

# ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2004

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object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2004. 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.

A high proportion of the finds is now being recorded through the national Portable Antiquities Scheme, the Suffolk part of which is also based in the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council. Further details and images of many of the finds can be found on the Scheme's web-site ([www.findsdatabase.org.uk](http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk)) and for selected finds listed here the P.A.S. reference number is included after the figure number. During 2004 the P.A.S. finds in Suffolk were recorded by Faye Minter and Dr Steven Plunkett.

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.C.	Essex County Council
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
N.M.S.	Norfolk Museums Service
P.A.S.	Portable Antiquities Scheme (see above). The Suffolk contact for this national scheme is Faye Minter (tel. 01284 352449; e-mail <a href="mailto:faye.minter@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk">faye.minter@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk</a> ).
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<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

*Aldeburgh* (ADB 164). **IA, Ro, Sx Md**. Fragment of a late Iron Age bronze lipped terret; an incomplete Roman covered-loop terret (SF-A449D4); an incomplete 11th-century bronze stirrup-strap mount (*Williams* Class A type 7); and medieval strap fittings. (I.D.D.C.).

*Alderton* (ADT 038). **IA, Ro**. Bronze oval terminal from an Iron Age iron lynch pin; Roman button-and-loop fastener of the 1st/2nd century (*Wild* Class Va). (I.D.D.C.).

*Ashbocking* (ABK 014). **Ro, Sx, Md**. Silver *denarius* of Septimus Severus (A.D. 194–195); mid-4th-century bronze coin; 3rd/4th-century gilded bronze disc brooch with a central glass boss; 11th-

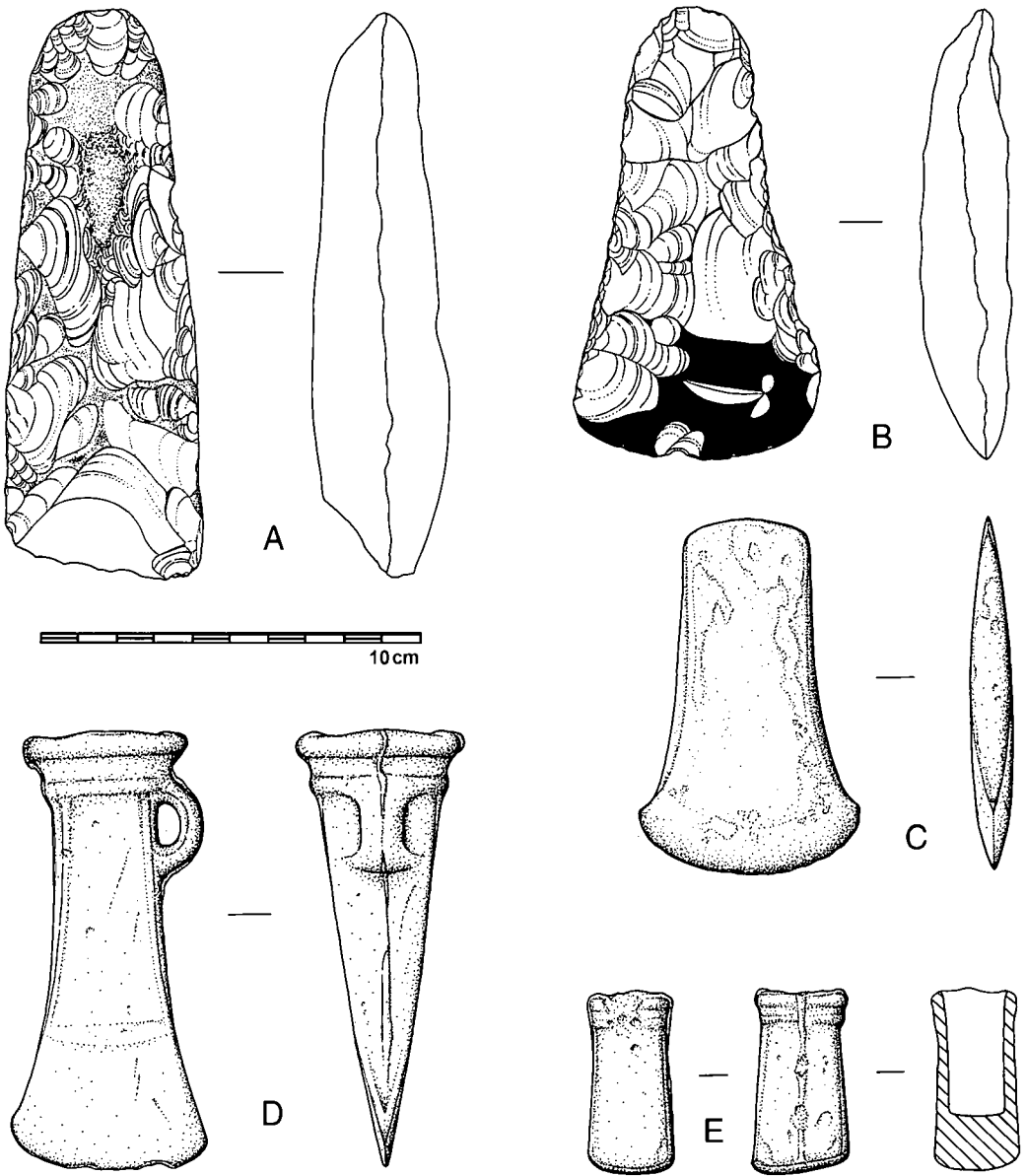


FIG. 30 – Neolithic flint axes: (A) from Wissett, (B) from Fressingfield; Bronze Age bronze objects: (C) flat axe from Bardwell, (D) socketed axe from Sutton, (E) hammer from Bedingfield.

century bronze openwork stirrup-strap mount (*Williams Class A type 12*); 14th-century folding strap clasp; and 13th- to 16th-century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

*Bacton* (BAC 023). **Sx, Md.** Cross-shaped bronze fitting, perhaps a strap union, with openwork decoration and zoomorphic terminals, probably Late Saxon; medieval and later pottery and 13th - century coins. (I.D.D.C. and S. Holditch).

*Bacton* (BAC 024). **Ro, Sx, Med.** 1st-century Colchester-type bronze brooch; silver penny of Cnut (A.D. 1016–35); medieval pottery, coins and a 13th-century lead pointed-oval seal matrix with a central flower motif, inscribed S'MABILI E(or C?)FOL?AT ('seal of Mabil ?Efolat' – the second half is very unclear); all found during a metal detecting rally. (I.D.D.C.).

*Bardwell* (BAR 068). **Pa, BA.** A stained and rolled flint flake, probably Palaeolithic, found at a depth of 4ft in garden works; and an Early Bronze Age flat axe (Class 2; mid to late 3rd millennium BC) (Fig. 30, C; SF-DCBF47) found at a depth of about 2ft. (Mr and Mrs Ensinger).

*Great Barton* (BRG 036). **Ro.** A small hoard (13) of bronze coins dating between A.D. 295 and 313. (I.D.D.C.).

*Battisford* (BAT 011). **BA, Sx, Md.** Early Bronze Age worked flints (cores, flakes and scrapers); fragment of a Late Saxon bronze bridle cheek-piece in the Viking Ringerike style; medieval pottery and objects include a very damaged circular lead seal matrix and a fragment from a monumental brass marginal inscription reading ..]m Ays[., but with an attempt at re-use as there are four quatrefoils cut into the back which have caused holes through the piece. (I.D.D.C.).

*Beddingfield* (BDF 011). **BA.** Bronze socketed hammer, Middle to Late Bronze Age (Fig. 30, E; SF-B89096). (M.d.f.).

*Bentley* (BTY 032). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Iron Age gold stater (early Freckenham type, Van Arsdell 620–7); Roman bronze hairpin; possible Roman military strap-fitting (SF-490A68); fragments of a Middle Saxon bronze ansate brooch and of a strap end (*Thomas* type A). (E.C.S.).

*Little Blakenham* (BLL 011). **IA.** Icenian silver coin (Boar-Horse C type). (M.d.f.).

*Braiseworth* (BRA 006). **BA, IA, Ro, Sx.** Late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment with an unusually wide blade; Iron Age silver coin of Icenian type (Bury type C); Roman bronze bracelet, nail cleaner, brooches (Colchester-derivative and crossbow types) and coins; Early Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform-type brooch (5th century), a small-long brooch and part of a 6th-century bronze bird brooch of Merovingian type; silver *sceat* of A.D. 680–750 (Series E Porcupine type); four bronze strap-ends (*Thomas* type A, 9th century); two 10th-century bronze strap-end fragments and two Borre-style disc brooches. (M.d.f.).

*Brockley* (BKY Misc). **Md.** Lead papal bull of Innocent IV (1243–1254). (M.d.f.).

*Brome and Oakley* (OKY 028). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix, which has been cut down and re-cut on the other face; the original side is now illegible. The final version reads +S:ESABELEA ('the seal of Isabella') around a cross. (M.d.f.).

*Brome and Oakley* (OKY 029). **Sx.** Small bronze prick spur with animal head terminals, one of which has the jaws bent shut around an iron ?rivet. The style of the heads on this and the few comparable examples from East Anglia (Icklingham and Pakenham in Suffolk, Gooderstone in Norfolk) suggests a date between the later 8th and late 9th century (Fig. 32, D; SF-E877A6). (M.d.f.).

*Bures St Mary* (BSM 047). **Ro.** Bronze terminal from an iron knife with a double female head, very similar to one found in Hartest (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2001', fig. 47, D). (M.d.f.).

*Buxhall* (BUX 024). **Ro.** Rectangular gold earring (probably *Allason-Jones* type 11, but damaged by the loss of the hook). (I.D.D.C.).

*Buxhall* (BUX 025). **IA.** Gold *stater* (variant of the late Whaddon Chase type). (I.D.D.C.).

*Campsey Ash* (CAA 022). **Sx.** Very burnt fragment from an Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch of 'developed' form, probably from a cremation burial. (M.d.f.).

*Charsfield* (CHA 011). **IA, Ro.** Two Icenian coins – one of Boar-Horse B type, the other possibly a contemporary silver-plated bronze forgery of a Face-Horse type coin. Roman coins; bronze brooches including a flattened swimming-bird form and a flat enamelled example in the form of a fantastic beast (Fig. 31, B; SF-1A6E63); a bronze cosmetic pestle and a silver finger ring fragment. (I.D.D.C.).

*Charsfield* (CHA 014) **Sx.** Silver penny of Æthelred II (helmet type of A.D. 1003–1009, *North* no. 775.). (I.D.D.C.).

*Chelmondiston* (CHL 006). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end (*Thomas* type B, 9th century). (I.D.D.C.).

*Chillesford* (CHF 038). **Sx.** 9th-century bronze strap-end (*Thomas* type A) and a probable 10th-century stirrup terminal of trefoil form. (I.D.D.C.).

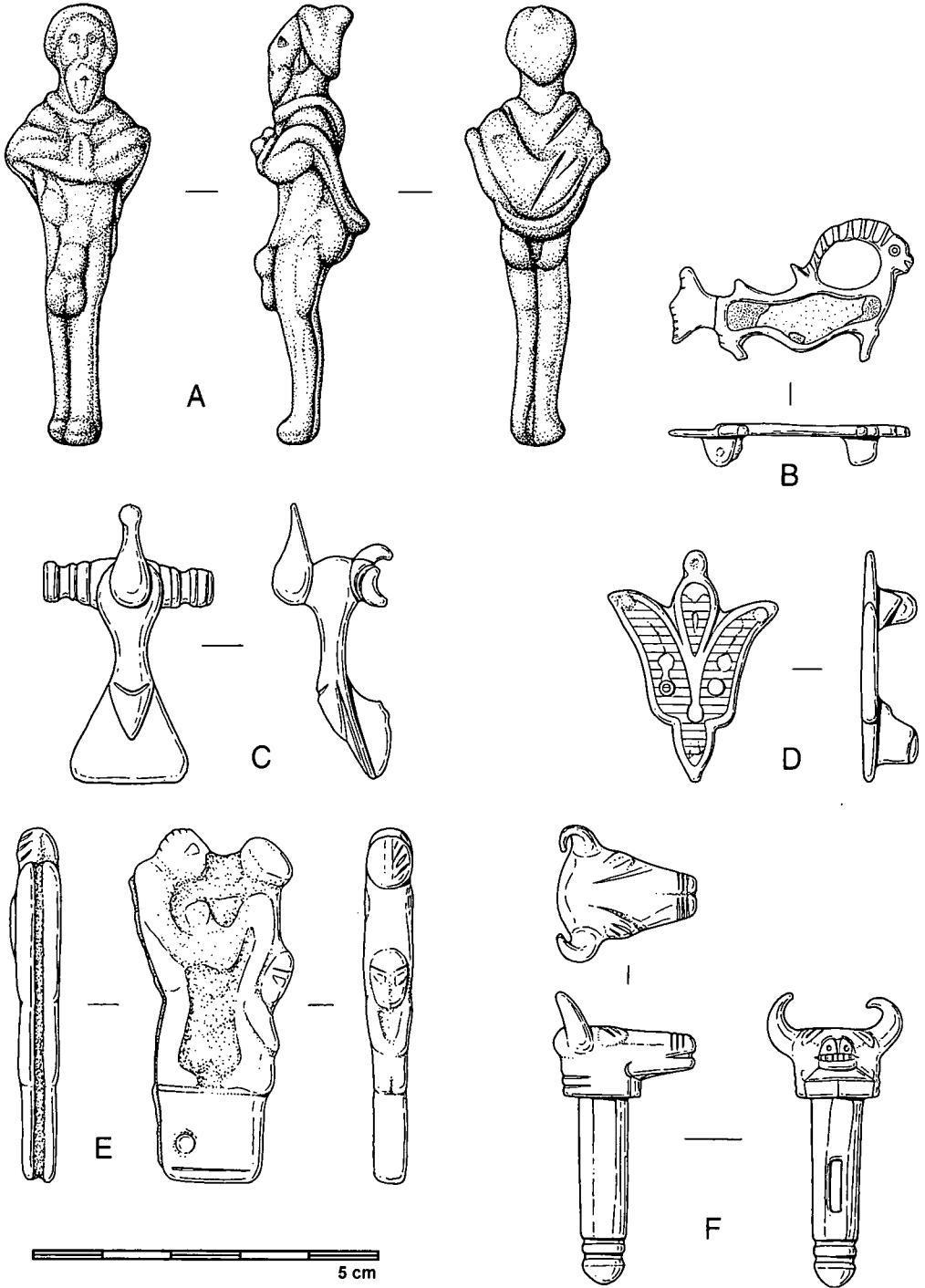


FIG. 31 – Roman bronze objects: (A) figurine from Ingham, (B – D) brooches from Charfield, Gedgrave and Lakenheath, (E) knife handle from Monk Soham, (F) dividers spindle from Eye.

*Clare* (CLA 040). **BA, Md.** Fragment of a probable Early Bronze Age flat axe (?Arreton form, late E.B.A.). Medieval enamelled bronze harness mount of an unusual trilobe form with an integral projecting rivet on the back; the front has a central shield bearing a lion rampant, with foliage fronds on either side, all on a background that has traces of red enamel (Fig. 33, A; SF-7CF577). (M.D.D.C.).

*Cockfield* (COK 046). **BA.** Middle Bronze Age side-looped spearhead (*Rowlands* Group1). (R.Bush).

*Combs* (COM 021). **IA.** Fragment of a bronze terret of lipped type. (M.d.f.).

*Combs* (COM 026). **IA, Ro.** Two fragments of a late Iron Age bronze terret, possibly from the same ring. A bronze crest holder from a 1st-century A.D. Roman helmet and a biconical-headed hairpin. (M.d.f.).

*Great Cornard* (COG 011). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze suspension ring from a late Roman belt and a 5th-century Mahndorf type of supporting-arm brooch. (M.d.f.).

*Little Cornard* (COL 011). **Ne.** Butt end of a polished flint axe. (M.J.Matthews).

*Corton* (COR 048). **Md.** Two circular lead seal matrices, 13th century. One reads S'WALTERI.PIGV ('seal of Walter Pig') around a quatrefoil between four pellets. The other has a projecting pierced side lug and reads S'GOSCEL'FIL'WILL ('seal of Joscelyn son of William') around a *fleur de lis*. (M.d.f. per N.M.S.).

*Culford* (CUL 043) **Ne.** Flint implements including flakes, blades, scrapers and a triangular tranchet-derivative arrowhead, probably all Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. (M. Frost).

*Culpho* (CUP 026). **BA, Sx.** Fragment from a Late Bronze Age socketed axe and the arm from an Early Anglo-Saxon set of tweezers with punched dot and ring decoration. (E.C.S.).

*Dallinghoo* (DLL 011). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Silver Icenian coin (Bury type A, as *Hobbs* 3524–3527); Roman bronze tweezers and two brooch fragments (Colchester-derivative and knee types); and a fragment of a probable 10th-century stirrup-strap mount. (I.D.D.C.).

*Eye* (EYE 074). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze spindle from a Roman pair of dividers, with a bovid head terminal; the missing arms of the dividers would have been secured by a wedge in the rectangular slot (Fig. 31, F; SF-A3C1A5). Several fragments of Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooches. (M.d.f.).

*Eye* (EYE 075). **Sx.** A small bronze ansate brooch with punched dot and ring decoration, probably Middle Saxon. (Fig. 32, B; SF-4E3442). (M.d.f.).

*Falkenham* (FLK 004). **Ro, Sx.** Roman brooches (Colchester-derivative and enamelled-disc types) and coins (later 1st to late 4th century) and fragments of two Early Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform brooches, one of 5th-century type. (I.D.D.C.).

*Felixstowe* (FEX Misc). **Sx.** Lead nummular brooch with a relief design derived from a penny of Cnut (1024–1030) with an unusual twin-lug pin attachment arrangement (NMS-090A85). (Per N.M.S.).

*Felixstowe* (FEX 254). **Pa.** Several rolled worked flints found on the beach, including at least one Palaeolithic biface. (J.French).

*Great Finborough* (FNG 031). **IA.** Gold *stater* of Dubnovellaunus in Essex (*Van Arsdell* 1650–5). (M.d.f.).

*Finningham* (FNN Misc). **Md.** Double-sided circular lead seal matrix. One side reads +S'ROBERTI:DO[ ] MVRR ('seal of Robert Do...murr') around a flower, the other +SIGILL LETISCIE BLAST ('seal of Lettice Blast') around a *fleur-de-lis* with a central corn ear. (I.D.D.C.).

*Flowton* (FLW 013). **Sx.** Part of a bronze bridle cheekpiece with an unusual expanded centre plate instead of the normal boss; 11th century (SF-E7BA78). (M.d.f.).

*Framlingham* (FML Misc). **PM.** The hilt and about one quarter of the blade of an iron sword with an openwork basket hilt, probably 17th century. Found in a garden. (A.Harvey).

*Freckenham* (FRK 032). **BA, IA, Ro.** Bronze awl, possibly Early Bronze Age; late Iron Age or early Roman bronze strap fastening, similar to a button-and-loop fastener but with a heart-shaped plate with holes in each lobe (SF-6C5192); Roman small end-looped bronze cosmetic mortar; bronze brooches (Colchester, penannular, Langton Down, Colchester-derivative and truncated cone types), bracelet fragment and 2nd- to 4th-century coins. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 038). **Sx.** Runic silver *sceat*, 8th century (*Metcalf* Series R group 8). (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 066). **IA, Sx.** Contemporary bronze forgery, probably originally gilded, of an Icenian *stater* of Norfolk Wolf type (as *Van Arsdell* 610-5). Fragment of an Early Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform brooch and a wrist clasp (*Hines* class B19). (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 072). **Md.** Bronze harness pendant in the shape of a lion attached to a hinged suspension bar, probably 14th century (Fig. 33, C; SF-0F8F83). (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 084). **Sx.** Three bronze hook-pieces from Early Anglo-Saxon wrist clasps (*Hines* class B12, 6th century). (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK 085). **IA, Ro.** Iron Age silver coin, mid 1st century B.C. (early unscripted type, *Hobbs* 384). Roman bronze brooch of Aucissa type. (M.D.D.C.).

*Fressingfield* (FSF 060). **Ne.** Partly-polished flint axe head (Fig 30, B; SF-5FF764). (R.Creasey).

*Gedding* (GDD 013). **Sx.** Bronze hooked-tag type of dress hook and a broad strap-end terminating in two pierced lobes with an animal head between, probably 10th or 11th century. (M.d.f.).

*Gedgrave* (GED 003). **BA, IA, Ro, Sx.** Middle Bronze Age palstave (*Rowlands* Class 1 group 3). Iron Age and Roman bronze brooches (Nauheim, rosette, Langton Down, Colchester-derivative, lozenge-shaped, ring-shaped plate (SF-01ED16) and an unusual duck-shaped bow type (Fig. 31, C; SF-F16072). Also an Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch fragment. (M.d.f.).

*Gisleham* (GSE 064). **Ro.** A bronze vessel mount in the form of a cherub head, possibly Roman or more recent, and a few 3rd - and 4th century coins, including a bronze of Julian (A.D. 361–363) rarely found in Britain. (M.d.f.).

*Great Glemham* (GLG 033). **Ro.** Small scatter of coins, range: late 1st to late 4th century; and an insect-shaped brooch probably of 1st century date (SF-2D0C04). (I.D.D.C.).

*Haughley* (HGH 023, HGH 024). **Ne.** Two flaked-flint axeheads found within 100m of each other. (P.Welburn).

*Holbrook* (HBK 036). **Ro.** A group of 1st-century bronze harness fittings found together in a small pit with pottery and a triangular baked clay loomweight. (I.D.D.C.).

*Horham* (HRM 011). **Ro, Sx.** Coins, 2nd to mid 4th century, and a bronze steelyard fragment. Fragment of an Early Anglo-Saxon small-long or square-headed brooch with a hole drilled through the headplate. (M.d.f.).

*Ingham* (ING 010). **Ro.** Further finds from a known settlement area include 2nd - to 4th-century coins, bronze hairpin, bracelet and a priapic figurine, bearded and wearing a short cloak and hat (Fig. 31, A; SF-177545). (I.D.D.C.).

*Ingham* (ING 021, ING 023). **Ne, BA.** Worked flint assemblages of late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date including a fabricator, leaf-shaped and barbed and tanged arrowheads, plano-convex knife, scrapers, flakes and blades. (M.Frost).

*Kettlebaston* (KBA 011). **Me.** Flint tranchet axehead. (D. Howe).

*Lackford* (LKD Misc). **Md.** Circular seal matrix inscribed S'S-LV-WALTER-ISE around a plant motif. (M.D.D.C.).

*Lackford* (LKD 051). **Sx.** An 11th-century barrel-shaped weight, iron with a bronze casing. (M.D.D.C.).

*Lakenheath* (LKH 243). **Ro.** Enamelled bronze plate brooch in the form of a flower or perhaps a winged insect, with blue enamel (Fig. 31, D; SF-1DCC36). (M.D.D.C.).

*Lavenham* (LVM 047). **Ro.** Small bronze head, probably a vessel or furniture mount, bearded and bald, perhaps depicting the Bacchic god Silenus. (*Per* Essex P.A.S.).

*Laxfield* (LXD 048). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze knife handle of hare and hound type (SF-32AEB7). An 11th-century barrel-shaped weight, iron with bronze casing, similar to one from Lackford above. (M.D.D.C.).

*Laxfield* (LXD 047). **Sx.** Bronze Viking-style disc brooch, the front domed with a tripartite design. (Fig. 32, F; SF-3D0182) and a possibly contemporary decorated fragment. (M.D.D.C.).

*Laxfield* (LXD 045). **IA, Ro.** Two Iron Age coins – one possibly a Cunobelin bronze unit, the other a Class 1 *potin* coin. Also Roman coins, brooch, hairpin and bracelet fragments. (M.D.D.C.).

*Laxfield* (LXD 049) **Ro, Sx.** Bronze pin, perhaps with a human head and an early Roman bracelet fragment. Early Anglo-Saxon small-long brooch; later Saxon bronze pin and three hooked-tag type dress fasteners. (M.D.D.C.).

*Laxfield* (LXD 050). **Sx.** Silver *scaet*, early 8th century (Continental type, Series D type 8). (M.D.D.C.).

*Great Livermere* (LMG Misc). **Md.** Fragment of a decorative bronze mount with an ?angel and *fleur-*

*de-lis* motifs from a box or book, 13th century (SF-210155). (M.d.f.).

*Little Livermere* (LML 020). **Ne**. Two flint axes, probably unfinished polished ones. (K.Wright *per* N.M.S.).

*Melfield* (MTF 144). **BA**. Fragment of a small bronze projectile head, possibly an arrowhead. (M.d.f.).

*Meltingham* (MTT 009). **BA**. Two joining fragments of a late Middle Bronze Age rapier (Penard type). (*Per* N.M.S.).

*Monk Soham* (MKS 012). **Ro, Un**. Bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative and headstud types); loop fastener; 3rd-century coins; a handle of a folding knife depicting an erotic scene involving three people (Fig. 31, E; SF-A23522); with pottery and tile fragments. Also evidence for bronze working. (I.D.D.C.).

*Monk Soham* (MKS 011). **Ro, Md**. Roman bronze hairpin, bracelets, 4th-century heart-shaped strap-end, with coins ranging from 2nd to mid 4th century. Silver coins of the 12th–15th centuries. (I.D.D.C.).

*Nacton* (NAC 096) **Ro, Sx**. Bronze trumpet-type brooch and a few 4th-century coins. Incomplete footplate of an Early Anglo-Saxon square-headed gilded bronze brooch (probably *Hines* Group XVI). (I.D.D.C.).

*Nettlestead* (NTT 014). **BA**. Probable founder's hoard including several pieces of bronze 'cake' and a sword blade fragment. (M.d.f.).

*Offton* (OFF 017). **Ro**. Bronze covered-loop terret; a ring key; late 2nd- to mid 4th-century coins; fragments of a speculum mirror; a glass handle fragment; pottery of mainly 2nd- to 4th-century date and roofing tile. (M.d.f.).

*Palgrave* (PAL 022). **Sx**. Circular gold pendant with a central ?glass setting and concentric bands decorated with filigree beaded wires in spirals subdivided by a St Andrew's cross. Similarities to a pendant found in Freston (West 1998, 40, Fig 46.11). Probably 7th century. (M.d.f.).

*Parham* (PRH 020). **Ro, Md**. Probable Roman bronze cosmetic pestle, lacking any loop, brooch fragment and coins. Gilded bronze figurine of a cat looking backwards, of uncertain but possibly medieval date (Fig. 33, B; SF-15DE42), a late medieval bronze lamp suspender and jetons. (I.D.D.C.).

*Rickingham Superior* (RKS 031). **Sx**. A bronze stirrup-strap mount, not easily classified within the *Williams* typology; it has an engraved design on an angular five-sided form, with a central hole in the upper part (Fig. 32, E; SF-BC2F96). (M.d.f.).

*Shimpling* (SPL 019). **IA**. *Potin* coin (Thurrock early type). (M.d.f.).

*Shimpling* (SPL 025). **BA**. An incomplete small quoit-headed pin, Middle Bronze Age. (M.d.f.).

*South Elmham St Mary otherwise Homersfield* (SEY 017). **IA, Ro**. Iron Age silver coins – an early Icenian Face-Horse A type and two normal Face-Horse type; bronze fragment from a lipped terret. Roman coins, bronze brooches including Colchester-derivative, sawfish, gilded oval and other plate types, and a probable figurine fragment. (M.d.f.).

*South Elmham All Saints and St Nicholas* (SEN 011). **Md**. Circular lead seal matrix, the worn inscription reads 'S'RICARD L(R)EG( ) ('seal of Richard ...') around a four-petalled flower, 13th century. (M.d.f.).

*South Elmham All Saints and St Nicholas* (SEN 056). **Md**. Circular lead seal matrix reading '+SIGILL ROC( )AM, around an eight-petalled flower, 13th century. (M.d.f.).

*South Elmham All Saints and St Nicholas* (SEN Misc). **IA**. Gold quarter *stater* of a new Icenian type with a pattern obverse and a horse facing left on the reverse. (M.d.f.).

*Stowlangtoft* (SFT 027). **Me**. Small flint tranchet axehead (SF-FCC102). (H. Sander).

*Sudbourne* (SUE 103). **Sx**. Several coins found during a metal-detecting rally, including a Merovingian gold *tremissis* of c.A.D. 630 – 645 and a silver *scaet* of c.690–710 (Series B, bird on cross type). (M.d.f.).

*Sutton* (SUT 212). **Sx**. Early Anglo-Saxon gilt-bronze chip-carved ornate buckle frame, with Style 1 animal ornament, probably 6th century (Fig. 32, C; SF-859C61). (I.D.D.C.).

*Sutton* (SUT 198). **BA**. Late Bronze Age socketed axe, datable to the end of the period (c. 700 B.C.) (Fig. 30, D; SF-G7FB842). (I.D.D.C.).

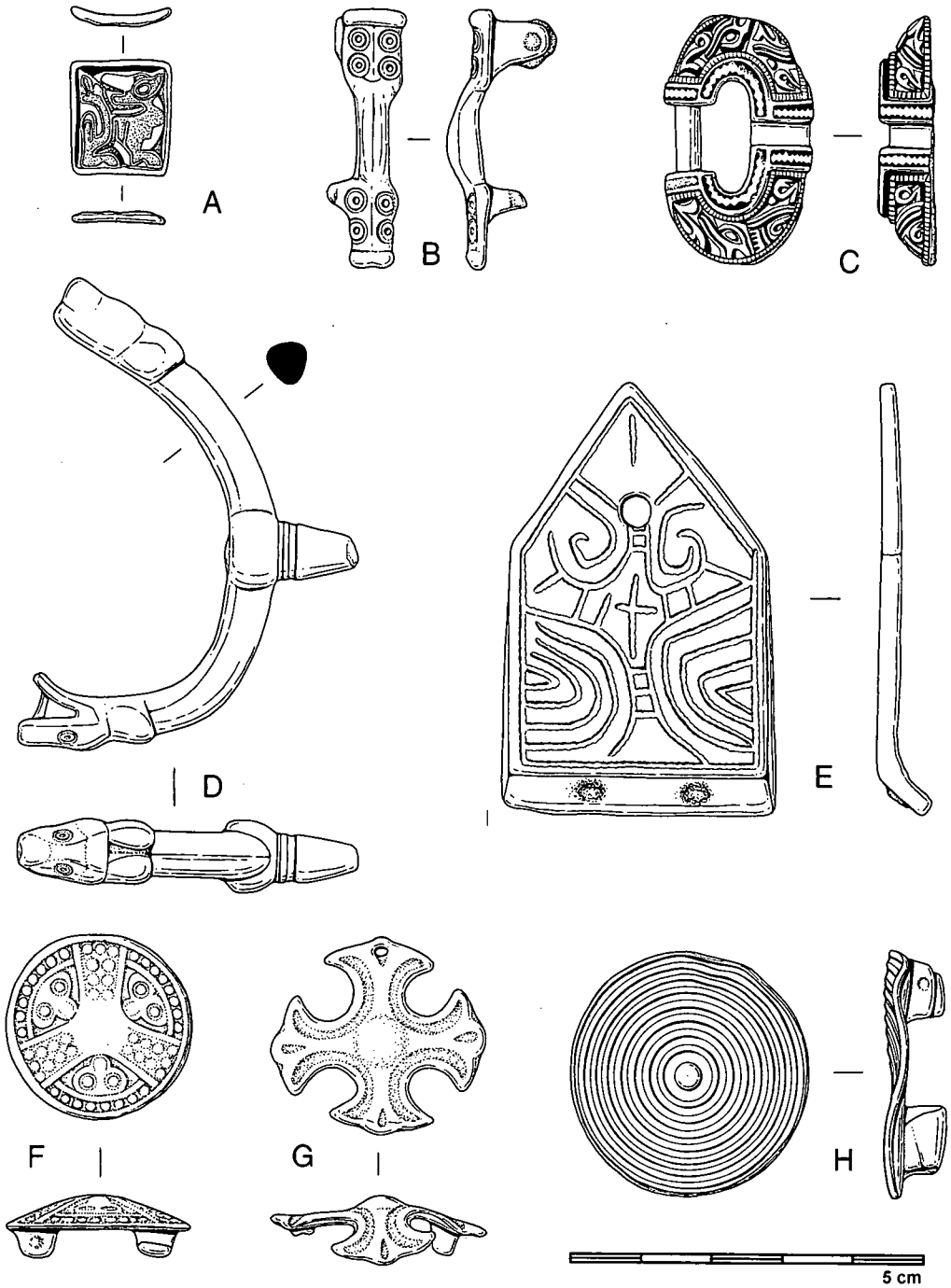


FIG. 32 – Anglo-Saxon objects: (A) plaque from Yaxley, (B) brooch from Eye, (C) buckle from Sutton, (D) spur from Brome and Oakley, (E) stirrup-strap mount from Rickingham, (F – H) brooches from Laxfield, Wyverstone and Westerfield. All bronze except (H) which is lead.



*Thorndon* (THD 026). **Sx.** Early Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform and probable small-long brooch fragments. (M.d.f.).

*Thwaite* (THW 014). **Sx.** Silver sceat of c.A.D. 680–720 (primary runic series C2, EPA). (I.D.D.C.).

*Thwaite* (THW 015). **Md.** The bezel from an 11th- or 12th-century gold finger ring with a *cloisonné* enamel facing head design in a beaded border. (I.D.D.C.).

*Tostock* (TCK 010). **Sx.** The back part of an Early Anglo-Saxon triangular buckle plate. (M.d.f.).

*Great Waldingfield* (WFG 037). **Sx.** Bronze Middle Saxon ansate brooch with incised decoration on the terminals (SF-0CB2C2). (I.D.D.C.).

*Little Waldingfield* (WFL 008). **IA, Sx.** Gold *stater* (Gallo-Belgic E type). Early Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform brooch, 5th-century type (SF-CFE6A7). (I.D.D.C.).

*Little Waldingfield* (WFL 017). **Ro.** Bronze hairpin (*Cool* group 21) and a fragment of a late Roman buckle (type 2a) with opposed dolphins. (I.D.D.C.).

*Wantisden* (WNN 022). **BA.** The bronze triangular blade of a Late Bronze Age leather-working knife and a fragment of a bronze double-edged socketed knife; as the two items were found within 50m they may represent a bronze-founder's hoard. (M.d.f.).

*Wattisham* (WAM 014). **IA, Ro.** Late Iron Age pottery, a probable silver Icenian coin and bronze brooches (Colchester, Langton Down types). Roman pottery including samian ware, tile, bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative, Hod Hill and enamelled disc types), cosmetic pestle and bell. (I.D.D.C.).

*Westerfield* (WRF 011). **Sx.** A lead disc brooch, decorated with concentric grooved circles, 10th or 11th century (Fig. 32, H; SF-CBDDE0). (I.D.D.C.).

*Westley* (WLY 006). **Sx.** Silver *sceat* of A.D. 705–710 (Series E Vico variant 1). (M.d.f.).

*Wissett* (WSS 015). **Ne.** Partially-polished flint axehead, either broken or just possibly re-used at the blade end (Fig. 30, A; SF-502092). (*Per* Mrs Armour-Chelu).

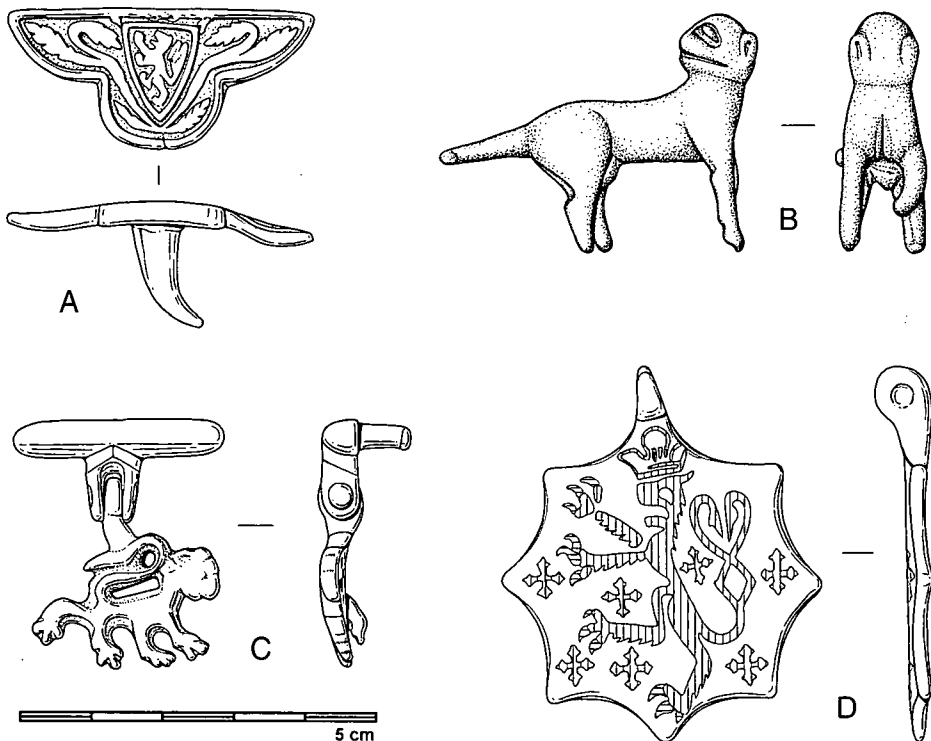


FIG. 33 – Medieval bronze objects: (A) harness mount from Clare, (B) cat figure from Parham, (C – D) harness pendants from Freckenham and Yaxley.

*Woolpit* (WPT 032). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix, inscribed +S'GALFRIDI:D'BERIhC ('seal of Geoffrey of Berwick') around a bird with an arrow touching its back. (M.d.f. *per* N.M.S.).

*Worlington* (WGN 004). **Sx.** Three silver pennies of Edmund (A.D. 855–870), probably from a small hoard. (M.D.D.C.).

*Wortham* (WTM 041). **Sx.** Silver sceat (primary Series VaB I). (M.d.f.).

*Wyverstone* (WYV 009). **Sx.** Bronze brooch in the shape of an equal-armed cross, one arm is also pierced, perhaps in a later modification. The brooch is similar to one found in Great Blakenham (West 1998, 126, fig 10.12) and is Late Saxon (Fig. 32, G; SF-BABE11). (I.D.D.C.).

*Yaxley* (YAX 013). **BA.** Two fragments of Late Bronze Age socketed axeheads, perhaps from a founder's hoard. (M.d.f.).

*Yaxley* (YAX 017). **Sx.** Fragments of an Early Anglo-Saxon bronze small-long brooch and of a gilded square-headed brooch (*Hines* Group XVI). (M.d.f.).

*Yaxley* (YAX 018). **Sx.** Early Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform and small-long brooches and a fragment of a girdle hanger. A small later Saxon plaque, perhaps originally enamelled, depicting a crouching beast, which probably derives from a larger composite object (Fig. 33, A; SF-4DE4E1). (M.d.f.).

*Yaxley* (YAX Misc). **Md.** Bronze octagonal harness pendant of 13th- or early 14th-century date. The front face is decorated with the arms of the Brewse (or Braose) family: argent, semy of crosses-croset, a lion rampant, tail forked and nowed gules, armed azure, crowned or. This Norman family were originally lords of Bramber in Sussex and Gower in South Wales, but a branch settled in East Anglia, with estates at Stinton, Salle and Topcroft in Norfolk and Akenham, Stradbroke, Hasketon and Whittingham in Suffolk; they later also acquired Little Wenham in Suffolk (Fig. 33, D; SF-45FEE4). (M.d.f.).

*Yaxley* (YAX 016). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Fragment of an Iron Age bronze terret. A Roman bronze bird, probably a handle from a 1st-century strainer bowl. Early Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform, small long and square-headed brooches, several of them burnt suggesting cremation burials; a buckle and a glass bead, also burnt, bronze tweezers and 5th- and 6th-century pottery. (M.d.f.).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

*Aldringham cum Thorpe*, Old Homes Road. (TM/4759; ARG 004). Trial-trenching to assess the location and extent of the medieval cemetery associated with the site of the Chapel of St Mary of Thorpe showed that it did not extend into a proposed development area. However ditches of medieval/Late Medieval Transitional date were located, indicating settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of the chapel.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Gorse Developments; report no. 2004/70).

*Benacre*, reservoir adjacent to Benacre Park Farm (TM/5083; BNC 048). An evaluation in connection with an agricultural reservoir revealed a number of prehistoric cooking/boiling pits containing burnt flints in the central northern part of the site. In the eastern part there was scattered post-medieval activity: a single isolated burnt pit (undated), three boundary/drainage ditches, a shallow gully/trackway and a pond that probably originated as a clay/brick pit.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for the Benacre Water Company; report no. 2004/95).

*Blythburgh*, Church Farm (TM/4575; BLB 060). Underpinning works revealed a fragment of a wall pre-dating the extant building. Brick fragments in the consolidation layer beneath it suggests that it too was post-medieval in date. A number of human bone fragments (presumably residual from the nearby churchyard) were also recovered from a deposit that may either have been a substantial consolidation layer or the fill of a large pit, over which house had been built. A post-medieval brick-lined storage pit was also noted.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr Hollingworth; report no. 2004/100).

*Brandon*, 46 and 48 Woodcock Rise (TL/7986; BRD 165). A group of burials and disarticulated bones was discovered during landscaping at no. 48. In total, three burials were excavated with the remains of at least seven others being represented by disarticulated bones. Two of the burials were aligned north-south and a third was probably aligned east-west. One of the north-south burials had the head placed between the legs. A radiocarbon date obtained from the bones of this individual provided a date of  $840 \pm 50$  BP (cal.A.D. 1040–1290, at 95.4% probability, GU11459). Only one of the group appeared to be a juvenile and the majority were male. Further investigations in the adjoining property, no. 46, established that the cemetery did not extend into it, but the limits to the south and east are unknown. The burials lie alongside the old Brandon to Thetford road and it is possible that they represent a gallows site of late Saxon or medieval date.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S., for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage, with the helpful co-operation of Mr and Mrs Ling and Mr and Mrs Rolls).

*Brandon*, access to Brandon Leisure Centre (TL/7886; BRD 170). The excavation of a soakaway trench exposed a ditch and a posthole below a substantial layer of brown sand. Finds from within the trench included animal bone and pottery from the Late Saxon period to the 16th century.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S.).

*Brandon*, 20 Church Road (TL/7786; BRD 171). A small pit with a sherd of Early Saxon pottery, charcoal and animal bone was identified in the footing trenches for a building extension. Unstratified finds included animal bones and sherds of Late Saxon Thetford and St Neots wares.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S.).

*Brandon*, Coulson Lane (TL/7886; BRD 172). A flint-lined well of possible medieval date and two miscellaneous pits dating from the 19/20th century were identified in footing trenches and associated groundworks for four new houses.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Bennett Homes; report no. 2004/58).

*Bungay*, Old Cinema site, Broad Street (TM/3389; BUN 054). An evaluation was undertaken within the grubbed-out foundation trenches of the former cinema. A small number of pits containing a limited amount of 12-14th century pottery, and a couple of later features, were recorded but no structural remains were identified.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Encompass Project Management; report no. 2004/168).

*Bury St Edmunds*, land off Cotton Lane (TL/8665; BSE 204). An excavation was carried out on the site of the former Grampian factory to further investigate features discovered during an evaluation of the site. This revealed evidence for the management of the River Lark floodplain during the late medieval and post-medieval periods. The earliest features were two large east-west aligned drainage ditches, one of which immediately preceded the other. These ditches were later built over by a series of banks creating a north-south drainage channel. The next phase of activity was the construction of a wall or fence creating a well-defined enclosure with a substantial drain in the north-east corner, allowing drainage from the enclosed area to the east towards the river. The final phase of activity was the construction of a large Victorian culvert.

(John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S. for Hopkins Homes Ltd).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Abbey Gardens (TL/8564; BSE 222). An exploratory pit was excavated to examine an area of subsidence in the grounds of the Abbey. This showed that the subsidence was caused by the collapse of the wooden supports for a corrugated iron roof over a staircase leading to a cellar beneath the Prior's Lodge.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for English Heritage).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Greene King, 24 Crown Street (TL/8563; BSE 225). Trenches for the underpinning of two compound walls and work to reduce ground levels revealed several features dating from the 16th–19th centuries, despite heavy modern truncation. One pit of 16th-century date and a flint wall predate the boundary wall and a further pit and possible well appear to be of a similar date. Other features were associated with the presence and demolition of buildings that occupied the site in the 19th century.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Greene King plc; report no. 2004/50).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Eastgate Barns, Eastern Way (TL/8665; BSE 229). An evaluation followed by an excavation were undertaken ahead of a development on the site of Eastgate Barns. The site is believed to have once been the property of the cellarer of Bury Abbey. Also known as Holderness Barns and Grange Farm, this was where the cellarer would have held court and from where his business, on behalf of the Abbey, was conducted. It later became a manor house with an associated farm. Ruined structures were still standing as late as 2003, though nothing was still standing when the archaeological evaluation took place.

Remains of several structures were found, including a mortared-flint wall with a surviving internal clay floor, built over an earlier kiln. The kiln was only fired at fairly low temperatures, suggesting a possible use as a malting kiln or corn dryer. This kiln was in turn built over an earlier structure, the remains of which were in the form of a series of trenches, probably for ground beams. These three structures were all preserved under the post-medieval farmhouse.

Two further structures were found further to the south, one of which was a trench-and-posthole based structure. The second was a rectangular, 3.4 by 2.6m, flint-and-mortar structure with a laid red cement floor. The entire ground plan of the structure was visible. There were also visible repairs to its north-east corner, including the addition of a buttress. Further work in this area of the site showed a series of yard surfaces, boundary walls and a chalk and gravel road leading to Eastgate Street.

The post-excavation work is in its preliminary stages and the finds are yet to be fully analysed. (John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S. for Proflat Roofing and Orange).

*Bury St Edmunds*, 3 Chequer Square (TL/8565; BSE 230). The excavation of slots connecting concrete piles for a cart lodge exposed peg tiles over a clay surface. Other finds included medieval window glass and pottery dating from the 12th to the 18th centuries. This surface is undoubtedly evidence of clay-floored buildings fronting onto Bridewell Lane. No further excavations were carried out and the site is preserved beneath the new building.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Hardwick Farms, Horsecroft).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Angel Hotel (TL/8564; BSE 231). An excavation was carried out in advance of an extension to the hotel. The site lies within the medieval core of the town, and it was hoped that evidence would be uncovered which would characterise this part of the town from its initial layout in the 11th century through the whole medieval period.

The earliest deposits were found deeply buried along the Angel Lane frontage. These appeared to be pit fills dating to the 11th century, but due to the depth of these (1.2m+ below the street level) and their significant truncation by later developments, it was not possible to examine these in more detail. However the pits suggest the types of activity more usually associated with back yards rather than street frontages.

A number of intercutting pits dating from the 12th–15th centuries was found in the centre of the site. Many of these were broad and deep and contained areas of lightly-fired clay, indicating a prolonged period of activity taking place probably behind properties fronting Angel Hill. The nature of the activity is not yet clear but the evidence of burning, combined with the documentary evidence that demonstrates the presence of inns in this area since at least the 14th century, suggests the possibility that the pits may be associated with brewing processes.

The upper fills of the pits was a brown loam containing small amounts of building debris, which was sealed by a solid layer of chalk up to 8cm thick. This probably represents a floor or yard surface

and demonstrates a change in use of this area at the end of the medieval or early post-medieval period (16th century plus). A cobbled yard surface appears to overlie this floor at the west end of the site. A 17th-century brick wall ran east-west along the northern boundary of the excavation area and a probably 17th-century flint-and-mortar wall ran north-south across the site. It is not currently clear how these walls relate to each other. A wall built of 17th-century bricks was also identified running parallel to Angel Lane.

Three wells were found, these were difficult to date but two at least were post-medieval, the third which lay under the east-west brick wall, may be earlier. The latest feature of interest was a 19th-century waste-disposal chute built largely of re-used 17th-century bricks. This comprised a roughly triangular profiled brick catch pit with a brick base and back wall, into which waste (cess?) would be poured, with a slate-lined chute taking the material into a large open pit or soakaway. This soakaway directly overlay a circular brick lined well – an indicator of the reuse of space within such a restricted area.

Post-excavation work is ongoing and will concentrate on analysis of the pottery groups and examination of the medieval and early post-medieval features, in the hopes of coming to a clear interpretation of the use of this area during the 11th-17th centuries. Comparison of levels between the existing street levels and the archaeological surfaces seems to show that the slope between Angel Hill and Angel Lane was truncated and that archaeological levels relate to the Angel Hill levels which are *c.* 1m lower than Angel Lane. If this proves to be the case, the implication is that there would have been no access onto the site from Angel Lane during the medieval and/or post-medieval periods.

The excavation uncovered valuable evidence for the character of this part of the town from the setting out of the planned medieval town in the 11th century to the early post-medieval period. However deposits were generally found at a greater depth than anticipated, running well below construction levels, and this has necessarily imposed some limitations on the completeness of the archaeological record and meant that fewer medieval features were fully excavated than expected. Nevertheless once the results of the excavation are analysed, this will add valuable information to the picture of the history and development of Bury St Edmunds. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Gough Hotels Ltd).

*Bury St. Edmunds*, Lawsons Yard (TL/8565; BSE 233). An evaluation on land to the rear of Woodgate House, 10 Short Brackland, revealed a series of archaeological features under a deep, *c.* 1m, overburden. The finds suggest activity on the site from the 11th/12th century onwards with a medium to high status use in the 15th/16th century. Map evidence indicates the site became an orchard by the 18th century and remained open until the end of the 19th century. Prehistoric finds were also discovered suggesting early activity on the site. (John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S. for Lawsons (Bury St. Edmunds) Ltd).

*Carlton Cobville*, Carlton Hall (TM/5090; CAC 004). The present Hall is an 18th–19th century structure believed to be on the site of the medieval hall and possible Saxon manorial centre. Archaeological features and finds belonging to the high medieval period (12th to 14th centuries) have been recorded within footing trenches for an extension to the south-west of the Hall. Medieval ditches on a similar alignment to the present Hall could represent the expansion or shift of a ditched enclosure for an earlier phase of the settlement.

A flint-and-mortar wall discovered 20m to the south-east, in the excavation for a pond, contained brick pieces of probable recent origin. This wall is likely to be part of a landscape feature of 19th or early 20th century date. A single Early Saxon pottery sherd indicates activity of this period to the south of the Hall; a similar aged feature was located on St Peter's Road to the south-east. Late Saxon settlement evidence has been discovered to the east of the Hall (CAC 030) and now medieval deposits have been located to its immediate west, indicating that the present structure is likely to be over the medieval hall and the Saxon manorial centre.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr G. Baxter; report no. 2005/49).

*Chevington*, Chevington Hall, (TL/7860; CHV 021). Evidence of a medieval building, consisting of a sequence of floors and a probable post setting, was found during an evaluation. The layered floors suggest that there were at least two phases to the building and pottery evidence indicates that these were occupied during the 13th-14th centuries. The substantial post setting was thought to be an aisle post and therefore supported a building with a very wide roof span – probably a large hall or barn. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Sir G. Winter; report no 2004/54).

*Clare*, Nethergate Street Garage (TM/7645; CLA 043). An evaluation in advance of a residential development revealed that the front 10m of the Nethergate Street frontage was heavily truncated and had suffered significant hydrocarbon contamination; the remainder of the site was covered by 0.6-1.2m of modern overburden, overlying terrace gravels. Occupation from Roman times to the post-medieval period was recorded. The most significant finding, 12m back from the Nethergate Street frontage, was a large (4.6m wide, 1.5m deep) east-west aligned Roman boundary ditch. This, along with an isolated Roman post-hole, represents the first clear evidence of Roman occupation in the historic core of Clare. Medieval pitting was recorded in the centre of the site but it was unclear whether it was related to plots along the Nethergate Street or Malting Lane frontages. A single post-medieval boundary ditch was also recorded. (Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for the Woodberry Group Ltd; report no: 2004/152).

*Debenham*, Esthers Barn (TM/1662; DBN 009). Monitoring of strip foundations for a carport confirmed the alignment of the southern arm of the known moat. The site's former owners remember the clearance and infilling of this part of the moat c.30 years ago in an attempt to correct/avoid further subsidence damage to the north wall of the adjacent barn. However, the date of its original abandonment remains unclear as no dateable finds were recovered. (Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr C. Styles; report no: 2004/81).

*Elveden, Icklingham and Mildenhall*, A11 Fiveways to Thetford Road Improvement Scheme (TL/8381 to 8381). Some 169 trenches were excavated along the route of the proposed road scheme, with archaeological features being recorded at:

ELV 053	(TL/8381): undated pits and ditches and prehistoric pit.
ELV 057	(TL/8180): undated ditches, pits and posthole.
ELV 058	(TL/8180): ditches and posthole.
ELV 059	(TL/8180 to 8179): Iron Age and Roman features, with indications of 4th-century occupation.
ELV 061	(TL/8078): ditches pits and a posthole.
ELV 062	(TL/8078): ditches, pit.
ELV 063	(TL/7978): ditch, pit, flint.
ELV137	(TL/7877): burnt flints.
IKL 145	(TL/7776 to 7676): pits
IKL146	(TL/7676): postholes
IKL 147	(TL/7676): posthole and ditch.
IKL 148	(TL/7676): pits, postholes, flints and Neolithic pottery.
MNL 546	(TL/7374): excavation of the putative remains of a burial mound with negative results.

(John Ames and Michael Boyle, Norfolk Archaeological Unit for The Highways Agency).

*Eriswell*, Fitness Centre, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; ERL 130). Monitoring of the construction work identified a cluster of Roman features on the northern edge of the site and an undated pair of parallel ditches, probably representing a trackway. This lies under a belt of trees called Shepherd's Path Belt and may demonstrate that this is a longstanding route.

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

*Eriswell*, Tanker Access Road, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7381; ERL 133). Monitoring of two trial holes for a proposed new road south of Caudle Head Mere showed peat deposits and water-lain sands in one hole and a pair of Roman ditches in the other. These ditches relate to the known extensive Roman settlement focussed around the mere.  
(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Eriswell*, Family Support Complex, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; ERL 139). Excavation in advance of the construction of a new complex uncovered features dating to the Middle Saxon period. These mainly comprised east-west aligned ditches and relate to Middle Saxon occupation identified to the immediate north and east at site ERL 116.  
(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

*Eye*, land west of Lowgate Street (TM/1574; EYE 069). An evaluation on an area of the Town Moor indicated two periods of activity. The latest period was a network of post-medieval ditches. The earliest phase of activity was series of ditches surviving in the western half of the site and dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.  
(John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S. for Bovis Homes Ltd).

*Eye*, land north of Langton Lodge, Victoria Hill (TM/1474; EYE 070). An evaluation in advance of a residential development recorded a major boundary feature, thought to be the original edge of the former Langton Green. This crossed the site and extended to the north where a series of ponds and the results of a previous evaluation meant that the green's edge could be conjectured for a further 300m. Four other features were recorded, although these could not be accurately dated.  
(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for Ryden Developments; report no: 2004/86).

*Flixton*, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 065). Soil-stripping of New Quarry Phases 13 and the eastern side of New Phase 14 revealed a moderate number of archaeological features. The earliest features comprised groups of small pits of prehistoric (?Bronze Age/Iron Age) date which included significant quantities of pottery in their fill along with scrappy pieces of worked flint and heat-altered flints.

The remaining archaeology related to the post-medieval period and the parklands around Flixton Hall. A long section was cut perpendicularly across the line of the former Flixton to Homersfield Road revealing a series of wheel ruts and a sequence of gravel infilling along with two parallel ditches on its northern side. In addition, the ditched enclosure surrounding a barn and the foundations for the barn itself were recorded towards the north of the area. The barn is clearly shown on an estate map of 1760, but the enclosure probably dates to the 19th century. In addition, a north-east to south-west orientated ditch recorded in previous phases of the quarry was found to continue beneath the barn and may reflect an earlier, possibly even medieval field system.  
(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Aggregates Eastern Counties).

*Fornham St Genevieve*, extension to Ingham Quarry (TL/8469; FSG 017): An evaluation was carried out in advance of an extension to the quarry. The remains of an extensive, dispersed Iron Age settlement was located, with four discrete clusters of features along the line of the natural slope, just above and to the south of the valley bottom. The features consisted predominantly of pits and occasional postholes. In two trenches, curving gullies filled with dark, charcoal-rich sand and accompanied by small pits or postholes indicate the presence of structures, either buildings or funerary features. Occasional postholes were seen within the pit clusters, suggesting the possibility of built structures. The pottery found throughout these features suggests that this is a single period settlement dating to between the 4th and 1st centuries B.C.

Trenches to the west clearly showed that this Iron Age settlement does not extend in this direction. A network of ditches is possibly related to it but are more likely linked to post-medieval field divisions.  
(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Tarmac; report no. 2004/122).

*Friston*, Barber's Point (TM/4357; FRS 001). A training excavation for volunteers was carried out on a Roman site on the edge of the River Alde that had been previously examined in 1907. A prior magnetic survey of the site by Aline and David Black (Colchester Archaeological Trust) clearly showed a ditched enclosure and other linear features. Excavation revealed a thick buried soil deposit containing Roman pottery dating from the 1st to the 3rd centuries A.D. Abundant briquetage suggested that salt production was carried out on or near the site. A large enclosure ditch with a recut was identified, as was another large outer ditch. A smaller ditch cut this at right-angles and contained Middle Saxon pottery.

A series of chalk-filled post-holes, some of nearly 1m in diameter, were encountered within the enclosing ditch. No dating evidence has been recovered from these although at least two phases are recognised stratigraphically; a line of smaller posts were cut from a higher level than the large chalk-filled posts. It is possible that the smaller post-holes are part of a Saxon hall-type building.

A detailed contour survey of the site conducted by volunteers and directed by David Gill and John Duffy (S.C.C.A.S.) showed that the site was located on a slight rise. An examination of auger samples dug by volunteers and analysed by Mike Godwin, showed that a branch of the River Alde had flowed behind Barber's Point making it an island within the river. He also suggested that sea-level fluctuations would have inundated the island from the 3rd to the 7th century, perhaps accounting for the break between the early Roman and the Middle Saxon occupation of Barber's Point.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society, funded by the Local Heritage Initiative and with the permission of the Suffolk Wildlife Trust).

*Hadleigh*, Beeston's Bus Depot, Long Bessels (TM/0342; HAD 071). Evaluation trenching revealed mainly made-up ground (over 2m deep in places) suggesting the presence of large, backfilled pits. Documentary evidence points towards gravel quarrying on the site and the finds indicate that the backfilling took place after the late 15th century.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Landlink plc; report no. 2004/103).

*Haughley*, Umhlanga, The Folly (TM/0262; HGH 030). An evaluation was carried out on a site partly within the outer bailey of Haughley castle and partly overlaying the ditch and assumed bank of the castle. The profile of the defensive ditch, including an internal bank, was recorded and features of 12th- to 14th-century date were excavated within the bailey area. These medieval features were sealed by a metre of overburden.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Jaxmead Properties Ltd; report no. 2004/106).

*Haverhill*, Ironworks Site, Hamlet Road (TL/6744; HVH 054). An historic building assessment was carried out in advance of proposals for redevelopment. Between 1770 and 1828 the site was a tanyard, after which it was purchased by Stephen Walters and developed into a silk factory. In 1882 Walters sold it to John Atterton, an 'engineer, boiler maker, millwright, wheelwright, maker of patent machines for sharpening lawn mowers, jib cranes for granaries and machinery agent, improved appliances for charging retorts and gas engineer'. Atterton established an ironworks on the site, and over the next 36 years, had new buildings erected and extended. In the late 1890s, silk weaving resumed, and the factory was let to Kipling & Co. Hamlet House is the oldest structure on the site and dates to the late 18th/early 19th century. It has seen little reworking and retains many of its original features such as chimney pieces and door furnishings. Adjoining it is the early 19th-century Silk Factory (now used by the ironworks). Although the ground floor has been reworked in the late 20th century, the first and second floors retain original features. The other six buildings on the site are of late 19th- or 20th-century date.

(Adrian Gibson, Kathren Henry and Alexandra Grassam, Archaeological Solutions Ltd for JAP Architects and the Bernhard Group; report no. 1715).

*Horringer*, Ickworth Park, (TL/814 616; IKW 014). A contour survey was carried out in advance of a new carpark. Monitoring of the soil stripping revealed a crushed-brick path no earlier than the 19th





FIG. 34 – Cranfield's Mill site, Ipswich (IPS 446/IAS 6405). Vertical view of the late-15th-century stone building, with College Street to the right. The photograph shows the cellar level of the building, with the remains of 19th-century tiled floors. The rear half of the building was built over infilled river deposits (sectioned in the long trench alongside the side wall). A garden area existed to the west of the building (top).

century running across the site. Slight undulations of the surface were found to mirror anomalies in the natural boulder clay rather than cut features.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for The National Trust).

*Ipswich*, Cranfield's Mill, College Street (TM/1644; IPS 446/IAS 6405). Evaluation and excavation revealed a large, well-constructed cellared building, probably a merchant's house dating to the late 15th century (Fig. 34). The building was made of septaria blocks (a mudstone quarried from the Orwell) with moulded limestone around the door and window openings. The building was 6m wide and extended for 20m back towards the medieval quayside from the College Street frontage. There were three phases of build before its demolition in the second half of the 19th century. The finds included a 'witch bottle' – a pot buried within the fabric of the wall to protect the inhabitants from evil spirits. The pot was a late-15th-century Dutch import and contained a bone, a coin and hair.

The site was part of Bigot's Quay, which is referred to in several early medieval account rolls. These and various subsequent records show that the quay was occupied and used by several of Ipswich's leading mercantile families. The building overlay earlier stratified deposits including pits which produced Late Saxon Thetford-type Ware and demonstrates that a rich sequence of archaeological deposits associated with the Saxon waterfront survives within this area.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Wharfside Regeneration Ltd; report no. 2004/29).

*Ipswich*, Cranfield's Mill Area 2, College Street (TM/1644; IAS 6405). Following the excavation of a late medieval cellared building (see above) a second phase of excavation at this site afforded an opportunity to examine earlier river-edge deposits and a buried stream channel that flowed down to the River Orwell from the town. Excavation at the river edge yielded exciting results in the form of a 'boardwalk' structure constructed on a series of driven piles. Post-excavation work is currently ongoing, but preliminary finds evidence shows that the structure was sealed by substantial reclamation deposits of 11th-13th-century date. Dendrochronology samples are currently under analysis and it is anticipated that the results will confirm a Saxon date for the structure. Excavation of the buried channel also produced interesting results. It proved to be unexpectedly substantial at almost 2m deep. One notable fill of this channel comprised a peat layer c.0.5m thick which produced finds of late 1st-2nd-century A.D. date. This immediately overlay a high-energy river deposit, and tantalisingly suggests the possibility of Roman management of the stream. The lower 1m of fills below this peat layer are therefore thought to be of prehistoric date, but produced no dateable finds. Demolition of existing buildings on the site is due to commence shortly and further work will take place.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for Wharfside Regeneration Ltd; report in preparation).

*Ipswich*, Albion Wharf, Key Street (TM/1644; IAS 6406). An evaluation at the former Paul's Maltings, on the northern side of the Wet Dock, revealed undisturbed stratified deposits as little as 0.4m below the existing ground level. The uppermost deposits were of late medieval date and included a partially revealed septaria-built wall. Excavation was halted to avoid disturbing earlier remains. A full sequence of deposits dating back to the Saxon and possibly Roman periods (see Cranfield's Mill above) is anticipated. A second trench was opened perpendicular to the street frontage in order to locate any earlier quay walls. However, it became clear that this objective could not be met as unexpected evidence was revealed of a deliberately dug inlet. The deposits were at least 3m deeper than anticipated immediately next to the modern road and a substantial driven pile structure was recorded within the area of the inlet. The limited area of exposure meant that this proved difficult to interpret, but initial examination suggests it may represent either a pier or piling for a wall. Post-excavation work is in its early stages but the structure is currently thought to be of late medieval date. Dendrochronology samples are also under analysis. Beneath this structure a peat deposit up to a metre thick was also recorded, and although no dateable finds were recovered from it, the presence of sheep bones indicates that it is of Bronze Age or later date. Further excavation has been recommended.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for Knight Developments; report in preparation).

*Ipswich*, Unicorn House, Foundation Street (TM/1644; IPS 441/IAS 4708). Monitoring of footing trenches within a deep basement at the east end of Unicorn House revealed a number of archaeological features at a depth of nearly 2m. Of the six features identified, four contained Late Saxon Thetford-type Ware. One pit contained a near complete Thetford-type jar associated with the lower halves of three other vessels. Another Saxon feature was a deep well or pit, excavated by contractors to a depth of c.4m below present ground level. This is an area to the immediate north of the large medieval Blackfriars church of St. Mary's. No evidence for medieval occupation was recovered, the Late Saxon features probably representing earlier settlement before the establishment of the precinct for the Dominican friary.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Marsden Homes; report no. 2005/44).

*Ipswich*, former Harris Meat Factory, Hadleigh Road (TM/1444; IPS 449). An evaluation showed that the northern half of the site was characterised by at least 1.5m of modern reclamation deposits following the redirection of the channel of the River Gipping and was also disturbed due to modern quarrying and the construction of two factory buildings. The southern half of the site was heavily truncated by the large complex of 20th-century buildings of the factory. Between these disrupted areas natural river terrace gravels with archaeological potential were found to be quite shallow. Indeed a single prehistoric feature was recorded in the vicinity of the findspot of a Bronze Age urn that lay within the footprint of the earliest of the factory buildings. A second area with archaeological potential lay on either side of a trackway where banks of upcast spoil up to 0.8m thick afforded some protection to natural river-terrace gravels sealed beneath.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Co. Ltd; report no: 2004/63).

*Ipswich*, land between Edward Close and Bramford Rd. (TM/1445; IPS 453). An evaluation of a 0.38ha-plot revealed limited evidence for prehistoric, early medieval and post-medieval activity. A single pit contained Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flint and ceramic finds. Two medieval ditches were identified towards the southern edge of the site and may have been associated with activity/occupation on the north side of Bramford Road, which is a long-established route. Post-medieval activity included evidence for a quarry pit known from mid 19th and 20th century maps, while a standing earthwork appears to coincide with an enigmatic circular structure also known from early maps. This has tentatively been interpreted as a possible garden feature (fountain) or a lime kiln. Other features probably relate to a group of buildings constructed on the site during the later 19th century.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for V.A. Marriott Ltd; report no. 2004/68).

*Ipswich*, 35 Everton Crescent, Castle Hill (TM/1446; IPS 456). A watching brief on an extension to the rear of the property revealed a single tesserae in the topsoil, confirming the previously recorded Roman occupation in the vicinity.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S.; report no: 2004/98).

*Ipswich*, corner of Coytes Gardens and Friars Street (TM/1644; IPS 462). Monitoring of groundworks for a block of flats revealed a single pit containing the remains of six ceramic vessels of likely 16th-century date and a bone assemblage comprised largely of cattle metapodials, possibly associated with bone working. The pit did not cut the natural subsoil but was entirely within the thick overburden present within the central town area. No natural subsoil was seen.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Gracemore Homes; report no. 2004/141).

*Ipswich*, Highfields Nursery School (TM/1406; IPS 463). A trench in connection with a new access ramp was monitored on a site that lies within 50m of the Castle Hill Roman villa complex (IPS 015). The 500mm wide trench was excavated to a depth of 500mm where it just revealed the natural subsoil. Three features were recorded cutting the subsoil, one of which was filled by burnt material and ceramic building materials. This may represent a beam slot of a building, destroyed by fire.

Roman pottery, roof tiles, floor/wall tiles and a flue tile from a hypocaust system were recovered from the subsoil.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S.; report no. 2004/136).

*Ipswich*, SEH Windows and Doors Ltd, Olympus Close, Whitehouse Road Industrial Estate (TM/1347; IPS 464). A watching brief on a substantial ground reduction and topsoil strip revealed no stratified archaeological deposits or incised features, but the finds recovered from the topsoil suggest that late prehistoric occupation is likely to have taken place within, or close to, the site. Evidence for later activity is sparser, although some fragments of medieval and later brick and tile attest to the kiln sites indicated on the 1st-edition Ordnance Survey map. (Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S.; report no: 2004/133).

*Ipswich*, Orchard Street (TM/1644; IPS 466). An evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development on a site located on the north-eastern edge of the Saxon and medieval town and within the immediate vicinity of contemporary pottery kilns. The site appears to have remained as woodland, orchard and/or pastureland for many years, with construction inside the site boundaries only occurring when Orchard Street was developed in the mid 19th century. The site had been in commercial and industrial use throughout the 20th century, with factory and warehouse buildings. Despite extensive evidence of Saxon and medieval activity on the neighbouring St Helen's Street frontage, little evidence of such activity was noted here, possibly due to the peripheral and backyard location of the site, or to the truncation of deposits by 19th- and 20th-century construction and cellaring. Trial trenches revealed evidence only for post-medieval activity, including possible drainage gullies perhaps linking up to ponds noted on 18th-century maps, and boundary ditches associated with the documented 16th- to 18th-century orchard. A fence-line may have been a Victorian property boundary between the back yards of two terraced houses. A 19th- or 20th-century well, cellars, a brick wall and levelling-up layers were probably related to the development of the site as a silk factory in the late 19th century, the early 20th-century boot and shoe works and later industrial use. (Josh Williams, Kate Doyle, Leonora O'Brien, Archaeological Solutions Ltd for Matthew Homes Ltd; report no. 1699).

*Lackford*. Waste Disposal Site (TL/7969; LKD 050). Monitoring of soil stripping for a compost compound (1.4ha) located a scatter of prehistoric pits in association with preserved elements of a buried soil horizon. Several pits contained deposits of charcoal and burnt flint, and a range of Neolithic pottery and struck flints, including fragments of a broken polished axehead, was recovered from most features and the soil layer. Post-excavation work is still continuing. (John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Viridor Waste Management (Suffolk)).

*Lakenheath*, Maidscross Hill (TL/7282; LKH 036). A three-day excavation was undertaken to establish the elevation of the Chalk surface, and the geometry, sedimentology and clast lithology of the overlying sediments in relation to the previous records of archaeology from the site. Work by Flower (1869) on the summit of the hill described Chalk at an elevation of about 27m O.D. with handaxes coming from the c.3m of overlying quartz and quartzite-rich gravel. Recent fieldwork by Rose (1987) and Lewis (1993) confirmed the lithology of the gravel. Rose suggested that the gravel might have been deposited by the pre-Anglian Bytham River and Lewis suggested that the elevation of the gravels indicated that they might lie above the lowest terrace of that river system. However, neither was able to confirm the height of the Chalk surface beneath the gravel. They also showed that similar gravel lay at a lower elevation to the east and south-east of the summit.

Four test-pits and two sections were cut by JCB. Three of the test-pits were on the summit, of which one was in disturbed sediments, and the other two consisted of sand and gravel, 26–30m O.D. The Chalk bedrock was not encountered in any of these test pits. The fourth test-pit just below the summit demonstrated 3m of sand and gravel, overlying c.1m of probably non-glaciogenic chalky diamicton on disturbed Chalk at the base at 21m O.D.

Two sections were cut in a disused quarry towards the bottom of the hill, south-east from the summit. Here disturbed Chalk at  $\approx 10\text{m}$  O.D. was overlain by 3m of laminated sands and silts and 4m of cross-bedded coarse, chalky gravel. Samples were taken for clast lithology, micromorphology and micropalaeontology. No archaeology was recovered.

The work so far is inconclusive, as it is not clear whether two separate terraces have been encountered, or whether the gravel and other sediments are resting on a Chalk slope. Borehole work in the future should resolve this issue. Work is also planned at other archaeological sites in the area that are reported as coming from similar high-level gravel locations.

We would like to thank Elveden Estates, Forest Heath District Council and English Nature for permission to excavate and Cyd Worden, the Local Nature Reserve Assistant for Forest Heath District Council for continuous help and support during the work. The work took place with a grant from the Leverhulme-funded Ancient Human Occupation of Britain Project.

(Nick Ashton, Dept. of Prehistory and Europe, British Museum and Simon Lewis, Dept. of Geography, Queen Mary, University of London).

*Lakenheath*, land to the rear of 132 High Street (TL/7182; LKH 136). Four trenches were dug for an evaluation, which showed a high level of preservation of the natural subsoil beneath a deep garden topsoil. Two trenches located a series of nine ditches, predominantly aligned north-south, containing pottery dating to the 12th-13th centuries. These ditches were roughly parallel to each other and were on a similar alignment to the High Street and the surrounding modern property boundaries, indicating that the current land division in the area is a continuation of the medieval layout. Layers sealing these ditches contained material of a later medieval/post-medieval date indicating that these ditches had fallen out of use during the medieval period and, with the deep build up of topsoil, indicates that the site has probably been used as domestic gardens since then. The trenches clearly showed that a large house, shown on J. Hodskinson's map of 1783, was not present in the development area.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Jaxmead Properties; report no. 2004/124).

*Lakenheath*, De-Icer facility, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7381; LKH 242). Monitoring of a works for a small concrete base (8x8m) identified a number of ditches relating to the nearby Roman settlement. The shallow depth of the soil strip for this development meant that the ditch lines were only just visible and no lengths were excavated, however a plan of their location adds to the knowledge of the overall plan of the settlement.

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

*Lakenheath*, New Consolidated Comms Building (TL7481; LKH 238). Evaluation in advance of a new building revealed a low archaeological presence consisting of two undated gullies and a fragmentary patch of buried soil. However the site lies close to where preserved Iron Age soil layers have been identified and the potential for this to survive sporadically on this site will lead to further monitoring as the development gets underway.

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

*Lakenheath*, Lakenheath Hall (TL/7183; LKH 230). An evaluation in the grounds of the Hall revealed some post-medieval pits and ditches sealed, in places, by a thick deposit of silt. The western half of the site was found to be low lying with evidence for now dry ponds, which may have influenced the shape of the unusual curving boundaries identified during the documentary search.

Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Timberland Homes Ltd; report no. 2004/44)

*Leiston*, Leiston Abbey (TM/4462; LCS 136). A training excavation focussed on two areas of interest. The first of these (*The Cottage Site*) was located along the north side of the ruined nave wall of the medieval abbey church. The second series of trenches (*The Kitchen Site*) were located to the south of the refectory.

*The Cottage Site:* The remains of a 19th-century cottage were excavated, revealing some of the foundation walls and drainage system. This cottage, which incorporated the north wall of the nave, was built of red brick and according to documentary evidence was thatched. It burned down in the 1930s. There was evidence to suggest that before the fire there had been subsidence to the northern cottage wall which had required some underpinning. The subsidence seems to have been caused by the collapsing of an earlier feature; perhaps a poorly in-filled pit or grave.

Beneath the cottage and sealed by it, were the two bodies. These were east-west aligned, with their heads to the west. Both skeletons were in good condition and certainly pre-date the cottage. They are presumably from the monastic period. One of the burials was very shallow so there is a possibility that a further burial lay underneath. It is unusual to find burials on the north side of a monastery and there is a suggestion that these may be lay burials, i.e. non-monastic individuals who bought plots to be as close to God as possible. It is likely that there are more burials in this area. Finds from the site comprised mostly of 19th-century building rubble, domestic pottery and glass and occasional sherds of late medieval pottery.

*The Küchen Site:* This area lies to the south of the main surviving monastic complex. The 1980s geophysical survey suggested the presence of building rubble and possible structures. In view of its detached position and its proximity to the refectory this was thought to be the site of the kitchens. Excavation revealed the remains of a substantial building with stone and flint walls and finely painted window glass. This seems to be far too grand a building for a kitchen. Other suggestions are the abbot's private residence or the infirmary.

19th-century building rubble was present from the upper levels, which seems to have come from the many farm buildings put up after the dissolution. Pan tiles, brick rubble, bits of chain, horseshoes and nails all point to this conclusion. Below this in the monastic levels a few sherds of late medieval pottery showed up along with the painted window glass.

The excavation was run jointly by S.C.C.A.S. and CYDS (a Leiston-based youth group) and was funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund's Young Roots grant. Access and assistance was granted by English Heritage and by Procorda, the present occupiers of the abbey. The project culminated in a live drama event run by Red Rose Chain at the abbey. (Duncan Allan, S.C.C.A.S. for CYDS).

*Leiston, Abbey Road (TM/4463; LCS 142).* The remains of a Roman pottery kiln were partly excavated. The structure had been severely truncated, which if the horizontal curvature of the 'wall' was reconstructed would produce a base of about 1.1 to 1.2m in diameter. There was no evidence of a central pedestal. The excavation was not extensive enough to show a stoke-hole. Only the inner face and edges of the wall were visible. The finds suggest a kiln producing predominantly kitchen wares for the local market during the earlier part of the 2nd century A.D. Other finds recovered from the vicinity suggest settlement during the Roman period, possibly dating from a later period than the kiln. (Roy Damant, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr A. Culpeck; report no. 2004/143).

*Long Melford, Parsonage Farm (TL/8447; LMD 007).* Monitoring of an extension identified part of an infilled arm of the moat, showing successive fill layers, with the final levelling taking place in the 20th century. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs Skrine)

*Long Melford, Plot 3, Almacks (TL/8645; LMD 157).* Evaluation and monitoring of footing trenches for a house to the rear of Almacks located evidence of Roman occupation, similar to that seen during monitoring of plots 1 and 2, immediately to the east, in 2003 (LMD 137). Beneath a buried soil layer containing Roman material, were several large pits, up to 2m wide and 1.5m deep, with material from the mid 1st to 3rd centuries A.D. A single inhumation burial of a young adult, aligned south-north, was laid upon one of these pits and was truncated by another at the north end. An enamelled brooch in the shape of a hare and a small complete pottery vessel, dating to the mid 2nd century A.D. were

found with the body. Post-excavation work is still continuing.  
(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Vaughn and Blythe (Construction) Ltd).

*Mendham*, Middleton Hall (TM/2883; MDM 103). Documentary evidence and a geophysical survey suggested the presence of buildings to the west, and possibly to the south of the existing Middleton Hall. A series of small evaluation trenches were opened in locations targeted on likely structural features located by the geophysical survey. No evidence of footings was located in any trench, however, a substantial quantity of brick and tile fragments were present in a shallow subsoil layer present over much of the site. These finds ranged in date from the 15th to 18th centuries and may be the result of the demolition of, or alterations to, buildings. The precise nature of any such activity remains uncertain.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr. M. Allen; report no. 2004/142).

*Mildenhall*, 30 Acre Field, RAF Mildenhall (TL/6777; MNL 532). A second season of excavations were carried out prior to the construction of a new sports field. An area of woodland (3,500 sq m) immediately to the south of the previous excavation was de-stumped and the topsoil removed under archaeological supervision. The earliest evidence consisted of an Early Bronze Age crouched inhumation accompanied by a Beaker. Ditch systems dating from the late Iron Age/early Roman periods, identified during the first season were shown to continue. Three burials and a possible cremation were excavated close to the site of where burials were found in 2003 alongside a ditch. Preliminary examination suggests they all date from the Roman period. Other features from this period included irregular pits, which were confined to areas where chalk was exposed on the surface. Towards the eastern edge of the site several pits and a sunken-featured building were found, which is the first evidence for Early Saxon occupation on the site. The building pit measured 2.5m x 3m with internal posts at either end. Further excavations are due to take place in 2005.

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

*Mildenhall*, Phase 2, rear of Smoke House Inn, Beck Row (TL/6878; MNL 536). An excavation of 5.9ha was carried out in advance of a housing development. Two large, waterlogged, peat hollows – surviving elements of the original landscape – were identified. The first was 17m in diameter and 2m deep, and contained a large piece of an oak tree trunk which has been provisionally dendro-dated to the mid 3rd millennium B.C. The second hollow was broader at 33m diameter and only 1.2m deep. Scattered around its edge was a miscellaneous range of small pits and postholes, the majority sealed beneath two layers of sand that contained prehistoric material.

Two undated structures were identified which may also be prehistoric. One consisted of 17 small pits or postholes, which appear to be forming a circular structure, approximately 8m in diameter. The second was a rectangular structure, measuring 7.7m by 2.8m, formed by 15–17 small postholes or stake-holes and may simply be a small fenced enclosure.

Two post-medieval, chalk-block lined soakaways or storage pits were found near a possible post-medieval building, of which remnants of chalk-packed foundations survived, near the sites western frontage onto Skeltons Drove. Post-excavation work is still continuing.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes).

*Nacton*, Nacton Quarry, land at Broom Hill and Fox's Carr (TM/1940; NAC 052). Monitoring of Phase 3 revealed that this area had been a wood for quite some time and had not been subjected to earlier quarrying of the previous two phases as evidence of tree holes were seen over the whole site. A low density of features, of prehistoric to modern date, was quite widely spread over the area and included ditches and modern fog lifters. A large area of hillwash was seen which contained sherds of mainly late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery. One ditch was dated as probably Middle Saxon and was likely to have been some kind of enclosure ditch.

(Clare McLannahan, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Aggregates Eastern Counties Ltd).

*Oakley*, Street Farm (TM/1677; OKY 028). Although only two archaeological features were

recorded there was evidence for occupation during several periods. A small number of worked flints hint at prehistoric activity. The only pit had a single sherd of 11th-12th century pottery. A second feature could be structural but could not be dated. Post-medieval occupation in the form of building remains was recorded in the far north-west corner, but no building is indicated on the 1st-edition Ordnance Survey map, suggesting that it was demolished before the 1880s. (Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S.; report no: 2004/101).

*Orford*, Well Cottage, Mallets Lane (TM/4249; ORF 110). An evaluation and monitoring was carried out within the footprint of a new dwelling to the rear of the cottage and within the area of the medieval town. One trench was excavated, revealing that medieval archaeology was present, but sealed by over a metre of overburden. An assemblage of medieval pottery, oyster shell and animal bone was recovered from the spoil, suggesting occupation on or around the site, and two pits were revealed in the trench base. However, the depth of the trench prevented full investigation of these features. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S for R. Hipwell; report nos.2004/153 and 2004/166).

*Peasenhall*, former Smythe Works, Church Street (TM/3569; PSH 012). An evaluation in advance of residential development revealed that extensive landscaping had taken place since the establishment of the Smythe Seed Drill Works at the beginning of the 19th century. However a trench close to the medieval road frontage revealed four 13th-14th century ditches, two parallel to, and c.15m back from, the road frontage, along with two others on perpendicular alignments. These are probably tenement boundary ditches, delineating individual plots of a High Medieval ribbon development along the road. A pit and post-hole of similar date were also recorded. A feature of 15th-16th century date suggests continuity of settlement. (Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Ltd; report no: 2004/93).

*Purdis Farm*, 'Larks Meadow' development, Murrills Road (TM/2042; PFM 008). An evaluation before a new phase of house building produced evidence for a probable road surface, thought to be 11th-12th century in date due to the presence of Thetford-type ware, and a group of postholes, ditches and a pit containing further Thetford-type ware and some residual Middle Saxon Ipswich ware.

A subsequent excavation revealed further evidence of the road surface to the south of the site, with a probably contemporary building (measuring approximately 8m x 4.4m) adjacent to it (Fig. 35). Around the building were three pits with abundant iron slag and evidence of burning, as well as a saddle quern, suggesting that this might have been a smithy adjacent to the road.

To the north of the site, another building of probable Late Saxon/early medieval date (measuring approximately 7.8m x 4m) was seen, possibly related to another road surface. This road appears to run through the building, probably cutting it. A further group of postholes to the south of this did not form part of any obvious structure. A very concentrated series of pits, possibly a latrine related to the building were revealed as well as a complex of probable enclosure ditches. These all appeared to be Late Saxon in date as Thetford-type ware was again present.

(Clare McLannahan, S.C.C.A.S for Persimmon Homes (Essex) Ltd).

*Rougham*, Areas 1-5, Moreton Hall East (TL/8864; RGH 035-039). Excavation of the last five areas identified by the 1999 evaluation as being of interest was carried out in advance of a large housing development. Four sites (RGH 035 and RGH 037-039), each of 1600sqm, identified a low level scatter of prehistoric and Roman features. The main excavation, RGH 036, covered 5000sqm and identified a denser spread of prehistoric settlement activity, forming an extension of site BSE 199, which lies immediately to the west. The prehistoric features consisted entirely of pits; several small pits contained charcoal deposits which appear to have been burnt *in situ* while the bulk of the material evidence was recovered from a series of rubbish pits – substantial features up to 2.5m wide and 1.5m deep. There was a notable lack of any structural or boundary features, a pattern also seen in BSE 199, however the site did appear to define the eastern edge of the settlement. Post-excavation work is still continuing.



A circular brick structure around a concrete pad, with an attached rectangular extension with a sunken floor, was clearly associated with the former Rougham RAF airfield. The western end of the main runway ran just to the north of the site and the airfield perimeter road ran along the eastern edge. Its use is unknown although it has been suggested by local enthusiasts that it may be the foundations of a defensive gun emplacement.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Taylor Woodrow Homes).

*Stoke Ash* (TM/1170; SAS 019). Excavation has been carried out in a small area, initially opened for agricultural work, within a substantial roadside Roman settlement and close to the point where the road from Colchester to Caister-by-Norwich (equivalent to the A140) crosses the river. The road alignments and a small resistance survey to the south of the excavated area suggested that the Roman river crossing might lie to the east of the modern bridge and that the road would be within or close to the excavation. A layer of dark soil contains later Roman pottery; underlying gravel and sand layers are earlier, with samian ware and London-type ware. Interpretation is hampered by repeated water percolation which has resulted in iron pan accumulations. A north-south ditch is cut from a relatively high level in the sequence.

(Mike Hardy and John Fairclough for the Thornham Research Group).

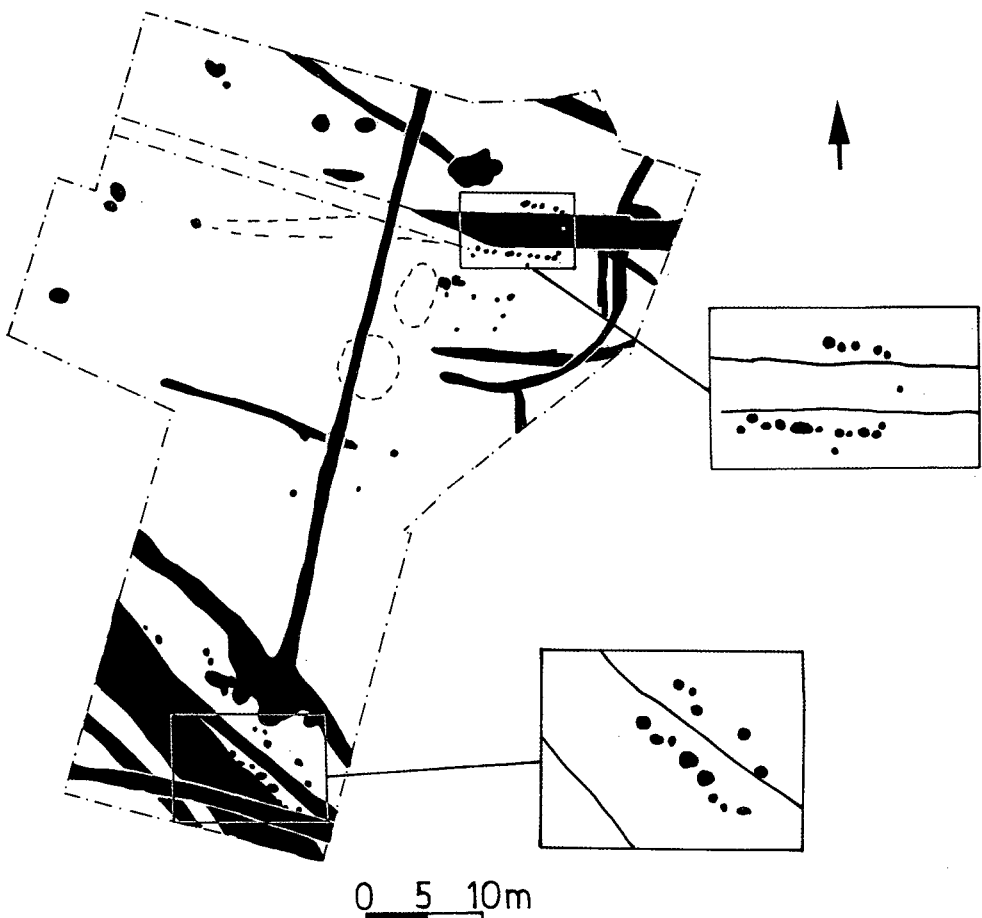


FIG. 35 – Murrills Road, Purdis Farm (PFM 008). Excavation plan, with enlarged views of the late Saxon/early Medieval buildings.

*Stowmarket*, Cedars Park, Creeping Road (TM/60258; SKT 036). An evaluation was carried out in advance of Phase 4a of this residential development. Earlier investigations to the south and south-east of the site had revealed a late Iron Age to late 3rd century A.D. rural settlement (Britchfield *et al* 2004). The current evaluation revealed prehistoric, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval features. No evidence of Romano-British activity was found, in spite of the presence of a farmstead of this date to the south east. Among the Iron Age features were two curvilinear gullies which may have formed the drip gully of a roundhouse. Medieval and post-medieval features mainly comprised coaxial linear boundary ditches. A 13th- to 14th-century cobbled floor, possibly a courtyard or the interior floor surface a building, was also identified. (Kate Nicholson and Phil Weston, Archaeological Solutions Ltd for Crest Nicholson Residential Ltd; report no. 1674).

*Stratton Hall*, Walk Farm, Levington (TM/2539; SNH 028). An evaluation within the site of a proposed reservoir identified three undated ditches. The site lies adjacent to an earlier reservoir where a small number of presumably associated ditches were recorded (TYN 074). During the monitoring of the reservoir construction the remains of at least three cremation burials were discovered. One of these was within a pottery vessel that appears to be Roman (the finds are currently awaiting further analysis). (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for A.W. Mayhew Farms Ltd; report number 2004/151).

*Sudbury*, St Bartholomew's Priory (TL/8642; SUY 002). An evaluation was in advance of redevelopment revealed a single ditch of probable medieval date, a short length of flint-and-mortar wall and a backfilled pond, both of an unknown date. An area of flint walls was also recorded: these were part of recently demolished farm outbuildings but it is highly possible they are medieval in date. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs May; report no. 2004/39).

*Sudbury*, Priory Walk (TL/8740; SUY 069). An evaluation of land on either side of the southern end of Priory Walk, adjacent to the known site of a 13th-century Dominican Priory, revealed a small number of shallow pits and ditches containing medieval pottery. The site lay within the flood plain of the River Stour and the ground levels had been raised (?in the late 19th century) by up to 2m through the importation of soil. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for AF Howland Associates and Knight Developments; report no. 2004/96).

*Sutton*, RAF Woodbridge (TM/3348; SUT 199). Building recording, trial trench evaluation and the production of a brief airfield history was carried out in advance of redevelopment to house the 23 Engineers (Air Assault) unit. A photographic record of all the buildings within the development area was made and two of the buildings were also subject to a measured survey. The evaluation trenches revealed no significant archaeological features. (Rhodri Gardner and Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for the Skanska Integrated Projects; report no. 2004/82).

*Wattisham*, Wattisham Hall (TM/0151; WAM 001). The Hall and three barns stand within a sub-circular moat of likely 12th-century origin. An evaluation was undertaken within the barns before conversion to residential use. As the conversion required the lowering of the existing floors within the barns, two small test holes were dug through them, to the depth of the proposed ground reduction, to assess any underlying archaeological deposits. Only a deposit of dumped clays, probably from the original excavation of the moat, and a layer of crushed chalk, forming a surface of unknown date, were recorded. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr J. Squirrel.; report no. 2004/80).

*Weybread*, Greenacres, The Street (TM/2479; WYB 055). During the construction of a rear extension a large quantity of pottery was reported by the owners. A single large pit was recorded and over 300 sherds (representing more than 50 vessels) of Late Medieval and Transitional Ware were recovered from its partially excavated fill. Jug forms predominated and it is likely that the majority were wasters from a single firing, suggesting a kiln site close by.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S., with thanks to Mr and Mrs van den Berg Hider; report no: 2004/91)  
*Wixoe*, Water pipeline (TL/7143; WIX 017). A human skeleton was found during the monitoring of trial holes for a proposed new water pipeline at Wixoe. The trial hole was placed near to a known Roman villa (WIX001 003) and whilst the skeleton cannot be definitely dated, it is likely to be Roman. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Essex and Suffolk Water; report no. 2004/174).

*Worlington*, Bay Farm (TL/693718; WGN 028). Evaluation of phases 1 and 2 of a proposed quarry revealed scattered features of Bronze Age and Iron Age date, as well as a layer of buried topsoil in a large, filled hollow.  
 (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for M. Dickerson Ltd; report no. 2004/147).

## CHURCH AND CHAPEL RECORDING

*Bungay*, St Mary's Church (TM/3389; BUN 006). Photographic recording was carried out prior to re-pointing work on the ruined walls of the former Benedictine priory for nuns.  
 (Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for The Churches Conservation Trust; report no: 2004/134).

*Denham*, St John the Baptist's Church (TM/1874; DEN 007). A brief survey was undertaken, prompted by the discovery, during repair work, of a timber arch built into the wall over the chancel arch. The present church is a fragment of its former self: built in the 13th century, it was extensively re-modelled in the 15th century before being part demolished in the period 1744–1830, losing its south tower, north chapel and the western end of the nave. The timber arch was part of an open truss or brace and, with a remaining piece of the previous nave roof, it no longer served a structural purpose and its position over the chancel must be significant in its survival.  
 (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for English Heritage; report no. 2004/127).

*Ipswich*, St Margaret's Church (TM/1644; IAS 7806). A small area of the graveyard was cleared of burials in preparation for the construction of a north porch extension. St Margaret's was built in the early 14th century as a lay church on the fringes of the Holy Trinity Priory complex (now in Christchurch Park). Although it is just outside of the town defences, the site overlooks St. Margaret's Green, which was formerly known as *Thingstead* – a name of Danish origin indicating a meeting place.

The footprint of the new building was excavated to a depth of half a metre below the nave floor, removing over a metre of overburden in places. This overburden comprised a typical cemetery soil, rich in disarticulated bone as a result of re-working over the course of centuries. Individual grave cuts were only identified within the last 500mm or so of the excavated area and a total of twelve full or partial bodies (where they had been cut by later features) removed. Around seven further grave cuts were revealed but left *in situ* and will not be disturbed by any groundworks for the extension. Only two bodies can be dated with any certainty at this stage, having come from graves with 19th-century coffin furniture still in place. Two large pits were also revealed on the western edge of the site. These contained disarticulated bone and post-medieval pottery but their function and location within a graveyard is a puzzle.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for St Margaret's Parochial Church Council; report no. 2004/67)

*Ipswich*, St Nicholas's Church (TM/1644; IPS 442). Archaeological recording and evaluation was undertaken in connection with the re-ordering of the existing church and the construction of an adjacent extension. Soil stripping for the extension revealed the groundplan of a building known from early maps to have stood to the south-east of the chancel from at least the later 17th century through into the first half of the 20th century. Below this a relatively thick loam soil was encountered with burials throughout, indicating that the graveyard had, at some time, extended under and to the east of a north-to-south aligned path/lane that was well established by the end of the 17th century. A small group of shallow-lain infant burials were excavated, while the remainder were left intact beneath the new build, the formation level of which was raised to facilitate this process.

The excavated burials and all miscellaneous disarticulated human skeletal material and charnel deposits were reburied with due care and respect within the area of the churchyard. Unstratified pottery of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date was also recovered.

The re-ordering of the interior of the church included the removal of panelling from around the walls, which was found to be re-used box-pews, mainly in pine but with some decorative oak panels, with the earliest possibly dating as far back as the late 16th century. Graffiti on the back of one of the panels suggested that they had been attached to the walls in 1864. Evidence for earlier decoration in the church was recorded in the form of wall paintings and coatings, the majority of which were clearly of relatively recent date, probably late Victorian.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for The Diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich; report no. 2005/48)

*Stratford St Andrew*, St Andrew's Church (TM/3560; SSA 005). Monitoring of groundworks and a partial building survey were carried out in advance of work to convert the church to a residence and the building of a new dwelling and garage in the churchyard. The church nave has 12th-century origins, with the tower being added in the 13th century and a porch in the 16th century. The results of the survey suggest that the nave was originally shorter in length and evidence of a previous, narrower chancel was found. The floor level within the church had also been raised to keep pace with the rising ground levels of the churchyard. The positions of 139 graves were identified after the topsoil strip of which sixteen were excavated and the skeletons lifted for reburial.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for the Diocese of Ipswich and St Edmundsbury).

*Sudbury*, St Bartholomew's Chapel (TL/8742; SUY 002). A photographic survey was undertaken of this simple single-celled building constructed in the late 14th century and part of a small priory founded early in the 12th century. The building is generally in good repair and apart from patching around the openings and the remodelling of the windows is largely unaltered. The changes to the windows were probably necessitated by a combination of decaying soft stonework and possibly the need to create openings able to ventilate the building when it became a barn.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs May; report no. 2005/30).

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1. The Society shall be called the 'Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History'.
2. The objects of the Institute shall be for the advancement of the education of the public:
  - a. To collect and publish information on the Archaeology and History of the County of Suffolk,
  - b. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the County of Suffolk may from time to time be threatened and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.
  - c. To promote interest in local Archaeological and Historical matters.
3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary, Associate and Honorary Members.
4. The subscriptions to be paid by Ordinary Members, Associate Members and such other categories of membership of the Institute as may be prescribed by the Council shall be at the rates determined from time to time by the Council. Every Member shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by notice to the Secretary in writing or is more than twelve months in arrears with his subscriptions, in which case he shall be deemed to have resigned.
5. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; he shall also be entitled to receive a copy of the *Proceedings* and *Newsletters* of the Institute. Members shall be entitled to attend Excursions and to bring not more than two friends, except where otherwise notified, on payment of whatever fees may be decided by the Council from time to time.
6. Honorary Members shall pay no subscription and shall not be entitled to vote but they shall receive a copy of the *Proceedings* and *Newsletters* of the Institute and shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership. Honorary Members shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting only. Associate Members shall not be entitled to vote nor to receive a free copy of the *Proceedings* and *Newsletters*.
7. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Chairman (who shall remain in office for a term of four years), a General Secretary, a Financial Secretary, such additional Secretaries as may from time to time be required, and an Editor, who shall, if necessary, be assisted by an Editorial Committee made up of the Officers and any persons co-opted by them. The Officers, with the exception of the Chairman, shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for the ensuing year. Nommations of new candidates for office must reach the General Secretary at least two weeks before the date of the Annual General Meeting.
8. There shall be an independent examiner, elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for the ensuing year.
9. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the Officers, two *ex officio* members representing the Suffolk Archaeological Service and the Suffolk Record Office, and twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers. The ordinary members of the Council to be elected to serve for four years, being then ineligible for re-election for a year. No Officer or Member who has been absent from all the Council Meetings during the previous year shall be eligible for re-election at the next Annual General Meeting, with the proviso that the Council may waive this where special circumstances have prevented an Officer's or Member's attendance.
10. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute. They shall have power to oppoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Hon. Members for election at the Annual General Meeting, supply vacancies which may occur during the year in their own body or among the Officers and to make arrangements for excursions and other Meetings. They shall also annually prepare a report and a statement of accounts for submission to the Annual General Meeting. At the Meeting of the Council six Members shall be a quorum.
11. The Annual General Meeting shall be held if possible before the end of April.
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13. At all Meetings, both of the Institute and of the Council, and of any Committee thereof, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his own vote.

14. All papers accepted for publication in the *Proceedings* shall thereby be considered its property and the decision of the Editorial Committee shall be final.
15. Should any dispute or difference arise concerning the interpretation of the foregoing rules the decision of the Chairman for the time being shall be final.
16. No alteration shall be made in these rules by way of addition, omission or otherwise except at a General Meeting and after at least one week's previous notice of such proposed alteration has been sent to every Member of the Institute. No such addition, omission or other change shall be made to any rule which would have the effect of causing the Institute to lose its status as a charitable institution.

27th April 2002