

47 STOWUPLAND STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



Report Number: 1112 September 2015



47 STOWUPLAND STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Prepared for:

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Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

September 2015

Site Code	SKT 072			
Event Number	ESF23026	NGR		TM 049 589
Planning Ref.	2367/14	OASIS		britanni1-208436
Approved By:		Date September 2015		



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Abstract

Between 21st and 22nd April 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring at 47 Stowupland Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk (TM 049 589), during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of an extension and a new dwelling.

Despite the potential for more substantial remains relating to the post-medieval period, only the remains of a single wall were evident during the works.

The depth of the post-medieval and modern deposits encountered suggests that the much of the material from previous phases of work and demolition, have been spread across the site rather than being removed. It is also possible that the any earlier archaeology in the immediate area of the site has also been lost due to the same phases of previous work and demolition.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between 21st and 22nd April 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring at 47 Stowupland Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk (TM 049 589), during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of an extension and a new dwelling. (Figs. 1 & 5).

Monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A, dated 30th March 2015) and required the continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with the construction of the extension and the new dwelling.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located to the north of the town of Stowmarket off Stowupland Street just east of the River Gipping on a parcel of land which is currently under residential use. A single structure sits in the south of the site with an associated outbuilding to the north of the plot. The structure is Grade II listed (SHER pref ref: 384648) and traces its origins to the early 17th century. The building has been listed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. A separate Listed Building Consent has been granted (2368/14) in respect of the development.

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group Sand. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. (BGS, 2015).

The superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the Local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions. Nearby superficial deposits to the east of the site are described as Alluvium - Clay, Silt. Superficial Deposits that were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (BGS, 2015).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2-4)

4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). There are 65 monument entries and 40 events within and just outside the 1km search radius. 112 listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area, for the purposes of this scheme of investigation this was then narrowed to a 100m search radius which showed 8 listed buildings in the vicinity of the site.

The site lies just north of the centre of Stowmarket, which is an historic town in mid Suffolk.

The SHER search returned nine entries dating to the prehistoric period. Three of these entries (SKT 001, SKT Misc and SKT Misc)) date to the Mesolithic. SKT 001 relates to the discovery of a flaked axe head in the grounds of a secondary school. The axe head is of the Thames Valley type and is located approximately 550m south west of the site. The two other records (Both SKT Misc) relate to find spots, one a quartz pebble mace head was found and a flint core and blade was discovered at the other. Both of these sites are located within 400m of the site. Two Bronze Age records (Both SKT Misc) were returned by the SHER search both of which are located on the periphery of the search area and relate to find spots One refers to the discovery of a socketed bronze axe while the other record relates to the discovery of a beaker and stone battle axe found in the 1960's during building works. Three Iron Age records were returned by the SHER search. Two the records relate to a series of excavations undertaken at Cedars Park. SKT 036 and SKT 037 both refer to the discovery of Iron Age features encountered during excavations. The third record, (SKT 018) relates to an evaluation and excavation carried out approximately1km south east of the site. The archaeological works encountered settlement activity and the remains of several roundhouses.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Stowmarket is located approximately 30km north of Camulodunum and located near Combretovium (Coddenham) where four Roman roads converge. Five Roman entries were returned from the SHER search. One of the records SKT 010, 700m south of the site, refers to the discovery of part of a micaceous grey urn. 450m east of the site on Victoria Road a pottery kiln (SKT 008) dating to the Roman period was discovered. Significantly this kiln had a pierced clay floor and would have produced later 1st century style wares. Roman remains (SKT 018) were discovered at the Cedars Park excavations approximately 1km south east of the site. The remains encountered included an enclosure, post and slot buildings, a villa, wells, ovens field systems and burials all dating to the Roman period.

The origins of the name Stowmarket are a combination the old English (Anglo – Saxon) word Stou meaning 'assembly place' with the later addition of 'market' referring to the



importance of the market there, (Mills, A.D. 2003). The Domesday entry for Stowmarket shows it to be of medium size with 12 households and part of the Stow Hundred and the County of Suffolk. This suggests that there was a settlement of decent size present however due to the increased level of activity seen in the medieval period any Saxon remains that may have been encountered have been lost to us. No records relating to the Saxon period were returned by the SHER search.

The medieval period is well represented from the records returned. A total of 12 monument records were returned from the SHER search. The most significant record returned by the search (SKT 022) relates to the Stowmarket Medieval Town Centre. The site itself is located just north of the area covered by this monument. The area of the medieval town was urban by 1086. The area shown in Fig 2 represents the extent of the medieval core of the town. Stowmarket was one of nine places in Suffolk that had a market according to the Domesday Survey of 1086. As it was part of the Royal Manor of Thorney it had its own church. Excavations within the area have found building footprints (SKT 005) as well as a series of discreet medieval features contain pottery (SKT 014) located just 150m west of the site. Various remains (SKT 038, SKT 040 and SKT 043) found at the Cedars Park Excavations approximately 1km East of the site also dated to the medieval period. These included a series of pits and associated ditches (SKT 038) and a series of quarry pits, ditches, gullies, two cobbled surfaces a well and refuses pits, (SKT 043).

The post-medieval period returned 20 monument records from the SHER and 8 listed buildings. The most significant monument records relating to the site are a former rail line (SKT 034) located 70m to the south which has been removed and an evaluation (SKT 051) carried out off Station Road, 60m to the east that revealed the area had been a water meadow until the construction of the Gipping Navigation channel in the late 18th century when the area became the centre of mercantile activity in the town. The most significant building record relating to the site (384648) is located on the site itself. The structure on the site is early 17th century in origin and is classed as a house and shop which is the form it still has today. The structure is Grade II listed and has a roughcast and colour washed timber-frame. The west gable end is constructed of brick and is a 20th century addition. The roof is described as having plain tiles. The structure is two storeys high constructed across three bays. There is a 20th century shop front to the left of the façade and a plank door to the right of the elevation. One sash window is present next to the shop front with another next to the plank door. Two 2-light and one 3-light early 19th century casements are located on the first floor. The rear wing of the building was converted from three houses into a bakery in the 20th century. The interior of the building contains chamfered bridging beams to the ground floor. The principal studs have jowled tops and the frame is generally close studded. The timber frame of the west main gable is intact behind the 20th century bricks that are now present.

One modern record was returned by the search. One (SKT 016) relates to the Abbots Hall which is the location of the Museum of East Anglian Life and houses a large collection of farming implements and machinery. The second record (SKT 066) refers to the Eastern Command No.4 which dates to World War II. This is located 900m south of the site.



The SHER returned four records that are undated. These all relate to pieces of archaeological intervention where finds were recovered but no date has been assigned to them or no dateable evidence was uncovered.

Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **post medieval** features and finds, possibly backyard activity associated with the former post medieval building present on the site.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief states that the aim of the investigation is to closely monitor the development and ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets (Brief, 3.2). It should also provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development, including services and landscaping (Brief, 3.3)

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Project objectives will cover the following:

To recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Also that the state of preservation of archaeological features and deposits should be determined.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required archaeological monitoring and recording of all excavations associated with ground works conducted in advance of the construction of an extension to the existing building and construction of a new dwelling (landscaping, services, etc).

The excavation of the foundation trenches and associated intrusive ground works was undertaken by a mechanical excavator and then further investigated by hand as necessary.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 5-10)

The site visits were undertaken by the author between 21st and 22nd April 2015, during dry ground conditions and the foundation excavations were monitored continuously.

The dwelling foundations were excavated over the monitoring period. On the first visit the remains of a late post medieval – early modern wall (1006) were exposed in the



central foundation trench. The construction cut (1004) for Wall 1006 had a single fill (1005) comprised of light orange brown, loose, silty sand.

The exposed stratigraphy contained significant quantities of late post-medieval and modern CBM (not retained), no other finds or features were present during the works.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 6-10)

The deposit model was consistent across the site. Made Ground layer 1000 was the uppermost layer in the stratigraphic sequence. It comprised a light brown grey mixture of sand, silt and clay with frequent CBM and rubble inclusions. This layer was 0.58m at its thickest in Sample Section 2 in the south western part of the site (Fig. 7). This layer represents the former yard to the bakery.

Subsoil layer 1001 was present below made ground layer 1000. This comprised light brown orange, compact sandy silt. This layer was 0.40m at its thickest to a depth of 0.69m in Sample Section 3 (Fig. 8).

The next layer in the stratigraphic sequence was alluvial subsoil layer 1002. This layer comprised mid-grey brown, compact, clayey silt. This layer was present to a depth of 0.90m in Sample Section 6 (Fig. 9).

The bottom layer in the sequence was Alluvial Clay 1003. This layer comprised dark grey black, very compact silty clay.

The deposit model reveals a very simple stratigraphic sequence. The exposed section of made ground layer dates to the late post medieval period onwards and may relate to earlier backyard activity associated with the buildings of the bakery. No occupation layers from earlier activity were encountered; it is likely that any earlier layers were destroyed with the demolition of any previous structures on the site.

10.0 DISCUSSION

Despite the potential for more substantial remains relating to the post-medieval period, only the remains of a single wall were evident during the works.

Wall 1006, is likely to be related to a structure that stood on the site previously which has since been demolished, possibly a small outbuilding.

The depth of the post-medieval and modern deposits encountered suggests that the much of the material from previous phases of work and demolition, have been spread across the site rather than being removed. It is also possible that the any earlier archaeology in the immediate area of the site has also been lost due to the same phases of previous work and demolition.



11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr David bates of the DAB Group for commissioning the project.

We are also grateful to Dr Abby Antrobus of SCCAS/CT for her time, help and advice.



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English Heritage National List for England www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic



APPENDIX 1 - SAMPLE SECTION TABLE

Sample Section 1

Trench No	Orientation		Height a		Shot No	
n/a	NE -SW	NE -SW		.8.52m	SS 1	
Sample Section No	Location				·	
1		n/a		NW		
Context No	Depth	Deposit	Deposit Description			
1000	0.00 - 0.28m		Made Ground: light brown grey mixture of sand, silt and clay with frequent CBM and rubble inclusions			
1001	0.28 - 0.53m	Subsoil:	Subsoil: light brown orange, compact sandy silt.			
1002	0.53 - 0.82m	Alluvial	Alluvial Subsoil: mid-grey brown, compact, clayey silt			
1003	0.82m +	Alluvial	Clay: dark	grey black, v	very compact silty clay.	

Sample Section 2

Trench No	Orientation		Height aOD		Shot No	
n/a	SE - NW	SE - NW		28.40m	SS 2	
Sample Section No	Location			Facing		
2	n/a			NE Facing		
Context No	Depth	Depth Deposit Descrip				
1000	0.00 - 0.58m	Made G	Made Ground: light brown grey mixture of sand, silt and clay			
		with frequent CBM and rubble inclusions			clusions	
1002	0.58m+	Alluvial	Subsoil: m	iid-grey brown	, compact, clayey silt	

Sample Section 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height	: aOD	Shot No		
n/a	SE - NW	<i>l</i>	28.49m	SS 3		
Sample Section No	Location		Facing			
3		n/a		NE Facing		
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description				
1000	0.00 - 0.29m	Made Ground: light brown grey mixture of sand, silt and clay				
		with frequent CBM and rubble inclusions				
1001	0.29 - 0.69m	Subsoil: light brown orange, compact sandy silt.				
1002	0.69 - 0.91m	Alluvial Subsoil:	mid-grey brown	, compact, clayey silt		

Sample Section 4

Trench No	Orientation He		Height aOD		Shot No	
n/a	SE - NW		28.49m		SS 4	
Sample Section No	Location	·		Facing		
4	r	n/a		NE Facing		
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description				
1000	0.00 - 0.19m	Made Ground: light brown grey mixture of sand, silt and clay with frequent CBM and rubble inclusions				
1001	0.19 - 0.27m	Subsoil: light brown orange, compact sandy silt.				
1002	0.27 - 0.72m	Alluvial Subsoil: mid-grey brown, compact, clayey silt			ompact, clayey silt	
1003	0.72m +	Alluvial C	lay: dark	grey black, very	compact silty clay.	



Sample Section 5

Trench No	Orientation	ation Height		OD	Shot No	
n/a	NE - SW	NE - SW		28.47m	SS 5	
Sample Section No	Location	ion		Facing		
5		n/a		NW Facing		
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description				
1000	0.00 - 0.10m		Made Ground: light brown grey mixture of sand, silt and clay with frequent CBM and rubble inclusions			
1001	0.10 - 0.41m	Subsoil:	Subsoil: light brown orange, compact sandy silt.			
1002	0.41 - 0.78m	Alluvial Subsoil: mid-grey brown, compact, clayey silt			compact, clayey silt	
1003	0.78m +	Alluvial	Clay: dark	grey black, ver	y compact silty clay.	

Sample Section 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height a	OD	Shot No		
n/a	SE - NW		28.48m	SS 6		
Sample Section No	Location		Facing			
6	1	n/a		NE Facing		
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description				
1000	0.00 - 0.29m	Made Ground: light brown grey mixture of sand, silt and clay with frequent CBM and rubble inclusions				
1001	0.29 - 0.61m	Subsoil: light brown orange, compact sandy silt.				
1002	0.61 - 0.90m	Alluvial Subsoil: mid-grey brown, compact, clayey silt				
1003	0.90m +	Alluvial Clay: dark	grey black, very	compact silty clay.		

Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1004	Wall Construction Cut $(0.50+ \times 0.49 \times 0.40m)$ linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base.	1005	Backfill. Light orange brown, loose, silty sand	Late Post- medieval – Early Modern	-	
		1006	Bricks forming part of former wall.	Late Post- medieval – Early Modern		



OASIS SHEET (Copied from the OASIS website) APPENDIX 2

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-208436

Project details

Project name 47 Stowupland Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk

of the project

Short description Between 21st and 22nd April 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring at 47 Stowupland Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk (TM 049 589), during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of an extension and a new dwelling. Despite the potential for more substantial remains relating to the post-medieval period, only the remains of a single wall were evident during the works. The depth of the post-medieval and modern deposits encountered suggests that the much of the material from previous phases of work and demolition, have been spread across the site rather than being removed. It is also possible that the any earlier archaeology in the immediate area of the site has also been lost due to the same phases of previous work and

demolition

No / No

Project dates Start: 21-04-2015 End: 22-04-2015

Previous/future

work

Any associated

project reference

codes

SKT 072 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type NONE None Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Recorded Observation", "Watching Brief" Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 Prompt

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWMARKET 47 Stowupland Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk

Postcode **IP14 1EG** Study area 0.1 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 049 589 52.189709137935 0.998004169224 52 11 22 N 000 59 52 E Point

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OASIS FORM - Print view

Height OD / Min: 28.4m Max: 28.52m

Depth

Project creators

Name of Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Organisation

Project brief Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist) originator

Project design Martin Brook

originator

Project Martin Brook

Project director/manager

Project supervisor Martin Brook Type of Developer

Type of sponsor/funding

body

Name of DAB Construction

sponsor/funding

body

Project archives

Physical Archive No

Exists?

Suffolk HER

Digital Archive recipient

ecipierit

Digital Archive ID SKT 072
Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media

Digital Media available

Suffolk HER

Paper Archive

recipient

Paper Archive ID SKT 072
Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title 47 Stowupland Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk

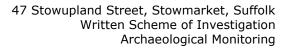
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brook, M. Other R1112

bibliographic

details

Date 2015

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OASIS FORM - Print view

Issuer or Britannia Archaeology Ltd

publisher

Place of issue or Bury St Edmunds

publication

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URL www.britannia-archaeology.com

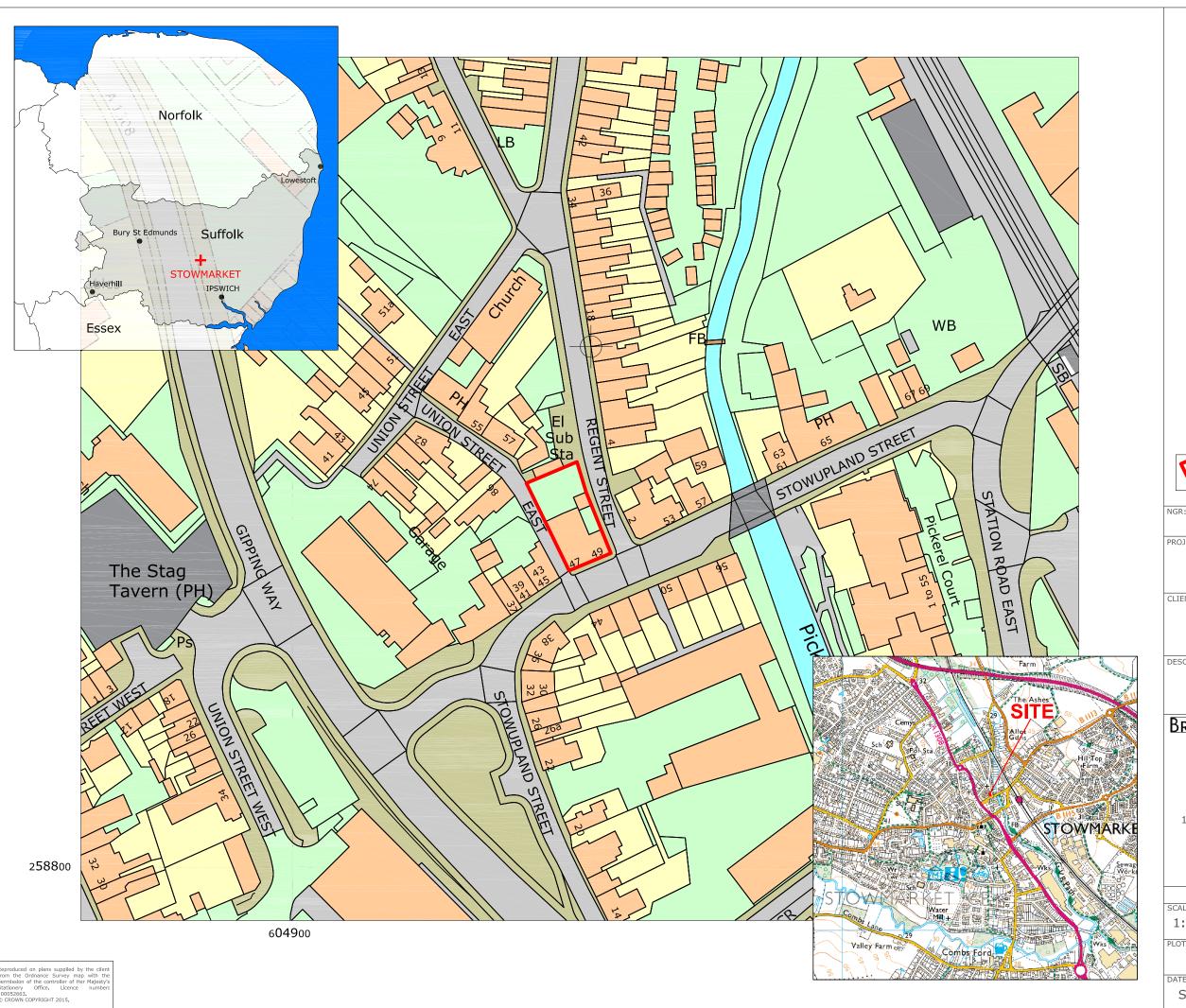
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Site Boundary

604978 258897

REPORT NUMBER; R1112

PROJECT:

47-49 STOWUPLAND STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

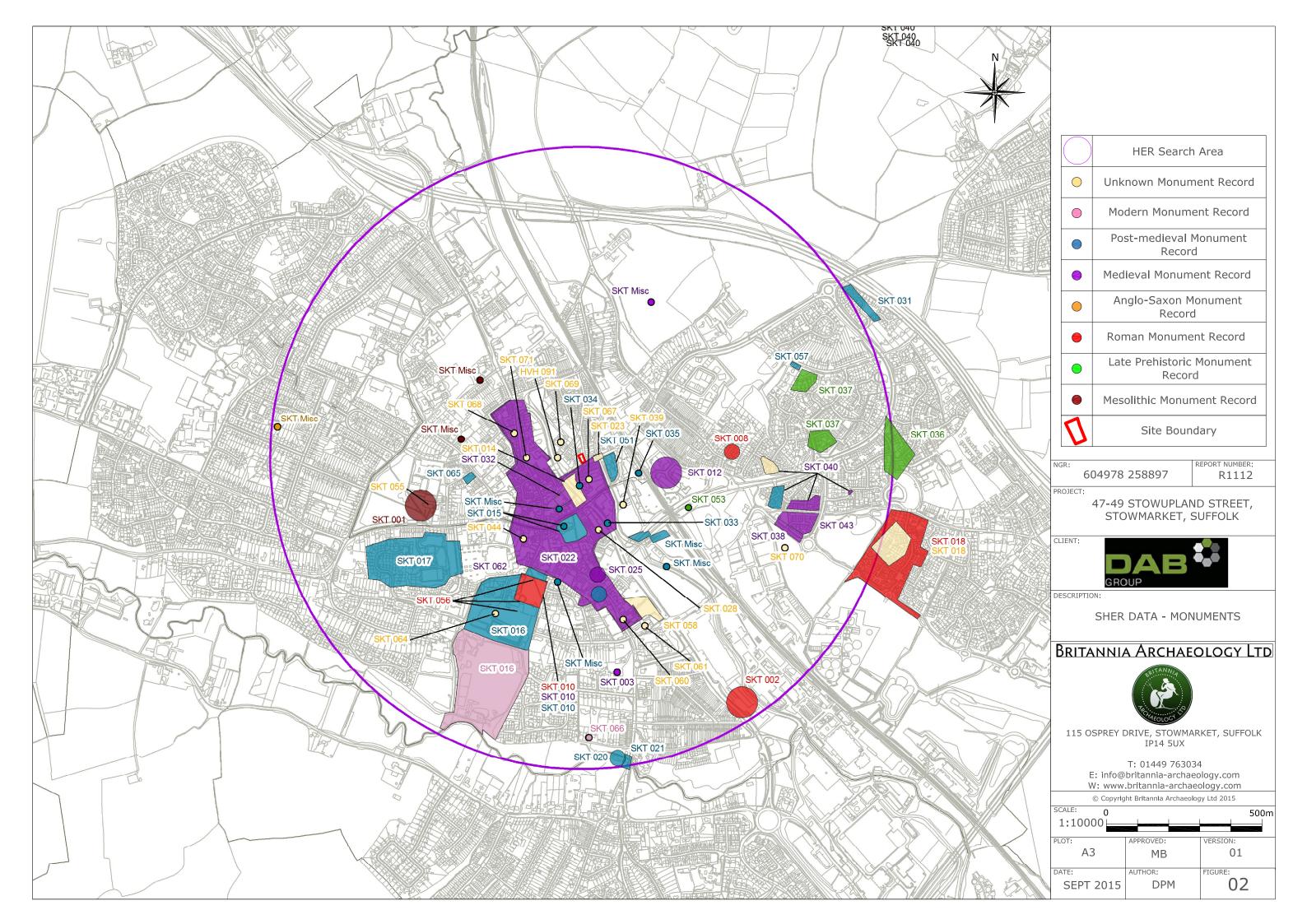
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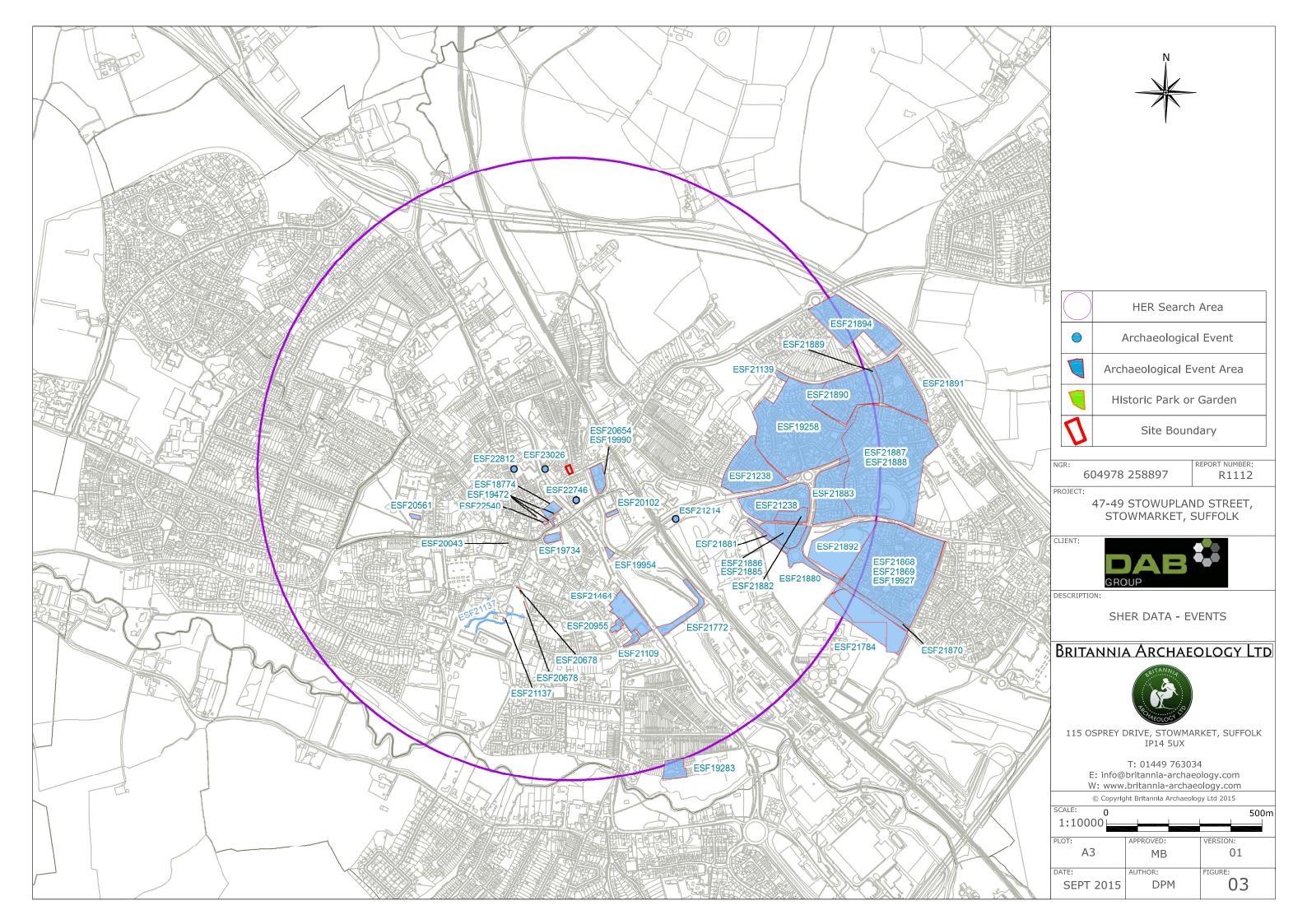


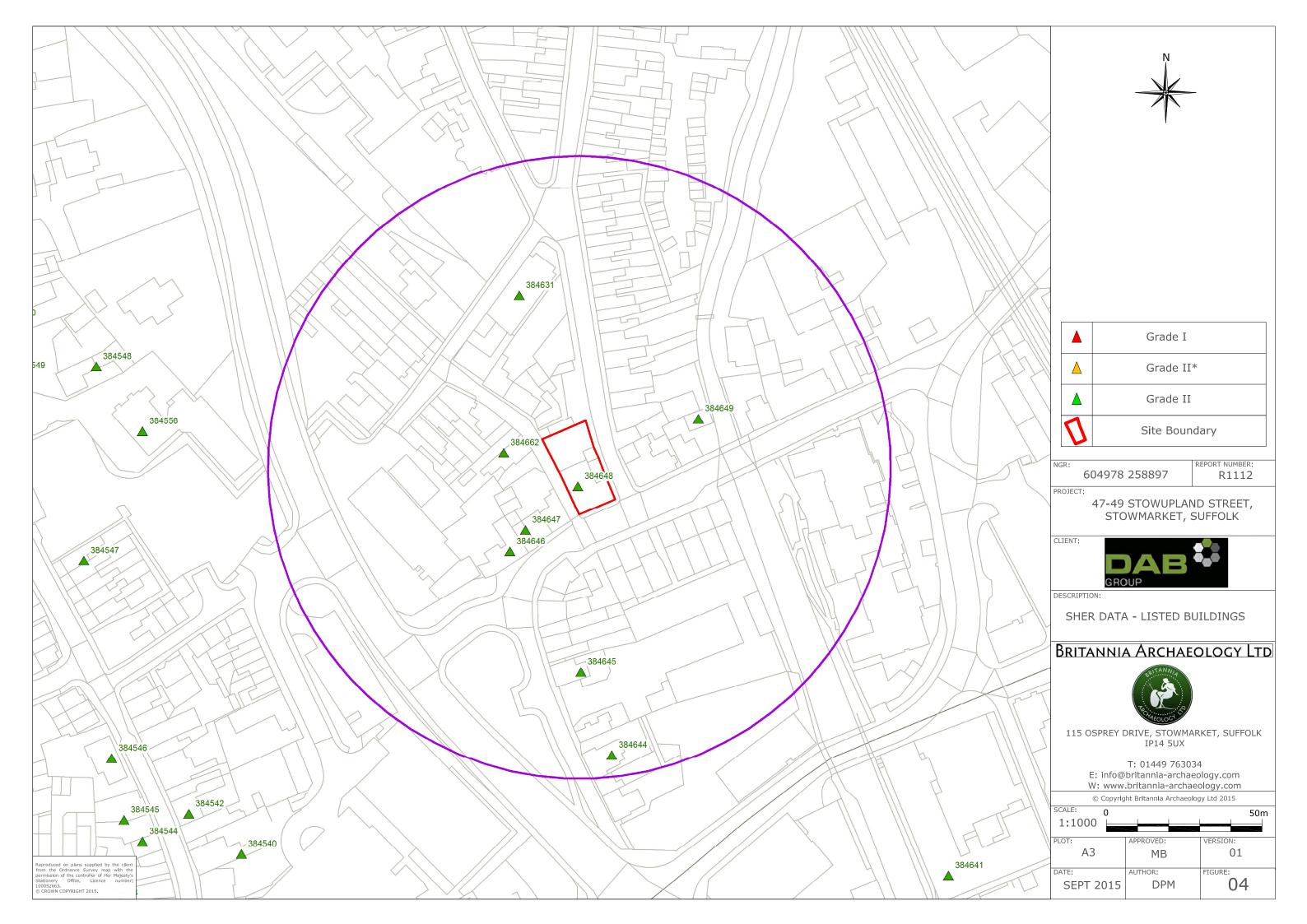
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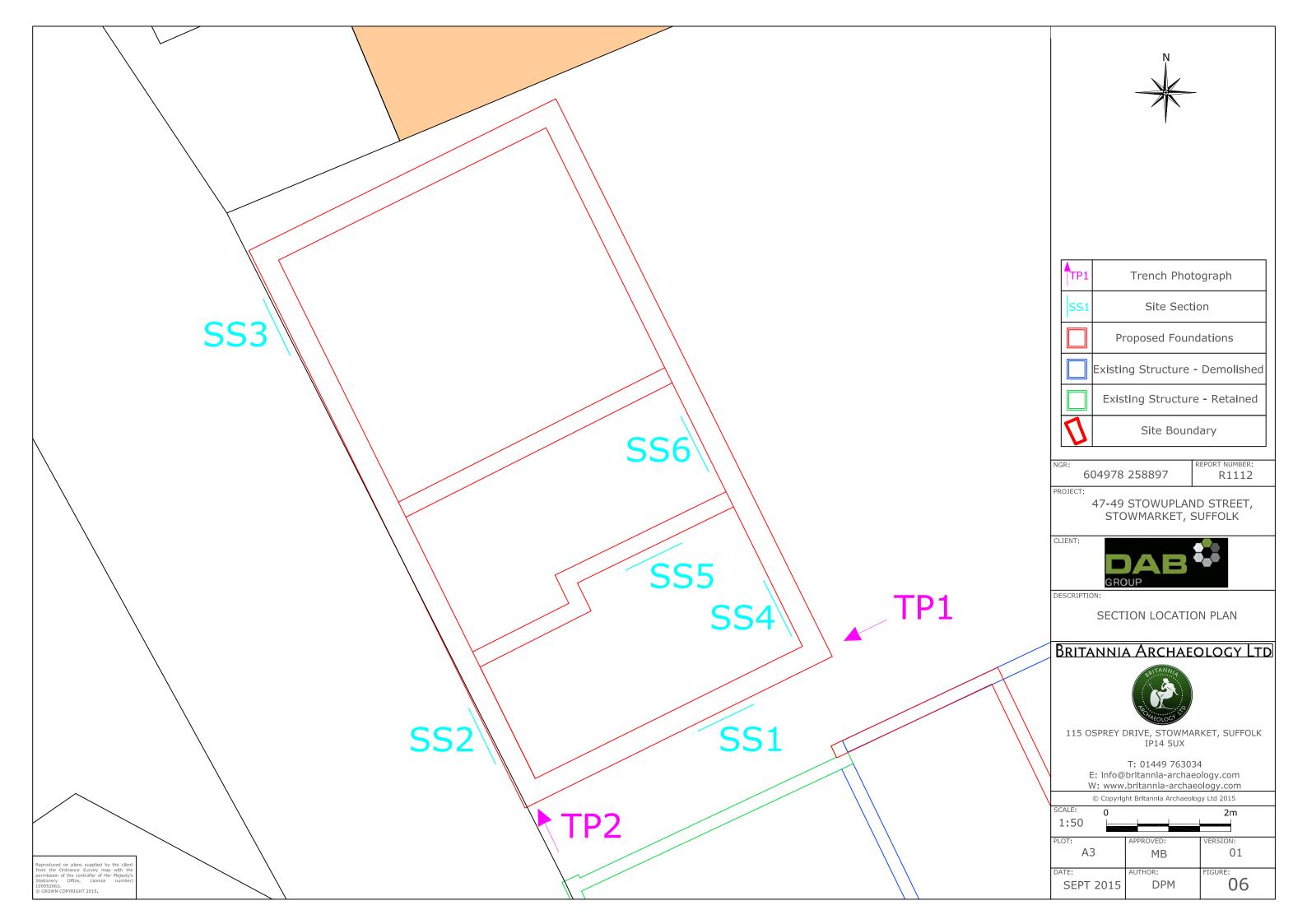
© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2015 SCALE: 50m 1:1000 PLOT: 01 А3 MB AUTHOR: FIGURE: 01 SEPT 2015 DPM

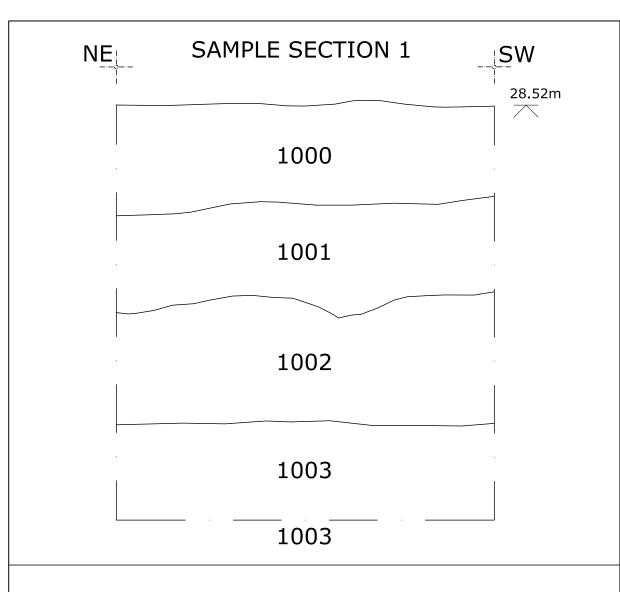






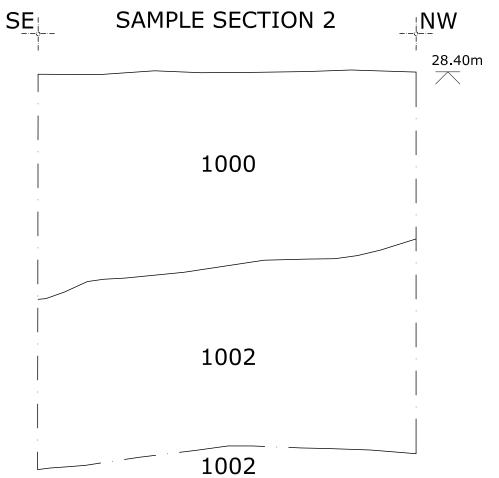








SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW SE





SAMPLE SECTION 2 - VIEW SW

NGR: 604978 258897

REPORT NUMBER:

OIECT:

47-49 STOWUPLAND STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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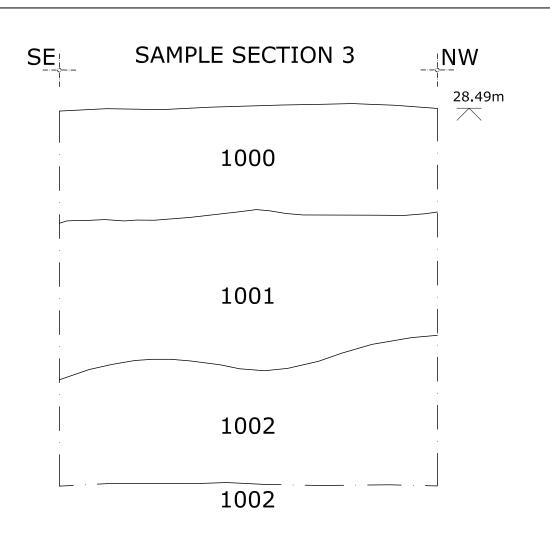
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SCALE: 0 0.5m

1:10

PLOT: APPROVED: VERSION: O1

DATE: AUTHOR: FIGURE: SEPT 2015 DPM 07





SAMPLE SECTION 3 - VIEW SW

SE SAMPLE SECTION 4 NW

1000

1001

1002

1003

1003



SAMPLE SECTION 4 - VIEW SW

NGR: 604978 258897

EPORT NUMBER:

DPO1ECT:

47-49 STOWUPLAND STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

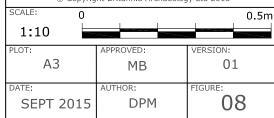
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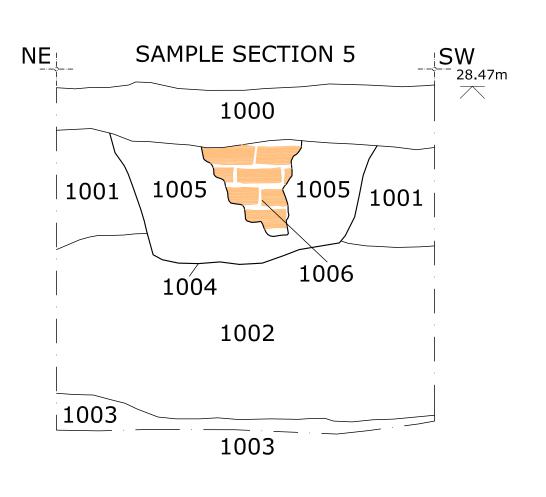


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SAMPLE SECTION 5 - VIEW SE

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Post-med Brick

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SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

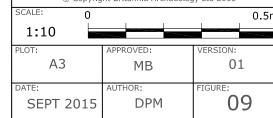
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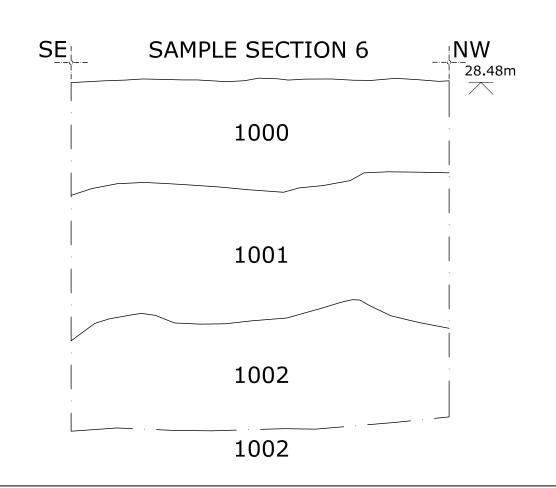


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SAMPLE SECTION 6 - VIEW SW



TRENCH PHOTO 1 - VIEW SW



TRENCH PHOTO 2 - VIEW NW

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PLOT: APPROVED: VERSION: 01

DATE: AUTHOR: FIGURE: 10