remains whereas the small volume of charred plants remains present is typically unexceptional

All of the features revealed are of well-known types and can be considered typical of dryland sites in southern England. The survival of traces of what appears to be barrow mound material, old ground surface, and the underlying, probably Neolithic, pit, elevates the ring ditch in Trench 3 somewhat above the norm for this type of monument, when generally only the ditch survives. The cremation burial which post-dates the barrow’s construction is fairly typical of the continued use of these monuments later into the Bronze Age after the bulk earthworking has been completed.

References

- BGS, 1981, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 188, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Brodribb, G, 1987, *Roman Brick and Tile*, Gloucester
- Brudenell, M, 2014, ‘Newmarket Training Grounds, Newmarket, Suffolk, a brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation’, Suffolk County Council, Bury St Edmunds
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Rodwell, W, 1978, ‘Stamp decorated pottery of the early Roman period in Eastern England’, in P Arthur and G Marsh (eds), *Early Fine wares in Roman Britain*, BAR 57, Oxford, 225–92
- Roseveare, A, Fry, R and Roseveare, M, 2014, ‘Southfield Farm, Newmarket, Suffolk, Geophysical Survey’ Report SNS141, Hereford
- SCC, 2011, ‘Requirements for a trenched evaluation version 1.3’, Suffolk County Council, Bury St Edmunds
- Shopland, N. 2005, *Archaeological Finds: A Guide to Identification*, Stroud
- Tomber, R and Dore, J, 1998, *The National Roman fabric reference collection: a handbook*, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	48.10	1.60	0.64	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.45m light brown-grey sandy-silt subsoil; 0.45m+ natural chalk geology with mid red-brown sandy-silt patches. Posthole 1
2	28.00	1.60	0.82	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.72m mid red-brown sandy-silt subsoil; 0.72m+ natural chalk geology. Ditches 2 and 3
3	50.50	1.60	0.82	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.75m subsoil (as Tr 2); 0.75m+ natural chalk geology with mid red-brown sandy-silt patches. Cremation 25, Barrow ditch 26, Pit 27, buried soils (80), (97) [Pls 1, 5, 6, 7]
4	52.80	1.60	0.93	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.67m light yellow-brown silty-sand subsoil; 0.67m+ natural chalk geology, occ. flint.
5	51.00	1.60	0.60	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.40m light yellow-brown sandy-silt subsoil; 0.40m+ natural chalk geology, occ. flint. Barrow ditch 28 [Pl. 2]
6	30.50	1.60	0.72	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.58m subsoil (as tr 3); 0.58m+ natural chalk geology, occ. flint. Ditch 29, Barrow ditch 30 [Pls 3, 8]
7	10.00	1.60	1.50	0-1.50m+ modern made ground containing plastic, woodchips and re-deposited natural chalk. Natural geology not reached.
8	33.10	1.60	0.63	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.28m light brown-grey sandy-silt subsoil; 0.28m+ natural chalk geology. Gully 7, ditch 8, shallow hollow 9
9	51.30	1.60	1.65	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-1.00m light grey-brown sandy-silt; 1.00-1.60m light grey-brown clay-silt colluvium; 1.60m+ natural chalk geology. Maximum depth at southern end 0.40m. Pit 4
10	26.40	1.60	0.37	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.28m light grey-brown sandy-silt subsoil; 0.28m+ light yellow sandy-gravel natural geology, freq. flints, occ. chalk. Ditch 5 [Pl. 9]
11	52.70	1.60	0.31	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.27m subsoil (as tr 10); 0.27m+ light white-yellow chalk natural with red-brown sandy-silt patches, occ. flint and gravel. Gully 6, ditch 11
12	75.10	1.60	0.40	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.30m subsoil (as tr 10); 0.30m+ light yellow sandy gravel natural, freq. flint, occ. chalk. Ditches 12,-14, 18, 20-24, gully terminus 15, 17, gully 16, postpad 19. [Pls 4, 10]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	1	52	Posthole		
2	2	53, 54	Ditch		
2	3	55	Ditch		
3	25	92	Cremation	Bronze Age or later	Stratigraphy
3	26	93–5, 151–3	Barrow Ditch	Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
3		96	Mound material?	Bronze Age	Stratigraphy
3	27	98	Small pit	Late Neolithic	Pottery
3		80	Buried soil		
3		97	Barrow mound material	Bronze Age	
5	28	99	Barrow Ditch (unexcavated)	Bronze Age	
6	29	150	Ditch/Hedgeline/Natural feature		EBA pottery
6	30	154–61	Barrow Ditch	Bronze Age	
8	7	59	Gully	Medieval	Pottery
8	8	60	Ditch (unexcavated)	Medieval?	Pottery
8	9	61	Hollow/shallow pit		
9	4	56	Pit	Mid 2nd –4th century AD	Pottery
10	5	57	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
11	6	58	Gully		
11	11	63–5	Ditch	3rd century AD	Pottery
12	12	66–7	Ditch	2nd-3rd century AD	Pottery
12	13	68	Ditch	2nd century AD	Pottery
12		69	Occupation layer	Roman	Pottery
12	14	70–3	Ditch	3rd century AD	Pottery
12	15	74	Gully terminus	2nd century AD	Pottery
12	16	75	Gully	2nd century AD	Pottery
12	17	76	Gully terminus	Roman	Pottery
12	18	77, 78	Ditch	1st century AD	Pottery
12	19	79	Postpad (unexcavated)		
12	20	81–6	Ditch	Late 2nd-3rd century AD	Pottery
12	21	87, 88	Ditch	Late 2nd century AD	Pottery
12	22	89	Ditch		
12	23	90	Ditch		
12	24	91	Ditch	2nd century AD	Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Prehistoric Pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample/spit</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt. (g)</i>	<i>Description</i>
3	25	92	13/ 1	1	1	Heavily abraded split wall fragment; indet fabric
3	25	92	13/ 2	1	1	Moderately abraded wall sherd in a shelly ware
3	27	98	-	94	400	Fresh sherds from Clacton Grooved Ware vessel in shelly fabric
3	27	98	-	7	76	Fresh flint tempered wall sherds
3	27	98	17	40	37	Additional fragments from Clacton Grooved Ware vessel
3	-	97	-	7	34	Fresh to lightly abraded flint tempered and shelly wall fragments from at least two vessels
3	-	97	16	12	25	As above with the addition of a grog tempered wall fragment
6	29	150	18	1	1	Fresh wall sherd in fabric tempered with sparse burnt flint
6	30	154	-	1	2	Lightly abraded wall sherd in fine sandy ware; possibly Beaker
TOTALS				164	577	

APPENDIX 4: Roman and Medieval Pottery

Trench	Cut	Deposit	Sample	Type	Samian	LNVCC	HORN	BW	GY	OXID	SHELL	Other	Med	Total No	Total Wt (g)
9	4	56		ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
8	8	60		surf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
10	5	57		ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6
11	11	64		ditch	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	270
12		69		Bank or surface?	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	22
12	7	59	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
12	10	62		pit	-	-	-	6	11	18	-	-	-	35	355
12	12	66		ditch	1	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	9	141
12	12	67		ditch	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	90
12	13	68		ditch	-	-	4	15	2	6	-	-	-	27	319
12	14	71		ditch	-	1	-	9	8	6	-	-	-	24	202
12	15	74		Ditch/gully	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	26
12	16	75	10	ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
12	17	76		Ditch/gully	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	13
12	18	78		ditch	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	30
12	20	82		ditch	-	3	-	8	14	4	-	-	-	29	426
12	20	85		ditch	2	9	-	6	13	3	-	-	-	33	367
12	21	87		ditch	1	2	-	6	11	15	9	1	-	45	836
12	24	91		ditch	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	9	82
12	TR12	US			-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	48
TOTAL					5	19	8	59	74	62	10	2	2	241	3254

APPENDIX 5: Flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Type</i>
12	20	82		Flake
3	-	97		Scraper; Narrow flake; flaked flake
11	11	64	8	Spall

APPENDIX 6: Shell

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Shell</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
11	11	64	Ditch	Oyster	1	1
12	13	68	Ditch	Oyster	4	46
12	14	71	Ditch	Oyster	4	59.5
12	15	74	Gully	Oyster	1	5.5
12	20	82	Ditch	Oyster	3	53
12	20	85	Ditch	Oyster	2	51
12	20	86	Ditch	Oyster	1	13
12	21	87	Ditch	Oyster	9	166.5
12	21	87	Ditch	Mussel	1	4.5

APPENDIX 7: Brick and tile

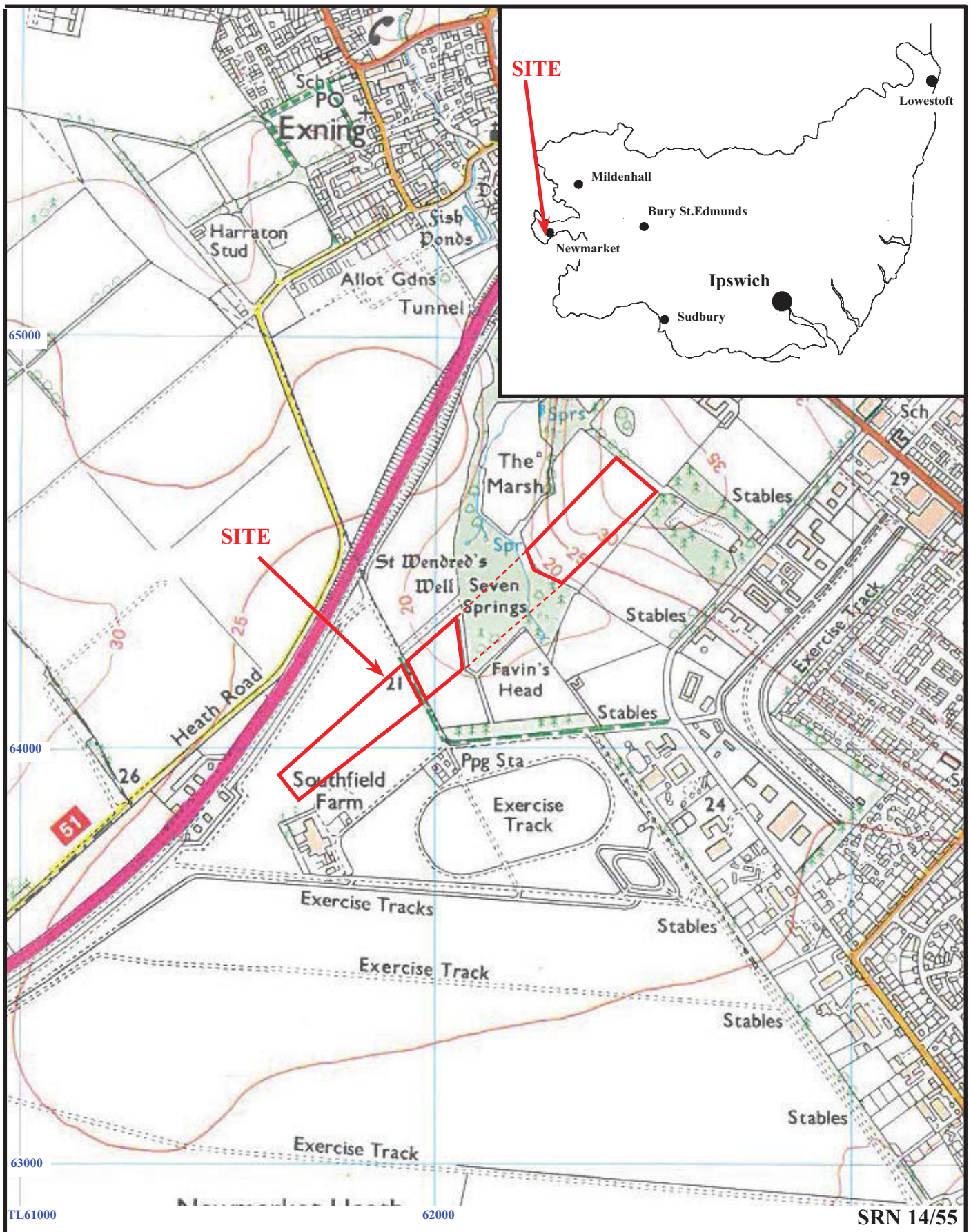
<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
12	10	62	Pit	1	4
12	14	71	Ditch	4	327
12	20	82	Ditch	3	108
12	21	87	Ditch	2	101
Total				10	540

APPENDIX 8: Inventory of animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Sheep/ goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>med</i>	<i>small</i>
4	56	6						6	
5	57	1						1	
11	63	7	1		3		1		2
11	64	19	2	1	3		1	9	3
11	65	11	6	1			4		
12	66	2		1	1				
13	68	1		1					
	69	6		3	1		1	1	
14	71	3		2	1				
15	74	1				1			
16	75	4		1	1			2	
18	78	11		1	2	1	4	3	
20	82	34	3	8	5		15	2	1
20	85	5	1	1			3		
20	86	7			1			6	
21	87	9		4	1		3		1 dog
	91	5						5	
TOTAL		132	13	24	19	2	32	35	7
MNI			2	3	2	1			2

APPENDIX 9: Sample details

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample volume used (L)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	1	1	52	Posthole	10	charcoal
2	2	2	53	Ditch	20	Cereals; little charcoal
3	2	3	55	Ditch	20	
4	10	5	57	Ditch	20	little charcoal
5	11	6	58	Gully	10	little charcoal
6	8	7	59	Gully	20	
7	12	10	62	Pit	10	Cereals; little charcoal
8	11	11	64	Ditch	20	little charcoal
9	12	14	71	Ditch	20	charcoal
10	12	15	74	Gully terminus	10	Cereals; little charcoal
11	12	17	76	Gully terminus	10	little charcoal
12	12	20	82	Ditch	10	little charcoal
13	3	25	92	Cremation	spits	charcoal
14	3	26	93	Barrow Ditch	20	little charcoal
15	3	26	94	Barrow Ditch	20	
16	3	-	97	Mound material	20	
17	3	27	98	Small pit	10	
18	6	29	150	Ditch/Hedgeline	10	
19	6	30	154	Barrow Ditch	20	
20	6	30	155	Barrow Ditch	20	little charcoal
21	6	30	157	Barrow Ditch	20	
22	6	30	158	Barrow Ditch	20	
23	6	30	159	Barrow Ditch	20	Cereals; little charcoal
24	3	26	151	Barrow Ditch	10	
25	3		80	Buried soil	1	



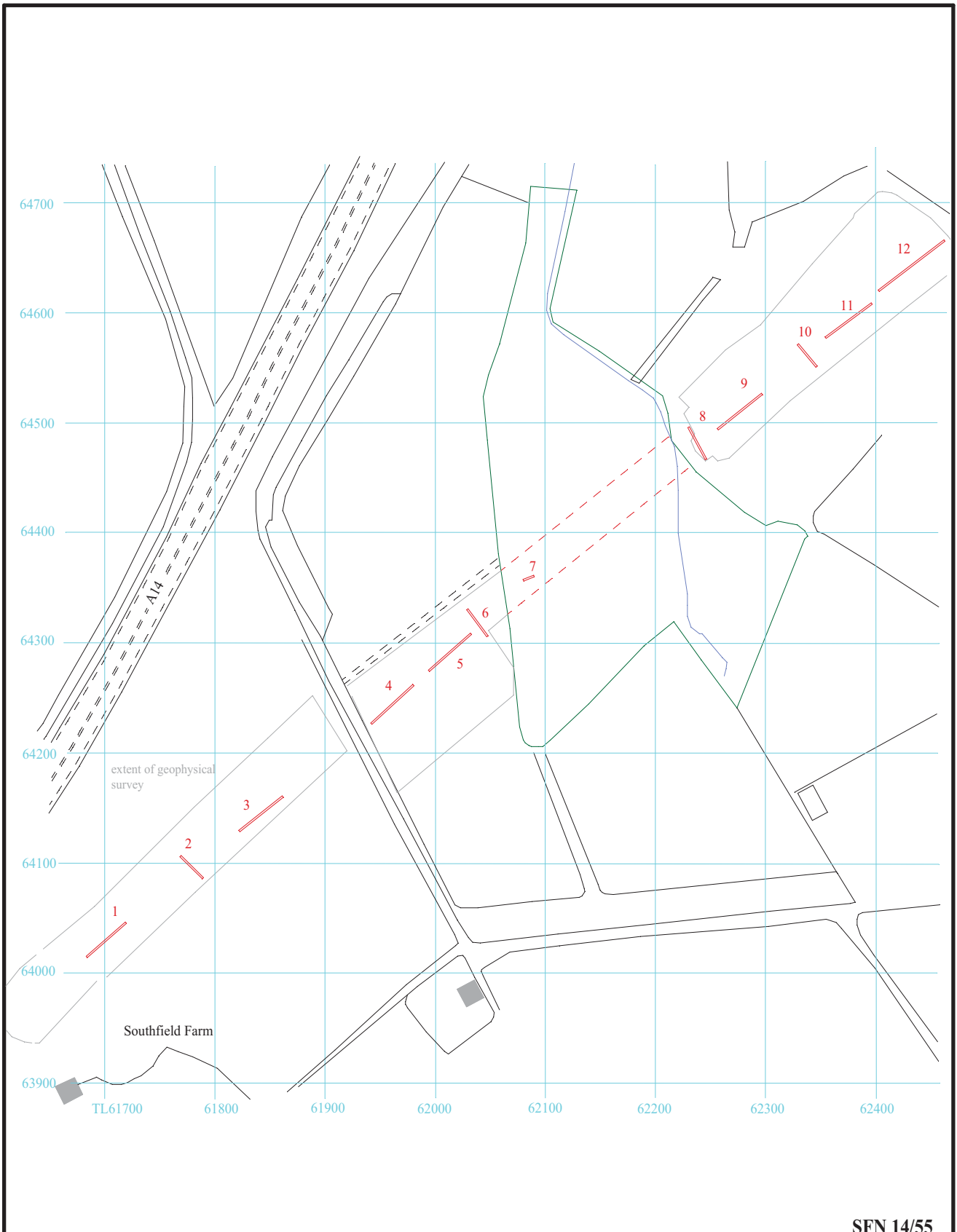
**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014**

Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Southfield Farm and Newmarket in Suffolk.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 226 at 1:12500
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



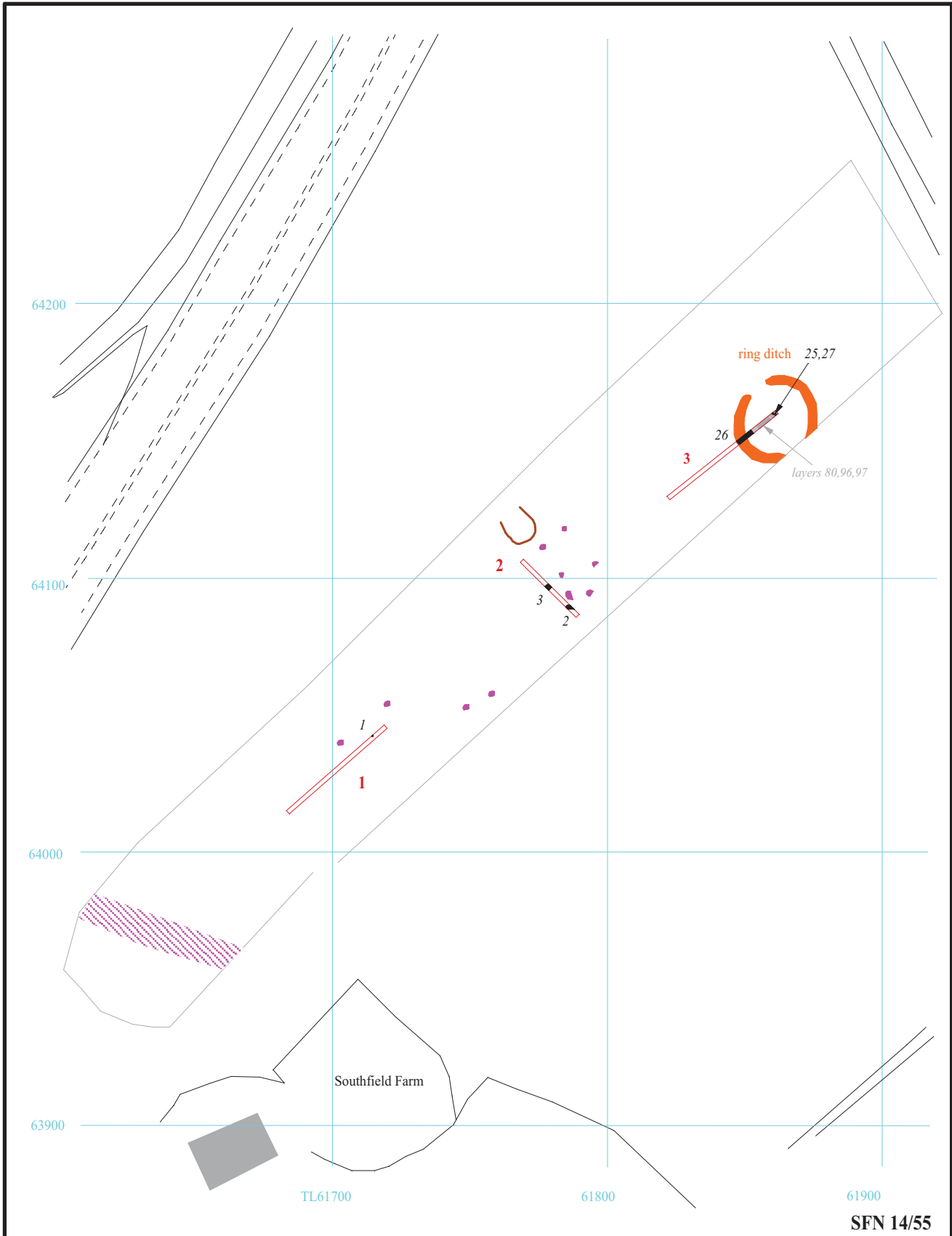
SFN 14/55

**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



SFN 14/55

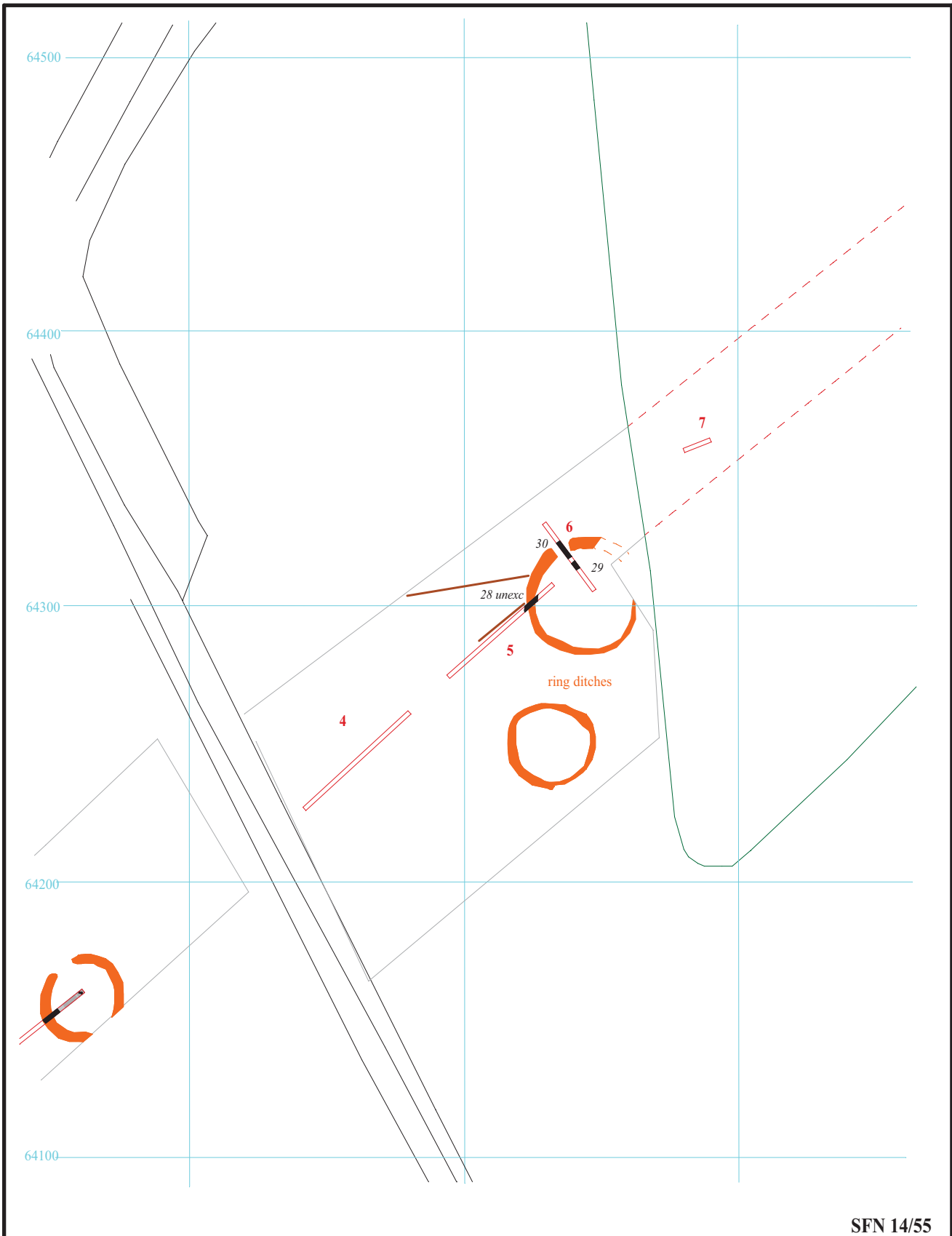


**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. South-western end of proposal with features and geophysical anomalies.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



SFN 14/55

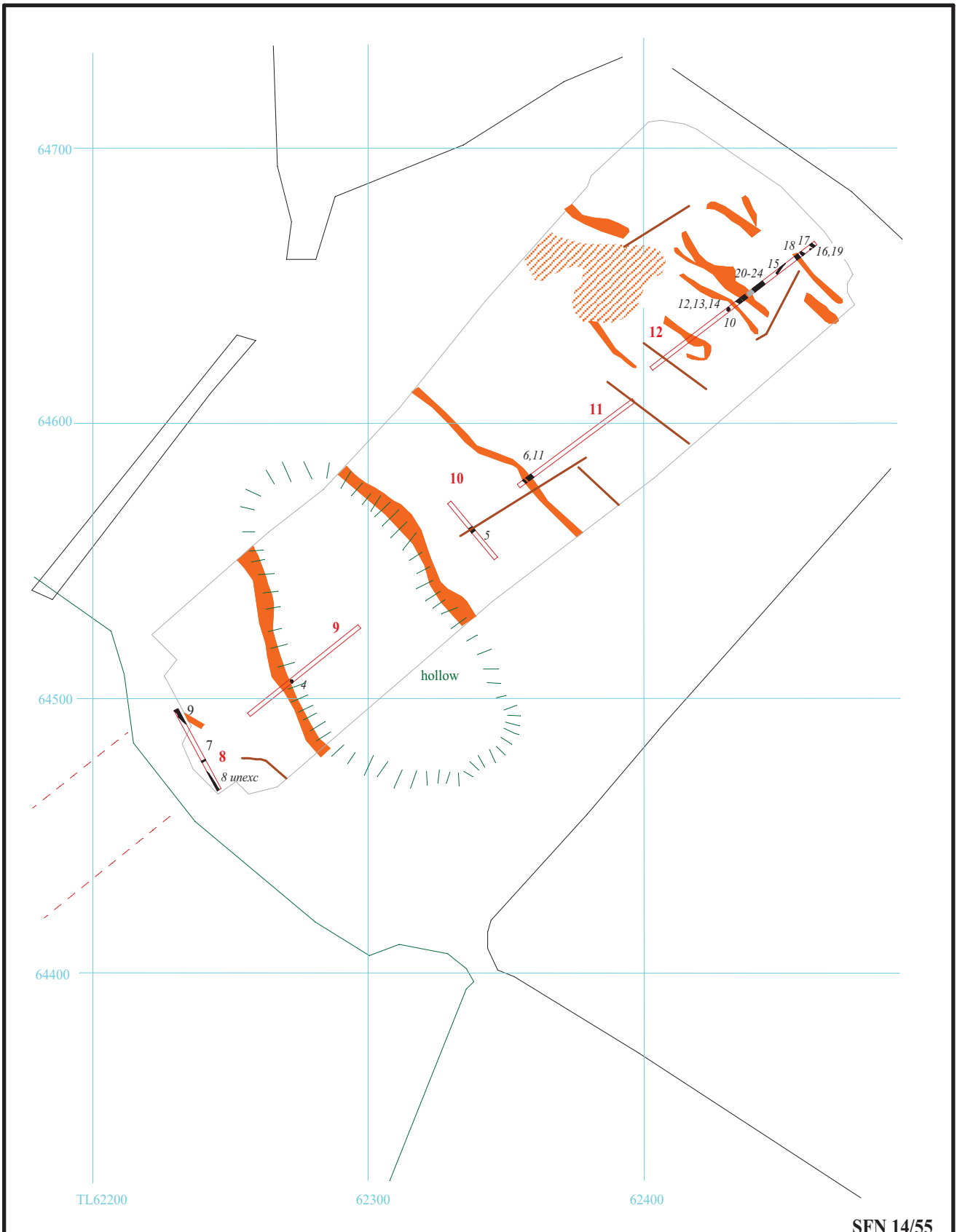
**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014**

Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Central area of site, with features and geophysical anomalies.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



SFN 14/55



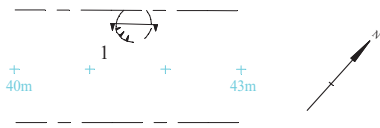
**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. North east end of proposal with features and geophysical anomalies.

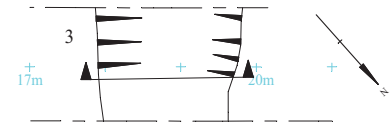
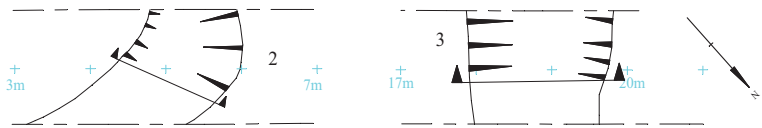


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

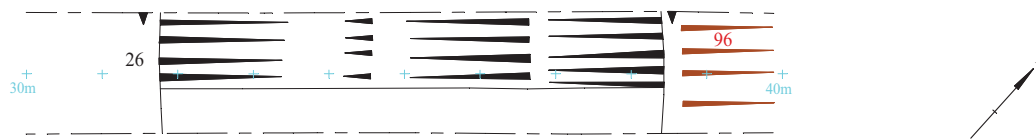
Trench 1



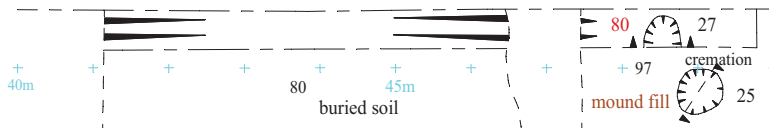
Trench 2



Trench 3



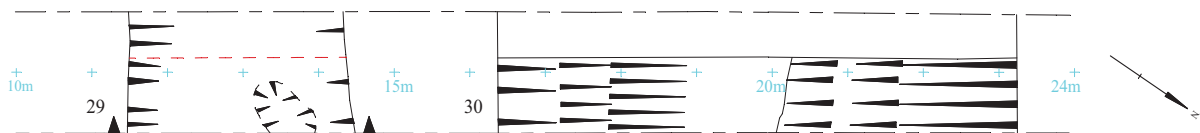
Trench 3 continued



Trench 5



Trench 6



SFN 14/55

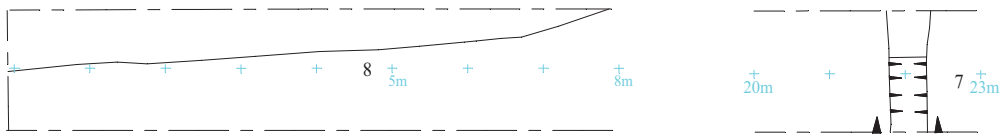
New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 6. Detail of trenches.

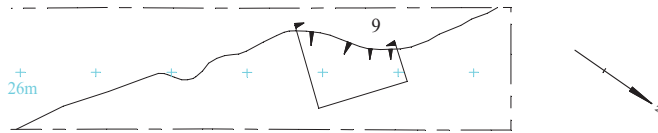


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

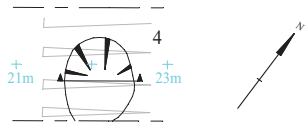
Trench 8



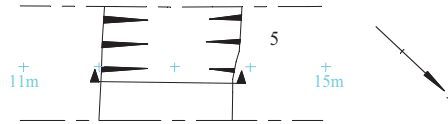
Trench 8 continued



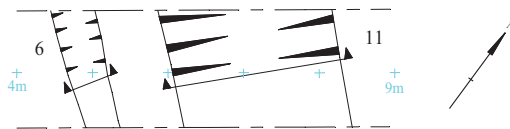
Trench 9



Trench 10



Trench 11



SFN 14/55

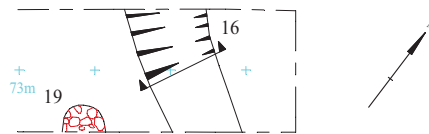
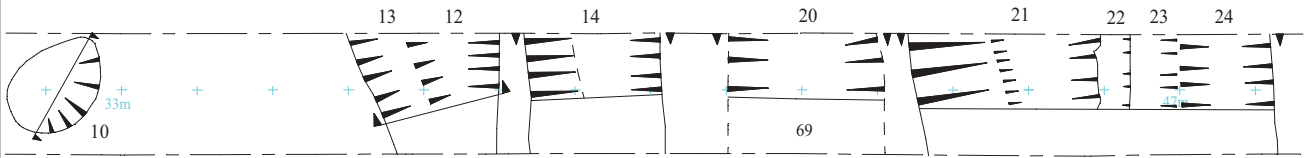
New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 7. Detail of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

Trench 12



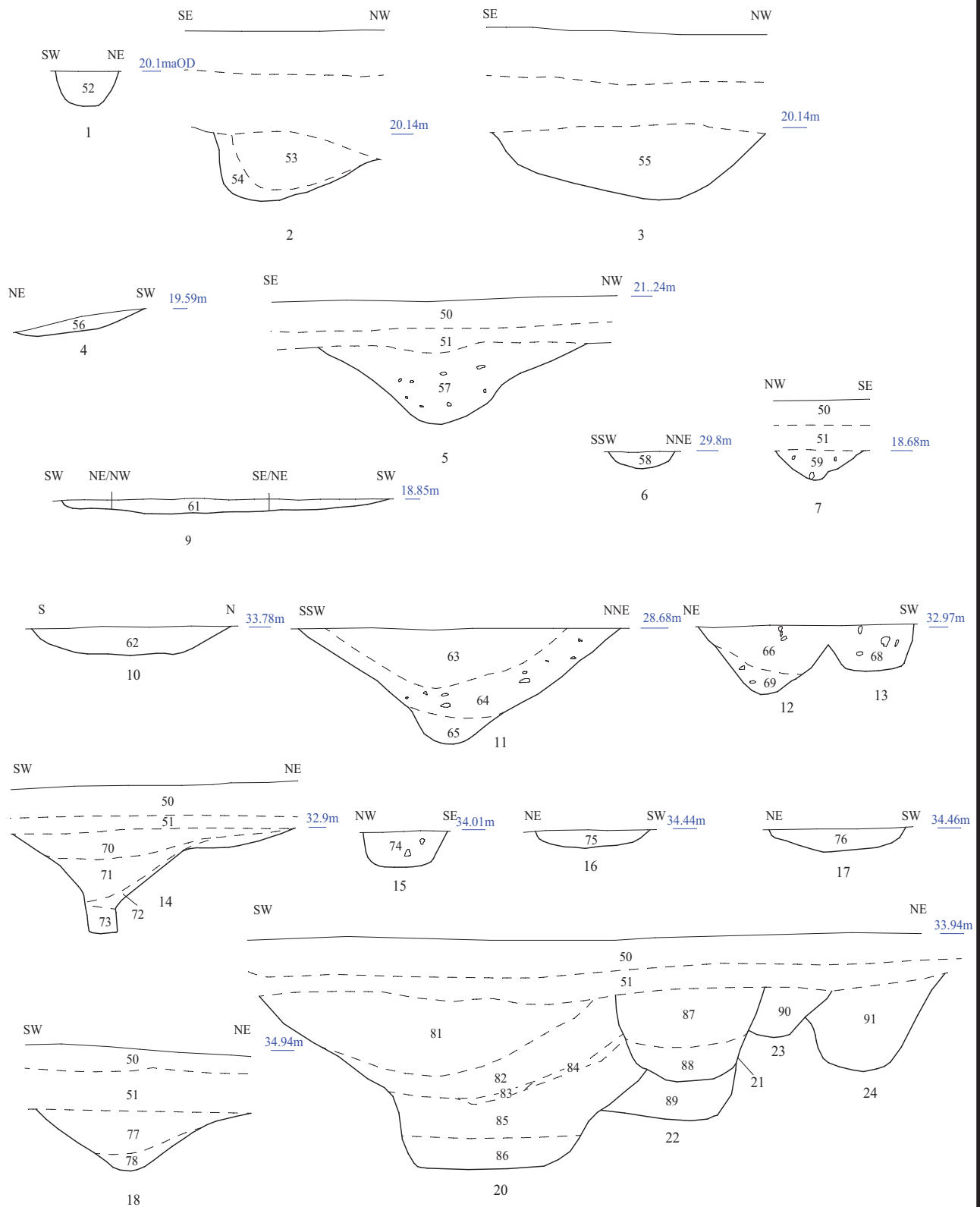
SFN 14/55

New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 8. Detail of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



SFN 14/55

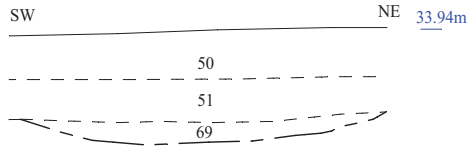
**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 9. Sections.

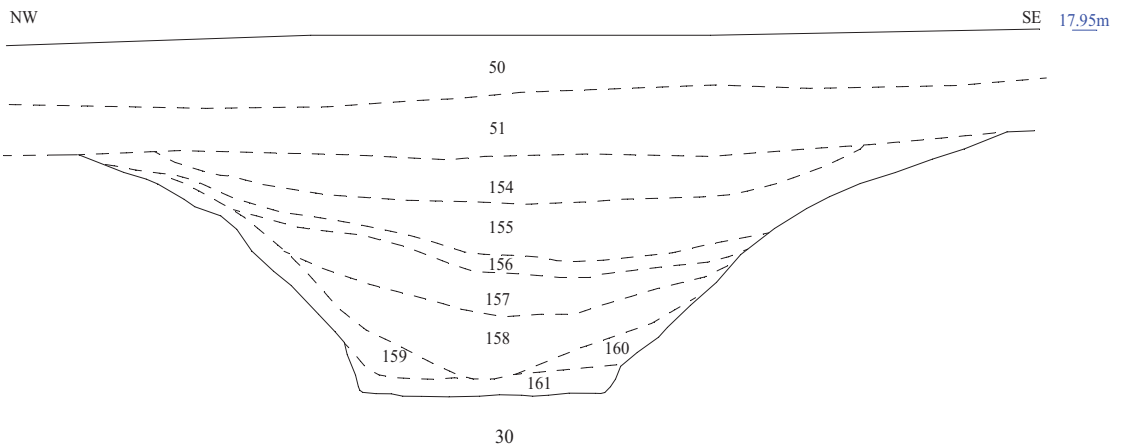
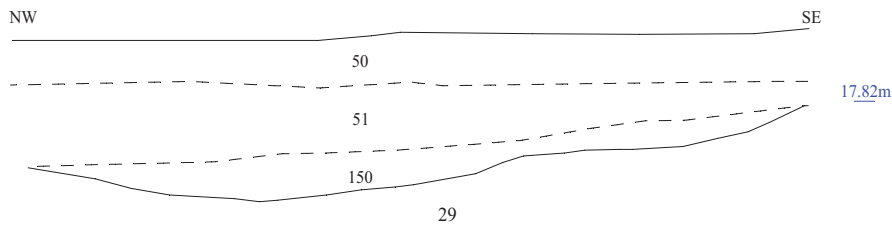
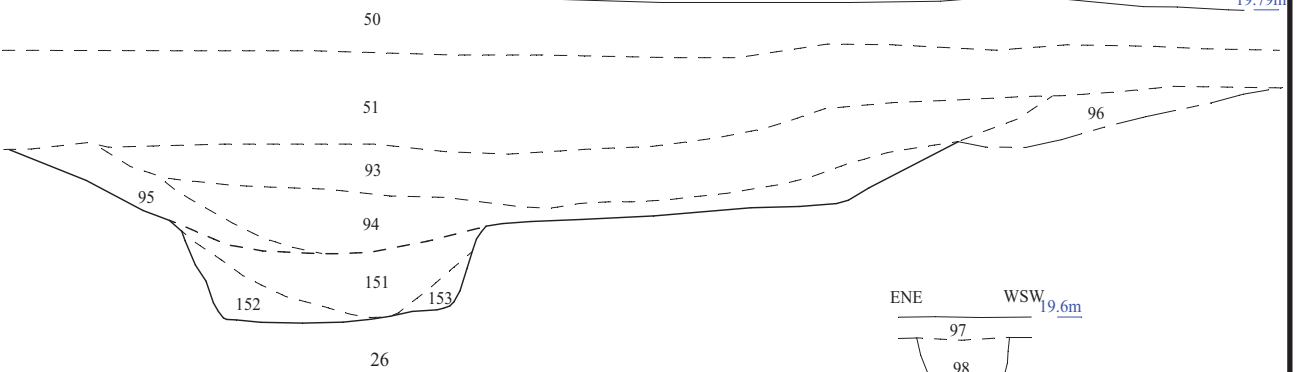


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

N S
19.98maOD
Profile of cremation 25



SW NE 19.79m



SFN 14/55

**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 10. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 3, looking south west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 5, looking south east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

SFN 14/55

**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 - 2.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 3. Trench 6, looking south east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 12, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

SFN 14/55

**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 3 - 4.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Trench 3, cremation 25 looking north east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 3, pit 27 sealed beneath mound deposit 97, cutting buried soil 80; also showing the scoop of fully excavated cremation 25 to left; looking south east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

SFN 14/55

**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 - 6.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 7. Trench 3, ring ditch slot 26, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 6, ring ditch slot 30, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.

SFN 14/55

**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014**
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 - 8.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 9. Trench 10, ditch slot 5, looking south west, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 10. Trench 12, post-pad 19, looking south east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

SFN 14/55

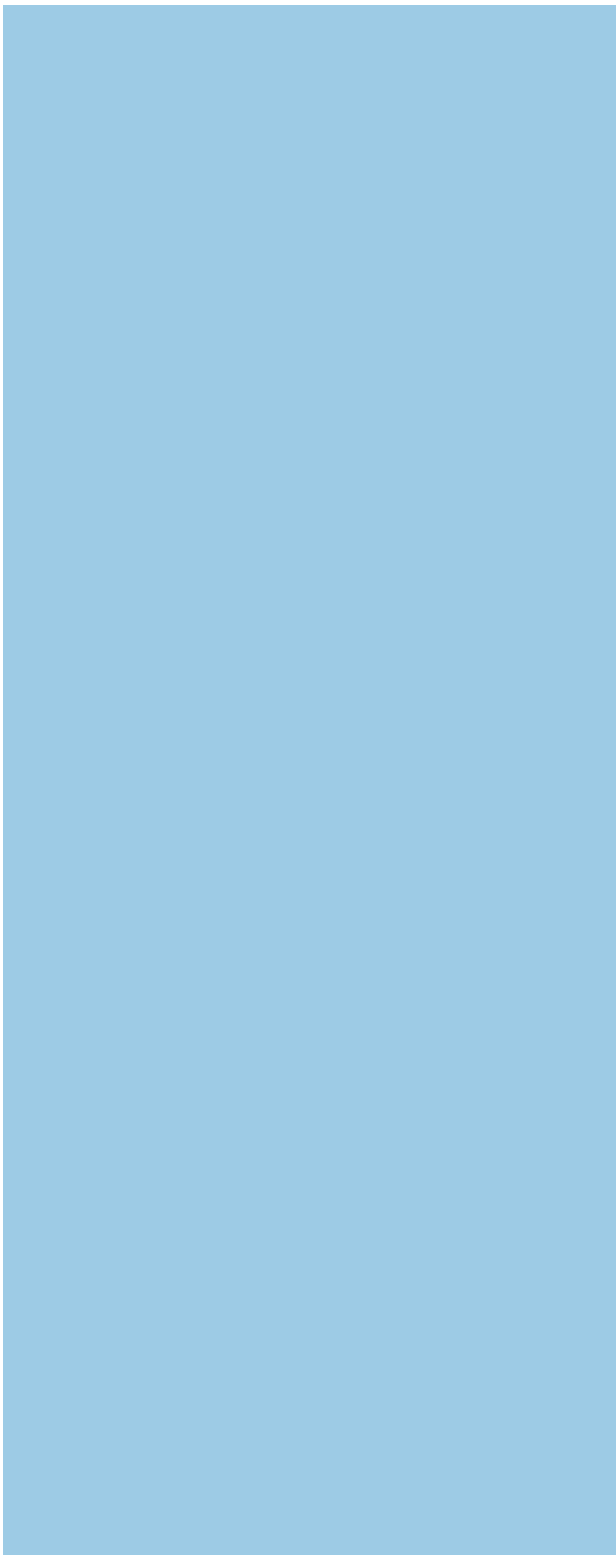
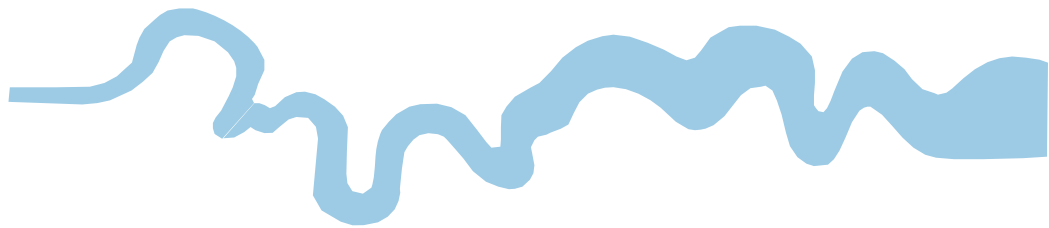
**New Gallops, Southfield Farm, Newmarket,
Suffolk, 2014**
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 9 - 10.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**