

# CALDER PARK STABLES, HAMILTON ROAD NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1037 September 2013



# CALDER PARK STABLES, HAMILTON ROAD, NEWMARKET SUFFOLK

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared on behalf of:

Mr Terry Clement
Calder Park Stables
Hamilton Road
Newmarket
Suffolk
CB8 0NY

By: Martin Brook BA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd

115 Osprey Drive Stowmarket Suffolk IP14 5UX

**T:** 01449 763034

<u>info@britannia-archaeology.com</u> <u>www.britannia-archaeology.com</u>

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

September 2013

Site Code	NKT 055	NGR	TL 629 635
Planning Ref.	F/2006/0879/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-159577
Approved By:	Matt Adams	Date	September 2013

Project Number: 1042



#### **DISCLAIMER**

The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any error of fact resulting in loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.



#### **CONTENTS**

	Abstr	act	Page 2
1.0	Introduction		Page 3
2.0	Site Description		Page 3
3.0	Plann	ing Policies	Page 3
4.0	Archa	eological Background	Page 4
5.0	Proje	ct Aims	Page 6
6.0	Proje	ct Objectives	Page 6
7.0	Fieldy	vork Methodology	Page 6
8.0	Descr	iption of Results	Page 7
9.0	Depos	Page 7	
10.0	0 Discussion & Conclusion		Page 8
11.0	0 Project Archive & Deposition		Page 8
12.0	Ackno	Page 8	
	Biblio	graphy	Page 9
Apper	ndix 1	Deposit Tables and Feature Descriptions	Page 10
Apper	ndix 2	OASIS Sheet	Page 11
Figure	e 1	Proposed Development & Trench Location Plan	1:500
Figure	jure 2 HER Search Data Plan		1:10000
Figure	e 3	1:10 / 1:100	



#### Abstract

In September 2013 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Calder Park Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council to re-dress the situation of non-compliance with the previous permission, when groundwork was undertaken without an agreed scheme of investigation in place.

Background research for the project indicated that evidence for Bronze Age activity was most likely to be encountered with a lower potential for Romano – British remains.

Despite the potential no archaeological finds or features were present in the evaluation trench. This may reflect the limited size of the investigation rather than a lack of archaeological remains in the area.



#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> September 2013 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Calder Park Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 629 635), in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Tipper. J, dated 06/09/2013) requiring the excavation of a single trench measuring 1.80 x 20.00m to evaluate the land adjacent to the new stable block (Figure 1). This work was intended to re-dress the situation of non-compliance with the previous permission when the ground work was undertaken without an agreed scheme of archaeological investigation in place (Brief, Section 2.2 & 3.1).

#### 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located within and area of grassland described as Calder Park on the south-west side of Hamilton Road to the west of Newmarket. Residential and commercial equine buildings are present to the north and south of the plot and fields dedicated to horse racing and training lie to the west.

The site lies at a height of approximately 24m AOD and the bedrock is categorised as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation, sedimentary rocks formed during the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2013).

The bedrock is overlain by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel which were deposited up to 2 million years ago when the area was dominated by rivers (BGS, 2013).

#### 2.1 Site Visit 12.09.13

A site visit was undertaken on the 12<sup>th</sup> September 2013, to assess the ground conditions. Access was gained from Hamilton Road, adjacent to the site. The house and the southern part of the stables have already been constructed. Foundations for the rest of the stables are laid to the north of the site.

The trench was positioned adjacent to the foundations for the northern stable block and away from service runs in an area planned to be a Tarmacadam surface (Fig. 1).

#### 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation will be carried out in consultation with SCCAS/CT, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Forest Heath Local Plan (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.



#### 3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

#### 3.2 Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)

Forest Heath's local plan development plan was adopted in 1995 and has undergone some revision since. A Core Strategy was released in 2010 and an updated assessment of their Heritage Policy is pending. The Council's position on heritage assets is summarised as follows:

• The District Council will seek provision to be made for the evaluation of archaeological sites of unknown importance and areas of high potential prior to the determination of development proposals. Where nationally or locally important sites, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are effected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their preservation. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation, development will not normally be permitted unless agreement has been reached to provide either for their preservation or for their recording and, where desirable, their excavation prior to development.

#### 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS). There are 48 SHER



entries within the 1km search radius of the site and these comprise 37 monuments records, 8 event records and three listed buildings.

Two prehistoric monument records (EXG 027 & EXG 027) are located within 200m of the site and both are situated to the north-east. The most significant (EXG 027) records eight Bronze Age inhumations in two separate graves at 5 Edinburgh Road. A single adult male, five children and a baby were excavated in grave A and an adult female was present in grave B along with a small fragment of beaker pottery. A Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (EXG 026) was found in the garden of a property at Phillips Close to the north of the burials. Both records suggest significant Bronze Age activity close to the site.

Three trial trench evaluations to the north-west (EXG 087, EXG 093 & EXG 038) along Hamilton Road did not find any archaeological remains.

The remaining sites and records lie between 700 – 1000m away. The distribution suggests a focus of late prehistoric and Romano-British activity to the north and northwest of the site towards Exning, and limited prehistoric and Roman activity to the south. Three records (EXG 0029, EXG 030 & EXG 075) show limited prehistoric activity with an Iceni silver coin, 'Pattern-Horse' type (Mack 423) recovered at Southfield Farm (EXG 029), a late Iron Age/Roman spiral-headed bronze pin and four Roman bronze coins discovered during metal detecting (EXG 030), and a subsoil containing burnt & struck flints, animal bones and flint gritted pottery was observed during monitoring (EXG 075). A single entry located 950m to the south records a ring ditch which is likely to be of Bronze Age date.

A further seven records (EXG 001, EXG 002, EXG 003, EXG 004, EXG 023, EXG 024 and EXG 05) relate to Romano-British activity between Hamilton Stables and Seven Springs. Three record the site of Roman wells (EXG 001, EXG002 and EXG 023) suggesting settlement activity in the vicinity. Three more record artefact scatters (EXG 004, EXG 024 and EXG 054) include a silver/iron forgery of a denarius of P CLODIUS (41 BC), 32 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century AD bronze coins, various sherds of pottery (EXG 054 and EXG024) and assorted coins and pottery (EXG 004). The possible site of Roman baths is recorded at Seven Springs (EXG 003).

A recent geophysical survey at Brickfield Stud immediately to the east of Seven Springs recorded the possible location of an undated straight road which traversed the eastern part of the site and projects through the middle of the Roman finds and wells described above, and is believed to also be of Roman origin (Schofield, T. 2013). Numerous field boundary type anomalies on varying orientations were also present within the dataset.

A single Anglo-Saxon findspot (EXG 029) was recorded at Spring farm to the north-west. Iron Age, Roman and medieval metal work including a Roman 3.5cm long bronze wrist clasp were discovered during metal detecting.

Medieval and post-medieval activity is concentrated around the centre of Newmarket (NKT 022 and NKT 008). The medieval core of the settlement is recorded at NKT 022 and an



early post-medieval icehouse built by Charles II is located to the north of the core (NKT 008).

Modern activity of note includes possible anti-glider ditches to the west (EXG 035) and the site of an old workhouse (EXG 076) which is no longer present.

The predominant potential for archaeological remains relate to the Bronze Age sites (EXG 027 and EXG 026). There is also a small potential for Romano-British remains given the density of records located to the north, and the projected line of the road recorded at Brickfield Stud, however this is entirely conjectural. Recent evaluations to the north have not recorded any finds or features which suggests that human activity in the area was widely dispersed.

#### 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The broad aims laid out in the SCCAS/CT brief were to undertake a linear trenched evaluation of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Brief, 3.1).

The brief also stated that the evaluation will aim to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

It will also establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence, and provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost (Brief, 3.2).

#### 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

#### 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of one trial trench measuring  $1.80 \times 20.00m$  located adjacent to the new stable block and residential building (Figure 1).

A mini digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was employed to machine down to the first archaeological horizon; thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand.



The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings, appropriate photographs were also taken.

#### 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 3)

Features and deposits are described below, more detailed information can be found at Appendix 1.

The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.11m below ground level exposing the full stratigraphic sequence. Natural drift deposits sloped gently down to the southeast. There were no archaeological finds or features present. Two modern plastic drain pipes were recorded in plan.

#### 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was located along the northern edge of the site and contained two modern, plastic drain pipes both orientated northwest – southeast. No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 3)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the trench and full sample sections were recorded (Figure 3).

Levelling Layer 1000 was at the top of the stratigraphic sequence (to a maximum depth of 0.33m) and related to a phase of modern levelling associated with the house immediately to the north-east.

Below Levelling Layer 1000 was Agricultural Subsoil Layer 1001 (present to a maximum depth of 0.62m) which likely relates to a phase of post-medieval agricultural activity. No finds or features were present.

Buried Subsoil Layer 1002 was present to a maximum depth of 1.11m below Agricultural subsoil Layer 1001. It was deeper in the western end of the trench where the No finds were present.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence and below Buried Subsoil layer 1002 was Natural Glacial Moraine Geology 1002. It comprised a mixture of light orange/brown, silty clay with large patches of chalk throughout.



#### 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Despite the potential for Bronze Age remains no archaeological finds or features were encountered in the evaluation. Two modern plastic drain pipes were present in the trench and were recorded in plan.

The most recent phase of activity is site levelling, using topsoil layer 1000 which is also related to the construction of the buildings nearby and immediately to the northeast.

The paucity of results may be due to the limited area of investigation rather than a true reflection of the archaeological remains in the area.

#### 11.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive has been prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections,* Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Store.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

#### 12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Terry Clement for arranging site access.

We would also like to thank Dr Jess Tipper at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team for his advice and assistance throughout the project and the SCCAS/CT team.



#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brown, D.H. 2007. Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Gurney, D. 2003. Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010. Code of Conduct.

Institute for Archaeologists. October 2008. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.

Medlycott. 2011. Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Mills. A. D, 2003. Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press.

Schofield, T. 2013. *Brickfield Stud, Exning Road, Newmarket, Suffolk - Detailed Magnetometer Survey*. Britannia Archaeology

Tipper, J. 2013. Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Calder Park Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket. SCCAS/CT

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites;* Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

#### Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic



#### APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

#### TRENCH 1

#### **Deposit Tables**

Trench No	Orientation	Height A	OD	Shot No	
1	NE-SW		23.93m	DP 2	
Sample Section No	Location		Facing		
1a	SE Sid	de, N End NW Facing		NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description			
1000	0.00 - 0.26m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, loose sand, silt and clay			
1001	0.26 - 0.62m	Agricultural Subsoil. Dark reddish brown, compact sandy silt, infrequent small sub angular flint inclusions			
1002	0.62 - 0.85m	Buried subsoil. Dark yellowish brown, compact sandy silt, frequent small rounded / sub angular flint inclusions			
1003	0.85m +	Natural moraine. Light orange brown, very compact, silty clay with chalk			

Trench No	Orientation		Height A	OD	Shot No
1	NE-SW	2		23.85m	DP 3
Sample Section No	Location			Facing	
1b	SE Sid	SE Side, S end			NW Facing
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description			
1000	0.00 - 0.33m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, loose sand, silt and clay			
1001	0.33 - 0.76m	Agricultural Subsoil. Dark reddish brown, compact sandy silt,			
		infrequent small sub angular flint inclusions			
1002	0.76 - 1.11m	Buried subsoil. Dark yellowish brown, compact sandy silt,			
		frequent small rounded / sub angular flint inclusions			
1003	1.11m +	Natural moraine. Light orange brown, very compact, silty clay		wn, very compact, silty clay	
		with cha	lk		



#### APPENDIX 2 OASIS SHEET

OASIS ID: britanni1-159577

**Project details** 

Project name Calder Park Stables, Hamilton Rd, Newmarket, Suffolk

Short description of the project Excavation of one 20m trial trench adjacent to the new stable block. This

> work is intended to redress the situation of non-compliance with the previous permission when the ground work was undertaken without an agreed scheme of archaeological investigation in place (Brief, Section 2.2 and 3.1). Background research for the project indicated that evidence for Bronze Age activity was most likely to be encountered with a small possibility of encountering Romano - British remains. Despite the potential no archaeological finds or features were present in the

evaluation trench.

**Project dates** Start: 23-09-2013 End: 24-09-2013

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference P1042 - Contracting Unit No. R1037 - Contracting Unit No. codes

NKT 055 - Sitecode Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

**Current Land use** Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type NONE None Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches" Development type Rural residential Rural commercial **Prompt** Planning condition

Position in the planning process

**Project location** 

Country

Site location SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH NEWMARKET Calder Park Stables,

Hamilton Rd CB8 0GU

Study area 1767.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 629 634 52.2442032797 0.386296391402 52 14 39 N 000 23 10 E

After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 29.00m Max: 29.00m

**Project creators** 

Postcode

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Martin Brook Project director/manager Martin Brook Project supervisor Martin Brook Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

**Project archives** 

**Physical Archive Exists?** 

**Digital Archive recipient** Suffolk HER

**Digital Contents** "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

**Paper Contents** 

Paper Media available

"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Microfilm",
"Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

**Publication type** Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title Calder Park Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk

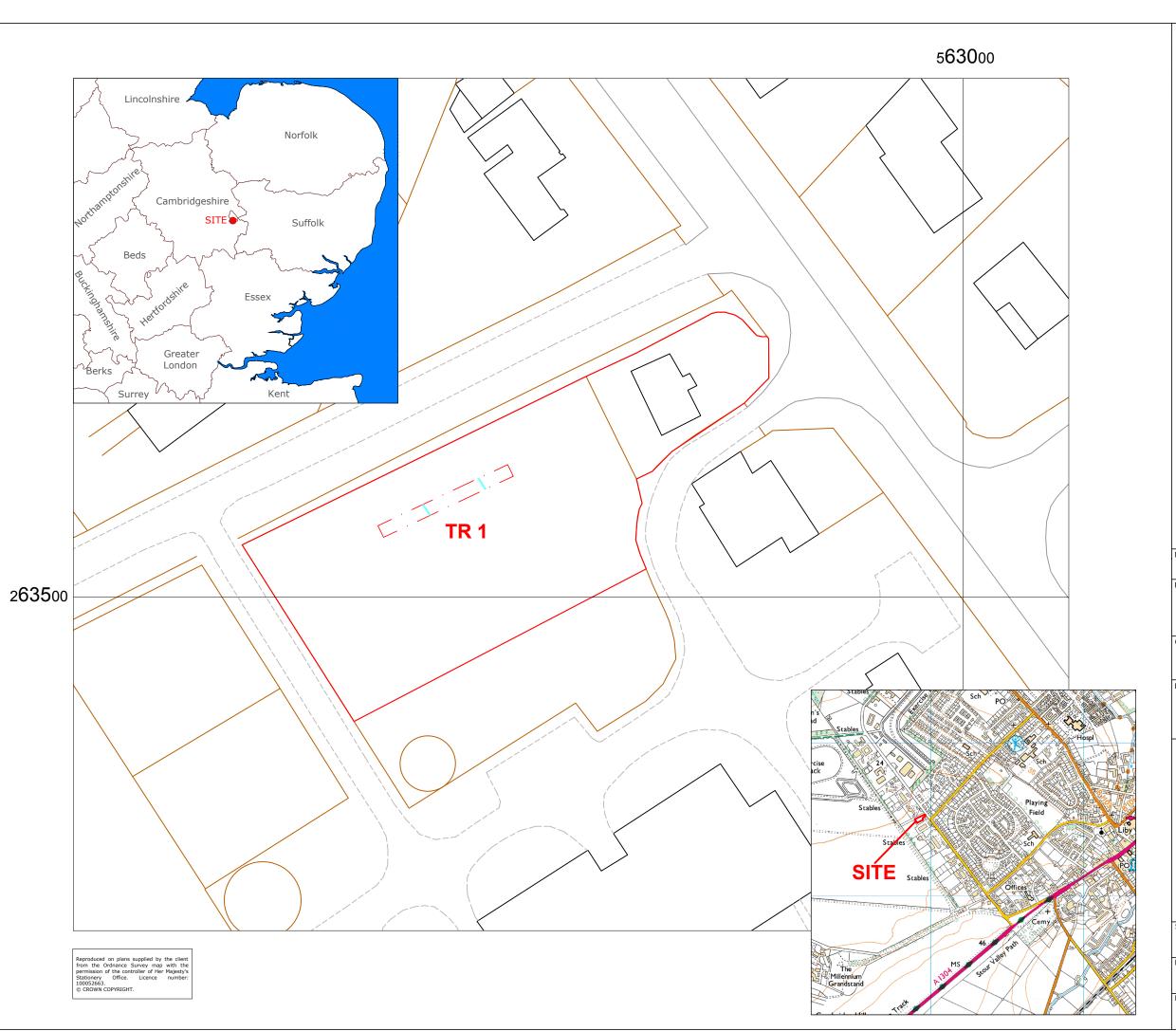
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brook, M. Other bibliographic details R1037

#### Calder Park Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation



Date
Issuer or publisher
Place of issue or publication
Description
URL
Entered by
Entered on

2013
Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Stowmarket
A4 Bound Report with A3 fold-out figures
www.britannia-archaeology.com
Tim Schofield (tim@britannia-archaeology.com)
28 March 2014







562930 263500

REPORT NUMBER: 1037

PROJECT:

CALDER PARK STABLE, HAMILTON RD, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

MR TERRY CLEMENT

DESCRIPTION:

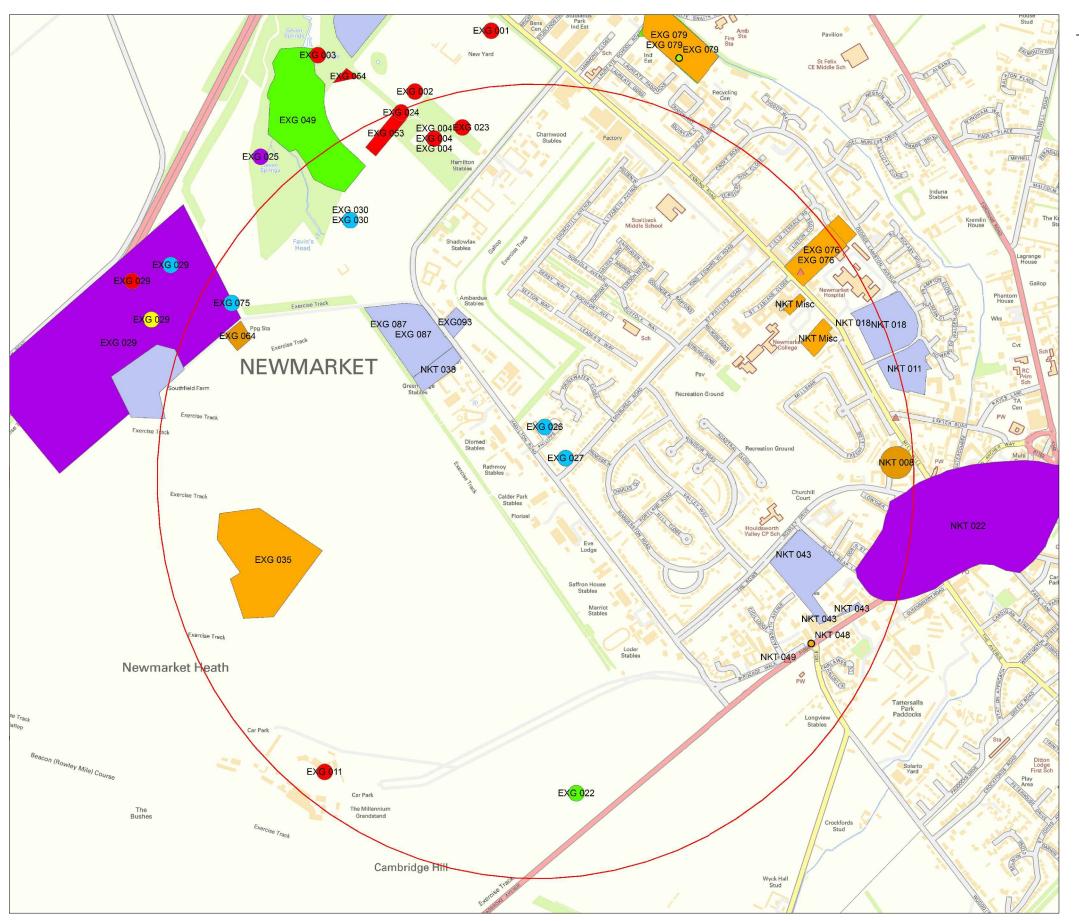
SITE & TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

### Britannia Archaeology Ltd



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE:	0		20m
1:500			
PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION	:
A3	MCA		)1
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:	
SEP 2013	MB		)1





HER Search Area		
Event/Site Area		
Undated Region Record		
Undated Monument Record		
Post-Medieval Region Record		
Post-Medeival Monument Record		
Medieval Region Record		
Medieval Monument Record		
Saxon Monument Record		
Roman Monument Record		
Prehistoric Monument Record		
Site Boundary		

REPORT NUMBER: 1037 562930 263500

PROJECT:

CALDER PARK STABLE, HAMILTON RD, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

MR TERRY CLEMENT

DESCRIPTION:

SHER DATA PLAN

## Britannia Archaeology Ltd



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com

W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 0 1:10000		500m
PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
SEP 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	figure: 02

