

**Land off Poplar Road,  
Carlton Colville, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/15/3666/FUL**

**HER Ref: CAC 092**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(June 2016)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land off Poplar Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk, NR33 8JF

Clients: Mr J Hood

Planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/3666/FUL

Development: Erection of four bungalows

Date of fieldwork: 26 May, 2016

Event ref: ESF 24022

HER ref: CAC 092

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-252598

HER search invoice ref: 9188385

Grid ref: TM 5182 9010

Site area: 1800m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Former small holding/garden

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*Summary: Carlton Colville, land off Poplar Road, (CAC 092, TM 5182 9010) evaluation trenching for a planned small scale residential development in an area which has seen a number of recent investigations revealing multi-period past activity indicated that this site is peripheral to nearby recorded archaeological sites, such as a late Bronze Age settlement site c100m to the south, as only one undated feature, a shallow pit, was found below a substantial depth of top and subsoil (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr J Hood).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr J Hood commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale residential development comprising four bungalows that has been given planning consent at land off Poplar Road, Carlton Colville. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/15/3666/FUL, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Carlton Colville parish is located in north-east Suffolk on the southern side of the River Waveney and to the south-west of Lowestoft. Historically, settlement has been scattered with small concentrations of cottages and farms around the parish church and around at least two small greens but in recent years suburban expansion from Lowestoft has all but covered much of the eastern and central parts of the parish. The south western part of the parish has seen less development as it rises up onto Bloodmoor Hill and what was Mutford Common with the proposed development site on the eastern side of Poplar Road being on the northern flank of Bloodmoor Hill 800m east of the parish church at c8m OD with a gentle northerly aspect (see Fig. 1).

1.3 Soils in the parish vary between lighter sands and gravels across much of the eastern and northern parts and somewhat heavier soils in the south-western quarter derived from the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series. For the last 80 years or so this site has been in use as a small holding/garden within the same family and at the time of the evaluation was heavily overgrown.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by the results of various archaeological investigations which have taken place at Carlton Colville in recent years as development has progressed and that have revealed an important Saxon settlement and cemetery site to the south-east (HER CAC 016 see Fig 1) with a later Iron Age to Early Saxon site (HER CAC 013) a little further to the south-east and a Bronze Age settlement site (HER CAC 042) some 100m to the south.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 1800m<sup>2</sup> area of the planned residential development was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity and the single feature that was revealed was sectioned by hand and recorded.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any potential features were investigated with the single definite feature being sectioned, recorded and then fully excavated. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

2.3 To put this site into its local archaeological context a search was commissioned from the County Historic Environment Record (HER) for the area within 500m of the planned development.

### 3. Archaeological records search

3.1 The HER search results included 46 recorded monuments and 7 events (areas of formal archaeological investigation) with the latter figure reflecting the investigations carried out in the last 20 or so years as Carlton Colville has become a suburb of Lowestoft. Being on relatively light and well drained soils on the southern side of a major river valley the Carlton Colville area has attracted settlement and related activity from the early prehistoric era to the recent past. To the north of the area investigated Neolithic activity is evidenced by a scatter of worked flints (HER CAC 006- see Fig. 1) and some 100m south of the Poplar Road site a recent excavation revealed a Late Bronze Age settlement site with round houses, granary type structures and pits (HER CAC 014/042). Activity from the subsequent Iron Age is recorded from an investigation to the south-east of Poplar Road (HER CAC 013) and Roman period evidence has come from sites to the south-east (HER CAC 013 & 016) and to the north (HER CAC 026 & 029) and the south-west (HER CAC 007). Of perhaps the most significance however is the recorded evidence for an Early Anglo-Saxon barrow burial (HER GSE 003) and surrounding folk cemetery, as recorded in antiquarian sources, on the top of Bloodmoor Hill to the south of Poplar Road and confirmed by the recovery of stray finds (HER GSE 010 & 099) and a 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> century settlement of national importance with a small associated cemetery was relatively recently excavated on the northern flank of the hill (HER CAC 016). Finally many of the investigations at Carlton Colville have revealed scattered evidence for activity of medieval date (e.g. HER CAC 013, 014, 016, MSF 13515) with more definite settlement evidence to the north of Poplar Road (HER CAC 027).

3.2 However it should also be noted that an evaluation (HER CAC 024) a few metres to the north of the Poplar Road site revealed no more than undated and Post medieval ditches and another evaluation (HER MSF 13515) to the north-east only revealed a low level of evidence for medieval period activity.

## 4. Results

4.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 (trench 4) & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	500	500 (mid brown sandy subsoil)	Yellow sand with small flints	No features or finds
2	Northwest-southeast	10	500	400 (as T1)	As T1	No features or finds
3	Northwest-southeast	10	500	4000 (as T1)	As T1	No features or finds
4	Northeast-southwest	10	500	500 (as T1)	As T1	One shallow undated pit 0002
5	Northwest-southeast	10	500	400 (as T1)	As T1	
		50 (90m <sup>2</sup> )	500	400-500		One shallow undated pit, only stray finds modern

Table 1: Trench details

Trench	Context no	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1-5	0001	U/S		Stray finds in upcast spoil	All of 20 <sup>th</sup> C date
4	0002	Pit	0002	Shallow pit, 600mm x 860mm x 200mm deep	
4	0003	Fill	0002	Fill of 0002, mid to dark brown clean sand	No finds, undated

Table 2: Context list

4.2 The total 50m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were between 900mm and 1000mm deep to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which was yellow sand with small flints. Above the natural glaciofluvial the deposit profile comprised 500mm of well-developed topsoil above 400mm to 500mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving a substantial depth of overburden across the site.

4.3 One archaeological feature was revealed in the 50m of trenching and this was a shallow pit (0002) in trench 4 (see Fig. 3). This pit (0002) was 860mm by 600mm and 200mm deep with a clean mid to dark brown sandy fill (0003) that did not contain any finds following the 100% excavation of the feature.

4.4 The only stray finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date and with such an overgrown site it was not possible to extend the metal detector search beyond the five trenches.

## 5. Conclusion

5.1 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to various sites, in particular to the south and south-east which have revealed evidence for multi-period activity as outlined in section 3 above. However other nearby areas investigated in the Carlton Colville area have been less productive and this investigation at land off Poplar Road falls into the latter category with just one small archaeological feature, a small undated pit, being revealed. This is not to negate the results of this evaluation as an understanding of past landscapes is derived by the accumulation of archaeological evidence from both sites giving positive results and those which are largely negative making this investigation a useful addition for the area as potential sites for future investigation are scarce in the immediate vicinity.

5.2 Based on these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this plot of land off Poplar Road, Carlton Colville.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: CAC 092.*

*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 Julian Hood for his close cooperation, to Jimmy Woodrow for carrying out the metal detector search and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)*

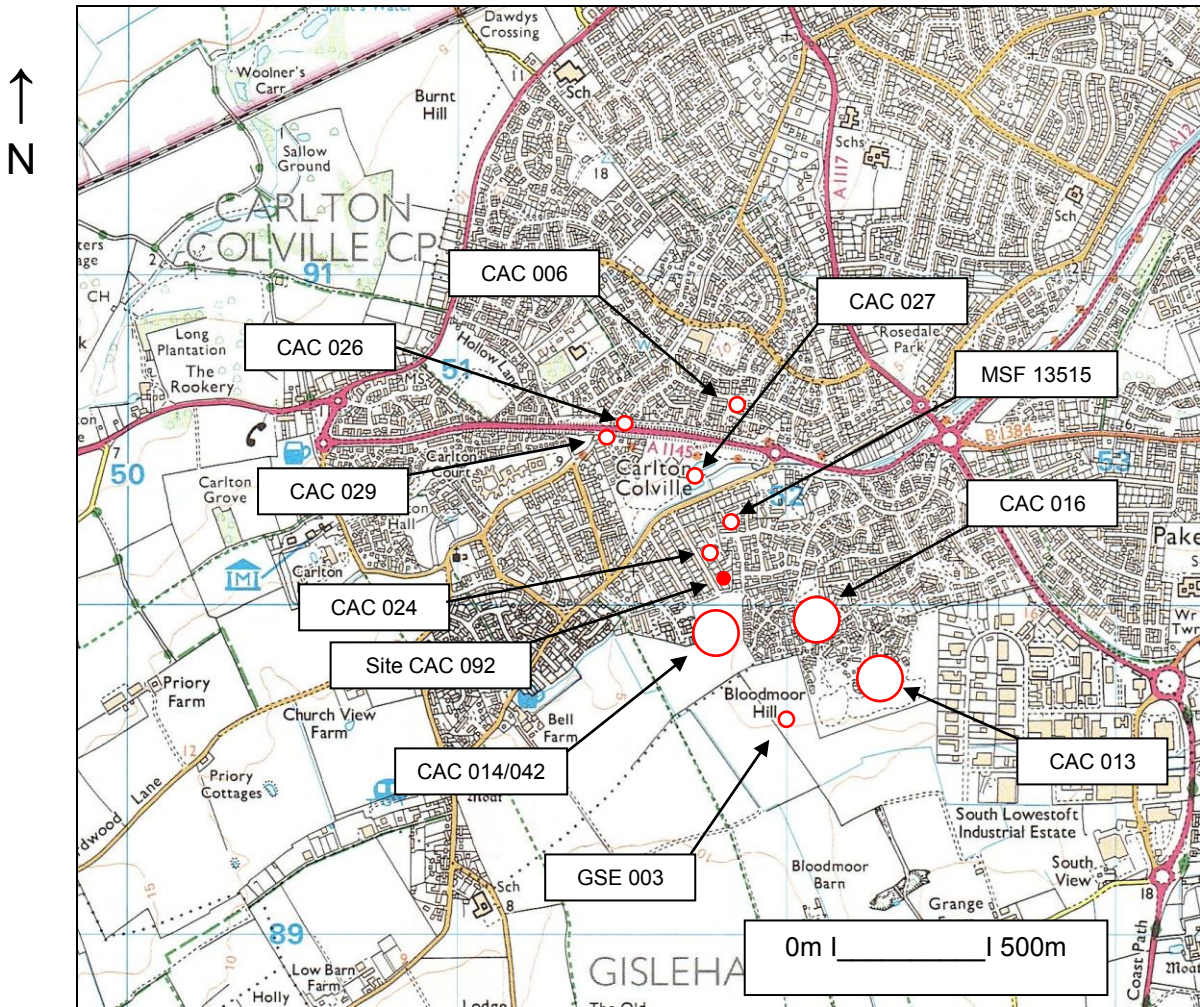
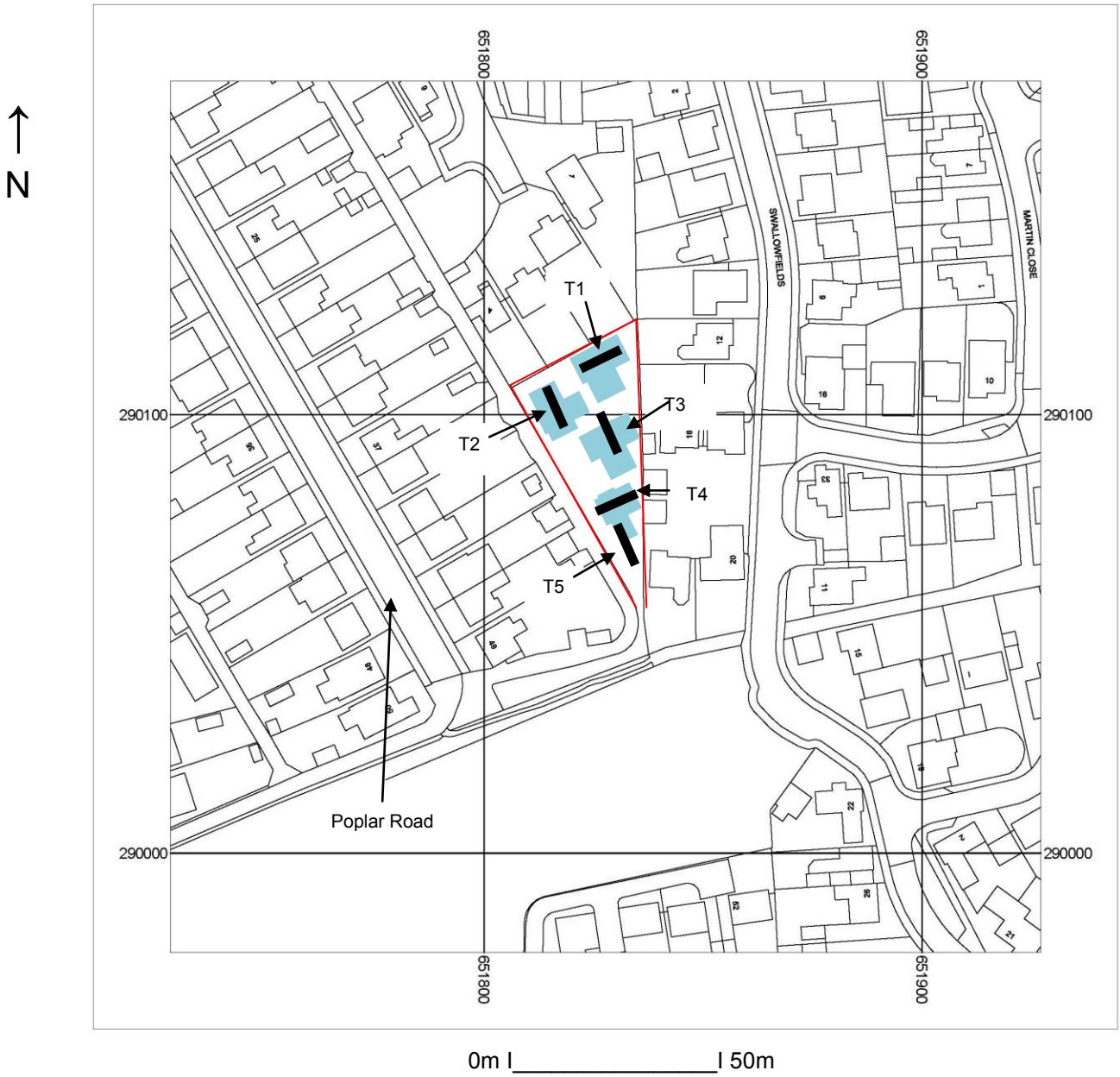


Fig. 1: Site location

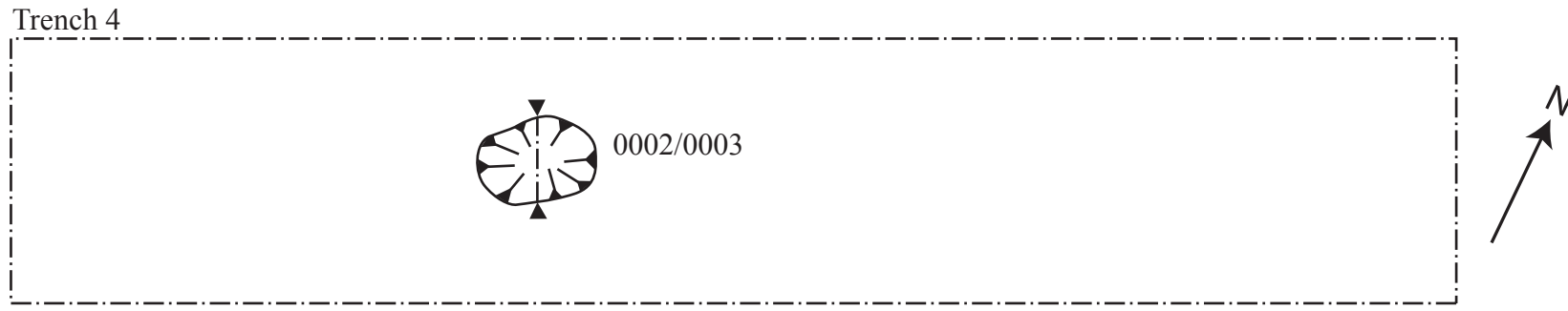
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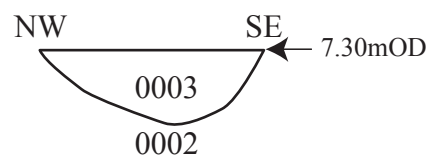


**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches**  
 (Light blue- planned new build footprints)

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plan



section

Fig. 3: Trench 4 plan and section.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile



Shallow pit 0002 in trench 4



Trench 5 from north



Trench 5 deposit profile

**Land off Poplar Road,  
Carlton Colville, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land off Poplar Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk, NR33 8JF

Client: Mr J Hood

Local planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/3666/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of four bungalows

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (RA) Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_Land off Poplar Road Carlton Colville\_3666

Grid ref: TM 5180 9014

Previous land use: small holding/garden

Area: 1800m<sup>2</sup>

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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



# John Newman Archaeological Services

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr J Hood has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/15/3666/FUL, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham 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 four bungalows on land off Poplar Road, Carlton Colville.

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 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/15/3666/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets with archaeological interest, further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Carlton Colville parish is located in north east Suffolk, on the southern side of the River Waveney and just to the south west of Lowestoft. Historically, settlement has been scattered with small concentrations of cottages and farms around the parish church and around at least two small greens but in recent years suburban expansion from Lowestoft has all but covered much of the eastern and central parts of the parish. The south western part of the parish has seen less development as it rises up onto Bloodmoor Hill and what was Mutford Common with the proposed development site on the eastern side of Poplar Road being on the northern flank of Bloodmoor Hill 800m east of the parish church at c8m OD with a gentle northerly aspect.

2.2 Soils in the parish vary between lighter sands and gravels across much of the eastern and northern parts and somewhat heavier soils in the south western quarter

derived from the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series. For the last 80 years or so the PDS has been in use as a small holding/garden within the same family.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development site is located to the north of an important Saxon settlement and cemetery site, which also contained prehistoric remains (CAC 014 and 016), a Later Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon settlement site (CAC 013) and also a Bronze Age settlement site (CAC 042). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.2 As noted in section 1.3 above should the results of the evaluation indicate the need for further archaeological works within the development area prior to any other works commencing this will require an additional brief from SCCAS/CT and approved WSI.

### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location to the north/north-west of a series of important sites that have produced evidence of multi-period activity of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development areas with evaluation trenching 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 four bungalows on land off Poplar Road, Carlton Colville. To inform the evaluation a search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from the County Historic Environment Record.

5.2 The Brief requires 50m of 1.8m wide trenching across the planned development area. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 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 as required. 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 in combination with an event number. 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 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

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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 being close to a major Roman road line the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low to medium).

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. Any potential Treasure Act finds will be reported to the County FLO and in turn to the local Coroner.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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

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interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for 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 (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3

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months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be 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 *MoRPHE* 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. As appropriate 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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench

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locations. 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.

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 Tovergate 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

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Proposed location of trial trenches (5 x 10m)



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-252598**

### Project details

Project name	Land at Poplar Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Carlton Colville, land off Poplar Road, (CAC 092, TM 5182 9010) evaluation trenching for a planned small scale residential development in an area which has seen a lot of recent archaeological investigation revealing multi-period past activity indicated that this site is peripheral to nearby recorded archaeological sites, such as a late Bronze Age settlement site c100m to the south, as only one undated feature, a shallow pit, was found below a substantial depth of top and subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 31-05-2016 End: 31-05-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24022 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CAC 092 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/3666/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY CARLTON COLVILLE LAND AT POPLAR ROAD
Postcode	NR33 8JF
Study area	1800 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 5182 9010 52.450101234421 1.706464400369 52 27 00 N 001 42 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7m Max: 8m

### 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 Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Poplar Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
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