
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

LAND OFF QUAY STREET, HALESWORTH,
SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PHASE I AND II

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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land off Quay Street, Halesworth, Suffolk, an archaeological evaluation, Phase I & II</i>		
<p><i>In January and May 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological evaluation of land off Quay Street, Halesworth, Suffolk, Phases I and II. Planning consent has been granted by Waveney District Council for the re-development of the former Ridgeons premise.</i></p> <p><i>The desk-based assessment demonstrated a predominantly industrial heritage to this former canal-side site. Phase I of the evaluation revealed well preserved early to late modern features relating to the 19th century malthouse complex and quay. Several rows of postholes suggest there may have been an alternate entrance to the site or that the river banks were reinforced. Walls relating to former structures depicted on the historic maps were present, as were several rows of concrete footings related to a more recent structure, possibly a grain store or malting floor. The original bank of the canal was not located but a possible later and narrower channel was identified. A kiln or oven was located outside the trenches, along the south-eastern border of the site. It may predate the industrial remains located in the trenches.</i></p> <p><i>Due to modern truncation (decontamination) positive results for the second phase of evaluation were limited to one trench (Trench 8). Modern postholes and a ditch were encountered, and they had similar characteristics to those recorded in Trench 2B (Phase I).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>06/01/09 – 29/01/09 (Phase I) 06/05/09 – 11/05/09 (Phase II)</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	
P. number	<i>3312</i>	Site code	<i>HWT 030</i>
Type of project	<i>Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Brownfield</i>		
Current land use	<i>Demolition work completed, awaiting development</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval / modern quay and channel, malthouse building.</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval / modern leather shoes, belt, CBM, pot, glass, brick</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Waveney</i>	<i>Halesworth</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Bury St. Edmunds HER, Ipswich CRO</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 0.662 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 3887 7764</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 10 m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Will Fletcher)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Phillippa Sparrow. Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Land off Quay Street, Suffolk, an archaeological evaluation, Phase I & II</i>		
Authors	<i>Smith, L. Sparrow, P. & Sutcliffe, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3317</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2009</i>		

LAND OFF QUAY STREET, HALESWORTH, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PHASE I AND II

SUMMARY

In January and May 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological evaluation of land off Quay Street, Halesworth, Suffolk, Phases I and II. Planning consent has been granted by Waveney District Council for the re-development of the former Ridgeons premise.

The desk-based assessment demonstrated a predominantly industrial heritage to this former canal-side site. Phase I of the evaluation revealed well preserved early to late modern features relating to the 19th century malthouse complex and quay. Several rows of postholes suggest there may have been an alternate entrance to the site or that the river banks were reinforced. Walls relating to former structures depicted on the historic maps were present, as were several rows of concrete footings related to a more recent structure, possibly a grain store or malting floor. The original bank of the canal was not located but a possible later and narrower channel was identified. A kiln or oven was located outside the trenches, along the south-eastern border of the site. It may predate the industrial remains located in the trenches.

Due to modern truncation (decontamination) positive results for the second phase of evaluation were limited to one trench (Trench 8). Modern postholes and a ditch were encountered, and they had similar characteristics to those recorded in Trench 2B (Phase I).

INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted the first phase of an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Quay Street, Halesworth, Suffolk (TM 3887 7764; Figs. 1-2). A second phase of trial trenching took place in May 2009.

1.2 The proposed development area measures c.0.662 ha, and is situated on the south side of Quay Street, and adjacent to the new reach, a canalised section of the river Blyth. Planning consent has been granted by Waveney District Council for the re-development of the former Ridgeons premise, with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition (see Planning Policy context below).

1.3 The investigation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Will Fletcher, dated 25/09/2008) and a specification compiled by AS (dated 28/10/2008). The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (1999) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (2008), as well as those highlighted in the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2001) and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The objectives of the evaluation were as follows:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- To 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.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning policy context

1.5 An archaeological evaluation of the application area is required as the first stage of archaeological mitigation in advance of redevelopment. This is in accordance with government guidelines for cultural heritage management, namely Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16).

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Halesworth is a market town largely on the south bank of the River Blyth, some 10 km from its mouth at Southwold.

2.2 The site lies just to the east of the historic centre of the market town and is located within a housing allocation, directly south of a designated conservation area (Waveney District Plan, website 1). The plot runs from Quay Street down to the river and covers an area of some 6000 m², excluding the street frontage. The site lies on the valley slope with a drop from Quay Street to the New Cut of some 5m. On the eastern side it has been cut back into the slope with an arched brick retaining wall against the street, approximately 3 m high. Surfaces are entirely of concrete hard standing with a single building extant (fig. 2).

3 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT (DESK BASED ASSESSMENT)

A desk-based assessment was undertaken by NAU in July 2006; this provided a 250m localised survey, focused upon the industrial and built heritage of the plot (Penn 2006). The main findings of this assessment have been summarised and augmented with consultation of additional datasets for a study area of 1 km.

Source	Data type
English Heritage	List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest held by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport
	National Monuments Record (NMR)
Suffolk County Records Office	Historic maps (tithe, OS, etc.)
	Secondary printed sources
Suffolk Historic Environment Record	Sites and Monuments Record
	Grey Literature

Summary of data sources consulted during the assessment process

Archaeological databases

A collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds from the study area was achieved through consultation of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR), held by English Heritage. The HER database was searched for all relevant entries within a 1 km radius of the site; these have been listed (Appendix I) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4; for references contained in square brackets refer to Appendix I.

Documentary and cartographic evidence

The County Record Office (CRO), Ipswich, provided the principle source for historical research. Tithe, Enclosure and early editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) Map provide a means of assessing the changing land use and ownership in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Those available for the study area were consulted in production of the original DBA by NAU; these are reproduced herein (Figs 4-9).

Secondary sources

The CRO provided the chief source for secondary works of synthesis and general reference material. All publications and websites consulted are detailed in the bibliography.

Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the geology, hydrology and landform of the immediate and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and preservation condition of

potential archaeological remains. In addition, particular soil and geological profiles have historically given rise to differing land use and settlement patterns.

This information was drawn from the published surveys of the British Geological Survey (BGS) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs, taken from the 1940s onward, demonstrate not only modern changes in land use but also the presence of earlier structures and field systems, identifiable in crop and field marks. They are however less useful for heavily built up urban areas.

Historical photographs

Where available, historical photographs provide a means of interpreting past land use, both agrarian and urban, and are particularly apt for characterising the nature of a built environment. Photographs can also indicate the type of industrial and cultural activities that formerly occurred at a site.

Limitations of assessment

Much of the data obtained from the HER is not located at a high resolution (see Appendix I); four-digit grid references, accurate within 1 km enable us to see *general* activity in the area but limit the comment possible upon that *specific* to the site.

4 THE EVIDENCE

Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Located in the valley of the River Blyth, the underlying geology of the site consists of river sands and gravels, with Lowestoft Till to the north and alluvium directly to the south (Penn 2006: 4). The soils are predominantly deep and clayey of the Hanslope series. In addition, it was noted in the Brief that part of the site was built on the floodplain of the old river, such that some peaty fen soils may be present.

Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Palaeolithic (c. 450,000 – 12,000 BC)

4.1.2 In the north-east of the county evidence of Palaeolithic activity is notably sparse. A spot find of a pointed Acheulian flint hand-axe was found on a building site off London Road in the 1980s [HWT Misc – MSF650]. However, recorded in a 'load' of gravel it is likely to be intrusive, probably originating from Cringleford in Norfolk.

Mesolithic (c. 12,000 – 4,300 BC)

4.1.3 East Anglia is relatively rich in Mesolithic sites and spot finds occur throughout the county (Glazebrook 1997: 9). Excavations undertaken by Halesworth Museum in 1988

Neolithic (c.4300 – 2100 BC)

4.1.4 Excavation, c.280 m to the south-west of the site at the Old Angel Bowling Green, also recovered worked flints of probable Neolithic date [HWT 008 – MSF11289]; a further polished flint axe was found in the garden of a resident of Halesworth, just over 1 km to the south-west of the site [*391518].

Bronze Age (c.2500 – c.800 BC)

4.1.5 Previous archaeological work at the Old Angel Bowling Green also attests Bronze Age activity and occupation: remains of a small pit containing Beaker Pottery indicate an early date range of c.2350 to 1501BC [HWT 008 – MSF11290]. A spot find of a palstave (bronze axe) suggests continued activity – if not settlement – into the middle Bronze Age, c.1600 to 1001BC 500m to the west of the site [HWT Misc – MSF930].

Iron Age (c.800 BC - AD 43)

4.1.6 Excavations at the Old Angel Bowling Green recovered Iron Age pottery [HWT 008 – MSF11291]. Further afield, at Church Farm to the south-west of the site, archaeological evaluation uncovered remains of a series of ditches and pits of Iron Age/Roman date (Meredith 1999).

Roman (AD 43 - 410)

4.1.7 The Roman road (Stone Street), which runs from Halesworth through Spexhall to Bungay, provides a river crossing close to Halesworth (Scarfe 1976: 96). The evidence for Roman activity in the town is limited and fragmentary, confined largely to finds scatters. A section of a Roman wall, however, was unearthed at Halesworth in 1950; the exact location is now unknown [*391509].

4.1.8 Tegula (roof tile) fragments have been found in association with Romano-British pottery [*879630]; an additional scatter of grey ware, Samian sherds, and building materials including roof and floor tiles, were found in Halesworth in 1986.

4.1.9 Just beyond the survey area to the south-west, excavation at Church Farm uncovered evidence of Roman inhumation and of a possible field system [HWT 019].

Anglo-Saxon (410 – 1066)

4.1.10 Early Anglo-Saxon activity, before c.650, is notably limited in this area compared to the county at large (Dymond and Martin 1999: 45). During the later Anglo-Saxon period it is likely that Halesworth became increasingly important for trade: providing an inland bridging place over the river Blyth and its northern tributary (Fordham 2000: 20). Pottery sherds of local Ipswich and Thetford wares, dated c.650-849 and c.850-1100, respectively, were recovered from excavation at the Old Angel Bowling Green [HWT 011 – MSF11296]. An area of unknown extent of mid to late Saxon settlement has furthermore been identified within the later medieval town, c.315 m to the south-west of the site at Quay Street [HWT 015 – MSF14070].

4.1.11 The place-name of Halesworth is first recorded in Domesday Book. The prefix **Haele-* suggests a personal name derived from the Old English for hero; and the suffix – *worþ*, likewise derived, indicates an enclosure around a homestead (Ekwell 1960: 212). This suggests a pre-Conquest origin to the town as a family homestead. Further documentary evidence suggests at least a 10th century date for the establishment of the parish church, manors and markets (Fordham 2000: 20).

Medieval (1066 – 1540)

4.1.12 Domesday Book records land in Halesworth used for arable, meadowland, woodland and pasture; it lists three manors under the lordships of Earl Hugh, Ulf the Priest and one Roger Bigot; and additionally testifies the presence of a mill (Morris 1976).

4.1.13 Research has suggested that the tenements and plots of Halesworth were planned in a regular pattern, reorganising the original tofts and crofts, some time after the Norman Conquest (Fordham 1993: 3). Anglo-Norman Halesworth appears to have been focused east of the parish church on the Market Place and Thoroughfare, road names indicative of their functional origin. The site on Quay Street is located c.315 m to the east of the core of the medieval town.

4.1.14 A fair charter was granted and likewise a market in 1222. An area of archaeological interest for the core of the medieval town has been defined by the 'Waveney Local Plan' [HWT 015 – MSF14069; website 1].

4.1.15 Excavation at the Barclays Bank site, 1989-1991 [HWT 013 - MSF11299] found occupational evidence for a series of medieval tenements on the site between c.1200-1600. Of the earliest date, the footprints of a timber building were found in association with artefacts such as a copper alloy coin balance similar to one found in Viking York. Further pottery sherds and bone fragments were recovered from Huntingfield Farm [HFD Misc – MSF2182]. The pottery finds in particular attest vibrant trading links during the 11th and 12th centuries; proximity to the Royal Burgh and market at Blythburgh, less than 10km to the east along the River Blyth, was significant in this respect (Fordham 2000: 21).

4.1.16 Two trial trenches dug on the Angel Bowling Green, adjacent to the access road, produced medieval pottery and a worn coin of Edward III (1327-1377) [HWT 011 – MSF11297]. Elsewhere, excavation has uncovered 15th to 17th century pottery in association with other finds and structural evidence [HWT 009 – MSF11293].

4.1.17 Further fieldwork and excavations by Halesworth Museum between 1988 and 2000 located a series of pits, postholes, hearths, possible pottery kiln and remains of a medieval house and associated artefacts [HWT 012 – MSF11298]. In spite of the general downward turn in population and economic vitality which characterised the 15th century, Halesworth, from the material evidence, appears to have suffered less than many other townships at this time (Fordham 2000b: 29).

Post-Medieval/ Early Modern (1540-1945)

4.1.18 The post-medieval period saw the expansion of the town, outwards from its earlier core (Fig.3). The architecture surviving from the 16th and 17th centuries attest to both the growing population and affluence of Halesworth. Timber-framed buildings served both domestic and trade purposes; significant in the latter respect, one is recorded as the

4.1.19 From 1785 the Bungay to Ipswich turnpike ran through the town, providing direct communication with London (Fordham 2000b: 38). However, of greater significance was the development of the canal, which enabled boats to sail inland as far as Halesworth. The opening of the Blyth Navigation in 1761 was instrumental in the industrial growth of the town and the Quay in particular.

4.1.20 The site at Quay Street was first developed during the 1760s and 1770s, when canal-side facilities were established at the terminus of the navigation. The only surviving feature of the original Blyth Navigation is the Haleswoth Lock [HWT 026 – MSF22993]. In 1762 there was a warehouse and a crane; in 1764 a second warehouse was established; and a granary was built in 1775. Documentation for ground rent payable in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century shows that the Quay was occupied by cart houses, coal sheds, granaries, stables and a counting house (Penn 2006: 5).

4.1.21 The Patrick Stead lock, which forms the southern boundary of the 'urban quay area' was constructed in 1837. It allowed wherries (East Anglian sail barges) from the Blyth Navigation to pass back into the Town River, facilitating direct access to Stead's Maltings [HWT 026 – MSF22993].

4.1.22 Industry in Halesworth was dominated by brewing from the early eighteenth century until as recently as 1980; at one point the town boasted nine maltings [*879624; *879626; *879627]. Just outside the site, located on Quay Street, stands Stead's malthouse of 1842 construction. In the same year gas pipes were laid to the Quay, the town gas works having been built in 1838 [HWT 023 – MSF11316].

4.1.23 The early 19th century was a period of expansion; between 1801 and 1830 the population of Halesworth increased from 1,676 to c.2,300. A police station was built in direct proximity to the site in 1846 (Penn 2006: 1) (fig. 2).

4.1.24 The railway came to Halesworth in 1854 and effectively supplanted the canal as the primary means of transport and communication. By 1850 only 12 wherries were in service, with the last being sold in 1883 (Fordham 2000b: 25).

4.1.25 Trade and industry continued to expand and diversify throughout the 19th century. Brickworks were operated by Henry Robert and John Smith 1844-1853, Robert and John Smith 1853-1858, and Robert Smith 1864-1875 [HWT Misc – MSF22146].

4.1.26 The canal had fallen into disuse by the 1930s. The Land Drainage Act of 1930 closed four locks and 5km of the canal in 1934; the section from Blythburgh to Southwold, however, remained navigable (Penn 2006: 6).

Modern (1945 - present)

4.1.27 In 1993, the Halesworth Reach was dredged and restored by the Waveney District Council; however, the project was later abandoned owing to flooding and other constraints (Penn 2006: 6).

5 THE SITE

Previous archaeological intervention

No previous archaeological intervention has occurred at the site.

Built environment:

The cartographic evidence shows that the site has been developed since at least 1840 (Tithe Map). Since closure in 1930s the site has been comprehensively redeveloped, with only one original building surviving (Building A, Fig. 2). Currently it comprises a surface of broken concrete with large spoil heaps of crushed concrete located in the southern corner.

Whilst no other standing buildings remain, it is likely that elements of the former industrial buildings and the infilled canal are well preserved below the current ground surface.

Aerial photographs

An aerial photograph search was not undertaken for this site owing to the clarity of the cartographic sources and the limited use of such photographs in an urban setting.

Cartographic sources

Early maps

5.1.1 J. Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (London, 1783) illustrates the general location of Halesworth in relation to the surrounding hamlets and the major centres at Ipswich and Norwich. The scale is such that no specific detail is provided of the study area; it has therefore not been reproduced herein. The Tithe Map and early editions of the Ordnance Survey map show the Quay between 1840 and 1927: from its height of use, through decline, towards its closure in 1934.

Tithe Map 1840 (Fig. 4)

5.1.2 The Quay is shown in the Tithe map of 1840 as a cut or small basin off the New Cut, with a building alongside it. Few of the buildings shown in 1840 remain, the only extant 'Quay' building is Building A. The open area across the site provided access across the New Cut to the 'second warehouse' (the foundations of which are still visible). A second minor cut / canal is shown located immediately outside the western edge of the site. This probably provided water access to the buildings in the south-west part of the site..

5.1.3 The Tithe map shows a line of early nineteenth century terrace houses which continue to be located on the north side of Quay street; numbers 22-25 have been listed as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest [419157]

25" Ordnance Survey Maps, 1884, 1904, 1927 (figs 5-7)

5.1.4 The OS map of 1884 shows the site at a time when water transport had been superseded by the railway. Comparison of the first edition OS map of 1884 with the earlier Tithe map of 1840 shows little change in the mid- to late-19th century. The adjacent malthouse and police station were built in 1842 and 1846, respectively; and the Wherry public house burnt down and was re-built c. 1900. A lock was located at the point at which the New Cut rejoins the main channel, elements of which survive to the south of the development site. There was very little development within the site during the period covered by these maps.

Photographs

5.1.5 Photographs from c.1900 showing the Navigation and the basin were consulted and reproduced in the 2006 desk-based assessment. The following observations were made: buildings shown within the yard on the earlier maps appear to have been of wood and in poor repair; and the basin had a brick retaining wall (Penn 2006: 9).

6 CONSTRAINTS

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

The site does not incorporate any Scheduled Ancient Monuments and none lie within the 1 km study area.

Listed Buildings

There are no listed buildings directly located on the development site; ten buildings have been designated as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest along the extent of Quay Street (Appendix II).

Conservation Areas

The site lies directly south of a designed Conservation Area (Waveney Local Plan, website 1; fig. 2)

7 DISCUSSION (DBA)

7.1 The desk-based assessment has demonstrated a predominantly industrial heritage to the former canal-side facility at Quay Street. As such, any evidence of earlier activity is likely to have been heavily truncated. However, it is likely that remains of the in-filled canal, former quay, quayside buildings and the later malthouses are well preserved.

8 METHODOLOGY (EVALUATION)

8.1 Phase I

8.1.1 Seven trenches of varying size, totalling 184.5m x 1.88m were excavated (Fig.8). The original trench layout was modified; Trench 1 was moved south 3m in order to provide a safe working and excavating distance from the three-storey malthouse flats bordering the north-eastern corner of the site. Consequentially, Trench 2 was also moved south 3m.

Trench 2 was divided into Trenches 2A and 2B; during excavation it was evident that a large amount of modern demolition and pitting had destroyed archaeological features in the south of Trench 2A. Trench 2B was moved 6m east. It was not possible to excavate Trench 5B due to the presence of large spoil heaps in the south-eastern corner of the site. As a result Trenches 4 and 6a were extended in order to achieve excavation of 5% of the total site.

8.1.2 Trenches were mechanically excavated using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision. The trenches were excavated to archaeological horizons, further excavation was undertaken manually. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed where appropriate. Trench 5A located in the south-western corner was contaminated with hydrocarbons so investigation of the features within this trench was not possible, other than to mechanically retrieve two timbers from postholes preserved under anaerobic conditions.

8.1.3 The industrial remains were well preserved so therefore the excavation methodology altered on advice from Will Fletcher of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team during a site visit (dated 19/01/09). The evaluation proceeded to record the level of archaeological preservation on plan. No further excavation of features at this evaluation stage was required.

8.1.4 An extant domed kiln or oven located within the bank forming the eastern boundary was cleaned and recorded on advice from Will Fletcher (19/01/09). As much vegetation and surrounding loose bank material was removed as possible ensuring the structural integrity of the kiln and the boundary wall constructed over it. The extent of the feature was planned and photographs were taken.

8.2 Phase II

8.2.1 The second phase of the trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of four trenches (Trenches 7 - 10) measuring 53m x 1.88m (Fig 8). The trenches were mechanically excavated using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket. Due to recent truncation by modern activity (decontamination) no archaeological features were present in Trenches 7, 9 and 10 and they were immediately backfilled. All archaeological remains encountered within Trench 8 were excavated according to the methods described above.

9 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 9, DP 1)

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>North-west end, North-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.74m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Mid orange brown cementy loose sand levelling layer
0.30m – 0.37m	L1001	Very dark grey firm silty clay spread
0.37m+	L1002	Light grey yellow loose natural sand.

<i>Sample Section 15</i> <i>South-east end, North-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.90m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.14m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above
0.14m – 0.15m	L1051	Light grey compact chalky sand trample layer.
0.15m – 0.20m	L1014	Light grey chalk make-up layer
0.20m – 0.49m	L1015	Dark grey brown silty clay layer.
0.49m+	L1002	Natural sand. As above.

Description: A foundation trench (F1005) was present at the north-western end and it was cut by Posthole F1011. A modern ditch (F1008) was situated next to a spread of material in the north-western end of the trench and modern pits, possibly associated with the builders' merchants, were located in the centre. A modern pit (F1037) was located next to a drain, M1039. A brick floor surface, M1003, contained postholes, F1019, F1026, F1030 and F1034, that contained substantial postpads of granite blocks, M1047, M1048, M104 and M1050. This was aligned with the extant Malthouse Flats building along the north-east border of the site.

Foundation Trench F1005 was located in, and extended beyond, the north-western end of the trench, aligned north-east to south-west (1.88m+ x 0.66m+ x 0.33m). It was linear in plan and had a vertical south-eastern side and a flat base. F1005 cut Spread L1001. F1005 contained two fills, L1006 and L1007. First Fill L1006 comprised light pinkish white lime mortar. L1006 contained no finds. Upper Fill L1007 comprised dark brownish orange loose sand, gravel and rubble. L1007 contained no finds. F1005 does not correspond with any walls depicted on the historic maps (Figs. 4-7), and therefore may have been an internal wall.

F1005 was cut by Posthole F1011 (0.35m x 0.28m x 0.12m). F1011 was sub-circular with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, L1012 and L1013. The basal fill L1012 was dark orange brown firm clayey sand. L1012 contained no finds. The upper fill L1013 was light brownish white loose sandy mortar. L1013 contained no finds.

Spread L1001 (4.3m+ x 0.80m+ x 0.37m) was located immediately south-east of F1005. It extended beyond the south-western edge of the trench and was cut by F1005 to the north-west and F1008 to the south-east. It comprised very dark grey firm sandy silty clay. L1001 contained no finds.

Ditch F1008 was aligned north-east to south-west (1.85m+ x 1.40m x 0.50m). It had irregular sides and a concave base and contained two fills, L1009 and L1010. First Fill L1009 comprised light grey orange loose sand. L1009 contained late 18th to early 20th century pottery (56g), CBM (740g) and slag (200g). Upper Fill L1010 comprised mid orange brown firm silty sand and was possibly truncated towards the middle of the ditch. L1010 contained no finds.

An area of very modern disturbance (several pits) was located in the centre of the trench. This was excavated mechanically and extended to a depth of 2.5m and contained plastic teacups and crisp packets. This disturbance cut the north-western edge of the cap of Drain M1039. M1039, F1191, L1192 was not excavated due to its position immediately next to the very unstable area of modern disturbance. The cap of Drain M1039 (0.70m+ x 0.85m+) was square and comprised unfrogged red bricks (240mm x 120mm x 60mm) laid in a stretcher formation. They were bonded with lime mortar. Drain Cut F1191 was linear in

plan and contained one fill (L1192). L1192 comprised loose grey sand. This also remained unexcavated.

Pit F1037 cut the south-eastern edge of the drain, F1191. F1037 was sub-rectangular in plan and extended beyond the south-western trench edge (1.60m x 1.01m+ x 0.28m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base and contained one fill (L1038). L1038 was very dark black brown with green patches, firm sandy clay. It contained CBM (830g). This pit was located beneath a modern pit and therefore may have been truncated.

The remains of a building were located in the south-east end of the trench. Make-up layers consisted of a patchy light brownish yellow sand (L1025) under a more substantial layer of chalk (L1014). Over this was a bedding layer L1024 of light brownish yellow sand. A row of postholes F1019, F1026, F1030 and F1034 were then cut through the preparatory bedding and make-up layers, prior to the creation of the brick floor, M1003. This brick floor surface, M1003, was laid on the bedding layer F1024. It was aligned north-west to south-east (9m+ x 1.0m+ x 0.06m) and was one course deep and comprised unfrogged red bricks with lime mortar (240mm x 120mm x 60mm). Six rows of bricks were visible within the trench and were edged by a layer of bricks set on edge. Small remnants of floor surface consisting of smooth lime mortar were present. M1003 was later covered in places by Surface L1004, a thin cement floor. The floor had been cut by a modern rubbish pit at its north-west end.

Postholes F1019, F1026, F1030 and F1034 and Postpipe F1021 are listed in Table 1 below. They were situated at the edge of the surface, M1003. All four postholes contained a granite block postpad, however the granite blocks within postholes F1026 and F1019 were situated at a lower level than those within F1030 and F1034 and were not visible on the surface – alternate granite blocks were visible on the surface. The postpads were not evenly spaced and they varied slightly in shape and construction. Posthole F1019 was the only one of the four to contain a postpipe, F1021. The variation in spacing may indicate that some postpads had been repaired or re-packed in order to provide extra stability. The granite block at the base of F1034, M1047, had clearly subsided as it was laid immediately onto the natural sand substrate, L1002. All of the granite blocks displayed iron staining on their surfaces, indicating that they may have supported a metal post, despite their rough surfaces. One granite block was lifted, M1049 (DP 2). Its base displayed an arrow and the number 6 suggesting that this was number six of several blocks.

Post Holes	Fill	Dimensions	Description	Fill	Finds	Relationship
F1026	M1050	0.20m+ x 0.70m x 0.31m	Granite block	-	-	-
	L1029	1.0m x 0.70m x 0.31m	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base.	Light orange red compact rubble.	CBM (34g), Fe fragment (36g)	
	L1028			Light white pink firm quartz mortar.	-	
	L1027			Dark brown orange loose silty sand.	CBM (266g)	
F1030	M1049	0.70m x 0.46m x 0.22m	Granite block	-	-	-
	L1036	1.05m x 0.80m x	Rectangular, moderately steep sides, convex base.	Black brown loose sandy silt.	-	
	L1033	0.21m		Light pink white compact rubble.	CBM (112g)	
	L1032			Light white pink firm quartz mortar substance.		
	L1031			Light yellow brown loose silty sand.		
F1019	M1048	0.75m x 0.45m x 0.16m	Granite block	-	-	Contained Post Pipe F1021
	L1020	1.03m x 0.81m x 0.24m	Sub-rectangular, slightly rounded corners, moderately steep sides.	Light green grey clayey chalky sand. Firm.		
F1021	L1022	0.30m+ x 0.40m x 0.24m	Rectangular with rounded corners. Vertical sides. Sloped to north-east.	Firm brown silty sand.	CBM (544g), Fe Fragments (3, 1702g).	Postpipe in Posthole F1019
F1034	M1047	0.75m x 0.45m x 0.16m	Granite block	-	-	-
	L1035	0.95m x 0.77m x 0.16m	Rectangular, vertical sides. Base sloped down to north-east.	Light grey firm silty chalky sand.	CBM (1844g)	

Table 1: Postpads and postpipe associated with Brick Surface M1003. From north-west to south-east. Layers are listed from first to last.

Posthole F1016 was located beneath the chalk make-up layer (L1014) in Test Pit 1, cut into a silty layer, L1015 (0.15m x 0.14m x 0.15m). It was sub-circular with moderately steep sides which formed a cone at the base. It contained one fill, L1017 which comprised light yellow brown loose silty sand. No finds were present.

Trench 2A (Fig. 9, DP 3)

<i>Sample Section 23</i> <i>North-east end, North-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.76m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.16m	L1000	As above.
0.16m – 0.41m	L1043	Light brown grey sandy gravel. Fill of Pit F1042.
0.41m – 0.72m	L1044	Dark brown grey sandy silt. Fill of Pit F1042.
0.72m – 0.74+	L1045	Concrete lining of Drain M1069

<i>South-east end, North-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.66m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.11m	L1000	As above.
0.11m – 0.71m+	L1041	Dark red brown CBM and mortar. Fill of Pit F1042.

Description: Trench 2A was orientated north-east to south-west (6m x 2m). It contained two large modern rubbish pits (F1040 and F1042), a brick-lined drain M1069, two postholes F1063 and F1194 and a possible construction cut for a structure (F1193).

Pit F1042 extended beyond the north-eastern edge of trench 2A (4.25m+ x 2m+ x 0.70m), and is likely to have been the same feature as that marked as modern disturbance in the centre of Trench 1. F1042 contained two fills. The basal fill, L1044, comprised dark brown grey loose sandy silt. It contained a large amount of CBM, of which a sample was recovered (90g). L1044 also contained large iron fragments, one of which was recovered (1727g). L1043 was the upper fill and comprised light brown grey loose sandy gravel. L1043 contained large quantities of modern CBM, none of which was recovered. Pit F1042 was cut by a modern pit, F1040. Pit F1042 cut through the top of Drain M1069.

Posthole F1194 extended beyond the north-western edge of the trench. F1194 was circular in plan (0.22m x 0.12m+) and was not excavated. It contained a fill comprising chalk (L1195) and was very similar to Posthole F1063 located 0.5m to the east. F1063 was circular with gradually sloping sides and a concave base (0.30m x 0.30m x 0.05m). L1164 comprised chalk. It contained no finds. Both postholes were sealed by chalk layer L1071, similar to the posthole fills, indicating that the postholes could have been infilled by the deposition of L1071. L1071 was similar to L1014, Trench 1, and may have represented a levelling layer associated with the construction of the building in Trench 1. L1071 contained an iron nail (7g).

Postholes F1194 and F1063 cut L1072 (the fill of F1193). Only one edge of F1193 was in the north-eastern corner of Test Pit 3, where it cut into the natural substrate, L1002. F1193 was orientated south-east to north-west and turned 90° to align north-east to south-west. It extended beyond the test pit on all sides (1.2m+ x 1.25m+), and was cut by the drain

construction cut, F1068. F1193 may have represented the exterior corner of a structure present on the historical maps from 1840 onwards (Figs. 4-7). L1072 comprised a dark black brown compact sandy silt. F1193 was not excavated.

Drain M1069 was orientated north-east to south-west and extended beyond the south-eastern edge of the trench (2m+ x 0.80m+ x 0.13m+). The drain was not fully excavated due to the alteration in methodology (See Section 8). The construction cut of the drain (F1068) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and cut through L1071. It contained one fill, L1070. L1070 comprised a dark black brown loose sandy silt and coal ash. Drain M1069 comprised three courses of unfrogged red bricks laid on bed in a stretcher style, measuring 230mm x 115mm x 65mm. The bricks were bonded by cement mortar. One brick was retained (300g). The drain was capped by a layer of thick slate and sealed by a covering of concrete (L1045). M1069 appeared to be a continuation of Drain M1039 in Trench 1. The concrete cover L1045 of M1069 was cut by Pit F1042.

Pit F1040 extended beyond the south-western edge of Trench 2A (2.5m+ x 2m+ x 0.60m). Its fill, L1041, comprised a mid brown orange, compact CBM and mortar. A sample of CBM (95g) was recovered for analysis. The fill also contained crushed reinforced concrete indicative of a modern date, probably associated with the recent demolition.

Trench 2B (Fig. 10, DP 4)

<i>Sample Section 28</i> <i>North-east end, South-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.56m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.26m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.26m – 0.45m	L1114	Light brown sandy silt.
0.45m – 0.57m	L1113	Dark grey silt.
0.57m – 1.15m	L1112	Black silty organic layer. Possible alluvium
1.15m+	L1002	Natural sands. As above.

<i>Sample Section 29</i> <i>South-east end, South-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 8.93m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.26m	L1000	As above.
0.26m – 0.60m	L1115	Dark grey brown silty sand layer.
0.60m – 0.80m+	L1112	Black silty organic layer.

Description: Trench 2B was orientated north-east to south-west (18m x 1.88m) and was waterlogged. It contained a linear (F1077), 14 postholes (with the timber posts preserved), a wall M1102, a drain F1103 and a silty organic layer (L1112). None of the features in Trench 2B were excavated (see Methodology above).

Linear F1077 was located in the north-eastern end of the trench and was cut into the natural sand (L1002). F1077 was aligned north-west to south-east (1.88m+ x 0.70m). It contained L1078 which comprised a black firm silty organic material. L1078 was very similar to L1112, present across the whole of the trench, and may have been the same as L1112.

Eleven postholes forming three groups, comprising two sets of four and one set of three, were located along the south-eastern edge of the trench (Table 2). The waterlogged

conditions of the trench resulted in the preservation of the wooden posts within all 11 postholes. The three groups were aligned north north-east to south south-west. The most northerly group comprised three postholes (F1079, F1081 and F1083). The next group was located 2.6m to the south and comprised four postholes (F1085, F1087, F1089, F1091). The final group was situated 2.8m south of the central group and comprised F1093, F095, F1097 and F1099. The posts in the central group were a much lighter colour than those in the two outer groups, perhaps indicative of different preservation conditions towards the centre of the trench.

Posthole	Post	Dimensions	Description	Fill
F1079	L1080	0.12m x 0.12m	Circular	Dark orange brown crumbly decaying wood.
F1081	L1082	0.11m+ x 0.12m	Circular	Dark orange brown crumbly decaying wood.
F1083	L1084	0.13m x 0.11m	Oval	Dark orange brown crumbly decaying wood.
F1085	L1086	0.15m x 0.13m	Oval	Light grey brown decaying wood.
F1087	L1088	0.10m+ x 0.14m	Oval?	Light grey brown decaying wood.
F1089	L1090	0.14m x 0.12m	Oval	Light grey brown decaying wood.
F1091	L1092	0.12m x 0.12m	Circular	Light grey brown decaying wood.
F1093	L1094	0.13m x 0.13m	Circular	Dark orange brown crumbly decaying wood.
F1095	L1096	0.14m x 0.14m	Circular	Dark orange brown crumbly decaying wood.
F1097	L1098	0.13m x 0.11m	Oval	Dark orange brown crumbly decaying wood.
F1099	L1100	0.10m x 0.09m	Circular	Dark orange brown crumbly decaying wood.

Table 2: Postholes along south-eastern edge Trench 2B

Wall M1102 was located towards the south-western end of Trench 2B. It extended beyond the south-eastern edge of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east (1.70m+ x 0.17m x 0.13m). The wall comprised unfrogged red bricks (280mm x 170mm x 60mm) bonded with cement mortar. Two courses remained and formed a stretcher bond. The foundation, L1116, consisted of a three layers of slate. A layer of wood (L1117), possibly one timber, was laid beneath L1116. It was not possible to identify the type of wood as the feature was not excavated. M1102 may have been related to the walls present along the eastern boundary of the site, as it follows a similar alignment (Fig. 2).

Drain F1103 was located along the south-western edge of Wall M1102 (1.80m+ x 0.37m x 0.34m). Another branch of the drain or a later drain ran north-east to south-west and cut across the line of Wall M1102. The drain cut, F1103, was had steep sides and a flatish base. The basal fill, L1104, was rounded gravel to aid drainage. The upper fill, L1118, comprised a thin accumulation of very dark grey loose sandy silt.

Pit F1119 cut through the top of Drain F1103 and Wall M1102 (4.54 x 1.88m+ x 0.62m). It contained one fill comprising a mid red brown friable silty sand with a large amount of CBM. This pit probably represents the demolition of the structure formed by M1102.

A group of three postholes (F1105, F1107, F1109) were situated in the south-western corner of the trench (Table 3). They were located immediately next to each other. Posthole F1109 extended beyond the north-western trench edge. The wooden posts were preserved within the postholes.

Posthole	Post	Dimensions	Description	Fill
F1105	L1106	0.15m x 0.15m	Circular	Light orange brown wood.
F1107	L1108	0.15m x 0.15m	Circular	Light orange brown wood.
F1109	L1110	0.10m+ x 0.13m	Circular	Dark orange brown wood.

Table 3: Postholes in south-west corner Trench 2B

Trench 3 (Fig. 10, DP 5)

<i>Sample Section 38</i> <i>North-west end, South-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.35m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.19m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.19m – 0.34m	L1173	Mid grey orange sand and gravel, possible levelling layer.
0.34m – 0.56m	L1174	Very dark brown silty clay.
0.56m+	L1175	Black silty organic layer.

<i>Sample Section 39</i> <i>South-east end, South-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.30m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.18m	L1000	As above.
0.18m – 0.21m	L1176	Black gravelly ashy deposit.
0.21m – 0.41m+	L1177	Dark brown silty sandy demolition material.

Description: Trench 3 was orientated north-west to south-east (31m x 1.88m). Five concrete footings (L1141, L1142, L1143, L1144, L1145) were situated in the north-western end of the trench on an east to west alignment. L1146, also a concrete footing, was situated at the north-western end of the trench on a north to west alignment. A brick wall (M1139) and an associated concrete surface (L1140) were located in the centre of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. A concrete surface (L1138) was situated to the east of M1139. Wall M1137 was located in the south-eastern end of the trench and may have marked the edge of the quay channel (F1062).

Five concrete footings on a roughly east to west alignment were located in the north-western end of the trench (Table 4). They all extended beyond the north-eastern edge of the trench. L1141 extended into Trench 4. Two of the footings (L1144 and L1145) terminated in the north-western end of the trench, representing the western extent of the foundations. A north to south aligned footing (L1146) crossed L1144 and L1145 1m from their termini. These were probably building foundations, sleeper walls for a raised granary floor or an under floor flue system.

Foundation	Dimensions	Description	Fill
L1141	11m+ x 0.5m	Linear. East to west.	Grey concrete.
L1142	7m+ x 0.5m+	Linear. East to west.	Grey concrete.
L1143	6.5m+ x 0.75m	Linear. East to west.	Grey concrete.
L1144	6m+ x 0.5m	Linear. East to west.	Grey concrete.
L1145	6m+ x 0.5m	Linear. East to west.	Grey concrete.
L1146	3.5m+ x 0.5m	Linear. N/S.	Grey concrete.

Table 4: Concrete footings in north-western edge Trench 3

Foundation L1140 and Wall M1139 and were situated parallel to the most easterly concrete footing (L1141). Surface L1140 (4.8m+ x 0.70m) comprised grey concrete similar to that of the aforementioned footings. The edge of the surface was marked by a sudden turn from to the north-east to south-west at its easterly edge. Wall M1139 (0.70m+ x 0.85m) comprised unfrogged red bricks (270mm x 170mm x 60mm), one course of which was visible. M1139 was cut into silty clay layer L1189. They were in stretcher formation and bonded with cement mortar. This corresponded with the edge of the foundation. Foundation L1140 and Wall M1139 could represent the foundations for a concrete wall with an exterior face of brick.

Concrete layer L1138 was cut into L1189, and was orientated north to south (1.88m+ x 0.9m). It was grey concrete identical to that of the footings and Foundation L1140.

Wall M1137 was cut into L1189. M1137 was aligned north north-east to south south-west and comprised three rows of bricks, with at least two courses (1.88m+ x 0.40m). The rows of bricks were laid in a narrow step formation. The most easterly rows were laid on edge as headers and overlapped each other, while the most westerly row was positioned on bed in a stretcher formation. All the bricks were unfrogged red and bonded with cement mortar. The deposits east of the wall (M1137) were mechanically excavated to a depth of 2.5m, and consisted of rubble. The natural substrate was not reached. The wall may have represented the westerly extent of the quay channel (F1062), however the historic maps (Figs. 4-7) indicate that a long and narrow building was located in this area. Perhaps the channel was originally wider and partially infilled to accommodate a building.

Trench 4 (Fig. 11, DP 6)

<i>Sample Section 33</i> <i>North-east end, South-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.20m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.43m+	L1133	Surface material. Dark grey silty sand demolition layer.

<i>Sample Section 34</i> <i>South-west end, South-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 8.51m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.06m	L1134	Surface material. Dark grey silty sand and gravel.
0.06m-0.42m+	L1135	Make-up layer. Dark grey silty sand.
0.10m-0.25m+	L1136	Make-up layer. Red brown sandy silt

Description: Trench 4 was orientated north-east to south-west (42m x 1.88m). It contained a concrete footing (L1104) also located in Trench 3, one wall (M1184) and a concrete

surface (L1183). A metalled track (F1121) probably represents the original yard surface. A modern drain (F1178, M1180) was located at the southern end of the

Concrete Footing L1141 continued from Trench 3 into the north-eastern end of Trench 4. Immediately south and on the same alignment, concrete footing L1190 (2m+ x 0.75m) was situated overlapping another concrete footing, L1186 (2m+ x 0.50+). Layer L1185, a firm black silt, was situated to the south of the footings.

Modern Wall M1184 was situated 8.4m south of the north-eastern end of the trench. M1184 was aligned north to south (4.7m+ x 0.27m). It comprised frogged red bricks (220mm x 105mm) in flemish bond with concrete bonding. Wall M1184 may correspond to the line marking the edge of the footpath leading to the footbridge on the 1927 OS Map (Fig. 7).

Wall M1184 was cut by a concrete surface (L1183), which dates the surface to the modern period. L1183 was aligned north-west to south-east (4.7m x 1.88m+) and extended beyond the trench edges. Surface L1183 also lay above, or cut through, the metalled surface (L1123). Surface L1123 was composed of layers of compacted gravel and stone chippings. It represented the yard surface or trackway adjacent to the quay and it was located across the majority of the south-western half of the trench. It was cut by a modern drain (F1178, M1180).

Drain F1178 was aligned east to west and turned at a 90° angle 0.3m from the south-western trench edge to follow a north to south alignment (3.65m+ x 0.65m). It contained one fill, L1179, which comprised black firm sandy silt. L1179 contained a large quantity of waste material, including CBM, metal fragments and glass. Drain F1178 was not excavated. Manhole M1180 comprised modern grey chamfered bricks (115mm x 115mm) surrounding a metal grate. Drain F1178 was cut into a black firm silt layer (L1181), which was very similar to the black layer (L1112) present in the base of Trench 2B. The relationship between the silt layer (L1181) and the metalled surface on the other side of the drain (F1178) was unclear.

Trench 5A (Fig. 8, DP 7)

It was not possible to hand clean or record Trench 5A after the mechanical excavation because of a high level of hydrocarbon contamination. However, two rows of preserved timber posts were noted. The northern row crossed the trench on an east to west alignment and was composed of small and rounded posts. The southern row was aligned more north-east to south-west were two parallel rows of postholes that still contained timber posts. With the mechanical excavator one timber was recovered from each row. The post from the most northerly line (T1187) was rounded and measured 0.28m x 0.12m x 0.03m, while the post from the southern line (T1188) was squared and measured 0.48m x 0.21m x 0.18m.

Trench 5B

It was not possible to excavate Trench 5B due to the presence of large spoil heaps in the south-eastern corner of the site.

Trench 6A (Fig. 11, DP 8)

<i>Sample Section 37</i> <i>North-west end, North-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.35m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.18m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.18m-0.29m	L1169	Grey white firm chalk. Poss. Levelling layer across site. See Trenches 1 and 2A.
0.29m-0.39m	L1170	Mid yellow orange compact sand and gravel. Make-up layer.
0.39m-0.59m	L1171	Green black mixed chalk, gravel silty clay demolition layer.
0.59m-0.78m+	L1172	Green grey firm clay.

<i>Sample Section 32</i> <i>South-east end, North-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.30m AOD</i>		
0.00m-0.18m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.18m-0.41m	L1122	Very dark grey friable sandy silt.
0.41m-0.47m	L1123	Black compact silty clay.
0.47m-0.52m	L1124	Surface. Dark orange yellow firm silty clay gravel.
0.52m-0.62m	L1125	Surface. Dark grey moderately firm silty sandy gravel.
0.62m-0.66m	L1126	Make-up. Blue grey firm silty sandy clay.
0.66m-0.73m	L1127	Make-up. Dark grey compact silty clay.
0.73m-0.77m	L1128	Make-up. Dark blue grey compact silty clay.
0.77m-0.89m	L1129	Make-up. Mid brown yellow moderately firm clay sand.
0.89m-1.01m	L1130	Make-up. Mid green grey compact silty clay.
1.01m-1.11+m	L1132	Very dark grey moderately firm silt.

Description: Trench 6A was orientated north-west to south-east (25m x 1.88m). The north-western end was waterlogged. Two parallel rows of postholes were present and aligned east to west. Two large postpads (F1151 and F1149) possibly represented a structure. A Victorian drain (F1147) was aligned north-west in the centre of the trench and marked the edge of the metalled track or quay surface (F1123). F1123 was present for 11.7m to the south-eastern edge of the trench.

Two broadly parallel rows of postholes were present in the north-western end of the trench (Tables 5 & 6). All of the postholes contained the remains of the original wooden posts. The postholes which formed the northern row varied in size and shape, though they contained a similar fill and will therefore be considered together.

Posthole	Post	Dimensions	Description	Fill
F1157	L1158	0.45m x 0.25m	Oval.	Dark grey loose silty sand.
F1161	L1162	0.20m x 0.10m	Oval	Ditto
F1163	L1164	0.15m x 0.15m	Square.	Ditto
F1165	L1166	0.75m x 0.50m	Oval	Ditto
F1167	L1168	0.20m x 0.20m	Circular	Ditto

Table 5: Northern row of east to west aligned postholes, Trench 6A

Posthole	Post	Dimensions	Description	Fill
F1153	L1154	0.20m x 0.15m	Rectangular.	Dark grey loose silty sand.
F1155	L1156	0.35m x 0.25m	Rectangular.	Ditto
F1159	L1160	0.50m x 0.25m	Rectangular.	Ditto

Table 6: Southern row of east to west aligned postholes, Trench 6A

Two large stone postpads were present on a similar alignment to the rows of postholes (F1149 and F1151) (Table 7). These do not correspond with the building depicted on the historic maps in this area (Figs. 4-7).

Posthole	Postpad	Dimensions	Description	Fill
F1149	L1150	1m+ x 0.6m+	Rectangular with rounded corners.	Grey green firm clay.
F1151	L1152	1m x 0.85m	Ditto	Ditto

Table 7: Two large postpads Trench 6A

A Victorian drain, F1147, ran a north to south alignment (1.88m+ x 0.28m) through the centre of the trench. It contained a dark brown firm sandy silt fill (L1148). F1147 was located at the western edge of the metalled track or quay surface, F1123.

F1123 was present in Trenches 4 and 6a (18.5m+ x 8.5m+ x 0.68m). A sondage was excavated through its western edge in Trench 6A. Its fills are described in the second trench description table above. Layers L1131, L1130, L1129, L1128, L1127 and L1126 comprise make up layers in order to provide a stable base for the surface. Layer L1125 is likely to have been the first surface, as it contained a high degree of compact rounded pebbles. Layer L1124 was a maintenance and resurface layer. Its upper fill, L1123, comprised black silty clay and was probably formed by surface build up during the final use of the quay. No finds were present in any of the fills. The eastern edge of the surface extended beyond the trench but not as far as Trench 6B, as it was not present in 6B. The make-up deposits sat on a layer of firm black silt L1132, seen elsewhere (Trench 2B, L1112, and Trench 4, L1181)

Trench 6B (Fig. 12, DP 9)

<i>Sample Section 14</i> <i>North-west end, South-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 8.39m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.11m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.11m-0.0.49m	L1058	Dark grey brown firm clay silt. Fill of Channel F1062.
0.49m-0.66m	L1059	Dark brown grey firm clay silt. Fill of Channel F1062.
0.66m-1.82m+	L1060	Dark brown grey firm clay sandy silt. Fill of Channel F1062.

<i>Sample Section 14</i> <i>North-east end, South-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 8.75m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.14m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.14m-0.37m	L1052	Very pale grey friable sandy cement. Upper fill of Channel F1062.
0.37m-0.50m	L1053	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt. Fill of Channel F1062.
0.50m-1.16m+	L1067	Very dark grey brown firm, waterlogged sandy silt. Fill of Channel F1062.

Description: Trench 6B was orientated north-west to south-east (16.5m x 1.88m). It contained the backfilled remains of the canal channel, F1062, and a modern pit, F1065.

The upper fills of Channel F1062 (Table 8) were present in, and extended across the trench. The edges of the channel were not present, despite the trench location targeting the edges of the channel shown on historical maps. The base of F1062 was not reached due to its considerable depth. The layers present in the quay indicated that it was deliberately backfilled (tip lines were present, Fig. 12). L1053, the penultimate layer within the backfill sequence, sealed Pit F1065, which cut into the earlier layers of channel backfill. This and its silty sand composition would suggest that L1053 was a naturally accumulated layer as a result of surface run-off. It is thought that L1052 represented a final levelling of the depression created by the backfilled channel with cement.

Feature	Layer	Dimensions	Description	Fill	Finds
F1062	L1075	16.5m+ x 1.88m+ x	Channel. No shape or cut description available as was not found during excavation.	Dark brown grey firm sandy silt. Waterlogged.	-
	L1067	1.39m+		Very dark grey brown firm sandy silt.	-
	L1060			Dark brown grey firm clay sandy silt.	Late 18 th century+ pot (42, 622g), CBM (2006g), Clay pipe stem (1, 3g), glass (23, 654g), slate (6, 280g), Fe fragments (11, 682g), leather shoe (8, 438g), leather belt (154g).
	L1059			Dark brown grey firm clay silt.	Mid 18 th -early 20 th century pot (2, 10g), CBM (404g), glass (9, 250g), clay pipe stem (1, 4g).
	L1058			Dark grey brown firm clay silt.	-
	L1061			Dark grey brown with chalk lenses. Firm clay silt.	-
	L1057			Very dark red brown moderately loose silty coarse sand and cinders.	-
	L1056			Dark grey brown firm clay silt.	-
	L1054			Mixed very dark grey brown silty sand and mid yellow grey brown silty sand and dark orange brown silty sand. Moderately firm.	-
	L1055			Dark grey brown moderately loose silty sand.	-
	L1053			Dark brown grey friable silty sand.	-
	L1052			Very pale grey friable sandy cement.	-

Table 8: Layers within Channel F1062, Trench 6A. From lowest to highest within fill matrix.

Pit F1065 extended beyond the north-eastern and south-western edges of the trench (1.85m+ x 7.62m x 1.22m+). The base of the pit was not excavated due to its depth. It has moderately steep sides and contained one fill, L1066. L1066 comprised mid orange red bricks and mortar. It is possible that Fill L1066 is actually a backfill within a reduced width re-cut channel.

Kiln/Oven M1196 (Fig. 14, DP10)

A domed brick constructed kiln/oven, M1196, was situated in the bank forming the south-eastern border (1.76m x 1.60m+ x 0.48m+ (length x width x height)). It was made of handmade unfrogged red bricks measuring 235mm x 110mm x 65mm (9 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 2 1/2") and bonded with lime mortar (L1197). Its top had been damaged by recent activity. It was covered in vegetation and had been almost completely infilled. The lower bricks had been undermined due to the natural erosion of the bank and were propped up by a concrete slab (not removed). The kiln/oven is situated within an earth bank beneath a brick and flint boundary wall shown on the historic maps from 1840 onward. The feature was not excavated, nor was a sample of the bricks and mortar taken as this would have damaged the structure prior to any future investigation. No flue was identified, although the concrete block may conceal an opening. The observed upper part of the interior was not lined and did not display evidence of high temperatures. It is possible that the kiln/oven predates the industrial remains located within the trenches, as the bricks are possibly 18th century and the 19th century boundary wall had been constructed over it. Equally, it may be associated with the documented malhouses as ovens are needed in the germination process. The location of the kiln just 7.5m south-east of the malhouse flats bordering the site could be significant. No other similar features were found along the bank, or within the site, but some could be buried within the bank beneath the brick and flint boundary wall.

Trench 7

No archaeological features or finds were present

Trench 8 (Fig. 13, DP 11)

<i>Sample Section 40</i> <i>North-east end, North-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Demolition Layer. Mid brownish grey silty sand with patches of light yellowish brown sandy clay patches, frequent CBM, mortar fragments, rounded pebbles
0.20 – 0.50m+	L2001	Sand Natural. Pale yellow sand with patches of a mid yellow sand and patches of gravel throughout

<i>Sample Section 40</i> <i>South-west end, North-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 9.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.51m	L2000	Demolition Layer. As above.
0.51 – 0.91m	L2014	Layer. Dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate rounded stones, angular gravel and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained 17 th / 18 th C pottery (202g), CBM (136g), animal bone (508g) and clay pipe (4g)
0.91 – 1.11m	L2015	Organic Layer. Dark brownish black humic silt with occasional angular gravel and charcoal flecks. It contained 13 th – 15 th C pottery (8g) and animal bone (24g)
1.11 – 1.21m+	L2001	Sand Natural. As above

Description: Four Pits (F2006, F2008, F2010 and F2027), a canine burial (F2012), a ditch (F1016) and eleven postholes (F2002, F2004, F2019, F2021, F2023, F2025, F2029, F2031, F2033, F2035 and F2037) were present in Trench 8.

Posthole F2037 (0.25m x 0.20m x 0.15m) was located at the north-eastern end of Trench 8 (Fig 13). It was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2038 was a mid brown sandy silt with mortar flecks. CBM was present.

Pit F2027 (1.0m x 0.94m x 0.18m) was rectangular in plan. It had vertical sides and a flattish base (Fig 13). Its fill, L2028 was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with light yellow redeposited sand. It had occasional small chalk fragments and medium rounded stones. Animal bone (14g), CBM (30g) and concrete were present. Four postholes, tabulated below, were identified in the base of F2027 (DP12).

Posthole	Post	Dimensions	Description	Fill
F2029	L2030	0.20m x 0.19m	Circular	Light greyish brown sandy silt
F2031	L2032	0.24m x 0.19m	Circular	Ditto
F2033	L2034	0.20m x 0.14m	Circular	Ditto
F2035	L2036	0.20m x 0.19m	Circular	Ditto

Table 9: Postholes within Pit F2027

Pit F2010 (1.0m x 0.70m x 0.16m) was rectangular in plan. It had vertical sides and a flattish base (Fig 13). Its fill, L2011, was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small chalk fragments and medium angular stones. Residual 13th – 15th century pottery (4g), animal bone (34g) and CBM (128g) were present. Four post holes, tabulated below, were identified in the base of F2010 (DP13). F2010 cut Canine Burial F2012.

Posthole	Post	Dimensions	Description	Fill
F2019	L2020	0.20m x 0.19m	Circular	Mid reddish brown sand silt, waterlogged timber
F2021	L2022	0.20m x 0.12m	Circular	Ditto
F2023	L2024	0.16m x 0.15m	Oval	Ditto
F2025	L2026	0.17m x 0.12m	Circular	Ditto

Table 10: Postholes within Pit F2010

Canine Burial F2012 (1.40m x 0.46m x 0.10m) was sub rectangular in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (Fig 13). Its fill (L2013) was a mid blackish grey silty sand. F2012 contained an articulated canine skeleton (DP14). Late 15th – 16th/17th century pottery (4g) and animal bone (144g) were present. F2012 was cut by F2010.

Posthole F2002 (0.55m x 0.54m x 0.04m) was sub square in plan with irregular sides and a concave base (Fig 13). Its fill, L2003 was a mixed mid orange brown and dark blackish grey silt with frequent mortar, chalk fragments and occasional CBM flecks. No finds were present.

Ditch F2016 (>0.70m x 2.15m x 0.44m) was linear in plan, aligned NW-SE (Fig 13). It had irregular sides and a flattish base (DP15). Its basal fill, L2017, was a dark greyish black sandy silt with occasional angular gravel. Its upper fill F2018 was a mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional angular gravel. It contained CBM (150g), animal bone (10g) and glass (24g).

Posthole F2004 (0.41m x 0.39m x 0.09m) was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base (Fig 13). Its fill L2005 was a mix of light yellowish grey mortar and dark brownish grey silt. Modern pottery (6g) and an iron nail were present.

Pit F2006 (0.76m x 0.95m x 0.20m) was subcircular in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base (Fig 13). Its fill, L2007, was a mixed mid greenish grey silty mortar, dark brownish grey sandy silt with patches of mid brownish yellow sandy silt and fragments of CBM throughout. No finds were present. F2006 was cut by F2008.

Pit F2008 (0.73m x 0.53m x 0.22m) was square in plan with vertical sides and a flattish base (Fig 13). Its fill, L2009, was a mid greenish grey silt with patches of light yellowish brown mortar and fragments of CBM throughout. No finds were present. F2008 cut F2006.

Timber and Masonry

Timber posts and worked stone disturbed during the decontamination was recorded. As none of the pieces were *in situ* their identity and function on this site were difficult to ascertain. The substantial timber posts (DP 16) possibly relate to the structure of the quay itself while the large pieces of the stone may be the remains of a former building (DP17).

Trench 9

No archaeological features or finds were present

Trench 10

No archaeological features or finds were present

10 CONFIDENCE RATING

10.1 The identification of features was inhibited in Trench 5A by extensive hydrocarbon contamination. A schematic plan of the trench was recorded during mechanical excavation

however no further investigation was possible. The identification of features was inhibited in Trench 6B by the extensive depth of the quay and the surrounding unstable soil heaps. It was therefore not possible to widen and step the trench in order to reach the base. In the other trenches it is not felt that any factors inhibited the identification of archaeological finds and features.

10.2 Due to the decontamination exercise which occurred between Phases I and II of the evaluation the majority of the trenches excavated during Phase II were truncated. No archaeology was present in Trenches 7, 9 and 10. In Trench 8 it is not felt that any factors inhibited the identification of archaeological finds and features.

11 DEPOSIT MODEL

11.1 The deposit model varied considerably, the majority of deposits were the result of demolition and site alteration. Layer L1000 was present across the majority of the site and varied in depth between 0.11m and 0.30m at its extremes. It averaged out at around 0.18m deep. L1000 comprised mid orange brown loose sand and is likely to have represented a levelling layer. L1000 was not present across Trench 4. A layer of demolition, L1133, was present in Trench 4 overlying archaeological features to a depth of 0.43m+ in the north-eastern end. L1133 was not present in the south-western end of Trench 4, though a layer of naturally accumulated silty sand, L1134, to a depth of 0.00m-0.06m overlay a similar naturally accumulated layer of silty sand, L1135, which was at least 0.36m deep. This was situated close to the river and at one of the lowest points on site suggesting that it may have been a combination of possible flood deposit or surface run-off downslope. Trench 2A was disturbed by two modern pits and no natural soil deposits were encountered.

11.2 Trench 2B, situated on the eastern side of the channel, contained L1114, below L1000. L1114 comprised light brown sandy silt and was 0.19m deep. Inclusions of CBM and chalk indicate that this may represent a dumped deposit. Layer L1113 was situated beneath L1114 and comprised dark grey silt, 0.12m deep. The silty composition and dark colouring of this material may indicate that it was the result of channel dredging in order to maintain navigability or alluvium. Layer L1112 was located beneath L1114 and above the natural substrate, L1002. L1112 was a black silty organic layer 0.58m deep. The majority of the archaeological features were cut into this layer. L1112 may also have represented dredging or flooding at the side of the channel. Layer L1115 was located in the south-western end of Trench 2B beneath L1000 and above L1112. L1115 comprised dark grey brown silty sand which contained CBM and gravel and was 0.37m deep.

11.3 Within Trench 8, it appeared that the deposits encountered represent a similarity with those seen in Trench 2B. A layer of modern demolition (L2000) which ranged in depth from 0.20m to 0.52m comprised a mid brownish grey silty sand with patches of light yellowish brown sandy clay patches, very frequent CBM, mortar fragments, rounded pebbles. Layer L2014 was situated beneath L2000 and was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate rounded stones, angular gravel and occasional charcoal flecks. It was 0.44m thick and is the same as L1113 identified during Phase I (Trench 2B). Below L2014, a black organic silt layer was identified (L1015). It was 0.16m thick and was directly above the natural substrate (L2001) (DP18). Although L2015 displays the same characteristics as L1112, it is earlier than L1112 due to the presence of Ditch F2016 (Same as F1177, Trench 2B). It is possible that L2015 represents an earlier period of dredging or flooding prior to F2016 being excavated.

11.4 The natural substrate, L1002, was not reached in any of the following trenches due to the appearance of archaeological features. Therefore only a partial deposit model exists. Trench 3 comprised L1000 throughout to a depth of around 0.19m. Layer L1173 was present beneath L1000, in the north-western end of the trench to a depth of 0.15m. It comprised mid grey orange sand and may have been an earlier levelling or make-up layer. L1174 comprised very dark brown silty clay and was 0.22m deep. L1174 was very similar to (1015) in Trench 1 and (1113) in Trench 2B, though it is unlikely to have been the result of dredging. Layer L1175 was situated beneath L1174. This was similar to L1112 in Trench 2B, as it was a black silty organic layer. The presence of this layer in the western part of the site may support the notion of inundation, however this is tenuous. The very south-eastern end of Trench 3 was disturbed by a structure or the channel. The deposit model is taken from the closest point to the end possible. The deposit model differs at this end of the trench. A modern layer, L1176, of black gravely ashy material was present at a depth of 0.03m. This overlay L1177, a dark brown silty sand.

11.5 The south-eastern end of Trench 6A comprised L1000. Beneath which was L1122, a demolition layer possibly related to the disuse of the quay and its associated structures. L1122 was 0.34m deep. The subsequent layers within the south-eastern end of Trench 6A comprised the layers of F1121. F1121 was cut into Layer L1132. L1132 comprised very dark grey silt similar to L1113 and L1015. The north-western end of Trench 6A differed to the south-eastern end. Layer L1000 was present to a depth of 0.18m, beneath which a chalk layer, L1169, was present to a depth of 0.11m. L1169 was very similar in composition to L1014, Trench 1 and may have represented a bedding or levelling layer. L1170 was situated beneath L1170 at a depth of 0.29m – 0.39m. L1170 comprised yellow sand and gravel similar to that in the north-western end of Trench 3 (L1173). L1171 comprised green black mixed demolition and waste material at a depth of 0.39m – 0.59m, reinforcing the suggesting that the layer above was a levelling layer. L1172 comprised green grey clay and was present at a depth of 0.59m – 0.78m+; the archaeological features recorded within this trench were cut into L1172.

11.6 Trench 6B comprised Layer L1000, beneath which the layers of the backfilled channel, F1062, were present (see section 9.8).

12 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

Trench	Feature	Layer	Feature Type	Spot Date
1	M1003	L1004	Surface	-
	F1005	L1006	Foundation Trench	-
		L1007		
	F1008	L1009	Ditch	Late 18 th – Early 20 th century
		L1010		-
	F1011	L1012	Posthole	-
		L1013		
	-	L1014	Chalk bedding layer	-
	F1016	L1017	Posthole	-
	F1019	L1020	Postpad	-
	F1021	L1022	Postpipe	-
		M1047	Granite block	
	F1026	L1027	Postpad	-

	F1030	L1028	Granite block	
		L1029		
		M1050		
		L1031		
		L1032		
	F1034	L1033	Granite block	
		M1049		
		L1035		
	M1048	Granite block		
	F1037	L1038	Pit	
F1191	L1192	Drain	-	
	M1039			
2A	F1040	L1041	Pit	Modern
	F1042	L1043	Pit	Modern
		L1044		
	F1063	L1064	Posthole	-
	F1068	M1069	Drain	-
		L1070		
F1194	L1195	Posthole	-	
2B	F1077	L1078	Linear	-
	F1079	L1080	Posthole	-
	F1081	L1082	Posthole	-
	F1083	L1084	Posthole	-
	F1085	L1086	Posthole	-
	F1087	L1088	Posthole	-
	F1089	L1090	Posthole	-
	F1091	L1092	Posthole	-
	F1093	L1094	Posthole	-
	F1095	L1096	Posthole	-
	F1097	L1098	Posthole	-
	F1099	L1100	Posthole	-
	M1102	-	Wall	Modern
	F1103	L1104	Drain	Modern
	F1105	L1106	Posthole	-
	F1107	L1108	Posthole	-
	F1109	L1110	Posthole	-
3	M1137		Stepped wall	Modern
	-	L1138	Surface	Modern
	M1139	-	Wall	Modern
	-	L1140	Surface	Modern
	-	L1141	Concrete footing	Modern
	-	L1142	Concrete footing	Modern
	-	L1143	Concrete footing	Modern
	-	L1144	Concrete footing	Modern
	-	L1145	Concrete footing	Modern
	-	L1146	Concrete	Modern

			footing	
4	F1178	L1179	Drain	20 th century
		M1180		
	-	L1183	Concrete footing	Modern
	M1184	-	Wall	Modern
	-	L1186	Concrete footing	Modern
	-	L1190	Concrete footing	Modern
5A	-	T1187	Timber	-
	-	T1188	Timber	-
6A	F1121	L1123	Metalled surface. Quay surface	-
		L1124		
		L1125		
		L1126		
		L1127		
		L1128		
		L1129		
		L1130		
		L1131		
	F1147	L1148	Drain	Modern
	F1149	L1150	Postpad	-
	F1151	L1152	Postpad	-
	F1153	L1154	Posthole	-
	F1155	L1156	Posthole	-
	F1157	L1158	Posthole	-
	F1159	L1160	Posthole	-
	F1161	L1162	Posthole	-
	F1163	L1164	Posthole	-
	F1165	L1166	Posthole	-
	F1167	L1168	Posthole	-
6B	F1065	L1066	Pit	Modern
8	F2002	L2003	Posthole	
	F2004	L2005	Posthole	Modern
	F2006	L2007	Pit	
	F2008	L2009	Pit	
	F2010	L2011	Pit	Res 13 th - 15 th C
	F2012	L2013	Pit	L15–16 th /17 th C
		L2018	Ditch	-
		L2017		
	F2019	L2020	Posthole	-
	F2021	L2022	Posthole	-
	F2023	L2024	Posthole	-
	F2025	L2026	Posthole	-
	F2027	L2028	Pit	
	F2029	L2030	Posthole	-
	F2031	L2032	Posthole	-
	F2033	L2034	Posthole	-
	F2035	L2036	Posthole	-
	F2037	L2038	Posthole	

12.1 The majority of the archaeological features were of early to late modern date (Table 9). The main aims of the brief were achieved as the nature, location, character, condition and significance of the archaeology was assessed. Two sets of parallel rows of postholes were present in the south-western corner (Trenches 5A and 6A). The majority of the postholes contained preserved wooden posts due to their waterlogged conditions. These may have represented an entrance to the site, or reinforcement of the canal bank. The substantial quay surface or track (F1123) was present in Trenches 6A and 4 in a good state of preservation. Several buildings and possible buildings were present in many of the trenches (1, 2A, 2B, 3 and 4). The majority of the walls correspond to those depicted in the historical maps (Figs. 4-7). Three groups of postholes each group aligned north to south, were present in a line along the south-eastern edge of Trench 2B. It is unclear what type of structure they would have represented, further excavation may enable a better understanding of this area of the site. The quay channel was identified in Trench 6B, but the edges were not found. It is possible that F1066 represented a backfilled narrow re-cut of the canal, clearly shown on the photograph of the site taken in 1906 (Plate 1) Further excavation around the edges of Trench 6B will provide a better overview of the width and sides of the original channel. Surface M1003, Trench 1, may have originally been part of the malthouse flats structure along the north-eastern boundary; the post bases discovered aligned with the columns present in the basement of the malthouse flats. The malthouse flats displayed a date of 1842. The building was constructed by Patrick Stead, the owner of the malthouse complex. Kiln/Oven M1196 was not located within a trench, but was found along the south-eastern boundary within an overgrown bank. The situation of the structure below a post-medieval wall suggests the M1196 was an earlier structure. The wall along the south-eastern boundary marked the boundary of the malthouse agents house, located immediately east of the malthouse flats.

12.2 Phase II of the evaluation revealed a series of modern postholes and pits which may be associated with later activity on the site relating to the maltings. Two further posthole groupings (Trench 8) similar to those uncovered within Trench 2B were identified in the base of two rectangular pits (F2010 and F2027). These postholes were also waterlogged and contained preserved wooden posts. A Ditch (F2016) was also revealed and identified as the continuation of F1177 from Trench 2B.

Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

12.3 All of the archaeological features were of post-medieval or modern date. The desk-based assessment predicted a high potential for features of this date. The methodology of the evaluation altered from excavation of features to an assessment of preservation, which comprised recording but not excavating the features. Therefore it was not possible to excavate below the most recent archaeological horizons. As such no earlier features were identified. As stated in Section 12.1 the majority of the structures present corresponded with those depicted on the historic maps (Figs. 4-7).

Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

12.4 Ditch F1008, Trench 1, was aligned north-east to south-west and followed the slope of the land, indicating that it was used for drainage. The modern finds contained within its first fill, L1009, indicate that it may have been contemporary with the channel (F1062), and therefore may have drained into F1062. The presence of Drain F1103 surrounding Wall M1102, Trench 2, indicated that the site was prone to flooding or standing water. The presence of silty organic layers within Trenches 2B, 3 and 6A also suggest the site had been flooded, though there is no documentary evidence to support this. Alternatively the

silty layers may represent channel dredging events in order to maintain depth and width. Deposits above the natural substrate (L1002) were noticeably thicker in the more southerly trenches. The site sloped down to the south, towards the canal and river.

Preservation of the archaeology

12.5 The majority of the archaeological features were well preserved, though most displayed varying degrees of modern truncation. Several large waste pits had destroyed parts of structures, particularly in Trenches 1 and 2A. Waterlogged conditions in all trenches, except Trench 1, led to the preservation of original posts within postholes. Trench 5A had a high degree of hydrocarbon contamination. This had not affected the preservation of archaeological features; the wooden posts were still present within the rows of postholes, however it rendered excavation and recording impossible.

Finds and environmental evidence

12.6 Two environmental samples were taken. One from Posthole F1016 under the chalk make-up layer L1014 in Trench 1. The other was from one of the postholes (F1030) with the granite postpads forming the wall line in Trench 1.

12.7 The pottery assemblage recovered comprises abraded sherds (61, (882g)). Six late medieval coarse ware sherds are present, derived from features within Trench 8, indicating a potential for earlier archaeological deposits. The earliest pottery from primary contexts was obtained from Trench 8, and is late medieval transitional to early post-medieval c.16th-17th centuries. The remaining pottery is all early modern to modern, and includes plates with willow pattern decoration, a fragment of a small porcelain bowl, a stoneware marmalade jar and sherds from a mixing bowl.

12.8 The evaluation recovered a total of 94 fragments (24944g) of 18th to early 20th century CBM in a fragmented and slightly abraded condition. The bulk of the assemblage is accounted for by fragments 18th-19th century brick and pantile, with sparse fragments of drain or sewage pipe and later brick.

12.9 Animal bone was recovered, largely from Trench 8. Other finds include preserved leather shoes (8, 438g) and a belt (1, 54g) from the channel (L1060). A small quantity of slag was recovered indicative of metal working (2, 200g). Iron fragments (4147g), glass (904g), clay pipe stems (7g) and slate (280g) were also recovered. All of which date to the early to late modern period.

Research potential

12.10 Though a large amount of documentary evidence concerning the modern history of Halesworth exists, relatively little is known about this site. As the archaeological remains were well preserved there is the potential to gain an understanding of the industrial history of the site during work within the footprint of the development. In addition, investigation of the exposed Kiln/Oven M1196 could provide evidence of the origins of the earliest industrial activity on the site.

13 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Suffolk County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified. Ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

14 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd would like to thank Hopkins Homes for commissioning this archaeological evaluation. AS would also like to thank Mr. Colin Pendleton of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, as well as the staff of the Bury St. Edmunds branch of Suffolk County Record Office.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr. William Fletcher (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Conservation Team). AS would also like to thank Mr. Mike Fordham, Curator, Halesworth Museum, for access to the archive and for his advice.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record (the latter indicated by an asterisk). The location of these sites and spot finds is detailed in fig. 3; those of particular significance are discussed in section 4.

Ref No.	NGR TM	Description
<i>Palaeolithic (c. 450,000 – 12,000 BC)</i>		
HWT Misc – MSF650	38 77	Spot find of a pointed Acheulian flint hand-axe, 170mm in length. Found on a building site off London Road in the 1980s in a load of gravel, probably from Cringleford in Norfolk.
<i>Mesolithic (c. 12,000 – 4300 BC)</i>		
HWT 008 – MSF11288	3878 7742	Excavations by Halesworth Museum in 1988 along a 200 ft length of a new access road cutting across the Old Angel Bowling Green found worked flints of probable Mesolithic date.
<i>Neolithic (c. 4300 – 2100 BC)</i>		
HWT 008 – MSF11289	3878 7742	Excavation at the Old Angel Bowling Green also recovered worked flints of probable Neolithic date.
*391518	384 766	A Neolithic polished flint axe was found in the garden of K J Bryant. It is now in Ipswich Museum.
<i>Bronze Age (c. 2500 – 800 BC)</i>		
HWT 008 – MSF11290	3876 7741	Finds at the Old Angel Bowling Green also included remains of a small pit containing Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (c. 2350 BC to 1501 BC).
HWT Misc – MSF930	3850 7750	A palstave or bronze axe from the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600 BC to 1001 BC) found at Halesworth in 1849 is preserved in the Fitch collection at the Castle Museum Norwich; unfortunately there is no indication of the site from which it came.
<i>Iron Age (750 BC – AD 43)</i>		
HWT 008 – MSF11291	3876 7741	Iron Age pottery was also recovered from excavations at the Old Angel Bowling Green during the 1980s.
<i>Roman (AD 43 – 410)</i>		
*879631	38 77	A scatter of Romano-British grey ware and Samian sherds, and building materials including roof and floor tiles, were found in Halesworth in 1986. The site has been included in Scott's gazetteer of Roman villas, although the presence of a villa is highly conjectural on the basis of the available evidence.
*879630	38 77	Romano-British pottery and tegula fragment, Halesworth
*391509	38 77	A section of a Roman wall was unearthed at Halesworth in 1950.
<i>Anglo-Saxon (410-1066)</i>		
HWT 011 – MSF11296	3874 7741	Pottery sherds of Ipswich and Thetford ware, dated c. 650-849 and c. 850-1100, respectively, were also recovered from excavation at the Old Angel Bowling Green.

HWT 015 – MSF14070	3870 7749	Area of unknown extent of middle to late Anglo-Saxon settlement within area of the later medieval town
Medieval (1066 - 1539)		
HFD Misc – MSF2182	3500 7500	Sherds and bones including an eleventh or twelfth century upright rim sherd came from Huntingfield Farm, and have been deposited at Ipswich Museum.
HWT 009 – MSF11293	3868 7743	A 90 x 25ft contractor's trench running from The Thoroughfare down Angel Lane. In the middle of this 2ft deep trench a double row of small rectangular post holes, together with thirteenth century pottery were observed. At the southern end there was a midden with oyster shells, fifteenth to seventeenth century pottery and two fragments of medieval glass, probably from a cup. At the northern end there were more oyster shells under a decayed wooden floor.
HWT 011 – MSF11297	3874 7741	Two trial trenches dug on the Angel Bowling Green, adjacent to the access road, produced Med pottery and a worn coin of Edward III (1327-77).
HWT 012 – MSF11298	3867 7742	Fieldwork and excavations by Halesworth Museum between 1988 and 2000 located a series of pits, postholes, hearths, possible pottery kiln and remains of a medieval house and associated artefacts.
HWT 013 – MSF11299	3867 7739	An excavation was carried out behind the bank in what was referred to as 'Adam Grenes Yard' in 1577. A number of rubbish pits of medieval and post-medieval date were located, together with a late medieval cesspit. Several small pieces of Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered from the earliest layers.
HWT 015 – MSF14069	3870 7750	Medieval town of Halesworth; urban by 1223. April 1993: Area of archaeological interest/Med town defined for Waveney District plan.
Post Medieval / Early Modern (1540 – 1900)		
BMF Misc – MSF13584	3500 7500	Old Brook Hall. Tudor brick manor house built in the sixteenth century. Said to be 1 mile south of present Brook Hall. Inventory of 1629 lists 24 rooms, including pantries, butteries, galleries, garrets, outbuildings and yards. Residence of Arthur Coke, third son of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England in reign of James I.
HWT 022 – MSF22414	3887 7787	Halesworth Railway Station built 1879, on Southwold Line, still in use.
HWT 023 – MSF11316	3872 7782	Halesworth town gas works, built 1838.
HWT 026 – MSF22993	3893 7742	The New Reach, canalised end of Blyth Navigation, from former lock (now footbridge), ending at new quay complex (including malthouses). Built in 1761. Used by sailing wherries. The remains of the Patrick Stead lock (now in a derelict state) form the southern boundary of the 'urban quay area'; constructed in 1837 to allow wherries from the Blyth Navigation back into the Town River, providing direct

		access to Stead's Maltings. The only surviving significant feature of the original Blyth Navigation is the Halesworth Lock.
HWT Misc – MSF14875	3850 7750	Lime kiln registered in trade directory reference at Quay Street.
HWT Misc – MSF1515	3900 7800	Spot find: seventeenth century farthing bronze trade token of Samuel Watts from Halesworth. The token is 1.6cm in diameter. On the obverse side is "grocers arms, mullet SANVEL mullet WATTS" and on the reverse side "mullet in HALSWORTH : S M W"
HWT Misc – MSF16770	3900 7800	Probable clay pipe production site in Halesworth, suggested by Parish registers of names, Arthur B Butler (d.1773), Francis B Butler (d.1739) and Francis B Butler (d.1765), clay pipe tobacco makers of Halesworth.
HWT Misc – MSF22146	3900 7800	Brickworks operated by Henry Robert & John Smith 1844-1853, Robert & John Smith 1853-1858, Robert Smith 1864-1875. Also George * Francis Butcher, Stephen Newson 1844, George Green 1873. S1. Not located on OS 1880's map.
HWT Misc – MSF931	3865 7765	Rhenish seventeenth century bottle, dredged from river Blyth, pre-1972.
HWT Misc – MSF932	3900 7800	Seventeenth century bellarmine used as a witch bottle, containing 'dolls and pins', pre-1971.
* 1315339	386 776	22-25 Quay Street, Listed terrace of early nineteenth century houses. The houses are built from Suffolk yellow brick and have slate roof. The windows have flat arches with brick keys and there are four arched doorways with fanlights, brick keys and shoulders
*1312993	38 77	34 - 35 Thoroughfare, Listed house built in the early eighteenth century.
*1313003	38 77	Bank premises, 35 Thoroughfare. Listed late nineteenth century building with a white brick front and pantiled roof.
*1317158	3848 7731	A listed timber-framed farmhouse, built sixteenth or early seventeenth century. It has two storeys, roughcast and brick elevations and a pantiled roof. To the front there is a single gable, a reeded doorcase and sash windows
*1317150	383 772	Pair of houses built in the early nineteenth century. They are constructed from Suffolk yellow brick with pantile roofs.
*1315335	386 776	United Reform Church, built 1836 and extended 1878.
*515876	3867 7767	Houses, previously shops, built in the late eighteenth century, with painted brick and slate roofs. In the early 19th century the shop front to number 2 was altered. Number 3 has a disused shop front.
*1353825	386 775	A sixteenth century timber framed building, formerly the hall of the Guild of St John the Baptist, now subdivided and converted into 2 houses. Listed.
*391531	3848 7780	The site of a post windmill, demolished in 1942
*879624	3893 7765	Maltings. One 3 storey block remains. Built in 1842.

*879626	3876 7770	Site of maltings complex. Buildings demolished c.1990.
*879627	3882 7739	Small range of C19th maltings. Now a leisure club.

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

The following table details the Listed Buildings in Quay Street.

Ref No.	Grade	Location	Description	Date
419148	II	1, Quay St (south side)	Outbuilding with pantile roof	Eighteenth century
419147	II	1, Quay St	2 storey brick house with basement	Late eighteenth century with earlier remains in basement
419149	II	1, Quay St (south side)	Front wing walls and railings of No 1	Early nineteenth century
419155	II	15, Quay St (south side)	Suffolk yellow brick house. Former home to Sir William Hooker and Sir Joseph Hooker.	Early nineteenth century
419157	II	22-25, Quay St (north side)	Suffolk yellow brick terrace houses	Early nineteenth century
419159-62	II	47-54, Quay St. (north side)	2 storey red brick houses	Late eighteenth century
419151	II	6 Quay St. (south side)	2-storey red brick house	Early eighteenth century
419152	II	7-8 Quay St. (south side)	3-storey painted brick houses	Late eighteenth /early nineteenth century
419156	II	Congregational Church, Quay St	Yellow brick gabled front with 3 pointed windows	1836 extended 1878
419153	II	Creek Side, Quay St. (south side)	Former Manager's House to former Maltings	Late eighteenth century

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The following cartographic sources were consulted (figs x-x).

Date	Title	Scale
1840	Tithe map	n/a
1884	Ordnance Survey, 1 st Ed	25"
1904	Ordnance Survey, 2 nd Ed	25"
1927	Ordnance Survey, 3 rd Ed	25"

APPENDIX 4 FINDS CONCORDANCE

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Other
1008	1009	1	Linear Fill	Late 18th - Early 20th	(4) 56g	740	Slag (2) 200g
1021	1022	1	Postpipe Fill			544	Fe Fragment (3) 1702g
1026	1027	1	Fill of Postpad			266	
	1029	1	Fill of Postpad			34	Fe Fragment (1) 36g
1030	1033	1	Fill of Postpad			112	
1034	1035	1	Fill of Postpad			1844	
1037	1038	1	Pit Fill			830	
1040	1041	2A	Dump Fill			950	
1042	1044	2A	Dump Fill			90	Fe Fragment (1) 1727g
1059		6B	Layer	Mid 18th - Early 20th	(2) 10g	404	Glass (9) 250g Clay Pipe Stem (1) 4g
1060		6B	Layer	Late 19th Century +	(42) 622g	2006	Clay Pipe Stem (1) 3g Glass (23) 654g Slate (6) 280g Fe Fragments (11) 682g Leather Shoe (8) 438g Leather Belt (1) 54g
1069		2A	Drain			300	
1071		2A	Layer				Fe Nail (1) 7g

APPENDIX 5 SAMPLE CONCORDANCE

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Flot (ml)	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)
1	10	1016	1017	1	Posthole Fill	<1	16	
2	1	1030	1036	1	Layer	2		<1
3	Brick	1003		1	Wall		3251	
4	Brick	1039		1	Drain Shaft		4165	
5	Brick	1004		1	Floor Surface		1226	

APPENDIX 6 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

Phase I & II

The evaluation recovered 61 abraded sherds weighing 882g.

Six medieval coarse ware sherds are present, derived from features within Trench 8. Pits F2010 and F2015 each contained a single sand tempered medieval body sherd with grey cores and grey, or reddish brown surfaces. These are probably 13th-15th centuries in date. Layer L2014 contained four residual late medieval grey wares.

The pottery from Trench 8 is late medieval transitional to early post-medieval c.16th-17th centuries.

The remaining pottery is all early modern to modern, and includes plates with willow pattern decoration, a fragment of a small porcelain bowl, a stoneware marmalade jar and sherds from a mixing bowl.

The pottery is quantified below by context with diagnostic elements such as forms or decoration described in the right hand column.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Ware and Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>
1008	1009		4x56g Transfer Printed Ware	Late 18 th - early 20 th
1076	1059		1x4g factory made white earthenware 1x6g black glazed red earthenware	Mid 18 th -early 20 th
	1060		5x116g modern earthenware 2x18g English porcelain 4x113g Modern stoneware 10x130g Transfer Printed ware 16x175g modern white earthenware 4x67g Post-medieval red earthenware 1x1g Staffordshire brown glazed ware	Late 19 th +

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantification and ware</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
2004	2005	Post hole		Modern?	2x10g Not pot, possibly fibre glass or asbestos, soaked in petrol or oil
2010	2011	Pit	1x7g Medieval coarse ware	13 th -15 th	
2012	2013	Pit	1x7g glazed post-medieval red earthenware	Late 15 th -16 th /17 th	
2014		Layer	4x68g medieval coarse ware 2x30g late medieval/transitional red ware 1x10g Late medieval Transitional ware 1x38g Post-medieval red earthenware 2x29g Glazed Post-medieval red earthenware	17 th /18 th	MCW – internally bevelled bowl rim and jar neck LMT – bowl or pancheon rim with patchy internal yellow and green glaze PMRE – body sherd with corrugation decoration PMRE – internally and externally glazed sherds from the same bowl or dish Also 1x 15g white mortar
2015		Layer	1x7g medieval coarse ware	13 th -15 th	

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

PHASES I & II

Trial trench excavations recovered a total of 94 fragments (24944g) of 18th to early 20th century CBM in a fragmented and slightly abraded condition. The bulk of the assemblage is accounted for by fragments 18th-19th century brick and pantile, with sparse fragments of drain or sewage pipe and later brick.

The 18th to 19th century brick includes complete bricks sampled from Wall M1003, Drains M1039, M1069 and a complete brick contained in Layer L2060 alongside further small brick fragments. All the 18th to 19th century brick and pantile fragments are in a homogenous fabric that is orange-red throughout and tempered with common medium sand and occasional very coarse flint or quartzite. The bricks sampled from Wall M1003, Drains M1039 and M1069 have dimensions of 230x110x60mm with a smooth base and are common, standard form types of red brick for the period. The complete brick in Layer L2060 is a 'squint angle' brick with a moulded header, i.e. one header (end) tapers to a wedge to allow the angle of a brick course to be smoothly altered. Alternatively these bricks may have been used to cap walls. The brick has maximum dimensions of 200x110x60mm and has a broad, shallow frog. The form type continues to be used in the modern period but tends to be cut to shape (to allow for a greater variety of angles) rather than moulded, therefore an 18th-19th century date appears more likely. Further small

fragments of brick that would have belonged to bricks such as these were present in Linear F1008 (L1009), Pits F2010 (L2011), F2027 (L2028), Post Pads F1026 (L1029), F1034 (L1035) and Layer L1059 but are never present in any concentration.

A single small fragment of 65mm thick brick in a red fabric with common lime/calcareous inclusions was also contained in L1059, and was almost certainly produced in the 20th century.

The pantile in the assemblage is entirely comprised of small fragments with relatively high concentrations contained in Layers L1059 and L1060. Further small fragments were present in Post Pipe F1021 (L1022), Post Pads F1026 (L1027), F1034 (L1033), Dump F1040 (L1041), Ditch F2016 (L2017) and Layer L2014. Pantile was introduced in the 17th century, however the fragments in this assemblage do not pre-date the 18th century and are probably later.

The remaining CBM in the assemblage comprises three small fragments of salt-glazed, earthen ware water or sewage pipe in Layer L1060. Pipes such as these were commonly produced from the mid/late 19th century.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1 Trench 1. From south-east



DP2 M1049, F1030. Granite block.



DP3 Trench 2A. From north-east



DP4 Trench 2B. From north-east.



DP5 Trench 3. From north-west



DP6 Trench 4. From north-east



DP7 Trench 5A. From north-west



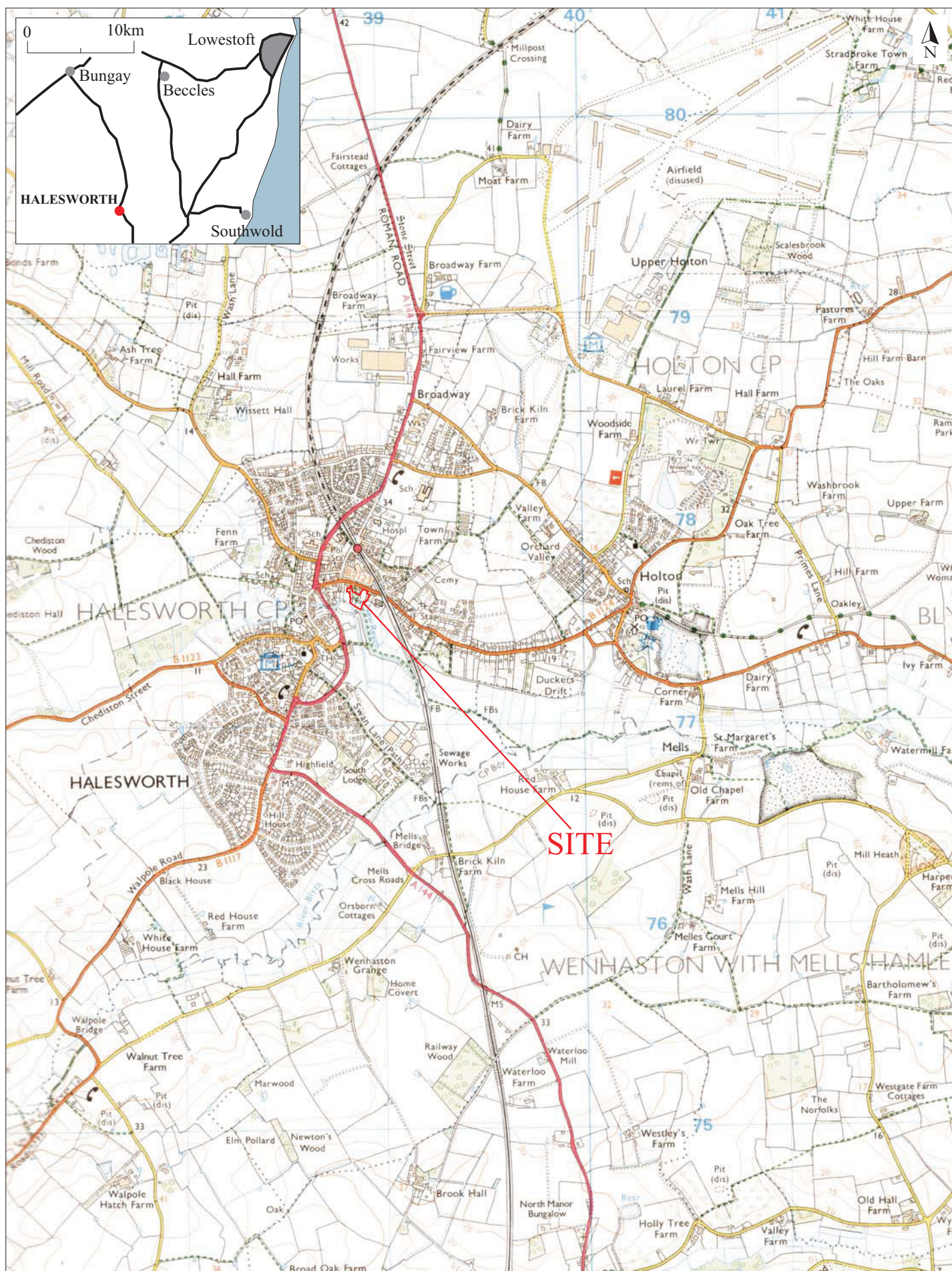
DP8 Trench 6A. From north-west



DP9 Trench 6B. From north-west



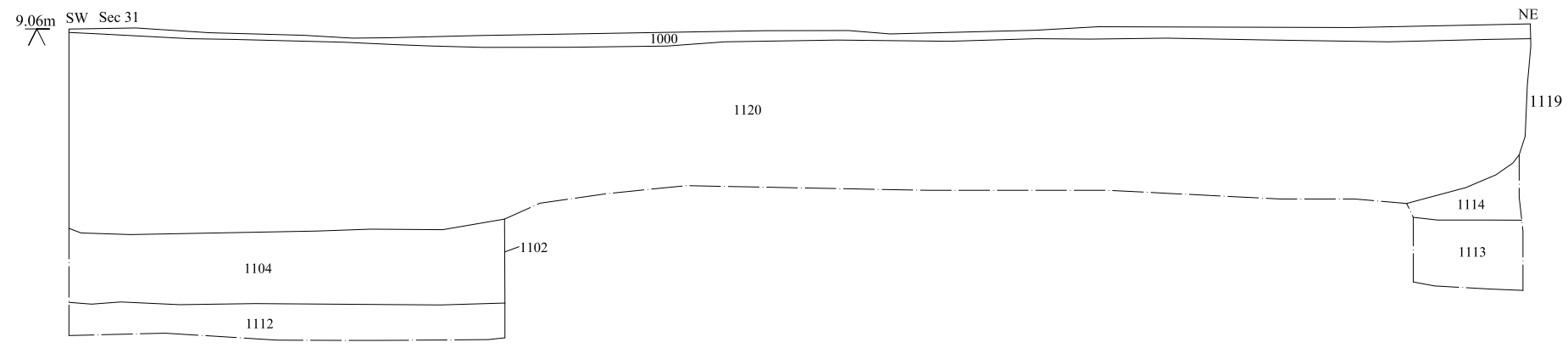
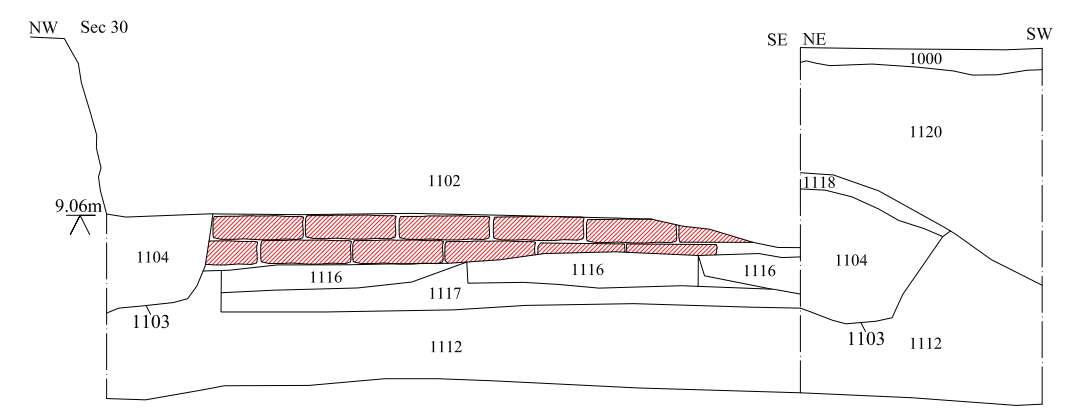
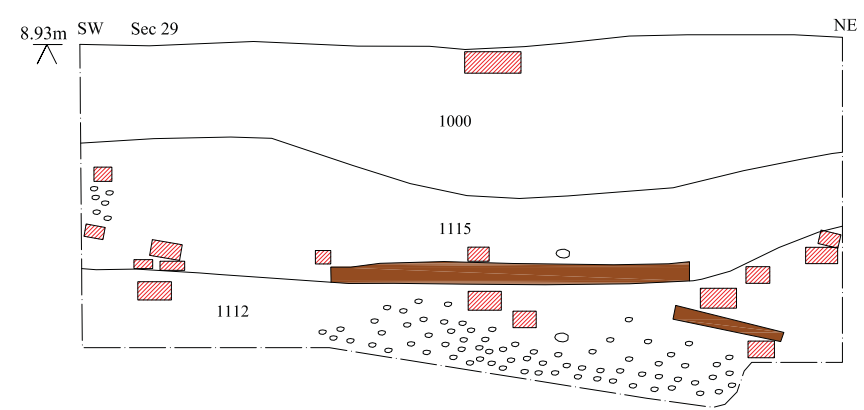
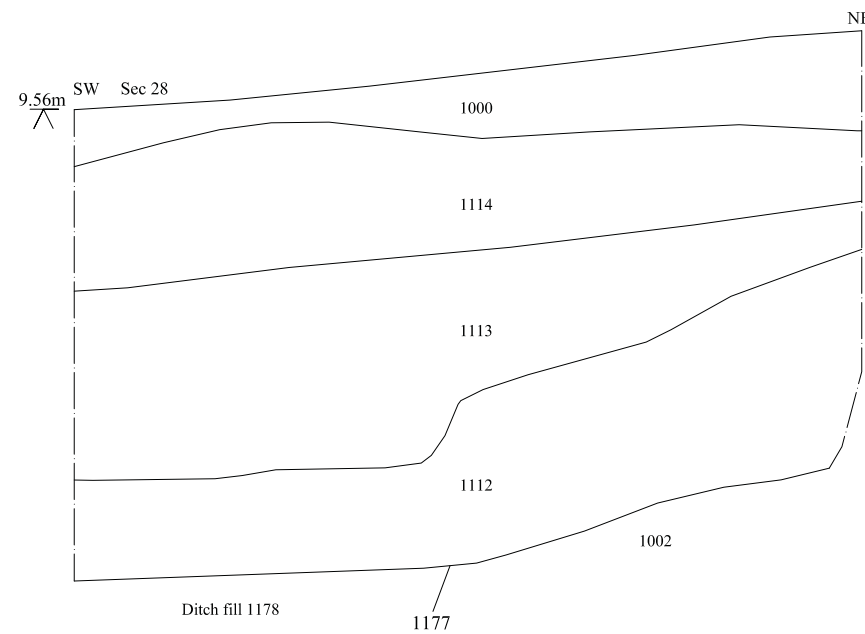
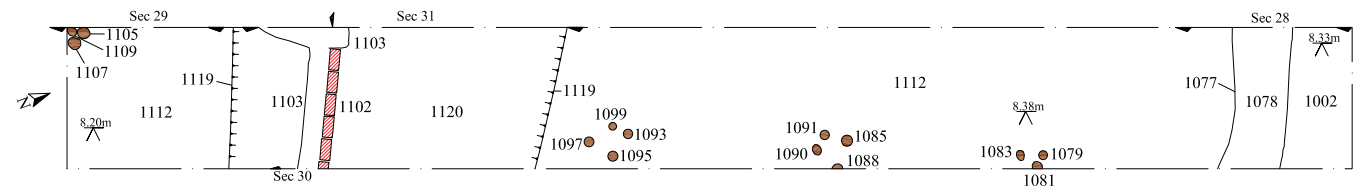
DP10 Kiln/Oven M1196. From north-west.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

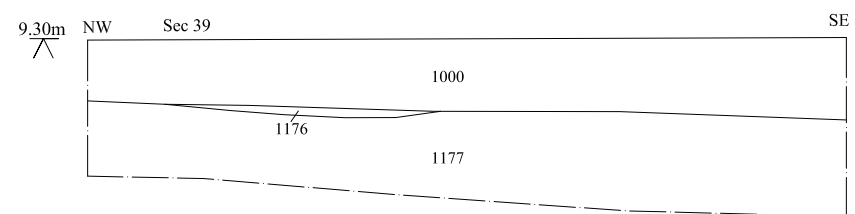
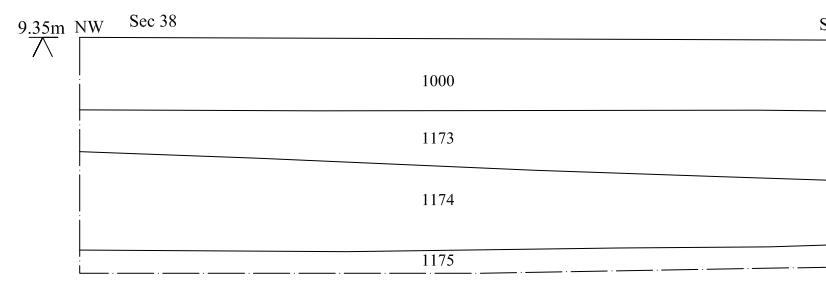
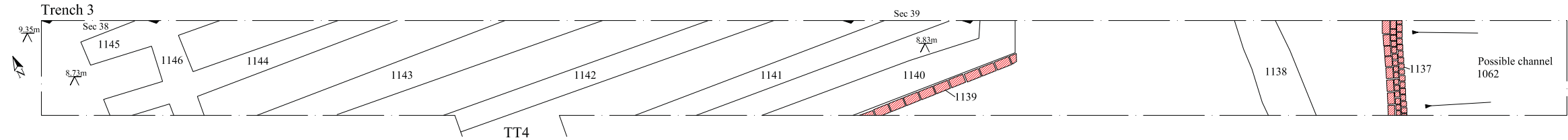
Trench 2B



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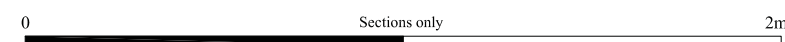
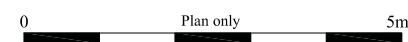
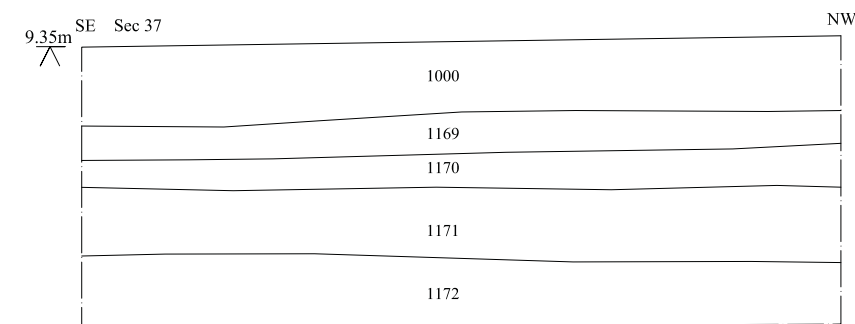
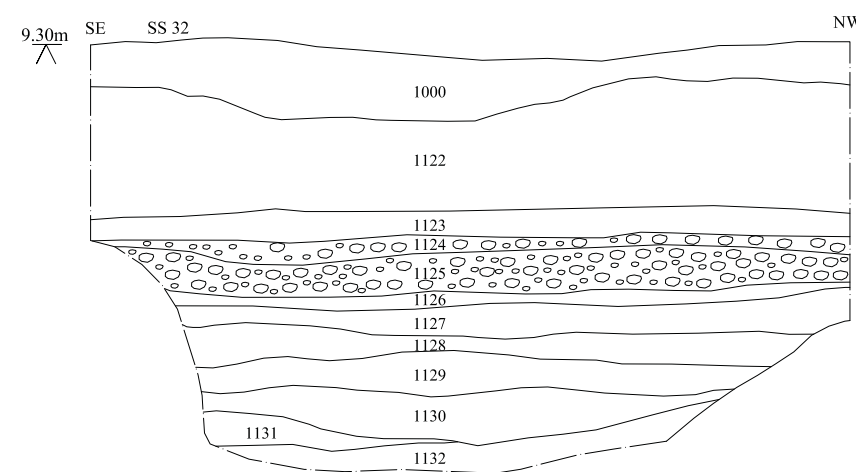
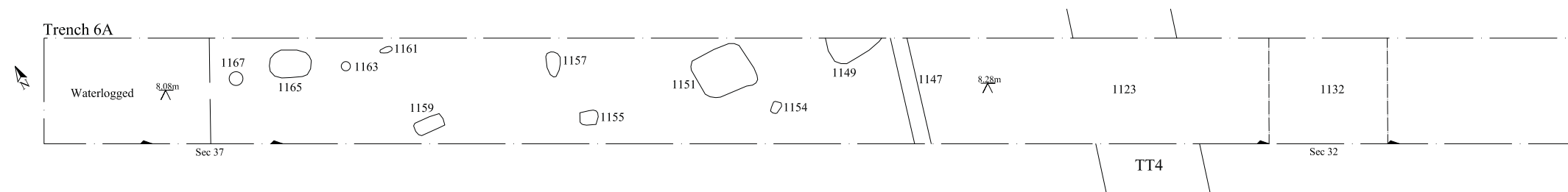
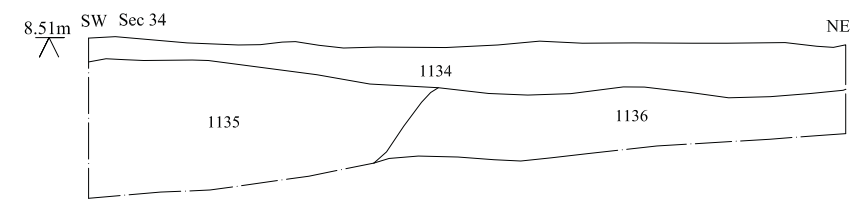
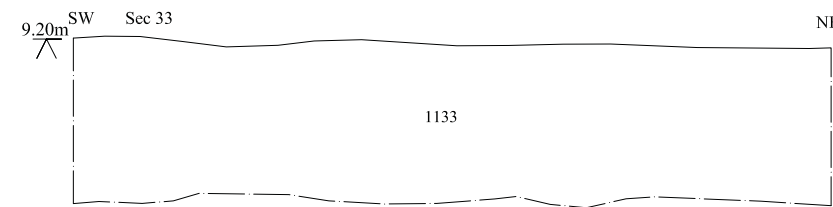
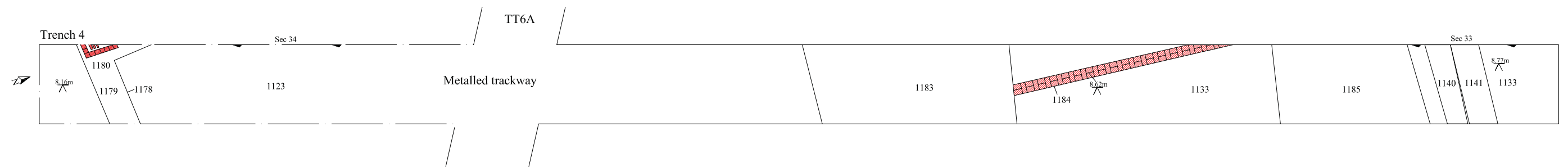
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Trench 3

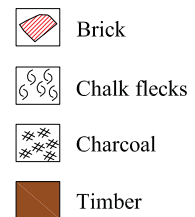
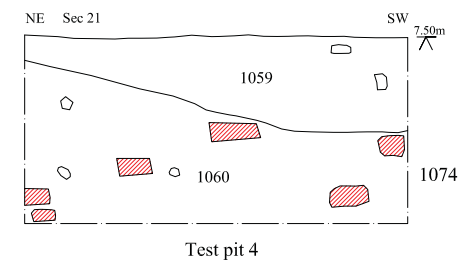
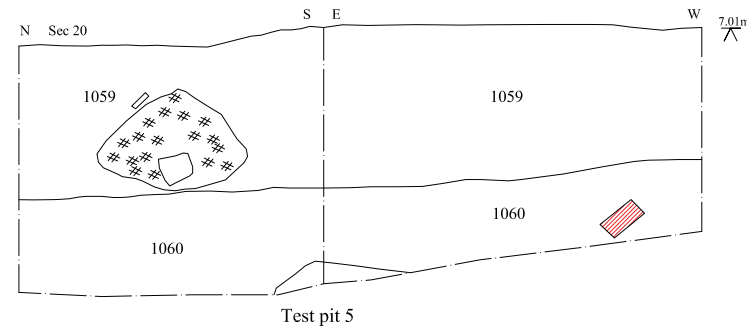
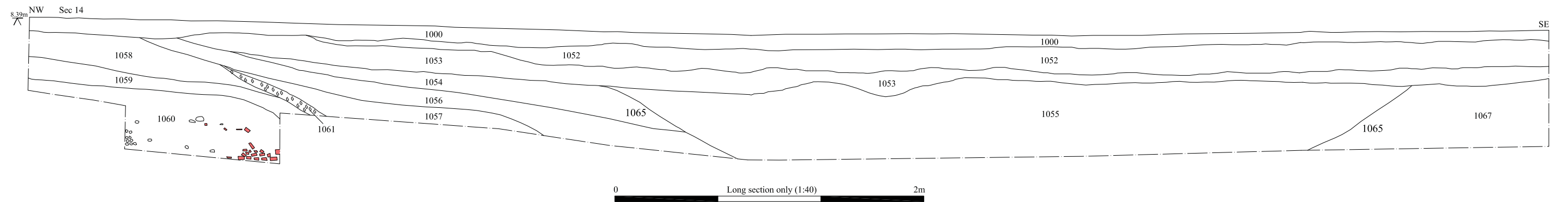
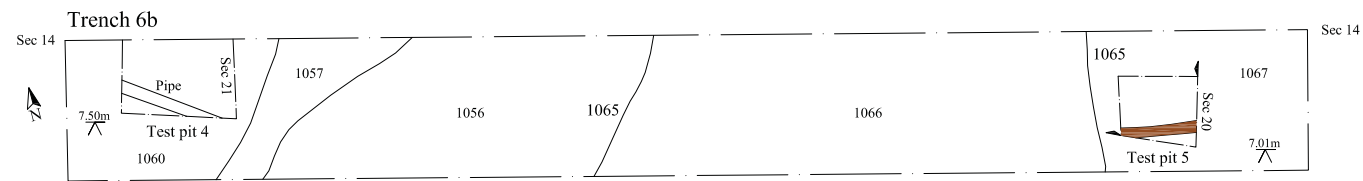


Brick
Timber

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Fig. 10 Plans & sections
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



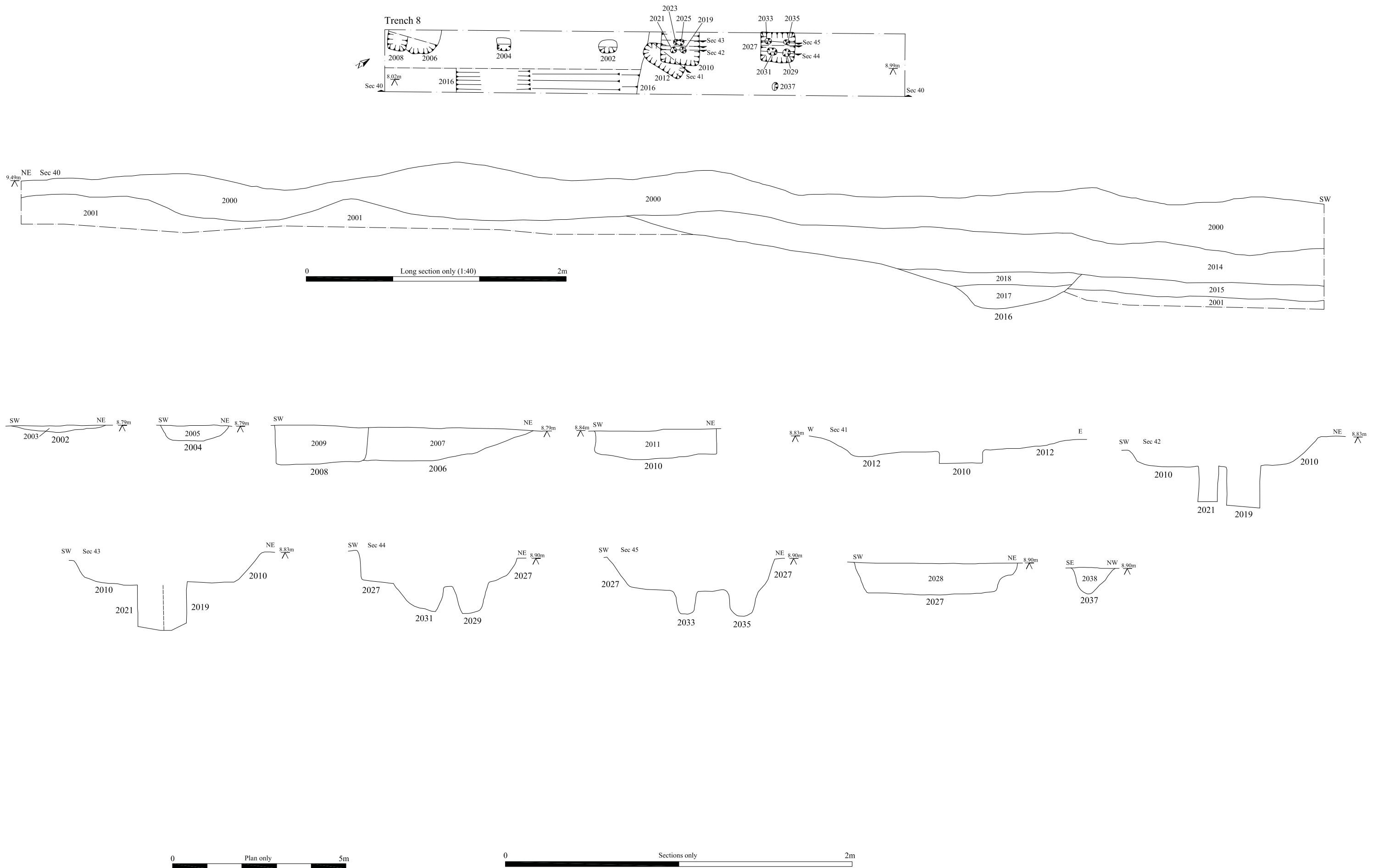
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Fig. 11 Plans & sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 12 Plans & sections

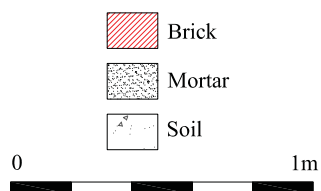
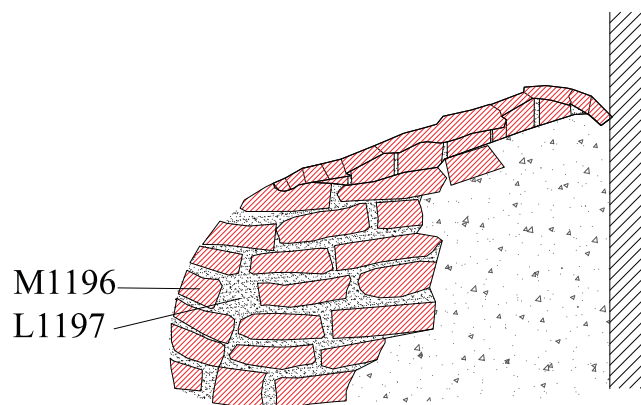
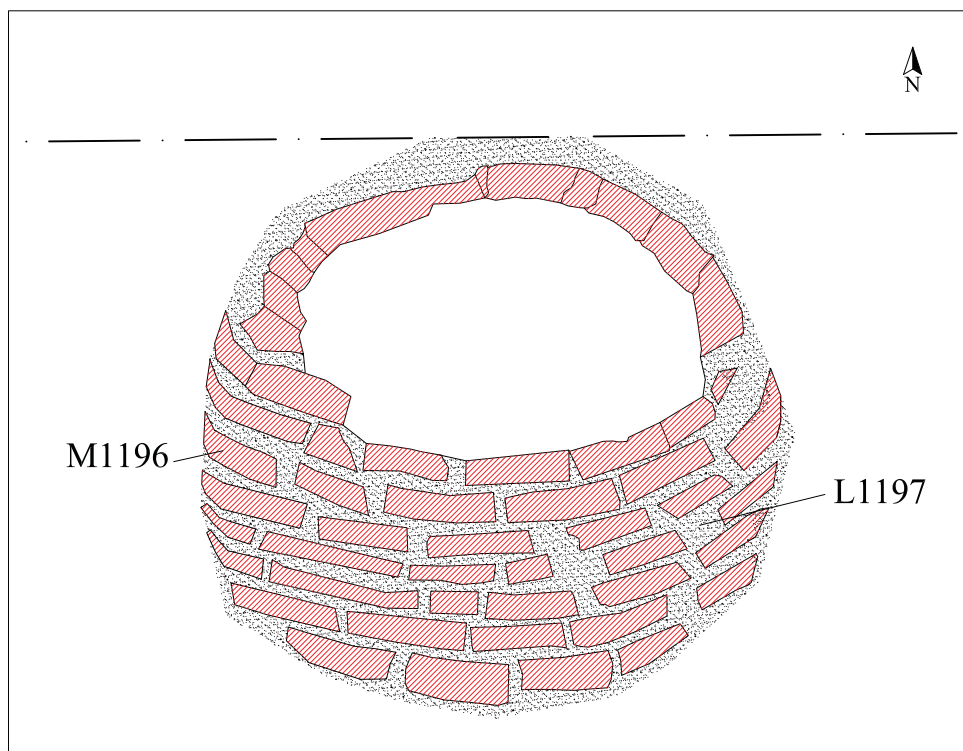
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 & 1:40 at A3



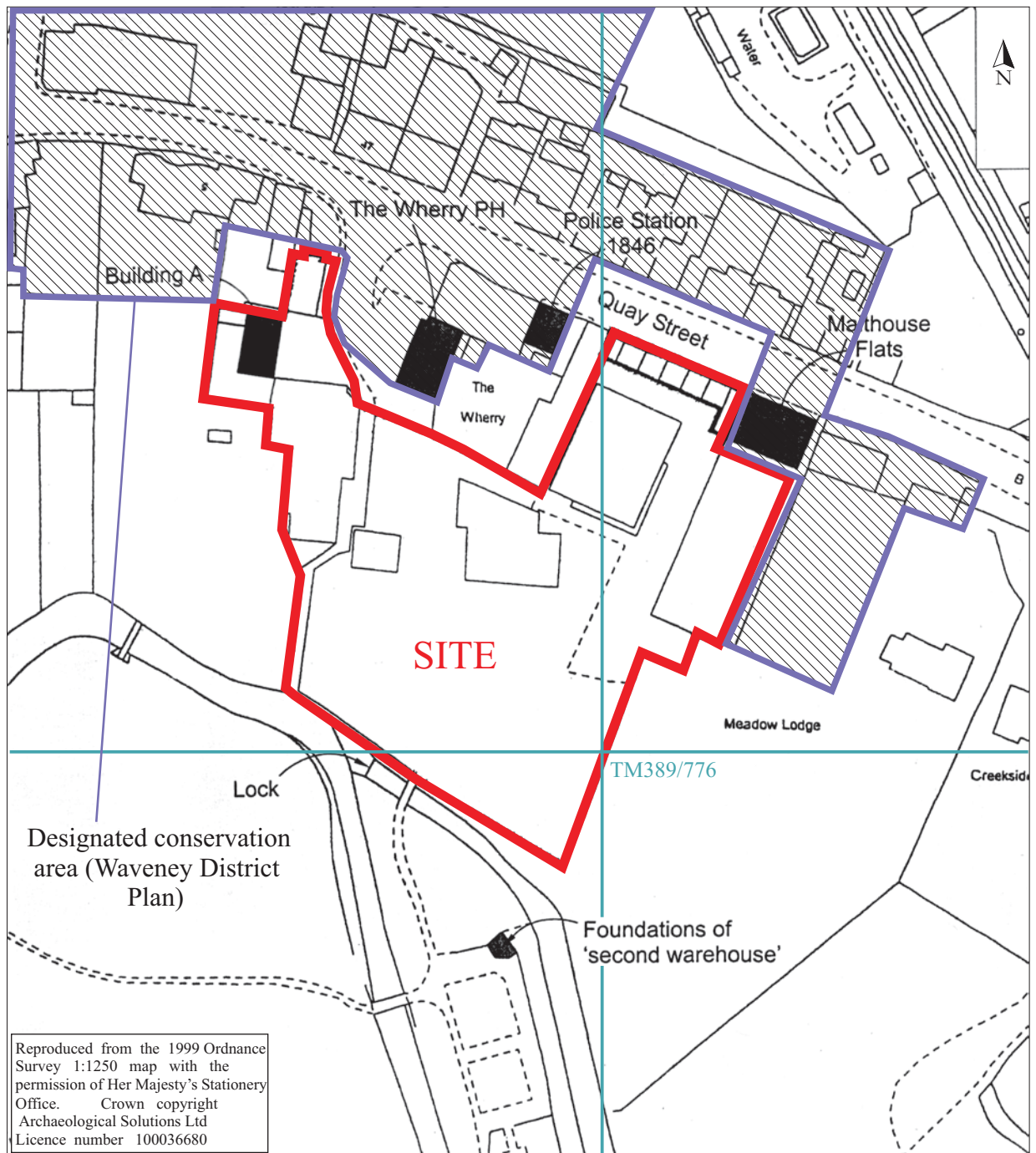
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Fig. 13 Plans & sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 & 1:40 at A3



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Fig. 14 Kiln plan & section
 Scale 1:25 at A4



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0 100m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1250 At A4



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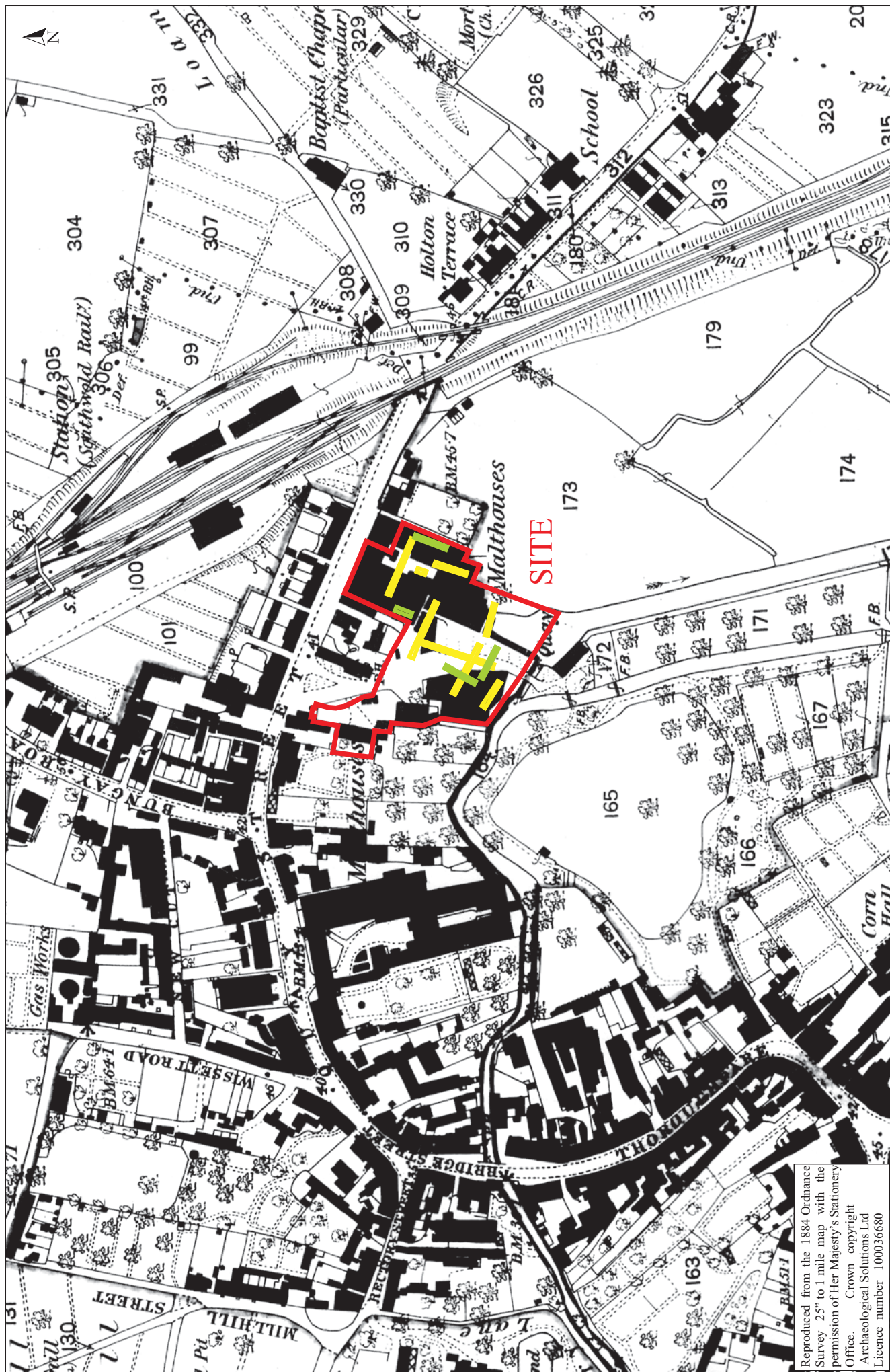
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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1840
Scale unknown

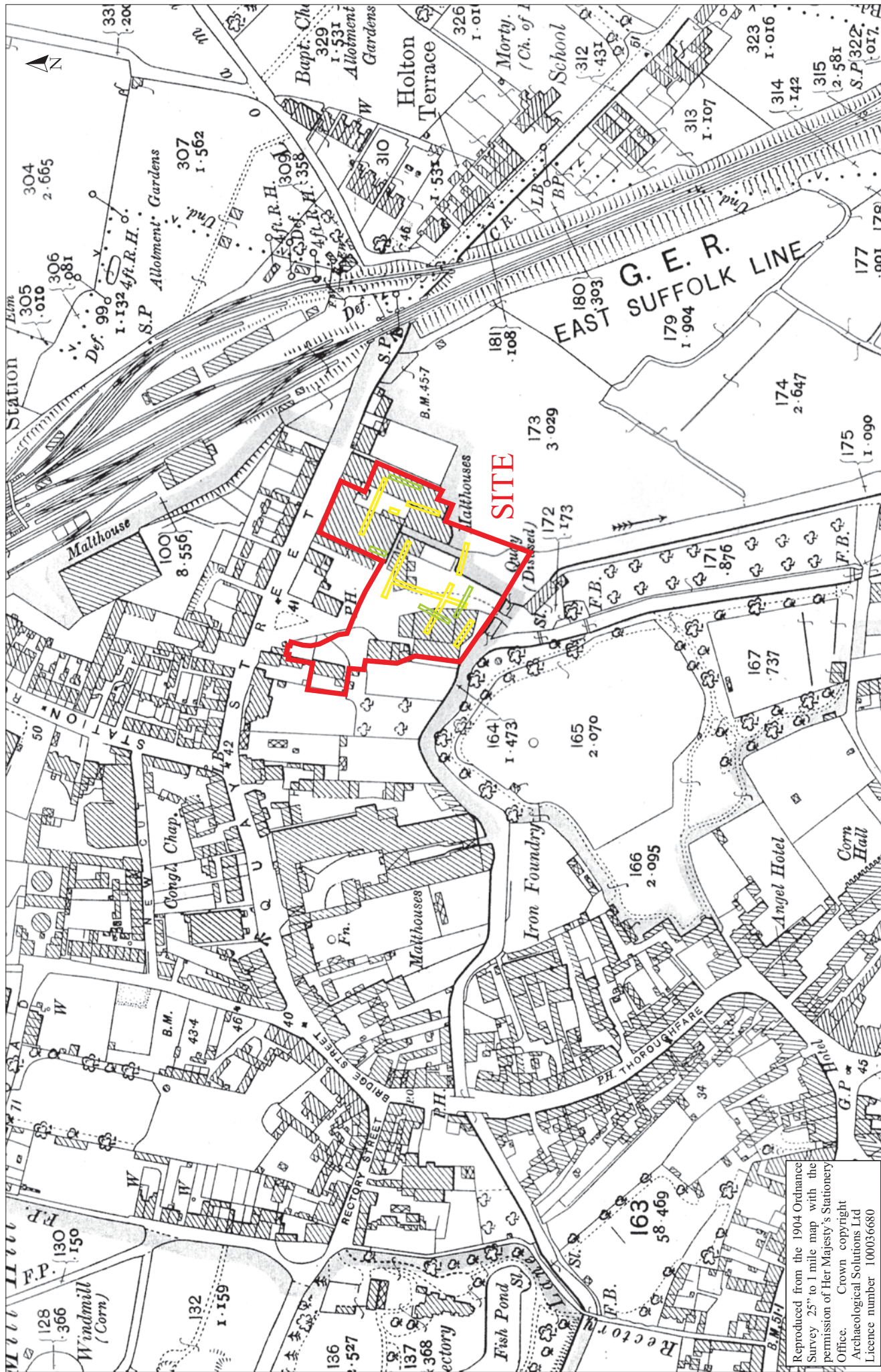


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Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1884

Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4

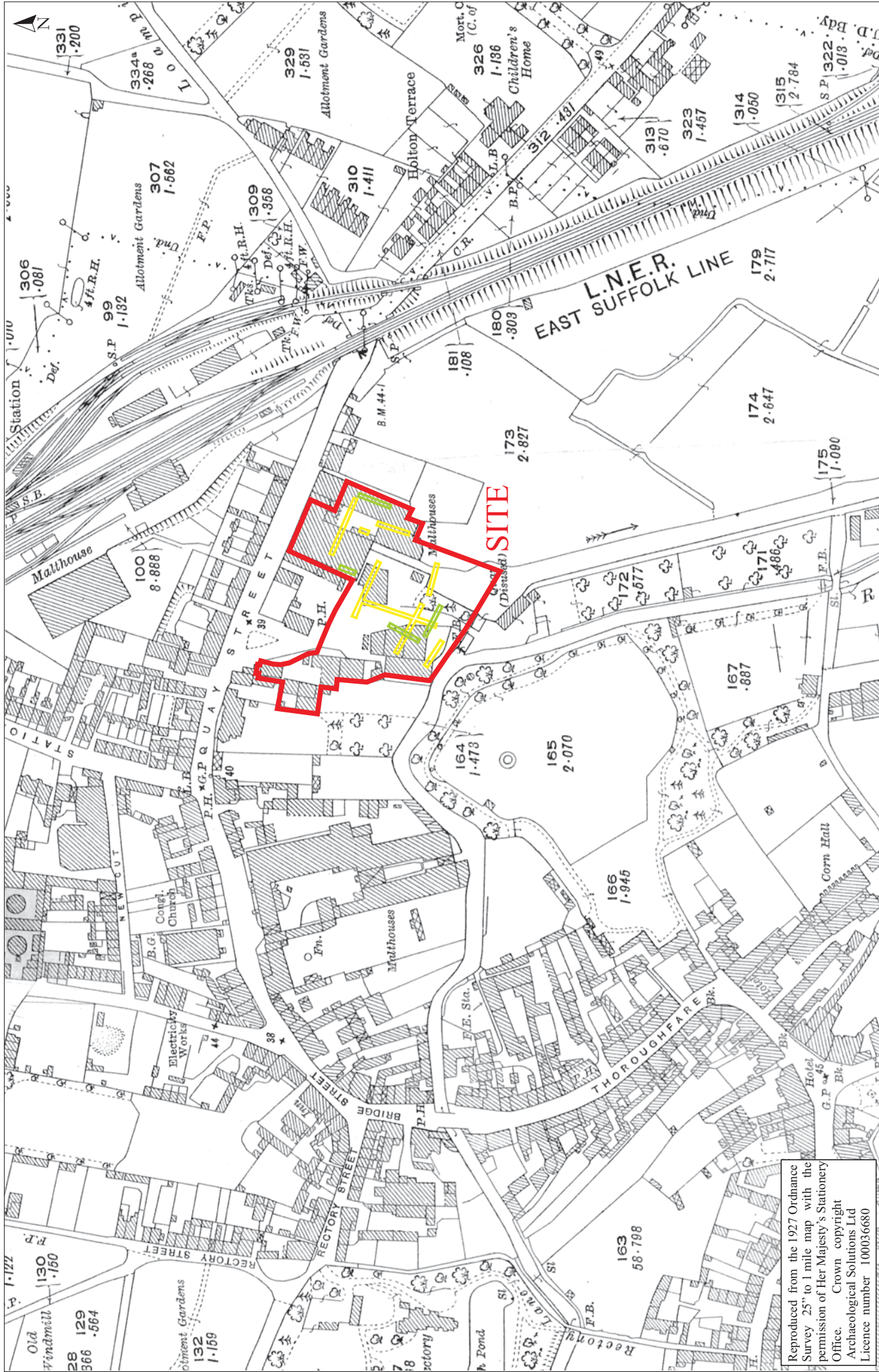


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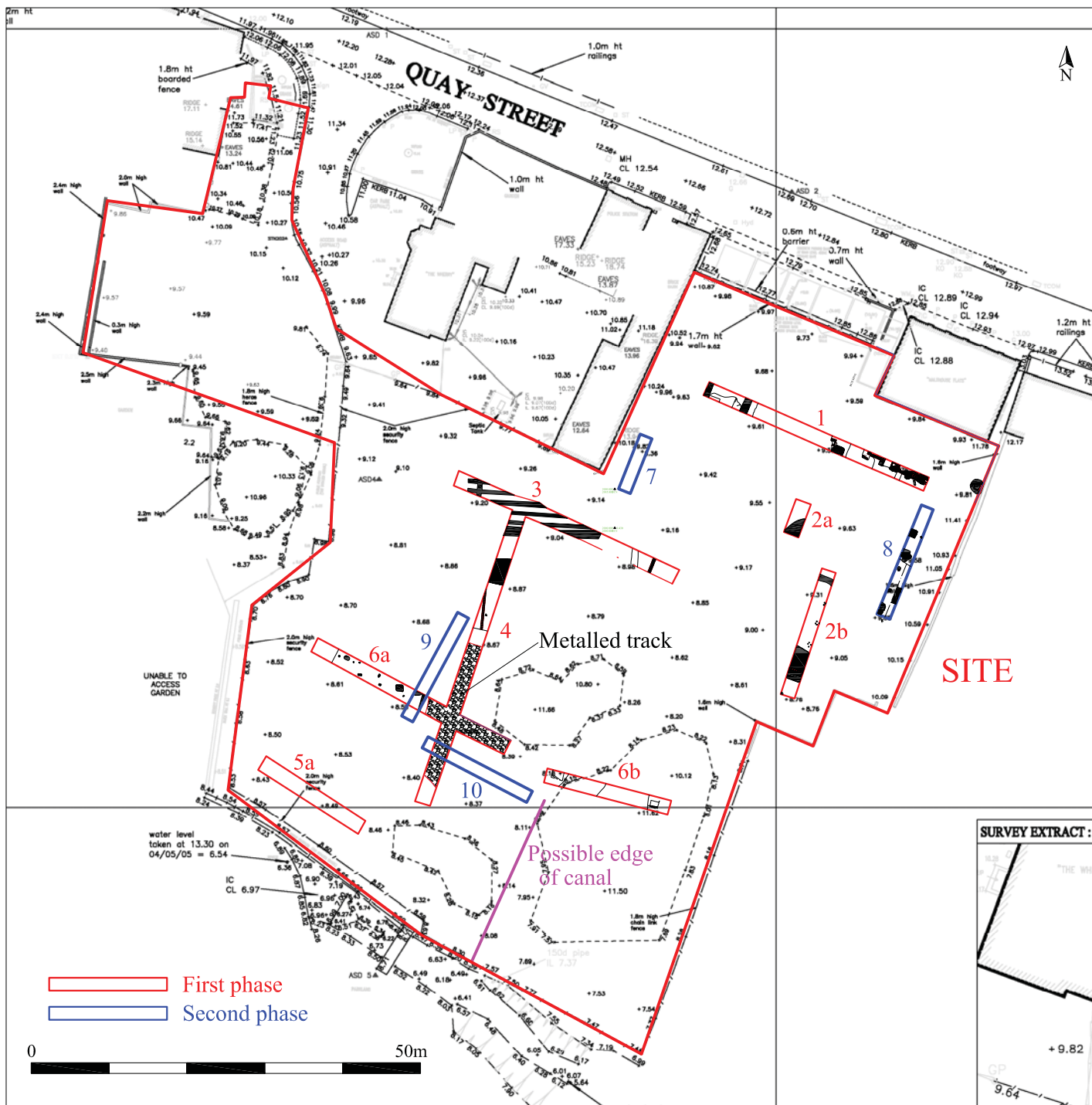
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Fig. 6 2nd edition OS map, 1904

Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 8 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4

