

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1992

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object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

This is a selection of sites and finds discovered or reported in 1992. Information on all these has been incorporated into Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record, which is maintained by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit at Bury St Edmunds; the Record number is given 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:

G.M.D.C.	Gorleston Metal Detector Club
H.D.A.G.	Haverhill and District Archaeological Group
I.M.D.C.	Ipswich Metal Detector Club
M.d.f.	Metal detector find
M.H.	Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
S.A.U.	Suffolk Archaeological Unit, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR (tel. Bury St Edmunds (0284) 722023).

Pa	Palaeolithic	Ro	Roman
Me	Mesolithic	Sx	Saxon
Ne	Neolithic	Md	Medieval
BA	Bronze Age	PM	Post-Medieval
IA	Iron Age	UN	Period unknown

Alderton (ADT024). **Sx**. Silver *sceat*, B.M.C. type 32a, early 8th century; silver penny of Æthelred II, moneyer Siwold of Ipswich, A.D. 978–1016. (M.d.f.).

Arwarton (ARW026). **BA**. Three items from a disturbed Late Bronze Age hoard – a socketed chisel, a faceted socketed axe with an octagonal body, and a socketed axe decorated with 4 ribs and 3 pellets on each face. (Fig. 19, F–H). (I.M.D.C.).

Bardwell (BAR041). **Sx**. Fragment of an Early Saxon cruciform brooch. (M.d.f.).

Bardwell (TL/9372; BAR054). **Me, Ro, Sx**. Scatter of Mesolithic worked flints and a large scatter of Roman pottery – mostly 3rd–4th-century, including *amphorae*, black-burnished ware (BB2), Much Hadham ware, Oxford ware, Pakenham colour-coated wares and samian. Also fragments of Roman roofing tile. Bronze small-long brooch, ? 6th century. (E. Savery and A. Smith).

Barham (BRH027). **BA, IA, Md**. Middle Bronze Age side-looped spearhead (Rowlands's Group 2), 9.1 cm long (Fig. 19, D). Silver stater, Gallo-Belgic XD 'Diadem Type', similar to *Van Arsdell* 78–1 and 80–1, but with face reversed. Medieval lead *ampulla* with a crowned W (for the shrine at Walsingham) on a cross-hatched background. (I.M.D.C.).

Barking (BRK043). **BA, Ro**. Socket fragment from a Late Bronze Age implement, probably an axe; also 33 Roman bronze coins, mid-2nd century to Gratian (367–78). (I.M.D.C.).

Barking (BRK046). **IA, Ro, PM**. Bronze coin, probably an unrecorded Trinovantian type similar to examples previously recorded from Coddenham and Wherstead; silver Icenian coin, Boar-Horse type C; 55 Roman coins, range Claudius to Valentinian; pinchbeck-metal Admiral Vernon medal, 1740 (for other medals of this type see Brundish and Rickinghall). (I.M.D.C.).

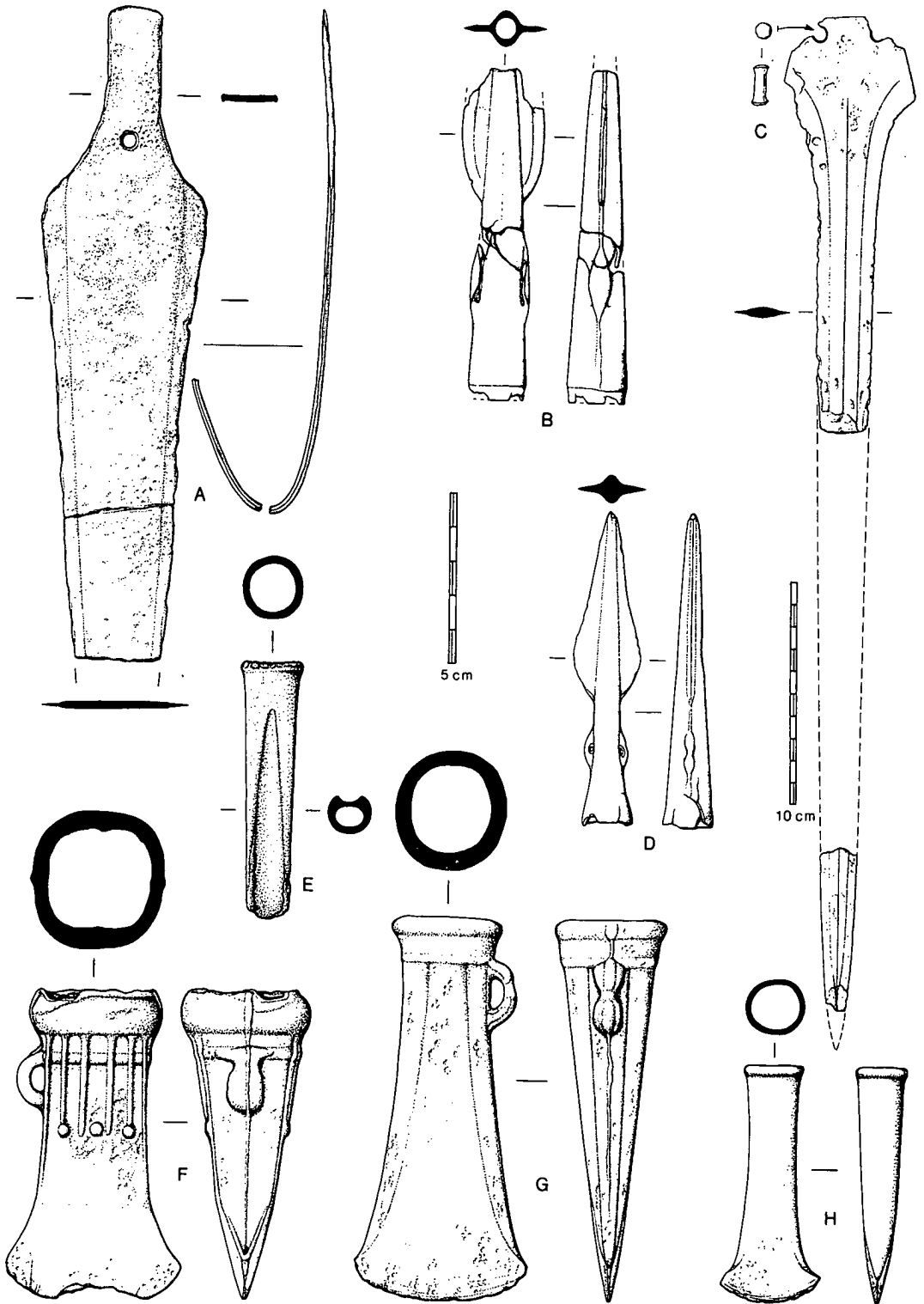


FIG. 19 - Early Bronze Age tanged dagger from Herringswell (A); Middle Bronze Age spearheads from Worlington (B) and Barham (D); Middle Bronze Age rapier from Mildenhall (C); Late Bronze Age socketed gouge from Buckleham (E); socketed axes and chisel from a disturbed Late Bronze Age hoard at Arwarton (F-H). (All 1:2 except the rapier).

Benacre (TM/5383; BNC017). **UN**. Six rectangular features and a square one cut into the clay on the beach. Exposed after a storm and covered again by heavy shingle a few days later. Dimensions of three are: 1.1 x 1.1m; 1.9 x 0.84m; and 2.9 x 1.1m. Probably salt pans. Similar features noted 600m to the south in 1976. (P. Durbidge).

Benacre (TM/5383; BNC019). **Md**. Lower part of a well shaft located on Benacre Beach. Shaft was 1m in diameter and cut into orange clay – the surviving depth was about 1.5m, originally perhaps 6m. Contents included parts of at least four pottery vessels (one a partly-glazed jug), a lead weight, small leather fragments and two pointed wood (ash) fragments. (P. Durbidge).

Bentley (BTY013). **Ro**. Two bronze brooches, an enamelled disc type and a sitting bird (? duck). (I.M.D.C.).

Little Blakenham (BLL007). **BA**. Fragment of a bronze blade, together with a variety of mainly 16th–17th-century finds. (I.M.D.C.).

Bramford (BRF037). **Sx**. Cast lead alloy disc-brooch, Late Saxon. (I.M.D.C.).

Bramford (BRF Misc). **Md**. Enamelled bronze two-piece horse-harness pendant, both parts bearing shields with what are probably simplified versions of the Bohun coat-of-arms (Fig. 22, A). (I.M.D.C.).

Brandon (BRD075). **Sx**. Mid–Late Saxon bronze dress hook and Late Saxon pewter circular brooch with a gripping beast (Fig. 21, F). (M.d.f.).

Brandon (BRD080). **Md**. 14th-century gilt bronze and enamel horse-harness pendant, quadrilobe shape with a central shield bearing a cross patonce on an originally enamelled background (? red), probably the arms of the Lords Latimer of Braybrooke, Northants. (gules, a cross patonce or), surrounded by three birds in low relief (Fig. 22, E). Another pendant with the Latimer arms has been found at Hinderclay. (M.d.f.).

Brandon (BRD084). **Sx**. Pattern-welded iron spearhead of Viking type, probably from river dredgings. (M.H.).

Brandon (BRD086). **IA**. Silver Icenian coin, Pattern-Horse ANTED type, similar to *Allen* no 131. (M.d.f.).

Brundish (BUH017). **Ro, Md, PM**. Dispersed hoard of 65 silver *denarii* and two plated forgeries, coins range in date from Galba (A.D. 68–69) to Marcus Aurelius (170–71). Also an enamelled horse-harness pendant bearing the arms of the Beaumont family, who acquired the manor of Brundish in the 15th century, though the pendant itself is a 14th-century type. A circular lead-alloy medallion with a reversed impression of an 18th-century Admiral Vernon medal on one face was also found (for other medals of this type see Barking and Rickinghall). (I.M.D.C.).

Bucklesham (BUC038). **BA**. Late Bronze Age socketed gouge (Fig. 19, E). (M.d.f.).

Burgate (BUR002). **Ro**. Late Roman hoard found in 1991, with additional coins found in 1992. Find consisted of 3 4th-century silver finger rings (1 has a square bezel engraved with a bird standing in front of a small upright plant, a fish below it – similar iconography occurs elsewhere with overtly Christian symbols, see *Antiq. J.* LXIV, 1984, 393–40), 1 silver spoon (4th-century type), 1 gold *solidus* of Eugenius, 151 silver *siliquae* and 1 half *siliqua* of emperors from Constantius II to Honorius. Hoard probably deposited after A.D. 410. Objects (no coins) now in Ipswich Museum. (I.M.D.C.).

Burgate (BUR021). **Sx**. Late Saxon bronze strap-end with a stylised animal's head. (I.M.D.C.).

Bury St Edmunds (BSE100). **Sx**. Middle Saxon silver *sceat*, 'standard' type. (M.d.f.).

Bury St Edmunds (BSE Misc). **Md**. Gilt bronze strap-end with two square panels with Lombardic letter S's against a white enamelled background – probably from a 15th-century belt or strap imitating the Collars of SS that were worn as badges of distinction by nobles under the Lancastrian kings. (Fig. 22, F). (W. Girt).

Buxhall (TL/9954; BUX010). **Md, PM**. Scatter of 13th/14th-century pottery, together with glazed 17th-century wares, tile and lava mill-stone fragments, found on the site of free tenement called *Gynners*, referred to as 'lately built' in 1619 and 'now wasted' in 1699. (E. and J. Martin).

Charsfield (CHA011). **IA?**, **Ro**. Fragment of a bronze bracelet with an animal head terminal which has prominent eyebrows and oval eyes of Celtic type; small bronze figurine of Mercury, naked except for a cloak over one arm and a cap with vestigial wings (Fig. 20, A). (I.M.D.C.).

Charsfield (CHA012). **IA**. Silver stater, Gallo-Belgic XD 'Diadem Type' (*Van Arsdell* 80–1). (M.d.f.).

Charsfield (CHA Misc). **Md**. Bronze horse-harness pendant, quatrefoil shape with a central shield surrounded by worn foliage decoration. Shield bears crossed keys on an originally red enamelled background, possibly the arms of the Abbey of Peterborough (Fig. 22, D). (I.M.D.C.).

Chelmondiston (TM/1937; CHL004). **Ro**, **Sx**. Scatter of Roman pottery, together with a small amount of Late Saxon Thetford-type pottery. (S. Laverton).

Chelmondiston (CHL027). **IA**. Trinovantian bronze coin of Cunobelinus, as *Mack* 230. (I.M.D.C.).

Chillesford (CHF005). **IA**, **Ro**. Fragmentary Trinovantian bronze coin of Cunobeline (*Van Arsdell* 1963–1); six bronze brooches – trumpet, Langton Down and Colchester-derivative types – and 18 coins, range 2nd–4th centuries. (I.M.D.C.).

Clare (CLA024). **Sx**. A gilded and tinned bronze disc with chip-carved decoration, probably from a flat Early-Saxon saucer-type brooch, with a central rivet added later. (Fig. 21, A). (M.d.f., H.D.A.G.).

Coddenham (CDD022). **BA**, **Sx**. Socketed bronze arrowhead or small spearhead with a broken tip and socket, surviving length is 5.8cm, prominent mid-rib, no sign of side loops. Possibly Middle Bronze Age. Other socketed arrowheads are recorded from Brandon, Hinderclay and Wetheringsett. Also a Middle Saxon pyramid-shaped sword mount – bronze, with an empty square setting on the top, each side panel has a central ?blue glass circular panel surrounded by 8 or 9 gold-foil-backed ?garnet settings. Gold-plated bronze coin, victory type figures on both sides – contemporary Merovingian forgery. Six bronze dress-hooks, wrist-clasp, pins, buckles etc. (I.M.D.C.).

Coddenham (CDD036). **Sx**. Gold Visigothic *tremissis*, late 6th century, copying a coin of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian (527–65), two early-8th-century silver *sceattas* or pennies (Porcupine (English type) and Series R, EPA derivative), and a bronze supporting-arm brooch, late 4th–early 5th century. (I.M.D.C.).

Coddenham (CDD037). **Sx**. Fragment of a silver penny, ? Eadred (946–55), cross type. (I.M.D.C.).

Coddenham (CDD038). **Sx**. Silver penny of Alfred (871–99), cross patée type, moneyer's name in two lines ?-AEL-. (I.M.D.C.).

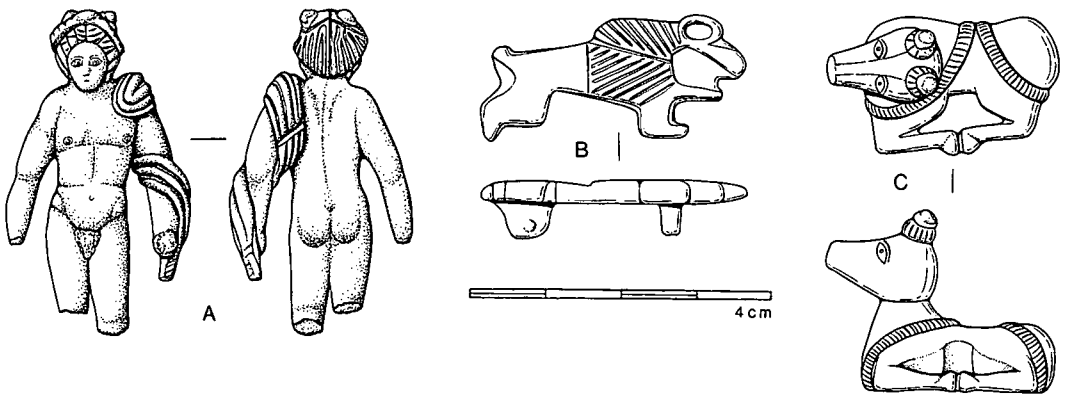


FIG. 20 – Roman bronze items: statuette of Mercury from Charsfield (A); lion plate brooch from Somersham (B); decr figurine from Stratford St Andrew (C). (All 1:1).

Little Cornard (COL007). **IA, Ro.** Bronze coin of Cunobeline, *Mack* 250/*Van Arsdell* 2101–1, and seven Roman coins (range: Hadrian (117–38) to 335–41). (I.M.D.C.).

Creeping St Mary (CRM028). **Ro, Md.** Scatter of Roman pottery and metalwork, including samian, bronze Hod Hill-type brooch, sitting-duck plate brooch inlaid with white and yellow enamel, a cordate stud with a rectangular loop-plate, and a heptagonal finger ring. Also a small amount of medieval pottery and a ?medieval gilt bronze mount in the form of a human figure – the body decorated with blue enamel stripes and black insets for the eyes, a stud projecting from the rear of the head. (I.M.D.C.).

Edwardstone (EDN011). **Ro.** Scatter of pottery, coins (range: Hadrian to Gratian, plus a Republican *denarius*), brooch fragments, a possible bronze terret ring and a conical-headed pin. (I.M.D.C.).

Edwardstone (EDN012). **Sx.** Silver penny of Coenwulf of Mercia (796–821) with the cross moline reverse of the moneyer OBA (B.M.C. 76), but with a central cross imposed. (I.M.D.C.).

Eyke (EKE010). **Sx.** Bronze key with a large circular handle enclosing an openwork simple cross; Middle Saxon. (I.M.D.C.).

Flowton (FLW005). **Ro.** Two *denarii*, one of Commodus (180–192), the other illegible but late 2nd- or early 3rd-century. (I.M.D.C.).

Foxhall (FXL030). **Sx.** Late Viking period bronze mount or ‘casket terminal’ in the form of a beast or dragon’s head in the Urnes style, 11th-century (Fig. 21, H). (M.d.f.).

Freston (TM/1638; FRT032). **Sx.** Large sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware with rouletted decoration found during top-soil stripping at Bond Hall Farm. (J. Newman, S.A.U.).

Gazeley (GAZ018). **BA.** Late Bronze Age socketed axe, plain but with very splayed crescentic blade. (M.d.f.).

Little Glemham (GLL007). **BA.** Tip of a bronze socketed spearhead, the broken end has been partly flattened and bears hammer marks, implying that the object was deliberately broken up for scrap. Probably Late Bronze Age. (I.M.D.C.).

Herringswell (HGW010). **BA.** Copper tanged dagger found caught up in a piece of agricultural machinery – now in two pieces, but the tip is missing from an old break. Tang has slight traces of low side flanges and a single rivet hole, flat blade with bevelled edges. Surviving length is approximately 18.5cm. Dates from the very beginning of the Early Bronze Age. (Fig. 19, A). (C. Heffer; M.H. 1992.139).

Hinderclay (HNY011). **Md.** Bronze seal matrix, flat pointed-oval shape, central bird with surrounding inscription *CREDE.FERENTI ‘trust the bearer/cARRIER’; probably 14th century. (I.M.D.C.).

Horringer (HGR Misc). **Md.** Shell-shaped horse-harness pendant, gilt bronze, 13th century. Bronze seal matrix, hexagonal pyramidal handle, round die with a figure in a pulpit holding a long-handled cross, facing a man kneeling in prayer, behind him three standing figures holding long sticks or pikes, above a star and crescent, inscription on right side reads OREP’MEO ‘pray for me’. Probably 14th century. (M.d.f.).

Hunston (HUN Misc). **Ro.** Bronze cosmetic grinder, central loop type. (I.M.D.C.).

Huntingfield (HFD011). **Md.** Scatter of 12th–14th-century pottery found within the area of a circular cropmark, possibly a ringwork. Also two almost identical lead *ampullae*, shell-shaped, bearing an arrow pointing downwards on one side and a flask on the other. Two other shell-shaped *ampullae* – one with a letter R beneath an Annunciation lily-pot on one side and imitation shell ridging on the other; the second has a shield with two chevrons on one side (? the de Clare arms) and a wheel-like device with wavy spokes on the other. The first three *ampullae* probably originated from Walsingham – the flasks probably represent the phial of Holy Milk that stood on the high altar there; the letter R probably refers to the 12th-century founder of the Holy House there, Richelde of Fervaques (information from Brian Spencer). (Fig. 22, G–I). (J. Newman, S.A.U. and I.M.D.C.).

Ipswich (TM/1544; IPS245). **Ro.** Large unweathered sherds of pottery, late 1st to late 2nd century, found in a drain trench on a development in Handford Road. (J. Newman, S.A.U.).

Knettishall (KNE017). **Ne.** Partly-polished flint axe, 14.1cm long. (I.M.D.C.).

Ixworth Thorpe (IXT011). **IA, Sx.** Bronze coin of uncertain type, possibly Trinovantian: 14mm diameter, *obv.* ? animal with right-angled shape behind it, *rev.* horse to left, ? cross in front, ? circle below. Also an Early Saxon cruciform brooch. (M.d.f.).

Lackford (TL/7970; LKD033). **Me, IA, Ro, Sx, Md.** Fieldwalking revealed a multiperiod site with small group of Mesolithic flint blades, a small scatter of Iron Age flint-gritted pottery, a larger scatter of 2nd–4th century Roman pottery, together with some Early Saxon handmade pottery (including two sherds decorated with stamps of the type associated with the 6th century ‘Illington-Lackford potter’), Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware and a small amount of medieval pottery. (P. Aitkens).

Layham (LYM017). **BA.** Butt end of a bronze palstave or flanged axe. (I.M.D.C.).

Long Melford (LMD076). **IA, Ro.** Gold quarter stater, Late Clacton Type (*Van Arsdell* 1460–1, *Mack* 35), 1st century B.C. Also five Roman coins – three 1st century A.D. and two 3rd century (M.d.f.).

Metfield (MTF142). **Sx.** Silver penny of Harthacnut/Edward the Confessor (A.D. 1030–66). (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL173). **Ro.** Small bronze die with sides 5mm square with simple punched dots (one to six). Probably loaded as it lands mostly on six or five. (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL446). **BA.** Three fragments of a bronze rapier which appears to have been violently broken in antiquity – hilt wrenched off tearing the rivet holes, blade badly notched, blow marks on the blade. Middle Bronze Age, Rowlands’s Class 2 Group 2 – Developed trapezoidal hilted. (Fig. 19, C). (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL450). **Ro, Sx.** Roman Colchester-derivative brooch and two 4th-century coins, together with a fragment of an Early Saxon bronze brooch, probably a small-long type. (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL454). **BA.** Blade fragment of a bronze spearhead, ancient breaks. (M.d.f.).

Offton (OFF006). **Ro.** Ten bronze coins, 3rd–4th centuries. (I.M.D.C.).

Offton (OFF Misc). **Md.** Bronze seal matrix, flat pointed-oval shape, die has two figures – on the left a winged archangel with a flame on his forehead and carrying a sword, on the right a kneeling figure with his arms raised in prayer, above his head a cross in a circle, below the figures is a trefoil-headed compartment containing a demi-figure. Inscription seems to be: +ORATERIMATVOMII/ISSVCCVRRERICOO. Probably 14th century. (I.M.D.C.).

Orford (ORF Misc). **Md.** Bronze seal matrix, flat, circular die with a wolf’s head, inscribed + S’. WILL. MARCANT* ‘the seal of William Marcant (or the Merchant)’. Probably late 13th century.

Otley (OTY023). **Sx.** Silver penny of Beornwulf of Mercia (A.D. 823–25) re-used as a brooch – the reverse is gilded and the obverse had solder attachments for a pin. Cross-crosslet type, moneyer EACGA. Only six coins of this moneyer are known, the only other with a provenance is from Lower Brook Street in Ipswich – this suggests that the moneyer was operating in East Anglia, which was under Mercian control up to 827. (I.M.D.C.).

Otley (OTY024). **Ro.** Scatter of pottery and metalwork – former includes 1st-century wares, latter includes a few coins (*denarius* of Antoninus Pius, 155–56, and two Constantinian, 330–37), five brooch fragments (Hod Hill, Langton Down, head-stud, plate and Colchester-derivative types). (I.M.D.C.).

Pakenham (PKM036). **Ro.** Two enamelled bronze ‘bird-in-flight’ brooches of very similar design, also an enamelled trumpet brooch fragment. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Palgrave (TM/1077; PAL012). **IA.** Small scatter of flint- and sand-tempered pottery. (E. Savery).

Palgrave (TM/1178; PAL015): A watching brief on a residential development located an extensive scatter of 13th/14th- to 15th/16th-century pottery, possibly representing two adjacent land holdings adjacent to the Crossing Road frontage. (J. Newman, S.A.U.).

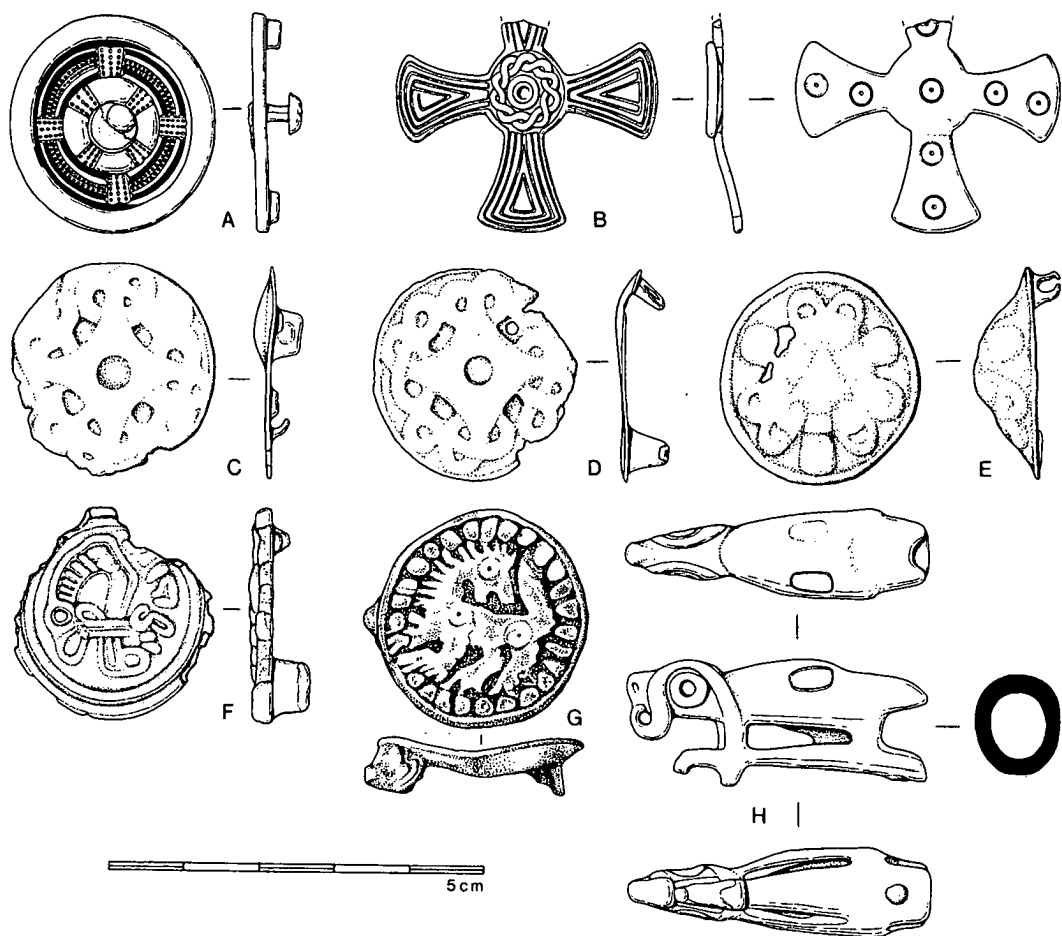


FIG. 21 – (A) Early Saxon rivetted disc from Clare; (B) Middle-Late Saxon bronze cross from Stanton; (C-E) 3 Late Saxon/Viking bronze brooches from Wetheringsett; (F) Late Saxon pewter brooch from Brandon; (G) Late Saxon bronze brooch from Thelnetham; (H) Viking bronze mount from Foxhall. (All 1:1).

Polstead (PLS016, 017 and Misc.). **Me, Ne, BA.** Collection of flint and stone implements found over a length of time. Includes three Mesolithic flint tranche axes, an unpolished Neolithic flint axe, two polished flint axes, two polished stone axes, a pebble macehead or hammer with an hour-glass perforation, and a roughly-shaped flint implement, 12.3 x 6.1 x 2.7cm, with a partial perforation 1cm deep and 2cm in diameter on one side – possibly a roughout for an Early Bronze Age shaft-hole adze or macehead. (G.A. Rice and J. Hayward).

Polstead (PLS Misc.). **Md.** Gilt bronze suspension-plate for a horse-harness pendant, consisting of a rectangular plate divided into two panels, each with a shield on an enamelled (? blue) background. The left shield has bendy of nine in a mixture of red, gold, green; the right has barry of six, red and green – this ‘heraldry’ is probably purely decorative. Also a shield-shaped horse-harness pendant bearing three crowns on a formerly enamelled background (now all missing) – depending on the colour of the background, these are either the arms of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds or the Bishopric of Ely. Both probably 14th century (Fig. 22, B and C). Also a lead Papal *bull* of Gregory IX (1227–41). (M.d.f.).

Postlingford (PSG006). **Ro.** Scatter of pottery (includes 3rd–4th-century forms), coins (range

from Gallienus, 260–68, to Valentinian, 364–78) and other metalwork (Hod Hill brooch and an enamelled plate brooch). (I.M.D.C.).

Preston St Mary (PSM003). **IA, Ro.** Trinovantian bronze coin of Cunobeline (*Van Arsdell* 2083–1); 125 Roman bronze coins, (range: 3rd to end of 4th century), 10 bronze brooches (Colchester-derivative, Hod Hill, Langton Down, enamelled plate, thistle and trumpet types), bronze mirror fragment etc. (I.M.D.C.).

Ramsholt (RMS001). **Sx.** Middle Saxon bronze ‘shield-on-tongue’ buckle pin; Mid–Late Saxon bronze disc brooch with a raised central boss and punched ring-and-dot decoration; Mid–Late Saxon bronze dress-hook with an incised cross on the plate. (M.d.f.).

Ramsholt (RMS011). **Ro.** Nine coins, 3rd–4th centuries, Colchester-derivative brooch fragment etc. (M.d.f.).

Ramsholt (RMS014). **Sx.** Bronze tweezer fragment with ring-and-dot decoration. (M.d.f.).

Rickinghall Inferior (RKN004). **Sx, PM.** Fragment of a bronze small-long brooch, 6th century. Pinchbeck-metal Admiral Vernon medal, c.1740 (for other medals of this type see Barking and Brundish). (I.M.D.C.).

Great Saxham (SXG006). **Md.** Bronze seal matrix, flat pointed-oval shape with a suspension loop on the back, die has a pelican wounding its breast to feed three chicks in a nest, inscribed *SVM PELICANVS DEI ‘I am the pelican of God’. 14th century. (See also the seal from Shotley). (M.d.f.).

Little Saxham (SXL009). **Ro.** 75 coins, 3rd–4th centuries (up to Valentinian), fragments of a 3rd-century crossbow brooch and of a bronze folding-knife handle with part of an openwork hare-and-hound scene. (M.d.f.).

Shotley (SLY031). **Ro.** Silver *denarii* of Mark Anthony (43–30 B.C.) and Antoninus Pius (A.D. 147–8) and a bronze *as* of Claudius I (c.A.D. 43–60). (I.M.D.C.).

Shotley (SLY053). **Sx.** Diamond-shaped belt-fitting with four openwork panels; Mid–Late Saxon. (I.M.D.C.).

Shotley (SLY Misc.). **BA.** Gold bracelet fragment, round-sectioned rod with solid buffer terminal. Probably Late Bronze Age. (M.d.f.).

Shotley (SLY Misc.). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, flat, round die with a central lys motif, inscribed + SIGILL VILLI DE KIRKET ‘the seal of William of Kirket[on]’ – Kirketon being the old name for Shotley; 13th century. A bronze seal matrix with a pyramidal hexagonal handle, circular die has a bird on a nest wounding itself in the breast to feed three chicks in the nest, blundered inscription which should read SVM PELICAN[VS DEI] (see the similarly inscribed example from Great Saxham); 14th century. Copper coin of the Order of St John at Rhodes, c. 1319–60. (I.M.D.C.).

Sibton (SBT017). **PM.** Hoard of lead ‘Boy Bishop’ or St Nicholas tokens, consisting of 194 groat-size pieces, 2 penny-size and 204 blank discs (all slightly heavier than the ‘groats’), found in a small pit c. 400m from Sibton Abbey, but no evidence for a container. (M.d.f.).

Somersham (SSH003). **IA, Ro, Md.** Gold stater, Gallo-Belgic E type, as *Van Arsdell* 56–1. Roman bronze plate brooch in the form of a lion (Fig. 20, B), 2 trumpet brooches, conical disc brooch, Colchester-type brooch, Colchester-derivative brooch, ring, cosmetic grinder, ‘button-and-loop’ fastener, 47 bronze coins (range Trajan to Valentinian). Also two 14th-century bronze seal matrices, both with pyramidal handles: one bearing a central chalice or cup flanked by fleurs-de-lys, with what appears to be a temperance inscription – *SHEL.BOTICELA, ? for *scelestus* ‘wicked, accursed, unlucky’ + *butticula* ‘bottle’; the other has a single-masted ship with a crescent and star above it. (I.M.D.C.).

South Elmham St Margaret (SEM009). ? **Md.** Solid bronze female head, 4.5cm high, with a circular hollow at the back. Square outline to the hair or head-dress suggests a medieval rather than a Roman date. (I.M.D.C.).

Stanningfield (SNN005). **Ro.** Three 3rd-century coins, also pottery and tile (roof and box types). (M.d.f.).

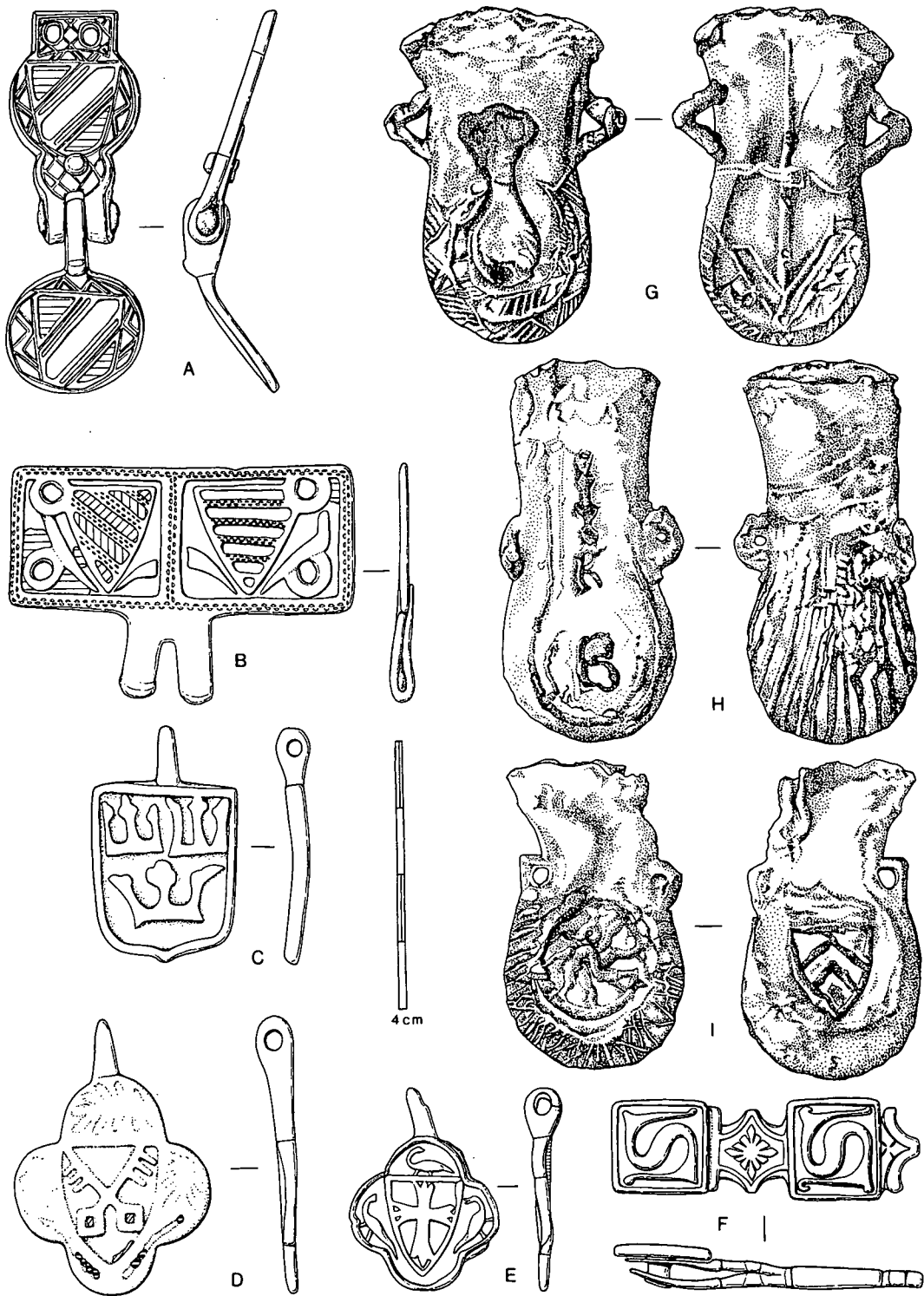


FIG. 22 – Medieval horse-harness pendants and mounts from Bramford (A), Polstead (B and C), Charsfield (D) and Brandon (E); strap-end from Bury St Edmunds (F); and lead ampullae from Huntingfield (G–I). (All 1:1).

Stanton (SNT015). **Sx.** Bronze equal-armed cross, presumably a pendant, incised linear decoration on one face, ring-and-dot decoration on the other; Middle or Late Saxon. (Fig. 21, B). (M.d.f.).

Stoke-by-Nayland (TL/9935; SBN065). **Ne.** Polished stone axe, 11.2cm long, found during fence repair work. (M. Pearce; M.H. 1992.137).

Stowlangtoft (TL/9670; SFT009). **IA, Ro.** Scatter of Iron Age flint-tempered pottery and Roman wares of the 1st–2nd centuries. (E. Savery).

Stratford St Andrew (SSA004). **Ro.** Bronze figurine of seated animal, possibly a deer (Fig. 20, C), also a lozenge-shaped plate brooch. (M.d.f.).

Tattingstone (TAT014). **BA.** Blade end of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. (I.M.D.C.).

Thelnetham (THE016). **Sx.** Silver *sceat*, Series E, Porcupine, secondary variety, Frisian, c.720/730; also a Late Saxon bronze plate brooch with a backward-looking beast within a border of pellets. (Fig. 21, G). (I.M.D.C.).

Tuddenham St Martin (TDM002). **Sx.** Fragment of an Early Saxon bronze brooch. (I.M.D.C.).

Tuddenham St Martin (TDM014). **Sx.** Fragment of a bronze small-long brooch, 6th century. (M.d.f.).

Ufford (UFF011). **IA, Ro.** Silver Icenian coin, Face-Horse type (Normal, Series B). 16 Roman coins, 2nd–4th centuries (up to Valentinian), also a Langton Down-type brooch and a 4th-century bronze buckle. (M.d.f.).

Great Waldingfield (WFG022). **BA.** Late Bronze Age socketed gouge, 8.5cm long. (M.d.f.).

Wangford, W. Suffolk (WNG023). **Sx.** Silver penny-size coin, broken, which seems to be a copy of a Frankish ‘Christiana Religio’ type of c. A.D. 875 – some copies were issued under the name of Æthelred, possibly in E. Anglia (see *North* 487–488). (M.d.f.).

Wenhaston (WMH004). **IA, Ro.** Silver Icenian coin, Face-Horse type (Normal, Series B). Six Roman coins, 1st–4th centuries (up to Gratian), 8 brooches – *Aucissa*, Colchester, Colchester-derivative, Hod Hill, Langton Down and plate types etc. (M.d.f.).

Wenhaston (WMH005). **Ro.** 50 coins, 2nd–4th centuries (up to 350s), 8 brooches (mainly Colchester-derivative types, but also a conical disc type with simple lion’s head) etc. (M.d.f.).

Wenhaston (WMH Misc.). **Ro.** Bronze cosmetic grinder with centre loop and animal-head terminals (bull on one side, other animal very worn but has small ears). (M.d.f.).

West Stow (TL/7971; WSW040). **Md.** Dark soil layer observed beneath blown sand on a sandhill immediately to the east of the Anglo-Saxon village. A possible hearth with Roman tile fragments, flat stones (one possibly a palette fragment) and a little burnt clay was found in the lower part of this layer, together with substantial fragments of a large handmade vessel in a well-fired sandy fabric – this seems to be Early Medieval Ware of the 11th–12th centuries. (A. Armer).

Wetheringsett (WCB043). **Sx.** Three Late Saxon bronze disc brooches. Two are very similar – central dimples are surrounded by concave-sided lozenges, the apices of which terminate in interlace decoration. The third is domed and very corroded, however, a central triangular design can be made out, surrounded by a series of lobes – this can be paralleled by some Viking imports of the late 9th/early 10th century which have a central interlace trefoil knot with Borre-style animal heads in the spandrels (information from Dr S. Margeson). (Fig. 21, C–E). (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB Misc.). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, flat, pointed-oval shape, die has a 5-petalled flower and is inscribed: + S’ALICIE.OSVLF: ‘the seal of Alice Osulf’; 13th century. (I.M.D.C.).

Woolpit (WPT Misc.). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, flat, pointed-oval shape, die has a fleur-de-lys and is inscribed: + SIGILL WALTER’FIL WILI DE WLPET ‘the seal of Walter the son of William of Woolpit’; 13th century. (J. Wiley).

Worlington (WGN016). **BA.** Middle Bronze Age side-looped spearhead (Rowlands’s Group 1), 9.5cm long, in four pieces as the result of a recent fracture, but the tip is missing from an old break. (Fig. 19, B). (M.d.f.).

Worham (TM/0977; WTM019). **Ro.** Scatter of pottery, 2nd–4th centuries, and a small amount of tile. (E. Savery).

FIELDWALKING SURVEYS

A12 Saxmundham Bypass: Fieldwalking along the proposed route revealed the following new sites:

Kelsale cum Carlton (TM/3865; KCC018): A scatter of heavily burnt flints.

Saxmundham (TM/3763; SXM007): A moderately dense scatter of Roman pottery and a small amount of prehistoric worked flint.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council).

A12 Wickham Market to Saxmundham Road Improvement: Fieldwalking along the road line revealed the following new sites:

Farnham (TM3659–3660; FNM004–8): Two scatters of medieval pottery, one fronting on to the lane between the village and Langham Bridge, the other to the east of Molletts Farm, both 13th–15th century in date. A bronze seal matrix with a crowned ‘T’ was metal-detected on the first site. Three lithic scatters, Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age in date were also located.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and the Department of Transport).

A143 Rickinghall and Botesdale Bypass: Fieldwalking along the proposed route located the following new sites:

Botesdale (TM/0575–0675; BOT013–4): A moderate scatter of Roman pottery; and a scatter of pottery, tile and brick adjacent to Bridewell Lane, ranging in date from the 13th/14th to the 17th/18th centuries.

Rickinghall Inferior (TM/0275; RKN024): A small scatter of 13th/14th-century pottery.

Rickinghall Superior (TM/0474; RKS024): A scatter of 12th- to 14th-century pottery, including some Thetford-type ware, to the N.E. of the church.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council).

A143 Scole to Stuston Bypass: Fieldwalking along the proposed route revealed the following new sites:

Palgrave (TM/1177; PAL016): Moderately dense lithic scatter.

Stuston (TM/1278–1378; SUS018–9): A moderately dense lithic scatter and a burnt flint scatter.

Worham (TM/0977; WTM020): Scatter of Early Saxon pottery, also a few sherds of Ipswich Ware, indicating a settlement of 5th/6th to 7th/8th century date.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council).

Badingham to Dennington Sewage Scheme: Monitoring work along this pipeline located four new sites:

Dennington (TM/2867; DNN025–8): Four scatters of 13th- to 14th/15th-century pottery, all fronting on to the A1120 road just east of the village.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council).

Benhall (TM36SE; BNL008–9, 013–5): Scatters of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware, Early Medieval Ware and later medieval pottery have been found to the north and south of the isolated church. Three scatters of medieval pottery, with a small amount of Thetford-type ware, have been found on the east side of the Silverlace Green/Kelton End area. A mixed scatter of Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery has also been found near the River Alde in the south of the parish.

(Roy Damant and John Blow).

Dunwich Village Sewage Scheme: Monitoring of this pipeline produced the following new sites:

Dunwich (TM/4770; DUN017–9): Three scatters of medieval pottery, mainly 13th–15th century, to the rear of properties fronting on to the northern side of St James Street. Their presence indicates extra-mural development outside the medieval town.

Westleton (TM/4770–4771; WLN019–20): Two scatters of medieval pottery, one lying in a layer of hillwash, on the side of the Dunwich River.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Services Ltd).

Great Finborough Water Mains Replacement: Fieldwalking along the route of this produced the following new sites:

Combs (TM/0256; COM011): A scatter of 13th- to 15th-century pottery fronting on to Jacks Lane.

Great Finborough (TM/0256; FNG011): A similar scatter to the above, also on Jacks Lane.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Services Ltd).

Haverhill, Southern Bypass (TL/6545; HVH022): Fieldwalking of the route of the road revealed a scatter of 12th- to 14th-century pottery adjacent to the south side of the Burton End Road, near Hazel Stub.

(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council).

Hopton and Thelnetham (TL97NE/TM07NW; HPN010–3, THE017): An extensive multiperiod pottery scatter, covering two fields, was located to the south of Nethergate Street. The material consists of flint-gritted Iron Age pottery, a small amount of Roman pottery, Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware (two fabrics represented – sandy and fine-grained), and medieval wares, mainly of the 12th–14th centuries, but also a small amount of Late Medieval part-glazed pottery, including two kiln wasters – almost certainly from the known 15th-century kiln site on Nethergate Street (HPN005). A scatter of 13th–14th-century pottery was also found on the southern edge of Raydon Common (formerly part of the larger Hopton Common). The small amount of Iron Age and Roman pottery on this site is probably derived from a larger scatter of mainly Iron Age flint-gritted pottery higher up the slope.

(Edward Savery and Larry Bolderrow).

Ixworth Thorpe (TL97SW; IXT003, 008–9, 014–7): Further fieldwalking has shown that one of the Iron Age and Roman sites located in 1991 (IXT010) extends across the Thetford Road, the scatter of material including Roman roof and box tile fragments. Opposite the isolated church a scatter of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware and medieval pottery has been identified. This scatter also includes a small amount of Iron Age pottery. Two scatters of medieval pottery, mainly 13th–14th century, have been found on either side of the Thetford Road at the southern end of the parish. Another two medieval scatters have been found near Holms Wood in the northern part of the parish – one of these lies in a field named in 1769 as *Old Moat*.

(Edward Savery).

Preston St Mary (TL95SW; PSM018–021): Further fieldwalking has revealed a scatter of Roman pottery beside the winding course of a disused and now ploughed section of road. A small scatter of medieval pottery, ? 13th century, has been found adjacent to the lane leading from Priory Farm to Hillhouse Farm. A small scatter of flint-gritted Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the north-facing slope of a small side valley of the River Brett. A small excavation has also been carried out to determine the source of a scatter of medieval pottery (PSM007) adjacent to Priory Farm.

(Adrian Thorpe)

Redgrave (TM07NW; RGV026–8): Fieldwalking adjacent to Redgrave Fen has revealed a scatter of Mesolithic worked flint from a medium-sized-blade industry (blades 6–7cm in length,

utilising some reddish-brown flint) and a concentration of burnt flints, probably from a prehistoric cooking-place. An Iron Age pottery sherd with finger-nail rustication was found to the south of Fen Street.

(Redgrave Fieldwalking Group).

Shadingfield to Stoven Trunk Main: Monitoring work for this scheme located various scatters of ceramic and lithic material, the most significant were:

Shadingfield (TM/4383-4384; SDG016 and 021): A moderately dense scatter of pottery, dating from the 13th/14th century to the 16th/17th century, close to Park Farm and a dense scatter of 13th- to 14th-century pottery between Turnpike Farm and the London Road.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and the Suffolk Water Company).

Whepstead Golf Course: A survey was carried out of the 114ha affected by this proposal, but only one significant site was recorded:

Whepstead (TL/8158; WHP007): A network of small ditches in grassland, most probably representing medieval toft boundaries.

(Joanna Caruth and David Gill for Suffolk County Council and the Plumpton Hall Estate).

Winston (TM16SE; WNT012-4): Two closely spaced scatters of medieval pottery found bordering an approach road to Winston Green. A concentration of burnt flints, probably prehistoric, was found nearby.

(Edward Savery).

Withersfield, Hales Farm Barn (TL/6646; WTH011): Fieldwalking in advance of a proposed development revealed a light scatter of Iron Age pottery.

(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and Bidwells).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Alpheton, Anglian Water Services Pipeline: Pipelaying operations involved the stripping of topsoil over a 6 to 9m width along the length of the route, which revealed two substantial archaeological sites:

TL/8749; ALP003: Approximately 150m from the site of a substantial Roman building (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1989', 157), sections across three ditches were recorded. Aerial photography indicated that these were part of two pairs of parallel ditches 110m apart, the ditches in each pair being 17m apart. The width of the ditches varied between 2 and 4m, the depths being between 1 and 1.6m. Eight features were recorded in a half-metre wide pipe-trench between the ditches, five of which were probably post-holes. Several of the features contained Roman material which, from preliminary analysis, dates from the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. The large amounts of charcoal and tile recovered suggest that much of the material came from the demolition of a substantial building.

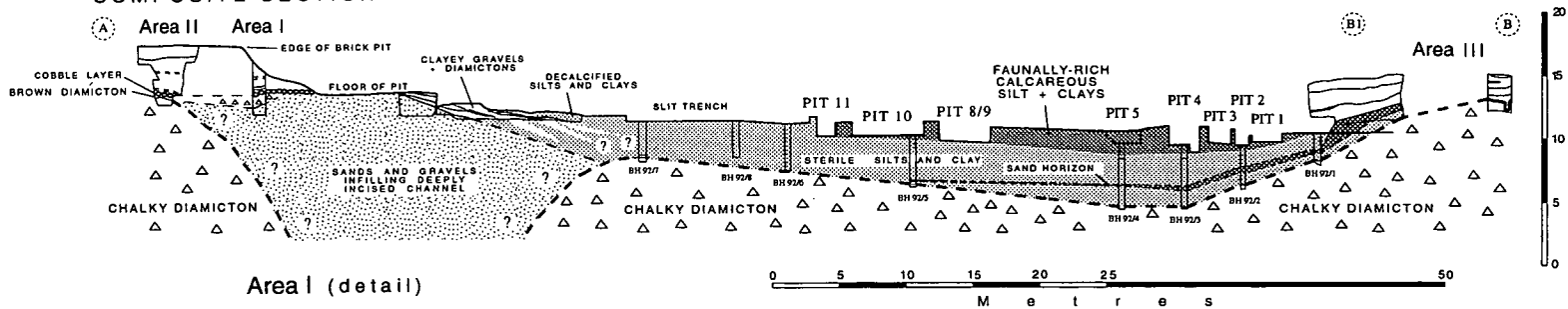
TL/8750; ALP006: This site stretched over 80m of trench and produced evidence of Roman and Late Saxon occupation. Four ditches and at least three small pits or post-holes were sampled, which produced sufficient 1st-century pottery to suggest the presence of a settlement close by. A shallow feature approximately 5m wide with a cobbled surface produced Late Saxon pottery. This was probably the remains of a small dwelling, perhaps on the outer limits of a settlement centred on Alpheton Hall and the later church.

(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Services Ltd).

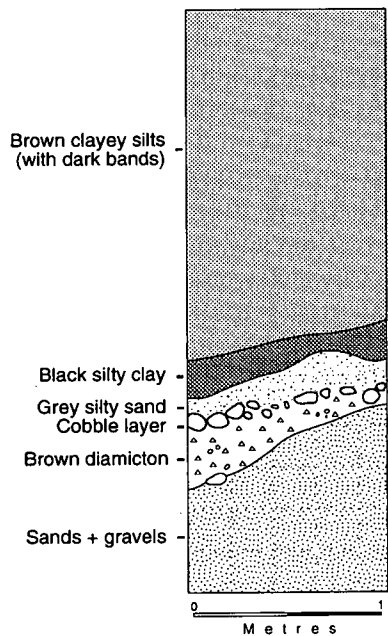
Barnham, East Farm Pit (TL/8778; BNH013): Excavations continued at this Lower Palaeolithic site for four weeks in August. Previous seasons had shown that Lowestoft Till from the Anglian

Barnham, 1990-92

COMPOSITE SECTION



Area I (detail)



SITE PLAN

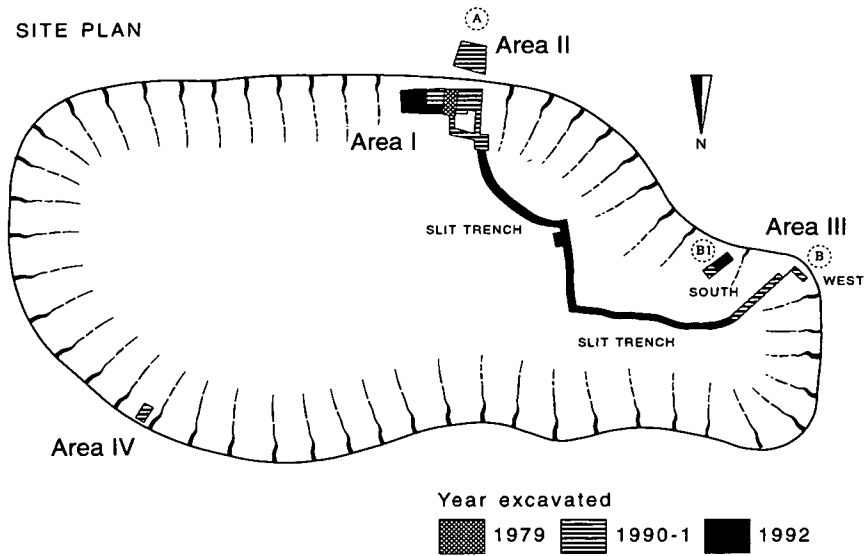


FIG. 23 – Barnham, East Farm Pit: plan of excavation trenches and sections.

cold stage lay at the base, which was cut by a steep-sided fluvial channel and overlain by solifluction gravels. In Area I the solifluction gravels were overlain by a 'cobble layer' which was covered by water-lain grey silty-sand and over which a series of land surfaces were established. The flint artefacts had been excavated from the surface of the 'cobble layer'. The 1992 season concentrated on the further excavation of the artefact layers in Area I and the excavation of a series of silts and clays, rich in fauna, in Area III (Fig. 23).

A total of 1,534 artefacts has been excavated from the surface of the 'cobble layer' and the base of the grey silty-sand in Area I. These consist of cores, flakes and flaked flakes and are similar in technology and composition to the assemblages from Clacton. The 'cobble layer' is interpreted as a lag gravel in a fluvial environment and formed the source of raw material for the knappers. Some of the artefacts are rolled and have been washed downstream, while many are in a fresh condition and refit together, representing the final knapping in this area.

The silting of the stream covered the source of raw material and a land surface (black silty clay) was established. A single handaxe was excavated from within the black silty clay, but no other debitage was found in association. In a stratigraphically similar deposit in Area III, six handaxe manufacturing flakes were also recovered while section cleaning.

A series of deposits was uncovered this year between Areas I and III. This consisted of up to 6.8m of silts and clays, the upper part of which is probably contemporary with the artefactual layers in Areas I and III. The silts and clays are sterile at the base, but in the top 2.5m contain a very rich faunal assemblage. This is made up primarily of fish (Brian Irving, *pers. comm.*), amphibians, small mammals and molluscs (Mary Seddon, *pers. comm.*). Study of the fauna indicates that the deposits were laid down in slow, sluggish water, surrounded by open grassland in a fully interglacial climate. The small mammals may also help to date the site. The presence of rabbit, the European pine vole, the small mole and the primitive morphology of the water vole teeth indicate that the deposits are a broadly similar age to those at Swanscombe (probably about 400,000 years old).

Work will continue in 1993 and concentrate on the completion of Area I, the excavation of the possible handaxe manufacturing floor in Area III and the continued uncovering of the faunal remains also in Area III.

Thanks are due to the British Academy, the British Museum, the Royal Archaeological Institute, the Society of Antiquaries and the Thetford Society for funding the project, to Mildenhall Museum for the loan of a caravan, to the Duke of Grafton for permission to excavate, and particularly to David Heading for continued support and encouragement. (Nick Ashton, Dept. of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities, the British Museum; Simon Lewis, Dept. of Geography and Geology, Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Higher Education; and Simon Parfitt, Institute of Archaeology, London).

Barnham, Gravel Hill (TL/8879; BNH043): The stripping of 0.65ha of topsoil for gravel extraction revealed numerous archaeological features of three main types – small patches of fire-reddened natural gravel, small shallow circular pits and large deep shaft-like pits. Sample excavation of the 36 burnt patches rapidly demonstrated that they were caused by surface burning, with the result that the remainder were merely planned and not sectioned. Of the other 80 archaeological features identified during the machine stripping, 47 were circular pits/post-holes less than 60cm deep, 32 were large pits greater than 60cm deep and one was a curving slot that was only partially contained within the site. Seventeen of the larger pits appeared to be shafts and were mostly too deep to be safely excavated by hand, therefore a machine was brought in to excavate some of them. Of the six larger pits excavated by the machine, four were bottomed at between 2 and 3m, but two extended down beyond the reach of the machine at 4.2m. The finds consisted of Iron Age pottery, including some fine wares.

A small group of features on the northern edge of the site contained earlier Beaker pottery. (A. Tester, J. Caruth and D. Gill for Suffolk County Council and A.R. Tilbrook Ltd).

Little Bealings, Sinks Pit (TM/2346; BEL022): An area of 0.16ha was excavated in advance of the creation of a reed bed for a groundwater remedial scheme on the eastern side of the quarry and adjacent to a multiperiod site examined in December 1987 (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1988').

The earliest phase of occupation was represented by a curving ditch-like feature which contained a large assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork, including numerous blades and a few microliths. The next phase was represented by Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age post-holes and pits. The final phase of activity consists mainly of ditches of Iron Age or Early Roman date – all are relatively shallow and aligned roughly north–south or east–west and probably represent field boundaries. However, on the western edge of the site an arc of post-holes, some containing sherds of Iron Age pottery, was located, which probably indicates a timber-built round-house, but unfortunately only half of the structure fell within the excavated area. (John Newman for Suffolk County Council).

Little Bealings, Firecrest Nursery (TM/2346; BEL024): An archaeological evaluation of this site, on the east side of Sinks Pit (see above), was carried out following a planning application for gravel extraction. A series of trial trenches were mechanically excavated and then hand-cleaned. A sample of the archaeological features was then chosen for further investigation. A metal-detector survey was also carried out across the site.

Two main periods of activity were identified on the site. The earlier phase was represented by a number of small Early Bronze Age pits and possible post-holes containing Beaker pottery. The second phase of activity was in the Early Saxon period; in particular a sunken-featured-building of two-post type was identified and partly excavated. A moderate quantity of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from these features. The metal-detector survey confirmed the Early Saxon presence by locating part of a 6th-century small-long brooch and a belt-fitting. (John Newman for Suffolk County Council and R.M.C. Technical Services Ltd).

Bruisyard, Bruisyard Hall (TM/3366; BUD001): The excavation of cable and pipe trenches around the Hall was monitored and various stretches of mortared-flint walls and brick-lined drains were recorded. It is likely that these walls and drains relate to the medieval nunnery which occupied the site up to 1539; however, the structural remains recorded do not form any coherent plan. (John Newman for Suffolk County Council).

Cavenham, Black Ditches (TL/7671; CAM032): Following accidental damage to part of this Scheduled Ancient Monument by quarrying operations, the exposed sections were recorded. A fuller report will be published next year. (Joanna Caruth and David Gill for Suffolk County Council and Allen Newport Ltd).

Creting St Mary, Needham Lake Recreation Area (TM/0954; CRM027): A trial excavation was undertaken to confirm the presence of a ring-ditch seen on aerial photographs. A 2m-wide trench across the estimated location picked up the ring-ditch, which proved to be 25.5m in diameter – the sectioned portions being 2.2–1.4m wide and 48–35cm deep. The main finds were 232 items of worked flint, of which 29% were blades and 34% had a blue or white patination – characteristics that suggest a substantial Mesolithic component in the assemblage, which was confirmed by the presence of four microliths. This material must pre-date the ring-ditch, which is thought to be the ditch of an Early Bronze Age round barrow, even though the only finds from the site likely to be of that date are a small number of broad flint flakes. The site lies close to the River Gipping and Bosmere.

(Stuart Boulter and Tristan Carter for Suffolk County Council and Mid Suffolk District Council).

Dunwich, Grey Friars (TM/4770; DUN016): Due to structural deterioration, a section of the precinct wall on the N.W. side of the medieval Franciscan friary was taken down and rebuilt. Following demolition, but prior to rebuilding, a trench was excavated across the footing and the sections recorded.
(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council).

Eriswell, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7277; ERL023): A limited excavation was carried out prior to the construction of a sewage settlement tank close to the mere known as Caudle Head, in an area known to have produced Roman finds and burials. Approximately 90% of the site was disturbed, but within the surviving area, 25 sq m, the Roman soil horizon was sealed beneath 60cm of windblown sand, which began to accumulate during the Middle Saxon period. Excavation revealed 14 linear features which included slots 30cm wide and deep, palisade trenches 1m wide and up to the same in depth, and ditches up to 2m wide and 1.4m deep. Most of the features were Roman, including a single uncoffined adult burial, aligned north-south, which contained no grave-goods beyond iron hobnails from a pair of sandals. There was a concentration of finds from the late 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. The earlier material included Mesolithic flints and Iron Age pottery. The earlier of two parallel ditches contained a similar dark fill to the Roman ditches, within which were Late Roman and Early Saxon finds, but the later ditch, which contained Middle Saxon pottery, was filled by the first of several sand blows that eventually buried the site.
(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and the Ministry of Defence).

Euston to Cambridge Pipeline: Further work on this water pipeline has revealed the following sites:
Cavenham (TL/7670; CAM029): Late Neolithic pottery of the Fengate style was found in an area of dark sand 80m from the N.E. edge of Cavenham Mere – a Breckland mere now surviving only as a peat-filled depression. Excavation revealed an extensive occupation layer partially sealed by a layer of windblown sand. The layer was evident over a 100m stretch of the pipeline and a considerable quantity of worked flint and some pottery was recovered. Six associated features were identified.

Cavenham (TL/7671; CAM030): A section was excavated through the linear bank known as the Black Ditches. A fuller report will be published next year.

Cavenham (TL/7671; CAM031): A group of three small pits lying between the previous two sites – the finds consisted of only two worked flints.
(A. Tester, J. Caruth and D. Gill for Suffolk County Council and The Cambridge Water Company).

Felixstowe, Grange Farm (TM/2835; FEX081): A 3ha site was evaluated prior to a housing development. A series of trial trenches were mechanically excavated and an area with pits and ditches of Iron Age and possibly Early Saxon date was identified. A series of small, shallow features containing burnt flints were also investigated. This settlement evidence lies 340m to the east of the Byle Fleet, at the head of a small tributary valley.

The subsequent construction work was monitored and further ditches and pits were identified and recorded. These were also probably Iron Age in date, though relatively few finds were recovered. In addition an area of cobbled yard was recorded. The ditches examined may, in some cases, form part of a droveway system in association with field or land-plot boundaries.
(Stuart Boulter and John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Heritage Housing Association Ltd).

Grundisburgh, The Old School (TM/2251; GRU037): An evaluation was carried out on this village centre site, immediately to the west of the church, following a planning application for a housing development.

In all, trial trenches totalling 53 x 1m were mechanically excavated, revealing seven post-holes and fragments of two possible building slots. While few of the features could be directly dated, at least one of the post-holes and one slot contained sherds of Ipswich Ware. A small number of sherds of Thetford-type Ware and medieval pottery were also recovered, giving a date range for activity on the site from the Middle Saxon period to the 13th/14th century.

The results from this evaluation confirm an impression formed several years ago that Grundisburgh overlies a Middle to Late Saxon settlement of some size. Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware has been found in fieldwork on the northern, eastern and western edges of the village – this, coupled with the evidence from the evaluation, seems to indicate a settlement up to 17ha in extent. However, the status of this settlement is as yet unclear – no significant items of Anglo-Saxon metalwork have been found in the parish and the church is not mentioned in the Domesday Book.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council).

Haverhill, Chalkstone Way (TL/6845; HVH019): Trial trenching in advance of a proposed housing estate revealed two post-holes and a gully, containing handmade pottery of Iron Age or possibly Early Saxon date.

(Joanna Caruth and David Gill for Suffolk County Council and The Buryhill Land Co. Ltd).

Hoxne, Chapel of St Edmund (TM/1775; HXN017): Fieldwork by Mr Norman Midgley and his associates, instigated by documentary research carried out by Mrs Carey Evans (see these *Proceedings*, XXXVI pt. 3, 1987, 182–95), recovered evidence of a chapel building on land at Chapel Piece. Excavation to discover the ground plan and structural details of the building was begun in 1991, with the kind co-operation of the landowner, Mr John Havers.

A simple rectangle, orientated east to west, with interior dimensions of 6.9 x 3.4m (22ft 7in x 11ft 2in). The 90cm (2ft 11in) wide flint and rubble wall structure was preserved to the first course only near the west gable end, but there were indications that the building entrance was central to the south wall. The deep and stepped wall footing of sandy gravel confirms other indications that this was a well-engineered and high-quality building. Excavation of the footing trenches and interior of the building continues.

(R.D. Carr for the Hoxne Garden and Social Club and the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group).

Hoxne (HXN019): A massive hoard of Roman objects and coins was found by Mr E. Lawes with a metal detector and subsequently excavated by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit. The find is still being catalogued by the British Museum, but preliminary analysis indicates that it included about 560 gold *solidi* and over 13,900 silver *siliquae*, all dating from the 4th and very early 5th century. Unusually, a couple of coins of the usurper Constantine III (A.D. 407–11) are present, confirming the late date. Many of the coins are clipped, which is also probably a feature of the Constantine III period, but the gold coins are in very good condition. The other objects include a mixture of gold jewellery (necklaces, 19 bracelets, 2 finger rings), silver tableware items (over 70 spoons, about 20 ladles, small bowls, cups, strainers), a silver tigress which is actually the detached handle of a large vessel, and what appears to be a silver gilt pepper-pot in the form of a bust of an empress. The remains of at least two organic containers can be identified – a small box with decorated bone inlay and a silver padlock, and the large wooden box with a few iron fittings which contained the whole hoard.

(Judith Plouviez for Suffolk County Council).

Kettleburgh, The Street (TM/2660; KBU008): An evaluation of a small plot in the medieval core of the village was carried out following an application for residential development. A series of trial trenches were mechanically excavated and one revealed a layer 1.2m below the modern surface containing sherds of Roman pottery, mainly of the 1st or 2nd centuries A.D. Stray sherds

of Roman pottery were also recovered from some of the other trenches. However, the excavations demonstrated that the site had been heavily disturbed in the post-Roman period, probably by sand and gravel quarrying. The Roman layer was therefore a truncated survival of a settlement of unknown size and character.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Heritage Housing Association Ltd).

Lackford, Lackford Landfill Site (TL/7969; LKD032): An archaeological survey was carried out on a 1.55ha extension to the landfill site. Trial-trenching of approximately 12% of the site revealed eight small charcoal-filled pits, five of which contained Early Bronze Age pottery – a further three (one containing Early Bronze Age pottery) were discovered when the topsoil was stripped from the whole area. A large quantity of worked flint and some pottery (mostly Early Bronze Age, but also occasional Iron Age, Roman and medieval sherds) were recovered from the stripped surface, but no additional features were found, even though six sample areas (covering 0.17ha) were cleaned by hand.

(A. Tester, J. Caruth and D. Gill for Suffolk County Council).

Lavenham, Information Centre, Lady Street (TL/9149; LVM019): A single 4m-long trench was excavated across this site, adjacent to the Guildhall. Part of a floor with yellow-green glazed tiles 20cm-square was located at the northern end of the trench. Further evidence of the building that formerly occupied this plot had been destroyed by later disturbances.

(Tom Loader for Suffolk County Council and Babergh District Council).

Letheringham, St Mary's Church (TM/2658; LRM002): Excavations along the south wall of the church for the laying of a new damp-proof membrane and for a new soakaway in the churchyard were monitored. The base of walls belonging to the 'Canons' Quoire' (demolished in 1789) at the south-east corner of the present church were recorded, before being buried intact. The presence of a wall running south from that corner was implied by the exposure of what seems to be the end of a buttress in the nearby soakaway trench – this wall was probably a part of the range of buildings belonging to the now-demolished Augustinian priory adjoining the church.

(Tom Loader for Suffolk County Council).

Snape (TM/4059; SNP007): The second and final stage of the English Heritage funded excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery took place from 21 April to 26 June. An area of 50 x 30m immediately to the east of the 1991 excavation was examined.

Included within this area was the site of a tumulus said to have been the largest of the ten mounds visible in 1862, when it had a diameter of 25.5m and stood 2m high. In the early 1950s it was made a Scheduled Ancient Monument and was recorded as 9m in diameter and 0.3m high, but subsequent years saw it all but levelled. A contour survey in 1990 revealed it as an irregular hump surviving to a height of 50mm (*sic*).

The most startling result of the 1992 excavation was the absence of any definite traces of this tumulus. There was neither ring-ditch nor obvious quarry pits. The only feature which could plausibly be linked to the mound was a small, neatly cut rectangular pit, broadly in the centre of the 'tumulus' marked on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey 25in-scale map. The pit appeared to be of relatively recent date, but contained 14 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery, deriving from two or three vessels. It is tempting to link it with a known digging of mounds by a group of 'Gentlemen from London' in 1826.

It is worrying that a major Anglo-Saxon burial could have been so totally destroyed in such a short period, especially as, for the final 40 years, it was under state protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Five ring-ditches, presumably the remains of smaller burial mounds, were located within the excavated area. The graves within the ditches must have been very shallow, since in only one case

did any trace of a grave survive and even this had been virtually totally destroyed by ploughing. There is an interesting contrast between the burial mounds in the 1992 area (including the Scheduled Ancient Monument) and the two excavated on the other side of the road in 1986–87, the graves of which were much deeper than their surrounding ditch. Fragments of burnt and worked flint found in one of the 1992 ditches may suggest a prehistoric origin.

One possible and six definite inhumation graves of the Anglo-Saxon period were found, thinly scattered across the excavated area. As usual, a wide variety of burial rite was noticed, with two biers and two textile-lined graves. In one of the latter, a substantial area of coarsely-woven textile (the pile of a cloak or blanket?) survived in the base of the grave. It is possible that some inhumation graves in the area had been totally destroyed by ploughing. No cremation burials were found, though these too may well have been destroyed. Plough and subsoiler damage in the 1992 area was worse than in any other part of the site.

There was one 'burnt stone feature' of the type excavated in 1991. Two radiocarbon dates from the 1991 'burnt stone features' have established their Anglo-Saxon date, though their function remains a mystery. The horse's head found adjacent to the boat grave in 1991 gave a calibrated radiocarbon date of A.D. 543–653, proving its association with the adjoining logboat burial.

Work has now started on the post-excavation analysis of the finds from the 1985–92 excavations. The opportunity is also being taken to re-examine all other known finds from the site, so that everything can be published as a coherent report. The project archive is housed at the Suffolk Archaeological Unit in Bury St Edmunds.

(William Filmer-Sanke for the Snape Historical Trust, English Heritage and Suffolk County Council).

Sudbury, All Saints Middle School Site (TL/8641; SUY034): Three trial trenches were excavated adjacent to the Mill Lane frontage, in order to locate the line of the town's defensive ditch. Although this was located some 10m back from the frontage, no section fully traversed the ditch and both its width and full depth remain uncertain. Early-Medieval pottery from the ditch does, however, suggest that it had been filled by the 11th/12th century. Pits, building slots and post-holes containing contemporary fills suggest that settlement had already spread outside the circular defences of the town, into the extra-mural parish of All Saints, prior to the final filling of the ditch.

(Tom Loader and Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council).

Sutton, Sutton Hoo (TM/2848): A final three-week season was carried out in the spring of 1992 to excavate a late Beaker complex in Intervention 55, an area immediately to the north of Mounds 3 and 4. This complex consisted of 16 pits and 3 post-holes very closely packed together or intercutting. The pits were very uniform in shape and type of infilling (which was very rich in charcoal, worked flint and pottery sherds from some two or three dozen vessels).

During April and May all the excavated areas (1ha) were backfilled under the supervision of A.J. Copp and the excavated mounds reconstructed (Mound 2 to its 7th-century height, all other mounds to their 1983 heights). All early-medieval flat graves encountered during excavation have been marked out with gravel. A Management Agreement for the curation of the site has been agreed with English Heritage and Peter Berry has been appointed Site Caretaker.

During the winter of 1991/2 the British Museum Conservation Laboratory (Hazel Newey, Fleur Shearman, Manyee Liv) completed the dissection of the bridle-complex discovered in the burial preserved under Mound 17 and carried out conservation work on all the finds associated with this 'princely burial' (with accompanying horse inhumation) excavated in the autumn of 1991 by Martin Carver and Annette Roe.

The Sutton Hoo Project is now in its post-excavation phase at the University of York and the British Museum, under the overall direction of Martin Carver. The final *Bulletin of the Sutton Hoo*

Research Committee will be published in 1993, summarising all work in 1991–92. Three volumes of Sutton Hoo studies were published in 1992 – C.B. Kendall and P.S. Wells (eds.) *Voyage to the Other World* (Minnesota); R. Farrell and C. Neuman de Vegvar *Sutton Hoo: Fifty Years After* (Kalamazoo); and M. Carver (ed.) *The Age of Sutton Hoo* (Woodbridge). (Martin Carver and Madeline Hummler for The Sutton Hoo Research Trust and the University of York).

Westhorpe, Westhorpe Hall (TM/0469; WTP002): Moat-dredging in November 1990 exposed the remains of a red-brick bridge spanning the eastern arm of the moat surrounding the site of the great courtyard-plan house built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk in the 1520s and early 1530s. The dredging also exposed the footings of the revetment wall on the north-east corner of the moat. The wall was built of mortared flint with limestone quoins, supported on a raft of elm planks overlying vertical wooden piles.

In November 1991 further dredging in the northern and western arms of the moat uncovered parts of the revetment wall, bordered by an extensive layer of rubble. Amongst the rubble were large pieces of brick walling still mortared together and numerous terracotta fragments. The latter comprised a wide variety of decorative panels, window frames, pinnacles, etc., some bearing the moulded badges of Charles Brandon and his wife, and some bearing traces of original painted decoration. These finds confirm Thomas Martin's mid-18th-century description of the demolition of this richly ornamented house (see *Archaeol.J.* 145, 1988, 276).

The rubble layer was undisturbed by the dredging, which was confined to the 19th- and 20th-century silts overlying and bordering it. (R. Carr, A. Tester, J. Caruth and D. Gill for Suffolk County Council).

West Stow, Beeches Pit (TL/7971; WSW009): Trial excavations were carried out at this Middle Pleistocene site in August. This ensues from a multidisciplinary study by R.C. Preece, S.G. Lewis, J.J. Wymer, D.R. Bridgland and S. Parfitt (1991) and forms a collaborative venture with those workers. The trenches were sited in the north face of the former brickpit, so as to link previous geological trenches. The sections exposed interglacial tufa which accumulated on Anglian glacial deposits, and show that the steep front of the tufa is probably a natural phenomenon re-excavated by the 19th-century diggers of the brickpit. Clays mantle this front, but it is not certain that they entirely postdate it, since on present evidence their deposition could have begun while the tufa was still forming. Flint artefacts were found *in situ* in at least two levels. They do not include large shaped tools, but some small trimming flakes. Further, mammalian bones were found from clays in the deeper part of the sequence, including part of a deer mandible. Shells were found in the tufa, but in this area artefacts may be restricted to its surface slope, although a horizon appears to occur within the tufa elsewhere. Soil samples of a horizon with burning (unit 4) were taken over 1 sq m, to allow the possibility of analysis for microfauna. Further work will take place in 1993.

We acknowledge support from the University of Liverpool Research Development Fund and are most grateful to the Forestry Commission and Mr and Mrs J. Browning for their help. (J.A.J. Gowlett for the Department of Archaeology, University of Liverpool).

BUILDING RECORDING

Bury St Edmunds, Abbey Precinct Wall (TL/8564; BSE010): Recording work was carried out on a section of the wall needing urgent repair on the south side of St James's School (i.e. on the east side of the River Lark, opposite the Abbey and forming the southern boundary of the area known as the Vinefields). Both sides of the wall were recorded, revealing an original coursed flint rubble core with traces of coursed flint facing, probably indicating a Norman date, though with

many later phases of repair and blocking. Mortar samples to help with detailed phasing were taken.

(Joanna Caruth and David Gill for Suffolk County Council).

Bury St Edmunds, 48–49 Churchgate Street/1 College Street (TL/8564; National Buildings Record no. 86421): An aisled hall with an attached contemporary crosswing, with jetties on two sides, dating from the second half of the 13th century. Though both are fragmentary, enough survives to reconstruct the form of the house. The survival of an early crosswing is in itself a rarity, but there are two other reasons why this one is exceptional. First, its roof employs double tie beams which clasp the wall plates, a technique that was abandoned by c.1350. This form of construction is particularly associated with base cruck and related building traditions in the Midlands and the West Country, but does not normally occur in East Anglia. Secondly, the jetties are likely to be amongst the earliest known and are probably the earliest example of a building with two jetties.

In the late 15th or early 16th century the aisles were removed and the hall was converted into a two-storey block. At approximately the same time, the crosswing was substantially rebuilt, though the final form may not have been dramatically different to the earlier one. In the second half of the 16th century the hall was apparently refloored when a stack was added. In the first half of the 19th century both the hall and the crosswing were modernised, fireplaces were renewed and the exterior walling largely rebuilt. By this time the house was divided into two or three separate properties.

(A. Brodie, N. Fradgley and R. Burgess for the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England).

Bury St Edmunds, Houses built into the West Front of the Abbey (TL/8564; National Buildings Record no. 86426): In the 17th century a number of structures were built into the ruins of the west front of the Abbey church. Three houses were built within each of the three main arches and were flanked by an agricultural type building on the S.W. side and by a yard on the N.W. In the 18th century the houses were renovated to varying degrees, the central house being extensively refurbished. 19th-century alterations to all the buildings were extensive and took place in several phases. These included the creation of a new house at the north end and, in 1863, the conversion of the S.W. buildings to create a further house for use as the 'Registrar's Residence', with a 'Probate Registry' in the S.W. tower, generally known as 'Samson's Tower'.

(R. Burgess, N. Fradgley and A. Brodie for the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England).

Hunston, Church of St Michael (TL/9768; HUN004): The removal of render from the external walls exposed the original flint rubble fabric and offered the opportunity to record and analyse the structural phases of the building. The nave was shown to be a Norman structure with many later openings and repairs. An Early English transept-like chapel was added to the south side of the nave just short of the chancel. Details recorded include the mortar types and traces of original render.

(Joanna Caruth and David Gill for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

Onehouse, Church of St John the Baptist (TM/0159; ONS002): Due to structural deterioration the upper half of the round tower had to be demolished. A member of the Suffolk Archaeological Unit was continually present to monitor and record the work in progress. Detailed plans and elevations were drawn and a complete photographic record compiled.

Provisional results show that the tower was essentially a mid- to late-13th-century structure of one phase, though with many subsequent repairs and with the addition of a late- or post-medieval brick parapet. The construction details suggest that the tower was added to a pre-

existing nave. Interesting details discovered include the use of cut-up 13th-century grave slabs for window jambs and voussoirs. Methods of construction for this mortared flint structure can be inferred from the thickness of building stages or 'lifts' and the locations of 'putlocks' for scaffold poles.

(R.D. Carr and Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

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2. The objects of the Institute shall be for the advancement of the education of the public:
 - a. To collect and publish information on the Archaeology and History of the County of Suffolk.
 - b. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the County of Suffolk may from time to time be threatened and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.
 - c. To promote interest in local Archaeological and Historical matters.
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5. Each member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; he shall also be entitled to receive a copy of the *Proceedings* of the Institute. Members shall be entitled to attend Excursions and to bring not more than two friends, on payment of whatever fees may be decided by the Council from time to time.
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7. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a Financial Secretary, such additional Secretaries as may from time to time be required, and an Editor, who shall, if necessary, be assisted by an Editorial Committee. The Officers shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for the ensuing year. Nominations of new candidates for office must reach the General Secretary at least two weeks before the date of the Annual General Meeting.
8. There shall be an Auditor, elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for the ensuing year.
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