

# ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1999

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This is a selection of the new discoveries reported in 1999. Information on all these has been incorporated into the county's Sites and Monuments Record, which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds; the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. Following requests from metal detector users, we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them. We continue to be grateful to all those who contribute information for this annual list.

## Abbreviations

BSEMH	Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
E.C.C.	Aerial reconnaissance funded by English Heritage and carried out by D. Strachen, Essex County Council
E.D.A.R.G.	Ely and District Archaeological Recovery Group
H.D.A.G.	Haverhill and District Archaeological Group
I.D.D.C.	Ipswich and District Detector Club
IPSMG	Ipswich Museum
L.A.L.H.S.	Lowestoft Archaeological and Local History Society
M.D.D.C.	Mildenhall and District Detector Club
M.d.f.	Metal detector find
NWHCM	Castle Museum, Norwich
S.C.C.A.S.	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR (tel. 01284 352443; e-mail archaeology@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk)

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

## INDIVIDUAL FINDS AND DISCOVERIES

*Acton* (ACT015). **IA/Ro**. Bronze Greek coin of Ephesus, 280–258 B.C. (Seaby, *Greek Coins*, 1966, no. 1640) found on a mainly Roman site. (J. Smith *per* BSEMH).

*Akenham* (AKE006). **BA, IA, Md**. Fragment of the butt of an Early Bronze Age flanged axe. Iron Age bronze coin, 11.5mm diameter, *obv.* very corroded, *rev.* horse to right with large pellet in front, ring below; just possibly a contemporary forgery of a gold quarter *stater*. Medieval bronze seal matrix, flat, circular, bearing a crescent moon and the inscription + S' RICARD.TREVVE 'the seal of Richard Trewe'; 14th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Akenham* (AKE017). **Ro, Sx**. 2nd- and 3rd-century Roman coins; silver pin head of probable Saxon date. (M.d.f.).

*Akenham* (AKE018). **Sx**. Silver penny of Offa of Mercia, moneyer Pendred, (*Blunt* 76, *North* 302); late 8th century. (M.d.f.).

*Akenham* (AKE019). **IA**. Gold coin, Gallo-Belgic E *stater* (close classification is difficult as the *exergue* is off the flan). (M.d.f.).

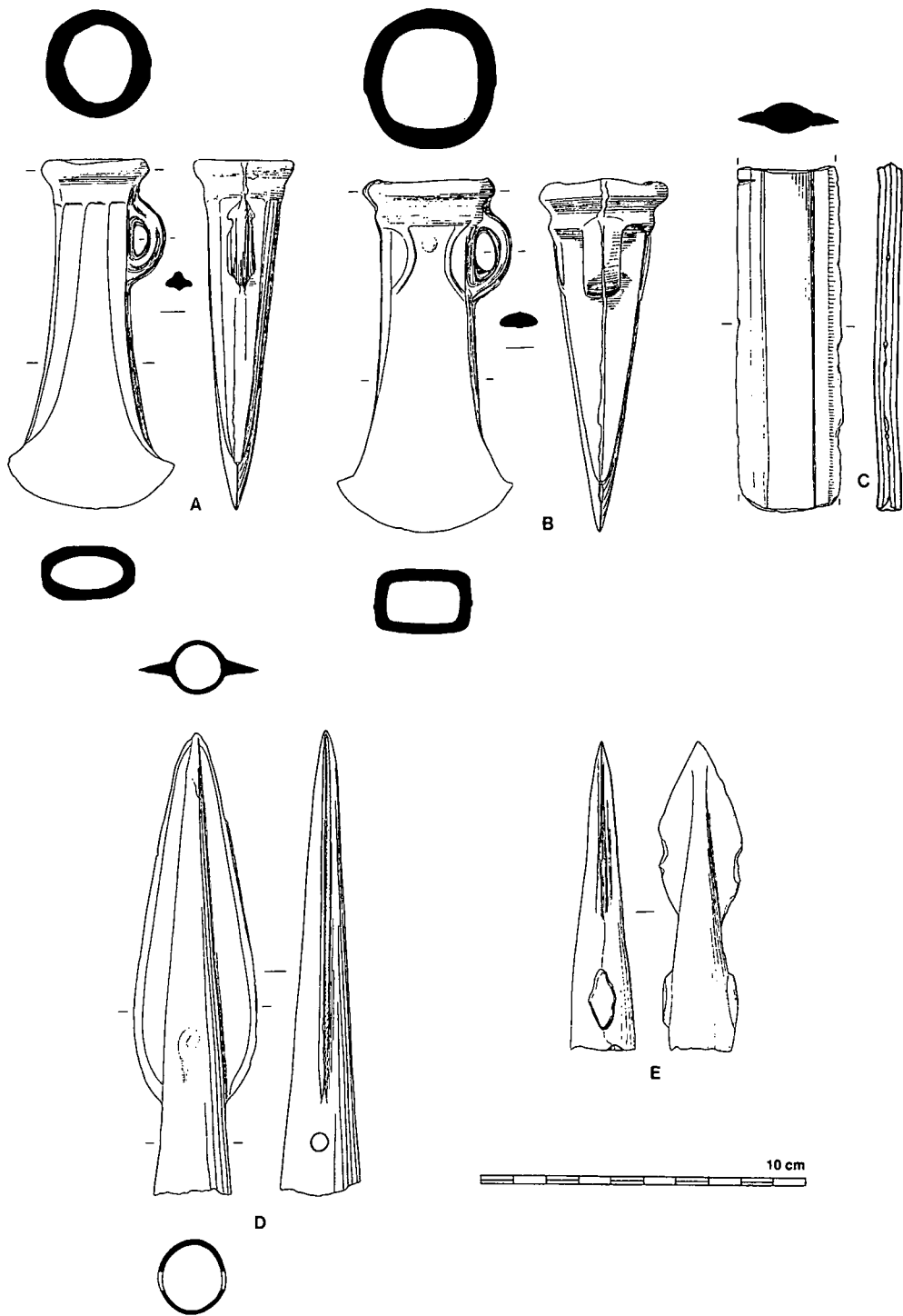


FIG. 151 – Prehistoric bronze objects: (A–D) items from a Late Bronze Age hoard from Arwarton; (E) Middle Bronze Age spearhead from Brockley.

*Akenham* (AKE020). **IA**. Silver coin, Icenian 'Bury' type, *obv.* head to left, *rev.* horse to left, pellet in ring below. (M.d.f.).

*Akenham* (AKE021). **IA**. Bronze lynch-pin terminal bearing relief decoration in the form of a pair of spirals enclosing circle-and-pellet motifs (Fig. 152, D). (M.d.f.).

*Akenham* (AKE022). **Sx**. Fragment of a bronze cruciform brooch, 6th century. (M.d.f.).

*Alderton* (ADT033). **Md**. Bronze pierced hexagon, probably from a knife hilt, bearing engraved lettering on four faces: C[or E]EIT / EME / O[or D]PIN / EA. 14th or 15th century (Fig. 156, G). (I.D.D.C.).

*Arwarton* (ARW026). **BA**. Four additional items (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1992' for the earlier finds) from a disturbed Late Bronze Age hoard of the 9th–8th century B.C.: a faceted socketed axe; a socketed axe, 'wing-decorated' with a central pellet; a sword blade fragment with ancient damage along one edge; and a pegged spearhead, the tip re-sharpened and worn (Fig. 151, A–D). (I.D.D.C.).

*Arwarton* (ARW032). **Sx**. Silver *sceat*, primary series (Vernus Group III; *Metcalf* nos. 149–50). (I.D.D.C.).

*Badingham* (BAD041). **Sx**. Gilt-copper disc brooch with a central enamelled disc surrounded by seven projecting lobes (three survive, two containing roundels of blue glass). Central disc has a star-shaped pattern of semi-circular cells, containing dark blue enamel, with a central square cell containing green enamel. Late 10th–11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Badwell Ash* (BAD015). **IA**. Fragment of a bronze terret ring, lipped type. (M.D.D.C.).

*Barham* (BRH025/027): **IA, Ro**. Silver-plated Iron Age bronze coin, *obv.* largely missing, *rev.* struck off-centre, horse (similar to those on the Icenian 'Bury' type) to the left, possibly a pellet in front. Bronze toggle with knopped terminals and an oval aperture in the central cylindrical shank; probably Iron Age. Fragment of the bronze handle of a Roman folding knife, surviving piece has a hare, which would originally have been pursued by a dog. (I.D.D.C.).

*Barham* (BRH041). **Sx**. Bronze pin with a faceted cuboid head and a slight collar at the neck. (I.D.D.C.).

*Barham* (BRH042). **Sx**. Gilt bronze disc brooch decorated with a cross in negative relief. Remains of a catch or hinge on the back obscured by iron corrosion. A Continental Carolingian form, 9th–10th centuries (Fig. 154, D). (I.D.D.C.).

*Barking* (BRK078). **Ro**. Coins, A.D. 69–335; brooches (Colchester-derivative (hinged and rear-hook forms), headstud, Polden Hill types) and a bracelet fragment. (I.D.D.C.).

*Barking* (BRK088). **IA, Ro**. Late Iron Age bronze brooch, La Tène III type. Roman coins, c. A.D. 270–402; bronze brooch, sitting duck type, with blue and white enamel. (M.d.f.).

*Barnby* (BNB005). **Sx**. Fragment of a bronze tongue-shaped strap-end with cast decoration in the form of two stylised birds' heads separated by a central bar; 10th–11th century. (M.d.f.).

*Barnham* (BNH056). **Sx**. Lead-alloy circular brooch, cast, decorated with a central boss surrounded by four concentric rings (alternating pellets and ribbing); 10th–11th century. (*Per* S. Colman).

*Barningham* (BNG013). **BA**. Blade fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. (M.d.f.).

*Bawdsey* (BAW054). **IA**. Bronze roundel 34mm in diameter, decorated with a three-lobed motif with a central circle inlaid with *champlevé* red enamel, set within a field inlaid with the same enamel. No clear signs of an attachment on the reverse. (M.d.f.).

*Great Bealings* (BEG Misc). **Md**. Bronze shield-shaped horse-harness pendant, bearing a heraldic design – a recessed bend that would originally have contained coloured enamel. A second shield-shaped object has no suspension loop but has a circular swelling on the back that may be the remains of a stud. The front has a heraldic design – a chequered background, with traces of red enamel in every second compartment, a fess with traces of blue/green enamel and

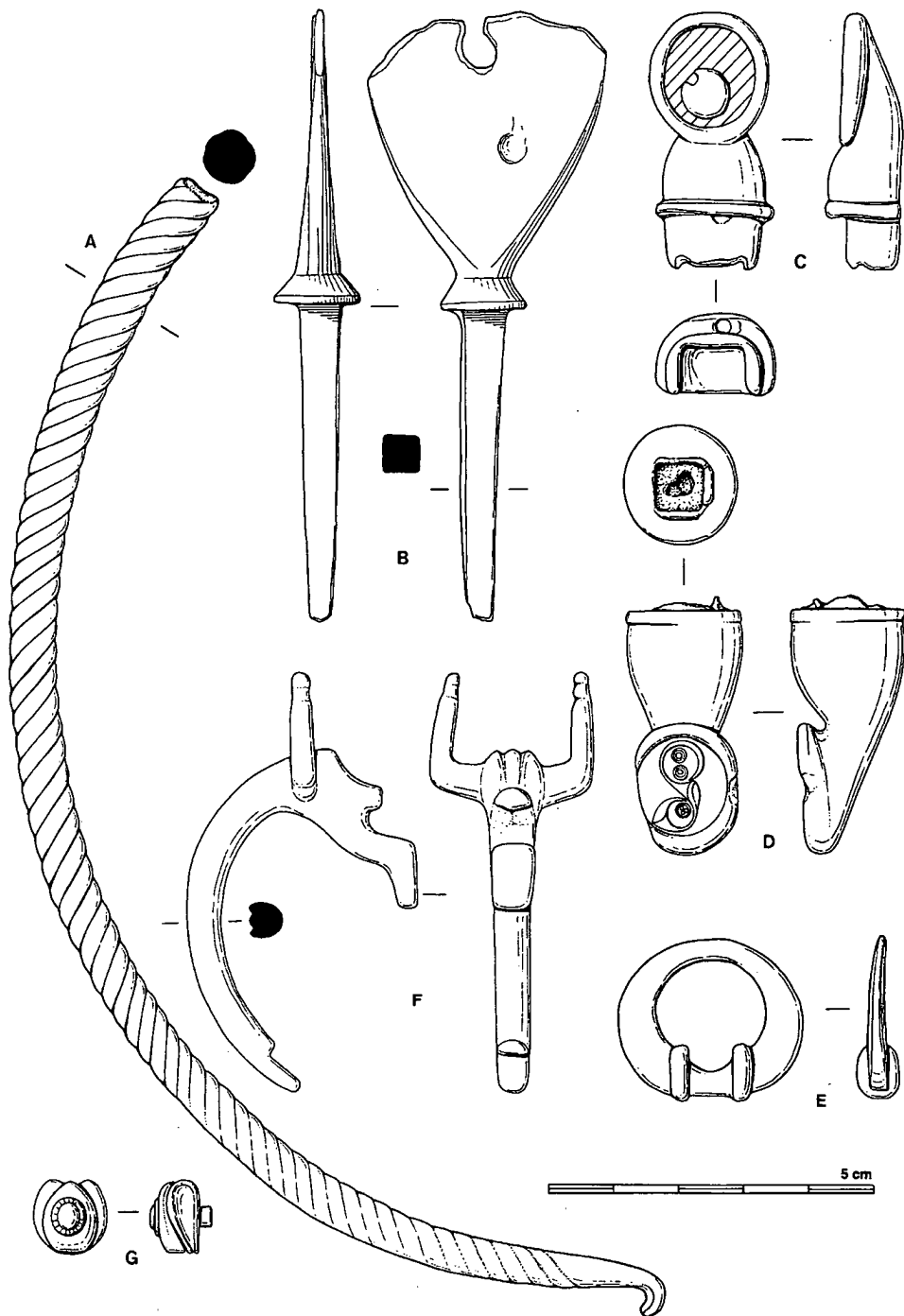


FIG. 152 - Prehistoric bronze objects: (A) Bronze Age torc fragment from Mildenhall; (B) Bronze Age chisels/knife from Little Bealings; (C) Iron Age/early Roman enamelled terminal, ? from a lynch-pin, from South Elmham St Mary (Homersfield); (D) Iron Age lynch-pin terminal from Akenham; (E) Iron Age 'miniature terret' or lynch-pin fitting from Little Cornard; (F) Iron Age vessel fitting, from Henley; (G) Iron Age (?) stud from Freckenham.

three cinquefoils or rosettes. The closest parallel is the arms of the Thorpe family of Norfolk (chequy or and gules, on a fess argent three martlets sable). (I.D.D.C.).

*Little Bealings* (BEL015). **BA.** Late Bronze Age tanged and collared chisel/leather-working knife, 8.7cm long. Later (?) perforation through the blade and a punch mark, possibly for a second attempted perforation, further up the blade (Fig. 152, B). (M.d.f.).

*Little Blakenham* (BLL009). **IA.** Fragment of a bronze terret ring, lipped type. (M.d.f.).

*Blythburgh* (BLB035). **BA.** Fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. (M.d.f.).

*Boxted* (TL/8251; BXT027). **BA.** Barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead found in a field. (J. Stiff).

*Bramford* (BRF056). **IA.** Gold quarter *stater*, British G or Late Clacton type (*Van Arsdell* 1460-1). (M.d.f.).

*Bramford* (BRF057). **Sx.** Bronze fitting with a central hollow cone surrounded by four trifoliate projections, each pierced by a rivet. Possibly a harness fitting of Late Saxon date with Scandinavian affinities (Fig. 155, E).

*Brandon* (TL/7484; BRD157). **BA.** Early Bronze Age collared urn revealed in the side of a hole scoured out by a leaking irrigation pipe in a potato field. The large urn was upright and about half of it was still *in situ*. Within the urn and beside it were fragments of burnt and unburnt bone, together with much charcoal. The bones have still to be analysed. (Peter Branfield, Frederick Hiam Ltd. and E. Martin, S.C.C.A.S.).

*Brockley* (TL/8255; BKY014). Middle Bronze Age side-looped spearhead, 9.1cm long, found in a garden (Fig. 151, E). (P. Batt per BSEMH).

*Bures St Mary* (BSM038). **Sx.** Bronze disc brooch decorated with a cross in negative relief. The recessed surfaces contain a greenish-white chalky material that probably represents degraded enamel. Remains of a catch on the back. A Continental Carolingian form (*Wamer* type 3), 9th-10th centuries (Fig. 154, E). (M.d.f.).

*Bury St Edmunds* (BSE151). **Ro, Md.** Roman brooch, Colchester derivative type (? rear-hook form). Medieval gilt-bronze openwork mount; rectangular frame 26mm long encloses a full-length figure in a long robe that holds a staff in its left hand, possibly a monk or pilgrim. (M.D.D.C.).

*Buxhall* (BUX017). **IA.** Gold *stater*, *obv.* plain, *rev.* horse to right, tail made up of two lines, winged object above the horse, large pellet below; Trinovantian Late Whaddon Chase type (*Van Arsdell* 1500-1). (I.D.D.C.).

*Buxhall* (BUX Misc). **Ro.** Bronze plate brooch, chatelaine type (one lug and bar of chatelaine missing). Rectangular plate with a triangular foot, decorated with lines of rectangular and triangular recessed cells, some containing traces of blue enamel (Fig. 153, C). (I.D.D.C.).

*Capel St Mary* (CSM018). **Sx.** Bronze stirrup terminal in the form of a crested beast. Late 11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Carlton Colville* (CAC008). **Sx.** Bronze caterpillar (or ansate) brooch with expanded trefoil terminals (one partially missing), each engraved with three diverging lines, two transverse lines on the bow. 8th-9th century. (M.d.f.).

*Claydon* (CLY013). **Sx.** Silver *sceat*, series C (East Anglian runic), unusual type with the inscription before the face, possibly a new die type. (M.d.f.).

*Claydon* (CLY014). **Ro.** Coins (1st century B.C. to 3rd century A.D.), bronze disc brooch of umbonate type, plate brooch in grey metal in the form of a flying bird (unusually, the pin is set across the body, not head-to-tail, which is the more normal Roman method). (M.d.f.).

*Claydon* (CLY015). **IA.** Trinovantian cast bronze (potin) coin, *obv.* head of Apollo with smooth helmet to left, *rev.* stylised bull to right; *Van Arsdell* Thurrock type no. 1410-1. (M.d.f.).

*Claydon* (CLY016). **Sx, Md.** Bronze cruciform brooch, trapezoidal head-plate with sub-rectangular wings, 6th century. Foot of bronze cruciform brooch, 6th century. Bronze horse-harness pendant, diamond-shaped, bearing a worn design of a perched bird (? an owl) flanked by groups of oak leaves, originally enamelled and gilded; 14th century (Fig. 156, E).

*Clopton* (CLO044). **Sx.** Fired clay spindle-whorl, bun-shaped with a central perforation and decorated with lathe-turned concentric grooves. (I.D.D.C.).

*Cockfield* (COK034): **IA.** Gold *stater*, Trinovantian type with an ear of corn on one side and a horse on the other. (M.d.f.).

*Coddenham* (CDD022). **Sx.** Cast gilt bronze openwork plate with a pierced lug at one end, one side is decorated in low relief with a fish (dorsal view) between two crouching beasts with three-toed paws, possibly a pendant or perhaps once a part of the pin section of a composite buckle (see West, 1998, fig. 67.7); 7th century (Fig. 154, C). Fragment of the foot of a bronze cruciform brooch, 6th century. Four D-shaped bronze buckles and a bronze catch (?) from a box; 6th–7th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Coddenham* (CDD023). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze Nauheim-derivative brooch with plain flat bow; 1st century A.D. Fragment of an Anglo-Saxon small-long brooch – square head-plate with D-shaped arms, 6th century. Fragment of another brooch, head missing, cruciform or small-long type of late 5th–6th century. Fragment of the head-plate from a cruciform/small-long brooch; 6th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Coddenham* (CDD035/037). **Ro, Sx.** Roman coins (1st–4th centuries); brooches (*Aesica*, Colchester-derivative, Hod Hill and plate types); terret ring fragment with trapezoidal base loop. Anglo-Saxon bronze caterpillar (or ansate) brooch, sub-rectangular plate with serrated protrusions at each corner, raised rectangular section in centre; 7th–9th centuries. Fragment of a caterpillar brooch with a serrated terminal decorated with radiating grooves, the bow is decorated with three longitudinal grooves; 7th–9th centuries. Two Late Saxon stirrup-strap mounts in bronze: 1. sub-triangular, decorated with an upward-looking lion (*Williams* Class A, type 11); 2. Sub-triangular, decorated with a pair of ‘wings’ with lobed terminals (*Williams* type 8); both 11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Coddenham* (CDD056). **BA, IA.** Fragment of the blade of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. Iron Age bronze coin, Trinovantian issue of Cunobelinus, *obv.* Pegasus to left, *rev.* Victory to left, CVN in front; *Van Arsdell* no. 1973-1. (I.D.D.C.).

*Coddenham* (CDD057). **Ro, Sx.** Roman coins, 2nd and 4th centuries. Early Saxon bronze cruciform brooch with a square head-plate with a faceted top knob, foot is in the form of an animal’s head with prominent eyes and expanded nostrils. Probably early in the series, 5th or 6th century (Fig. 154, A). (M.d.f. *per* IPSMG).

*Combs* (TM/0354; COM020). **BA.** Barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead with an unusual ‘point’ of semi-circular form. (G.M. Fisk).

*Little Cornard* (COL023). **Ro, Md.** Roman bronze mount in the form of a dolphin’s head (Fig. 153, E). Circular medieval lead seal matrix, the die bearing a backward-looking lion or griffin and the legend SIGILL WALTERI LEVRENIC, ‘the seal of Walter Levrenic’; 13th–14th century.

*Little Cornard* (COL024). **Sx.** Three silver *sceatta*: 1. and 2. Series B (*B.M.C.* 27b), *obv.* diademed bust to right, blundered legend, *rev.* cross with two annulets and a bird above, blundered legend; 3. Standard series (*North* no. 40-1), *obv.* bust to right and inscription, *rev.* standard with cross. All late 7th–early 8th century. (M.d.f.).

*Little Cornard* (COL025). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Iron Age bronze coin, probably a Trinovantian issue of Cunobelinus: *obv.* ? rectangular tablet, *rev.* sphinx crouching to left, pellet border (probably as *Van Arsdell* 1977-1). Late Iron Age ‘miniature terret’ (probably a lynch-pin fitting), plain ring with a rectangular-section bar (Fig. 152, E). Roman pottery, tile, fragment of a bracelet with a snake-headed terminal; two bracelet fragments bent to form rings, finger ring with an oval setting for a now-missing gem, two bronze-headed iron lock pins; large number of coins, 1st to 4th centuries (mainly 3rd–4th, latest Honorius). Early Saxon small-long brooch, head-plate rectangular with rounded side and top protrusions, square-section bow, foot flat and slightly expanded. Upper half of an Early Saxon cruciform-headed small-long brooch, flat central rectangle with grooved arms with beaded terminals, the lug for the pin is unpierced,

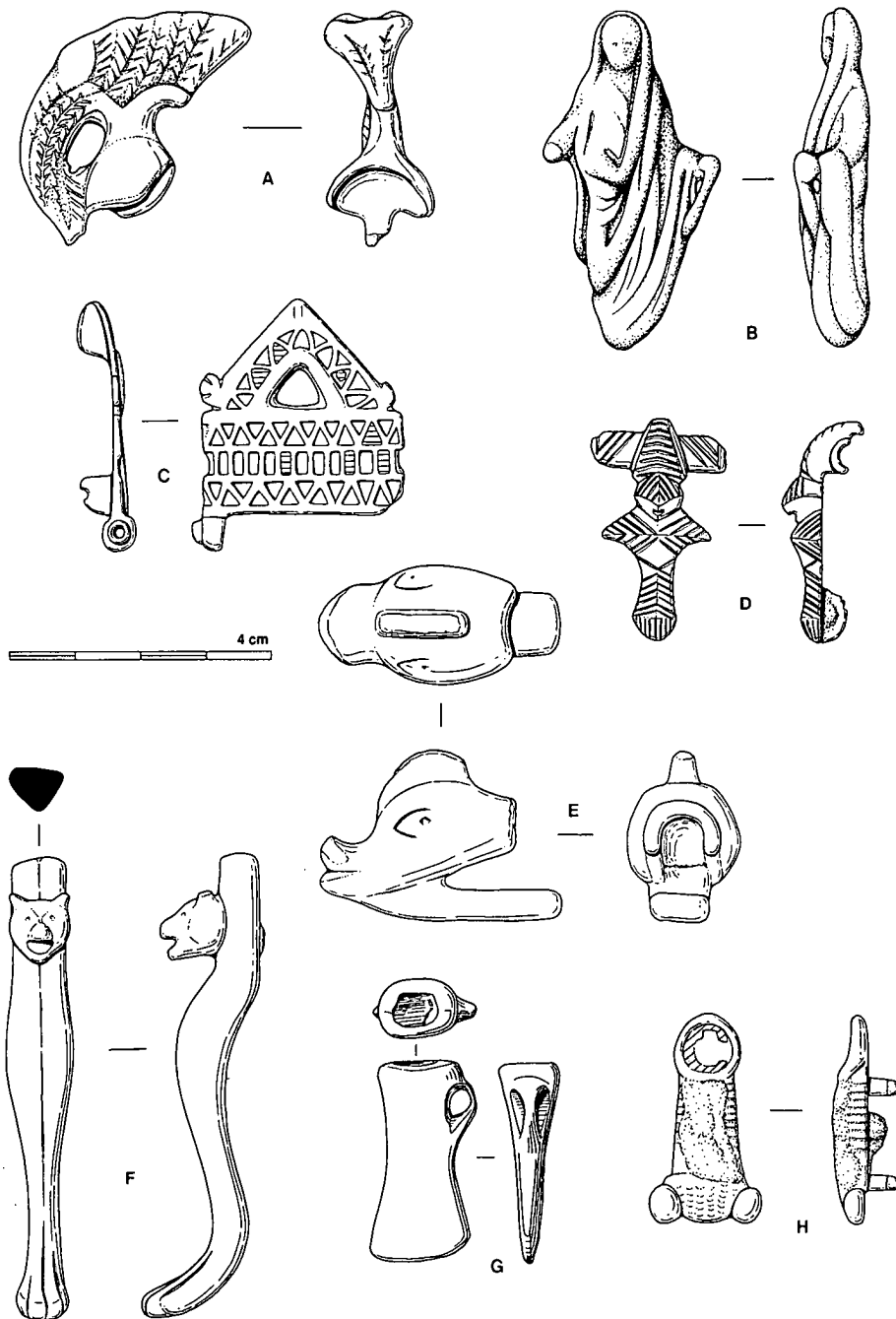


FIG. 153 – Roman bronze objects: (A) figurine helmet from Nettlestead; (B) *pater familias* figurine from Stanton; (C) chatelaine brooch from Buxhall; (D) reversed fantail brooch from Ilketshall St Margaret; (E) dolphin's head mount from Little Cornard; (F) incense burner leg from Gisleham; (G) axe amulet from Freckenham; (H) enamelled phallic mount from Wickham Skeith.

suggesting that the brooch was unfinished (a lump on the bow may be corrosion or a casting fault). (M.d.f.).

*Little Cornard* (COL026). **Sx.** Late Saxon bronze strap-end inlaid with three tear-shaped sheets of silver; the zoomorphic terminal has eyes that are inlaid with a material resembling black enamel; 9th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Little Cornard* (COL Misc). **Md.** Bronze shield-shaped horse-harness pendant bearing the arms of the de Bures family: ermine, on a chief indented sable two lions rampant or; 14th century (Fig. 156, A). The same arms are displayed on the monumental brass of Sir Robert de Bures (died 1331) in Acton church and the pendant may well have belonged to him. (M.d.f.).

*Cowlinge* (COW Misc). **BA.** Bronze socketed axe ploughed up on farmland. (*Per* BSEMH).

*Cransford* (CRN007). **Ro.** Coins, brooches (Colchester-derivative and trumpet types) and a bracelet. (I.D.D.C.).

*Culpho* (CUP021). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze strap-end, amphora-shaped with a terminal knob, attachment end damaged; Late Roman military type. Late Saxon bronze strap-end with a zoomorphic terminal decorated with engraved swirling motifs; 9th century. Late Saxon silver hooked-tag, sub-circular plate with a pair of attachment holes. (I.D.D.C.).

*Debenham* (DBN116). **Ro.** Brooches (Colchester, Colchester-derivative and enamelled disc types), bracelet fragments, cosmetic grinder (end-looped mortar), lock-pin terminal, button-and-loop fastener, coins (1st–4th centuries). (M.d.f.).

*East Bergholt* (EBG026). **BA, Ro.** Fragment of the blade of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. Roman spoon with a circular bowl; bronze mount in the form of a horse's head, perhaps from a box; brooch of Polden Hill type, coins (1st century B.C.–3rd century A.D.). (M.d.f.).

*Elmswell* (EWL003). **Ro.** Bronze brooch, Colchester-derivative type (probably rear-hook variant) and coins (2nd–4th centuries). (M.d.f.).

*Elmswell* (EWL014). **Ro.** Coins (2nd–4th centuries). (M.d.f.).

*Exning* (EXG078). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze bracelet made of three twisted bars of circular section, plain terminals, probably Roman; silver *siliqua* of Gratian (A.D. 367–83) and other coins (1st–4th centuries); pottery (*amphora*, Colchester or Pakenham colour-coated ware, Horningsea ware, Much Hadham ware, Nene Valley ware, Oxford ware, shell-gritted ware and coarse grey wares; predominantly a 4th-century group with some earlier pieces, including some possible prehistoric/Late Iron Age pieces) and tile (roof and particularly flue types). Early Saxon small-long brooch with a rectangular head-plate, foot flares into a double horned shape; 6th century. Sherd of Early Saxon pottery decorated with ring stamps. (M.d.f.).

*Eyke* (EKE016). **Sx.** Anglo-Scandinavian triangular bronze mount decorated with a face mask in low relief in the Scandinavian Borre style, late 9th/10th century (Fig. 154, F). (I.D.D.C.).

*Great Finborough* (FNG022). **Ro.** Coins (2nd–4th centuries). (I.D.D.C.).

*Great Finborough* (FNG023). **IA.** Gallo-Belgic gold quarter *stater*; *obv.* stylised head to left, *rev.* horse to left, complex flower below, above stylised charioteer (*Van Arsdell* AB2). (I.D.D.C.).

*Flempton* (FMP Misc). **BA.** Blade fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. (M.d.f. *per* BSEMH).

*Fornham St Martin* (FSM013). **Sx.** Bronze small-long brooch, rectangular head-plate with D-shaped protrusions. (M.d.f.).

*Freckenham* (FRK031). **BA, IA, Ro, Sx, Md.** Fragments of a Bronze Age spearhead and of a socketed axe; also an awl with one chisel end and one pointed end. Small Iron Age bronze stud with a central setting of a white material, possibly decayed coral (Fig. 152, G). Late Iron Age bronze coin, *obv.* worn, four thick curving lines; *rev.* horse to left, similar to *Van Arsdell* 1615-1, a Trinovantian issue of Addedomaros. Late Iron Age silver coin, Icenian face/horse type. Roman brooches of Colchester-derivative and Hod Hill types; fragment of an enamelled bronze seal-box lid with a leaf design; a nail-cleaner; a bronze amulet in the form of Late Bronze Age socketed axe (Fig. 153, G); an *as* of Vespasian pierced for suspension and other 3rd–4th century coins. Middle Saxon hooked tag with an oval plate decorated with 4 ring-and-



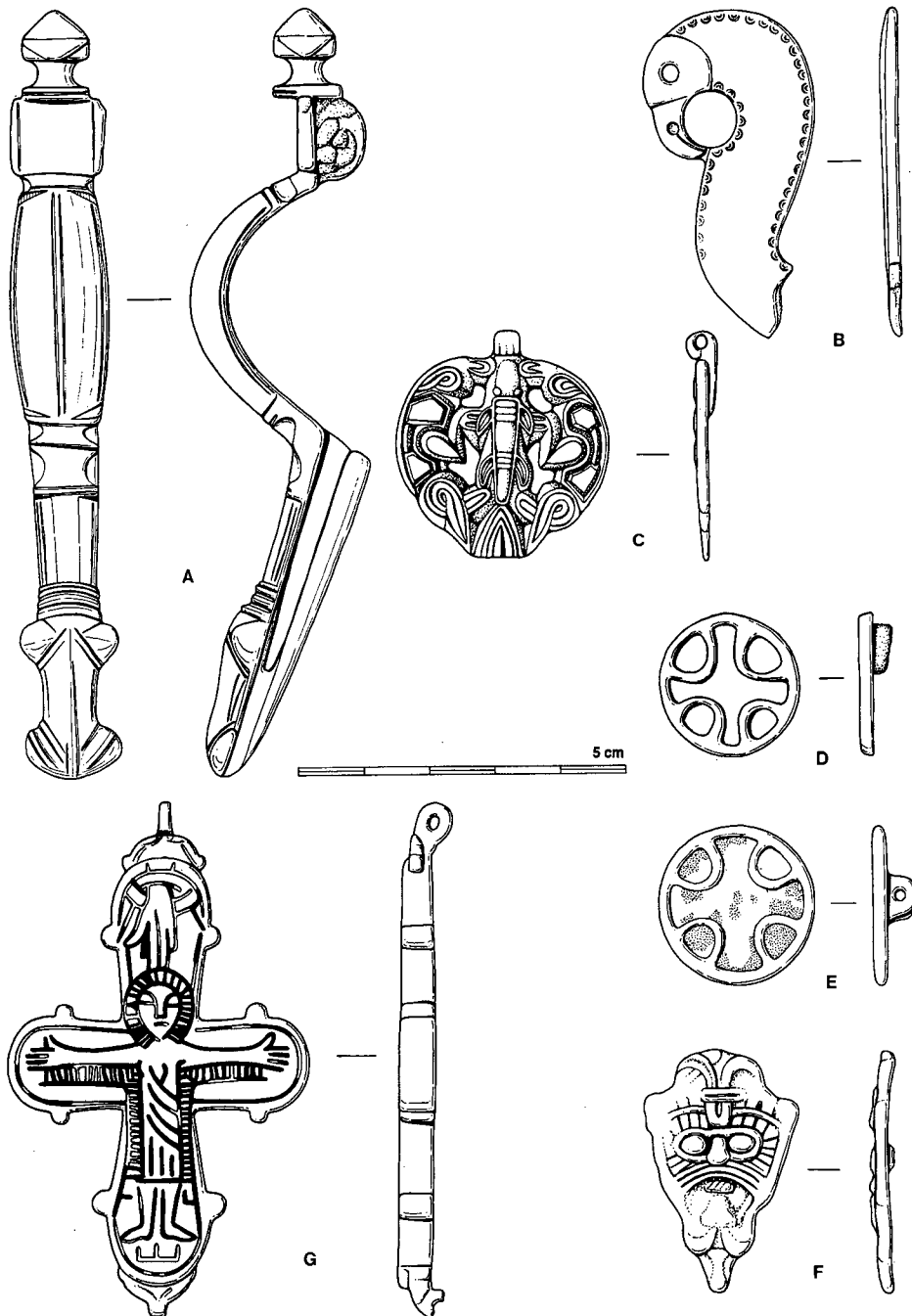


FIG. 154 – Anglo-Saxon bronze objects: (A) Early Saxon cruciform brooch from Coddendam; (B) fragment of an Early Saxon S-shaped brooch from Lackford; (C) Early Saxon pendant from Coddendam; (D & E) Late Saxon disc brooches from Barham and Bures St Mary; (F) Anglo-Scandinavian mount from Eyke; (G) Anglo-Scandinavian silver-alloy reliquary fragment from Thwaite.

dot motifs. Fragment of a Late Saxon bronze stirrup-strap mount, rectangular openwork form with an animal face-mask (*Williams Class B*, type 3); fragment of a bronze stirrup terminal with a trilobate foot (Fig. 155, B); both 11th century. 14th-century bronze seal matrix, flat pointed oval form, die has a backward-turning bird with outstretched wings and the inscription: S'ROB'TI DE STREPENIE, 'the seal of Robert Strepenie'. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK032). **IA, Ro, Md.** Silver coin, *obv.* diademed bust to right, *rev.* horse to right, wheel below, bird or 's' above; Icenian 'Bury' type. Roman coins, 3rd–4th centuries. Medieval heraldic stud, shield-shaped plate engraved with a lion guardant. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK041/042/043). **IA, Sx.** Late Iron Age bronze coin, *obv.* head to right with crescents for hair, *rev.* horse to left; Trinovantian issue of Dubnovellaunus (*Van Arsdell* 1665). Fragment of a Late Saxon bronze openwork plate with interlace decoration. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK068). **Ne.** Flint axe, unpolished, patinated. (M.D.D.C.).

*Freckenham* (FRK069). **Ro, Md.** Roman brooches (Colchester-derivative and enamelled disc and plate types). Medieval horse-harness pendant in the form of a quatrefoil, bearing an eagle displayed on a recessed ground containing the remains of green enamel. There are traces of gilding on the eagle and its eye is inlaid with red enamel (Fig. 156, C). The arms may be a reversed version of those of Ralph de Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford (died 1325) – or, an eagle displayed vert. (M.D.D.C.).

*Gedgrave* (GED005). **Ne.** Blade fragment of a polished flint axe. (I.D.D.C.).

*Gedgrave* (GED006). **BA.** Barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead. (I.D.D.C.).

*Gedgrave* (GED Misc). **Sx.** Late Saxon stirrup-strap mount, diamond-shaped, openwork decoration in the form of a saltire cross with diamond-shaped cut-outs (*Williams Class A*, type 12); 11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Gisleham* (GSE004). **Ro.** Bronze leg of an incense burner, the foot in the form of an animal's paw and decorated on the 'knee' with an animal's head (Fig. 153, F). (M.d.f.).

*Little Glemham* (GLL002). **Ro.** Coins, 3rd–4th centuries. (I.D.D.C.).

*Hemingstone* (HMG019). **Sx.** Head-plate from a bronze small-long brooch; head-plate and bow of a small square-headed brooch, both 6th century. (M.d.f.).

*Hemingstone* (HMG020). **BA.** Blade fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. (M.d.f.)

*Henley* (HEN008). **IA, Ro, Sx, Md.** Late Iron Age bronze fitting in the form of a stylised bull's head, probably designed to fit on the rim of a vessel (Fig. 152, F). Roman Colchester-derivative brooches (hinged type); bronze key handle with an openwork fleur-de-lis finial; bronze spoon. Fragmentary bronze tweezers, 6th–8th century. Late Saxon bronze horse-harness cheek-piece of Scandinavian inspiration, consisting of a pair of loops joined by a bar and decorated with projecting knobs, 11th century. Medieval bronze horse-harness pendant, shield-shaped bearing three lions passant and a label of three points, being the arms of a son of the king of England; 14th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Henstead* (HHS 011). **Sx.** Late Saxon horse-harness cheek-piece similar to that from Henley. (M.d.f.).

*Himtleham* (HNS018). **Ro.** Bronze lock-pin; bronze lion-headed stud; fragment of a bronze wing, ? from a statuette; Colchester-derivative brooch (Harlow type); 2nd–4th-century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

*Ilketshall St Margaret* (ISM010). **Ro, Sx.** Roman brooches (Colchester-derivative (rear-hook and hinged forms), enamelled disc, reversed fantail (Fig. 153; D) and rosette types); 1st–4th-century coins. Late Saxon bronze stirrup terminal, now worn but originally in the form of a crested animal's head, 11th century. (M.d.f. *per* NWHCM).

*Kenton* (KNN010). **Ro, Md.** Roman grey ware and Early Medieval pottery, a possible spout fragment of Thetford-type ware and 13th–14th-century wares, from either side of a moat ditch. (E. Savery).

*Knettishall* (KNE029). **Sx.** Late Saxon bronze strap-end, tongue-shaped and decorated with bosses. Late 9th–10th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Lackford* (LKD045). **Sx.** Fragment of a bronze square-headed brooch with animal interlace, 6th century. Fragment of a bronze S-shaped brooch with a bird's head terminal, 5th–6th century, possibly a Frankish import (Fig. 154, B). Fragment of a bronze bridle mount decorated with an animal mask with circular eyes and a triangular nose, 6th–7th century. (M.D.D.C.).

*Lakenheath* (LKH060). **IA.** Silver coin, Icenian pattern/horse type, ECE beneath the horse (*Van Arsdell* 762-1); second silver coin, also pattern/horse type. (M.D.D.C.).

*Lakenheath* (LKH177). **BA, Ro, Md.** Fragment of the butt of an Early Bronze Age flat or flanged axe. Roman brooch, *Aesica*-related type with a lozenge on the bow decorated with a stepped pyramid. Medieval heraldic bronze stud, shield-shaped plate bears an engraved eagle, originally inlaid with enamel, but only the red enamel of the beak and feet survives. The arms are probably those of Ralph de Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford (died 1325); in the right of his wife he was also lord of the de Clare lands in Suffolk, including a small manor in Lakenheath. (E.D.A.R.G.).

*Lakenheath* (LKH184). **BA.** Middle Bronze Age spearhead, side-looped socket, upper half of blade broken off. (E.D.A.R.G.).

*Lakenheath* (LKH195). **BA, Sx.** Bronze tracer/awl, one chisel end and one pointed end, 48mm long, possibly Bronze Age. Fragment of a Late Saxon bronze tongue-shaped strap-end ornamented with enigmatic relief casting and punched ring-and-dot decoration, 10th–11th century. (M.D.D.C.).

*Martlesham* (MRM067). **Sx.** Fragment of an Early Saxon bronze cruciform brooch, square plate with narrow wings and a domed top-knob. (I.D.D.C.).

*Melton* (MTN035). **IA.** Gold *stater*, *obv.* blank, *rev.* disjointed horse to right, pellets and crescents below continuous exergual line – Gallo-Belgic E (see *Van Arsdell* 52-1). (I.D.D.C.).

*Mendlesham* (MDS145). **Sx.** Bronze wrist-clasp with one saw-toothed edge pierced by two attachment holes, late 5th–6th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Mendlesham* (MDS146). **Ro.** Bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative (rear-hook and double lug forms) and enamelled sitting-duck types); 1st–4th century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

*Mildenhall* (MNL075). **BA, Ro.** Fragment of a bronze torc with a cast spiral twist, plain hooked terminal; late Middle Bronze Age (Fig. 152, A). Roman brooches (Colchester-derivative (double lug form), Hod Hill, enamelled horse-and-rider, lozenge-shape plate and knee types); 3rd-century coins. (M.D.D.C.).

*Mildenhall* (MNL096). **Ne.** Flint laurel-leaf projectile point. (M.D.D.C.).

*Mutford* (MUT012). **IA.** Fragment of the crescentic comb of a bronze terret ring, decorated with a running scroll and pelta pattern, inlaid with red enamel, and circles inlaid with yellow enamel; mid 1st century A.D. (M.d.f.).

*Nacton* (NAC051). **IA.** Bronze bow brooch. La Tène I/II type, bent and missing part of the spring and pin. (I.D.D.C.).

*Nacton* (NAC Misc). **Sx.** Bronze horse-harness fitting, consisting of a central plate between two rings. The decoration is in the Scandinavian Ringerike style, 11th century (Fig. 155, D). (M.d.f. *per* IPSMG).

*Nettlestead* (NTT008). **IA.** Hoard of four silver Icenian coins of 'Bury' types A and C. (M.d.f.).

*Nettlestead* (NTT009). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze crested helmet from a figurine, most probably of a deity (Fig. 153, A); 2nd–4th century coins. Headplate fragment from an Early Saxon small-long brooch/cruciform brooch, 6th century. (M.d.f.).

*Nettlestead* (NTT010). **Sx.** Fragment of a Middle Saxon caterpillar (ansate) brooch with quadrilobe terminals, 7th/8th century. Late Saxon bronze stirrup terminal in the form of an openwork backward-looped animal, 11th century. (M.d.f.).

*Offton* (OFF011). **Ne, Ro.** Neolithic polished flint axe. Late Neolithic edge-polished flint knife, possibly made on a flake from an axe. Roman brooches (Colchester-derivative double-lug and trumpet types), 2nd–4th century coins. (M.d.f.).

*Offton* (OFF015). **Sx.** Bronze wrist-clasp fragment, 6th century. (M.d.f.).

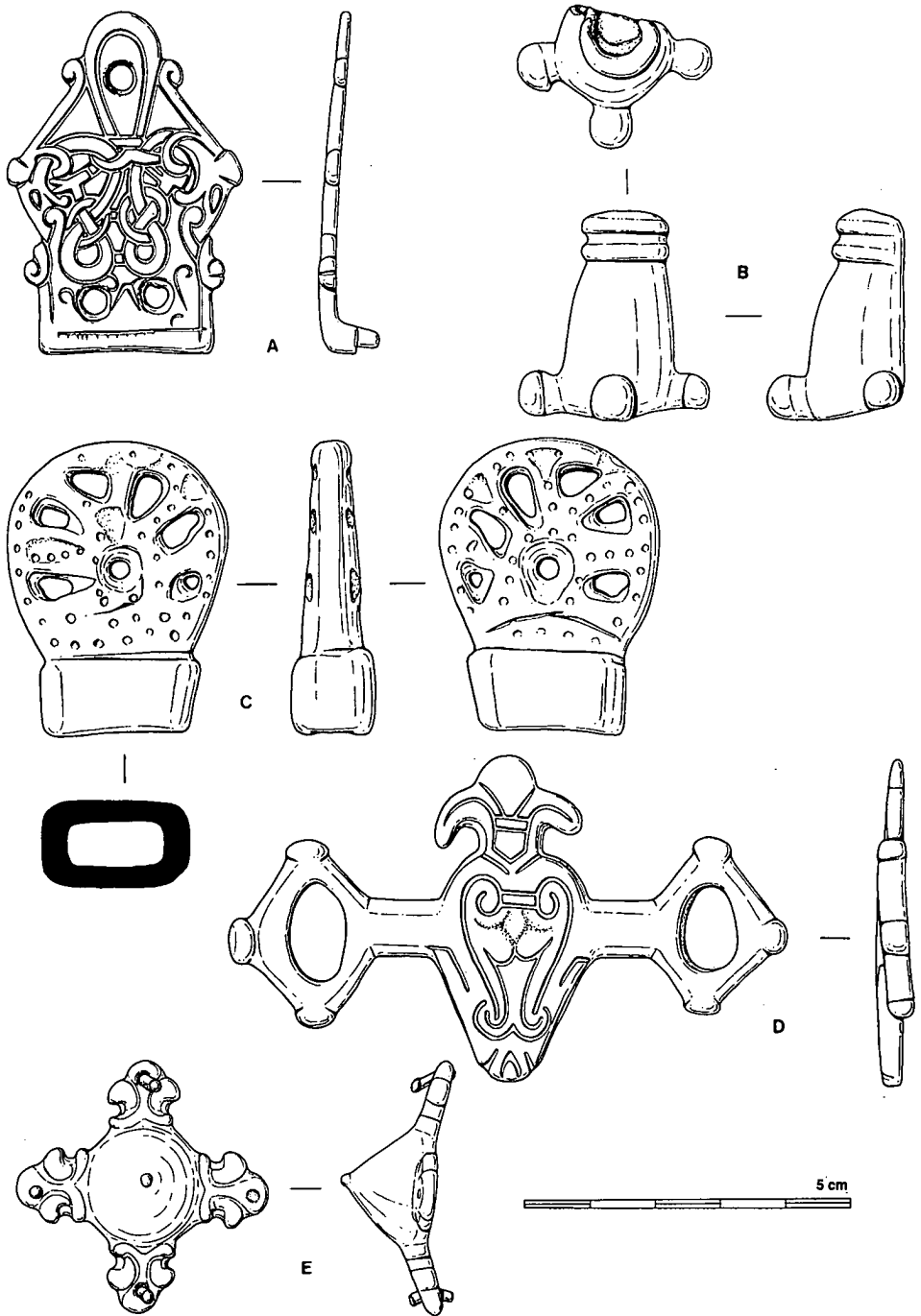


FIG. 155 - Late Saxon bronze objects: (A) stirrup-strap mount from Sutton; (B) stirrup terminal from Freckenham; (C) probable staff head from Stowupland; (D) Anglo-Scandinavian horse-harness fitting from Nacton; (E) Anglo-Scandinavian harness fitting from Bramford.

*Old Newton* (TM/0562; ONW016). **Md.** Scatter of medieval pottery (12th–14th centuries) from the corner of a field. (M. Bridges).

*Orford* (ORF031). **Ne.** Flaked flint axe, 121mm long. (I.D.D.C.).

*Palgrave* (PAL021). **Ro.** Early 2nd–mid 4th-century coins. (M.d.f. *per* IPSMG).

*Parham* (PRH010). **Ro. Md.** Roman brooch (Colchester-derivative type) and sherds of a Dressel 20 *amphora*. Medieval bronze shield-shaped horse-harness pendant attached to a swivelling stud (Fig. 156, B). Both the stud and pendant are gilded and the latter also has inlays of red enamel. These arms (chequy or and gules, overall a bend ermine) were used by Thomas, Lord Caily of Buckenham in Norfolk (died 1316) and by his nephew and heir Adam de Clifton. (I.D.D.C.).

*Parham* (PRH011). **BA, Sx, Md.** Blade fragment from a Bronze Age axe. Sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, Late Saxon Thetford-type ware and 12th–15th century (and later) pottery. (I.D.D.C.).

*Polstead* (PLS033). **Md.** Lead pilgrim's badge with a crudely-executed human figure with upraised arms, probably representing St Andrew of Scotland, 13th–14th century. Gilt bronze horse-harness pendant consisting of a central disc decorated with a star pattern and blue enamel, surrounded by eight projecting lobes decorated with leaf-like gilded patterns, 14th century (Fig. 156, D).

*Preston St Mary* (PSM005/6). **Ne.** Flint transverse arrowhead, partly patinated and with traces of gloss on one surface. (A. Thorpe).

*Preston St Mary* (PSM008). **IA, Ro.** Trinovantian bronze coins of Cunobelinus: 1. *obv.* inscribed tablet [CV]NO in wreath, *rev.* horse to right, CAMV beneath (as *Van Arsdell* 2101-1); 2. *obv.* ? traces of a CVNOB inscription, *rev.* possibly figure seated to left (as *Van Arsdell* 1971-1). Iron Age/Roman bronze brooches – Nauheim-derivative/La Tène III type and Colchester type; Roman Colchester-derivative brooch (double lug variant). (M.d.f.).

*Preston St Mary* (PSM010). **Ro.** Brooches, Colchester-derivative (double lug variant) and plate types; 1st–4th century coins. (M.d.f.).

*Preston St Mary* (PSM028). **Ne.** Large leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, 57mm long. (M.d.f.).

*Ramsholt* (RMS001). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end fragment with a zoomorphic terminal and decorated with panels of *niello* inlaid with scrolls of silver wire; 9th century. (M.d.f.).

*Ramsholt* (RMS014). **BA, Sx.** Fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. Middle Saxon bronze hooked tag with a sub-circular plate decorated with ring-and-dot motifs. (M.d.f.).

*Ramsholt* (RMS022). **Ro, Sx.** Roman Colchester-derivative brooch (double lug variant). Middle Saxon bronze hooked tag with a sub-circular plate decorated with ring-and-dot motifs. (M.d.f.).

*Ringshall* (RGL012). **Ro.** Bronze cosmetic grinder with knopped terminals (one missing). (I.D.D.C.).

*Ringshall* (RGL015). **Ro.** 1st/2nd–4th-century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

*Ringshall* (RGL016). **BA, Ro, Sx.** Fragment from the butt of a Bronze Age flanged axe or palstave. Roman brooches – knee and trumpet-derived types; 1st/2nd–4th-century coins; samian pottery (East and Central Gaulish). Silver penny of King Eadgar, *obv.* diademed bust to left [EADG]AR RE[X ANGLOX], *rev.* small cross pattée, moneyer's name indecipherable (T?OAIRS); *B.M.C.* vi, A.D. 973–75. (I.D.D.C.).

*Sibton* (SBT028). **Sx.** Fragment of bronze girdle-hanger, decorated with lunate stamps; 5th–6th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Somersham* (SSH012). **Ro.** Bronze brooches – Colchester-derivative/Polden Hill variant and *Aesica* crescent type. (M.d.f.).

*South Elmham St Mary or Homersfield* (SEY017): **IA, Ro.** Silver Icenian coins – face-horse (*Allen's* Normal B) and pattern-horse (*Allen's* open-headed horse series) types. Bronze terminal, possibly related to lynch-pin fittings, decorated with a disc containing red enamel; late Iron Age/early Roman (Fig. 152, C). Roman brooches (Colchester-derivative (double lug and rear-

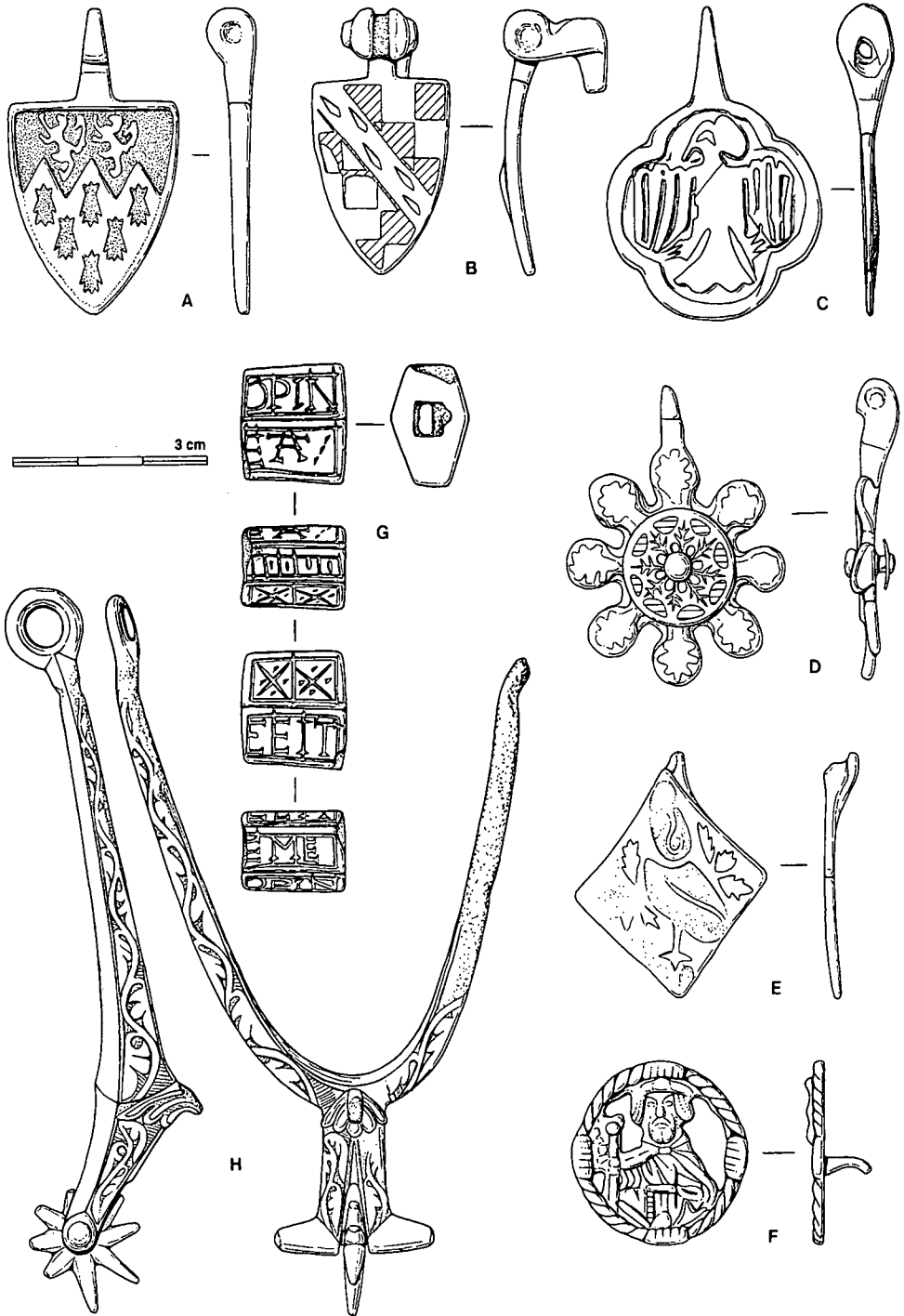


FIG. 156 – Medieval bronze objects: (A–E) horse-harness pendants from Little Cornard, Parham, Freckenham, Polstead and Claydon; (F) bronze pilgrim badge from Wickham Skeith; (G) inscribed hexagon from Alderton; (H) spur from Tunstall.

hook variants), headstud, plate and trumpet types); 1st–4th century coins. (M.d.f.).

*Stanton* (SNT041). **Ro.** Bronze figurine of *pater familias* type, probably from a household shrine (Fig. 153, B). (M.d.f.).

*Stowupland* (SUP018). **Sx.** Bronze fitting, probably a staff head, with an openwork crest decorated with punched dots; ? 11th century (Fig. 155, C). (I.D.D.C.).

*Stowupland* (SUP019). **Ro.** Pottery scatter, including Spanish *amphora* (Dressel 20), samian (East Gaulish) and Oxford ware sherds. (M. Bridges).

*Sudbourne* (SUE Misc). **BA.** Knife and socketed axe blade. (M.d.f.).

*Sutton* (SUT026). **Ro.** Bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative (hinged, double-lug and rear-hook variants), bow-and-fantail, plate and trumpet types); pottery, including samian; 1st–4th-century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

*Sutton* (SUT063). **Ro, Md.** Scatter of Roman and medieval pottery. (I.D.D.C.).

*Sutton* (SUT115). **Sx.** Bronze stirrup-strap mount bearing an engraved design of a pair of addorsed beasts; fragment of a bronze bridle cheek-piece in the form of an inward-looking beast; both 11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Sutton* (SUT117). **Sx.** Bronze stirrup-strap mount with interlace decoration (related to *Williams* Class A); 11th century (Fig. 155, A). A possible sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and sherds of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware. (I.D.D.C.).

*Sutton* (SUT118). **Ro. Sx.** Roman coins, 4th century. Fragments of an Early Saxon bronze cruciform/small-long brooch, the plate decorated with triangular punchmarks; 6th century. (I.D.D.C.).

*Sutton* (SUT122). **IA.** Trinovantian bronze coin, *obv.* head to right with pellet-in-ring eye, crescents for hair and pellets for lips, *rev.* horse to left, branch below (*Van Arsdell* 1663-1/1665-1 – *Dubnovellaunus* in Essex). (I.D.D.C.).

*Sutton* (SUT Misc). **Ro.** Openwork bronze folding-knife handle in the form of dog chasing a hare. (I.D.D.C.).

*Thwaite* (THW012). **Sx.** Silver alloy hinged plate from a cross-shaped reliquary, bearing an engraved figure of the crucified Christ, with the Hand of God above. The lines are inlaid with *niello* and traces of gilding survive on the top and sides of the lid. Close parallels are known from Late Viking period contexts in Scandinavia, 11th–12th century (Fig. 154, G). (I.D.D.C.).

*Trimley St Martin* (TYN075). **Sx.** Bronze caterpillar (or ansate) brooch, 7th–9th centuries. (I.D.D.C.).

*Tunstall* (TUN017). **BA, Md.** Fragment of a Bronze Age sword blade. Bronze spur bearing engraved foliate scrollwork on a hatched ground, eight-pointed rowel; 14th century (Fig. 156, H). (M.D.D.C.).

*Tunstall* (TUN018). **BA.** Late Bronze Age hoard consisting of a socketed axe and five fragments from other axes, a fragment of an armet, a fragment of a bronze sheet, and an amorphous fragment of bronze waste. (I.D.D.C.).

*Wattisham* (WAM009). **BA.** Fragment of a bronze blade, possibly from a knife, sword or rapier. (M.d.f.).

*Whitton* (WHI010). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end with a zoomorphic terminal, 8th–9th century. (M.d.f.).

*Whitton* (WHI011). **IA.** Gold coin, 14x11mm, *obv.* debased head of Apollo, wreath composed of upward-pointing leaves, a spike with a semi-circle on its end and pellets in the field; *rev.* abstract design consisting of a U shape facing a pellet-in-a-ring, with another ? pellet-in-a-ring beside the U. A fraction of a *stater*, not paralleled in *Van Arsdell*; obverse relates to Gallo-Belgic E and derivatives (e.g. Corieltauvian A and Trinovantian Clacton types). (M.d.f.).

*Wickham Skeith* (WKS006). **Ro.** Bronze phallic mount, the tip recessed and filled with red enamel, two T-shaped attachment bars on the reverse (Fig. 153, H); 2nd–3rd century. 4th-century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

*Wickham Skeith* (WKS Misc). **Md.** Bronze badge, circular, with an openwork figure of a man

wearing a cloak and hat and holding a staff, presumably representing a pilgrim; 15th–16th century (Fig. 156, F). (I.D.D.C.).

## FIELD SURVEYS

*Coddenham* (CDD022): A magnetometer survey was carried out on a field that was thought to be an Anglo-Saxon metal-working site, but very few anomalies were present, except for an ancient road which is known to have run along the northern side of the site. (Peter J. Cott).

*Little Cornard* (COL009): A magnetometer survey of the Romano-British site has been started and an area of nearly 120m square has been covered. Several linear features and other anomalies have shown up suggesting ditches and occupation areas. A test pit on one of the linear features revealed a ditch containing Roman pottery and tile, together with one possible prehistoric sherd. Fieldwalking and metal-detecting finds include Iron Age and Roman coins, an edge-polished flint knife of Late Neolithic date, and, from nearby areas, medieval pottery, coins and harness pendants. (M.J. Matthews and P.J. Cott).

*Debenham* (TM/16 S.E.): Fieldwalking has continued. (Edward Savery).

*Freckenham*: The fieldwalking of a field overlooking the flood plain of the Lee Brook resulted in the recovery of a remarkable prehistoric assemblage. The survey identified 360 worked flints and 95 prehistoric potsherds (mainly Iron Age). This is the largest amount of prehistoric pottery discovered in one fieldwalking episode on any field in Suffolk. The earliest, patinated, flint assemblage can be dated by a simple single barbed (oblique) arrowhead of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The later, unpatinated, assemblage, of slightly poorer quality, probably dates from between the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age and the end of the Iron Age. (Colin Pendleton, S.C.C.A.S. and the Mildenhall and District Metal Detecting Club).

*Redgrave* (TM/07 N.E. & N.W.): Fieldwalking has continued. (Redgrave Fieldwalking Group).

*Somerleyton* (TM/5097; SOL019): Fieldwalking of two fields produced a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and other worked flint, together with a small group of medieval and post-medieval pottery. (Paul Durbidge for the Lowestoft Archaeological and Local History Society Field Group).

*Sudbourne* (TM/4251–4351; SUE031–036). Fieldwalking located three scatters of Roman pottery (one with C. Gaulish samian) and three scatters of medieval pottery (one with an imported Rouen-style whiteware glazed jug fragment and the other with a sherd of Pingsdorf ware). (A.J. Greenacre).

*Thetford Forest Surface Collection Survey* (TL/88): Fieldwalking has continued and new prehistoric sites have been found in Brandon and Santon Downham. (Paul Brooker).



*Winston* (TM/1661; WNT048): Fieldwalking revealed a Roman site with grey ware pottery, samian, and tile (*tegula*, *imbrex* and flue-tile fragments). (Edward Savery).

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

*Ballingdon cum Brundon*, Ballingdon Cut (TL/8740; BCB014): Prior to the de-silting of the Cut, a former canal spur off the Stour Navigation at Sudbury, a survey was carried out to record the remains of fourteen 19th-century barges which had been scuttled there during the First World War. Most of the barges were on the edge of the Cut and would therefore be undisturbed by the de-silting and so were surveyed as they lay. One however lay in the middle of the Cut and would be destroyed and so was excavated and recorded more fully. This showed that below the silt the barge was well preserved and a series of measured drawings showing how the barge was constructed were produced. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Sudbury Common Lands Charity; report no. 99/44).

*Great Barton*, Moreton Hall East (TL/8864; BRG024): A series of trenches were excavated as part of the evaluation of an area of open agricultural land to the north of Eldo House Farm, within the western part of the perimeter track of Rougham airfield. Evidence was recovered for activity on the site during the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods and specific areas within this site have been selected for further possible archaeological investigation prior to the development of the site. Ditches found in the N.E. corner of the development area are part of an evolving system of enclosures and boundaries which date back to the medieval period. One ditch follows the edge of *Catsale Green*, as defined on a map of 1805. This medieval green has since been enclosed. Houses and farmsteads would have existed around the margins of the green and there was archaeological evidence for this at the S.W. corner of the green. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Vincent and Gorbing Planning Associates and Wilcon Homes; report no. 99/64).

*Little Bealings*, Kesgrave Quarry, Sinks Pit, North Face (TM/2246; BEL026): An evaluation was undertaken in connection with a quarry extension and the area was subsequently monitored during top-soil stripping. Twenty-two pits were identified, eight of which contained Early Bronze Age pottery, together with fourteen ditches. (Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Aggregates (UK) Ltd.; report nos. 99/5 and 99/29).

*Beccles*, Ravensmere (TM/4291; BCC030): Monitoring of the excavation of footing trenches revealed a number of pits dating between the 12th and the 19th centuries. The evidence is sufficient to suggest that this was a backyard area to domestic occupation from the Early Medieval period. A high proportion of the finds was recovered from the spoil heaps which accumulated on site before being carted away. Most of it was pottery, ranging in date from the 11th to the 19th centuries. However, the assemblage suggests that the main period of activity probably occurred from the 13th to the 15th centuries. The material is domestic in origin, representing household waste associated with dwellings located in the vicinity.

Medieval sandy greywares were the most frequent find and most rims were 'developed' suggesting a 13th-century or later date. Fabrics ranged from fine to coarse, and all were tempered with sand and few other inclusions. Rims were of the type normally associated with sites in east Suffolk, but the fabrics were more similar to Norfolk 'Local Medieval Unglazed' Ware, which has a relatively smooth and fine grey fabric. Identifiable forms included jars, jugs

and bowls, as well as a few sherds of a possible curfew. Only a few sherds were decorated, but some jar body fragments had vertical applied thumbed strips, and one sherd had crudely incised lines on both surfaces. Some of the material may be of a later date, as indicated by the presence of rims that appear to be developing towards 'Late Medieval and Transitional' forms. A Waveney Valley source for this material appears likely on present evidence.

This is a large assemblage from a monitoring project and, although largely unstratified, forms an important group of medieval pottery from north-east Suffolk. It is the largest group to be excavated in Beccles to date.

(Sue Anderson and Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Utting Construction; report no. 99/63).

*Great Blakenham*, Orion Business Park, Blackacre Hill, (TM/1149; BLG017): Initially, an evaluation was undertaken on this site, consisting of a series of eleven linear machine-excavated trenches on a slope overlooking the Gipping valley. These exposed a number of scattered prehistoric ditches and pits from which Iron Age and Neolithic pottery were recovered. In addition, an area of concentrated Roman activity was located in the N.E. corner of the site. This produced evidence of possible structural remains, as well as an assemblage of finds including two almost complete pots, three jet or shale rings and part of a copper alloy bracelet, thought to represent a burial group.

Following this evaluation, a programme of monitored soil stripping was carried out across the area of prehistoric activity and an area was opened for excavation in the vicinity of the Roman archaeology. The monitoring revealed a number of scattered pit-type features, some of which contained prehistoric pottery and worked flints, as well as post-medieval boundary ditches.

The excavation exposed a complex series of four Roman ovens, three of which were closely clustered, at different levels within an area of imported clay layers. Two Roman ditches were investigated, one of which was rich in pottery, the other containing an east-west aligned burial. The skeleton was in a poor state of preservation but appeared to be crouched, with the skull resting on a large stone. To the west of the Roman deposits was a large, amorphous feature c.1.5m deep and thought to be some kind of extraction pit of uncertain date.

(Ellen Finch and Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Hanover Financial Services Ltd; report nos. 99/39 and 99/78).

*Boxted*, The Old School House (TL/8250; BXT028): Underpinning of a house immediately adjacent to Holy Trinity Church disturbed a human burial. The grave was aligned roughly east-west and lay underneath the front wall of the house – the wall and the burial being perpendicular. The skeleton was partially excavated in order to allow the underpinning to continue. The position of the grave outside the churchyard was thought to indicate that the churchyard had extended further to the west and that this burial would be one of many, but no further graves were encountered and it must now be assumed that this was a single burial that had been deliberately placed outside the churchyard.

The skeleton, which consisted of most bones below the shoulder girdle and above the ankles, was that of a mature or elderly male. His bones were robust and there was evidence that he was well-muscled. He had suffered for many years from osteoarthritis and related degenerative disease, which had affected in particular his spine, collar bone joints with the breast bone, and his left wrist. Mild changes were also noted in the hip joints. Other pathological evidence identified included the presence of a common non-specific infection of the shins, and a possible infection of the lower spine. A partially healed cut on the back of his right hand probably disabled his middle finger and resulted in a short-term infection which had not run its course before he died.

(Mark Sommers and Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for the Trustees of J.H. Weller-Poley).

*Brampton*, Hill Farm (TM/4381; BRP006): An evaluation was carried out on the levelled and back-filled moated enclosure, following a proposal to build two poultry houses. While part of the moated island was found to be partially truncated by the foundations of a 19th-century farmhouse, the remainder of the site proved to have good potential for medieval (13th/14th-century) deposits, probably contemporary with the creation of the moat. In addition, a possible moat-island build-up of clay was identified, containing pottery of 12th-century date, indicating a probable earlier, pre-moat, phase of settlement. Finally, an occupation layer below the modern topsoil yielded post-medieval debris indicating continuous activity on the site through to the middle of the 20th century, when the farmhouse was demolished and the moat ditches were back-filled. A documentary search was less informative, as the site appears to have been tenanted in more recent centuries and documents are lacking. (John Newman, S.C.C.A.S. for Crown Chicken; report no. 99/58).

*Brandon*, Game Farm, Downham Way (TL/7986; BRD154): During the late summer and autumn excavations were carried out, in advance of a housing development, on a site previously evaluated by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Fig. 157). The excavations confirmed the presence of a moderately large prehistoric site in the southern part of the area of proposed development. Features dating from the Neolithic through to the early Iron Age were recorded. The site is currently undergoing post-excavation analysis.

The majority of the excavated features on the site dated to the late Bronze Age. The features were generally sealed by a remnant buried soil layer (formed largely by wind blow and soil accretion) and cut the natural sand. They comprised a number of phases of enclosure ditches, sub-circular post-built structures (at least two, possibly four) and pits. Some of the structures revealed hearths and evidence of 'activity surfaces' coincident with them. Two unurned cremations were also located in the southern part of the site. Small-scale features from the middle/late Neolithic were also present. Evidence for *in-situ* knapping in association with Neolithic pottery was discovered in one feature. Excluding post-medieval gun-flints, the bulk of the lithic assemblage dates from the early Neolithic through to the flake-dominated later Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Much of the flint was residual and found in association with late Bronze Age ceramics. The relatively large assemblage of prehistoric pottery is mainly of late Bronze Age date, though there is a smaller but very distinctive group of middle/late Neolithic (Peterborough) ware and perhaps a few sherds of early Bronze Age type. A few pieces amongst the main group may be of middle Bronze Age or early Iron Age type.

The remnant buried soil was sealed by a variable deposit of further wind-blown/colluvial sand containing post-medieval finds. A number of north-south aligned ditches were filled by the wind-blown sand and contained post-medieval finds. The latest phases on the site included post-medieval cart tracks and widespread post-holes of fence alignments.

(Ron Humphrey and Jon Murray, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd).

*Brandon*, London Road (TL/7886; BRD156): Excavation, prior to the development of a Tesco store, uncovered a complex network of ditches associated with the Late Saxon settlement of Brandon. The quantity of finds recovered was low and, together with the feature distribution, suggests that the site may have been close to the southern edge of the Late Saxon settlement already identified to the north. The low number of medieval ditches and the scarcity of finds suggest that the site may have reverted to arable in the medieval period.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Wyncote Developments Ltd; report no. 2000/01).

*Brundish*, Brundish Manor (TM/2671; BUH020): Monitoring of groundworks associated with the conversion of a post-medieval barn situated within the medieval moated site at Brundish Manor was undertaken. Lowering of the floor revealed that it was formed from

layers of dumped clay overlying a buried topsoil over natural subsoils. No medieval features were located.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Culver Evans (Architects) and Mr & Mrs Hopewell-Smith; report no. 99/6).

*Bungay, Prior Lane (TM/3389)*; An intensive monitoring programme carried out during the excavation of footing trenches, on the site of the old bus station, exposed the base of the medieval town ramparts. The remains, which consist mostly of gravel, stand approximately 1m high and are the continuation of the 'Castle Hills' which are visible in the adjoining park. Built into, and slightly behind, this earthwork was a second defensive structure. This appears to have been a more modest affair consisting of a 1m-high hexagonal revetment projecting to the south east. The simplest of the revetment walls was built of clay, with a flint and mortar face, but

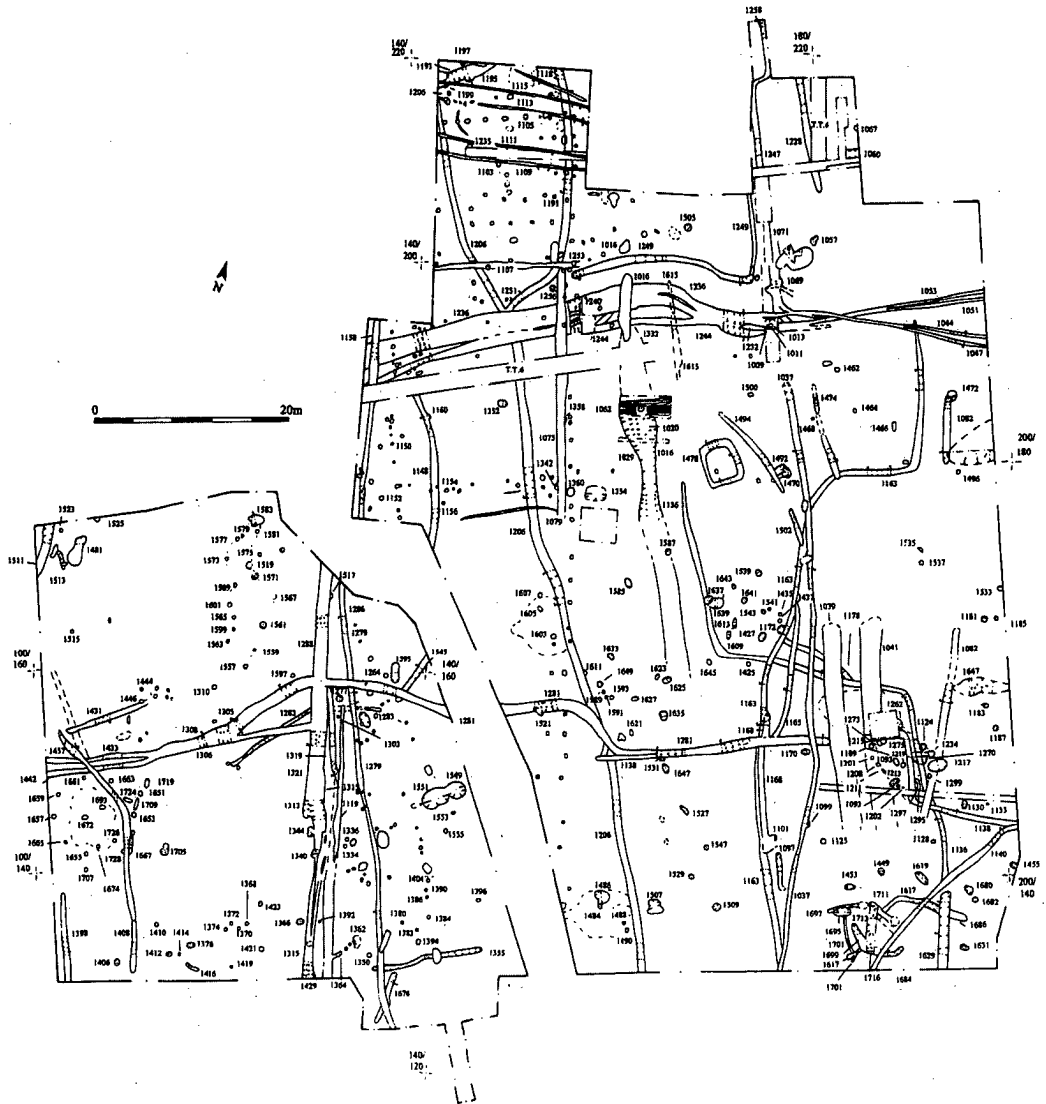


FIG. 157 – Game Farm, Brandon: plan of the excavation.

several sections were faced with dressed stone. Behind this feature was a large (18th-century ?) robbing pit that contained flint and mortar fragments and included a section from the corner of a stone building made from ashlar and flint. The remains of a flint and mortar footing were found in the base of this pit.

Preliminary analysis of the pottery suggests the original earthwork to be Late Saxon or Early Medieval. The robbed stone building is likely to have been contemporary with, or earlier than, the hexagonal earthwork which is thought to be mid-16th-century.  
(Andrew Tester and Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for Oldman & Routledge).

*Bury St Edmunds*, The Cathedral (TL/8564; BSE052): Excavation on the north side of the cathedral, in advance of cloister extensions, revealed further evidence of early settlement in Bury. The site lies immediately to the S.E. of the new refectory where excavation in 1988 (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1988') uncovered the Anglo-Saxon road-line and medieval buildings. The 1999 excavation uncovered two large 11th-century buildings which fronted onto the Saxon road and pre-dated the enclosing of the Abbey Precinct. The buildings were of a Late Saxon, 'post-in-trench' construction and substantially built. The magnitude of one of the buildings suggests that it was part of the Abbey and therefore that the Abbey complex had already encroached north of the Late Saxon road before the building of the precinct wall. The footing of a buttress for the original 12th-century church of St James was also found. Pottery from the 10th to the 18th centuries was recovered.  
(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for St Edmundsbury Cathedral).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Angel Hotel (TL/8564; BSE168). Two trenches were excavated in advance of building work to replace the hotel courtyard area with extra rooms. The excavations uncovered a sequence of occupation including buildings, ovens, medieval and post-medieval pits, and a medieval flint-and-mortar-lined cellar. Post-excavation work is still continuing.  
(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for R.G. Carter Construction Ltd).

*Bury St Edmunds*, Lathbury Institute, Church Row (TL/8564; BSE175): Evaluation in advance of redevelopment found medieval and post-medieval features. Pottery of the 11th to 14th centuries was found in a ditch towards the back of the site and may have related to the rear of medieval properties fronting onto St John's Street. A large quarrying pit was found in the N.E. quarter of the site and this appeared to have been filled during the late medieval period.  
(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for The Trustees for the Lathbury Institute; report no. 99/72).

*Carlton Colville*, Carlton Hall Farm (TM/5090; CAC020) In September 1998, a programme of field evaluation took place over c.14 hectares of arable land earmarked for development. This trial trenching had identified various features of prehistoric and medieval date, largely concentrated in the area along the roadside to the northern edge of the site. These areas were to be sampled by excavation in order to assess the level of prehistoric activity suggested by the evaluation evidence.

Two small excavation areas were opened along the roadside in August 1999. The first contained various ephemeral small pits or post-holes, none of which contained any datable finds. The second area revealed a similar scatter of dubious looking features, one of which contained three sherds of flint-tempered Iron Age pottery. Towards the western extent of this area, an amorphous feature contained what appears to be an intentional deposit of three Neolithic flint axe heads, two of which were exceptionally large, measuring c.30cm in length. These were all in different stages of completion, the largest and smallest axes having been partially polished. (A more detailed report on these axes is being prepared for publication).  
(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd).

*Cavenham*, Cavenham Quarry (TL/7672; CAM 040): Excavation work in advance of further quarrying uncovered the possible sites of six Early Bronze Age structures. These consisted of discrete spreads of dense charcoal rich in both pottery and worked flints. Small, closely set, postholes were recorded around the edges of two of the charcoal spreads and areas of burnt sand at the centre of four of the spreads indicated the positions of possible hearths. Two large ditches forming the S.E. corner of an extensive enclosure were also excavated but these were undated.

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

*Coddenham*, Shrubland Park Quarry (TM/1253; CDD050): The mechanical stripping of topsoil in a 3ha extension to the quarry was monitored. Several concentrations of archaeological features were identified and excavated (Fig. 158). Post-excitation analysis is still in progress, but it is already clear that there were two important phases of activity on the site:

- 1 An Iron Age settlement characterised by sparse scatters of pits and hearths within a series of shallow ditches that probably defined field boundaries. No structures were positively identified. Artefactual evidence (mainly pottery) indicates occupation through the Iron Age and, seemingly, into the Early Roman period. In the north-east corner of the site, three circular shafts were excavated to a depth of over 5m – while these features included Iron Age pottery in their upper fills, their purpose has yet to be determined.
- 2 In the N.W. corner of the site, fifty Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials were found, associated with four ring-ditches that indicate the sites of small ploughed-out barrows. The presence of

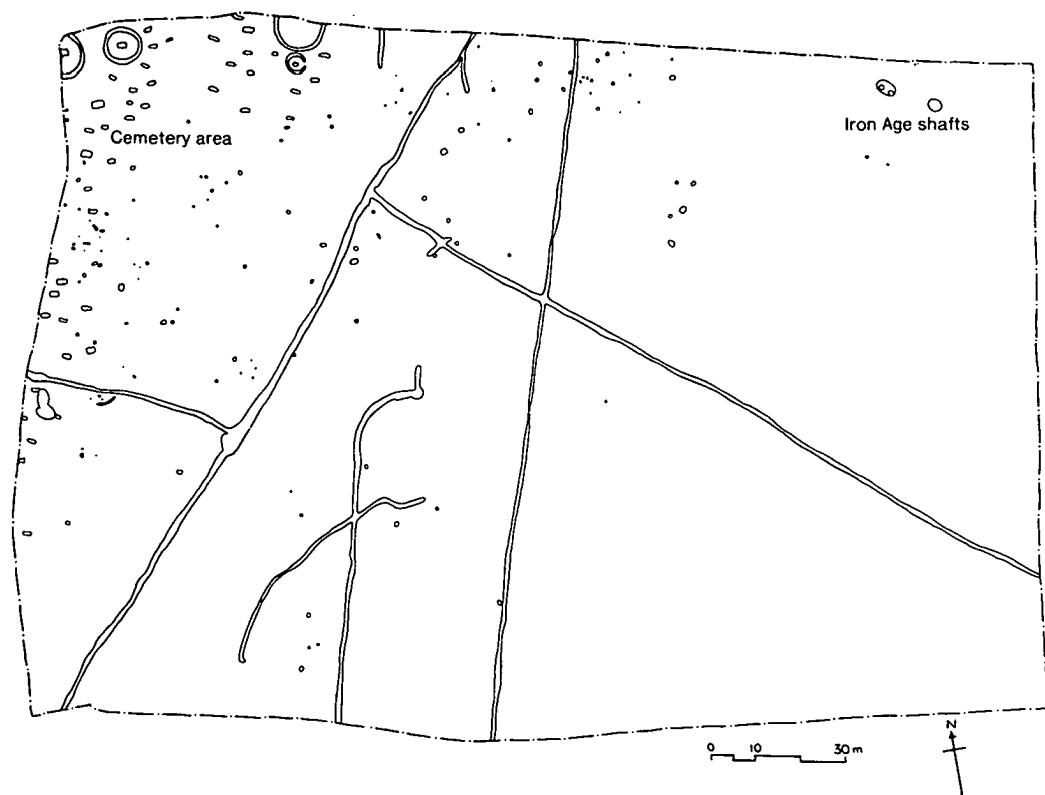


FIG. 158 – Shrubland Park Quarry, Coddenham: plan of the excavation.

grave goods in about half of the graves indicates a pagan cemetery. Of particular interest are two 'chambered' graves with significant 'warrior' assemblages. A third grave of this type contained the remains of a woman buried on a wooden bed with iron fittings. The artefacts indicate a 7th-century date for the cemetery.

(Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for Wilding Aggregates Ltd and English Heritage).

*Corton*, Stirrups Lane (TM/5397; COR024): Archaeological evaluation of part of a proposed development area was undertaken in order to sample and record any surviving archaeological deposits. This consisted of a series of sixteen linear trenches, machine-excavated to the depth of the natural sub-soil. The trench surfaces and excavated topsoil were subjected to a metal detector survey.

A number of features were exposed and investigated, dated as prehistoric through to post-medieval. These features were quite widely spread over the 13 hectare site but include two slight concentrations of activity, one of which may represent part of a prehistoric field system. The finds from the various features suggest that the main period of activity occurred during the Bronze or Iron Age, but some of the artefacts may be Neolithic. In addition, a fragment of an early Anglo-Saxon brooch was recovered as a stray find.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Anglian Water plc; report no. 99/77).

*Debenham*, Low Road (TM/1762; DBN010): A series of trial trenches at the bottom end of an arable field, off Low Road, revealed a plough soil with Roman and Middle Saxon finds buried beneath hillwash. There was a Neolithic pit close to the road and two Bronze Age features were excavated at the N.W. end of the field. These appear to be fairly isolated and there is compelling evidence of agricultural erosion particularly towards the top of the slope. The occupation debris in the buried plough soil may be related to Roman and Early Medieval settlement on the high-ground overlooking the site, for which there is good evidence.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Laurence Homes (Eastern) Ltd; report no. 99/30).

*Denston*, Denston Hall (TL/7552; DNT003): Monitoring carried out during the construction of an orangery recovered a sherd of Thetford ware (9th–12th century). Disturbed soil, identified in footing trenches and from a ground survey, may indicate the site of an early moat predating the Tudor range at the west end of the property; however the trenches were shallow, and this hypothesis remains unproved.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Geary and Black).

*Dunwich*, Greyfriars (TM/4770; DUN025): In March an archaeological evaluation was carried out, involving both mechanically-dug and hand-dug trial-trenches, concentrating in the area once occupied by the friary buildings (as defined in an English Heritage geophysical survey) and continuing eastwards, over the line of the town ditch, to the precinct wall.

The earliest evidence for human activity was provided by residual worked flint and pottery of prehistoric date included in the fills of later features. In addition, a small quantity of Early Saxon pottery was recovered, again residual in later features.

The earliest discrete features (pits and ditches) were pre-friary in date (late 11th to late 13th centuries). From the limited evaluation it was difficult to assess the nature of the activity that these features represented. However, the quantity and quality of the finds would suggest that they represented more than a manuring scatter. The location of the site outside the town defences does not preclude occupation and some clearance may have been necessary prior to the construction of the friary.

The evaluation results have also confirmed the location of the town ditch, with vestigial bank deposits surviving to the east and continuing on under the precinct wall itself. In addition, friary demolition layers were found to fill a shallow depression coinciding with the line of the

ditch, suggesting that, at least in part, it had remained open as a shallow feature during the life of the friary itself.

Generally, the remains of the friary buildings had been reduced down to footing level, with only limited floor bedding surfaces and wall stubs surviving (in the area excavated by Norris in the 1930s). However, it was clear that in an area excavation it would be possible to recover an overall ground-plan and phase the site from the surviving footings. While the exact position of the main claustral ranges was not positively identified in the trenches, a series of north-to-south and east-to-west orientated footings suggested the presence of substantial ranges of buildings south of the well-defined church. In addition, a garderobe (finally backfilled during the 17th/18th centuries) may represent the location of the reredorter in the south claustral range, while a line of burials (somewhat detached from the church) may have been located in the S.E. corner of the cloister walk.

A total of 94 graves were recorded, with intervening areas of fill which almost certainly represented further burials. The main concentration appeared to be in the church itself (nave and west end of the chancel) with further concentrations to the south, west and north of the church. The full extent of the cemetery was not recorded due to the limits of the trenching, but the total cemetery population must run into several hundred. The condition of the bone in the burials was good.

Evidence was also recorded for the Dissolution demolition of friary buildings, including large quantities of melted lead waste which suggests the processing of roof and window lead was carried out on site. In addition, a significant quantity of painted window glass was recovered along with tooled limestone masonry from at least three perpendicular style windows.

Post-medieval activity was represented principally by pits and ditches. The larger pits date to the 19th century and were thought to represent documented quarrying operations. The rubble fill of these features suggests that even at this time site clearance was occurring with the pits providing disposal areas for friary demolition material. In addition, the cuts of the Norris excavations carried out during the 1930s were also identified.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage; report no. 99/21).

*Elmswell*, Gardeners Walk (TL/9863; EWL013): An evaluation was carried out on a proposed residential development site close to the village centre and some 120 to 150m to the east of the recorded site of a Roman kiln and other settlement evidence. The trial trenches revealed a series of ditches containing Roman pottery and some unstratified Roman pottery and tile fragments. Most of the ditches were in the southern part of the area and four of them were parallel to each other and very close together. This suggests that they are connected with the narrow open-field strips that are shown on a 16th-century map of the area. The Roman artefacts may therefore be residual in later ditches that were excavated to demarcate the open field strips. However these finds do confirm that there was a substantial Roman site on the western side of Elmswell.

(John Newman, S.C.C.A.S. for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report no. 99/70).

*Elveden*, Brickyard Pit (TL/8080; ELV006): During July two weeks of excavation completed the work begun at the Lower Palaeolithic site in 1995, following on from work by Paterson in 1938 (Paterson and Fagg 1942) and by Sieveking in 1967. Work over the last five seasons (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk' 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998) has established that the geological sequence at the site consists of Lowestoft Till at the base, attributable to the Anglian cold stage, some 450,000 years ago. The surface of the till forms a depression, which is infilled with deposits from the following interglacial, some 400,000 years ago. These deposits consist of 6m of grey and black lacustrine clays (containing pollen and shells), overlain by fluvial sediments, which at the edge of the channel consist of a thin, but coarse lag gravel (caused by fluvial winnowing of the lighter sediment). These sediments are overlain by a distinct palaeosol



probably marking the drying out of the channel, which in turn is capped by up to 4m of colluvially deposited brown sandy clays or 'brickearths'. The river channel was flanked on both edges by low chalk bluffs. Flint artefacts have been found principally at the base of the palaeosol (Areas I and III) and within the underlying lag gravel (Areas I, II and IV), although a thinner distribution has been recorded from the overlying 'brickearth'.

*The excavation* (Fig. 159): The work this season aimed to: 1. enlarge and complete the excavation of the *in situ* knapping floor in Area III; 2. excavate a small new area (Area V) between Areas I and III to provide a link between the two locations; 3. continue to sample and sieve the calcareous clays from the fluvial sediments that might yield a richer fauna; 4. continue to examine through augering and geophysics the area between Barnham and Elveden, to test the hypothesis of whether both sites lie on the same relict river-channel.

*Area III.* This area was extended by c.6m<sup>2</sup> on the west side. It was excavated down to the same knapping surface that had been encountered in 1998 and yielded more refitting artefacts consisting of flakes, cores, biface manufacturing flakes and a biface roughout. A final spit was taken off the 1998 area which together with the new area yielded an additional 570 artefacts. The absence of flake tools and finished bifaces suggests that this was purely a manufacturing

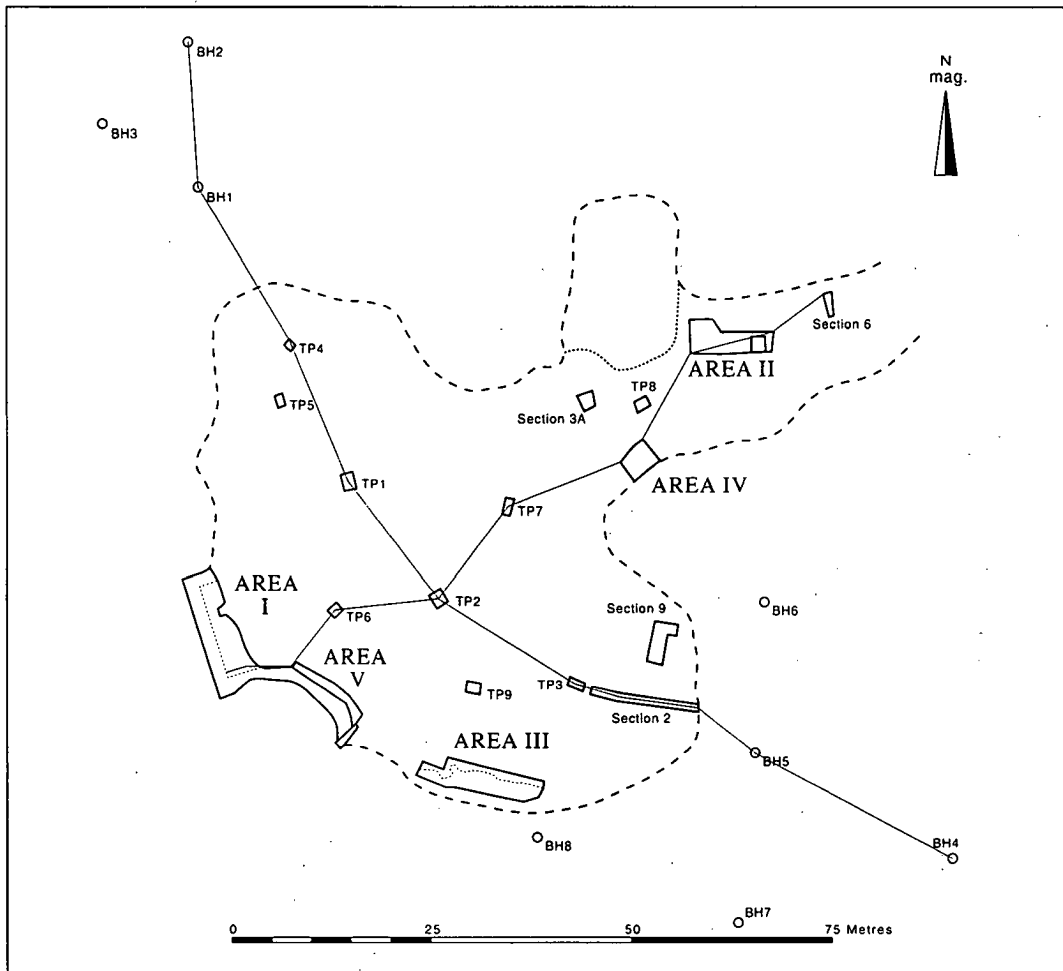


FIG. 159 – Brickyard Pit, Elveden: plan of the excavation.

area, and that the completed tools were taken away for use elsewhere. Examination of the artefacts suggests that both material from the lag gravel in Area I, and fresh chalk flint were used as a raw material source.

*Area V.* A new area was excavated between Areas I and III consisting of *c.*5m<sup>2</sup>. Over 150 artefacts (again consisting of flakes, cores, biface manufacturing flakes and a biface) came from the base of the palaeosol, but also from within the underlying lag gravel. The geological section above Area V was continued round to join Section 7, and still further to link in with the section above Area I. This showed very clearly the relationship between Areas I, III and V.

*Faunal work.* Section 9 was expanded to reveal more of the calcareous clays that lie towards the top of the fluvial sequence, in the middle of the channel. About 600kg of sediment was sampled and wet-sieved through 0.5mm mesh. Some of the residues have been examined, and so far very little bone material has been recovered, other than several fish teeth, and a fragment of a water-vole molar. The remainder will be examined in the post-excavation work.

*Elveden-Barnham field survey.* Resistivity surveys were undertaken both at Barnham and Elveden to trace the alignment of the clay-filled river channel. Four traverses indicated that both ends of the channel could be recognised, running broadly on a W.N.W. to E.S.E. orientation. These results were augmented by augering at both sites. Although a large area between the two sites has been eroded down, removing direct evidence of the link, the relative height of sites together with the geophysical evidence, supports the hypothesis that Barnham and Elveden are part of the same drainage network, if not part of the same river channel.

*Summary:* The final season has consolidated the geological and environmental framework for Elveden, and has added to the array of human industries recovered from the site. In particular, Area III has yielded an extremely rare *in situ* assemblage, that through refitting presents a 'snap-shot' of activity that was taking place along the banks of the ancient river. The geophysics work and augering between Elveden and Barnham, has added to the picture of a palaeo-landscape, and an understanding of its environment and natural resources, in particular the flint raw material and its influence on the stone tool assemblages.

*Acknowledgements:* Thanks are due to the British Museum for funding the project and to Time Team for carrying out part of the work. I am also very grateful to Center Parcs, in particular Johan Bolling, the General Manager, for allowing access to the land and for fully supporting the project, and to Mick Chamberlain and the Ground Staff for their willing help and use of their facilities. I also thank Jim Rudderham, Forestry and Conservation Manager at Elveden Farms Ltd for access to the Elveden Estate. Finally as ever, I am very grateful to the Heading family for providing camping and shower facilities at East Farm, Barnham. (Nick Ashton, Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities, British Museum, and Simon Lewis, School of Environment, Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Higher Education).

*Eriswell, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7380; ERL046):* Excavation work in advance of redevelopment at R.A.F. Lakenheath has uncovered fifty-nine more Early Anglo-Saxon burials from an area where the remains of four burials were uncovered during pipe work in 1980. The site lies within *c.*80m of the cemetery (ERL104) excavated in 1997 and *c.*50m S.W. of the cemetery (ERL008) excavated by Grace Lady Briscoe in 1959. The alignment of this cemetery and its continuation east under the present Plymouth Road suggest that this may be the western end of the 1959 cemetery rather than a separate group of burials. Southern and western edges to the cemetery were identified as the point where the burials suddenly stopped but no actual physical boundary could be seen.

Although contemporary with the 1997 cemetery (ERL104) several differences between the cemeteries were noticeable. This cemetery seemed to be more consciously ordered than ERL104 with the majority of the graves conforming to a row pattern and an apparent grouping of the wealthier burials together at the west end of the cemetery. The subsoil was more uniformly sandy, with only small areas of chalk, with the result that the skeletons were

generally in a poorer condition than those of ERL104, although some complete remains in good condition were recovered. The first impression of the finds is that, despite the presence of some wealthy burials, the grave-goods were in general less rich than those from ERL104. Some of the brooch types are completely absent and there is a lower proportion of shields and spears. There was also another horse and warrior burial which although very similar in style to that in ERL104, importantly lacked the fine bridle. There were two ring ditches, both surrounding a pair of graves: one pair an adult and a child and the other the horse and warrior grave and a child. A fully crouched burial was also found; this is not a usual Anglo-Saxon style of burial and it contained no grave-goods. Other unusual, although Saxon, burials were of a young person buried face down and a pair of women buried side by side. Cataloguing of this site is underway and it is intended to publish the results of this cemetery with that of ERL104.

Once again there was great co-operation and help from the Ministry of Defence (Defence Estates), who also funded the work, U.S.A.F. personnel, the contract project managers Pick Everard and the site contractors John Sisk and Son, all of whom played a large part in ensuring the success of the excavation.

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

*Eriswell*, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7380; ERL107): An excavation was undertaken on the site of the redevelopment of dormitory 937. This site lies on the east side of Norwich Road, immediately north of the 1997 cemetery site (ERL104). The excavation revealed a network of ditches apparently dating to the Roman and Saxon periods (both Early Anglo-Saxon and Middle Saxon pottery was recovered) as well as some small pits. The topography was undulating with natural sand-filled hollows evident across the site. It is hoped to tie the results of this work in with the evidence found in the ERL104 excavation for Anglo-Saxon activity beyond the limits of the cemetery.

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

*Eriswell*, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7380; ERL108): The first stage of the Hospital Annex (building 914) redevelopment started in the summer. The original erection of this building in 1959 led to the discovery of the first Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the base by Lady Briscoe (ERL008). This first area examined was in the car-park at the east end of the building. Very little archaeology was identified in this area, although a small concentration of possible Early Anglo-Saxon ditches, including the arc of a possible circular ditch, on the north edge of the site suggested that whilst the main area is blank there may be archaeology under the car-park, presently being used as a contractors' compound, to the north of the site.

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

*Fornham All Saints*, former Sappa Chicks Factory (TL/8467; FAS027): An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on this site on the edge of the flood plain of the River Lark. It lies next to Fornham Hall, which is known to be the site of a medieval manor of the abbots of Bury St Edmunds. Map evidence shows that the boundary line around Fornham Hall was irregular and curving in places and it has been postulated from this that there may originally have been a moat around the hall, although there is no direct documentary evidence for one in sources dating back to 1768. However the discovery of a wide, deep, clay-lined ditch in the evaluation trench nearest the hall seems to confirm the presence of a moat which must have been filled by the 18th century (or probably earlier).

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for J.S. Bloor; report no. 99/74).

*Flixton*, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN056): During the archaeological monitoring of soil stripping associated with a new haul road, four archaeological features were recorded. These comprised: a circular pit, the finds from which included Neolithic pottery and worked

flint, a north-east to south-west orientated ditch, of probable post-medieval date, and two undated features, a small pit and a post-hole.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Atlas Aggregates (UK) Ltd; report no. 99/9).

*Flixton*, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN056 & FLN057): A programme of continuous archaeological monitoring was carried out during the soil stripping of Phase 5 of the quarry. A moderate concentration of archaeological features was recorded throughout the site. The earliest activity was represented by features, principally pits, of Neolithic date. While isolated examples were identified in all areas of the site the main concentration was towards the N.E. corner. Artefactual evidence included significant quantities of Grooved Ware pottery, struck flints (including tools) and heat-altered flints. Similar features excavated elsewhere (including other areas of Flixton Park Quarry) have been interpreted as structured deposits which may have fulfilled a ritual/specialised function rather than representing straight-forward domestic activity.

The second phase of activity recorded on the site dated to the Iron Age and was represented by nine post-hole structures (mainly four-posted, but sometimes six) and pits. Structures such as these have been interpreted elsewhere as granaries and are suggestive of domestic activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. Artefactual evidence from this phase was limited to pottery, struck flint and heat-altered flints.

The third phase of activity (post-medieval) was dominated by north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east orientated ditches forming a field system aligned with the present landscape features and thought to be associated with Flixton Hall itself.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Atlas Aggregates (UK) Ltd; report no. 99/75).

*Framlingham*, Framlingham Mere (TM/2863; FML021): Archaeological monitoring of the Phase I silt removal programme was completed in July 1998, and Phase II in July 1999. A record was made of any damage to known archaeological features and the excavation work was monitored with a view to recording any hitherto unidentified archaeology that might be exposed.

The damage caused to the known archaeology was found to be minimal and, as a consequence, was easily rectifiable. Additional archaeological recording was limited to five timbers recovered from the silt, a relatively large fragment of pierced wooden board and lines of *in situ* posts/stumps, the latter already partially recorded during an earlier survey carried out by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.

In addition, core samples taken from the mere silts proved that in contradiction to the traditional interpretation that regards the mere as a manually excavated feature of medieval date, it actually represents a natural feature dating from at least as far back as the Bronze Age, and almost certainly considerably earlier. The medieval earthworks were effectively the result of management of an existing natural resource.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for M. Harding, on behalf of The Environment Agency and Suffolk Wildlife Trust; report no. 98/14).

*Hadleigh*, Aldham Mill Hill, (TM/0243; HAD059): An archaeological evaluation was carried out within part of a proposed development around, and including, the former Ministry of Defence depot. A series of twelve linear trenches were machine-excavated to the depth of the natural sub-soil, each of which was subject to a metal detector survey of exposed surfaces and topsoil.

A number of features were exposed and investigated, dated as prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval. Whilst these features were quite widely spread over the site, the main areas of interest were around the known Roman enclosure (HAD015) to the north-west of the site and the two medieval sites in the south-western corner, as well as the ring ditches (HAD007,

HAD031) identified by aerial photography. Away from the ring ditches, evidence for prehistoric activity was sparse, but one isolated pit with Late Neolithic Grooved Ware was located. It was also discovered that significant depths of silty deposits had built up since the Roman period.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd; report no. 99/53).

*Halesworth*, Church Farm (TM/3877; HWT019): Following a proposal to develop a 4ha site for residential use, a trial-trenched evaluation identified an area of interest with features of probable Iron Age date under a considerable depth of hillwash. Subsequent excavation of c.1,400sq m area revealed a complex history of activity on the site adjacent to Chediston Street, interleaved by periods of hillwash accumulation. In the upper levels two medieval ovens were recorded, though no other evidence for a contemporary settlement was identified. Below this, an inhumation grave of probable Roman date was excavated close to, and possibly related to, evidence for a ditched field system of prehistoric or Roman date. Finally, an area of apparently unstructured prehistoric activity was examined around a hollow containing a dark occupation fill.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report no. 99/28).

*Haughley*, Haughley Primary School (TM/0262; HGH015): An area c.100m square was excavated to the west of the school, in advance of the construction of new classrooms. The main discovery was a large steep-sided ditch running diagonally across the site from the S.E. to the N.W. It was at least 7m wide and was reported to be over 4m deep by the contractors who further excavated the site. This may have been part of the original defences of Haughley Castle, most probably the ditch of the outer bailey. Finds evidence suggests that back-filling of this feature was well under way by the 12th or 13th century and that by the end of the medieval period it was sufficiently filled-in for further ditches to be cut across it at right-angles. No structural evidence survives of the guildhall that may have stood on this site.

Parallel to the major ditch but running 3m to the N.E. was a smaller but still quite considerable ditch nearly 3m wide and over 1.5m in depth. Although modern disturbance limited the excavation of this feature, the finds evidence from the primary fill does indicate a possible Middle to Late Saxon date. There is a considerable amount of residual Saxon pottery on the site, and this might also be the case for this ditch. However it is possible that the Norman castle was superimposed over a defensive Saxon enclosure represented by this ditch.

Besides the two major ditches already discussed, a considerable number of post-holes, pits and linear features were discovered. Unfortunately no discernible pattern can be detected, however it is expected that at least some of these represent earlier structures that predate the period of the castle. Dating evidence for these features is slight, but in at least one instance, a shallow pit containing Iron Age pottery was associated with a series of post-holes round its margins.

The earliest finds from this site were of prehistoric date and included Bronze and Iron Age pottery and prehistoric flint. Evidence for Roman activity was limited, but included at least one pottery sherd and a piece of roof tile. These may have been imported to the site with make-up soil or hardcore. Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware pottery was relatively common and suggests occupation of this date in the area. After this period, pottery increases in frequency from the 11th to the 14th century, and late medieval wares were particularly frequent. Much of the post-13th-century material is in mixed and disturbed layers of the ditch and other contexts. The infilling of the large ditch appears to have started in the 12th–13th centuries, and final backfilling may have occurred in the 15th–16th centuries, although these later layers were probably disturbed by gardening or building activity during the 18th–19th centuries.

(Jezz Meredith and Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk County Council Architects Dept).

*Icklingham*, Mitchell's Farm (TL/7772; IKL127): Four weeks of excavation established the existence of complex undisturbed archaeological deposits within the field and showed a more complex, multi-phase, picture than had previously been drawn from maps and geophysical evidence.

The section of Roman road surface and associated ditches previously identified was further investigated. It was established that the main road surface overlay earlier Roman features, which were not excavated. At later dates, up to the 18th century, the road had been reused and new ditches cut through the earlier surfaces. From one of these, a coin of 1699 was recovered. At some date before the tithe award map of 1815, the road was moved to its present line, some 50m north of the Roman road. To the north of the Roman road was an area of cultivated soil, some 50cm in depth, which produced pottery of Roman to modern date. Beneath this was a pit containing the skeleton of a horse, without associated artefacts, which cannot be dated stratigraphically more closely than late Roman to 18th century. This cut a human burial, a female lying face down within the fill of one of the ditches associated with the Roman road. Burial was regulated in the Roman period and took place within organised cemeteries outside settlements. This burial is therefore atypical, although not without parallels. Such burials have been seen as evidence for the breakdown of society at the end of the Roman period, but it is possible that in rural areas unofficial practices existed at an earlier date, such as depositing burials in roadside ditches. In either case, this is an example of a type of burial which deserves further investigation.

(Catherine Hills, Cambridge University for the Lark Valley Project, funded by the McDonald Institute, the Classics Faculty's Salisbury Fund – both of Cambridge University, and the Ernest Cooke Fund).

*Ipswich*, Bury Road (TM/136476; IPS387): Evaluation trenching in advance of a 12.9ha development revealed a few features (ditches and pits) of middle or late Iron Age date in two widely separated parts of the area.

(John Samuels Archaeological Consultants for Simons Estates).

*Ipswich*, former Ipswich Airport (TM/1941; IPS386): Excavation in advance of redevelopment uncovered scattered features dating to the Neolithic period.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Bellway Homes Ltd and CgMs Consulting).

*Ipswich*, Ravenswood Primary School (TM/1941; IPS389): An evaluation was undertaken within the area of a proposed Primary School on part of the former Ipswich Airfield. Two linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the natural subsoil. A single ditch containing a 1st-century Roman pottery sherd and two undated postholes were recorded.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk County Council Architects Department; report no. 99/66).

*Ipswich*, former Ipswich Airport (TM/1941; IPS024, 390, 391): An archaeological evaluation on the southern edge of the former airport was carried out in advance of tree planting for a housing development. Thirty trenches, 2m wide and totalling 1179.5m in length were opened up, revealing three main areas of activity:

IPS024: Two trenches were opened to pinpoint a ring-ditch that is thought to be the remains of a round barrow recorded on a map of 1783. The ring-ditch and a number of other ditches and pits were exposed. Surface cleaning of these revealed a number of worked flints.

IPS390: A trench adjacent to Brazier's Wood and overlooking the River Orwell revealed a high concentration of pits and ditches containing an abundance of pottery of the 1st century A.D. Preliminary analysis suggests a settlement with densely clustered features – substantial ditches, pits, post-holes and a number of possible cremation burials. Most of the features

contained 1st-century pottery, but one pit contained prehistoric pottery, flint blades and a leaf-shaped projectile point.

IPS391: A trench beside the route between medieval Clapgate Lane and Alnesbourne Priory revealed a number of medieval ditches, pits and post-holes.  
(Duncan Stirk, S.C.C.A.S. for Bellway Homes and CgMs Consulting).

*Ipswich*, Eastgate Retail Centre (TM/1644; IAS1404): An evaluation was undertaken within the area of a proposed retail development on the site of the former Warnford House, on the junction of Great Colman Street and Old Foundry Road. Two short linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the natural subsoil. This demonstrated that the undisturbed natural and any potential archaeological deposits lay beneath at least 2.3m of overburden. No significant archaeological features of any period were identified.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Warnbridge Developments Ltd; report no. 99/26).

*Lakenheath*, Anchor Lane (TL/7182; LKH202): Monitoring of development near the suspected site of a medieval quay produced pottery and features dating from the Middle Saxon period.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Clark Homes).

*Lakenheath*, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7380; LKH207): A limited excavation was carried out within the Roman settlement area in advance of building construction. The footing and service trenches were excavated, but the main area of the building footprint was left intact under existing tarmac. The excavation revealed that although the site had previously been levelled and covered with tarmac the base of the Roman soil layer survived over most of the site and the features were intact, with the exception of small service trench intrusions. The now familiar pattern of ditches was seen, most dating to the Roman period but with some earlier ones dating to the Iron Age. It was clear from the very limited view afforded by this method of excavation that the Roman settlement continues into this area. The features seemed to thin out to the west edge of the site and it may be that this is near the edge of the settlement. Work on the service trenches showed Roman features N.W. of the site.

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

*Lavenham*, The Grove, Lady Street (TL/9149; LVM036): An excavation was carried out within the grounds prior to the construction of a sunken garden. This revealed a series of clay-packed postholes forming a rectangular structure. Artefactual evidence suggests that it was probably in use around the 15th and 16th centuries. The foundations of a brick wall, constructed partly over a backfilled ditch, were also recorded. These were interpreted as various phases of a property boundary, as marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and were unconnected with the structure.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Nicholas J. Newton and Dr and Mrs Evans).

*Layham*, Layham Quarry Extension (TM/0039). Monitoring of topsoil stripping for part of the new extension revealed seven possible pit-like features, undated, and a linear feature containing pottery of probable Iron Age date.

(Dan Slatcher, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants for Brett Gravel).

*Mellis*, land adjacent to Ashtree Farm (TM/0974; MLS014): During the archaeological evaluation of a green-side plot of land a north-to-south orientated ditch was recorded. While no dating evidence was recovered, the feature was thought to represent a boundary ditch between one green-side tenement and its immediate neighbour, forming one of the north-to-

south elements within a ditch complex of which much of the east-to-west orientated sections still survive as open features. (Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs Sneath; report no. 99/47).

*Mendlesham*, The Fleece Public House (TM/1065): Archaeological monitoring of improvements to the car park involved the excavation of four small trenches, c.0.5m square, to a depth of 0.3m. One trench revealed a backfilled ditch along the eastern boundary of the property, probably a relatively modern drainage ditch for Old Station Road. West of this a possible surface, formed from flints and brick and tile fragments, was recorded. (Mark Sommers and Tom Loader, S.C.C.A.S. for Greene King plc).

*Mildenhall*, R.A.F. Mildenhall (TL 6975; MNL464): An excavation was carried out on the 'Sixty Acre Field' on the north side of the West Row road, within the perimeter of the airfield. Evaluation here in 1993 had shown patchy survival of Neolithic features and soil horizons and it was hoped to expand on this discovery. The excavation revealed the full extent of a hollow filled with Neolithic soils and a number of small features and a valuable assemblage of Neolithic pottery and worked flint was recovered. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence (Defence Estates USF) and AMEC).

*Mildenhall*, Beck Row (TL/6878; MNL502): An excavation was carried out in advance of a housing development on land to the north of the Smoke House Inn, west of Skeltons Drove.

The earliest phase of activity on the site was represented by an occupation or buried soil layer which contained Beaker pottery of the Early Bronze Age. A series of ditch systems are largely datable to the early Roman period, although some, containing Iron Age artefacts, seem to belong to an earlier enclosure system. Probably contemporary with the latter are two small ring-trenches (c.5–7m in diameter) which may represent structures.

Also Roman in date was a large (c.30m x c.7m) aisled building (Fig. 160). This had at least two structural phases, both of which seem to be associated with agricultural use, although possibly not serving the same function. In both phases there was an aisled building with a compacted chalk floor; a layer of burnt debris between the two floor layers probably relates to the destruction of the first recognised building phase. A number of the second phase post-holes contain broken millstones, perhaps remnants of an earlier building function, and there are a number of gullies, or possible flues, within the floor of the second phase which must relate to the function of the structure.

Further Roman ditch systems belong to a phase that post-dates the aisled buildings. A small number of post-medieval features were also identified, including field boundary ditches which relate to the more recent history of the site.

(Ellen Finch, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd).

*Mildenhall*, College Heath Road (TL/7175; MNL503): The footings of a 16th-century clay and chalk lump building and an undated enclosure ditch were found during evaluation trenching on land off College Heath Road. Several possible earthworks were also investigated but these proved not to be archaeological.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Bidwell Property Consultants, on behalf of The Forestry Commission; report no. 99/22).

*Pakenham*, Ixworth Repeater Station (TL/9369; PKM027): Archaeological monitoring of construction work south-east of Ixworth revealed a probable 2nd-century Roman ditch and two small pits beneath a Roman occupation soil. These features and deposits undoubtedly relate to the Roman small town centred to the immediate south-west of the site. The



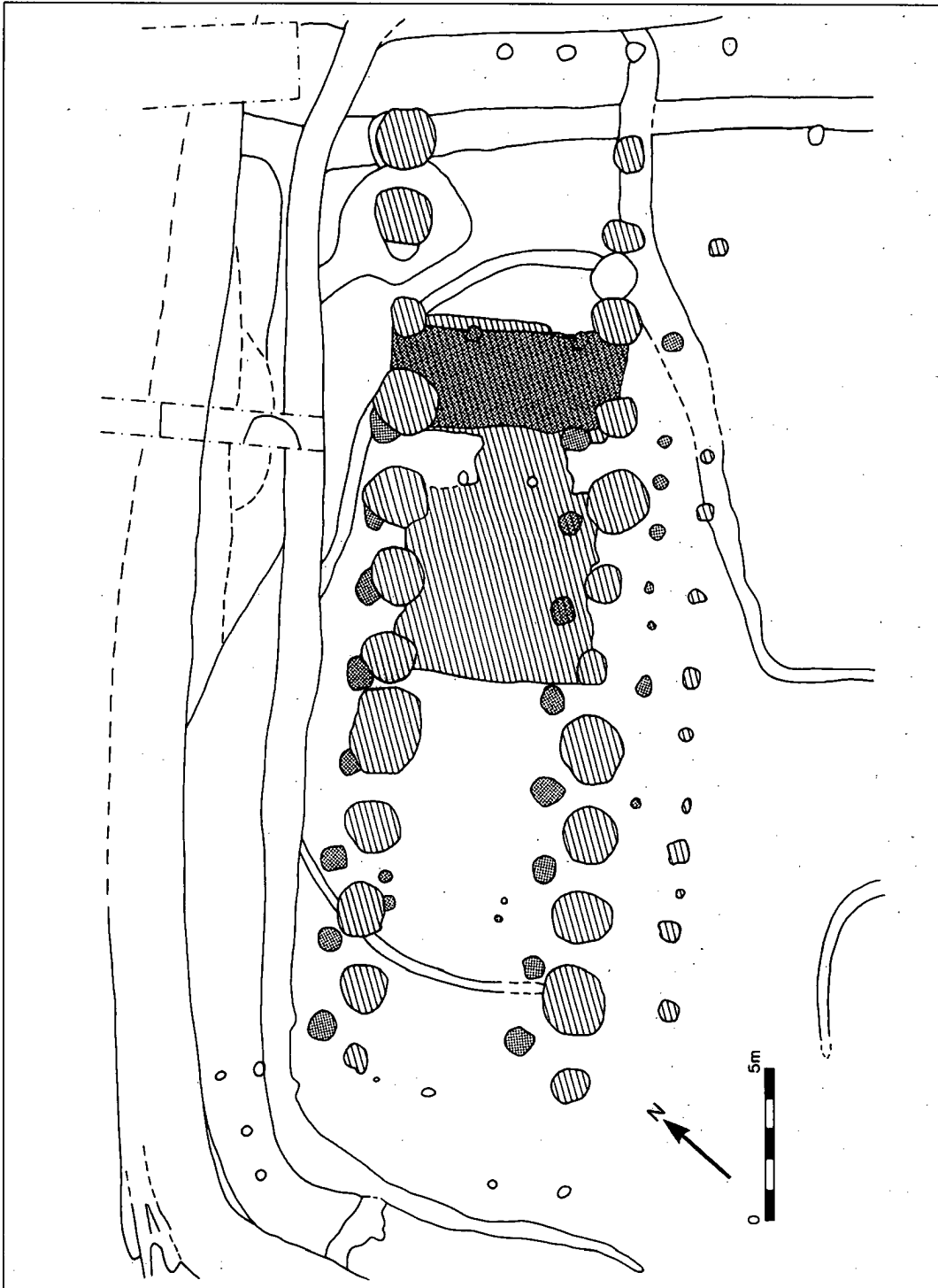


FIG. 160 – Beck Row, Mildenhall: plan of the Roman building. The first phase is indicated by stippling; the second by oblique shading.

monitoring has extended the confirmed area of Roman activity associated with the small town. (Steven Davison, S.C.C.A.S. for Bechtel Ltd; report no. 99/11).

*Shelley*, Shelley Hall (TM/0238; SHY001): Trial holes were hand-dug on a moated platform to the rear of Shelley Hall, in connection with the making of a television programme in the *Lost Gardens* series. These were designed to test anomalies shown on a geophysical survey previously carried out by Stratascan Ltd (Fig. 161). The trenches revealed the probable presence of Tudor garden features consisting of a gravel/shingle path around the edge of the moat and a central shingle/gravel path aligned with the bridge. A concentration of white chalky material and numerous peg-tile fragments at the approximate centre of the platform might represent the remains of a structure, perhaps a dovecote. Augur holes inserted into the northern edge of the platform showed a great depth of underlying peat, suggesting that the site had been constructed in a marshy environment. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Flashback TV).

*Stowmarket*, Cedars Field (TM/0657; SKT011): The area of a known medieval moated site (partly excavated in 1981) was examined in advance of a commercial development. Eight phases of human activity were identified, ranging from prehistory through to the post-

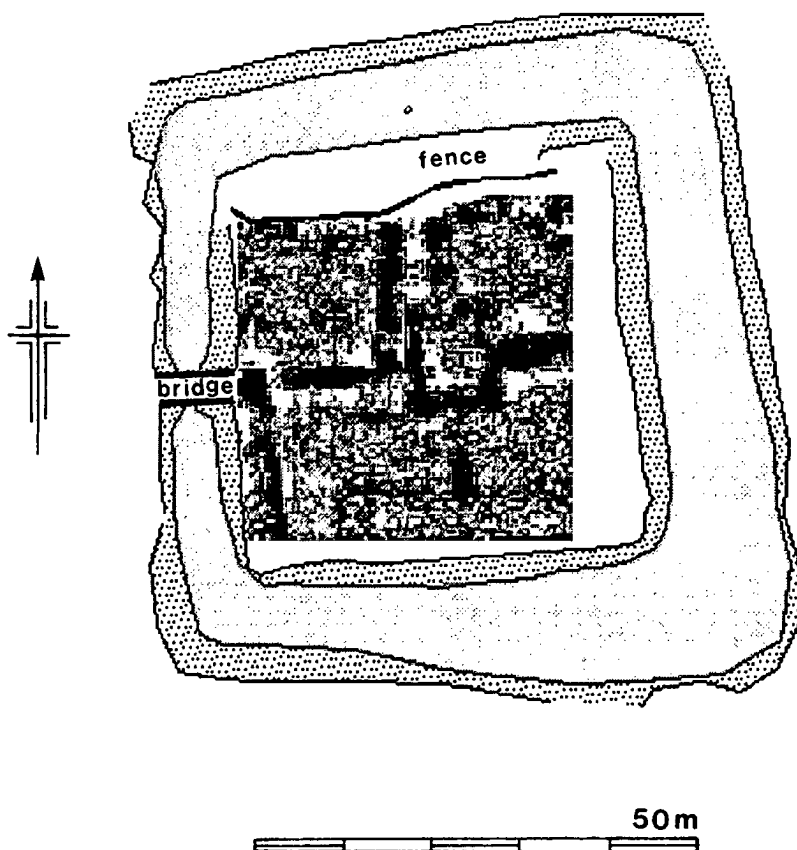


FIG. 161 – Shelley Hall, Shelley: geophysical survey of the moated site by Stratascan Ltd on behalf of Flashback TV. Plot of processed resistivity data.

medieval period. The earliest phases consisted of dispersed pits and other features, some of which contained Neolithic pottery and worked flint. There was some evidence for a Roman presence in the form of abraded pottery. The main phases of occupation, however, belong to the early to high medieval periods, when a moated complex was constructed. No structures were identified, but several phases of infilling and clearance of the surrounding ditches were charted. Artefactual evidence indicates abandonment at some point after the 14th century, perhaps with final infilling of the exposed and weathered ditches in the 18th or 19th centuries. A brick structure of uncertain function was then built at the edge of the moat, and the area remained in agricultural use before dumping of constructional waste occurred in the 1960s.

Documentary evidence has revealed that in 1581 the moated site lay on a free tenement of the manor of Combs called *Broughtons*. In a survey of 1537, copying an earlier one of 1437, the same property is named as *Pulhams* tenement, belonging to the Stonham family, and included 'a site formerly built', which is probably a reference to the abandoned moated site. In 1327 Roger de Stonham was taxed 2s. in Combs and may well have been living on the site. The lands of the Stonham family in Combs appear to have been inherited by the branch of the family that owned Stonham's Manor in Rattlesden, and from them the lands passed, in the mid 15th century, to the Broughton family of Denston Hall, hence the name *Broughtons*. The documentary study has provided a detailed insight into the post-medieval and early modern land use of the area.

(Sue Anderson and Steven Davison, S.C.C.A.S. for Shepherd Design and TDG Logistics).

*Stowupland*, Cedars Park (TM/0658; SUP017): In November an archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a residential development to the south of Sheepecote Hall Farm. A large ditch of Middle Iron Age date revealed during a previous evaluation was re-examined and its course and the existence of a former bank were recorded. Four-post structures and a few isolated features of both Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age date were located to the west of the ditch. The occurrence of animal burials and pits containing large amounts of pig bone are suggestive of feasting. Stratigraphically, the pits are assigned to the Roman period or later. With the exception of a few fragments of abraded *tegulae*, no Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation. A small iron ring was found with the animal bone in one pit.

(Tom McDonald, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, for Crest Homes (Eastern) Ltd; report nos. 517, 532 & 617).

*Sudbury*, The Four Swans Hotel, North Street (TL/8741; SUY052): Monitoring of groundworks associated with the conversion of the former hotel into retail units was undertaken. A large cellar and a smaller sub-cellar forming a boiler house associated with the hotel were identified. Two small pits were recorded but no artefacts were recovered. It had been hoped to identify earlier medieval buildings that would have undoubtedly fronted onto North Street but such evidence, had any existed, would have been destroyed during the construction of the larger cellar.

(Mark Sommers and Tom Loader, S.C.C.A.S. for Le Sage Associates and Shepherd Development Co. Ltd; report no. 99/62).

*Trimley St Mary*, Blofield Hall (TM/2835; TYY026, 027, 029, 032 & 033): An evaluation was carried out in March, prior to the development of a large container storage area associated with Felixstowe Docks. The site consisted of cultivated fields and covered an area of c.60ha. Evaluation was carried out through the mechanical excavation of trial trenches. This phase of evaluation followed on from an earlier desk-based survey and a programme of systematic fieldwalking. Trenches totalling over 6km in length were excavated revealing five individual sites of archaeological interest:

- TYY027 (Area 1): An early medieval manorial site.  
 TYY029 (Area 2): A small site of possible prehistoric occupation.  
 TYY026 (Area 3): A large area of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement.  
 TYY032 (Area 4): An area of medieval and possibly prehistoric occupation.  
 TYY033 (Area 5): A small Roman site, possibly a temple.

Areas 1, 2 and 3 are situated within the main development area and were subjected to open area excavation during the summer. Post-excavation analysis work is still underway and only basic interpretations are included here.

Within Area 1, the medieval manorial site, a series of interconnected ponds, a trackway, at least three buildings, indicated by beam slots and postholes, and small plots/fields, all situated within an apparent enclosure ditch were revealed. Associated field systems were also identified to the east of the main site. Artefactual evidence indicates occupation during the 11th to 13th centuries.

Excavation of Area 2 revealed a series of probable field boundaries dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods. No evidence of actual occupation within the excavated area was identified. Two rows of closely spaced postholes were recorded although no dating evidence was recovered. These possibly represent a fenced droveway or two phases of a fenced boundary.

Area 3 contained a large portion of an Iron Age settlement consisting of dwellings, a trackway, a waterhole and small enclosed plots/fields within a possible enclosure. Two buildings were identified and recorded, one was an Iron Age roundhouse with a square extension to the north-east. The other building recorded was rectangular in shape and constructed with ground beams and posts and probably dates from the Early Roman period. Other groups of postholes which probably represent further buildings were also recorded. Artefactual evidence for possible iron smelting on site was recovered. The site was occupied during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

Areas 4 and 5 are located within zones allocated for soil storage and a mitigation strategy was devised to ensure that these sites will be preserved undamaged.  
(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Bidwells and Trinity College, Cambridge).

*Wherstead*, Valley Farm (TM/1539; WHR025): Prior to the construction of a new grain-storage facility, the conditions of the planning consent required the owner of the site to provide for a programme of excavation to facilitate the recording of archaeological deposits known from aerial photographs to be present. The cropmarks visible on the photographs defined a circular ring-like feature crossed by two gently curving linear features.

The earliest activity identified on the site was found to be the ring-like feature which was a continuous c.2m wide ditch, c.1m deep, with a diameter of c.19m. Two large graves were recorded in the area enclosed by the ditch, one orientated N.W. to S.E., the other approximately E.-W. While no skeletal remains had survived in the acidic sandy soils, the outline of the bodies was defined by stains on the bottom of the grave. Other stains suggested that the burials had been originally confined by wood coffins or wood-lined chambers. The subsequent collapse of the chamber or coffin had left clear indications in the composition of the grave fill. Dating for the burials was provided by a whole Early Bronze Age Beaker included as grave goods in one of the graves.

The linear features were found to be ditches of medieval and post-medieval date and appeared to represent a droveway with smaller, previously unknown, ditches defining contemporary field boundaries in the area adjacent to the droveway itself. The truncated nature of the medieval phase of the droveway ditch, where it crossed the centre of the ring-ditch, suggests that at this time a shallow mound had been present over the graves.

Evidence for Roman activity was also recovered, but was limited to residual pottery in the later features. This included an almost complete Roman vessel in one of the droveway ditches,

suggesting that although no contemporary features were identified in the excavated area, there had been significant Roman presence in the vicinity of the site.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and W. Paul and Sons Ltd.; report no. 99/76).

*Near Woodbridge* (C.R.N. SF18656): An area 40 x 20m was stripped of topsoil in the area of the findspot of an Iron Age coin hoard (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1997'). A ditch and two large oval areas of black sand, representing hollows or groups of features, were revealed but not excavated. Only one Late Iron Age bronze coin was found. (I.D.D.C.).

#### CHURCH RECORDING

*Cookley*, St Michael's Church (TM/3475; COY012): A programme of renovation and restoration to the tower provided the opportunity to record architectural and wall fabric features that may have become obscured by the building works. In addition the comprehensive graffiti on the lead roof of the tower were recorded prior to its removal.

The tower, dating to the late 13th century, exhibited a number of structural features – the use of galleting and decorative use of brick – which suggest that the wall's facing stones were originally visible and not covered by any form of surface treatment.

Grffiti on the roof included a number of dated examples, the earliest being 1632, which suggest that most of the lead for the roof was laid early in the 17th century with only a limited amount of replacement and repair since that time.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Cookley Parochial Church Council; report no. 99/61).

*Darsham*, All Saints' Church (TM/4269; DAR011): A programme of renovation necessitated the removal of a render layer covering the south walls of the nave and chancel, revealing the underlying wall fabric and blocked architectural features. An examination of the various wall fabrics suggests that the chancel of the original 'Norman' church was extended to the east during the 13th century, while the nave was probably extended to the west, and raised in height, during the 14th century, possibly in conjunction with the insertion of windows in the south chancel wall. The 15th century saw the construction of the tower and the insertion of at least two, possibly three windows in the south wall of the nave.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Darsham Parochial Church Council; report no. 99/59).

*Mellis*, St Mary's Church (TM/0974; MLS012): Excavations in the choir of the church revealed fragmentary medieval flint-and-mortar choir stall footings and the remains of a tiled floor. The footings were L-shaped and ran symmetrically either side of the central walkway. The tiled floor remains consisted largely of mortar impressions which suggested two phases of tiling, but a few tiles remained *in situ* and also occurred loose in Victorian building rubble. All floor tiles were of Flemish type, dated 14th–15th century. Those *in situ* were the small size, but fragments of larger tiles also occurred in the rubble. Small quantities of medieval window glass were also recovered. Later alterations to the area, including the brick footings for an 18th-century crypt tomb and evidence for the raising of the floor during Victorian renovations, were also recorded.

(Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for Mellis Parochial Church Council; report No. 99/54).

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