



Land off The Street Earl Soham, Suffolk

Client: Summers Wykes-Sneyd

Date: April 2015

ESO 018
Archaeological Excavation Report
SACIC Report No. 2014/118
Author: Simon Picard
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HER Information

Site Code: ESO 018
Site Name: Land off The Street, Earl Soham
Report Number 2014/118
Planning Application No:
Date of Fieldwork: July 2014; September 2014
Grid Reference: TM 2366 6341
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-183263
Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper
Project Officers: Kieron Heard & Linzi Everett
Client: Summers Wykes-Sneyd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<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 Suffolk Archaeology CIC. 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 Archaeology CIC 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 Picard
Date: April 2015

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Director
Date: April 2015
Signed:

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Summary

A small excavation comprising two trenches was required by condition of a planning application for housing development on land north of The Street in Earl Soham. This was carried out in advance of construction, with subsequent monitoring taking place when ground level reduction began on the site. This was to further investigate a portion of Roman road, excavation of which had been carried out nearby in 1972 and which had been identified within the proposed development area during an evaluation in 2012. During this phase of excavation and monitoring, construction layers were recorded and some lengths of roadside ditch identified, along with a possible terrace cut into the hillside.

1. Introduction

A small excavation was carried out as a condition of a planning application for a housing development on land off The Street, Earl Soham (Fig. 1), and was followed by monitoring of ground level reduction to create an access road. Summers Wykes-Sneyd commissioned the project on behalf of a client and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Field Team, conducted the fieldwork. The reporting was subsequently completed by Suffolk Archaeology CIC following a change of business ownership at the end of January 2015.

The purpose of the fieldwork was to investigate a stretch of Roman road (ESO 001) recorded during a trial trench evaluation (ESO 018; SCCAS Report No. 2012/43). The medieval church (ESO 007) and the findspot of a Neolithic stone axe (ESO 003) are also in close proximity to the site. The excavation and areas are shown on Fig 2.

2. Methodology

Both elements of fieldwork were carried out in accordance with briefs issued by Jess Tipper of the SCC Conservation Team and a Written Scheme of Investigation by Rhodri Gardner of Suffolk Archaeology (Appendix 1).

The pre-start excavation took place in July 2014. The area was stripped using a 360° machine under the direction of an archaeologist, with mechanical excavation continuing to the surface of the natural stratum or the top of archaeological deposit, whichever was encountered first.

Two trenches were excavated and assigned the numbers 6 and 7 to follow on from the evaluation, with the total area excavated measuring approximately 100 square metres. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features.

Exposed surfaces and upcast spoil were examined visually for artefactual evidence, and both were subject to a metal detector survey. Monitoring was subsequently carried out in September 2014 when construction work commenced.

Identified contexts were allocated numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER code ESO 018. Context information was recorded on SCCAS 'pro-forma' recording sheets. Plans and sections were drawn on site at a scale of 1:20 and a photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images.

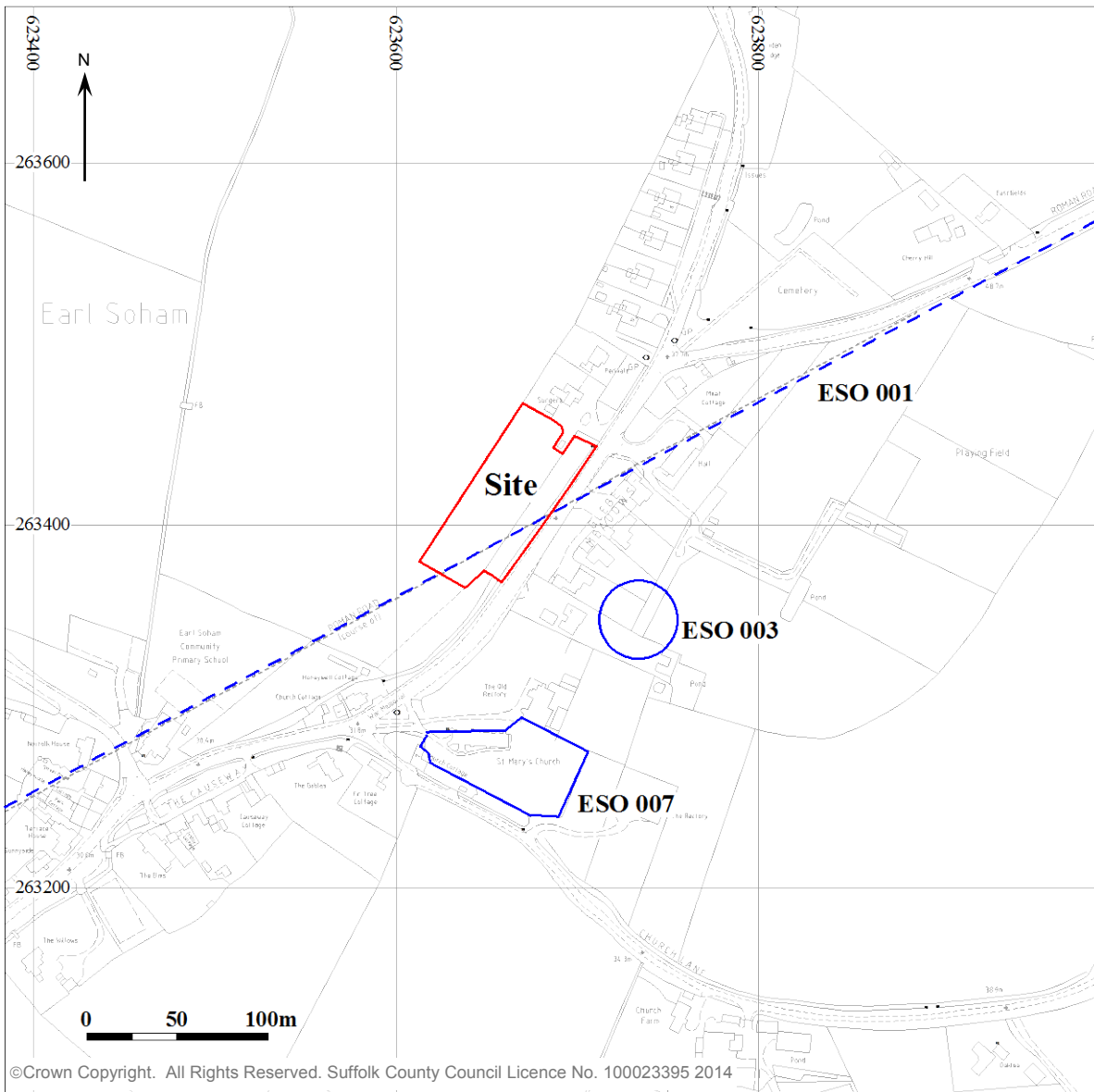
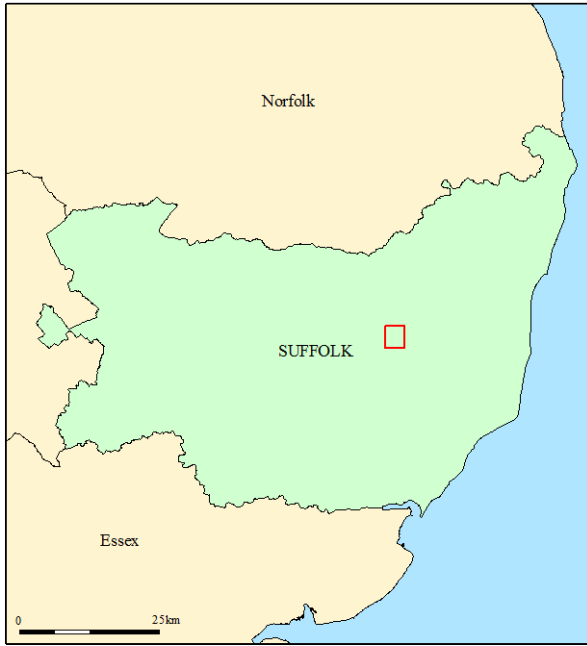


Figure 1. Site location

3. Geology and topography

The site occupies mostly agricultural land on a south east facing slope at a height of c.36m OD, dropping to a deep drainage ditch alongside the A1120. The underlying geology of the site consists of chalky boulder clays.

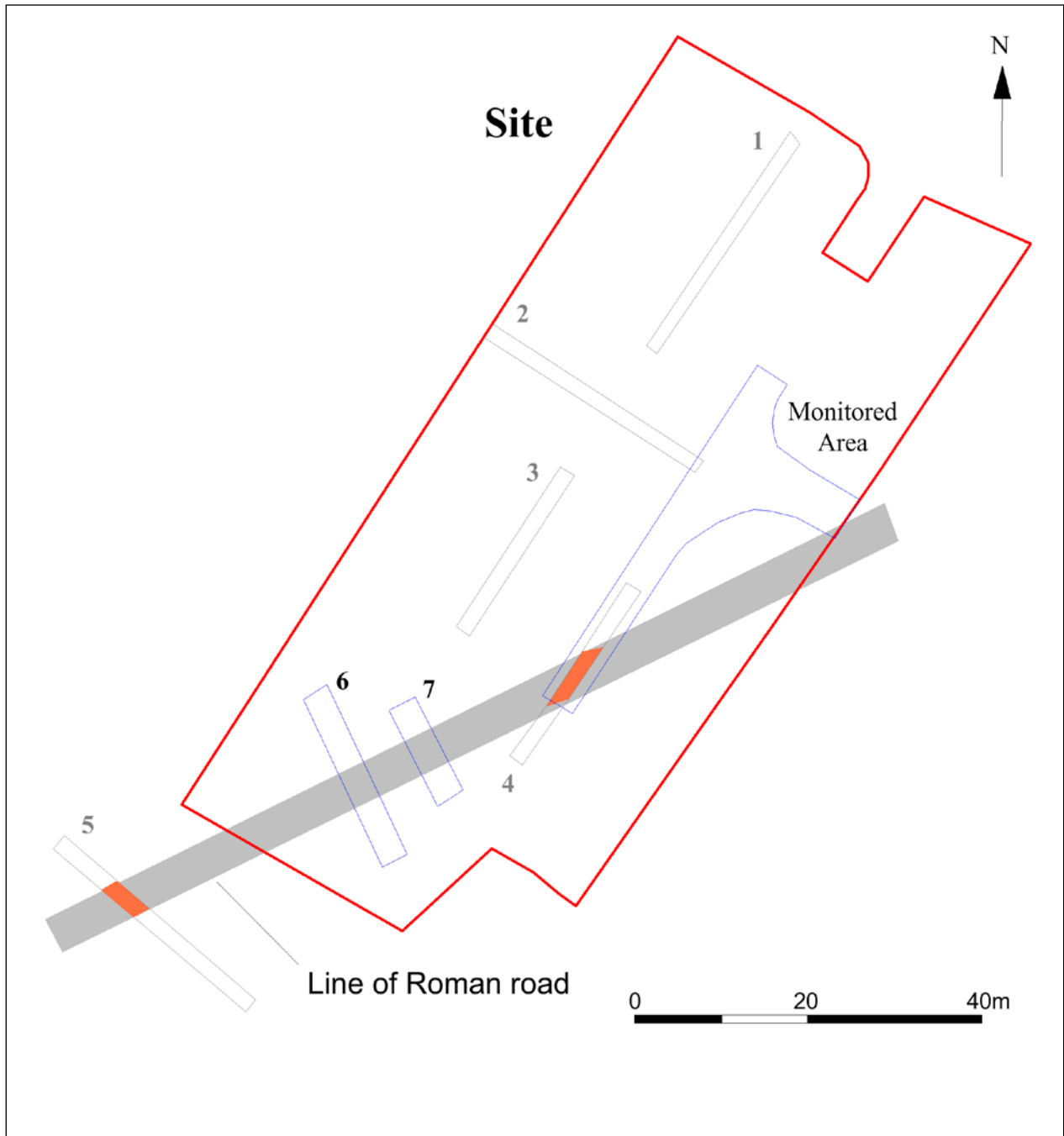


Figure 2. Overall site plan showing position of trenches including those in evaluation.

4. Results

Introduction

A series of subsoil layers sealing the archaeological deposits were observed in both trenches during the excavation, following broadly the same sequence recorded in the evaluation:

- *Topsoil* 0101. Mid-dark brown loamy sandy clay topsoil present as a uniform 0.3m to 0.4m thick layer over the entire site. Recorded as 0001 at the evaluation stage.
- *Subsoil* 0102. Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional pebbles and a clear interface with the overlying topsoil and an indistinct interface with the underlying deposit. Present in both Trenches 6 and 7 and 50mm to 60mm in depth. Subsoil or former ploughsoil layer. Similar to 0002 in the evaluation record.
- *Subsoil* 0103. Light grey brown clay silt with occasional pebbles and flecks and small fragments of charcoal and chalk. Layer identified as post-Roman colluvium in Trenches 6 and 7, varying in depth from 0.2m to 0.5m and the same as deposit 0003 in the evaluation. Small find 1003, a Colchester derivative bow brooch dated to AD43-120, was recovered from this layer.

The Roman road was identified in both trenches and recorded in plan in Trench 6, due to it being largely removed by a modern ditch, and in plan and section in Trench 7.

Excavation of the road in Trench 7 revealed further deposits of material which could be attributable to either hillwash or the terracing of the hillside in preparation for the construction of the road. The natural strata was recorded in both trenches and comprised:

- *Upper natural stratum* 0118. Firm light to mid brownish grey clay silt with moderate amounts of medium to large angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles and nodules. It varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.3m, sloped down to the south and while its surface undulated its base was smooth.
- *Lower natural stratum* 0119. Natural boulder clay/chalky till. Firm light to mid grey clay silt with frequent small to medium sized fragments of chalk, moderate amounts of small and medium-sized flint fragments and occasional large flint nodules. It slopes down 1.34m from the north end of the trench to the south.

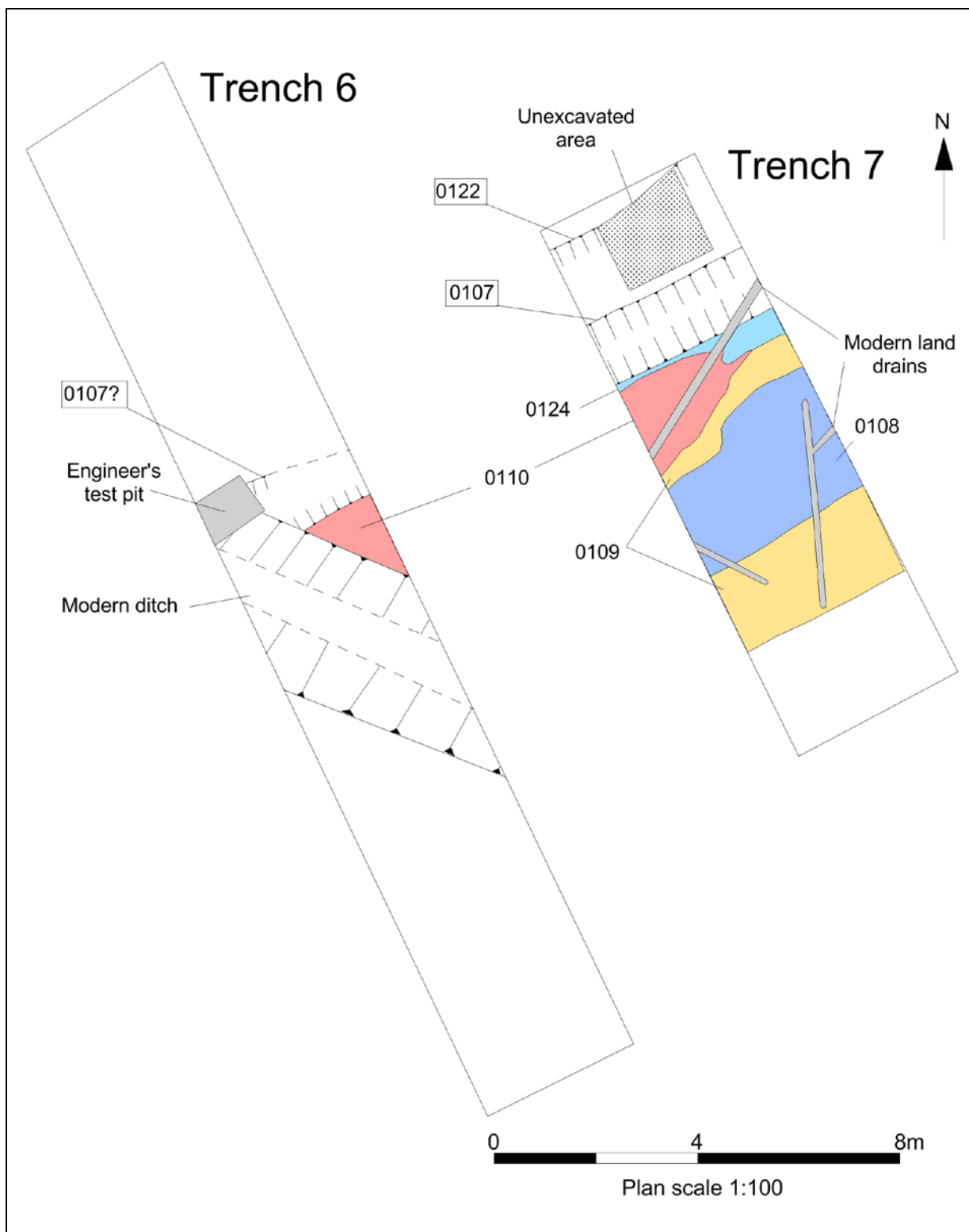


Figure 3. Plan of Trenches 6 and 7.

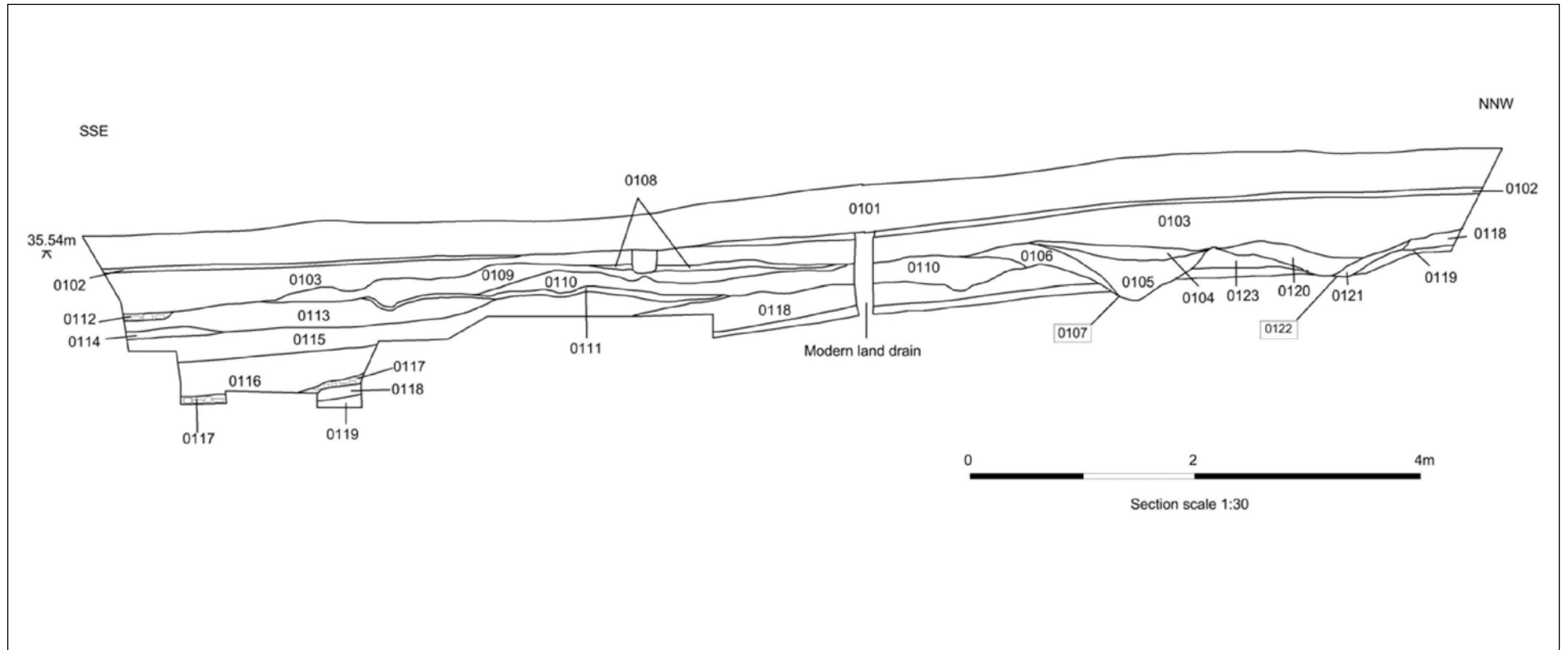


Figure 4. Drawn section, Trench 7.

Trench no.	Length	Width	Depth Northern end	Depth Southern end	Alignment
6	21m	2.85m	0.45m	1.35m	NNW-SSE
7	11.5m	2.85m	1.05m	1.65m	NNW-SSE

Table 1. Trench details

Trench 6



Plate 1. Metalled surface cut by modern ditch (to right) and with associated roadside ditch (to left), 0.5m scale, looking east northeast.

Although the Roman road was visible this trench was dominated by a substantial modern ditch. This was approximately 2.5m wide and, while not fully excavated, was dug to a depth of approximately 0.5m. Aligned northwest southeast the ditch cut diagonally across the road completely removing the southern edge of the road and about half of the northern edge. At its northern end the modern ditch was itself cut by an engineers test pit. A small triangle of metalled road surface (deposit 0110, described below) covering approximately 1.2 square metres survived to the east of the modern ditch. This was recorded in plan and can be seen in Plate 1 and Figure 3.

To the north of the roads surface and also cut by the modern ditch was a smaller ditch. This had a shallow concave profile with an indistinct northern edge and was aligned

alongside the road surface. This ditch could also be seen in Trench 7 where it was recorded in both plan and section as 0107.

Trench 7

The road in this trench was more intact and widespread. Although three modern field drains had cut into it the full extent of the road, at 5.8m wide, could be discerned with a ditch 1.3m wide running along its northern, upslope, edge (Plate 2 and Fig. 3).



Plate 2. Metalled road surface with roadside ditch 0107, 1m scale, looking west southwest.

The ditch had a broad concave profile, was up to 0.44m deep and had three fills. Its upper fill (0104) consisted of firm light to mid grey clay silt varying in thickness from 0.1m to 0.15m with occasional small pebbles. The interface between this and the main fill of the ditch (0105) was diffuse. This was firm light brownish grey clay silt mottled with orangey brown ferrous staining, possibly caused by roots. The primary fill (0106, also recorded as 0124) was firm mid orangey brown clayey sand with moderate amounts of very fine pebbles and was up to 0.15m thick. This deposit overlaid the basal layer of the road and sloped down into the ditch on its southern side. It was unclear whether this

was deliberately laid down within the ditch or whether it had simply slumped in either during or shortly after the construction of the road surface.

Following removal of the ditch a sondage was excavated through the road to further investigate evidence for the construction method (Fig. 4 and Plates 3 and 4). The sondage showed that the road was made up of three distinct layers (Plate 5).

Deposit 0108 was the uppermost surviving layer of road metalling, although this had almost certainly been truncated, indicating that an unknown number of further layers was missing and therefore a full record of the road was not present to be recorded.

0108 was a very compacted surface made up of small and medium sized, mainly sub-angular to rounded, pebbles mixed with medium coarse mid-orangey brown sand up to 60mm thick. This extended trenchwide and petered out to both the north and south. It had a slightly undulating but generally flat surface with clear interfaces with the over and underlying deposits.



Plate 3. Trench 7, sondage through Roman road, 0.5m scale, looking northwest.



Plate 4. Trench 7, sondage through Roman road, no scale, looking south.

Below 0108 was deposit 0109. This was a soft to compact mottled mid-grey and mid-yellowish brown mixture of clayey silt and sand (although the former is possibly due to root staining or animal burrows) with occasional quantities of small pebbles. Where this deposit was sealed by 0108 its surface was flat, although it did have an undulating base and varied in thickness from 6mm to 0.25m. This layer extended approximately 3m further to the south than 0108 above it and 2m further than 0110 below it. It also extended slightly further to the north than 0108, approximately 0.2m, but 0110 below continued for a further 1.5m towards the roadside ditch. Deposit 0110 was similar to 0108 and consisted of sub-angular to rounded flint pebbles mixed with medium mid orangey brown sand and compacted, except in this layer the stones were medium to large and included some small cobbles. This deposit had an undulating top and base and was generally 0.15m thick, petering out to the south but with a pronounced edge to the north, where it was below the primary fill of the ditch, 0106. This was the lowest layer of road construction material present on the site.



Plate 5. Layers of road material, 0.5m scale, looking west southwest.

Deposit 0111 was a layer of firm light grey sandy clay, between 40mm and 50mm thick, with a thin (5mm) layer of orangey brown ferrous staining on its upper surface and base. It contained occasional fine pebbles and petered out to both the north and south. This layer was below the road construction material and may represent a tread horizon potentially relating to the construction of the road. It is assumed that the ferrous staining was a consequence of leaching from the overlying road.

At the far south western corner of the trench was a small deposit of material, covering approximately 1 square metre in plan and 60mm thick in section, similar in composition to the make-up of the road; it featured medium-sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles in a mid brownish grey sandy silt matrix (0112). Given its similarity to the road material and its presence downslope from the road itself, it is likely that this deposit represents either movement of the upper layer of metalling through natural hillwashing processes or a deliberate dump of road construction materials. This overlaid firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles and flecks and small fragments of charcoal which was up to 0.24m thick in the south and petered out to the north (0113). Although it was unclear whether this was a deliberate dumped deposit or the result of natural soil processes it would seem likely that this was a redeposition of material

excavated when the terrace was cut on the upslope side of the ditch. The interface between this deposit and 0115 below was clear. 0115 was compact light to mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and small fragments and flecks of charcoal. Sloping gently down to the south it was 0.2m thick. The interface with 0116 below was unclear, the only distinction between the two deposits was that 0116 was slightly darker and slightly sandier. Between the natural clay and 0116 was a layer of medium to large angular to rounded flint pebbles and nodules within a grey clay silt matrix (0117). Between 60mm and 90mm thick and sloping gently down to the south this was likely to be colluvial material.

At the southern end of the trench and recorded in section between 0113 and 0115 in the stratigraphic sequence was 0114. This was made up of finely laminated soft to compact lenses of light yellowish brown clayey sand and light grey clay silt and was up to 80mm thick. Although it was unclear whether this was small-scale flood deposition or an accumulation of colluvial material the lamination present and its position towards the base of the hill would suggest the former.

At the north of the trench and approximately 1.6m to the north of the roadside ditch a potential terrace cut was identified (0122). This generally followed the alignment of the road and roadside ditch and was between 0.4m and 0.5m deep with a moderately steep edge breaking gradually to a generally flat base with localised undulations. This cut partially removed the natural layers 0118 and 0119 and was filled with three deposits, 0120, 0121 and 0123. Deposit 0120 was only seen in the western side of the trench and was up to 0.15m thick in section. Described as compact mid orangey brown sand and brownish grey clay silt with occasional pebbles, this may be derived from erosion of the road surface. To the north and lying against the terrace cut was a deposit of compact mid grey clay silt with occasional medium-sized flint fragments and small chalk fragments (0121). It is likely that this was material slumping into the terrace cut from above through natural processes. Also interpreted as slumped material was 0123 and as with 0120 this deposit was only seen in the western side of the trench. This was very similar to ditch fill 0105 and it was unclear whether this was cut by the ditch or if it accumulated at the same time as the ditch fill.

Monitored area

In addition to the two excavated trenches monitoring visits was made to the site to observe the soil stripping prior to construction of the access road for the site. This covered approximately 290 square metres and encompassed parts of two trenches excavated during the previous evaluation of the site; the south eastern end of Trench 5 which was blank and the majority of Trench 4 where the road was originally recorded. Top soil and subsequent layers of subsoil were removed by mechanical excavator under the supervision of an archaeologist down to the bottom of the formation level for the access road. This was a depth of 0.6m and exposed the upper road surface.



Plate 6. Exposed road surface in monitored area, 1m scale, looking east northeast.

No further interventions into the road were made; the roadside ditch was not recognised and no further archaeological features were encountered. It is likely that this is due to

the convex nature of the road surface meaning that it survives at a slightly higher level than the natural strata and the small amount of subsoil remaining therefore sealed any possible archaeological features present.

5. Finds evidence

Artefactual evidence from the excavation is limited to a single abraded Roman greyware bodysherd retrieved from the topsoil and a small collection of metal small finds encountered during metal detector survey of the excavated areas and upcast soil. As all the finds were derived from the post-Roman subsoil and topsoil layers no firm dating evidence can be attributed to either the road itself or the roadside ditch. Four of the five small finds recovered during metal detecting of the site were from the topsoil layer and of these three are likely to be post-medieval in date. The small finds are summarised in the table below.

Small find no.	Context no.	Object	Period	Material	Description
1003	0103	Brooch	Roman	Copper alloy	Colchester derivative bow brooch. Catchplate and part of bow.(L.33mm) With zigzag decoration down central ridge. 43-120 AD
1004	0101	Musket ball	P.med	Lead	Cast lead alloy musket ball of most probable late 17th/18th century date
1005	0101	Staple	P.med	Copper alloy	Staple consisting of copper alloy strip bent through a right angle twice. Length (between angles) 15mm. Max. width 6mm. Beyond the angle, arms (L.14mm) taper to a point. Thickness 1mm. Not closely datable. Probably PMed.
1006	0101	Point	P. med	Copper alloy	Unidentified pointed object, likely P.med
1007	0101	Fragment	Med or Roman	Copper alloy	Unidentified object, possibly medieval or Roman

Table 2. Small finds summary

The only positively identifiable Roman object to be recovered was a Colchester derivative bow brooch. Although this could be dated it was incomplete and was recovered from colluvial layer 0103, therefore it is likely it has moved either through hillwash or by the plough from its original point of deposition and is not reliable dating evidence for either the start or end of life of the road. It does, however, attest to activity within the vicinity of the site early in the Roman period and suggests an earlier date for the construction of the road.

No finds were recovered during the monitoring work undertaken following the excavation.

6. Discussion

Although no new discrete features in addition to those recorded in the evaluation were encountered, the excavation did afford the opportunity to further investigate the method by which the road was constructed. As was stated in the evaluation report (Everett 2012) the road surface has been well preserved at the base of the slope by colluvial deposits and excavation through the road showed its construction method to be fairly typical of Roman techniques. The road is identified by Margary as 34b (Margary 1955).

A small terrace appears to have been cut into the hillside with the waste material redeposited downslope in order to provide a level base for the road construction. The road itself consisted of a base layer of compacted larger stones below a mainly stone-free sandy layer with an upper metalled surface of very compacted small stones and gravel. It is not clear if this is the very uppermost layer of the road, as there is an uncertain degree of truncation affecting the road at various points.

In this instance a roadside ditch, recorded in the excavation, was only identified on the upslope north western side of the ditch. It does appear that, although there has been some erosion of the road surface, the full width of the road can be seen and, contrary to the norm, at this point the road did not have ditches on both sides. This may be because of the local topography and the roads position cutting across the natural slope. Positioning the road on a terrace would mean that there would be free drainage downslope, perhaps negating the need for a ditch on this side. Where a section of the road was excavated to the north east of the site at Saxtead Green in 1972 (Owles 1972), flanking ditches were present on both sides (21 feet/6.4m apart), as tends to be characteristic of Roman roads. However, its metalled surface had been all but destroyed by ploughing, making it impossible to compare in closer detail the construction of the metalled portion of the road in these two locations 3km apart.

The path of the road can be traced for approximately sixteen miles in total with few breaks and the site lies roughly in the centre of it. It leaves the Roman settlement at Coddendam heading north east and travels through the site to Peasenhall, where it meets another road which heads northwest, before it is lost just to the west of Yoxford. The final destination of the road is unclear although its alignment would suggest that it heads towards another Roman settlement at Wenhaston and then perhaps on to the

coast. Although not engineered on the scale of the main arterial routes of the country it is clear that the road was well built and intended to be durable and well-travelled.

7. Archive deposition

The site archive will be deposited in the county HER and this excavation report will be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database.

The excavation photographs have been archived as HXF 49-99 with the monitoring photographs as HZI 59-65.

8. Acknowledgements

The excavation fieldwork was carried out and directed by Kieron Heard with assistance from Roy Damant with the archaeological monitoring carried out by Linzi Everett. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and identification was carried out by Cathy Tester.

The illustrations were created by Linzi Everett and Simon Picard.

The report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

Bibliography

Everett, L., 2012, *ESO 018 Land off the Street Earl Soham evaluation report*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Field Team.

Owles, E., 1972, *A Roman Road at Saxtead*, PSIA Vol. XXXII Part 3, p.272-273

Land south of Glebe Cottage surgery, The Street, Earl Soham

Archaeological Excavation

Written Scheme of Investigation

Safety Statement and Risk Assessment

**Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
July 2014**

Document Control

Title: Land south of Glebe Cottage surgery, The Street, Earl Soham

Date: 03 July 2014

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Kieron Heard

Issued to: Dr. Jess Tipper (SCCAS Conservation Team); Philip Summers (Summers Wykes-Sneyd)

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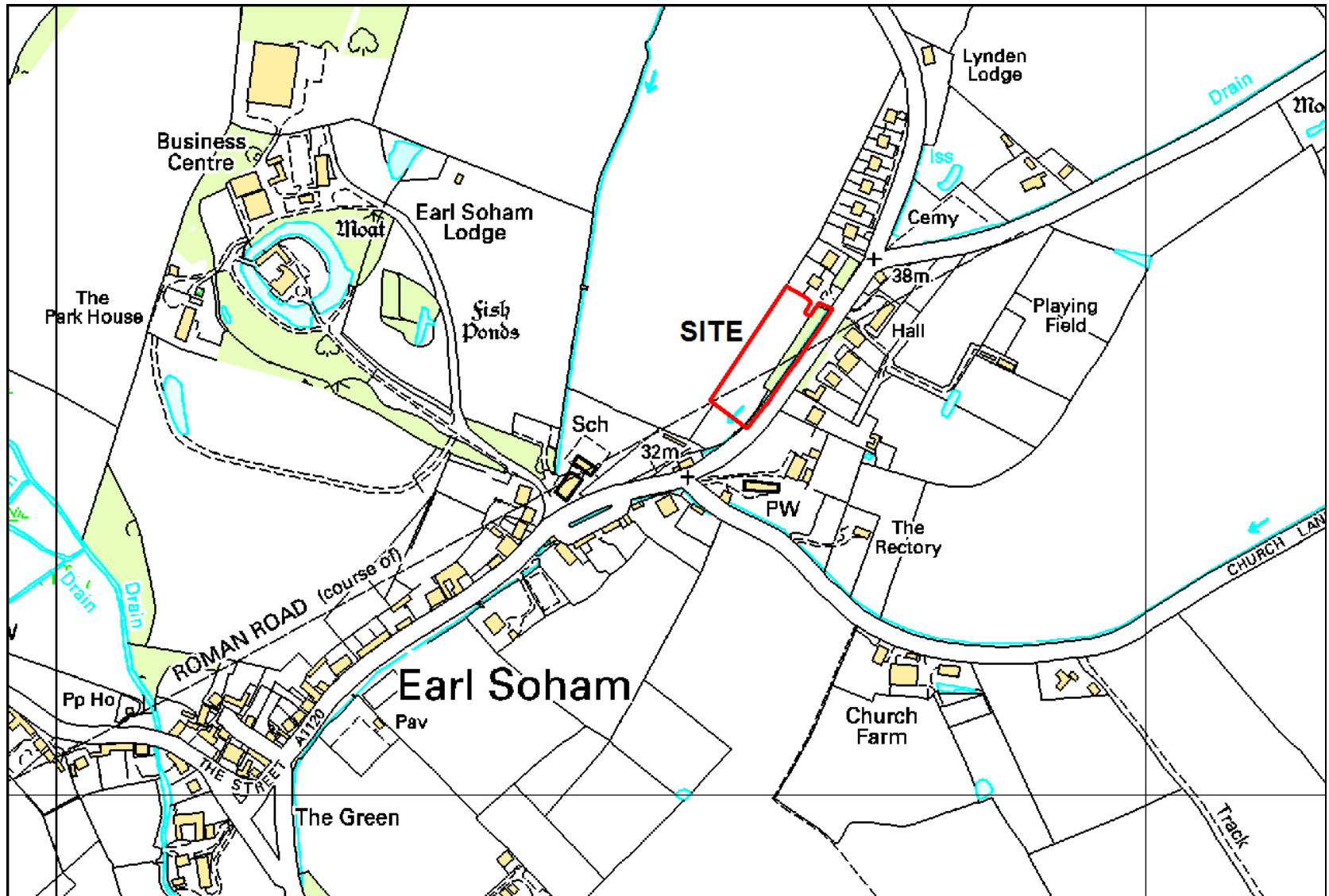
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2. Indicative plan of excavation trenches, and evaluation trenches

Appendices

1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy
2. Risk Assessments
3. Suffolk County Council Insurance Certification

1. Background

- 1.1 The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) has been asked by Summers Wykes-Sneyd to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological fieldwork to be carried out prior to a residential development on Land south of Glebe Cottage surgery, The Street, Earl Soham (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 Following a trial trench evaluation of 5% of the site (Everett, 2012) the Local Planning Authority (LPA) requires further archaeological mitigation, in the form of a targeted excavation to record part of a Roman road that was identified during the evaluation, followed by continuous archaeological monitoring of ground works during subsequent development.
- 1.3 The work is to be undertaken by a condition of planning consent (planning application C/13/0060). This is at the request of the local planning authority, following guidance set out in the National Planning and Policy Framework (2012).
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in accordance with a Brief for Excavation produced by Dr. Jess Tipper of SCCAS/CT (Tipper, 2014).
- 1.5 This WSI complies with national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2008) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).



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Figure 1. Site location

2 Project details

Site Name	Land south of Glebe Cottage surgery, The Street
Site Location/Parish	Earl Soham
Grid Reference	TM 2366 6340
Access	To be arranged
Planning Application No	C/13/0060
HER code	ESO 018
OASIS Ref	suffolkc1-183263
Type	Excavation
Area	75m ² (approx.)
Project start date	11 July 2014
Fieldwork duration	6 days (excavation phase)
Number of personnel on site	2

Personnel and contact numbers

Contracts Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
Project Officer	Kieron Heard	07912 999270
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Curatorial Officer	Jess Tipper	01284 741225

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Landmark House, 4 Egerton Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 5PF	101
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712 233
Qualified First Aiders	TBA	

Hire details

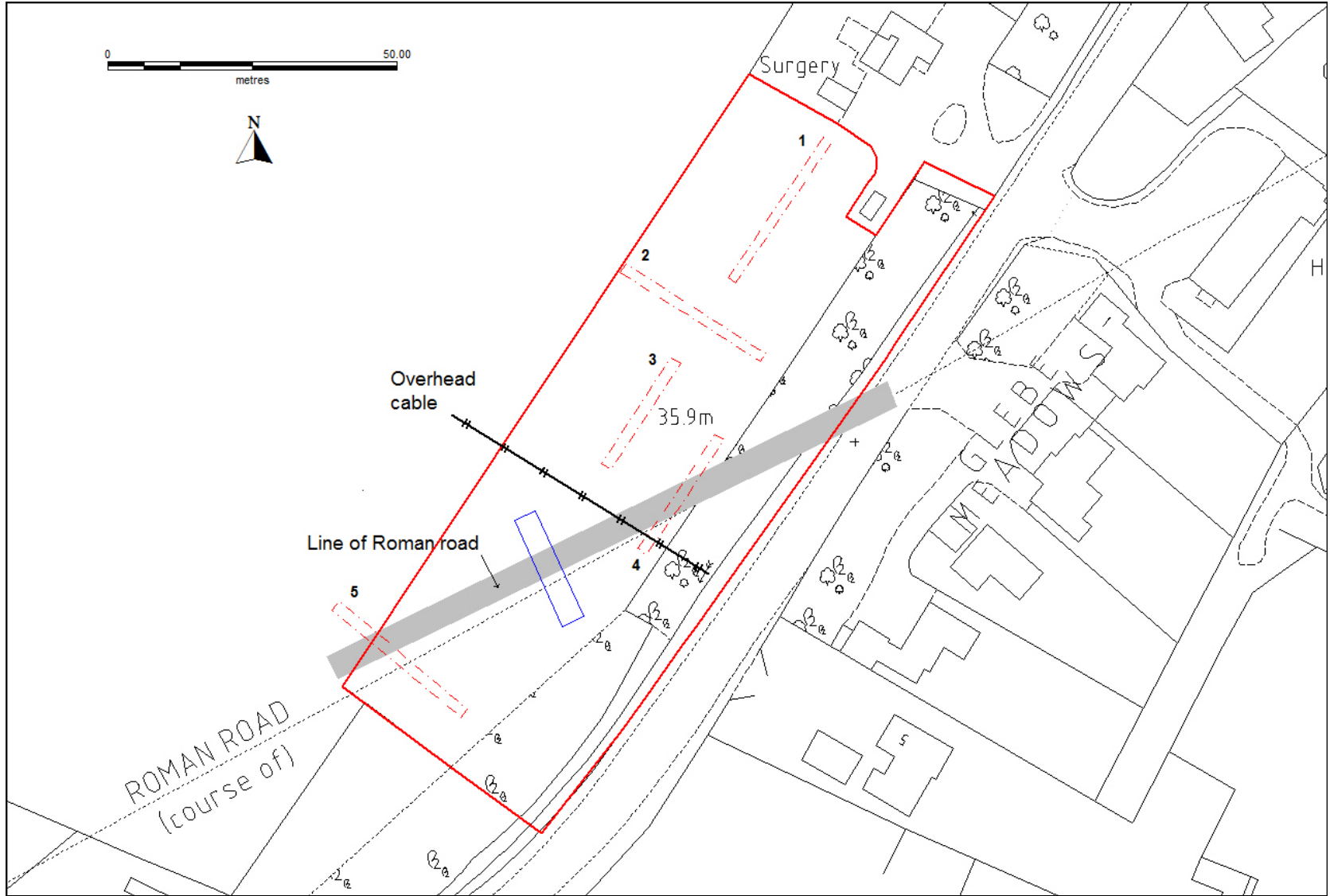
Plant:	n/a	
Accommodation Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

3 Archaeological method statement

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The fieldwork will be carried out by a SCCAS Field Team Project Officer, assisted by a site assistant who is also an experienced metal detectorist. A SCCAS surveyor will also be available.
- 3.1.2 The excavation will consist of a single trench with an area of approximately 75m². A trench measuring 15m x 5m is envisaged, although actual dimensions will depend on ground conditions (tree roots, services etc). An indicative plan of the proposed excavation trench is shown on Figure 2.
- 3.1.3 The excavation trench will be located as close as possible to Evaluation Trench 4, where the best preserved section of the Roman road was found. The trench will be oriented perpendicular to the projected line of the Roman road.
- 3.1.4 The trench will be in the vicinity of an overhead cable. GS6 guidance from the HSE requires that a zone measuring 6m either side of the cable is respected and no plant operations are permitted inside that area. It is not envisaged that plant will need to drive below the cable, so a GS6 compliant crossing point will not be required.
- 3.1.5 Topsoil and underlying subsoil/colluvium of low archaeological significance will be excavated using a suitable mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.5m wide, toothless 'ditching bucket'. This will be done under the direct control and supervision of the SCCAS Project Officer. Mechanical excavation will continue until the first significant archaeological deposit is encountered or (if absent) the surface of the geological stratum is reached.
- 3.1.6 Topsoil and subsoil will be stripped sequentially and stockpiled separately to allow reinstatement after the excavation.
- 3.1.7 An experienced metal detectorist will undertake a systematic scan of the topsoil, subsoil and any archaeological deposits or features that are found, prior to excavation.
- 3.1.8 Should archaeological deposits or features be exposed they will be investigated as follows. All features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural or funerary will be excavated fully. Postholes will be half-sectioned and then excavated fully. Other intrusive features will be excavated sufficiently to establish their date and function. Generally this will entail 'half-sectioning' of pits and other non-structural features and 10–20% sampling of linear features such as ditches. Fabricated surfaces such as yards or floors will be exposed and recorded fully.
- 3.1.9 Although in this instance it is unlikely to be a requirement, archaeological staff will not work at unsupported depths of greater than 1.2m. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where applicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered.

- 3.1.10 The anticipated depth of section at the outside edge of the excavation (expected to be up to 1m) will be assessed for risk of collapse and battered where required.
- 3.1.11 Normal SCCAS Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording. Where appropriate hand-drawn plans of archaeological features/deposits will be made, although planning by GPS or TST might also be employed.
- 3.1.12 The site will be recorded under the HER site code ESO 018 and archaeological contexts will be described on *pro forma* context record sheets and transferred to an associated database. An OASIS record will be initiated prior to any fieldwork.
- 3.1.13 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the fieldwork.
- 3.1.14 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 3.1.15 All finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 3.1.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.1.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is required then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.
- 3.1.18 Following the excavation phase of fieldwork, a continuous monitoring of ground works will be carried out during subsequent development. This will be conducted by a SCCAS Project Officer, assisted by other members of staff as required. All ground works and up-cast soil will be monitored during and after excavation. All archaeological features that are encountered will be hand excavated and fully recorded by the monitoring archaeologist. A photographic record will be made and plans and sections will be recorded in an appropriate manner.



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Figure 2. Indicative plan of excavation trench (blue), and evaluation trenches (red)

3.2 Archiving, Reporting and OASIS record

- 3.2.1 The HER code ESO 018, acquired from the Suffolk HER, will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the project.
- 3.2.2 All artefacts recovered will be held by the SCCAS Field Team until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.2.3 In the event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation. Any items that might fall under the Treasure Act will be notified to the appropriate body.
- 3.2.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with guidelines issued by SCCAS/CT and consistent with the principles of MoRPHE. The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been made to cover these costs.
- 3.2.5 The results of the archaeological excavation will be incorporated in a post-excavation assessment (PXA) covering all phases of fieldwork on the site. This will contain a factual summary of the results of the fieldwork, a section dealing with the interpretation of those results and a consideration of their potential and significance in relation to the Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000). The PXA will include also an opinion as to the necessity for further analysis and publication of the results.
- 3.2.6 An unbound draft hard copy of the report (clearly marked DRAFT) will be presented to SCCAS/CT within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless other arrangements are subsequently negotiated). Any revisions will be incorporated before the report is finalised.
- 3.2.7 On completion of the work a copy of the PXA will be lodged with Suffolk HER and sent to the OASIS on-line database. A summary will appear in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- 3.2.8 It might be the case that a full PXA is not required. The requirement for a full PXA or an alternative form of reporting will be discussed and agreed formally with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.
- 3.2.9 Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 3.2.10 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.

- 3.2.11 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.2.12 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.2.13 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.2.14 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- 3.2.15 The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- 3.2.16 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 3.2.17 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.2.18 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.2.19 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The SCCAS Contracting Team will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

4 Risk assessment

4.1 General

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

Outdoor working – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.

Manual excavation – the main hazards are to staff from the use of hand tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.

Mechanised excavation, site stripping etc. – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

Live services – risk of plant striking an overhead cable

4.1.2 Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 3.

4.1.3 All SCCAS staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of all relevant SCCAS H&S policies. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. All permanent SCCAS excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.4 From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS/CT members and other SCC staff. The need for such visits will be minimised where possible but when required all such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. PPE is not restricted to the list below – additional items will be provided if circumstances require it.

4.1.5 PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)

4.1.6 Other PPE that may be deployed as necessary includes:

- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

4.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see Appendix 2).

4.1.8 A portable toilet will be provided.

4.1.9 Should the SCCAS Field Team be working alongside and under the control of another contractor, SCCAS will comply with any additional requirements (e.g. site induction, signing in arrangements or additional PPE) specified by the main contractor.

4.2 Environmental controls

4.2.1 Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines.

4.2.2 On site the SCCAS Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS EMS Officer). All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

4.3 Plant and equipment details

4.3.1 A 360⁰ tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full suite of buckets will be required for the controlled strip. In this instance plant will be supplied by the client but will be operated under the direction of SCCAS Field Team.

4.3.2 It is expected that driver/operator certification will be available for inspection.

4.3.3 The plant machinery should be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area. If required, all refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

4.3.4 Any fuel kept on site will be securely stored in a double bunded tank.

4.4 Hazardous substances

4.4.1 No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

4.5 Services

4.5.1 An overhead cable is extant on the site, and all GS6 guidance will be followed. It should not be necessary for plant to pass below the cable. Appropriate measures will be taken to avoid any other previously unidentified below ground services.

4.6 Lighting

4.6.1 Work is outside. There will be no special requirements.

4.7 Site access and security

- 4.7.1 All movements to and from site will respect any existing perimeter fencing/hoarding with all points of entry returned to their locked condition (if applicable), with the site kept secure via any existing means at all times.
- 4.7.2 The access route is to be confirmed by the client, but is likely to be *via* farm tracks.
- 4.7.3 There is no public access to the site and due to a dense belt of trees/vegetation the site is not clearly visible from the nearby road. Vandalism and theft are unlikely therefore to be a problem. Spoil heaps/bunds around the edge of the trench should be sufficient barriers to prevent trespassers falling into the trench.

Appendix 2. Risk Assessments



Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Excavation: Land south of Glebe Cottage surgery, The Street, Earl Soham

- 1 Working with plant machinery
- 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting
- 3 Deep excavations
- 4 Use of hand tools
- 5 Working close to services

1-5 = Low risk

6-12 = Medium risk

20-25 = High risk

Risk Assessment 1 Working with plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of tracked 360 ^o excavator.	Various.	Staff in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally Project Officer, but at times may involve others.	15	<p>Only PO to supervise machinery.</p> <p>No personnel within radius of boom at any time.</p> <p>All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.</p>	5	K Heard	03/07/14	<p>Call emergency services.</p> <p>First Aid if required.</p>

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Hand excavation of archaeological features.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions. Regular sweep for trip hazards. Ensure suitable accommodation is available.	2	K Heard	03/07/14	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control Measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches or open areas and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth in any circumstances. No excavation of trenches beyond depth where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the Project Officer.	2	K Heard	03/07/14	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	<p>Ensure all tools in serviceable condition.</p> <p>Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges).</p> <p>Ensure all tools carried and used appropriately.</p> <p>Ensure all staff are suitably trained.</p>	4	K Heard	03/07/14	First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 5 Working close to services

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Machine cutting of trial trenches or other ground reduction.	Various.	Accidental damage to cables or services. Accidental striking of overhead power cables.	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, severe adverse cost implications.	Machine operator and Project Officer.	6	Client to provide survey of any known services. Machine excavation under full supervision. CAT scanner. Exclusion zone around overhead cables (GS6)	2	K Heard	03/07/14	Call emergency services. First Aid if required. Any pollution to be reported to Environmental Manager immediately.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 3. SCC Liability Insurance Certification



**ZURICH
MUNICIPAL**

To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SR/B'HAM

9 July, 2013

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31 July 2014 Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Limit of Indemnity:		
Public Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event
Products Liability:	£ 50,000,000	for all claims in the
Pollution:) aggregate during any one period of insurance	
Employers' Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event inclusive of costs

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050
Direct Phone 0121 697 4594
Direct Fax 0121 697 8585
E-mail Sally.rose@uk.zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance plc.

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460.
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.
UK Branch registered in England and Wales. Registration No. 887585.
UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre, 3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire PO15 7JZ.

Zurich Insurance plc is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority are available from us on request.

These details can be checked on the FCA's Financial Services register via their website www.fca.org.uk or by contacting them on 0800 111 6768.
Our FCA Firm Reference Number is 203093.

0774022 1088524023 1002 MCH

Excess :

Public Liability/Products Liability/Pollution: £ 313,500 any one event
Employers' Liability: £ 313,500 any one claim

Indemnity to Principals :
Covers include a standard Indemnity to Principals Clause in respect of contractual obligations.

Full Policy :
The policy documents should be referred to for details of full cover.

Yours faithfully


Sally Rose
Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0001		Layer	Mid-dark brown loamy sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil present as a uniform 0.3m thick layer over the trenched area.				SF1002			0002, 0006		Yes	No			
0002	0002		Layer	Mid-pale brown silty sandy clay with occasional small-medium flints, charcoal and CBM flecks. Present throughout trenches 1, 3 and 4, 0.25m-0.3m thick, present in trenches 2 and 5 except at their northern ends. Subsoil layer likely derived from hillwash							0003, 0009, 0011	0001	No	No			
0003	0003		Layer	Mid-dark grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small stones and frequent charcoal flecks. Layer identified through trenches 1, 3 and 4 and in the southern ends of trenches 2 and 5. It is its thickest and densest in cultural material (charcoal, pottery) in a discreet area in the east end of trenches 3 and 4, at the base of the natural slope. 0.2m at its thickest point in Tr. 4.				SF1001			0004, 0007	0002	Yes	Yes			
0004	0004		Layer	Mid-pale greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and medium flints. Up to 0.6m thick at its deepest in Tr 4						0018	0005	0003, 0007, 0021, 0022	Yes	Yes			
0005	0005		Layer	Pale grey brown sandy clay hillwash with occasional small-medium flints. Only observed in Tr 2, may be same as 0004 but leached out?								0004	No	No			
0006	0006		Linear Layer	Gravel patch bedded into natural clay. Gravel did not outcrop in the natural elsewhere within the trenches, suggesting this may be part of the Roman road line believed to cut through the development area, but truncated- only sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil and towards the top of the natural slope where it would be susceptible to damage from agricultural activity and natural erosion.								0001	Yes	No			
0007	0007		Linear Layer	NW-SE aligned gravel feature with straight edges. c.4.3m wide, convex profile. Likely to be a Roman road surface. Matches up with the projected line of the road believed to run through the development area shown on Ordnance Survey maps.		4.3m						0004	0003	No	No		
0008	0008		Posthole Cut	Small circular post hole 0.44m in diameter, with sloping sides and slightly irregular base. Cuts subsoil layer 0022			0.25		0022					No	No		
0009	0008		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Lava quern and pottery recovered. Sealed by subsoil layer 0002								0002	Yes	Yes			
0010	0010		Posthole Cut	Small oval post hole 0.26m wide, with a rounded profile. Cuts subsoil layer 0022, continues beyond the northern limits of the trench.			0.13		0022					No	No		
0011	0010		Posthole Fill	Mid-pale greyish brown friable sandy clay with regular charcoal flecks. Sealed by subsoil layer 0002								0002	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0012	0012		Posthole Cut	Small post hole 0.3m in diameter, with a steep west side, sloping east side and rounded base. Cuts subsoil layer 0022, continues beyond the northern limits of the trench.					0022				No	No			
0013	0012		Posthole Fill	Pale-mid greyish brown friable sandy silty clay with regular charcoal flecks. Relationship with 0002/0003 unclear									No	No			
0014	0014		Posthole Cut	Small circular post hole adjacent to the western edge of 0007 and 0016. 0.2m in diameter and 0.08m deep with a rounded profile. Cuts subsoil layer 0022.					0022				No	No			
0015	0014		Posthole Fill	Pale greyish brown friable sandy silty clay with regular charcoal flecks. Relationship with 0002/0003 unclear									No	No			
0016	0016		Posthole Cut	Small circular post hole adjacent to the western edge of 0007 and 0014. 0.32m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a rounded profile. Cuts subsoil layer 0022.					0022				No	No			
0017	0016		Posthole Fill	Pale-mid greyish brown friable sandy silty clay with regular charcoal flecks. Relationship with 0002/0003 unclear									No	No			
0018	0018		Posthole Cut	Small circular post hole, 0.3m in diameter, 0.11m deep with a rounded profile. Cuts subsoil layer 0004			0.11		0004				No	No			
0019	0018		Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, very occasional small-medium pebbles and degraded bone fragments (not recoverable but may be in sample). Relationship with subsoil 0003 unclear									No	Yes			
0020	0007		Fill	Very frequent small rounded and angular flints (<25mm) held in a mid greyish brown silty clay. Up to 0.12m thick, overlying a layer of larger irregularly shaped flint nodules (<0.2m) which appear to have been compacted into the underlying subsoil (0022)							0022		No	No			
				Equivalent section to 0021, excavated to form a composite section across the width of 0007.													
0021	0007		Fill	Very frequent small rounded and angular flints (<25mm) held in a mid greyish brown silty clay. Up to 0.12m thick, overlying a layer of larger irregularly shaped flint nodules (<0.2m) which appear to have been compacted into the underlying subsoil (0004 & 0022)							0004, 0022		No	No			
				Equivalent section to 0020, excavated to form a composite section across the width of 0007.													
0022	0022		Layer	Pale orangey yellow brown silty sandy clay with occasional small flints. Initially looked like natural subsoil in the western end of Trench 4 but excavation of post hole 0008 revealed true natural in its base and 0021 showed this layer over 0004 in a small area on the eastern side of 0007. Suggests this is a hillwash/subsoil layer, c.0.22m thick at the west end of Tr 4						0008, 0010, 0012, 0014, 0016	0004	0020, 0021	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0101			External soil Layer	<p>Friable (becoming hard when dry) mid brownish grey clayey loam, containing pebbles, modern material and some MD finds. 0.30m-0.40m thick, extending site wide.</p> <p>Current topsoil/ploughsoil = 0001 in evaluation</p>				SF1004, SF1005, SF1006, SF1007						Yes	No			
0102			External soil Layer	<p>Firm, mid greyish brown clay/silt with occasional pebbles. 50-60mm thick, extending site-wide. Clear interface with overlying topsoil 0101 but indistinct with underlying deposit 0103. No finds.</p> <p>Subsoil/former ploughsoil. Seen but not recorded in Trench 6. Possibly not recognised/recorded in evaluation</p>										No	No			
0103			External soil Layer	<p>Firm, light greyish brown clay/silt with occasional fine to medium pebbles and flecks-small fragments of chalk and charcoal. Thickness from 0.10m to 0.50m, depending on nature of underlying deposits. Extends site-wide. Part of a Roman brooch found by MD near the S end of the trench was assigned to this layer although it might have been in underlying deposit 0113.</p> <p>Post-Roman hillwash/colluvium, sealing truncated remains of Roman road. Seen but not recorded in Trench 6.</p>				SF1003						No	No			
0104	0107		Ditch Fill	<p>Firm, light to mid grey clay/silt with occasional pebbles and angular flints but no finds. 0.10m to 0.15m thick extending the length of ditch 0107. Excavated fully. Poor interface with underlying fill 0105.</p> <p>Upper surviving fill of Roman roadside ditch 0107</p>									No	No				
0105	0107	Ditch	Fill	<p>Firm, light brownish grey clay/silt, finely mottled with orangey brown flecking (ferruginous root staining?). Occasional small to large pebbles and angular flints, no finds. 0.35m to 0.45m thick, running length of ditch. Excavated fully.</p> <p>Principal fill of ditch 0107, suggestive of rapid infilling.</p>									No	No				
0106			Road Layer	<p>Weakly cemented, mid orangey brown clayey sand with moderate very fine pebbles but no finds. Up to 0.15m thick, petering out to N and S. Only recorded in section but seen to continue trench wide (as 0124). Confined to N edge of Roman road, sloping down into adjacent ditch.</p> <p>Overlies coarse material 0110 forming base of road.</p> <p>Not sure if this was original road material or redeposited/run-off. Also not sure if it was laid deliberately against the inside edge of the ditch cut, or slumped into it.</p>									No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0107	0107		Ditch Cut	<p>Linear, approximately 1.3m wide x 0.30m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow rounded base. Slight slope down to the E. On S side it clearly cut natural layer 0118. On N side it cut natural 0119 but its relationship with overlying deposit was uncertain.</p> <p>Ditch on N side (upslope) of Roman road. Was probably dug at same time as 'terrace' 0122, in which case the base of the ditch was at least 0.55m below the adjacent ground surface.</p>									No	No				
0108			Road Layer	<p>Compacted small to medium, sub angular to rounded pebbles (10mm to 40mm, with occasional larger stones up to 80mm) mixed with medium to coarse mid orangey brown sand (70:30). Up to 60mm thick in centre of road, petering out to N and S. Extends trench-wide. Slightly undulating but generally flat surface. Clear interface with over- and underlying deposits. 1m wide section excavated.</p> <p>Uppermost surviving layer of the Roman road, probably truncated (Jude Plouviez, pers comm).</p>									No	No				
0109			Road Layer	<p>Loose to compact (as it dried out), mottled mid grey and mid yellowish brown mixture of clayey silt and sand (former possibly root staining or animal disturbance). Occasional to moderate small to medium pebbles but no finds. Generally flat surface where sealed by 0108. Thickness varying from 6mm to 0.25m, with an undulating base. Clear interfaces. 1m wide section excavated.</p> <p>Part of the road make-up, between stoney layers 0108 and 0110.</p>									No	No				
0110			Road Layer	<p>Compact, medium to large (50-100mm mostly), sub angular to rounded flint pebbles/cobbles mixed with medium to coarse mid orangey brown sand (70:30). Generally 0.15m thick with an undulating top and base. Assumed to run width of trench. Peters out to S but has a pronounced edge to the north, close to the edge of ditch 0107. 1m wide section excavated.</p> <p>Lowest layer of Roman road, locally pressed into underlying deposits.</p>									No	No				
0111			Deposit Layer	<p>Soft to firm (as it dried), light grey sandy clay with a thin (5mm) layer of orangey brown iron staining on its upper and lower surfaces. Overall thickness up to 50mm. Occasional fine pebbles but no finds. Peters out to N and S, and has localised undulations where it fills hollows in underlying deposits. 1m wide section excavated.</p> <p>This was possibly a tread horizon or flood deposit that accumulated on the stripped surface just before the road was laid. The iron staining is assumed to have leached out of the overlying road metalling. Note that 0111 occurred only over silty hillwash deposits 0113 and 0115 and not over adjacent clay layer 0118.</p>									No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0112			Deposit Layer	<p>Layer of medium-sized sub angular and sub rounded flint pebbles (up to 90mm) in a mid brownish grey sandy silt matrix. Not recorded in plan, but seen to have an irregular edge and to measure at least 1m NS x 1m EW, extending beyond the LOE to W and S. No finds. Fully excavated.</p> <p>Similar sized stones to those used in layer 0110, at the base of the Roman road. Unclear if it was a colluvial deposit or a deliberate dump of road-making material.</p>									No	No			
0113			External soil Layer	<p>Soft to firm reddish brown sandy silt with occasional fine to medium pebbles and flecks to small fragments of charcoal. 0.24m thick, petering out to the N and sloping down slightly to the south. Fairly clear interface with underlying deposits 0114 and 0115. Only recorded in section. 1m wide section excavated.</p> <p>Pre Roman road deposit. Probably a hillwash/colluvium, although it could also be a deliberate dump in order to level the ground for road construction.</p>									No	No			
0114			External soil Layer	<p>Loose becoming compact (as it dried), laminated lenses of light yellowish brown clayey sand and light grey clay/silt. No finds. Only seen and recorded in section. Up to 80mm thick, petering out to the N.</p> <p>Colluvium/hillwash, or a localised flood deposit.</p>									No	No			
0115			External soil Layer	<p>Compact, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium pebbles and flecks to small fragments of charcoal.</p> <p>Uncertain interface with underlying deposit 0116. Approximately 0.20m thick, sloping down gently to south.</p> <p>Pre Roman road deposit. Probably a hillwash/colluvium.</p>									No	No			
0116			External soil Layer	<p>Compact, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium pebbles and flecks to small fragments of charcoal. A little more sand than 0115. 0.30m thick, overlying stoney horizon 0117 and sloping gently down to S.</p> <p>Pre Roman road deposit. Probably a hillwash/colluvium.</p>									No	No			
0117			Deposit Layer	<p>Layer of medium to large (60-90mm) angular to rounded flint pebbles and nodules, in a mid grey clay/silt matrix. Overlies natural clay 0118 and slopes down gently to the south.</p> <p>Stoney horizon, possibly a colluvium/hillwash, if not part of the natural sequence.</p>									No	No			
0118			Natural Layer	<p>Firm, light to mid brownish grey clay/silt with moderate medium to large (60-90mm) angular to sub rounded flint pebbles/cobbles. Thickness varies from 0.10m to 0.30m and the surface undulates while sloping generally down to the south. Base smooth, overlying chalky till 0119.</p> <p>Removed partially by ditch 0107 at N end of trench. sealed by layer 0117 at S end of trench.</p> <p>Upper natural stratum, extending trench-wide. Also seen but not recorded in Trench 6.</p>									No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0119			Natural Layer	Firm, light to mid grey clay/silt with frequent small to medium fragments of chalk, moderate small to medium fragments of sub rounded to angular flint and occasional large fragments of flint. Slopes from 35.54m OD at the N end of the trench to 34.20m OD near the S end of the trench. Natural boulder clay/chalky till (also seen in Trench 6)									No	No			
0120			Deposit Layer	Compact, mottled mid orangey brown sand and brownish grey clay/silt with occasional pebbles but no finds. Up to 0.15m thick. Only seen on W side of trench and extend to E is unknown, but did not appear in sondage against eastern edge of trench. Localised deposit on terraced area 0122, to N of roadside ditch. Possible hillwash or dump of road-making material.									No	No			
0121			Deposit Layer	Firm, mid grey clay/silt with occasional medium fragments of flint and small fragments of chalk. Approx 80mm thick, lying against 'terrace' cut 0122. Probably extended trench-wide. A similar deposit was seen (but not recorded) in the same position against the terrace edge, in the sondage against the eastern edge of the trench. Presumed slump/hillwash									No	No			
0122			Terrace Cut	Curving cut running approximately SW-NE, 0.40m to 0.50m deep. Moderately steep edge (30-40 degrees) breaking gradually into a flattish base with localised undulations. Has partially removed natural layers 0118 and 0119. partailly filled by deposits 0120, 0121 and 0123. Terracing cut into hillside to make a flatter area for road construction. Likely that ditch cut 0107 was made at the same time.									No	No			
0123			Deposit Layer	Firm, light to mid brownish grey clay/silt, finely mottled with orangey brown flecking (ferruginous root staining?). Occasional small to large pebbles and angular flints, no finds. Only recognised in section, very similar to adjacent ditch fill 0105, with an uncertain interface between them. Up to 0.15m thick, petering out to N. Deposit lying on base of terrace cut 0122, to N of ditch 0107. Assumed hillwash/slumping. Not sure if it was cut by the ditch, or accumulated at the same time as the ditch fill.									No	No			
0124			Road Layer	Weakly cemented mid orangey brown clayey sand with moderate fine pebbles but no finds. See plan for extent. Not excavated but seen to be lying against S edge of ditch cut 0107, on the E sid eof the trench. Assumed same as 0106 - road make-up or run-off.									No	No			

Appendix 3. Small finds

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No. of Frags	Weight (g)	Length	Width	Depth	Diamete	Descriptio	Cons.	Display	X-Ray No
1001	0003	Roman	Copper alloy	Brooch	1	29	65	38			Good condition except for small portion of lower foot area missing and bent pin. The three nobs are in the onion style. Dated c AD320-400. It is similar to the Keller type 3 & 4 (Swift 2000, 14-21; fig 6)	No	No	
1002	0001	Unknown	Iron	Unknown	1	14	39	28			Oval in shape, heavily corroded although has a light weight for its size. Rivet hole in the centre and snapped ?lugs/attachments at each length end.	No	No	CX1531
1003	0103	Roman	Copper alloy	brooch	1	2	33	5			Colchester derivative bow brooch. Catchplate and part of bow.(L.33mm) With zigzag decoration down central ridge. 43-120 AD	No	No	
1004	0101	PMed	Lead	musket ball	1	20					14 Cast lead alloy musket ball of most probable late 17th/18th century date	No	No	
1005	0101	PMed	Copper alloy	staple	1	1					Staple consisting of copper alloy strip bent through a right angle twice. Length (between angles) 15mm. Max. width 6mm. Beyond the angle, arms (L.14mm) taper to a point. Thickness 1mm. Not closely datable. Probably PMed.	No	No	
1006	0101	PMed	Copper alloy	pointy thing	1	3	31				5 Unidentified pointed object, likely P.med	No	No	
1007	0101	Med or Rom	Copper alloy	item	1	4	30				[AB thinks med or poss Rom]	No	No	

Appendix 4. Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-183263

Project details

Project name ESO 018, Land south of Glebe Cottage surgery, The Street, Earl Soham

Short description of the project

A small excavation was carried out in the form of two trenches in relation to a planning application for a housing development, with subsequent monitoring taking place when ground level reduction began on the site. This was to further investigate a portion of Roman road which had been identified in a previous evaluation. Construction layers were recorded and a roadside ditch identified along with a possible terrace cut into the hillside.

Project dates Start: 11-07-2014 End: 30-09-2014

Previous/future work

Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes

ESO 018 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes

C/13/0060 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m

Monument type ROAD Roman

Monument type DITCH Roman

Significant Finds BROOCH Roman

Methods & techniques

"Targeted 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 SUFFOLK COASTAL EARL SOHAM ESO 018, Land south of Glebe Cottage surgery, The Street

Postcode IP13 7SB

Study area 400.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 2366 6340 52.2227750639 1.27499936448 52 13 21 N 001 16 30 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 35.00m Max: 36.00m

Project creators

Name of

Organisation

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company

Project brief

originator
Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District
Archaeologist)
Project design
originator
Dr Jess Tipper
Project
director/manager
Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor Kieron Heard
Project supervisor Linzi Everett
Type of
sponsor/funding
body
Developer
Name of
sponsor/funding
body
Summers Wykes-Sneyd
Project archives
Physical Archive
recipient
Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID ESO 018
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive
recipient
Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID ESO 018
Digital Contents "Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media
available
"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive
recipient
Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID ESO 018
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media
available
"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project

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