

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1995

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object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

This is a selection of sites and finds discovered or reported in 1995. Information on all these has been incorporated into the county's Sites and Monuments Record, which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds; the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. Following requests from metal detector users, we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them. We continue to be grateful to all those who contribute information for this annual list.

Abbreviations:

E.D.A.R.G.	Ely and District Artefact Recovery Group
H.D.A.G.	Haverhill and District Archaeological Group
I.D.D.C.	Ipswich and District Detector Club
L.A.L.H.S.	Lowestoft Archaeological and Local History Society
M.d.f.	Metal detector find
M.H.	Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
S.C.C.	Archaeological Service, Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR (tel. 01284 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
Pr	Prehistoric		

Arwarton (ARW031). **Ro.** Bronze padlock in the form of a horse, identical to one from the Rockbourne villa in Hants. (Fig. 98, A). (I.D.D.C.).

Badley (BAD016). **Ro, Sx.** Fragments of Roman brooches (Colchester and Harlow types) and 2nd–4th-century coins, also a fragment of a Middle/Late Saxon double-hooked fastener. (I.D.D.C.).

Barking (BRK088). **IA.** Silver Icenian 'pattern-horse' coin, ANTED series. (I.D.D.C.).

Barningham (BNG008). **Sx.** Gilded bronze hanging-bowl mount, with animal heads with inlaid blue and red glass eyes and interlace ornament. Probably 8th or early 9th century and possibly from North Britain. (Fig. 99, E). (M.d.f.).

Bedfield (BED012). **Ro.** Small scatter of Roman pottery and a scatter of burnt flints. (I.D.D.C.).

Boxted (BXT019). **BA, Sx.** Fragment of a bronze axe, very battered and pitted with corrosion – probably from a small Early Bronze Age flat axe. Middle Saxon (9th-century) bronze strap-end with a zoomorphic terminal, silver wire and niello decoration on the head and on three panels behind it. (M.d.f.).

Bradfield St George (TL/9060; BSG011). **Me.** Flint tranche axe, 12.7cm long × 4.7cm wide × 3.1cm thick, patchy off-white and brown patination. (L. Townend).

Brandon (BRD131). **Ro.** Bronze plate brooch with blue and white enamel insets. (M.d.f.).

Brandon (BRD Misc). **Sx/Md.** Bronze stirrup mount, rectangular plate with a scalloped edge,

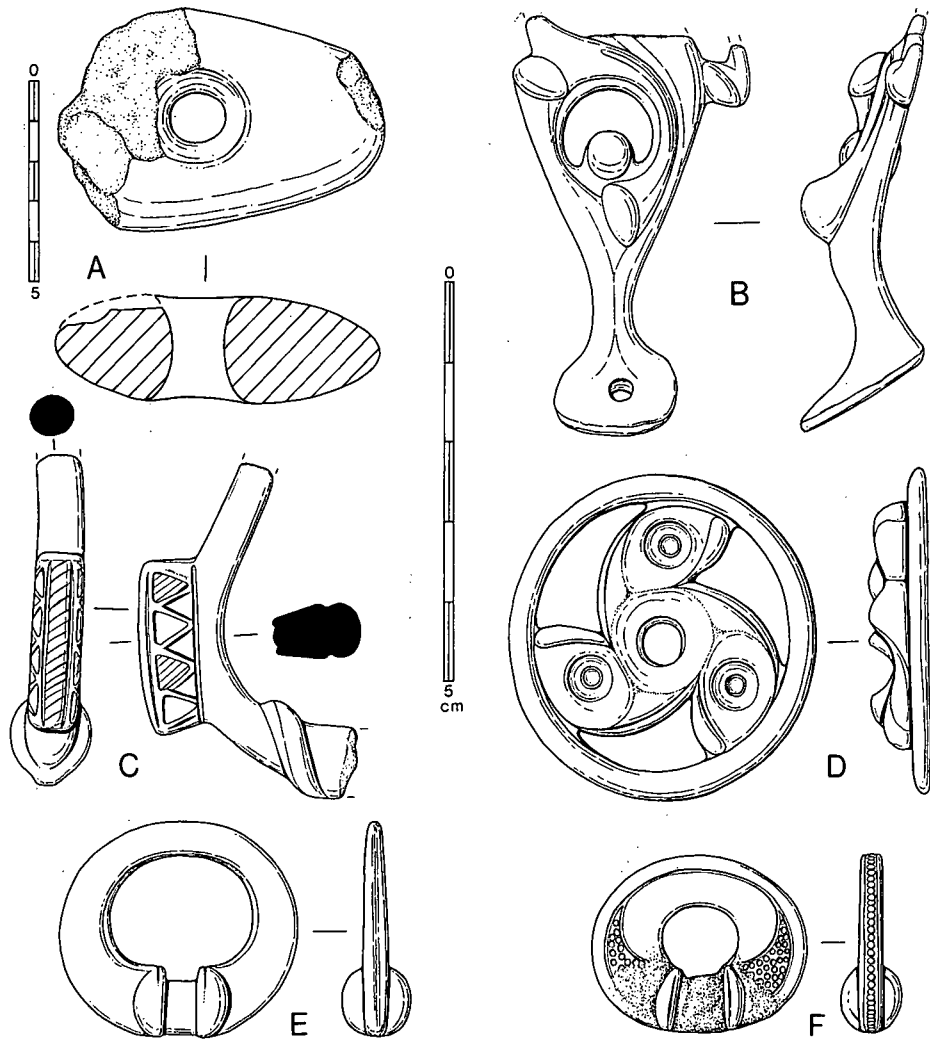


FIG. 97 – (A) Early Bronze Age shafthole implement from Lakenheath (1/2 scale); (B) bronze tankard (?) handle from Charsfield; (C) enamelled bronze terret fragment from Hopton; (D) bronze openwork mount from Wetheringsett; (E) and (F) miniature bronze terret rings from Hemingstone and Letheringham. (B)–(F) are all Late Iron Age or Early Roman.

decorated with an animal's head in relief. Late Saxon/early medieval. (M.d.f., *per* D. Williams).

Brantham (BNT029). **Sx/Md.** Bronze stirrup mount, roughly triangular, decorated with two back-to-back beasts inlaid with silver – similar in design to the one from Haverhill. Late Saxon/early medieval. (M.d.f. *per* D. Williams).

Bury St Edmunds (BRD Misc). **Sx/Md.** Bronze stirrup mount, lozenge-shaped plate with a same-shape central recess, three projecting spurs (also lozenge-shaped) on the sides and top. Late Saxon or early medieval. (M.d.f. *per* D. Williams).

Charsfield (CHA011). **IA.** Late Iron Age cast bronze tankard (?) handle fragment (Fig. 97,B). (I.D.D.C.).

Chediston (CHD014). **Sx.** Joining fragments of a silver cruciform brooch, decorated with abstract patterns inlaid with niello. The decoration is related to the Trewiddle style of the 9th

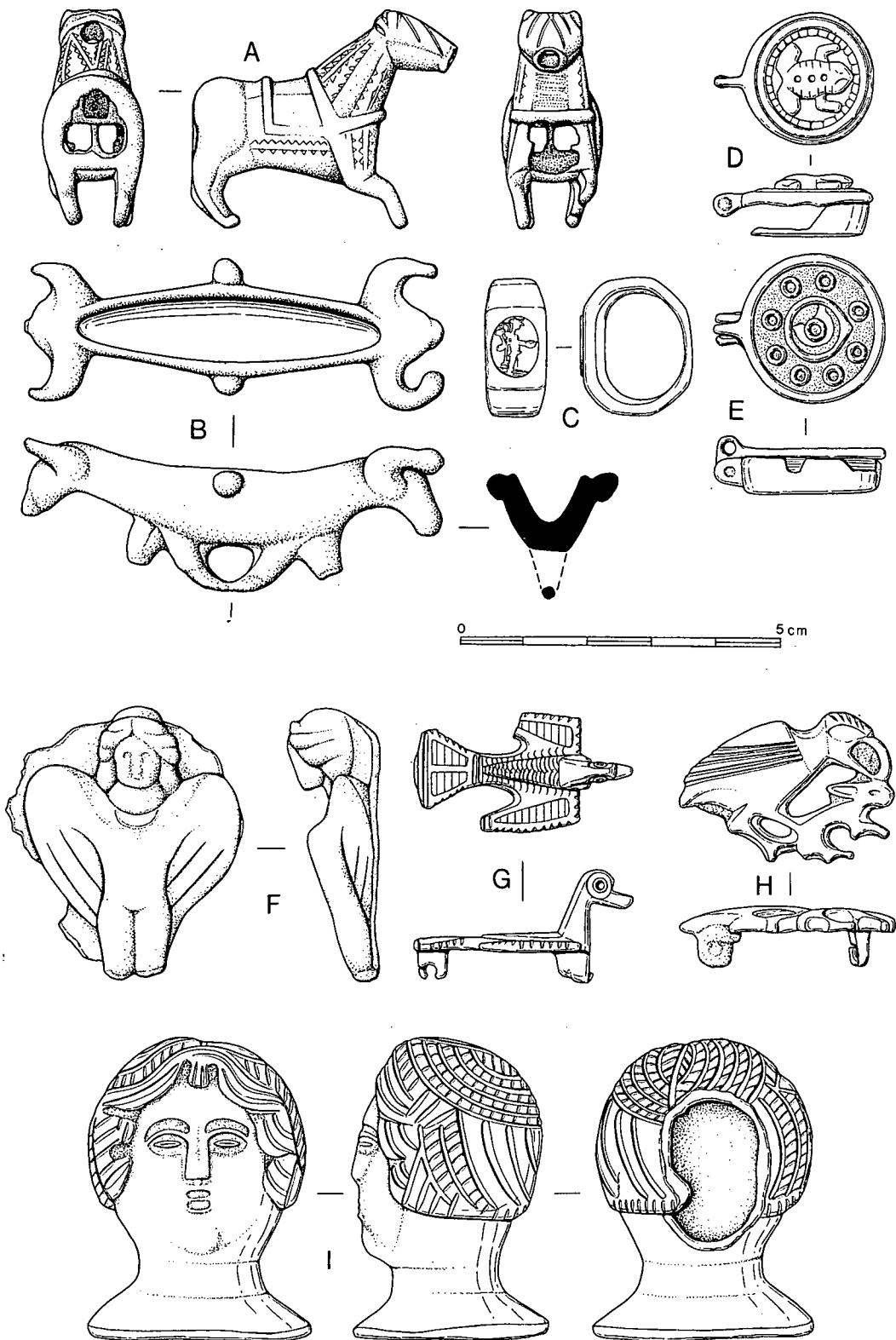


FIG. 98 – Roman artefacts: (A) bronze horse-shaped padlock from Arwarton; (B) bronze cosmetic grinder from Great Cornard; (C) silver ring with an *intaglio* from Wetheringsett; (D) bronze seal box from Little Cornard; (E) enamelled bronze seal box from Wetheringsett; (F) winged *appliqué* figurine from Hinderclay; (G) bronze duck brooch from Wetheringsett; (H) bronze harc-and-eagle brooch from Wetheringsett; (I) bronze head from Wetheringsett.

century (Fig. 99, C). Also a worn bronze strap-end with a zoomorphic terminal, probably also 9th-century. (M.d.f.).

Chelmondiston (CHL031). **Sx.** Gilded bronze sword pommel consisting of a central rectangular panel, bearing a debased interlace pattern on one side and a spiral on the other, flanked by fish-like beast heads on either side. 8th-century Windsor and Chiswick Eyot type (Fig. 99, H). (I.D.D.C.).

Clare (CLA012). **BA, IA, Ro.** Fragment of a bronze blade, 3.77cm wide, probably from a Late Bronze Age sword and a fragment of a smallish socketed artefact with part of a loop, probably from a Middle Bronze Age side-looped spearhead; Iron Age bronze coin – obv. unclear, rev. horse; 14 Roman coins, 1st–4th centuries (latest 364–78). (M.d.f. *per* H.D.A.G.).

Great Cornard (COG011). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Roman bronze cosmetic grinder with centre loop and ox-head terminals, 6.47cm long (Fig. 98, B). Fragment of an Early Saxon bronze cruciform brooch, 5th-century type. Late Saxon/early medieval bronze stirrup mount, triangular with worn decoration in the ? Ringerike style, 11th-century (Fig. 100, A).

Little Cornard (COL009). **Ro.** Bronze seal box decorated with a frog (Fig. 98, D). (M.d.f.).

Little Cornard (COL011). **IA.** Silver coin of Cunobelinus (as *Van Arsdell* 2069-1). (M.d.f.).

Darsham (DAR015). **Ro, Sx.** Silver *denarius* of c. 60 B.C. Early Saxon cruciform brooch and a fragment of another. (M.d.f.).

Darsham (DAR016). **Ro.** One coin and spread of *tegulae* fragments. (M.d.f.).

Debenham (DBN035). **Sx.** Early Saxon 'supporting-arm' brooch. (M.d.f.).

Dennington (DNN032). **Ro, Sx.** Roman pottery scatter (including samian and Oxford ware), tile fragments and metalwork (50 coins – 1st century to end of 4th century; brooches). Fragments of Early Saxon small-long and cruciform brooches, three handmade pottery sherds and a sherd of Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware. (I.D.D.C.).

Dennington (DNN033). **BA, IA, Ro, Sx.** Fragment of a bronze blade with a low centre rib, probably from a knife. Trinovantian bronze coin of Cunobelinus. Roman coins (2nd–4th centuries), brooches (Colchester derivative rear hook and hinged types, *Aucissa* type and trumpet type), and pottery (including samian and Oxford ware). Fragments of two Early Saxon cruciform brooches, fragment of a gilded bronze ? shield mount and sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware. (I.D.D.C.).

Dennington (DNN035). **IA, Ro.** Single Iron Age pottery sherd from a much larger scatter of Roman pottery (including samian), coins (3rd–4th centuries) and a silver octagonal finger ring. (I.D.D.C.).

Dennington (DNN036). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Two Roman coins and two brooches. Fragment of a flat bronze object with ring-and-dot and linear decoration, possible traces of solder on the reverse – ? related to Late Saxon harness pieces. Fragment of a medieval monumental brass, with part of an inscription on one side and four-petalled flower motifs on the other; fragment of a lead *ampulla*. (I.D.D.C.).

East Bergholt (EBG002). **Ro, Md.** Bronze *sestertius*, probably of Marcus Aurelius. Square copper-alloy mount with an enamelled front bearing a winged lion, possibly a Limoges product of the 12th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Edwardstone (EDN021). **IA.** Corroded bronze coin, obv. beast (? horse) to right, rev. indistinct, possibly a figure – possibly a Trinovantian issue of Cunobelinus (? *Van Arsdell* 2109-1). (M.d.f.).

Elmsett (ETT009). **BA.** Fragment of a bronze blade, probably from near the tip of a knife or rapier. From within a Roman finds scatter. (I.D.D.C.).

Eriswell (TL/7280; ERL089). **Un.** Single human crouched burial found by workmen in a service trench. Lying on hard decayed chalk at a depth of about 45cm, no sign of a grave cut in the soil above it. Probably prehistoric. (A. Tester, S.C.C.).

Exning (EXG033). **Ro.** Several *sestertii* found. (E.D.A.R.G.).

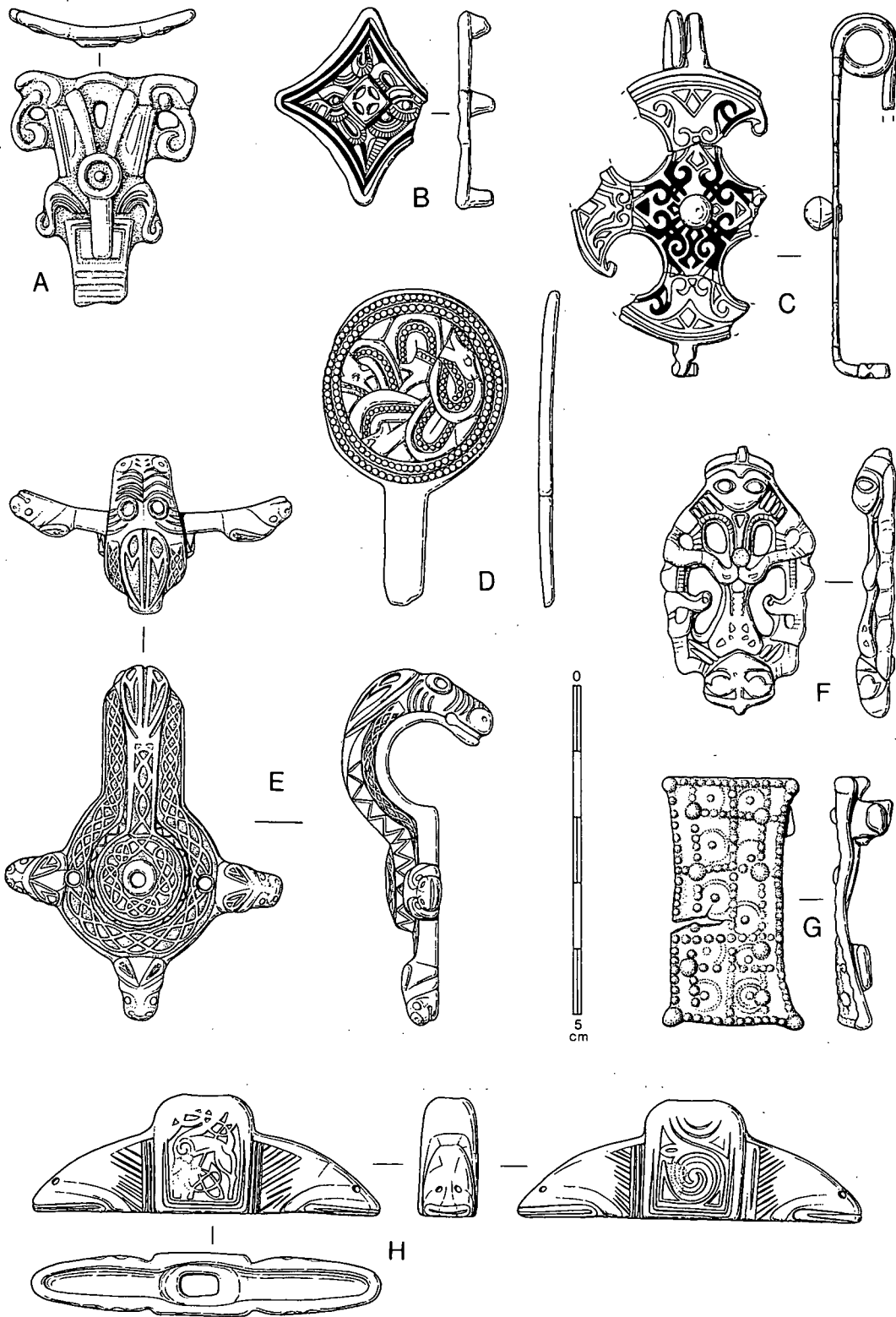


FIG. 99 – Saxon artefacts: (A) 6th-century bronze ‘gusset’ plate from Freckenham; (B) Early Saxon gilded bronze mount from Trimley St Martin; (C) 9th-century silver cruciform brooch from Chediston; (D) 7th-century bronze foil die (?) from Tuddenham St Martin; (E) 8th/early 9th-century gilded bronze hanging-bowl mount from Barningham; (F) 9th/early 10th-century gilded bronze mount of Viking type from Wetheringsett; (G) Late Saxon/early medieval lead brooch from Hasketon; (H) 8th-century gilded bronze sword pommel from Chelmondiston.

Exning (EXG051). **Me, Ro, Md.** Mesolithic flint core, small blades and a unifacially worked fragment. Roman pottery (including a Nene Valley colour-coated sherd) and metalwork (bronze disc brooch, bracelet with ring-and-dot decorated terminals). Medieval pottery (mainly 12th–13th-century wares, but also two possible Saxo-Norman Thetford-type sherds); bronze seal matrix, hexagonal pyramidal type, with a 6-pointed star enclosing a letter T, 14th–15th-century. (E.D.A.R.G.).

Exning (EXG053). **Ro.** Pottery and 22 coins (c. A.D. 270–378). (E.D.A.R.G.).

Eyke (TM/3152; EKE012). **Ne.** Partly-polished flint axe, 16.3cm long. Grey flint, unpatinated. (J. Holden).

Eyke (EKE013). **Sx.** Gold *thrymsa*, Crispus derivative (mid/late 7th century). New die type for runic side with a double rather than a triple inner circle. (I.D.D.C.).

Eyke (EKE Misc). **Md.** Rectangular bronze plaque with an originally gilded front bearing the figure of a woman against a blue enamelled background (Fig. 100, C). (I.D.D.C.).

Fakenham Magna (FKM023; TL/9076). **Sx.** Two sherds of Early Saxon pottery and one of Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware found in fieldwalking. (E. Wortley).

Falkenham (FLK015). **Sx, Md.** Bronze spatula or book fastening fragment with punched ring-and-dot decoration on both faces, ? Middle Saxon. Also a medieval gilded bronze mount. (I.D.D.C.).

Great Finborough (FNG018). **Sx.** Silver St Edmund memorial penny, early 10th century. (M.d.f.).

Flempton (TL/8170; FMP014). **Md.** Half of a large lava millstone (78.5cm diameter, 3.5cm thick at the outside edge, 8.5cm thick at the centre) with a central circular perforation (c. 14.5cm diameter) and a second rectangular hole (5 × 4cm) near the outside edge. One side is flat with shallow concentric grooves, other side very uneven. Found when a former gravel pit was drained. (T. Howe, St Edmundsbury District Council).

Flouton (FLW008). **Sx.** Silver coin of the Emperor Charlemagne, 8th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Flouton (FLW010). **Sx.** Sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and a sherd of Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware. (I.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK033). **Ro.** Two bronze brooches, Colchester derivative double-pierced lug type and ‘dolphin brooch’. (M.d.f.).

Freckenham (FRK034). **Ro.** Bronze Langton Down brooch and bronze coins. (M.d.f.).

Freckenham (FRK037). **Ro, Md.** Two coins – *denarius* of Nerva (A.D. 96–98) and a 4th-century bronze coin. Medieval flat annular brooch, bronze, with a faint inscription. (M.d.f.).

Freckenham (FRK038). **Ro, Sx.** Roman coins (1st and 3rd centuries), 3 brooches (Langton Down, oval and circular plate types), a bronze steelyard fragment and a bronze finger ring. A pair of Early Saxon (? 6th century) gilded bronze triangular wrist clasps or ‘gusset plates’ (Fig. 99, A), a bronze small-long brooch, a faceted-headed pin, a plain triangular hooked tag, a zoomorphic strap-end and a silver coin of Eadred (A.D. 946–55). (M.d.f.).

Freckenham (FRK039). **Sx.** Bronze tweezers with expanded ‘blades’ decorated with incised lines and punched ring-and-dot motifs. (M.d.f.).

Freckenham (FRK040). **IA, Ro.** Gold *stater* of Addedomaros (similar to *Van Arsdell* 1635-1) found c. 250m from the site of a previously recorded coin hoard (FRK002). Also about six Roman coins from the same field. (M.d.f.).

Freckenham (FRK041). **IA.** Cast potin coin, early Gaulish type of late 2nd century B.C. (as Allen, ‘British Potin Coins: A Review’, 1971, pl. IV, 1–2). Also handmade pottery, mainly flint and sand tempered wares. (M.d.f.).

Freckenham (FRK044). **Ro, Md.** Roman bronze coin with two perforations. Two 13th-century lead seal matrices: one pointed oval shape with a fleur-de-lys and the inscription S.IOhIS:MODIL.. (‘the seal of John Mod . . .’); the other circular with a star and the legend S’IOhIS VINNEC(T)OII (‘the seal of John Vinnecou/Vinneton’). (M.d.f.).

Fressingfield (FSF047). **Ro.** Scatter of pottery (2nd–3rd centuries, including samian) in an area of dark soil with burnt flints adjacent to a hollow. (E. and P. Ward).

Gedding (TL/9558; GDD011). **Md.** Human bones (skull fragments, arm fragments, vertebra) apparently from an east–west orientated inhumation, found in an underpinning trench beneath a wall of St Mary’s House. The house lies adjacent to the church and may have been built on part of the former churchyard. (W. Wyman).

Gisleham (GSE010). **IA.** Gold Iceniian quarter *stater*, Late Freckenham type (*Van Arsdell* 628-1) found on the beach, probably from a cliff fall. (M.d.f.).

Gisleham (TM/5388; GSE029). **Md.** Pit observed in the face of Pakefield Cliffs contained a lead tracery fragment, iron nails, a horseshoe, iron key, hone-stone, animal bones, lava quern fragments, fragments of a square sandstone mortar, a curfew chimney and about 430 sherds of pottery (including some glazed Saintonge and some possible Aardenburg wares), peg-tiles and brick. (P. Durbidge, L.A.L.H.S.).

Gisleham (GSE Misc). **Sx/Md.** Bronze stirrup mount, triangular, hollow-backed, two large fixing holes at the base, several other full and part perforations. Late Saxon/early medieval. (M.d.f. *per* D. Williams).

Hacheston (TM/3156; HCH023). **Ro.** Monitoring of stanchion holes for a farm building revealed the remains of an oven or pottery kiln. Finds consisted of grey wares of the 2nd century and later, with an indented beaker and mortaria sherds suggesting a 3rd-century onwards date. Close to a known Roman ‘small town’. (S. Boulter, S.C.C.).

Hasketon (HSK019). **IA.** Bronze coin, very worn. (I.D.D.C.).

Hasketon (HSK020). **IA.** Bronze coin, very worn, obv. illegible, rev. centaur to right – probably a Trinovantian issue of Cunobelinus (see *Van Arsdell* 2089-1). (I.D.D.C.).

Hasketon (HSK021). **Sx/Md.** Rectangular lead brooch, pin missing but corroded iron in the gap between two projecting lugs. Face is decorated with a series of rectangular panels defined by rows of pellets, within which are low relief circles with central dots. ? Late Saxon or early medieval (Fig. 99, G). (I.D.D.C.).

Haverhill (HVVH027). **Sx/Md.** Bronze stirrup mount, triangular, decorated with two back-to-back beasts – similar to the example from Brantham. Late Saxon or early medieval. (M.d.f. *per* D. Williams).

Haverhill (HVVH029). **Sx.** Two fragments of an Early Saxon (6th–7th centuries) silver jewelled disc brooch, gilded on the front. Trapezoidal fittings for missing gems (? garnets), ribbed border. (M.d.f.).

Hemingstone (HMG014). **IA.** Bronze miniature terret ring, plain flat ring with worn outer edge (Fig. 97, E). (I.D.D.C.).

Hemingstone (HMG015). **Sx.** Late Saxon bronze hooked tag, plain flat plate with squared end and two holes. (I.D.D.C.).

Hepworth (HEP009). **IA, Sx.** Bronze coin, probably a Trinovantian issue of Addedomaros. Rim sherd of Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware. (M.d.f.).

Herringfleet (HRF008). **Ne, Md, PM.** Fieldwalking produced flint flakes, scrapers, a ‘core axe-head’ and a sherd of Neolithic pottery, as well as medieval and post-medieval pottery. (D. Cumming and P. Durbidge for L.A.L.H.S.).

Hinderclay (HNY017). **Ro.** Bronze winged figure, ? an *appliqué* from a vessel. Figure is probably derived from the Etruscan winged spirit *Lasa*, who presided over the female toilet and occurs on mirrors etc. Roman or possibly an earlier Italian antique. (Fig. 98, F). (M.d.f.).

Hinderclay (HNY022). **Sx/Md.** Bronze stirrup mount, openwork, lozenge-shaped type. Probably 11th century. (Fig. 100, B). (M.d.f.).

Hintlesham (HNS018). **BA, Ro.** Blade end of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. Scatter of coins (1st–4th centuries), brooches (flying duck, Colchester-derivative hinged, double-lug and rear-hook types, also Langton Down type), key handle, lock pin terminal and pottery. (I.D.D.C.).

Hintlesham (HNS019). **Ro, Sx.** Two *denarii* (Faustina, A.D. 161–75 and Elagabalus 218–22), 14 bronze coins (2nd–4th centuries), fragment of a cast bronze cupid-like figurine, brooches (Langton Down and Colchester-derivative rear-hook types) and a bell fragment. Early Saxon side terminal from a cruciform-type brooch and a silver *sceat* of c. A.D. 700. (I.D.D.C.).

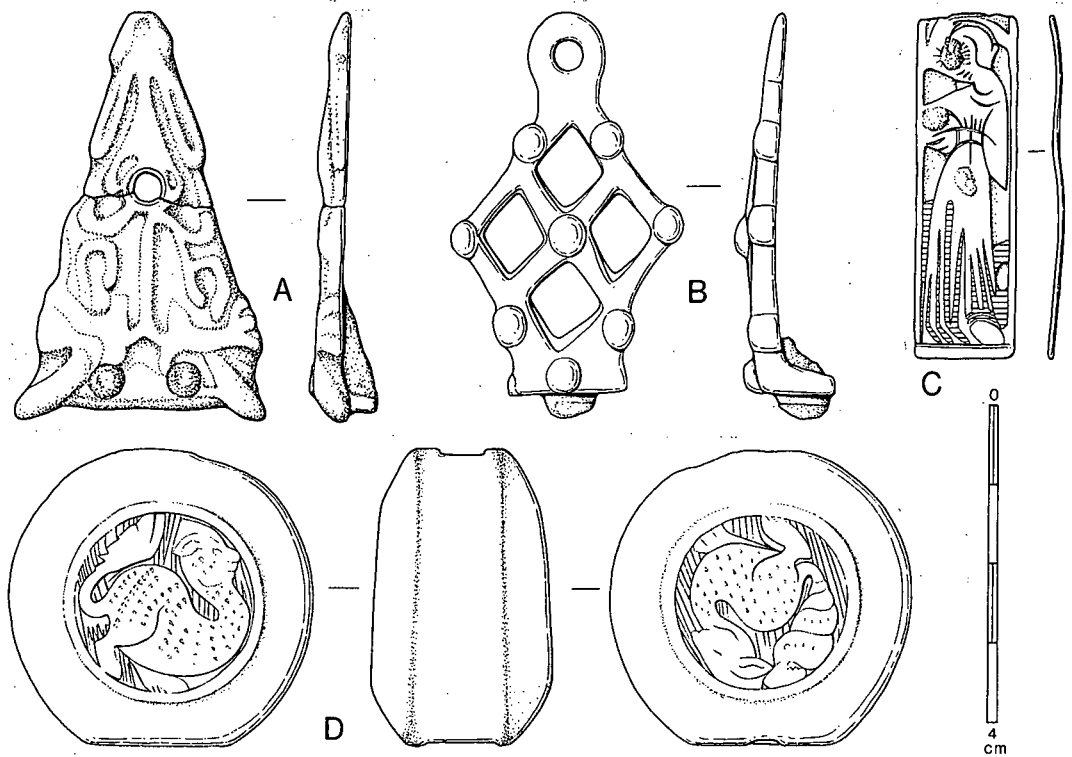


FIG. 100 – (A) and (B) 11th-century bronze stirrup mounts from Great Cornard and Hinderclay; (C) gilded and enamelled bronze plaque from Eyke; (D) 15th/16th-century bronze sword pommel from Kelsale.

Hitcham (TM/9752; HTC047). **Ne.** Partly-polished flint axe found while potato harvesting. Patinated, 16.9cm long and tapers from a 4.6cm wide blade to a 1.9cm wide butt, weight 300gm. Two flint scrapers and two flakes from the same general area. (A. Currie).

Hopton (HPN014). **IA.** Fragment of a Late Iron Age bronze terret ring with the remains of red enamel in the side panel (Fig. 97, C). (M.d.f.).

Hopton (HPN018). **Md.** Scatter of pottery, 12th–13th century, and post-medieval roof tile fragments. (T. West).

Hoxne (HXN030). **Sx.** Late Saxon bronze disc brooch, corroded, with a backward-looking beast within a square pellet border. (M.d.f.).

Ixworth (TL/9470; IXW047). **Md.** Fieldwalking revealed a scatter of pottery and a lava quern fragment. (E. Savery).

Ixworth (TL/9471; IXW048). **Ro, Md.** Fieldwalking revealed a scatter of Roman and medieval pottery, together with a scatter of burnt flints. (E. Savery).

Kelsale cum Carlton (KCC Misc). **Md.** Bronze sword pommel, ‘wheel’ type of 15th–16th centuries, with an incised animal design on each face (Fig. 100, D). (I.D.D.C.).

Lakenheath (LKH001). **BA.** Small shaft-hole implement of ‘adze’ type. Hour-glass perforation, narrow butt, damaged ‘blade’ end. Basic igneous rock (Fig. 97, A). (E.D.A.R.G.).

Lakenheath (LKH106). **PM.** Late Ely-type ‘Boy Bishop’ token, groat size (*Rigold’s* Series XI) and an unidentified lead token. (E.D.A.G.).

Lakenheath (LKH130). **Sx/Md.** Bronze stirrup mount, roughly lozenge-shaped with rounded projections on three of the corners, interior has four lozenge-shaped cut-outs around a central boss. Late Saxon/early Medieval. (M.d.f.).

Lakenheath (LKH176). **IA, Ro, Md.** Silver coin, very worn, probably a Trinovantian issue of Cunobelinus (as *Van Arsdell* 1949-1); also a *siliqua* of A.D. 387–88 and a Colchester-derivative brooch double-pierced ‘Harlow’ type). 13th-century lead seal matrix, pointed oval shape, die bears a walking bird and the inscription + SIGILL:NIC[h]OLAI CAPEL (‘the seal of Nicholas Capel/the chaplain’). 14th-century bronze seal matrix, shield-shaped, bearing a fox holding a bird by the head, with a star and the word ALAS above. (E.D.A.R.G.).

Lakenheath (LKH177). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Roman coins and brooches; fragment of an Early Saxon brooch (? small-long type); 13th-century lead seal matrix, circular, with a fleur-de-lys and the inscription + S SIEMAN[FI]LENGVMAN (‘the seal of the Sieman the son of Enguman’). (E.D.A.R.G.).

Lakenheath (LKH180). **Ro.** Bronze *Aucissa*-related brooch and two coins of Constantine (A.D. 330–35). (E.D.A.R.G.).

Lakenheath (LKH181). **IA, Ro, Md.** Silver or silver-coated bronze forgery of an Icenian ‘Pattern-Horse’ coin, corroded, but probably an ANTED or ECEN type. Roman plate brooch. Bronze seal matrix, pointed oval shape, die bears a paschal lamb and flag above a rear-guardant bird with a small circle attached to its beak, the inscription reads S’IOh’IS:VICARII DE LAKINGHYTHE (‘the seal of John the Vicar of Lakenheath’), probably 14th century and probably belonged to John de Wreskyngworth, who was Vicar of Lakenheath 1337–53. (E.D.A.R.G.).

Lakenheath (LKH182). **Ro.** Bronze rosette/thistle brooch, 1st century A.D. (E.D.A.R.G.).

Letheringham (LRM013). **IA.** Miniature bronze terret ring, flat oval loop with crescentic areas of punched dots on both faces and a ‘milled’ edge (Fig. 97, F). (I.D.D.C.).

Lidgate (LDG007). **Ro.** 30 bronze coins (1st century to Valentinian, A.D. 364–78) and an enamelled oval plate brooch. (H.D.A.G.).

Mildenhall (MNL193). **Ro.** Two bronze finger rings, coiled. (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL333). **Un.** Thin bronze barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, ? medieval or post-medieval. (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL405). **Ro.** Bronze scalpel handle. (M.d.f.).

Monewden (TM/2458; MWN007). **Ro, Md.** Scatter of pottery found in fieldwalking (W. Todd).

Norton (NRN009). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, lozenge-shaped, die bears a small central shield with three chevrons and the inscription SIGILVM:R HARVIA (‘the seal of R. Harvey’). Woman’s seal, 13th century. (M.d.f.).

Oakley (TM/1576; OKY025). **Md, PM.** Scatter of Pottery. (T. Holt-Wilson).

Ousden (TL/7259; OUS009). **Ne.** Polished flint rod or ‘fabricator’ of sub-square section, 12.8 × 2.0cm. (C. Earith *per* M.H.).

Preston St Mary (TL/9349; PSM023). **Md.** Scatter of 13th–14th-century pottery, lava quern fragment, bronze buckles and a small undecorated horse-harness pendant. (A. Thorpe).

Raydon (RAY015). **Ro.** Hoard of four silver *denarii* (c. 92 B.C., 90–89 B.C., 42 B.C., and 1st cent. B.C.). A fifth *denarius* (c. 27 B.C.–A.D. 2) was found about 90m away. (I.D.D.C.).

Raydon (RAY016). **BA.** Blade end of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. (I.D.D.C.).

Shelley (SHY007). **Sx.** Early Saxon bronze cruciform brooch. (I.D.D.C.).

Shotley (TM/2534; SLY057). **Sx/Md.** Scatter of Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware and St Neots ware sherds on mud flats in the Orwell estuary. (V. Scott).

Stoke-by-Clare (SBC025). **BA.** Hilt and part of the blade of a bronze rapier: trapezoidal hilt with two side notches, decorated across the top of the blade with a cross-hatched band with pendant triangles. Middle Bronze Age. (M.d.f.).

Thornham Parva (TMP Misc). **BA.** Bronze palstave, looped, with a ‘trident’ pattern on the blade, c. 16cm long and 510gm in weight. Dull dark grey surface may indicate high lead content. Narrow-bladed form of late Middle Bronze Age or early Late Bronze Age. (D. Lane *per* Reading Museum).

Trimley St Martin (TYN058). **Sx.** Early Saxon gilded bronze lozenge-shaped mount (Fig. 99, B). (I.D.D.C.).

Tuddenham St Martin (TDM020). **Sx.** Cast bronze disc bearing interlace decoration and with a flat projection on one side. Possibly a die for foil work and early 7th-century in date. (Fig. 99, D). (I.D.D.C.).

Tuddenham St Mary (TDD011). **Ne.** Flint leaf-shaped arrowhead. (E.D.A.R.G.).

Ubbeston (UBB015). **Sx.** Foot of an Early Saxon bronze cruciform brooch. (I.D.D.C.).

Little Waldingfield (WFL008). **BA, Ro.** Small fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe; Roman pottery (including samian), fragments of glass vessels, coins (mainly early 4th-century, but also a few worn *sestertii*), bronze brooches (2 dolphin type, 2 crossbow type), and a possible seal box fragment. (M.d.f.).

Little Waldingfield (WFL009). **Ro.** Scatter of coins, mainly Constantinian. (M.d.f.).

Wangford (WNG027). **BA ?** Bronze tracer/awl with pointed and chisel ends, square section, 7.0cm long. (M.d.f.).

Wetheringsett cum Brockford (WCB045). **Sx.** Viking-type gilded bronze openwork mount, decorated with animal heads and bodies in Borre Style. ? 9th/early 10th century (Fig. 99, F). (I.D.D.C.).

Wetheringsett cum Brockford (WCB046). **IA.** Silver Icenian 'Pattern-Horse' coin, ANTED type (similar to Allen 1970, no. 128). (I.D.D.C.).

Wetheringsett cum Brockford (WCB047). **Me, IA, Ro, Md.** Mesolithic flint tranchet axe, 12.4cm long. Late Iron Age bronze terret ring fragment, circular section with a round panel on the side containing traces of red enamel. Roman bronze seal box lid with yellow enamel (Fig. 98, E). Medieval gilded buckle plate with a lion in relief. (I.D.D.C.).

Wetheringsett cum Brockford (WCB048). **IA, Ro, Sx, Md.** Late Iron Age/early Roman bronze openwork mount consisting of a ring containing a high-relief *triskele* with circular recesses on each of its arms (Fig. 97, D). Roman brooches (Colchester-derivative Polden Hill rear-hook (3) and hinged (1) types; enamelled flat disc type, disc type with an *appliqué* sheet, enamelled 'flying duck' type (Fig. 98, G); rare eagle-and-hare type (Fig. 98, H); and a penannular brooch, *Fowler* type C), coins, bronze head from a composite figurine (Fig. 98, I), silver finger ring with an orange-red *intaglio* bearing Fortuna or Concordia holding a *patera* in her right hand (Fig. 98, C) etc. Saxon strap-end (?) fragment with zoomorphic terminal. Medieval enamelled bronze harness pendant – hexagonal enamelled body with projecting knobs on each corner. (I.D.D.C.).

FIELD SURVEYS

Breckland Archaeological Survey: Survey work has continued on this two-year project to investigate and characterise the archaeology of the Breckland Environmentally Sensitive Area. The main surviving areas of heathland and pasture, as well as selected parts of Thetford Forest, were targeted for fieldwork and a significant number of new earthworks were recorded. These included several possible new round barrows (e.g. at Brandon), extensive rabbit-warren boundary-banks (mainly of 18th-century date) and numerous woodland banks (probably constructed during the 18th or 19th centuries to enclose early areas of coniferous planting on the open heathland) such as those at Elveden and Knettishall. A limited amount of fieldwalking was carried out in both Norfolk and Suffolk, including Barnham Heath, areas of Icklingham and Troston, and at Rymer Point, where nine parishes converge on a group of ponds. Prehistoric worked flints, together with Roman and Saxon pottery, were recovered from a site adjacent to one of the now-dry ponds at Rymer, highlighting the longstanding importance of water sources in the upland areas of Breckland.

(Kate Sussams for English Heritage, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and Suffolk County Council).

Debenham (TM16 S.E.; DBN051–055 and 057–078): Further fieldwalking has revealed twenty-seven new sites. The new prehistoric finds include a leaf-shaped Neolithic arrowhead and a sherd of Iron Age pottery. Eleven concentrations of heat-crackled flints, probably of prehistoric date, were also located, two with small amounts of worked flint in the same general areas. Ten new Roman pottery scatters were recorded – most were small groups of sherds found mixed-up with larger amounts of medieval pottery, but four were more substantial. Two were on high ground on the east side of the parish, 1.3km apart and some 850m from a scatter found in 1994, all three being in a very similar topographical position. The other two were on the west side, 350m apart on a north-facing slope of a small valley. Thirteen new medieval sites were located, mostly with 13th/14th-century pottery, but five sites also had small amounts of 12th-century pottery. Among the new sites were two on the Aspoll Road, suggesting ‘ribbon’ development on the roads leading out of the town. A number of medieval sites were also found on the high ground (*Hunger Down*) between Sandy Lane and Gracechurch Street.
(Edward Savery).

Earthwork Reconnaissance Survey in Suffolk (Rapid Identification Survey): This survey was carried out between October 1994 and May 1995 and was designed as a way of gauging the types and survival of earthworks in the county. Five sample areas were selected on different soil types and landscape zones: High Suffolk (south), High Suffolk (north) and the Waveney Valley, Stour Valley and Shotley Peninsula, Sandlings (south) and the Deben Valley, and Sandlings (north) and the Blyth Valley. Breckland was omitted as it is currently the subject of a separate survey (see above). Within each of the five areas, two strips of 10 × 1km were randomly selected for intensive survey. For each strip, land use information and field boundaries were transcribed from the Tithe Maps of c. 1840 on to 1:10,000 base maps. (For four strips it was also possible to include information from earlier maps.) Similar information was taken from the 1986 colour aerial photographs held by Suffolk County Council, amplified by data from the 1946 aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record in Swindon. Archaeological sites were also plotted from the county Sites and Monuments Record. All the current areas of grassland, heathland and woodland (as the areas most likely to contain upstanding earthworks) were then inspected on the ground.

Although many of the 184 new earthworks located by the survey were of minor archaeological significance, they included seventeen medieval moats or fragments of moats; four areas of hollows and platforms; two fishpond dams associated with the site of Dodnash Priory; three areas of possible water meadow earthworks; two areas of banks on heathland possibly associated with intermittent cultivation; two animal pounds; two oval mounds over 2m high (? ornamental features) in Grey Friars Wood, Dunwich; a low circular mound of uncertain purpose at Park Farm, Lavenham; and some 20th-century defensive works – a massive ditch along the north side of the Dunwich River, a long bank with circular machine-gun platforms at Blythburgh and an area of now-ploughed-out anti-glider ditches seen on a 1946 aerial photograph of Blythburgh. Seventeen wood banks were also recorded. The non-earthwork sites located included a major complex of Napoleonic, World War I and World War II defences at Bawdsey and the brick base of a windmill at Preston St Mary.

The majority (62%) of the significant new sites were located in the claylands of High Suffolk, with a smaller concentration in the northern Sandlings. The lowest total (8%) was recorded in the Stour Valley and the Shotley Peninsula, but paradoxically this was the area with the highest number of wood banks.

The work on the Tithe Maps indicated that, by the 1840s, Suffolk was already a highly arable county and that a significant proportion of the grassland was in the form of temporary ‘leys’. Three strips – two in High Suffolk (south) and one in the Sandlings (north) – had close to the present day average of 83% arable land. Since the 1840s the amount of grassland has declined even further. The study of the 1946 aerial photographs showed that even by that date there were few earthworks on the surviving areas of grassland. The survey indicated a higher rate of survival for earthworks on heaths, marshes and in woodland, than on grassland.

The evidence from the pre-1840 maps indicated that the clayland fieldscape of High Suffolk is significantly older than that of the lighter lands of the Sandlings, confirming the designation of the former as an area of 'Ancient Countryside' (Rackham 1986).

Field boundary removal has been most intense in High Suffolk (north), the Waveney Valley and the Stour Valley. In parts of northern High Suffolk the pattern of the landscape has been destroyed, including important areas of co-axial field systems in the South Elmhams and Ilketshalls (see Williamson 1987) and sites of dispersed farmsteads. The area of least field-boundary-removal is the Sandlings, mainly because the fields there were already larger and more regular, as a result of late-18th-century/early-19th-century land reorganisation.

Overall, the survey showed a relatively low level of survival of earthworks on grassland, but more on the heath and marshes and in the woods. Boundary features (field boundaries, green-edge ditches, wood banks etc.) emerge as vital features of the historic landscape, especially in High Suffolk, but they are currently unprotected and very vulnerable to destruction.

Copies of the report have been deposited with the Archaeology Service of Suffolk County Council and with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

(Stephen Podd for Suffolk County Council and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England).

Henham. The Clamps (TM/4477): A documentary and earthwork survey was carried out as a result of a planning application to use the wood as a caravan park. An estate map of 1701 marks a *Clamps Yard* in the north-east corner of the wood. Subsequent documentary research has confirmed that the Henham Estate was a major producer of bricks, tiles and drainage pipes from at least the 16th century down to the early 20th century. At least two kiln sites existed on the estate and the brick/tile yard at The Clamps went out of use by the mid-19th century. Although the ground survey failed to locate any structures in the area of *Clamps Yard*, the wood in general has extensive and well-preserved clay pits. In the south-west corner of the wood the workings are shallow and irregular; in the centre there is an extensive series of linear pits about 2m deep; while in the north-east quarter there is a group of large pits that are 5 or 6m deep.

(Catherine Abbott, John Newman and John Ridgard for Suffolk County Council and the Earl of Stradbroke).

Redgrave (TM/07 NE and NW; RGV021, 024, 033-041): Fieldwalking on the west side of the parish, in an area bordering a north-flowing tributary of the Little Ouse, produced a low density of prehistoric worked flint and one concentration of heat-crackled flints. The area also produced a sherd of possible Early Saxon pottery. About a kilometre away from this, a scatter of Roman pottery was discovered. Fieldwalking along the former southern edge of Redgrave Green (enclosed under an Act of 1815) revealed two scatters of post-medieval pottery, probably marking the sites of green-edge cottages. Slightly to the south of these, there was a concentration of clay pipe fragments that might indicate a production site. The fragments are of late-17th/18th-century date and include a number of pipe bowls with round flat spurs that are unmarked; however one bowl bears a heart-shaped stamp enclosing what appears to be a letter T with a down-curved cross-bar. A scatter of medieval pottery was recorded to the north of the green, between Churchway and Half Moon Lane. Medieval pottery has also been recorded from Street Farm.

(Redgrave Fieldwalking Group).

Sutton, Sutton Hoo (TM/2848): A two-week period of additional survey work was carried out to complete a programme of investigations for the Sutton Hoo Research Project. This included both topographic and geophysical reconnaissance.

The topographic work had two objectives; an intensive contour survey of the scheduled monument (including a feature map of the existing buildings and fence) and an extensive contour

survey of the surrounding fields. Large-scale excavations on the site, followed by reinstatement and experimental reconstruction (Mound 2) had significantly altered the topography recorded by previous surveys (Hipkin 1966 and Bruce, Ingram and Cooper 1983–84). Previous surveys were also incomplete. No new burial mounds were recognised during the survey, but it did suggest that Mounds 8 and 9 had been robbed.

Beyond the site, the survey was extended into the surrounding fields, including Top Hat Wood, and covered an area of 2.25sq km. This work has placed the site in its topographic setting and identified, in addition to the promontory on which Mound 1 stands, three similar promontories also lying on the 30m contour between the site and Sutton Hoo House.

The geophysical survey was conducted with two types of instrument, a fluxgate gradiometer and a resistance meter, and covered an area of over 2ha. Two target areas were investigated: a field to the north of Sutton Hoo House (BML009) and an area on the scheduled site to the north and east of Mound 2. Both areas had already produced evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity, either from fieldwalking or aerial survey. The survey revealed no additional burial mounds, although a large circular feature (8 to 10m in diameter) to the east of Mound 2 was identified as a possible ring-ditch. Elsewhere, large-scale rectilinear structures were recorded in both areas, the remains of large enclosures or land boundaries.

(Andrew Copp, Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, for the Sutton Hoo Research Trust).

Trimley St Martin, A14 road improvement (TYN009): As part of an assessment of the archaeological potential of an area close to the A14 road on the Trimley St Martin/Stratton Hall parish boundary, all the available aerial photographs and early maps were consulted. The detailed plotting of the numerous cropmarks in this area provided interesting new evidence about a complex close to Stratton Hall Drift (Fig. 101). A prominent feature is a sinuous arrangement of up to three ditches that runs for over a kilometre, for the most part along the line of the old Stratton Hall/Trimley St Martin parish boundary. This may indicate a medieval or later date for the feature, but in appearance it is very similar to the prehistoric 'triple-ditch' systems that were first reported in the East Midlands (Pickering 1978). The close proximity of several cropmark rings of probable prehistoric date may be significant.

To the north of the linear feature there is the cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounding an area of dark soil, within which there is an oval structure, possibly with a wall and an external ditch. The interior of the structure is very dark, suggesting the presence of either heavily-burnt material or a rich organic deposit. An initial, tentative, interpretation was that this might be a Romano-Celtic temple, but the map evidence indicated the true interpretation. A map surveyed in 1740/1 by John Kirby and drawn up in 1784 by Isaac Johnson (S.R.O.I., HA119:435, map II, f. 11) has a symbol of an upside-down cottage (keyed as meaning 'A cottage wasted') on this spot and the words *Old Warren House*. It would appear therefore to be the site of a warrener's cottage associated with the rabbit warren on Trimley Heath. The 1807 inclosure map of Trimley (S.R.O.I., 150/1/3.16) labels this area as *Warren Longfield*. An initial fieldwalking survey over the cropmark complex has produced a few sherds of medieval pottery and a moderately dense scatter of peg-tile fragments, presumably from the warrener's cottage.

(John Newman and Rog Palmer (Air Photo Services) for Suffolk County Council and the Highways Agency).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Barnham, Gravel Hill (TL/8879; BNH043): Further monitoring and excavation work took place prior to an extension to the existing quarry (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1992'). The stripping of 6,000sq m of topsoil revealed continuing evidence of Iron Age and Bronze Age occupation, extending westward along an east-west running gravel ridge at 35m OD. A scatter of

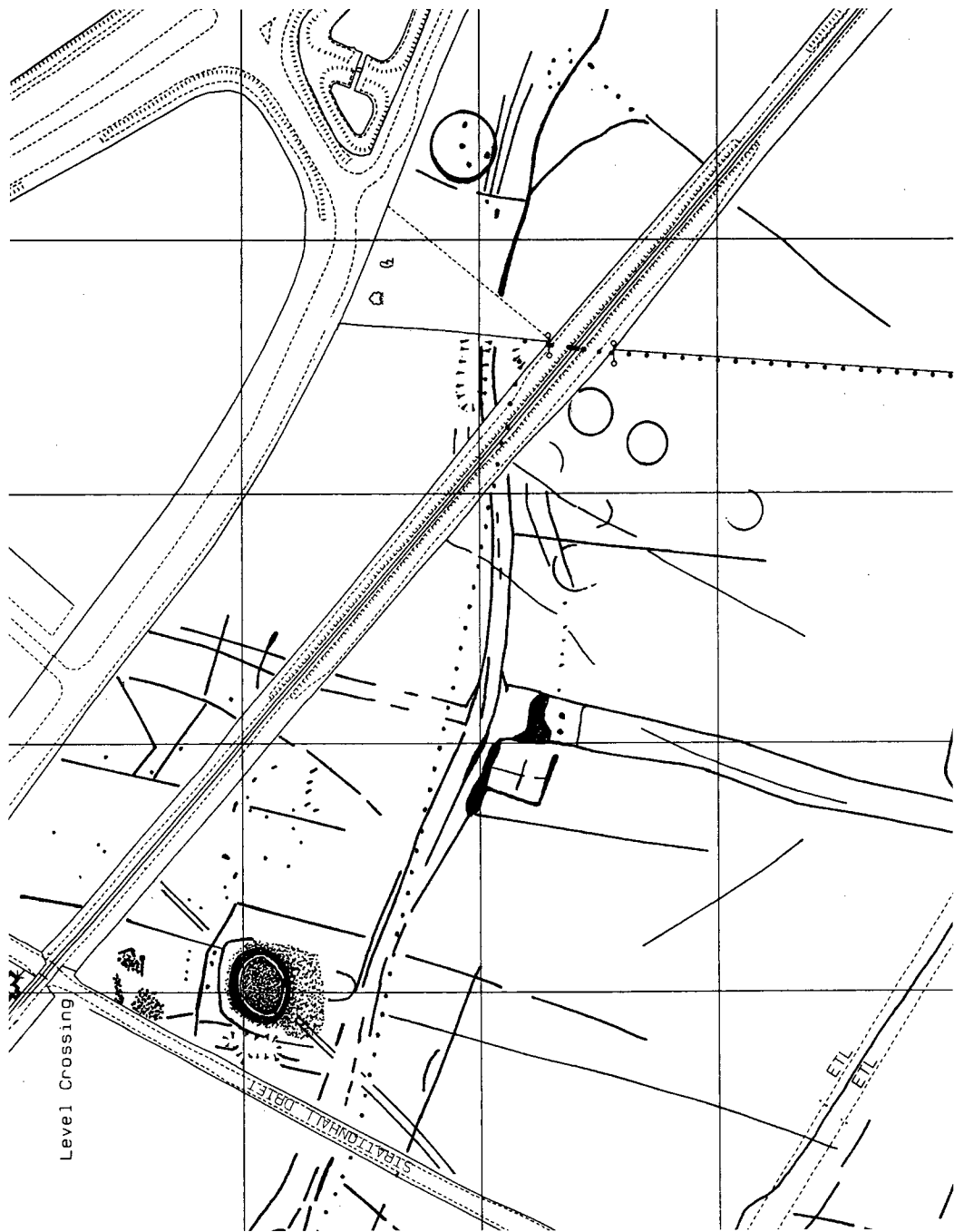


FIG. 101 – Plan of the cropmarks at Trimley St Martin – linear ditches aligning with the parish boundary (dotted line), ring-ditches and a probable warren structure. North to left. (Source: R. Palmer, *Air Photo Services, Report R 80*).

pottery was detected in the lower plough soil, with concentrations in various pits beneath. The total amount of pottery from the work in both 1992 and 1995 is 1,725 sherds, of which 91 per cent was Iron Age and 8 per cent Bronze Age. The site also yielded 580 struck flints with a similar date range. The recent work produced a slightly lower density of pits, post-holes and burnt-flint patches than in 1992, but otherwise the results were very similar. The overall impression is of a settlement characterised by unstructured domestic occupation.

(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and A.R. Tilbrook Ltd).

Barsham, Holy Trinity Church (TM/3989; BRS003): Archaeological recording was carried out as part of a wider programme of works to repaint the tower and patch some of the interior walls. A photographic and drawn record was made of the internal elevation of the round tower. The recording was concentrated on the second, central, stage of the tower's three phases of construction and on its interfaces with the two other phases. The earliest phase, from ground level to a point level with the apex of the west gable of the nave, can be attributed to the 11th or 12th century, though the evidence for this was limited. The second stage was represented by *c.* 2.75m of walling. The four blocked windows in this stage suggested a 14th-century date for what would have been, prior to the construction of the third stage, the belfry. The third and final stage, represented by the present belfry, is dateable to the Tudor period on account of the red brick used in its construction. The present bellframe is, however, a Victorian (1893) replacement for the Tudor one.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council, English Heritage and Barsham Parochial Church Council).

Great Bradley, Fox Farm (TL/6653; BYG017): A small excavation alongside a possible green-edge earthwork revealed two wall-footings built of unbonded flints, re-used bricks and rubble. The finds and the construction techniques suggest that these were the footings of a low-status 18th-century agricultural structure measuring at least 10.3m long by 8m wide (perhaps a pen or shed).

(Joanna Caruth for Suffolk County Council and H.C. Moss (Builders) Ltd).

Bury St Edmunds, 'Abbey North Precinct Wall' (TL/8564; BSE001): A measured-drawing and photographic survey was made of what is called the 'North Precinct Wall'; this is not actually the precinct wall, which surrounds the claustral buildings, but the wall dividing the Abbey's Palace Yard and Great Court. The survey was conducted during an English Heritage project to repair and consolidate the section that included the north wall of the Hall of Pleas (which lay within the Palace Yard). The north and south elevations and, where the wall-facing had fallen away, the inner structural detail, were recorded prior to the addition of repair fabric.

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

Bury St Edmunds, West Front of the Abbey (TL/8564; BSE123): Work on the drains behind the West Front revealed the *in situ* remains of pillar bases of the Abbey church very close to the surface. Large loose fragments of fallen masonry were also identified, as well as a 1m-deep layer of demolition rubble throughout the length of the trench. A further trench in front of the West Front demonstrated a depth of loamy overburden, with much less dense demolition rubble than the trenches within the site of the church.

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

Bury St Edmunds, Marks and Spencers, High Baxter Street (TL/8564; BSE124): High Baxter Street forms a part of the early town grid, thought to date from the 11th century, and so monitoring was carried out during the excavation of footing-trenches for an extension to the

store. An area of 500sq m was affected, mostly on the east side of the street, and up to 1.5m of accumulated soil and pit fills was removed, the greatest depth being towards the rear of the site. The intensity of the building work made recording impossible, but there were numerous pits, particularly towards the rear of the properties. Most of the finds were quite recent, but two medieval pits were identified. Two unstratified sherds of Thetford-type ware (10th–12th centuries) were found together and were probably from a disturbed pit.

Observation of service trenches across the road suggested that the original road level was 0.7m lower than at present and that there was a marked drop in the ground level between the two sides of the street.

(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and Marks and Spencer plc).

Bury St Edmunds, Greene-King Brewery, North Yard (TL/8563; BSE126): The demolition and replacement of an unstable wall along the northern boundary of the yard gave an opportunity to check for underlying archaeological deposits in an area within the medieval core of the town. However, the ground in this particular area had been significantly reworked, probably in the late 17th or 18th century, and no medieval soil profile survived.

(David Gill for Suffolk County Council and Greene-King plc).

Bury St Edmunds, St Edmund's Hospital (TL/8563; BSE127): A small trench was machine-dug in the garden of the hospital in advance of building work. This revealed evidence of late Saxon and early medieval occupation, in the form of two or three ditches and an earlier clay structure that was partly exposed on the edge of the trench. The largest ditch contained early medieval and late Saxon pottery and was probably the source of an iron military arrowhead that was found with a metal-detector. A late Roman coin was recovered from the spoil heap.

(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home).

Campsea Ash, Campsea Ash Priory (TM/3154; CAA002): A watching brief on an extension to the east elevation of Ashe Abbey House revealed a stone-lined drain crossing the site from north to south. The drain was composed of re-used fragments of building stone, presumably recovered from the demolition or alteration of some of the buildings of the Augustinian nunnery. The fragments had obviously been sorted before re-use: thin flat pieces were used for the floor of the drain, cubed pieces (often bearing ornate decoration) were used for the sides, and reworked fragments of moulded pieces, predominantly from door and window apertures, made up the arched top. The drain was empty, except for a thin layer of silt on the floor stones, and was about 0.5m wide and 0.35m high.

The size of the drain suggests that it was of some importance, and while little is known of the site's post-Dissolution history, it seems more probable that it was constructed during the lifetime of the nunnery. The drain's orientation suggests that it had been used to channel waste from a range (probably the reredorter) located to the south of the main cloister block to the mill stream lying to the south of the prioress's lodgings.

(Tom Loader for Suffolk County Council and Boundless A–G).

Carlton Colville, Bloodmoor Hill (TM/9052; CAC013): An archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching, metal detector survey and limited geophysical survey) was carried out on a 19ha site to the east of Bloodmoor Hill, as a result of a planning application for development. The results suggested that the known Early Saxon cemetery on Bloodmoor Hill (GSE003) did not extend into the area of proposed development. However, three previously unknown sites were identified.

The largest of the new sites covered about a hectare and consisted of a large number of features and a possible occupation layer of Roman and Early Saxon date, sealed beneath a protective layer of hillwash. The Roman finds consisted of 2nd–4th-century pottery, roof and box tile, three late 2nd-century coins and a large fragment of a puddingstone quern of Late Iron

Age/Early Roman date; the Early Saxon finds consisted of handmade pottery and a possible bronze bucket mount. The archaeological interpretation was hampered by the limited nature of the evaluation; it is however possible that all the activity related to the Early Saxon period and that the Roman material was re-used.

The two other new sites were less extensive: a north-south orientated ditch immediately to the north of the parish boundary produced a number of sherds from an Early Medieval (11th/12th-century) vessel of an unusual type; while in the south-west corner a curved slot and a post-hole containing Iron Age pottery were recorded.

A relatively large number of field boundaries were located, but the sparsity of finds from the excavated sections meant that accurate dating was difficult. Some coincided with boundaries shown on the 19th-century tithe map, but others are likely to be earlier, some even prehistoric. In one case, seven joining sherds of a Mortlake-style Neolithic vessel and a sherd of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of a 1.5m wide ditch.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and J.S. Bloor Ltd).

Chilton, Chilton Hall (TL/8942; CHT001): A monitoring visit was made to observe the construction of a conservatory against the west face of the Hall, which is a fragment of a moated Tudor mansion. The foundation trenches exposed a shallow brick footing and a rubbish pit. The bricks were thin (5 × 11 × 19cm), handmade and appeared consistent with the fabric of the existing house. Seven sherds of 13th-century pottery were collected from the pit and trench spoil, indicating that there was occupation on the site before construction of the Tudor house.

(David Gill for Suffolk County Council and Mr A. Herbert).

Coddenham, Valley Farm (TM/1512; CDD019): Since the last reports (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1989 and 1990') a great deal of progress has been made in excavating the Roman ditch system here. One ditch has been excavated uphill to its termination at a cross ditch. The first ditch contained substantial amounts of Roman pottery, including samian, of c. A.D. 70-140; an upper black fill, which continued into the cross ditch, contained colour-coated wares of mid-2nd to early-3rd-century date and stamped samian of A.D. 150-220. A third ditch, currently being excavated, also terminates on the cross-ditch and this contains Roman tile fragments, a large piece of *opus signinum*, and animal bones. Pits containing Late Iron Age 'Belgic' pottery have also been found.

(John Fulcher for the Coddenham Village History Club).

Little Cornard (COL009): A small excavation was carried out to investigate a long linear feature revealed by a resistivity survey on a Roman site that had previously been discovered through fieldwalking and metal-detecting. This revealed a field drain and an area of highly mineralised clay containing numerous pieces of 1st- and 2nd-century pottery. In examining the artefact component of the ploughsoil, a fragment of an iron ring with a blue nicolo intaglio depicting a winged Cupid running with a hound was found. This probably dates from the late 1st or early 2nd century.

(Michael Matthews).

Elveden, Old clay pit at Center Parcs (TL/8080; ELV006): Around the turn of the century over seventy bifaces were collected from the now-disused clay pit at the former brickyard there. Many of the artefacts were bought by Dr Allen Sturge and are now housed in the British Museum. Excavations by Paterson and Fagg in 1937 uncovered further flint artefacts from a series of clays, which they argued were interglacial, fluvial deposits, sandwiched between two glacial boulder clays (1940). In 1967 unpublished work by G. de G. Sieveking involved the cutting of three sections with the recovery of over fifty artefacts. These are also held by the British Museum.

In 1995 a two-week preliminary excavation took place in July, with three primary objectives: 1.

to re-expose, examine and sample the geological sections that Paterson had observed; 2. to establish the exact locations of any archaeological material; and 3. to examine and sample the sediments for the recovery of any faunal and floral remains. The work involved the cutting of six geological sections around the edge of the clay pit, and one test pit in the centre of the clay pit (Fig. 102).

Section 1. Section 1 was on the west side of the pit in the proximity of Paterson's Section C. A series of yellow-brown predominantly clay deposits, with occasional sandy layers was exposed to a depth of 3.5m, overlain by up to 1m of stony sandy clay and typical Breckland coversand. Towards the base of the yellow-brown clays, a layer of flint cobbles occurred from which artefacts were recovered. They were found up to a metre above in the clays. Augering at the base of the section proved a further 0.8m of clay, resting on a chalky diamict.

Section 2. On the south face of the pit, Section 2 exposed *c.* 3m of olive brown to light grey clays, containing fragmentary molluscs and occasional bones. Above this, 2.7m of yellowish brown clay was overlain by 1–1.5m of dark brown stony clay, as seen in Section 1. Augering at the base revealed a further 2m of grey clay.

Sections 3–6. These sections were cut running west–east along the former tramway into the pit, in the vicinity of Paterson's Sections A and B. At the base of Sections 5 and 6 chalk was exposed, which in Section 5 dropped away sharply to the west. In both sections the chalk was overlain by chalky diamict, which in turn was overlain by sandy clays with a horizon of large cobbles in Section 5, but by stony sandy clay in Section 6. Section 4 showed a coarse gravel unit at the base, containing several artefacts, overlain by 0.4m of brownish yellow sands, 2.6m of yellowish brown sandy clays, and stony sandy clay at the top. Section 3 revealed a chalky diamict at the base overlain by up to 3m of dark brown stony clay and finally stony sand, as seen at the top of the other sections.

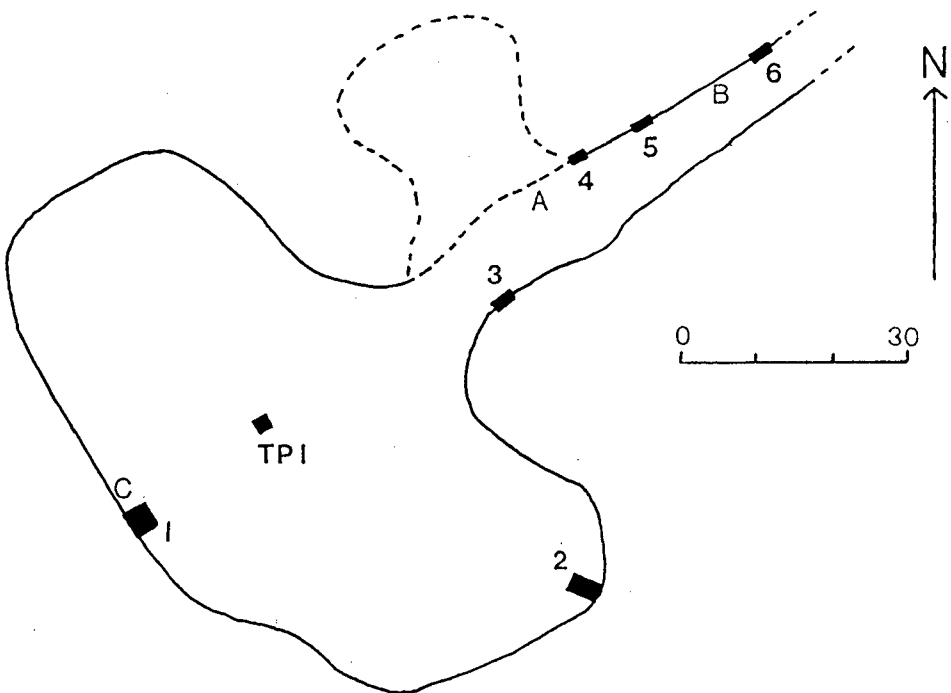


FIG. 102 – Sketch plan of the Elveden clay pit with the location of Paterson's and the 1995 sections.

Test Pit 1. In the centre of the pit, Test Pit 1 exposed 0.5m of grey clays beneath 1m of made ground. Augering in the base proved a further 2m of grey clay, overlying a pebbly horizon, which in turn overlay a black clay, suggesting a high organic content.

Fauna and Flora. Fragmentary shells were recovered from the grey clays in Section 2 and Test Pit 1, which include *Bythinia* and *Pisidium*, both freshwater, temperate climate molluscs. They can be used in Amino Acid Racemisation to help date the site. In addition, small quantities of teeth and bone were recovered from the grey clays in Section 2, which are predominantly freshwater fish. Initial examination of samples from the organic clays in Test Pit 1 show that pollen is preserved.

Geological and palaeoenvironmental interpretation. Only a provisional interpretation of the sequence can be given. The Chalk bedrock is overlain on the east side of the pit by a thin layer of chalky diamict. This is probably glacial in origin, deposited during the Anglian cold stage some 450,000 years ago, although evidence of disturbance may suggest that it has been reworked. A similar unit has been recognized at the base of Section 1, which together with the chalk and chalky diamict in Section 5 may have been cut by a deep depression. This depression contains a thick sequence of clays, the upper part of which is brown and decalcified, while the lower part is grey and calcareous, containing faunal and floral remains. The fauna probably indicates that the clays were laid down under water during temperate conditions, which together with the artefacts may date to the following warm period, some 400,000 years ago.

Archaeology. A total of thirty-eight artefacts were recovered, all of which were in relatively fresh condition and can be regarded as *in situ*. Of these, thirty were from Section 1 and consist of nineteen hard hammer flakes, four cores together with six biface manufacturing flakes and one biface roughout. A further eight artefacts were recovered from Section 4 and consist of six hard hammer flakes and two biface manufacturing flakes. Both artefact concentrations were from areas of approximately 1sq m in size.

It is significant that both artefact concentrations were in the proximity of flint cobble horizons which were probably the source of raw material. The flint cobbles in Section 5 were eroded straight out from the chalk, and would have provided good quality flint. Whether the cobble horizons in Sections 1 and 4 derive from the same source needs further investigation, although the quality of previous bifaces found at the site suggests that a similar type of raw material was being used.

Conclusions. The preliminary work at the site has succeeded in the initial aims of recovering an apparently rich *in situ* flint industry, which can be placed in a provisional geological and environmental context. Future work at the site will not only add to our knowledge and interpretation of the variation in flint industries during this period, but also build on work already undertaken at Barnham and High Lodge. The key to interpreting the variation in Lower Palaeolithic industries lies in understanding how humans used the available resources, in particular flint raw material, within a changing landscape. The understanding of the geology and the recovery of fauna and flora not only help to answer these questions, but also contributes significantly to our understanding of the British Middle Pleistocene.

Acknowledgements. We would like to thank Center Parcs for so readily allowing access to the site and for providing help and support during the excavation, and the British Museum for providing the grant for the work.

(Nick Ashton, Dept of Prehistoric and Romano British Antiquities, British Museum, and Simon Lewis, Dept of Geography and Geology, Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Higher Education).

Eriswell, R.A.F. Lakenheath, Hospital Maintenance Facility (TL/7280; ERL086): An evaluation was conducted on the proposed site of a new building. It revealed substantial and well-preserved archaeological deposits right across the area, with an ancient soil profile surviving intact. A 30cm-deep occupation layer of black charcoally sand sealed a number of Roman

features, including three large ditches over 1.2m deep. The occupation layer contained three 4th-century coins, Roman and Early Saxon pottery, as well as animal bones and tile fragments. The site is a continuation of the extensive settlement which flourished during the Roman period around the mere at Caudle Head, 250m to the north.

(David Gill for Suffolk County Council and the Ministry of Defence).

Hinderclay, Willow Cottage (TM/0276; HNY024): An archaeological evaluation was carried out in response to a planning application to build a new house to the rear of the site of Willow Cottage. The cottage lay close to the former southern edge of Hinderclay Green (enclosed between 1783 and 1844, ? *c.* 1819). The ruined cottage was built of red brick with indications of an integral timber frame and was 17th-century or later in date; there were no indications of an earlier structure on the same site. A large pit immediately to the south of the building and partly underlying its south wall (and therefore pre-dating it) contained a substantial amount of pottery of 15th- or early 16th-century date. An infilled ditch located 11m to the north of the cottage was probably the former boundary of Hinderclay Green, as it aligned with a shallow hollow that led towards a linear pond in the adjacent property. This ditch was 2m wide and 0.5m deep and contained red bricks and a small quantity of 17th-century or later pottery.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and A.C. Taylor).

Ipswich, 24 and 26 Westgate Street (TM/1644; IAS0602): An area of 24sq m was excavated to the rear of 26 Westgate Street in advance of building works. The excavation revealed features relating to seven phases of activity.

Phase 1 appeared, on the strength of one datable sherd, to belong to the Late Saxon period (*c.* 850–1000). The remains consisted of nine post-holes forming the corner of a surface-laid building. The orientation of the walls suggested that the building had been aligned to respect the intramural street and the town's defensive ditch to the north, which suggests that the building was not erected until after the construction of the defences in the early 10th century. The second phase was also attributable to the Late Saxon period and consisted of two pits which appeared to cut, and therefore post-date, the Phase 1 building.

The third phase was also represented by two pits, but of the Early Medieval period (*c.* 1000–1200). Phases 2 and 3 might relate to a continuous period of pit-digging in the backyards of buildings lying to the north and south of the site.

In the fourth phase, dated to the Late Medieval period (*c.* 1200–1480), a ditch was dug across the site, probably a property boundary between tenements fronting on to Westgate Street in the south, and on to the intramural street in the north. Also of Late Medieval date, but Phase 5, were two clay-lined ovens of indeterminate date. The larger of the two ovens straddled the boundary ditch, indicating that the ditch could only have been in use for a relatively short period before being backfilled. A further Late Medieval phase was represented by a single pit which cut the larger oven, suggesting a change in the character of the activity taking place within the site at that time. The final phase (*c.* 1485+) consisted of a single pit.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Marks and Spencer plc).

Ipswich, Hewlett Packard plc, Whitehouse Industrial Estate (TM/1347; IPS247): An area of 3,400sq m was excavated in advance of a new development on the outskirts of the town, in an area that was formerly a part of Bramford parish. Attention had been drawn to this area by the finding of five human graves during the construction of a car-park (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1993'). The excavation revealed significant occupation of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Roman, and Middle and Late Saxon periods.

The most extensive remains related to a small Middle Saxon settlement contained within a sub-rectangular enclosure (Fig. 103). This measured 80m × 100m and was defined by a ditch that was up to 2.8m wide and 1.4m deep. Artefacts were recovered from the north side of the

ditch. The interior of the enclosure was subdivided into at least three unequal parts by small ditches or gullies. Two internal entrances were located, one with a line of three post-holes set close to the opening.

The northern segment of the enclosure was the largest and contained a rectangular building, an inhumation cemetery and five large rubbish pits. The building (Fig. 104) measured 11.5m × 7m and was constructed using a combination of foundation trenches and individual post-holes. The trenches for the long walls were relatively substantial, but those for the end walls were shallow and sometimes absent. Opposed entrances in the middle of the long walls were marked by short inset trenches, probably for thresholds. No hearths or floors were found in this or any of the other Middle Saxon buildings. The cemetery lay to the north of the building and consisted of sixteen graves containing fourteen bodies (in addition to the five found in 1993). All were aligned east-west, with their heads to the west and lying in a supine position. Both adults and children were represented, but there were no grave goods and no evidence for coffins. Two silver coins (*sceatta*) were recovered from the largest rubbish pit and fragments of bone combs were found in two of the others.

The building in the southern segment of the enclosure measured 9.3m × 5.5m and was built mainly using post-holes, but two opposed slots were present towards the west ends of the long walls. A third building, with substantial post-holes and probably of Saxon date, was identified just outside the north-west corner of the enclosure. The east wall of this lay outside the excavation area, but it measured 5.8m × at least 10.75m. Close by, but overlying the enclosure ditch, was a Late Saxon post-built building with a central clay hearth. A tight group of six Late Saxon rubbish pits was found within the Middle Saxon enclosure approximately 30m to the south-west of the building.

The remains of a Roman enclosure were found underlying the northern part of the Saxon one. One side of this was made up of three parallel ditches which contained Iron Age and Roman pottery. The central ditch was significantly larger and contained a large amount of 2nd-century samian pottery and a lead figurine. One Roman building was identified within the enclosure. This rectangular post-built structure had been partly cut by the Saxon enclosure ditch, but it measured approximately 6m × 4m. The broad and shallow post-holes contained large lumps of chalk and flint as packing for the posts.

A group of six pits containing large quantities (965 sherds weighing 18.5kg) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was uncovered to the south of the Saxon enclosure. These pits had charcoally fills containing tiny fragments of (?) burnt bone. One pit appeared to have been lined with large fragments of both fine and coarse ware pottery. The unusual nature of these deposits suggests a possible ritual function for these pits. An undated human burial was found close to these pits. This east-west aligned inhumation was in a more decayed state than the Saxon burials and may therefore be prehistoric. Earlier occupation in the area is indicated by two Early Bronze Age beaker sherds.

(Joanna Caruth for Suffolk County Council and Hewlett Packard plc).

Lakenheath, R.A.F. Lakenheath 'Rapcon Facility' (TL/7380; LKH172): Monitoring carried out during the digging of foundations for a temporary building exposed features similar to those excavated about 100m away (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1993'). The foundation trenches were too narrow to allow interpretation of the features, which were not excavated. Nine sherds of Roman pottery and one Iron Age sherd were recovered from surface cleaning. The features were concentrated towards the centre and western end of the excavations, with natural sand and chalk being exposed at the eastern end; similarly, no features were observed in a 70m-long service trench alongside a building to the east. This suggests that the foundation trenches were on the eastern limit of the Roman settlement concentrated around Caudle Head.

(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and the Ministry of Defence).

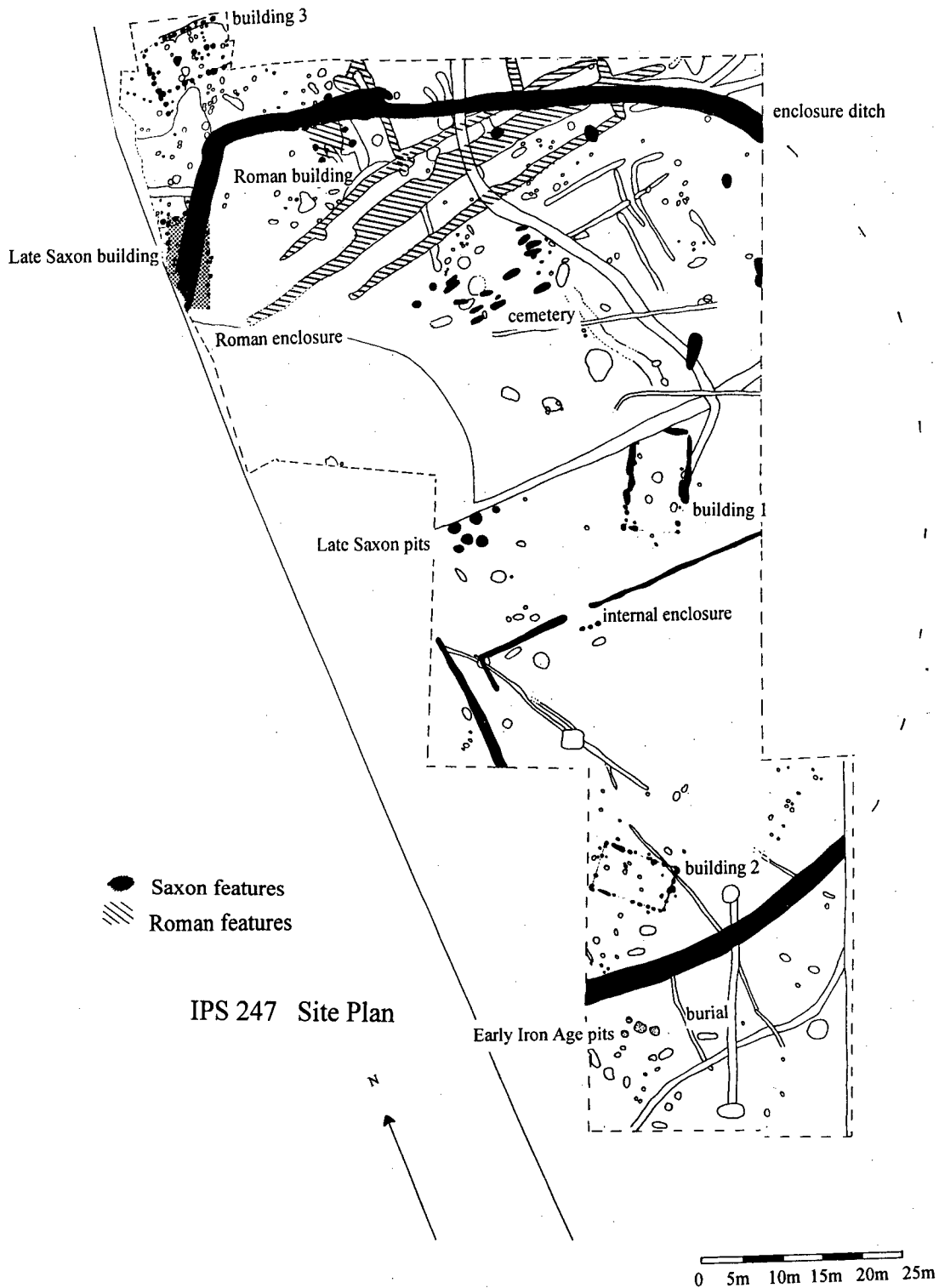
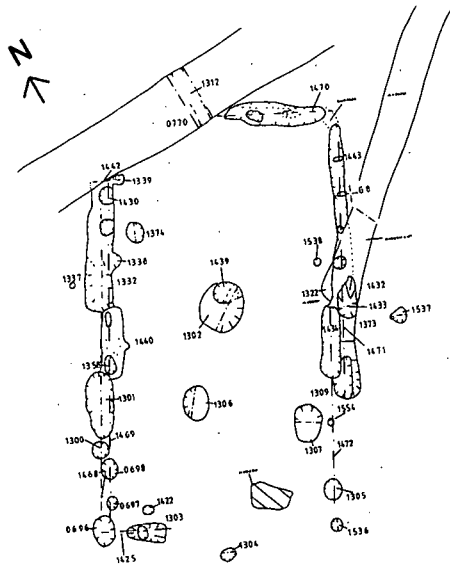
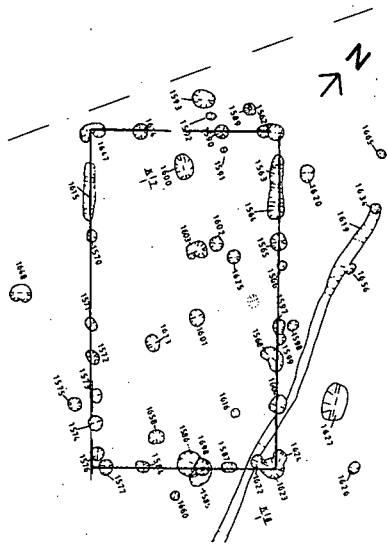


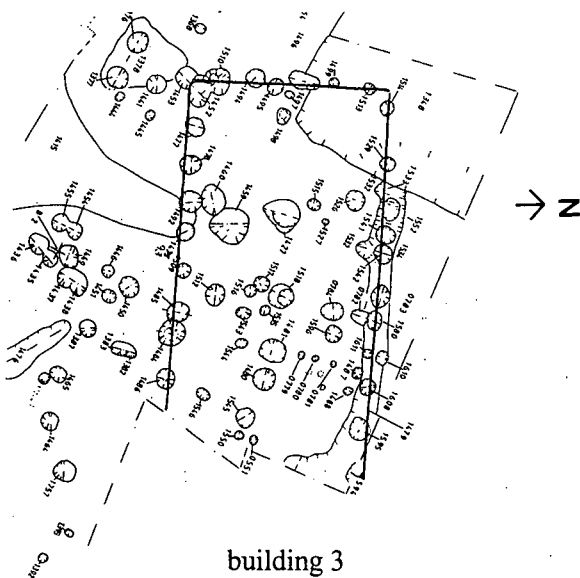
FIG. 103 – Plan of the excavation at the Whitehouse Industrial Estate, Ipswich.



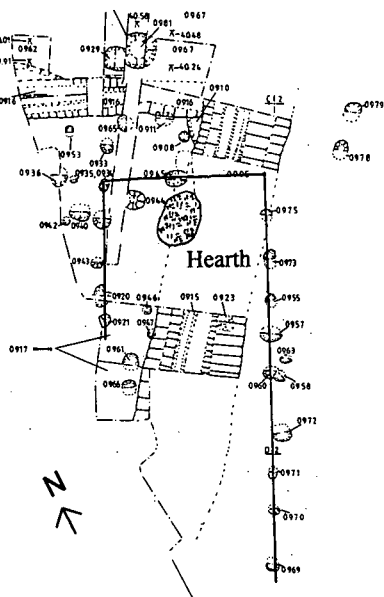
building 1



building 2



building 3



Late Saxon building

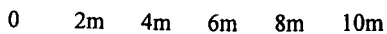


FIG. 104 – Plans of the Middle and Late Saxon buildings at the Whitehouse Industrial Estate, Ipswich.

Long Melford, Roman Way (TL/8644; LMD082): Further monitoring of housing developments has continued to produce evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation.

(Joanna Caruth for Suffolk County Council and Mersea Homes).

Long Melford, Liston Lane (TL/8645; LMD086): An evaluation was carried out prior to development on an area close to the site of a Roman building with a tessellated floor (Scheduled Ancient Monument, county no. 90). Roman building debris and a single inhumation burial (LMD018) had also been found in the plot of land adjacent to the site. The evaluation uncovered two ditches, one of which was very large (4.2m wide and over 3.2m deep), with black organic clay/silt mud at the bottom, suggesting that it once contained standing water. As the site was positioned on a shallow gravel terrace just above the flood plain of the River Stour, the ditch may have acted as a dike. The pottery was Roman, mainly early, and included some fineware. A fragment of a flue tile and *tessaræ* squares were also found.

(David Gill for Suffolk County Council and Mr P.J. Mills).

Mildenhall (TL/6777; MNL479): Pipe-laying by Anglian Water led to the excavation of a 7m-wide strip (Fig. 105) along the eastern edge of a field from which numerous Roman finds have been recovered (MNL142). The topography of the site consisted of a central hollow and an east-west aligned sand ridge at the southern end. On the plateau between the hollow and the ridge there was a group of Iron Age ditches and pits. In the same area, but undated, were two parallel rows of very shallow post-holes, possibly forming a rectangular structure *c.* 2.3m × 4.5m. To the south of this, on the sand ridge, there was dense evidence of Roman occupation, mainly of the 3rd and 4th centuries. Belonging to the late Roman occupation were at least three sets of curving gulleys, possibly defining roundhouses. The clearest group was a pair of concentric gulleys, the outer one about 11m in diameter and the inner one just over 6m in diameter. There were also two rectangular enclosures, one of which appeared to be made up of a number of parallel ditches. There were Iron Age ditches in the same area and a large quantity of both Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the features. The density of features indicated that only a small part of a substantial settlement had been exposed.

(Joanna Caruth, David Gill and Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Ltd).

Mildenhall, Town centre water mains replacement (TL/7174): Monitoring of water mains replacement through the town centre revealed the presence of a large, probably post-medieval, feature in front of a lane by the church.

(Joanna Caruth for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Ltd).

Monewden and Cretingham, water mains replacement (TM/2358-2259; MWN009 and CRE012): Monitoring of pipe-laying operations located a Roman site (MWN009) close to Green Farm with a small number of features containing 2nd- and 3rd-century pottery. A scatter of medieval and post-medieval settlement debris was recorded at Kittles Corner (CRE012).

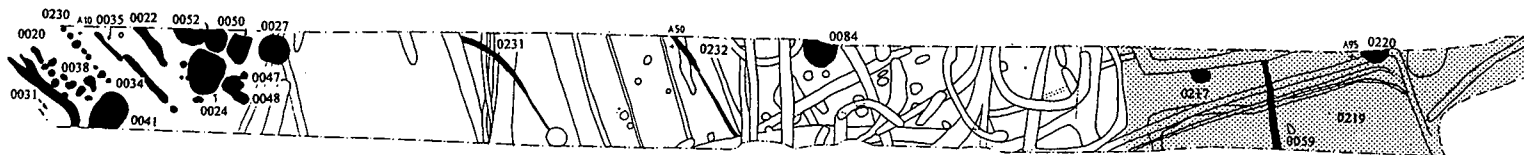
(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Ltd).

Orford, Orford Castle (TM/4149; ORF001): A watching brief was undertaken on the motte during the insertion of a new underground electricity supply from the existing car park to a new visitors' centre within the keep. Excavation was restricted to some 0.7m in depth in a trench some 0.3m wide that followed the line of an existing cable trench. Remnants of a septaria wall, plastered on its western (upslope) face, with a mass of septaria and mortar rubble to the west of it, suggest the existence of a demolished building half-way up the motte. While no dating evidence was recovered from the rubble, a shallow pit containing large septaria blocks (lying directly to the west of the rubble spread) produced nineteen sherds of 13th/14th-century pottery.

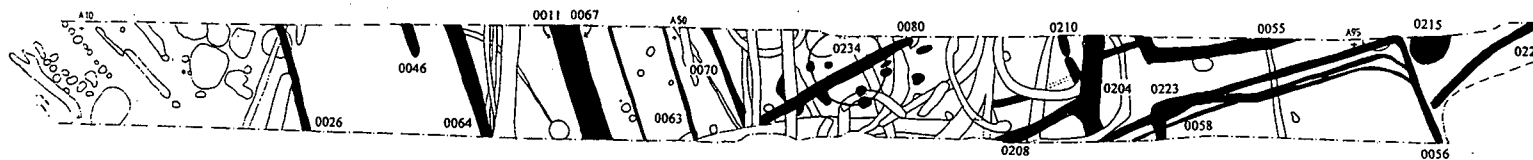
(Tom Loader for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

MNL 479

Iron Age Phase



Late Iron Age / Early Roman Phase



Late Roman Phase

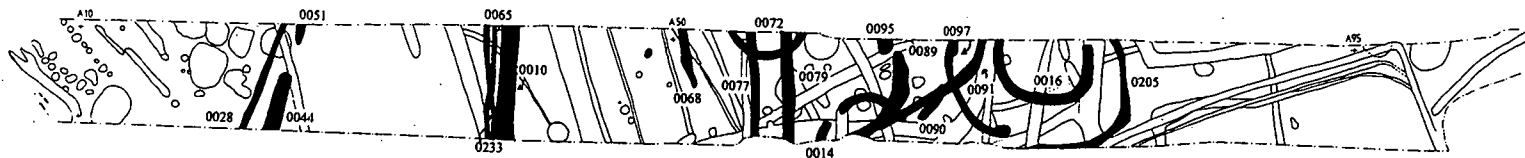


FIG. 105 – Phased plans of the excavation at Mildenhall.

Preston St Mary, Priory Farm (TM/9351; PSM003): A geophysical survey and a small excavation were carried out in connection with the filming of an episode of 'The Time Team' television programme. The object was to investigate the nature of the Roman settlement remains that had been discovered by the owner, Adrian Thorpe, in a small rectangular field called *Old Ley*.

The excavation revealed a complex series of ditches and associated features, suggesting occupation from the early 1st century through to the 4th century. The orientations of the ditches suggested that at least two, possibly three, different field systems were represented, indicating that major reorganizations of the landscape had occurred during the period of occupation. Residual traces of these alignments were picked up in the present landscape during a field boundary survey carried out as part of the archaeological investigations. The other features identified included pits, post-holes, shallow sinuous slots/ditches, a metalled surface possibly associated with a building, and a hearth or oven.

The geophysical survey located a large anomaly just outside *Old Ley*, which turned out to be a single sub-square feature with sides measuring c. 1.8m and 0.7m deep. The feature contained layers of heat-altered reddish clay, a large number of iron nails and a small quantity of Roman pottery. Towards the base there was a continuous layer of charcoal, including some large pieces of possible planking in which wood grain was clearly visible. This was not a burnt lining, but might represent the remains of a structure above the pit that had burnt down and collapsed into it. The charcoal overlay a 5cm-thick basal layer of grey ashy clay. The purpose of the feature was not clear, though an industrial function is most likely.

The artefacts recovered included 1st–4th-century pottery, small quantities of Roman tile, seventeen coins and a number of bronze items – six brooches, a scoop fragment and a mirror fragment – as well as a lead weight.

(Stuart Boulter and Judith Plouviez for Suffolk County Council and Diverse Productions).

Preston St Mary, Priory Farm (TL/9350; PSM007): Excavation continued on a series of ditches containing medieval pottery (mainly 13th–14th centuries) to the west of the present farmstead.

(Adrian Thorpe and the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group).

Santon Downham (TL 8084; STN 042): A section was excavated through two of the four parallel banks which divide the western side Downham High Lodge Warren from Brandon Warren (all now within Thetford Forest Park) in order to investigate their construction. The warren banks seen by François de la Rochefoucauld near Thetford in 1794 were made of 'turf sown with gorse' (Scarfe 1988, 158), but although the smaller of the two banks investigated did have a darker core, suggesting organic matter, the larger bank appeared to have been made of almost pure sand, with no discernible buried soil beneath it. The different methods of construction may reflect separate functions and dates, for the smaller bank marks the parish boundary and may therefore be earlier than the other banks. Over-grazing by rabbits had so degraded the vegetation of this area by the 18th century that there may have been no turf to use when the larger bank was built and this might also explain the absence of a buried turf line beneath the bank.

Scrub clearance of a 20m length of the banks by the Brecks Countryside Project conservation volunteers has made the monument more visible. A further excavation of the warren banks will be carried out in 1996 as part of an interpretation event focusing on the history of rabbits in Breckland.

(Edward Martin and Kate Sussams for the Breckland Archaeological Survey, the Brecks Countryside Project and Forest Enterprise).

Stoke Ash (TM/1171; SAS012): Monitoring of geotechnical test-pitting in an area adjacent to the A140 road and close to a recorded Roman site at the White Horse crossroads, revealed evidence of late prehistoric occupation. Two of the seven test-pits contained archaeological features of probable Iron Age date.

(Catherine Abbott for Suffolk County Council and the Highways Agency).

Stonham Parva and Stonham Aspal, Stonham Parva sewerage pipeline (TM/1159, 1259; SVA008, 010–012, SAL020): This scheme necessitated the stripping of a 6m-wide area over a length of about 5,000m in Stonham Parva, Stonham Aspal and Earl Stonham, close to the line of a major Roman road. The top-soil stripping and pipe-laying operations were monitored by an archaeologist and over twenty areas of archaeological interest were recorded. Although the majority of these were low-level finds scatters indicative of past agricultural activities, five potential settlement sites were identified: one Roman (SVA008), three medieval (SVA010–012) and one post-medieval (SAL020).

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

Stuston, A143 road improvements, Stuston Common (TM/1378; SUS023): A large Roman ditch and vestiges of a buried ancient soil horizon were discovered during the monitoring of the construction of the Scole-Stuston By-Pass across the western half of Stuston Common. The north–south running ditch was 1.5m wide and 0.75m deep; the bottom was filled with charcoally sand containing sherds of Roman pottery, fired clay/daub and burnt flint. Elsewhere on the site, flint flakes and a fragment of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from pockets of pale brown sand, that represented the base of a truncated soil that only survived within shallow hollows in the subsoil relief.

(David Gill for Suffolk and Norfolk County Councils).

Sudbury, Wood Hall (TL/8742; SUY003): The survey of the moated enclosure was undertaken as part of a conservation programme. The survey recorded the undulations on the surface of the island prior to the clearance of trees and scrub. The survey consisted of a measured sketch with spot heights to illustrate the scale of the features. Three sherds of pottery were found – two medieval (12th–13th-century) and one Roman.

(David Gill for Suffolk County Council and Babergh District Council).

Trimley St Mary, Parker Avenue (TM/2734; TYY021): An archaeological evaluation was carried out on c. 6ha of land to the rear of Parker Avenue. Evidence for medieval activity (covering the 13th or 14th centuries) was recovered from two of the trial trenches in the lowest-lying area of the site. A metalled surface and two ditches (one recut) were located, together with a significant quantity of unabraded medieval pottery and a silver penny of Edward I. The limited nature of the investigation meant that the exact nature of the activity could not be determined, but an isolated farmstead with associated fields seems most likely.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Trinity College, Cambridge).

Westhall, St Andrew's Church (TM/4280; WHL012): Recording work was undertaken as part of a programme of works to repoint the walls of the south aisle. The recording included a drawn and photographic record of the exterior faces of the south and east walls of the aisle and a ground plan.

The main part of the south wall was faced with horizontally-coursed unknapped flints. The coursing was most clearly visible in the deeply weathered area at the base of the wall, but is also present higher up (*contra* Middleton-Stewart 1992, 298) though less obvious. 'Lift lines', indicating constructional stages of the wall were intermittently visible. The Norman south doorway, made of a soft yellow Caen-type limestone, appears to be contemporary with the wall, with the lift lines and stratification running right up to the door frame. A line of limestone blocks at the top of the wall was also contemporary with the wall. These are thought to represent the broken off stubs of a corbel table. The presence of a contemporary corbel table contradicts suggestions that the wall was raised to accommodate the later windows (Freeman 1975, 4 and Mortlock 1992, 216). The limestone (soft cream Caen-type) quoins at the western end of the wall were also contemporary, the lift lines of the wall coinciding in many places with the joints between the quoins. Two further quoins of the same stone occur at the base of the wall some 5.5m from the eastern end,

suggesting that the wall originally stopped at this point. The facing of the wall to the east of these residual quoins was different to that to the west and consisted of closely-coursed touching flints with a random scatter of brick and broken limestone corbel stones (one of which bore an incised inscription: 'ES 1884'). The quoins at the east end were a hard grey limestone, very different to those at the west end. There is no surviving evidence for any windows contemporary with the original wall fabric – the two existing Perpendicular windows are later insertions. The remains of a third Perpendicular-style window were recorded above the residual quoins, but blocked by the later wall facing. A number of blocked putlock holes were also recorded, some of which were original features, while others may have been inserted during later alterations.

The facing of the south edge of the east wall of the south aisle was similar to that at the east end of the south wall – closely coursed flints with bricks and corbel stone fragments (one inscribed 'JW 1884'). A stub of flint walling at ground level close to the south-east corner, together with vertical changes in the wall facing and a large crack, indicated the line of an earlier wall that ran at right-angles through the existing east wall. The mortar suggests that this wall fragment was contemporary with the earlier section of the south wall, though inset from it by 75cm and extending at least 60cm higher than it, with no trace of a corbel table. In the middle of the east wall an inserted Perpendicular-style window cut through the remains of a rounded arch made of soft yellow Caen-type limestone. The northern side of the arch was also cut by an inserted and now blocked doorway that re-used some of the stone from the arch.

The recording work suggests that the south aisle formed part of a Norman church of tripartite form: nave, central tower and chancel. The main part of the aisle formed the nave of the church, with a major doorway at the west end (which still survives, though cloaked by the later tower). The main evidence for the central tower comes from the area of inset walling between the residual quoins seen in the south wall and the remains of a likely chancel arch in the centre of the east wall. This inset wall rose higher than the nave walls, making it unlikely to be part of the chancel, a supposition which is supported by the position of the chancel arch. The most likely explanation for this square area between the nave and a demolished chancel (now represented only by the short stub of walling projecting from the east end) is a central tower.

The Norman work probably belongs to the mid-12th century. The chancel and tower were probably demolished in the 14th century, when the present chancel, nave and west tower were added. New windows were inserted in the 15th century, coinciding with the reroofing of the aisle and the insertion of a priest's door at the east end. Rebuilding and refacing work was carried out in 1884.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council, English Heritage and Westhall Parochial Church Council).

Westhorpe, Westhorpe Hall (TM/0569; WTP002): Recording work was carried out on footing trenches excavated for an extension to Westhorpe Hall. These trenches had been dug in disregard of a planning consent condition requiring the prior agreement of a programme of archaeological work.

The trench had cut through and removed a wall running 3m from and parallel with the western end of the existing south range of buildings. This 0.38m wide wall was built of red brick with a pinkish mortar and was similar in appearance to the basal courses of the existing building, but not to the main fabric of the walls. It is not clear whether these footings related to the buildings erected *c.* 1530 for Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, or were later. The truncated wall post-dated stratified layers containing roof-tile fragments.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Westhorpe Hall).

West Stow, Beeches Pit (TL/7971; WSW009): A further season of excavation was carried out on this Palaeolithic site. An account of the work from 1992 to 1995 has been published in Sinclair, Slater and Gowlett 1996.

(John Gowlett for the Department of Archaeology, University of Liverpool).

Winston, Winston Pipeline (TM/1761–1861; WNT024–025): Two small medieval sites were identified during archaeological monitoring of topsoil-stripping operations for a 10m wide and 4,800m long water pipeline route. Four ditches and three pits containing 13th–14th-century pottery were found on the first site, and a ditch containing late 12th–early 13th-century pottery was found on the second.

(Stuart Boulter and Kevin Sparkes for Suffolk County Council and Anglia Water Ltd).

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