

Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys

51a Union Street
STOWMARKET
SUFFOLK

DRAFT

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. AES/2015/12



**51a Union Street
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 1HP**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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With Contributions By

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September 2014

Site Code: SKT 069

TL 604900 258900

Report No. AES/2015/12

Event No: ECB TBC

Oasis id: archaeol15-203307 (1)

Checked by: S. Bray

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Non-technical Summary

Archaeological, Excavation and Surveys (AES) completed an archaeological Watching Brief during the construction of extension to 51a Union Street between the 2nd and 10th April 2014.

The work had not been required at the Planning Stage but during an evaluation by AES at 24 Stowupland Street, site staff visited the site and after consultation with Abby Antrobus, Senior Archaeologist of Suffolk County Council's Conservation Team Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT). agreed to maintain a Watching Brief.

The work involved examining four footing trenches for the extension and the site of a soak away.

No archaeological features or artefacts were found. However, the work did reveal a dark organic silt alluvial layer extending down to a depth of 1.2m below the turf-line. Natural geology was not encountered

The results of the watching brief enhance and support those found at 24 Stowupland Street suggesting frequent flood inundations of the River Gipping.

CONTENTS

Non-technical summary	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Scope of document	1
1.2 Site description	1
1.3 Planning background	1
2.0 Compliance	1
3.0 Geology and Topography	1
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	1
5.0 Aims and objectives	2
6.0 Methodology	2
7.0 Finds collection and retention	3
8.0 Environmental sampling strategy	3
9.0 Archiving, ownership and deposition	3
10.0 Results	3
10.1 Overview of results	3
10.2 Metal detectorist survey	4
11.0 Conclusions	4
Acknowledgements	5
Bibliography	6

SUPPORTING ILLUSTRATIONS

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1: Site location
- APPENDIX 2: Site Photographs
- APPENDIX 3: Cartographic Sources
- APPENDIX 4: Archive Qualification (Site Code: SKT069)
- APPENDIX 5: Context summary
- APPENDIX 6: Photographic Register
- APPENDIX 7: SPECIALIST REPORTS
 - Environmental – Val Fryer
- APPENDIX 8: Oasis report form

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location maps for 51a Union Street, Stowmarket
- Figure 2: Trench location plan
- Figure 3: North facing view of PDA at 51a Union Street East
- Figure 4: South West facing section of soakaway
- Figure 5: Historic environment data – 51a Union Street East, Stowmarket
- Figure 6: 1886 ordnance survey map 1:2500
- Figure 7: 1904 ordnance survey map 1:2500
- Figure 8: 1927 ordnance survey map 1:2500
- Figure 9: 1968 ordnance survey map 1:2500
- Figure 10: 1975-1981 ordnance survey map 1:2500
- Figure 11: 1991 ordnance survey map 1:2500

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Scope of document

Archaeological, Excavation and Surveys (AES) completed an archaeological Watching Brief between the 2nd and 10th April 2014 during the construction of extension to 51a Union Street, Stowmarket. The work was commissioned, by Mr Adam Tyler of 51a Union Street.

This report refers to the watching brief undertaken during excavation of trench footings on the proposed development area between 2nd and 10th April 2014.

1.2 Site description

The medieval town of Stowmarket is located in the county of Suffolk. The development site is for a rear extension to 51a Union Street. The overall PDA is approximately rectangular in shape and 54sqm in extent and is located within an urban residential area (figure 1). It is bounded to the south east by Union Street East, to the south west, north west and north east by residential properties and is centred on national grid reference TL 604900 258900.

1.3 Planning background

Although not a condition of planning, the work was identified by AES staff during their works at 24 Stowupland Street. Following a site visit and discussions with Abby Antrobus, Senior Archaeologist of Suffolk County Council's Conservation Team Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT), it was agreed to maintain a Watching Brief, as the proposed development lies on land with potential for archaeological remains.

2.0 Compliance

When completing the work, Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys (AES) adhered to the requirements established by SCCAS/CT, and those of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) 'Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief' (2013).

3.0 Geology and Topography

The site is located close to 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 Archaeological and historical background

The development site lies completely within the medieval town of Stowmarket close to the River Gipping and Pickeral Bridge. The archaeological and historical background for the PDA is similar to that of 24, Stowupland St (SKT067) due to the close proximity of the sites to each other.

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 within the proximity of 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 *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 St, an evaluation revealed a series of C12-C14, later pits and pottery etc.

Post-medieval activity close to 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).

5.0 Aims and objectives

The aims of the Watching Brief 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 the methodologies of a Watching Brief and metal detecting survey. This report details the results of the investigation together with an assessment of the archaeological evidence discovered.

6.0 Methodology

The watching brief recorded the foundation trenches of the new development and the location of a soak away in the garden to the rear of 51a Union Street.

Machining was carried out under constant archaeological supervision using a 3 tonne tracked 360° excavator with a toothed bucket.

The trenches were tied into the National Grid using steel tapes and located using existing points on 51a Union Street East.

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 good conditions, sunny and warm. Ground water was encountered at a depth of approximately 1m below the turf level.

Prior to the field work a site code (SK069) 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.

7.0 Finds collection and retention

All collected finds were to be treated in accordance with the principles and practices as set out in the Preparation of Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1993), Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIFA, 2013) and the CIFA Standards and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2013).

8.0 Environmental sampling strategy

The strategy for sampling was in accordance with the sampling strategy adopted at 24 Stowupland Street and set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Keen, 2014)

9.0 Archiving, ownership and deposition

A total of 2 contexts were observed and recorded, no artefacts were recovered. All documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in line with MoRPHE (2009), Museums and Galleries Commission 1992, Society of Museum Archaeologists 1992, UKIC 1983, 1984, 1988 and 1990, Ferguson and Murray 1997, and 'Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice' (ADS, 2011), and are currently being stored at the AES offices and will be deposited at the appropriate Suffolk museum.

Copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive remain with the originating body, Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys.

10.0 Results

10.1 Overview of results

The results of the watching brief have been portrayed on an overall assessment of the trench footings, and include detailed information on all features and deposits discovered. Deposit information, which applies to all trenches footings has only been described once.

The site makeup over the PDA was found to consist of a turf layer sealing a dark brown homogeneous organic alluvial layer (1), 1.2m in depth x >0.5m wide, which sealed orange/yellow compact silts (2). Natural geology was not encountered.

Bulk samples from the upper alluvial layer (1) were processed for environmental analysis from and produced a small selection of herbs and wetland plants commensurate with an area prone to intermittent flooding (Fryer, 2014).

No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded or recovered.

10.2 Metal detectorist survey

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

11.0 Conclusions

The watching brief was appropriate to the nature of the development. Weather conditions were good, dry and sunny and ground water was encountered at a depth of 1m.

A single homogenous dark organic layer (1) was found which was very similar to those recorded during the evaluation at 24 Stowupland Street.

The environmental sample taken at 51a Union Street produced a small selection of herbs and wetland plants commensurate with an area prone to intermittent flooding, indicating that the flooding of the River Gipping was likely to have spread as far as Union Street (Fryer, 2014).

Environmental analysis proved useful in that the results gave indication that 'during the medieval and post-medieval periods, certain areas adjacent to the river in Stowmarket including that of 51a Union Street East, were almost certainly peripheral to any main focus of settlement activity. (Fryer, 2014)

The results of the watching brief support and enhance those found during the evaluation at 24 Stowupland Street suggesting frequent flood inundations of the River Gipping.

Acknowledgements

AES would like to thank Adam Tyler, 51a Union Street for commissioning the survey. Thanks also to Abby Antrobus, Archaeology Officer Archaeologist of the Conservation Team, Suffolk County Council for on site discussion and for commenting on the final report.

The site work was completed by Simon Bray.

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APPENDIX 1: Site location

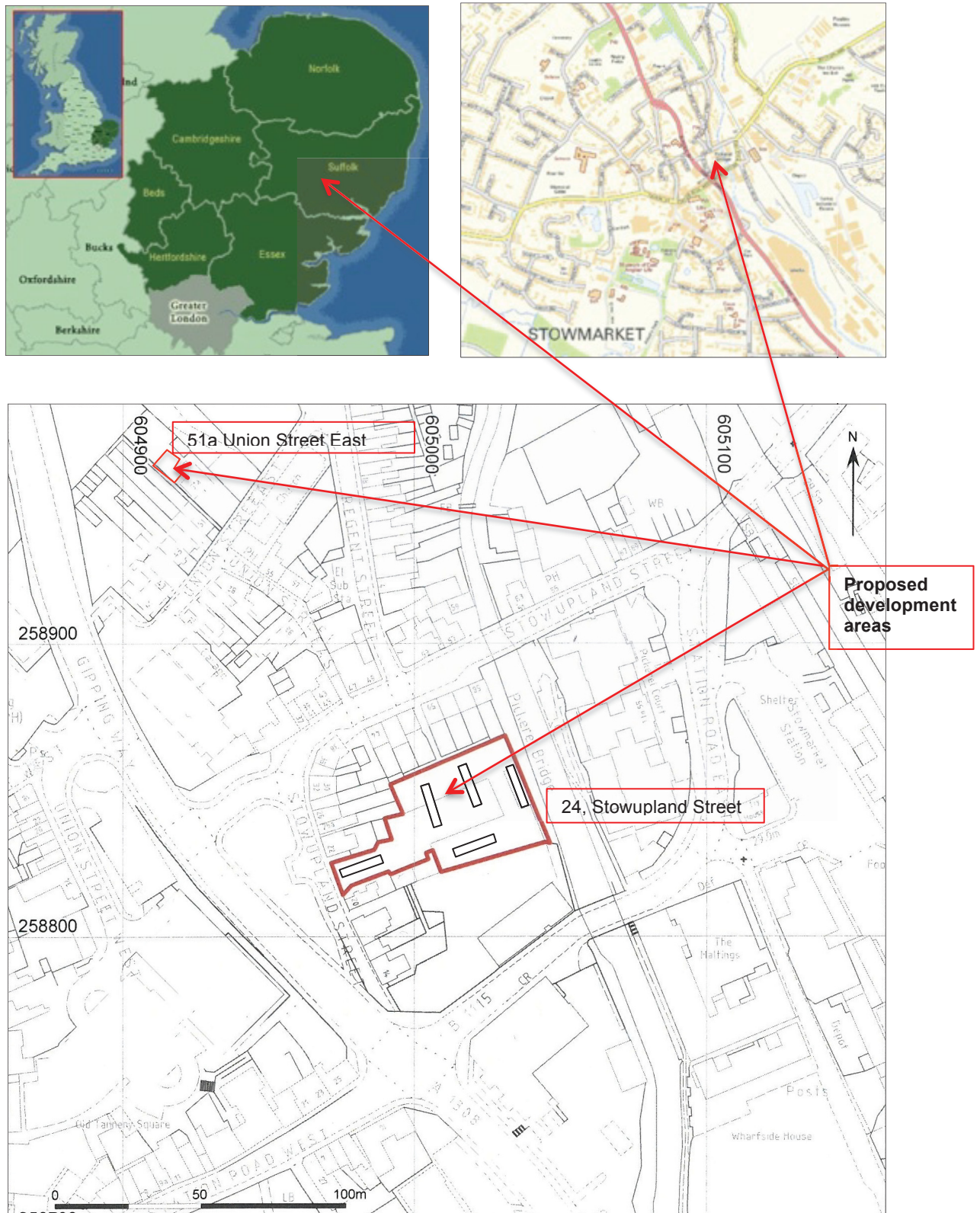


Figure 1: Site location maps for 51a Union Street, Stowmarket

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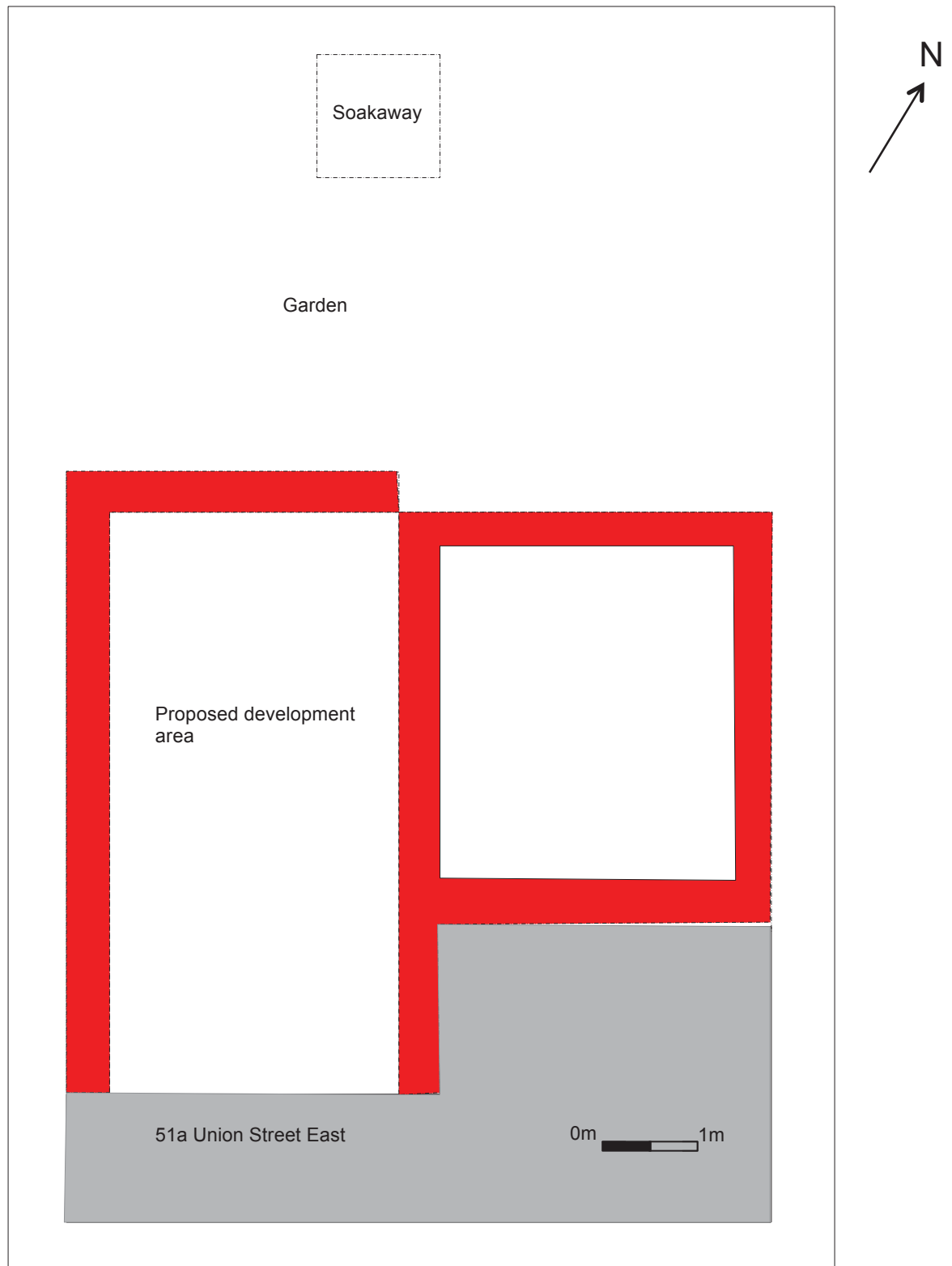


Figure 2: Trench location plan

APPENDIX 2: Site photographs

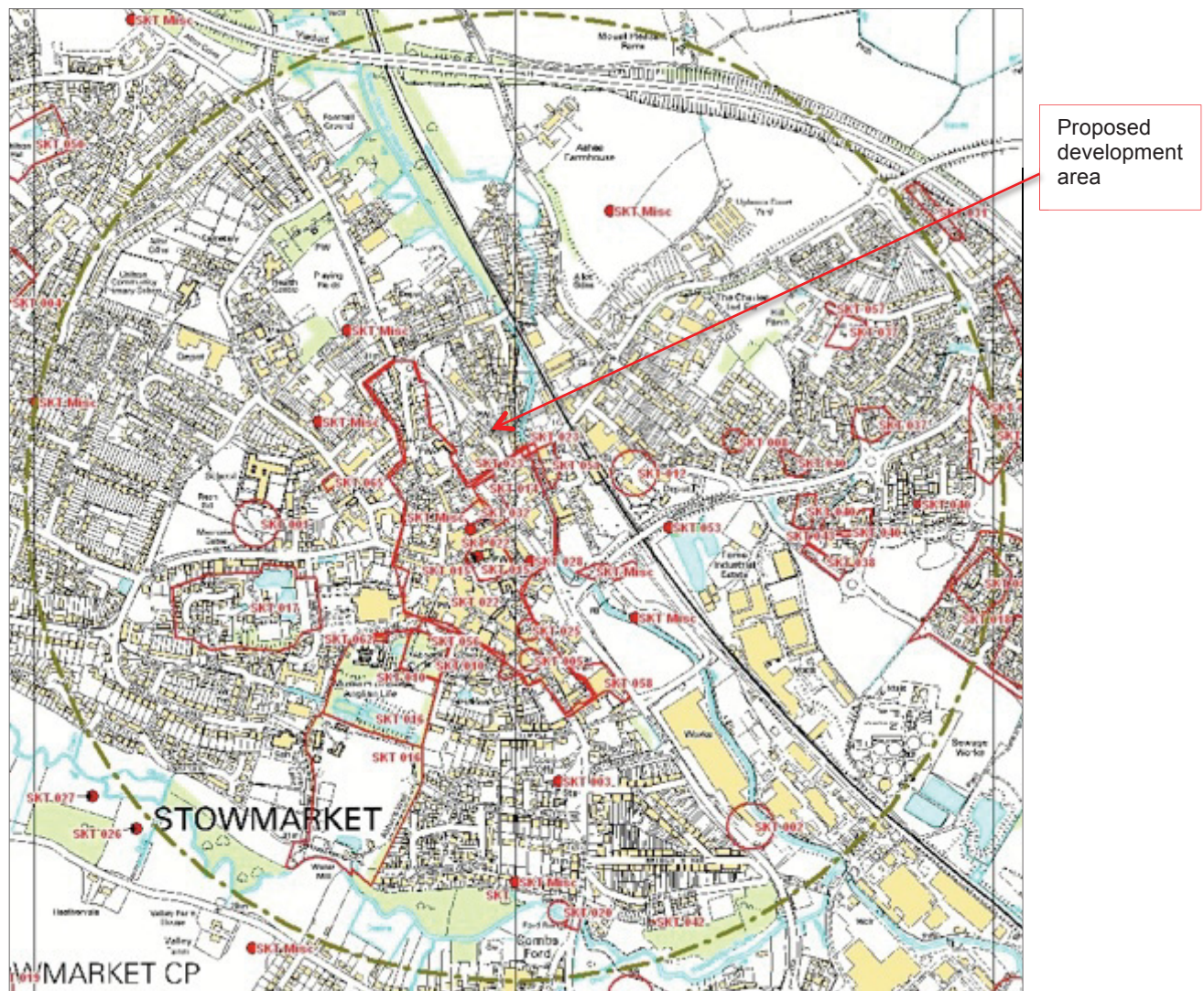


Figure 3: North facing view of PDA at 51a Union Street East



Figure 4: South West facing section of soakaway

APPENDIX 3: Cartographic sources



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Figure 5: Historic environment data – 51a Union Street East, Stowmarket

51a Union Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk
An Archaeological Watching Brief



Figure 6: 1886 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500, with tithe map information superimposed



Figure 7: 1904 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Figure 8: 1927 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Figure 9: 1968 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Figure 10: 1975-1981 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Figure 11: 1991 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500

APPENDIX 4: Archive qualification (Site Code: SKT069)

Recorded Contexts: 2 contexts

Digital Photographic Archive: photographs

Drawn Plans Archive: 1 x A3 sheets at 1:50

Drawn Sections Archive: none

Level Diary Yes

GPS plot: N/A

FINDS

Small Finds: None

Bulk Finds: None

Environmental Samples: Sample 1

APPENDIX 5: Context summary

Cxt No.	Tr. No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation
1	1	1m	Orange grey/black sandy gravel	Alluvial Layer
2	1	?	Grey black orange sandy silt	Alluvial Layer

APPENDIX 6: Photographic register

Photo reg no	Digital no	Direction taken from	Description of shot	Initials/date
1	2524	North	North facing view of PDA	SB 10/04/2014
2	2520	South West	South West facing section of soakaway	SB 10/04/2014

APPENDIX 7: Specialist reports

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK (SKT 067 AND 069)

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, twelve from site SKT 067 and one (sample 1) from a nearby watching brief (SKT 069).

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.

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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.													
<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.											XW		
<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.									17	17			
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	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 8: OASIS report form

OASIS ID Number: archaeol15-203307(1)

PROJECT DETAILS					
Project Name:			51a Union Street East: Archaeological Watching Brief		
Short Description:			<p><i>Archaeological, Excavation and Surveys (AES) completed an archaeological Watching Brief during the construction of extension to 51a Union Street.</i></p> <p><i>The work had not been required at the Planning Stage but during an evaluation by AES at 24 Stowupland Street site staff visited the site and after consultation with Abby Antrobus agreed to maintain a Watching Brief.</i></p> <p><i>The work involved examining four footing trenches for the extension and the site of a soak away.</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features or artefacts. However, the work did reveal significant dark organic silts alluvial acculimation extending down to a depth of 1.2m below the turfline. Natural was not encountered</i></p> <p><i>The results of the watching brief enhance and support those found at 24 Stowupland Street suggesting frequent flood inundations of the River Gipping.</i></p>		
Project Dates:	S t a r t	10 th April 2014	E n d	10 th April 2014	
Previous work:	No		Future work:	No	
Associated Project Reference Codes:			SKT 069		
Type of Project:			Archaeological Watching Brief		
Site Status:			None		
Current land use: (list all that apply)			Garden		
Planned development:			Residential (single dwelling)		
Monument types/period (list all that apply)			None		
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (List all that apply)			None		
PROJECT LOCATION					
County:	Suffolk		Parish:	Stowmarket	
HER for region:			Suffolk		
Site address: (including postcode)			51a Union Street East, Stowmarket, Suffolk IP14 1HP		
Study area (sq m or ha)					
National Grid Reference	Easting (6 figures)	TL 604900	Northing (6 figures)	258900	
Height OD	Max OD		Min OD		
PROJECT ORIGINATORS					
Organisation:		Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys			
Project brief originator:					
Project design originator:		Simon Bray			
Sponsor or funding body:		Developer			
ARCHIVES	Location and accession number		Content (eg. Pottery, animal bone, database, context sheet etc)		
Physical			Watching Brief		
Paper			Watching Brief		
Digital	AES		Report, illustrations		
BIBLIOGRAPHY					
Full title:		51a Union Street East: Archaeological Watching Brief			
Report No.:		AES/2015/12			
Series title and volume:		AES/2015/12			
Page numbers:		1 - 25			
Author(s)		Dawn Keen			