Site to the rear of the High Street
Newmarket
Suffolk

Desk-Based Assessment

Client: Unex Group

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NGR: 563781 263180

January 2012
Site to the rear of the High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk

Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by the Unex Group to undertake a
desk-based assessment of land to the rear of the High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk.
The aim of the assessment was to define the archaeological potential of the Site in
advance of potential redevelopment. The desk-based assessment will be used by
the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer to determine the archaeological
potential of the site and subsequently the scope of any further archaeological
investigation. The proposed development site lies just to the west of the Medieval
core of the town and part of it is within a Conservation Area. There are no
Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings.

Evidence for pre-medieval activity is not well attested in the record and, therefore, it
remains difficult to estimate the likelihood of encountering any archaeological
remains within the area of the development site. Its location next to the ancient
routeway - The Icknield Way - may have attracted settlement from the prehistoric
period onwards.

The development site is situated within the vicinity of the historic core of the town of
Newmarket, a small market town dating from the early 13th century. It was located
in what was the town’s common field. The majority of the proposed development site
appears to have been in agricultural use up until the early or mid 19th century and
perhaps up until the beginning of the 20th century. From the mid 17th century,
Newmarket’s development was closely linked with horse racing. The undeveloped
part of the site is adjacent to a stable and has been previously used as a paddock
for horses.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by the Unex Group to undertake a desk-based assessment of land to the rear of the High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR 563781 263180). This report will consider the buried archaeological resource within the proposed development site (hereafter ‘the Site’) which could, if present, be directly impacted by construction. In addition, Listed Buildings are included as the proposals have the potential to incur indirect impact by means of a change to their setting.

1.1.2 A 500m Search Area, centred on the Site, was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (Fig 1). Where appropriate, details of sites and monuments lying outside the Search Area have also been assessed as part of this assessment.

1.1.3 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists’ Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1994, revised September 2001).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The site is being considered by the Unex Group as the site of a new supermarket, hotel, retail and restaurant development. The Site measures c3.5 hectares (Fig 1). No planning application has yet been submitted to Forest Heath District Council.

1.3 Location, Geology and Topography

1.3.1 The Site is centred on NGR 563781 263180. It is located near the centre of Newmarket, just to the west of the historic town core, between the High Street and Rowley Drive. The Site is bordered by Fitzroy Stables to the south-east, private dwellings to the south and west and roads to the north and east.

1.3.2 Newmarket is located along a chalk belt that runs from Norfolk to Wessex. The solid geology of the Site is chalk. An archaeological monitoring at Church Lane, just to the north-east of the site, recorded drift geology of sandy silt (Tester, 2007, 2). The Site is situated on relatively level land at approximately 35m OD, and lies 600m north-west of a watercourse.

1.3.3 The south-western portion of the Site, adjacent to the High Street, contains commercial buildings. The majority of the Site is undeveloped and is under rough grass with some brambles (Plate 2). A tarmac drive lined with trees runs from north-west to south-east along the line of a previous field boundary (Plate 1). This links Fitzroy Stables with Rowley Drive and is in use by horse riders. Another former field boundary is still in existence on the eastern half of the site as a row of thinly spaced trees, running from south-west to north-east.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank the Unex Group (Stephen Walsh) for commissioning this assessment. Thanks are also due to Colin Pendleton at the Suffolk County Council HER and the staff at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds for their help and assistance.
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

2.1.1 No primary historical documentary sources were consulted. However books on the history and archaeology of Suffolk and Newmarket were consulted, some of which made use of primary sources.

2.1.2 Newmarket is not recorded by name in the Domesday Book of 1086, being a later creation. The earliest reference to Newmarket is from 1219. In 1223 King Henry Ill gave Richard Argentin, the Lord of the Manor of Exning, the right to hold a fair at his manor of New Market (confirmed in 1227). Clearly a new market had been created before 1219 and established by 1223 (May, 1982, 1-2). Newmarket is situated where the great London to Norwich road converged with the Icknield Way (see section 2.2.4). A settlement (either planned or deriving from natural growth) subsequently developed. The new market, provided a venue for surrounding villages to buy and sell produce and it also served as a watering place for travellers along the busy road (May, 1982, 4). The necessary water supply needed for a settlement was provided by a water-course which still runs through the town (approximately 600m to the east of the Site).

2.1.3 The Site lies just outside the medieval core of the town. A 15th century document (not viewed as part of this assessment) shows long tenements on the north side of the High Street, to the east of the Site. This document has been reproduced as a map in Peter May's book *Newmarket Medieval and Tudor* (1982, 39) and appears as Fig 3 of this assessment.

2.1.4 Newmarket had only one field, which was known as the Great Common or Market Means. The latter name was probably an abbreviation of (New)market (De)mesne. This was an open field, divided into strips and cultivated by various different inhabitants. The Site lies within this former medieval open field (Fig 3).

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

2.2.1 Suffolk County Council retains a database of all recorded archaeological sites, Listed Buildings, findspots, and archaeological events within the county as well as other designations such as Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. The Suffolk HER was consulted in December 2011 for information pertaining to the historic environment within the Search Area. The HER data is provided in tabular format in Appendix B.

2.2.2 The HER is not a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.2.3 The only HER records within the search area date from the medieval to post-Medieval periods (c.AD1200 to 1900). No earlier finds or features are known of within the search area. However, in order to set the site in its context, a brief description of prehistoric to Saxon date archaeology from outside the search area is given here.

2.2.4 No prehistoric finds or features are known within the Site or the search area. The Site is however located next to the Icknield Way; an ancient long-distance routeway consisting of several trackways. It runs along a chalk ridge stretching from Norfolk to Wessex (May, 1982, 1). In Newmarket the Icknield Way runs roughly along the line of the current High Street. Its course to the south-west is marked by a gap in the Devil's Dyke (see section 2.27).
2.2.5 To the west of the search area, Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) were scattered across Newmarket Heath until the 19th century when they were cleared to make better conditions for horse racing. Just outside the search area, to the north-west of the Site, seven burials dating from the Bronze Age were found at Edinburgh Road. These burials suggest that settlement of this date may lie in the vicinity of the site.

2.2.6 No archaeological finds or features from the Iron Age are recorded from the vicinity. A fairly substantial amount of Romano-British occupation evidence has been found to the north of the search area but none within it. In 1904 a Roman villa was discovered just north of Exning, and to its south Roman burials with grave goods were found during digging of a gravel pit in the 19th century. Roman wells have been identified and metal detecting investigations have uncovered finds including coins and pottery. It is presumed that the Icknield Way carried on in use as a routeway throughout the Roman period and later.

2.2.7 Whilst there is no evidence for Saxon activity within the search area, there are a number of recorded finds nearby. An Early Saxon inhumation cemetery and a Middle Saxon royal centre of the East Anglian king Anna were located at Exning (Dymond and Martin 1999). The grounds of Hamilton Stud, approximately 1km to the north-west of the Site contain the site of St Wendreda's well, said to have been used as a healing spring by Anna's daughter. Just over 2km to the west of the Site is the Devil's Dyke earthwork built in the Saxon period as a territorial boundary.

2.2.8 The curtilage of the Medieval and Post Medieval core of the town is defined by the HER under NKT 022 and is depicted on Fig 2. It included the site of the Medieval fair, guildhall, market, the churches of St Marys and All Saints as well as the tenements mentioned in section 2.1.3. NKT 022 broadly corresponds with the town's designated Conservation Area. The Site lies just outside of the historic town core but within the Conservation Area.

2.2.9 The Medieval Church of St Mary (NKT002) is within the search area, approximately 300m north-east of the Site. It was built in the late 13th century (May, 1982, 2) although the style of architecture is chiefly Perpendicular (14th and 15th century). In 1856 and 1887 the church was enlarged and repaired.

2.2.10 To the north of St Mary's Church and approximately 400m north-east of the Site is the site of between four and seven icehouses. These date from between 1701 and 1900 and were capped in 1963, before Icewell Hill Flats was constructed (NKT 008).

2.2.11 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site but there are 31 within the search area, mainly located along the High Street and Church Lane (Fig 2). Apart from the medieval Church of St Mary, the Listed Buildings date to between the 17th and 19th centuries.

2.2.12 All other HER records relate to archaeological evaluations and monitoring and are detailed below in section 2.6.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

2.3.1 A search was undertaken of all historic manuscript maps and OS maps held at the Suffolk Record Office (SRO) in Bury St Edmunds. A search was also made of the full series of OS maps at www.old-maps.co.uk. The maps available for study ranged in date from 1783 to the present day. No tithe maps of the site were available for study at the SRO or at the Cambridgeshire Archives.

2.3.2 The study of maps and associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later
land use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Site that as a result of development are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. The maps relevant to the Site are listed in the bibliography.

2.3.3 The earliest cartographic evidence for the Site comes from the Hodkinson map of Suffolk of 1783. John Chapman’s plan of Newmarket dated four years later is at a larger scale and provides more detail. It shows the Site as straddling two fields (Fig 4) to the rear of the buildings lining the High Street (apart from the south-western portion of the Site, which fronts the High Street). The enclosure map of 1821 (Fig 5) shows the eastern field (where the majority of the Site is located) as having been divided into five fields. A small square building is shown in the centre and the five fields are marked as belonging to Charles ?Tibbils. The south-western portion of the site, which fronts the High Street and is currently occupied by commercial buildings, is shown as containing one building.

2.3.4 The lack of a tithe map is regrettable as this map (and its associated tithe award) would have given the land use of these fields in the mid 19th century. It is not clear at what point the fields in question ceased to be used for arable cultivation and were turned over for horse paddocks. By the time of the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of the 1860s (Fig 6) the central building is marked as stables. There is another small building attached to it and a small enclosure surrounding them. Two other field boundaries have been added (both south-west to north-east). The south-western portion of the site, fronting the High Street is shown as having stables and a bowling green.

2.3.5 The second edition OS map of 1902 is almost identical to the 1st edition map. The field boundary linking the stable building to Rowley Drive has been turned into a driveway. The third edition OS map of 1926 does not show much change to the site. The south-western portion which fronts the High Street has the addition of a large industrial-looking building and two smaller buildings.

2.3.6 Later maps do not show much change to the site; the fields remain but their usage is unclear. The south-western portion fronting the High Street seems to have acquired its present configuration of commercial buildings between 1953 and the present day. On an OS map of 1970 a swimming pool and garage are marked in this area.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

2.4.1 A search of aerial photographs was not carried out for this assessment. It was not considered to be useful as the site lies within a built-up area and has not been under crop since before the advent of aerial photography (as far as can be established). Current aerial photographs of the site on Google Earth were, however, consulted (www.google.co.uk).

2.5 Earthworks

2.5.1 A walkover survey of the site was carried out on 3rd January 2012. The site is situated on mostly level ground with the only earthwork evident a depressed area of grass forming an oval in the western half of the site. This is visible as an earthwork on present day aerial photographs of the site (on Google Earth) and is likely to be a horse exercise track.

2.6 Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring

2.6.1 A number of archaeological investigations within the search area have been carried out in the past five years. These consist of three watching briefs (archaeological monitoring
of groundworks) and one evaluation (digging of archaeological trial trenches). The reports were examined at the Suffolk HER. All four investigations took place to the rear of properties within the historic core of the town, located 300-400m north-east of the Site (NKT 015, 025, 030 and 034). Fairly unremarkable features relating to Medieval and post-medieval occupation were revealed including a well, chalk floor surfaces, clay footings and a cellar.
3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

In this section, an attempt has been made to map all known monuments and events and, based on this mapping, to predict the existence of further remains within the Site. These predictions should not be used to produce 'constraint maps'.

3.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (700,000 – 4000BC)
3.1.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology is not present in the record within the search area or the vicinity and therefore the likelihood of such remains existing on the Site are low.

3.2 Neolithic (4000- 2000 BC)
3.2.1 Evidence of Neolithic activity is absent from the search area. However this may be due to lack of investigation or recording and does not definitely indicate a lack of activity. Prehistoric remains are often ephemeral and may consist of isolated pits or artefact scatters. The Site is located next to the Icknield Way and as such may have attracted prehistoric settlement or burial. The potential for the existence of Neolithic remains is considered to be low.

3.3 Bronze Age (2000- 700BC)
3.3.1 Bronze Age barrows have been recorded to the north and west of the search area. Nothing of this nature has been recorded from within the search area but any barrows would have been truncated by centuries of ploughing. The potential for the existence of Bronze Age archaeology is considered to be low to moderate.

3.4 Iron Age (700 BC- AD 43)
3.4.1 Given the paucity of Iron Age evidence from the immediate vicinity the likelihood of the site preserving remains from this period is considered to be low.

3.5 Romano-British (AD 43-410)
3.5.1 No remains of this period have been recorded within the search area. However the site does lie alongside the route of the Icknield Way. A Roman villa and burials are known at Exning. The potential for the existence of Romano-British archaeology is considered to be low to moderate.

3.6 Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)
3.6.1 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon archaeology is absent. It is known that Newmarket originated in the Medieval period and was not an Anglo-Saxon settlement. The centre of activity during this period was Exning and therefore, although there was probably much traffic along the Icknield Way during this time, the likelihood of any features from this period is considered to be low.

3.7 Medieval and post-medieval (AD 1066 – 1900)
3.7.1 The Site lay outside the medieval town core and occupied an open field in Newmarket. Cartographic evidence indicates that the site continued to be used as a field into the post-medieval period. The potential for features of this period existing is therefore considered low.
4 Degree of Survival

4.1 The field/paddock area

4.1.1 The majority of the Site is undeveloped and under rough grass. From the 13th century the Site was part of a large open field under arable cultivation. The non-survival of ridge and furrow from the medieval period suggests the field was also subject to modern ploughing. It is not clear from the cartographic evidence when this activity ceased. An oval earthwork depression visible from the ground and the air, combined with the Site’s location next to Fitzroy House stables, indicate that the land has been previously used for keeping and exercising horses.

4.1.2 Any pre-medieval buried remains on the Site are likely to have been severely truncated, but not necessarily destroyed, by medieval and modern ploughing.

4.2 The developed area

4.2.1 The area containing commercial buildings facing onto the High Street was also part of the medieval open field and therefore the same truncation of pre-medieval features by ploughing will have occurred. From the early 19th century this area started to be developed. The 1860s OS map shows a bowling green and stables on the High Street frontage.

4.2.2 This portion of the Site seems to have acquired its present configuration of buildings between 1953 and the present day. On the 1970 OS map a swimming pool and garage are marked in this area. It is expected that the footings for these buildings and the terracing for the bowling green will have damaged but not totally destroyed any archaeological remains. However, the excavation of the swimming pool is expected to have completely destroyed any surviving archaeology.
5 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 There is a paucity of archaeological findspots and features from the search area and there are no records at all for the Site itself. The majority of the Site was used for fields from the medieval period up until the present day and is therefore unlikely to produce any archaeological remains of this date.

5.1.2 The lack of evidence for earlier activity may be due to genuine absence or perhaps truncation by medieval and later ploughing. The majority of the Site has not been subject to development and has been left apparently undisturbed for centuries. As a result, archaeological remains may be surviving that have not as yet been revealed or recorded. The fact that the Site has been under pasture means that it has not been available for aerial photography, field walking or metal detecting. It is therefore somewhat of an unknown quantity.
6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1.1 The proposed development site lies just to the west of the medieval core of the town and is within a Conservation Area. The no Scheduled Monuments lie within the search area. Listed Buildings are present at Queens Lodge (these will be covered in a separate report to be produced by Savill's). There are 31 Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the development. Part of the Site within the Conservation Area as well as its proximity to Listed Buildings will be a factor taken into consideration when planning permission is determined.

6.1.2 Evidence for pre-medieval activity is not well attested in the record and it remains difficult to estimate the likelihood of archaeological remains surviving within the area of the development site. It should be borne in mind that the proximity of the Site to The Icknield Way may have made it an area of potential settlement from the prehistoric period onwards.

6.1.3 During the medieval period the development site lay within the town’s common field, close to the historic core of Newmarket. It appears that the majority of the proposed development site was in agricultural use up until at least the early to mid 19th century when Fitzroy House stables were built and perhaps into the early 20th century. Although the site has remained undeveloped it is possible that medieval and modern ploughing will have had a detrimental effect on any pre-medieval remains on the site.

6.1.4 The portion of land fronting the High Street has been developed since the 19th century and these buildings will also have damaged but perhaps not destroyed any remains preserved below ground.
# Appendix A. Summary of HER and Listed Building Information

## HER Entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER No.</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NKT 002</td>
<td>TL 6410 6342</td>
<td>Church of St Mary</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Extant Building</td>
<td>The earliest elements are 13th century. The style of architecture is chiefly Perpendicular (14th and 15th century). In 1856 the church was enlarged and repaired. In 1887 the church was thoroughly restored again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKT 008</td>
<td>TL 6405 6355</td>
<td>The Icewell, Mount Pleasant</td>
<td>Post-Medieval 1701 AD to 1900 AD</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Icehouses. Between 4 and 7 icehouses were capped in 1963 before Icewell Hill Flats were constructed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKT 015</td>
<td>TL 6402 6322</td>
<td>Black Bear Harley-Davidson Showroom</td>
<td>Post-Medieval 19th century</td>
<td>Archaeological Monitoring in 2011</td>
<td>All fifteen footing holes were observed. All of the evidence of activity dated to the post-medieval occupation of the site. A large, rubble infilled, Victorian cellar was identified and similarly dated brick walls were recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKT 022</td>
<td>TL 64275 63352</td>
<td>Newmarket</td>
<td>Medieval and Post-Medieval Early 13th to 19th century</td>
<td>Archaeological Monitoring</td>
<td>Medieval (and Post Medieval) town of Newmarket. Defined on HER map mainly after plan by Peter May showing Newmarket in AD 1472. Includes the site of the Medieval Fair, Guildhall and Market and the churches of St Marys and All Saints. Corresponds with the Conservation Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKT 025</td>
<td>TL 6415 6342</td>
<td>3-4 St Mary’s Cottages</td>
<td>Post-Medieval 17th or 18th century</td>
<td>Archaeological Monitoring 2007</td>
<td>The hand excavation of footings for an extension to the property revealed the probable clay footing and section of chalk floor from a structure loosely dated by finds to the late 17th to early 18th century.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Listed Buildings

(all Listed Buildings are Grade II apart from St Mary's Church which is Grade II*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSF3361</td>
<td>TL 64230 63234</td>
<td>No. 105 High Street</td>
<td>Early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3566</td>
<td>TL 64070 63147</td>
<td>No. 121 High Street</td>
<td>Early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3506</td>
<td>TL 64134 63224</td>
<td>Nos. 152 and 154 High Street. Formerly Grosvenor House</td>
<td>Early or Mid 18th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3319</td>
<td>TL 64084 63158</td>
<td>No. 119 High Street. Lushington House</td>
<td>Late 18th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3320</td>
<td>TL 64055 63141</td>
<td>No. 123 High Street. Rupert Cottage</td>
<td>18th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3472</td>
<td>TL 64090 63405</td>
<td>Ten limestone headstones between 6m and 15m west of Church of St Mary.</td>
<td>18th– early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF16347</td>
<td>TL 64041 63311</td>
<td>Bloomsbury Cottage and attached stables</td>
<td>Early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3535</td>
<td>TL 63991 63004</td>
<td>Boundary walls and gate piers to Queensberry House</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3546</td>
<td>TL 64109 63182</td>
<td>Brick boundary wall extending north eastwards from number 119 High Street</td>
<td>18th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3334</td>
<td>TL 64173 63468</td>
<td>Brooks Place</td>
<td>Early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3354</td>
<td>TL 64096 63219</td>
<td>Burchley House</td>
<td>Early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3337</td>
<td>TL 64180 63472</td>
<td>Chilham Cottage and Hogg's and Norwood House</td>
<td>Early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3357</td>
<td>TL 63974 63122</td>
<td>Clarendon House including railings</td>
<td>Mainly 18th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3355</td>
<td>TL 64009 63142</td>
<td>Cranworth</td>
<td>18th - early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3476</td>
<td>TL 64192 63460</td>
<td>Crawford House and Gemini and St Aubins</td>
<td>Early 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF3567</td>
<td>TL 63726 62952</td>
<td>Drinking fountain</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF16346</td>
<td>TL 64090 63205</td>
<td>Forge and attached office immediately east of no.166</td>
<td>Early - mid 19th Century</td>
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<td>DSF3340</td>
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<td>Godphin House and the Scotch Tea Rooms including area railings</td>
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<td>TL 63964 63071</td>
<td>Queensberry House</td>
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<td>DSF3483</td>
<td>TL 63949 63104</td>
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<td>DSF3447</td>
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<td>DSF3484</td>
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<td>TL 63985 63126</td>
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<td>Tattershalls Arch</td>
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<td>DSF3321</td>
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<td>TL 64132 63036</td>
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<td>DSF3542</td>
<td>TL 64123 63234</td>
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<td>DSF3446</td>
<td>TL 64016 63149</td>
<td>Windsor House</td>
<td>Early 19th Century</td>
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APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
May, P 1982 Newmarket Medieval and Tudor
Tester, A 2007 Archaeological Monitoring Report, 3-4 St Mary's Cottages, Newmarket NKT 025, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report no 2007/135

Cartographic Sources Consulted
Institute of Geological Sciences 1978 Cambridge Solid and Drift Edition, Sheet 188,
Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk 1783 (SRO)
John Chapman’s Plan of the town of Newmarket 1787 (SRO ref 435)
Enclosure map of the Parish of St Mary Newmarket 1821 (SRO ref FL610/1/6)
First Edition OS map 1860s (HER)
Second Edition OS map 1902 (HER)
Third Edition OS map 1926 (SRO, sheet 42.6)
APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM
All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

**Project Details**

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**Type of Project/Techniques Used**

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Please select all techniques used:

- Aerial Photography interpretation
- Aerial Photography new
- Documentary Search
- Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

**Monument Types & Period**

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state “none”.

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**Project Location**

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### Project Originators

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### Notes:

- Accession ID ...
- Location ...OA East
- OA EAST
- Accession ID ...

### Digital Media

- Database
- GIS
- Geophysics
- Images
- Illustrations
- Moving Image
- Spreadsheets
- Survey
- Text
- Virtual Reality
- Misc.
- Research/Notes
- Photos
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey

### Paper Media

- Aerial Photos
- Context Sheet
- Correspondence
- Diary
- Drawing
- Manuscript
- Map
- Matrices
- Microfilm
- Misc.
- Research/Notes
- Photos
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey
Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Proposed development area, search area, HER entries (above) and listed buildings (below)
Figure 4: John Chapman’s Plan of the town of Newmarket, 1787 (extract)
Figure 6: First Edition OS map 1860s

Figure 7: Second Edition OS map 1926
Plate 1: The site entrance from the north

Plate 2: The site from the south
Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

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f: +44 (0) 1865 793496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: http://thehumanjourney.net

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f: +44 (0) 1524 848606
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net

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f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net