

**Land at Elm House, Stowmarket Road,
Stowupland, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/01265

HER Ref: SUP 038

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(February 2019)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land at Elm House, Stowmarket Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4DS

Clients: Mr A Cooper

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/01265

Development: Erection of three dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 29 January, 2019

HER ref: SUP 038

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-340826

LBS ref: 1280677

Grid ref: TM 0656 5946

Site area: c2000m²

Recent land use: Garden

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Summary: Stowupland, Elm House, Stowmarket Road (SUP 038, TM 0656 5946) evaluation trenching for a small residential development close to a listed building with a 16th century origin and in an area where historic maps indicated the possible site of a medieval moat did not reveal any features except a large north-south orientated ditch. This ditch is shown on 19th century maps and is to the west, and parallel, to Mill Street and contained deposits demonstrating a filling-in phase in the 20th century and with no other features revealed of any date it is concluded that the possible moat type features are ditches/linear ponds of more likely Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A Cooper).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr A Cooper commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land at Elm House, Stowmarket Road, Stowupland (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/01265. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Stowupland parish lies to the north of Stowmarket in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk formed by the chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation as described by the British Geological Survey. The planned development site within the overall curtilage of Elm House is located some c900m south-west of the parish church at c60m OD and to the south of Thorney Green with Mill Street to the east being a historic link to areas to the south. However the area around Stowupland has seen considerable change in more recent times with a new link road further to the east, the creation of the A 14 trunk road and new housing and road alignments to the north around the edges of Thorney Green. Elm House is a grade II listed building described as being of mid-16th to early 17th century date with the development area for the planned three new dwellings being 40m east of the house and in an area fronting onto Mill Street.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location in an area where historic maps (see map extracts within Appendix II) indicated the possible presence of a moated complex associated with Elm House. Therefore evidence for past settlement activity of medieval and earlier Post Medieval date could be anticipated in this area between Elm House and fronting onto Mill Street.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions with the identified feature in trenches 1 and 3 being sectioned mechanically and the respective spoil examined for finds. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were

plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trench is summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendices I & III):

| Trench | Orientation | Length (m) | Topsoil depth (mm) | Subsoil depth (mm) | Drift geology | Archaeological/natural features & finds |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | East-west | 10 | 250 | 150 mid brown clay subsoil | Orange slightly sandy clay with flints | One large N-S ditch (0002, 2400mm wide x 800mm deep) at the western end of the trench with L19th/E20th C brick debris in its fill (0003) |
| 2 | North-south | 10 | 250 | 150 as T1 | As T1 | No features or finds |
| 3 | East-west | 10 | 300 | 100 as T1 | Light brown chalky clay with small pockets of silty orange sand | One large N-S ditch (0004, 2600mm+ wide x 1200mm+ deep) at the western end of the trench with 20 th C debris in its fills (0005/0006) |
| | | 30m (54m ²) | 250-300 | 100-150 | | Only feature a large N-S ditch revealed in trenches 1 & 3 with later 19 th and 20 th debris in its fill |

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above below 250mm to 300mm of topsoil and 100mm to 150mm of mid brown clay subsoil the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial Till deposit varied between orange slightly sandy clay at the northern end of the site and light brown chalky clay with pockets of silty orange sand towards the southern end.

3.3 Two archaeological features (see Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendix III) were identified during the evaluation and these were large ditches at the western end of trench 1 (0002) and the western end of trench 3 (0004). Both of these north-south orientated linear features were sectioned mechanically as their respective fills (0003 & 0005/0006) clearly contained material of later 19th and 20th century date.

3.4 The ditch (0002) revealed at the western end of trench 1 was 2400mm wide and 800mm deep with a rounded profile and a fill (0003) that contained a large number of bricks of late 19th to early 20th century date. Some 42m to the south, and on the same alignment, the ditch (0004) at the western end of trench 3 was at least 2600mm wide; its western edge extended beyond the end of the trench, and over 1200mm deep, this being the point excavation was stopped. The fills (0005/0006) of this latter ditch (0004) comprised clay subsoil mixed with re-deposited pale yellowish-brown chalky clay (0005) above re-deposited topsoil (0006). Both fill deposits (0005 & 0006) contained small brick and tile fragments of later Post

medieval date and a fragment of plastic bailer twine was noted within the lower fill (0006).

3.4 The only stray finds in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of brick, tile and clay tobacco pipe stem of Post medieval date and a pottery sherd (wt. 4g) of glazed red earthenware of 16th-18th century date. The metal detector search only recovered a copper alloy button of later Post medieval date and a few small fragments of lead.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 While this site is in the curtilage of a building of earlier Post medieval origin in an area where historic maps from the 19th century depict linear water features that are suggestive of the location of a moated complex of medieval date the only features revealed in the evaluation proved to have been filled-in during the 20th century. These features, that is the north-south orientated ditches seen at the western ends of trench 1 (0002) and trench 3 (0004), are substantial and can be interpreted as part of the same feature, that is the north-south water feature parallel to Mill Street shown in particular clarity on the first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (see map extract in Appendix II). The tithe map of 1839 is at a smaller scale though it does show this feature and the associated apportionment names for the area for this planned development are 'Orchard' with 'Orchard and garden' adjacent. With no other archaeological features revealed in the three trenches and a complete lack of medieval stray finds and only a paucity of Post medieval stray finds it is suggested that this planned development area saw the creation of linear water features in the Post medieval period associated with garden and orchard use and prior to that was in general agricultural use. No evidence has been revealed for a moat at this site during this evaluation.

4.3 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of medieval, or earlier, date it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this small scale residential development on land at Elm House, Stowmarket Road, Stowupland.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: SUP 038.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Aaron Cooper and everyone on site for their close cooperation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

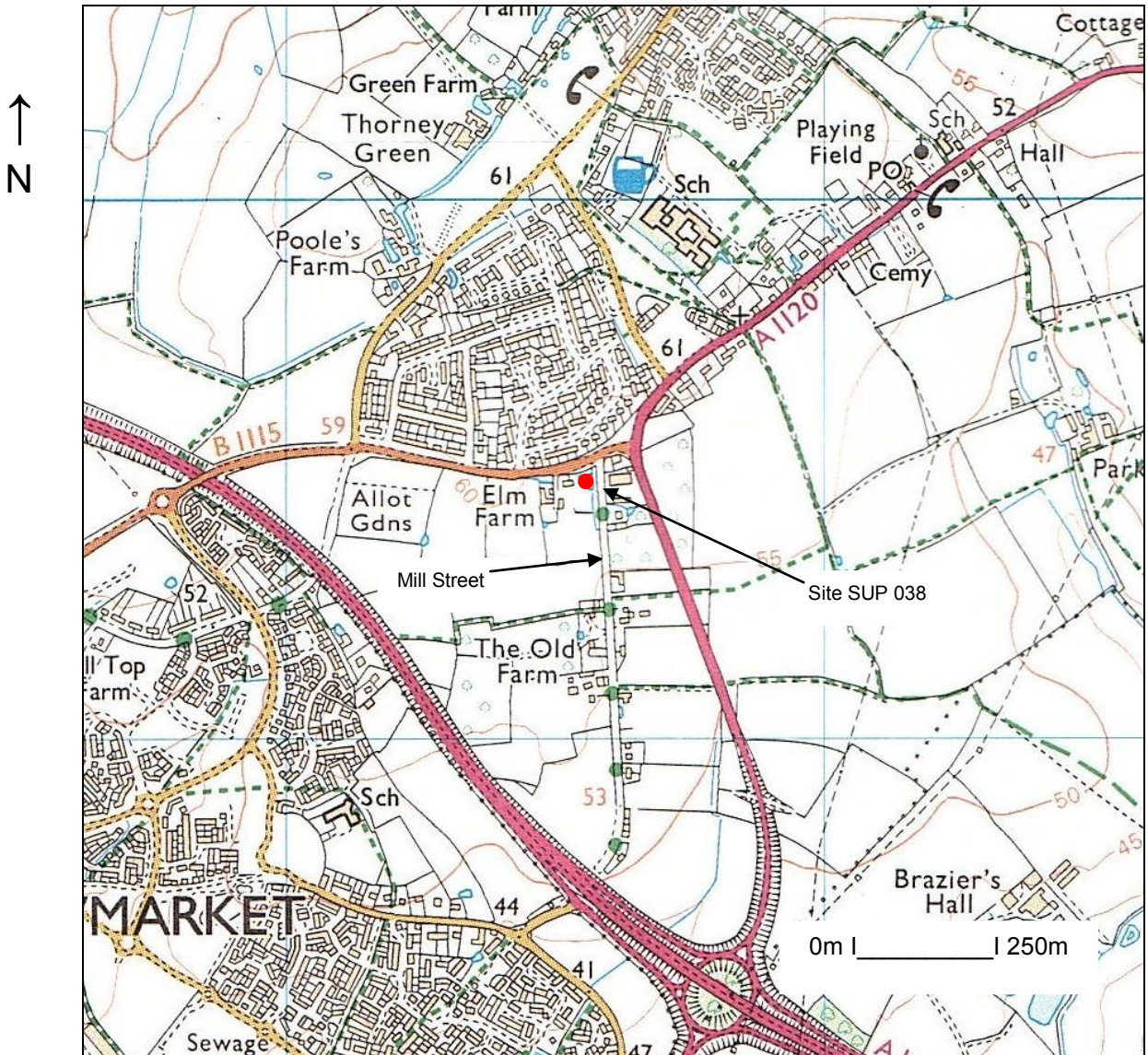


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2019 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

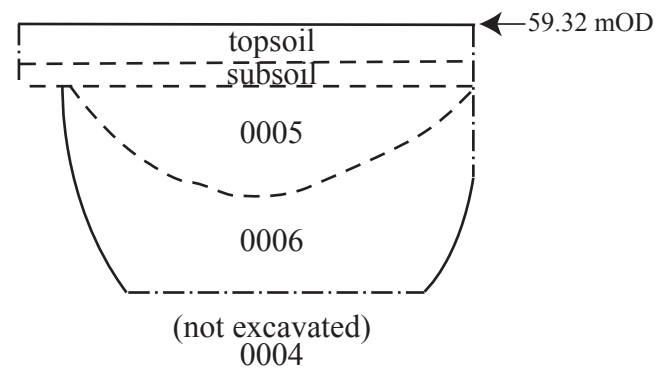
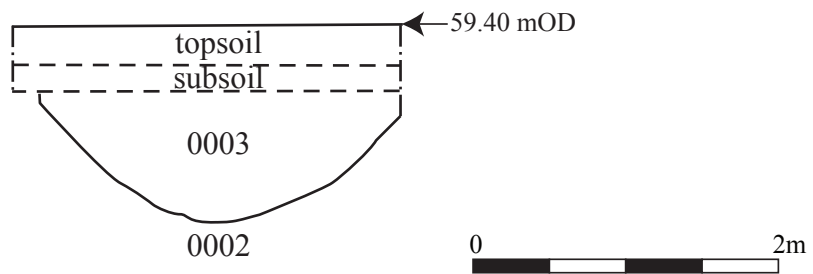
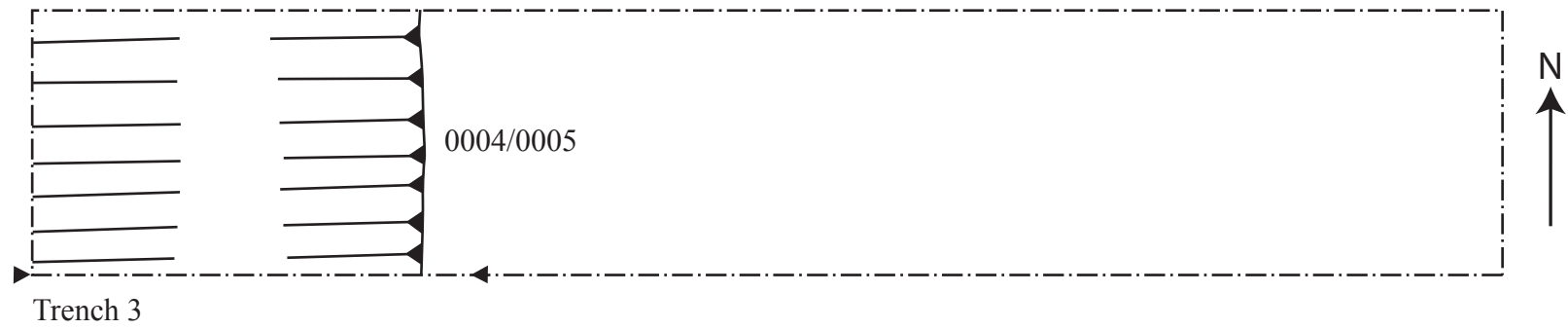
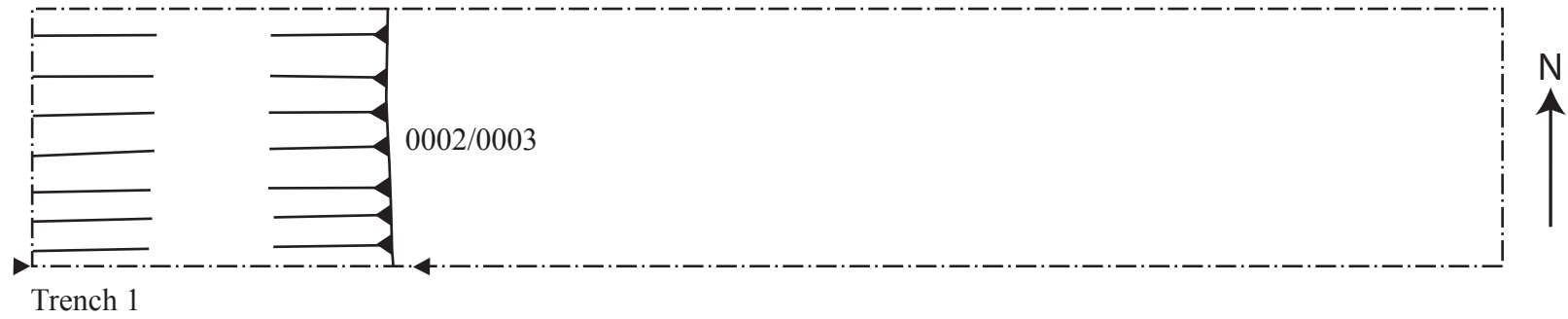


Fig. 3. Trench plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from east



Ditch 0002 at western end of trench 1 from north



Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from east



Ditch 0004 in trench 3 from north

**Land at Elm House, Stowmarket Road,
Stowupland, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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Site details

Name: Land at Elm House, Stowmarket Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4DS

Client: Mr A Cooper

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/01265

Proposed development: Erection of three dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_2018_01265_Elm House, Stowmarket Road, Stowupland

Grid ref: TM 06524 59474

Area: c2000m²

Current site use: Garden

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr A Cooper has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/18/01265 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of three dwellings on land at Elm House, Stowmarket Road, Stowupland. While the initial advice from SCCAS suggested monitoring of groundworks further consultation has confirmed that prior evaluation trenching is a more sensible approach to the site given the potential archaeological background as outlined below.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/18/01265. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Stowupland parish lies to the north of Stowmarket in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk formed by the chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation as described by the British Geological Survey. The proposed development site (PDS) within the overall curtilage of Elm House is located some c900m south-west of the parish church at c60m OD and to the south of Thorney Green with the lane to the east being a historic link to areas to the south. However the area around Stowupland has seen considerable change in more recent times with a new link road further to the east, the creation of the A 14 trunk road and new housing and road alignments to the north around the edges of Thorney Green. Elm House is a grade II listed building described as being of mid-16th to early 17th century date.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The proposed buildings are to be built over a likely medieval moat associated with Elm House (DSF 6971/280677), which is of mid-16th or early 17th century date, perhaps replacing an earlier building. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.2 To further inform this investigation historic maps for the area at the Suffolk Record Office were examined. These comprised the tithe map of 1839 and the first edition large scale 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1886. The tithe map (see below) shows Elm House as a 'homestead,' owned by the Trustees of John Edgar and occupied by William Beard. To the north of Elm House there is a large pond with more linear ponds to the east on the western and northern edges of plot 563 which is the PDS. In 1839 plot 563 is described as 'orchard.' From this source it is not clear if a historic moat existed at this site as ponds of various form are common in this landscape of heavy soils and often poor drainage. By 1886 (see below) there is still a large pond to the north of Elm House plus narrower linear ponds/ditches to the south and west with the latter features not shown on the tithe map. At 1886 the linear ponds are also shown to the north and west of the PDS, now plot 191, with these water features decreasing in size to the south. These historic map sources suggesting that the area of the PDS was an orchard in the 19th century with no definitive evidence for a moated site.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to a recorded area of probable medieval settlement activity and a

building of early Post medieval date. Therefore further archaeological deposits of these dates can be anticipated in this area.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of three dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The brief requires 30m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as shown below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%, possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If, as appears possible from the

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historic map evidence, deep features are revealed these may also be sampled using machine excavated trench(es) under close supervision. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken

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systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be

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consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011) and in relation to nearby archaeological findings. There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with

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the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

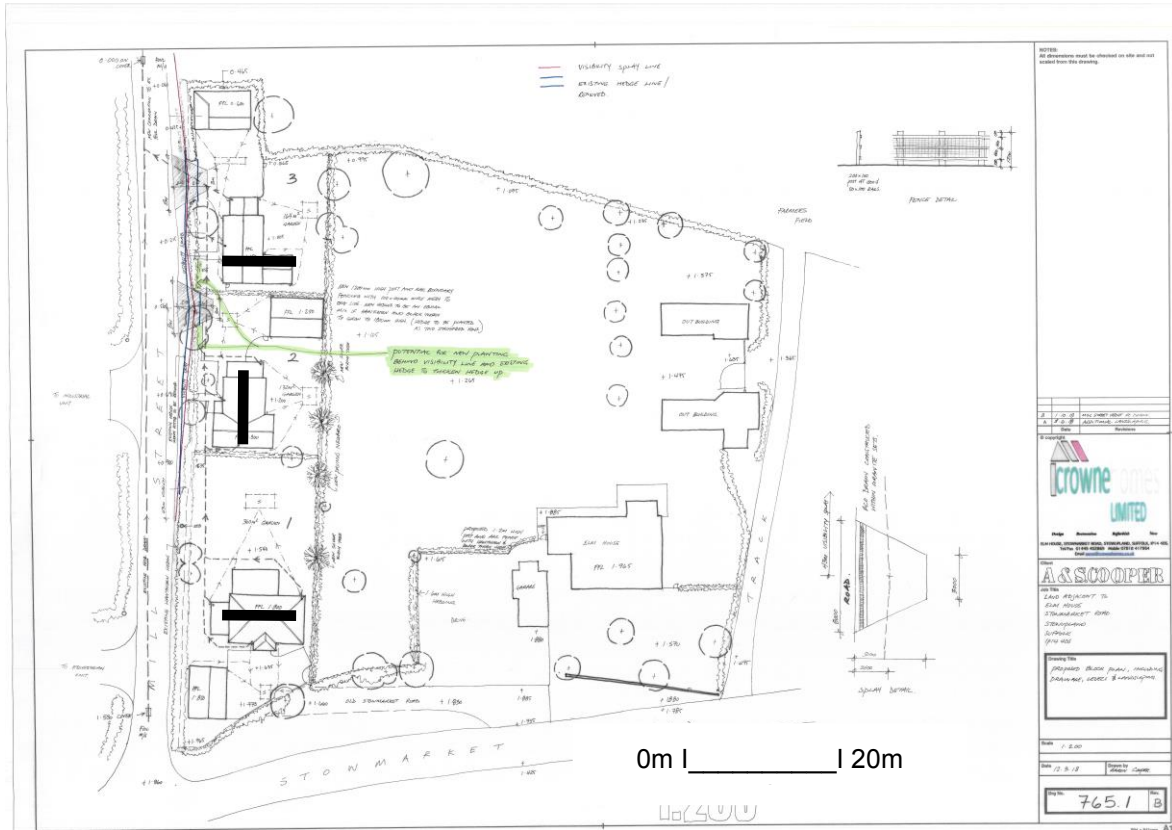
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

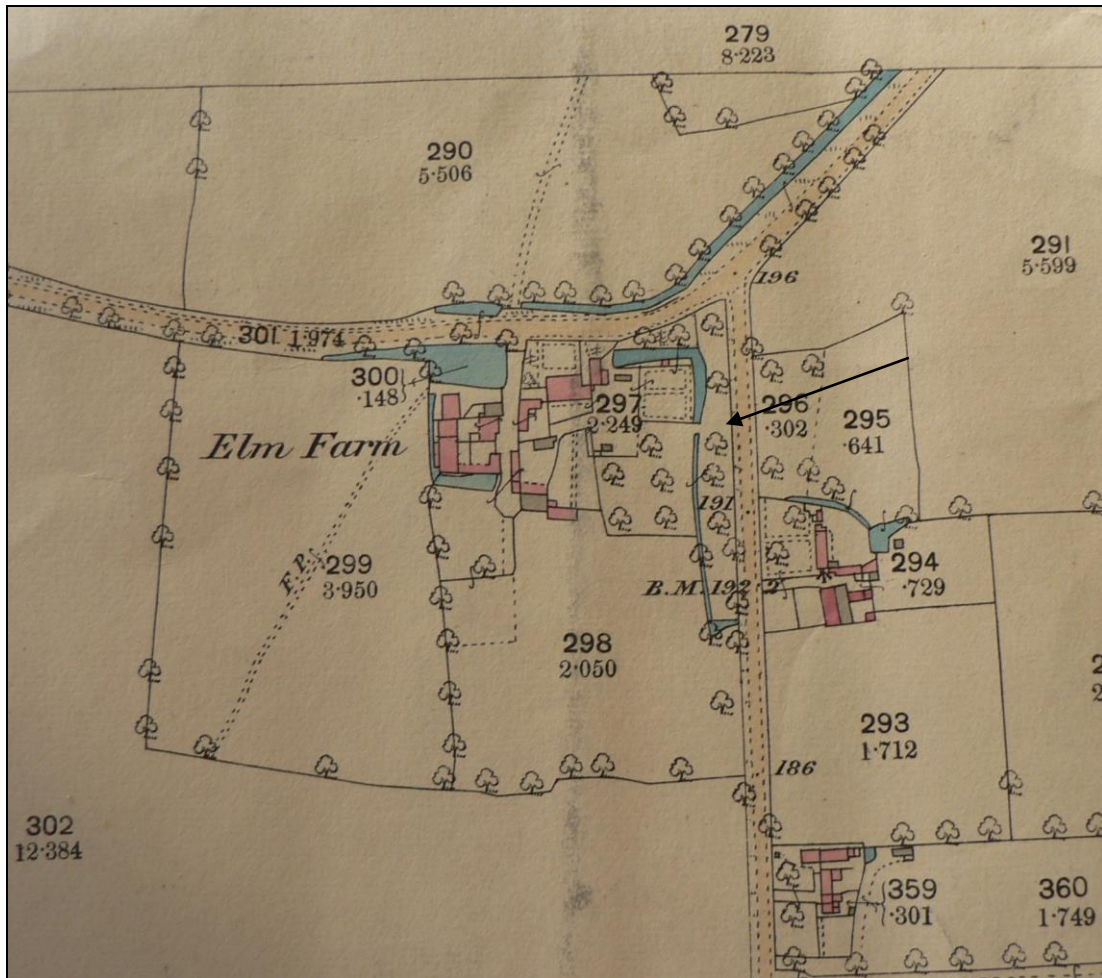
| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Conservation: | Conservation Services |
| Faunal remains: | J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) |
| Human remains: | S Anderson (Freelance) |
| Metal detecting: | J Armes (experienced freelance) |
| Palaeoenvironmental samples: | V Fryer (Freelance) |
| Soils specialist | R Macphail (UCL) |
| Pre-historic flint: | S Bates (Freelance) |
| Pre-historic pottery: | S Percival (Freelance) |
| Post Roman ceramics & CBM: | S Anderson (Freelance) |
| Roman period small finds: | N Crummy (Freelance) |
| Roman period ceramics: | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Medieval coins: | M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum) |
| Post Roman small finds: | JNAS |



Location of trial trenches (3 x 10m, north to bottom)



Extract from Stowupland tithe map of 1839
(PDS plot 363 'orchard' arrowed, SRO ref. P461/240)



Extract from 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1886, sheet 56/17 (PDS arrowed)

Appendix III- Context list

| Trench | Context No | Type | Part of | Description | Date |
|--------|------------|-------|---------|---|---------------------|
| All | 0001 | US | 0001 | Stray finds from upcast spoil | Pmed |
| 1 | 0002 | Ditch | 0002 | North-south orientated ditch at western end of trench, 2400mm wide x 800mm deep | |
| 1 | 0003 | Fill | 0002 | Fill of ditch, loamy re-deposited topsoil with a large number of whole and fragmentary bricks including later Post medieval Suffolk white types | Later Post medieval |
| 3 | 0004 | Ditch | 0004 | North-south orientated ditch at western end of trench, 2600mm+ x 1200mm+ deep | |
| 3 | 0005 | Fill | 0004 | Upper fill of ditch 0004, clay subsoil mixed with re-deposited pale yellowish-brown chalky clay with a few peg tile and brick fragments | Later Post medieval |
| 3 | 0006 | Fill | 0004 | Lower fill of ditch 0004, dark brown loamy re-deposited topsoil with small brick and tile fragments, also one bailer twine fragment | 20 th C |

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-340826

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Elm House, Stowmarket Road, Stowupland, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Short description of the project | Stowupland, Elm House, Stowmarket Road (SUP 038, TM 0656 5946) evaluation trenching for a small residential development close to a listed building with a 16th century origin and in an area where historic maps indicated the possible site of a medieval moat did not reveal any features except a large north-south orientated ditch. This ditch is shown on 19th century maps and is to the west, and parallel, to Mill Street and contained deposits demonstrating a filling-in phase in the 20th century and with no other features revealed of any date it is concluded that the possible moat type features are ditches/linear ponds of more likely Post medieval date. |
| Project dates | Start: 29-01-2019 End: 29-01-2019 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | SUP 038 - Related HER No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 1280677 - LBS No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/18/01265 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Listed Building |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | DITCH Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | BRICK Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | TILE Post Medieval |
| 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 |

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| Site location | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWUPLAND ELM HOUSE, STOWMARKET ROAD |
| Postcode | IP14 4DS |
| Study area | 2000 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TM 0656 5946 52.194114845827 1.022597425122 52 11 38 N 001 01 21 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 59m Max: 60m |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | John Newman Archaeological Services |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | John Newman |
| Project director/manager | John Newman |
| Project supervisor | John Newman |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Discarded |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Paper Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Paper Media available | "Plan","Report","Section" |
| Project bibliography | |
| 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Elm House, Stowmarket Road, Stowupland, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |

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