Suffolk County Council

Four Acres, Rushmere Road, Carlton Colville CAC 046

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/063

Client: Wellington Construction

Author: Simon Cass

May 2011

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Author: Simon Cass

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Report Date: May 2011

HER Information

Report Number:	**2011/063**
Site Name:	**Four Acres, Rushmere Road, Carlton Colville**
Planning Application No:	**DC/09/1093/FUL**
Date of Fieldwork:	**4th – 5th May 2011**
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Client Reference:	**-**
Curatorial Officer:	**Dr Jess Tipper**
Project Officer:	**Simon Cass**
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http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately 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 services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Cass
Date: 11th May 2011

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Contracts Manager
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

Planning permission was granted by Waveney District Council for new residential development (after demolition of existing structures) on land at Four Acres, Rushmere Road, Carlton Colville. A condition placed upon this approval required the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of main ground works on the site in order to determine the nature of any archaeological deposits present within the site and inform a suitable mitigation strategy should one be necessary. In accordance with this, archaeological trial trenching was carried out across the site, examining approximately 5% of the site. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed and no further works are believed to be necessary.

1. Introduction

Planning permission was granted by Waveney District Council for new residential development after the demolition of existing structures on land at Four Acres, Rushmere Road, Carlton Colville (DC/09/1093/FUL). A condition placed upon this approval required the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of main ground works on the site in order to determine the nature of any archaeological deposits present within the site and inform a suitable mitigation strategy should one be necessary. In accordance with this, archaeological trial trenching was carried out across the site, examining approximately 5% of the site.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of approximately 6m AOD, on generally flat land with a slight rise towards the south. The underlying geology of the site is recorded as deep sandy soils/glaciofluvial drift, although there is a spur of chalky till within 50m of the site to the north and east. The geology observed in the trenches corresponded with the deep sands and no traces of chalky till were observed..

3. Archaeology and historical background

The archaeological potential of the site stems, in the main, from its location within close proximity to a medieval moat platform (CAC 005) some 80m to the east. Another moat is recorded approximately 300m to the north-east (CAC 015), although no date has been assigned to it at the present time. Roman, Saxon and medieval finds have been located in fields to the east. While Carlton Colville in general, and Bloodmoor Hill specifically, have proven rich in archaeological deposits nothing more is recorded within 500m of this site.

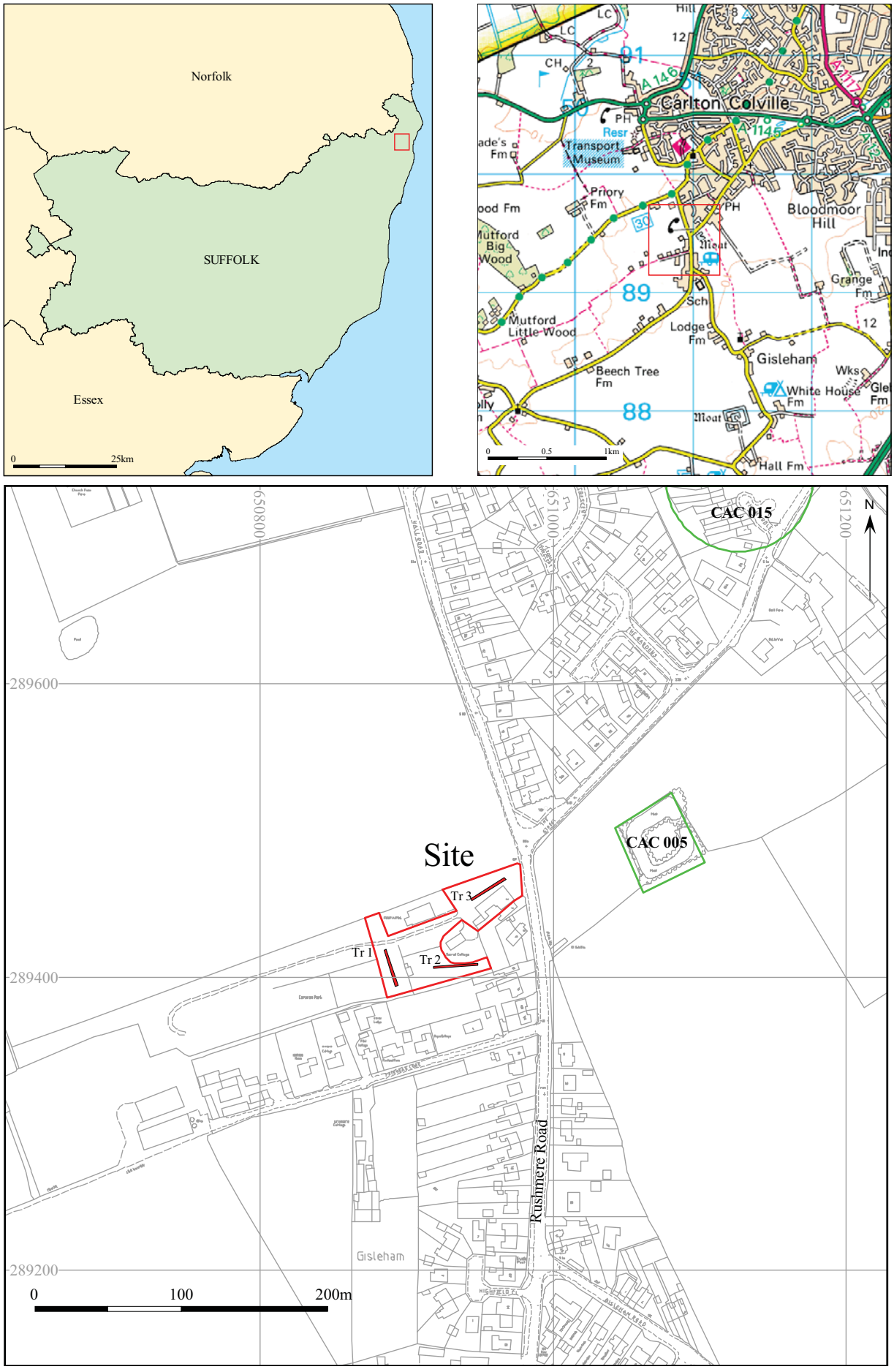

Figure 1. Location map

4. Methodology

The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) required that 5% of the development area (0.14ha) should be subject to trial trenching. This equated to four trenches, each 1.8m wide with a total length of c.85m, split into three 25m long trenches and one 10m long. Trenches were located using hand-tapes from established reference points visible on Ordnance Survey maps of the site.

The trenches were excavated by a JCB-type excavator using a toothless 'ditching' bucket. All machining was constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist. Some of the trenches required the use of a toothed bucket to break up the hardcore covering the site, though this did not penetrate to the deposits below. Overburden was removed until the first archaeological horizon or top of the natural substrate was encountered.

All deposits were recorded using SCCAS pro forma sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera (6.2 megapixels) and a black and white film camera.

The site was not considered as suitable for metal-detecting due to the nature of the overburden, and the presence of several disconnected subsurface service cables and pipes.

A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit) upon completion of the project.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

After a preliminary visual inspection of the site, and use of a C.A.T device, it was decided that excavation of the small 10m long trench on the street frontage would be too dangerous, with two known live gas pipes and suspected live electricity services within close proximity to the trench location. Trenches 2 and 3 were lengthened where practical to minimise the lost area of trenching.

5.2 Trench 1

This trench was 26m long, 1.7m wide and up to 0.35m deep, orientated approximately north-south towards the rear of the development area. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.1m of mid brown sandy silt topsoil above 0.2m of mid/pale brown silty sand subsoil with frequent modern inclusions (CBM, glass, metal fragments, etc). This sealed mid yellow/reddish brown mottled sands and gravels, interpreted as the natural deep sand deposits.

Two modern services trenches were observed crossing the trench, believed to relate to the prior use of the site to the west as a caravan park, and a modern brick-lined well was encountered approximately halfway along the trench.

Plate 1. Trench 1, facing south (2m scale)

5.3 Trench 2

This trench was 30m long, 1.7m wide and up to 0.55m deep, orientated approximately east-west and situated towards the southern boundary of the site. The stratigraphy encountered in this trench was similar to that in Trench 1 to the west, with the natural ground-surface sloping down slightly to the east resulting in a depth of approximately 0.55m at its eastern end. The difference in the stratigraphy at the eastern end consisted of an additional 0.15-0.2m of topsoil (the area appeared to be scrub ground) with a slightly thicker subsoil deposit. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were encountered in this trench.

Plate 2. Trench 2, facing east (2m scale)

5.4 Trench 3

This trench was 27m long, 1.7m wide and c. 0.4m deep, orientated approximately east-west and situated towards the road in the north-eastern corner of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of gravel and hardcore crush (a gravelled surface over hardcore), representing the present driveway access to the site, over 0.2m of mid/dark brown sandy silt with moderate modern inclusions (CBM, metal, glass), believed to be a heavily disturbed remnant of the subsoil. This lay over natural sands and gravels, similar to that in Trench 1. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were encountered in this trench.

Plate 3. Trench 3, facing east (2m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No finds of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of this evaluation and modern finds retrieved from the disturbed subsoil and/or modern features were not retained.

7. Discussion

While Trench 1 had little evidence of significant ground disturbance outside of the service runs and well, Trenches 2 and 3 both suggest more generalised and widespread disturbance towards the eastern part of the site, especially in the area north of the previous garage building. This would fit with the modern usage of the site, with the earlier standing structures (early 1960's onwards) and most intensive ground disturbance being adjacent to the road, with later development pushing west across the area. It is not believed likely that significant archaeological remains have survived in the

area immediately adjacent to the road due to the multiple service runs and shallow protective overburden present.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The shallow soils on the site suggest little or no build-up of occupation deposits in the area until the development of the site began in the early 1960's. No further archaeological works are recommended to be required as a part of this development.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\ Carlton Colville\CAC 046 Evaluation

Finds and environmental archive: None.

10. Acknowledgements

The project was directed and managed by Rhodri Gardner. The evaluation was carried out by Simon Cass from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Post-excavation graphics were produced by Simon Cass and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
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Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

FOUR ACRES, RUSHMERE ROAD, CARLTON COLVILLE, SUFFOLK (DC/09/1093/FUL)

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Waveney District Council (DC/09/1093/FUL) for residential development (following demolition of buildings) at Four Acres, Rushmere Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 509 894). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) (which replaced PPG 16 in March 2010) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.

1.3 The area of the proposed residential development measures *c.*0.54 ha. in size, on the west side of Rushmere Road. It is situated on deep sandy derived from the underlying drift and chalky till at *c.*6.00m AOD.

1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Archaeological investigation of about 40 hectares to the north-east has identified four previously unknown sites, which included the excavation of an Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery (HER no. CAC 016) of national importance. There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

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

- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area prior to the removal of the below-ground foundations of the existing buildings.

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

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

1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

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

1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Waveney District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

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

1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

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

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

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

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

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

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

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

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of

a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

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

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 270.00m^2. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the development site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 150.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling

strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

4. General Management

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

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

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

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

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

4.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

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

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

5.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.

5.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.

5.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 26 October 2010 Reference: / RushmereRoad-CarltonColville2010

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

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.

Suffolk County Council

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