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**Carlton Colville Bypass Phase 2B, Carlton Colville.**  
**CAC 023**  
**Evaluation Report No. 2001/30**

**Summary**

*Carlton Colville, Bypass, Phase 2B (TM 5234 9044; CAC 023; report no. 2001/30)*  
An archaeological evaluation was carried out within a proposed development area off Bloodmoor Road, Carlton Colville, in order to sample and record any surviving archaeological deposits. It was clear that the area had been heavily damaged, probably as a result of the removal of topsoil in recent years. Four ditches of unknown date were recorded in the eastern end of the site.  
(Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and SHEC)

**1. Introduction**

The construction of a road through an area of land off Bloodmoor Road, Carlton Colville (Fig. 1), required a programme of archaeological works prior to commencement. The development area is at TM 5234 9044, and lies in a small valley with Kirkley Brook immediately to the north. The natural subsoil comprises a sand / gravel drift geology. A number of known archaeological sites are located in the vicinity including areas of Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo Saxon settlement. The site covers c. 11,500 square metres.

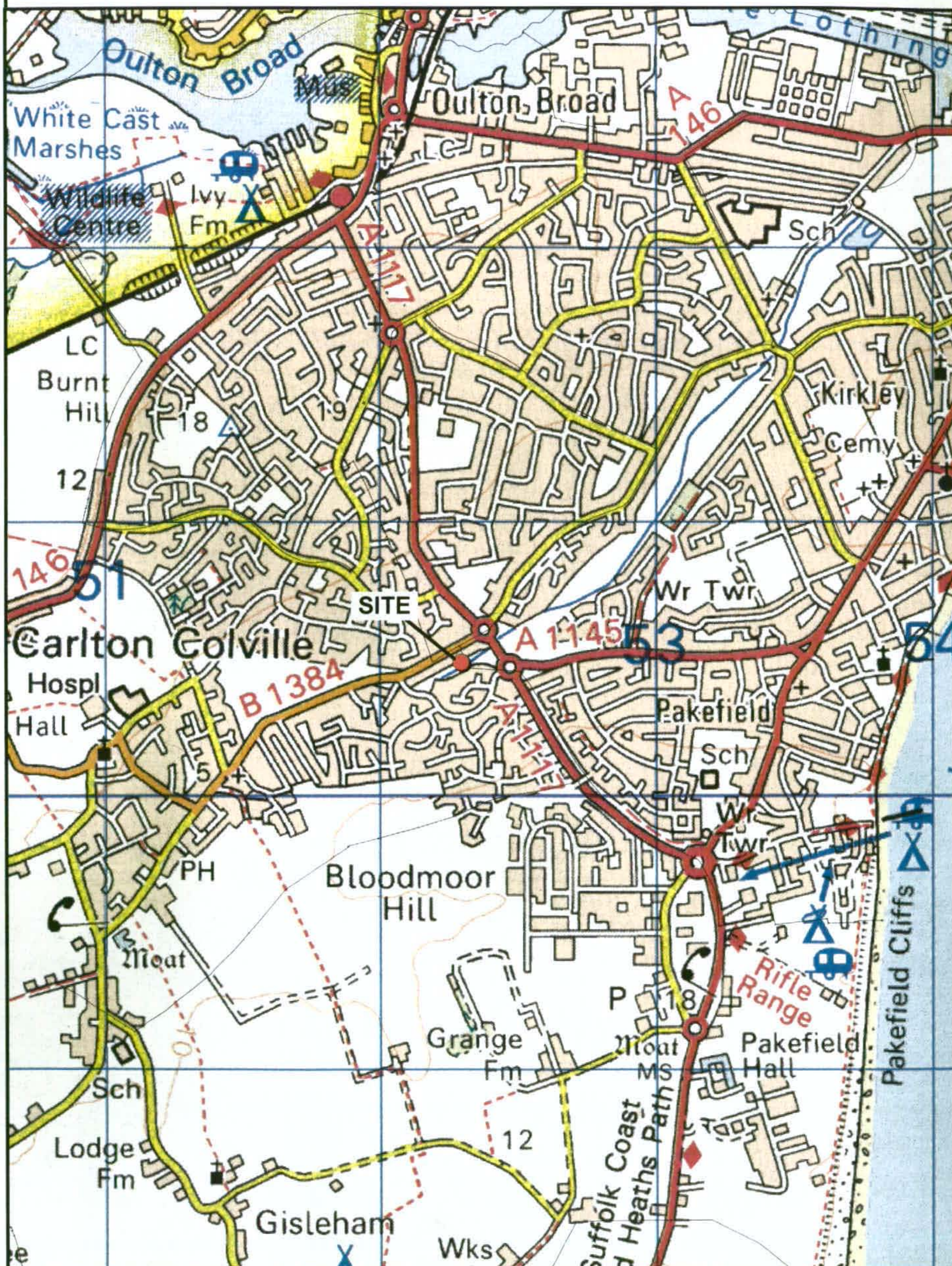
A 'Brief and Specification' for the archaeological field evaluation (Appendix I) was produced by Jude Plouviez of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team. The evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Linzi Everett for the Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, in March 2001, and was funded by SHEC.

**2. Documentary Search**

Prior to carrying out the fieldwork, visits were made to the Lowestoft and Ipswich branches of the Suffolk Records Office to study the readily available documentary sources relevant to the site. Enclosure and Tithe maps for the area showed no buildings in the area, neither did the early Ordnance Survey maps. However, these early maps did show the study area to have been divided into various smaller fields. This opened up the possibility of the dividing boundaries for these fields showing as archaeological features during the evaluation.

The Pakefield Tithe Map, dated 1847 (See Appendix II), showed that the entire evaluation area was in the parish of Pakefield at that time, Bloodmoor Lane to the north of the area forming the parish boundary between Pakefield and Carlton Colville. This was still the case when the third edition Ordnance Survey map of the area was compiled in the early twentieth century, so the parish boundary which now dissects the development area is of modern date. No other useful sources were located during the search.





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**Environment & Transport**

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Figure 1: Site location





**Figure 2: Evaluation area and trench location**



### **3. Fieldwork Methodology**

Trial-trenches were opened in locations agreed by the Conservation Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Fig. 2). This was undertaken by a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.5 metre wide trenching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. All deposits were removed from the trenches to the depth of the naturally occurring subsoil. In all, approximately 223 metres of trench were opened over an area of c. 11,500 square metres, representing a sample of just under two percent, in linear terms, of the development area. Both the excavated topsoil and the exposed surfaces of trenches were examined visually, and subjected to a metal detector search, for artefactual evidence.

Where features were revealed, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the SMR reference CAC 023. (Appendix III). Features were then partially excavated in order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. Where features were present, trench plans were drawn on site at 1:50. The evaluation archive will be deposited in the County SMR at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

### **4. Fieldwork Results**

Figure 2 shows the location of the trial trenches within the evaluation area and the findings are summarised below. In every trench, the topsoil consisted of modern make-up and included varying levels of recent building debris.

**Trench 1** ran approximately south-east to north-west across the evaluation area and measured 44m in length. The natural subsoil was only observed beneath c800mm of made up ground. Three ditches were excavated in this trench. 0003 and 0005 were both orientated approximately north to south and were filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand. 0007 was also north to south aligned and contained a mid greyish brown loamy sand. Only one find was recovered from this trench, a small, undiagnostic struck flint flake of probable prehistoric date from ditch 0005.

**Trench 2** was orientated north-east to south-west and had a length of 25m. Topsoil was removed to a depth of 700mm, on average, to reveal a sandy gravel natural subsoil. No archaeological features were present in this trench but a large concrete water pipe and a sewerage pump trench were recorded.

Around 20m from the north-eastern end of trench 2, the degree of disturbance worsened to the point where archaeological deposits were unlikely to have survived. For this reason, it was decided to only excavate short, staggered sections of trench where this disturbance continued, opening continuous stretches only when and if the debris cleared.

**Trench 3** was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 30m in length. One ditch, 0009, had been cut into the natural and was filled by a mid brownish grey silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

Unfortunately, the entire site appeared to have been stripped of topsoil to the depth of, or into the natural subsoil and no other archaeological deposits were observed in any of the trenches.

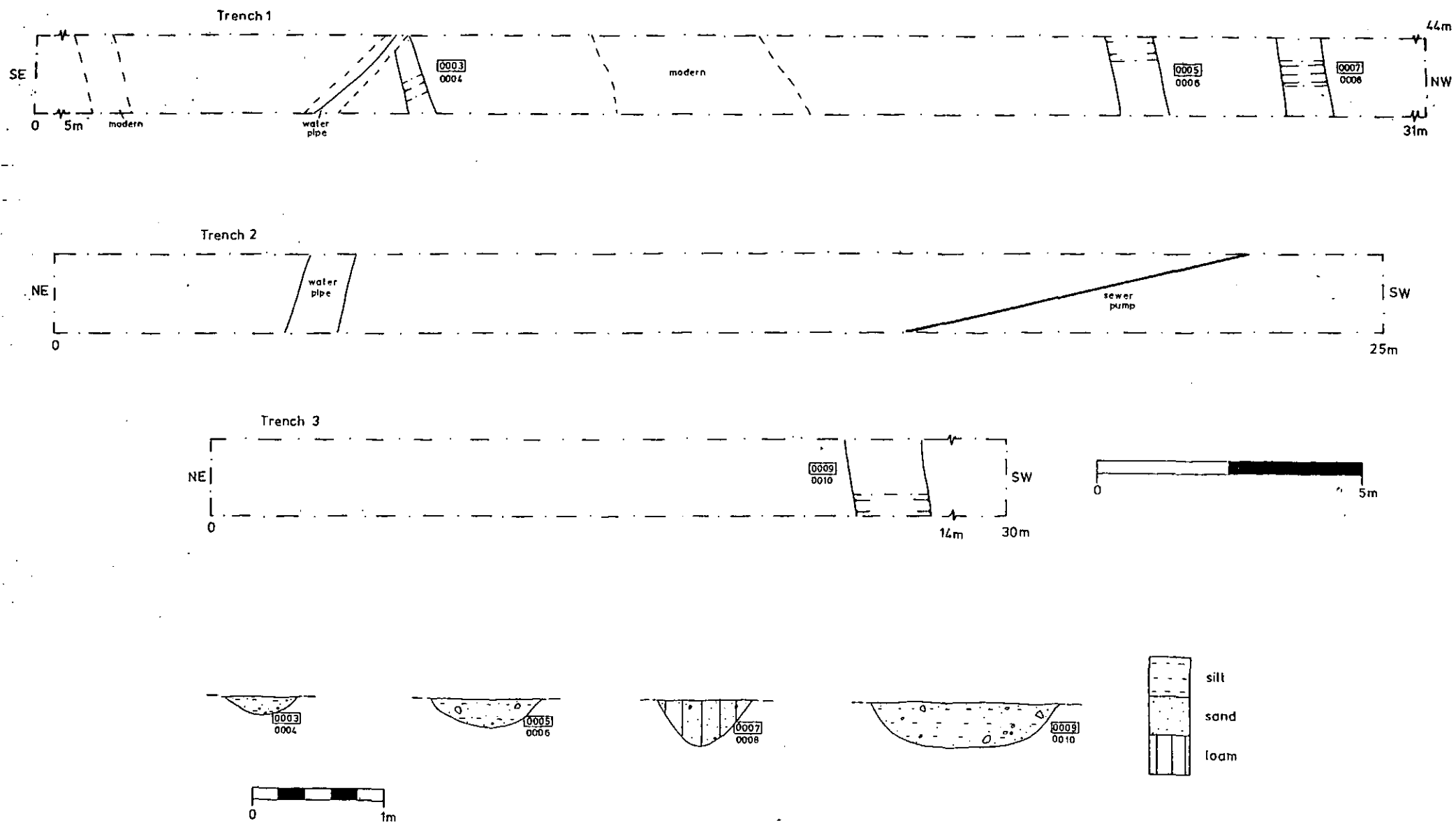


Figure 3: Trench plans and sections

## **5. Discussion and recommendations for further work**

The little archaeology present here was restricted to the eastern end of the site where ground disturbance appeared to be slightly less. Only one of the ditches produced any finds but the single flake in question could not be used as an indicator of the date of the ditch fill. The dearth of any other artefactual evidence in the machined spoil strongly suggests that this is an area of limited archaeological potential or that archaeological deposits had already been removed from the site along with the topsoil and it seems unlikely that any further archaeological work will be required.

Linzi Everett,  
Field Team,  
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.  
April 2001

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.

## Appendix I

### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

#### *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

#### CARLTON COLVILLE BYPASS (PHASE B)

##### 1. Background

- 1.1 It is proposed to construct a road between TM 5211 9039 and TM 5246 9051 in Carlton Colville.
- 1.2 The applicant has been advised that an archaeological evaluation of the area will be required as the first stage of a programme of archaeological work.
- 1.3 The proposed road length involved is about 450m. It runs south-west to north-east along a small valley, with the stream immediately to the north.

The route crosses the parish boundary (recent?) between Carlton Colville and Lowestoft. No archaeological sites are recorded within this area or in the immediate vicinity. However, numerous areas of prehistoric activity have been located in Carlton Colville. There is also Roman evidence suggesting a settlement in the vicinity and a significant Saxon settlement some 350m to the south – potentially the proposed road area could contain environmental evidence relevant to these sites.

On present knowledge there is potential for prehistoric or Roman activity and for deposits containing environmental evidence.

- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 The submission of a Project Design based upon this brief and accompanying outline specification is an essential requirement. The final selection of an archaeological contractor should not take place until the Project Design has been approved by this office.

##### 2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological sites exist 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 sites within the application area.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Evaluate whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.

- 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 It is expected that the evaluation will proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will precede the field evaluation, the results of the desk-based work are to be used to inform the trenching design.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Archaeological Service (Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443) 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 An outline specification which defines certain minimum criteria is set out below.
3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment** (some of the relevant data for this has already been collated in previous SCCAS Reports).
  - 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.
  - 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where possible photocopies or tracings should be included in the report.
  - 3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
  - 3.4 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest, County Wildlife Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Tree Preservation Order, etc).
- 4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**
  - 4.1 Examine the area for earthworks e.g. banks, ponds, ditches. If present these are to be recorded in plan at 1:2500, with appropriate sections. A record should be made of the topographic setting of the site (e.g. slope, plateau etc). The Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service must be consulted if earthworks are present and before proceeding to the excavation of any trial trenches.



- 4.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 2% of the site area and be positioned to sample all areas of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, but provision should be made for extra 5m by 5m areas to clarify feature density if single isolated prehistoric features are found in the linear trenches. Trenches should be a minimum of 1.5m wide; the length of trench to fulfil the percentage requirement should be computed on the nominal basis of 1m wide trenches. In practice trench width will be determined by machine bucket size; a toothless 'ditching bucket' of at least 1.80m width is expected unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. The trench design must be approved by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team before field work begins.
- 4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.4 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 further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of an archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced detector user.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 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.



- 4.11 Plans of the 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

## 5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## 6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principle of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation. The conclusion should include a statement of the archaeological potential of the site.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope must be given. A second phase will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. A second phase cannot be developed in detail at this stage.



- 6.5 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.6 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.7 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 and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.8 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

Specification by: J Plouviez

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Department  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
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Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 21 September 2000

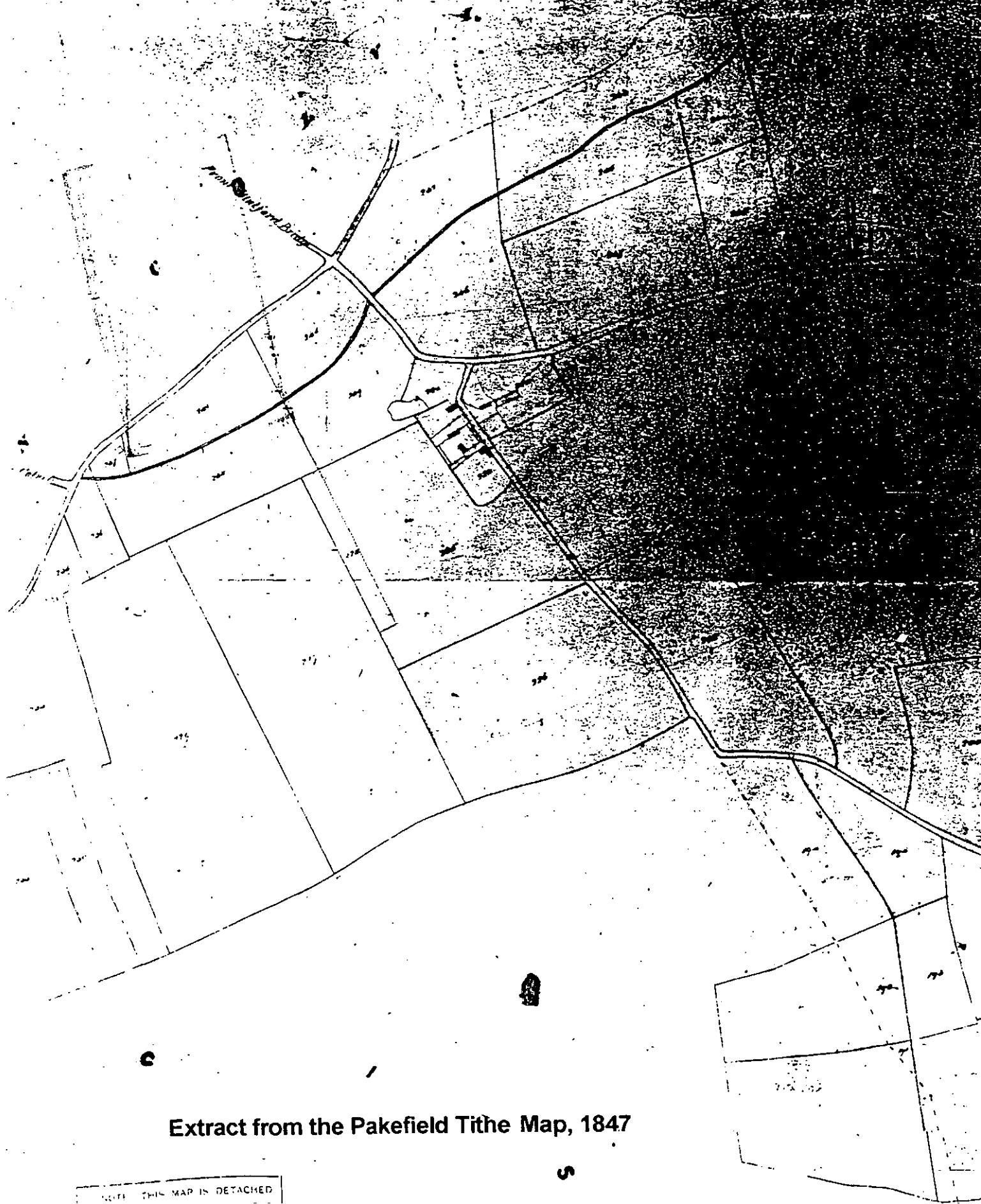
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**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**



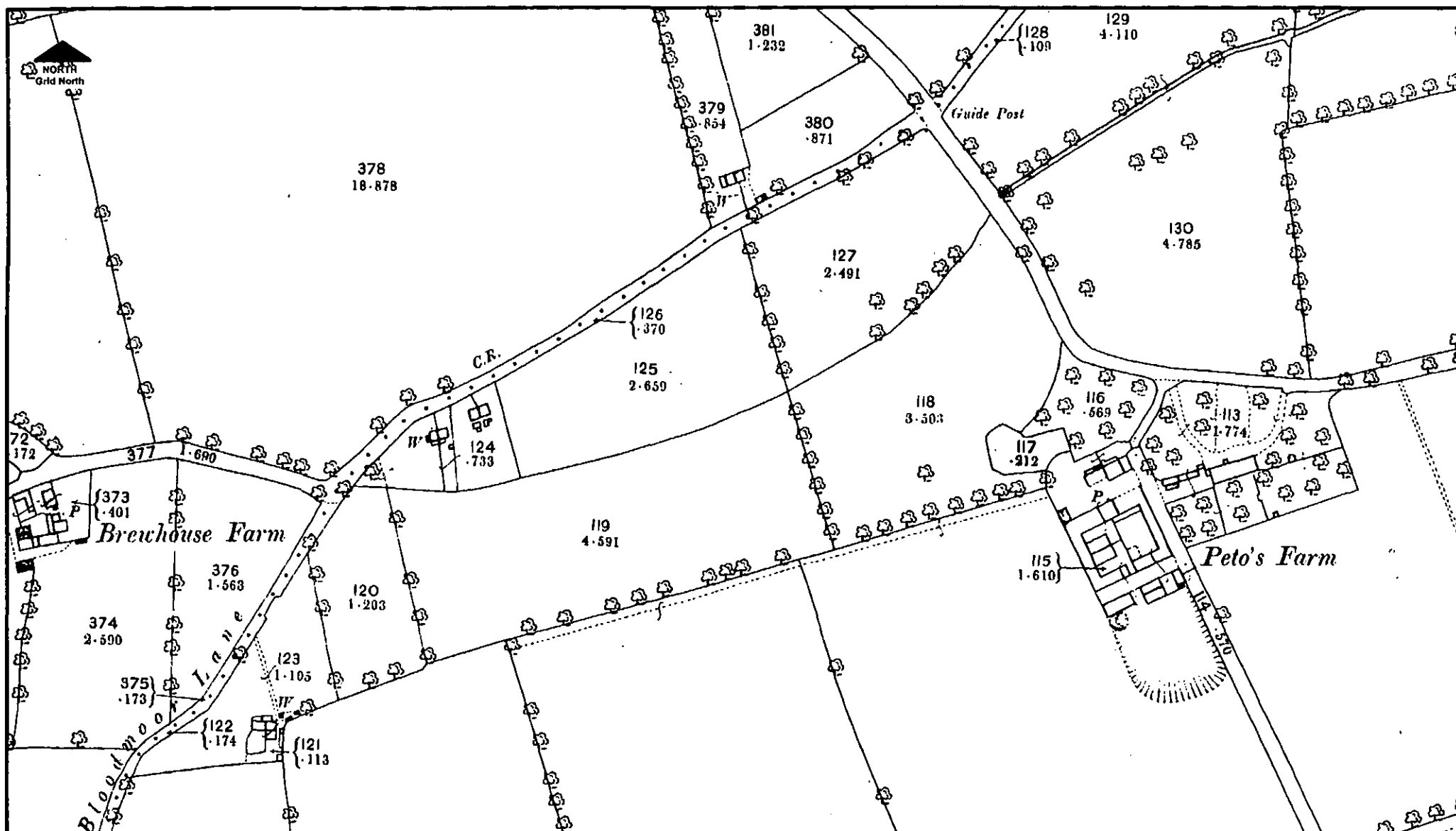
Appendix II



Extract from the Pakefield Tithe Map, 1847

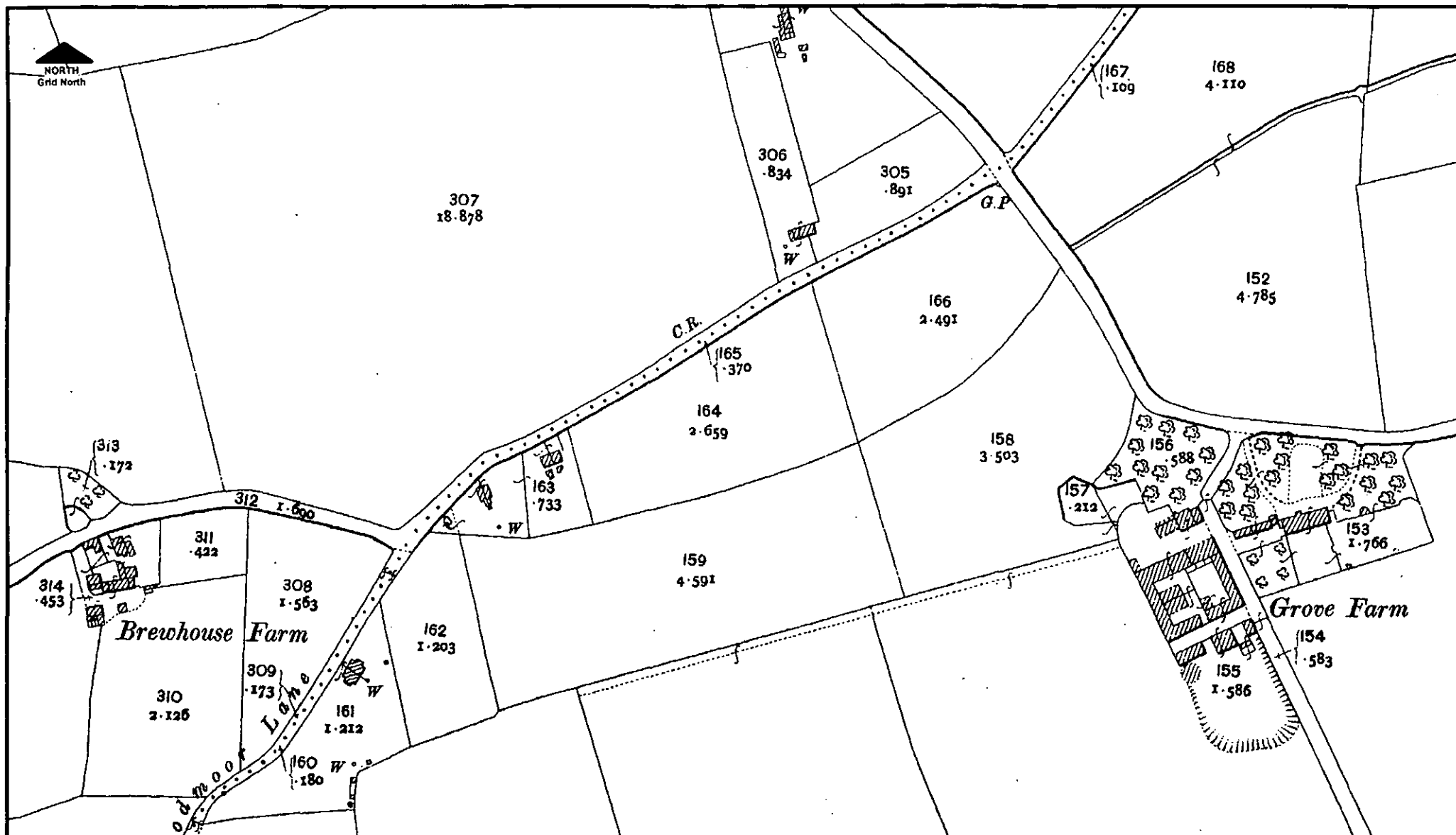
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Extract from first edition Ordnance Survey map, 1884





Extract from second edition Ordnance Survey map, 1905







## Appendix III: Context List

OP	Feature	Identifier	Soil Type	Description
0001		Topsoil		No real topsoil on site, just significant depths of made-up ground including very recent building rubble.
0002		Subsoil	Pale yellowish brown sand	Subsoil also removed from site, only a couple of thin patches remaining
0003		Ditch cut		Tr.1 W-E aligned small ditch cut. Narrow, shallow, U-shaped
0004	0003	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty sand	Tr.1 Compact fill, moderate stone inclusion. Wet
0005		Ditch cut		Tr. 1 NW-SE aligned ditch. Not very clear on surface, some ?animal disturbance.
0006	0005	Ditch fill	Mixed mid brown grey silty sand	Tr. 1 Occasional natural looking yellow sand patches. Wet
0007		Ditch cut		Tr.1 NW-SE ditch, V-shaped profile, c.35cm deep
0008	0007	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey loamy sand	Tr.1 Very occasional stones. c.35cm deep. Wet
0009		Ditch cut		Tr.3 Wide N-S ditch, U-shaped profile
0010	0009	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty sand	Tr.3 Moderate-frequent stones and pebbles. Wet