

**Land associated with Hollyclose/Dudley Orves
Dental Surgery, The Drift, Botesdale, Suffolk**

Planning application: 2063/12

HER Ref: BOT 030

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(February 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land associated with Hollyclose/Dudley Orves Dental Surgery, The Drift, Botesdale, Suffolk, IP22 1DH

Client: Mr & Mrs Sulo

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2063/12

Development: Erection of detached dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 14 January, 2013

HER Ref: BOT 030

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-143008

Grid ref: TM 0494 7613

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Summary: Botesdale, Hollyclose, The Drift (BOT 030, TM 0494 7613) evaluation trenching at this site for a single dwelling development revealed a shallow ditch and a pit of Post medieval date and two residual medieval coarseware pottery sherds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs Sulo).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs Sulo commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a proposed single dwelling development in part of the garden of Hollyclose, The Drift, Botesdale (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 2063/12, set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Though Botesdale is a large village in north central Suffolk it grew through the medieval and Post medieval periods as, ecclesiastically, a hamlet of Redgrave and only gained civil parish status in 1866. However a fair is recorded at Botesdale in the 13th century and a market by 1792 which in all probability had an earlier origin signifying a historic role as a local centre. While no mention is noted of the population in 1086 in the Domesday Book or in the 1327 tax return 58 taxpayers are recorded in 1524. The village has a compact settlement layout along The Street which until recently was the A 143 linking Bury St Edmunds to north central Suffolk before the bypass to the south was built and Botesdale has seen moderate growth continuing through the recent past.

1.3 The site for the new dwelling is in part of the garden of Hollyclose and will front onto The Drift some 60m west of The Street and c80m east of Back Hills. The site is also some 350m north-east of St Botolph's Chapel, which comes under Redgrave parish church, and the historic core of the village in an area of Post medieval expansion. Hollyclose and various other nearby modern houses to the east and north-east stand on land that formerly was part of the original garden of The Hollies, a Grade II listed building of early 19th century date, which is located adjacent to the south-east. Part of the brick topped flint wall that delimited the ground surrounding The Hollies is still standing and runs through the garden of Hollyclose and over the footprint area of the planned new house. This section of wall will be demolished prior to the construction of the planned dwelling. Topographically the site lies just below the 40m OD contour in an area of the parish largely on glaciofluvial sands and gravels c250m east of a small stream. Apart from the early 19th century garden wall noted above, which was not affected by the trenching, the planned new dwelling site was flat, soft ground at the time of the evaluation.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its close proximity to an area where finds of various dates between the Prehistoric and Post medieval periods have been recorded (HER BOT 004 & BOT 015) in an attractive topographic location that has clearly been favoured for past settlement and land use. The site also is also located towards the north-western edge of the area defined as the medieval settlement of Botesdale (HER BOT 028).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed single dwelling development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2). This trenching was undertaken using a medium

sized 360 machine equipped with a 1.20m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. As required in the relevant Brief the trench was 10m long and the standard 1.80m wide with the top and subsoil being excavated sequentially and stockpiled separately to avoid mixing.

2.2 The base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and the two identified archaeological features were sectioned by hand and any finds from the respective fills collected before full recording in section and plan. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 The north-east/south-west orientated trench proved to be relatively shallow at 300mm deep with 200mm of topsoil lying over 100mm of mid brown clayey subsoil whose removal revealed that the local glaciofluvial deposit at the site was a pale orange/brown sandy clay with flints.

3.2 Two archaeological features (see Appendix IV- Context list), an approximately east/west orientated ditch (0002) and a pit (0004) were identified in the trench with both being towards the southern end (see Fig. 3). Excavation of a pale brown sandy clay fill (0003) from the ditch (0002) revealed that it was 500mm wide and relatively shallow with a depth of only 150mm and a flat base. The pit (0004) was located on the eastern side of the trench and excavation of its mid brown silty sand fill (0005) revealed a depth of 450mm with relatively steep sides dropping down to a rounded base and an apparently sub-oval shape with a diameter of 1600mm at its widest point against the trench edge.

3.3 While a few Post medieval sherds, and a small number of residual medieval sherds, were recovered from the two identified archaeological features no finds of pre-modern date were seen in the upcast spoil from the trench with the only metal finds being occasional iron nail fragments of indeterminate date.

4. The Finds

4.1 The full finds report for this evaluation by Sue Anderson for the small group of material is included as Appendix IV below. In summary three sherds (107g) of 16-18th century pottery were recovered from the fill (0003) of the shallow ditch (0002) in addition to one sherd (14g) of 18-19th century date suggesting an 18th century date for this feature. The fill (0005) of the pit (0004) produced two sherds (11g) of 16-17th century date. In addition a small sherd of medieval coarseware was recovered from each feature as a residual find.

5. Conclusion

5.1 With the identification of two features of Post medieval plus the recovery of two stray medieval pottery sherds it can be concluded that this site adjacent to The Drift

was in a peripheral location with regard to the historic core of Botesdale. Expansion of the village in the last 2-300 years can also then be inferred from the low density of Post medieval features in all probability with this site being in a back garden or yard area behind properties to the east fronting The Street.

5.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed development site in part of the garden of Hollyclose, The Drift, Botesdale.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BOT 030.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Peter Cowling for his skilled machine operation, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds reporting and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)

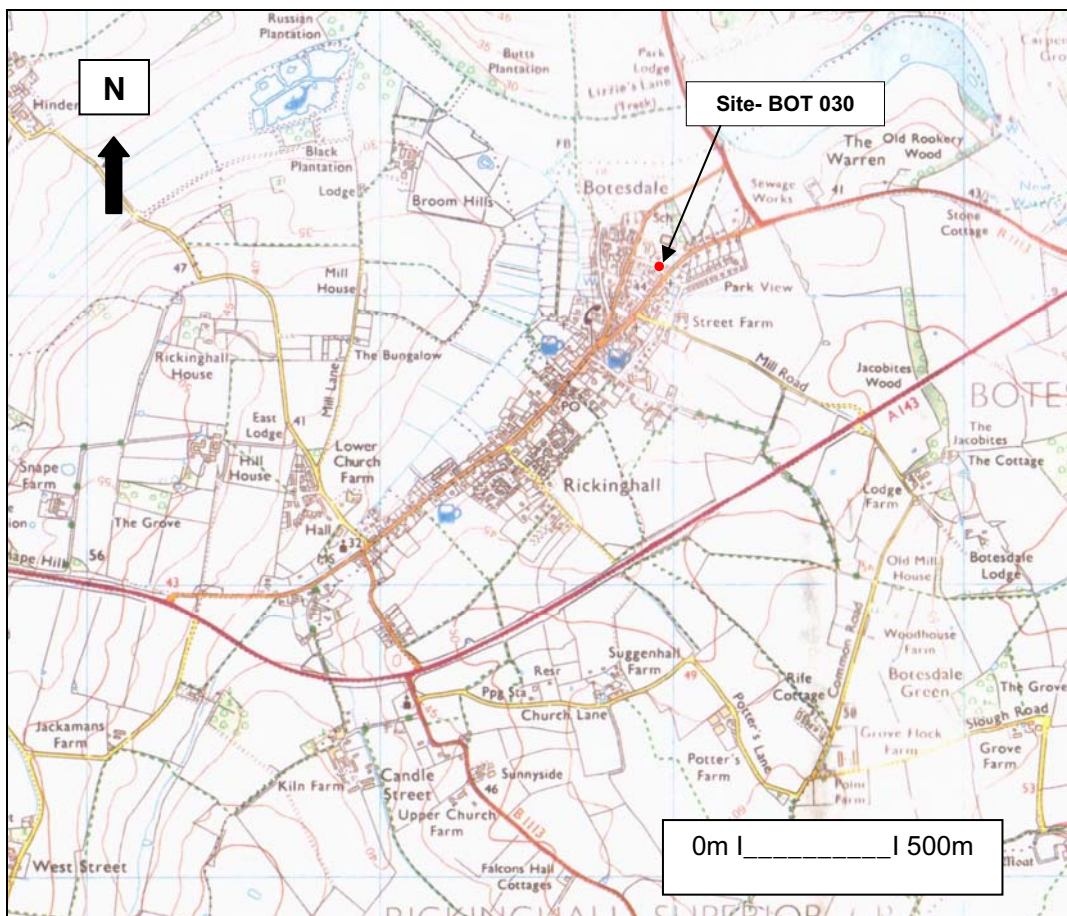


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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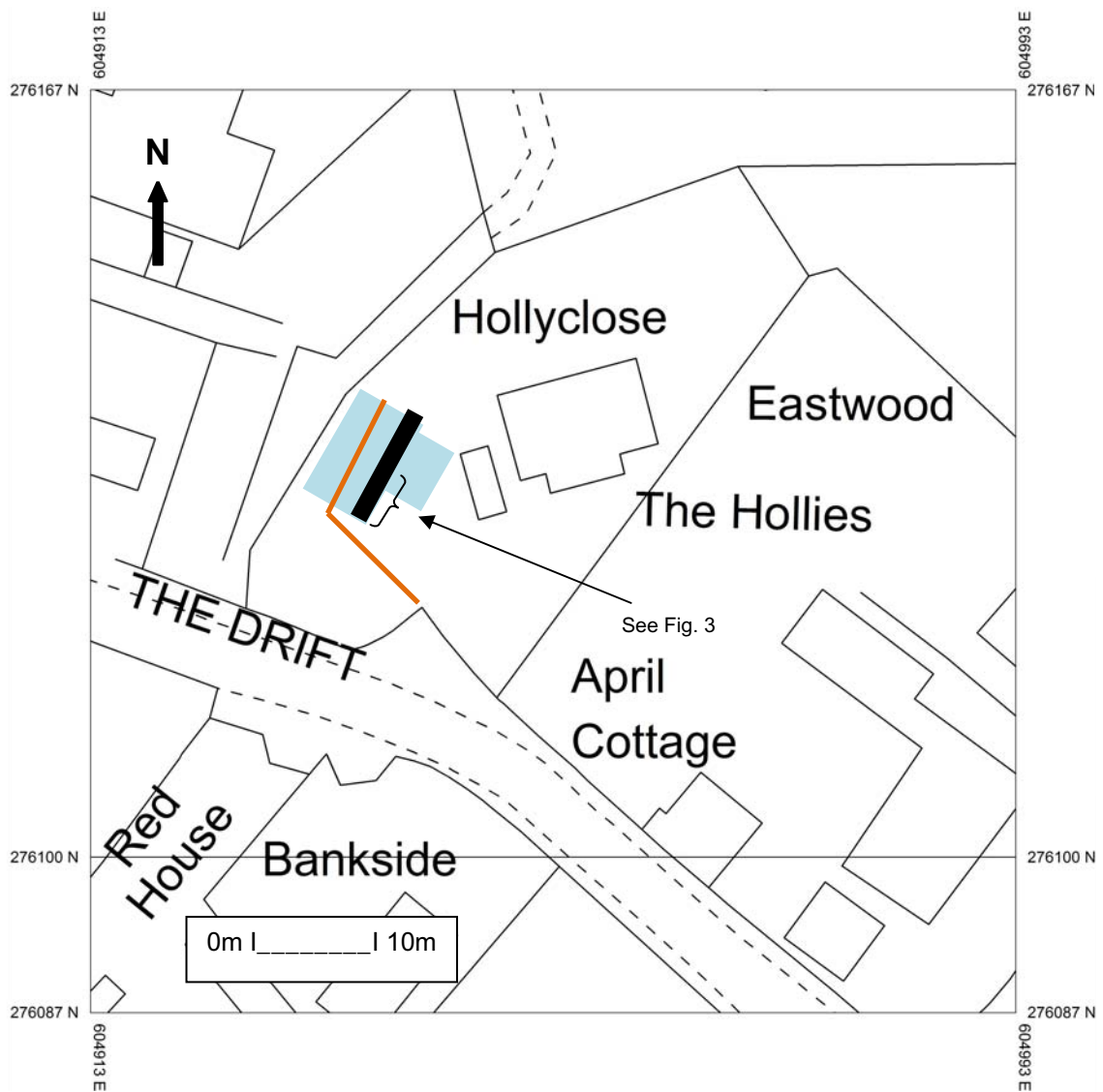


Fig.2: Location of evaluation trench (house footprint- blue, flint wall- brown)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

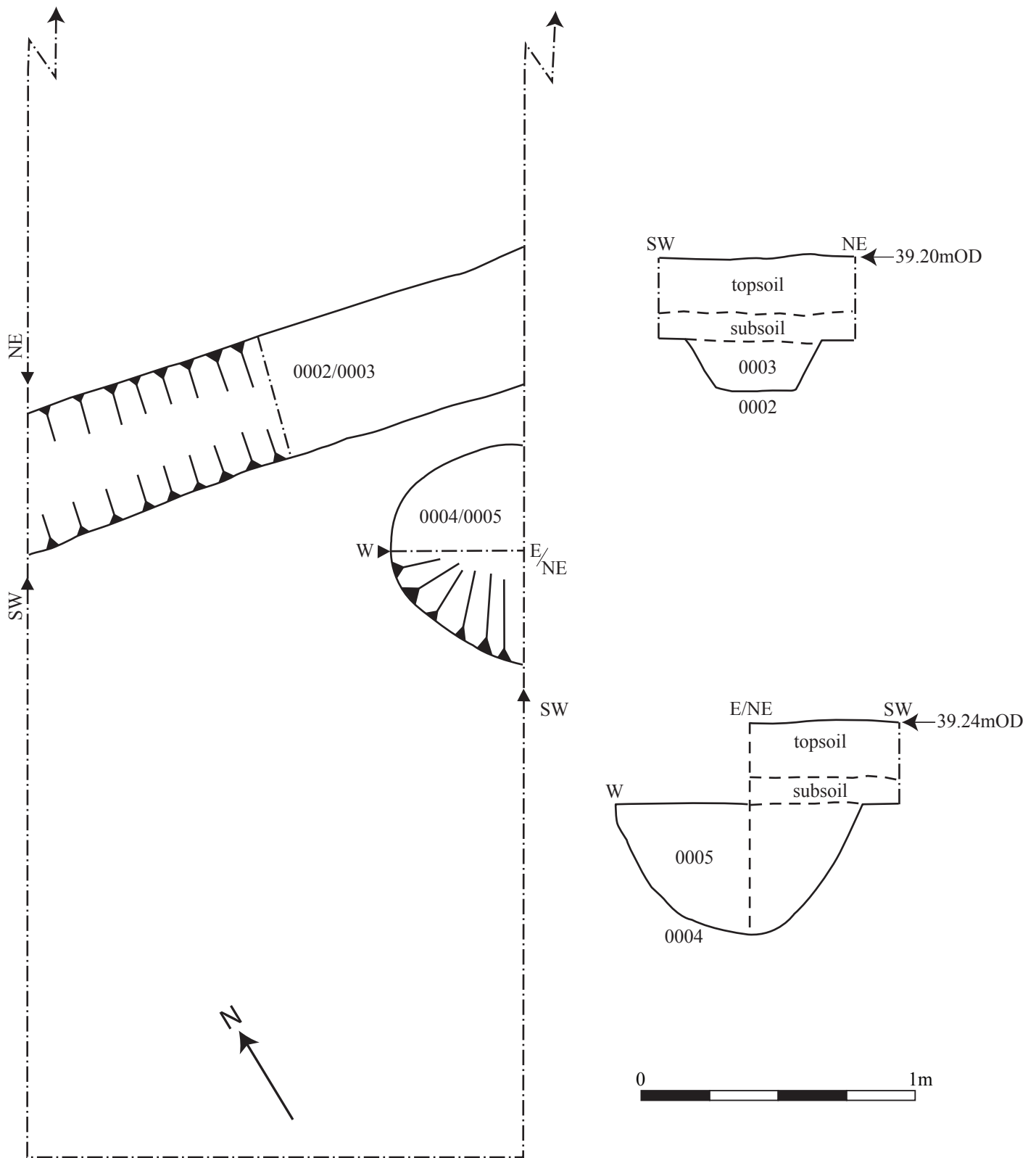


Fig. 3: Plan and sections.

Appendix I-Images



General view from north-east with flint wall in background



Trench from north



Shallow ditch 0002 from east



Pit 0004 from west

**Land associated with Hollyclose/Dudley Orves
Dental Surgery The Drift, Botesdale, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Land associated with Hollyclose/Dudley Orves Dental Surgery,
The Drift, Botesdale, Suffolk, IP22 1DH

Clients: Dr & Mrs J Sulo

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2063/12

Proposed development: Erection of a detached dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS__RM_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_ The Drift
Botesdale

Conservation area

Grid ref: TM 0494 7613

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Dr & Mrs J Sulo have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed single dwelling development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 2063/12 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a detached dwelling on part of the garden that is to be detached at Hollyclose/Dudley Orves Dental Surgery, The Drift, Botesdale.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Though Botesdale is a large village in north central Suffolk it grew through the medieval and Post medieval periods as, ecclesiastically, a hamlet of Redgrave and only gained civil parish status in 1866. However a fair is recorded at Botesdale in the 13th century and a market by 1792 which in all probability had an earlier origin signifying a historic role as a local centre. While no mention is noted of the population in 1086 in the Domesday Book or in the 1327 tax return 58 taxpayers are recorded in 1524. The village has a compact settlement layout along the main road which until recently was the A 143 before the bypass to the south was built and Botesdale has seen moderate growth continuing through the recent past.

2.2 The proposed development site (PDS) is in part of the garden of Hollyclose/Dudley Orves Dental Surgery and will front onto The Drift some 60m west of The Street and c80m east of Back Hills. The PDS is also some 350m north-east of St Botolph's Chapel and the historic core of the village in an area of Post medieval growth to the village. The area

of the PDS and various nearby houses to the east/north-east formerly were part of the original garden of The Hollies, a Grade II listed building of early 19th century date, located adjacent to Hollyclose and part of the brick topped flint wall that delimited this garden still runs over the footprint area of the planned new house. This wall will be demolished prior to the construction of the planned dwelling. Topographically the PDS lies at c40m OD in an area of the parish likely to be on glaciofluvial sands and gravels c250m east of a small stream. Apart from the early 19th century garden wall noted above the PDS is soft ground.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval finds (HER no. BOT 004, BOT 015) have been recovered from the vicinity of the proposed development. In addition this site is located on the edge of the area of medieval occupation within Botesdale (HER no. BOT 028). As a result there is high potential for encountering archaeological remains from all periods at this location.' A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where evidence for multi-period settlement and related activities has been recorded. The antiquarian record from c1720 of Early Anglo-Saxon cremation urns (HER BOT 004)

from 'a place called Backhill' perhaps being the single most significant find to date from the area. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with an evaluation trench under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a single residential dwelling on what is largely soft ground in the garden of Hollyclose, The Drift. The evaluation trenching will be in an area that is currently garden at present crossed by a Post medieval wall.

5.2 The Brief requires a single 10m long and 1.8m wide trench across the proposed footprint area which will give a substantial sample of the site and the development plan below indicates the proposed location of this trench which will be at a safe distance from the now unstable existing garden wall. This will be undertaken using a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 360 mini-digger type machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will

be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low to medium at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in A

guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost.
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an

assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the trench will avoid the existing garden wall. No overhead services impinge on the trench location and no underground services are anticipated. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The evaluation will be carried out on a day

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when the dental practice is closed so members of the public will not be visiting the area of the trenching.

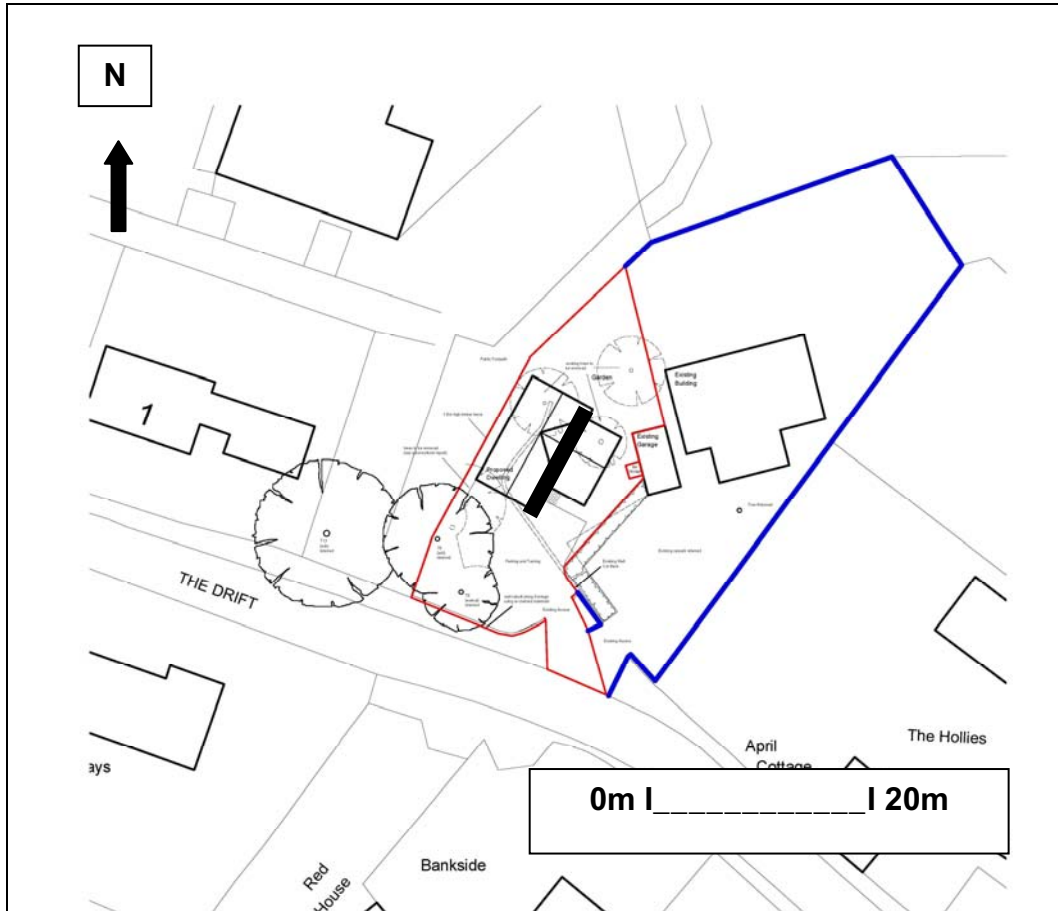
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench

Appendix III- The Finds

The Drift, Botesdale (BOT030): the pottery
Sue Anderson, February 2013.

Eight pottery sherds (146g) were recovered from two contexts, ditch fill 0003 and pit fill 0005.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes.

The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0003	WVCW	1	6	sooted body sherd	12-14
	GRE	1	22	base, orange glaze int	16-18
	GRE	2	85	rim and body of bowl, 320mm diameter (10%), orange glaze	16-18
	ESW	1	14	base fragment of brown-glazed tankard	18-19
0005	WVCW	1	8	body sherd	12-14
	IGBW	2	11	body sherds	16-17

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: WVCW – Waveney Valley coarsewares; GRE – glazed red earthenwares; IGBW – iron-glazed blackwares; ESW – English stoneware.

Two body sherds of medieval coarseware were in the sandy micaceous fabrics typical of the Suffolk-Norfolk border. Coarsewares of this type can be broadly dated to the 12th to the 14th centuries. The sherds were unabraded and are likely to be evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity.

Post-medieval glazed earthenwares (GRE, IGBW) were found in both contexts. Sherds from 0003 represented two vessels, both of which were probably bowls of 16th–18th-century date. The blackware sherds from 0005 were part of a hollow ware vessel, probably a tankard, dated to the 16th/17th centuries. A fragment of a brown glazed tankard from 0003 could potentially be as early as the latest date range for GRE, suggesting a probable 18th-century date for the ditch fill.

References

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Appendix IV- Context List

BOT 030

Context	Finds	Type	Part of	Description	Spotdate
0001		U/S	0001	Unstratified finds	
0002		Ditch	0002	Shallow east-west orientated ditch, 500mm wide & 150mm deep	
0003	F	Fill	0002	Fill of shallow ditch 0002, pale brown sandy clay	16/18 th C
0004		Pit	0004	Sub-oval shaped pit, 1600mm wide & 450mm deep	
0005		Fill	0004	Fill of pit 0004, mid brown silty sand	16/17 th C

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-143008

Project details

Project name	Hollyclose/Dental Surgery, The Drift, Botesdale, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Botesdale, Hollyclose, The Drift (BOT 030, TM 0494 7613) evaluation trenching at this site for a single dwelling development revealed a shallow ditch and a pit of Post medieval date and two residual medieval coarseware pottery sherds.
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2013 End: 14-01-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BOT 030 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BOTESDALE HOLLYCLOSE/DENTAL SURGERY, THE DRIFT
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0494 7613 52 1 52 20 39 N 001 00 32 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 39.00m Max: 40.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator John Newman

Project director/manager John Newman

Project supervisor John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land associated with Hollyclose/Dudley Orves Dental Surgery, The Drift, Botesdale, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk

Description Loose bound client report

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 14 February 2013