



HERITAGE NETWORK



164-166 High Street, 7 Fitzroy Street & Equine Vets Centre, Newmarket, Suffolk

(HN860)

Archaeological Evaluation Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

Land forming
164-166 High Street, 7 Fitzroy Street and Equine Vets Centre
Newmarket, Suffolk

Project ref.: HN860
LPA ref.: F/2003/0936/FUL
SCCAS Site Code: NKT 031

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of Kier Partnership Homes Ltd

by

Greg Jones BA (HONS) MA

Report no. 602

June 2010

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11 FURMSTON COURT, ICKNIELD WAY, LETCHWORTH SG6 1UJ
TEL: (01462) 685991 FAX: (01462) 685998

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The front cover shows the site looking northwest

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Greg Jones, Dan Phillips and James Snee. The report was written by Greg Jones and edited by James Snee and David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Joanna Thorndike of Kier Partnership Homes Ltd; Keith Wade of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service; and Richard Wilson, Wilsons of Wallington Plant Hire, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	164-166 High Street, 7 Fitzroy Street & Equine Vets Centre, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 0JW		
County:	Suffolk	District:	Forest Heath
Village/town:	Newmarket	Parish:	Newmarket
Planning reference:	F/2003/0936/FUL	NGR:	TL 6405 6325
Client name and address:	Kier Partnership Homes Ltd., Tempsford Hall, Sandy, SG19 2BD		
Nature of work:	Residential Flats	Current land use:	Horse Racing Stables
Site Status:	AAI	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (PPG16)
Position in planning process:	After full determination	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	4070m ²	Size of area investigated:	200m ²
Site code:	NKT 031	Other reference:	HN860
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Field evaluation	Archive recipient:	SCC Archaeological Service
Start of work:	18/05/10	Finish of work:	21/05/10
Related HER nos:	N/a	Periods represented:	N/a
OASIS UID:	heritage1-75937	Significant finds:	None
Monument types:	N/a		
Physical archive:	N/a		
Previous summaries/reports:	None		

Synopsis:

In order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of a proposed new development on land between High Street and Fitzroy Street, Newmarket, Suffolk, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake an archaeological field evaluation.

The site lies within the area of late medieval Newmarket. The town of Newmarket is defined in the County HER as an archaeological site of regional importance, with 21 HER entries located within a 500m radius of the site centre. These range in date from the palaeolithic to the post-medieval period. Despite the defined potential of the site, no archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were encountered in the course of the evaluation.

On the basis of these results, the risk that the development might encounter archaeological remains of significance may be considered to be *Low* for all periods.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Kier Partnership Homes Ltd, as part of the archaeological evaluation of proposed redevelopment of land forming 164-166 High Street, 7 Fitzroy Street and the Equine Vets Centre, Newmarket, Suffolk.

1.2 The planning permission for the development (ref: F/2003/0936/FUL), granted by Forest Heath DC, has been subject to a standard archaeological condition in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16). The scope of this first stage of investigation has been defined in a *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (Wade 2010) prepared by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team (SCCAS), acting as advisers to Forest Heath DC. A full specification for the work carried out is contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design* dated April 2010.

1.3 The site, centred on NGR TL 6405 6325, lies within the area of late medieval Newmarket. The town of Newmarket is defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) as an archaeological site of regional importance. Therefore the site was considered to have potential for archaeological finds.

1.4 Although there are no entries for the study area itself, the County HER lists 21 entries located within a 500m radius of the site centre. Six entries are prehistoric in date, one is Roman, five are medieval, and the remaining entries are post-medieval.

1.5 The development proposes the construction of three blocks of town houses and one block of apartments with associated landscaping and access, to be located on the rear of the study area beginning approximately 60m behind the High Street frontage. The remainder of the site will be refurbished under separate ownership and will not involve any new building.

1.6 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000), should they be discovered. It was considered that such investigation had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the development and growth of settlement in Newmarket from the prehistoric period onwards and in the late medieval period in particular.

1.7 The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and to determine what further mitigation measures, if any, may be required to allow the development to proceed.

2 Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The study area lies on terraced ground at approximately 31mAOD and is currently occupied by a racing stables.

2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) sheet 188 'Cambridge', Solid and Drift edition (1:50,000), the underlying natural geology of the site consists of Middle Chalk from the Cretaceous period. The BGS website (www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience) records the superficial deposits as Alluvium: clay, silt, sand and gravel.

METHODOLOGY

2.3 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IFA and ALGAO guidance documents.

2.4 The trenches were located by triangulation from known points using fibreglass tape measures. The trenches were opened using a tracked mini-digger fitted with a 0.9m wide toothless ditching bucket. Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts and a metal detector was used to scan the spoil heaps for ferrous finds. The trenches were machined to the first significant archaeological horizon, or to the natural geological horizon. Topsoil and subsoil were separated, as was asphalt and chalk overburden.

2.5 The trenches were cleaned by hand, and all potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.6 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate proforma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:50.

RESULTS

2.7 Eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the footprints of the proposed new buildings and parking areas.

Trench 1

2.8 Trench 1 was located on the western edge of the site, was orientated NE-SW and measured 21m long and 1.9m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.94m (Figure 2, Plate 1).

2.9 The stratigraphy in Trench 1 consisted initially of a solid compacted chalk overburden 0.2m deep, below which was a layer of dark brown (7.5 YR 8/4) sandy silt topsoil, 0.15m in depth, which overlay a brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil. Further machining revealed the natural substratum which consisted of white (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk. No archaeological features, deposits or layers were located in Trench 1.

Trench 1 data:

Length (m):	21	Width (m):	1.9	Maximum Depth (m):	0.94	Orientation	NE-SW		
Level at NE End of Trench(mOD)			Top	30.27	Level at SW End of Trench (mOD)			Top	30.55
			Base	29.45				Base	29.51
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)						
			Length	Width	Depth				
-	Layer	Pale yellow (5Y 8/4) Chalk overburden	20+	2+	0.20				
101	Layer	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) Sandy silt topsoil	20+	2+	0.15				
102	Layer	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Silty sand subsoil	20+	2+	0.30				
103	Layer	White (7.5YR 8/8) chalk natural with sandy patches	20+	2+	-				

Trench 2

2.10 Trench 2 was located to the east of Trench 1 in a manège, or riding arena, and was orientated NW-SE (Figure 2). The stratigraphy of Trench 2 consisted of a very dark grey (1 GLEY 3/) shredded tyre layer, 0.2m in depth, above a pale yellow (5Y 8/4) chalk overburden and a tarpoline membrane. Further excavation revealed brown (7.5 YR 3/3) sandy silt topsoil, which sealed a brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil. Beneath this layer the natural substratum was observed, which consisted of white (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk with sandy patches. A sondage was excavated in the south eastern corner of Trench 2 to a depth of 1.45m, confirming the natural substratum (Figure 2, Plate 2). No archaeological finds, features or deposits were located in Trench 2.

Trench 2 data:

Length (m):	10	Width (m):	2	Maximum Depth (m):	1.45	Orientation	NW-SE		
Level at NW End of Trench(mOD)			Top	31.14	Level at SE End of Trench (mOD)			Top	31.18
			Base	29.89				Base	29.73
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)						
			Length	Width	Depth				
-	Layer	Very dark grey shredded tyres	10+	2+	0.2				
-	Layer	Pale yellow (5Y 8/4) chalk overburden	10+	2+	0.2				
-	Layer	Polyester Membrane	10+	2+	-				
201	Layer	Dark Brown (7.5 YR 3/3) sandy silt topsoil	10+	2+	0.1				
202	Layer	Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) sandy silt subsoil	10+	2+	0.4				
203	Layer	Mixed white (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk and olive yellow (2.5 YR 6/6) sand natural	10+	2+	0.3+				

Trench 3

2.11 Trench 3 was located to the north of Trench 1 and was orientated N-S (Figure 2, Plate 3). The stratigraphy in Trench 3 was the same as that observed in Trench 2. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were located in Trench 3.

Trench 3 data:

Length (m):	10	Width (m):	2	Maximum Depth (m):	1.25	Orientation	N-S	
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)			Top	30.57	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	31.13
			Base	29.73			Base	30.11
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)					
			Length	Width	Depth			
-	Layer	Very dark grey shredded tyres	10+	2+	0.2			
-	Layer	Pale yellow (5Y 8/4) chalk overburden	10+	2+	0.15			
-	Layer	Polyester Membrane	10+	2+	-			
301	Layer	Dark Brown (7.5 YR 3/3) sandy silt topsoil	10+	2+	0.35			
302	Layer	Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) sandy silt subsoil	10+	2+	0.25			
303	Layer	Mixed white (7.5YR 3/3) chalk and sand natural	10+	2+	0.3+			

Trench 4

2.12 Trench 4 was located to the southeast of Trench 3, orientated NE-SW (Figure 2, Plate 5). The stratigraphy in Trench 4 was the same as that observed in Trench 2&3. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were located in Trench 4.

Trench 4 data:

Length (m):	10	Width (m):	2	Maximum Depth (m):	1.4	Orientation	NE-SW	
Level at NE End of Trench (mOD)			Top	31.37	Level at SW End of Trench (mOD)		Top	31.40
			Base	30.34			Base	30.50
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)					
			Length	Width	Depth			
-	Layer	Very dark grey shredded tyres	10+	2+	0.2			
-	Layer	Pale yellow (5Y 8/4) chalk overburden	10+	2+	0.15			
-	Layer	Polyester Membrane	10+	2+	-			
401	Layer	Dark Brown (7.5 YR 3/3) sandy silt topsoil	10+	2+	0.15-0.3			
402	Layer	Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) sandy silt subsoil	10+	2+	0.45-0.55			
403	Layer	White (7.5 Yr 8/8) chalk and sand natural	10+	2+	0.2+			

Trench 5

2.13 Trench 5 was located to the northwest of Trench 3 in a paddock area and was orientated NW-SE (Figure 2, Plate 6). It measured 10m in length by 2m in width. The stratigraphy consisted of dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil 0.35m deep which sealed a brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil to a further depth of 0.4m, below which the natural substratum was revealed, which consisted of white (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk natural. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in Trench 5.

Trench 5 data:

Length (m):	10	Width (m):	2	Maximum Depth (m):	0.85	Orientation	NW-SE
Level at NW End of Trench (mOD)		Top	32.41	Level at SE End of Trench (mOD)		Top	31.83
		Base	31.64			Base	31.29
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)		
					Length	Width	Depth
501	Layer	Dark Brown (7.5 YR 3/2) organic, sandy silt topsoil			10+	2+	0.35
502	Layer	Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil			10+	2+	0.4
503	Layer	White (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk natural			10+	2+	0.1+

Trench 6

2.14 Trench 6 was located to the east of Trench 5 and was orientated N-S (Figure 2, Plate 7). The stratigraphy in Trench 6 was the same as that observed in Trench 5. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in Trench 6.

Trench 6 data:

Length (m):	10	Width (m):	2	Maximum Depth (m):	0.45	Orientation	N-S
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	32.47	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	32.48
		Base	31.95			Base	32.03
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)		
					Length	Width	Depth
601	Layer	Dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil			10+	2+	0.2
602	Layer	Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil			10+	2+	0.2
603	Layer	White (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk natural			10+	2+	0.1+

Trench 7

2.15 Trench 7 was located to the south east of Trench 6 and was orientated N-S (Figure 2, Plate 8). The stratigraphy consisted of a black asphalt layer over chalk rubble sub-base 0.2m thick, below which was a dark brown (7.5 YR 3/3) sandy silt topsoil layer 0.3m thick. Further machining revealed a brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil 0.3m thick, which sealed the white (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk and sand natural. Across the middle of Trench 7 aligned E-W, a soakaway drain was encountered (Plate 7). This was left in situ and machining continued on the other side. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in Trench 7.

Trench 7 data:

Length (m):	10	Width (m):	2	Maximum Depth (m):	1.15	Orientation	N-S
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	33.03	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	33.00
		Base	32.03			Base	32.24
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)		
					Length	Width	Depth
-	Layer	Black Asphalt			10+	2+	0.05
-	Layer	Pale yellow (5Y 8/4) Chalk rubble overburden			10+	2+	0.2
701	Layer	Dark brown (7.5 YR 3/3) sandy silt			10+	2+	0.3
702	Layer	Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand			10+	2+	0.3
703	Layer	White (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk natural			10+	2+	0.3+

Trench 8

2.16 Trench 8 was located to the south east of Trench 7 and was orientated NE-SW (Figure 2, Plate 4). It measured 20m in length and 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.75m. The stratigraphy consisted of an asphalt surface at the southern end of the trench and dark brown (7.5 YR 3/3) loose sandy silt topsoil and turf at the northern end of trench. Further machining revealed brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil 0.2m in depth which peeled off to reveal the natural substratum of white and light brown (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk with sand patches. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in Trench 8.

Trench 8 data:

Length (m):	20	Width (m):	2	Maximum Depth (m):	0.75	Orientation	NE-SW		
Level at NE End of Trench (mOD)			Top	31.36	Level at SW End of Trench (mOD)			Top	31.99
			Base	30.53				Base	31.24
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)						
			Length	Width	Depth				
801	Layer	Dark Brown (7.5 YR 3/3) loose sandy silt topsoil	10+	2+	0.35				
802	Layer	Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil	10+	2+	0.2				
803	Layer	White (7.5 YR 8/8) chalk natural	10+	2+	0.2+				

3 Discussion

Archaeological Background

3.1 The study area lies within the area of late medieval Newmarket, as defined in the County HER, and is considered to form part of an archaeological site of regional importance. It lies behind the High Street which follows the line of the Icknield Way, a prehistoric trackway linking Norfolk and Devon.

3.2 Although there are no entries for the study area itself, the County HER lists 21 entries located within a 500m radius of the site centre. Six entries are prehistoric in date, and include and include Palaeolithic animal bones (HER No: MSF15233), Mesolithic stone tools (MSF2) & (MSF6379), Neolithic stone tools (MSF6381), and an Iron Age gold stater (MSF6384). None of these entries has a precise location.

3.3 A single Roman entry, describing finds of pottery and an inscribed stone slab, is also not located precisely (MSF6385).

3.4 Five entries are medieval in date, and refer to the medieval town (MSF23248), the parish churches (MSF2695) & (MSF2696), a hoard of medieval pennies recovered by a metal detectorist (MSF14207), and a series of pits in Sun Lane (MSF23249).

3.5 The remaining entries are post-medieval in date and refer either to buildings or to features uncovered during archaeological monitoring of development groundworks, which included pits (MSF19643), wall footings (MSF2695) & (MSF2696), a cockpit (MSF11452) and an ice house (MSF11453). No. 164 High Street, on the frontage of the study area, is Grade II listed and is early 19th century in date.

3.6 The Enclosure Map for Newmarket St Mary's (SCRO EF506/3/128) shows the study area occupying Plots 49, 52 (part), 55 (part), 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 (part), subject to the accuracy of the survey and its relationship to modern mapping (Figure 3). Plots 49-56 are shown as fenced paddocks or garths, with only one building, a small roughly square block in the southern corner of Plot 56. Plots 57-60, in the northern corner of the study area, are small, probably residential properties bordering on Grosvenor Yard, occupied by two blocks which appear to form two pairs of semi-detached cottages.

3.7 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Figure 4), shows what was Plot 49 subdivided at its south-east end, with a track running along its south-western boundary, and trees lining the Fitzroy Street frontage; a small rectangular building is shown against the north-eastern boundary towards its south-eastern end. The former Plot 56 has also been subdivided, with a rectangular enclosure with a track running around its perimeter, occupying the eastern quadrant. Trees line the boundary of the remainder of the plot, and a track runs inside the south-western boundary. The former plots 57-60 have been joined together with an irregular building occupying the northern corner and a rectangular block running along the north-eastern boundary. These areas are captioned 'Stables'.

3.8 Consultation with the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Manager, who acts as archaeological adviser to Forest Heath DC, has indicated that the site consists of one whole late medieval tenement and the north-western part of the adjacent tenement to the north. Although, the High Street frontage can be assumed to have been the location of the main residence, there was considered to be a strong probability that other late medieval

buildings might occupy what should be considered to be a large tenement. Virtually nothing is known about the archaeological potential of late medieval Newmarket as most recent development took place before archaeology became a material consideration in the planning process.

Research Design

3.9 The aim of the present evaluation has been to consider the location, depth, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that might be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000), should they be discovered.

3.10 It was considered that the investigation had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the development and growth of settlement in Newmarket from the prehistoric period onwards, and in the late medieval period in particular.

Conclusions

3.11 Despite the defined archaeological potential of the site, the eight evaluation trenches that were excavated across the site revealed no archaeological features, deposits, or stratified artefacts predating the modern period. Undisturbed natural chalk, mixed with lenses of sand, was observed in all trenches.

3.12 The trenches were targeted on the areas that would be subject to the greatest disturbance from the development groundworks, specifically the footprints of the proposed blocks of townhouses and apartments, and the access drives associated with them. Approximately 5% of the area directly affected by the new build was investigated.

3.13 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be Low.

Confidence Rating

3.14 The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching revealed the natural chalk and sand substratum in all eight excavated trenches across the footprint of the extension. No archaeological features, deposits or stratified artefacts were uncovered during the investigation.

3.15 There are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than High.

4 Bibliography

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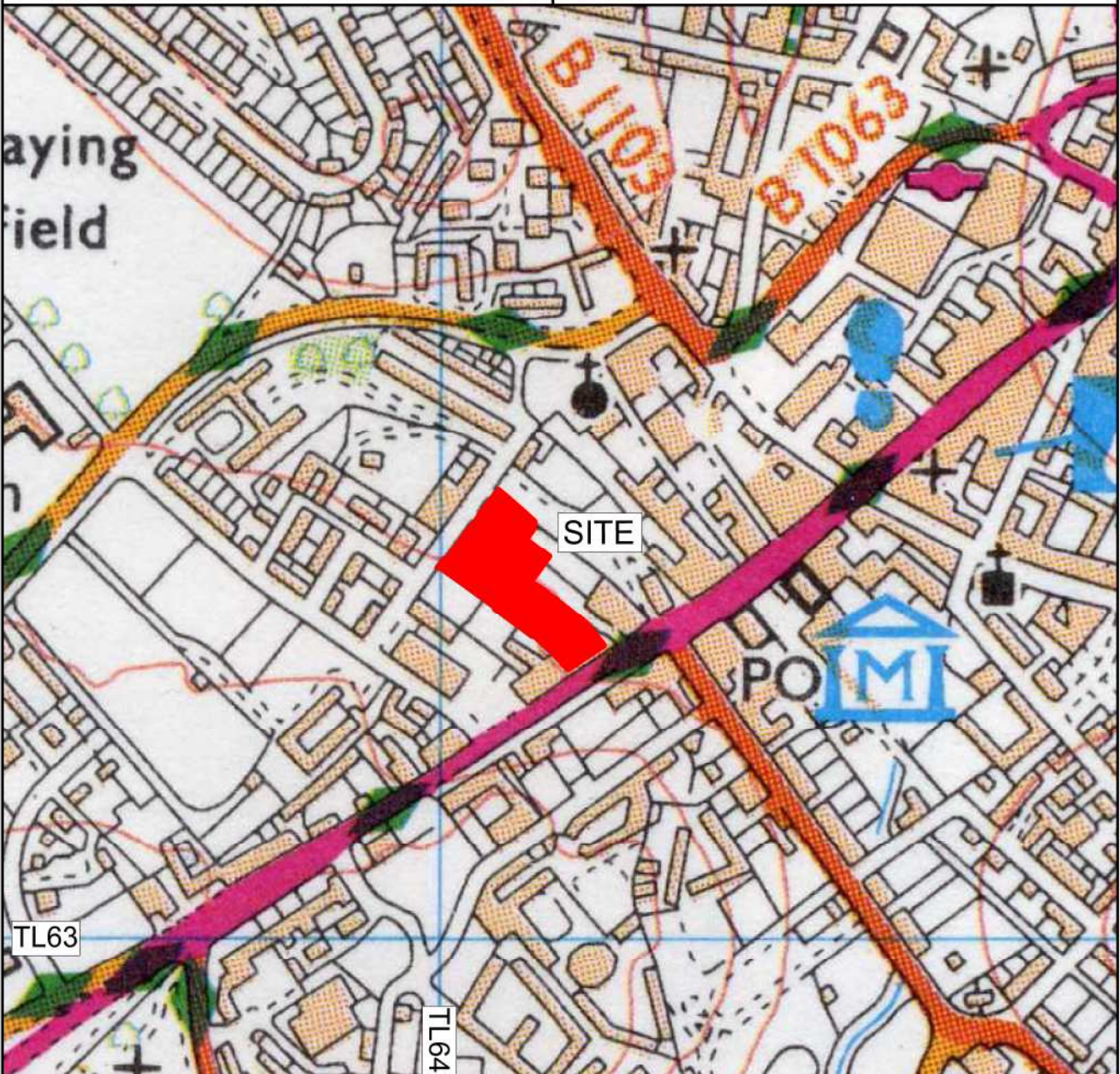
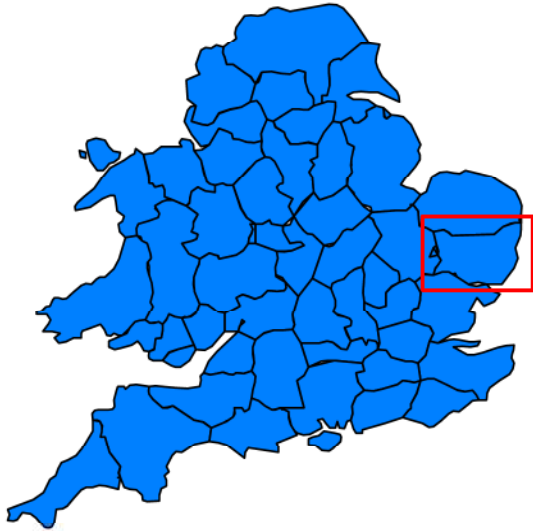
5 Illustrations

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site layout
Figure 3	Enclosure Map, 1821
Figure 4	Ordnance Survey, 1886
Plate 1	Trench 1
Plate 2	Trench 2
Plate 3	Trench 3
Plate 4	Trench 8
Plate 5	Trench 4
Plate 6	Trench 5
Plate 7	Trench 6
Plate 8	Trench 7

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

164-166 High Street, Newmarket

HN860

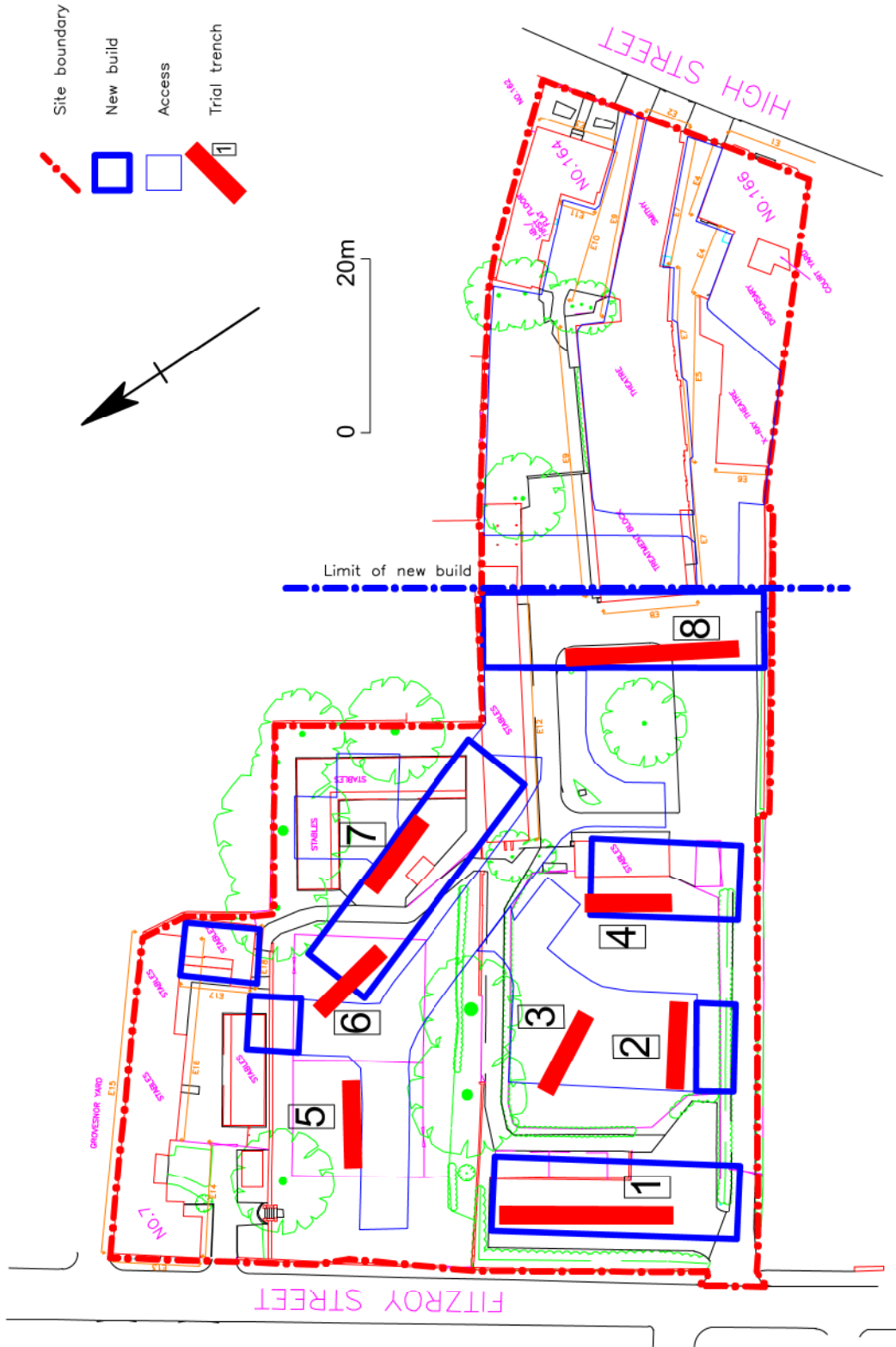


Site Location

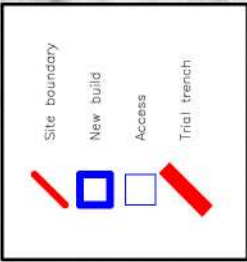
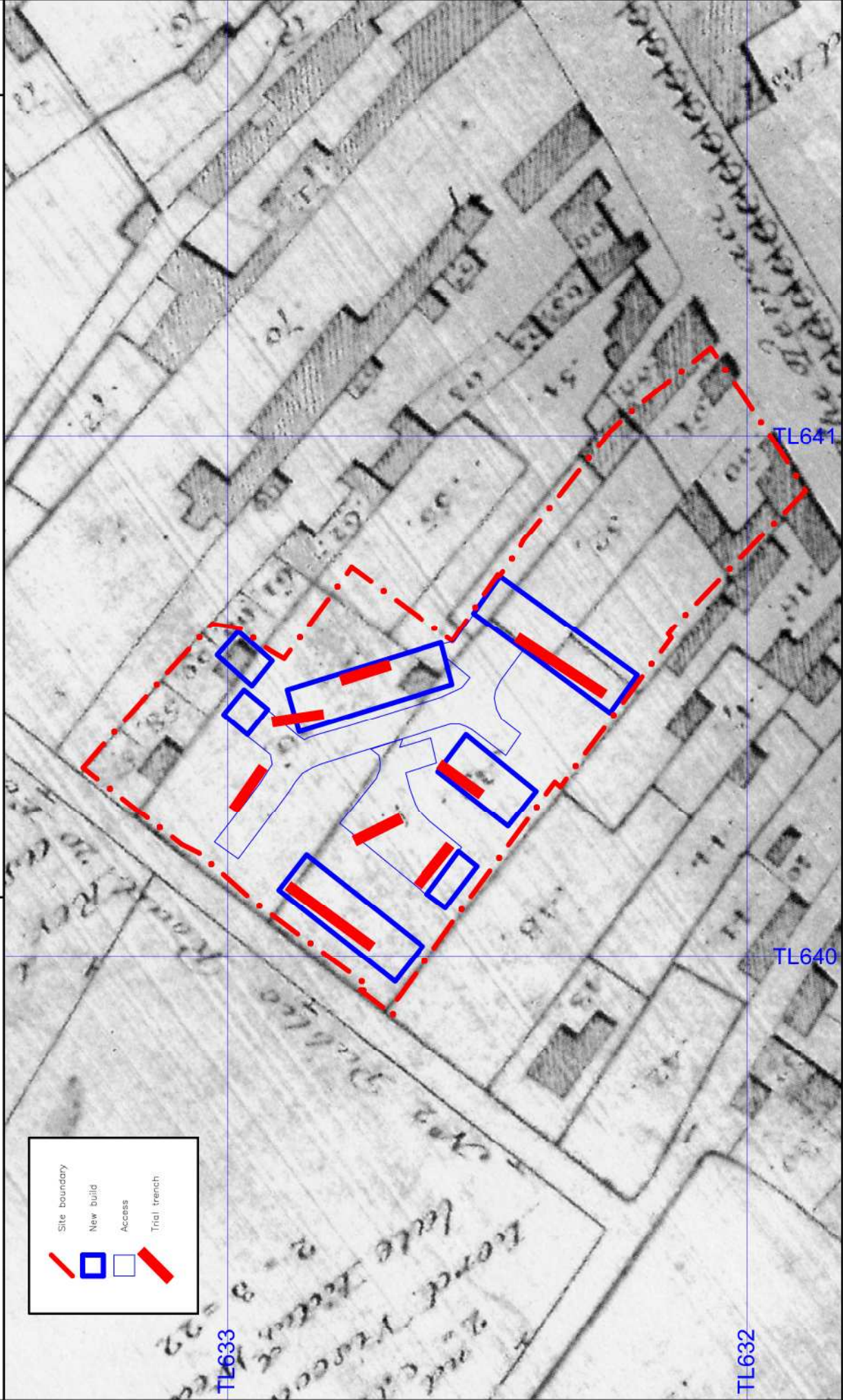
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Figure 1



Trench Location Plan



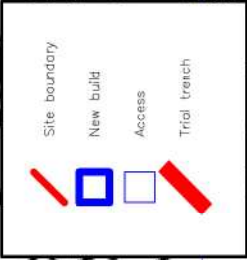
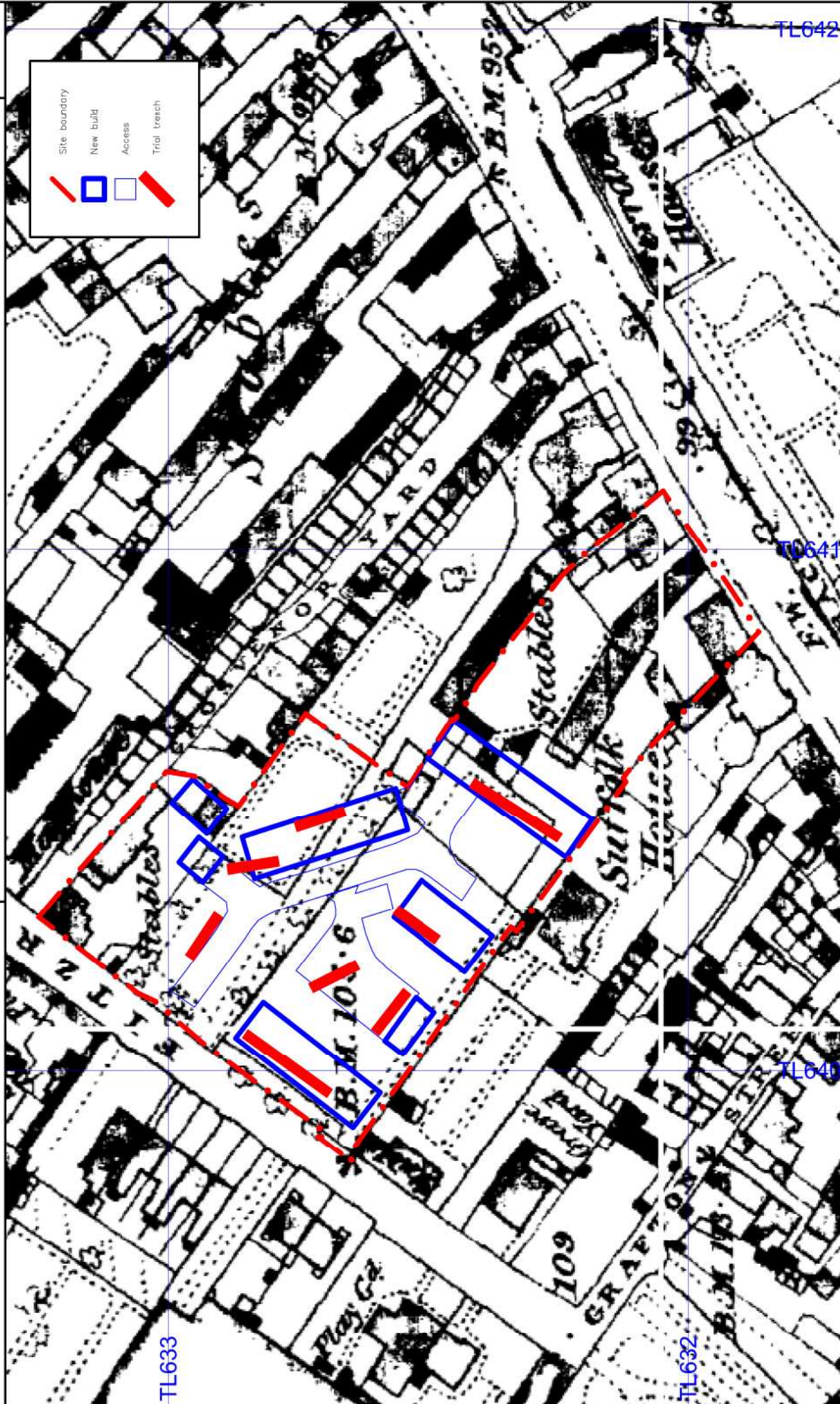




Plate 1: Trench 1 looking NE



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking SE



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking S



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking NE

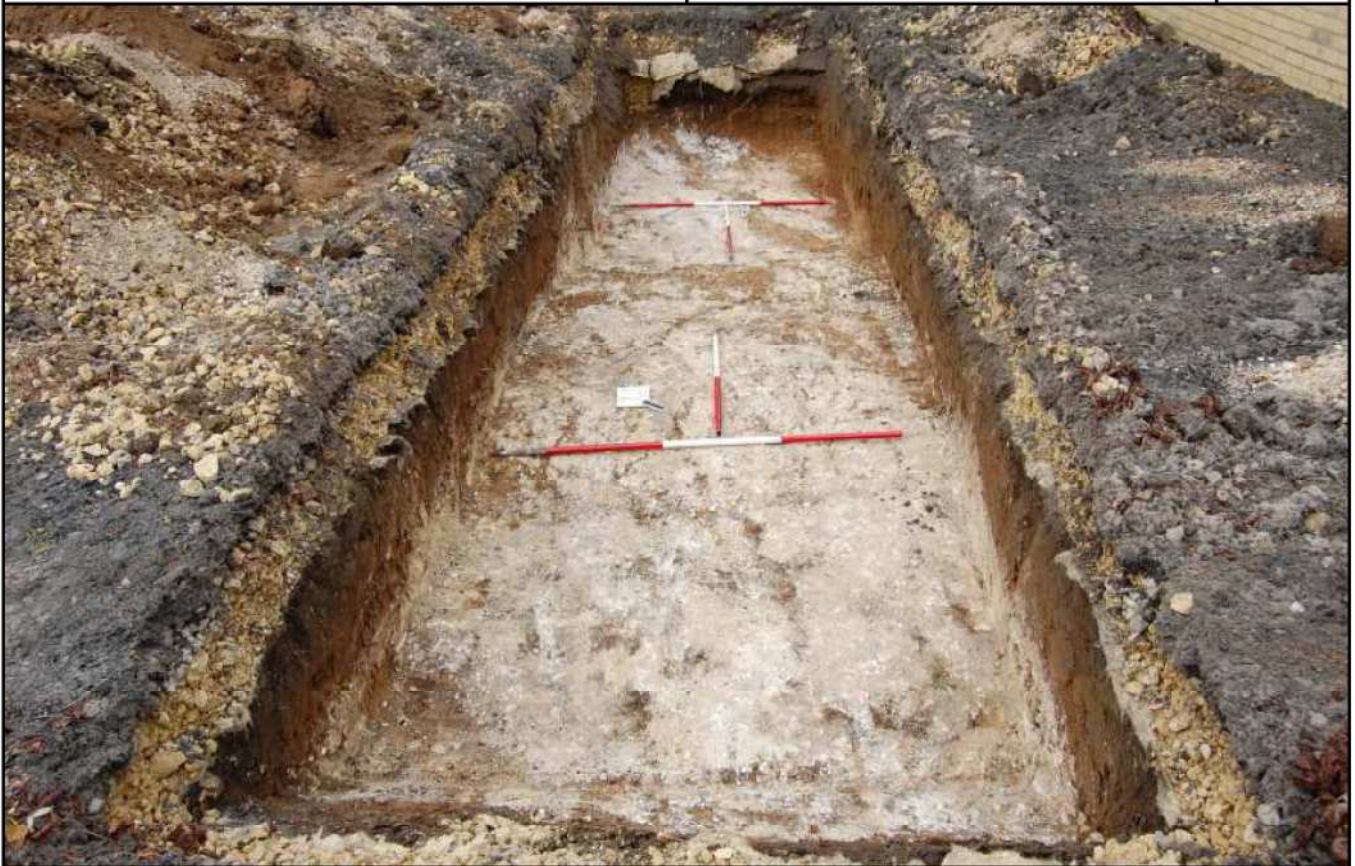


Plate 5: Trench 4 looking NE



Plate 6: Trench 5 looking N



Plate 7: Trench 6 looking S



Plate 8: Trench 7 looking SW

Appendix

Oasis Summary Sheet

OASIS ID: heritage1-75937	
Project details	
Project name	Newmarket, 164-166 High Street
Short description of the project	In order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of a proposed new development on land between High Street and Fitzroy Street, Newmarket, Suffolk, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake an archaeological field evaluation. The site lies within the area of late medieval Newmarket. The town of Newmarket is defined in the County HER as an archaeological site of regional importance, with 21 HER entries located within a 500m radius of the site centre. These range in date from the palaeolithic to the post-medieval period. Despite the defined potential of the site, no archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were encountered in the course of the evaluation. On the basis of these results, the risk that the development might encounter archaeological remains of significance may be considered to be Low for all periods.
Project dates	Start: 18-05-2010 End: 21-05-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NKT031 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	HN860 – Contracting unit no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH NEWMARKET 164-166 High Street, 7 Fitzroy Street and Equine Vets Centre
Postcode	CB8 9WS
Study area	4070.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 56405 26325 51.9129950705 0.274235318144 51 54 46 N 000 16 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 29.45m Max: 33.03m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Greg Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Kier Partnership Homes Ltd

Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	NKT031
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	NKT031
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Diary','Manuscript','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	164-166 High Street, 7 Fitzroy Street, Equine Vets Centre, Newmarket, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, G.
Other bibliographic details	Heritage Network Report no. 602
Date	2010
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