

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/247

**Osmond House, High Street,
Botesdale
BOT 026**

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HER Information

Planning Application No: 2876/06/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: November 2009

Grid Reference: TM 048 757

Funding Body: Mr and Dr Gowen (landowners)

Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

Project Officer: David Gill

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-67981

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation in advance of development was carried out at Osmond House within the medieval core of Botesdale. The site was extensively disturbed during the late 19th or early part of the 20th century by the ploughing in of chalk rubble which had been dumped on the site. Two truncated pits were found; one was dated to the 18th century but in the second an assemblage of late medieval and transitional pottery including wasters and kiln debris was recovered suggesting a production site within the vicinity.

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1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the rear garden of Osmond House, The Street, Botesdale. The evaluation is part of an investigation of the site and a requirement of consent on planning application 2876/06/FUL to build two houses at the rear of the plot. The evaluation was completed in accordance with a Brief and Specification, produced by Dr. Jess Tipper, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), dated August 2009 (Appendix 1). The fieldwork was undertaken by members of SCCAS Field Team on 10th November 2009 and was funded by the landowner Mr and Dr Gowen.

The development area is situated within the historic core of the village (Fig. 1). Many of the buildings that front The Street are of timber-framed construction dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods and the existing plot boundaries are largely unchanged from that of the medieval tenements. The site is within 100m of the medieval chapel of St Botolph's (HER ref. BOT 009) and the potential for surviving medieval deposits was thought to be high. Osmond House is Grade II listed (LBS No. 280732). The listing dates from 1955 and describes the building as early 19th century (Appendix 4).

The aim of the evaluation is to establish the full archaeological implications for the site's development. It will assess whether archaeological deposits exist in this area, the date, form and purpose of such deposits, and their extent, depth and quality of preservation.

2. Geology, topography and past use

The site lies at TM 0484 7578 on the 35m contour and gently slopes down to the front of the property. The surface geology is sand and gravels over a chalk till and the site has been cultivated as a garden for a considerable period. The property is believed to have been occupied by the manager of the adjacent former Gasworks and there is a circular summer house (Fig. 3) constructed from the clinker from the resultant coal burning.

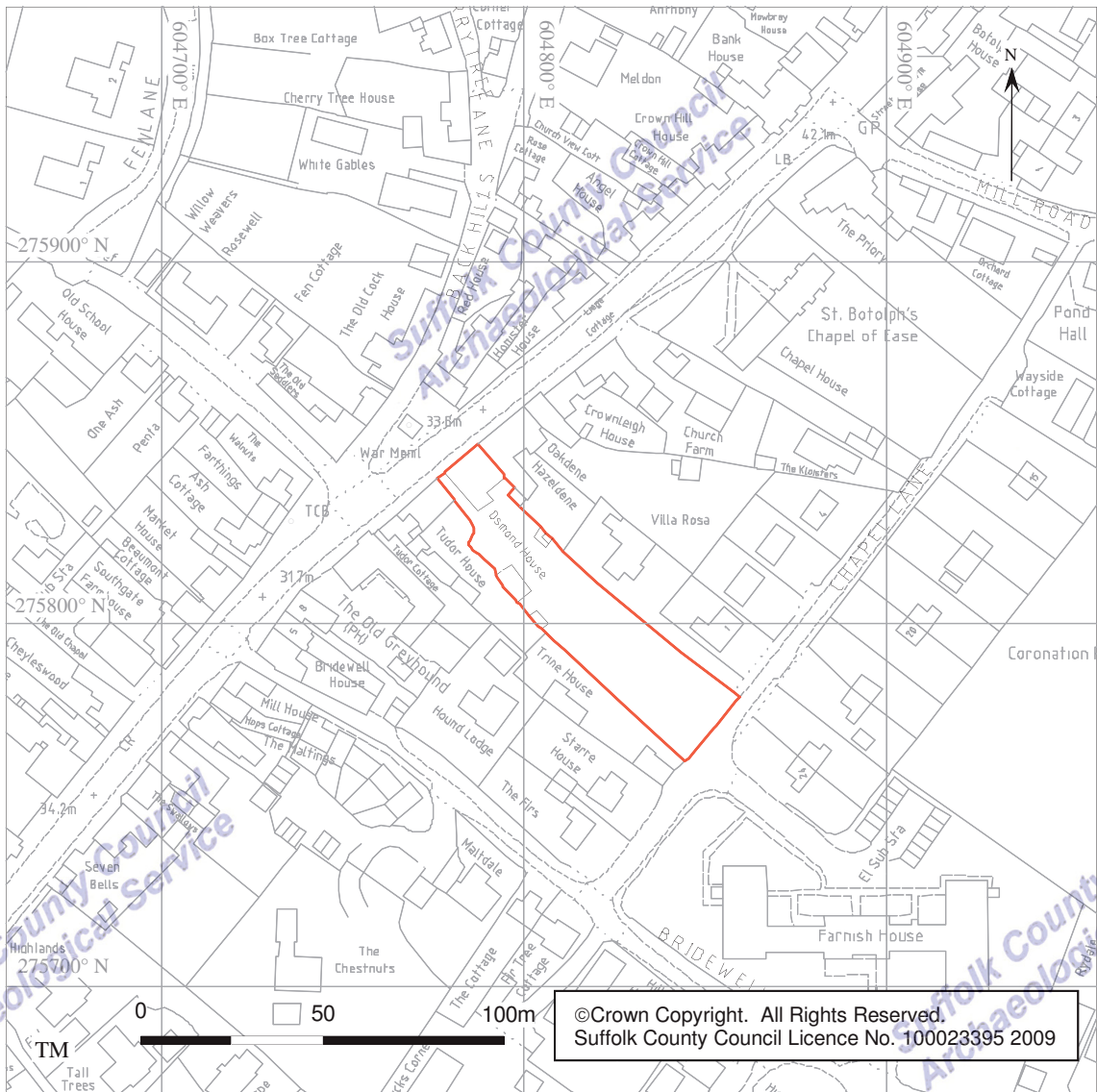
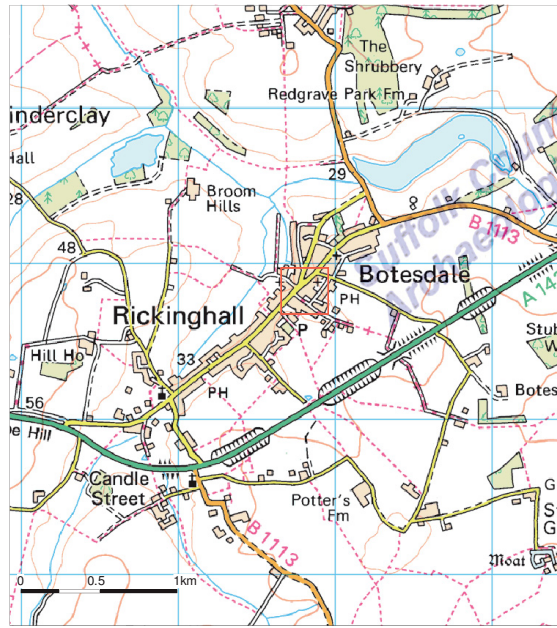


Figure 1 Site Location plan

3. Methodology

Three trenches 2m wide were excavated by a tracked 360 machine fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket and working under the supervision of an archaeologist. The trenches opened an area of 91sqm which equates to 10% of the development area. The soil profile was made up of topsoil and a deep overburden of recently (sometime post late C19th) reworked soil which was removed by the machine in shallow spits to the surface of the subsoil.

The trenches and features were located using a total station theodolite and the survey data was plotted against the Ordnance Survey grid and datum. Only two archaeological features were identified and these were excavated by hand. Trench profiles and feature sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour and black and white film photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the site archive.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-67981) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. BOT 026.

4. Results

Three trenches were excavated across the site, the locations of which are shown in Figure 2 and are described, by trench, below.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 12m long and ran NE-SW across the width of the plot (Fig. 2). The machine removed 0.2m of topsoil to reveal a layer of compacted chalk over most of the trench length. Sampling of this by hand excavation demonstrated that the chalk was a re-deposited layer sealing a mechanically reworked sub-soil horizon, 0001, made up of chalk, dark loam and orange clay silt. The layer was 0.7m deep and removed in spits and at the base of the layer, ploughmarks filled with dark

topsoil-type loam containing late 19th-20th century transfer-printed china were observed. This deposit extended over the full length of the trench but at the south west end it was less chalky and produced fragments of pottery, tile and degraded mortar. The pottery was a mixed assemblage and included a sherd of glazed pottery from the 17th-18th century along with late medieval wares and a sherd of Roman dish.

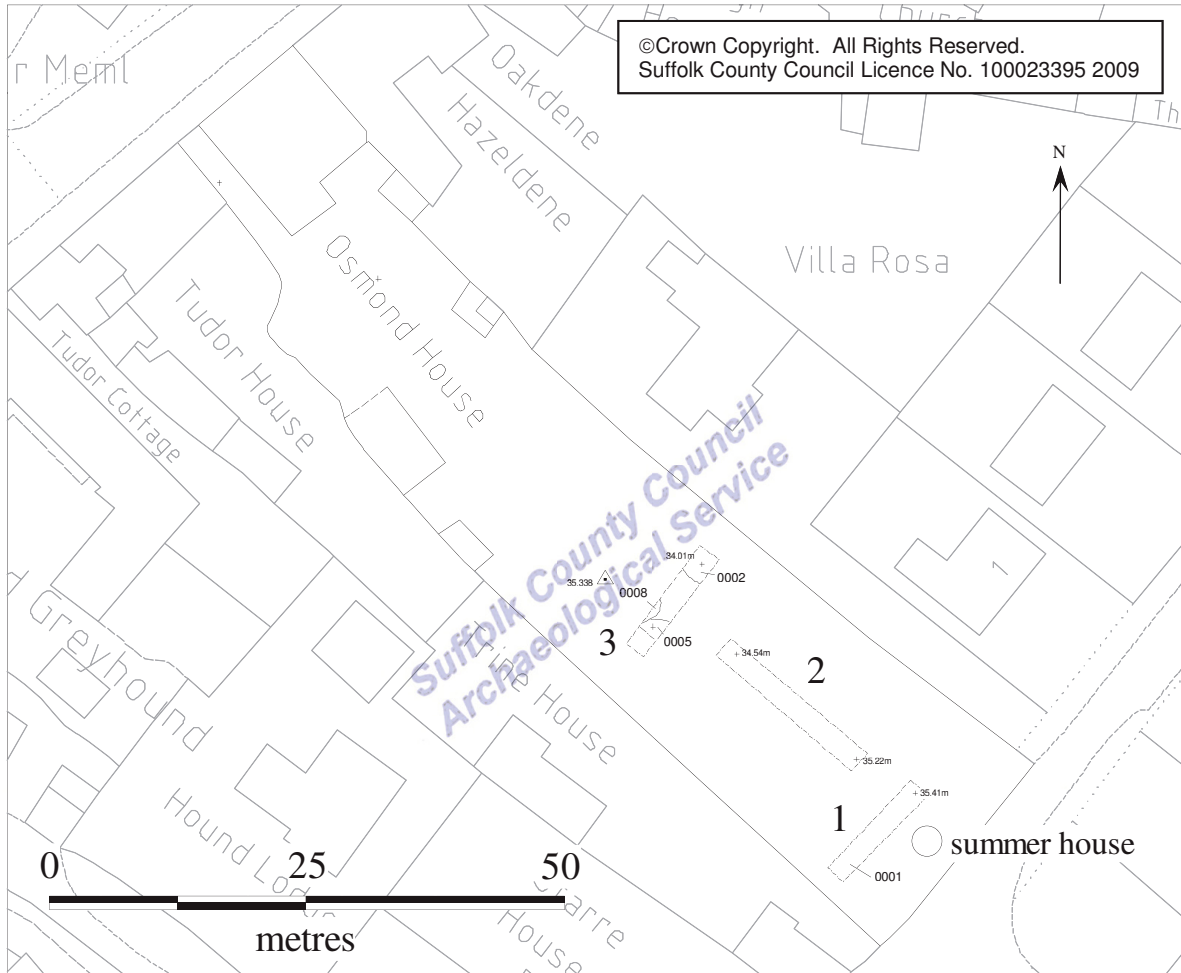


Figure 2. Trench location plan

Layer 0001 lay directly over the surface geology; no archaeological features existed within the trench and any potential archaeological horizons had been truncated. The surface geology was encountered at 0.9m below the ground surface at 35.40mOD and consisted of gravel silt-sand.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 17.5m long and ran NW-SE along the mid line of the site. The soil profile recorded in Trench 1 continued into Trench 2 and the layer of ploughed re-deposited chalk was observed over the whole length of the trench (Fig. 3). The

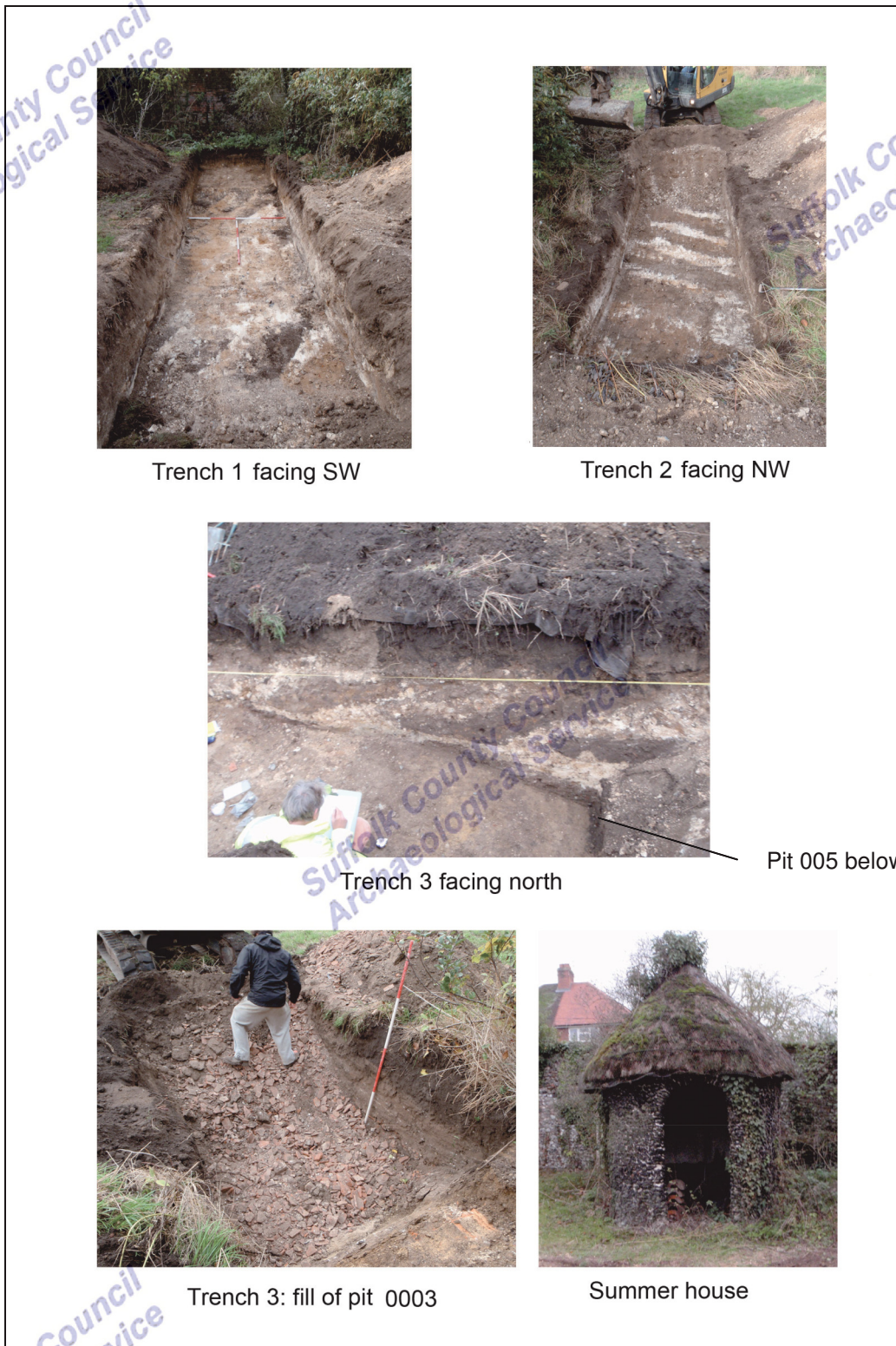
reworked soil lay directly over the surface geology and no intervening subsoil or soil horizon survived. The surface geology was recorded at 1.2m below the ground surface at 35.54-35.22mOD.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 13m long and ran across the width of the site at the northwest edge of the development area. The ground level had been raised in the past with the addition of imported topsoil. The removal of this and the original topsoil revealed the worked chalk and dark silt layers. The soil that forms these layers has been turned or tilled but as the line of the trench cut obliquely across the line of the tilling, the soil appears in section (Figs. 3 and 4) to be a series of large inter-cutting pits. However it can be seen that the 'cuts' run sequentially from west to east and the horizon is made of three soil types which are repeated in order across the length of the trench. Layer 0012 within this deposit was made up of occupation or demolition debris, including charcoal and burnt daub.

At the bottom of the soil profile and cutting the natural sand at the southwest end of the trench, were two broad pits 0005 and 0025 (Fig 4). Pit 0005 continued beyond the end of the trench but the machine operating space was restricted by the proximity of the garden wall and the trench could not be extended. Only the base of the pits survived and the level of the ground surface contemporary with the pits was truncated by the soil process that formed the banded layers above, so the full depth of the pits was unknown. Pit 0005 was infilled with a black charcoal-rich silt (0006), flecked with fragments of burnt clay. This had discoloured the underlying natural sand and was sealed beneath a fill of packed chalk. Layer 006 produced 40 sherds of late-medieval and transitional pottery dating to 15th-16th century and notably included examples with manufacturing flaws, often indicative of a production site (see Finds) . Two sherds of later, 17th century pottery were also amongst the assemblage. Pit 0008 cut pit 0005 and was filled with a dark silt within which was found the base of an 18th century bottle.

At the northeast end of the trench was a large square-cut pit 0003. This was a relatively recent feature and cut the layers of banded chalk which made up the bulk of the trench. The pit was cut up against a brick footing, thought to be part of a greenhouse or outbuilding, and was filled with a dump deposit of smashed



Trench 1 facing SW

Trench 2 facing NW

Trench 3 facing north

Pit 005 below ploughed chalk

Trench 3: fill of pit 0003

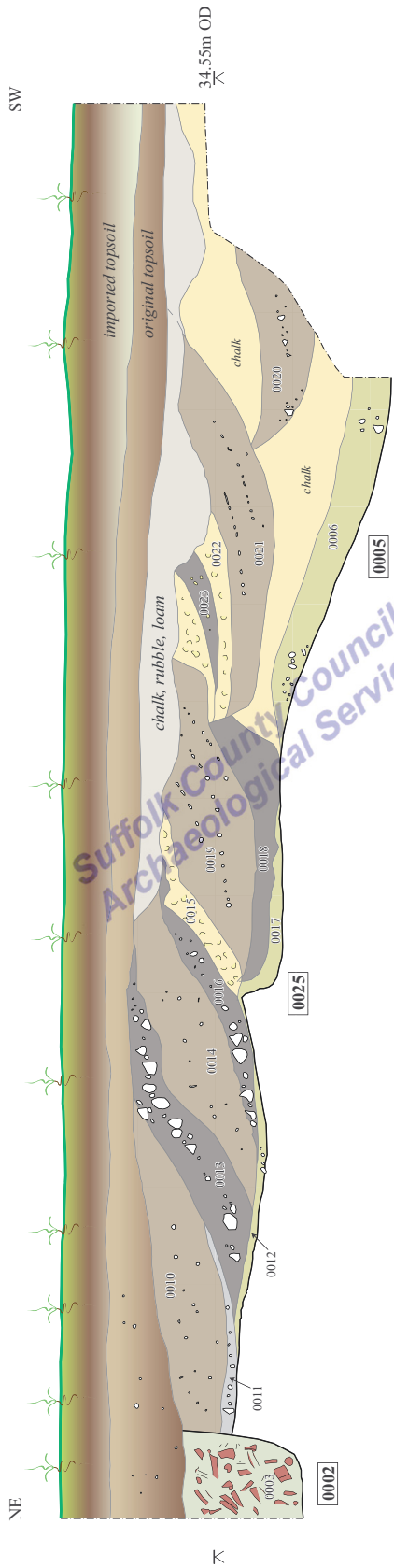
Summer house

Figure 3. Selected trench photographs

roofing tile (Fig.3) suggesting it might have been a soak-away. The deposition of the pegtile was dated by the presence of 19th/20th century china and roofing slate.

The natural was soft, stoneless sand, the surface of which was recorded at 1.1m below the current ground surface; 33.85mOD.

Trench 3 Section



Section Scale 1:40

Figure 4. Trench 3 Section

5 Finds Evidence

Introduction

Finds were collected from three contexts in Trench 3, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Glass		Flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0003	8	246	4	157			1		L17th-18th C+
0006	42	647	1	40					17th C?
0007					2	317			Late 18th C
Total	50	893	5	197	2	317	1		

Table 1. Finds quantities

Pottery

A total of 50 fragments of pottery was recovered from the evaluation (0.893kg). The majority of the assemblage dates to the early post-medieval period, but a single fragment of Roman date was identified. The pottery has been fully quantified (Appendix 3).

An abraded sherd of a straight-sided flanged greyware dish (Form 6.17) was present in the reworked soil deposit 0001. It dates to the late 3rd to 4th century (Cathy Tester, pers. comm.). It is in poor condition and was found with other finds of a mixed date.

The remainder of the ceramics from soil deposit 0001 consist mainly of fragments of Late medieval and transitional wares (LMT) which date to the 15th-16th century. One definite waster sherd was identified in the group, although several others are reduced and overfired and may also be failed kiln products. The waster is reduced with glaze running over a broken edge, and it has another, oxidised deposit of failed pottery adhering to it. The site lies in the centre of an area which has a long tradition of pottery manufacture, and which during the early post-medieval period produced transitional redwares in a number of centres along the Waveney Valley (Anderson et al, 1996). Other kilnsites within the locality include Hinderclay, Wattisfield and Hopton.

Although it is possible to distinguish between the different products of individual kilns through macroscopic examination of the fabrics (Anderson et al, 1996), this was not done systematically to the sherds from this deposit, as it is a dumped,

very mixed deposit containing fragments of 19th century pottery. Superficial scrutiny suggests that Rickinghall fabric is present but there is also the possibility that other LMT fabrics might also be represented. In addition a fragment of Speckle glazed ware dating to the late 17th-18th century was identified in deposit 0001.

Further fragments of Late medieval and transitional wares were recovered from pitfill 0006, although a fragment of Iron Glazed blackware and a sherd of English stoneware dating to the 17th-19th century were also present. Many of the sherds of LMT are reduced and overfired, and may also be the failed products of a nearby kiln. A definite waster sherd was identified, a very hard, almost vitrified body sherd with a spread of olive green glaze over the broken edge, and a kiln scar on one of the surfaces. In addition to body sherds, several identifiable forms were present, notably some jar or pipkin rims (Jennings 1981, fig 25), and a probable jug sherd. Other sherds of a more marketable appearance were also present.

Ceramic building material

Five fragments of ceramic building material were collected from two contexts. Four fragments from reworked soil deposit 0001 include a roofing tile fragment and two other fragments of oxidised building material made in medium sandy fabrics with ferrous oxide. A corner of a burnt brick made in a finer fabric was also identified. A single fragment of brick with mortar attachments was found in the basal fill of pit 0005. It is made in a medium sandy fabric and has the remains of two phases of mortar. The earliest is only c1.5mm in thickness and is sandy, whilst the later mortar layer is c8mm in depth and is harder and mid grey in colour and has the appearance of a later post-medieval date.

Post-medieval bottle glass

Two joining fragments from the base of a winebottle were recovered from the lowest fill of pit 0008. The narrow cylindrical shape of the bottle and the relatively high basal kick show that it dates to the late eighteenth century (Noel Hume 68).

Flint

A single squat hinge-fractured primary flake with obtuse striking platform of probably later prehistoric date was found in deposit 0001 (Colin Pendleton, pers comm.).

6. Discussion

The soil profile within the development area has been extensively reworked. It appears that a large amount of chalk rubble has been dumped onto the site, either to raise the ground level or simply dispose of the material. The chalk was dumped over the garden during the 19th century and mixed with the existing soil in a single tilling event which has created the deep overburden that exists over the complete development area. The presence of occupation soil and late medieval pottery interleaved with the chalk suggests that archaeological layers have been destroyed by this process. The industrial scale of soil dumping and the use of a (?)mechanised tiller seem out of proportion with what has always been an urban garden. Although constructed on a medieval house plot Osmond House itself is dated to the 19th century. The building is cellared and the excavation of this, into the underlying solid geology, may be the source of the chalk (the cellar was not examined and its date is unknown). Alternatively the deposition of the chalk may be related to the construction of the former Gasworks which stood alongside the site. The relationship between the Osmond House and the Gasworks is demonstrated by the summerhouse which is constructed from clinker residue from coke firing.

The only cut features were two pits in the north west corner of the development area, the earliest of which dates to 15th-16th century. This is broadly contemporary with the timber-framed building in the adjacent plot which, from a cursory study of its exterior, dates to no later than the 16th century and later than the existing plot boundaries which originate in the earlier medieval period. The relatively low level of medieval features found during the evaluation is surprising as evidence of workshops or pits for rubbish would be expected to be prevalent within the medieval urban backyard. The lack of such material suggests that either the sampled site is too far from the house plot on the street frontage or that the archaeological levels have been severely truncated.

The pottery collection is however significant as it includes evidence of kiln debris and the failed products of Late Medieval and Transitional wares. This suggests a LMT kiln in the vicinity but no evidence of the kiln site itself was found. The ready supply of suitable clay means that the Rickinghall/Botesdale area has been a pottery production centre from the Roman period until Henry Watson's kilns at Wattisfield were extinguished for the last time in the late 20th century (See Fig.5 for known and potential local kiln sites). Similar pottery including one waster was found by builders within 130m of the site, which the HER entry describes as being similar to the product of the Hinderclay kilns (BOT 006). Kilns would have been hazardous in terms of smoke and noxious fumes, and the danger of fire and are usually set apart from settlement centres. No known kiln sites have been positively identified in Botesdale, the nearest recorded one being at West Street, Rickinghall (Fig 5. RKN 030) (Anderson et al, 1996) but it is quite possible that other kilns were operating closer to the village.

7. Recommendations

The results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological deposits are restricted to the north west corner of the site and are sealed by a deep overburden. The planned development of three houses does not threaten the area of known archaeology but the new boundary wall will impact on the area of the pits recorded in Trench 3. The significance of the pits is heightened by the presence of kiln debris which may suggest that there is a kiln in the vicinity and it is recommended that the footings for this wall are excavated in the presence of a monitoring archaeologist.

David Gill
November 2009

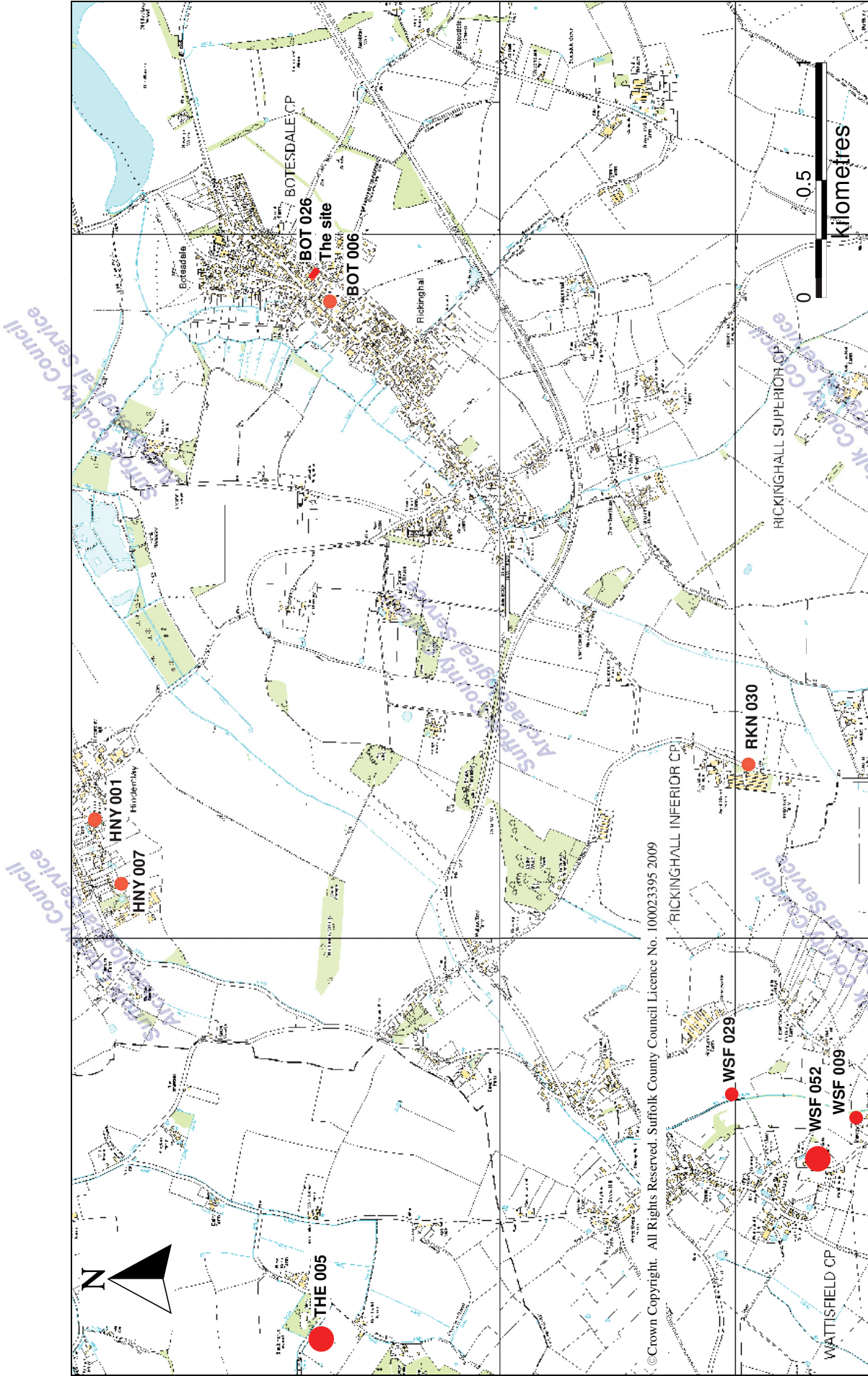


Figure 5. Possible medieval kiln sites (red circles) as recorded on the Suffolk HER

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Archive store
Digital archive T:arc\archive fieldprojects\Botesdale\BOT 026 Osmond House
Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds, Parish box H/79/45

9. References

Anderson, S., Caruth, J. and Gill, D. 1996 'The late medieval pottery industry on the North Suffolk border', *Medieval Ceramics* 20, 3-12.

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. EAA 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

Noel Hume, I., 1980, *A guide to artefacts of colonial America*, Alfred A Knopf

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

OSMOND HOUSE, THE STREET, BOTESDALE (2876/06/FUL)

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (application 2876/06/FUL) for the erection of three new dwellings and garages at Osmond House, the Street, Botesdale (TM 048 757). Please contact the developer for an accurate location plan.

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

1.3 The area of the proposed development, which measures c. 0.13ha. in size, is located on the west side of Chapel Lane. The soils are deep loam, derived from the underlying chalky till and glaciofluvial drift at c. 35.00m AOD.

1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core and close to a medieval chapel (HER no. BOT 009). There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:

A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.

1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.8 Detailed 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*.

1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9 – 10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.,

ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

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

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

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

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

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy. 2.9 *An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.*

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 65.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 36.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachel Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.11 Human remains must be left in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV

for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.6 The Institute of Field 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.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines.

5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council

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Date: 10 August 2009 Reference: / OsmondHouse-Botesdale2009 This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

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Appendix 2: BOT 026 Evaluation context list

context	feature	trench	identifier	description	soil s	finds	over	under	cuts	cutby	spotdate	period	
0001	1	Layer		Mechanically reworked sub-soil horizon immediately below the topsoil. Deep layer mixed loose chalk and dark silt which has been extensively reworked by machine/plough. The depth of the deposit suggests that it is made up of imported chalk, probably dumped over the former topsoil, this was then (?ploughed in. In plan the surface of the deposit appears as alternate bands of chalk and dark silt, although these are not apparent until the top of the deposit has been removed the furrows are very deep and extend to 1m below current ground level. The strips are closely spaced and wider than conventional agricultural ploughing. Med and early post med pottery collected over a small area at the SW end of the trench this is residual material from within disturbed soils. bands of dark silt contains coal and transfer-printed china						0002	C-19th		
0002	0002	3	pit cut	Large, straight sided and flat bottomed pit at the North east end of trench 3, excavated against and postdates brick footing 0024. Cuts into soft stoneless sand and and postdates the soil re-working that forms layer 0004.					0001		C-19th		
0003	0002	3	pit fill	Fill of 0002, dump deposit of broken peg-tile and occasional fragment of plain handmade bricks. The deposit is pure rubble without any soil matrix. Includes occasional slate and C-19th-20 transfer-printed pottery. sealed beneath garden-soil layer 0009. Possibly a soakaway				0009					
0004	3	layer		Continuation of 0001 in trench 3. Initially interpreted as a series of intercutting pits. The cuts however all are all sequential and successively rone from the west to the east end of the trench the the soils are made up of alternate interleaved layers of dark silt and chalk rubble, the dark silts are all similar and have common charcoal and burnt clay inclusions suggesting they were formerly part of the same soil layer. Now thought to be an oblique section through the plough/soil reworking process.									
0005	0005	3	pit cut	Very wide pit or hollow at the west end of trench 3. Top truncated buy processes that created 0004 so level of former ground surface and therefore depth of pit unknown. Cut into soft sand the sand has been discoloured by leeching from the pit fill.				0004			0008		
0006	0005	3	pit fill	basal and only surviving fill of pit 0005. dark grey brown friable silty sand, with common charcoal and burnt clay. Contains reasonable assemblage of pottery but notably no animal bone or other finds types.				0007					
0007	0008	3	pit fill	basal fill of pit 0008, dark grey-brown fine silt sand with chrracoal. Overlies 0006				0006			0004		

context	feature	trench	identifier	description	soil s	finds	over	under	cuts	cutby	spotdate	period
0008	0008	3	pit cut	flat bottomed wide pit at the west end of trench 3. Cut pit 0005. Base of feature only survives to truncated by mechanical process that created 0004. produced bottle glass and pottery frags					0005			
0009	0009	3	layer	former topsoil, worked garden soil over 0004 and over 0003. former topsoil postdating the 0004 deposit but sealed by later imported and screened topsoil.			0003 0004					
0010	0004	3	layer	pale grey silt flecked with fine chalk- no finds								
0011	0004	3	layer	loose chalk rubble - no finds								
0012	0004	3	layer	charcoal with burnt clay/daub and occasional chalk nodules - no finds								
0013	0004	3	layer	charcoal with finely crushed tile frags and burnt clay, dark silt and large charcoal nodules- no finds								
0014	0004	3	layer	pale grey silt flecked with chalk and charcoal, very similar to 0010 - no finds								
0015	0004	3	layer	clean chalk rubble- no finds								
0016	0004	3	layer	chalk rubble within a matrix of orange silt/clay - no finds								
0017	0025	3	layer	fill of pit 0025 dark silt with charcoal and fine brick rubble								
0018	0004	3	layer	solid chalk rubble - no finds								
0019	0004	3	layer	mixed mottled grey orange claysilt flecked with charcoal - no finds								
0020	0004	3	layer	dense silt very dark grey, flecked with chalk and tile.								
0021	0004	3	layer	dark fine silt similar to 0020 charcoal and fine lenses of sand- 1 piece of coal								
0022	0004	3	layer	chalk rubble								
0023	0004	3	layer	dark silt with fine charcoal, flecked with larger charcoal and tile								
0024	0024	3	layer	Bonded brick footing, parallels garden wall at a distance of 3m, standard 2.5 inch post med bricks probably base of lean to greenhouse.								
0025	0025	3	pit	Pit cut at the base of trench 3 adjacent and cutting pit 0005								

Appendix 3: BOT026 Pottery catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illustrations	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0003	PM	GRE/SPEC	BODY		1	1	69				L3rd-4th C	L17th-18th C
0003	ROM	GX	DISH		1	1	22	AA		Straight-sided flanged dish Form 6.17		
0003	PM	LMT	BASE		1	1	22			?Hopton kiln, has sparse flint		
0003	PM	LMT	BODY		1	1	15			Reduced, rilled body sherd, ?Rickinghall		
0003	PM	LMT	BODY		1	1	12			Body, pt burnt		
0003	PM	LMT	BODY		1	1	26			Mishapen, body sherd, ?waster		
0003	PM	LMT	BODY		1	1	4					
0003	PM	LMT	WAST		1	1	75			Waster sherd, reduced, int gl, Gl over broken edge and on stuck oxidised frag. Dense sandy fab with trans/white quartz, fe oxide	15th-16th C	
0006	PM	LMT	BODY		1	1	13			Overfired waster sherd with glaze over broken edge		
0006	PM	ENGS	BODY		1	1	12			Body sherd	17th-19th C	
0006	PM	LMT	BODY		11	0	105			Reduced, some spl'd glaze, some overfired?failed products	15th-16th C	17th C?
0006	PM	LMT	IGBW		1	1	13				16th-18th C	
0006	PM	LMT	BODY		2	0	21			Overfired, probably waster sherds		
0006	PM	LMT	JAR/PIP		4	0	69			Reduced jar or pipkin rims		
0006	PM	LMT	JAR		1	1	30			Jar rim, reduced, poss Rickinghall		
0006	PM	LMT	BASE		4	0	111			Bases x 3, 1 body. Reduced, glazed ?failed		
0006	PM	LMT	BODY		1	1	57					
0006	PM	LMT	BODY		2	0	37					
0006	PM	LMT	BODY		11	0	125					
0006	PM	LMT	JUG?		1	1	30	AA		Poss jug sherd		
0006	PM	GRE/LMT	BODY		1	1	20					

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Appendix 4: Listed Buildings Online



The Lists of Buildings of special architectural and historic interest Online

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Building Details:

Building Name: OSMOND HOUSE
Parish: BOTESDALE
District: MID SUFFOLK
County: SUFFOLK
Postcode: IP22 1BS

Details:

LBS Number: 280732
Grade: II
Date Listed: 29/07/1955
Date Delisted:
NGR: TM0478875830

Listing Text:

BOTESDALE MARKET PLACE (SOUTH EAST
TM 0475 SIDE)

6/11 Osmond House

29.7.55

GV II

House, now with flats and a teashop. Early C19. White brick and plastered timber frame, some red and yellow brick. Slate roof. 3 bays. 3 storeys with

cellar. Steps up to central entrance: part raised fielded 6 panelled door,

oval and diamond traceried fanlight, panelled reveal, loosely Doric doorcase

has inner semi-round reeded surround, frieze blocks and mutules, outer

pilasters with guttae to dentilled pediment. Small cellar openings have

gauged brick heads, ground floor 16 pane recessed sashes with gauged brick

flat arched heads of yellow brick, stone sills, first floor similar 4:8 pane

sashes, second floor similar 4:4 pane sashes. Mutule eaves cornice.

Axial

ridge stacks in outer bays. Brick left return, red towards rear.

Timber

frame on offset plinth to right end and to rear, mixed fenestration.

To rear

French windows, a lean-to addition and an external stack. Interior:

dogleg

staircase with slat balusters, moulded and wreathed handrail, turned

newel

post, cheekpieces.

Listing NGR: TM0478875830