Warren Place
Moulton
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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May 2016

Client: Godolphin

OA East Report No: 1925
OASIS No: Oxfordar3-247819
NGR: TL 664 639

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Warren Place, Moulton, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

By Steven Graham BA

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Report Date: May 2016

Report Number: 1925

Site Name: Warren Place, Moulton, Suffolk

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HER Event. No: ESF23816

HER Search Invoice No: 9186170

Date of Works: April 2016

Client Name: Godolphin

Client Ref: 19431

Planning Ref: DC/16/0429/FUL

Grid Ref: TL 664 639

Site Code: XSFWPM16

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Receiving Body: Suffolk County Council Stores

Accession No:
Prepared by: Steven Graham
Position: Archaeological Supervisor
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Checked by: Dr Matthew Brudenell
Position: Senior Project Manager
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Signed:

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Summary

Between the 25th and the 29th of April 2016, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological evaluation within the grounds of Warren Place, Moulton, Newmarket, Suffolk. Nine evaluation trenches were excavated, of which eight contained no archaeology. Trench 9, located at the eastern end of the proposed development area, contained the remains of a foundation wall for a building that once formed part of a group of structures that had occupied this part of the site from at least the 19th century onwards. Rubble associated with the demolition of the buildings at some point in the mid to late 20th century was also identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Warren Place, Moulton, near Newmarket, Suffolk (TL 664 639). The proposed redevelopment relates to a horse racing yard and will include replacement stables and associated ancillary facilities, widening of existing access and five replacement dwellings.

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council (Planning Application DC/16/0429/FUL). This was supplemented by a Specification prepared by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) who were commissioned by Amy Richardson, on behalf of Godolphin, to undertake the field evaluation by trial trenching.

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by Suffolk County Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located close to the Suffolk-Cambridgeshire border, and occupies an elevated position approximately 1.4km east of Newmarket. It lies toward the crest of Warren Hill, centred on TL 664 639, with ground gently sloping from *c*. 80m OD in the west to 77m OD in the east. The site is *c*. 6.4ha in area, although only the northern half of the plot is proposed for redevelopment (*c*. 2.8ha). The site includes Warren Place House, gardens, training facilities and houses. Moulton Road forms the southern boundary of the site. Tree belts of varying density form the northern, eastern and western perimeters.

1.2.2 The geology of the site is Cretaceous chalk of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/ geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following is based on the background search undertaken for the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the site (Brudenell 2015; Appendix C).

1.3.2 Despite the site being located well away from the river valleys of the Kennett to the east, and a tributary of the River Snail that runs through Newmarket to the west, limited archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity have demonstrated the presence of prehistoric activity around the site. Of key significance are the results of a small-scale programme of evaluation and excavation on land immediately adjacent to the north-east perimeter of the site (Fig. 1; MUN 023, Archaeological Solutions reports 2102 and 2163).

1.3.3 The investigation revealed four features including three pits (one a possible oven) and a gully aligned north-east to south-west. Struck flint and stratified Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the pits and surrounding soils, although it was uncertain whether the material from the features was residual. The gully was interpreted as post-medieval, but did not follow the alignment of any existing boundaries.

1.3.4 Other prehistoric features in the area include the Bury Hill ring ditch, located c. 800m to the north (MUN 004). This is likely to be of Early Bronze Age origin, and measures *c*.30m in diameter.

1.3.5 No Roman, Saxon or medieval find spots are recorded in the immediate vicinity. The Ordnance Survey six-inch and 25-inch historic map series from 1884-1950 shows the site subdivided into four small fields/plots. A house/structure and a number of outbuildings are depicted in the north-eastern part of the site; a well is also marked (Fig. 5). The main structure was demolished at some point after 1950 as it was still noted on the 1955 Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1945-1950; not illustrated).

1.3.6 The yard and stables at the front of the site along Moulton Road are first depicted on the OS six-inch map published in 1945 (not illustrated). The stables were built by Frederick Stanley, 16th Earl of Derby, in 1903 and originally named Stanley House stables after Lord Derby's nearby house. These buildings were subsequently acquired by Godolphin Racing in April 1988 and renamed Godolphin Stables (http://www.newmarketjournal.co.uk/news/atest-news/looking-back-classic-winner-helped-racing-empire-1-550983).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 OA East would like to thank Amy Richardson, on behalf of Godolphin, who funded the work. The site was managed by Dr Matthew Brudenell on behalf of OA East and surveyed by Gareth Rees. The fieldwork was carried out by Steve Graham and Nick Cox. The brief was written by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council who also monitored the work. Thanks are also extended to the illustrator and the editor.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that a total of nine 1.8m wide trenches (5x40m, 4x30m long), totalling 320m, were to be excavated at the site. These were opened in the positions indicated on the plan attached to the WSI.

2.2.2 The trenches were all scanned by a CAT scanner which indicated a live electrical main running across Trenches 1 and 2 on a north-east to south-west orientation (Fig. 2 shows approximate location).

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.4 The site survey was carried out using a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with "Smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned visually and with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.7 As eight of the nine trenches investigated contained only geological features and the ninth contained a modern pit, no bulk soil samples for environmental flotation processing were taken.

2.2.8 Site conditions were firm and dry. The weather was mostly bright with occasional rain and hail showers.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Nine trenches were excavated. eight of which (Trenches 1-8) were archaeologically sterile with only peri-glacial features evident. Trench 9 revealed a modern brick culvert, a post-medieval to modern wall foundation and a recent pit containing a backfill of rubble and modern brick. Within all the trenches the natural soil was overlain by the subsoil (2), a light reddish brown silt sand, overlain by a brown silt loam topsoil (1).The subsoil in Trench 9 was cut into by all of the modern features, all of which were overlain by the topsoil. The trenches are described below in numerical order, supplemented by further trench/context information in Appendix A. Trench locations are given in Fig. 2 and a selection of sections in Fig. 4.

3.2 **Trench 1** (Figs 2 and 4, Section 1; Plate 1)

3.2.1 This trench was located within the south-west quadrant of the site and was on a north-west to south-east orientation. The trench was 40m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a (0.43m thick) subsoil (2) of bright reddish brown silt sand. This was overlain by a topsoil (1) (0.29m thick) of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine-manufactured tile and brick (not retained). The deposits in this trench were truncated by an electric mains service extending on a north-west to south-east orientation.

3.3 **Trench 2** (Figs 2 and 4; Plate 2)

3.3.1 This trench was located within the north-west quadrant of the site on a north-east to south-west orientation. The trench was 40m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a subsoil (2), 0.50m thick, of bright reddish brown silt sand. This was overlain by a topsoil (1), 0.28m thick, of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine-manufactured tile and brick (not retained). An electric mains service was also revealed on a north-west to south-east orientation, continuing from Trench 1.

3.4 **Trench 3** (Figs 2 and 4, Section 11; Plate 3)

3.4.1 This trench was located within the north-west quadrant of the site on an east to west orientation. The trench was 40m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a subsoil (2), 0.44m thick, of bright reddish brown silt sand. This was overlain by a topsoil (1), 0.28m thick, of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine-manufactured tile and brick (not retained).

3.5 **Trench 4** (Figs 2 and 4, Section 6; Plate 4)

3.5.1 This trench was located within the north-west part of the site on a north to south-orientation. The trench was 40m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a subsoil (2), 0.53m thick, of bright reddish brown silt sand. The subsoil was cut into by a modern concrete-lined cesspit at the centre of the trench. The cesspit was 5.50m wide with an approximate depth estimated to be 4.57m. This was overlain by a 0.30m thick topsoil (1) of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine-manufactured tile and brick (not retained).

3.6 **Trench 5** (Figs 2 and 4, Section 13)

3.6.1 This trench was located within the south-west part of the site on a north-east to south-west orientation. The trench was 40m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a subsoil (2), 0.35m, thick of bright reddish brown silt sand. This was overlain by a topsoil (1), 0.25m thick, of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine-manufactured tile and brick (not retained).

3.7 **Trench 6** (Figs 2 and 4, Section 14)

3.7.1 This trench was located within the south-west part of the site on an east to west orientation. The trench was 30m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a subsoil (2), 0.37m, thick of bright reddish brown silt sand. This was overlain by a topsoil (1), 0.27m thick, of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine manufactured tile and brick (not retained).

3.8 **Trench 7** (Figs 2 and 4, Section 16)

3.8.1 This trench was located within the south-east part of the site with a north-west to south-east orientation. The trench was 30m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a subsoil (2), 0.30m, thick of bright reddish brown silt sand. This was overlain by a topsoil (1), 0.30m, thick of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine manufactured tile and brick (not retained).

3.9 **Trench 8** (Figs 2 and 4, Section 9)

This trench was located within the south-east part of the site on a north-west to south-east orientation. The trench was 30m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a subsoil (2), 0.30m thick of bright reddish brown silt sand. This was overlain by a topsoil (1), 0.40m, thick of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine-manufactured tile and brick (not retained).

3.10 **Trench 9** (Figs 2, 3 and 4, Section 7; Fig. 5, Plate 5)

3.10.1 This trench was located within the eastern part of the site on a north to south-orientation. The trench was 30m long and 1.80m wide. Peri-glacial features were evident throughout the trench and were overlain by a subsoil (2), 0.43m thick, of bright reddish brown silt sand.

3.10.2 Approximately 6.60m from the north end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a wall foundation (**11**) with an east to west orientation (Fig. 3)**.** This was 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Within the cut was a wall (5) that was at least 0.55m wide and extended 0.50m westwards from the trench side. The wall was random coursed and consisted of medium sized sub-angular chalk nodules, surrounded by a matrix of crushed chalk.

3.10.3 Overlying the wall and extending across the top of the subsoil over an area at least 9.5m wide, was a 0.10m thick rubble layer (4). This consisted of a light brown grey silt sand containing demolition debris including modern machine-manufactured red frogged bricks, unfrogged handmade bricks and ash throughout the layer. The remains of a wall containing modern frogged brick with the same orientation as wall 5 were also noted above the earlier wall (not illustrated). Layer 4 was overlain by another layer (3), 0.20m thick and 11.75m wide, of dark grey brown sandy silt. Demolition debris of ash and

modern machine manufactured frogged and unfrogged red brick (both complete and fragmented) was apparent throughout this layer.

3.10.4 Both of these layers (and the subsoil) were truncated by a large pit (**10**) located in the southern half of the trench (Fig. 3, Section 7). It was 11.25m in width and 0.75m deep. The pit was revealed from the eastern side of the trench and presumably continued beyond the western side of the trench. The pit contained four fills, the earliest of which (9) was a 0.20m thick band of crushed chalk and chalk nodules. This was overlain by a 0.35m thick dark grey clay silt (8) containing fragments of modern machine-manufactured tile and brick throughout. This was overlain by a 0.20m thick light yellowish grey clay sand (7) containing a mix of modern machine-manufactured frogged and unfrogged red brick (average dimensions of which were 0.24m long, 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick).This was overlain by the final fill of the pit, a 0.15m thick mixture of ash, crushed chalk, chalk nodules and fragments of brick and tile (6).

3.10.5 Located at the northern end of the trench was a modern red brick arched culvert (12), its visible span to the end of the trench was 1.80m and its rise (height) from the trench base was 0.75m. The culvert truncated the subsoil (2) and layer (3) and was overlain by the topsoil (1).

3.10.6 All the features and layers within the trench were overlain by a topsoil (1), 0.29m thick, of dark red brown sand silt containing fragments of modern machine manufactured tile and brick (not retained) and shards of modern glass (not retained).

3.11 Finds Summary

3.11.1 A single virtually complete brick was retained from the fill (7) of pit **10**. The dimensions of the brick are 230mm (9.05”) x 110mm (4.33”) x 60mm (2.36”) and its weight is 2.438kg. The brick is handmade, with a fabric of mixed mid red and yellow sandy clay. It is similar to the examples found at Palace House Stables, Newmarket that are dated to the mid 18th to mid 19th century (Appendix B.1).

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1.1 Although there is evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity within the wider area, there was no such evidence within the proposed development site. The overwhelming majority of the site, with the exception of Trench 9, was archaeologically sterile – containing peri-glacial features, a concrete-lined cesspit (in Trench 4) and a modern electrical service trench (running across Trenches 1 and 2).

4.1.2 The only trench to contain any archaeological remains was Trench 9 located at the east of the proposed development area. The 1" Ordnance Survey map published in 1898 shows a building with an approximate area of 377.600 sqm extending on a broad east to west orientation at the location where Trench 9 was situated. This building was noted on all the subsequent maps (Fig. 5 (1901)) until the 1955 Ordnance Survey map. Between the publication of the 1955 map and the present time, the buildings were demolished with only a small square brick outbuilding located at the eastern edge of the field remaining.

4.1.3 The foundation cut (**11**) and wall base (5) noted in Trench 9 most probably formed part of the original foundation of this building: directly above the chalk wall were the remains of a wall containing modern frogged brick with the same orientation. The wall was overlain by demolition layers containing a mixture of hand made unfrogged and machine manufactured frogged brick. These layers probably relate to the demolition of the building at some point after the 1955 OS map, and the mixture of hand and machine made bricks would indicate that either the same building/structure stood here for a considerable time and was adapted over the period of its occupation, and/or that additional structures were subsequently added to the original building. The presence of unfrogged handmade bricks within the demolition layers indicates that parts of the original building may date to as early as the mid 18th century. The pit (**10**) was probably excavated during of soon after the demolition of the building(s), as a means to dispose of the demolition rubble.

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 The site adds to the record of activity within the area from perhaps the mid 18th to mid 19th century onwards. There is no evidence of any activity of archaeological significance occurring at the site prior to this period.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk containing peri-glacial features.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.72
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.43	Subsoil	-	Modern

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk containing peri-glacial features					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.78
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil	-	Modern

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk containing peri-glacial features					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.72
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.44	Subsoil	-	Modern

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk containing peri-glacial features. Trench heavily truncated by modern Cess chamber.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.83
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.53	Subsoil	-	Modern

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk containing peri-glacial features					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.60
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	Modern

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk containing peri-glacial features					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.64
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil	-	Modern

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk containing peri-glacial features.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.60
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	Modern

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (1) and subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk containing peri-glacial features					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.70
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	Modern

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of subsoil (2) overlying a natural of sand and chalk. The trench contains foundation cut for wall cutting into subsoil and remains of wall foundation. This was overlain by demolition layers which are cut into by pit containing more demolition material.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.90
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	Modern
3	Layer	-	0.20	Demolition layer	-	Modern
4	Layer	-	0.10	Demolition Layer	-	Modern
5	Structure	0.60	0.40	Wall Foundation	-	Modern
6	Fill	-	0.15	Pit Backfill	-	Modern
7	Fill	-	0.20	Pit Backfill	-	Modern
8	Fill	-	0.35	Pit Backfill	-	Modern
9	Fill	-	0.20	Pit Backfill	-	Modern
10	Cut	11.25	0.75	Pit Cut	-	Modern
11	Cut	0.60	0.40	Wall Cut	1	Modern

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	Structure	1.80	-	Culvert	-	Modern

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Ceramic Building Material

By Steven Graham.

B.1.1 The demolition layers (1, 3 and 4) and the pit fills (6 and 7) in Trench 9 contained a mixture of complete bricks and brick and tile fragments. Within these contexts were modern machine manufactured frogged red bricks and earlier handmade unfrogged examples. A single virtually complete brick was retained from the fill (7) of pit **10**. The dimensions of the brick are 230mm (9.05”) x 110mm (4.33”) x 60mm (2.36”) and its weight is 2.438kg. The brick is handmade, its fabric comprises mid red and yellow sandy clay, with rare small flint inclusions. Sanded and nearly complete (*c*.98%), the brick is well made with near vertical arises.

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B.1.2 This brick compares well to a group of local bricks of a similar type that were found at the nearby Palace House Stables, Newmarket (Atkins in Haskins 2015). The latter were all dated to the mid 18th to mid 19th centuries, being locally produced at Newmarket.

Appendix C. Written Scheme of Investigation

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Written Scheme of Investigation
Pre-demolition Archaeological Evaluation

Site name	**Warren Place, Moulton, Suffolk**
Site code	**XSFWPM16**
Location	**TL 664 639**
Project number	19431
Project type	Trial trench evaluation
Event number	ESF23227
HER number	MUN 054
OASIS number	Oxfordar3-247819
Planning application no.	DC/16/0429/FUL
Client	Godolphin
Date of issue	14/04/16
Version	1
Author	Matt Brudenell

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1. General background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and conforms to Suffolk County Council's *Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation* document (2011).

1.1. Circumstances of the project

Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Amy Richardson, on behalf of Godolphin, to undertake a field evaluation by trial trenching on land proposed for redevelopment of a horse racing yard to include replacement stables and associated ancillary facilities, widening of existing access and five replacement dwellings (planning application DC/16/0429/FUL).

The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) have advised Forest Heath District Council (West Suffolk) that planning Conditions relating to archaeological investigation, post-excavation analysis and reporting should be applied to a planning permission, should consent be granted,

This WSI has been prepared in response to this recommendation, and a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation issued by Rachael Abraham of the SCCAS/CT, dated 12/04/2016. The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by SCCAS/CT following the results of the evaluation. The scope of any further work (if required) will be specified in a separate SCCAS/CT brief, and require the submission and approval of a separate WSI.

1.2. Location, geology and topography

The site is located by the Suffolk-Cambridgeshire border, and occupies an elevated position approximately 1.4km east of Newmarket. It lies toward the crest of Warren Hill, centred TL 664 639, with ground gently sloping from c. 80m OD in the west to 77m OD in the east. The site is c. 6.4ha in area, although only the northern half of the plot is proposed for redevelopment (c. 2.8ha). The site includes Warren Place House, gardens, training facilities and houses. Moulton Road forms the southern boundary of the site. Tree belts of varying density form the northern, eastern and western perimeter.

The geology of the site is Cretaceous chalk of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated).

2. Archaeological background

Despite the site being located well away from the river valleys of the Kennett to the east, and a triburay of the River Snail that runs through Newmarket to the west, limited archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity have demonstrated the presence of prehistoric activity around the site. Of key significance are the results of a small-scale programme of evaluation and excavation on land immediately adjacent to the north-east perimeter of the site (MUN 023, Archaeological Solutions reports 2102 and 2163).

The investigation revealed four features including three pits (one a possible oven) and a gully aligned north-east to south-west. Stuck flint and stratified late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the pits and surrounding soils, although it was uncertain whether the material from the features was residual. The gully was interpreted as post-medieval, but did not follow the alignment of any existing boundaries.

Other prehistoric features in the area include the Bury Hill ring ditch, located c. 800mto the north (MUN 004). This is likely to be of Early Bronze Age origin, and measures c. 30m in diameter.

No Roman, Saxon or medieval findspots are recorded in the immediate vicinity. The Ordnance Survey six-inch and 25-inch historic map series from 1884-1953 shows the site subdivided into four small fields/plots. A house/structure and out buildings are depicted in the north-west of the site, and a well is also marked. The main structure was demolished sometime between 1970 and 1990. The yard and stables at the front of the site along Moulton Road are first depicted on the OS six-inch map published in 1945.

3. Aims and objectives

3.1. Aims of the evaluation

The evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The scheme of works is designed to do the following:

- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to enable excavation to establish the approximate form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to provide information to construct an appropriate archaeological conservation/mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.
- Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context.

3.2. Research frameworks

This investigation takes place place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

4. Methods

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists':

- Code of Conduct
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

Additional guidelines, specific to the region, which we also adhere to are:

- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14)

Fieldwork will also be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

4.1. Background research

The relevant results of a background study are briefly summarised in Section 2 above. The results of this study will be fully incorporated into the final evaluation report and supplemented by further documentary research where appropriate. An HER search has been commissioned for this project (request submitted 08/04/2016).The result will be integrated into the evaluation report, as required by the paragraph 5.5 of the brief.

4.2. Trial Trenching

A total of nine 1.8m wide trenches (5x40m, 4x30m long trenches trenches), totalling 320m, will be excavated at the site. These will be opened in the positions indicated on the plan attached to this WSI. The trenches have been

positioned to address the aims in Section 3.1.

The trenches will set out by a Lecia survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate. During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.

All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches.

Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trench will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

All machine excavation will take place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, but will then be cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits. Any archaeological deposits present will then be excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

4.3. Excavation of archaeological features and deposits

Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless otherwise agreed by SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify features and deposits. Unless otherwise agreed by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, all features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. In necessary, an auger will be used to gain information from deep deposits below 1m in depth.

The depth, nature and potential artefact content of colluvial or other masking deposits will also investigated and recorded across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted, or bucket sampled at trench ends (90 litres sampled per 50m)

Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts.

4.4. Recording of archaeological features and deposits

Records will comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data. A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

Each context will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Trench plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20). Levels will be taken at tops and bottoms of trenches using the GPS and on archaeological deposits and significant artefacts, and will be displayed on all drawn plans and sections.

The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs and/or black and white and colour film photographs.

All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs and/or black and white and colour film photographs.

Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

4.5. Finds recovery

At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserve, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the SCCAS/CT.

Where artefacts are discarded on site, a sufficient number will be retained to characterise the date and function of the feature they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of discarded artefacts.

4.6. Environmental sampling

Environmental sampling will follow the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

Bulk samples (40 litres or 100% of context whichever is greater) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, *in situ*. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see Appendix 1)

The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

4.7. Human remains

If human remains are encountered, the client and the SCCAS/CT will be immediately informed.

Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat, or if information on date and preservation is required. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations, and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence has been obtained.

4.8. Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked.

Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged.

Such finds will be reported to the Suffolk Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

4.9. Post-excavation processing

Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

4.10. Changes to the method statement

If changes need to be made to the methods outlined above – either before or during works on site – the SCCAS/CT will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

5. Reporting and Archiving

5.1. Evaluation Report

The evaluation report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the local and regional context in which the archaeological evidence rests, and highlight any relevant research issues within regional and national research frameworks.

The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant photographs of features
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance
- Appendices including the aerial photograph assessment and geophysical survey
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

5.2. Draft and final reports

A draft digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS/CT for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a copy will be sent to the client for submission to the Local Planning Authority, and a hard copy will supplied to the SCCAS/CT for deposition with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

A copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

5.3. Archiving

The site archive will conform to the requirements of MoRPHE and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2014).

OA East will seek to transfer title of ownership of the complete project archive to Suffolk County Council or another registered local depository at the appropriate time. Until then, all artefactual and paper archive material relating to the project will be held in storage by OA East

All archives will comply in format with PPN3 recommendations. The project archive will follow the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007).

The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets and registers, specialist report (including sub-contracted specialist

reports)
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

6. Timetable

Trial trenching will take approximately 4 days (excluding backfilling). This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after the evaluation commences, to inform the strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the report after the fieldwork is completed.

Post-excavation tasks and report writing is anticipated to take 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

7. Staffing and support

7.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
1x Site Assistant (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

The Project Manager will be Matt Brudenell

All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

7.2. Post-excavation processing

Pottery will be assessed by Sarah Percival or Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).

Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to the Historic England Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

Faunal remains will be examined by Lena Strid (Oxford Archaeology South)

or Ian Smith (Oxford Archaeology North).

Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums.

In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list at Appendix 1 will be approached to carry out analysis.

8. Other matters

8.1. Insurance

OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Allianz Cornhill Insurance plc, policy number SZ/14939479/06. Details of the policy can be seen at the OA East office.

8.2. Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary.

The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders within the subject site or on its boundaries

8.3. Site security

Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

8.4. Access

The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a portable toilet on or near to the site if required. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be OA East's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

8.5. Site preparation

The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered

on this basis.

Any other preparatory work, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

8.6. Site offices and welfare

All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

8.7. Backfilling/Reinstatement

Backfilling but not reinstatement of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

8.8. Monitoring

The relevant planning authority will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works. Monitoring will be conducted by representatives from the SCCAS/CT, and meetings may be attended by the OA East project manager and client to discuss findings and progress.

8.9. Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences. This will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature and conforms with CDM requirements.

All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

APPENDIX 1: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

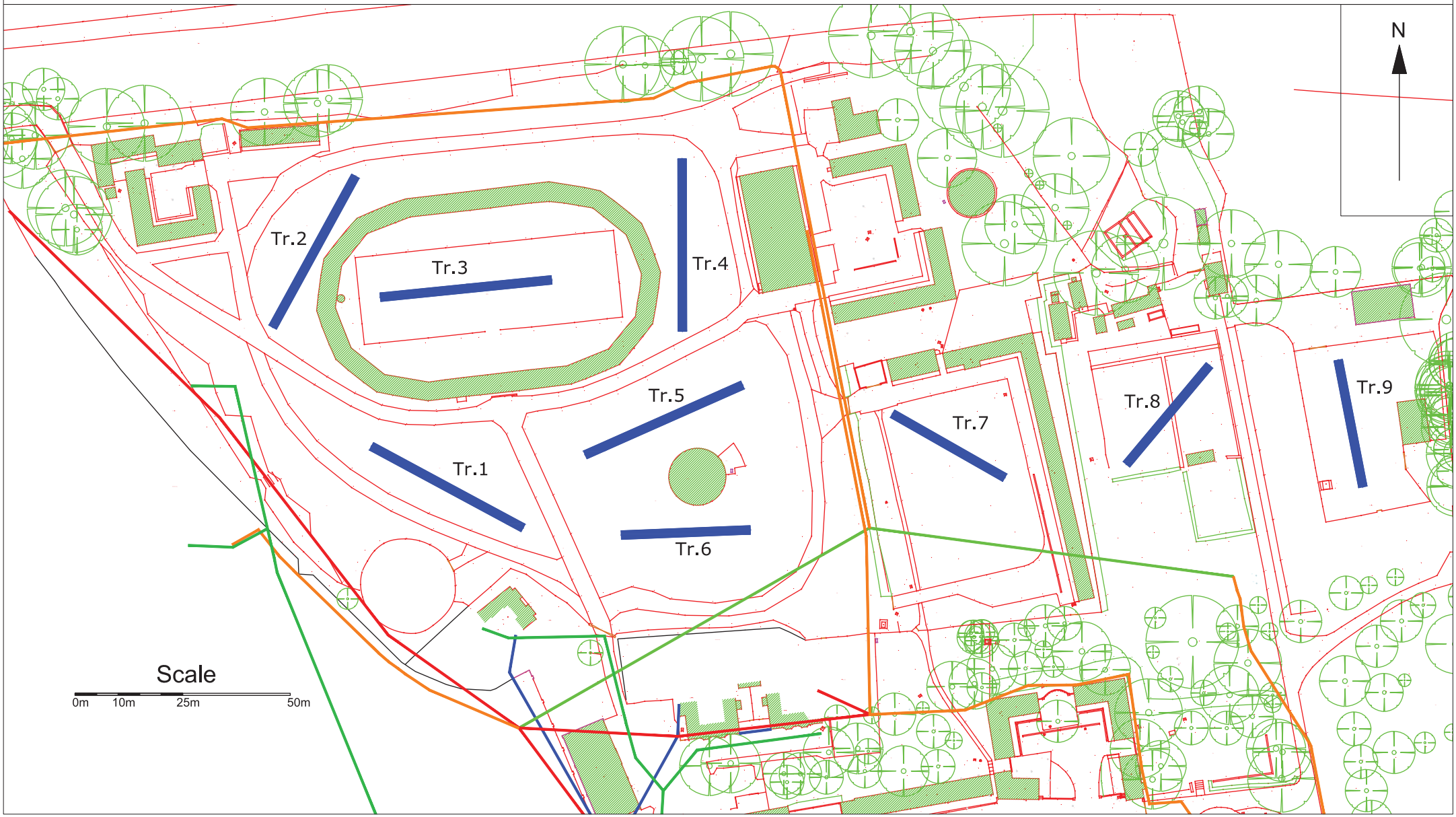
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Freelance
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Donelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Faine, Chris	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.
Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Cranfield University, Geoquest, and Geophysical Surveys, Bradford.

Warren Place, Moulton. Trench Design



Appendix D. Bibliography

Abraham, R., 2016 *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Warren Place, Moulton.* Suffolk County Council Archaeological service Conservation Team

Atkins, R, 2015 'The brick' in Haskins, H, *Palace House Stables, Newmarket, Suffolk, Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring* OA East Report 1741 (draft)

Brundenell, M., 2016 *Written Scheme of Investigation Pre-demolition Archaeological Evaluation at Warren Place, Moulton, Suffolk.* OA East

Electronic Sources

http://www.newmarketjournal.co.uk/news/latest-news/looking-back-classic-winner-helped-racing-empire-1-550983

http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 06/05/16)

Appendix E. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-247819		
Project Name	Evaluation at Warren Place, Moulton, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	27-05-2016	Finish	29-05-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XSFWPM16	Planning App. No.	DC/16/0429/FUL
HER No.	MUN054	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Estate Management

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☐ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☒ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☒ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☒ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Modern 1901 to Present		Select period...
Wall Foundation	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Newmarket	Warren Place, Moulton, Suffolk,	
Parish	Moulton		
HER	Suffolk		
Study Area	593.379	National Grid Reference	TL 664 639

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Supervisor	Steve Graham

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Suffolk CC ASCT	OA East	Suffolk CC ASCT
MUN054	XSFWPM16	MUN054

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☐	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☒	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☐ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☐ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

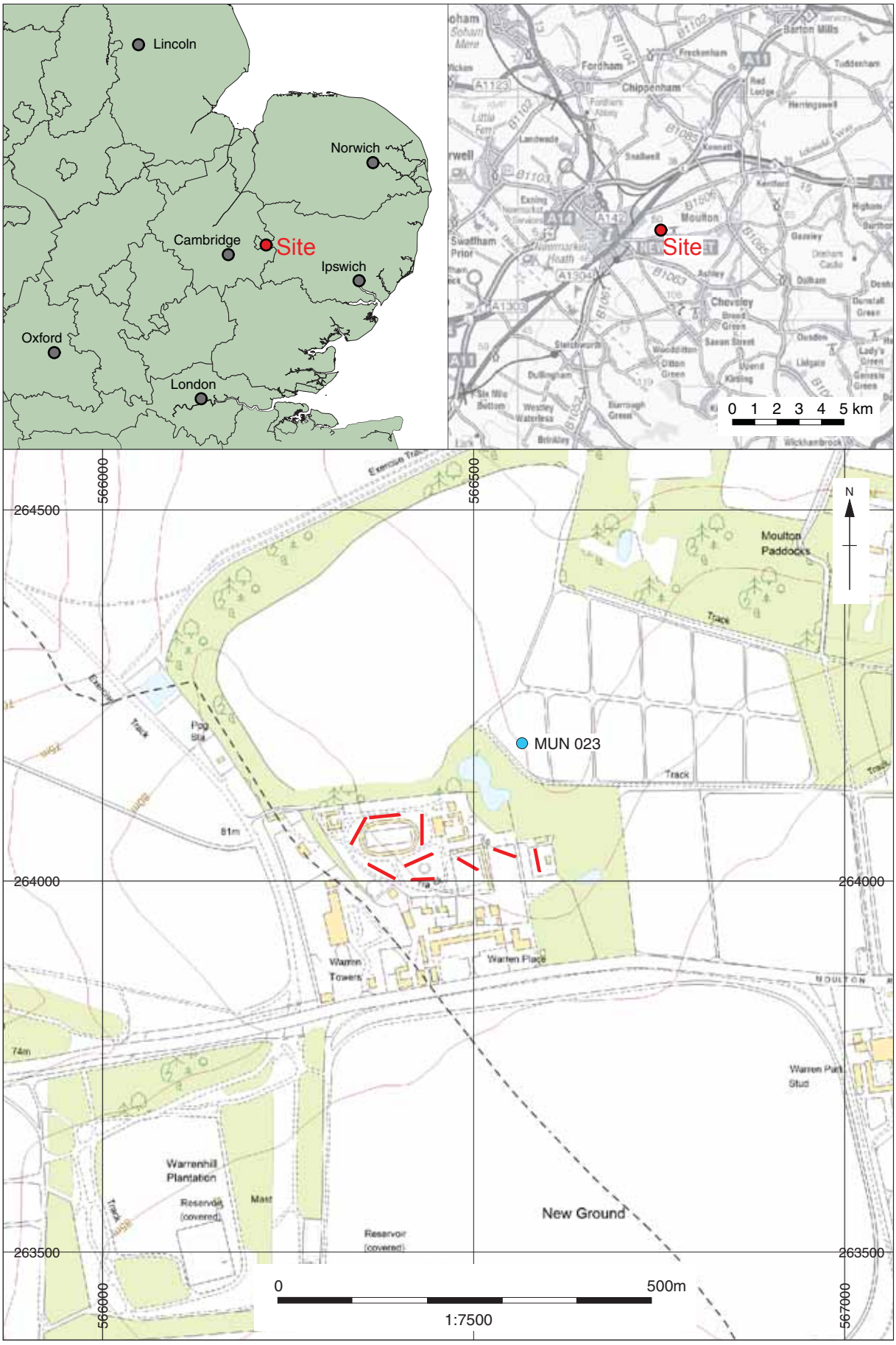


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (red)

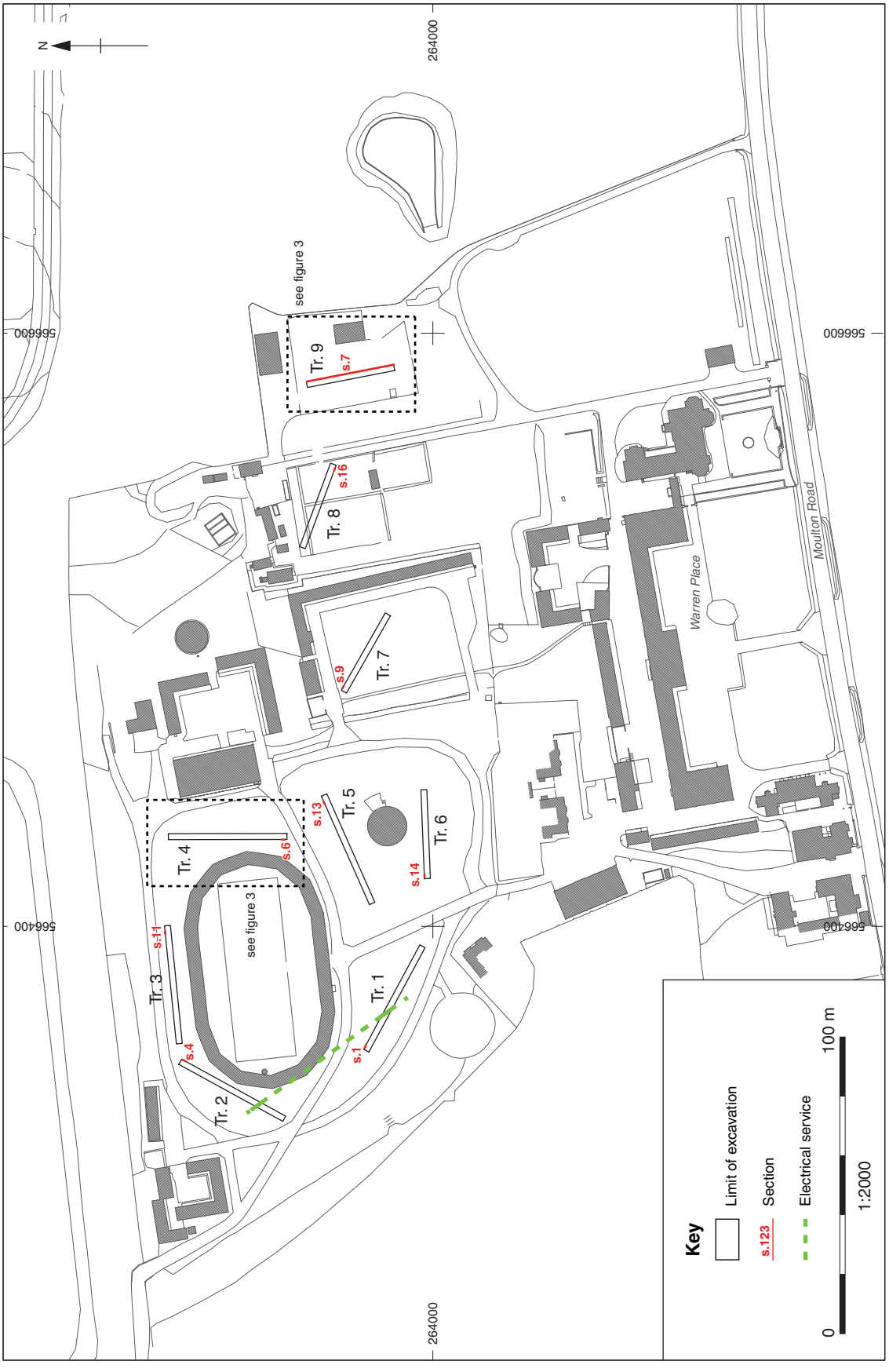


Figure 2: Trench location plan, data supplied by the client

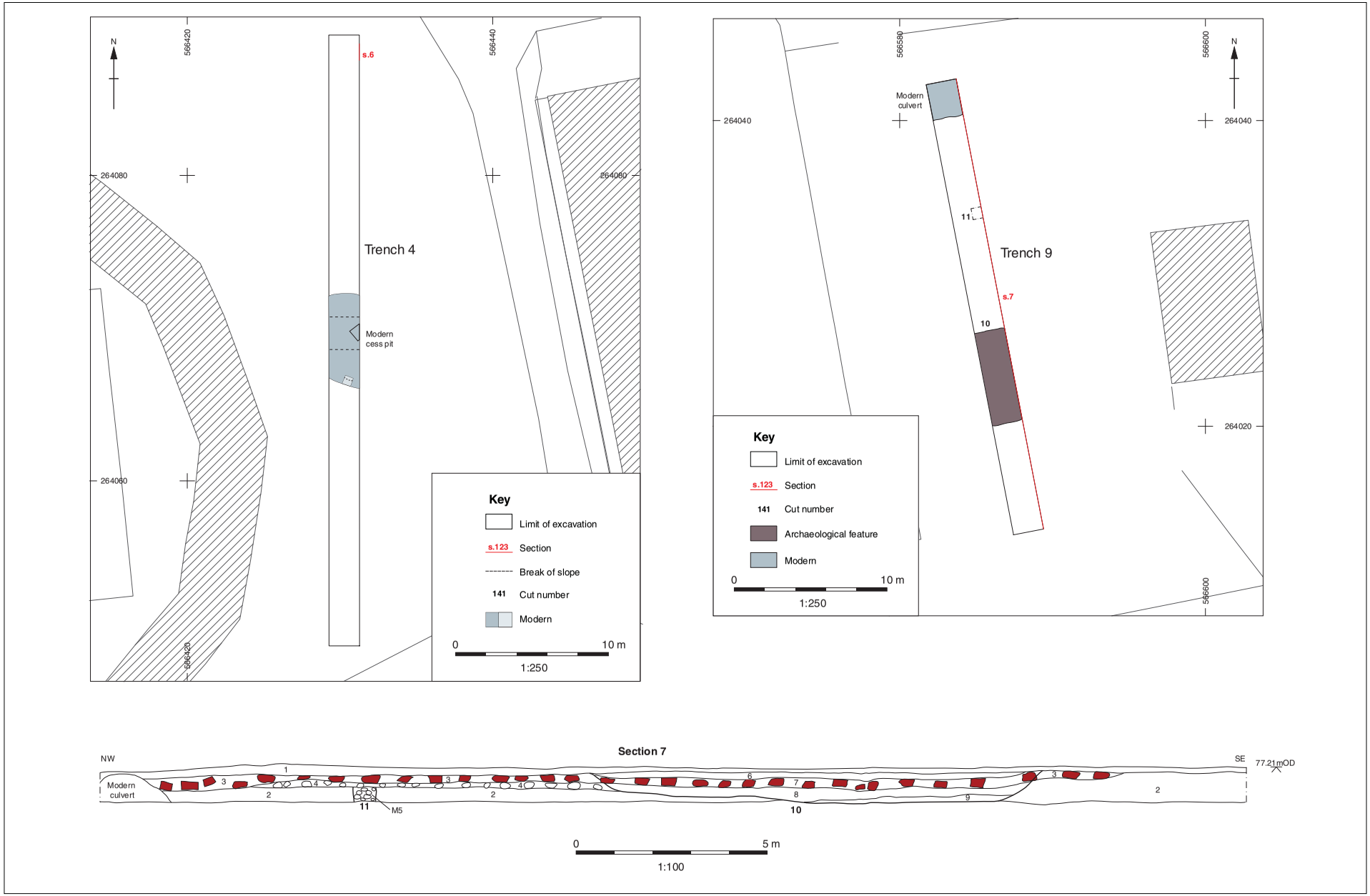


Figure 3: Plans of evaluation Trenches 4 & 9 and section 7

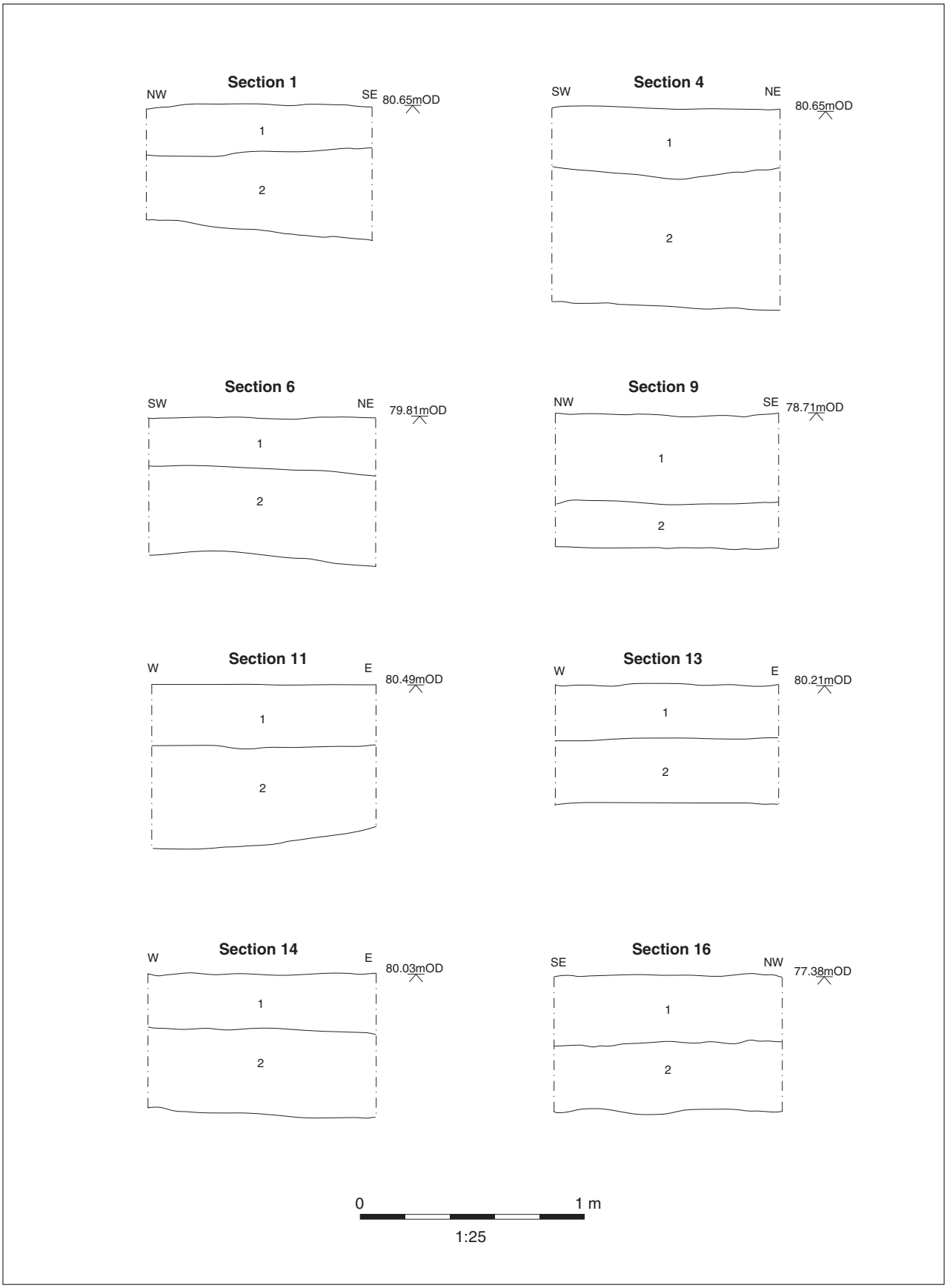


Figure 4: Selected sections

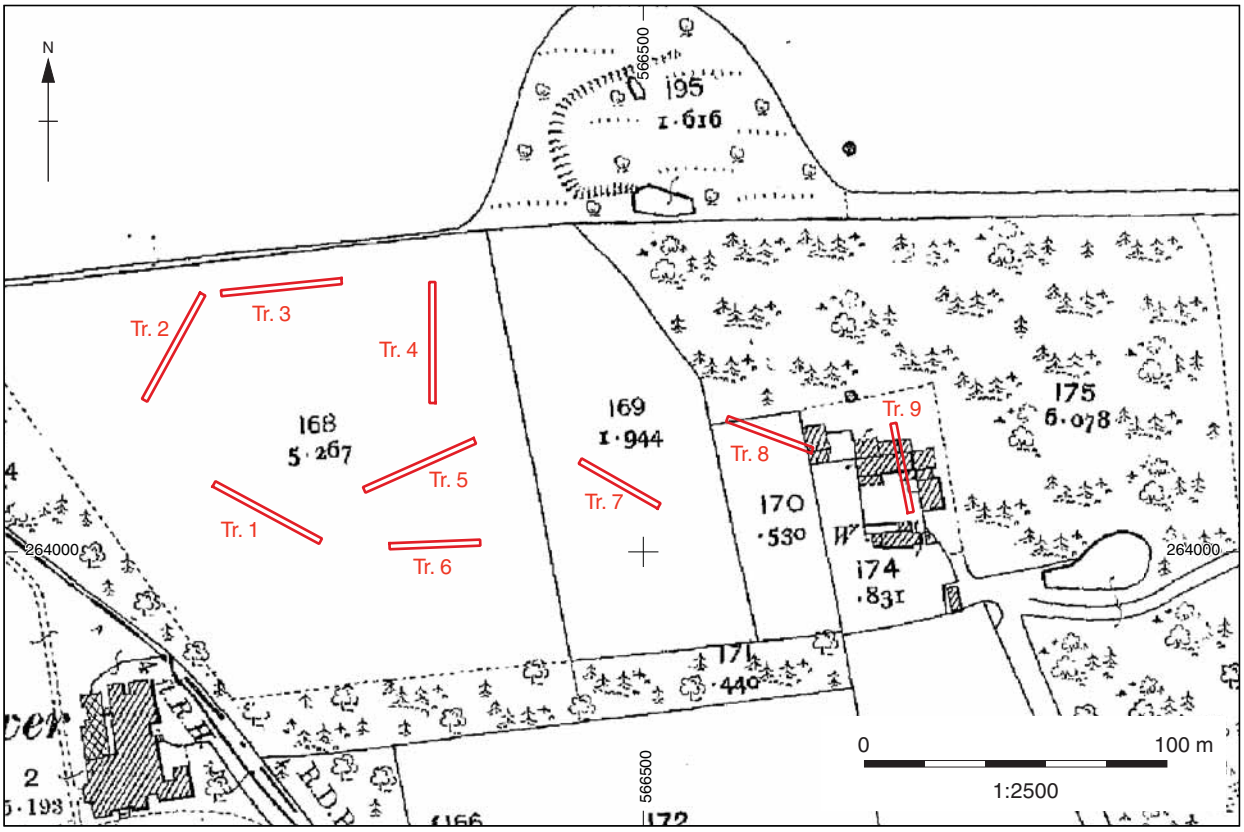


Figure 5: Location of Trench 9 in relation to earlier buildings shown on 2nd edition OS map (1901)

Plate 5: Trench 9 from the south showing wall **5** on west facing trench profile

Plate 1: Trench 1, from the north-west

Plate 2: Trench 2, from the south-west

Plate 3: Trench 3, from the south-west

Plate 4: Trench 4, from the south

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