

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
The British Racing School,  
Snailwell Road, Snailwell,  
Cambridgeshire**

**ASE Project No: 170370  
CHER Event Number: ECB5164**

**ASE Report No: 2017416**



**September 2017**

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
The British Racing School,  
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CB8 7NU**

**NGR: TL 64761 66074**

**Planning Ref: 16/01749/FUM**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Townscape Architects Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, at The British Racing School, Snailwell Road, Snailwell, Cambridgeshire. The work was undertaken to address a requirement of planning approval (16/01749/FUM) for development on the site.*

*Three 30m evaluation trenches and one 10m trench were excavated within the 0.56 hectare site.*

*Two archaeological features, a pit and a probable tree hole, were recorded in one of the trenches, neither of which produced dateable artefacts. The other three trenches were devoid of archaeological features or deposits. Examination of the topsoil and subsoil produced post-medieval and modern finds.*

*It is likely that the remainder of the development site has an archaeological content of similar low density and low value. It is judged that the construction works will have a negligible impact on the below-ground heritage resource of this vicinity.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Townscape Architects Ltd at The British Racing School, Snailwell Road, Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, CB8 7NU.
- 1.1.2 The British Racing School is located 1.5km to the south of Snailwell village and 2.5km to the north of Newmarket. The site is positioned immediately to the south of the A14 Newmarket bypass (Figure 1).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was carried out as a planning condition for the proposed development of the site as a new fitness and rehabilitation centre for injured jockeys.

### **1.2 Topography and Geology**

- 1.2.1 The site comprises a 0.56 hectare irregularly-shaped field. It is bounded by the A14 to the north and by the buildings and grounds of the British Racing School to the east, west and south.
- 1.2.2 The site is located on almost flat ground, with a fall of only 0.75m across the area from the south-east at 21.90m AOD to the north-west 21.15m AOD. Land use at the time of evaluation was as a grassed paddock.
- 1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) the underlying geology of the site is composed of chalk from the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation. There are no overlying superficial deposits recorded (BGS online, accessed 26/09/2017).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by East Cambridgeshire District Council for a new fitness and rehabilitation centre for injured jockeys, including external works and landscaping (Ref: 16/01749/FUM). The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) advised that consent should be conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken in advance of the development work. The wording of the condition states:

*Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site.*

*The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including further consultation with information held in the CHER as necessary, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and*

*historical context.*

- 1.3.2 The required archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2017 in accordance with a Brief for archaeological evaluation provided by CHET (2017).
- 1.3.3 The methodology for this current phase of archaeological work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by ASE (ASE 2017a) and agreed by CHET. All work was undertaken in accordance with this document.

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken at The British Racing School, and assesses the archaeological potential and significance of the site. Four evaluation trenches were excavated in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2017a) (Figure 2)
- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was directed by Angus Forshaw and was managed by Sarah Ritchie. The work was carried out between 30th – 31st August 2017.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following information is taken from the WSI (ASE 2017a, section 3). It was originally derived from the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation (CHET 2017), and from searches of both the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk Historic Environment Record (CHER and SHER). The search area covers a radius of 1km from the site and the references are marked on Figure 1.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 A prehistoric scatter of Early Neolithic-Late Bronze Age worked flints and pot, including two leaf shaped arrowheads was discovered c.600m south-east of the site (CHER MCB2174). An assemblage of residual Early Mesolithic-Late Bronze Age flint tools was recovered from plough soil during trial trenching at Chippenham Gallops, c.655m north of the site (CHER MCB17780, ECB2777). A concentration of worked and burnt flints was observed during pipeline work at Forest Heath, c.205m west of the site (SHER MSF13717).

2.2.2 A group of ten barrows, located c.530m south-east of the site, were excavated in the late 1930s and contained both cremations and inhumations buried with flint knives, bone pins and whole pots (CHER MCB9029, ECB809; Lethbridge, 1950, 30-50). The barrows date to the Beaker Period, while the cremations represent Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity, c.600 BC. A possible further ten barrows are marked on a 1972 OS map at TL 651 657, c.500m south-east (CHER MCB12063); however the original card is lost and it is highly likely that these are in fact the same ten barrows listed at CHER MCB9029.

2.2.3 A possible ring-ditch/barrow has been observed c. 905m north-west of the site on an aerial photograph, and is bisected by the railway. However, there is no record of it being observed/excavated during the building of the railway (CHER MCB10866). Another possible-ring ditch crop mark is located c.370m south-west of the site (SHER MSF6402).

### **2.3 Roman**

2.3.1 A cropmark observed on an aerial photograph, suggested to be a possible Roman villa, is located c.730m east of the site and c.520m north (CHER MCB10865).

### **2.4 Saxon and medieval**

2.4.1 Aerial photographs suggest the possible presence of medieval furlong boundaries located c.745m east and c.520m north of the site (CHER MCB12220 and MCB12249).

2.4.2 Four trial trenches were investigated at the British Racing School in 2010,

c.290m south-east of the current development area (CHER ECB3365). A large number of tree boles and natural depressions were noted but no archaeological features were identified. One sherd of possible Saxon pottery was recovered from Trench 1 (CHER MCB19182; Sparrow 2010).

## **2.5 Post-medieval**

- 2.5.1 The site is situated on land formerly part of World War II airfield RAF Snailwell. The airfield and buildings are demolished, and the site mainly given over to agriculture and the A14 Newmarket Bypass (CHER MCB15150). Two linear ditches and a rubble layer, believed associated with the RAF airfield, were recorded during the trial trenching at Chippenham Gallops, c.655m north of the site (CHER MCB17780).
- 2.5.2 A map of c. 1800 shows that the site formed part of an open field named 'Newmarket Field' (Wareham and Wright 2002). The site remained free of development until the construction of the former RAF airfield when the site was levelled. The airfield is visible in the 1930s OS map. OS mapping suggests the airfield was demolished in the 1970s, and the British Racing School and A14 to the north built in the 1980s.

## **2.6 Other archaeological interventions**

- 2.6.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2008 at Hatchfield Farm, c.300m south-west of the site (SHER ESF21201). One hundred and two trenches were excavated and revealed no features pre-dating the 20th century. The modern features recorded included former field boundaries and animal burials. The flint concentrations recorded during a prior fieldwalking survey were observed to lie within the course of a former river system, suggesting that post-depositional processes were responsible for the apparent clustered pattern of flint recorded during the survey.
- 2.6.2 A single trench was excavated c. 290m south-east of the site, within the British Racing School grounds (CHER ECB1412). No archaeological remains were discovered.
- 2.6.3 A watching brief was carried out on a pipeline excavation in 1993 (ECB811) with negative results.

## **2.7 Project Aims and Objectives**

- 2.7.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were set out in the WSI (ASE 2017a) as follows:

### *Aims*

- 2.7.2 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be



implemented before development takes place.

2.7.3 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

#### *Objectives*

2.7.4 The general objectives of the project were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To enable the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.
- To enable the County Archaeologist to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ.

2.7.5 Specific objectives of the project with reference to the *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) were identified as:

- *Can the site add information on the subtle inter-relationship of human movement through the landscape which structured, and was increasingly structured by, the location of monuments, fields and trackways?* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 12).
- *Can the site aid in understanding patterns of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial?* (Medlycott 2011, 20)
- *Can the site aid in understanding the development and use of later Prehistoric monuments, including burial mounds, as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape?* (Medlycott 2011, 20).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.2 Fieldwork Method**

- 3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation method was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017a) and Method Statement (ASE 2017b).
- 3.2.2 Four evaluation trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Three trenches measured 30m long and 1.80m wide and a fourth (Trench 3) measured 10m x 1.80m. Mechanical excavation was undertaken to the depth of the natural stratum and/or the top of any archaeological deposits present. All spoil heaps were scanned visually for artefacts during machining of the trenches.
- 3.2.3 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014b) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 3.2.4 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system, with written records made on Trench Record sheets and Context Record sheets as appropriate. All exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded and sample excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 3.2.5 Where required, a 50% sample of all contained features was excavated. Post-medieval and modern features were excavated as necessary in order to establish their date and significance. Features were excavated using hand tools and planned by hand and using digital survey equipment.
- 3.2.6 All trenches were metal-detected prior to excavation, with trench bases and spoil heaps also detected after the trenches were opened.
- 3.2.7 In order to investigate artefact contents of ploughsoil and lower soil horizons, a 90 litre sample was hand sorted for artefacts at each end of every trench.

#### **3.3 Archive**

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

<b>Description</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>
Trench sheets	4	A4 paper
Context sheets	6	A4 paper
Plan and section sheets	1	Drawing film
Environmental sample register	0	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	0	A4 paper
Drawing register	1	A4 paper
Site photographic register	1	A4 paper
Digital images	48	Hi-res JPGS

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The locations of the trenches are shown on Figure 2. Only one of the four trenches, Trench 4, contained archaeological remains and these are described below. The results from Trenches 1 to 3 are summarised in tabular form in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 An overlying topsoil was present across all trenches. The topsoil [001] was formed of a moderately friable mid grey brown silty sand with few inclusions recorded in all of the trenches and was between 0.20 and 0.32m thick. Subsoil deposits were encountered in all of the trenches and consisted of fairly soft and friable mid orange brown silty sand [002], between 0.07 and 0.25m thick. These layers were removed by machine under archaeological supervision. A sample of these layers was taken from each end of the trenches and hand-sorted for artefact retrieval.
- 4.1.3 The underlying natural strata [003] comprised compact yellow white chalk with irregular patches of clean mid orange brown silty sand (Figure 2, photographs of Trenches 1, 2 and 3).
- 4.1.4 Where present, archaeological features were overlain by subsoil [002] and were cut into the underlying natural deposit [003].

### 4.2 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness/Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20 – 0.27	21.44 – 21.90
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.05 – 0.25	21.39 – 21.65
4/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	n/a	20.89 – 21.54
4/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.20	1.03	0.16	20.91
4/005	Cut	Tree hole	1.20	1.03	0.16	20.91
4/006	Fill	Fill, upper	0.62	0.49	0.06	21.12
4/007	Fill	Fill	0.62	0.42	0.12	21.07
4/008	Fill	Fill, basal	0.62	0.48	0.2	21.08
4/009	Cut	Pit	0.62	0.49	0.29	21.12

Table 2: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 4 was located in the south-east of the field, orientated NE/SW (Figure 2). The natural deposit [4/003] comprised yellow white chalk with occasional patches of mid orange brown sand. This was overlain by subsoil [4/002], a mid orange brown silty sand, above which was topsoil [4/001], a mid grey brown silty sand containing ceramic building material (CBM) and metal objects. Two features were recorded in the trench.
- 4.2.2 A cut [4/005] was found towards the south-west end of the trench. It was sub-circular with irregular sides and an ill-defined irregular base. It measured 1.20m x 1.03m and 0.16m deep as found, but it extended beyond the south-east

trench edge. It was filled with [4/004], a friable mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional medium to large pebbles. No artefacts were retrieved from the fill. The irregularity of the feature and the lack of finds in the fill indicates that it may have a natural origin, such as a tree hole.

4.2.3 A second cut [4/009] was discovered in the centre of the trench against the south-east edge. It was probably circular, although only half was exposed in the trench, and measured 0.62m x 0.49m in plan and 0.29m deep. The sides were very steep with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It contained three fills. The primary fill [4/008] was 0.27m deep composed of friable mid reddish brown clay silt with inclusions of moderate flecks and fragments of chalk. It almost reached the surface on the north-west edge of the pit. Above this was a secondary fill [4/007], comprising soft light greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of chalk. It was 0.12m thick and did not fully cover the lower fill [4/008]. The top fill of the feature was [4/006], a friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of chalk flecks and small fragments.

4.2.4 No artefacts were found in any of the fills of [4/009] and it is tentatively interpreted as a pit of unknown date. It was more regular in shape than cut [4/005].

### **4.3 Metal-detecting**

4.3.1 Metal-detecting was undertaken in all four of the evaluation trenches. The trenches were scanned for metal prior to excavation and the spoil heaps and bases of all evaluation trenches were also scanned.

4.3.2 A total of fourteen metal objects were recovered by metal detection, twelve of which were iron and two copper alloy. The latter included a coin of George IV (1820 – 1830), the only closely dated find from the site. There was no direct correlation between the finds and any underlying archaeological remains. The metal objects are reported in the Finds section below (5.4 and 5.5).

### **4.4 Soil sampling**

4.4.1 The sample hand-excavation of topsoil and subsoil deposits at the ends of trenches resulted in the recovery of artefacts from Trenches 1, 2 and 4. These comprised small quantities of worked flint debitage and brick and tile that are quantified and described in Section 5.

4.4.2 These small quantities of recovered artefacts did not relate to underlying archaeological deposits or indicate significant concentrations of meaningful cultural material to be present in these overburden deposits at this location.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at The British Racing School, Snailwell Road, Snailwell. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 3). Four objects were assigned registered finds numbers (Table 4). These were recorded and packaged individually. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c). None requires further conservation.

Context	Flint	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)
1/001			1	18	2	5
2/001			3	1322	2	32
2/002	1	8	4	668		
4/001			1	463	6	63
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2472</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>160</i>

Table 3: Quantification of bulk finds

### 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hegarat

5.2.1 A single flake weighing 8g was recovered from subsoil context [2/002]. It displays minimal retouch on the distal end, but the proximal was damaged. The retouched flake was made from fine grained dark grey flint but is otherwise chronologically undiagnostic.

### 5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 Nine pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing a total of 668g, were collected from four topsoil and subsoil contexts: [1/001], [2/001], [2/002], and [4/001]. It was all late post-medieval or early modern in date.

5.3.2 All of the CBM was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel spreadsheet. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided below in Table 4.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange fabric with moderate quartz and ferrous inclusions.
B1	Orange fabric with moderate medium quartz and sparse very coarse ferrous inclusions and pebble chips.
B2	Clean white fabric with sparse brown inclusions.
3038	Very hard and distinctive granular fabric with numerous small white inclusions.

Table 4: Fabric descriptions for ceramic building material

5.3.3 The bulk of the CBM was collected from [2/001], and comprised two pieces of the same B2 brick, which was machine formed and frogged with a partial stamp still visible: ‘\_? E L\_’. The very pale fabric is characteristic of Suffolk White bricks, and this example probably dates to the second half of the 19th century or later. An accompanying piece of pink concrete wall tile is more likely to be of 20th-century date. Additional fragments of orange brick (B1) were found in the same trench, but from context [2/002], and a 19th-century date or later applies to these as well.

5.3.4 The only brick found in Trench 4 was a fragment of Fletton brick (London fabric 3038), which will date to later than 1910, and may have been manufactured or produced at any time between 1910-1960.

5.3.5 A small fragment of T1 pantile was the only CBM recovered from [1/001]. It is also likely to be of 19th to 20th century date.

#### 5.4 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage of ten fragments of metalwork weighing a total of 160g was recovered by metal-detecting of the topsoil in three different trenches.

5.4.2 Included in the ironwork are five nails, all of general purpose and hand wrought, and a rod fragment. The latter is of probable 18th- to early 20th-century date. The nails are undiagnostic for dating purposes and could range from the medieval period up to the 19th century.

#### 5.5 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Four finds, comprising a combined weight of 10g, were collected by metal-detecting and assigned registered finds numbers (Table 5).

5.5.2 Copper-alloy objects include flat button (RF <1>) with cone back, looped attachment and traces of tinning, recovered from [4/001]. The object dates to the late 18th to early 19th century. A worn, illegible, George IV halfpenny (RF <2>), dated between 1820 – 1830, was also found ([1/001]).

5.5.3 The ironwork includes a possible punch or chisel fragment (RF <3>) as well as a structural fitting, possibly a U-staple or bracket fragment (RF <4>). Both are of medieval or later date.

<b>Context</b>	<b>RF No</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Period</b>
4/001	1	BUTTON	COPPER	5	PMED
1/001	2	COIN	COPPER	7	PMED
4/001	3	TOOL	IRON	29	MED/PMED
1/001	4	STUCT FIT	IRON	33	MED/PMED

Table 5: Summary of the registered finds



## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 6.1.1 The results of the evaluation suggest that little previous disturbance aside from ploughing has occurred on the site, leaving the natural undisturbed beneath a c.0.20-0.40m thickness of overburden deposits comprising topsoil and subsoil. Natural chalk occurred at between 20.79m AOD in Trench 1 and 21.54m AOD in Trench 4.
- 6.1.2 Only two archaeological features were encountered below the topsoil and subsoil deposits, both in Trench 4. One of these, [4/005], was interpreted as a probable tree hole. The other, [4/009], was more regular and contained a sequence of three deliberately deposited fills. It was interpreted as a pit, but its purpose and date are undetermined due to the lack of diagnostic artefacts from the fills.
- 6.1.3 All artefacts retrieved from the site were found in the topsoil or subsoil deposits and were probably post-medieval or modern, apart from a residual flint flake of indeterminate date from the Trench 2 subsoil. These finds are not considered to bear any direct relationship to the two features in Trench 4.
- 6.1.3 The methodology for the trial trenching was effective in demonstrating a very low density of below-ground features across the site.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 6.2.1 Where present, the legibility of the features below the topsoil and subsoil was good. The main impact on archaeological survival is past ploughing, from periods when the field was under agriculture, which may have created a level of truncation of typically 0.30m below the ground surface. There were no other modern impacts observed and the Second World War airfield does not appear to have affected the site below topsoil level.

### **6.3 Potential impact on archaeological remains**

- 6.3.1 The two recorded features underlie the subsoil, their original upper portions having probably been disturbed and removed by past agricultural cultivation activity. The density of archaeological remains on the site was very low and neither of the recorded features was dated. The impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains within the wider site is therefore considered to be very low.

## **5.3 Consideration of research aims**

- 5.3.1 The general aim of characterising the archaeological survival on site (2.7.2 and 2.7.3 above) has been achieved, if only by demonstrating the paucity of any such remains. The evaluation has shown that the density of archaeological

features across the site is very low, and that those encountered are undated.

- 5.3.2 In light of this largely this negative outcome, none of the more specific research aims and objectives stated above in section 2.6 can be addressed by the results of the evaluation.

## **5.4 Conclusions**

- 5.4.1 The evaluation has revealed an absence of archaeological remains within three of the four trenches excavated. Of the two features encountered in Trench 4, one is likely to have been a naturally-formed tree hole and the other an undated pit of unknown function. It is likely that the remainder of the development site has an archaeological content of similar low density and low value.
- 5.4.2 It is judged that the construction works will have a negligible impact on the below-ground heritage resource of this vicinity.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Townscape Architects Ltd for commissioning the work, and the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team, particularly Gemma Stewart, for providing the brief, guidance and monitoring on behalf of the LPA.

The work was supervised for ASE by Angus Forshaw, assisted on site by Jasmine Vieri. Sarah Ritchie managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation process. The finds reporting was overseen by Anna Doherty. The report figures were prepared by Andrew Lewsey.

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**Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically blank trenches**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Thickness/ Depth m</b>	<b>Height AOD m</b>
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.32	21.16 – 21.47
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17-0.18	20.96 – 21.15
1/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	n/a	20.79 – 21.03
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22-0.25	21.29 – 21.42
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.07-0.15	21.07 – 21.17
2/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	n/a	20.97 – 21.00
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26-0.30	21.55 – 21.66
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.14-0.16	21.29 – 21.36
3/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	n/a	21.12 – 21.18

**Appendix 2: HER Summary Form**

<b>Site name / Address:</b> The British Racing School, Snailwell Road, Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, CB8 7NU	
<b>Parish:</b> Snailwell	<b>District:</b> East Cambridgeshire
<b>NGR:</b> TL 64761 66074	<b>Site Code:</b> ECB5164
<b>Type of Work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site Director:</b> Angus Forshaw (ASE)
<b>Date of Work:</b> 30th-31st August, 2017	<b>Site Area:</b> 0.56 hectares
<b>Location of Finds / Curating Museum:</b> Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive	<b>Funding source:</b> Client
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related HER Nos:</b> n/a
<b>Report:</b> ADS grey lit	<b>OASIS No:</b> 296864
<b>Periods Represented:</b> None	
<b>Summary of Fieldwork</b>	
<p>Archaeology South-East (ASE) conducted an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at The British Racing School, Snailwell Road, Snailwell, Cambridgeshire. The work was undertaken to address a requirement of planning approval (16/01749/FUM) for development on the site.</p> <p>Three 30m evaluation trenches and one 10m trench were excavated within the 0.56 hectare site.</p> <p>Two archaeological features were recorded in one of the trenches; a pit and a probable tree hole, neither of which produced dateable artefacts. The other three trenches were devoid of archaeological features or deposits. Examination of the topsoil and subsoil produced only post-medieval and modern finds.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries / Reports:</b> None	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Robin Wroe-Brown	<b>Date of Summary:</b> September 2017

**Appendix 3: OASIS Form****OASIS ID: archaeol6-296864****Project details**

Project name	The British Racing School, Snailwell Road, Snailwell, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at The British Racing School prior to development of a 0.56 hectare site. Three 30m evaluation trenches and one 10m trench were excavated. Two archaeological features were recorded in one of the trenches; a pit and a probable tree hole, neither of which produced dateable artefacts. The other three trenches were devoid of archaeological features or deposits. Examination of the topsoil and subsoil produced only post-medieval and modern finds.
Project dates	Start: 30-08-2017 End: 31-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5164 – Event No. 170370 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE SNAILWELL The British Racing School
Postcode	CB8 7NU
Study area	0.56 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 64761 66074 52.267668884934 0.414836825385 52 16 03 N 000 24 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.79m Max: 21.53m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Sarah Ritchie
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	Architects
Name of sponsor/funding body	Townscape Architects Ltd

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report", "Section"

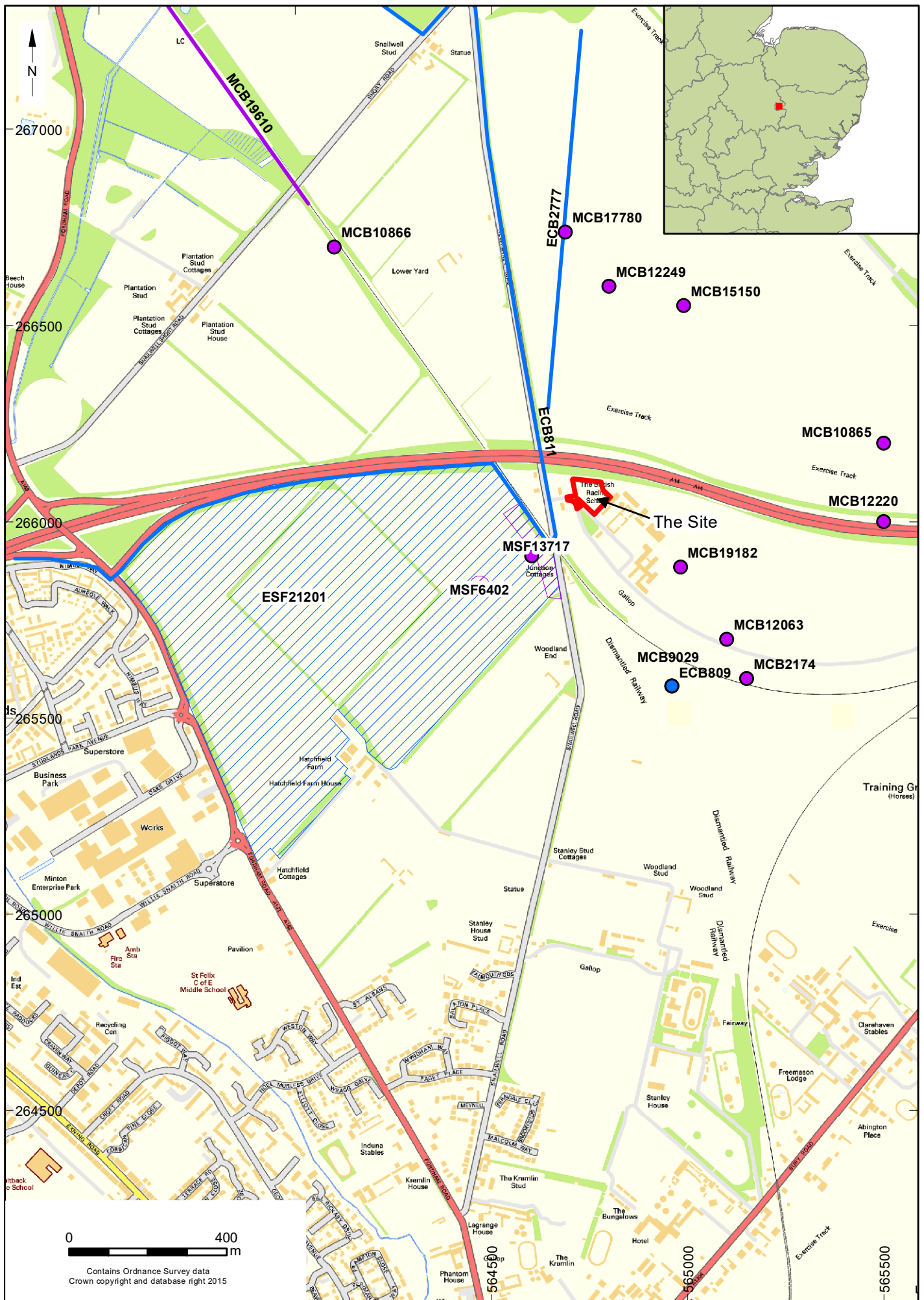
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**Project bibliography**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological evaluation at The British Racing School, Snailwell Road, Snailwell, Cambridgeshire CB8 7NU
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Forshaw, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wroe-Brown, R.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report number 2017416
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 report

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Entered by	Robin Wroe-Brown (r.wroe-brown@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	27 September 2017



© Archaeology South-East		The British Racing School, Newmarket		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170370	June 2017	Site location and selected Suffolk and Cambridge HER references		
Report No: 2017416	Drawn by: APL			



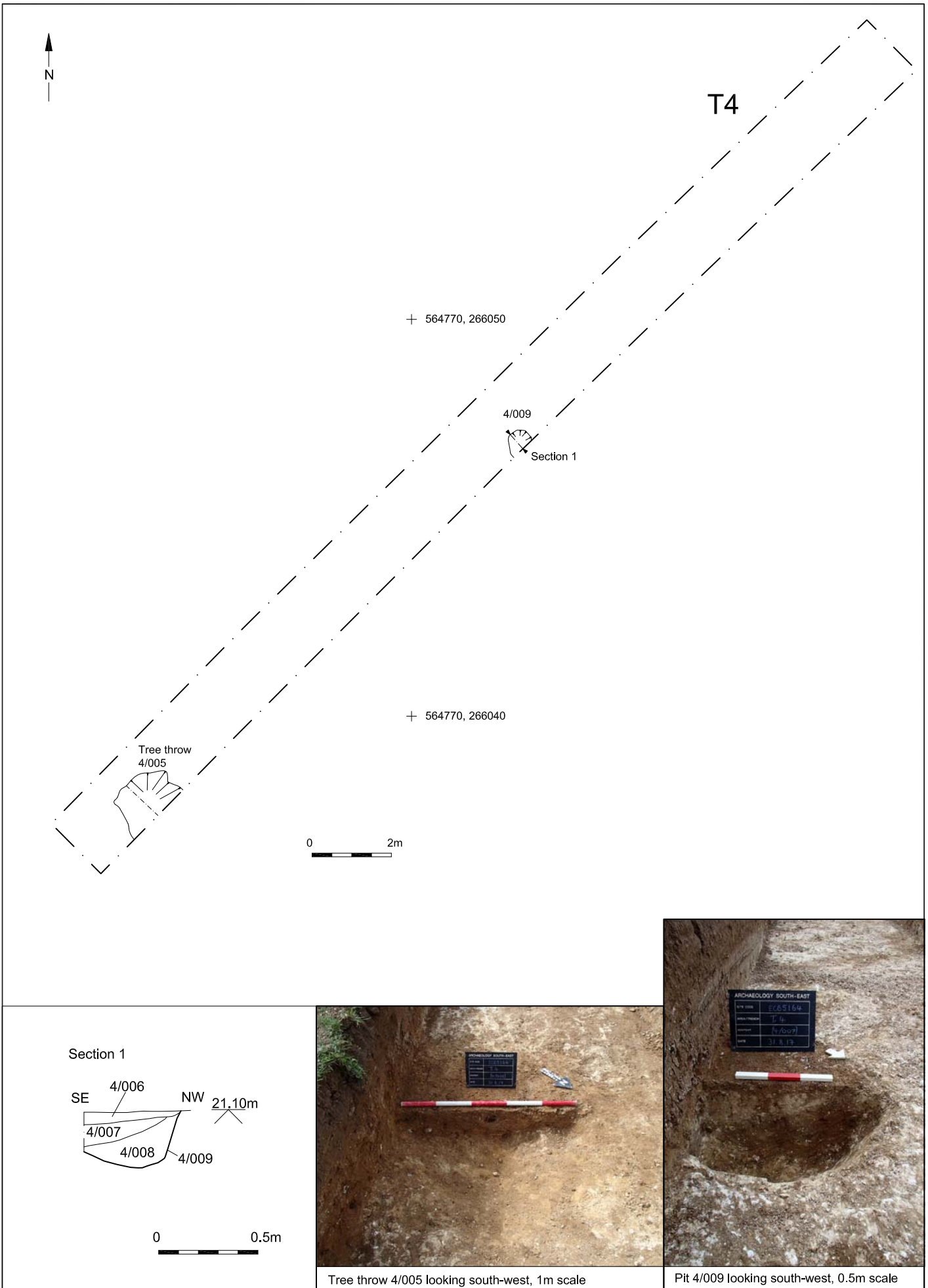


Trench 1 looking east, 1m scale

Trench 2 looking south-east, 1m scale

Trench 3 looking east, 1m scale

© Archaeology South-East		The British Racing School, Newmarket		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170370	Sept 2017	Location of evaluation trenches and photographs of trenches 1, 2 and 3		
Report Ref: 2017416	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		The British Racing School, Newmarket	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170370	Sept 2017	Trench 4, plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017416	Drawn by: APL		

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