

Houldsworth Valley Community
Primary School, Newmarket
NKT 057

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/023

Client: Suffolk County Council

Author: Andy Beverton

02/2014

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Houldsworth Valley Community Primary School, Newmarket NKT 057

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/023

Author: Andy Beverton

Illustrator: Gemma Adams

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: February 2014

HER Information

Site Code: NKT 057
Site Name: Houldsworth Valley Community Primary School
Report Number 2014/023
Planning Application No: To be confirmed
Date of Fieldwork: 17/02/2014
Grid Reference: TL 636 633
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-171390
Curatorial Officer: Dr Matthew Brudenell
Project Officer: Andy Beverton
Client/Funding Body: Suffolk County Council

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Andy Beverton

Date: 18/02/2014

Approved By: Andrew tester

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: February 2014

Signed:

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Summary

A single 30m evaluation trench was excavated across the footprint of a proposed extension to Houldsworth Valley Community Primary School. The evaluation was carried out on the 17th of February 2014 prior to an application for planning permission. The work was commissioned by Suffolk County Council.

The evaluation identified a single shallow ditch aligned north-east to south-west whose projection bisects the area into two equally sized fields. Fragments of coke and a piece of post-medieval tile were recovered from the feature.

Two postholes aligned at a right angle to the post-medieval ditch were recorded towards the centre of the trench. The postholes are undated and it is currently unclear whether they are contemporary to the ditch or belong to some earlier activity. Evaluation trenches (NKT 043) excavated to the south of the development area in 2012 identified a collection of similar prehistoric postholes lying along a similar though not coinciding alignment. The postholes may also belong to a structure crossing over the trenches location although this interpretation seems the least likely.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation consisting of a single trench was carried out on the playing field at Houldsworth Valley Community Primary School, Newmarket (Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken on the 17th of February.

The project was carried out according to brief supplied by Dr Matthew Brudenell (SCCAS/CT) and followed the subsequent written scheme of investigation (Tester 2014).

2. Geology and topography

The geology of Newmarket comprises Holywell Nodular and New Pit chalk formations overlain by clay-silt deposits (BGS online). The chalk geology within the evaluation trench contained frequent silt filled scars and interstices throughout. Smaller patches of granular chalk were also occasionally present.

A single larger patch of silt measuring approximately 0.4m in diameter was investigated towards the central portion of the trench and was determined to be a natural hollow, possibly resultant of fluvial erosion.

The development area lay on a gently north-east facing slope inclining from 29.36m at the north-east corner to 30.94m at the south-west corner.

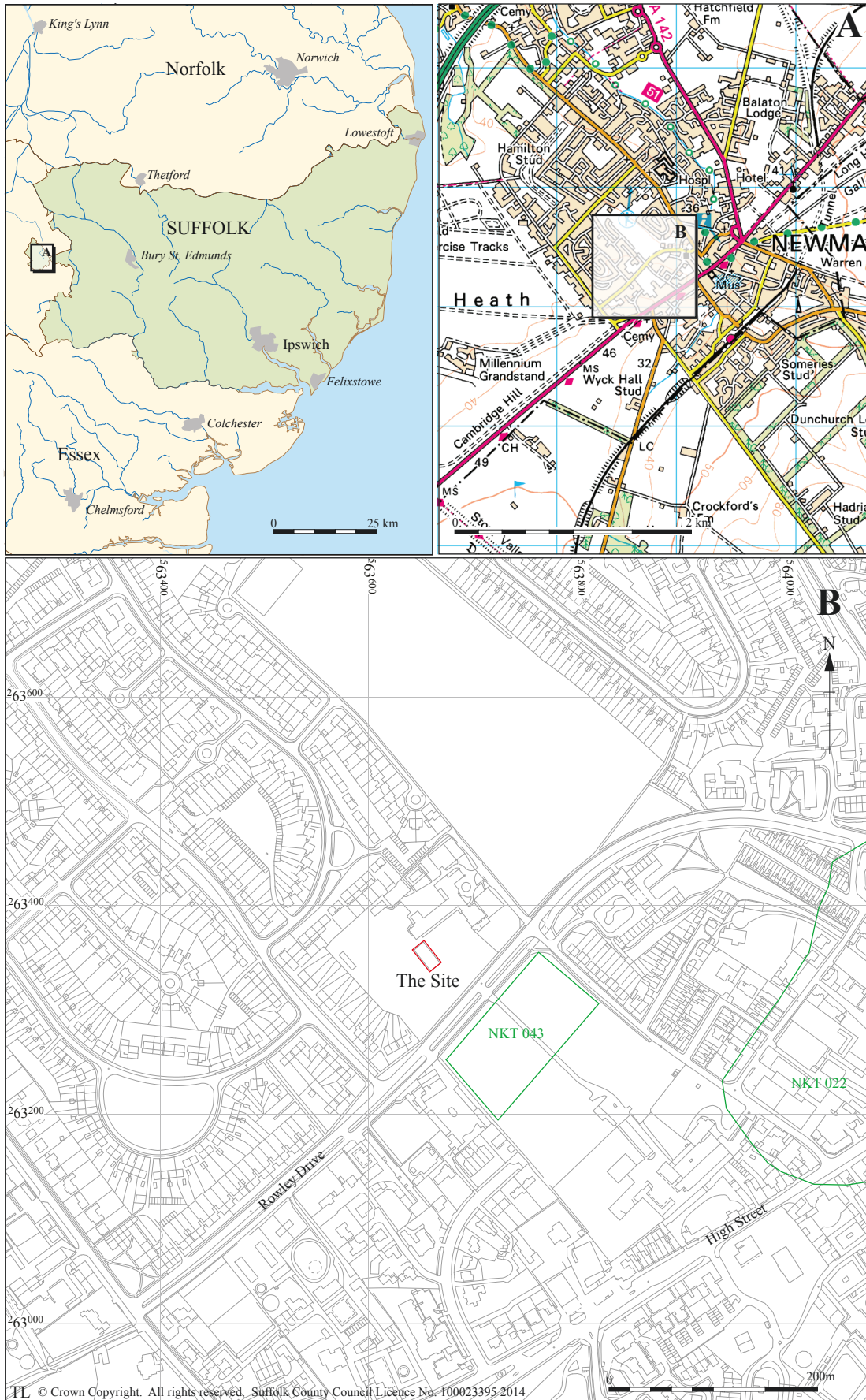


Figure 1. Location of site and selected HER entries.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The development area lies within an area of archaeological potential as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (CHER).

A recent evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeology East (NKT 043, OA East Report No. 1407) to the south of the development area recorded prehistoric and medieval horizons. The trenches nearest the development area contained a relatively concentrated collection of prehistoric postholes dated to the Early-Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age periods as well as two medieval postholes.

The medieval core of Newmarket is located approximately 330m to the east of the site whilst Newmarket High Street, upon which medieval Newmarket is primarily arranged, continues south-west approximately 350m to the south of the development area. The north-eastern portion of the High Street is thought to be part of a collection of contiguous established trackways known as the Icknield Way which previously extended across East Anglia and south towards Wessex during the Anglo-Saxon period. A collection of 15th century manor and court rolls investigated by May (1975) suggest that the Icknield Way deviates from the High Street's alignment at 'le Ikenelseway' now named Palace Street and heads further south. The same rolls indicate that the land north-west of the intersection of Fitzroy Street and Black Bear Lane, which includes the development area, consisted of 'Common fields' (Fig.3). These same fields are also present on John Chapman's 1768 map of Newmarket.

The 1821 enclosure map of Newmarket as well as the 1886 and 1902 Ordnance Survey maps show that the development area spanned two paddocks divided by a north-west to south-east boundary set at a right angle to Rowley Drive and leading to a stable at the north-west end of the paddock (Fig. 4 and 5). A later Ordnance Survey map (1926) indicates that the boundary was no longer present at this time.

4. Methodology

The position for the single evaluation trench was located using a System 1200 GPS with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m and an average error of 0.015m. The trench was then excavated by a back acting JCB fitted with a 1.5m wide ditching bucket under the direction of an SCCAS archaeologist. In order to expose the 45m² required by the Brief an additional 5m of trench was opened.

All archaeological features were excavated by hand and unique context numbers were assigned to each cut and depositional event. The cuts and deposits were recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* sheets according to guidelines laid out by Gurney (2003). The plan and section of all features and a sample section of the trench profile were drawn by hand at 1:20 scale and geo-referenced by GPS. All features and sections were recorded with a digital photograph containing a clear scale and number board.

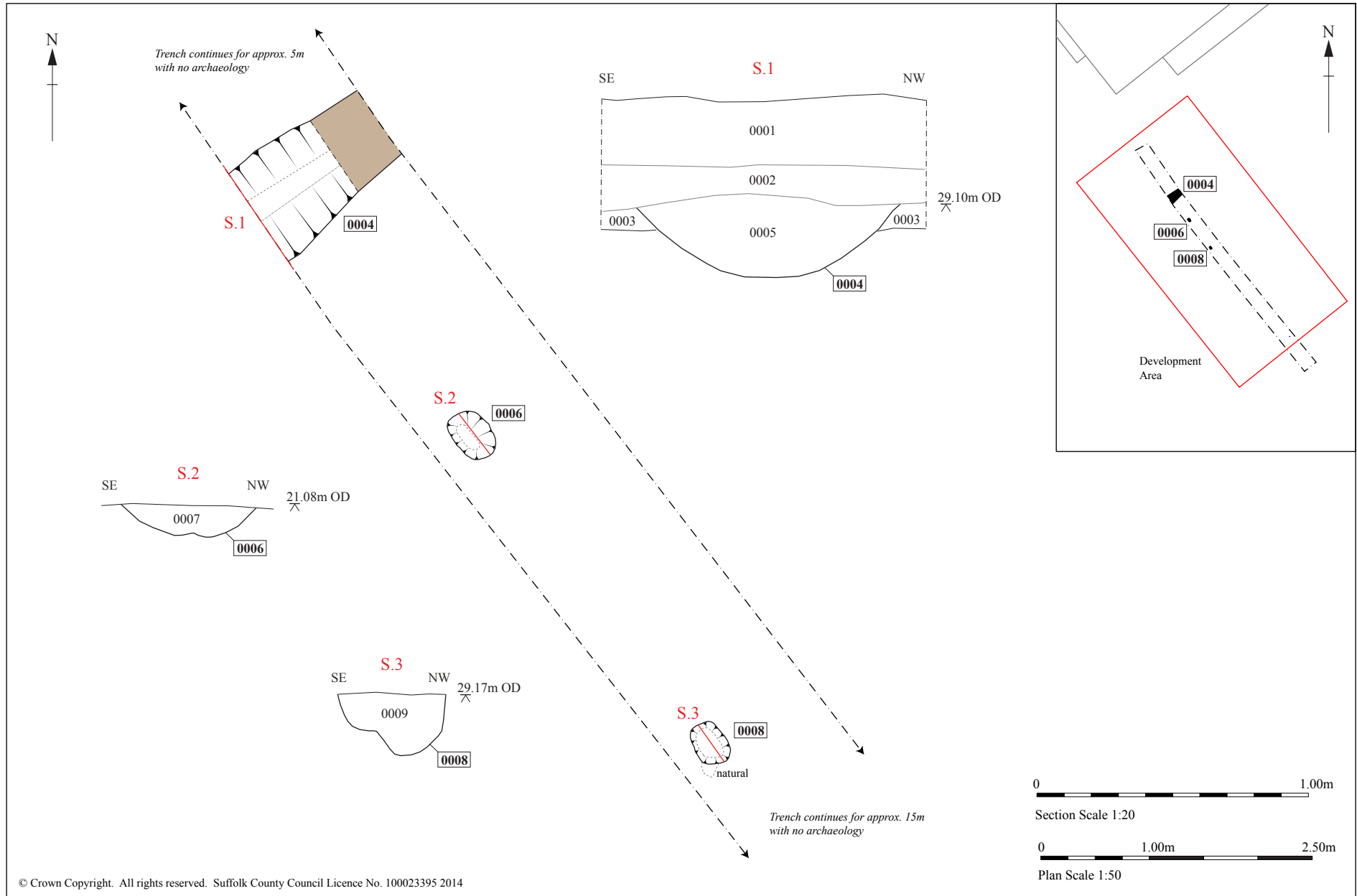


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections.

5. Results

The excavated trench measured 30m long by 1.5m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m at its north-west end and a minimum depth of 0.4m at its south-eastern end. The soil profile across the trench (Pl. 1) comprised topsoil (0001) with a central band of rare chalk flecks over a mid orangey-grey-brown sandy-clay-silt subsoil (0002). A thin interface layer (0003) of mid greyish-brown clay-silt with chalk pebble inclusions was identified below the subsoil and above the natural chalk. The identified features appeared to be cut through this interface although this was only clearly visible in sections coinciding with the trench wall indicated that the features were cut through this interface layer although this was not apparent whilst machining. A full breakdown of context descriptions and dimensions is present in Appendix 4 of this report whilst plans and sections are displayed on Figure 2.

Ditch 0004

Ditch 0004 was located 5.68m from the north-western end of the trench and was determined to run north-east to south-west. The ditch had a width of 0.8m with a smooth profile (0.15m deep) comprising a shallow break of slope, concave sides and an imperceptible break of base (Pl. 2). The ditch contained a single fill of mid to light orangey-greyish-brown sandy-clay-silt with rare quantities of chalk flecking. Occasional fragments of coke and a single piece of post-medieval curved tile (R. Goffin SCCAS/FT *pers. comm.*) were recovered from the ditch.

Posthole 0006

This posthole was recorded 2.15m south of ditch 0004. The feature had an elliptical shape in plan measuring 0.46m in length by 0.36m in width and possessed a shallow (0.19m maximum) profile consisting of average breaks of slope, concave sides with a smooth break of base and a slightly concave base with a small, sharp rise just off centre (Pl. 3). The posthole was filled with a mid to dark greyish-brown sandy-clay-silt (0007). Full excavation of the posthole produced no finds but did indicate that the north-western portion of the cut was notably steeper with a sharper break of base. No finds evidence was recovered from the feature.

Posthole 0008

The second posthole was located towards the middle of the trench approximately 3.15m south-east of posthole 0006. The feature had an elliptical plan with a north-west to south-east alignment measuring 0.4m by 0.3m. The posthole had a u-shaped profile with a maximum depth of 0.22m comprising steep breaks of slope, concave sides and a relatively sharp break of base that lead to an irregular stepped base (Pl. 4). The posthole contained a single fill of mid/dark greyish brown silty-clay (0009) with chalk gravel inclusions concentrated towards the base of the deposit. No finds were recovered from the feature.

6. Discussion

The ditch (0004) contained post-medieval tile and fragments of coke whilst comparison of the evaluation results and the 1920 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 5) show that the feature would have bisected the overall field into two equal areas.

The spatial relationship between the ditch and postholes suggest that they may be contemporary and form a field boundary across the area with a fence line further segregating the area. This system is not shown on any documented evidence although the boundaries may have been established after the 1920 Ordnance Survey or simply have been too insignificant to have been recorded.

The ditch (0004) was observed in section to cut through a thin interface layer (0003) stratigraphically over the natural chalk but the relationship of postholes 0006 and 0008 with this layer is uncertain.

The identification of just two postholes within a trench following the probable alignment of the suggested fence line is of slight concern. Further postholes may have been originally excavated to a shallower depth and subsequently lost or not visible within the subsoil. There is a possibility that the postholes represent the sides of a structure that would have run across the trench or some other phase of activity.

Evaluation trenches on 'land to the rear of the High Street' (O.A.E report: 1407) identified a collection of prehistoric postholes approximately 75m to the south that appear to follow a similar, though not coinciding, alignment. The profiles of the prehistoric postholes are similar though slightly steeper to those identified by this project

and it is possible that they represent a continuation of the prehistoric activity into the development area.

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has indicated that a sparse post-medieval horizon is present within the development area consisting of a boundary ditch (0004) whose alignment mirrors Rowley Drive to the south and which would have bisected the overall area. Postholes 0006 and 0008 are undated but possibly form a fence dividing the area into quarters. There is a possibility that the postholes belong to an earlier phase of activity and represent a continuation of the prehistoric horizon identified to the south. It is recommended that the site strip be monitored in order to establish the date and nature of the postholes.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Newmarket\NKT 057

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HWA-HWZ\HWU 16-30

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS/FT and directed by Andy Beverton. Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management and spot dating of finds was provided by Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

May, P. (1975). Newmarket 500 years ago: *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology XXXIII.3.*

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards of Field Archaeology in the East of England.* EAA occasional paper 12. ALGAO

Appendix 1. Additional figures

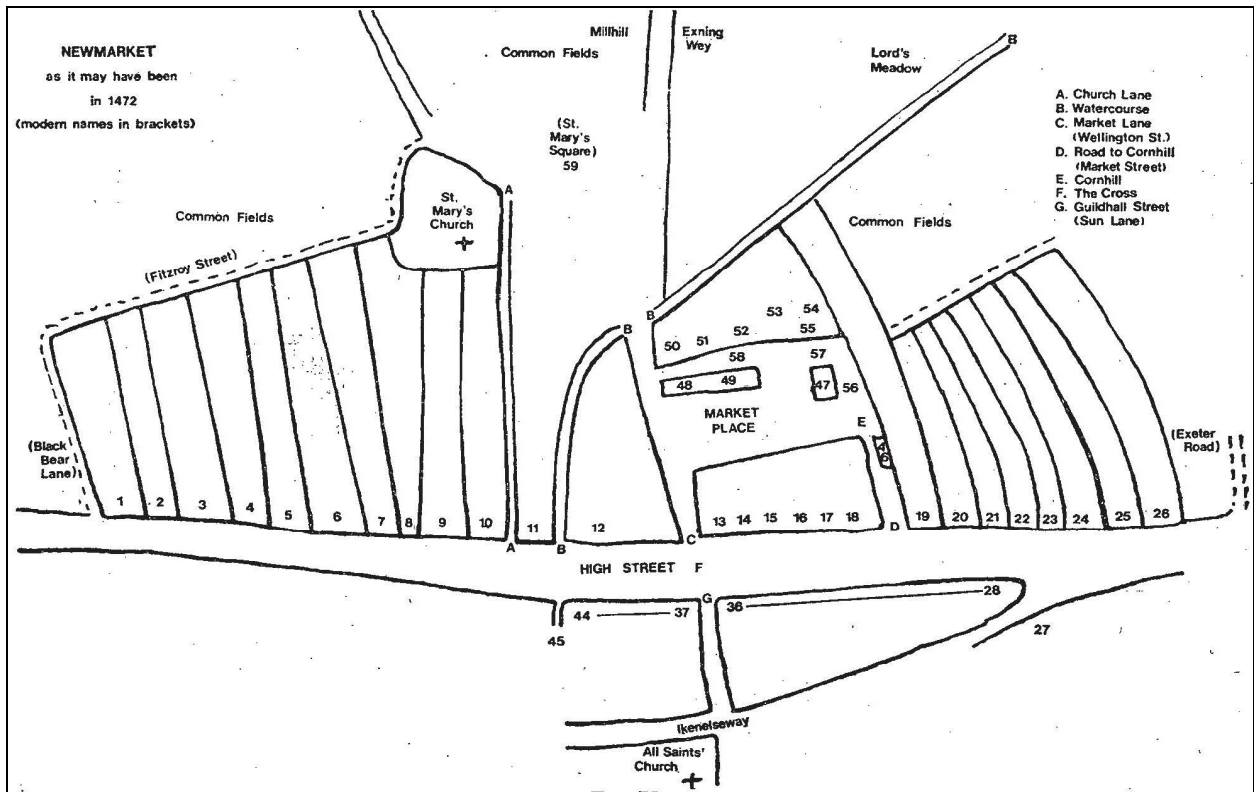


Figure 3. Interpretation of Newmarket from 15th century manor and court rolls (May 1975).

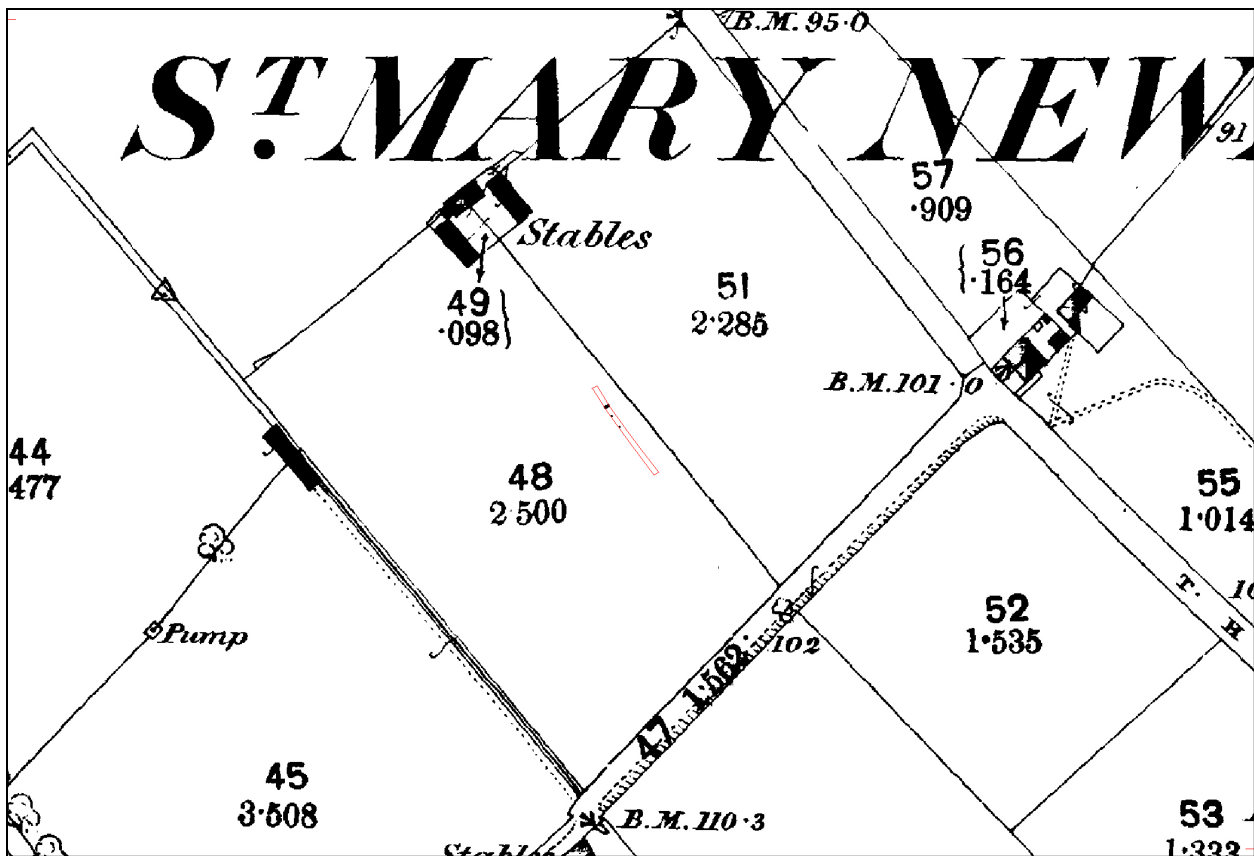


Figure 4. 1886 O.S. map with evaluation trench (red) and features (black).

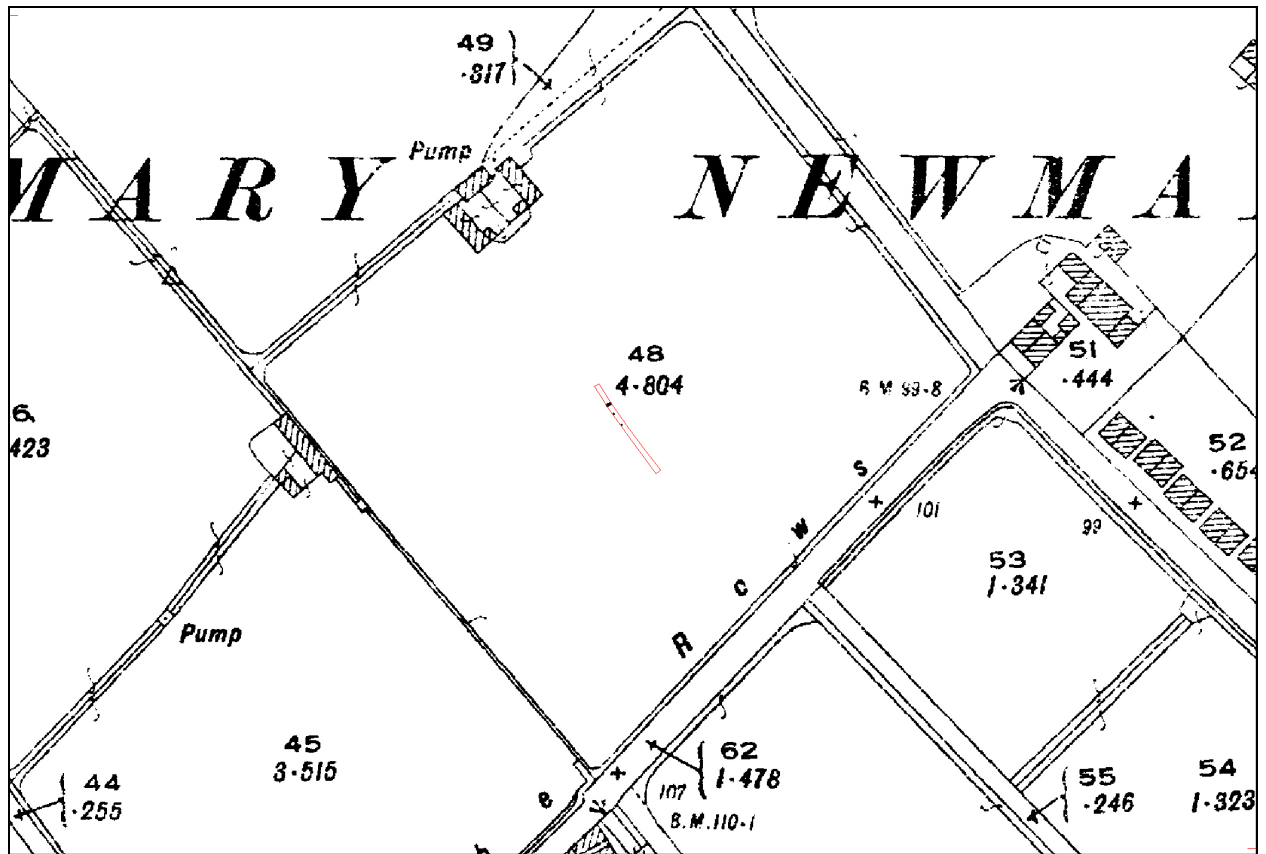


Figure 5. 1920 O.S map with evaluation trench (red) and features (black).

Appendix 2. Plates



Plate 1. Trench profile looking south-west, 1m scale.



Plate 2. Ditch 0004 looking south-west, 1m scale.



Plate 3. Posthole 0006 looking south-west, 1m scale.



Plate 4. Posthole 0008 looking south-west, 1m scale.

Appendix 3. Archaeological Brief

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

HOULDSWORTH VALLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| PLANNING AUTHORITY: | Forest Heath District Council |
| PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: | To be confirmed |
| HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: | To be arranged |
| GRID REFERENCE: | TL 636 633 |
| DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: | Classroom block |
| AREA: | 0.03ha |
| CURRENT LAND USE: | Playing field |
| THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: | Matthew Brudenell Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741227 E-mail: matthew.brudenell@suffolk.gov.uk |
| Date: | 14 November 2013 |

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought, and the Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT

is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological interest as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). A recent evaluation (August 2012) on land on the opposite side of Rowley Drive - c. 70m to the southeast - identified a group of Prehistoric and medieval features indicative of settlement in the area (Oxford Archaeology East Report 1407; HER no. NKT 043; Oasis ref. oxfordar3-133935).

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
 - 4.4 A single 25m long trial trench is to be excavated over the line of the classroom block. The trench is to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.
 - 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored, signed off as satisfactory and in accordance with the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see *Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007*).
- 6.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation (ICON)*.

- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 6.5 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.7 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.8 An unbound hardcopy of the report clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment and approval. Where a report fails to meet the required standards, a revised draft report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single hard copy of the report as well as a digital .pdf version of the report should be sent to the archaeological officer, who will deposit both with the HER.
- 6.9 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. Before fieldwork commences, an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be also included in the final report and also with the site archive.
- 6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be sent to the archaeological officer, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3. This can be downloaded from: <http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/libraries-and-culture/culture-and-heritage/archaeology/planning-and-countryside-advice/>

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology

Occasional Papers 14, 2003. This can be downloaded from:
<http://www.eaareports.org.uk/Regional%20Standards.pdf>

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report. This can be downloaded from:
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net> or 0118 378 6446).

This brief remains valid for one year. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Appendix 4. Context lis

| Context Number | Feature Number | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|--|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0001 | -- | -- | Layer | A dark to mid grey-brown slightly sandy-clay-silt with frequent inclusions of organic material and a lense of rare chalk pebbles running through the middle of the deposit. The layer is slightly compacted an measured a maximum of 0.36m in depth. | Modern topsoil layer covering the deveopment area. | -- | -- | 0.36 |
| 0002 | -- | -- | Layer | A layer of mid orangey-greyish-brown sandy-clay-silt sub-soil across the development area. Occasional patches of chalk pebbles were spread through out the deposit. | Subsoil layer sealing ditch 0004 and possibly postholes 0006 and 0008. | -- | -- | 0.15 |
| 0003 | -- | -- | Layer | A thin interface layer of mid greyish-brown clay-silt with chalk pebble inclusions situated below the subsoil and above the natural chalk. | Interface layer cut by ditch 0004 and possibly cut by postholes 0006 and 0008. | -- | -- | 0.09 |
| 0004 | 0004 | Ditch | Cut | A shallow linear planned ditch with a profile comprising a shallow break of slope, concave sides and an imperceptible break of base. | Ditch feature cut through interface 0003. projection of ditch appears to bisect the overall area. | -- | 0.8 | 0.15 |
| 0005 | 0004 | Ditch | Fill | This ditch fill is a mid to light orangey-greyish-brown sandy-clay-silt with rare quantities of chalk flecking through out. Its upper horizon is slightly diffuse. Post medieval tile and coke fragments were observed. | Singular fill of ditch 0004. | -- | 0.8 | 0.15 |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|---|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0006 | 0006 | Posthole | Cut | The posthole has an elliptical plan with a north-west to south-east longitudinal axis and a profile consisting of average breaks of slope, concave sides with a smooth break of base and a slightly concave base with a small, sharp rise just off centre. No finds were contained within the feature. After full excavation the western side was observed to be slightly deeper with sharper breaks of slope and base. It was unclear if this posthole was cut through interface layer 0003. | A posthole feature possibly related to ditch (0004). | 0.46 | 0.36 | 0.19 |
| 0007 | 0006 | Posthole | Fill | A mid to dark greyish-brown sandy-clay-silt posthole fill containing occasional chalk flecks throughout. The fill was 100% excavated but no finds were recovered. | Single fill of posthole 0006. | 0.46 | 0.36 | 0.19 |
| 0008 | 0008 | Posthole | Cut | The posthole has an elliptical plan with a north-west to south-east longitudinal axis. The posthole had a u-shaped profile comprising steep breaks of slope, concave sides and a relatively sharp break of base that lead to an irregular stepped base. The feature was 100% excavated but no finds were recovered. | Posthole to the south-east of 0006, probably contemporary. | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.22 |
| 0009 | 0008 | Posthole | Fill | The fill of posthole 0008 is a mid/dark greyish brown silty-clay with chalk gravel inclusions concentrated towards the base of the deposit. The fill was 100% excavated but produced no finds. | Singular fill of posthole 0008. | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.22 |

Appendix 5. OASIS entry

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-171390

Project details

Project name NKT 057 Evaluation at Houldsworth Primary School Newmarket

Short description of the project A single 30m evaluation trench was excavated across the footprint of a proposed extension to Houldsworth Valley Community Primary School. The evaluation was carried out on the 17th of February 2014 as a condition for planning consent. The work was commissioned by Suffolk County Council. The evaluation identified a single shallow ditch aligned north-east to south-west whose projection bisects the area into two equally sized fields. Fragments of coke and a piece of post-medieval tile were recovered from the feature. Two postholes aligned at a right angle to the post-medieval ditch were recorded towards the centre of the trench. The postholes are undated and it is currently unclear whether they are contemporary to the ditch or belong to some earlier activity. Evaluation trenches previously excavated to the south of the development area identified a collection of similar prehistoric postholes lying along a similar though not coinciding alignment. The postholes may also belong to a structure crossing over the trenches location although this interpretation seems the least likely.

Project dates Start: 17-02-2014 End: 18-02-2014

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes NKT 057 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Monument type | POSTHOLE Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | TILE Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | Between deposition of an application and determination |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH NEWMARKET Houldsworth Primary School |
| Postcode | CB8 OPU |
| Study area | 45.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 636 633 52.2430966192 0.396492463912 52 14 35 N 000 23 47 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 29.10m Max: 29.58m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service |
| Project brief originator | Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist) |
| Project design originator | Matthew Brudenell |
| Project director/manager | Andrew Tester |
| Project supervisor | A Beverton |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Suffolk County Council ESE |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service |
| Digital Contents | "Stratigraphic", "Survey" |
| Digital Media available | "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service |
| Paper Contents | "Stratigraphic", "Survey" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey " |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
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Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 265879

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

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