

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

**Land at 33 Edinburgh Road,
Newmarket, Suffolk**

**Planning Ref: DC/16/2611/FUL
ASE Project no: 170908
Site code: NKT070**

ASE Report No: 2018023



February 2018

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Newmarket, Suffolk**

NGR: TL 63153 63719

Planning Ref: DC/16/2611/FUL

**ASE Project No: 170908
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**ASE Report No: 2018023
OASIS id: archaeol6-306577**

**By Angus Forshaw
With contributions by Elke Raemen**

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket, Suffolk, on the 11 January 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by Ashbridge Building and Maintenance Services Ltd and was undertaken in advance of residential development.

The trial trench evaluation of the 646.5sq m site uncovered a single undated feature within one of the trenches, underlying c.0.57m of overburden, topsoil and subsoil deposits of modern date.

The possible pit contained a single sterile fill, and may have been geological, rather than archaeological, in nature.

The development of this site is likely to have a negligible impact on the archaeological resource in this vicinity of Newmarket.

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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 Ashbridge Building and Maintenance Services Ltd at land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in fulfilment of a planning condition attached to consent for proposed residential development.

1.2 Location and Topography

1.2.1 The town of Newmarket is located on the western edge of Suffolk, approximately 12 miles east of Cambridge and c.12.5 miles west of Bury St. Edmunds. The town lies immediately to the south of the A14 (NGR TL 63153 63719; Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The site is located in a residential area on the northwestern outskirts of Newmarket, c.1.2km to the north-west of the town's centre, and to the east of Newmarket racecourse. It is bounded by Edinburgh Road to the south, Drinkwater Close to the east and residential properties to the north and west.

1.2.3 The development site is c.0.06ha in extent and consists of a residential property and its associated gardens. The site is on flat land measuring c.26mAOD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning consent has been granted on appeal by Forest Heath District Council (Ref: DC/16/2611/FUL), for the demolition of the existing house and the construction of four new houses. This consent included the following conditions:

7. No demolition/development shall take place within the site until a Written Scheme of Investigation shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- i) the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- ii) the programme for post investigation and recording;*
- iii) the provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- iv) the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- v) the provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- vi) the nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

The site investigation shall be completed prior to construction works or in such other phased arrangement as first agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

8. Within 3 months of the first occupation of any part of the development the site investigation and post investigation assessment shall have been completed submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition.

1.3.2 Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service prepared a brief for an archaeological trial trench evaluation (SCCAS 2017).

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was subsequently prepared (Archaeology Collective 2017) and approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on Land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket and assesses the archaeological potential and significance of the site.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was carried out by Angus Forshaw with assistance from ASE archaeologists and carried out on 11 January 2018. The fieldwork was managed by Gemma Stevenson and post-excavation work by Mark Atkinson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background of the site has been described comprehensively in previous documents (Archaeology Collective 2017; appendix 3) and is not repeated in detail here. The following is a summary of the most pertinent information.
- 2.1.2 The locations of known archaeological sites and findspots are indicated on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Prehistoric evidence is largely formed from isolated findspots and features investigated during evaluation work. Isolated findspots dating from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age have been discovered. A broken Palaeolithic hand axe, side scraper, flints, and flint implements were found c.1km northwest of the site (EXG 004). A Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (EXG 026) was located c.200m to the west of the site area.
- 2.2.2 Two Bronze Age graves were located during extension work c.209m southwest of the site (EXG 027). The first was a grave containing seven individuals, including an adult male, five children and a baby. The second grave contained the remains of an adult female, found with an associated sherd of Beaker pottery impressed with linear decoration. The human bone has been radiocarbon dated to 1570 BC.
- 2.2.3 Further features of Bronze Age and Iron Age date were discovered during a trial trench evaluation to the rear of the high street c.676m to the southeast of the site (NKT 043). A number of pits and postholes were excavated, including finger-decorated pottery. An additional small pit of this date was investigated during trial trenching c.856m northeast of the site (NKT 018)

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 Findspots of Roman material have been found c.1km north of the site, in the form of pottery sherds, silver and bronze coins (EXG 004), as well as a scatter of four bronze coins and a bronze pin (EXG 030).
- 2.3.2 A well measuring c.53ft deep and with associated Roman material was found c.969m north of the site (EXG 023).

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 The medieval centre of Newmarket is located c.954m to the southeast of the site (NKT 022). The town was granted a market in c.1200, with fairs granted in 1227 and 1292. The area defined on the HER map is mainly based on a plan by Peter May showing Newmarket in AD 1472. It is considered that the site area to the northwest of this formed part of the agricultural surroundings of the medieval town.

- 2.4.2 Within the medieval core of the town is the Grade II* listed Church of St. Mary (NKT 002). The church has 13th century origins, with post-medieval and modern additions and alterations.

2.5 Post-medieval and Modern

- 2.5.1 There is limited post-medieval activity within the vicinity of the site, with evidence primarily focused towards the centre of Newmarket. Post-medieval ditches and a posthole were recorded c.639m to the southeast of the site (NKT 063) during evaluation trenching at Houldsworth Valley Primary School. Additional post-medieval features in the form of a wall, rubbish pits and demolition layers of were identified c.923m to the south of the site during trial trenching (NKT 043).
- 2.5.2 To the north of St. Mary's Church and c.917m east of the site is the location of four to seven icehouses (NKT 008). These date from between 1701 and 1900 and were capped in 1963, prior to the construction of Icewell Hill flats.
- 2.5.3 More recent evidence is primarily to the east of the site, with the White Lodge Union Workhouse (EXG 076) located c.746m to the northeast. It was built in 1836 with room for 380 workmates. An archaeological evaluation to the south of the Workhouse uncovered the remains of a 19th century horsestud along with a single undated pit (NKT 011).
- 2.5.4 Newmarket was bombed during World War II, in February 1941. A loopholed wall (NKT 048) and a Type 22 pillbox (NKT 049) are present in the wider vicinity and date from this period.
- 2.5.5 The 1884 OS map shows the site as being within an area of undeveloped land comprising large fields, presumably belonging to Scaltback Farm located to its north-west. By the 1902 OS map the land is divided into small regular fields. The western end of a small range of buildings intrudes into the current site area and a separate smaller building is adjacent to the western boundary of the site. Subsequent historic mapping shows the general encroachment of suburban development. The site appears, along with other residential properties along Edinburgh Road, on the 1970 OS map. The 1988-1991 OS map shows the site in its current form.

2.6 Previous archaeological work

- 2.6.1 There are 15 previous archaeological investigations within a 1km radius of the site. None of the archaeology events identified any noteworthy archaeological remains, with identified remains consistent with other HER records within the area.
- 2.6.2 No previous archaeological investigation has previously been undertaken within the site or its immediate vicinity.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation were to be assessed against the previous fieldwork completed in the area and wider the historic landscape.

3.1.2 Site specific research questions included:

- Is there any evidence for Prehistoric activity on site to augment the sporadic find spots within the area?
- Can the site enhance our understanding on the extent of the medieval town?
- Is there any evidence for the site use within an agricultural landscape?

3.1.3 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and the revised framework (Medlycott 2011):

- *Can the relationship between burial practice and settlement sites be further explored?* (Medlycott 2011, 20)
- *Can our understanding of the interrelationships between medieval towns and their hinterlands be better understood* (Medlycott 2011 70)

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of investigation (Archaeology Collective 2017) and Method Statement (ASE 2017).

3.2.2 Two evaluation trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a JCB excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches each measured 2m in width, with one trench measuring 10m in length and the other 15m (Figure 2).

3.2.3 Trench 2 was repositioned slightly due to piles of cut scrub lying along the site edge.

3.2.4 The trenches were arranged across the site area. All trenches were accurately located using Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment.

3.2.5 Trenches were metal detected prior to excavation, with the base of open trenches also detected along with spoil heaps.

3.2.6 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies

were employed throughout. Written records were created on pro forma Trench Record sheets and on Context record sheets where required. All archaeological remains were planned using GPS technology and sections of excavated archaeological features were hand-drawn at appropriate scale on drawing film sheets. A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the work.

3.2.7 Where present, all finds were collected from excavated deposits and retained for specialist identification and study. No deposits suitable for sampling for the recovery of environmental remains were encountered.

3.6.8 All work was 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).

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Archive Store. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 & 2).

Context sheets	2
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	29
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	2

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0.1 box (to be discarded)
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A single possibly archaeological feature was encountered in one of the evaluation trenches (Trench 2) and is described in section 4.3 below.

4.1.2 The overlying deposits varied slightly across the site. However, both trenches contained topsoil and subsoil deposits overlying natural strata. The underlying geology was consistent across the site, formed of mottled yellow chalk and orange sand.

4.1.3 The potential archaeological remains were found underlying overburden deposits and cut directly into natural strata.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

*Dimensions: 10.00m x 2.00m x up to 0.56m deep
Ground level: 26.15m AOD (NE), 26.20m AOD (SW)*

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.29 – 0.30
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.17 – 0.20
1/003	Layer	Natural	trench	-

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north of the property and was aligned northeast/southwest. It contained an overlying topsoil [1/001] of dark brown/back silty sand with occasional rooting and flint inclusions. The subsoil [1/002] was a mid orange brown silty sand, and lay immediately above the natural strata [1/003], which was comprised of mottled yellow white chalk and orange sand.

4.2.2 Two land drains ran across the trench, cutting the subsoil deposit. One ran northwest-southeast across the northern end of the trench, while to other ran east-west across the southern corner.

4.2.3 No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

4.2.4 Metal-detecting of the trench base and spoil did not recover any metal objects.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 2)

*Dimensions: 15.00m x 2.00m x up to 0.57m deep
Ground level: 26.12m AOD (NW), 26.51m AOD (SE)*

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)
2/001	layer	Topsoil	trench	0.24 – 0.25
2/002	layer	Subsoil	trench	0.17

2/003	layer	Natural	trench	-
2/004	deposit	Chalk deposit	2.98	0.09
2/005	layer	Turf	2.98	0.21
2/006	cut	Pit	1.17 x 0.95+	0.29
2/007	fill	Fill of [2/006]	1.17 x 0.95+	0.29

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the south of the site and adjacent to Edinburgh Road and Drinkwater Close.
- 4.3.2 The deposit sequence recorded in the trench varied slightly along its length, with dark brown/black silty sand topsoil [2/001] overlying the northern 12m of the trench. The deposit contained inclusions of modern glass, ceramics and metal; a sample of which were retained. Mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil [2/002] was found along the southern half of the trench, but was absent for the northern c.5m. Topsoil was absent across the southern 3m of the trench, though subsoil continued to the southern edge. Instead, overlying the subsoil was a chalky deposit [2/004] of soft yellow chalk and mid brown sand measuring 0.09m deep, and a turf deposit of mid brown silty sand [2/005].
- 4.3.3 A single possible feature [2/006] was recorded in the centre of the trench, extending beyond the eastern edge. Possibly the remains of a pit, it was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.17m x 0.95m+ as exposed and 0.29m deep. It had moderate sloping straight sides leading to a flat base and contained a single fill [2/007] consisting of clean, friable dark orange-brown sand, with rare flints. No finds were recovered from the fill.
- 4.3.4 Metal-detecting of the trench base and spoil did not recover any metal objects, the retrieved white metal lid from the topsoil being retrieved by hand during the machine-strip.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket – all from topsoil deposit [2/001].

5.1.2 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 5). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Metal	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)
2/001	1	4	1	440	1	64
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>64</i>

Table 5: Finds quantification

5.2 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 A complete, amber beer bottle was recovered from [2/001]. The bottle is embossed “STAR BREWERY CAMBRIDGE LTD”. The Star Brewery was founded in the early 19th century and was operative up until 1972. The bottle is of 20th-century date.

5.3 Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 A white metal pot lid (weight 4g) embossed ‘Made in England by Enolin (1926) Ltd LONDON’ was recovered from topsoil [2/001]. Enolin was a make of toothpaste manufactured between 1926 and 1966.

5.4 Other Find by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 An incomplete bisque porcelain figurine (weight 64g), depicting a boy in pyjamas in the style of ‘Precious Moments’ figurines, was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2. The figurine is modern in date, in a style popular during the latter part of the 20th century.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 The two trenches contained a similar deposit sequence of topsoil measuring between 0.24-0.35m overlying subsoil deposits measuring 0.17-0.22m in thickness. The southern end of Trench 2 contained a slightly different stratigraphic sequence, with the topsoil having been removed and replaced by a chalk deposit and overlying turf. The total depth of overburden deposits was consistent across both trenches at between 0.56-0.57m.

6.1.2 Of the two trenches excavated, Trench 2 contained a single possible archaeological feature. This was encountered below the overburden deposits and cut into natural deposits.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 The deposits appear to be largely undisturbed across the site to either side of the standing building. While two drains run across Trench 1 it is unlikely that they have impacted on any possible archaeological remains. The truncation encountered in Trench 2 removed only the topsoil deposit and was of insufficient depth to impact any archaeological remains present at greater depth.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Undated

6.3.1 A single undated possible archaeological feature was recorded. However, its fill was very clean and similar to the surrounding natural strata. While it possibly represented the remains of an infilled pit – perhaps a garden feature such as a planting hole, it may equally have been of natural origin.

Modern

6.3.2 Cultural material retrieved from overburden deposits was limited to modern glass, ceramics and metal from the topsoil in Trench 2. This presumably represents *ad hoc* loss and disposal within the garden of the property.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 The general aims of the evaluation were achieved in that the archaeological investigation successfully established the presence/absence, type, date and distribution of archaeological remains within the development site.

6.4.2 As only a single undated feature of uncertain origin was found, the results of this evaluation do not contribute to the furtherance of any of the specific research questions outlined in 3.1.

6.4.3 The results reflect the general sparsity of known archaeological sites and findspots recorded by the HER in this vicinity. This location was evidently well

outside the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Newmarket.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The evaluation has revealed a single undated feature of possible, but uncertain, archaeological origin within one of the excavated trenches.
- 6.5.2 Little evidence for significant disturbance and truncation of the site was found to either side of the extant building and it is likely that the results of this evaluation are an accurate reflection of the negligible archaeological content of the wider site.
- 6.5.3 The development of this site is likely to have a negligible impact on the archaeological resource in this vicinity of Newmarket.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Ashbridge Building and Maintenance Services Ltd for commissioning the archaeological works and James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service for monitoring the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The report figures were produced by Andrew Lewsey. Gemma Stevenson project managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation work.

Appendix 1: HER Summary

Site name/Address: 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket, Suffolk	
Parish: Newmarket	District: Forest Heath
NGR: TL 63153 63719	Site Code: NKT 070
Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation	Site Director/Group: A. Forshaw, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 11/1/2018	Size of Area Investigated: 646.5m ²
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: SCCAS archive depository	Funding source: Landowner/Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: unknown	Related HER Nos: n/a
Final Report: annual summary	OASIS No: 306577
Periods Represented: Modern, undated	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>The trial trench evaluation of the 646.5sq m site uncovered a single undated feature of possible archaeological origin within one of the trenches, underlying c.0.57m of overburden topsoil and subsoil deposits of modern date.</p> <p>The possible pit contained a single sterile fill very similar to the natural deposit. It may have been a tree planting hole or entirely natural in origin.</p> <p>Only modern artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: None	
Author of Summary: A. Forshaw	Date of Summary: February 2018

Appendix 2: OASIS record

OASIS ID: archaeol6-306577	
Project details	
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The trial trench evaluation of the 646.5sq m site uncovered a single undated feature of possible archaeological origin within one of the two trenches. The possible pit contained a single sterile fill very similar to the natural deposit. It may have been a tree planting hole or entirely natural in origin.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2018 End: 11-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project reference codes	NKT 070 - Sitecode 170908 - Contracting Unit No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH NEWMARKET Land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket, Suffolk
Postcode	CB8 0QE
Study area	0.06 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6304 6375 52.247305916404 0.38851422835 52 14 50 N 000 23 18 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	WGS 84 Datum
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Project design originator	Archaeology Collective
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Report","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Forshaw, A.
Other bibliographic details	ASE rep 2018023
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4. Approx 23 pages, inc. figures
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	23 February 2018

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation
(Archaeological Evaluation)

Land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket,
Suffolk

On behalf of Ashbridge Building and Maintenance Services Ltd

December 2017

Project Ref: AC00634A

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Site Location maps
- Appendix 2: Trench Location and Services Plan
- Appendix 3: Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Project Number: 00634A
Authored by: Rebecca Emms
Reviewed by: Robin Densem
Date: December 2017

Document version M:\Archaeology Collective\Projects\Projects 501-1000\Projects 601-700\00634 - 33 EDINBURGH RD, NEWMARKET\00634A WSI\Reports\00634_Edinburgh Rd_WSI_V2.docx

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details a proposal for an archaeological evaluation of the site known as Land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (hereafter referred to as the 'site'). Rebecca Emms (ACIfA), Archaeological Consultant at Archaeology Collective, has prepared the document on behalf of Ashbridge Building and Maintenance Services Ltd.
- 1.2 The application site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 63153 63719 (Appendix 1).
- 1.3 Planning permission has been granted, following an appeal, for the demolition of the existing house and construction of four new houses (Forest Heath District Council DC/16/2611/FUL, Appeal Decision APP/H3510/W/17/3171091). Conditions 7 and 8 relates to archaeological matters:

7. No demolition/development shall take place within the site until a Written Scheme of Investigation shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- i) the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- ii) the programme for post investigation and recording;*
- iii) the provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- iv) the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- v) the provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- vi) the nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

The site investigation shall be completed prior to construction works or in such other phased arrangement as first agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

8. Within 3 months of the first occupation of any part of the development the site investigation and post investigation assessment shall have been completed submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority in accordance with the

programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition.

- 1.4 A brief¹ for the archaeological evaluation has been prepared by James Rolfe, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk Archaeological Service, Suffolk County Council and specifies that a total of 25m x 1.8m trenches across the footprint of the proposed buildings is required.
- 1.5 This written scheme of investigation sets out a methodology for the trial trenching and has been written in accordance with the brief supplied by Suffolk County Council and the *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*².
- 1.6 A trench layout is appended (Appendix 2) and will be agreed with James Rolfe in advance of any site work taking place. One trench measures 15m x 1.8 and the second measures 10m x 1.8m.
- 1.7 A site code has been allocated in consultation with the Suffolk Archaeological Service, Suffolk County Council. The site code is NKT 070.
- 1.8 The site work will be managed on behalf of the client by Rebecca Emms of Archaeology Collective. Site attendance will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists from a CIfA Registered Organisation.

Geology

- 1.9 The British Geological Survey identifies the solid geology as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Cretaceous Period. The solid geology is overlain by River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel which are fluvial in origin³.
- 1.10 No site specific geotechnical information is currently available.

¹ Suffolk County Council 22 November 2017

² Suffolk County Council 2017

³ British Geological Society online viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

Topography and Site Conditions

- 1.11 The site is located on the north western outskirts of Newmarket, c.1.2km to the north west of the town's centre, and to the east of a Newmarket racecourse. The site is located approximately 26m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.12 The site is formed by a single dwelling and its associated private land and measures c.646.5m²/0.06ha.

Archaeology and History

- 1.13 Data was obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) for the purpose of this Written Scheme Investigation (Suffolk County Council HER search invoice no. 9207899). Data was collected for a 1km radius around the site to form the "study area" (as presented in Appendix 3). A brief summary of the results of this HER search is provided below.
- 1.14 Evidence of prehistoric (450,000 BC - AD 43) activity within the study area is largely formed by a mixture of find spots and features identified during evaluation works. The find spots recorded within the study area include that of a Palaeolithic (4560,000 BC - 12,000 BC) broken hand axe, or side scraper, and two flint flakes (MSF15230), flint implements (MSF6389), a Bronze Age (1,800 B - 600 BC) barbed and tanged arrowhead (MSF6414) and an Iron Age (600 BC - AD 43) spiral headed pin (MSF7652), although this may also date to the Roman period. Further evidence of prehistoric use of the study area includes the recording of Bronze Age graves which were found in the foundation trench for an extension to a house, c.209m to the south west of the site (MSF6415). The first grave comprised the remains of seven individuals and the second the remains of an adult female. A small sherd of Beaker pottery was found along the edge of the second grave. Bronze Age and Iron Age features were also found during evaluation work, c.676m to the south east of the site (MSF27262). A ditch with prehistoric flint and undated animal bone was recorded c.326m to the west of the site (MSF32068). Finally, two pits, one of prehistoric date and the second of post-medieval date, as well as an unstratified Roman sherd of pottery, was identified c.856m to the north east of the site (MSF24132).

- 1.15 There is limited evidence of Roman (AD 43 – AD 410) activity recorded within the study area and is largely formed by find spots, including that of pottery sherds and silver and bronze coins (MSF6390) and an artefact scatter of four bronze coins and a bronze pin (MSF738). A well was recorded c.969m to the north of the site with associated finds, such as pottery (MSF6411).
- 1.16 There are no assets of early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) date recorded within the study area. The medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1485) town of Newmarket is located c.954m to the south east of the site (MSF23248). A market was granted to the town in c.1200 and fairs were granted in 1227 and 1292. The Grade II* listed Church of St. Mary (MSF2696) is located within the medieval core of Newmarket and has medieval origins but has post-medieval (AD 1485 – AD 1800) and modern (AD 1800 – Present) additions and alterations. There is no evidence of medieval activity which extends into the site, and it is considered that the site formed part of the agricultural surroundings of the medieval town.
- 1.17 Much like the medieval period, evidence of post-medieval and modern activity within the study area is focussed towards the centre of Newmarket, rather than the site. Post-medieval ditches and postholes have been recorded c.625m to the south and c.639m to the south east of the site (MSF30099 & MSF34940) and a wall, rubbish pits and demolition layers have been identified c.923m to the south (MSF27263). A post-medieval corn mill was located c.555m to the east of the site (MSF35297).
- 1.18 The White Lodge Union Workhouse (MSF17781) was located c.746m to the north east of the site. It was built in 1836 and had room for 380 workmates. Although some parts survive, much of it has been demolished. The Newmarket town gasworks (MSF11326) were built in 1839) and were located c.718m to the east of the site. The remains of a 19th century horsestud and undated pit are located c.927m to the east of the site (MSF21656) and 19th century houses and a forge is located c.1km to the south east of the site (MSF27276). Finally, several icehouses are located c.942m to the south east of the site (MSF11453), although the area has now been developed for housing.
- 1.19 Newmarket was bombed during World War II, in February 1941, and there are two assets recorded within the study area which relate to this period of modern

history. These comprise a loopholed wall (MSF26366) and a Type 22 pillbox (MSF26203).

- 1.20 There are two assets of unknown date recorded with the study area; two postholes and a chalk wall foundation were identified c.722m to the north west of the site (MSF24269) and cropmarks of rectangular enclosures and other linear features (MSF11339) which may represent an anti-glider ditch. The cropmarks may be of modern date.
- 1.21 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data was also received from the HER. This shows the site as being located in a built-up area associated with the town of Newmarket. Other land uses recorded within the study area include industrial landscapes, areas of 18th century and later enclosures, woodland and areas of post-medieval to modern leisure activities, presumably connected to the town's reputation as a horse racing centre.
- 1.22 The 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) shows the site as being part of a large, undeveloped area to the north of Newmarket. There is little change shown on later historic mapping until the 1902 OS map which shows that the large undeveloped area had been divided into small regular fields. The western end of a small range of buildings shown in the area which forms the site, with a separate smaller building further immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the site. There is little change to the site shown on subsequent historic mapping, although it generally shows an increase of development in the suburban areas of Newmarket. The 1988-1991 OS map shows the site in its current form.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.23 The HER also records for 15 previous archaeological investigations within the study area. The majority of these events (13) relate to evaluation excavations and the remaining two relate to monitoring activities and building survey. None of these archaeological events identified noteworthy archaeological remains, and the majority of the archaeological remains identified as a result of the events accord with other HER records within the study area.

2.0 AIMS

2.1 The general aims of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains,
- To record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site,
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

2.2 The specific aims of the investigation are:

- To mechanically excavate two trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground, in order 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.
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section,
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date,
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

2.3 The objectives of the project are:

- to undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines,

- to archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance,
- to analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use,
- to produce a written account to include: summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions,
- to disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible,
- Provide an ordered archive.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Site Works

- 3.1 One 15 m long x 1.8 m and one 10 m long and 1.8 m wide archaeological evaluation trenches are to be excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed, toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological direction. The trial trenches are positioned to provide to target the footprint of the proposed buildings after making allowance for the buildings, services and other obstructions (as illustrated in Appendix 3). The excavation of the evaluation trenches will be undertaken following the demolition of the existing building down to existing ground levels, but prior to the grubbing out or any building foundations or services.
- 3.2 The trial trenches total 25 linear metres (45m²), which represents 7% of the total area of the application site (646.5m²).
- 3.3 Mechanical excavation will extend down to the surface of significant archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural undisturbed ground, whichever is uppermost. This will be monitored by a qualified field archaeologist appointed by Archaeology Collective. The only occasion when the use of a toothed bucket will be accepted is where large obstructions such as concrete bases need to be extracted and once this has been completed the toothless bucket will be refitted. The base and representative sections of the trenches will then be cleaned and recorded, by suitably qualified archaeologists.
- 3.4 Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. At this stage it is intended to only partially excavate features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and if possible date. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features will be investigated by hand and all features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench will be recorded in full. Typically, this will mean:
 - Trench Sections are cleaned sufficient to determine the layers and any cut features/structures present. This information is critical to understanding the

depth at which significant archaeological remains are encountered. This information is pertinent as it can be compared with information about impact depth of the proposed development.

- Linear features (ditches) should usually be sampled using a x1m slot. If the same ditch runs between several trenches sampling may not be required in each case.
- Discrete anomalies are normally sectioned (50% sample).
- If areas of complex, inter-cutting remains are encountered, the recovery of datable material and a detailed plan of the remains may be sufficient, investigation within a trench may be counter-productive.
- Information of geo-archaeological deposits and environmental remains (e.g waterlogged plants) should also be sought at this stage.

3.5 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease. A site meeting of the archaeological contractor and manager, council planning archaeologist and developer's representative will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

3.6 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation; including before trenches are stripped and within trench bases and spoil heaps once the trenches have been stripped. These searches must be undertaken by an experienced, named metal detector user, who should provide details of either contributions to the PAS database, or other published archaeological projects.

3.7 Backfilling of the trenches will not be completed without the approval of the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council.

- 3.7 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists⁴. Accordingly the project team will abide by the CIfA's code of approved practice.

Finds

- 3.7 All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority.
- 3.8 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 3.9 The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Store.
- 3.10 Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the Store.
- 3.11 All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 3.12 Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice licence. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains⁵ and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains⁶ as set out by the CIfA.
- 3.13 Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

⁵ Mckinley & Roberts 1993.

⁶ Brickley & Mckinley 2004.

“Conservation Guideline No. 2”⁷. Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections”⁸ and the current CIfA guidelines⁹ will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, ‘First Aid for Finds’¹⁰. Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

Environmental Sampling

3.14 Environmental sampling during the evaluation will target a representative range of contexts from each phase. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines¹¹ and our internal policy. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- Bulk samples of 40-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.
- Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.

⁷ United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983

⁸ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.

⁹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a.

¹⁰ Leigh, Watkinson & Neal 1993.

¹¹ English Heritage 2011.

- Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.
- Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

3.15 All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

3.16 Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

Scientific Dating

3.17 Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

Recording System

3.18 A site code has been allocated through consultation with the Suffolk HER Officer ahead of any fieldwork commencing and is NKT 070. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

- 3.19 The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual¹². Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide¹³.
- 3.20 A site location plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality.
- 3.21 This will be supplemented by a detailed plan, also at an appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the overall site boundary.
- 3.22 Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.
- 3.23 The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.
- 3.24 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.
- 3.25 Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 3.26 An adequate photographic record will be made of and any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will comprise high resolution digital photography, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the general nature of the

¹² Spence 1994.

¹³ Spence 1994.

archaeological works. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

Community Involvement

3.27 On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in publicly available documents.

3.28 Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the client's archaeological representative, Rebecca Emms of Archaeology Collective.

4.0 REPORTING

4.1 A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation¹⁴ and will include:

- Non-technical summary (abstract)
- Introductory statements and site background
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the investigation, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if appropriate.
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary
- A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports
- A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance
- An index of the contents and location of the archive
- Sources consulted
- A copy of the OASIS record sheet

4.2 The report will be related to the known archaeological resource and be supported by an up-to-date Historic Environment Record (HER) search. Should it be felt that an up-to-date HER search is not required this should be discussed

¹⁴ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b.

and confirmed in writing with the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council.

- 4.3 The report will be submitted in draft form to the archaeological adviser to the local planning authority for comment. Following approval, a digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, one hard copy and one digital copy of the report will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the report.
- 4.4 As this work may not be the final phase of archaeological fieldwork carried out on the site, submission of the report and associated archive may be postponed until all site work has been completed and in order that the entirety of material generated for this site can be integrated into a single, coherent record.
- 4.5 The archaeological contractor will retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.
- 4.6 Any information deposited in the Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

5.0 STAFFING AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing

- 5.1 The project will be managed by Rebecca Emms of Archaeology Collective on behalf of the client. Other Archaeology Collective staff and trusted sub-contracted specialists will contribute as necessary. A suitably qualified archaeological contractor will be appointed. Full details of the contractor and the specialists likely to be used, will be provided to the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council as soon as they are appointed. Ceramic specialists must have relevant regional experience, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences. Summary staff C.Vs can be supplied as required.
- 5.2 The start date for the commencement of the site works is to be confirmed. Once an indicative start date has been confirmed, a projected timetable, including machine hire time and staff structure and numbers, and for all post excavation work, including staff numbers and specialist sub-contractors, will be provided to the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council.

Programming and Resources

Project costs

- 5.3 Our client has agreed a fee sufficient to undertake all elements of the work to which these specifications relate.

Programming

- 5.4 The fieldwork phase of archaeological investigation work is to be undertaken as set out above and programmed as soon as practicably possible following approval of this WSI.
- 5.5 Sequencing of the work will be discussed with relevant parties.

Monitoring

- 5.6 The project will be monitored by James Rolfe, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council, or his nominated representative. A minimum of ten working days' notice of the intention to commence fieldwork will be given to the

Senior Archaeological Officer. Regular updates on the progress of the archaeological work will be provided to the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council throughout the duration of the fieldwork. Archaeology Collective will make every effort to allow proper monitoring of the archaeological investigation. Any variations to the brief or this specification will be put in writing and approval sought.

Access and Safety

5.7 Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Archaeologist, who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

5.8 Before any site work commences, a full risk assessment document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety. In addition to this risk assessment, the following considerations will also be made:

- All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations.
- Constraints on site works (e.g. ecological constraints, utilities/services etc).

6.0 ARCHIVE COLLATION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

Archive

- 6.1 The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 6.2 The site archive will be organised so as to be compatible with current requirements of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services' Store. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 6.3 On completion of the finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer, transferring title of the finds to the appropriate local repository.
- 6.4 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be properly curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the local repository and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"¹⁵ and the SMAs draft "Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections"¹⁶ will be followed in all circumstances.
- 6.5 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in Appendix 2 of the "Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide"¹⁷. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

¹⁵ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.

¹⁶ Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993.

¹⁷ Historic England 2015.

- 6.6 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage¹⁸ will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate local repository.
- 6.7 Pursuant to these agreements, the archive will be presented to the appropriate local repository within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the LPA). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.
- 6.8 The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.
- 6.9 The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services' Store shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulation 2003.

Dissemination

- 6.10 A fully illustrated report will be submitted for approval to James Rolfe, Suffolk County Council.
- 6.11 One hard and one digital copy of the report will be submitted the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. The report will include the findings of the investigation as detailed above.
- 6.12 Following submission and approval of the report:
- the archive will be prepared as detailed above and will include two bound copies of the report.
 - the (on-line) OASIS form will be completed for the project.

¹⁸ Walker, K 1990.

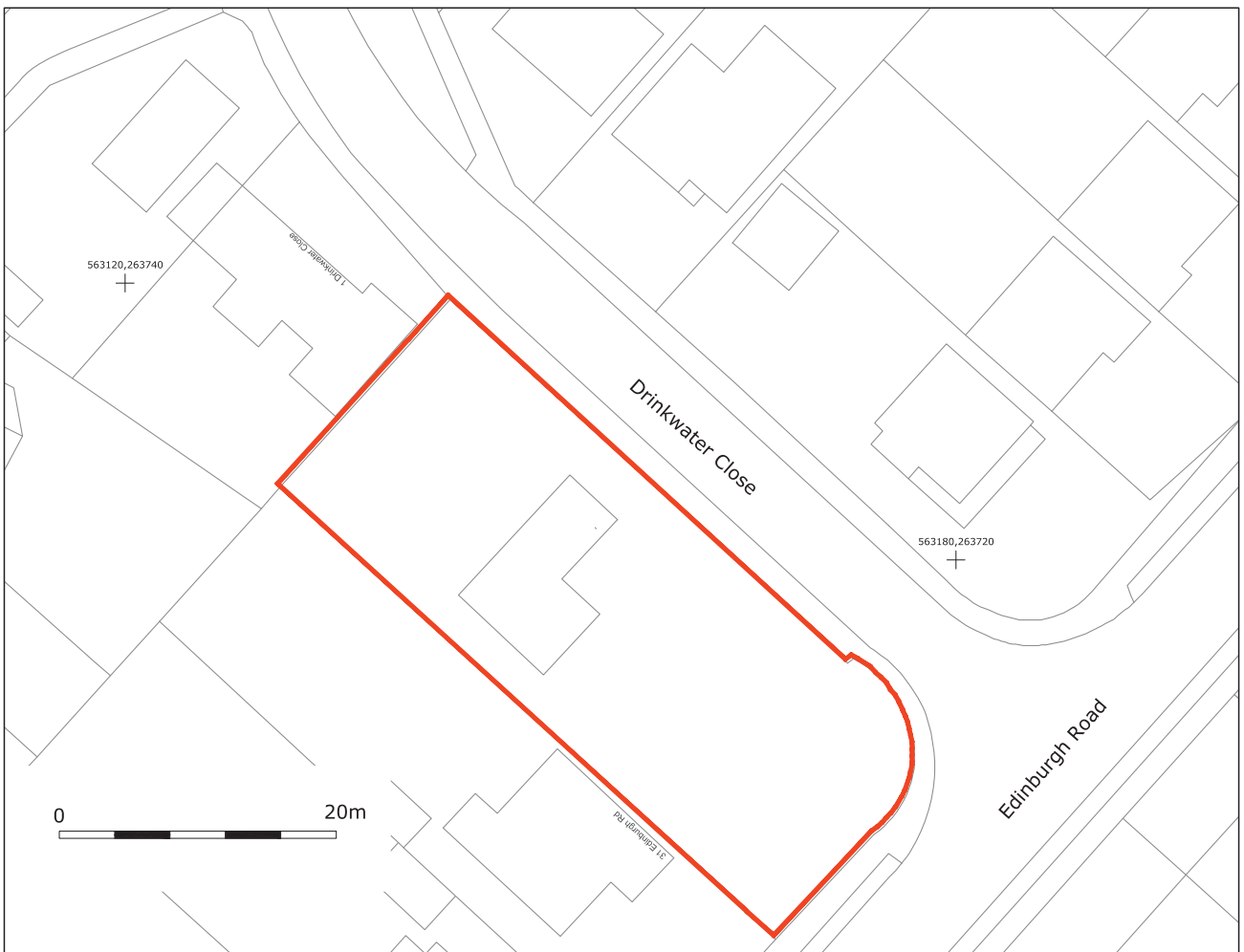
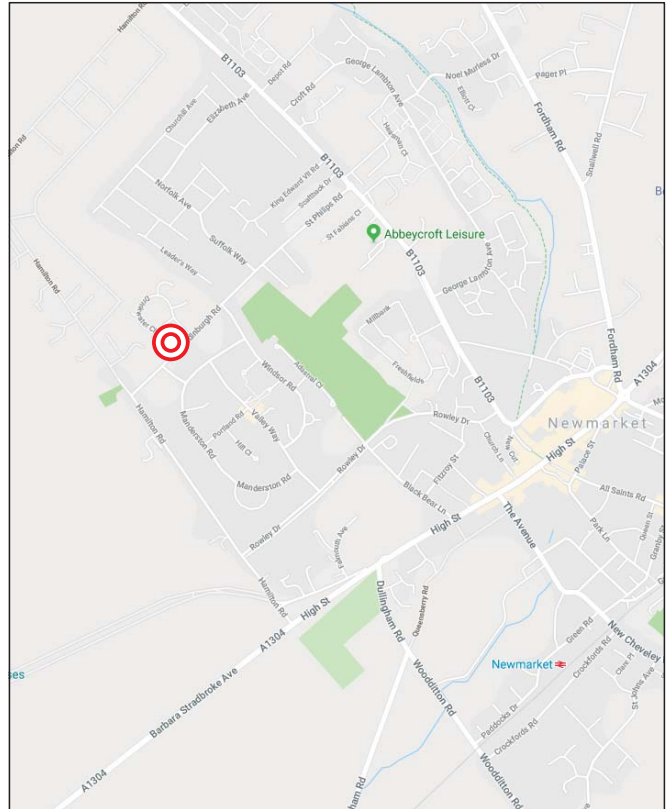
6.13 Should the fieldwork result in positive results, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Bibliographic

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- Walker, K 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983 *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artifacts from Archaeological Sites*. Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

APPENDIX 1: Site Location

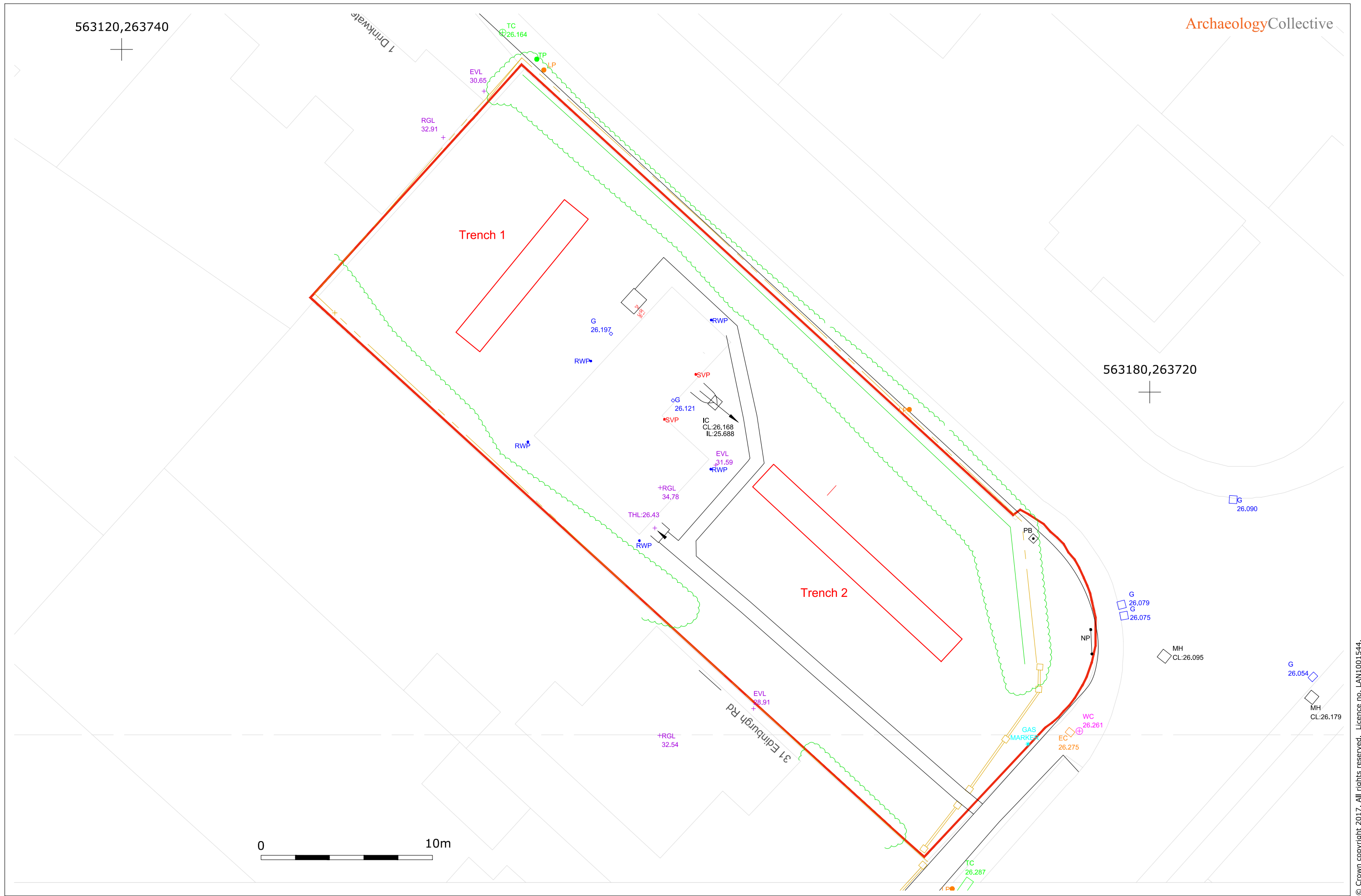


Appendix 1.1: Site Location

APPENDIX 2: Trench Location

563120,263740

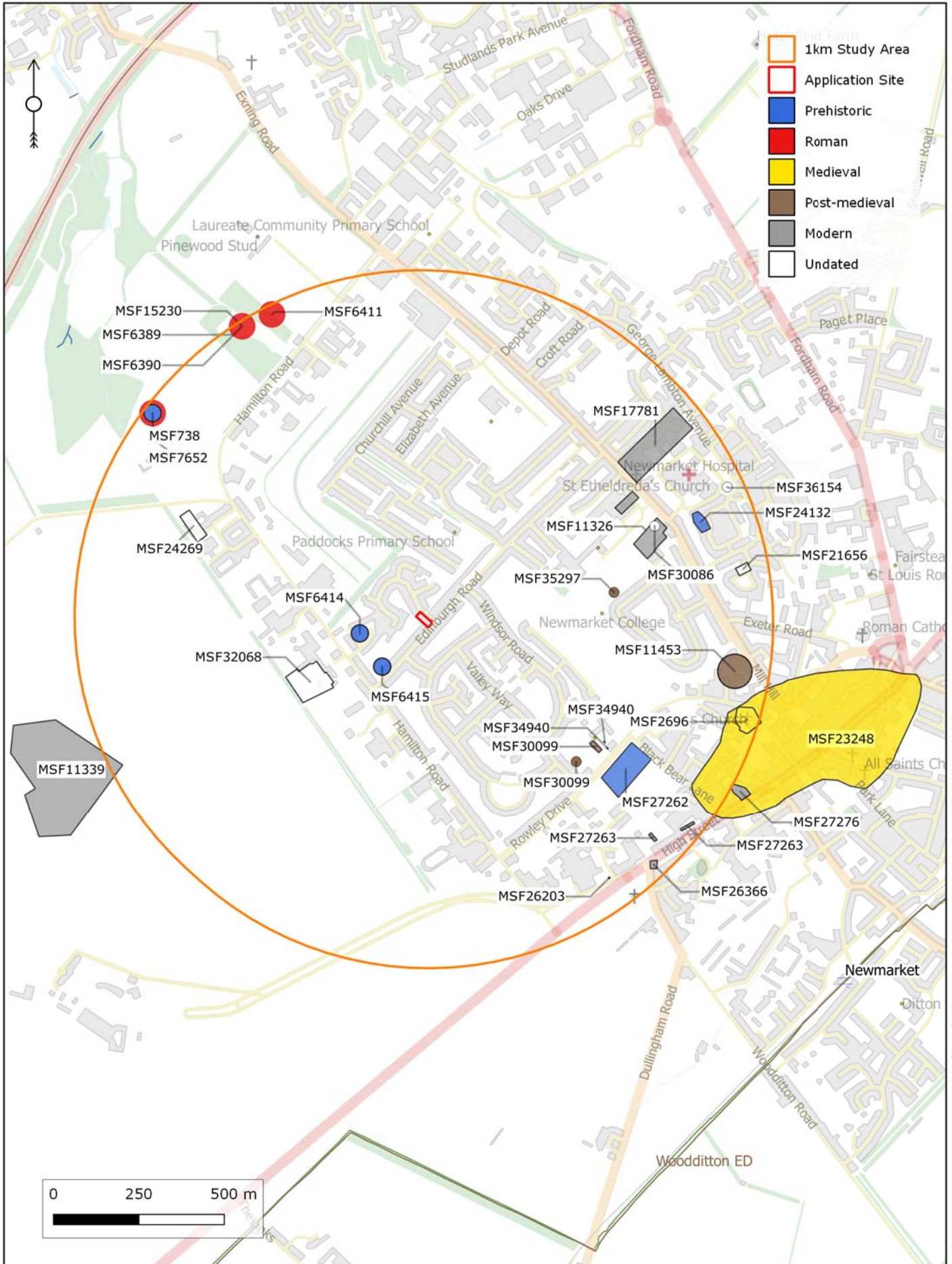
563180,263720



Appendix 2: Trench Layout

1:200

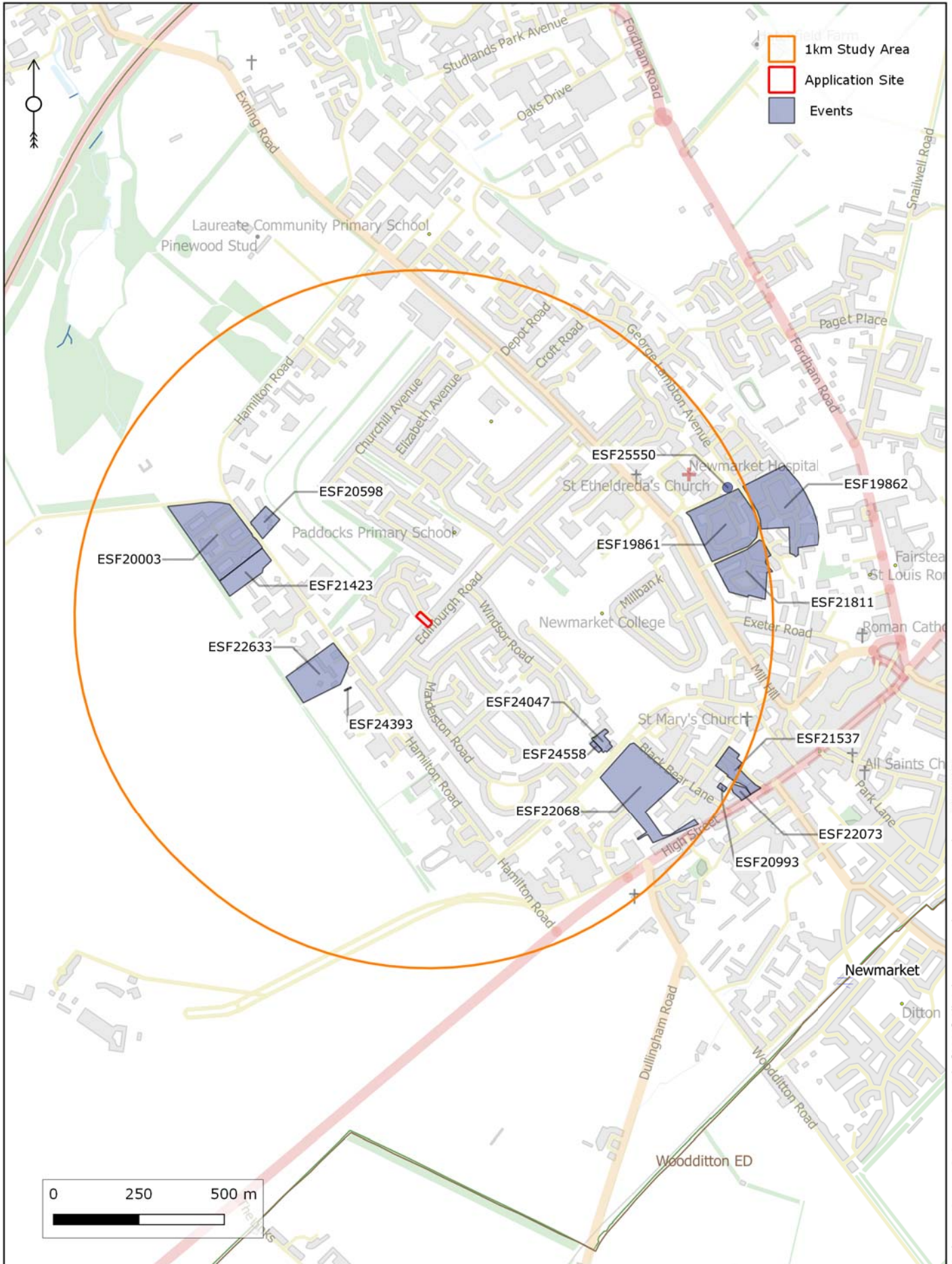
APPENDIX 3: Suffolk Historic Environment Record



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Appendix 3.1: Non-Designated Assets

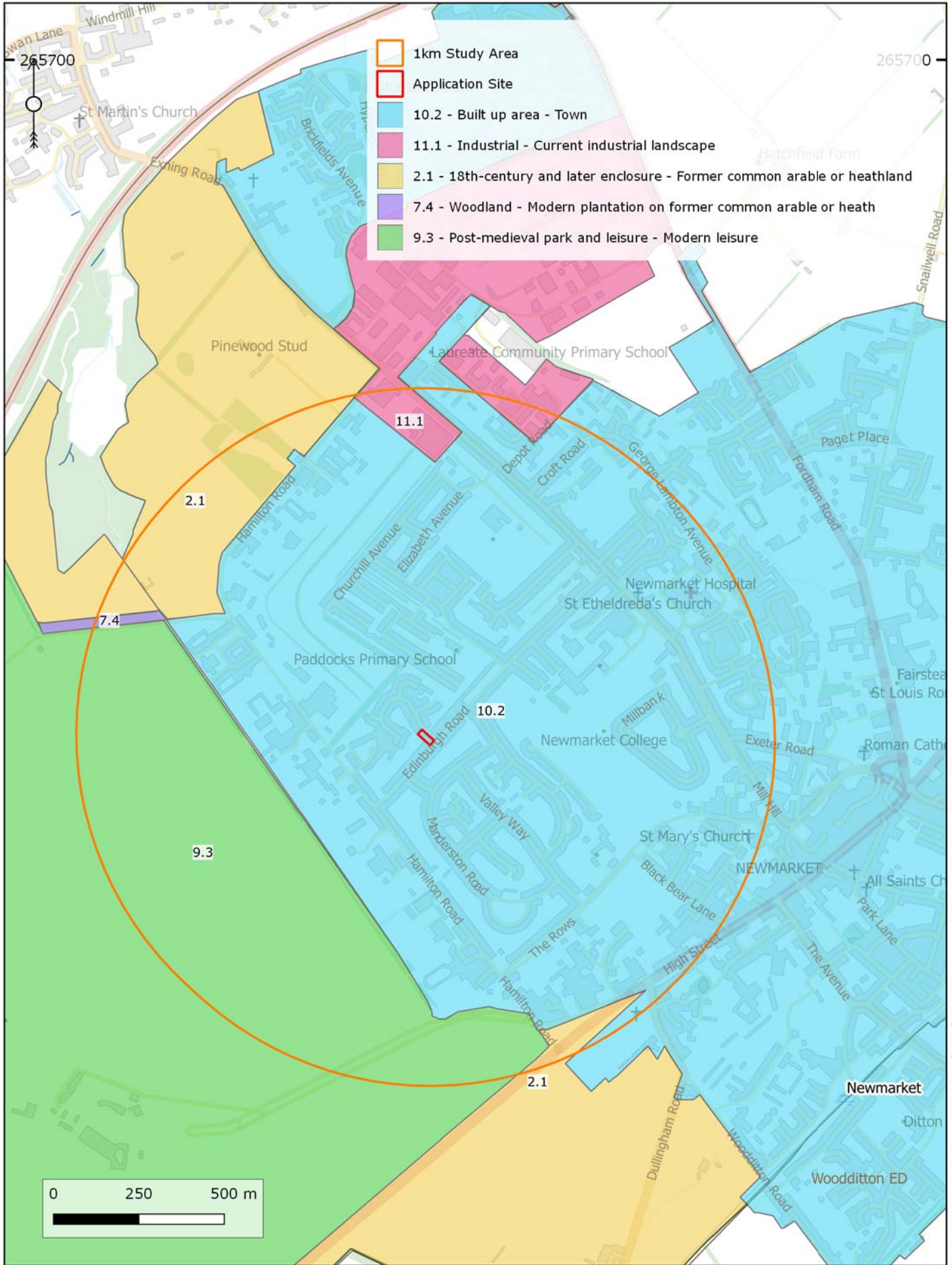
1:15,000



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Appendix 3.2: Events

1:15,000



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Appendix 3.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation

1:15,000

Appendix 2.4: Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Non-Designated Assets

Prehistoric

ID	Type	Name	Summary
MSF6414	Findspot	Findspot of a Bronze-Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead.	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, found in garden and retained by finder.
MSF6415	Inhumation, Site	5 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket	Bronze Age graves found in foundation trench for extension on W side of house.
MSF7652	Findspot	Findspot of an Iron-Age spiral-headed bronze pin. (IA)	Spiral-headed bronze pin (? IA or Rom) found with a metal detector, 1985 (S1).
MSF15230	Artefact Scatter	Hamilton Stud Farm (Pal)	There is a broken hand-axe or side scraper from here in very rolled condition ex C R Jennings, Esq.
MSF24132	Pit, Ditch	Land to N of George Lambton Avenue	Evaluation trial trenching over an area of c.2ha revealed a ditch of post-medieval date and a small pit of probable prehistoric origin. A single Roman sherd was an unstratified find.
MSF27262	Pit, Post Hole	Land to rear of Newmarket High Street, Suffolk (Preh)	Evaluation identified Bronze Age and iron Age features.

Roman

ID	Type	Name	Summary
MSF738	Artefact Scatter	Roman artefact scatter of a bronze pin and 4 bronze coins. (Rom)	Spiral-headed bronze pin (? IA or Rom) and 4 Rom bronze C3-C4 coins found detecting 1985 (S1).
MSF6390	Findspot	Findspot of Roman pottery sherds and silver and bronze coins. (Rom)	Pottery sherds, silver and bronze coins found at various times since 1898 (S1).
MSF6411	Well, Wall, Site	Roman well, cut into chalk.	Well, cut into chalk, total depth 53 feet.

Medieval

ID	Type	Name	Summary
MSF2696	Church, Churchyard	Church of St Mary	This church is in the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Sudbury and the deanery of Mildenhall.
MSF2696	Church, Churchyard	Church of St Mary	This church is in the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Sudbury and the deanery of Mildenhall.
MSF23248	Town, Market, Guildhall, Fair	Newmarket	Medieval (& Post Medieval) town of Newmarket - defined on SMR map mainly after plan showing Newmarket in 1472 (S1).

MSF34940	Boundary Ditch, Ditch, Post Hole	Post-medieval ditches and posthole	Post-medieval ditches and posthole revealed during an archaeological evaluation.
MSF34940	Boundary Ditch, Ditch, Post Hole	Post-medieval ditches and posthole	Post-medieval ditches and posthole revealed during an archaeological evaluation.

Post-medieval

ID	Type	Name	Summary
MSF27263	Pit, Wall, Demolition Layer, Ditch	Land to rear of Newmarket High Street, Suffolk (PMed)	Evaluation identified evidence of early post-medieval activity and later features including a wall, rubbish pits and demolition layers which may be associated with an earlier stable complex.
MSF27263	Pit, Wall, Demolition Layer, Ditch	Land to rear of Newmarket High Street, Suffolk (PMed)	Evaluation identified evidence of early post-medieval activity and later features including a wall, rubbish pits and demolition layers which may be associated with an earlier stable complex.
MSF30099	Ditch, Post Hole	Post-medieval ditch and post holes	Post-medieval ditch and two post holes excavated during an evaluation in 2014.
MSF11453	Icehouse	The Icewell, Mount Pleasant; Icewell Hill	? Icehouse.
MSF30099	Ditch, Post Hole	Post-medieval ditch and post holes	Post-medieval ditch and two post holes excavated during an evaluation in 2014.
MSF35297	Windmill	Newmarket Mills	Post-medieval corn mill

Modern

ID	Type	Name	Summary
MSF11326	Gas Works	Newmarket town gas works (PMed)	Site of Newmarket town gas works, built 1839 (S1)(R1).
MSF11339	Rectangular Enclosure, Aircraft Obstruction	Newmarket Heath	Clear cropmarks (in turf?) of rectangular ?enclosures attached to SW side of larger rectilinear cropmark adjoining irregular angled cropmarks to N.
MSF17781	Workhouse	Newmarket Union Workhouse (till earlier 1900s); White Lodge (Poor Law Institution)(1920s); Newmarket Hospital	White Lodge Union Workhouse, built 1836 - main structure still standing?
MSF17781	Workhouse	Newmarket Union Workhouse (till earlier 1900s); White Lodge (Poor Law Institution)(1920s); Newmarket Hospital	White Lodge Union Workhouse, built 1836 - main structure still standing?
MSF26203	Pillbox (Type Fw3/22), Pillbox (Type Fw3/22)	World War II type 22 pillbox.	Type 22 pillbox. Entrance and embrasures all bricked up.

MSF26366	Loopholed Wall, Loopholed Wall	World War II loopholed wall.	Loopholed wall. Evidence of 3 small rectangular openings in wall, similar in size to loopholes, They have now been blocked.
MSF27276	House, House, Forge	164, 166 & The Forge, High Street, Newmarket	19th C houses and forge

Undated

ID	Type	Name	Summary
MSF6389	Artefact Scatter	Artefact scatter of flint implements, found in a gravel pit, of unknown date. (Un)	Flint implements found in gravel pit at various times since 1898.
MSF21656	Pit	Land off George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket	Evaluation uncovered a single undated pit and remains of a C19 horse stud.
MSF24269	Post Hole, Wall	Gainsborough Stables, Newmarket	Evaluation revealed two undated postholes and a chalk wall foundation.
MSF30086		OUTLINE RECORD: GASWORKS - HBR (PROSPECT ARCH)	
MSF32068	Ditch	Rathmoy Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket EVAL (AS)	Evaluation identified undated ditch with Prehistoric Flint and undated animal bone.
MSF36154		OUTLINE RECORD: Land off George Lambton Avenue (WMA) EVL	

Events

ID	Event Name	Oasis Ref	Organisation	Description
ESF19861	Land to N of George Lambton Av, Newmarket	OASIS-suffolkc1-4521	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Evaluation trial trenching over an area of c.2ha revealed a ditch of post-medieval date and a small pit of probable prehistoric origin. A single Roman sherd was an unstratified find.
ESF19862	Land to the E of George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket	OASIS-suffolkc1-5758	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Evaluation trenches in advance of development revealed in the E of the site a brick wall, probably part of a C19th stable, and a brick-lined culvert of C18/19th date. The W of the site contained 2 adjacent pits, both containing fire-cracked flint and o
ESF20003	Evaluation, Gainsborough Stables, Newmarket, 2009		Archaeological Solutions	Twenty six evaluation trenches were excavated across a 3.5ha area in advance of the construction of new stables. While a number of modern services and features were identified across the site, two undated postholes and a chalk wall foundation were also r
ESF20598	Evaluation - Charlcombe	OASIS-archaeol7-86239	Archaeological Solutions	Eight evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of proposals to develop stable and seawalker

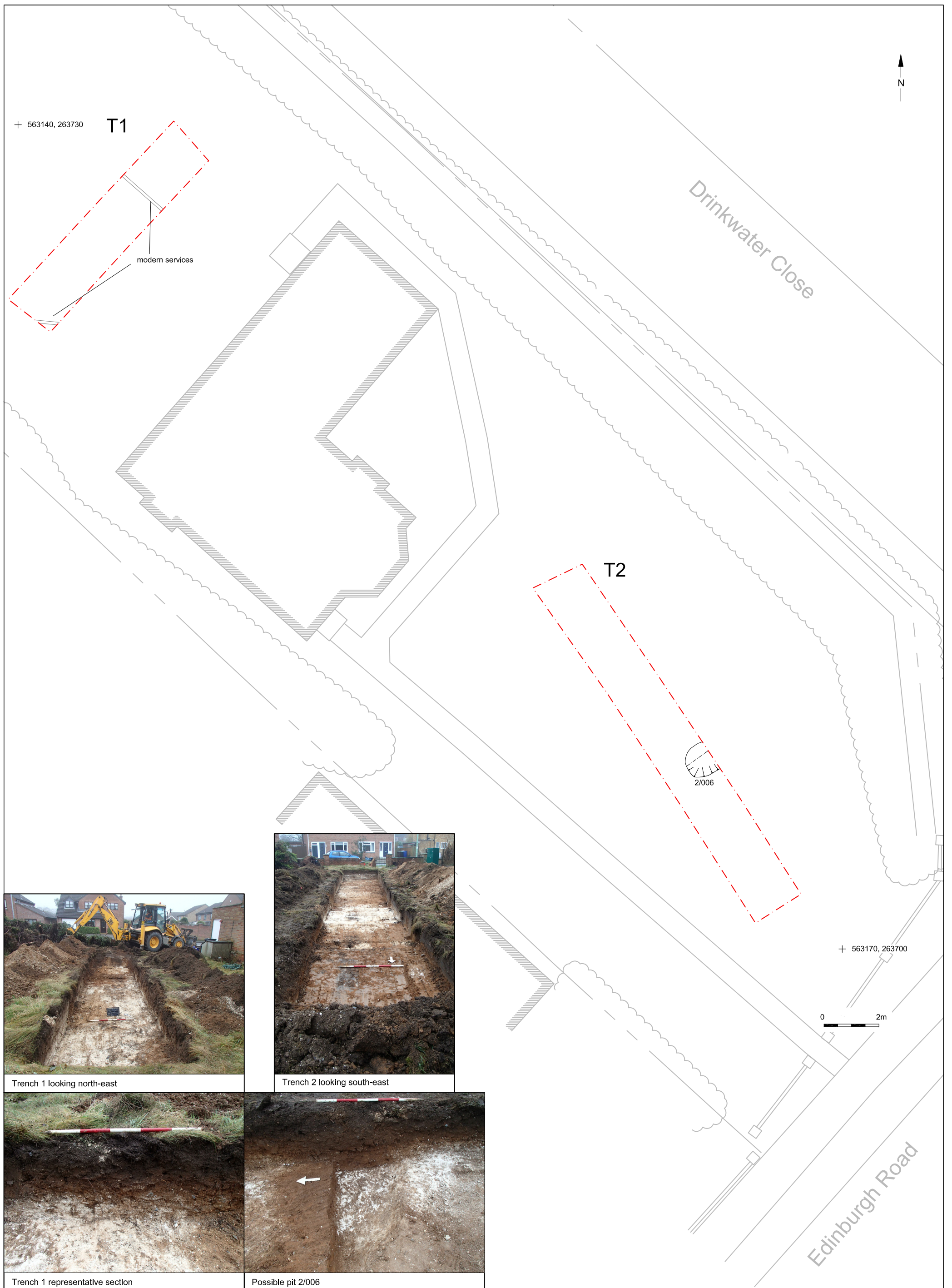
	Lodge, Newmarket			facilities. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.
ESF20993	Monitoring at Black Bear Harley Davison Showroom, Newmarket		SCCAS	All fifteen footing holes were observed. All of the evidence of activity dated to the post-medieval occupation of the site. A large, rubble infilled, Victorian cellar was identified in the centre of the development area and similarly dated brick walls we
ESF21423	Land adjacent to Green Ridge Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket	OASIS- suffolkc1- 119793	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Planning consent was given by Forest Heath District Council for the construction of a new stable and two new dwellings for staff on land adjacent to Green Ridge Stables and Gainsborough Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket. A condition rela
ESF21537	Evaluation at 164-166 High Street, Newmarket	OASIS- heritage1- 75937	SCCAS	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 archa
ESF21811	Evaluation at Land off George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket		SCCAS	Evaluation uncovered a single undated pit and remains of a C19 horse stud.
ESF22068	Evaluation off land to rear of Newmarket High Street, Suffolk	OASIS- oxfordar3- 133935	Oxford Archaeology East	
ESF22073	No. 164, 166 and The Forge, High Street, Newmarket: Heritage Assessment			
ESF22633	RATHMOY STABLES, HAMILTON ROAD, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK CB8	OASIS- archaeol7- 197792		In December 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Rathmoy Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 628 635). The evaluation was commissioned by KWA Architects (Cambridge)
ESF24047	Evaluation - Houldsworth Valley CP School, Newmarket	OASIS- suffolka1- 253326	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	Four trenches were excavated within the footprint of a development for a new classroom block and courtyard. The excavated trenches were 14m long x 1.5m

				wide. The topsoil, a loose mid grey clay and silt, was 0.22-0.36m thick, and the subsoil, a mid orang
ESF24393	Evaluation - Calder Park Stables, Hamilton Road, Newmarket	OASIS-britanni1-159577	Britannia Archaeology	A single trench 1.80 x 20.00m was excavated to re-dress a previous situation of non-compliance with the previous permission for ground works. No archaeological features or finds were identified. It was suggested that this may be due to the limited size o
ESF24558	Evaluation - Houldsworth Valley Community Primary School	OASIS-suffolkc1-171390	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	A single 30m evaluation trench was excavated to a depth of 0.48-0.4m prior to an application for planning permission. The evaluation identified a single shallow ditch aligned north-east to south-west whose projection bisects the area into two equally siz
ESF25550	Evaluation - Land off George Lambton Avenue, Newmarket	OASIS-withamar1-285420	Witham Archaeology	



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© Archaeology South-East		Land at 33 Edinburgh Road, Newmarket	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170908	Feb 2018	Site location with selected HER references	
Report No: 2018023	Drawn by: APL		



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