

Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys.

**24 Stowupland Street
STOWMARKET
SUFFOLK, IP14 1EL**

An Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

Report No. AES/2014/6



**24 Stowupland Street
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK, IP14 1EL**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHED EVALUATION

Dawn Keen BA MA (Arch)

With Contributions by

Paul Blinkhorn
Valerie Fryer

September 2014

Site Code: **SKT067**
TL 050 588

Report No. AES/2014/10
Event No: ESF 22746
Oasis id: archaeol15-162135

Checked by: S. Bray

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Non-technical Summary

Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys completed an archaeological trenched evaluation between the 2nd April 2014 to 11th April 2014 on approximately 0.18h hectares of former industrial land in the centre of Stowmarket.

Five trenches were positioned across the site representing a 5% sample of the proposed development area (PDA). A further trench (TP 1) was started adjacent and parallel to the River Gipping, however due to the close proximity of the river, depth of trench and unsafe soil conditions this was abandoned and repositioned further to the north west.

Alluvial deposits were found in all the trenches representing the location of the site on the flood plains of the River Gipping. These deposits were on average 1.5m to 2m in depth and consisted of dark organic silts.

Archaeological features of significance were found in three of the five trenches.

In trench 2, a 15th century kiln was recorded. Environmental evidence suggests that it was regularly used, possibly for corn drying.

In trench 3, a stake line consisting of twelve stakes was revealed, lying beneath modern demolition and malt house flooring.

In trenches 4 and 5 the foundations and floor of a 19th century malt house were discovered, the floor in trench 4 sealing large sherds of a dripping dish dating to the 15th to 16th century (figures 14 and 15).

Ordnance survey maps from 1886 to 1927 show the presence of a tramline on the site, remnants of which survive outside of the site on the north western perimeter (figure 16).

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1.0 Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 24 Stowupland Street, Stowmarket by Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys (AES) from 2nd April 2014 to 11th April 2014 inclusive. The medieval town of Stowmarket is located in the county of Suffolk. The development site for four storey building for flats and associated parking areas is of approximately 0.18ha in area and located close to the centre of the town on the northern fringe of the historic core and c.110m west of Stowmarket station. The site is centred on national grid reference TL 050 588. The site is located within an urban area of mixed residential and business, bordered by the River Gipping to the east and a carpark and modern office block to the south (see figure 1).

A 5% sample of the site, consisting of five 10m by 1.8m trenches, was excavated by 13 tonne excavator. This work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by AES (October 2013) and approved by Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer of Suffolk County Council's Conservation Team Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT). The project was commissioned by Mr Steve Nugent, of Cocksedge Building Contractors, in advance of development and in response to a Project Brief by Abby Antrobus of SCCAS/CT (Appendix 8).

The proposed development lies on land with potential for archaeological remains and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation before any development takes place.

2.0 Compliance

When completing the work, Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys (AES) will adhere to the requirements established by SCCAS/CT, and their standard guidelines in *'Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2'*, and those of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, (IFA. updated 2013)

3.0 Geology and Topography

The site is located on the western bank of the River Gipping at OD height of c.30m, on superficial alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravels, above Crag Group sands, and on the edge of the flood plain of the river (British Geological Survey Mapping (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/geology.htm)).

4.0 Aims and objectives

The aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- to enable the archaeological resource, both in quantity and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with its likely extent, localized depth and quality of preservation.
- to identify the potential for environmental deposits; due to its location on the banks of the River Gipping.
- to further elaborate on the manufacturing and industrial development of the town of Stowmarket.

- to enhance the understanding of Stowmarket through the examination of the date, form and character within its local, regional and national context.
- to produce a permanent record of the site in an archive that will be deposited with the SHER.

The aims were to be achieved using a combination of methodologies of a linear trenched evaluation and analysis of cartographic and historical sources. This report details the results of the investigation together with an assessment of the archaeological evidence discovered.

5.0 Methodology

The evaluation trenching represented a 5% sample of 0.18ha of a former industrial zone. This equated to 50m of linear trenching with each trench measuring 10m x 1.8m. A further trench (TP 1) was started adjacent and parallel to the River Gipping, however due to the close proximity of the river, depth of trench and unsafe soil conditions this was abandoned and repositioned.

Machining was carried out under constant archaeological supervision using a 13 tonne tracked 360° excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The trenches were tied into the National Grid using a Leica 1200 GPS Smart Rover with RTK differential correction giving global positioning accuracy to within 2cm.

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

All archaeological features, deposits and layers were recorded using AES *pro forma* context sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and site photographs were taken of all trenches, profiles and any features using a Canon EOS 1100 SLR digital camera.

The work was completed in varied conditions from good, sunny and dry to stormy and wet. Ground water was encountered at a depth of approximately 2m below the tarmac level.

Prior to the fieldwork a site code (SKT067) was obtained from SCCAS/CT. This number was clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work and in any reports arising from the work.

6.0 Archaeological and historical background

The development site lies completely within the medieval town of Stowmarket on the banks of the River Gipping, close to Pickeral Bridge.

Evidence for prehistory has been recorded east of site, in the form of a water meadow or marshland, *SKT051*, it is possible that the site itself lay on marshland until the medieval period due to its location close to the river. Further evidence for prehistoric activity lies south and east of the site, recorded on the SHER under *SKT053*, *SKT058*.

There is at present no recorded evidence for Roman occupation on the site itself, however within a 1km radius some evidence has been recorded of Roman activity: *SKT2* coin; *SKT10* pottery; *SKT56* ditch with evidence of occupation; south of site and *SKT8* pottery.

No activity is recorded for the Anglo-Saxon period to date.

The site is located on the edge of the medieval town *SKT22*. Evidence for medieval activity in close proximity to site include; *SKT14* (Stowupland St); *SKT23* Pickeral Bridge spanning River Gipping; *SKT32* former waterworks in Union Street, an evaluation revealed a series of C12-C14, later pits and pottery etc.

Post-medieval activity within and surrounding the development site is recorded as maltings and breweries. In the late 18C the River Gipping was made navigable. During the mid 19C the railway was constructed to the north of the development area. By the late 19C the site was occupied by a maltings with its own tramline with access to the railway fronting onto Stowupland Street to the north, the latter, is commented on in Jobson (1987). It was also noted that Stowmarket was a centre for hop growing, hops initially being introduced from the Artois in 1524 (Jobson, 1987). Stowmarket grew, during the 1850s, into a manufacturing town known notably for gunpowder manufacture, this coincided with a growth in population which increased from 1,881 to 4,201 individuals as noted in 1801 and 1901 census (VCH, 1911, p691).

7.0 Archive

A total of 82 contexts were excavated and recorded, and artefacts including: pottery; animal bone; glass; oyster shell; iron nails and ceramic building material were recovered and catalogued. All documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in line with MoRPHE (2009) and are currently being stored at the AES offices, until deposition with either Suffolk Archaeological services store or a designated Suffolk museum.

8.0 Results

Overview of results

The results of this evaluation have been portrayed on a trench by trench basis, and include detailed information on all features and deposits which appertain to that trench. Deposit information, which applies to all trenches has only been described once.

The site makeup over the PDA was found to consist of leveling layers of c.1 - 1.5m in depth, sealing the preserved archaeology and also of alluvial deposits of between 1m and 1.5m in depth possibly relating to episodes of flooding of the River Gipping. Context numbers referring to these layers are as follows:

Leveling layers: Trench 1 (1 - 3), Trench 2 (30 - 32), (58 - 59), (66 - 67); Trench 3 (68 - 70), (73 - 74); Trench 4 (38 - 41).

Alluvial deposits: Trench 1, (4 - 8), Trench 2, (61 - 65), Trench 3, (22 - 24), (75 - 76), Trench 4 (27 - 28 & 44).

The leveling or demolition layers varied little in composition across the PDA, one dissimilarity noted was that trenches 1 and 2 contained layers of granulated chalk not found in trenches 3, 4 and 5. A sandy leveling layer c.40m in depth was also present in all trenches across the site. The alluvial layers were present in all trenches across the site. Lying beneath demolition and sandy layers, the alluvial deposits were comprised of grey green silty clays overlying black grey homogenous silt clays.

Bulk samples from the alluvial layers were processed for environmental analysis from which the presence of cereal grains, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils were recorded at a low to moderate density (Appendix 7, Fryer, 2014). Monolith samples were taken from these alluvial deposits but upon discussions with Abby Antrobus these were discarded.

Archaeological features and/or artefacts were found in four of the trenches as follows:-

Trench 1 revealed evidence for archaeological activity in the form of two sherds of Late Medieval Transitional ware, dating to the fifteenth century, found in layer (4).

Trench 2 revealed archaeological features of: a Kiln or oven F17 located in the south-western half of the trench. The oven fill (12) contained sherds of Late Medieval Transitional ware dating to the fifteenth century; a pit [11], fills (10) and (9), contained pottery sherds dating to the fifteenth and mid sixteenth century. These features were found overlaying the alluvial layers recorded across the site.

Archaeological features found in Trench 3 comprised of a clay field drain (21), and an east/west aligned a stake line F18 comprised of at least 12 wooden stakes. It is possible that the stakeline represents a phase of the wharf development.

In Trench 4 a single archaeological feature was uncovered, in the form of the tiled floor of a malt house, dating from cartographic evidence to the nineteenth century. The floor consisted of tiled ceramic flooring and mortar piling. Pottery sherds from a dripping dish of late medieval transitional ware dating to the fifteenth century were recovered from beneath the floor, layer (44).

Beyond the north western perimeter of the site, an archaeological feature in the form of the remains of tramlines were found in the passageway to Stowupland Street. It is possible these were part of the tram or rail network shown on the ordnance survey maps as leading across the PDA towards the entrance onto Stowupland Street (figures 16-18).

Results

8.1.1 Trench 1 was located towards the southern boundary of the site, at right angles to Stowupland Street and the site entrance, orientated east/west. The trench measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width and 2.5m in depth.

No archaeological features were found. Two sherds of Late Medieval Transitional ware dating to the fifteenth century were found within an alluvial layer (4) (Blinkhorn, 2014, appendix 7).

Environmental analysis on samples <1> to <5>, taken from layers (4) to (8), revealed the presence of cereal grains, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were also present in all samples. Severe root penetration was recorded in layer (8) and shells of marsh/freshwater slum species in layer (5) (Fryer, 2014, appendix 7).

8.1.2 Trench 2 (figures 3-6) was located on the western boundary of the site, at right angles to Stowupland Street orientated east/west. The trench measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width and 2.80m in depth.

Archaeological features revealed consisted of a kiln F17 and a pit [11].

The base of a kiln F17, [13], was found at western end of the trench. It was circular in plan with a flue on eastern side, 2.24m in diameter and 0.40m in depth, extending slightly beneath the northern trench edge.

The remains of the kiln sides survived in the form of a single layer of reddish orange clay bricks 0.12m (w) x 0.30m (l) x 0.10m deep (14).

The oven fill (12) was found to consist of a compact light-mid orange/red slightly silty clay with frequent small to medium lumps of fired clay, from which thirteen sherds of Late Medieval Transitional ware of fifteenth century date were recovered (Blinkhorn, 2014, appendix 7). Primary fills of the kiln and flue (15 & 16) consisting of a black silty charcoal, represented the residues of firing.

On the eastern side of the kiln, extending from the flue a thick, black silty charcoal layer (29), 2.04m in length and 0.3m thick represented the regular cleaning out of the kiln.

Pit [11] was rectangular in plan, 0.56m wide x 0.94m in length and c.0.92m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base. The pit contained two fills, (09) and (10).

Fill (09) consisted of a mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional small chalk fragments and angular flints, and two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware of mid sixteenth century date (Blinkhorn, 2014, appendix 7).

The primary fill (10) consisted of a very dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and two sherds of Late Medieval Transitional ware of fifteenth century date (Blinkhorn, 2014, appendix 7).

The Kiln and pit overlay the alluvial layers recorded across the site.

Environmental analysis from samples <15> and <16> from the fill (13) of oven F17, revealed the presence of fuel residues including fragments of charcoal/charred wood and pieces of coal and of a particularly high density in sample <21> layer (29) (Fryer, 2014, appendix 7).

8.1.3 Trench 3 (figures 7 - 10) was located in the middle of the site parallel to Stowupland Street orientated north-west to south-east. The trench measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width and 2.80m in depth.

Archaeological features revealed consisted of a stake line F18 and a field drain (21).

The stake line F18 was comprised of at least 12 wooden stakes viewed in plan across the width of the trench, east-west in orientation. Individual stakes measured at least c.1.50m in length and c.0.15m in diameter.

The field drain F21 was found within the base of cut [19], fill (20). No separate discernable cut was identified and it is possible that the two are contemporary. Oriented east-west and extending beyond the trench edges of trench 3, towards the River Gipping and Stowupland Street. It is made of clay with a diameter of 0.15m.

No dateable finds other than the field drain which dates to 19th century were recovered.

Environmental analysis on samples <6> to <8>, taken from layers (7) to (8), (22) to (24), revealed the presence of cereal grains, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were also present in all but sample <8>, layer (24) and shells of marsh/freshwater slum species present within sample <6> layer (22) (Fryer, 2014, appendix 7).

8.1.4 Trench 4 (figures 11-13) was located on the north-west boundary of the site, parallel to Stowupland Street and orientated approximately north-west to south-east. The trench measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width and c 2.36m in depth.

A single archaeological feature was revealed, that of the remains of a malt house in the form of flooring and foundations.

The remains of the malt house floor F26 covered an area >4.8 wide x >10m in length and 0.4m in depth. The flooring was made up of orangey red terracotta tiles. The tiles were of two sizes, the majority being 0.30m x 0.30m x 0.04m, and on the entrance 0.20m x 0.20m x 0.04m.

The tiles had been extremely well laid using a 'dot & dab' technique adhering the tiles to a compact lime based foundation (42), which was found to be 0.18m thick.

Within the structure of the tiled floor, three mortar pile foundations were revealed, [45, 48, 54]. The mortar pile foundations formed a linear north/south alignment 2.3m apart.

Each of these foundations is likely to represent structural elements providing support for the roof or secondary floors of the malt house.

These features were all similar in character comprising of a compact mid white stony mortar 0.7m in width and 1m in depth. On the tops of two of the foundations [46 & 54] a single course of brickwork was recorded.

A large sherd of Late Medieval Transitional Ware was recovered from layer (44) directly beneath the malt house floor. This has been identified as a fifteenth century dripping dish (Appendix 8).

Environmental analysis on samples <17> to <20>, taken from layers (27) to (28), revealed the presence of cereal grains, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present in all samples. Severe post-depositional root penetration was also recorded from sample <17> layer (27) (Fryer, 2014, appendix 7).

8.1.5 Trench 5 was located on the north eastern boundary of the site, parallel to the River Gipping orientated approximately north-west to south-east. The trench measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width and 2.80m in depth.

No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

8.1.6 Testpit 1 was located close to the north eastern boundary wall of the PDA. However due to the close proximity of the river, depth of trench and unsafe soil conditions this was abandoned and repositioned further to the north west.

8.2 Metal Detectorist Survey

Excavated trench bases and spoil heaps were scanned by an experienced metal detectorist. No finds or artefacts were recovered.

9.0 Discussion

Discussion point 1: The existence and extent of a flood plain for the River Gipping

It was possible that the furthestmost point of a flood plain of the River Gipping extended towards the entrance of the PDA and beyond. Evidence to support this was discovered by the presence of alluvial silts in found all trenches. However, the extent to which any flooding of the River Gipping can be described as a flood plain has been partially refuted by the further evidence provided by environmental analysis, which states that there was a low density of waterlogged wetland plants and a reasonable density of coarse scrubby grassland plants amongst the samples taken from trenches 1, 3 and 4 (Fryer, 2014).

A stake line F18 in trench 3, driven into the alluvial silts, at a depth of c.2.80m, representing initial silting above natural sands and gravels, also gives rise to evidence that the ground was not extensively waterlogged in antiquity. However, the insertion of a field drain at a depth of 2.42m, indicates that waterlogging must have been significant enough to warrant the presence of the drain at the location of trench 3. It is of course possible that other field drains were present over the PDA not included in this survey. The presence of the drain also provides further evidence that the draining of the ground gives rise to some degree of activity over the area, whether animal or human.

Discussion point 2: PDA activity during antiquity

Using the archaeological evidence to date the stratigraphy of the site, it has been possible to provide some answers regarding the time in antiquity that the PDA was active. No evidence for activity is provided until the fifteenth century by the presence of LMT ware in trenches 2 and 4. A few sherds of mid sixteenth century GRE were found within a pit in trench 2, provided evidence for sixteenth century activity, then nothing of any substance until the building of the Malt Houses and works railway during the nineteenth century. The building of modern general works units followed a subsequent demolition of the Malt Houses in the twentieth century, evident by the demolition and leveling layers across the PDA. No evidence for activity to date therefore was discovered from the mid sixteenth century to the mid to late nineteenth century.

10.0 Conclusions

In conclusion the evaluation achieved the aims and objectives as set out in the SHET brief.

The evaluation was appropriate to the nature of the development. Weather conditions were generally favourable, but with occasional episodes of inclement weather.

Water levels were hit at depth of c.2.5m

The value and significance of the archaeology as can be seen from the results and subsequent discussion, is that it was possible to identify the date, form and purpose of the archaeological deposits discovered together with its likely extent, localized depth and quality of preservation.

Past land uses impacted to a great extent on the archaeology, in particular that of the nineteenth century Malt Houses. Evidence for which survive as tiled flooring and foundations. Remnants of charcoal and vitreous material were also noted possibly relating to Malt Houses use and/or the tramlines.

The kiln however was relatively well preserved as it has lain underneath the access road to the works.

The layers appertaining to the nineteenth century and earlier had masked the presence of alluvial deposits, these were revealed during the archaeological investigation. With the presence of alluvial silts the potential for the survival of environmental evidence was high, a series of samples were therefore taken and the results portrayed on a trench by trench basis.

Environmental analysis proved useful in that the results gave an indication that 'during the medieval and post-medieval periods, certain areas adjacent to the river in Stowmarket, were almost certainly peripheral to any main focus of settlement activity and were covered with coarse, scrubby grassland. Although poorly maintained, such areas were probably utilised for activities, which would have been dangerous or unpleasant within a confined proto-urban setting' (Fryer, 2014), the latter supports the use of the site as a Malt House and rail yard, and in the twentieth century as a site of works.

Further understanding of the town in its standing on the banks on the River Gipping, has been gained from evidence for the existence and extent of its flood plain (see

discussion point 1). Evidence in the form of a stake line and clay drain in trench 3 and environmental evidence that the site lay over scrubby grassland with intermittent flooding, shows that the river bank at that point was possibly firm enough to have allowed footfall whether animal or human. The intermittent flooding of the river also extended at least as far as the entrance to the site and Stowupland Street as shown through the presence of river silts in trenches 1 to 4 (figures 3 to 13).

The latter occurring prior to the construction of the Gipping Navigation channel in the late 18th century when Stowmarket became a centre for mercantile activity.

From the archaeology recovered, the only archaeological find to be considered for conservation was that of the kiln, which was preserved *in situ*. This was achieved by covering the remains with terram and a thick, 0.3m, layer of sand.

The archaeology found at the Stowupland site extends the archaeological and historical knowledge of its use and activity during antiquity, already recorded outside of the area. The presence of sixteenth century pottery sherds within the kiln F17 in trench 2, provide further evidence for activity in line with the sixteenth century date of the Pickeral Bridge (SKT023). The Malt House foundations in trenches 4 and 5 provided further evidence for the dearth of Malt Houses present along the banks of the River Gipping and on the former Waterworks Site, Union Street (SKT032). Overall, the site has evidence for use and activity up to the sixteenth century and then from the nineteenth century onwards (see discussion point 2). The environmental analysis provided evidence that the site overlay an intermittent river flood plain of the River Gipping made up of scrubby grassland in comparison to the palaeo-environmental survey of the land off Station Road East lying on the far banks of the River Gipping, which was concluded to have been a water meadow (SKT051).

From the archaeology discovered in the form of the nineteenth century Malt Houses and the remains of rail/tramlines, it has been possible to further elaborate on the manufacturing and industrial development of the town of Stowmarket. Further contribution has been made to the industrial history of the site with the discovery of the remains of the Malt Houses depicted cartographically (figures 16 to 18) as well as the remains of a tramway in the passageway between the site and Stowupland Street. Dating the demise of the malt houses and rail/tram lines as early twentieth century has been tentatively possible as the remains are not evident cartographically after 1927.

Acknowledgements

Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys would like to thank Steve Nugent of Cocksedge Builders Ltd for commissioning the survey. Thanks also to Abby Antrobus, Archaeology Officer Archaeologist of the Conservation Team, Suffolk County Council in providing the initial Project Brief and for commenting on the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report. David Alexander, Site Manager for his support throughout the fieldwork and Mick for his on site assistance. Chris Montague for his help on site completing the Metal detecting survey and for excavating the kiln.

Thanks must go to Matt Lees of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Central) for assisting with fieldwork and surveying.

The site work was directed Dawn Keen, assisted by Simon Bray.

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SUPPORTING ILLUSTRATIONS

APPENDIX 1: Site location

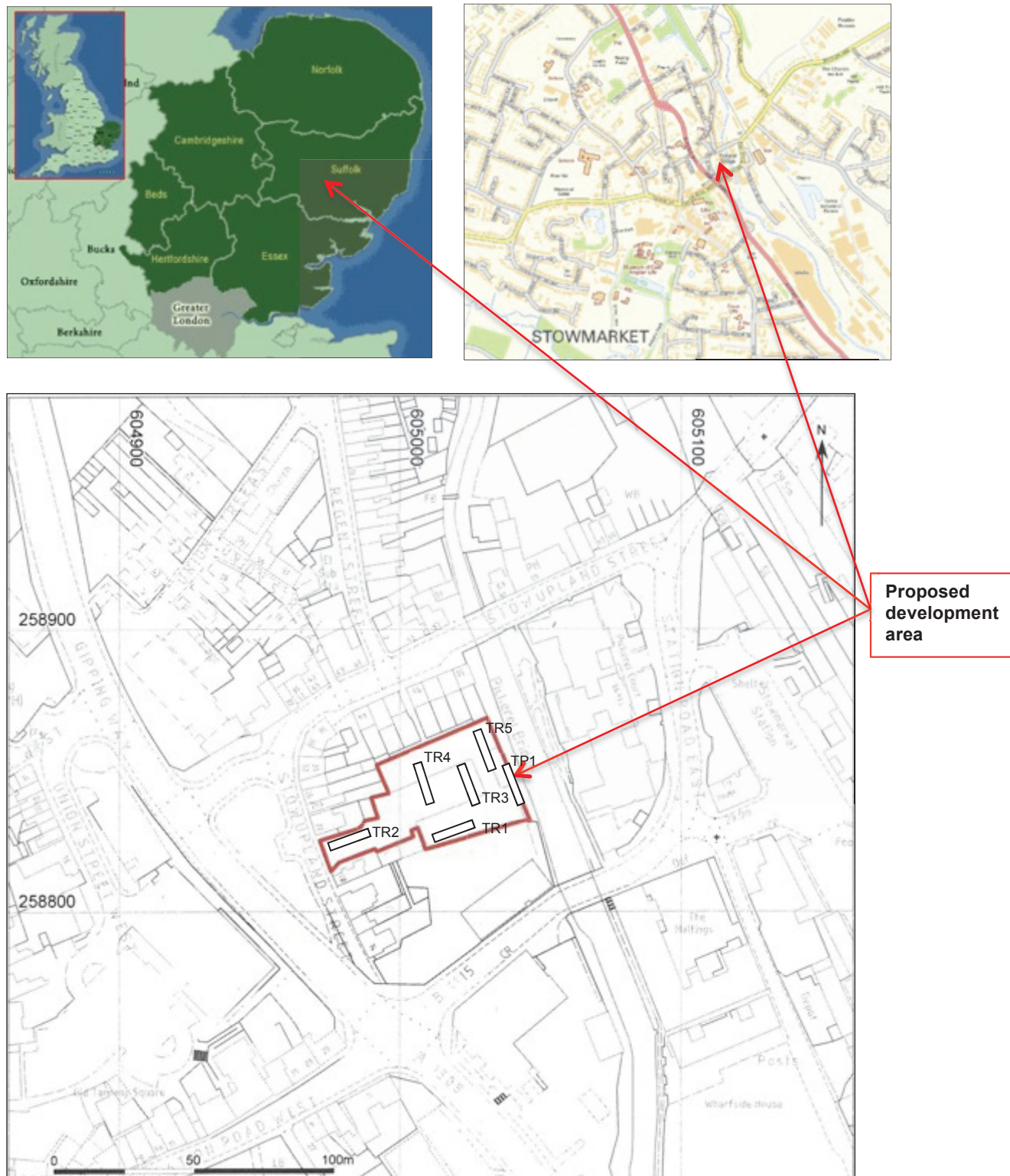


Figure 1: Site and trench location plans for 24 Stowupland Street, Stowmarket

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APPENDIX 2: Site photographs

Trench 2



Figure 2: North east facing view of Kiln F17 in Trench 2



Figure 3: South east facing view of Kiln F17 in Trench 2

Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2

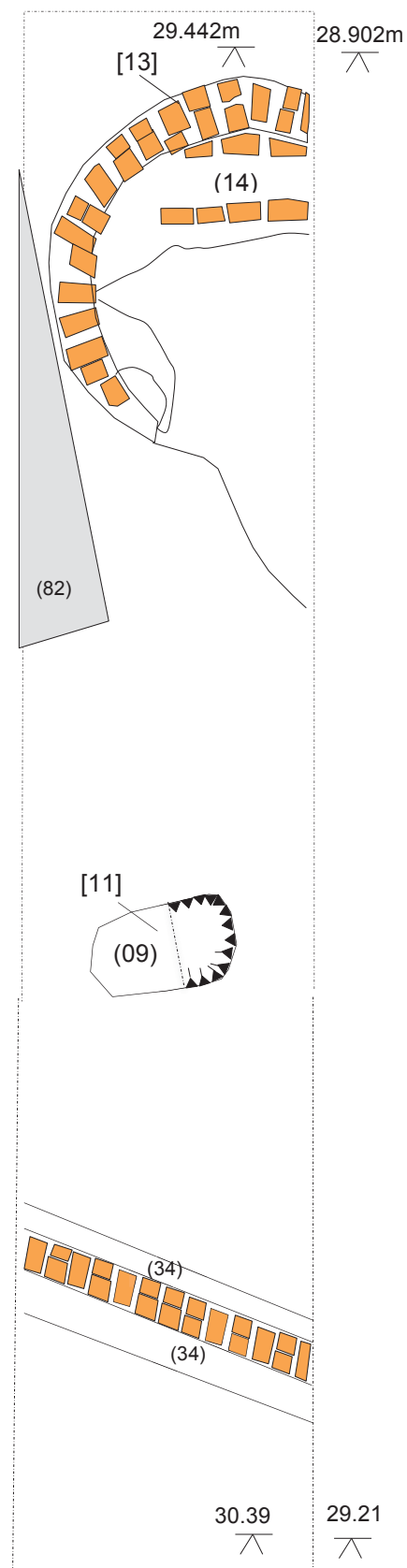




Figure 5: South east facing view of Trench 2 showing kiln rake off

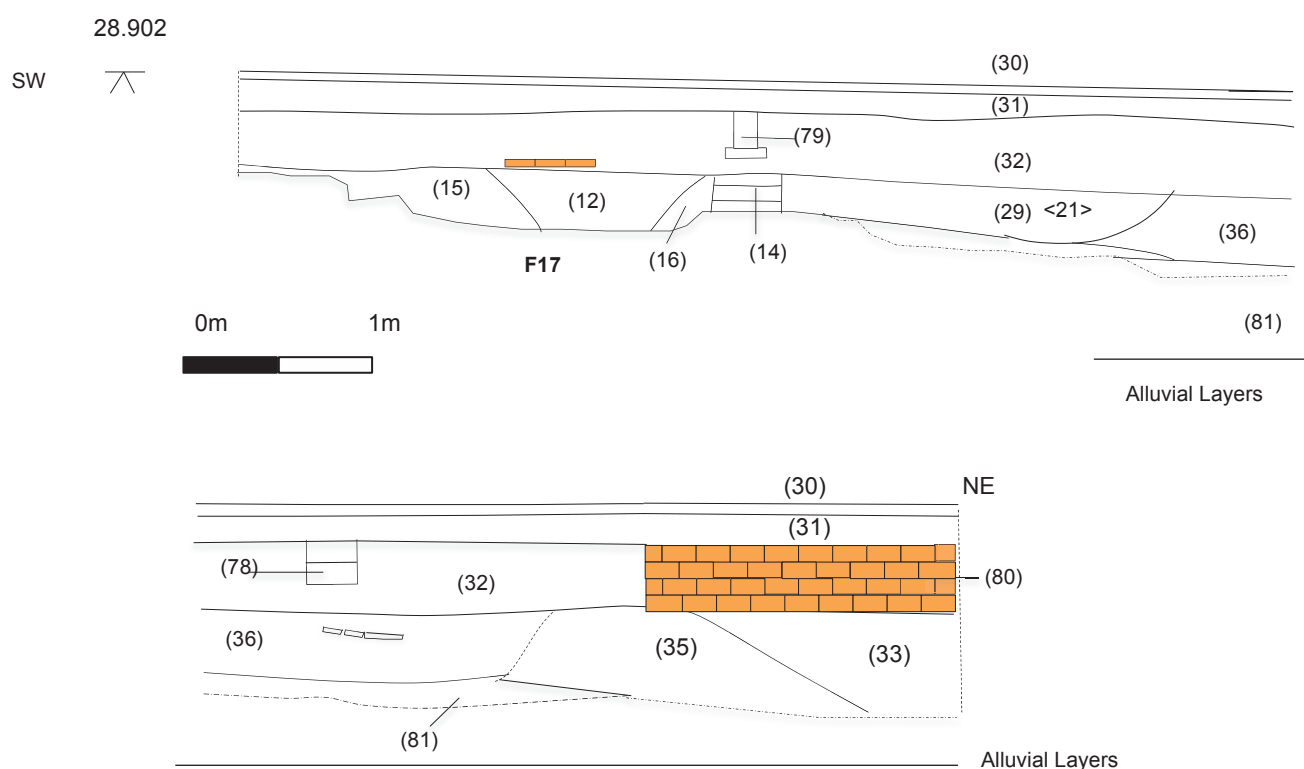


Figure 8: South east facing section of Trench 2

Trench 3



Figure 7: South west facing section of Trench 3 showing upper demolition layers and lower alluvial deposits.

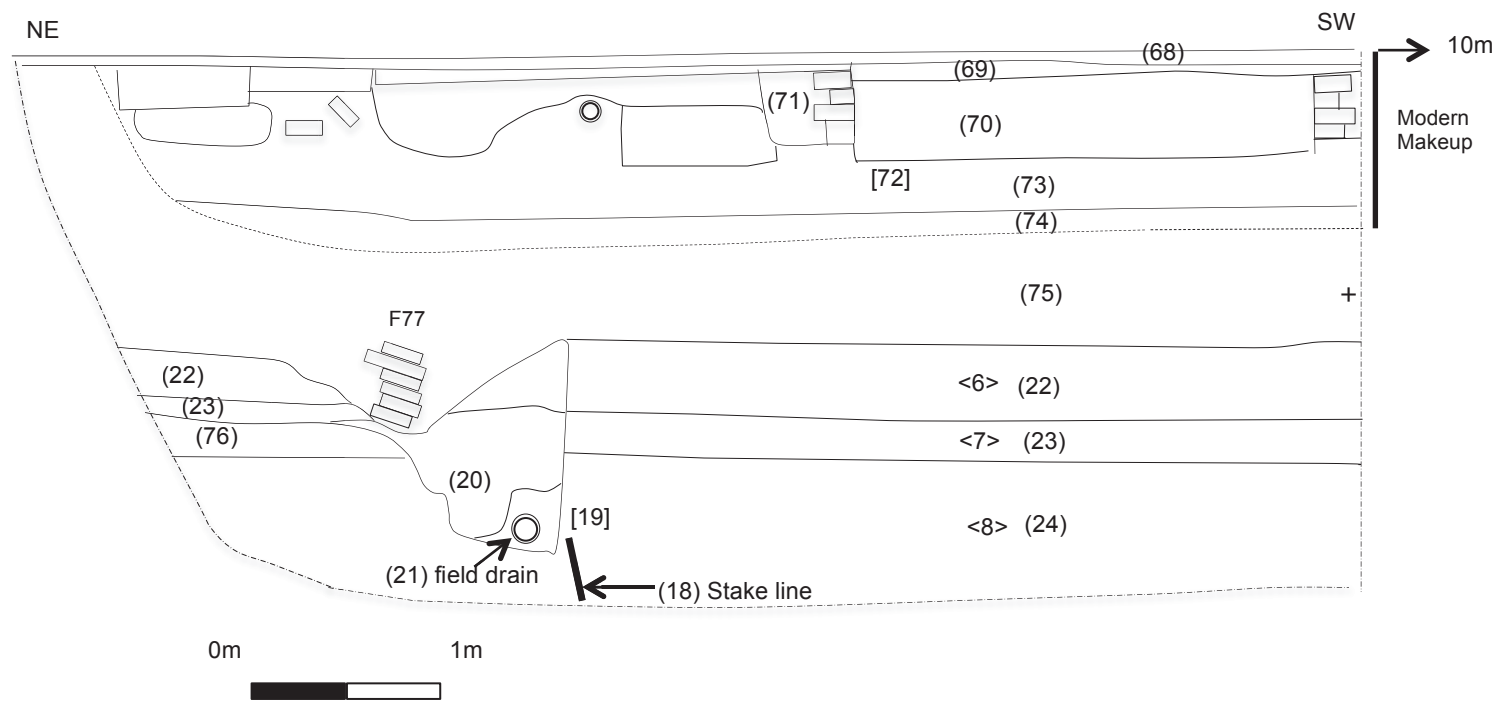


Figure 8: South west facing section of Trench 3



Figure 9: South west facing view of Stake line F18 in Trench 3

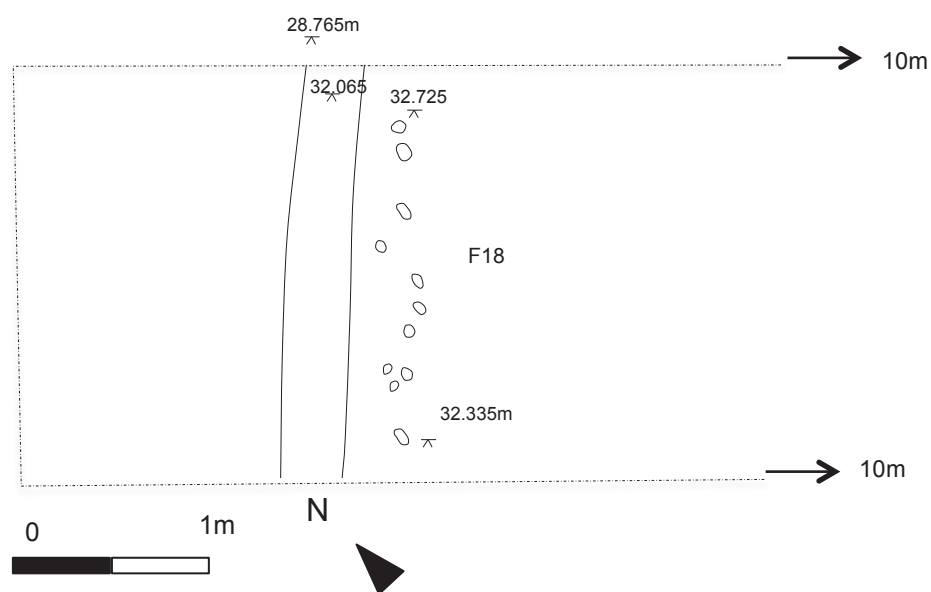


Figure 10: Plan of Stake line F18 in Trench 3

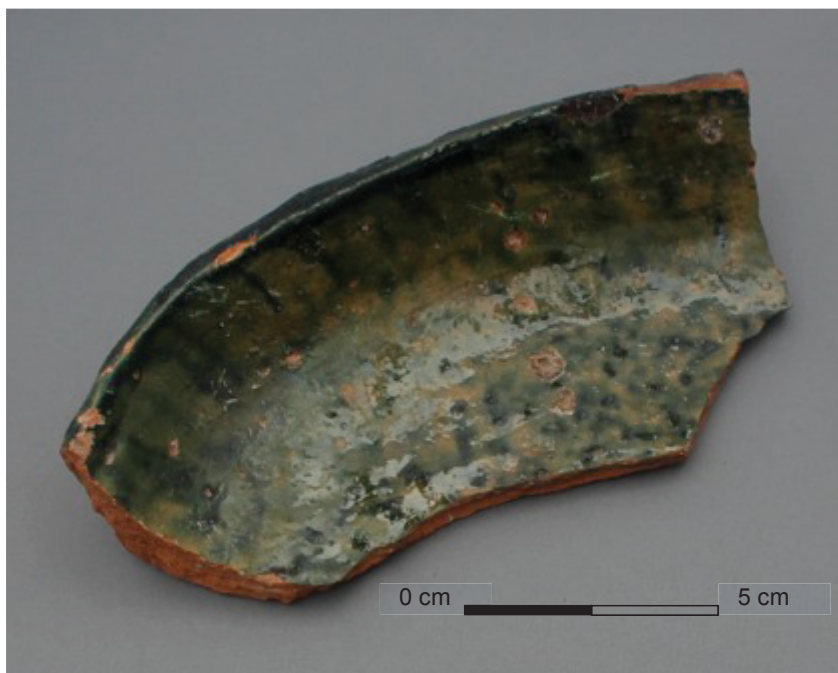


Figure 14: Fifteenth century dripping dish sherd, trench 4, context 44

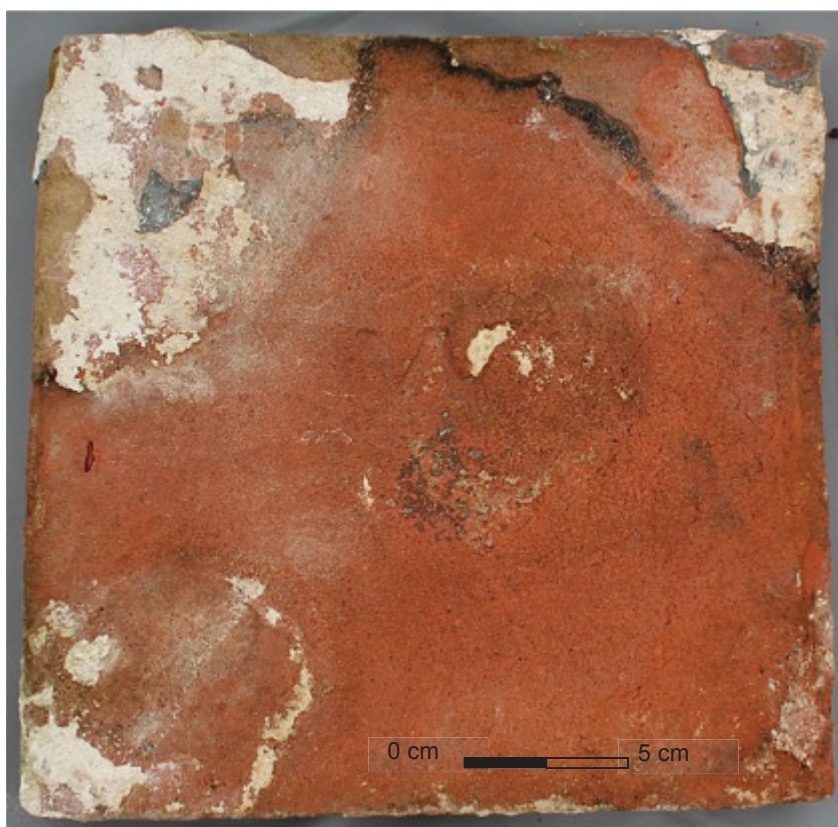
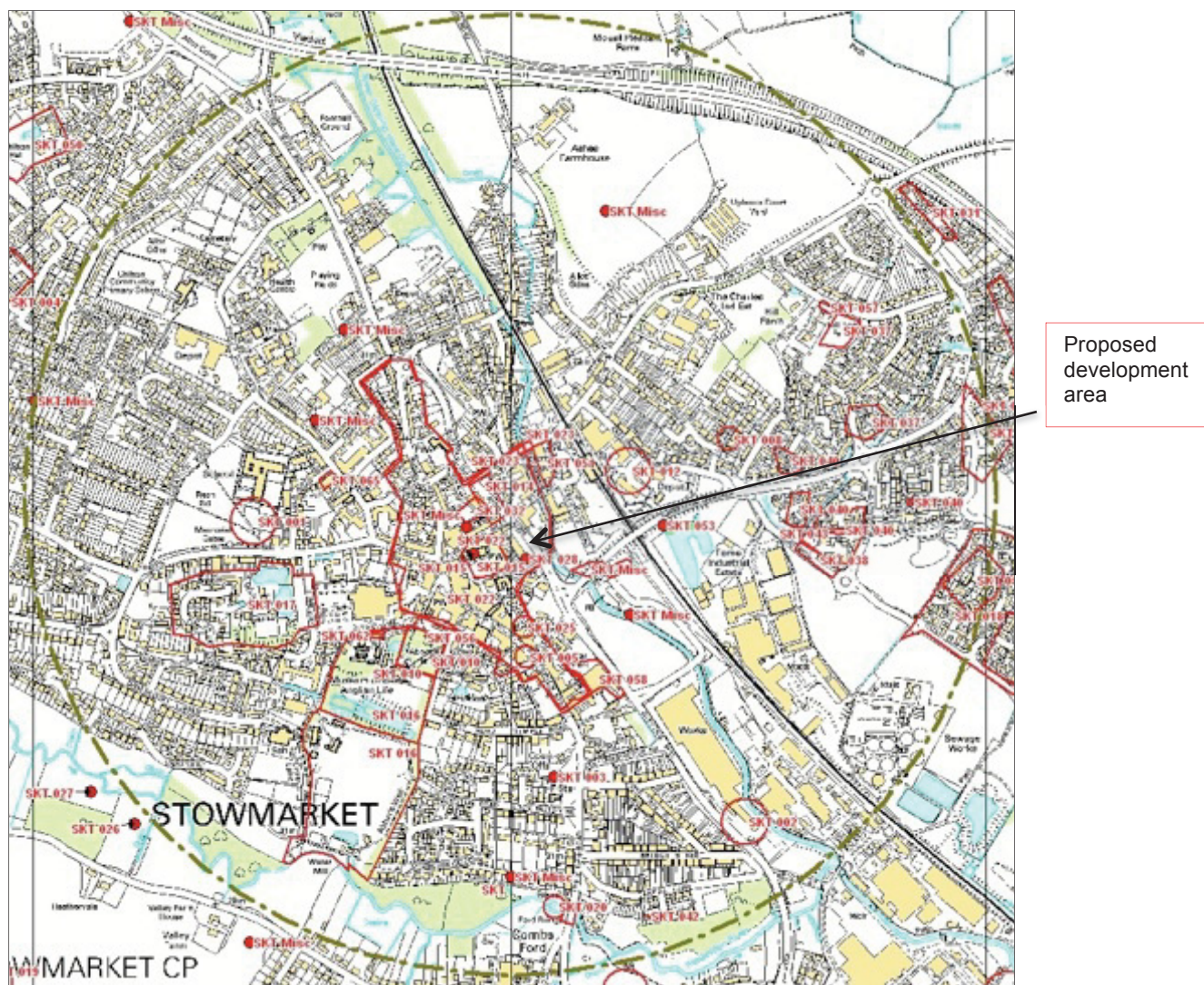


Figure 15: Makers mark (W) nineteenth century malthouse tile underside, trench 4, F26



Figure 16: Tramline remnants looking south east towards PDA

APPENDIX 3: Cartographic sources



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Figure 17: : Historic environment data – land off Brickhills, Willingham



Figure 18: 1886 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500, with tithe map information superimposed



Figure 19: 1904 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Figure 20: 1927 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Figure 21: 1968 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Figure 22: 1975-1981 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Figure 23: 1991 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500

APPENDIX 4: Archive qualification (Site Code: SKT067)

Recorded Contexts: 82 contexts

Digital Photographic Archive: 248 photographs

Drawn Plans Archive: x A3 sheets at 1:50

Drawn Sections Archive: x A3 sheets, 20 at 1:10

Level Diary Yes

GPS plot: Leica 1200 GPS Smart Rover with RTK differential correction giving global positioning accuracy to within 2cm

FINDS

Small Finds:

Bulk Finds: CBM.

Environmental Samples: Samples 1 to 23

Level Diary: See GPS Data

APPENDIX 5: Finds quantification

Fill no	Cut no	Layer no	Trench No	Type	Weight (kg)	Date range
9	11		2	CBM	3258	
9	11		2	Animal bone	156	
9	11		2	Fe nail	8	
9	11		2	Glass	28	
10	11		2	CBM	793	
10	11		2	Oyster shell	11	
12	13		2	Animal bone	38	
12	13		2	CBM	147	
10	11		2	Animal bone	39	
10	11		2	Fe nail	9	
		4	1	Oyster shells		
		4	1	Animal bone		

APPENDIX 6: Context summary

Cxt No.	Tr. No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
1	1	Orange grey/black sandy gravel	Layer	20 th Made Ground
2	1	Grey black orange sandy silt	Layer	20 th Made Ground
3	1	Light grey granulated chalk	Layer	20 th Made Ground
4	1	Mid grey green silt	Layer	15 th Century?
5	1	Dark homogenous silt	Alluvial layer	
6	1	Light grey green silt	Alluvial layer	
7	1	Mid grey green orange silt	Alluvial layer	
8	1	Black grey silt	Alluvial layer	
9	2	Dark grey silt chalk	Fill of [11]	Mid 16 th Century
10	2	Dark grey brown silt clay	Fill of [11]	15 th Century
[11]	2	Rectangular steep sided, concave base	Cut of pit	15 th Century
12	2	compact light-mid orange/red slightly silty clay	Fill of kiln/oven [13]	15 th Century
[13]	2	Circular/Oval, Concave sides & base	Cut of kiln/oven	15 th Century
14	2	Bricks forming base of kiln wall	Side kiln bricks	15 th Century
15	2	Black slightly clayey silt, frequent flecks of charcoal	Ash lining of [13]	15 th Century
16	2	Black slightly clayey silt, frequent flecks of charcoal	Fill of [13]	15 th Century
F17	2	Kiln/oven	Feature	
F18	3	Stake line	Feature	
[19]	3	Land drain	Cut of land drain	20 th Century
20	3	Fill of [19]	Fill of [19]	20 th Century
21	3	Land drain in [19]	Drain	20 th Century
22	3	Light mid olive brown firm silty clay	Alluvial layer	
23	3	Mid orange brown silty clay	Alluvial layer	
24	3	Black homogenous silt	Alluvial layer	
F25	5	Brick wall	Feature	Undated
F26	4	Square orange red tiled floor	Feature	19 th Century
27	4	Compact silty clay	Alluvial layer	
28	4	Light – mid brown firm silty clay	Alluvial layer	
29	2	Black slightly clayey silt, frequent flecks of charcoal	Kiln [13] rake off	15 th Century
30	2	Tarmac	Access Road	20 th Century
31	2	Modern rubble	Layer	20 th Century
32	2	Light – mid grey brown sandy silt	Layer	
33	2	Light – mid olive brown sandy silt	Alluvial layer	
34	2	Light – mid olive brown firm slightly sandy silt	Alluvial layer	
35	2	Light – mid olive brown sandy clay	Alluvial layer	
36	2	Light – mid brown sandy silt	Alluvial layer	
F37	4	Square orange red tiles	Malt House floor	19 th Century
38	4	White – buff concrete	Layer	20 th Century
39	4	Mid orange grey sandy gravel	Layer	20 th Century
40	4	Mid – dark sandy silt	Layer	20 th Century
41	4	Light - mid orange sandy gravel	Layer	20 th Century
42	4	Light – mid grey mortar	Foundation for F37	19 th Century
43	4	Light – mid olive green silty clay	Alluvial layer	
44	4	Light – mid brown silt clay	Alluvial layer	15 th Century
[45]	4	Construction cut for flooring piles	Cut	19 th Century
46	4	Compact mid white stoney mortar	Fill of [45]	19 th Century
47	4	Brickwork part of floor pile construction	Brickwork	19 th Century
[48]	4	Rectangular, steep sided flat base	Cut	19 th Century
49	4	Compact mid white stoney mortar	Fill of [48]	19 th Century
50	4	Light-mid grey mortar	Layer	
[51]	4	Steep sided, flat base	Cut of pipe	20 th Century
52	4	Mid brown grey sandy silt	Fill	20 th Century
53	4	Pipe	Feature	20 th Century
[54]	4	Malt house foundation	Cut	19 th Century
55	4	Mid white stoney mortar	Fill of [54]	19 th Century
56	4	Brickwork malt house floor part of [54]	Brickwork	19 th Century
57	4	Black – brown silty peat	Alluvial layer	
58	3	Light grey white concrete	Layer	20 th Century
59	3	Mid orange sandy gravel	Layer	20 th Century
60	3	Light-Mid sandy silt, occasional angular stones	Made ground	20 th Century
61	3	Mid Orange brown firm sandy silt	Demolition layer	20 th Century
62	3	Light-Mid Orange silty clay	Demolition layer	20 th Century
63	2	Mid-Dark Firm Clayey Silt	Alluvial layer	
64	3	Brickwork	?Part of Malt House	?19 th Century
[65]	3	East/West Linear	RobberTrench	?19 th Century
66	2	Mid White/grey granulated chalk	Leveling layer	20 th Century

Cxt No.	Tr. No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
67	2	Mid White Grey granulated chalk	Levelling layer	20 th Century
68	3	Black – grey tarmac	Layer	20 th Century
69	3	Concrete	Fill of cut [72]	20 th Century
70	3	Concrete, mortar, rubble fill	Fill of cut [72]	20 th Century
F71	3	Brickwork	Fill of cut [72]	20 th Century
[72]	3	Building foundations	Cut of foundation	20 th Century
73	3	Light-mid orange brown silty sand, frequent lumps of concrete	Layer	20 th Century
74	3	Black – grey sandy silt	Modern Makeup	20 th Century
75	3	Mid grey orangey brown silty clay	Alluvial layer	
76	3	Compact light-mid grey silty clay	Alluvial layer	
F77	3	Brick Wall	?Part of Malt House	?19 th Century
F78	2	Brick Wall	Wall	20 th Century
F79	2	Brick Wall	Wall	20 th Century
F80	2	Brick Wall	Wall	20 th Century
81	2	Cobbles	Layer	Undated
82	2	Compact concrete	Foundations	20 th Century

APPENDIX 7: Photographic register

Photo reg no	Digital no	Direction taken from	Description of shot	Initials/date
1	2115		Pre-evaluation shot	DK 29/03/2014
2	2116		Pre-evaluation shot	DK 29/03/2014
3	2117		Pre-evaluation shot	DK 29/03/2014
4	2118		Pre-evaluation shot	DK 29/03/2014
5	2119		Pre-evaluation shot	DK 29/03/2014
6	2120		Pre-evaluation shot	DK 29/03/2014
7	2200		Working shot	DK 02/04/2014
8	2201	South east	Working shot – trench 1	SB 02/04/2014
9	2202	West	Working shot – trench 2	SB 02/04/2014
10	2203	West	Working shot – trench 2	SB 02/04/2014
11	2204	West	Working shot – trench 2	SB 02/04/2014
12	2205	West	Working shot – trench 2	DK 02/04/2014
13	2206	West	Made up ground – trench 1	DK 02/04/2014
14	2207	West	Trench 1 N facing section	DK 02/04/2014
15	2209	North	Trench 1 N facing section	DK 02/04/2014
16	2211	North	Trench 1 N facing section	DK 02/04/2014
17	2213	North	Trench 1 N facing section	DK 02/04/2014
18	2214	North	Trench 1 N facing section	DK 02/04/2014
19	2216	North	Trench 1 N facing section	DK 02/04/2014
20	2218	North	Trench 1 N facing section	DK 02/04/2014
21	2220	West	Trench 2	DK 02/04/2014
22	2222	West	Trench 2	DK 02/04/2014
23	2269	West	Building demolition	DK 04/04/2014
24	2272	West	Site clearance	DK 04/04/2014
25	2273	North west	Site clearance	DK 04/04/2014
26	2274	North	Opening test pit	DK 04/04/2014
27	2275	North	Opening test pit	DK 04/04/2014
28	2276	South	Opening test pit	DK 04/04/2014
29	2278	North east	Trench 2 without scale	DK 04/04/2014
30	2280	West	Trench 2 without scale	DK 04/04/2014
31	2282	East	Trench 2 without scale	DK 04/04/2014
32	2284	East	Working shot	DK 04/04/2014
33	2286	North	Test pit	DK 04/04/2014
34	2288	North	Test pit	DK 04/04/2014
35	2289	South	Test pit	DK 04/04/2014
36	2290	South	Test pit	DK 04/04/2014
37	2291	South	Test pit	DK 04/04/2014
38	2292	South	Test pit	DK 04/04/2014
39	2293	North east	Trench 2 plan view of pit [11]	DK 04/04/2014
40	2294	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section of pit [11]	DK 04/04/2014
41	2295	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section of pit [11]	DK 04/04/2014
42	2296	East	Working shot	DK 04/04/2014
44	2297	East	Working shot	DK 04/04/2014
45	2298	North west	Trench 2 NW facing view of Kiln F17	DK 04/04/2014
46	2301	North west	Trench 2 NW facing view of Kiln F17	DK 04/04/2014
47	2304	North west	Trench 2 NW facing Kiln F17 without scale	DK 04/04/2014
48	2306	North east	Trench 2 NE facing view of Kiln F17	DK 04/04/2014
49	2310	North east	Trench 2 NE facing view of Kiln F17	DK 04/04/2014
50	2312	North east	Trench 2 NE facing Kiln F17 without scale	DK 04/04/2014
51	2314	North east	Trench 2 NE facing Kiln F17 without scale	DK 04/04/2014
52	2317	North west	Trench 3 NW facing view of field drain	DK 04/04/2014
53	2320	North west	Trench 3 NW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
54	2321	South west	Trench 3 SW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014

Photo reg no.	Digital No	Direction taken from	Description of shot	Initials/date
55	2322	South west	Trench 3 SW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
56	2323	South west	Trench 3 SW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
57	2324	South east	Trench3 SE facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
58	2326	South east	Trench 3 SW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
59	2328	South east	Trench 3 SW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
60	2329	South east	Trench 3 SW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
61	2330	South east	Trench 3 SW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
62	2331	North west	Trench 3 NW facing view of stake line F18	DK 04/04/2014
63	2333	South west	Trench 3 SW facing stake line F18 w/o scale	DK 05/04/2014
64	2334	South west	Trench 3 SW facing view of field drain	DK 05/04/2014
65	2335	South west	Trench 3 SW facing view of field drain	DK 05/04/2014
66	2336	South west	Trench 3 SW facing view of field drain	DK 05/04/2014
67	2337	South west	Trench 3 SW facing view of field drain	DK 05/04/2014
68	2338	North west	Trench 3 working shot	DK 05/04/2014
69	2339	North west	Trench 3 working shot	DK 05/04/2014
70	2340	South west	Trench 3 working shot	DK 05/04/2014
71	2341	South west	Trench 3 working shot	DK 05/04/2014
72	2342	South west	Trench 3 working shot	SB 05/04/2014
73	2343	South west	Trench 3 working shot	SB 05/04/2014
74	2344	South	Trench 3 working shot	SB 05/04/2014
75	2345	North west	Trench 4 malt house floor without scale	DK 05/04/2014
76	2347	North west	Trench 4 malt house floor	DK 05/04/2014
77	2349	North west	Trench 4 malt house floor	DK 05/04/2014
78	2350	North west	Trench 4 malt house floor	DK 05/04/2014
79	2354	South west	Trench 3 SW facing section	DK 05/04/2014
80	2355	South west	Trench 3 SW facing section	DK 05/04/2014
81	2358	South west	Trench 3 working shot	SB 05/04/2014
82	2359	South west	Trench 3 working shot	SB 05/04/2014
83	2360	South west	Trench 3 working shot	SB 05/04/2014
84	2361	South west	Trench 3 working shot	SB 05/04/2014
85	2362	South	Trench 3 working shot without scale	DK 07/04/2014
86	2363	South	Trench 3 working shot without scale	DK 07/04/2014
87	2364	South east	Trench 2 SE facing view of section [13]	DK 07/04/2014
88	2365	South east	Trench 2 SE facing view of section [13]	DK 07/04/2014
89	2366	South west	Trench 2 working shot	SB 07/04/2014
90	2367	South west	Trench 2 working shot	SB 07/04/2014
91	2368	South west	Working shot	SB 07/04/2014
92	2369	South east	Trench 2 SE facing view of section [13]	SB 07/04/2014
93	2370	South	Working shot	SB 07/04/2014
94	2371	South	Working shot	SB 07/04/2014
95	2372	South	Working shot	SB 07/04/2014
96	2373	North west	Working shot	SB 07/04/2014
97	2374	West	Working shot	SB 07/04/2014
98	2375	North west	Trench 4 working shot	SB 07/04/2014
99	2376	South	Trench 4 working shot	SB 07/04/2014
100	2377	South	Trench 4 working shot	SB 07/04/2014
101	2378	North west	Trench 4 working shot	SB 07/04/2014
102	2379	North west	Trench 4 working shot	SB 07/04/2014
103	2380	North	Trench 4 working shot	DK 07/04/2014
104	2381	North	Trench 4 working shot	DK 07/04/2014
105	2382	North	Trench 4 working shot	DK 07/04/2014
106	2383	North	Trench 4 working shot	DK 07/04/2014
107	2384	North	Trench 4 working shot	DK 07/04/2014
108	2385	North	Trench 4 working shot	DK 07/04/2014
109	2386	North east	Trench 4 SW facing section without scale	DK 07/04/2014

Photo reg no.	Digital No	Direction taken from	Description of shot	Initials/date
110	2387	North east	Trench 4 SW facing section without scale	DK 07/04/2014
111	2388	North east	Trench 4 NE facing section without scale	SB 07/04/2014
112	2389	North east	Trench 3 Working shot	SB 07/04/2014
113	2390	South	Trench 4 malt house floor working shot	SB 07/04/2014
114	2391	South	Trench 4 malt house floor working shot	SB 07/04/2014
115	2392	South	Trench 2 kiln [13] F17	SB 07/04/2014
116	2393	South	Trench 2 kiln [13] F17	SB 07/04/2014
117	2394	South	Trench 2 kiln [13] F17	SB 07/04/2014
118	2395	South	Trench 2 kiln [13] F17	SB 07/04/2014
119	2396	South west	Trench 2 kiln [13] F17	SB 07/04/2014
120	2397	South west	Trench 2 kiln [13] F17	SB 07/04/2014
121	2398	South west	Trench 2 kiln [13] F17	SB 07/04/2014
122	2399	East	Trench 4 malt house floor	SB 07/04/2014
123	2400	North	Trench 4 malt house floor	SB 07/04/2014
124	2401	North east	Trench 4 malt house floor	SB 07/04/2014
125	2402	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	SB 07/04/2014
126	2402	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	SB 07/04/2014
127	2403	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	SB 07/04/2014
128	2404	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	SB 07/04/2014
129	2405	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	SB 07/04/2014
130	2406	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	SB 07/04/2014
131	2407	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	SB 07/04/2014
132	2408	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	SB 07/04/2014
133	2409	North east	Trench 2 NE plan view	SB 07/04/2014
134	2410	North east	Trench 2 NE plan view	SB 07/04/2014
135	2411	North east	Trench 2 NE plan view	SB 07/04/2014
136	2422	South east	Trench 4 SE view of malt house floor F26	DK 08/04/2014
137	2423	South east	Trench 4 SE view of malt house floor F26	DK 08/04/2014
138	2424	South east	Trench 4 SE view of malt house floor F26	DK 08/04/2014
139	2425	South east	Trench 4 SE view of malt house floor F26	DK 08/04/2014
140	2426	South	Trench 4 S view of malt house floor F26	DK 08/04/2014
141	2427	South	Trench 4 S view of malt house floor F26	DK 08/04/2014
142	2428	South	Trench 4 S view of malt house floor F26	DK 08/04/2014
143	2429	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	DK 08/04/2014
144	2430	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	DK 08/04/2014
145	2431	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	DK 08/04/2014
146	2432	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	DK 08/04/2014
147	2433	South east	Trench 2 SE facing section	DK 08/04/2014
148	2434	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
149	2435	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
150	2436	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
151	2437	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
152	2438	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
153	2439	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
154	2440	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
155	2441	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
156	2442	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
157	2443	North west	Trench 2 NW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
158	2444	South east	Trench 2 SE view of F17	DK 08/04/2014
159	2445	South east	Trench 2 SE view of F17	DK 08/04/2014
160	2446	South east	Trench 2 SE view of F17	DK 08/04/2014
161	2447	South east	Trench 2 SE view of F17	DK 08/04/2014
162	2448	South east	Trench 2 SE view of F17	DK 08/04/2014

Photo reg no.	Digital No	Direction taken from	Description of shot	Initials/date
163	2449	South west	Trench 2 SW view of F17	DK 08/04/2014
164	2450	South west	Trench 2 SE view of F17	DK 08/04/2014
165	2451	South west	Trench 2 SE facing view of F17	DK 08/04/2014
166	2452	East	Trench 2	DK 08/04/2014
167	2453	East	Trench 2	DK 08/04/2014
168	2454	East	Trench 2	DK 08/04/2014
169	2455	South east	Trench 2 without scale	DK 08/04/2014
170	2456	South east	Trench 2 without scale	DK 08/04/2014
171	2457	South east	Trench 2 without scale	DK 08/04/2014
172	2458	South east	Trench 2	DK 08/04/2014
173	2459	South east	Trench 2	DK 08/04/2014
174	2460	South east	Trench 2	DK 08/04/2014
175	2461	South east	Trench 2	DK 08/04/2014
176	2462	South west	Trench 4 SW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
177	2463	South west	Trench 4 SW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
178	2464	South west	Trench 4 SW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
179	2465	South west	Trench 4 SW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
180	2466	South west	Trench 4 SW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
181	2467	South west	Trench 4 SW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
182	2468	South west	Trench 4 SW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
183	2469	South west	Trench 4 SW facing section	DK 08/04/2014
184	2470	South west	Working shot	DK 08/04/2014
185	2471	South	Working shot	DK 08/04/2014
186	2472	South	Working shot	DK 08/04/2014
187	2473	South	Working shot	DK 08/04/2014
188	2474	South	Working shot	DK 08/04/2014
189	2475	South west	Working shot	DK 08/04/2014
190	2476	South west	Working shot	DK 08/04/2014
191	2477	North West	Working shot	SB 08/04/2014
192	2478	North	Working shot	SB 08/04/2014
193	2479	North	Working shot	SB 08/04/2014
194	2480	North	Working shot	SB 08/04/2014
195	2481	North	Working shot	SB 08/04/2014
196	2482	North east	Working shot	SB 08/04/2014
197	2483	North east	Working shot	SB 08/04/2014
198	2484	North east	Stake – wharf basin fencing without scale	SB 08/04/2014
199	2485	North east	Stake – wharf basin fencing without scale	SB 08/04/2014
200	2486	n/a	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 08/04/2014
201	2487	n/a	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 08/04/2014
202	2488	n/a	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 08/04/2014
203	2489	n/a	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 08/04/2014
204	2493	South	Trench 4 working shot	DK 08/04/2014
205	2494	South	Trench 4 working shot	DK 08/04/2014
206	2495	South	Tram lines without scale	DK 08/04/2014
207	2496	South	Tram lines without scale	DK 08/04/2014
208	2497	East	East facing view towards PDA	DK 08/04/2014
209	2498	South west	Preservation of kiln/oven F17 without scale	SB 09/04/2014
210	2499	South west	Preservation of kiln/oven F17 without scale	SB 09/04/2014
211	2500	South west	Preservation of kiln/oven F17 without scale	SB 09/04/2014
212	2509	North east	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 10/04/2014
213	2510	North east	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 10/04/2014
214	2511	North east	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 10/04/2014
215	2512	North east	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 10/04/2014
216	2513	North east	Stake – wharf basin fencing	DK 10/04/2014
217	2514	South west	North east boundary of PDA without scale	DK 10/04/2014
218	2515	North west	Tramlines	DK 10/04/2014

Photo reg no.	Digital No	Direction taken from	Description of shot	Initials/date
219	2516	North west	Tramlines	DK 10/04/2014
220	2517	North west	Tramlines	DK 10/04/2014
221	2526	North west	Trench 2 cut of pit [11]	DK 10/04/2014
222	2527	North west	Trench 2 cut of pit [11]	DK 10/04/2014
223	2528	North west	Trench 2 cut of pit [11]	DK 10/04/2014
224	2529	North west	Trench 2 NW view of section	DK 10/04/2014
225	2530	North west	Trench 2 NW view of section	DK 10/04/2014
226	2531	North west	Trench 2 NW view of section	DK 10/04/2014
227	2532	North east	Trench 5 without scale	DK 10/04/2014
228	2533	North east	Trench 5 without scale	DK 10/04/2014
229	2534	North east	Trench 5 without scale	DK 10/04/2014
230	2535	North east	Trench 5 without scale	DK 10/04/2014
231	2536	North west	Trench 5	DK 10/04/2014
232	2537	North west	Trench 5	DK 10/04/2014
233	2538	North west	Trench 5 without scale	DK 10/04/2014
234	2539	North west	Trench 5 without scale	DK 10/04/2014
235	2540	North west	Trench 5 without scale	DK 10/04/2014
236	2541	North west	Trench 5 without scale	DK 10/04/2014
237	2542	North west	Trench 5	DK 10/04/2014
238	2543	North west	Trench 5	DK 10/04/2014
239	2544	North west	Trench 5	DK 10/04/2014
240	2545	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section without scale	DK 10/04/2014
241	2546	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section without scale	DK 10/04/2014
242	2547	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section without scale	DK 10/04/2014
243	2548	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section	DK 10/04/2014
244	2549	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section	DK 10/04/2014
245	2550	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section	DK 10/04/2014
246	2551	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section	DK 10/04/2014
247	2552	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section	DK 10/04/2014
248	2553	South west	Trench 5 SW facing section	DK 10/04/2014

APPENDIX 8: Specialists reports

Pottery from Stowmarket, Suffolk (Site SKT067)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 26 sherds with a total weight of 1,116g. It was all of late medieval or early post-medieval date. The following fabric types were noted:

LMT: Late Medieval Transitional wares. 15th – 16th century. Very hard fine ware in a range of developed late medieval utilitarian forms, most with a dark green and/or reddish-brown glaze. Numerous kiln sites in Suffolk, particularly in the Waveney Valley (eg. Anderson *et al* 1996) 22 sherds, 1057g.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, mid 16th – 19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century (Brears 1969). Numerous production centres are known in East Anglia (eg. Wade-Martins 1983). 4 sherds, 49g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The sherds are generally quite large, are all in very good condition, and appear reliably stratified.

The LMT assemblage includes sherds from a typical range of utilitarian domestic vessel forms, including large fragments of a jug, a pancheon (large bowl), a bung-hole cistern, and a dripping dish. The last-named was usually used for catching the fat dripping from spit-roasting meat, and the example from here, from context 44, has thick sooting on one side, showing that it was used for such a task.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Tr	F	Cntxt	LMT		GRE		Date
			No	Wt	No	Wt	
1		4	2	67			15thC
2		U/S	4	144	1	34	U/S
2	10	9			2	7	M16thC
2	11	9			1	8	M16thC
2	11	10	2	23			15thC
2	13	12	13	450			15thC
4	44		1	373			15thC
		Total	22	1057	4	49	

Bibliography

Anderson, S, Breen, AM, Caruth, J and Gill, D, 1996 The Late Medieval Pottery Industry on the North Suffolk Border *Medieval Ceramics* **20**, 3-12

Brears, P C D 1969 *The English country pottery: its history and techniques*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles

Wade-Martins, P, 1983 *Two Post-Medieval Earthenware Pottery Groups from Fulmodeston* East Anglian Archaeology **19**

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK (SKT 067)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF

May 2014

Introduction and method statement

Excavations adjacent to the river in Stowmarket, undertaken by Archaeology Excavations and Surveys, recorded sequential alluvial deposits, an oven and other discrete contexts of probable medieval to post-medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and thirteen were submitted for assessment.

The samples (or sub-samples thereof) were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. Both charred and waterlogged/de-watered plant remains were recorded, with the former being denoted within the table by a lower case 'c' suffix and the latter by a lower case 'w' suffix.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils were recorded at a low to moderate density within all but samples 15 (fill of oven [13]) and 21 (layer [29]). The charred macrofossils (including the cereal grains, a single seed and a fragment of nutshell) were generally well preserved, although some grains were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at high temperatures. The waterlogged/de-watered remains were again moderately well preserved, although some distortion and fragmentation had resulted from the compaction of the deposits.

Charred cereals were scarce, with most occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, along with a single barley rachis node, which was the only chaff element noted.

Perhaps surprisingly, waterlogged/de-watered weed seeds also occurred infrequently. Ruderal species were predominant, and taxa noted included fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), hemp nettle (*Galeopsis* sp.), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). A single

charred goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) seed was noted within the assemblage from sample 4 (layer [5]). A limited range of wetland plants, including sedge (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), rush (*Juncus* sp.) and bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp.), were also represented. Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were present within all but samples 15 and 21, and other tree/ shrub macrofossils included bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and a single fragment of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present within all but sample 8 (layer 24), and occurred at a particularly high density within the assemblage from sample 21. Most pieces were small and highly comminuted, although larger pieces were present within both assemblages from oven [17] (samples 15 and 16). Waterlogged/de-watered root/stem fragments were also present within most assemblages. Other plant remains occurred less frequently but did include small pieces of wood and indeterminate buds, moss fronds and twigs.

The black porous and tarry residues, which were noted within seven of the assemblages studied, were mostly thought to be derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains including cereal grains. However, those from oven [17] were distinctly hard and brittle, and it was thought most likely that these were bi-products of the combustion of coal, fragments of which were also abundant within both of the oven fills. Other remains were relatively scarce, but did include small pieces of bone, fish bone and eggshell, a ferrous globule, small mammal/amphibian bones and waterlogged arthropod remains.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, occasional shells of both terrestrial and freshwater species were noted within seven assemblages. Of the terrestrial species, open country and catholic taxa occurred most frequently, particularly those indicative of dry to moist grassland habitats. Shells of marsh/freshwater slum species were recorded within the assemblages from samples 4 (layer [5]) and 6 (layer [22]).

Discussion

Of the thirteen samples studied, ten are from alluvial deposits recorded within excavation trenches 1, 3 and 4. The interpretation of such assemblages is always difficult, as they invariably include materials from a variety of sources, which were either deposited over an extended period of time or were laid down during intermittent or seasonal episodes of inundation. However, the following broad points are suggested:

- The charred cereal grains present within the assemblages from trenches 1 and 3 are almost certainly derived from domestic/agricultural detritus, although it is unclear whether the material was deliberately dumped into the river as a means of disposal or whether it accidentally blew in. Although the scarcity of chaff and charred weed seeds may indicate that the cereals are derived from batches of semi-cleaned or prime grain, it should also be stressed that this paucity of material may simply be the product of the differential rate of deposition of the lighter chaff elements.

- Although waterlogged/de-watered macrofossils are recorded, the density of material is surprisingly low, especially given the proximity of the site to the river. It is, therefore, tentatively suggested that post-deposition, the layers from which the samples were taken have been subjected to intermittent periods of drying and re-wetting, resulting in a bias of preservation towards the larger and more durable seeds. In addition, it would appear that some deposits (most notably layers [8] and [27]) have suffered severe post-depositional root penetration, causing both accelerated decay due to the introduction of oxygen and an unknown degree of contamination and bioturbation.
- Despite the abovementioned issues, the surviving plant macrofossils appear to indicate that areas adjacent to the river were covered with coarse, poorly maintained grassland and intermittent stands of colonising shrubs, although it should be noted that, given the mechanism of deposition, it is impossible to state that the macrofossils are directly related to plants growing on the site itself. The land may have been seasonally wet, but there is little to suggest that the area was either permanently or semi-permanently marshy.

The remaining three assemblages appear to be very specific in nature. Samples 15 and 16, from the fill of oven [17], are largely composed of fuel residues including fragments of charcoal/charred wood and pieces of coal. Both assemblages are small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume), probably suggesting that the oven was cleaned regularly, presumably as a means of preventing accidental fires. What precisely the oven was used for remains unclear, but it is probably of note that medieval ovens were almost certainly multi-functional, being used for a range of domestic, agricultural and light industrial purposes. As the current assemblages contain a limited range of possible dietary refuse (including fragments of bone and fish bone along with the charred cereal grains and hazel nutshell fragments) it is tentatively suggested that the structure was occasionally (although probably not consistently) used for the preparation of food. The assemblage from sample 21 is large (circa 0.5 litres of material from a 5 litres sub-sample) and is almost entirely composed of highly comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments. It would appear most likely that this material is derived from a deliberate deposit of hearth or oven waste, which may have been dumped on marginal ground adjacent to the river to again minimise the risk of an accidental fire.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the current assemblages are mostly small and relatively sparse and, as a result, the data recovered is somewhat limited. However, it would appear that during the medieval and post-medieval periods, certain areas adjacent to the river in Stowmarket, which were almost certainly peripheral to any main focus of settlement activity, were covered with coarse, scrubby grassland. Although poorly maintained, such areas were probably utilised for activities, which would have been dangerous or unpleasant within a confined proto-urban setting.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

References

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D., 1979, *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe*. Collins. London.

Macan, T.T., 1977. British Fresh- and Brackish-water Gastropods: A Key *Freshwater Biological Association Scientific Publication No. 13*

Stace, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
c = charred cf = compare w = waterlogged/de-watered fg = fragment ss = sub-sample

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15	16	17	18	21
Context No.	8	7	6	5	4	22	23	24	13	13	27	28	29
Feature No.													
Feature type	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Oven	Oven	Layer	Layer	Layer
Cereals													
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			XC							XC			
(rachis node)			XC										
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		XC			xcfc		XC						
Cereal indet. (grains)			XC		XC	XC							
Herbs													
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.				XW	XW		XW						
Apiaceae indet.		XW											
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.				XW	XW								
<i>Carduus</i> sp.											XW		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.				XW	XW								
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.				XW			XW				XW		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> L.				XW									
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love											xcfw		
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.			XW	XW	XW		XW						
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.				XC									
<i>Lamium</i> sp.				XW	XW								
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	xcfw												
Small Poaceae indet.	xcfw												
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.												xcfw	
<i>P. anserina</i> L.								XW					
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.							XW				XW		
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>											XXW	xcfw	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.											XW		
<i>Rumex/Carex</i> sp.												XW	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.				XW									
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill													
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.			XW	XW							XW		
Wetland plants													
<i>Caltha palustris</i> L.											xcfw		
<i>Carex</i> sp.								XW			XW		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.													
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	XW												
<i>Scrophularia</i> sp.	XW												
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.			XW										

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15	16	17	18	21
Context No.	8	7	6	5	4	22	23	24	13	13	27	28	29
Feature No.													
Feature type	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Oven	Oven	Layer	Layer	Layer
Tree/shrub macrofossils													
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.										xc			
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	xw	xw											
<i>R. sect. Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	xw			xw			xw				xw		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	xw	xw	xw	xxxw	xxxwfig	xw	xw	xw	xw	xw	xxxw	xw	
Other plant macrofossils													
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	x	xx		xxx	xxxx	x	x	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm		x	x	xxx	xx	x	xx		xxx	xxx			xxxx
Charcoal >5mm			x	xx	x		x		x	x			xx
Charcoal >10mm									x	x			
Charred root/stem		x	x	x									x
Waterlogged root/stem	xxxx	xxxx	xx		x	x	xx	xxxx			xxxx	xxxx	x
Mineral replaced root/stem/wood						x							
Large waterlogged root/stem>5mm								xxxx				xx	
Wood frags. <5mm	xxxw							xxxw				xxxw	
Wood frags.>5mm													
Indet. buds							xw				xw		
Indet. moss											xw		
Indet. seeds	xw	xw						xw			xw	xw	
Indet. twigs								xxxw				xw	
Other remains													
Black porous 'cokey' material				x	x		x	x	xxx	xxx			x
Black tarry material				x		x			xxx	xxx			x
Bone			x						x	x			x
Burnt/fired clay			x	x						x			
Caddis larval case												xw	
Compacted fine organic silt particles	xxxx	xx											
Eggshell							x						
Ferrous globule							x						
Fish bones			x	x					x	x			
Marine mollusc shell													xfig
Mineralised/faecal material													xcf
Small coal frags.			x	xx	x		x		xxx	xxx			x
Small mammal/amphibian bones			x			x			x				
Vitreous material							x			x			
Waterlogged arthropod remains	xx	x		x	x						x	x	

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15	16	17	18	21
Context No.	8	7	6	5	4	22	23	24	13	13	27	28	29
Feature No.									17	17			
Feature type	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Oven	Oven	Layer	Layer	Layer
Molluscs													
Woodland/shade loving species													
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.				x									
<i>Carychium</i> sp.			x										
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.			x	x									
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>			x										
Open country species													
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>			x										
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.			x			xx	x						
<i>V. costata</i>			x	x		x	xcf						
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			x			x							
Catholic species													
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.			x										
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.			x	x	x	x	x			x			
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>						x							
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group				xx	x	x	x		x				
Marsh/Freshwater species													
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>				x		x							
<i>Bathymphalus contortus</i>				x									
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.						x							
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>						x							
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.			x			x							
Sample volume (litres)	5ss	5ss	5ss	8ss	5ss	8ss	5ss	5ss	8ss	8ss	5ss	5ss	5ss
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
% flot sorted	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	50%	25%

APPENDIX 9: Archaeological Brief



The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Riverside, 24 Stowupland Road, Stowmarket

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk County Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	1003/13
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 050 588
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Erection of four storey building for flats and associated parking areas
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel: 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	16 September 2013

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately

met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological importance, within the core of the medieval town of Stowmarket defined in the County Historic Environment Record (SKT 022). It is close to Pickerel Bridge, which is recorded as a medieval bridge or fording point (SKT 023). The site is also on the gravel terrace of the River Gipping which has a high potential for archaeological sites of all periods. The site appears to exist on the very edge of the flood plain of the river, and there is potential for waterlogged deposits to exist, which may contain well preserved organic and environmental remains. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists. Evaluation is required to establish the character of any surviving archaeological remains, and also to establish the impacts of past land use. The Geoenvironmental Desk-based Study by Goldfinch Environmental (0168/11), submitted with the application, includes historic maps which shows the site crossed by rail/tram lines, and which show the development of the maltings and other buildings on the site. Work to the east has demonstrated significant change associated with the canalisation of the river in the 18th century (County Historic Environment Record SKT 051).

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 3.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 3.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 3.4 Trial trenching is to be excavated to assess all parts of the site, including landscaping and parking. A total of **50m of linear trenches 1.8m wide** should be excavated to give a 5% sample of the development area. In order to adequately explore the area of the proposed new buildings, and assess the impact of previous buildings, evaluation should be carried out **after the demolition of existing structures to ground level only** (ie with no grubbing out of existing foundations).
- 3.5 Provision should be allowed for extending or widening trenches if deep deposits are found. It is anticipated that, should the need arise, palaeoenvironmental

assessment will be conducted from the trenches – e.g. through column and bulk sampling.

- 3.6 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work before fieldwork commences. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

APPENDIX 10: Oasis form

AES OASIS Report Form

OASIS ID Number: archaeol15-162135

PROJECT DETAILS					
Project Name:		24 StowuplandStreet, Stowmarket,Suffolk:An Archaeological Trenched Evaluation			
Short Description:		<p>Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys completed an archaeological trenched evaluation between the 2nd April 2014 to 10th April 2014 on approximately 0.18h hectares of former industrial land in the centre of Stowmarket.</p> <p>Five trenches were positioned across the site representing a 5% sample of the proposed development area (PDA). A further trench (TP 1) was started adjacent and parallel to the River Gipping, however due to the close proximity of the river, depth of trench and unsafe soil conditions this was abandoned and repositioned further to the north west.</p> <p>Alluvial deposits were found in all the trenches representing the location of the site on the flood plains of the River Gipping. These deposits were on average 3m in depth and consisted of dark organic silts.</p> <p>Archaeological features of significance were found in three of the five trenches.</p> <p>In trench 2, a 15th century kiln was recorded. Environmental evidence suggests that it was regularly used, possibly for corn drying.</p> <p>In trenches 4 and 5 the foundations and floor of a 19th century malt house were discovered, the floor in trench 4 sealing large sherds of a dripping dish dating to the 15th to 16th century.</p> <p>Ordnance survey maps from 1886 to 1927 show the presence of a tramline on the site, a possible branch of which can still be found outside of the site on the north western perimeter.</p>			
Project Dates:	S t a r t	21 st May 2014	E n d	2 nd June 2014	
Previous work:	No		Future work:	No	
Associated Project Reference Codes:			SKT067		
Type of Project:			Archaeological Trenched Evaluation		
Site Status:			None		
Current land use: (list all that apply)			Industrial		
Planned development:			Residential		
Monument types/period (list all that apply)			Corn kiln, tramlines, malt house		
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (List all that apply)			Post-Medieval		
PROJECT LOCATION					
County:	Suffolk		Parish:	Stowmarket	
HER for region:			Suffolk		
Site address: (including postcode)			24 Stowupland, Stowmarket,Suffolk		
Study area (sq m or ha)			0.18 hectare		
National Grid Reference	Easting (6 figures)	TL 4077		Northing (6 figures)	7057
Height OD	Max OD			Min OD	

PROJECT ORIGINATORS		
Organisation:	Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys	
Project brief originator:	Abby Antrobus	
Project design originator:	Dawn Keen	
Sponsor or funding body:	Developer	
ARCHIVES	Location and accession number	Content (eg. Pottery, animal bone, database, context sheet etc)
Physical		Pottery
Paper		Evaluation
Digital	AES	Report, illustrations
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Full title:		
Report No.:	AES/2014/6	
Series title and volume:		
Page numbers:	50	
Author(s)	Dawn Keen	