



'Jokers',
111 Ipswich Street,
Stowmarket, Suffolk

Client:
Gary Johns Architects Ltd

Date:
July 2016

SKT 081
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/043
Author: Simon Cass
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'Jokers', 111 Ipswich Street, Stowmarket SKT 081

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/043

Author: Simon Cass

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Simon Cass

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: May 2016

HER Information

Site Code: SKT 081/ESF23599

Site Name: 'Jokers', 111-113 Ipswich Street, Stowmarket

Report Number 2016/043

Planning Application No: 0683/15

Date of Fieldwork: 19/05/16

Grid Reference: TM 0513 5837

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-242901

Curatorial Officer: Abby Antrobus

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Client/Funding Body: Gary Johns Architects

Client Reference: -

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Cass

Date: 18/07/16

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner

Position: Managing Director

Date:

Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	1
4. Methodology	4
5. Results	4
5.1 Trench results	4
Trench 1	4
Trench 2	5
6. Finds and environmental evidence	6
7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	7
8. Archive deposition	7
9. Acknowledgements	7
10. Bibliography	8

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map showing selected HER entries (green) and site/trench locations (red)	3
---	---

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, facing southwest (2m and 1m scales)	5
Plate 2. Trench 2, facing northeast, showing modern rubbish pit (2m scale)	6

List of Appendices











Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation	
Appendix 2. OASIS report	

Summary




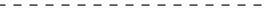







An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 111-113 Ipswich Street (previously 'Jokers' nightclub) in May 2016 after demolition of the existing structures and prior to the erection of new housing on the site (planning application 0683/15 from Mid Suffolk District Council). Two evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate the street frontage and the presumed less-disturbed area to the rear of the property, behind the modern building. Neither trench revealed any features of archaeological relevance, with evidence of an early 20th century garage (car parts in large rubbish pits), as well as slightly earlier (though still likely late post-medieval/early modern) refuse pits/scrapes and recent disturbance from the demolition of the previous structure. No traces of any intact subsoil or undisturbed buried topsoil were encountered and no further work is recommended as being necessary.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\overline{\overline{18.45\text{m OD}}}$

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology were contracted to carry out a programme of archaeological trial trenching within the footprint of the old Jokers nightclub, positioned on the eastern side of Ipswich Street and opposite the Regal Cinema, Stowmarket. This work was requested as a condition of planning application 0683/15 where the LPA has been advised by Dr Abby Antrobus (Senior Archaeological Officer with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work is to record and advance an understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they were damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on a slope between c.38m OD to the west and 35m OD to the east, on the shoulder of the valley of the River Gipping, some 190m to the north-east. The underlying natural geology is recorded as chalky till, although the natural observed in the trench was soft sands. This does accord with that seen at a larger site immediately north-east of this one (Sherringham Court) and with a site almost adjacent along Ipswich Street (SKT 060 at 101-103 Ipswich Street/The Willowtree Pub).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The proposed development site is within the area defined for medieval Stowmarket in the County Historic Environment Record (defined as a site of regional importance) and it was believed that there would be a high potential for the presence of significant remains relating to this period, especially close to the route of Ipswich Street to the west of the site. Stowmarket has a long and varied history, with continuous occupation within the town traceable back to at least the Domesday Survey. Recent archaeological work around the town and various recorded find spots also suggest Roman and prehistoric activity in the wider area around the River Gipping valley.

The adjacent site (to the northeast) of SKT 058 at Sherringham Court, Milton Road (Sommers 2011) revealed a scatter of medieval and post-medieval features and finds. This suggested dumping of material during the medieval period (outside the medieval core of the town) followed by the development of formal gardens, probably dating from

the 18th century or later. A background prehistoric presence was also noted with a scatter of flintwork across the site belonging to this period.

A site just to the north along Ipswich Street (SKT 060) did not uncover any surviving archaeological deposits, with modern demolition proving to have totally removed all overburden above natural geological layers with an unknown depth of natural removed within the street frontage.

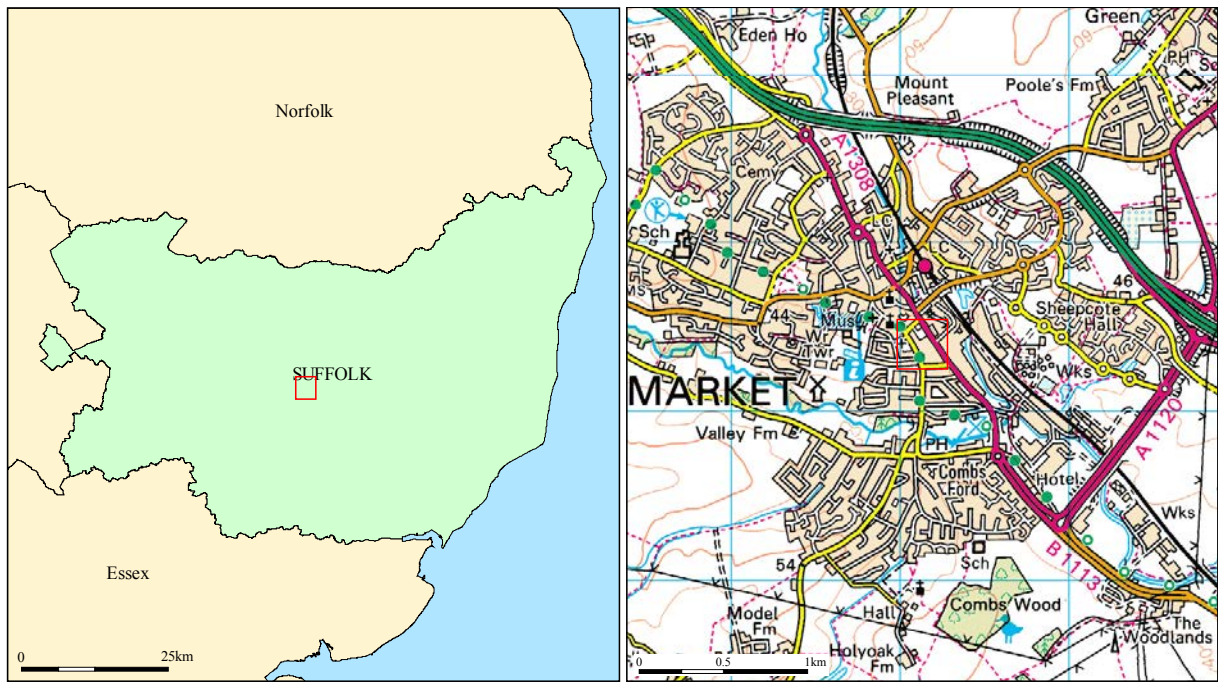


Figure 1. Location map showing selected HER entries (green) and site/trench locations (red)

4. Methodology

Two trial trenches were dug in accordance with the WSI (Appendix 1) and were laid out using a RTK GPS survey unit. Trenching was conducted using a 5-tonne, 360^o tracked digger equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation with the topsoil and other overburden removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural silty sands (hereafter the 'natural'). Trenches and features were recorded using pro forma SACIC recording sheets, with digital photography at 14-megapixel resolution.

The base and sides of each trench were examined for features and finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered. All elements of the site archive have been identified with the HER code SKT 068. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been undertaken and the reference code Suffolka1-226365 has been used for this project.

5. Results

5.1 Trench results

Trench 1

This trench was 10.6m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.6m deep, orientated approximately southwest-northeast (Fig. 1). It was situated to investigate the street frontage area of the site, in case evidence of early occupation had survived the demolition process. The structure that had been demolished had surviving parts potentially dating to the late 17th century but no traces of this structure remained in the cleared area. The exposed stratigraphy consisted of a layer of disturbed natural sands and occasional demolition rubble fragments above undisturbed natural sands with occasional late-postmedieval/modern rubbish pits and rubble disturbance (likely to be prior to the most recent phase of demolition; a partial demolition event was indicated in the Historic Building Survey dating to the late 19th century which could have caused these pits). In areas (mostly outside this trench) the writer is aware that small cellars were recently removed as well as the wall foundations, with disturbance caused going 2m+ below street level but within the trench the disturbed soils were from 0.2m (southwest end) to

0.5m (northeast end) deep.



Plate 1. Trench 1, facing southwest (2m and 1m scales)

Trench 2

This trench was 10.6m long, 1.6m wide and up to 1.3m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast (Fig. 1). It was situated to investigate the area to the rear of the previous nightclub building, where less modern disturbance was thought to have occurred. The general stratigraphy exposed consisted of approximately 0.6m of disturbed/made ground (dark brown/black silty soil with very frequent CBM, metal and glass fragments and pieces of modern ceramic drain pipe). At the north-western end this overlay a mid greenish brown subsoil deposit 0.6m thick with occasional CBM/ceramic fragments, suspected to be a buried disturbed topsoil over natural sands.

At the south-eastern end, the trench was cut through a modern rubbish pit filled with metal fragments, corroded sheet metal, cogs and car parts and was not bottomed at 1.3m deep (where trench excavation ceased). Comments from the site manager suggest that other car-related parts had been encountered during the grubbing out of existing footings - at least one probable vehicle inspection pit had been opened with major parts of two engines were recovered nearby to Trench 2, suggesting that the site

was in use as a garage in the early 1900s and the rubbish pit located in Trench 2 was related to this use.



Plate 2. Trench 2, facing northeast, showing modern rubbish pit (2m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

Two fragments of pottery were recovered. One sherd of factory produced black transfer printed ware with the remains of a floral decoration and the letters 'ONL', probably from a preserve pot or bottle was recovered dating to after 1810, together with another fragment of very late hard fired ceramic which may not be pottery.

Six fragments of ceramic building material were collected. These consist of a piece of modern wall tiling with moulded letters and numbers on the reverse, three fragments of red-fired late roofing tile and brick, and two pieces of white-firing bricks. One of these bricks has grog-tempering and is pale orange/pink, whilst the other is finer and buff in colour but has an upper surface which is dark and may originally have been a floorbrick

which has been painted black. These bricks were commonly used for flooring in East Anglia in the 18th and 19th centuries.

These finds were all unstratified and were not retained for the archive.

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In conclusion, it would appear that the multiple demolition events that have occurred near the street frontage of the property have removed any archaeological evidence that may have remained from the medieval town (though a wide pavement and the uncertain position of the actual historic property frontage may mean some survives closer to the present road). To the rear of the site, the second trench indicates a significant depth of modern overburden and occasional large intrusions but that the potential for survival of any historic back-garden refuse tips or pre-medieval remains is better than near the road even though no features were found within this trench.

No further work is recommended as being necessary for the satisfaction of the planning condition placed on this development, though it is worth noting for future projects of similar nature that some archaeological oversight of the latter stages (sub-surface) of demolition would increase the chances of recording worthwhile deposits and/or artefacts recovery.

8. Archive deposition

The site archive, including paper and digital records as well as digital photographs, will be deposited with SCCAS/CT upon completion of the project; until that time they will be stored within the Suffolk Archaeology Offices and Store at Needham Market. It is not anticipated that the recovered artefacts will be required to be accessioned with the rest of the site information.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass. Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report. Thanks are due to Roy Dunbavin of Cocksedge Building Contractors for providing access to the

site.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and quantification was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Ruth Beveridge respectively. The specialists finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Simon Cass and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, 2016, Geology of Britain Viewer found at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home>

Cass, S., 2011, *101-103 Ipswich Street, Stowmarket, SKT 060 Archaeological Evaluation Report No. 2011/057*, SCCAS Ipswich

Sommers, M., 2011, *Sheringham Court, Milton Road, Stowmarket, SKT 058 Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report No. 2010/205*, SCCAS Ipswich

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Jokers, 111 High Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Trenched Evaluation

Date: February 2016

Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner

Issued to: Abby Antribus (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Jokers, 11 High Street
Site Location/Parish	Stowmarket
Grid Reference	TM 051 583
Access	Off Ipswich Street
Planning Application No	0683/15
HER code	SKT 068
Event No.	ESF 23599
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-242901
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	Small
Project start date	Thursday 19 th May
Fieldwork duration	Up to 2 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	
Curatorial Officer	Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01284 712233

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant & Construction	01473 890766
Toilet Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location
2. Trench layout

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Gary Johns Architects (on behalf of a client) to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The whole site is covers c. 0.1ha, and is located at NGR TM 051 583 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested as a condition of planning application 0683/15. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (dated 29th January 2016).
- 1.5 The application site lies in an area that has not seen any previous systematic archaeological investigation or recording, but has significant potential for the presence of earlier settlement evidence due to its location in the area identified in the County HER as within the core of the medieval town.
- 1.6 The proposal is for the redevelopment of the site, including the demolition of the extant building of the former nightclub. The groundwork such redevelopment would entail is liable to damage or destroy any heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to commencement.
- 1.7 The site has already been subject to a Historic Building Recording survey (to Historic England Level 2 standards) as mitigation to record the structure prior to its demolition.
- 1.8 Two trial trenches are specified: one to cover the lower level part of the site to the east and another to cover the street frontage *after* the demolition of existing buildings. Linear trenches measuring 10m by 1.8m wide will be used. The proposed trench locations are shown in Figure 2. These will be excavated after the demolition of the standing buildings to ground level.
- 1.9 This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.10 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

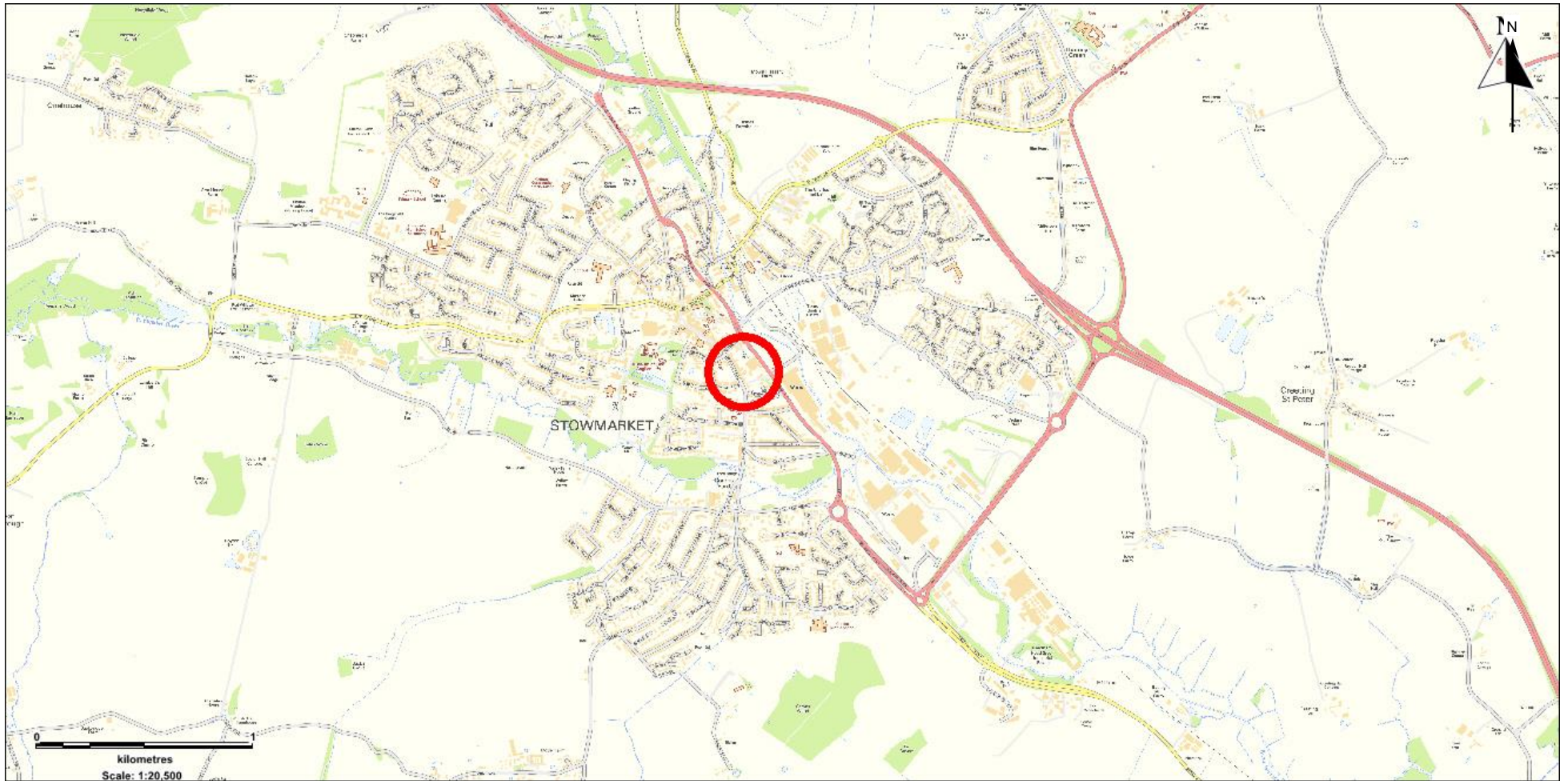
RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016

Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in red)

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ two (2) trenches, both being 10m long. All will be of the same 1.6 - 1.8m width. The proposed trench location plan is shown above in Fig 2.
- 2.3 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.4 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if required.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.11 Metal detector searches will be made at suitable stages of the excavation works.
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.16 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is SKT 068, and the event number ESF 23599.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 3.13 A search of the County HER will be undertaken before the commencement of the work and its results incorporated into the report if commensurate with the level of results.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2015). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.21 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.

- 3.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Appendix 2. OASIS report

Project details

Project name	Jokers, 111 High Street, Stowmarket
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 111-113 Ipswich Street (previously 'Jokers' nightclub) in May 2016 after demolition of the existing structures and prior to the erection of new housing on the site (planning application 0683/15 from Mid Suffolk District Council). Two evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate the street frontage and the presumed less-disturbed area to the rear of the property, behind the modern building. Neither trench revealed any features of archaeological relevance, with evidence of an early 20th century garage (car parts in large rubbish pits), as well as slightly earlier (though still likely late post-medieval/early modern) refuse pits/scrapes and recent disturbance from the demolition of the previous structure. No traces of any intact subsoil or undisturbed buried topsoil were encountered and no further work is recommended as being necessary.
Project dates	Start: 19-05-2016 End: 19-05-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	0683/15 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SKT 081 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	METALWORK Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWMARKET SKT 081, Jokers, 11 High Street, Stowmarket
Postcode	IP14 1BB
Study area	900 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 051 583 52.184247001927 1.000563134509 52 11 03 N 001 00 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35m Max: 38m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus

Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Contents "Glass","Stratigraphic","other","Ceramics"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Contents "Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title SKT 081, 'Jokers', 111 Ipswich Street Stowmarket Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details 2016/043
Date 2016
Issuer or publisher SACIC
Place of issue or publication Needham Market
Description A short report in house style, plastic comb-bound and card covered (A4).

Entered by Simon Cass (Simon.cass@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 22 July 2016

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