



EAST ANGLIAN TRANSPORT MUSEUM, CHAPEL ROAD, CARLTON COLVILLE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





**EAST ANGLIAN TRANSPORT MUSEUM, CHAPEL ROAD, CARLTON
COLVILLE, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

From the 9th to the 12th October 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Bruce Hart of Paul Robinson Partnership (uk) LLP for the East Anglia Transport Museum as a condition of outline application DC/17/5100/FUL for the construction of new exhibition depots, roads and tram tracks with overhead wires and ancillary street furniture and narrow gauge railway tracks, carriage shed and platform at East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 5038 9010) (Fig. 1). The evaluation took the form of Seventeen trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m located across the proposed development site.

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate potential for Iron Age remains, and for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village, while archaeology relating to all other remaining periods was considered low.

Despite this potential the evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features. An agricultural subsoil was present across the site which contained fragments of late post-medieval/modern CBM, and relates to the previous agricultural use of the land. A number of modern land drains were also found across the site relating to drainage of the site when it was in use as an agricultural field.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 9th to the 12th October 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Bruce Hart of Paul Robinson Partnership (uk) LLP for the East Anglia Transport Museum as a condition of outline application DC/17/5100/FUL for the construction of new exhibition depots, roads and tram tracks with overhead wires and ancillary street furniture and narrow gauge railway tracks, carriage shed and platform at East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 5038 9010) (Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Rolfe, J. 20th July 2018) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample 5% of the threatened available area. The evaluation took the form of Seventeen trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m located across the proposed development site.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site was located west of Carlton Manor, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville in the south-western suburbs of the town of Lowestoft. A caravan site was located directly east of the site, and agricultural fields were located to the sites north and west boundaries.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. These sand, gravels and clays are characteristically dark green from glauconite, but weather bright orange with haematite iron pans. The sands formed approximately 2.5 million to 11 thousand years ago in the Pliocene through Pleistocene Epochs (BSG, 2018).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton; an extensive sheet of chalky till with outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays formed up to 450,000 years ago in the Anglian Stage (BSG, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local development framework is the *Waveney Local Plan Final Draft (Regulation 19) 2018*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape



(www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).

4.1 Prehistoric

Archaeological evaluation and excavation some 600m to the north east of the site (ESF18037, CAC20: 1998 & 1999) revealed a sequence of post-holes possibly forming a structure, with associated pottery dating to the Iron Age. Pits were also revealed during the excavation, which contained a Neolithic axe hoard.

Evaluation and excavations at Chapel Road, 380m east of the current site (CAC025, ESF21194 & ESF19175: 2001 & 2004) also uncovered small quantities of Iron Age pottery, as well as a probable associated ditch. Small quantities of burnt flint and a Bronze Age scraper were also recovered.

In 2003, a fieldwalking survey at Land West of Carlton Colville church (CAC034) uncovered a burnt flint scatter and possible associated fragments of Iron Age pottery.

4.2 Saxon and Medieval

The current settlement of Carlton Colville was named Carletuna or Karleton within the Domesday survey, with its origins likely spreading from the nearby Bloodmoor Hill Saxon settlement located between Carlton Colville and Pakefield.

Saxon utilisation of the landscape is somewhat sparse, with only a few sherds of Saxon quartz tempered ware and Thetford ware being discovered during excavation at Carlton Park (CAC017) 600m to the north east in 1999.

Later medieval activity is more widespread in the area; during the Chapel Road excavations (CAC025) several medieval ditches and postholes were uncovered, containing large amounts of domestic pottery and bone, alongside quern fragments and tile. The Carlton Park excavations (CAC017) also revealed medieval posthole structures, ditches, a hearth and pitting with associated domestic pottery. The field walking survey west of Carlton Colville church (CAC034) also revealed alongside the Iron Age flint scatter and pottery, a small amount of domestic later medieval pottery.

Within the bounds of the current application site (north of the road corridor) a possible moated site (originally comprised of earthworks and vegetation marks) is located (CAC059), although this may also date from the post-medieval period.

CAC067 and CAC076 are both cropmarks visible on aerial photographs, some 400m due east of the site and 300m due south of the site respectively. These possibly represent medieval boundaries and land divisions surrounding Carlton Hall, including a possible green-edge settlement and associated trackways.



4.3 *Post-medieval and Modern*

The post-medieval/modern period is represented by Carlton Colville expanding into its current form; with medieval field boundaries being re-worked into a more recent formation, such as can be seen in the cropmarks visible some 500m to the sites north-east, and the 19th century new Carlton Manor house located directly adjacent to the current proposed development. This period marks the re-formation of the landscape into the contemporary landscape visible today.

4.4 *Archaeological Potential*

Given the above, the predominant potential for archaeology at this site was likely to relate to medieval and post-medieval periods.

Therefore, there was a **moderate** potential for remains on the site relating to the Iron Age period. The potential for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village was also considered **moderate**, while archaeology relating to remaining periods was considered **low**.

No previous archaeological field work had been undertaken on this site.

5.0 **PROJECT AIMS**

The SCCAS/CT brief (Rolfe, J. Brief, Section 4.2) stated that the evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving was undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS/CT).

Seventeen trenches measuring 30m x 1.80 were excavated to achieve these aims (Fig.4).

All aspects of the trial trenching were undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following occurred:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation also carefully considered the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of the construction of the new museum structures and associated works. The trenching comprised of seventeen 30.00m x 1.80m trenches.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 8)

Seventeen trenches were excavated across the site. No archaeological features were encountered, but an intact sub soil was present across the site. Several modern land drains were present across the site.



8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m. The trench contained one modern land drain.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.27m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.51m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.30m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.50m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m. The trench contained three land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.30m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.52m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.24m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.45m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.23m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.46m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m. The trench contained two modern land drains.



Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.18m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.41m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.31m. The trench contained one modern land drain.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.15m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.31m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m. The trench contained three modern land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.23m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.37m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The trench contained three modern land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.15m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.37m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The trench contained one modern land drain.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.19m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.34m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The trench contained two modern land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.22m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.38m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m. The trench contained two modern land drains.



Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.22m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.49m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m. The trench contained two modern land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.22m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.49m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m. The trench contained one modern land drain.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.30m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.50m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.15 Trench 15

Trench 15 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. The trench contained three modern land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.24m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.43m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.68m. The trench contained three modern land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.28m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.59m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. The trench contained two modern land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.28m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.51m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 5 & 6)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was Topsoil layer **1000**. This comprised of a dark grey brown, compact silty clay with moderate small to medium stone and flint inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.30m in sample section 3. This layer contained fragments of modern CBM, and modern iron nails (not retained).

Beneath Topsoil layer **1000** was Subsoil **1001**. This comprised of a mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small to large flint inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.59m in Sample Section 16, with a thickness of 0.31m. This layer likely represents a former agricultural subsoil. Fragments of late post-medieval/modern CBM were recovered from this layer.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was Natural Geology **1002**, comprising a very compact mid grey clay with frequent patches of orange sand with frequent chalk nodules and moderate small to large flint inclusions.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate potential for Iron Age remains, and for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village, while archaeology relating to all other remaining periods was considered low.

Despite this potential the evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features. An agricultural subsoil was present across the site which contained fragments of late post-medieval/modern CBM, and relates to the previous agricultural use of the land. A number of modern land drains were also found across the site relating to drainage of the site when it was in use as an agricultural field.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited following the acquisition of the transfer of title. The deposition will be made with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service HER (SCCAS). The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Bruce Hart of Paul Robinson Partnership (UK) LLP for commissioning the work and the East Anglia Transport Museum for funding the project.



East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Trial Trench Evaluation

We would also like to thank James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for his advice and assistance on the project.

The site was excavated by Louisa Cunningham, Dan McConnell and Martin Brook of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Trial Trench Evaluation

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW-SE	15.28m	DP2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SW Side, SE End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.27 – 0.51m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.51m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NE-SW	15.34m	DP4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	NW Side, NE End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00 – 0.30m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.30 – 0.50m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.50m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NW-SE	42.68m	DP6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	SW Side, SE End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.30 – 0.52m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.52m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	NE-SW	15.34m	DP8
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	NW Side, SW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.24m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.24 – 0.45m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.45m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	



TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	NW-SE	15.28m	DP10
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	NE Side, SE End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.23m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.23 - 0.46m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.46m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NE-SW	15.26m	DP12
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	NW Side, SW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.18m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.18 - 0.41m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.41m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	NW-SE	15.30m	DP14
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	SW Side, Middle of trench	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.15m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.15 - 0.31m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.31m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	NW-SE	15.17m	DP16
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8	NE Side, Middle of trench	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.23m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.23 - 0.37m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.37m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	



TRENCH 9

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
9	NE-SW	15.13m	DP18
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
9	SE Side, SW End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.15m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.15 – 0.37m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.37m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 10

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
10	NW-SE	15.00m	DP20
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
10	NE Side, Middle of Trench	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.19m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.19 – 0.34m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.34m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 11

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NE-SW	15.12m	DP22
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
11	SE Side, NE end	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.22m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.22 – 0.38m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.38m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 12

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	NW-SE	15.11m	DP24
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
12	NE Side, SE end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.22m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.22 – 0.49m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.49m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	



TRENCH 13

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
13	NE-SW	14.85m	DP26
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
13	SE Side, Middle of Trench	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.22m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.22 – 0.49m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.49m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 14

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
14	NW-SE	14.99m	DP28
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
14	SW Side, SE end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.30 – 0.50m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.50m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 15

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
15	NW-SE	14.35m	DP30
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
15	NE Side, SE end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.24m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.24 – 0.43m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.43m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	

TRENCH 16

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
16	NW-SE	14.49m	DP32
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
16	SW Side, NW end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.28 – 0.59m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.59m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	



TRENCH 17

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
17	NE-SW	14.49m	DP34
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
17	SE Side, SW end	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.28m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and flints	
1001	0.28 - 0.51m	Sub Soil: Mid orange brown, very compact clay with occasional small-large flints	
1002	0.51m+	Natural: Mid grey very compact clay with frequent patches of orange sand, with frequent chalk and small-large flints	



APPENDIX 3 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: britanni1-329352

Project details

Project name	East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk
Short description of the project	From the 9th to the 12th October 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Bruce Hart of Paul Robinson Partnership (uk) LLP for the East Anglia Transport Museum as a condition of outline application DC/17/5100/FUL for the construction of new exhibition depots, roads and tram tracks with overhead wires and ancillary street furniture and narrow gauge railway tracks, carriage shed and platform at East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 5038 9010) (Fig. 1). The evaluation took the form of Seventeen trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m located across the proposed development site. The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate potential for Iron Age remains, and for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village, while archaeology relating to all other remaining periods was considered low. Despite this potential the evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features. An agricultural subsoil was present across the site which contained fragments of late post-medieval/modern CBM, and relates to the previous agricultural use of the land. A number of modern land drains were also found across the site relating to drainage of the site when it was in use as an agricultural field.
Project dates	Start: 09-10-2018 End: 12-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CAC106 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF



Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK WAVENEY CARLTON COLVILLE East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk
Postcode NR33 8GE
Study area 22666 Square metres
Site coordinates TM 5038 9010 52.45076812952 1.685317170629 52 27 02 N 001 41 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Dan McConnell
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Louisa Cunningham
Type of sponsor/funding body developer
Name of sponsor/funding body East Anglian Transport Museum

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient CAC106
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient CAC106
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Publication type
Title East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor (s) Cunningham, L.
Other bibliographic details R1215
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
Description A4 Bond Report with A3 pull out figures
URL www.britannia-archaeology.com

Entered by Martin Brook (martin@brit-arch.com)
Entered on 15 November 2018

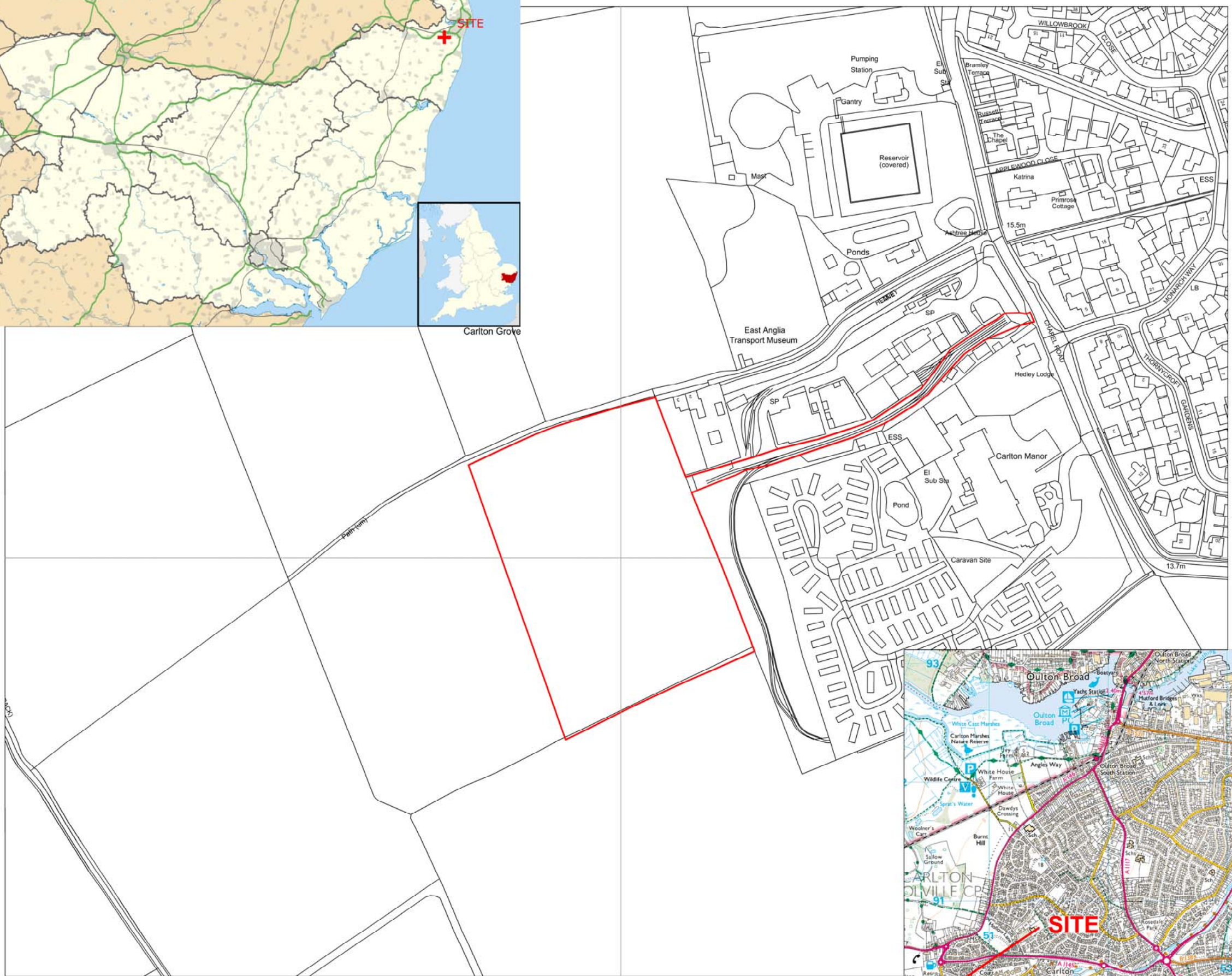
OASIS:

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Carlton Grove

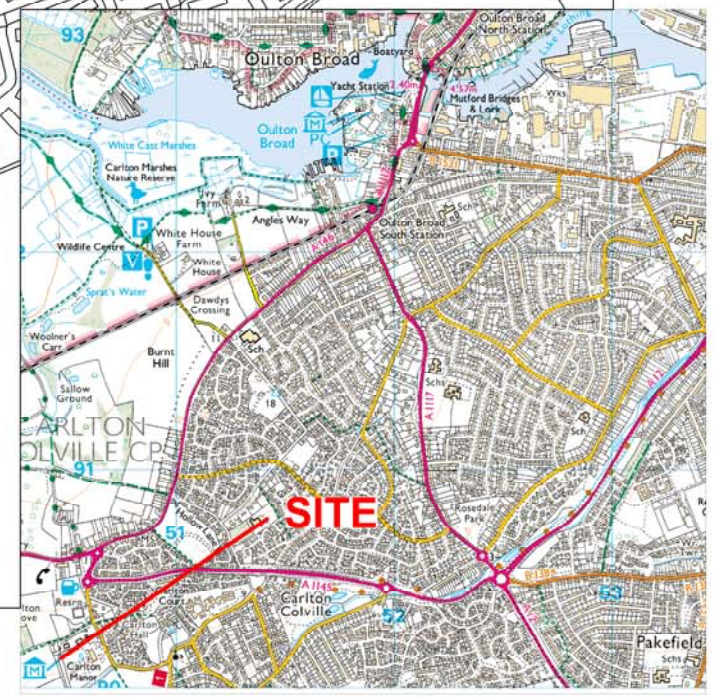


290107

650383



Site Boundary






1:2500 0 100m

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OSGR:	650383 290107	REF:	R1215
PROJECT:	EAST ANGLIAN TRANSPORT MUSEUM, CHAPEL ROAD, CARLTON COLVILLE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	PAUL ROBINSON PARTNERSHIP (UK) LLP		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH		
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		VERSION:	2
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	1
APPROVED:	MB		



-  HER Search Area
-  Archaeological Monument
-  Site Boundary

WGR: 650383 290107 REF: R1215

PROJECT: EAST ANGLIAN TRANSPORT MUSEUM, CHAPEL ROAD, CARLTON COLVILLE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT: PAUL ROBINSON PARTNERSHIP (UK) LLP

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DATE: OCT 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 2

APPROVED: MB

1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

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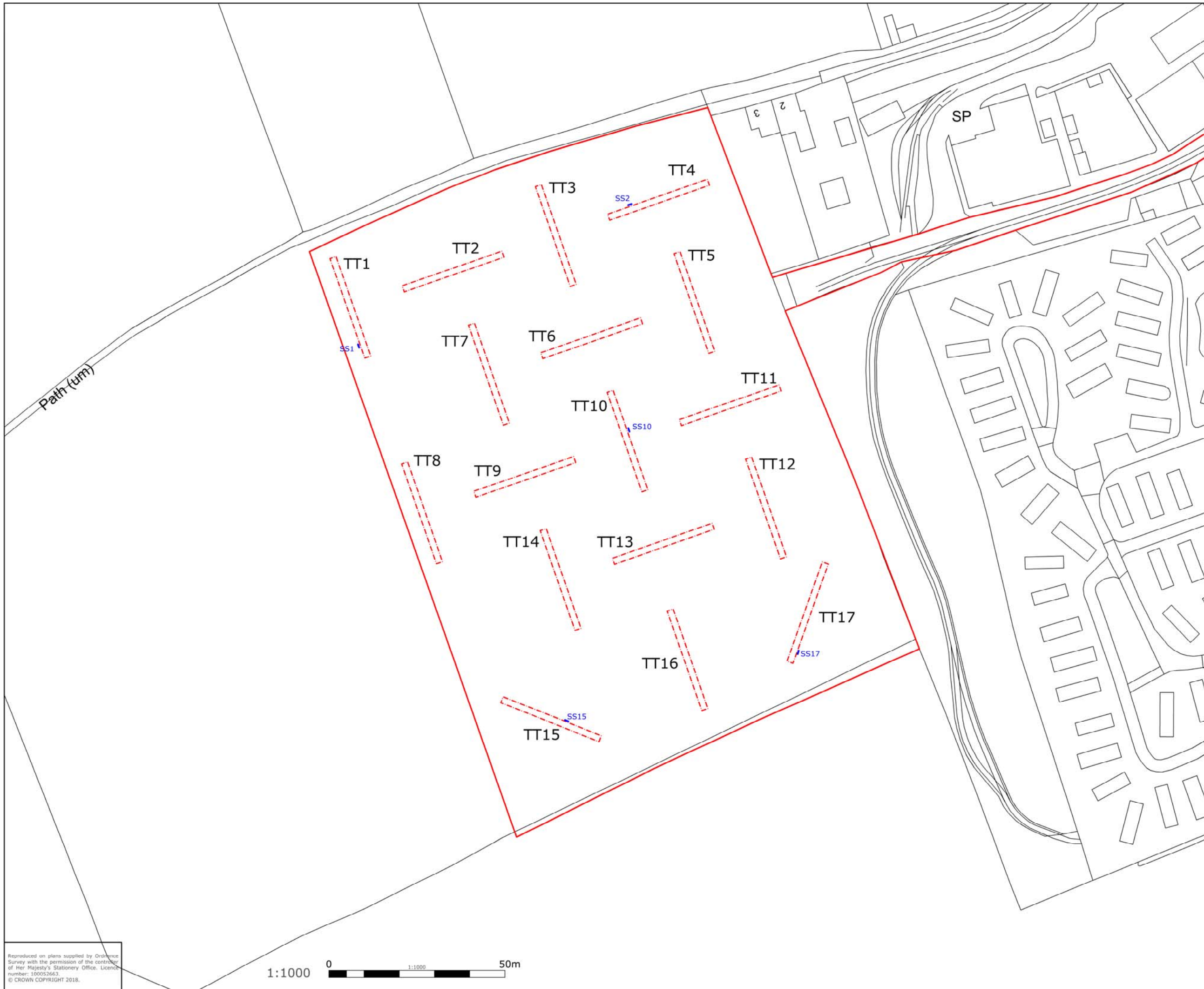





- HER Search Area
- Archaeological Event
- NMP Data
- Site Boundary

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WGR:	650383 290107	REF:	R1215
PROJECT:	EAST ANGLIAN TRANSPORT MUSEUM, CHAPEL ROAD, CARLTON COLVILLE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - EVENTS & NMP DATA		
CLIENT:	PAUL ROBINSON PARTNERSHIP (UK) LLP		
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		VERSION:	2
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	3
APPROVED:	MB		



-  Sample Section
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

WGR: 650383 290107 REF: R1215

PROJECT: EAST ANGLIAN TRANSPORT MUSEUM, CHAPEL ROAD, CARLTON COLVILLE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN

CLIENT: PAUL ROBINSON PARTNERSHIP (UK) LLP

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AUTHOR: DPM

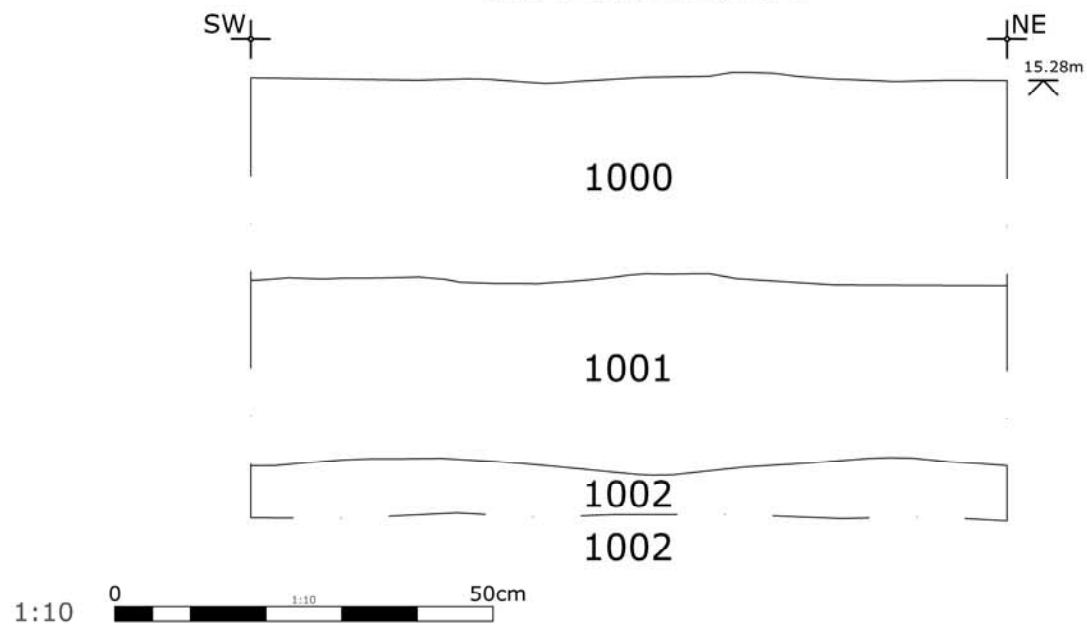
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FIGURE: 4

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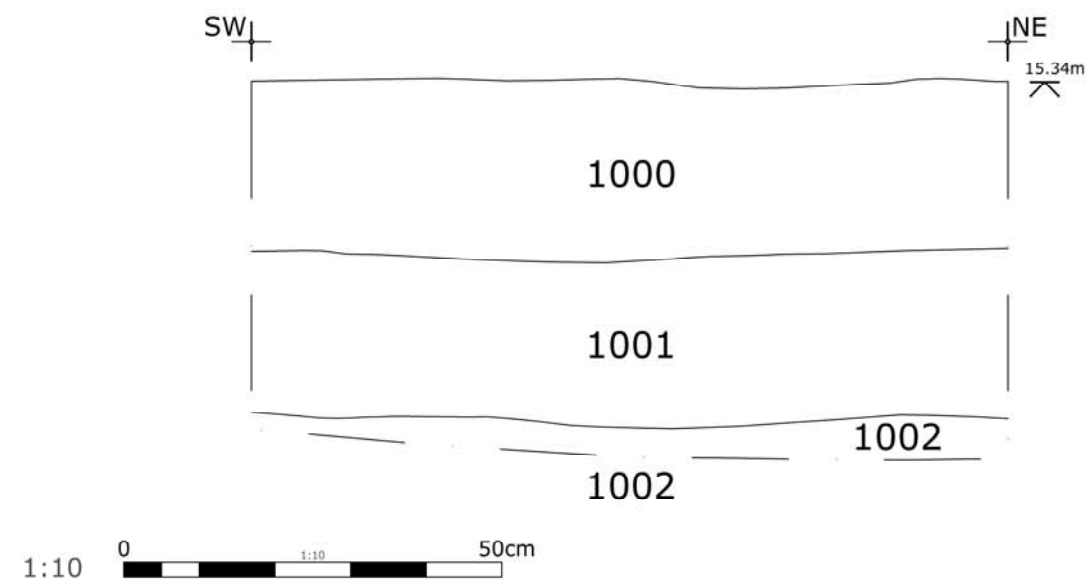


SAMPLE SECTION 1



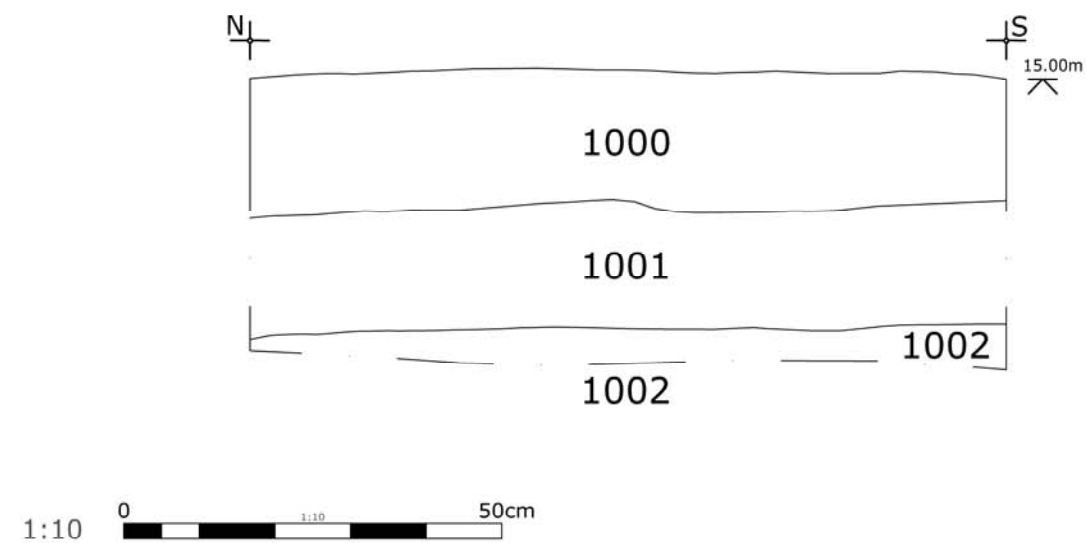
SS1 - DP2 - VIEW W

SAMPLE SECTION 4



SS4 - DP8 - VIEW NW

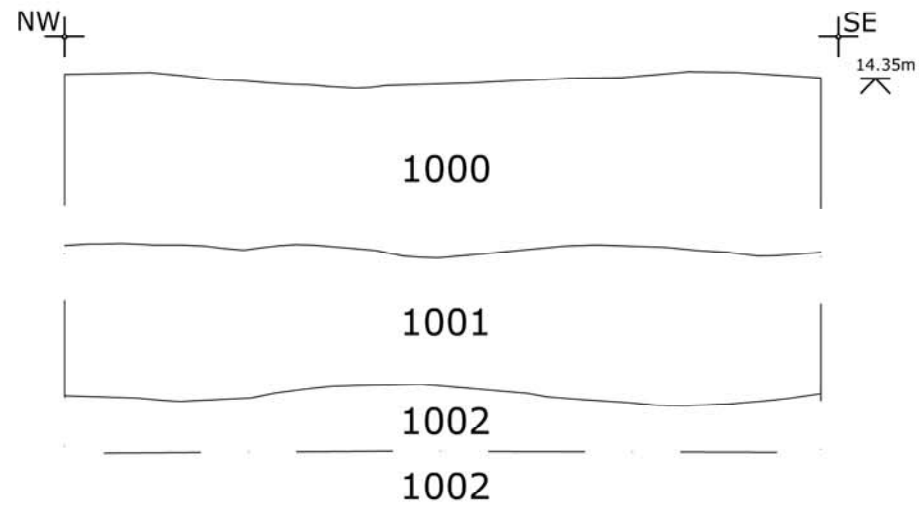
SAMPLE SECTION 10



SS10 - DP20 - VIEW W

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SAMPLE SECTION 15

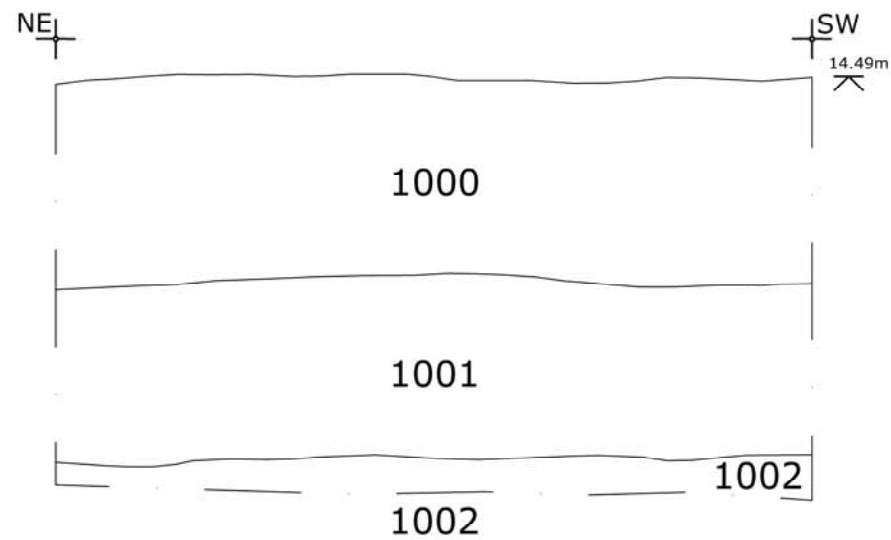


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SS15 - DP30 - VIEW N

SAMPLE SECTION 17



1:10 0 50cm



SS17 - DP34 - VIEW E

INSTR: 650383 290107 REF: R1215

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DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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TT1 - DP1 - VIEW SE



TT4 - DP7 - VIEW W



TT10 - DP19 - VIEW N

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TT15 - DP29 - VIEW NW



TT17 - DP33 - VIEW NE

NGR:	650383 290107	REF:	R1215
PROJECT:	EAST ANGLIAN TRANSPORT MUSEUM, CHAPEL ROAD, CARLTON COLVILLE, SUFFOLK		
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