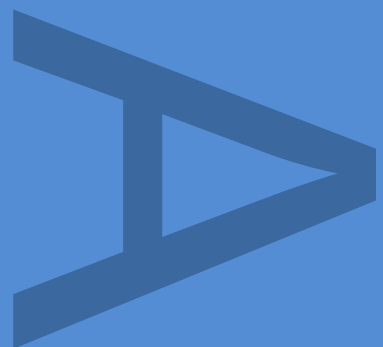


**Land at The Folly, London Road,
Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket:**

**An Archaeological Trial Trench
Evaluation**

August 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12577

LAND AT THE FOLLY, LONDON ROAD,
SIX MILE BOTTOM, NEWMARKET

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K4633
Report Number	R12577

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Land at The Folly, London Road, Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket:

An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	East Cambridgeshire District Council
Planning Reference:	16/00602/FUL
Central National Grid Reference:	TL 5898 5812
Site Code/Event Number:	ECB 4781
Report No.	R 12577
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August 2016

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at The Folly, London Road, Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket (NGR TL 5898 5812) on the 2nd August 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by KWA Architects on behalf of Mr. & Mrs. Stevens in response to a brief written by Gemma Stewart of Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The evaluation identified a single archaeological feature: an undated post-hole. There was evidence for intense ploughing of the area. This ploughing is likely to have removed any earlier archaeological evidence. There was the potential for archaeology elsewhere on the site, outside of the development area, in the form of surviving earthworks.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at The Folly, London Road, Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 5898 5812) on the 2nd August 2016 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by KWA Architects on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the erection of private equestrian facilities and a change of land to equine use (Planning Reference 16/00602/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Taleyna Fletcher of PCA (Fletcher 2016) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Gemma Stewart (Stewart 2015) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of three 25.0m trial trenches were excavated and recorded (Figure 2). The trenches were located within the development footprint of a proposed stable barn and menage.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The area is underlain by Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 89 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas.

2.1.2 The superficial deposits consist of River Terrace Deposits- Sand and Gravel (BGS; Website 1). These deposits were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the environment was dominated by rivers.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site comprises an area of approximately 0.25ha. It is located in the north-eastern part of Six Mile Bottom, 5.5km south-west of Newmarket and just east of the A11.

2.2.2 The site is situated at an elevation of approximately 51-53m OD (above Ordnance Datum). The surrounding area is generally flat, with a slight fall in the ground level to the south and west of the site, towards Six Mile Bottom.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the Written Scheme for Investigation (Fletcher 2016).

3.2 Palaeolithic

- 3.2.1 A scatter of middle Palaeolithic flints was discovered to the north-west of the site (CHER 06757a). This included handaxes, as well as flint flakes and a handaxe trimmer.

3.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 3.3.1 The landscape surrounding the development area is exceptionally rich in sites of archaeological interest, particularly those of Neolithic to Roman date. Important barrow groups, including several which are Scheduled (especially those in the Hare Park area) are known to the west of the proposed development plot. The group comprises around 24 barrows identified through cropmarks or mounds (CHER06757). At least 13 were excavated, mostly in the 19th century. Excavations on at least two barrows in Upper Hare Park in 1880 revealed four urns probably containing burnt bones. Two urns of flower-pot shape had a pronounced internal bead on the rims. A series of cropmark ring ditches lying to the south are probably the remains of further plough-levelled barrows.
- 3.3.2 Fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching (CHER 09926) were carried out in the area of the Hare Park barrow group in advance of the possible building of a new settlement. It was hoped to establish an exact siting for each of the barrows in the group, thus ending the present confusion. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the locations and the buried features of barrows B, C, D, E and O, showed a possible relationship between barrows C, D and E. It was not possible to locate barrows N, P, Q, R, V or W or the unscheduled barrows described in RN 06737 and RN 06837. Fieldwalking produced a relatively thin spread of flint

artefacts dating entirely from late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and a very small quantity of Roman material, but very little pottery of other periods. Thirty one trial trenches were excavated, but none produced archaeological features or artefacts.

- 3.3.3 A series of prehistoric barrows are present on and around Allington Hill (CHER 00001; 06288). The monument includes the buried remains of four bowl barrows situated on the slopes of a chalk spur at Allington Hill, Bottisham. The mounds of the barrows have been levelled, but the ditches, from which earth dug and used in the construction of the barrows, have become infilled over the years and now survive as buried features, visible as cropmarks (areas of varying plant growth over buried archaeological features) on aerial photographs. The buried remains of the first barrow on Allington Hill have a diameter of 24m, the second barrow, has a diameter of 20m, the third barrow measures 17m in diameter, while the fourth barrow is 3m in diameter. Two barrows in this group were partly excavated during the 19th century and were found to contain cremation burials and different types of Bronze Age urns, made of redware and coarse black unbaked pottery. The bowl barrows at Allington Hill lie within a once extensive area of burial mounds in this area of south east Cambridgeshire.
- 3.3.4 A further barrow cemetery is present at Hare Park (CHER 06751; 06752; 06753; 06754; 06755; 06756; 06757). 24 barrows remain as mounds or cropmarks. Others certainly existed, but no traces now remain. At least 13 have been excavated, mostly in the 19th century, but records of these excavations are inadequate. Two further barrows excavated in 1876 'at Hare Park' cannot be precisely located: in one, of 75ft diameter, were two chalk-cut graves containing red deer antlers and parts of two inhumation burials; in the other were three cremations in collared urns. Further excavations identified at least two barrows in Upper Hare Park area.
- 3.3.5 A former, now ploughed out, Bronze Age barrow is located to the west of the site. This was c.100ft in diameter neat the bottom of a dry valley (CHER 06302). This was visible on RAF aerial photographs at which time it measured 170ft in diameter

- 3.3.6 In addition, situated within the proposed development area is cropmark evidence of a possible undated ring ditch (CHER 09325). Further ring ditches and other features have been identified, in aerial photographs, in the area (CHER 11081; 11082; 09331).

3.4 Romano-British

- 3.4.1 At Allington Hill to the west is also designated Romano-British settlement identified through crop marks (CHER 06761; 06834). The site consists of two small rectangular ditched enclosures, orientated roughly east-west. A complex of linear ditches forming no coherent pattern intersects both enclosures and extends southwards and south-west to join a more extensive system of ditches.
- 3.4.2 Fieldwalking and an evaluation at Hare Park discovered a small quantity of Roman material (CHER 09926) with very little pottery of different periods present.

3.5 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.5.1 An early to middle Saxon burial mound was also excavated at Allington Hill twice in the 19th century (CHER 06762). A single inhumation was found and a gilded bronze mount with a boss of five garnets was recorded with the burial which is now in the Ashmolean Museum.

3.6 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 3.6.1 A 17th century Grade II* listed windmill is also present on the site located near The Folly (CHER 06307).
- 3.6.2 Sino-gothic house built as folly mill house with three pagoda-like roofs over flint walls with pointed windows. It was purported to have been constructed by the owner of the windmill in the 19th century. The folly stands within a grass field with a view to the surrounding landscape through a gap in the boundary hedge, with a range of deciduous trees to the north (MCB 18527).

3.7 Undated

- 3.7.1 An undated linear feature is visible on aerial photographs and is traceable for 1km across a low west facing spur of Allington Hill (CHER 06294). The

feature is at least 10m wide in places, and appears to have a double ditch form.

- 3.7.2 A number of undated cropmarks are present to the north-west of the site (CHER 06295; 06296; 06835). Some of these may relate to former roundhouses with associated field systems and enclosures (CHER 06835; 06836).
- 3.7.3 There are a number of undated ring ditches in the area (CHER 09324; 09325; 09330). These are associated with enclosures and other ditches, some with banks still present. At least one may be the site of a former post-medieval mill.
- 3.7.4 Two ring ditches have been identified in Bottisham through aerial photographs (CHER 11081; 11082).
- 3.7.5 A number of linear features were identified, near to Bungalow Farm, The Folly c. 250m north-west of the site (CHER 08999; 09000). These are undated, identified in aerial photographs.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of three trial trenches, distributed across the site (Figure 2). The trenches were positioned in the footprint of the proposed stable barn and menage with Trench 3 also located in proximity to a possible ring ditch identified on aerial photographs of the area.
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using an 8-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 The artefact content of the ploughsoil was examined as part of the evaluation using a programme of bucket sampling. 90 litres of topsoil and 90 litres of subsoil were hand sorted at one end of each of the three trenches. No artefacts were recovered during this exercise.
- 4.1.5 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.6 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.2 Recording Methodology

- 4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.2.2 Manual section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20).
- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2.
- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are subdivided into feature type, before being described in numeric cut order within the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The evaluation identified a single post-hole, with evidence for modern ploughing. This ploughing likely removed any earlier archaeological evidence.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

5.2.2 Two modern plough scars were present in the trench.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2 & 3		Plate 2	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 25m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 54.04 Level of Natural (m OD): 54.0		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		SW End	NE End	
Topsoil	(1)	0.06m	0.06m	
Subsoil	(2)	0.24m	0.28m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(3)	0.34m+	0.36m+	
Summary				
Trench 1 was located close to the northern boundary of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench contained a single post-hole.

5.3.2 Post-hole [8] (Figure 4, Section 9; Plate 4) was 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of pale greyish-brown sandy silt (9), which contained no finds.

TRENCH 2	Figures 2 & 4	Plate 3
----------	---------------	---------

Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 25m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 52.7 Level of Natural (m OD): 52.7	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(1)	0.05m	0.06m
Subsoil	(2)	0.22m	0.25m
Natural (max machined depth)	(3)	0.30m+	0.35m+
Summary Trench 2 was located in the north-east part of the site. The trench contained a single undated post-hole.			

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

5.4.2 One modern furrow was present in this trench, along with a natural silt deposit.

TRENCH 3	Figures 2 & 5		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 25m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 51.92 Level of Natural (m OD): 51.9	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(1)	0.05m	0.06m
Subsoil	(2)	0.24m	0.24m
Natural (max machined depth)	(3)	0.31m+	0.32m+
Summary Trench 3 was located towards the south-east corner of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.			

6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The evaluation identified a single post-hole of unknown date (Figure 4; Plate 4).
- 6.1.2 There was evidence for intensive ploughing on the site (Trenches 1 and 3) so it is possible that further archaeological features were once present. However it is unlikely that substantial features, such as ditches and pits, would have been lost completely suggesting limited archaeological activity is present on the site.
- 6.1.3 The undated ring ditch identified on aerial photographs was not discovered within the excavated trenches, with the likelihood that this is present further west of the development area.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 Only one feature of archaeological interest was identified on the site which contained no dating evidence.
- 6.2.2 The only other activity identified on the site was modern truncation in the form of ploughing.
- 6.2.3 A possible surviving upstanding earthwork was present on the site, outside of the proposed development area, c.20m west of Trench 1. This was largely irregular in form and was heavily overgrown, present at 54.16m OD. Given the location in an area rich in ring ditches and barrows it is possible that this could be a heavily ploughed barrow. However, equally plausibly, it could be related to the post-medieval Folly buildings which located to the north.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank KWA Architects on behalf of Mr and Mrs Stevens for commissioning the work and L K Construction for providing and operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Taleyna Fletcher for managing the project, Hannah Barratt for her hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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8.2 Online Sources

1) British Geological Survey (Date Accessed 03/08/2016)

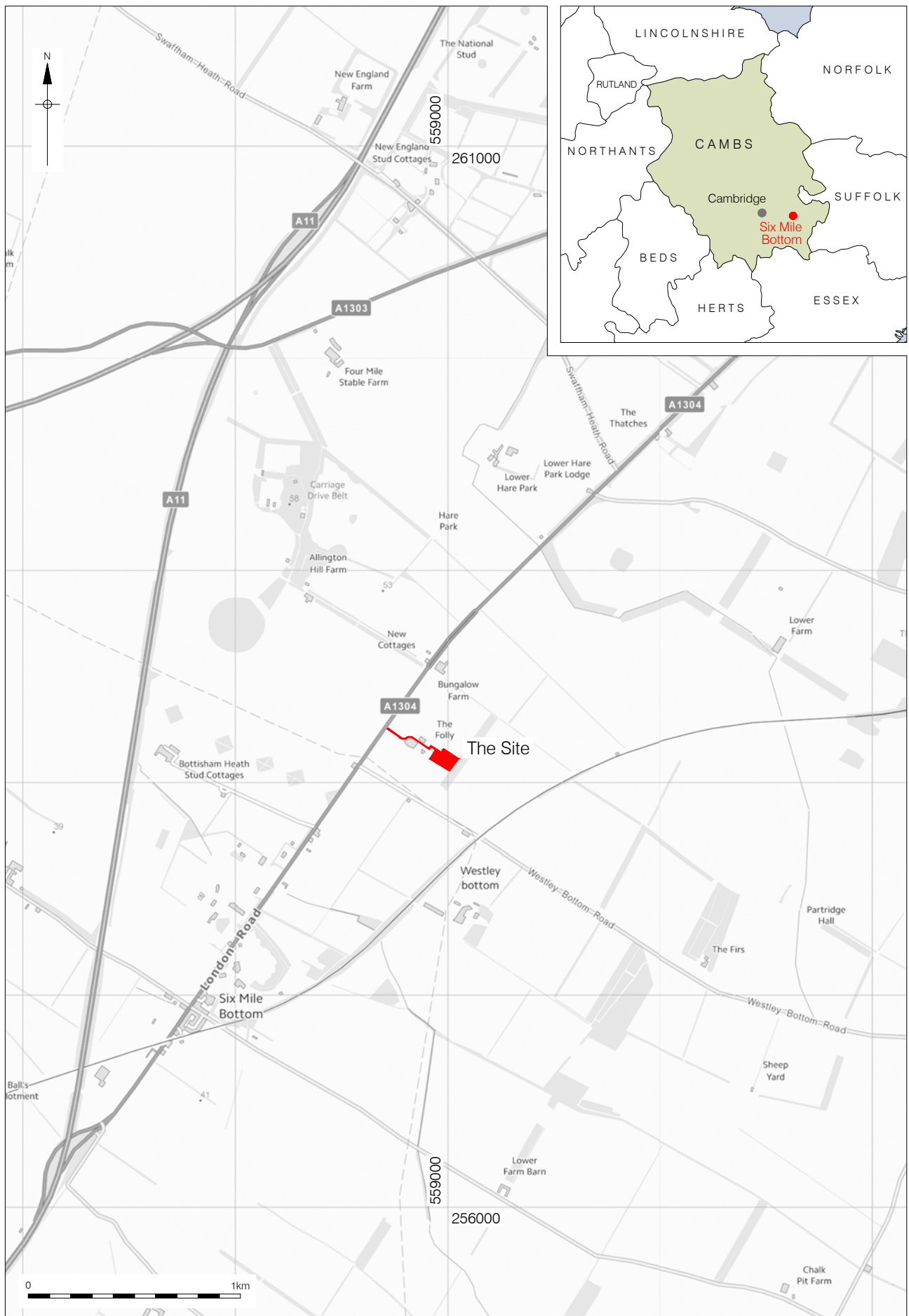
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

2) British History Online (Date Accessed 03/08/2016)

www.british-history.ac.uk

3) Old Maps Online (Date Accessed 03/08/2016)

<http://www.oldmapsonline.org/>



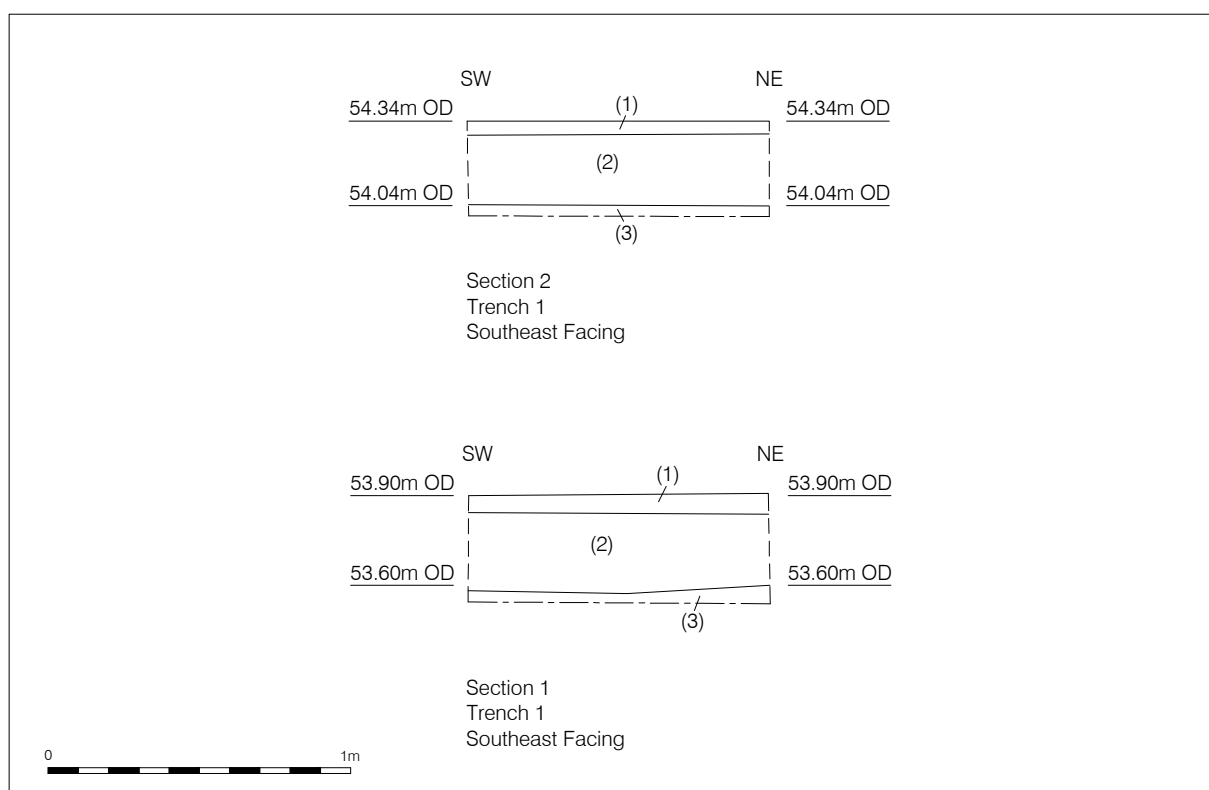
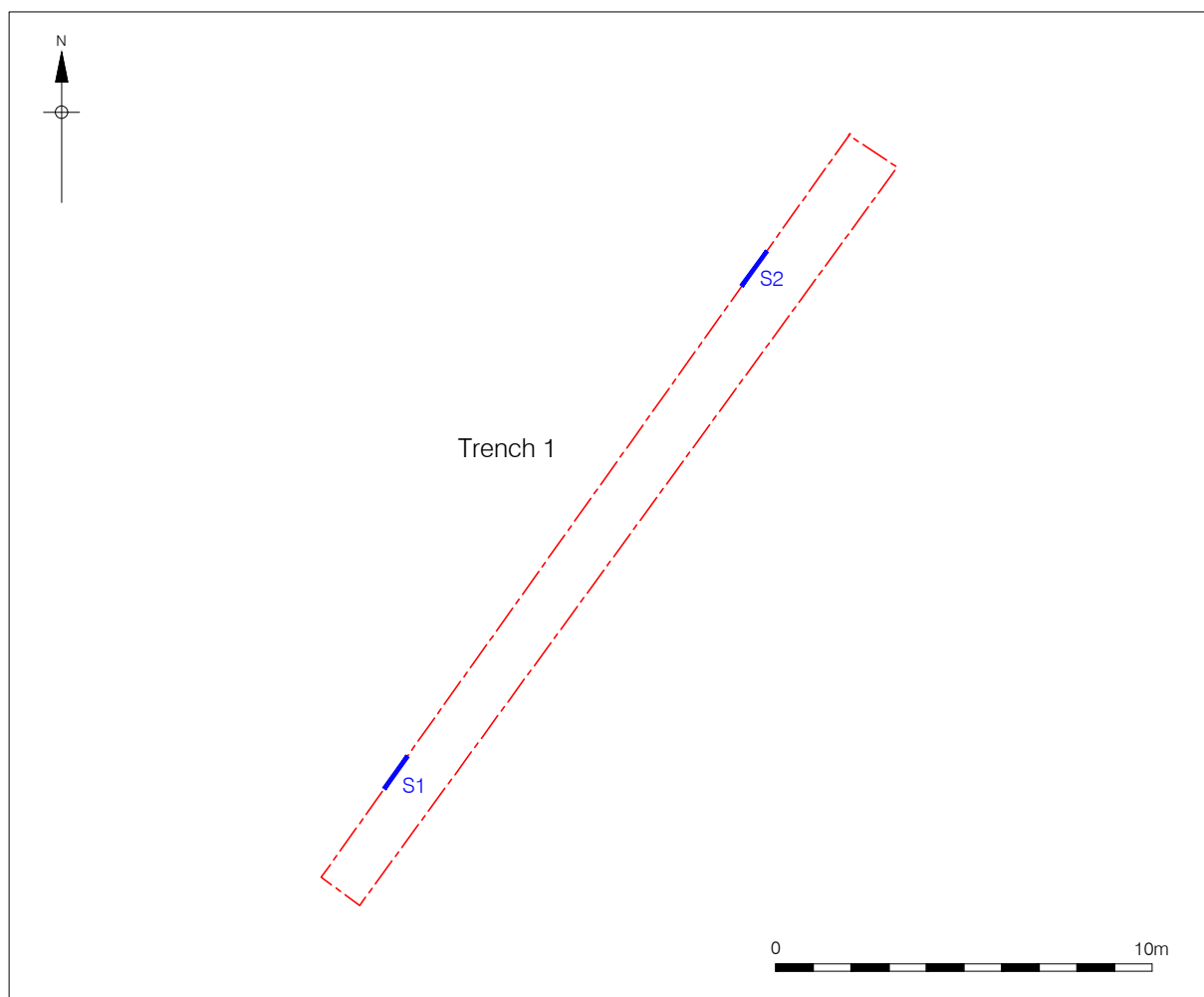
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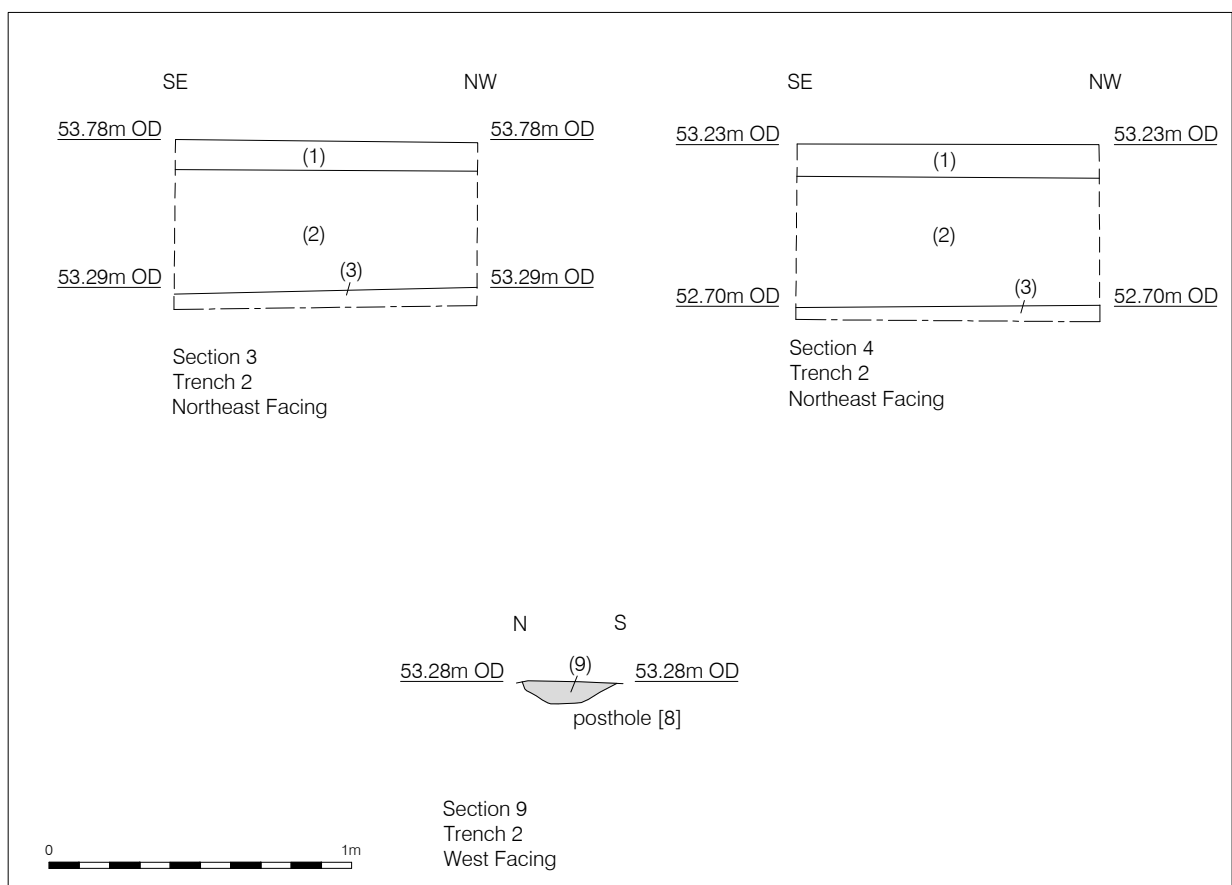
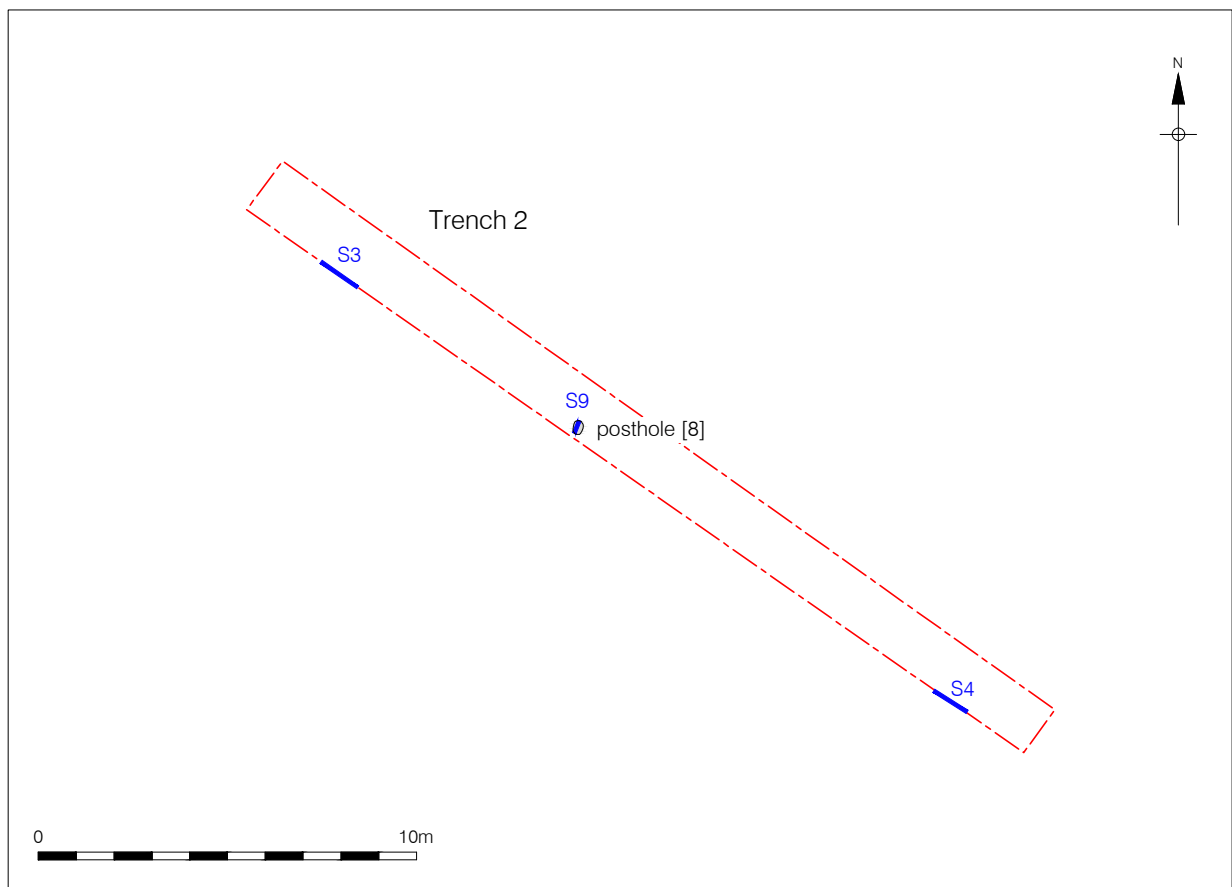
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05/08/16 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 and 1:25,000 at A4







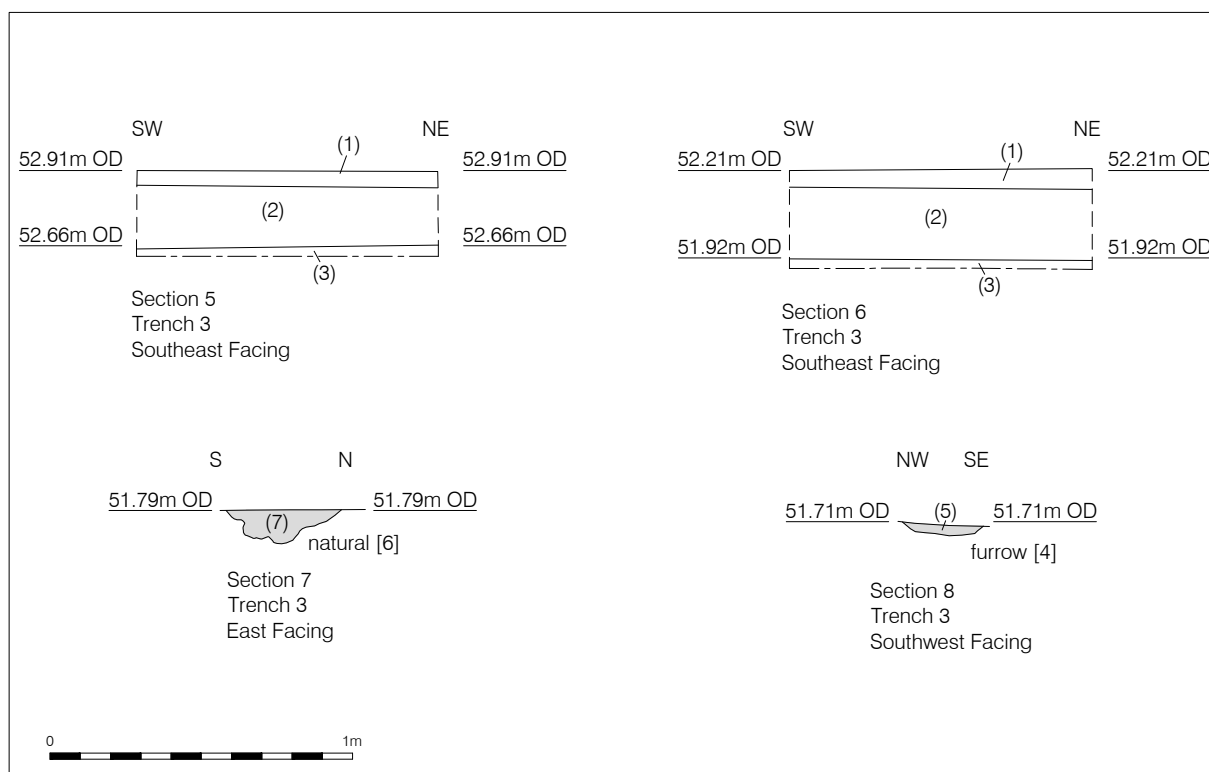
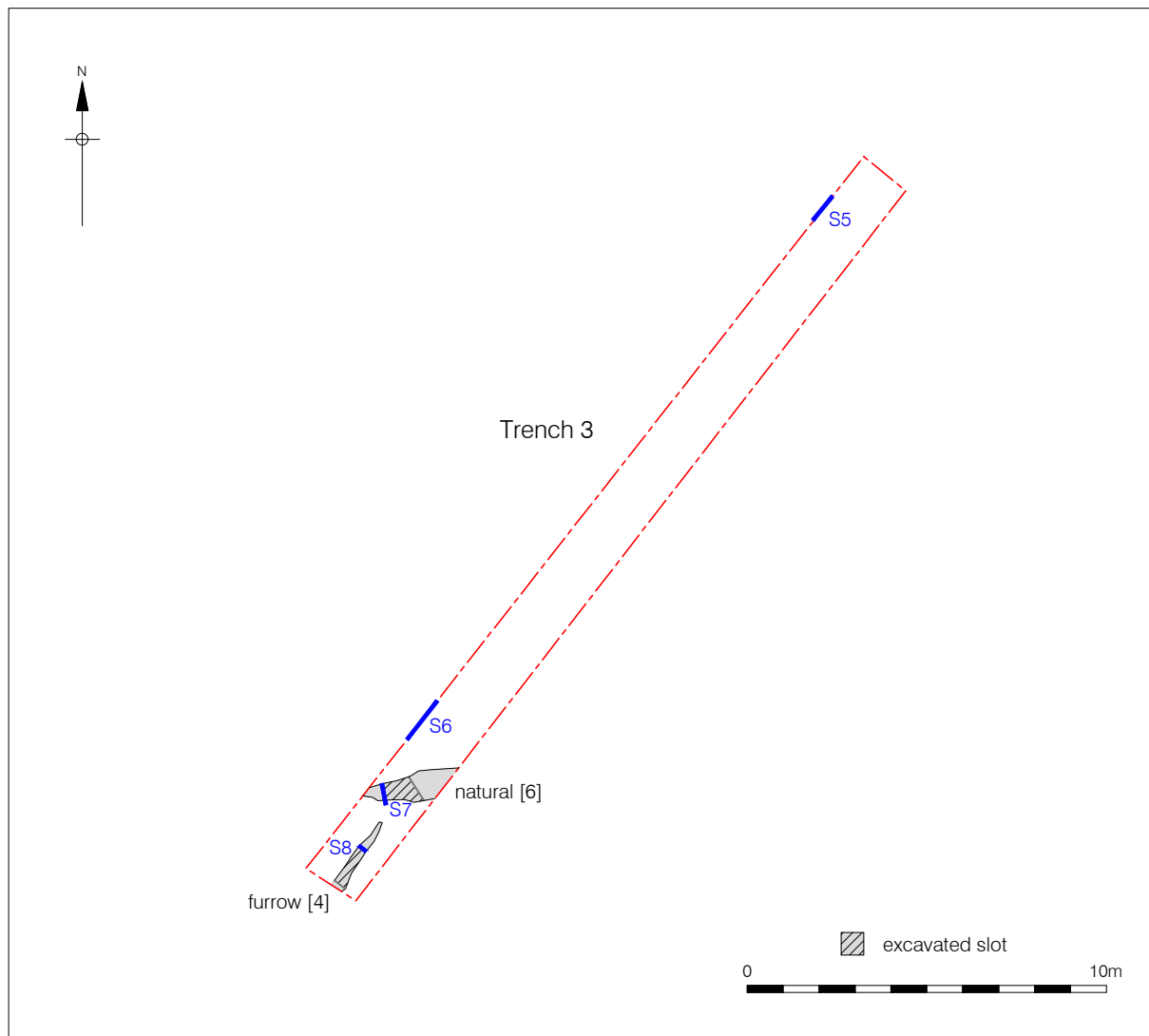


Figure 5
Trench 3 Plan and Section
Plan 1:200, Section 1:25 at A4

9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Site, view north-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, view north-east



Plate 3: Trench 2, view north-west with 17th Century Windmill in background



Plate 4: Trench 2, view north-west showing Post-hole [8]

10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
1	-	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	-
2	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	-
3	-	Layer	Natural	-	-
4	4	Cut	Natural		3
5	4	Fill	Natural		3
6	6	Cut	Furrow		3
7	6	Fill	Furrow		3
8	8	Cut	Post-hole		2
9	8	Fill	Post-hole		2
10	10	Cut	Plough Scar		1
11	10	Fill	Plough Scar		1
12	12	Cut	Plough Scar		1
13	12	Fill	Plough Scar		1

11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-259641

Project details

Project name	Land at The Folly, London Road, Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at The Folly, London Road, Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket (NGR TL 5898 5812) on the 2nd August 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by KWA Architects on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens in response to a brief written by Gemma Stewart of Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The evaluation identified a single archaeological feature: an undated post-hole. There was evidence for intense ploughing of the area. This ploughing is likely to have removed any earlier archaeological evidence. There was the possibility for archaeology elsewhere on the site, outside of the development area, in the form of surviving earthworks.
Project dates	Start: 02-08-2016 End: 02-08-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4781 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	FURROW Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BURROUGH GREEN Land at The Folly, London Road, Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Postcode	CB8 0UB
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5898 5812 52.197918054958 0.326443469342 52 11 52 N 000 19 35 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 51.9m Max: 54.04m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	CCC Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	Taleyna Fletcher
Project director/manager	Taleyna Fletcher
Project supervisor	Matthew Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB4781
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB4781
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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