

# **Witham** Archaeology

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A Report to Flagship Housing Group

June 2017



## **LAND AT GEORGE LAMBTON AVENUE, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK**

### **Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

*G Trimble*

# LAND AT GEORGE LAMBTON AVENUE, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK

Site Code: NKT 069  
Planning Reference.: DC/16/2057/OUT  
NGR: NGR TL 6404 6410  
OASIS ID: withamar1-287612

## *Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*

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# **LAND AT GEORGE LAMBTON AVENUE, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

### ***SUMMARY***

*This report presents the results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken on land at George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by Richard Utting Associates on behalf of Flagship Housing Group Ltd in response to a condition attached to outline planning permission granted by Forest Heath District Council requiring a programme of archaeological works to assess the significance and condition of any archaeological deposits which may survive at the site.*

*The site lies off George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket, approximately 685m northwest of the town centre and within an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). During 2004 two prehistoric pits containing fire-cracked flint were discovered during evaluation of a site located to the southeast of the proposed development. Also in 2004, evaluation of a site to the north of the site recorded a single pit of probable prehistoric date. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within the site, and development groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any surviving archaeological remains in the area.*

*Two trenches, arranged in a 'T' shape and measuring a total of 30m in length and an average of 1.80m in width were excavated. The trenches were located within the footprint area of the proposed new buildings.*

*The trenching did not identify any features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. Concrete foundations representing the northeast corner of a now demolished building dating to the mid to later 20<sup>th</sup> century were recorded towards the centre of the site.*

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken on land at George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by Richard Utting Associates on behalf Flagship Housing Group in response to a condition attached to outline planning permission granted by Forest Heath District Council requiring a programme of archaeological works to assess the significance and condition of any archaeological deposits which may survive at the site.

Fieldwork was carried on the 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Witham Archaeology and approved by the local planning authority Planning Archaeologist.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists.

### **2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Figs. 1 & 3) (Plates 1-3)**

The town of Newmarket is located in the administrative district of Forest Heath, approximately 17km east of Cambridge and 56km northwest of Ipswich. The proposed development is located on the frontage of George Lambton Avenue, 685m northwest of the town centre at NGR TL 6404 6410. The

site comprises a triangular parcel of land measuring approximately 1460m<sup>2</sup> in area. Access to the site is off Beaverbrook Road, which borders the site on its south side. The grounds of The Newmarket Community Hospital lie immediately west of the site bounded by a high stone wall. The site is flat, comprising overgrown waste ground with mature trees lining the south side.

Local Geology comprises Cretaceous deposits of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) (BGS <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>). These form part of the extensive chalk deposit underlying the plateau which extends over much of Suffolk. The site lies on the west flank of a north to south aligned, gently sloping valley, containing a watercourse which lies 200m to the northeast. River terrace gravels extend along and up the sides of the valley and extend to just east of the proposed area of development. The local terrain is level and even and slopes gently downwards from west to east from 30m OD to 25m OD.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The site is located within an area of potential Roman and prehistoric settlement, including field systems and burials. An evaluation to the north of George Lambton Avenue in 2004 (Meredith 2004) recorded a pit of probable prehistoric origin, and ring ditches observed on the gentle east-facing gentle valley side may represent the remains of prehistoric burial mounds. A ditch of post-medieval date was also recorded here. More evidence of possible prehistoric activity, in the form of pits containing fire cracked flints, was revealed from further evaluation work on land to the east end of George Lambton Avenue, also in 2004 (Meredith 2005). Other features recorded during the work included a brick structure, probably part of a nineteenth century stable, and a stretch of brick-lined culvert. Large pits and spreads of rubble were also of nineteenth century date.

The site and surrounding area was in open fields until housing developments in this century. The 1886 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map shows these open fields, with a stable complex situated very close to the eastern side of the site. The stable is also shown on the 1950 Edition Ordnance Survey map and is still present on an Ordnance Survey map of 1972. In addition to the previous layout, the 1972 map shows a square building on the proposed development site, set parallel to the western boundary. Concrete foundations of this structure were identified during the current work.

### **4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*

- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- provide information for accession to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

## **5.0 METHODOLOGY (Figs 2 & 3)**

The project specification provided for the excavation of one trench measuring 25m long and 1.8m wide (Fig. 2). A contingency provision for 15m of additional trenching was allowed the investigation of features or deposits of archaeological significance identified on the site. A modern concrete foundation (Fig. 3) obscured a 4.5m length of Trench 1. In order to compensate for this an additional trench (Trench 2) measuring 5m in length was excavated to the east of Trench 1. The trenches were conjoined to form a 'T' shaped arrangement targeting the footprint of the proposed dwelling. Trench 1 was orientated northwest-to-southeast and measured 25m in length. Trench 2 was orientated southwest-to-northeast and measured 5m in length. The trenches averaged around 1.80m in width.

All topsoil and overburden removal from trenches carried out by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Trench bases and sides were then cleaned by hand to allow characterisation and where possible dating of the stratigraphic sequence.

A record of the site was compiled through plans drawn at scale 1:20 and sections at 1:10, colour digital and monochrome (35mm) photographs, and individual written context records on *pro forma* recording sheets. Trenches were located in relation to fixed points on the site.

All features and spoil was scanned with a metal detector. Artefacts recovered included modern iron implements such as farm machinery parts and iron nails. All of these objects were discarded.

## **6.0 RESULTS (Figs. 3 & 4) (Plates 4-7)**

For ease of reference, the following account is presented on a trench-by-trench basis. Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix A.

### **6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4) (Plates 4, 5 & 7)**

Trench 1 (c. 25m long x 1.8m wide) was aligned northwest-to-southeast and located within the proposed building footprint (Fig. 3, Plates 4 & 5). The trench was excavated to a depth averaging around 0.55m (c. 27.10m OD) below the present ground surface at which level natural deposits (103) were encountered (Fig. 4, Section 1 & Plate 7). The natural deposits consisted of light to mid orangey brown coarse sand, which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flints and occasional gravel. The natural layers were overlain by subsoil (102), comprising light brown silty sand including frequent quantities of small and medium stones. The subsoil averaged around 0.10m deep and extended throughout the trench. Topsoil in Trench 1 consisted of light to mid greyish brown silty sand (101) which measured 0.35m in average depth throughout the trench. It included moderate quantities of small and medium sized stones up to 10mm in diameter. Above the topsoil was a turf line (100) which measured an average of 0.10m in thickness.

At a distance of 9.5m from the southeast end of the trench were two concrete wall foundations, (104) and (105), representing the northeastern corner of a building (Fig. 3). Wall foundation (104) was orientated west-northwest to east-southeast and was recorded for a distance of 4.20m. It measured 0.50m in width. Although the full depth was not revealed, a height of 0.50m was visible. The foundation was constructed from very hard light grey concrete. Wall foundation (105) was of the same construction as (104) but orientated south-southwest to north-northeast and recorded for a distance of 2.2m.

## **6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 3 & 4) (Plates 6 & 7)**

Trench 2 was oriented southwest to northeast and joined with the northeast side of Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Plate 6) extending for a distance of 4.80m. Natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were identical to those recorded in Trench 1 (Fig. 4, Section 2). However, a surface of hardstanding comprising firmly compacted gravel was recorded immediately beneath topsoil (201). It measured 0.15m in thickness and extended throughout almost the entire area of the trench, terminating around 0.50m short of the junction with Trench 1. Modern brick fragments embedded within the layer suggest a later 20<sup>th</sup> century date for the deposit.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

The Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation did not record any features or deposits of archaeological significance. The only features recorded were the concrete foundations of a square building depicted on an Ordnance Survey map of 1972. The building was demolished after 1972, its absence from the Ordnance Survey map of 1950 indicates a construction date in the period 1950-1972. The building is not marked on a 1950 map indicating a build date between 1950 and 1972. An area of compacted gravel located in Trench 2 is likely to be an area of hardstanding or an access way associated with this building.

## **8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author of this report would like to thank Oliver Bumstead of Richard Utting Associates Ltd and James Rolfe of the Historic Environment Team, Suffolk County Council for their assistance in ensuring a successful outcome to the project.

## **9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Meredith, J., 2004, Evaluation of land to the North of George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Unpublished Report No 2004/150

Meredith, J., 2005, Archaeological Evaluation Report on land to the East of George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Unpublished Report No 2004/192

## **10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS**

### **10.1 Project Information**

SITE CODE: NKT 069

PLANNING APPLICATION No.:DC/16/2057/OUT

FIELD OFFICER: Gary Trimble

NGR: NGR: TL 6404 6410

CIVIL PARISH: Newmarket

DATES OF INTERVENTION: 13th June 2017

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Flagship Housing Group

### **10.2 Archive Details**

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire

FINAL LOCATION:

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: ESF 25550

ACCESSION DATE: TBC

#### ***The Site Archive Comprises:***

Context Records	11
Plans at Scale 1:50	GPS plans
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	1 Sheet, Two sections
Black and White photographs	15 frames
Digital Photographs	22
Set of Site Notes	1

*It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.*



## ***COLOUR PLATES***



*Plate 1: General view of site fronting onto George Lambton Avenue, looking west*



*Plate 2: General view of the site fronting onto George Lambton Avenue, looking southwest*



*Plate 3: General view to the development area looking north*



*Plate 4: General view of Trench 1 facing northwest. Scales 2 x 1m*



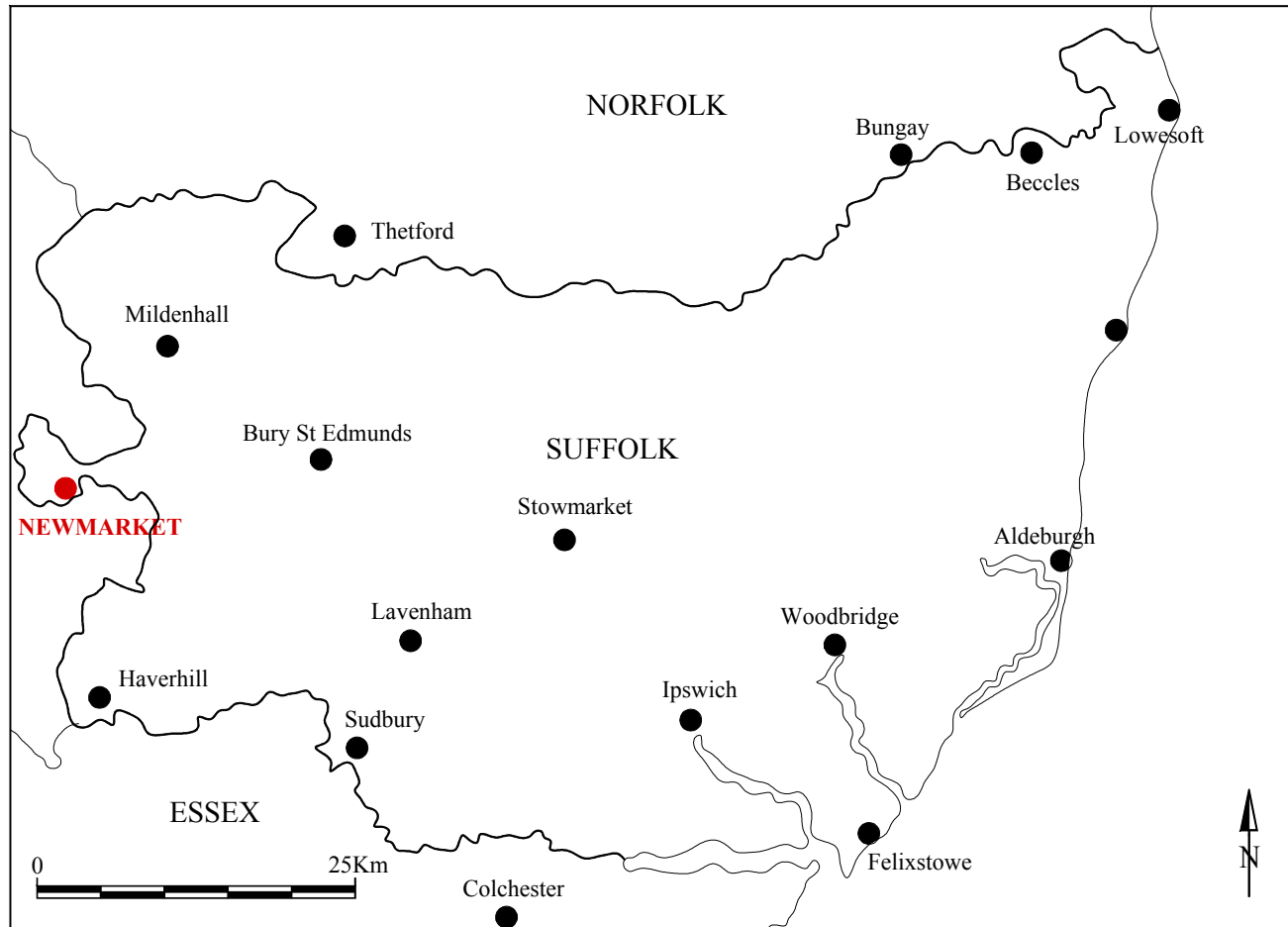
*Plate 5: General view of Trench 1 looking southeast. Scales 2 x 1m*



*Plate 6: General view of Trench 2 facing northeast. Scales 2 x 1m*



*Plate 7: View of Section 1. Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 0.50m*





125 0 125 250 375 500 m



Scale 1:25000

Map Key

 Site Area



Area of Figure 3

**Witham** Archaeology

Project: George Lambton Avenue,  
Newmarket, Suffolk

Figure 2. Site location map



Map Key

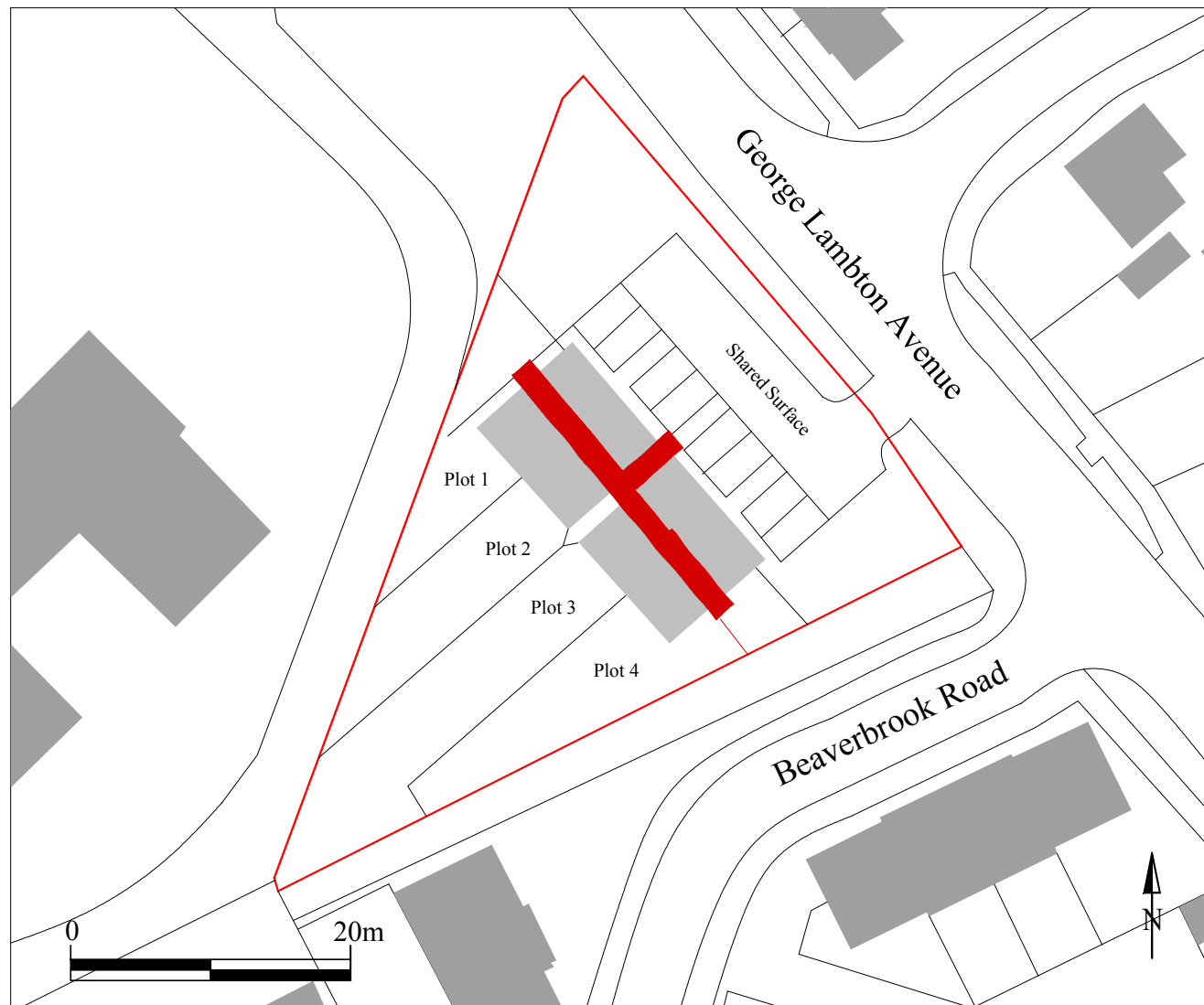
 Site Area

0 50 100 150 200 m

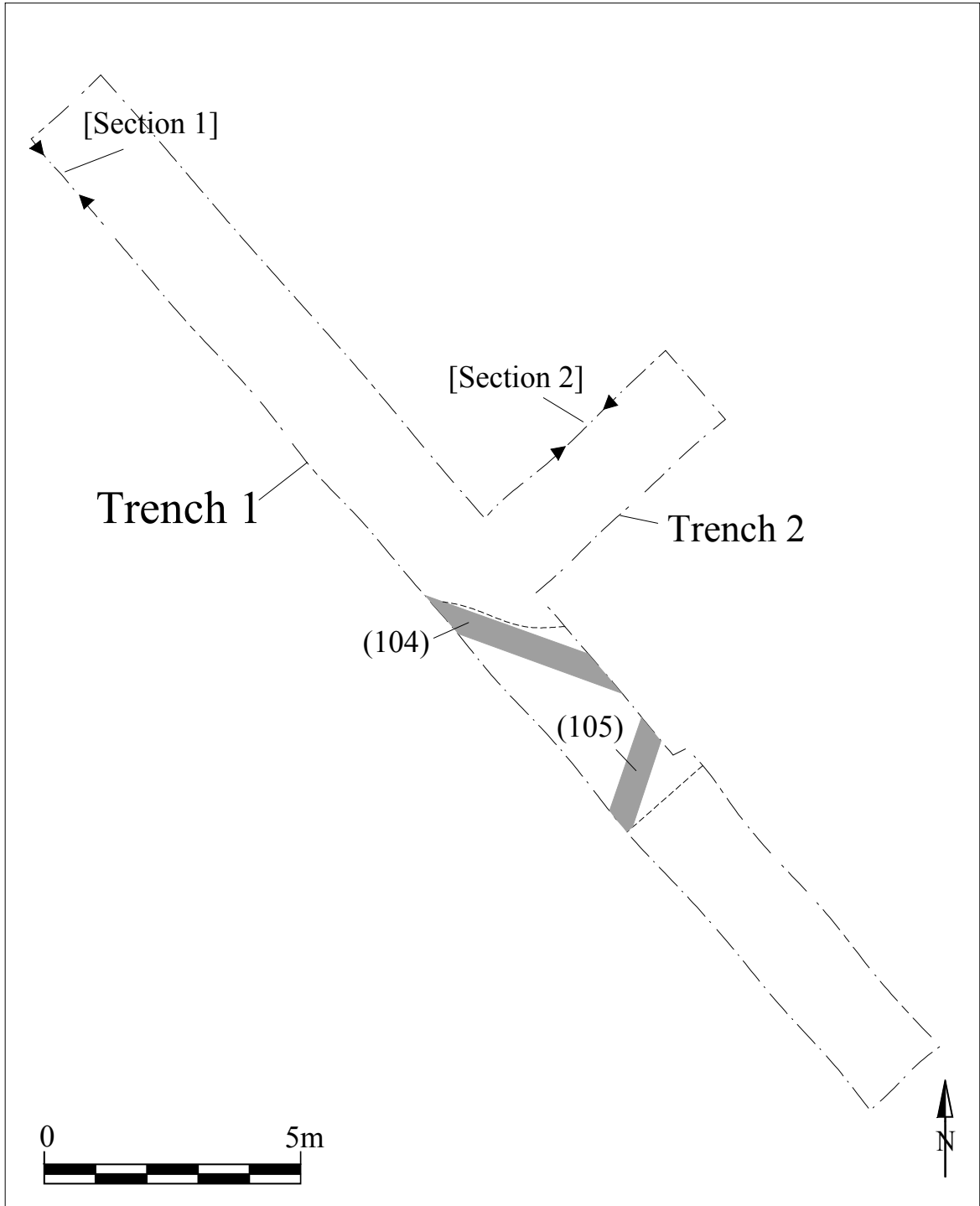


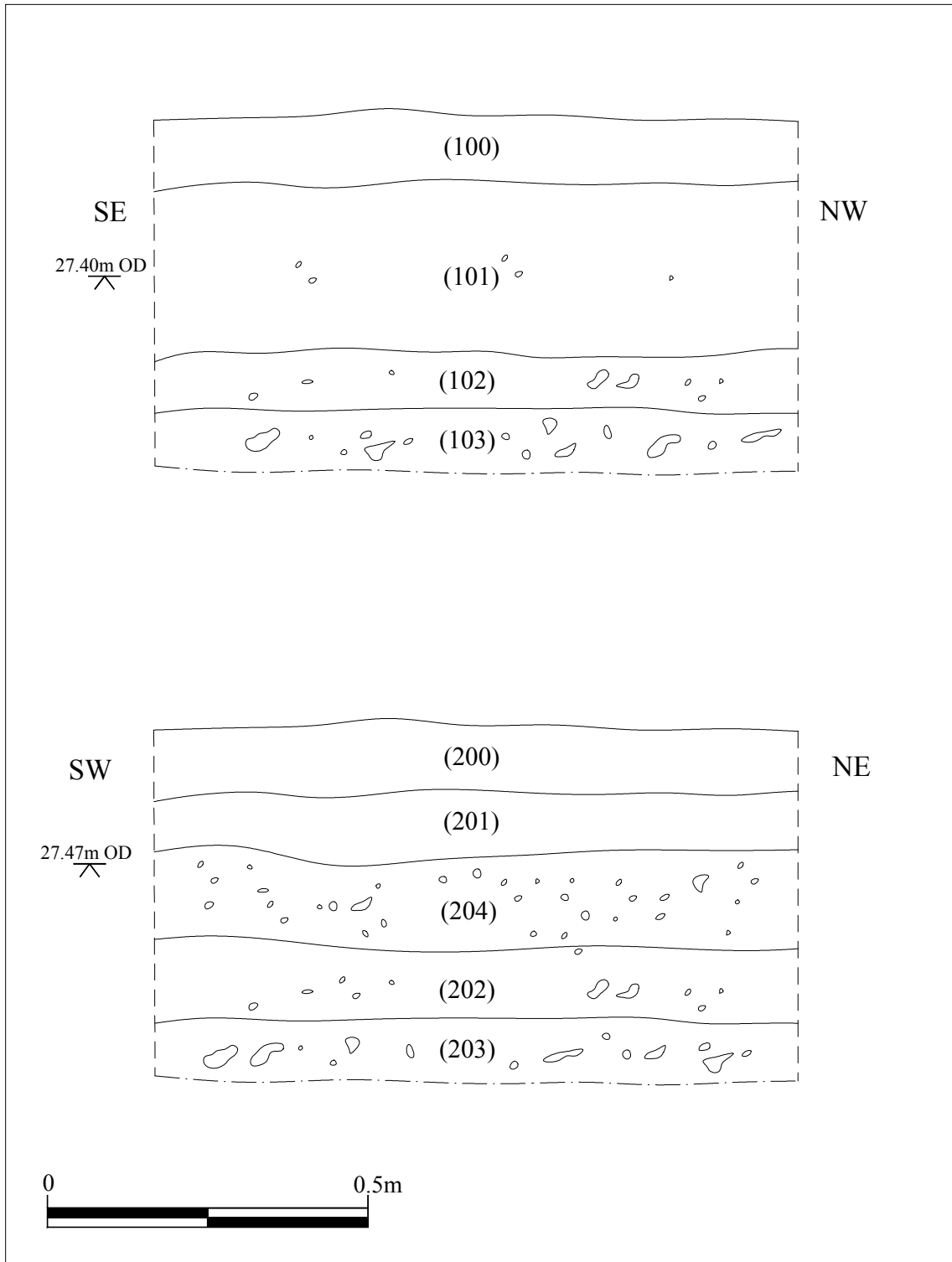
Scale 1:2500

Figure 3. Location of development area









## Appendix A. Context Descriptions

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	T1	Turf	Rooty turf line which measured an average of 0.10m in thickness.
101	T1	Topsoil	Light to mid greyish brown silty sand, which measured 0.35m in average depth across the trench. It included moderate quantities of small and medium sized stones up to 10mm in diameter
102	T1	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand which included frequent quantities of small and medium stones, The depth of the subsoil averaged around 0.10m throughout trench
103	T1	Natural deposits	Light to mid orangey brown coarse sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flints and occasional gravel
104	T1	Concrete wall foundation	Wall foundation orientated west northwest-to-east south east and recorded for a distance of 4.20m and measured 0.50m in width. Although the full depth was not revealed, a height of 0.50m was visible. Concrete is light grey in colour.
105	T1	Concrete wall foundation	Wall foundation orientated south-southwest to north northeast, recorded for a distance of 4.2m and measuring 0.50m in width. Although the full depth was not revealed, a height of 0.50m was visible. Concrete is light grey in colour.
200	T2	Turf	Rooty turf line which measured an average of 0.10m in thickness.
201	T2	Topsoil	Light to mid greyish brown silty sand, which measured 0.35m in average depth across the trench. It included moderate quantities of small and medium sized stones up to 10mm in diameter
202	T2	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand which included frequent quantities of small and medium stones. The depth of the subsoil averaged around 0.10m throughout trench.
203	T2	Natural deposits	Light to mid orangey brown coarse sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flints and occasional gravel.
204	T2	Hardstanding or path	Compacted gravel in matrix of mid grey sandy silt.

## **APPENDIX B – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **WITHAM ARCHAEOLOGY**

#### **SPECIFICATION FOR**

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

**LAND AT GEORGE LAMBTON AVENUE, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: DC/16/2057/OUT**

### ***SUMMARY***

*This document sets out in detail a programme of archaeological investigations to be carried out in advance of residential development on land at George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket, Suffolk.*

*Information provided in the county's Historic Environment Record indicates that the site lies in an area of significant archaeological potential. Evidence of prehistoric activity in the locality of the proposed development area has been identified during previous archaeological investigations to the southwest and southeast of the site.*

*This Written Scheme of Investigations allows for the excavation of one trial trench across the area of the footprint area of the proposed buildings. The fieldwork phase of the project will be followed by a phase of post excavation analysis and the production of a full client report describing the results of the investigations. Subsequent to this, the complete project archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. This specification has been prepared by Witham Archaeology for Flagship Housing Group Ltd and sets out in detail a programme of archaeological investigations to be undertaken in advance of residential development on land at George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket, Suffolk.
- 1.2. The specification is designed to comply with a brief setting out Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation issued by Mr James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). Prior to the commencement of any fieldwork it should be submitted for approval by the SCCAS.

## **2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1. The town of Newmarket is located in the administrative district of Forest Heath approximately 17km east of Cambridge and 56Km northwest of

Ipswich. The proposed development is located on the frontage of George Lambton Avenue, at a distance of 685m northwest of the town centre and centered on NGR TL 6404 6410. The development site comprises a triangular shaped area measuring approximately 1460m<sup>2</sup>. Entrance to the site is off Beaverbrook Road which borders the site on its south side. The site is bounded by residential properties to the west and north. The site is on flat, overgrown waste ground with mature trees lining the south of the site. A hedgerow partially encloses the northeast side of the site.

### **3. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

- 3.1. The proposed development will comprise development of the site for residential use. The development will comprise the erection of 4 semi-detached two storey dwellings (Fig. 1) with building footprints totaling 212m<sup>2</sup>. The buildings are to be set back from the George Lambton Avenue Frontage and accessed via a shared drive leading onto private parking bays. The rear of the properties will form attached garden areas.
- 3.2. A programme of archaeological investigation is required in advance of construction at the site and the scope of this work is specified in a brief setting out Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation as issued by Mr James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The archaeological evaluation will consist of one or possibly two Archaeological Trial Trenches located across the footprints of the proposed dwellings and will assess the potential of the site for containing significant archaeological remains.

### **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1. The current development site lies approximately 135m northeast of an evaluation (NKT 018) which revealed a small pit of probable prehistoric date. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was also found. A ditch of post-medieval date was also recorded.
- 4.2. An archaeological evaluation located around 50m southeast of the current site recorded two adjacent pits both of which contained fire-cracked flint and are of probable prehistoric date. A brick lined culvert of eighteenth or nineteenth century date was also recorded in addition to a brick wall likely to have been associated with a 19<sup>th</sup> century stable.

## **5. AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

5.1. The principal aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation are to:

- provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.
- assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.
- provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application.
- provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.
- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- provide information for accession to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

## **6. PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

6.1. The trial trench evaluation will be undertaken according to the following programme of works

- Initial site clearance of topsoil under archaeological supervision;
- All excavation areas will be subjected to a metal detection survey. The detector should not be set to discriminate against iron.);
- Manual cleaning and base planning of archaeological features;
- Review with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service;
- Full excavation of archaeological features;  
Programme of relevant post-excavation analysis and production of a full client report.

## 7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 7.1. One trial trench will be excavated across the footprint area of the proposed buildings as depicted on Figure 1. A length of trenching measuring 25m in length and 1.8m in width will initially be excavated across the footprint but a further 15m of trenching may be excavated as required by SCCAS.
- 7.2. Recent deposits (topsoil etc) will be removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed bucket. This work will be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist, and will be discontinued upon reaching the first significant archaeological horizon.
- 7.3. A metal detector survey of the stripped surface and removed spoil will be undertaken.
- 7.4. Hand cleaning of the stripped surface will be undertaken as appropriate.
- 7.5. A base plan of the revealed features will be compiled using a Survey Grade Topcon GPS.
- 7.6. All archaeological features/deposits revealed within the area of the evaluation trench will be investigated by hand to determine character, extent, condition and position in the stratigraphic sequence. Ditches will be investigated through the excavation and recording of 1m wide segments, positioned to obtain a maximum of stratigraphic information. Where associated with settlement activity a 25% sample of ditches will be excavated.
- 7.7. Where safe to do so a sample of at least 50% of individual discrete features (pits and postholes etc) will initially be excavated but 100% excavation of discrete features will be excavated if requested by SCCAS.
- 7.8. Ideally, structural remains such as eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes demonstrated to be part of a buildings construction will require total excavation
- 7.9. All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths should be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis.
- 7.10. A metal detector will be used to survey the site and retrieve artefacts from removed topsoils, exposed features and excavated spoil.
- 7.11. A record of the investigations will be compiled through:
  - Notes detailing the progress of archaeological fieldwork
  - Individual written descriptions for archaeological contexts, made on pro forma recording sheets and indexed appropriately.

- Measured section drawings showing specific archaeological contexts as well as general stratigraphic sequences, produced at scales 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.
- Sequences of colour digital and black & white 35mm film photographs showing individual archaeological features and overall site circumstances.
- Measured plans of archaeological contexts (individually and/or multiply) at scale 1:20.

7.12. All plans and sections will be referenced to Ordnance Datum, while reference points used in the compilation of plans and sections will be located in relation to fixed points present on Ordnance Survey plans. This will be done with the use of an EDM total station.

7.13. Deposits in archaeological features such as ditches and pits can be rich in material (plant remains/charred plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains) preserving evidence about the ancient environment. Provision will therefore be made for a programme of sampling, processing, assessment and analysis should suitable material be found in dated deposits. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage 2002).

7.14. Any articulated human remains encountered during the investigation will be left in-situ, with work being limited to preliminary identification and recording. In the event that the removal of human remains becomes necessary a Ministry of Justice licence (in accordance with the Burials Act 1857) will be required. Witham Archaeology will obtain the licence on behalf of the client. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services and the local coroner will be informed immediately upon the discovery of human remains.

7.15. In accordance with the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice all metalwork which may be construed as treasure will be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the Coroner immediately. Where it is not possible to remove finds on the same day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements will be put in place. Any finds which might be considered treasure under the terms of the Act will be reported to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service within 14 days of discovery.

7.16. All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists Code of Conduct: the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2014) and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14).



7.17. A risk assessment will be carried out in advance of fieldwork. Witham Archaeology will liaise with the landowner, client and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

## **8. POST FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

8.1. Post-fieldwork tasks will be as follows:

- Checking and ordering of the site record to ensure a consistent archive
- Production of a stratigraphic matrix
- Cataloguing of photographic and other records
- Processing and dating of finds (together with any necessary x-ray and conservation treatment to stabilize fragile items)
- Compilation of a client report
- Accession of information to the local Historic Environment Record
- Preparation of the complete project archive for museum deposition.
- All artefacts will be quantified by date, class and type and analysed by the specified project specialist as listed in paragraph (12.5).
- Pottery analysis will refer to the Suffolk type series
- Environmental samples will be processed appropriately and all recovered ecofacts/artefacts analysed by the specified project environmental archaeologist.

8.2. All such work shall be carried out in accordance with the standards of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 2002) and the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).

8.3. Any conservation work required on finds will be carried out by the Conservation Laboratory of the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

## **9. REPORTING PROCEDURES**

9.1. A client report will be produced in A4 format.

9.2. A draft copy of the report, in digital format, will be submitted for approval by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service prior to the production of hard copies and the final version of the digital report in pdf/A-1a format.

9.3. The report will contain an appraisal of the recorded evidence within its local, regional and national context, with reference to regional and national resource assessments and agendas as contained in Brown and Glazebrook 2000 and Medlycott 2011.

9.4. The report will contain:

- A non-technical summary
- The results of the desk-based assessment incorporating an account of historical and archaeological background
- A description of the data gathering process
- An account of the findings of archaeological fieldwork together with an interpretation of any remains.
- Site location plans
- A plan(s) of the site showing locations examined
- Section drawings showing the general stratigraphic sequence as well as particular features/contexts together with plans as necessary
- A selection of photographs depicting the main phases of fieldwork and any significant archaeological features or finds
- Summary artefact lists.
- Copies of all specialist reports
- The OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) reference ID and summary form (see below).

9.5. Subject to the availability of specialists, the report will be made available within 3 weeks from completion of fieldwork for distribution as follows:

Recipient	Copies
Client	2
County Historic Environment Record	Digital pdf/A-1a (archival pdf)

9.6. A copy of the report, either in digital or hard copy form will be forwarded to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for approval on behalf of the planning authority

## **10. ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION**

10.1. The Project Archive, including all finds shall be deposited with the Suffolk County Archaeological Service. In English law all material collected from a site through archaeological fieldwork (except Treasure Trove) is the property of the landowner. In advance of the project Witham Archaeology will therefore seek to obtain agreement in principle to the transfer of ownership of the finds archive from the applicant/landowner to Suffolk County Council.

## **11. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION**

11.1. An OASIS online form will be initiated at the ADS internet site ([ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis)), in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. A digital copy of the report (pdf format) will be uploaded to OASIS on completion of the project (subject to any provisions regarding confidentiality).

Copyright – Witham Archaeology retains full copyright of any commissioned reports and associated project material, excepting that exclusive licence is provided to the client for use of such material in all matters directly relating to the project

## **12. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

12.1. This specification will form the basis for monitoring by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

12.2. Witham Archaeology will inform Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services, in writing and at least one week in advance, of the proposed start date of the project, so that appropriate monitoring arrangements can be made.

12.3. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services will be kept informed about the progress of site work and subsequent post-excavation work.

## **13. RESOURCES & PROGRAMMING**

13.1. Witham Archaeology will supply all necessary recording materials and tools, as well as arranging transport to and from site.

13.2. Witham Archaeology undertakes to comply with all statutory Health and Safety requirements pertaining to the work and the conditions under which it is being carried out. Witham Archaeology will also adhere to particular instructions of the client and/or the main contractor or site manager. A copy of the Witham Archaeology Health and Safety Policy can be provided upon request.

13.3. The client, developer or main contractor will provide:

- Details of the groundwork programme
- A plan(s) showing the scope of the groundwork, i.e., foundations, buried services, landscaping, etc.
- Any information regarding possible contamination on the site
- All necessary measures to allow safe access to trenches where this might be required by the archaeologist.
- The free use of shelter and other general facilities as might be available on the site.

13.4. Fieldwork and report preparation will be undertaken by an archaeologist with substantial experience of fieldwork projects, including the management and execution of all types of archaeological projects.

13.5. All work, relating to artefactual/palaeoenvironmental material from the site will be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced specialists and will be strictly limited in scope to meet the primary objectives set out in this document. The principal specialists likely to be employed on this project are:

Animal Bone	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Prehistoric Pottery	Sarah Percival
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City & County Museum, Lincoln
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human skeletal remains	Sue Anderson
Lithics	Barry Bishop
Post Roman Pottery and Ceramic Building Materials	Sue Anderson
Radio-Carbon dating	Beta-Analytical, Miami
Registered/Other Finds	Jane Cowgill
Roman Pottery	Alex Beeby (APS)

13.6. Programming will be as follows:

- Fieldwork – to be completed within 3 days utilizing 6 person days.
- Post-fieldwork management, analysis & client report – to be completed within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

13.7. Provision has been made for the processing and analysis of primarily prehistoric finds, expected to comprise mainly ceramic material and flints. In addition there is provision for a quantity of medieval and post-medieval material.

## 14. INSURANCE STATEMENT

Witham Archaeology maintains Public Liability insurance with indemnity to the value of £ 5,000,000 and Employer's Liability Insurance to the value of £10,000,000. Professional indemnity insurance is held to the value of £2,000,000.

## 15. STANDARDS

15.1. All work shall be undertaken to professional standards and in accordance with best current practice, the Code of Conduct of the

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the appropriate IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation

- 15.2. The project will be carried out in compliance with all relevant guidance contained in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide, Version 1.1* (English Heritage 2009).

Witham Archaeology

11 May  
2017

## **Appendix C. OASIS FORM**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: withamar1-287612**

### Project details

Project name	Land at George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken on land at George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket, Suffolk. The site lies off George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket located 685m northwest of the town centre. Two conjoined trenches, forming a 'T' shape and measuring a total of 30m in length and an average of 1.80m in width, were excavated. The trenches were located within the footprint area of the proposed new buildings. The work did not identify any features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest. The only features recorded during the work were concrete foundations representing the northeast corner of a building probably dating to the late 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 13-06-2017 End: 13-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NKT 069 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH NEWMARKET Land at George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket
Postcode	CB8 0HQ
Study area	1460 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6404 6410 52.250151951191 0.403320174761 52 15 00 N 000 24 11 E Point
Height OD /	Min: 27.22m Max: 27.5m

Depth

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Trimble
Project director/manager	Gary Trimble
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Flagship Housing Group Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Gary Trimble (garytrimble@btinternet.com)
Entered on	15 June 2017

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice  
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