

# ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2001

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THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2001. Information on all these has been incorporated into the county's Sites and Monuments Record, which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds; the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. Following requests from metal detector users, we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them. We continue to be grateful to all those who contribute information for this annual list.

## Abbreviations:

E.C.S.	East Coast Searchers
I.D.D.C.	Ipswich and District Detector Club
M.D.D.C.	Mildenhall and District Detector Club
M.d.f.	Metal detector find
S.C.C.A.S.	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR (tel. 01284 352443; e-mail archaeology@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk)

<b>Pa</b>	Palaeolithic	<b>Ro</b>	Roman
<b>Me</b>	Mesolithic	<b>Sx</b>	Saxon
<b>Ne</b>	Neolithic	<b>Md</b>	Medieval
<b>BA</b>	Bronze Age	<b>PM</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>IA</b>	Iron Age	<b>Un</b>	Period unknown
<b>Pr</b>	Prehistoric		

## INDIVIDUAL FINDS AND DISCOVERIES

*Akenham* (AKE 019). **Sx**. Silver *sceat*, series E (variety G2; Type 4; *North* 45), A.D. 700–705. (M.d.f.)

*Alderton* (ADT 024). **Ro, Sx, Md**. Roman bronze brooch fragment, Harlow type. Saxon flattened spherical-headed bronze pin, brooch fragment and silver hooked tag with circular attachment plate. Coins (13th–14th century) and a bronze penannular brooch pin. (I.D.D.C.)

*Arwarton* (ARW 014). **BA**. Tip of a bronze sickle blade, Middle to Late Bronze Age. (E.C.S.)

*Arwarton* (ARW 034). **Sx**. Bronze harness mount, lozenge-shaped with a long projection ending in a fleur-de-lis terminal, engraved and perhaps originally inlaid decoration and several rivet holes; early 11th century. (I.D.D.C.)

*Arwarton* (ARW 036). **Md**. Bronze sheet chape from a sword scabbard and a globular bronze steelyard weight with a lead core, decorated with the arms of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall (1272–1300) and the de Clare family (but inaccurate, suggesting an unofficial copy). (E.C.S.)

*Assington* (TL/9136; ASN 020). **Pa**. Flint handaxe, found on a footpath. (*Per* Colchester Museum).

*Badingham* (BDG 043). **BA, Ro, Md**. Early Bronze Age miniature copper or bronze flat axe, butt missing, found with another axe blade fragment; also a burnt bronze fragment

possibly from a lugged chisel/tracer. Bronze 1st-century brooch fragment (lion-bow or rosette type). Circular lead seal matrix, central fleur-de-lis, inscribed \* S': GILEBER': F RADVUL ('the seal of Gilbert son of Ralph'), 13th century; and medieval coarse ware pottery. (I.D.D.C.).

*Badingham* (BDG 044). **Sx, Md.** Cut-down headplate from a great square-headed gilded bronze brooch (*Hines* group XVI), which has had its pin bar lug filed off and two rivet holes added to make it into a mount. 13th-century bronze seal matrix, circular with a rectangular scar on the back, central bird with raised wing, inscribed + S' ROGERI VATH. VARD ('the seal of Roger Vath, warden?'); also a pottery scatter, mainly 13th-14th century, and a few coins. (I.D.D.C.)

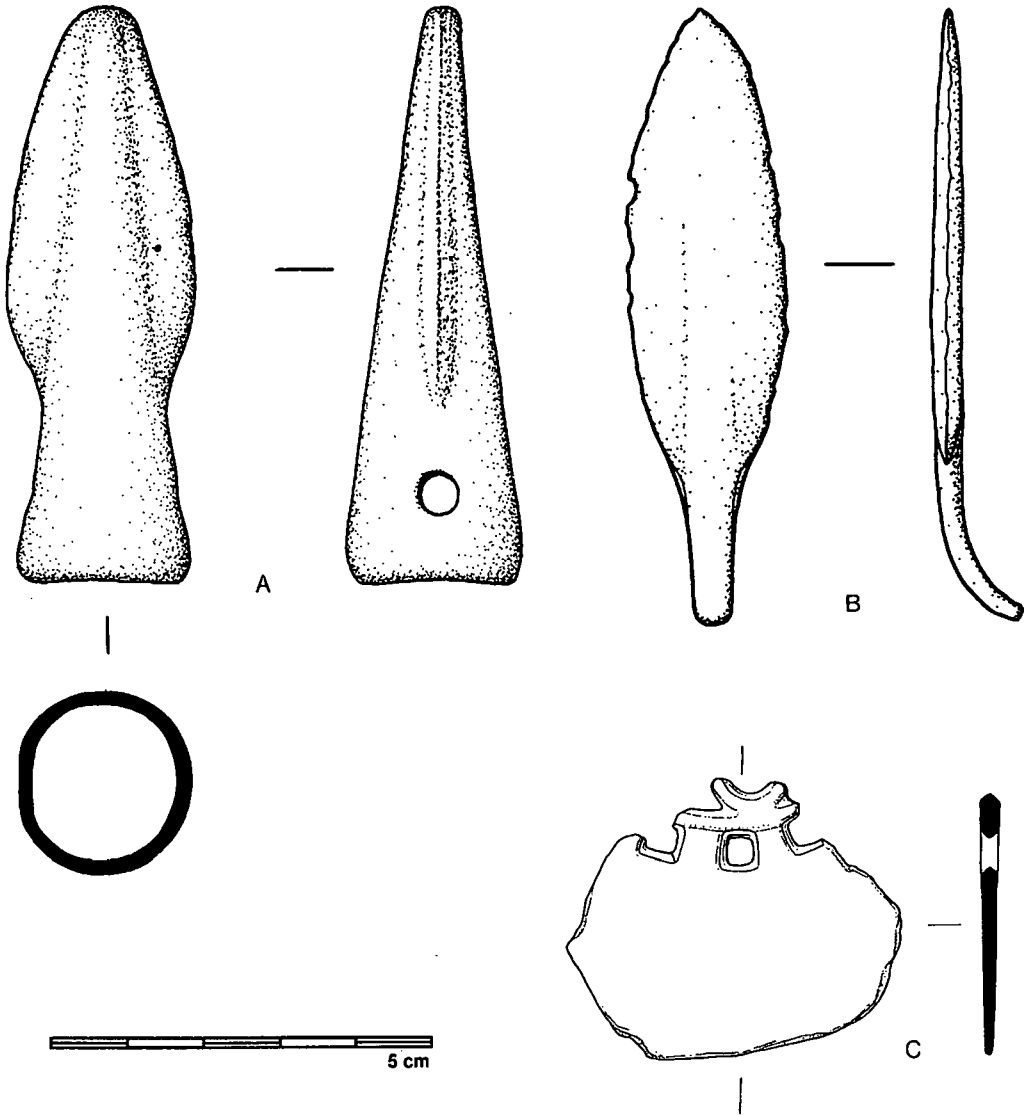


FIG. 45 – Bronze Age bronze objects: (A) spearhead from Knodishall; (B) tanged knife/razor from Clopton; (C) razor fragment from Wickham Skeith.

*Barking* (BRK 103). **Ro, PM.** Bronze enamelled chatelaine brooch (*Hattatt* nos. 603, 1081–1083) and fragment of a narrow decorated bronze bracelet; coins (3rd–4th century). Fragment of an early-17th-century silver head-dress pin and a bronze candlestick. (I.D.D.C.).

*Bromeswell* (BML 020) **BA, Sx.** Two further sword blade fragments from the Late Bronze Age hoard reported last year. Fragment of an Early Saxon bronze small-long brooch; and a small bronze plaque of an elongated triangular shape with interlace decoration, probably late 6th or 7th century (Fig. 47, H). (I.D.D.C.).

*Capel St Mary* (CSM 020). **BA.** Later Bronze Age hoard comprising one complete and eight fragments of socketed axes; one complete and five fragments of plano-convex ingots. (I.D.D.C.).

*Cavenham* (TL/7572; CAM 041) **Un.** Small rectangular earthwork on the west side of Cavenham Heath. It measures 24 paces N–S by 7 paces E–W, the sides are made of low earth banks about 2 paces wide, but thicker at the north and south ends where the external edges are less distinct. Banks are about 0.5m high. There are no obvious entrances; a break in the west side may have been caused by a sheep path. The earthwork is not shown on the Cavenham enclosure map of 1802 (only an area of open heath is shown). The morphology of the earthwork is very similar to that of late medieval sheepcotes (buildings for the shelter of flocks and the storage of fodder) in Gloucestershire and this is the likely explanation for this earthwork. Sheepcotes are recorded in Suffolk documents but have not been identified before now. (N.Sibbert, *English Nature*).

*Chelmondiston* (CHL 032). **Md.** Enamelled and gilded bronze figurine from a Limoges-style crucifix. It has *champlevé* cells for enamel, which are roughly linear and which represent the curves of a long draped garment; surviving light blue, light green and red enamel. Two attachment holes, one at the bottom and one below the neck. (M.d.f.).

*Claydon* (CLY 020). **IA, Ro.** Bronze coin of Cunobelin, *obv.* head to left, legend probably CVNOBEL, *rev.* centaur right with raised arm (as *Hobbs* no.1968). Three denarii and three bronze coins, all pre-A.D. 260. (M.d.f.).

*Clopton* (CLO 006). **BA, Ro, Sx, Md.** Bronze Age leaf-shaped and tanged knife/razor (Fig. 45, B). Roman pottery including a Dressel 20 amphora rim sherd, samian and coarse wares of mainly 1st–2nd century. Possible Early Saxon fired clay ring loom-weight fragment. Large group of later Saxon pottery including Thetford-type, Stamford or Meuse Valley glazed wares and local wares (Hollesley type etc). Medieval circular lead seal matrix with an unpierced lug on the reverse, central crescent and dot, inscribed + [S] WILLI WIT[?][A?][M?] ('the seal of William ?Witham'). (M.d.f.).

*Cockfield* (COK 037). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Bronze brooch fragment (Colchester-derivative hinged type); bronze cosmetic mortar with end loop; finger-ring bezel; coins (1st–2nd century). Bronze coin, badly damaged but either a Byzantine *folles* of Constans II (A.D. 641–668) or an Arab/Byzantine copy – an unusual find if not a recent collector's loss. Thetford-type ware and medieval pottery sherds (12th–14th century); bronze annular brooch with half circular and half mock twisted square-section ring; a plain oval annular brooch frame; key; shell-shaped harness pendant and suspension mount; horse-harness pendant of unusual fish-like shape; and a coin (1279–1302). Flat circular lead seal matrix, unclear inscription: \* S' WILL F[?][I?][L D' RO[?]S [?or R]G ('the seal of William . . .'). (I.D.D.C.).

*Coney Weston* (CNW 015). **Sx.** Bronze disc brooch with nine cells filled with decayed greenish enamel (central large circular cell, four sub-rectangular cells around it, alternating with four small sub-circular cells); 8th–9th century. (M.d.f.).

*Great Cornard* (COG 019). **IA.** Gold *stater* of Gallo-Belgic E type, *obv.* blank, *rev.* disjointed horse to right (*Van Arsdell* 52–1). (I.D.D.C.).

*Cransford* (CRN 008). **Ro.** Bronze lozenge-shaped brooch, stepped profile, with red enamel in the central area and punched dot-and-circle decoration on the border. (I.D.D.C.).

*Creting St Peter* (TM/0757; CRP 007). **Ne, BA.** Worked flints including a core, retouched flakes and a tanged arrowhead of Early Bronze Age form. (M.d.f.).

*Debenham* (TM/1964; DBN 119). **Md.** Pottery including sparse-shelly ware and early medieval ware (11th–12th century) and coarse wares of the 12th–14th century. (Corner family).

*Dunwich* (DUN 022). **Sx.** Bronze disc brooch with a backward-looking beast, Middle-Late Saxon. (E.C.S.).

*Edwardstone* (EDN 023). **IA.** Fragment of a large blue glass bead with a twisted white and blue trail; probably 1st century A.D. (Fig. 46, E). (M.d.f.).

*Elmswell* (EWL 019). **IA, Ro, Md, Un.** Part of a bronze brooch of early La Tène type (*Hattatt* no. 725); a pin with a hollow head for a setting; Roman coins (mid 3rd–mid 4th century) and medieval coins (11th–14th century) and an undatable piece of bronze casting waste. (M.d.f.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 013). **Ro.** Propeller-shaped belt-stiffener (4th–5th century) and coins (3rd–late 4th century). (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 038). **IA, Ro, Sx, Md.** Iron Age coin, probably the bronze core of a *stater* of Cunobelin. Roman brooch (Hod Hill type); narrow decorated bracelet; coins (2nd–late 4th century). Early Saxon bronze small-long brooch fragments; a fragment of an openwork swastika brooch; two hooked tags; tweezers arm; wrist clasp (*Hines* Form C1); sword pommel; and a lead fragment probably from a casting model for either a wrist clasp or a square-head brooch. Silver *sceat*, runic, (series R, Group 6) A.D. 700–760; bronze animal-head strap-end with niello decoration; 10th-century disc brooch with loose interlace design (circle within lozenge layout). Decorative stud consisting of a circular opaque white and dark blue glass cabochon set within gilded-bronze collar, 22mm wide and 6mm high; the blue glass is inlaid into the white and finely engraved to make a repeating pattern of 3 birds pecking at their breasts, linked at the centre by a trefoil; the angled shank at the back suggests that the stud may have been mounted on wood, perhaps a cross; 8th century (Fig. 47, J). Parts of two finger rings made from sheet with tapered twisted ends and ring-and-dot decoration. Sherds of Ipswich ware, Thetford-type ware and medieval wares. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 039). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Roman bronze phallic mount attached to a sheet fragment, possibly a vessel (Fig. 47, E); brooch (probable Harlow type); and 1st–4th-century coins. Silver penny of Eadmund (A.D. 939–946; *North* 697). Medieval bronze belt and strap fittings and a folding balance. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 041). **Ne, IA.** Bifacially-worked small flint laurel-leaf point. Early La Tène bronze brooch (type as *Hattatt* no. 724) and silver Icenian coin, Pattern-Horse type, probably ECEN series. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK Misc). **Ro, Sx.** Disc attachment from a 4th–5th-century belt; and a fragment probably of a small-long brooch. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK Misc). **Sx.** Lozenge-shaped gilded bronze mount with chip-carved interlace decoration, probably an 8th-century book mount. (M.M.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK Misc). **BA, IA.** Bronze Age awl. Iron Age silver coin, Icenian Pattern-Horse type, in poor condition. (M.D.D.C.).

*Gedgrave* (GED 006). **Md.** Enamelled and silvered bronze quatrefoil horse-harness pendant consisting of a central square with a running stag on a blue-enamelled background, and on each foil there is a red-enamelled bird on a metal background. A gilded bronze suspension mount for a horse-harness pendant was found together with the

pendant and although one is gilded and the other silvered, they fit together well and could have formed part of the same set. (I.D.D.C.).

*Great Glemham* (GLG 020). **Me, Ne.** Flint adze, relatively crude and made from poor quality flint, roughly plano-convex section; the form is similar to Mesolithic tranchet adzes but lacks the tranchet edge and might be a Neolithic rough-out for an axe/adze. Fragment of a well-worked bifacial tool, possibly a laurel leaf point or a knife. (I.D.D.C.).

*Hadleigh* (HAD 014). **Ro.** Coins (mid 2nd–late 4th century); bronze bow brooch fragment; leaf-shaped pendant (Fig. 47, B); vessel foot; key; narrow bracelet fragment; spoon bowl; all found on the site of a known Roman building. (I.D.D.C.).

*Harkstead* (HRK 054). **Sx.** Corroded fragment of a bronze stirrup-strap mount (*Williams Class A*), 11th century. (M.d.f.).

*Harkstead* (HRK 055). **Pa.** Rolled flint handaxe, missing part of the point, found on the beach. (D.Hudson).

*Hartest* (HRT 018). **Ro.** Bronze brooch fragment (Colchester type); janiform bronze mount with an iron attachment stub, probably from a piece of furniture (Fig. 47, D). (M.D.D.C.).

*Hemingstone* (HMG 018). **Sx.** Early Saxon bronze annular brooch with traces of textile impressions. (I.D.D.C.).

*Hemingstone* (HMG 019) **Sx.** Early Saxon bronze brooch fragments (small-long and florid cruciform types) and a Middle Saxon lozenge-shaped brooch. (I.D.D.C.).

*Hemingstone* (HMG 022) **Ro.** Coins (mid 2nd–late 4th century), brooch (Colchester-derivative rear-hook type) and late Roman propeller-shaped belt mount. (I.D.D.C.).

*Henley* (HEN 010) **Ro, Md.** Roman bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative, enamelled disc and disc-on-bow types) and a silver keeled finger-ring with a possible (?illiterate) inscription. A medieval bronze ?strap fitting, which has a cat-like beast with a paw on a human head, probably depicts the wolf scene from the martyrdom of St Edmund (Fig. 48, B). (I.D.D.C.).

*Henley* (HEN 011). **Ro.** Bronze brooches (trumpet, Polden Hill variant and an unusual form with a raised setting on the upper bow, probably related to the *Aesica* type – Fig. 46, D). (I.D.D.C.).

*Hepworth* (HEP 023). **Sx.** Fragment of a large lead strap-end, decorated with a pellet border and a curvilinear, possibly Urnes-style, plant and bird motif; 11th century. (M.d.f.).

*Hitcham* (HTC 054). **Ro.** Roman coins (3rd–4th century), and a knife handle of unusual form with an animal-head terminal (and some similarities to an example from Sutton illustrated last year) (Fig. 47, C). (I.D.D.C.).

*Holbrook* (HBK 020). **Md.** Miniature bronze vessel with lug handles and a bulbous body, possibly a mercury flask. (M.d.f.).

*Huntingfield* (HFD 016). **Ro.** Coins (2nd–late 4th century); bronze brooch (Colchester-derivative rear-hook type); two hairpin fragments; and a cylindrical tapered object filled with lead and decorated with enamelled triangles and mouldings around the terminals, possibly a mirror handle or a vessel leg (Fig. 47, A). (M.d.f.).

*Ingham* (ING 010). **Ne, Ro, Sx.** Flint tools including scrapers and a single barbed arrowhead. Coins (2nd–late 4th century); bronze disc brooch (glass centre-boss type); a hairpin (*Crummy* Type 5); pottery including samian (much of it East Gaulish), Nene Valley, Horningsea and shell-gritted wares; and roof and box/flue tiles. Middle Saxon bronze faceted cube-headed pin, and a fragment of a 10th-century lead-alloy nummular brooch. (M.d.f.).

*Kessingland* (KSS 011). **IA, Ro, Md.** Fragment of an Iron Age bronze terret; Roman brooch (Colchester-derivative hinged type) and 13th–14th-century coins. (M.d.f.).

*Kessingland* (KSS 063). **Md.** Coins (13th–14th-century); bronze strap fittings; and a gold finger ring. (M.d.f.).

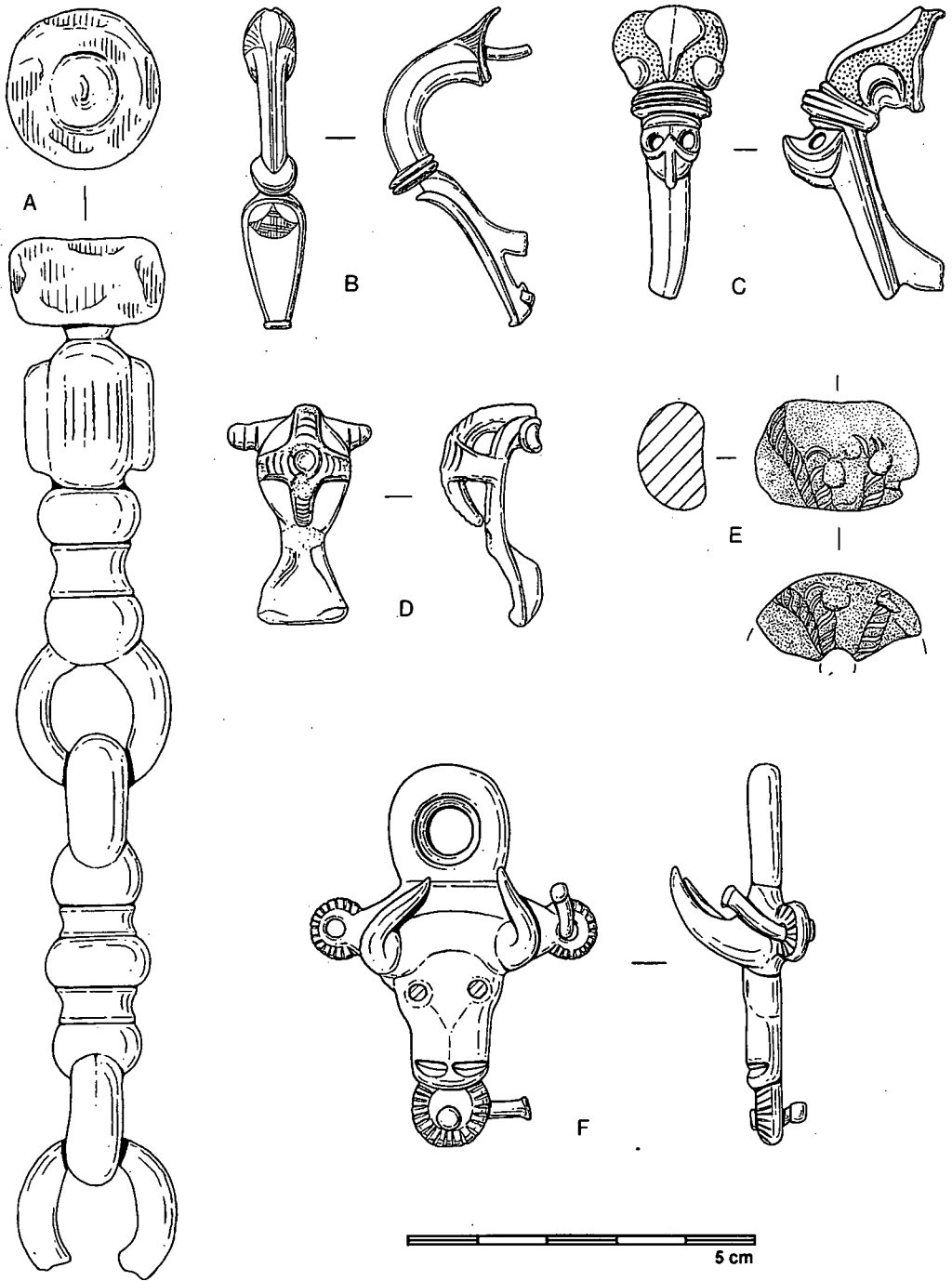


FIG. 46 - Iron Age and early Roman objects: (A) horse bit from Tunstall; (B-D) brooches from Witlesham, Worlington and Henley; (E) glass bead from Edwardstone; (F) bucket mount from Great Walsingham. (All bronze except E).

*Knodishall* (KND Misc). **BA**. Small bronze pegged spearhead, complete except for very end of the tip which has been blunted/rounded relatively recently (Fig. 45, A). (I.D.D.C.).

*Lackford* (LKD 033). **BA, IA, Ro, Sx**. Tip of a Bronze Age bronze knife blade. Iron Age (?) bronze ring with a central openwork design of which only three stubs survive. Coins (1st–late 4th century); bronze brooch (Colchester-derivative hinged type); circular enamelled seal box lid (later modified); amphora-shaped strap-end; and a possibly late Roman hinged ?belt plate. Early Saxon bronze brooch fragments (cruciform type); wrist clasp (*Hines* Form B12); and a buckle with integral triangular plate. Late Saxon bronze strap-end fragment and a triangular hooked tag with rectangular punch decoration. (M.D.D.C.).

*Lackford* (LKD 048). **Ro, Md**. Coins (2nd–mid 4th century), bronze brooch (Colchester-derivative hinged type). Medieval bronze annular brooch; strap fittings; and silver coins (12th and 14th centuries). (M.D.D.C.).

*Lackford* (LKD 049). **Ro**. Silver coin (*drachm*) of Apollonia in Illyria, 2nd–1st century B.C., and a bronze 3rd-century coin. (M.D.D.C.).

*Lakenheath* (LKH 021). **Ro**. Bronze dragonsque brooch with central rectangular enamelled cells. (M.D.D.C.).

*Leiston* (LCS 102). **Ne**. Partially-polished flint axe, virtually complete. (P. Hardiman).

*Levington* (LVT Misc) **Ro**. Fragment of a bronze crossbow brooch, early type (mid–late 3rd century). (M.d.f.).

*Market Weston* (MKW 010) **Md**. Bronze swivel with an ornate openwork flattened sphere in between small pierced cylindrical elements – very similar to one excavated at Dragon's Hall, Norwich and suggested to be components of dogs' leads. Similar in style to openwork staff heads of the 11th–12th centuries. (Fig. 48, A). (M.d.f.).

*Martlesham* (MRM 068). **Sx**. Early Saxon gilded bronze triangular gusset plate. (I.D.D.C.).

*Mildenhall* (MNL 193). **Ro**. Pottery; Millstone Grit quern fragments; coins; and building material – found mainly in a ditch feature identified during the creation of a pond at West Row Primary School. (R. Pickerham).

*Nacton* (NAC 054). **Sx**. Bronze supporting-arm brooch (probably Perlberg type) of early–mid 5th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Nacton* (NAC 053). **Sx, Md**. Two bronze stirrup terminals, 11th century. Medieval annular brooch, buckles and heart-shaped drop handle from a chafing dish. (I.D.D.C.).

*Nettlestead* (NTT 008). **Md**. Silver scabbard chape, 15th or 16th century. (M.d.f.).

*Nettlestead* (NTT 009). **Ro**. Coins (3rd–mid 4th century); bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative types); furniture knob; disc strap fitting; lead steelyard weights. (M.d.f.).

*Nettlestead* (NTT Misc). **Ro**. Coins (late 1st–early 4th century); bronze brooches (headstud and Colchester-derivative types). (M.d.f.).

*Orford* (ORF 037). **Sx**. Bronze D-shaped buckle with animal-head terminals, 9th–11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Orford* (ORF 038). **Sx**. Bronze strap-end, openwork type, 10th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Parham* (PRH 013). **IA, Ro**. Pottery, both early and late Iron Age and Roman sherds; bronze coins (later 2nd–mid 4th century); and brooches (Colchester-derivative and Hod Hill types). (I.D.D.C.).

*Peasenhall* (PSH 010). **Ro, Md**. Pottery scatter, some Roman grey wares, mainly medieval (11th–14th century). Circular bronze harness pendant, small key. (I.D.D.C.).

*Preston St Mary* (PSM 010). **IA**. Bronze coin of Cunobelin with Victory on *rev*. (*Hobbs* 1934). (M.d.f.).

*Preston St Mary* (PSM 030). **IA** Gold quarter *stater*, Trinovantian type attributed to Addedomaros (*Hobbs* 2417–2421). (M.d.f.).

*Ramsholt* (RMS 011). **BA, Ro.** Late Bronze Age penannular ring ('ring money') made of gold sheet over a bronze core, hammer marks on the surface and traces of paler gold banding on the internal surface, 15mm in diameter. Roman coins (early 2nd–late 4th century); bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative and Hod Hill types). (I.D.D.C.).

*Ringshall* (RGL 016). **Ro.** Coins (mid 2nd–mid 4th century); bronze penannular brooch with very devolved animal head terminals (*Fowler* type E); and a circular mount, similar in style to later Roman gilded brooch types. (I.D.D.C.).

*Shimpling* (SPL 016). **IA, Ro.** Bronze coin of Cunobelin (*Van Arsdell* 1985–1). Coins (late 3rd–early 4th century); bronze brooch (rosette type); fragment of a centre-looped cosmetic mortar with animal head terminal; and a narrow bracelet. (M.D.D.C.).

*Shimpling* (SPL 017). **BA, Ro, Sx.** Fragment of a late Bronze Age socketed axe. Coins (late 3rd–mid 4th century); bronze brooch (Colchester-derivative rear-hook type); toilet implement with probe end; and a lead steelyard weight. (M.D.D.C.).

*Shimpling* (SPL Misc). **Sx, Md.** Bronze stirrup-strap mount (*Williams* Class A, Type 1) but rectangular rather than the usual pentagonal shape, 11th century. Tiny gilded-silver annular brooch with ten bosses stamped with a rosette design. (M.D.D.C.).

*Shotley* (SLY 025) **Sx.** Long, narrow, bronze mount with a niello-inlaid panel, an animal-head terminal with a rivet hole at one end, but incomplete at the other, stylistically 9th century, possibly a box mount (Fig. 47, F). (I.D.D.C.).

*South Elmham St Mary otherwise Homersfield* (SEY 017). **IA, Ro, Md.** Cast potin coin of 'Thurrock type' (as *Hobbs* 663) and a silver Icenian coin of Face-Horse type (as *Allen* 1970, 95, 98). Roman coins (1st–4th century). Bronze centre-looped cosmetic pestle, brooches (dragon-esque, Colchester-derivative). Medieval bronze annular brooch with an engraved inscription *domine ne . . . meum* ('O Lord, do not . . . me'). Circular bronze seal matrix with hexagonal handle, poorly executed with central clasped hands and an illiterate inscription \* VSAOAN (or E) ST, 14th century. (M.d.f.).

*Stanningfield* (SNN 005). **Ro, Md.** Roman bronze furniture mount; fragment of a broad bracelet, re-used with two rivet holes perhaps as a mount; a narrow bracelet fragment; coins (3rd–4th century); coarse *tesserae* (cut from tile); and a box tile fragment. Medieval lead circular seal matrix, central 6-petal flower and inscribed \* S' FERME. PITEMAN ('the seal of Fermen Piteman'), 13th century. (M.D.D.C.).

*Stanningfield* (SNN 016). **IA.** Silver Icenian coin, Boar-Horse C type (as *Allen* 69, 70) and a damaged bronze coin, probably a Trinovantian issue of Tasciovanus (as *Hobbs* 1714–1720). (M.D.D.C.).

*Stansfield* (STF 013). **Me.** Small pale grey/brown flint tranchet axe. (M. Turley).

*Stanstead* (STS Misc). **Md.** Gilded silver decorative plaque, 12.5mm in diameter, decorated with a raised border around a sunken field on which is a counter-relief dragon in profile facing left. Possibly a casket fitting, 14th century. (M.D.D.C.).

*Stonham Aspal* (SAL 023). **BA, Ro, Sx.** Tip of a Middle–Late Bronze Age spearhead. Roman coins (mid 2nd–late 4th century); Polden Hill brooch; rotary key; two fragments of enamelled miniature stands or altars. Fragment of an Early Saxon bronze wrist clasp (*Hines* form B13). (M.d.f.).

*Stonham Aspal* (SAL Misc.). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix, central fleur-de-lis, inscribed \*SIGILL' AGNETIS FIL' WILL' COC: ('the seal of Agnes, daughter of William Coc or the cook'). (I.D.D.C.).

*Stowmarket* (SKT 018). **Ro, Md.** Coins (late 3rd–mid 4th century); bronze brooches (early lozenge-shaped, enamelled disc, and knee types); finger ring; button-and-loop fastener (*Wild* Class VIa); hairpin. Medieval lead papal *bullae* of John XXIII (1410–1415/1419). (M.d.f.).

*Stowupland* (SUP 021). **Me.** Probable tranchet flint axe, missing blade end. (R. Rozier).



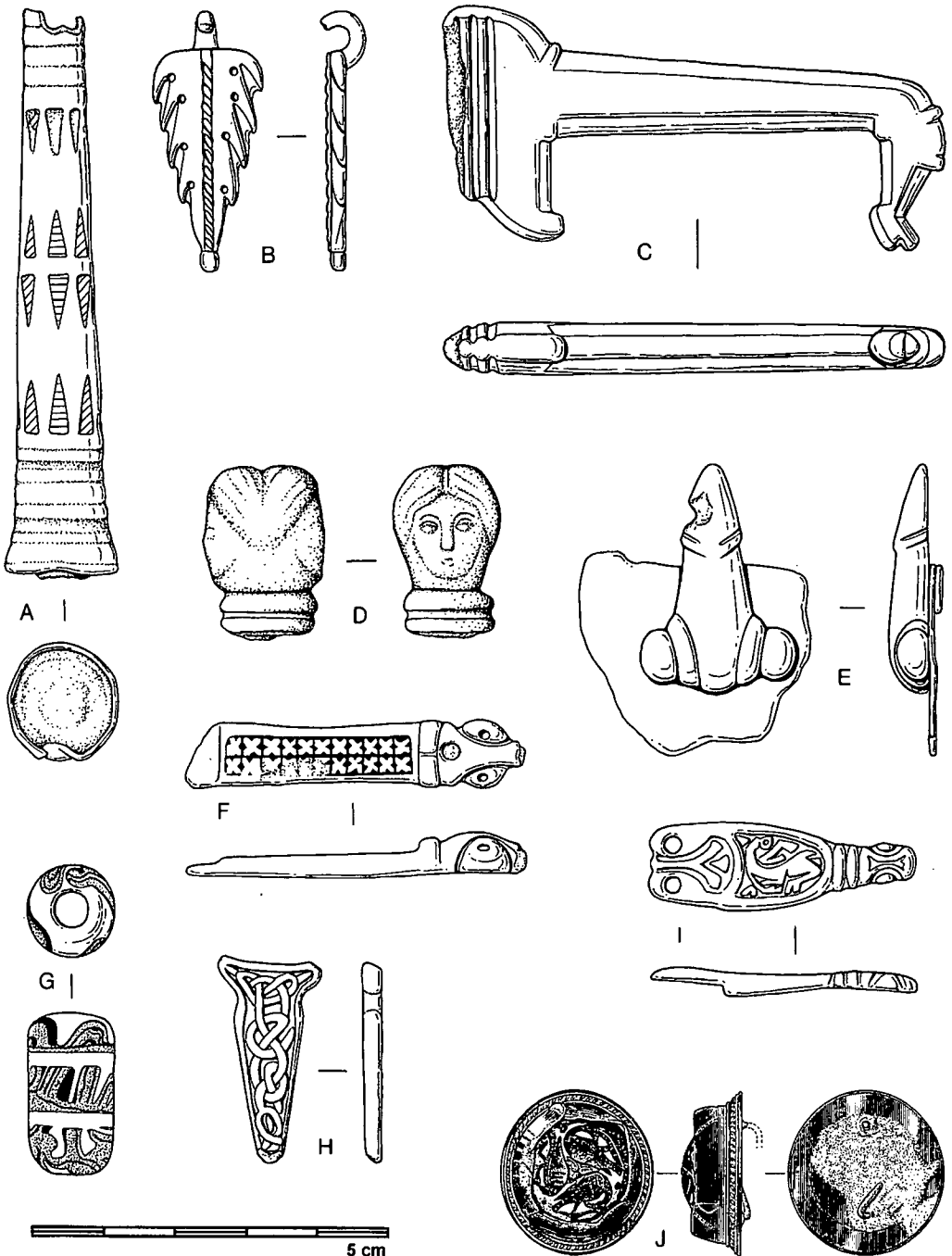


FIG. 47 – Roman and Anglo-Saxon objects: (A) enamelled handle from Huntingfield; (B) leaf pendant from Hadleigh; (C) knife handle from Hitcham; (D–E) mounts from Hartest and Freckenham; (F) box (?) mount from Shotley; (G) glass bead from Stuston; (H) plaque from Bromeswell; (I) strap-end from Wyverstone; (J) glass and bronze cross (?) mount from Freckenham (*copyright: British Museum*). All bronze except (G).

*Stratford St Andrew* (SSA Misc). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix, with unpierced lug at top, central five-pointed star above a crescent moon and inscribed \* S' MARTINI: SARLE ('the seal of Martin Sarle'), 13th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Stuston* (SUS 026). **IA, Ro.** Iron Age potin coin, Class II (as *Hobbs* nos. 717–718); and a possible coin, perhaps the bronze core of a forged *stater* with traces of a horse on the *rev.* Roman coins (1st, 3rd–late 4th century); bronze brooch fragment (wing and fanbow type). (M.d.f.).

*Stuston* (SUS 030). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Silver(?) finger-ring fragment with alternating notches; bronze narrow bracelet; pottery including Nene Valley and Oxford wares. Early Saxon cylindrical glass 'traffic-light' bead, banded and marbled red-brown, green, yellow (*Guido* types 8xviiiib–c and 8xixa–b, late 5th–early 6th century; Fig. 47, G). Medieval circular lead seal matrix with an unpierced lug, central quatrefoil with a dot in each angle, within a fine circular line, the legend begins with a small quatrefoil of four well-spaced dots and reads S': IVLIANE. ('the seal of Juliana'), 13th century. Bronze circular seal matrix on the end of 11mm-long open cylinder, the central motif is a very detailed and well engraved lion passant guardant, with a possible scallop below, all within a sexfoil, with the surrounding inscription \*: S': VLN[?NI] DE. LVNVNTONE ('the seal of the alnager of Lununtone'). *Lununtone* has not yet been identified. Similar cylindrical alnager (wool duty) seal matrices have been recorded elsewhere (see Egan 1995, nos. 45, 56 and 104). (M.d.f.).

*Stuston* (SUS Misc). **Md.** Bronze circular seal matrix with hexagonal handle, central sleeping lion and inscribed \*S' MICHAELII PREST ('the seal of Michael Prest or the priest') – an unusual example of a personal name on a 14th-century seal matrix. (M.d.f.).

*Sudbury* (SUY 056). **Ne.** Worked flints including a roughly-shaped laurel leaf point. (M.D.D.C.).

*Sudbury* (SUY 055). **IA, Sx.** Bronze fragment from a La Tène I-type brooch. One arm of a Viking bronze trefoil brooch (mid 9th–mid 10th century). (M.D.D.C.).

*Thornham Magna* (TMM 003). **Ro.** Coins (early 2nd–late 4th century); bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative types and gilded oval glass centre-boss type). (M.d.f.).

*Thornham Magna* (TMM 007). **IA, Ro.** Two Icenian silver minims, probably Pattern-Horse types. Roman coins (3rd–late 4th century). (M.d.f.).

*Tostock* (TCK 007). **Ro.** Coins, mostly 4th century; bronze conical disc brooch. (M.d.f.).

*Tostock* (TCK 008). **Ro.** Bronze crossbow brooch fragment (*Keller* type 3 or 4) 4th century. (M.d.f.).

*Tunstall* (TUN 020). **IA.** Incomplete three-link bit, comprising the central element and one complete outer link plus a fragment of the other outer link. The terminal is an iron boss, the rest is bronze. Asymmetric wear patterns show that the bit was used on one of a pair of horses pulling a wagon or chariot. (Fig. 46, A). (E.C.S.).

*Great Waldingfield* (WFG 038). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze handle escutcheon in the shape of a bull's head, possibly from a wooden bucket and probably 1st century. (Fig. 46, F). *Denarius* of Augustus (27 B.C.–A.D. 14). Conical bronze bell with triangular perforations, 10th–11th century. (M.d.f.).

*Great Waldingfield* (WFG Misc). **Sx.** Bronze stirrup-strap mount (*Williams* Class A, Type 9) with relief decoration of a human face, 11th century. (M.d.f.).

*Waldringfield* (WLD Misc). **Md.** Two bronze horse-harness pendants, one a plain gilded circular type, the other an enamelled shield shape with the arms of Thomas of Brotherton (1300–1338), Earl of Norfolk from 1312. (M.d.f.).

*Walsham le Willows* (WLW 062). **Ro, Sx.** Coins (3rd–mid 4th century), Roman pottery including Oxford ware *mortarium* and grey ware *mortarium*, base of a bronze lozenge-shaped seal box. Bronze pin with flattened spherical head of Middle Saxon type. (M.d.f.).

*Wantisden* (WNN 013). **BA.** Seven bronze 'plate' fragments, ribbed, similar to pieces in the Late Bronze Age hoard from Isleham, Cambs. (E.C.S.).

*Wenhaston* (WMH 024). **Sx, Md.** Bronze strap-end with animal head terminal, 9th century. Bronze narrow mount with dog-like animal-head terminal, possibly from a box or book, 12th–15th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Westerfield* (IPS 393). **IA.** Fragment of a bronze mirror handle with blue enamel, very similar to a handle from Akenham illustrated in the *Proceedings* in 1998 (fig.50, H). (I.D.D.C.).

*Westerfield* (WRF 004). **Sx.** Incomplete lead nummular (coin-based) brooch, 9th–10th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Westerfield* (WRF 005). **Sx.** Fragment of an Early Saxon bronze girdle hanger. (E.C.S.).

*Westerfield* (WRF 006). **BA, Sx, Md.** Early Bronze Age miniature bronze flat axe and an awl. Bronze bridle cheekpiece fragment, 11th century A.D. Medieval bronze strap fittings; annular brooch pin; horse harness pendants and suspension mount. (I.D.D.C.).

*Weston* (WSN 013). **Sx.** Openwork, domed, circular object decorated with animal heads and plant motifs, made of bronze with traces of iron fixings. Perhaps from a candlestick or

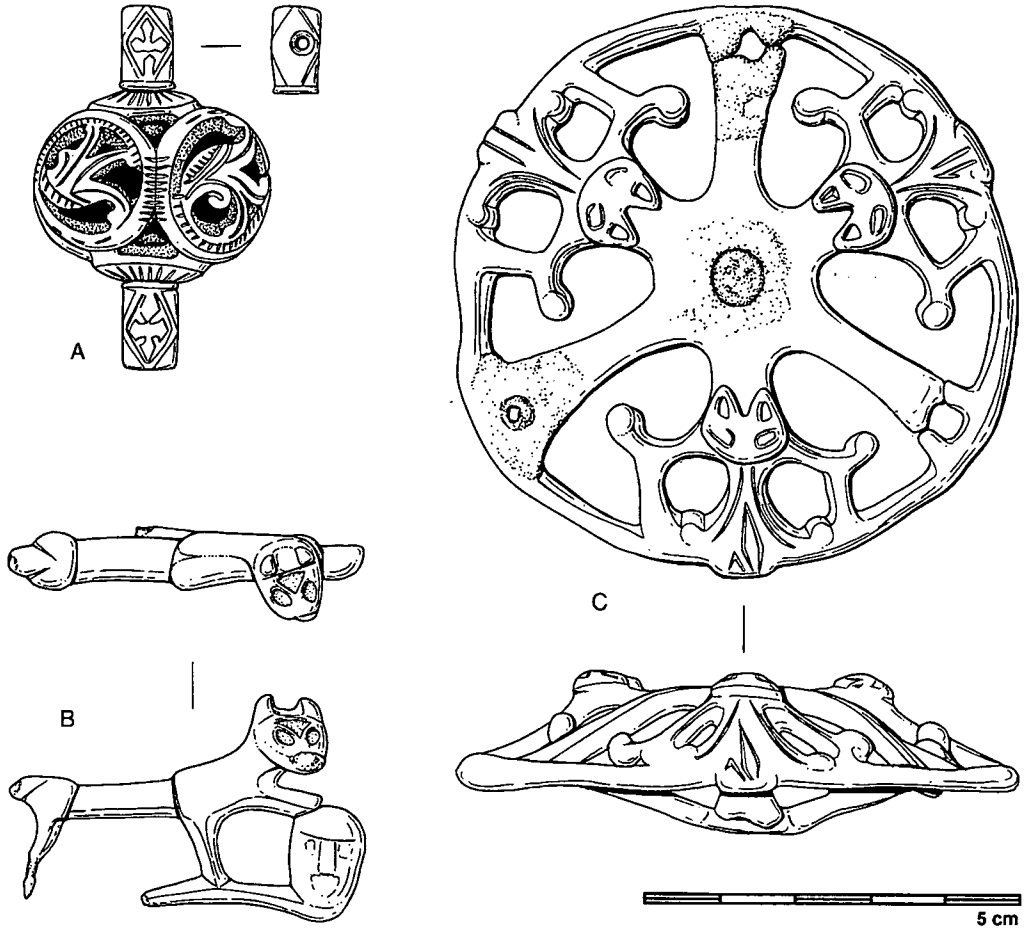


FIG. 48 – Late Saxon and medieval bronze objects: (A) swivel from Market Weston; (B) strap (?) fitting from Henley; (C) openwork object from Weston.

door knocker, 1st half of 11th century. (Fig. 48, C). (Mrs Spatchett).

*Wickham Skeith* (WKS 003). **BA, Ro, Sx, Un.** Late Bronze Age bronze razor fragment (Fig. 45, C). Roman coins (3rd–late 4th century); silver and bronze finger-rings; bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative, disc-on-bow, enamelled disc types); narrow bracelets; nails; hairpin; end-looped cosmetic mortar; harness pendant; spoon; lead steelyard weight; glass vessel fragments; window glass; glass gaming piece; two pin heads; and pottery, including samian and Colchester and Nene Valley colour-coated wares. Early Saxon bronze brooches (small-long and cruciform types); buckle tongue; wrist clasps (*Hines* Form B20); a later Saxon key; and a Viking period base silver or bronze currency ingot. Fragments of bronze-working debris including a casting sprue. (M.d.f.).

*Wickham Skeith* (WKS 007). **Ro.** Coins (1st–mid 4th century); bronze brooches (Aesica variant, Hod Hill, Colchester-derivative, headstud, trumpet and applied *repoussé* disc type). (M.d.f.).

*Withersfield* (WTH 031). **Ro.** Bronze brooches (Nauheim-derivative, Colchester-derivative and equal-ended types). (M.d.f.).

*Witnesham* (WTN Misc). **IA.** Bronze brooch, related to Birdlip type but without the strong beak, finely incised decoration, 1st century (Fig. 46, B). (I.D.D.C.).

*Wixoe* (WIX 003). **Ro.** Coins (1st–late 4th century); gold necklace link of rectangular-section wire; bronze finger-ring (*Henig* type 2); hairpin (*Cool* group 25); and nails. (M.d.f.).

*Worlington* (WGN 022). **IA, Ro.** Bronze brooch fragment, Birdlip type, 1st century (Fig. 46, C). Roman enamelled bronze domed disc brooch; and a small hoard of late 4th-century *siliquae*. (I.D.D.C.).

*Worlington* (WGN Misc). **Md.** Two 13th-century pointed oval lead seal matrices. One with central crescent moon and two stars, inscribed + S' MATIID F CECIL' (probably 'the seal of Matilda daughter of Cecil or Cecilia', but the D is possibly an O and it could also be read as 'Matthew son of Cecil'). The other has a central bird and reads +S' ADE' LE' HAVB' G ('the seal of Adam the hauberger'). A hauberger is a mail-shirt maker, and the surname survives in names such as Habbishaw. (M.D.D.C.).

*Wyverstone* (WYV 004). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end (*Thomas* type A), with animal-head terminal and a sunken panel containing a counter-relief backward-looking animal, 9th century (Fig. 47, I). (I.D.D.C.).

*Near Bury St Edmunds* (sf19841). **Sx.** Gold pyramidal scabbard mount. Each of the four faces is ornamented with a single knotted snake-like zoomorph within a fine beaded-filigree border. The zoomorphs are arranged in pairs and their bodies are made of triple-strand beaded filigree. The pairs are different in both form and execution, as if made by two craftsmen. One pair twists into an elegant knot with a carefully defined head and small filigree beads for eyes. The second pair is not as competently executed, resulting in a less coherent, headless zoomorph, made of poorly linked and loosely knotted filigree strands. At the apex of the casing is a solidly constructed cell containing a well-cut square garnet set over *pointillé* gold foil. First half of 7th century. (M.d.f.).

## FIELD SURVEYS

*Freston*, Freston Tower (TM/1739; FRT 030). Gradiometer and resistance surveys were undertaken in five areas around this 16th-century brick tower. The tower stands at the north-east corner of a landscaped plateau overlooking the River Orwell. At the centre of this plateau is Tower House, which is also 16th-century in origin, with later additions that are now separate houses. The survey data sets were greatly affected by relatively recent landscaping and existing garden features, resulting in a generally noisy background response. A rectangular area of high resistance directly south of the tower could be caused

by a hard standing or platform. An area of low resistance to the south of this seems to be related to the shape of the plateau and presumably reflects its make-up. Although some other anomalies were noted, none suggested extensive structural remains.

(J. Leigh, GSB Prospection for The Landmark Trust; adapted from report no. 2001/83).

*South Elmham St Cross, The Minster* (TM/3082; SEC 001). Gradiometer and resistance surveys were undertaken to supplement the work carried out in 2000. The former indicated a dense scatter of ferrous-type anomalies, which may represent metal artefacts, but are more likely due to modern debris. A number of pit-type responses were also recorded, together with some trends that could represent the courses of ditches or boundary features. The resistance survey produced clear indications of the buried apse of the church and the possible stair-turret base on the south side. Trends in the data to the north of the church could indicate disturbance from the 1984 excavations by Sheffield University and possibly less substantial archaeological features. As before, there were regions of high resistance associated with the groups of trees to the south, west and north. These effects hamper the interpretation of the results, particularly to the south of the church, where several possible archaeological responses are partially obscured by regions of high resistance.

(D. Shiel, GSB Prospection for Suffolk County Council's Friars to Flyers Project; adapted from report no. 2001/95).

*South Elmham St Margaret, Ash Meadow* (TM/3083; SEM 007). A gradiometer survey was carried out to investigate an area to the north-east of the Minster ruins that had produced a scatter of Middle and Late Saxon pottery. Several short ditch-like responses were recorded in the southern part of the area. These may relate to enclosure ditches, but the pattern was far from clear. Most of these anomalies were contained in a region of increased magnetic response that was discernible in the data. This anomalous area could represent magnetically enhanced material associated with ploughed-out archaeological features. Several linear trends could indicate the courses of ditches. However the responses were magnetically very weak and poorly defined; such responses are often produced by ploughing disturbance. A scatter of small-scale ferrous type responses were probably due to modern debris in the topsoil, such as iron objects and bricks.

(D. Shiel, GSB Prospection for Suffolk County Council's Friars to Flyers Project; adapted from report no. 2001/95).

*Nayland-with-Wissington, Court Knoll* (TL/9734; NYW 006). This Scheduled Ancient Monument consists of a D-shaped enclosure surrounded by a wide ditch and has an internal area of some 2ha. It lies to the south of the village of Nayland, close to the River Stour, which is also the Suffolk/Essex border. Although it is, physically, an obvious monument, relatively little is known about its history and origins. It has been interpreted as a possible motte-and-bailey or ringwork castle, probably associated with the lordship of Nayland. In order to discover more about Court Knoll, a project was formulated by Nayland Parish Council, the Dedham Vale and Stour Valley Countryside Project and S.C.C.A.S. and funded by the Local Heritage Initiative. This project consisted of a geophysical survey by GSB Prospection, a documentary search by Anthony Breen and systematic fieldwalking of the site's internal area by a team of local volunteers.

Limited excavations by Major Dick in 1924 revealed building foundations believed at the time to be Norman and constructed of flint and tile, which was tentatively interpreted as being reused Roman tile. The geophysical survey revealed a number of anomalies including what appear to be the remains of building foundations and what is possibly the line of the original 1924 exploratory trench.

Documentary evidence confirms the site's manorial status and suggests that a range of buildings occupied Court Knoll, certainly by the late 13th century, when there are records of repairs to several buildings including a solar and chapel. The presence of a chapel, albeit in a ruinous state, is also recorded in the 18th century by the Essex historian Philip Morant. By Morant's time the ruins of the chapel were the only structural remains visible on the site, although the decline of Court Knoll may have begun during the 14th century under the lordship of the Scrope family. The Scropes held the manor from 1336 but their main residence was Bolton Castle in Yorkshire, so that the maintenance of Court Knoll may not have been their first priority.

For fieldwalking purposes, the site was divided into 10m squares from which all finds were collected. A large quantity of Roman tile was recovered and is interesting, particularly in view of the general lack of other artefacts of this date, a fact which had been noted in previous work on the site (Breen 2001). It suggests that at least one of the buildings of the manor used these tiles in its construction, presumably in the walls. The source of the tile is unknown, but must be fairly local and suggests a high status Roman building in the vicinity, which was presumably available for quarrying in the 11th or 12th century. Some of the building stone is likely to have been robbed from the same source. The large quantity of roof tile of late medieval and early post-medieval date is presumably related to the final use of the building. The red brick recovered from the site could be part of a rebuilding and patching phase, although the site could have been robbed during or after demolition, and much of the later brick could have been removed.

The most interesting aspect of this is the concentrated spread of the Roman tile and the roof tile in two different areas. This could indicate deliberate demolition of a partially standing building rather than decay *in situ*, since the roof may have been pulled down and moved away from the standing walls to make these more accessible for their own demolition.

Pottery from the site suggests concentrations of activity during the high medieval period (12th–13th centuries) and the late medieval phase (late 14th–16th centuries), although there is a general lack of 14th-century evidence. This ties in with the documentary evidence for a decline of the manorial site from 1336 (Breen 2001). The large amount of late medieval pottery would seem to indicate that the manor was again in use during the 15th century, perhaps by tenants if the lords of the manor were in residence elsewhere. There is no particular evidence for high status in the pottery of either high or late medieval date, both groups being fairly typical for a rural site in this part of Suffolk. Production sites in Essex were clearly the preferred choice, being more accessible than those in Suffolk.

(Linzi Everett and Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S., report no. 2001/112; GSB Prospection report no. 2001/75).

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

*Barham*, Barham Pit, Sandy Lane (TM/1351; BRH 043). Excavations in the quarry in the 1970s revealed occupation dating to the 1st millennium B.C. (Martin 1993). Therefore to evaluate the adjacent land for a proposed extension to the quarry, 44 trenches (all 30m x 1.6m) were excavated. These confirmed the presence of features of Late Iron Age and Roman date, principally enclosure ditches, pits and post-holes. Two particularly substantial ditches were encountered in the southern part of the site and likely relate to a large enclosure identified on aerial photographs. Later Roman evidence was concentrated in the northern half of the site, and this ties in with a previously known scatter of Roman finds. The evaluation will continue with a further

16 trenches when the crop is harvested in 2002.

(Rhodri Gardner and Matt Sutherland, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust for Wilding Aggregates Ltd; report no. 1002).

*Barton Mills*, Sandford's Nursery (TL/7273; BTM 033). A watching brief on groundworks for a new house at the rear of the nursery revealed nine pits dug into the chalk subsoil, which, from their size, fill and few finds, have been interpreted as possible small-scale chalk extraction pits for domestic use, probably during the 17th–19th centuries.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S.; report no. 2001/74).

*Blythburgh*, White Hart Inn (TM/4575; BLB 038). An evaluation and subsequent monitoring revealed finds evidence from the Roman, Saxon, medieval and later periods. There is strong evidence for settlement during medieval times, with the majority of the archaeological features and finds belonging to this period. The site lies outside the presumed edge of the Saxon burgh with its bank and ditch, and also of the abbey precinct that must have dominated the village on the other side of the road. Occasional Roman tile fragments and a single pottery sherd of this date point to the importance of Blythburgh as a river crossing in previous times.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Adnams Breweries; report no. 2001/27).

*Botesdale*, former abattoir site, Bridewell Lane (TM/0475). Monitoring of a small residential development revealed that any medieval archaeology had been removed by the construction of a 19th-century malting.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for M.P.S. Developments Ltd; report no. 2001/87).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Moyses Hall (TL/8564; BSE 024). Monitoring was carried out during construction and refurbishment work at the museum. Footing trenches excavated next to Brentgovel Street uncovered a medieval ditch (c.12th–14th century) which was aligned at right angles to the street. Two pits which are thought to be post-medieval and two brick-lined cellars were also exposed.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for St Edmundsbury Borough Council; report no. 2002/11).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Norman Cottage (TL/8564; BSE 182): Monitoring of development at Norman Cottage has continued with further burials being found in the courtyard to the south of the area excavated in 2000 (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2000').

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr R. Hobbs).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Higher Baxter Street (TL/8564; BSE 183). The construction of housing on the former car-park of the Suffolk Hotel resulted in an excavation along this medieval street. Post-excavation work on this site is not yet complete but these are the preliminary results. The earliest remains were an isolated Early Saxon burial, for which a radiocarbon date of BP 1350 ± 50 (cal A.D. 615–745 at 2σ or A.D. 651–689 at 1σ) has been obtained. The next phase of occupation dates from the 11th–14th centuries, with evidence of posthole buildings along the street front with clay walls and pits filled with rubbish in the backyard areas. A well-made late medieval flint-and-mortar drain with a tiled base is associated with a range of buildings that were constructed using dwarf flint-and-mortar walls. These buildings were all lost in the great fire of 1608, which destroyed the street and only just stopped short of Abbeygate Street. Excavation of the debris revealed the impressions left by floor tiles, which were recovered after the fire, and burnt malt suggesting part of the site was occupied by a maltings (Fig. 49). The

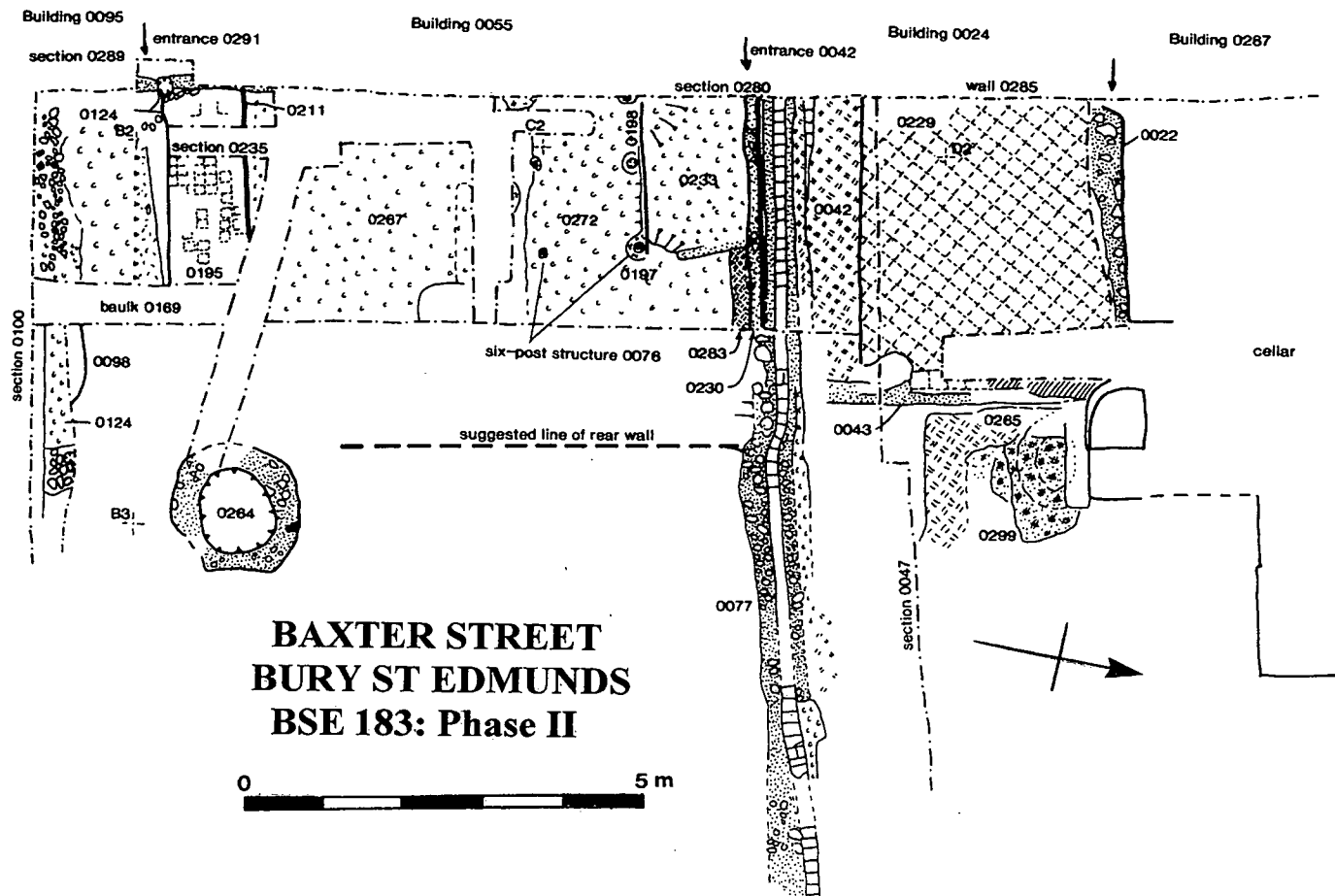


FIG. 49 – Higher Baxter Street, Bury St Edmunds: plan of the floors of the buildings standing at the time of the fire of 1608, showing the impressions of the tiles that were subsequently rescued, also a tile-lined drain (0077).



site was then levelled before new buildings were constructed, one of which contained a substantial vaulted cellar. Much of the site was occupied by a warehouse built in the 19th century, which was recently demolished.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Equity Estates).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Northgate Business Park (TL/8564; BSE 194). Monitoring of footings for buildings on the west side of the Cotton Lane frontage revealed deep deposits representing post-medieval and modern surfaces and a medieval soil layer.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Tony Clark Developments Ltd; report no. 2001/25).

*Bury St Edmunds*, 33/34 College Street (TL/8565; BSE 197). Monitoring of footing trenches during the construction of buildings on the corner of College and Churchgate Streets exposed the base of walls and footing trenches for a medieval stone building thought to be a chantry indicated on the 1747 Warren map of Bury. The street frontage of the building was *c.*6.5m and it extended to the back of the property *c.*10m, the walls were *c.*0.45m thick. The footings were made of rammed gravel and sand and were as deep as 0.9m over sand and gravel, but were absent where natural chalk was on the surface. Five pits were located, of which the most elaborate was a rectangular cesspit measuring 1m x 2m and built entirely of re-used late medieval bricks. The pits range in date from the *c.*16th–19th century. No evidence was found of early medieval settlement on the site although the street was probably set out in the 11th century.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Hervey Frost).

*Bury St Edmunds*, The Depot, St Johns Street (TL/8564; BSE 198). Three evaluation trenches revealed a series of rubbish pits dating from the High Medieval (12th to 14th centuries) period through to the 19th century. All the features were interpreted as being associated with back-yard occupation of the properties fronting on to St Johns Street. No evidence of the early street frontage was encountered. Deep layers of made ground/levelling deposits (0.70–1.35m) sealed the archaeological levels.

(Dan Hounsell, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust for Paul Robert Developments Ltd; report no. 1006).

*Carlton Colville*, Bypass, Phase 2 (TM/5190; CAC 001, 025–028). An evaluation was undertaken of the road corridor for the bypass. Also examined was an area to the west, for the contractor's compound, and to the east, for water drainage from the road. The evaluation revealed a number of sites of archaeological interest.

Site CAC 001 was originally recorded as a scatter of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork. Excavation uncovered features and finds of Bronze Age, Iron Age and early medieval date with a number of undated features. Nearby to the east, site CAC 026 revealed an extensive spread of midden-type material associated with and covering features of Iron Age and Roman date.

To the east, at site CAC 027, structural remains point to a large building of the medieval period, possibly an aisled barn. Settlement here and further east at CAC 028 points to green-edge occupation during the Middle Ages. In the west, site CAC 025 revealed some indication of prehistoric and Roman or later use.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes; report no. 2001/61).

*Carlton Colville*, Bypass, Phase 2B (TM/5290; CAC 023). An evaluation was carried out within a proposed development area off Bloodmoor Road. The area had been heavily damaged, probably through the removal of topsoil in recent years, but four ditches of unknown date were recorded at the eastern end of the site.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk Highways Engineering Consultancy; report no. 2001/30).

*Carlton Colville*, land off Colsterdale (TM/5190; CAC 024). A proposed development area was evaluated. Three ditches and two pits, all undated, were located beneath a thick layer of subsoil, together with a ditch of probable post-medieval date and a 20th-century rubbish pit.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Oldman Routledge; report no. 2001/33).

*Cavenham*, Cavenham Quarry (TL/7672; CAM 040). The final phase of this excavation work (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1999' and '2000') was on the valley floor within the floodplain of the river. Here a number of small pits were excavated along with an extensive charcoal layer; these cut and overlay an ancient buried soil horizon in which flint implements and struck flakes were common. The pottery from the charcoal and features was again dated to the Early Bronze Age but the density of the material was less than had been encountered elsewhere. The flints from the soil horizon were largely Neolithic but also included Mesolithic tools, and the assemblage generally appeared to be earlier than the flintwork collected from above the floodplain edge. This suggests that the occupation of the site, which began on the valley floor, periodically moved, perhaps following fluctuations in water levels or the river's position.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Allen Newport Ltd).

*Creting St Mary*, site of St Olave's Church, Low Lane (TM/1057; CRM 006): Following on from fieldwork in 1998 and 1999 (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2000'), further excavations were conducted between September 2000 and August 2001. An area 20m x 10m was opened and the remains of the east wall of the chancel, a small area of a tile floor surface(?), a bell-casting pit and several modern pits were excavated. The work was interrupted during the foot and mouth outbreak in early 2001 but digging resumed after Easter and continued throughout the year. An application for another year of set-aside has been granted by DEFRA, with backfilling due in August 2002. The burials around the church are high indicating that the church had lost its flooring during the levelling activity prior to ploughing in the 19th century. One of the modern pits cuts the bell-casting pit and extends both north and south and has become a very large feature with straight edges. This could be robbed-out foundations of the west wall. Metal detector finds include medieval silver halfpennies, a 14th-century seal matrix with the lamb-and-flag emblem and inscribed (translated): 'Behold the Lamb of God', and several large lumps of bronze slag.

(Nigel MacBeth for the Creting Churches Project).

*Eriswell*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7279; ERL 089). 4640sq.m were excavated in advance of a new child development centre. A human burial had been found on this site in 1995 during the excavation of a telephone trench and it was hoped that further work would put this burial into context. The excavation revealed a dense network of intercutting ditches forming a series of enclosures and property boundaries which have been dated, from the pottery within them, to the Late Iron Age, Roman and, occasionally, the Early Saxon periods. Discrete groups of pits were also identified, again dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, as well as undated scattered burnt features which were probably prehistoric. Work at the eastern end of the site under a proposed play area revealed, amongst further boundary ditches and rubbish pits, a rectangular, flat-based pit that measured 2.1m x 1.95m, and dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period. Although small, this looked like the pit for a 'sunken featured building' which would imply Early Anglo-Saxon

settlement on the site. Further work on the S.W. corner of the site is expected to arise in 2002. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Eriswell*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; ERL 101). Excavation work prior to the construction of a new dentist block and car park uncovered evidence of Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement. Work on this site is not yet complete but the evidence so far suggests there is a complex of Roman field ditches and a trackway, which relates to the settlement around Caudle Head. The Anglo-Saxon site is a continuation of the settlement first identified in 1997 when two sunken-featured buildings were found (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1997'). Three more sunken-featured buildings were found, one of which was filled with charcoal that may be the remains of a building destroyed by fire. Charcoal from the pit is awaiting fuller analysis. There were at least three sets of ditches on differing alignments, which suggests that the settlement was occupied for a considerable period of time. A small well excavated into the sand and a group of large pits, which were mostly infilled with natural sand and chalk, are as yet unexplained although one of them contained the burial of a large dog. Most of the stratified pottery found was hand made and 6th–7th-century in date, although odd sherds of Middle Saxon (c.650–850) Ipswich Ware were also found scattered over the surface of the site. (Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Eriswell*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7280; ERL 111 and ERL 112). Monitoring of improvements to base housing has revealed further Late Iron Age and Roman features. Additional phases of work in the next couple of years should allow a glimpse of the archaeological potential over an extensive part of the southern area of the base. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Eriswell*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380, ERL 114). Excavation of 0.9ha on the site of a hospital car-park revealed burials dating to the Bronze Age and the Early Saxon period, as well as pits and ditches indicating activity on the site from the Early Bronze Age to the medieval period. The site covers an area excavated by Grace, Lady Briscoe and others in the 1950s (ERL 008; *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.* LIX, 1966, 1–32) when new hospital buildings were erected and the Early Saxon burials indicate a continuation of the cemetery identified by her.

Sixty-seven Anglo-Saxon burials were found in addition to the thirty-three excavated in the 1950s. These were of men, women and children and were predominantly E.–W. aligned and lying supine and extended or flexed. Many were buried with grave goods including a sword, spears, shields, knives, beads and brooches. In the centre of the Early Saxon burials were two probable Bronze Age burials, around which was a roughly circular area, c.20m in diameter, devoid of burials. This is assumed to represent the approximate location of one or more earthen mounds which presumably survived as standing monuments well into the Early Saxon period. No ring-ditch was apparent accurately to define the limits of the mound. A third, badly truncated, probable Bronze Age burial was found on the north side of the cemetery. Two of these prehistoric graves were aligned N.–S. and the third was aligned N.E.–S.W. All the skeletons were crouched with their heads at either the north or east ends. A bronze awl was found as a grave good with one of the skeletons.

Four pits varying in size, shape and depth and containing Early Bronze Age (c.2500–1500 B.C.) pottery were found in the centre of the eastern end of the site. Two of the pits contained large quantities of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery from a limited number of vessels, suggesting primary and deliberate deposits. These were mostly found

c.60m from the Bronze Age burials and are more likely to represent settlement than mortuary activity. In addition a scattering of probable Bronze Age pits and postholes was found dispersed across the site.

A network of N.-S. and E.-W. aligned ditches was found, all of which, where relationships existed, cut the cemetery. In addition curving and cornering ditches on other alignments were identified; these may form parts of boundaries and enclosures earlier than or contemporary with the Early Saxon cemetery.

The discovery that the focus for this Anglo-Saxon cemetery was one or more Bronze Age burial mounds provides evidence to explain the high density of Early Saxon burials in this area of the base. A total of 422 have been excavated from this vicinity in the last thirty-five years (ERL 008, 046, 104 and 114) and more probably still survive under Plymouth Road and parts of the swimming-pool building. There are rumours of graves having been found during the swimming-pool construction and the evidence now available makes this very likely to be true. It is still not clear whether these burials represent two or three cemeteries because the shape of the ERL 008/114 cemetery suggests that it is discrete from ERL 046,

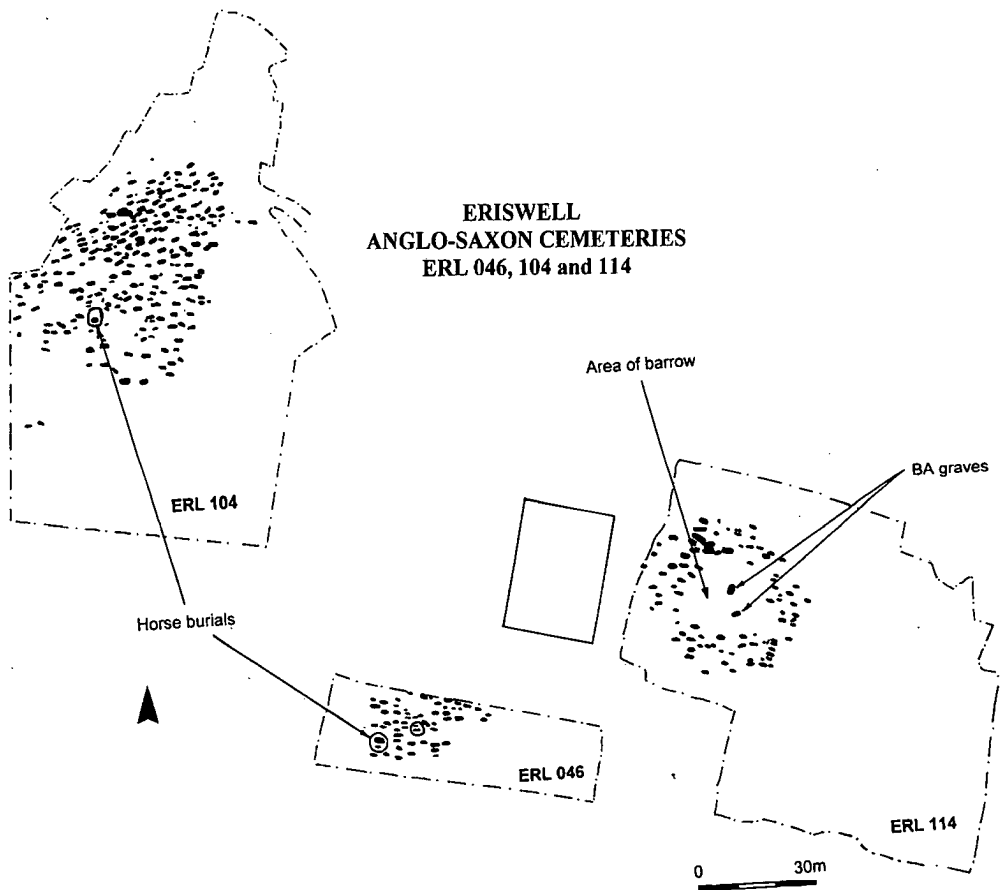


FIG. 50 – RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell: plan showing the relative positions of the three Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (ERL 046, 104 and 114).

but the nature and layout of these two are similar to each other and subtly but distinctly different from ERL 104 (Fig 50).

As with the previous excavations the support from USAF personnel, Defence Estates (USF) staff and the contractors, French Kier, has been invaluable, enabling the maximum amount of information about this important site to be gained.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Erismwell*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; ERL 116). An evaluation and excavation carried out in advance of the construction of the Consolidated Support Complex revealed a buried peat channel and evidence of human activity from the Mesolithic to the Middle Saxon period. The peat channel indicates a watercourse which once drained into Caudle Head, but which later became buried by a layer of wind-blown sand. Radiocarbon dates obtained from the bottom and top of the peat are  $1696 \pm 57$ BP (cal A.D. 210–470 at 91.7% certainty) and  $803 \pm 59$ BP (cal A.D. 1100–1300 at 95.4% certainty). An assessment of the pollen has been completed by Patricia Wiltshire of University College, London, which suggests that the peat accumulated when this part of the Breckland was open. Trees and shrubs were either present as individuals and some distance away, or being managed so extensively that they failed to flower. The channel contained standing water and floating aquatics, with tall herbs along the edges. However, there seems to have been pasture just beyond the channel influence, and crop fields were not too far away. The changes represented throughout the sediment sequence are subtle but it would seem that although crops were being grown throughout the period, cereal production immediately around the pollen site was more important later in the site's history.

The earlier period of human activity, c.8000 B.C., is represented by a collection of large patinated flint flakes concentrated in a deposit of pink sand. This suggests they have not travelled far, probably deposited close to a hunter-gatherer camp, perhaps within the forest which developed in this area following the retreat of the ice sheets after the last Ice Age. Further concentrations of flint may represent intermittent activity later in the Mesolithic. A series of pits containing fragments of fire-crackled flint are suggestive of later prehistoric activity, falling between the Neolithic and the Iron Age.

The main period of settlement was in the Middle Saxon era, c.A.D. 650–850. A complicated network of north–south ditches appears to mark the shifting eastern boundary of a larger settlement. Although no buildings were found, relatively large amounts of Ipswich Ware, animal bone and burnt daub in the tops of ditches are clear evidence of habitation alongside what we now know to have been an open watercourse. This site may be the continuation of site ERL 101 to the east; however, the lack of hand-made pottery, which was the predominant kind on ERL101, suggests that it was slightly later.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Erismwell*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7280; ERL 118). Evaluation and monitoring of an extension to the Intermediate School revealed dispersed late Iron Age/early Roman ditches across the area, as well as a discrete group of late Iron Age/early Roman pits. Whilst not indicating intense activity in this area this does seem to demonstrate a continuation of 1st-century A.D. occupation from the ERL 089 site to the south and the main Roman settlement to the north.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF); report no. 2001/53).

*Felixstowe*, Landguard Fort (TM/2831; FEX 162). A research excavation revealed evidence for the earlier 17th-century fort built to guard approaches to the port of Harwich. An L-shaped trench was designed to encounter the east-to-west running curtain wall

and the north-western corner bastion of the fort. Both these elements were revealed and an associated deep ditch was excavated. The earliest phase of the fort, probably dating to 1628, consisted of a stack of clay slabs holding up a bank of beach shingle. Later the sides of the ditch and the bottom of the bank were stabilised with a brick revetment. This wall and the platform behind it (the *fausse-braye*) were certainly in place when the Dutch attacked the fort in 1667 and were decisive in fending off the enemy assault. Several other phases of construction were also recognised during excavation and probably belong to a major remodelling of the fort that may have happened during the Civil War. The fort was demolished in the 18th century to make way for the later brick forts, culminating in the present fort of 1750. Outer earthworks associated with this fort buried the earlier fort under 3m of beach sand and shingle.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for English Heritage; report no. 2001/111).

*Flixton*, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 061–063). During the summer the stripping of topsoil and subsoil over approximately 8ha was monitored. This was done in three phases and a separate SMR number was allocated to each phase.

FLN 061 (School Wood): This was a 3.25ha block and a narrow strip containing a further 1.25ha along the northern limit of the quarry area. The earliest find from this area was a flint hand-axe of Palaeolithic date. This was found redeposited within a much later Early Saxon building, but must have come originally from the gravels of this river terrace. Other prehistoric activity was represented by two ring-ditches. The first to be identified was located in the narrow strip against the northern edge of the quarry and comprised two concentric rings. The external ditch was 1m wide and if projected beyond the edge of the trench, would form part of a circle with a diameter in excess of 35m. The internal ditch was 5m wide and had a projected diameter in excess of 25m. As these features are as yet unexcavated, no dating evidence has been recovered. However, an Early Bronze Age date is likely. The second ring-ditch was recorded within the larger open area *c.*250m S.W. of the double ring (Fig. 51). This ring had a diameter of 30m, with a ditch that was approximately 4m wide and 1.5m deep, with a V-shaped profile. A single grave was recorded to the N.W. of the centre of the ring. The grave was large, measuring 3m x 1.5m, with a depth of 1.8m. A hint of organic staining was recorded on the base of the feature along with a decorated pottery beaker which confirms the Early Bronze Age date of the burial. Marked variations in the colour of the natural sands and gravels in the area of the ring-ditch (caused by differential mineralisation) suggest that the ring-ditch originally had an internal mound, separated from the ditch by a berm and with an external bank, making it what is termed a bell-disc barrow.

A further concentration of archaeological features was identified in the narrow strip against the northern edge of the quarry. The majority of the features have yet to be excavated. However, it was clear that at least three sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and at least three post-holed buildings were represented along with pits, ditches and more isolated post-holes. These are likely to be of Early Anglo-Saxon date and represent a significant area of occupation.

Other datable features belong to the post-medieval period. Many were ditches associated with Flixton Hall and its park, which was established early in the 17th century. However, these clearly overlay an earlier rectilinear field system of unknown date. Other features relating to the Hall were a large pit, thought to be a dew-pond associated with the deer park, and the wall bases and demolition debris from a barn. In addition, a series of back-filled military trenches were recorded that related to training activities carried out during the First World War. Other associated features included latrine pits that had later been used to dispose of ash and rubbish.

FLN 062 (Fig. 52). This area covered *c.*2.25ha immediately to the east of the phase

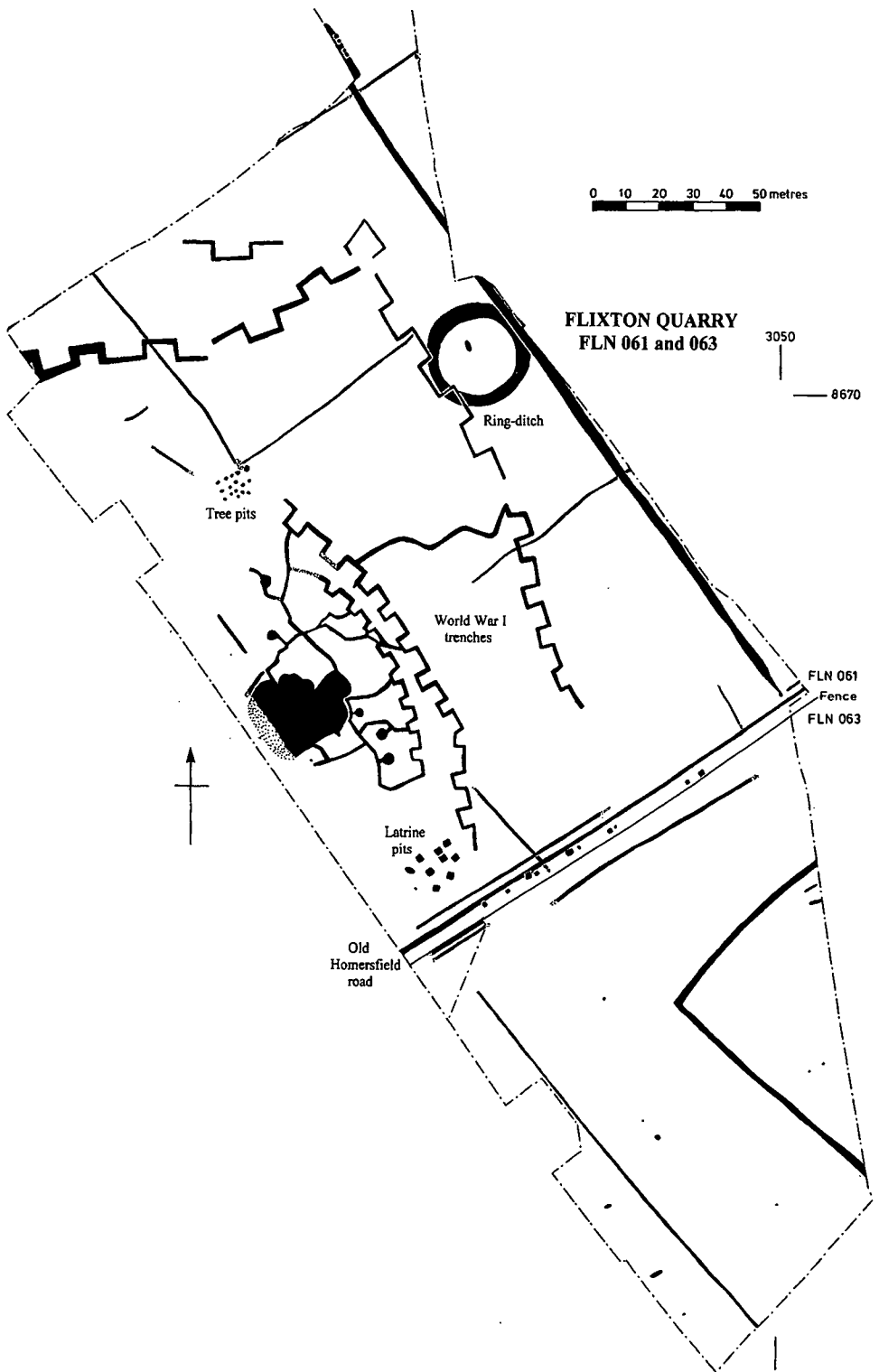


FIG. 51 – Flixton Quarry, Flixton: plan showing areas FLN 061 and 063.

excavated in 2000 (FLN 059). Within it were a known ring-ditch (FLN 010) and the presumed continuation of the Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery that was discovered in 1998 in the S.E. corner of the area excavated as FLN 053. The earliest activity dated to the Neolithic period. As in previously excavated areas at Flixton, the principal features were pits, often well stratified, containing Grooved Ware pottery and flint tools. The repetition in character, form and dimensions of these pits is suggestive of deliberate, structured, deposition rather than a simple domestic function. In addition, an irregularly-shaped pit, which contained pottery and a polished flint axe fragment, was found to be central to a

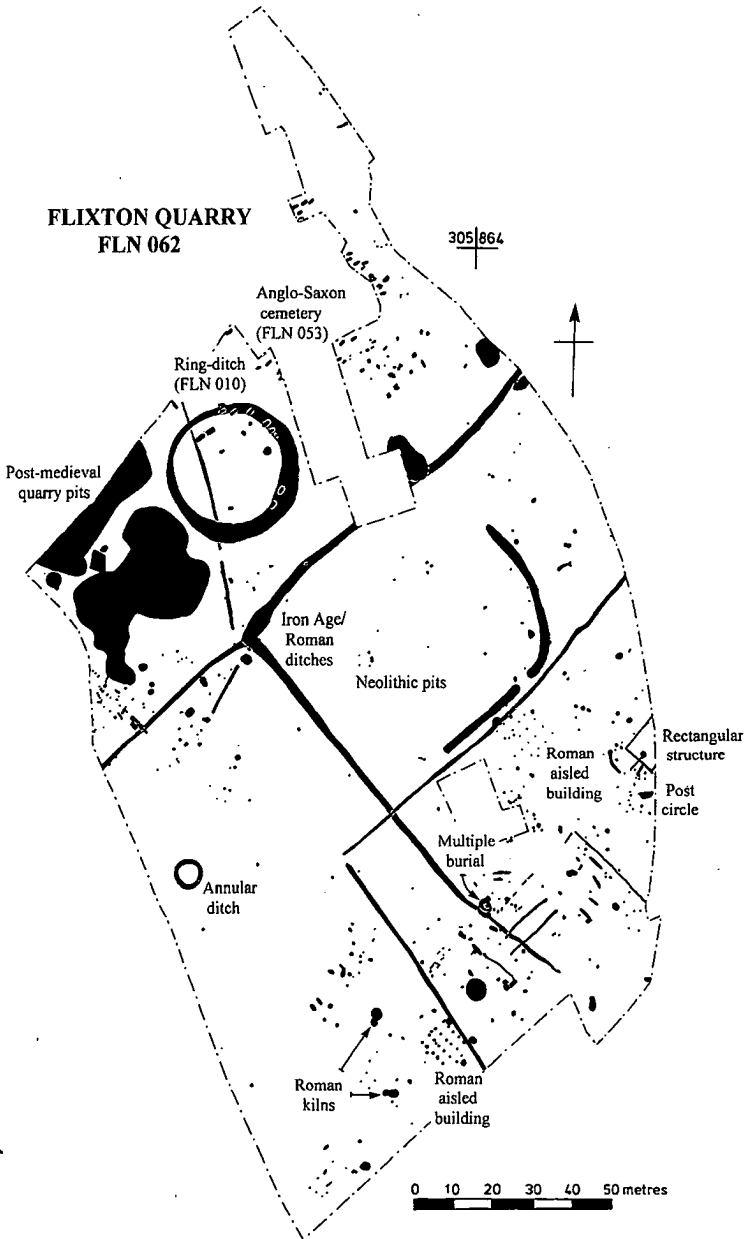


FIG. 52 – Flixton Quarry, Flixton: plan showing area FLN 062.



circle of post-holes with a projected diameter of *c.*10m. However, it was not possible to say for certain whether the post-hole ring and pit were contemporary and their juxtaposition no more than a coincidence. One other feature, a curving ditch, comprising two sections with opposed terminals, was tentatively dated as Neolithic, because it contained worked flint, including a transverse-derivative arrowhead. This dating may be modified after post-excavation work, as there was some stratigraphic evidence (a pit cut by the ditch contained prehistoric pottery) which suggests that the ditch was of a later date. The ditch also appeared to respect the line of a more securely dated ditch (Iron Age/Roman), although the lack of ceramic finds, which were relatively common in the latter, was more consistent with an earlier, Neolithic, date.

The full circle of the known ring-ditch (FLN 010) was revealed towards the northern edge of the site. The ditch varied between 1m and 5m in width, due to the partial truncation of its northern side by a farm track, with a maximum depth of 1.5m. The external diameter was 35m. No contemporary burials were identified within the ditched area, but eleven Early Anglo-Saxon burials were recorded either internal to or cutting the ring-ditch. These burials appeared to form a discrete group, isolated from the main cemetery to the east. The ring-ditch itself had clearly remained open as a feature into the Roman period when it appeared to have been used for the disposal of rubbish. A further annular ditch, 1m wide and 0.3m deep, with an external diameter of only 8m, was recorded. The fill included a large number of frost-shattered flint cobbles. Pottery recovered from the ditch is suggestive of a prehistoric date, although precise dating awaits specialist assessment. No internal features were identified.

A rectilinear series of ditches was found to represent a continuation of a field system previously identified to the east. At least two phases of ditch were identified, the first of later Iron Age date and the second of Roman date. Also recorded in this area was a relatively concentrated area of Roman archaeology dating from 1st to 4th centuries. Significant structures/features included two aisled buildings, a four-posted structure (previously interpreted as granaries) and two pottery kilns. The results from the archaeomagnetic dating of their linings suggested that one of the kilns, that with a single circular pedestal, was last fired at the end of the 1st century or in the first half of the 2nd century. However, the second kiln, that with a double pedestal, was last fired between the end of the 3rd century and the first half of the 5th century. As yet, the pottery has not been examined in great detail, but preliminary examination does at least suggest that the two kilns were not contemporary.

One other significant feature was a multiple burial cut into a Roman pit. Four bodies, three adults and a sub-adult, had been stacked within a relatively small grave. Preliminary examination suggests that at least two of the individuals were related, and at least one exhibited evidence indicating that they may have met a violent death, with knife marks visible in the throat area. While it seems likely that the burials were of Roman date, at this juncture all that can be said is that they were Roman or later.

The area excavated as FLN 063 covered an area of *c.*1.4ha immediately south of and adjoining FLN 061. The recorded archaeology was limited to a few early Roman pits, concentrated towards the S.W. end of the site, three ditches and one possible unurned cremation. Two of the ditches almost certainly related to the Iron Age and Roman archaeology recorded in other phases of the quarry, while the third was associated with the pre-Flixton Hall road which followed the line of the extant field boundary separating the areas excavated as FLN 061 and FLN 063.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Atlas Aggregates (UK) Ltd, report no. 2001/102).

*Framlingham*, Proposed Community Centre, Church Street (TM/2863; FML 039). The site is positioned in the core of medieval Framlingham with St Michael's Church to the

south and the Castle to the north. An early medieval cemetery and Middle Saxon finds are recorded from 60m to the north. Trenching within the footprint of the proposed development revealed a deep deposit of recent (18th/19th century) rubble fills to the north of the site. This could be a modern pit or a backfilled section of the Castle Bailey ditch that could have been considerably wider in the past.

Natural undisturbed clay deposits were encountered across the centre and east of the site with two shallow pits and a ditch, all of medieval date, cutting into the clay. Trees and below-ground services restricted machine access across the west of the area. In the south-west corner of the site deep loam deposits were encountered to a depth of 800mm but no human bone or evidence for burial was revealed.

A large quantity of unstratified finds was recovered from the upcast spoil. These included worked flint of possible Neolithic date, a single sherd of Roman greyware, six sherds of the late Saxon/early medieval period and pottery of medieval and post-medieval date. Medieval stone had been brought to the site for re-use. This stone is possible evidence for a Norman building in the vicinity, perhaps the pre-15th-century church. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Framlingham Community Centre Charitable Trust, report no. 2001/67).

*Hadleigh*, Redhill Road/Lady Lane (TM/0303; HAD 061). An excavation revealed a ditched field system of probable Iron Age date. Associated features included a number of post-holes, a hearth-type feature and two large pits. At least five small structures were identified, with both four- and six-post buildings being present. A larger eight-post structure was also recognised, although two four-posters side by side might account for this arrangement. The site was located on heavy clay and pits would have held water. The large pits might have been used for the watering of stock. Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from two distinct areas, but in all cases this appears to be residual in later Iron Age features.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd; report no. 2001/110).

*Hadleigh*, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk (TM/0242). Monitoring of the construction of an extension to the Lodge did not reveal any deposits pre-dating the 19th century. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Sir J. Hall; report no.2001/103).

*Hoxne*, Oakley Park Pit (TM/1776; HXN 001). Two weeks of excavation took place at the Lower Palaeolithic site, with the principal aim of recovering faunal and pollen samples for dating and environmental reconstruction. In addition, it was hoped to deploy techniques of palaeomagnetic analysis as a means of correlation across the site and to other sites.

*Background.* Previous work, particularly by West (1951–54) and Singer *et al.* (1972–78) has established that the sequence at Hoxne consists of Anglian till lying at the base (dating to *c.*475–425,000 years ago), followed by lacustrine clays infilling a kettle-hole (Stratum F to C of West 1956). These lake beds contain pollen which was interpreted by West as spanning part of the following interglacial (Hoxnian Interglacial, probably *c.*425–365,000 years ago). The overlying fluvial sediments (mainly sands and fine gravels – Beds 4 to 6 of Singer *et al.* 1993) have been interpreted as dating to the end of that interglacial through to the early part of the following glacial.

The flint assemblages recovered by Singer *et al.* (1993) have been divided into a *Lower Industry* and *Upper Industry*. The former was excavated to the west of the Oakley Park Pit at the base of Stratum C (interpreted as contemporaneous with Bed 4) at the change from lake to river. The Upper Industry was excavated 50m to the south from the overlying Bed 5. Both industries contain bifaces, although the Upper Industry is dominated by scrapers.

*Current work.* Despite previous work, problems remain in dating the site, reconstruction

of the human environments and the relationship between the Lower and Upper Industries. In the 2000 season samples were taken from sediments associated with the Lower Industry (Area I), which have so far shown a fauna dominated by fish, indicating slow-flowing to still water conditions. Samples for molluscs and pollen are still being analysed.

The main work in 2001 concentrated on the sediments associated with the Upper Industry. A trench (Area III) was opened in the field adjacent to the 1972–78 excavation of the Upper Industry in the south-west corner of Oakley Park Pit, and 50m to the south of Area I. Initially a JCB was used to open a 7m x 7m area down to 2m, which was then stepped to form a 4m x 4m area dug by hand down to 3.5m through Bed 5 and the top of Bed 4. The trench was stepped again to form a 1.5m x 1.5m area and taken down to a depth of 5m through the remainder of Bed 4 and into the top of the wood-peat horizon of Stratum D. A column sample was taken through Beds 5, 4 and Stratum D for the recovery of microvertebrates, molluscs and pollen.

One of the problems with past interpretations of the fauna from Bed 4, has been separating out the cold and warm elements of what is probably a mixed assemblage (Gosling 2001, Ashton *et al.* 2001), and deciding what is *in situ* and associated with human activity, and what has been derived. So, in parallel with this work, horse teeth from the 1972–78 excavations, which bear human modification are undergoing isotope analysis as part of the *Ancient Human Occupation of Britain* project. It is hoped that this will provide specific climatic and environmental data that can be directly related to the human activity at the site, and will help unravel the problem of the mixed faunal assemblage.

Samples for palaeomagnetic analysis were also taken from Area III, and from a trench (Area II) opened in 2000 on the south-east edge of the Old Brickyard Pit. The purpose is to look for variation in magnetic orientation through time, and so build up a curve that can be used for correlation across the site and with other sites of a similar age. This technique has been successfully used on Holocene lake sediments. This will provide an independent means of correlation.

In addition to this work, samples from Hoxne are forming part of a broader programme of investigation into a large-scale burning event that occurred towards the middle of the Hoxnian interglacial. This event has been recognised at the sites of Marks Tey (Essex), Barnham and Beeches Pit (both Suffolk). It is hoped that this marker event can be related to regional changes in the archaeological record.

Although the work in 2001 was primarily aimed at recovering samples for a variety of analyses, eight flint flakes were also recovered from the top of Bed 5, the same horizon as the Upper Industry of the 1972–78 excavations.

*Future work.* A further season of work is required to examine the exact relationship between the Upper and Lower Industries. The report of Singer *et al.* (1993) states that Bed 4 (beneath the Upper Industry of Bed 5) is equivalent to Stratum C (associated with the Lower Industry). However, the sedimentological characteristics of Bed 4 and Stratum C are very different, one being a sandy gravel, the other a silty clay. There is likely to be a major erosional horizon between the two. The two units have only been seen in different parts of the site, and it is critical that they are examined in a single section to determine their relationship. The contact between the two units lies in between Area I and Area III. The proposed work in 2002 will open a trench to analyse their relationship.

*Acknowledgements.* We would like to thank the British Museum, the British Academy and the Society of Antiquaries for funding the work. We are also grateful to Suffolk County Council, English Nature, Peter Whaling and Andrew and Melanie Banham for permission to excavate. This project contributes to the Leverhulme-funded *Ancient Human Occupation of Britain* (AHOB) project.

(Nick Ashton, Department of Prehistory and Early Europe, British Museum; Simon Lewis,

Department of Geography, Queen Mary, University of London; Simon Parfitt, Institute of Archaeology, University College London and Department of Palaeontology, Natural History Museum).

*Icklingham* (TL/7722; IKL 134). Monitoring of a cable trench and new street lighting alongside Mitchell's Farm revealed a probable Roman buried soil layer and three features. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for 24-Seven; report no. 2001/75).

*Ipswich*, Federal Warehouse, Boss Hall (TM/1445; IAS 7914). Groundworks for a car park were monitored, as the site is immediately adjacent to the Boss Hall Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavated in 1990. The truncated remains of what is assumed to be an Anglo-Saxon cremation were observed on the machined surface of the subsoil. Where deeper excavations were required for drains and soakaways, a trench was excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil. This revealed modern cable trenches as well as two Anglo-Saxon graves, one of a female furnished with brooches and wrist-clasps, the other containing a small pottery vessel and assumed to be the grave of a child. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Ipswich and Norwich Co-operative Society Ltd; report no. 2001/40).

*Ipswich*, land at Brickfield Close (TM/1643; IPS Misc). Monitoring of a small residential development was undertaken as the area had been suggested as a possible location of the medieval leper hospital of St Leonard's. But no significant archaeological deposits were revealed, indicating that the hospital must be located elsewhere. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Roseberry Properties; report no. 2001/85).

*Kersey*, Row View, The Street (TL/9944, KSY 016). Monitoring of the refurbishment of this house failed to reveal any significant archaeological deposits, but a number of dressed limestone fragments, which had been used in the foundation of the building, were recovered. These stones were medieval in date and probably came from the Augustinian priory that formerly stood some 180m to the north. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs Sacker; report no. 2001/69).

*Lakenheath*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7280; LKH 117). Monitoring of trenching for the conversion of a baseball pitch into tennis courts close to a Roman settlement site (ERL 086) located three ditches and a natural hollow filled with blown sand. The hollow contained patinated struck flints of Neolithic or earlier date and pottery ranging from Iron Age to Late Roman, including Hadham oxidised ware of late 3rd–4th-century date. One ditch produced a transitional Late Iron Age sherd, the other Roman grey ware sherds. (Andrew and Cathy Tester, S.C.C.A.S., for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Lakenheath*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; LKH 191). An area of c.1200 sq.m was excavated prior to the construction of a new Outdoor Recreation Centre. The site lay within the heart of the Roman settlement close to Caudle Head mere, the fresh water spring at the focus of the settlement, and adjacent to previously excavated sites (LKH 114, 146, and 194 – see 'Archaeology in Suffolk' 1987, 1992 and 2001). The site was well preserved, with up to 40cm of a Roman occupation soil overlying archaeological features. This soil was rich in finds, including coarse and fine ware pottery, animal bones and bronze coins dating from the 1st to 4th centuries A.D. The site was crossed by a series of enclosure boundary ditches. These, together with evidence from earlier excavations, suggest that the settlement was laid out within a well-structured pattern that endured throughout the Roman period. Two wells and a rectangular building based on earth-fast posts indicated that the ditches were

dividing domestic plots rather than a field system.

Seven burials were excavated within a closely spaced group at the eastern end of the site. Five of these were identified as Roman and two as prehistoric, probably Iron Age. The Roman burials conformed with the practice at Lakenheath at this period of small groups of burials interred within the domestic settlement. The graves were aligned with the boundary ditches and close to the property edges. One of the skeletons had had his head cut off, post mortem, and placed between his knees; the spacing of the skeleton within the grave suggests that this was done once the body was laid in the ground.

Two of the ditches were filled with partial cow skeletons; one contained torsos with articulated ribs and spine, the other only heads and articulated legs. This division of the animals suggests that only selective parts were being used and much of the carcasses were being thrown away.

Three Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings were found at the western end of the site. These buildings were built on earth-fast posts over a broad rectangular pit. The buildings were closely spaced and appeared to have been a 'family group' consisting of a large hut with two smaller 'ancillary' ones. The discovery of these here is particularly interesting as, although Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found previously, this is the first time that buildings of this period have been excavated within the area of the Roman settlement and north of Caudle Head mere. This has altered our view of the shape and pattern of the Anglo-Saxon settlement at Lakenheath and could be important to understanding of this transitional period of English history.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Lakenheath*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; LKH 194). Excavation in advance of a new storage building on Cambridge Road uncovered a further portion of the Roman settlement around Caudle Head mere. This site appeared to have been levelled for vehicle parking and container storage several times over many years and consequently the preservation of the archaeology was less good here than on other sites in this area. However, despite this, Roman features found included boundary ditches, pits and a buried soil all containing pottery dating from between the 1st and 4th centuries A.D. The ditches had a north-south alignment and may form part of a boundary marking the western limits of the Roman settlement. In addition, part of a large Early Anglo-Saxon pit was identified which, in the light of the LKH 191 discoveries (see above) may have been part of a 'sunken featured building', but too little was preserved to confirm this.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Lakenheath*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; LKH 212). Two rectangular areas, totalling c.330sq.m, were stripped for the construction of new Communication Command Facility buildings. A charcoal-rich occupation horizon containing worked flint and flint-gritted Iron Age pottery covered the northern end of the site. Cut features, seen in the footing trenches, were sealed beneath the occupation horizon, and one of these, a pit, produced a large quantity of Iron Age pottery.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF); report no. 2001/08).

*Lakenheath*, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; LKH 214). Evaluation and monitoring was carried out on the site of the baseball field on Douglas Avenue. This appeared to have been landscaped to create a flat playing area, contrasting with the undulating natural topography that could be seen in the undisturbed adjacent fields just to the south outside the airbase, and suggesting some truncation of the subsoil surface.

A large pit, two possible cremations, a ditch and a posthole were found. The features

were dispersed, occurring at the periphery of the site in areas where the soil disturbance was less severe which may suggest that the archaeology had been more extensive and has been lost over the central area of the site. The cremations were deposited in small circular cut pits, were unurned and contained no datable finds. Both cremations were filled with a dense, fine charcoal silt but visible charcoal pieces within the fills were rare. Burnt bone was common in one of the cremations (0002) but only a few tiny pieces were seen in the other (0009) suggesting that this feature was incomplete. A single sherd of flint-gritted pottery was found adjacent to cremation 0009 within a charcoal layer in the ditch but this could not be dated beyond prehistoric.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Lakenheath*, Anchor Lane (TL/7182; LKH 202). Monitoring work during the construction of two houses recovered additional evidence for the occupation of this area during the Middle Saxon period. This work supports the results from a previous monitoring (see S.C.C.A.S. report no. 2000/14).

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Tony Clark Developments Ltd; report no. 2001/94).

*Laxfield*, land to the rear of the Royal Oak Public House (TM/2972; LXD 040). A desktop survey suggested that Laxfield church may have originated as a pre-conquest Minster and may have formed the focus of significant Middle Saxon settlement. However, this small site was located in an area that may have formed part of an open area/market place within the Saxon and medieval settlement that was only enclosed at a relatively late date. The results of the trial-trenching appear to confirm part of this hypothesis as the earliest features (pits) were of 15th- or 16th-century date. Other features identified included post-medieval pits, post-holes and the walls of a range of buildings that were recorded on the Tithe Map of 1841, and were still present on the 2nd-edition Ordnance map of 1902.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr G. Evans; report no. 2001/13).

*Long Melford*, The Dairy, Hall Street (TL/8645; LMD 130). Two short linear trenches were excavated to evaluate the area of a proposed housing development. Beneath 0.9m of overburden a single ditch and a large pit feature were recorded, both of which yielded 1st–2nd-century Roman pottery and tile.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr P. Byham; report no. 2001/14).

*Long Melford*, land adjacent to Bramertons, Little St Mary's (TL/8645; LMD 131). Four short linear trenches were excavated to evaluate the area of a proposed housing development. Beneath 0.8m of overburden two ditches and three pits were recorded. Artefacts recovered indicated occupation during the 1st–2nd centuries.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr J.G. Watson; report no. 2001/49).

*Middleton*, land adjacent to The Haven (TM/4367; MDD 012). Two trenches were machine-excavated to evaluate the site of a new house, revealing features of medieval and post-medieval date. Metal detecting also produced late medieval and post-medieval finds, as well as one possible Roman coin.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Mrs A. Mew; report no. 2001/47).

*Mildenhall*, Beeches Road, West Row. (TL/6776; MNL 193). Evaluation of a small plot of land for a housing development revealed a series of boundary ditches and a large pit suggesting intense activity on this site in the late Roman period. The pottery assemblage included many of the products that are exclusive to the late 3rd and 4th centuries and a high proportion of provincially-traded late specialist wares from the Nene Valley,

Oxfordshire, Much Hadham (Herts.) and the East Midlands. Finds collected from the surface during a rapid fieldwalking survey of the area included *tegulae* and box flue tiles indicative of a hypocaust in the vicinity. Three 4th-century coins were also found. (David Gill and Cathy Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for S.C.C. Property Division; report no. 2001/70).

*Mildenhall*, RAF Mildenhall (TL/6877; MNL 509). Monitoring of rebuilding work on military housing uncovered a concentration of ditches representing a complex history of occupation. The pottery included local and regional coarse wares dating from the mid 2nd century onwards and provincially traded late Roman specialist wares from the Nene Valley, Much Hadham (Herts.) and possible sources in the south and east Midlands. Although the finds are predominantly from the later Roman period, stratigraphically earlier ditches which produced few finds were also exposed. The small scale of the works, however, precluded a proper understanding of the site. (Andrew Tester and Cathy Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence; report no. 2002/17).

*Newmarket*, Marlborough Club (TL/6463; NKT 004). The remains of an early brick wall and a polygonal brick built structure, part of the palace of King James I, were found during monitoring of footing trenches in the garden. The wall was probably part of the 'King's Gallery', as recorded on a 1630 plan of the palace, and the structure a feature within a formal garden. The present ground level has been built up partly with rubble from the demolition of the palace and this potentially seals and protects further remains of the Jacobean building. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for The Marlborough Club; report no. 2001/73).

*Orford*, Castle Hill (TM/4249; ORF 032). An excavation was carried out in connection with a proposed development. A total of 520 sq m was stripped down to the level of the natural subsoil for observation and investigation. The area had been sealed by significant depths of both topsoil and subsoil, both of which were rich in finds. In the northern part of the site, wide trenches were opened on the footprints of the buildings to be constructed. A number of post-holes were located, suggesting the presence of structures. Ditches were also observed, as well as a number of large, deep pits that appeared to be associated with some form of quarrying rather than the disposal of rubbish. In the south of the site an area was stripped for full excavation and found to contain a complex of clay ovens as well as pits and post-holes. The finds indicate activity on the site from the 12th century onwards, in other words, dating back to the foundation of the town itself. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for J.A and S.M. Crane Property Development; report no. 2001/32).

*Stowupland*, Cedars Park (TM/0658; SUP 020). An excavation was carried out in advance of a housing development. This followed an evaluation in 2000, which had highlighted the potential of this part of the site.

Two large parallel ditches of Middle to Late Iron Age date were revealed, one of which had been identified in the evaluation. Numerous Middle to Late Iron Age pits, post-holes and four-post structures were also recorded, in addition to a crouched burial and an animal burial. This indicates Iron Age occupation dating from the 3rd century B.C. to the 1st century A.D.

Later evidence of a Roman farmstead and associated features were also revealed, comprising field ditches, pits, and post-holes. The most important evidence comprised the substantial foundations of a post and beam-slot structure found in association with a

metalled surface and a possible fenced corral. It is conjectured that this evidence may be associated with the nearby possible villa (site SKT 018).

(Tom McDonald and Wesley Keir, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust for Crest Nicholson (Eastern) Ltd; report no. 999).

*Sudbury*, Sudbury Sewerage Scheme (TL/8741; SUY 057). Trial holes and access shafts for the new sewerage system were monitored. A shaft at the intersection of Girling and East Street revealed deep pitting *c.*2m in depth. Pottery of medieval date was recovered from these features. Pits were recognised at Market Hill and at the junction of Gainsborough Street and Weavers Lane but no dating evidence was recovered. While tunnelling between shafts at the western end of Station Road, contractors recovered finds of late 17th–early 18th-century date (including a Westerwald stoneware jug with a William and Mary portrait medallion dated 1691) from deep pits encountered there. The construction of water channels and lagoons at Friars Meadow was also monitored and revealed post-medieval tile incorporated into the deposits.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Tendring District Council and Anglia Water; report nos. 2001/11 and 109).

*Tattingsstone*, land at Folly Farm (TM/1236; TAT 020). Six linear trenches were machine excavated to evaluate the area in advance of mineral extraction. The features revealed were mainly undated ditches, which are presumably the remnants of earlier field systems. Artefacts recovered from a small proportion of the features indicate possible activity during the early medieval period. Numerous shallow charcoal-filled pits were recorded, although their purpose and date are a mystery.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Shotley Holdings Ltd; report no. 2001/107).

*Wangford*, Wangford Quarry: (TM/4777; WNF 021). Monitoring of the last phase of topsoil stripping revealed a general scatter of medieval pottery. Four shallow pits were also recognised, with three of them dated by finds to the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible that Mardle Road, running along the eastern edge of the quarry, is of medieval origin and that medieval settlement was associated with this route.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Aggregates Ltd; report no. 2001/64).

*West Stow*, The Rectory (TL/8270; WSW 038). Monitoring of building works for a new garage revealed features and layers of prehistoric, early medieval and later date. In particular, a large pit or ditch of early medieval date contained a good assemblage of animal bone, and worked flints of Mesolithic or Neolithic date were present in a shallow pit. Further monitoring was carried out in the area of a planned extension to the rectory, and more features were identified including a possible pit and a small gully. However, much of this area was covered by a thick buried topsoil and was heavily disturbed by tree planting.

(Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for the Diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich; report no. 2001/57).

*Weybread*, land adjacent to Mona Cottage (TM/2579; WYB 004). A watching brief was carried out on the construction of new houses on a site that fronts on to a Roman road and is the probable location of a medieval pottery kiln. One large ditch of unknown date was noted in the building footings and a number of late medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the upcast spoil. These finds, added to the wasters found previously on the site, add further weight to the suggestion that a kiln exists somewhere in the vicinity.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S.; report no. 2001/63).



*Wortham*, Lime Tree Farm (TM/0877; WTM 035). Three trenches were excavated to evaluate a proposed development area. This revealed six ditches of unknown date. One medieval pottery sherd was recovered.  
(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr R. Ling; report no. 2001/101).

#### CHURCH RECORDING

*Aldeburgh*, Church of St Peter and St Paul (TM/4656; ADB 018). Two small trenches were excavated to the north of the existing vestry in order to record the ground conditions in the area of a proposed extension. No structural features were recorded, other than the concrete footing of the standing building, with *in situ* burials encountered at a depth of 0.8m in both trenches. The sand subsoil was found to occur at a depth of 1.5m below present ground level. Finds included iron coffin furniture (nails and handles), a shroud pin, a tooled limestone block and fragments of glazed medieval floor-tile.  
(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Aldeburgh Parochial Church Council; report no. 2001/105).

*Woodbridge*, St Mary's Church, (TM/2749; WBG 021). Monitoring of groundworks associated with the insertion of an upper floor within the tower revealed evidence for raised floor levels within the tower. The imported material contained 18th- and 19th-century rubble, suggesting that at least one phase of this level raising is associated with Victorian restoration work. A buried surface was recorded but its exact nature is unknown. A small block of brickwork and the base of a narrow brick wall were also recorded.

A watching-brief on drainage work in the churchyard revealed part of the exterior of a late vault and other cuts for deeper graves. Some fragments of medieval worked stone were recovered from the topsoil but no significant archaeological deposits were recorded.  
(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for the Parochial Church Council of St Mary's, Woodbridge; report no. 2001/104).

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