Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MITIGATION: GREAT CORNARD REINFORCEMENT MAIN CORNARD TYE SUFFOLK

on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd

Nigel Wilson HND AIFA

September 2007

ASC: 930/CTM/2

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Site Data

ASC site code:	CTM	*Project no:*	930
SMR No.	COL033		
County:	Suffolk		
Village/Town:	Cornard Tye		
Civil Parish:	Little Cornard		
NGR (to 8 figs):	Evaluation area TL 90930 38260 - TL 90828 39045		
Extent of site:	800m length of easement *c.*15m wide		
Present land use:	Agricultural		
Planning proposal:	New water main		
Local Planning Authority:	n/a		
Planning application ref/date:	n/a		
Client:	Anglian Water Services Ltd Yare House 62-64 Thorpe Road Norwich Norfolk NR1 1SA		
Contact name:	Chris Bretton		

Internal Quality Check

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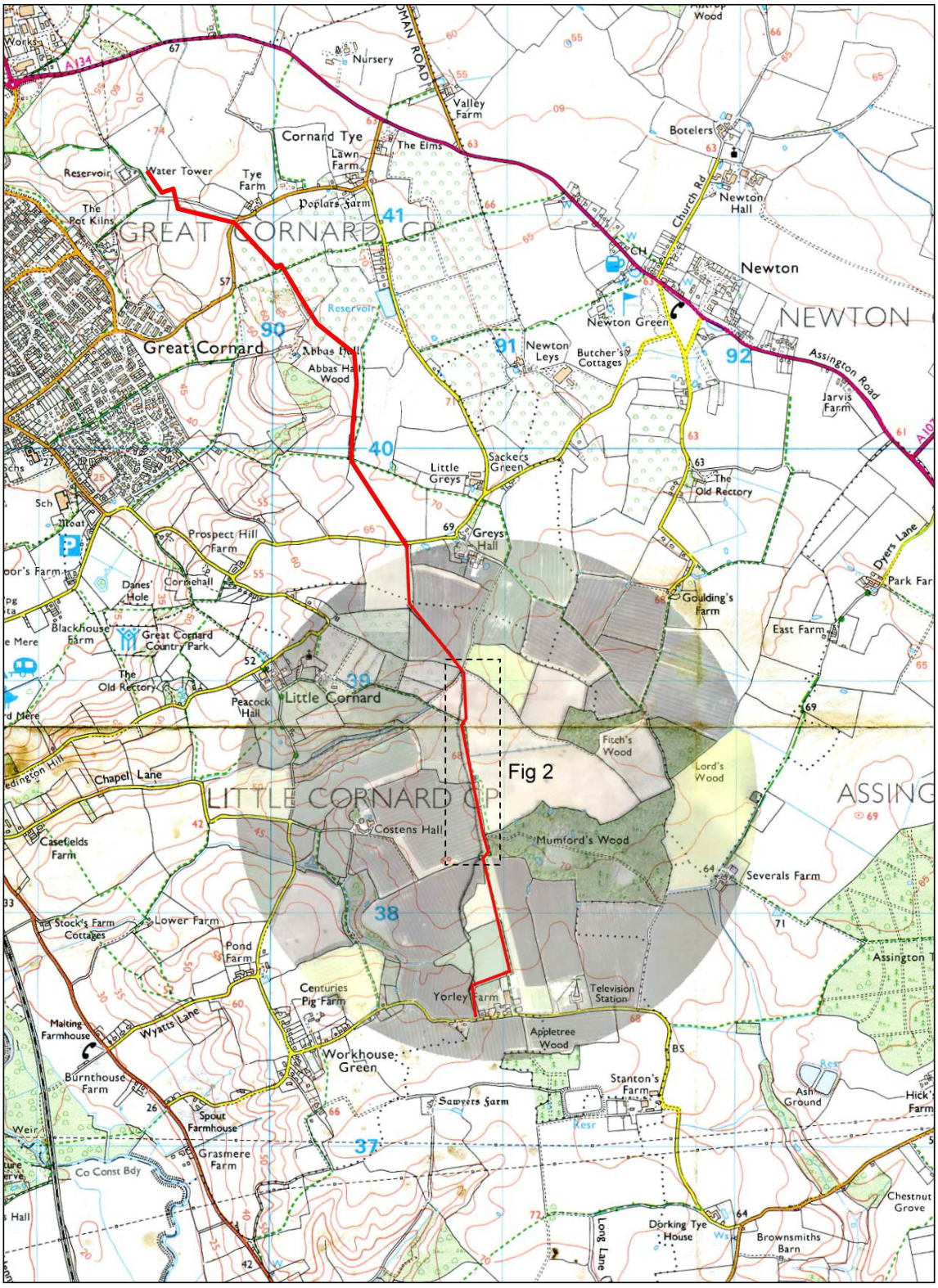

Figure 1: General location *(scale 1:25,000)*

Summary

During June 2007, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd undertook an evaluation on c.800m of an easement in advance of a new water main being installed to the southwest of Little Cornard, Suffolk. Initially ten 30m trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator. Previous work by Michael Matthews a local amateur archaeologist immediately to the east of the site including a geophysical survey and limited excavation has identified a substantial prehistoric and Romano-British field system and at least one Roman tile kiln.

Within the evaluation area only one trench revealed any archaeology comprising four roughly east to west aligned ditches. Three of the ditches, although undated, are likely to be a continuation of the site to the east. The fourth ditch contained a sectional field drain in its base, probably indicating that it was open during the 19th century. Following the evaluation a strip and record excavation was undertaken on a 150m stretch of the easement in the area where the ditches had been revealed. Further Romano-British ditches and pits were exposed and an additional late ditch, again containing a field drain in its base. From the available evidence it was concluded that there were two phases of late Iron Age/ Roman field boundaries. A third phase of ditches continued in use until the 19th century when they were filled in.

1 Introduction

1.1 In June 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation on an 800m section of an easement for a new water main to the southwest of Little Cornard, Suffolk (NGR TL 90930 38260 - TL 90828 39045: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd (AW), and was carried out according to a brief (Tipper 2007) prepared by *Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team* (SCCAS), and a project design prepared by ASC (McLeish 2007).

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of AW statutory environmental obligations, in response to proposals for the construction of a water main.

1.3 *Location*

The route runs through the parishes of Little Cornard and Great Cornard, in the administrative district of Babergh, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The route is generally aligned from north to south and extends for a distance of *c.*4km between an existing water tower at Cornard Tye (National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 8944 4117) at its north end to its southern terminus adjacent to Yorley Farm (NGR TL 9090 3756).

1.4 *Geology & Topography*

Soils of the area comprise the *Hornbeam 3 Association*, namely deep fine loamy soil, upon a geological base of chalky till (Soil Survey 1983, 582d).

The route largely runs parallel to the river Stour, which dominates the natural drainage of the area and flows from north to south *c.*2km to the west of the proposed route. The

river forms a natural valley and the proposed route follows an area of higher land, above the east side of the river valley, at an elevation of *c.*70m OD.

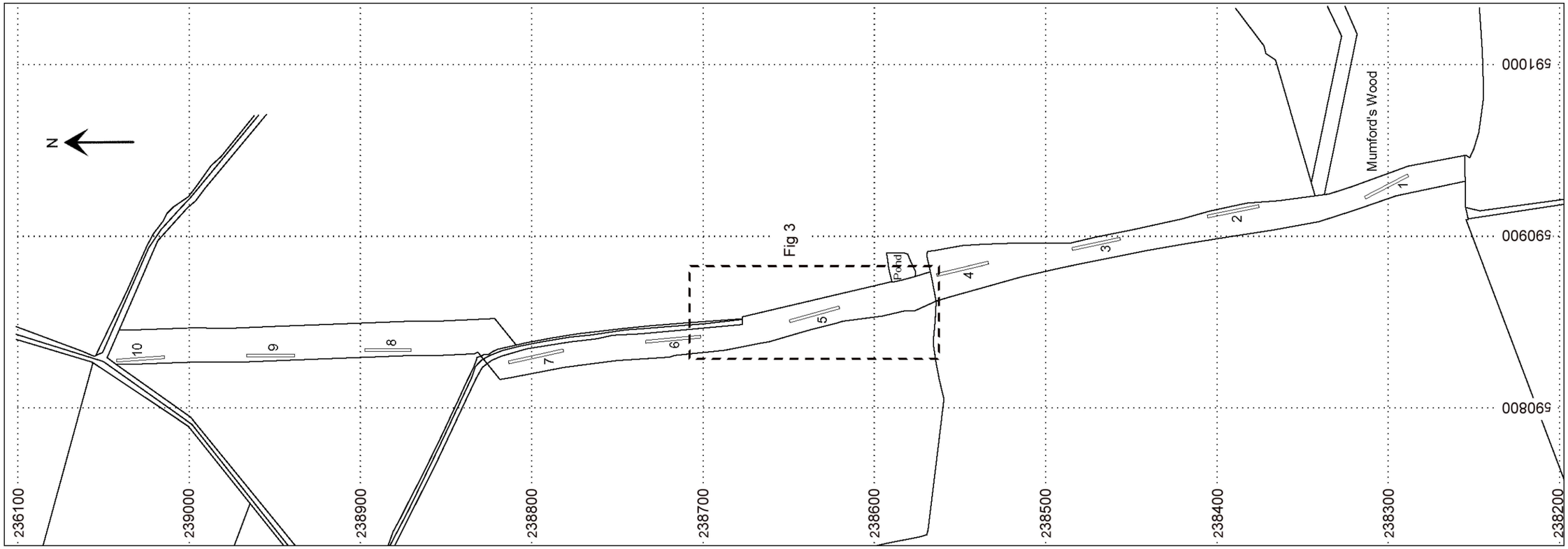

Figure 2: Site plan showing trench locations within the easement *(scale 1:2500)*

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 3), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposits exist within the water main easement, with particular regard to any that are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ.*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the easement, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- To establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual.*

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 4), which required:

- Trial trenches covering a minimum 5% by area of the easement, which amounts to 500m^2 of the total area of ground disturbance. This comprised a minimum of *c.*280m of trenching at 1.8m width. The trench layout is shown in Fig. 2.

2.4 Mitigation

As a result of archaeological deposits being revealed SCCAS required a 150m length of the easement around Trench 5 to be stripped under archaeological supervision. The techniques employed for this strip and record mitigation broadly followed the methods described in the project design for the evaluation, and all the additional archaeological deposits exposed were excavated and recorded.

2.5 *Constraints*

No constraints were placed on the evaluation and the ten trenches were excavated as proposed in the project design.

3 Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Little archaeological information is currently available for the route of the proposed pipeline but, in general, the Stour valley is an area of high archaeological potential.

3.2 The gravel terraces of the river valley contain a number of cropmarks (Brown & Glazebrook 2000) and the potential importance of Bronze Age remains in the river valley has been noted (Dymond & Northeast 1995, 18). Conversely, the heavier soils above the valley, including the route of the proposed pipeline, are less susceptible to the development of cropmarks.

3.3 A complex archaeological site exists at the south end of the route (COL 009 and COL 027), which dates from the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Communications in the area, during the Roman period, were probably dominated by a Roman road, which connected what is now north Suffolk and Norfolk, with the *civitas* capital of *Camulodunum* (Colchester: OS1979).

3.4 Little is known of the area during the Saxon and early medieval periods, but the settlements at Great and Little Cornard may potentially have Saxon or early medieval origins. Cornard is included in the Domesday Survey (1086), where the name appears as *Cornerda* and *Cornierda.* The land was divided between a number of landowners, including *Richard Fitzgilbert*, *Robert de Tosny* and the mother of the *Earl of Morcar*. The latter held land containing a hall and a church (Williams & Martin 2003).

3.5 The route passes close to Abbas Hall (COG 020), which is a building of considerable architectural and historical importance and benefits from Listed Building status (no 277968). At its core, it comprises a 13th-century aisled hall and is one of only two examples of this type of building in Suffolk. Its exterior is Elizabethan (Pevsner 1974).

3.6 An ongoing programme of geophysical survey and limited excavation by Michael Matthews a local amateur archaeologist has identified the presence of a significant prehistoric and Roman landscape and small scale tile production centre to the north of Mumfords Wood. The western limits of this site have not been discovered but it seems likely that it will continue westwards beyond the area of the easement (*pers com* Michael Matthews).

3.7 Previous archaeological work by ASC along the route of the water main comprised fieldwalking and aerial photography assessment (Gill 2007). The results of this work are summarised as follows:

> *The fieldwalking survey recovered very few finds over the 4km route. Most were of post-medieval or modern date, and their presence could be explained as a result of agricultural activity, such as manuring, or the disposal of domestic waste from farms. The aerial photo assessment did not reveal any archaeological sites or features along the pipeline corridor, only agricultural features such as field boundaries and ponds. While this does reinforce the fieldwalking results, it is suggested that the absence of archaeology in the assessment could be due to other factors, such as local soils, weather and dates of photography.* (*ibid, 4).*

4 Results

4.1 Evaluation

Ten trial trenches were excavated and numbered sequentially from south to north (Fig 2). Each 30 x 1.6m trench was mechanically excavated using a 180º wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to remove the modern ploughsoil and sub-soils, to reveal either natural drift geology, or the top of archaeological deposits.

With the exception of Trench 5 no archaeology was recorded in any of the trenches, just a natural soil sequence. This typically comprised *c.*300mm of ploughsoil overlying the natural clayey sand.

In Trench 5 four ditches were exposed (Fig 3). The southernmost ditch [505] was orientated east to west and was *c.*1.2m wide with a depth of 0.5m. The fill (504) comprised a leached orange grey silty clay which was very similar to the surrounding natural. Eight metres north of [505] was another east to west orientated ditch [503] with similar dimensions and fill to Ditch [505]. Ditch [507] was orientated northwest to southeast, and was significantly larger than the previous two ditches, having a surface width of 2.2m and a depth of 0.65m. The fill (506) comprised very firm pale yellowish brown silty clay. Though no dating material was recovered from these ditches it seems likely from their general alignments that they are a continuation of the Roman field system identified to the east of the pipeline route. The only other feature identified in the evaluation, Ditch [509], was similarly orientated to Ditches [505] and [503], though it was very different in character, having a surface width of 2.3m and a depth of 1.1m. The fill (508) comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay, much looser than the fills of the other ditches. In the base of this ditch there was a red 10cm external diameter sectional field drain of 19th or 20th century manufacture.

Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

4.2 Strip and Record

The SCCAS requested that a 150m strip of the easement should be stripped under archaeological supervision around Trench 5. This stripped area extended from a field boundary at NGR TL 90872 38564 northwards to the southern end of Trench 6 at NGR TL 90843 38700 (Fig 3). All the additional features exposed in this area were excavated and recorded.

4.2.1 Roman

Towards the southern end of the strip a southeast to northwest aligned ditch [005] was uncovered. This ditch was 1.8m wide and c.0.6m deep. The fill comprised a very hard mid blue grey silty clay. The orientation of this ditch indicates that it was Roman in date though no finds were recovered from the excavated segment to confirm this. A more recent tree throw hole [007] had partially destroyed the southern side of Ditch [006]. A small 1.0m diameter pit [008] was situated between Ditches [005] and [505]. Two fills were excavated within the pit. The lower fill (009) comprised mid reddish brown clay with about 50% charcoal content. Due to the charcoal content this fill was 100% sampled for environmental analysis. The sample was broken down and floated to recover any seeds or pollen which might have been present, but no material

was recovered from this process. The residue was also examined for environmental evidence but also proved to be sterile. Pottery from the fills of Pit 008, including a platter with a partial stamp on its base, have been dated to *c.* AD70.

To the north of evaluation Trench 5 a further ditch [001] on a similar southeast to northwest alignment as Ditch 005 was recorded. This ditch was 2.0m wide and 0.7m deep. The fill comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay with few inclusions of chalk or flint. From within this fill 28 sherds of AD 1st century pottery were recovered.

Ditch 11 was orientated east to west and was 2.4 m wide and 0.9m deep. The sides were angled at *c.*50º to the concave base. Three fills were recorded. The upper fill (14) comprised 0.48m of dark orange brown silty. This fill was probably a final filling/ levelling after the ditch had gone out of use during the late 1st century AD. The intermediate fill (013) was much lighter in colour than Fill 014 and contained a significant quantity of small chalk fragments. This fill is interpreted as re-deposited natural dumped in the ditch as it went out of use. The primary fill comprised dark orange brown silty clay with up to 10% small chalk fragments. No finds were recovered from either fill (013) or (012) but it seems likely based on the finds recovered from the upper fill that this ditch was open during the mid AD 1st century.

The northernmost ditch exposed [021] was again on the same alignment as 001 and 007.

4.2.2 Modern

Ditch [003] was 1.6m wide and 1.2m deep. The fill comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay. In the base of this ditch there was a 10cm sectional clay drain. The southern end of Ditch [003] was cut by Ditch [509] it then turned southeastwards and merged with Ditch [509] forming the southwestern corner of a field or enclosure.

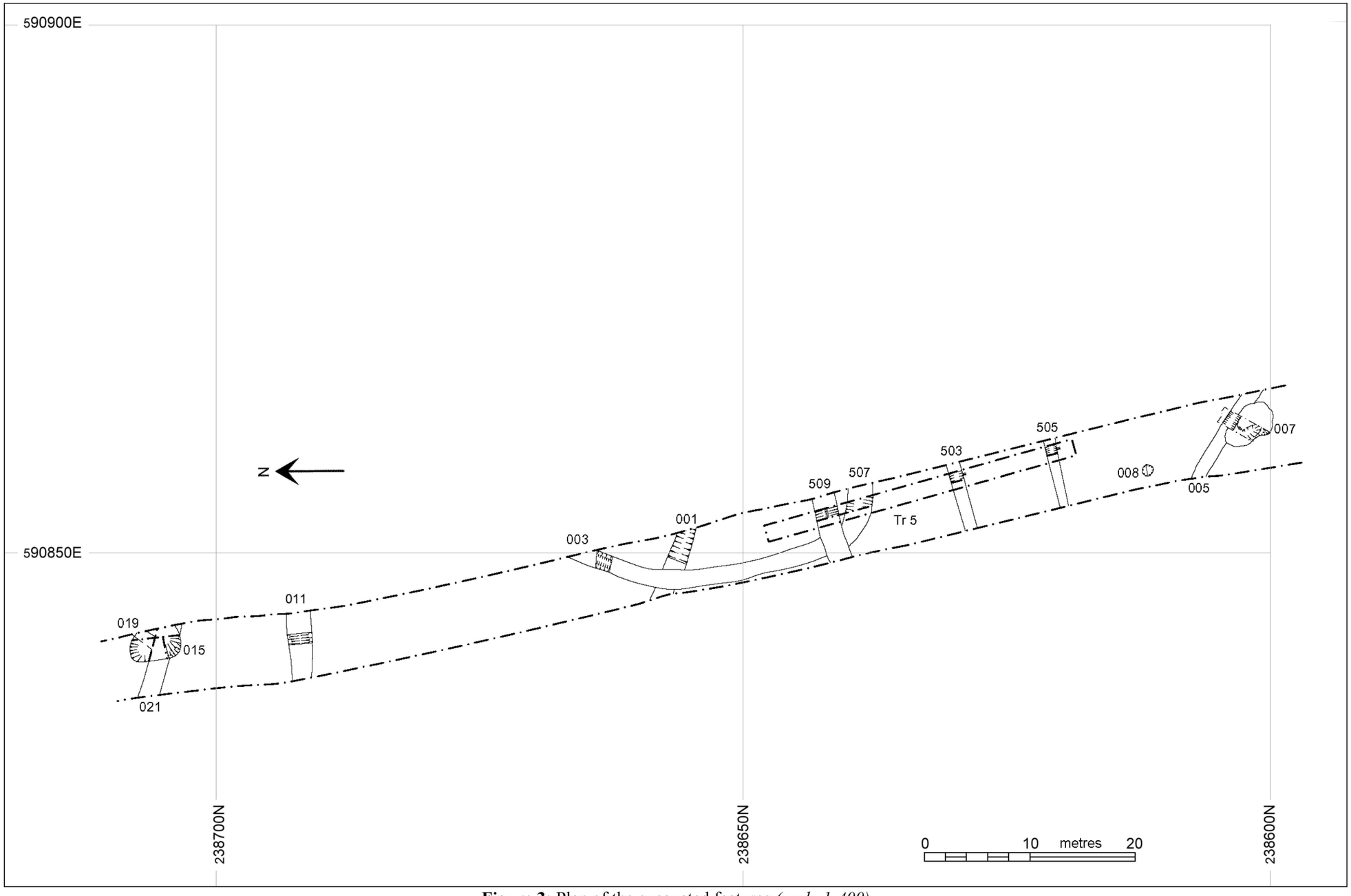

Figure 3: Plan of the excavated features *(scale 1:400)*

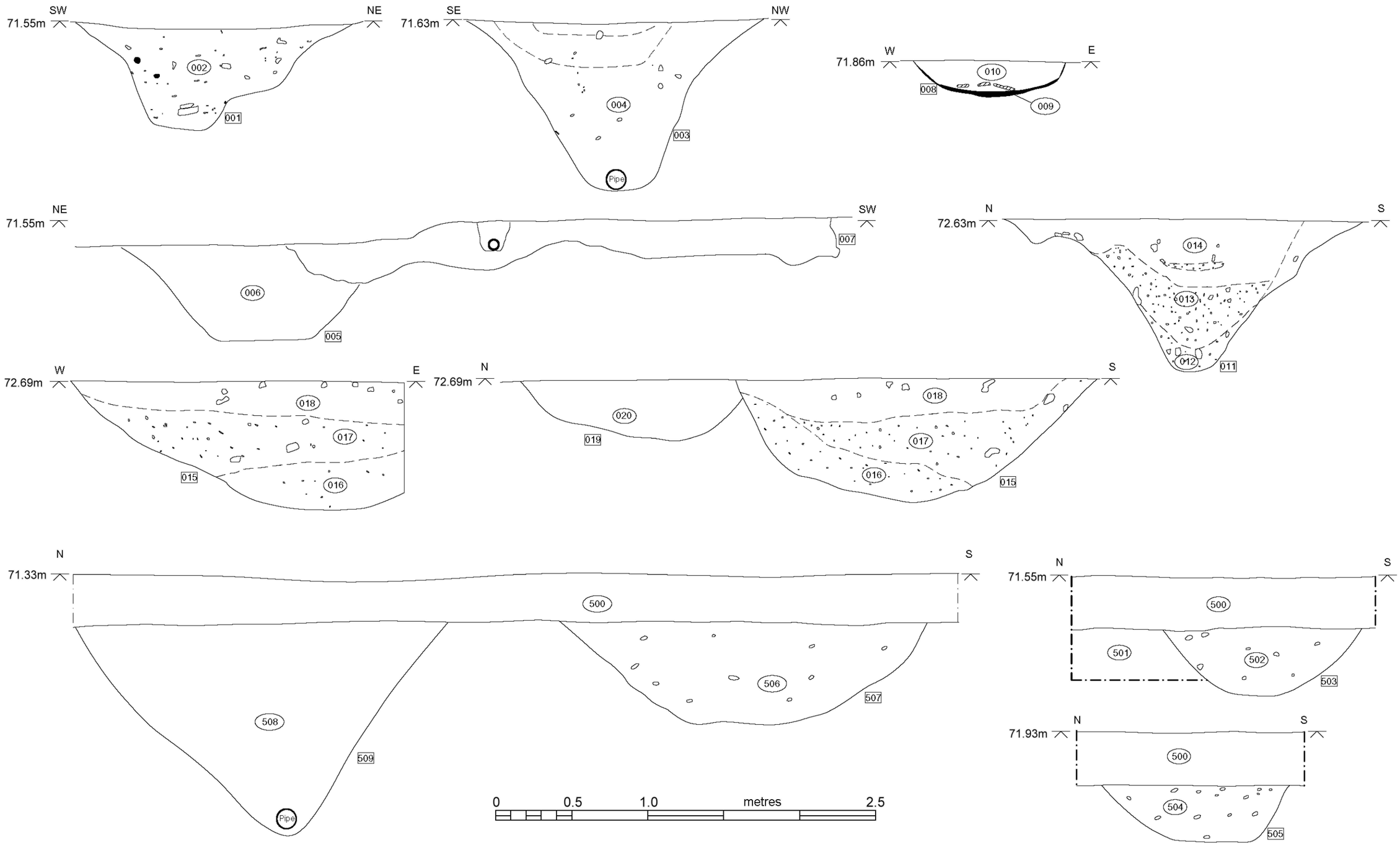

Figure 4: Section drawings of the excavated features *(scale 1:25)*

Plate 1: Ditches 001 and 003

Plate 2: Ditch 005 and Tree throw 007

Plate 3: Pit 008

Plate 4: Platter in Pit 008

Plate 5: Jar in Pit 008

Plate 6: Ditch 011

Plate 7: Pit 015

Plate 8: Ditch 503

Plate 9: Ditch 505

Plate 10: Ditch 507

Plate 11: Ditch 509

5. Conclusions

5.1 This project has enabled a significant distance of the higher ground to the east of the Stour valley to be assessed. Examination of aerial photographs and the fieldwalking undertaken by ASC in the winter of 2007 proved to be inconclusive, with no sites being defined by either technique. However from the evidence obtained during the evaluation it is clear that, whilst no major sites or settlements existed along the proposed route of the pipeline, a small agricultural community had developed by the later Iron Age and probably continued into the early Roman period in the area around Trench 5, especially to the east of the pipeline.

5.2 Three distinct phases of activity can be identified by the ditch alignments. Ditches [021] [001] and [005] form one group orientated southeast to northwest. Pottery from the fills of these ditches has been dated to 1st century AD, the ditches probably represent part of a late Iron Age/ early Roman field system. The second group of ditches [011], [503] [506] and [509] on a more east west alignment are likely to represent another field system of similar date. From the limited area examined during the current project it was not possible to ascertain which system was the earlier, but it is possible that one represents Iron Age activity and the other is more influenced by the Roman presence in the area. The final group of ditches [003], [509] and [507] seem to have been open into the later post medieval period. In plan Ditches [003] and [507] form the southwestern corner of a field or enclosure. This boundary is clearly cut by Ditch 509 and cuts Ditch [001]. Though the Roman ditches seen during the current programme of work seem to have gone out of use and been allowed to fill sometime before AD 70 it is interesting that the later post medieval ditches are on a generally similar alignment to the 1st century ditches. With this continuity of alignment it is possible that elements of the pre Roman/ early Roman landscape survived well into the post medieval period. However with changing agricultural practises during the 19th century field sizes began to increase and many of the older boundary ditches would have been filled in and a new landscape created. Though no precise date can be given for the infilling of these ditches, the presence of sectional drains in the bases of Ditches [003] and [509] would indicate that they were open into the second half of the 19th century. This date for the infilling of the ditches is reinforced by the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1881 which depicts the field boundaries as they are today.

5.3 The discovery of a small Roman kiln by Mr Mathews in the field to the east of Trench 5 demonstrates that there was some tile production taking place in the vicinity, as well as agriculture close to the route of the pipeline. However this tile production was probably on a very small scale and possibly only short lived. It could be that the kiln was built to produce tiles for a specific high status building such as a villa which remains to be discovered in the area.

5.4 The pottery recovered during the evaluation seems to indicate that the main occupation of the site was during the later Iron Age up until *c.* AD70, and it is suggested that most of the pottery is probably pre conquest. It would thus seem likely that the site is primarily Iron Age in date. Though no evidence to indicate continued use was revealed during the fieldwork it is likely that the ditches continued to be maintained well into the Roman period and possibly beyond. Having said that many of the

ditches were in use for a considerable period of time it is clear that changes did take place to the field layout over time.

5.5 Confidence Rating

No significant problems likely to affect the results were encountered during either phase of the fieldwork. Therefore a high confidence rating can be given to the results, though the interpretation of the landscape in the discussion is speculative due to the limited area examined during the project.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Chris Bretton for commissioning ASC to undertake the evaluation for Anglian Water Services. We would also like to thank Jess Tipper and Jude Plouviez of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team for producing the brief and monitoring the fieldwork. The assistance and local knowledge provided by Michael Matthews was much appreciated.

The project was managed by Bob Zeepvat MIFA and the fieldwork was carried out by Nigel Wilson AIFA assisted by other members of ASC's staff.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Plan and section drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Finds
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

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Williams A and Martin G H (ed) 2003 *Domesday Book. A Complete Translation.* Penguin.

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1

Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	Length	30.0
Depth	0.3	Level (top)	S 72.41m N 75.77m

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90936.83 38286.56	TL 90923.85 38311.56
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench:	General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
100	Layer	Mid grey brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	300	0-300
101	Layer	Sandy clay (natural)	1.6	-	>300

Trench 2

Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	Length	30.0
Depth	0.3	Level (top)	S 74.51 N 72.31

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90918.86 38373.62	90912.83 38403.56
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench:	General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
200	Layer	Mid grey brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	300	0-300
201	Layer	Orangey yellow sandy clay (natural)	1.6	-	>300

Trench 3

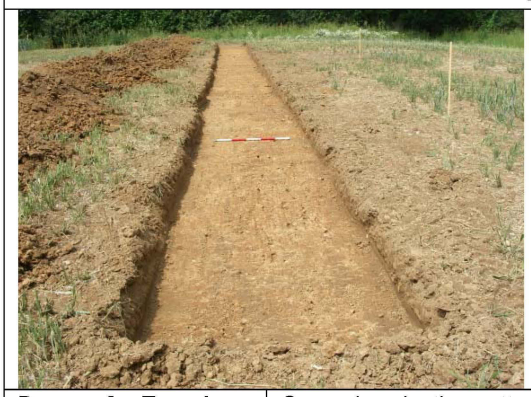
Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	Length	30.0
Depth	0.3	Level (top)	S 71.81 N 74.21

NGR Coordinates	
TL90899.82 38454.62	TL 901893.87 38482.57
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench: General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
300	Layer	Grey brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	300	0-300
301	Layer	Orangey yellow sandy clay (natural)	1.6	-	>300

Trench 4



Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	Length	30.0
Depth	0.25	Level (top)	S 72.81 N 74.21

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90885.88 38531.59	TL 90878.82 38561.61
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench: General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
400	Layer	Grey brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	250	0-250
401	Layer	Orangey yellow sandy clay (natural)	1.6	-	>250

Trench 5

Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	**Length**	30m
Depth	0.3	**Level (top)**	S 72.11 N 71.61

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90859.88 38618.56	TL 90851.83 38647.54
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench: General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
500	Layer	Mid yellowish brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	300	0-300
501	Layer	Pale yello0wish brown silty clay (natural)	1.6	-	>300
502	Deposit	Orange/ grey silty clay (ditch fill)	1.25	550	300-850
503	Cut	Small E-W ditch	1.25	550	300-850
504	Deposit	Orange/ grey silty clay (ditch fill)	1.2	500	300-800
505	Cut	Small fairly indistinct E-W ditch	1.2	500	300-800
506	Deposit	Pale yellowish brown silty clay (ditch fill)	2.2	650	300-950
507	Cut	NW-SE ditch	2.2	650	300-950
508	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown silty clay (ditch fill)	2.3	1100	300-1400
509	Cut	Modern in-filled ditch. Field drain (10cm) in the base	2.3	1100	300-1400

Trench 6

Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	**Length**	
Depth		**Level (top)**	S 71.31 N 72.11

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90842.83 38699.53	TL 90839.88 38731.60
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench: General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
600	Layer	Mid yellowish brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	350	0-350
601	Layer	(natural)	1.6	-	>350

Trench 7

Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	Length	
Depth		Level (top)	S 68.01 N 69.71

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90834.82 38779.63	TL 90827.82 38811.54
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench:	General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
700	Layer	Dark yellowish brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	350	0-350
701	Layer	Pale yellowish brown silty clay (natural)	1.6	-	>350

Trench 8

Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	Length	
Depth		Level (top)	S 68.91 N 64.41

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90834.85 38868.6	TL 90834.85 38895.55
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench:	General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
800	Layer	Mid yellowish brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	300	0-300
801	Layer	Pale yellowish brown silty clay (natural)	1.6	-	>300

Trench 9

Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	Length	
Depth		Level (top)	S 66.51 N 66.51

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90831.84 38936.52	TL 90831.86 38964.58
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench: General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
900	Layer	Dark yellowish brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	300	0-300
901	Layer	Pale yellowish brown silty clay (natural)	1.6	-	>300

Trench 10

Max Dimensions (m)			
Width	1.6	Length	
Depth		Level (top)	N 63.41 S 66.11

NGR Coordinates	
TL 90830.85 39012.54	TL 90828.89 39040.52
Orientation:	South - North

Reason for Trench: General evaluation pattern along the pipeline route

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (m)	Max Thckn (mm	Depth BGL mm)
1000	Layer	Dark yellowish brown loam (ploughsoil)	1.6	300	0-300
1001	Layer	Pale yellowish orange silty clay (natural colluvial)	1.6	-	>300

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description
001	Ditch Cut
002	Fill of 001
003	Ditch Cut
004	Fill of 003
005	Ditch Cut
006	Fill of 005
007	Tree Throw
008	Pit Cut
009	Lower fill of 008
010	Upper fill of 008
011	Ditch Cut
012	Lower fill of 011
013	Intermediate fill of 011
014	Upper fill of 011
015	Pit Cut (same as 019)
016	Upper fill of 015
017	Intermediate fill of 015
018	Lower fill of 015
019	Pit Cut (same as 015)
020	Fill of 021
021	Ditch cut
501	Ploughsoil
502	Fill of 503
503	Ditch Cut
504	Fill of 505
505	Ditch Cut
506	Fill of 507
507	Ditch Cut
508	Fill of 509
509	Ditch Cut

Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		C.B.M)		Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)			Type	(no)
02	2	26	12	480						
09	2	9			18	145				
10	293	3.133								
14	103	471	15	15	1	25				
18	111	805	25	445	2	105				
20	1	5								
504					2	93				
506			2	15					Loom Weight	1
508					5	545			F.E. Objects	2
U/S	28	183	9	45	9	520			F.E. Objects	4
									Glass	2
									Metal button	1

Appendix 4: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Little Cornard Water Main				SITE NO/CODE: 930/CTW	SMR No. COL033
Shot	B&W	Digital	Facing	Subject	
1	1	√	N	Trench 1	
2	2	√	N	Trench 2	
3	3	√	N	Trench 3	
4	4	√	N	Trench 4	
5	5	√	N	Trench 5 pre ex	
6	6	√	N	Trench 6	
7		√		General view	
8		√		General view	
9		√		General View	
10	8	√	N	Trench 8	
11	9	√	N	Trench 9	
12	10	√	N	Trench 10	
13	11	√	E	Ditch 503	
14	12	√	E	Ditch 505	
15	7, 13	√	N	Trench 7	
16	14	√	E	Ditch 507	
17	15	√	E	Ditch 509	
18	16	√	NW	Ditch 01	
19	17	√	W	Ditch 03	
20	18	√	NE	Ditches 01 & 03	
21		√		General shot of storm clouds	
22	19	√	SE	Ditch 05 and tree bowl	
23		√		Pit 08 detail of dish	
24		√		Pit 08 detail of dish	
25		√		Pit 08 detail of dish	
26	20	√	E	Ditch 11	
27		√	E	Ditch 11	
28	21	√	N	Pit 08 section	
29		√	N	Pit 08 pot	
30		√	N	Pit 08 pot	
31		√	N	Pit 08 pot detail	
32		√	E	Pit 08 pot detail	
33		√		Pit 08 pot detail	
34		√		Pit 08 pot detail	
35		√		Pit 08 pot detail	
36		√		Pit 08 pot detail	
37	√	√	E	Pit 15	
38	√	√	N	Pit 15	
39		√	S	Pipe trench	
40		√	S	Pipe trench	
41		√	S	Pipe trench	
42		√	NE	Working shot	
43		√	NE	Working shot	
44		√	E	Working Shot	
45		√	E	Working Shot	
46		√	E	Working shot	
47		√	E	Working shot	
48	√	√	E	Pit 15	

Appendix 5: Specialist Reports

The LIA/Roman Pottery

A. R. Fawcett

Introduction

This report primarily provides dating evidence for each context that contained pottery from the excavation work on the East Anglian Water pipeline near Sudbury in Suffolk. Dating is based (where applicable) upon both the identification of fabric and form. Thereafter the report contains a brief summary of the results of analysis.

The assemblage from each context was given a brief examination and subjected to basic quantification (a sherd count and weight per context). No attempt at detailed fabric description or comparison with material of a similar nature has been undertaken. A date range is provided for each fill and where appropriate comments are made as to the condition of the pottery. Other data, such as obvious fabrics and form types, are also included for each context (the keys for these are listed below).

Conclusions

A total of 540 sherds with a weight of 4632g were recovered from the site. Most of the pottery suffers from only slight abrasion and the diagnostic value of the assemblage may be described as average.
The ceramics are derived from only a small number of features nevertheless they represent a reasonably short time period. Overwhelmingly the main fabric type is SOB GT (LIA to *c* AD70), only in context 18 are a very small number of Roman/Romanised sherds noted. Although the full time span is employed within the catalogue dating sequence (below), it is more likely that most assemblages are pre-conquest (or possibly to a few years directly after). Interestingly, the unstratified pottery also contains no post conquest fabrics.
The best collection of pottery is located in context 10, although the form range is very restricted, made up solely of jars with one exception. This is a platter in GAB TN (possibly a local copy), a partial stamp reads NTO (these being the last three letters) the remainder unfortunately is too abraded to be deciphered. The form however, is well attested in this area a Cam 8/24 (Symonds & Wade 1999, 212).
On the face of it this collection appears to represent some form of low-grade rural activity, though in reality it is from too narrow a band of excavation to make any definitive statement about its true nature.

Bibliography

Fawcett, A. R., forthcoming 'The Late Iron Age & Roman Pottery' in *Excavations at the Rural Settlement of Abbottstone, Colchester, Essex,* Essex Journal of Archaeology & History Vol xx.
Symonds, R. P & Wade, S., 1999 *Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-86* Colchester Archaeological Report No 10, Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Thompson, I., 1982 *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England Parts I, II & III* BAR British Series 108.

Fabric Key

UNS WS Unsourced white slipped ware, **UNS WH** Unsourced white ware, **GAB TN** Gallo-Belgic *terra nigra*, **SOB GT** Southern British grog-tempered ware, **UNS FT** Unsourced flint tempered ware.

Catalogue

KEY: A = platter, G = jar, ND = non-diagnostic, asv = all the same vessel.

U/S LIA to *c*AD70 (looks pre-conquest)				
SOB GT	28	183g	ND, abr-sli	
02 LBA/EIA to LIA/*c*AD70				
UNS FT, SOB GT		2	26g	G, sli
09 LIA to *c*AD70				
SOB GT	2	9g	ND, abr	
10 LIA to *c*AD70 (looks pre-conquest)				
GAB TN, SOB GT St		293	3133g	A stamp […NTO], Gst, [asv], G sli
14 LIA to *c* AD70 (looks pre-conquest)				
SOB GT, UNS FT		103	471g	Gx3 abr-sli
18 LIA to *c*AD70 (looks post-conquest)				
UNS WS, UNS WH, SOB GT		111	805g	Gx5 sli
20 LIA to *c* AD70				
SOB GT	1	5g	G, sli	

Appendix 6: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Great Cornard Reinforcement Main		
Short Description:	*During June 2007, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd undertook an evaluation on c.800m of an easement in advance of a new water main being installed to the southwest of Little Cornard, Suffolk. Initially ten 30m trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator. Previous work by Michael Matthews a local amateur archaeologist immediately to the east of the site including a geophysical survey and limited excavation has identified a substantial prehistoric and Romano-British field system and at least one Roman tile kiln.* *Within the evaluation area only one trench revealed any archaeology comprising four roughly east to west aligned ditches. Three of the ditches, although undated, are likely to be a continuation of the site to the east. The fourth ditch contained a sectional field drain in its base, probably indicating that it was open during the 19th century. Following the evaluation a strip and record excavation was undertaken on a 150m stretch of the easement in the area where the ditches had been revealed. Further Romano-British ditches and pits were exposed and an additional late ditch, again containing a field drain in its base. From the available evidence it was concluded that there were two phases of late Iron Age/ Roman field boundaries. A third phase of ditches continued in use until the 19th century when they were filled in.*		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching/ Strip and Record		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Arable	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	No
Monument type:	Field System	Monument period:	Iron Age/ Roman
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Iron Age/ Roman pottery AD 1st Century		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Suffolk	OS reference: (8 figs min)	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Land to North of Yorley Farm		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)		Height OD: (metres)	c.70.0m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Suffolk County Council	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat	Director/Supervisor:	Nigel Wilson
Sponsor / funding body:	Anglian Water Services Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	June 2007	End date:	June 2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Suffolk County Council HER Store (COL033)	Pottery	
Paper:	Suffolk County Council HER Store (COL033)	Site Records, Report	

Digital:	Suffolk County Council HER Store (COL033)	CD containing Digital images, Report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation Great Cornard Reinforcement Main, Cornard Tye, Suffolk		
Serial title & volume:	Evaluation Report (Grey literature) ASC Ref No: 930/CTM/2		
Author(s):	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA		
Page nos		Date:	September 2007