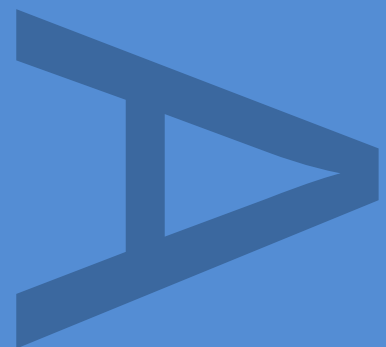


**Land at Radiator Road, Great  
Cornard, Suffolk : An  
Archaeological Trial Trench  
Evaluation**

**September 2015**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY  
R12215**

# LAND AT RADIATOR ROAD, GREAT CORNARD, SUFFOLK

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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## **Land at Radiator Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk:**

### **Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

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<b>Planning Reference:</b>	<b>B/13/00113/out</b>
<b>Central National Grid Reference:</b>	<b>TL 8851 4018</b>
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## **ABSTRACT**

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Radiator Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk (NGR TL 8851 4018) between the 24th and the 27th August 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the old factory previously on the site. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*A small amount of preserved ground was seen in between some of the large factory buildings centrally within the site. A small ditch was located within this ground aligning north-east, south-west, the ditch was sealed below the subsoil and appeared to be highly truncated; a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the feature. The ditch is likely to be part of a Bronze Age field system located within the light soils of the wider river valley.*

*Much of the overall site appeared to be truncated to varying degrees as a result of leveling for the factory buildings. A green field parcel of land and car park at the western end of the development area were unaffected by the factory truncation. Two trenches within the green field land showed preserved soil structure, but contained no significant archaeological features, and two trenches within the car park showed evidence for a large quarry feature, the overall extent of which was not ascertained.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Radiator Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 8851 4018) from the 24th to the 27th August 2015 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the old factory previously on the site.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne of PCA (Morgan-Shelbourne 2015) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Jude Plouviez of Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of 9 trial trenches were excavated and recorded.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

- 2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the site is Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey; Website 1). Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas.
- 2.1.2 The superficial deposits are of Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (BGS; Website). Superficial deposits which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by subaerial slopes.

### **2.2 Topography**

- 2.2.1 Great Cornard lies close to the Stour Valley, within the district of Babergh, to the extreme south of the county of Suffolk. The River Stour runs north-south less than 200m to the west of the site and determines the county boundary with Essex at this point. The site lies in a valley, which slopes down to the River Stour, at roughly 20m OD, whilst the surrounding area rises to around 40m OD.
- 2.2.2 The proposed development area is currently an abandoned factory site, with the factory buildings most recently being used by Guilford Performance Textiles prior to the complex being closed in 2010. Most of the buildings on the site had been demolished or were in the process of demolition during the archaeological investigations.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological interest, as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the Desk- Based Assessment (Sillwood 2011).

#### **3.2 Prehistoric**

- 3.2.1 The vicinity of the site is rich in prehistoric evidence, with a substantial barrow cemetery in the area. Much of this evidence has been archaeologically excavated and has proved that the features first identified as ring-ditch cropmarks were indeed the remains of barrows. Six of the seven SHER entries relate to six barrows of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. Most of the barrows are concentrated to the south of the site, at around 400m distance. The cropmarks of three ring-ditches (COG 004, 005 and 006) were recorded on the HER.
- 3.2.2 Two of these cropmarks south of the proposed development site were eventually excavated in advance of development in the area in 2009. The most westerly of the ring-ditches (COG 004) was partially excavated (COG 028) and revealed the barrow to have an external diameter of 37m, with no internal features or mound remaining, and was assumed to be of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. This site also revealed a third, previously unknown, smaller ring ditch (5.5m external diameter) and additional burial activity of probable Iron Age date. The ring-ditch to its east (COG 005) was also excavated (COG 030) and revealed a double ring ditch with external diameters of 20m and 25m. A central inhumation burial with a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Beaker was found with a bead necklace of c.412 parts with jet, amber and 'marine mammal tooth/tusk' elements. An undated adult cremation was also found to north of the barrow and an undated infant inhumation was probably cut into the barrow at a later date.
- 3.2.3 Excavations were also carried out in 2007 in advance of the relocation of the rugby ground, and this work also recovered evidence of this funerary



landscape (COG 025). This site is located a little further to the south of the examples cited above, around 700m from the proposed development area. The excavation revealed a ring-ditch measuring 11m in diameter with a central sub-rectangular pit, which was assumed to be a grave, although no deposits or skeletal material was found within it. The site also included a sparse scatter of probable Bronze Age pits and post-medieval field boundaries. The finds on the site were limited to worked flint, and this has added to the idea of the area as being exclusively funerary rather than domestic in nature.

### **3.3 Roman**

- 3.3.1 A single entry relating to the Roman period was recorded within the survey area and is slightly tenuous in origin. The SHER states that a lead coffin complete with inhumation (COG 023), complete pots and human cremations were 'sliced through' by a digger during construction work in the 1960s to early 1970s. The position of this find is also only given as an approximation, as the 'unnamed' construction worker who reported the find merely stated that it was found when building a service road behind Bures Road. The find was reported in the Suffolk Free Press and the East Anglian Daily Times c.1970, and apparently taken to Colchester museum, which has no record of the object(s).
- 3.3.2 Further complete pots and cremated bone found subsequently imply a mixed use cemetery in the vicinity. This site lies approximately 300m to the north of the current development site.

### **3.4 Medieval**

- 3.4.1 Great Cornard, meaning 'Corn lands', was mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) as Cornierda or Cornerthe. At this time Great Cornard also encompassed the hamlet of Little Cornard and was designated as King's land, kept by William the Chamberlain and Otto the Goldsmith. Other lands here were owned by the Abbot of St. Edmunds (before and after 1066), Richard FitzGilbert and Ralph de Limsey. The village at that time had a church and a mill, with the population recorded as 79, but this includes what is now Little Cornard.

3.4.2 There is little archaeological evidence for the Saxon period within the survey area, although some Saxon finds were recovered around 1km away at Carsons Drive (COG 029). The only medieval sites recorded within the area are the church of St. Andrew (COG 007) which is also a listed building (277973) a moat (COG 002) and Cornard Mill (COG 024).

3.4.3 The church lies around 270m to the north of the site, although the moat is nearer to 800m away, to the south-east. The church appears to be mostly a 14th-century foundation with later additions and alterations. Cornard Mill lies 110m to the west of the site, and has origins within the Late Saxon period, as attested by historical evidence. The mill is certainly mentioned in Domesday Book (1086), and the associated name of 'Mill Tye' implies a medieval origin for the mill and the area. The mill continues in existence throughout the centuries, and includes a mill race and industrial complex associated with the mill.

### **3.5 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval**

3.5.1 Most of the archaeological evidence associated with the post-medieval period era related to industrial activity. One of these sites lies within the boundary of the development, and is a windmill (COG 015) marked on the 1838 Tithe Map of Great Cornard on the opposite side of the site to where the SHER shows it. The SHER records that this mill was built in 1805. It is possible that another mill recorded in the area (COG 014) around 430m to the north of the site may have been confused with the COG 015; however one of these mills was a post mill and had a roundhouse.

3.5.2 Just 85m to the south of the site is an area named 'Mill Tye' (COG 018) on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk. The SHER records that this may imply a medieval green and a possible medieval date for Cornard Mills. Cornard Mill (COG 024) is 110m to the west of the development site, and has Late Saxon and medieval origins. A mill was present on the site for several centuries and included a mill race and industrial complex associated with the mill.

3.5.3 Other industrial sites are recorded, including 'The Old Brick Kiln' (COG 021) operated by Thomas Ginn from 1844-1846, and marked on the 1880

Ordnance Survey map. Close to this, and clearly associated with the name of the nearby road, 'Pot Kiln Road' is a pottery kiln (COG 009) marked on maps of the 1800s. This kiln was operated by Mrs Hannah Hunt from 1844-55, Mrs Charlotte Baldwin from 1868-74 and William Finch from 1874-92. On the Ordnance Survey map of 1904 the site is marked as 'Brick Works', although it is again named as 'Pot kilns' on later mapping in the 1920s and up to 1958. A lime kiln is also noted within the same SHER record, located in the vicinity of Pot Kiln Road.

- 3.5.4 An evaluation at the Thomas Gainsborough School (SUY136) revealed an area of post-medieval fields demarcated by a broad system of north-south and east-west boundaries (Lees, 2014).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation and Sampling**

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 14 trial trenches, ranging in size from 7m to 30m and totalling 322m (Figure 2). The trenches were positioned outside the footprints of the factory complex buildings. However a number of on-site constraints resulting from ongoing demolition including asbestos removal, the position of live services outside factory footprints, and the location of an electricity sub-station in the south-east corner of the site, resulted in the excavation of 9 trenches. Every effort was made to locate trenches in all suitable, safe and accessible areas of the site.
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 7-ton wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

## **4.2 Recording Methodology**

- 4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated.

### 5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 was excavated entirely within the deposits of a large quarry pit [104] which is noted on Ordnance Survey map of 1885-1887 (Fig. 4). The pit does not appear on prior maps or later editions, so the quarry pits period of use is likely to be contemporary to the maps date, almost certainly falling out of use by the start of the 20th century. A small modern pit containing bottles and modern rubbish was seen during the machining of the trench, the bottles have been photographed (see Plate 8) the bottles were not retained as part of the physical archive. No significant archaeological features or deposits survived within the trench.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2		Plate 1	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30.6m	Level of Natural (m OD): N/A		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		SW End	NE End	
Tarmac and made ground	+	0.38m	0.5m	
Quarry Fill	(105)	0.3m	0.55m	
Natural	(108)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 1 was located close to the north-western corner of the site.				
The trench was contained within a large quarry pit [104].				

### 5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 As with Trench 1, Trench 2 was located entirely within the deposits of the large quarry pit [104]. No significant archaeological features or deposits survived within the trench.

<b>TRENCH 2</b>	<b>Figures 2</b>	<b>Plate N/A</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 10.6m	Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
		<b>SW End</b>	<b>NE End</b>
Tarmac and made ground	+	0.44m	0.42m
Quarry Fill	(105)	0.7m	0.58m
Natural	(108)	N/A	N/A
<b>Summary</b>  Trench 2 was located close to the north-western corner of the site. The trench was contained within a large quarry pit [104].			

## 5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

<b>TRENCH 3</b>	<b>Figures 2</b>	<b>Plate N/A</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 19m	Level of Natural (m OD): 28.64-28.70	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
		<b>SW End</b>	<b>NE End</b>
Topsoil	(106)	0.32m	0.32m
Subsoil	(107)	0.44m	0.4m
Natural	(108)	0.96m+	0.8m+
<b>Summary</b>  Trench 3 was located towards the western boundary of the site. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.			

## 5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Two modern features were seen cutting below the topsoil, the features were not recorded as they were obviously modern. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

<b>TRENCH 4</b>	<b>Figures 2</b>	<b>Plate 2</b>	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 19m	Level of Natural (m OD): 28.64-28.70	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
		<b>SE End</b>	<b>NW End</b>
Topsoil	(106)	0.25m	0.3m

Subsoil	(107)	0.5m	0.6m
Natural	(108)	0.81m+	0.95m+
<b>Summary</b>  Trench 4 was located towards the western boundary of the site. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.			

## 5.6 Trench 5

- 5.6.1 The trench was located within the footprint of a factory building; a visually obvious step could be seen in the immediate topography. The ground conditions and terracing into the slope suggested large scale truncation associated with ground reduction to create a level plain for the factory floor. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

<b>TRENCH 5</b>	<b>Figures 2</b>	<b>Plate 3</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 27.6m	Level of Natural (m OD): 26.87-26.97	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Concrete and made ground	+	0.3m	0.34m
Natural	(108)	0.8m+	0.82m+
<b>Summary</b>  Trench 5 was located close to the southern boundary of the site. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.			

## 5.7 Trench 6

- 5.7.1 The trench was not excavated due to site-specific considerations.

## 5.8 Trench 7

- 5.8.1 The trench was not excavated due to site-specific considerations.

## 5.9 Trench 8

- 5.9.1 Trench 8 was located within the footprint of a factory building, although further to the north of Trench 5, the ground showed similar signs of truncation. The trenched area is likely to be a further terraced step, higher up the slope. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or



deposits.

<b>TRENCH 8</b>	<b>Figure 2</b>	<b>Plates 4</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 12.20m	Level of Natural (m OD): 30.01-30.17	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
		<b>SW End</b>	<b>NE End</b>
Concrete and made ground	+	0.64m	0.6m
Natural	(108)	0.71m+	0.66m+
<b>Summary</b>  Trench 8 was located centrally within the development area. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.			

## 5.10 Trench 9

- 5.10.1 The trench contained a single ditch [103], the ditch aligned north-east, south-west and extended 6m in length. The feature measured 0.5m in width and 0.11m in depth, containing a mid greyish brown, silty sand fill (102). A single sherd (6.5g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (Pers. Comm. Brudnell) was recovered from the deposit.
- 5.10.2 The full length of the ditch exposed within the trench was fully excavated for the purpose of finds retrieval.

<b>TRENCH 9</b>	<b>Figures 2 and 3</b>	<b>Plate 5 and 7</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 21.4m	Level of Natural (m OD): 28.35-28.38	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
		<b>SW End</b>	<b>NE End</b>
Tarmac and made ground	+	0.13m	0.14m
Topsoil	(106)	0.28m	0.26m
Subsoil	(107)	0.39m	0.35m
Natural	(108)	0.8m+	0.75m+
<b>Summary</b>  Trench 9 was located centrally within the site. The trench contained a single ditch [103].			

## 5.11 Trench 10

- 5.11.1 The trench was excavated into the same truncated ground as seen in Trench 5. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 10	Figures 2		Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 4m	Level of Natural (m OD): 27.05-27.17		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		SW End	NE End	
Concrete and made ground	+	0.29m	0.3m	
Natural	(108)	0.56m+	0.58m+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 10 was located centrally within the site.				
The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.				

## 5.12 Trench 11

- 5.12.1 The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 11	Figures 2		Plate 6	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 4m	Level of Natural (m OD): 29.86-29.89		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		SW End	NE End	
Concrete and made ground	+	0.45m	0.47m	
Subsoil	(107)	0.1m	0.1m	
Natural	(108)	0.55m+	0.57m+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 11 was located centrally within the site.				
The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.				

## 5.13 Trench 12

- 5.13.1 The trench was not excavated due to site-specific considerations.

## **6 FINDS REPORT**

### **6.1 Prehistoric Pottery**

**By Matt Brudenell**

- 6.1.1 A single undiagnostic body sherd of prehistoric pottery (7g) was recovered from (102), Ditch [103]. The sherd was in a coarse flint-tempered fabric with a small amount of quartz sand in the clay matrix. Flint was a common tempering ingredient throughout most of prehistory, being found in the earlier Neolithic, later Bronze Age and Iron Age in Suffolk and elsewhere in Eastern England. In this instance, however, the sorting of flint, the thickness of the sherd and the hardness of the firing suggest a later prehistoric date, probably Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age in origin, c. 1100-350 BC.

## **7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Prehistoric Activity**

- 7.1.1 The evaluation identified the remains of a ditch, with the possibility of being part of the remains of a Middle Bronze Age field system. Given the known prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site the presence of a field system of this date would not be unexpected. Similar field systems have been identified on light, free-draining sandy soils in river valleys or coastal areas; although limited by the availability of large scale excavations seen in other counties or regions where formal laying-out and subdivision of the landscape from the Early or Middle Bronze Age is well recognised. Examples in Suffolk have been identified in the environs of Felixstowe ((FEX299) and (FEX281)) and Trimley St Martin (TYN 126), similar field systems within the landscape can be seen at Game Farm, Brandon (BRD154), Martlesham (MRM157) Ipswich Academy (IPS676).

### **7.2 Post Medieval and Modern Activity**

- 7.2.1 Quarry activity was identified in the western corner of the excavation and this can be seen Ordnance Survey map dated as 1885-1887 (see Fig 4). Cartographic evidence seen within the Desk Based Assessment for the site (Silwood 2011) shows no indication of the Quarry prior to and after the 1885-1887 OS map. It is likely the quarry activity took place in the later part of the 19th century ended by the start of the 20th century. The proposed location of the windmill (COG 015) was located within the quarry area, no evidence for the windmill was seen either in situ or within the quarry backfill, and it is likely the quarry removed any potential evidence for this structure.
- 7.2.2 The construction and subsequent expansions of the factory buildings appears to have required significant landscaping and for the majority of the site removed the overlying soil structure seen preserved in small pockets across the development area.

### **7.3 Conclusions**

- 7.3.1 The trial trench evaluation has identified the potential remains of a former Bronze Age agricultural field system, evidence in the vicinity of the site

suggests along with this agricultural activity the presence of funerary features also within the landscape. It is likely the river valley was being widely utilised at least by the Middle Bronze Age during; despite the presence of prehistoric activity it is likely the landscaping for the factory buildings, has removed a large extent of the archaeological horizon across the development area. Much of this truncation would far exceed the depth of potential surviving features and certainly within the footprint of buildings

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work and Northeast demolition Ltd. for operating the excavator and facilitating much of the trenching. PCA are also grateful to Dr Richard Hoggett of Suffolk County Council for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Taleyna Fletcher for managing the project. The author would also like to thank the project team: Steve Porter and Tom Learmonth for their hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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### **9.1 Printed Sources**

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Morgan-Shelbourne, L. 2015 Written Scheme of Investigation for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at land off Radiator Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk. Unpublished Report.

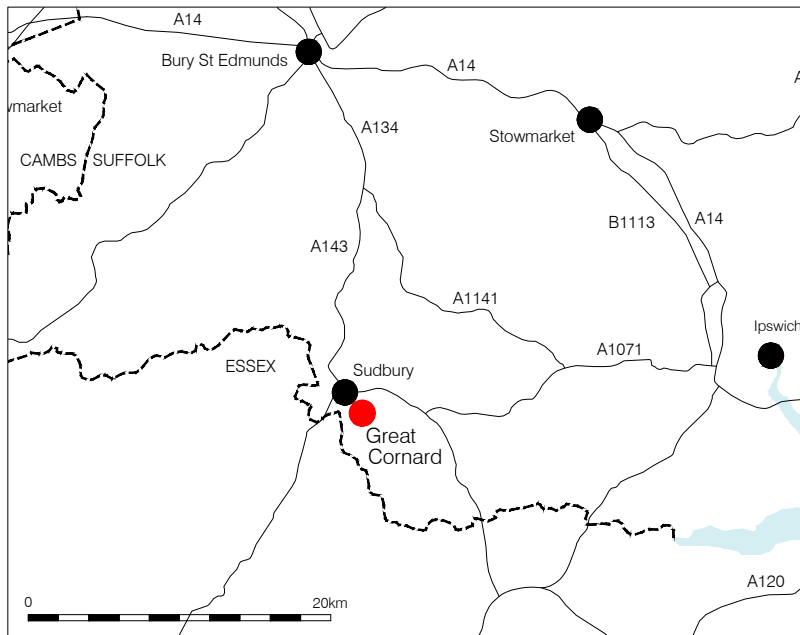
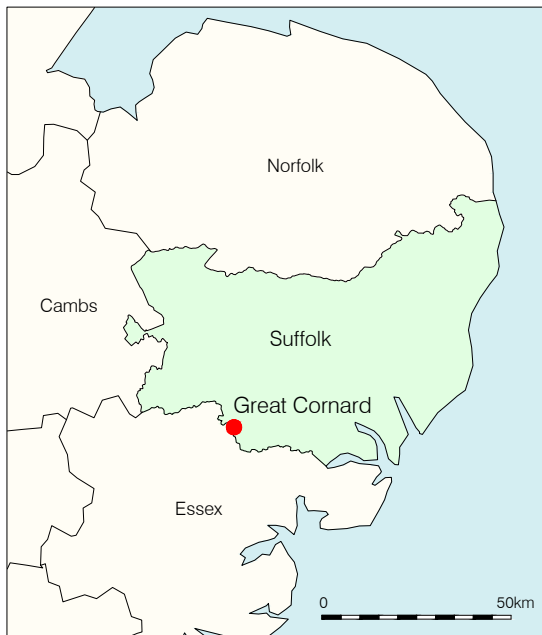
Muldowney, E. 2009 Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard, COG 029. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 2009/229

Sillwood, R. 2011 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Radiator Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk (Unpublished, NAU Archaeology R2787)

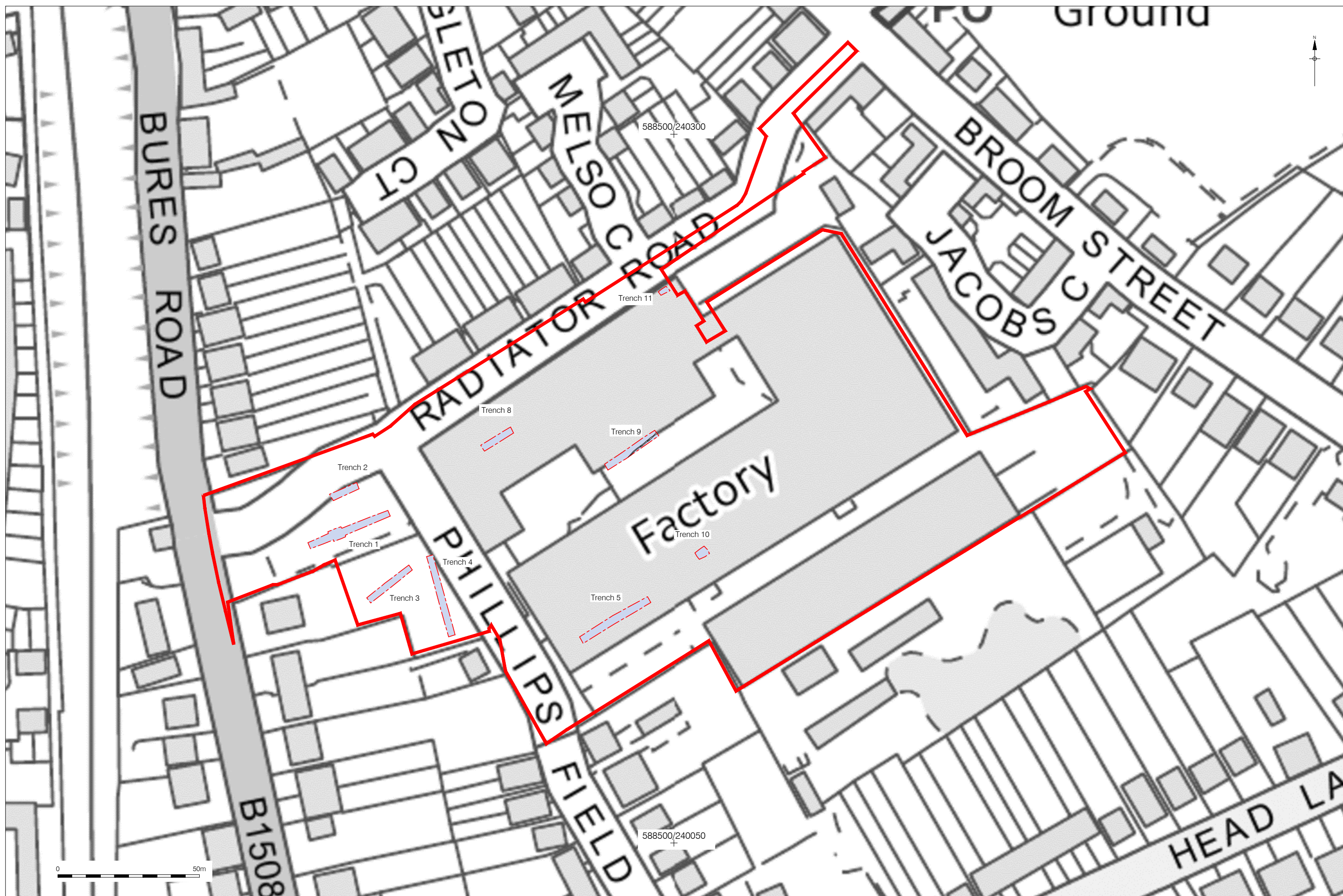
### **9.2 Websites**

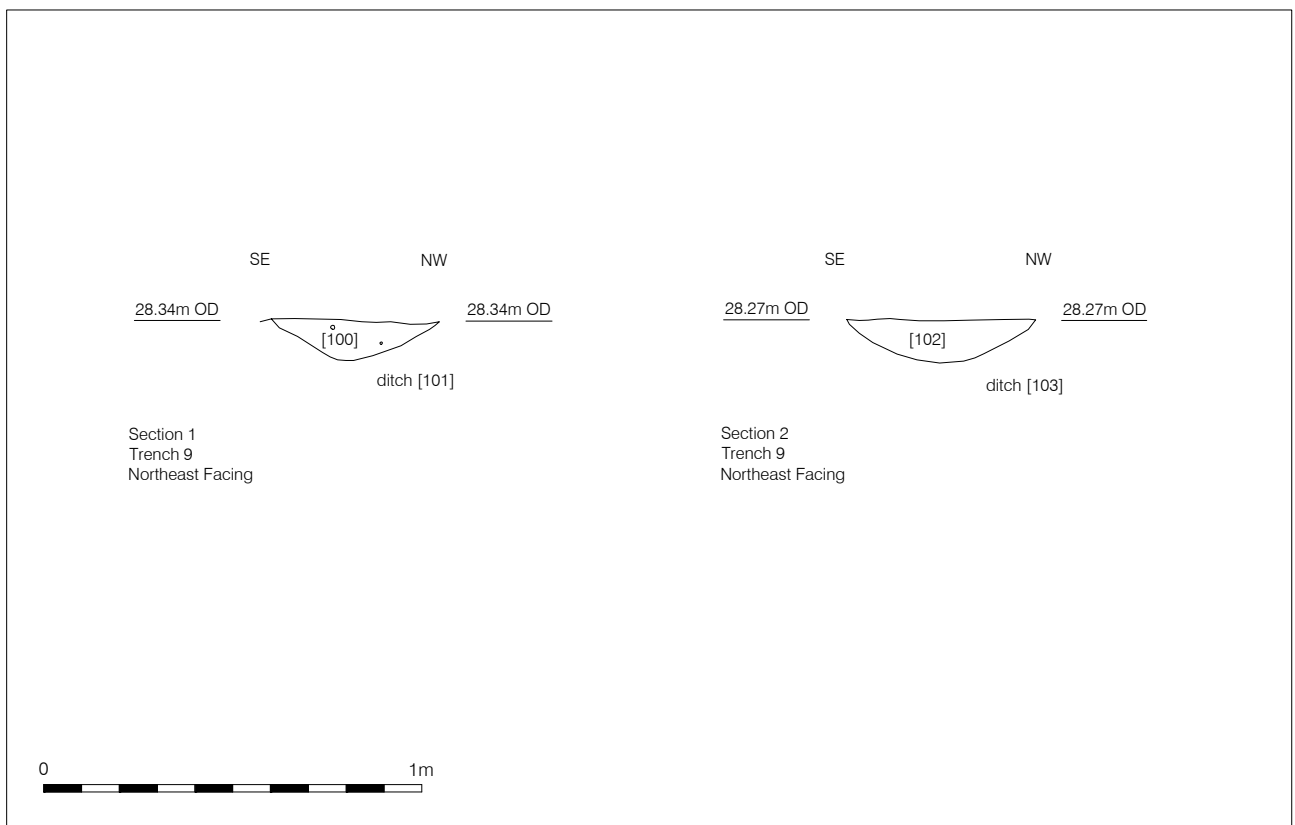
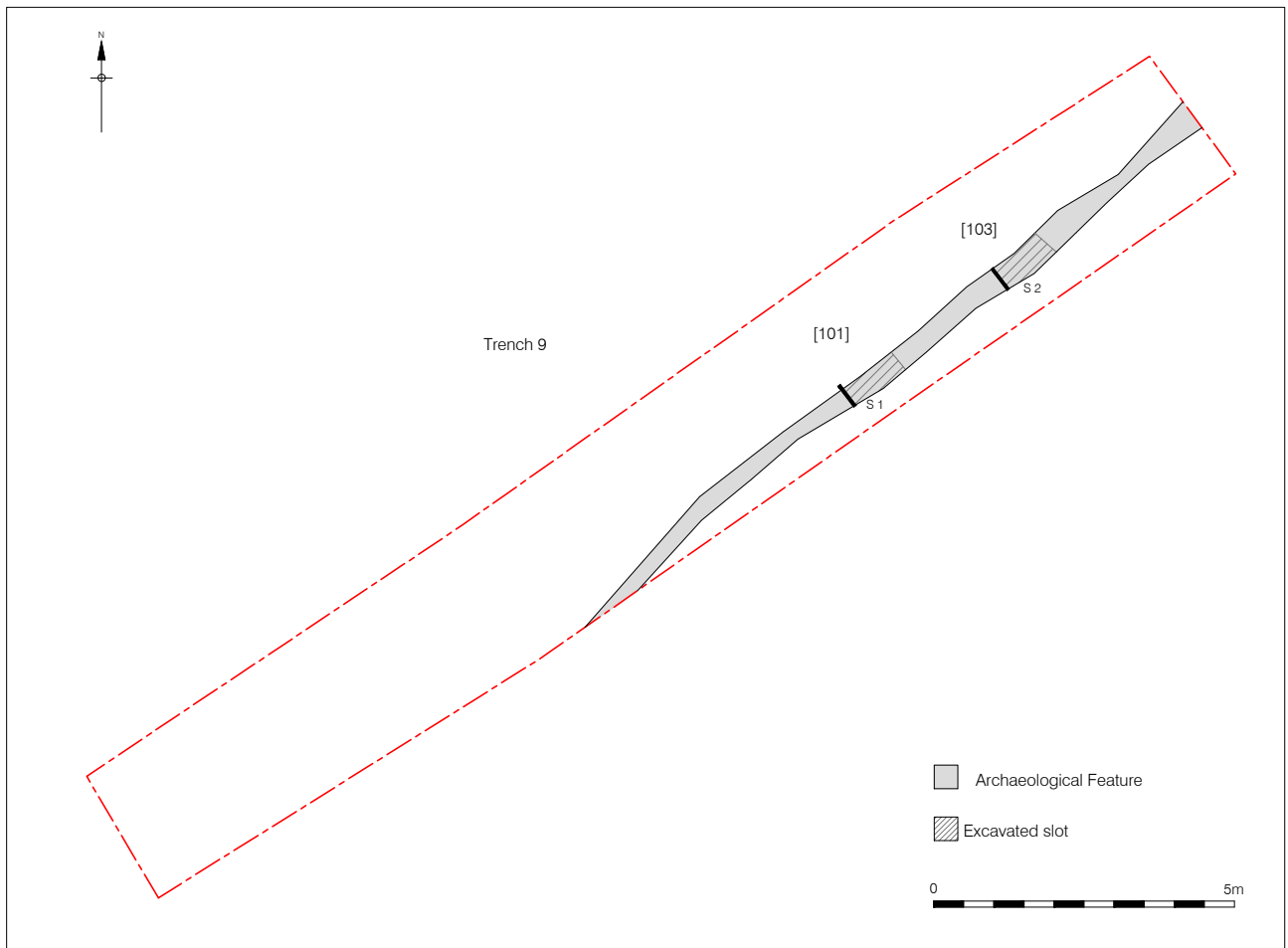
British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer (Accessed 21/08/2015)

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

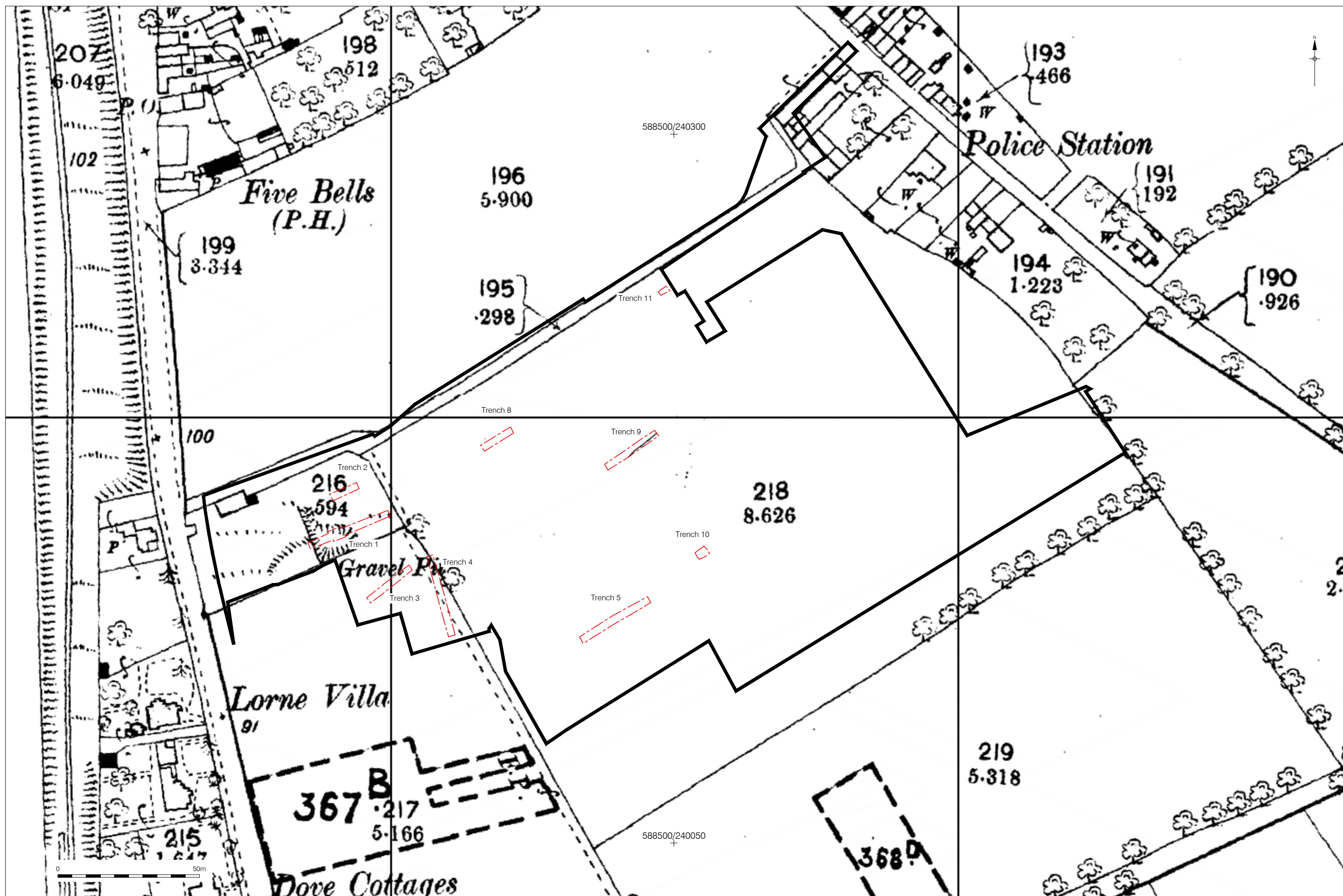














## 10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view north-east



Plate 2: Trench 4, view south-east





Plate 3: Trench 5, view south-west



Plate 4: Trench 8, view south-west





Plate 5: Trench 9, view north-east



Plate 6: Trench 11, view north-east





Plate 7: Ditch [103], view north-east



Plate 8: Glass bottles recovered from Trench 1



## 11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
100	101	Fill	Ditch		9
101	101	Cut	Ditch		9
102	103	Fill	Ditch		9
103	103	Cut	Ditch		9
104	104	Cut	Pit		1, 2
105	104	Fill	Pit		1, 2
106	-	Layer	Overburden	Topsoil	-
107	-	Layer	Overburden	Subsoil	-
108	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	-

## 12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-207883

#### Project details

Project name A Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at land off Radiator Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk

Short description of the project A small ditch was located within this ground aligning north-east, south-west, the ditch was sealed below the subsoil and appeared to be highly truncated; a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the feature. The ditch is likely to be part of a Bronze Age field system located within the light soils of the wider river valley.

Project dates Start: 24-08-2015 End: 27-08-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes COG042 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Monument type DITCH Middle Bronze Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Bronze Age

Methods & "Sample Trenches" techniques

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

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#### Project location

Country England

Site location      SUFFOLK BABERGH GREAT CORNARD Land off Radiator Road,  
                                  Great Cornard, Suffolk

Postcode            CO10 0HX

Study area          3.1 Hectares

Site coordinates    TL 8851 4018 52.027457031287 0.748142496469 52 01 38 N 000 44  
                                  53 E Point

Height OD / Depth   Min: 27.05m Max: 30.17m

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#### Project creators

Name                of CGMS Consulting  
 Organisation

Project            brief Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer  
 originator

Project            design PCA Central  
 originator

Project                Taleyna Fletcher  
 director/manager

Project supervisor   Jonathan House

Type                of House Builder  
 sponsor/funding  
 body

Name                of Housing developer  
 sponsor/funding  
 body

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#### Project archives

Physical    Archive   No  
 Exists?

Digital        Archive   PCA  
 recipient

Digital Archive ID   COG042

Digital Contents      "Survey"

Digital            Media   "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

available

Paper      Archive   Suffolk County Council  
recipient

Paper Archive ID    COG042

Paper Contents      "none"

Paper      Media   "Report","Section","Survey "  
available

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Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title                      Land at Radiator Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk: An Archaeological  
Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s)   House, J.

Other                      R12215  
bibliographic  
details

Date                      2015

Issuer                    or PCA  
publisher

Place of issue or   Pampisford  
publication

Description              Grey Lit, 33 pages

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Entered by                Jonathan House (jhouse@pre-construct.com)

Entered on                4 September 2015

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