

# ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2014

*compiled by FAYE MINTER and JUDITH PLOUVIEZ  
object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL*

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2014. Information on these has been incorporated into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds. Where available, the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is now partially accessible online via the Suffolk Heritage Explorer web pages (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/>) or the Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)). A fuller list of field projects is available on the Suffolk Heritage Explorer and many of the excavation/evaluation reports are now also available online via the Archaeological Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/>).

Most of the individual finds are now being recorded through the national Portable Antiquities Scheme, the Suffolk part of which is also based in the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council. Further details and images of many of the finds can be found on the Scheme's website (<http://finds.org.uk/database>) and for many of the finds listed here the PAS reference number is included in the text. During 2014 the PAS finds in Suffolk were recorded by Andrew Brown, Faye Minter and Gemma Stewart. 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:*

CIC	Community Interest Company
CORS	Currently Occupied Rural Settlement
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
Mdf	Metal detector find
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme (see above). The Suffolk contact for this national scheme is Andrew Brown (tel. 01284 741236; email <a href="mailto:andrew.brown2@suffolk.gov.uk">andrew.brown2@suffolk.gov.uk</a> )
SAFG	Suffolk Archaeological Field Group
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX; email <a href="mailto:archaeology@suffolk.gov.uk">archaeology@suffolk.gov.uk</a> )
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record (see above).

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

## INDIVIDUAL FINDS AND DISCOVERIES

*Acton* (ACT 034). **IA, Ro.** A 1st-century BC cast potin coin of Thurrock type as *Hobbs* 660–665 (SF-F9599E), Roman coins, Nertomarus type brooch (SF-FD4DEC) and a fragment of speculum mirror (SF113D73). (Mdf).

*Arwarton* (ARW 071). **Ne.** A complete pale grey flint polished axehead (SF-F5086E). R. Packard.

*Ashfield* (AST 017). **Ro.** Copper-alloy phallic pendant (SF-F741E5) (Fig. 171, C), Colchester derivative type brooch (SF-F68D50) and 3rd-century coins. (Mdf).

*Ashfield* (AST 018). **Ro.** An incomplete copper-alloy scabbard chape of 2nd to 3rd century type (SF-F763A1) and a couple of late 3rd- and early 4th-century coins. (Mdf).

*Barham* (BRH 016). **Sx.** Two coins, a gold Merovingian *tremissis* of uncertain type, (SF-A17295 and EMC 2014.0144) and a secondary phase Series E ('Porcupine' type) *sceat*, c. 710–750 (SF-11BBE6). (Mdf).

*Barham* (BRH 025). **IA, Ro.** An incomplete silver unit of the Icenic, Early Face/Horse series Bury type C (SF-5F7111) and a worn copper-alloy Roman Republican coin, an as of C. Licinius L. f. Macer, (84 BC) (SF-5B9CEF). (Mdf).

*Barking* (BRK 117). **Ro.** A copper-alloy zoomorphic handle, perhaps a dog or a deer, on a fragmentary plate from a lid or vessel (SF-083EE3) (Fig. 171, K). (Mdf).

*Barsham* (BRS 043). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, pointed oval, \* S' EmME LE BOLONIE (Seal of Emma le Bullinger), 13th century (NMS-0CB9E8).

*Braiseworth* (BRA 001). **IA, Ro, Sx.** A late Iron Age copper-alloy toggle (SF-3A3946), a 1st-century brooch in the form of an eagle (SF-3AB971) (Fig. 171, G), a buckle of *Hawkes and Dunning* Type IIB (SF-3A6EFF), 8th- or 9th-century pin (SF-4AFE83) and strap end (SF-4A65E4) and a later strap end of *Thomas* Class E Type 3 (SF-4A65E4) (Fig. 172, D). (Mdf).

*Bramfield* (BMF 028). **BA.** A hoard containing fragments of two copper-alloy spearheads, hammer and sword and dagger blades with numerous plate fragments (SF-2596D4, SF-822A7C). (Mdf).

*Chelmondiston* (CHL 006). **Sx.** A damaged Continental series D *sceat*, inscribed, of either Apa or Elhu. (ESS-E8201A). (Mdf).

*Combs* (COM 028). **Me, Ro.** Incomplete flint tranchet axe (SF-1F3C8D). Copper-alloy brooches of Colchester derivative types and the base of a sword or dagger chape (SF-8A9A39). (Mdf).

*Darsham* (DAR 034). **Me.** Pale grey flint tranchet axe (SF-864A94). (D. Barker).

*Debenham* (DBN 076). **IA, Ro.** Silver coin, Icenian unit of the Early Face/Horse series, Bury type A, as *Hobbs* 3524-3527

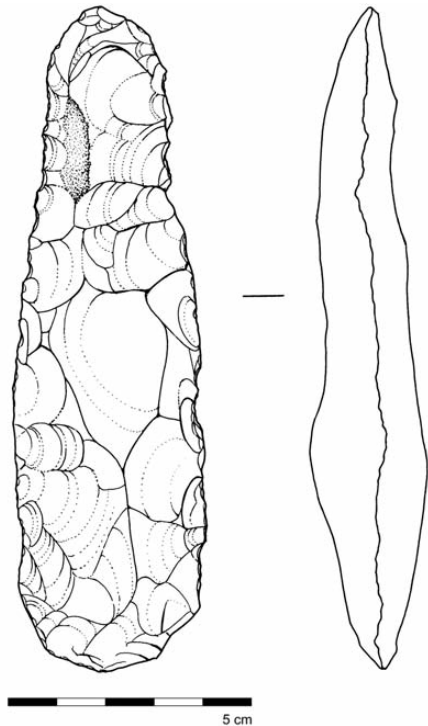


FIG. 170 – Neolithic flint axe from Shottisham.

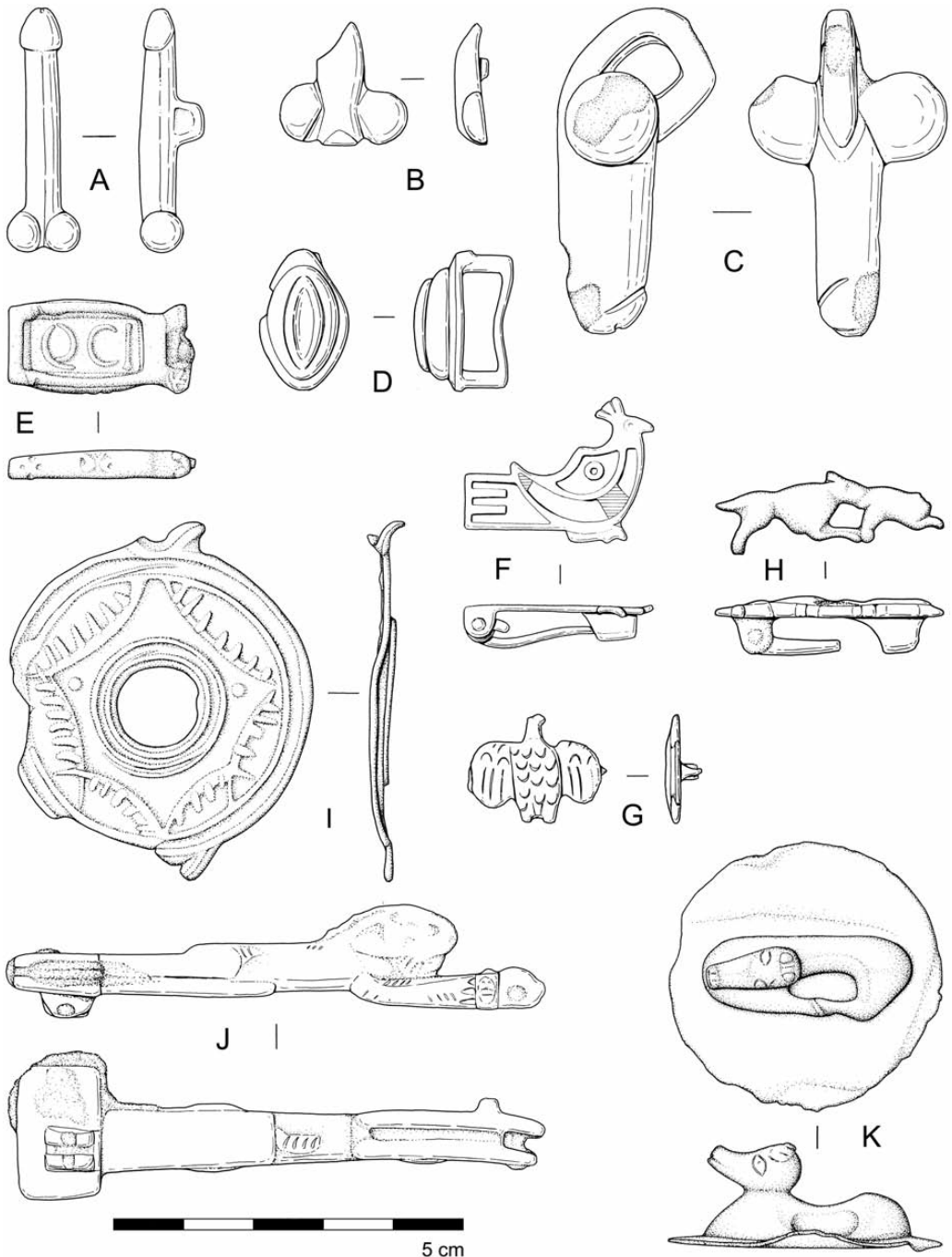


FIG. 171 – Roman copper-alloy phallic pendants from Lackford and Ashfield (A, C); phallic and vulvate mounts from Icklingham (B) and Lackford (D); brooches from Braiseworth (G), Wordwell (F) and Wickham Skeith (H); folding utensil from Shadingfield (J); vessel lid from Barking (K); a lead seal from Wickham Skeith (E) and a lead mirror frame from Westhorpe (I).

(SF-E65BC4). 3rd- and 4th-century coins, the head of a copper-alloy female figurine (SF-E64D44), fragment of a bracelet re-used as a ring (SF-D0CAF0) and an enamelled plate brooch in the form of a horse (SF-D19B27). (Mdf).

*East Bergholt* (EBG 047). **Un.** Copper-alloy socketed terminal in the form of a hound's head, probably medieval or later (SF-F6CD97). (Mdf).

*Exning* (EXG 051). **IA.** A gold Trinovantian quarter *stater* of Cunobelin, Linear Type, as *Hobbs* 1837–1842 (SF-4876EE). (Mdf).

*Freckenham* (FRK 031). **Ro.** Copper-alloy amphora-shaped strap end, damaged at the split attachment end, 4th century (SF-D0AB53). (Mdf).

*Great Barton* (BRG 036). **Sx.** Copper-alloy pin with a pierced disc head (SF-ADA577) (Fig.172, C) and a fragment of an ansate brooch (SF-AD8D36) from a known Roman site. (Mdf).

*Haughley* (HGH 056). **BA.** Complete copper-alloy flanged axe with undeveloped stop ridge, probably late Early Bronze Age. (SF-3718FC). (Mdf).

*Icklingham* (IKL 178). **Ro.** Incomplete copper-alloy phallic mount (SF-C9E052) (Fig. 171, B) brooches and a finger ring fragment (SF-C9AED2). (Mdf).

*Lackford* (LKD 002). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Silver Icenian coin, early pattern/horse type, similar to *Hobbs* 4269. Roman copper-alloy phallic mount (SF-5B3285) (Fig. 171, A) and a vulvate strap fitting (SF-18D304) (Fig. 171, D), late 3rd- and 4th-century coins and pottery. An early Anglo-Saxon D-shaped buckle frame and integral plate (SF-5BA3C2). (Mdf).

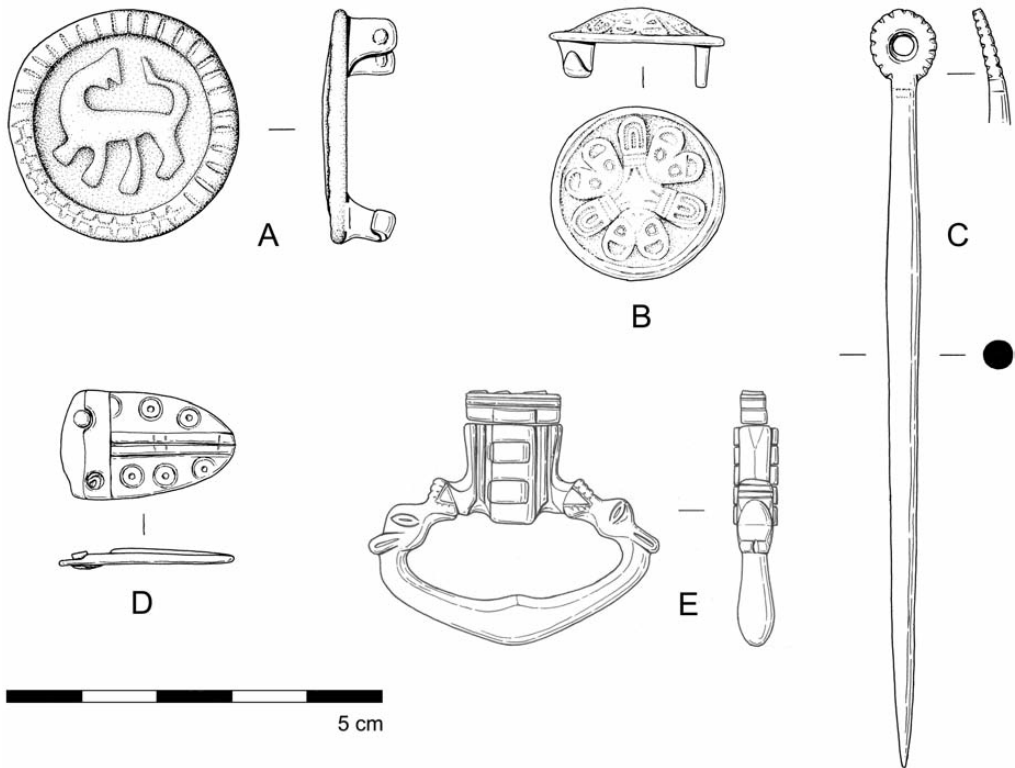


FIG. 172 – Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy brooches from Stonham Aspal and Wordwell (A, B); pin from Great Barton (C); strap end from Braiseworth (D). Medieval silver handle from Lavenham (E).

*Lavenham* (LVM 109). **Md.** An incomplete silver gilt tap handle from a metal vessel, such as a cistern *c.* 14th century date (SF-86DE13) (Fig. 172, E). (Mdf).

*Lidgate* (LDG 017). **IA, Sx.** Fragment of a copper-alloy bow brooch of La Tene, Type IBC (SF-9C9EBA). A fragment of an early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy equal-armed brooch (SF-F10E65) and a silver *sceat*, Primary Series Z, Type 66, *c.* 680–720 as *Metcalf*, 1993, 137–138 (SF-9AE1AB). (Mdf).

*Milden* (MDN 019). **Ne, BA.** A pale grey flint leaf arrowhead (SF-0C9B55) and a pale grey flint barbed and tanged arrowhead (SF-0CAE63). (K. Warren).

*Newmarket* (EXG 030). **Ro.** Coins, 3rd and 4th century, and a copper-alloy rectangular seal box (SF-F5BE34). (Mdf).

*Shadingfield* (SDG 033). **Ro.** A copper-alloy lion-shaped handle originally with folding iron eating utensils, probably spoon, knife and spike (SF-84603B) (Fig. 171, J), an enamelled plate brooch in the form of an axe (SF-73A8BC), coins of 1st, 2nd, and early 4th century date and grey ware and samian pottery sherds. (Mdf).

*Shottisham* (STT 049). **Ne.** A small partly-polished pale grey flint axe, probably re-worked (SF-680CE0) (Fig. 170). P. Hammond.

*Stanton* (SNT 055). **Sx.** Two fragments of copper-alloy small-long brooches, 5th or 6th century (SF-892168) and (SF-896B68). (Mdf).

*Stonham Aspal* (SAL 036). **Sx.** A copper-alloy disc brooch with backward looking animal, 8th or 9th century (SF-1D6CE4) (Fig. 172, A). (Mdf).

*West Stow* (WSW 026). **Md.** Three lead seal matrices, two pointed oval in shape, inscribed \*S'ISABELLE BERNON, seal of Isabelle Bernon (SF-6076E3) and +S'kATERINE FIL' SALO', seal for Katherine daughter of Salomon (?) (SF-AFCF71). The third is circular, inscribed +SIGILL PETRI FIL hVNEMAN (reverse barred Ns), seal of Peter, son of Huneman (SF-609F67). (Mdf).

*Westley* (WLY 013). **Sx.** Early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy brooch fragments of cruciform, small-long and great square-headed types (SF-8533B1, SF-851B48, SF-859C3C), a wrist clasp (SF-DA7C37) and a shoe-shaped stud (SF-85EBAB). (Mdf).

*Westhorpe* (WTP 006). **Ro.** A decorated lead object, probably a miniature mirror frame (SF-109D27) (Fig. 171, I). (Mdf).

*Wickham Skeith* (WKS 003). **Ro, Sx.** Lead seal fragment stamped QCI within a rectangle (SF-B7CF3A) (Fig. 171, E), a copper-alloy Continental brooch in the shape of a hare and hound (SF-B857C1) (Fig. 171, H) and other objects. An early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy cruciform brooch of 5th century type (SF-D580F3). (Mdf).

*Wordwell* (WRW 061). **Ro, Sx.** A copper-alloy enamelled brooch of unusual form, probably a peacock (SF-571701) (Fig. 171, F), other brooches and 4th-century coins. A copper-alloy convex disc brooch with Borre-style decoration, 10th century (SF-AE8A09) (Fig. 172, B). (Mdf).

## SURVEYS

*Blythburgh* (TM/4575). Geo-archaeological investigations/borehole survey and palaeoenvironmental assessment on a narrow strip of reclaimed marshland adjacent to the A12 to the N of Blythburgh in advance of flood alleviation works. The survey comprised 10 boreholes which were undertaken with a terrier rig in order to characterise the lithology of the site, with 2 boreholes retained to recover material for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating. The survey identified the general trend in the depth of the basal sands and gravels which became deeper to the S, towards the modern course of the River Blyth. These were encountered at 6.60m below ground level (-6.37m OD) and shallowed out to 2.90m bgl (-2.53m OD) to the N. The gravels were overlain by a poorly humified reedy woody

(floodplain) peat, which in turn was overlain by a grey brown mottled alluvial clay and topsoil. The peat was assessed for pollen and plant macrofossils as well as radiocarbon dating. The period of peat formation at the sample locations has been dated to Late Mesolithic to Middle Anglo-Saxon. The pollen assemblage was well preserved, but counts were low and therefore of limited value. The data recovered suggested limited human activity within the vicinity of the sample site, with evidence for clearance occurring late in the sequence. The plant assemblage suggested the presence of grazing herbivores which may be related to pastoral exploitation of the floodplain. The site lies within the Blyth Valley and at the edge of the Blyth estuary. The current character of the site is that of drained and reclaimed marshland used for seasonal grazing. The areas to the E of the A12 returned to saltmarsh and tidal mudflats, *c.* 1920.

Kristina Krawiec, Archaeology South East.

*Elmswell*, School Road (TL/9863). A detailed magnetometer survey on land near School Road identified a large sub-rectangular enclosure containing a possible kiln or brick-built structure and two possible quarry pits. Although the enclosure correlates with a field depicted on the 1842 tithe map of Elmswell, it may be a feature of earlier origin fossilized into the 19th-century landscape.

Adam Meadows, MOLA Northampton,  
for CgMs Consulting for Gladman Developments.

*Eye* (TM/1473; EYE 121). Georachaeological investigations/palaeoenvironmental assessment of a floodplain deposit encountered at Eye ponds was undertaken. The site was sampled from open sections by SCCAS and these samples were subject to palynological assessment. The onset of peat formation at the site was radiocarbon dated to the late Mesolithic with cessation dated to the late Anglo-Saxon period. The preservation was in general quite poor, particularly in the lower half of the sequence. Due to this, only a broad account of the vegetational history of the sample site can be given. At the beginning of peat inception the site is dominated by wetland vegetation such as grasses and occasional stands of alder. There is evidence of large amounts of burning, with the presence of micro-charcoal within the samples during this early period perhaps suggesting clearance. Towards the top of the profile the preservation improved and evidence for human activity was recorded by the presence of cereal-type grains.

Kristina Krawiec, Archaeology South East.

*Friston* (TM/4158; FRS 046). A training day on geophysical surveying for archaeological features was undertaken on an area of 90m<sup>2</sup> grassland to the N of Decoy Wood, E of the village of Snape in Friston parish, as part of the HFL-funded project, 'Touching the Tide'. The site was chosen because it has previously produced Anglo-Saxon metalwork, and the day focused on the techniques of magnetometry and resistivity for a group of 12 volunteers. A follow-up day of additional survey by local volunteers extended coverage to a total area of 180m x 70m. A number of sub-rectangular or irregular oval features, *c.* 3–6m across, were recorded approximately following the natural contour line. These mostly showed high resistance, and a few also showed high magnetic responses. These may be anthropogenic, especially those instances where high magnetic responses were also recorded, and could merit further investigation given the known finds of metalwork of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date from the vicinity. These features could represent sunken-featured buildings. Two features crossing the surveyed area originated approximately NW/SW may be the remains of trackways or field boundaries. A semi-circular feature at the NE corner of the field, was clearly visible on the Lidar plot but not apparent on the magnetometry.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

*Kelsale*, Simpson's Fromus Valley (KCC 021; TM/3866). Survey work on the medieval park at Kelsale and its large former fishpond or mere is ongoing, but Lidar data (supplied free of charge by the Geomatics Group – a commercial arm of the Environment Agency) has confirmed the likely extent of the pond held back by a substantial earthen dam; at more than 550m long the pond was substantial. Pond height modelling has indicated the presence of two small stew ponds that would have been integrated with the main pond. In addition, a magnetometer survey undertaken by the SAFG of the small meadow to the SW of the pond's imposing dam has recorded a roughly D-shaped set of anomalies that could be the post-holes for a suggested hunting platform in an area near the exit of what was thought to be a post-16th-century stock funnel. This funnel may have to be re-assessed in light of what has been found so far. More survey work is likely.

John Rainer for the SAFG  
and the Suffolk Flora Preservation Trust.

*Lidgate*, Lidgate Castle (TL/7258; LDG 018). A topographic survey covering an area of 1.4ha was completed on a sloping hillside just below the site of the mid-12th-century castle. The surveyed area is enclosed by a large defensive ditch and contains a complicated series of terraces and earthworks suggestive of possible house platforms. The ditch is thought to be part of the works associated with the later manorial site and not part of the original castle design, although from casual observation it would appear to be a continuation of the castle's outer bailey. The survey work was prompted by the laying of a cable trench through the earthworks. The trench had been excavated and backfilled without an archaeologist in attendance, but had clearly disturbed archaeological deposits, as finds and pottery of high and late medieval date were collected from the backfill.

David Gill, SCCAS, for UK Power Networks.

*Little Saxham*, Little Saxham Hall (TL/8063; SXL 004). A magnetometer survey of the site of Little Saxham Hall was conducted to establish the location of the hall, gardens and other features prior to its demolition in the 18th century. The building was contained in a moated site extending to approximately 0.92ha. The building's main wall lines were believed to run alongside the N and NW edges of the moat and a previous building may have been situated in the S part of the enclosure.

The survey found clear evidence of wall lines aligned on moat edges in the NW sector, although metal fence and other responses prevented tracing any extension of these to the NE (Fig. 173). To the SE, a number of linears consistent with an already hypothesised garden layout were found. There was no evidence of a structure in the S sector but an L-shaped area of noise within, and offset from, the NE wall lines was tentatively identified as a possible earlier building.

John Rainer, SAFG, for Bob Jones.

*Oulton Broad*, 6560 Pegasus Boatyard (TM/5193; OUL 036). A borehole survey and palaeoenvironmental assessment comprising 6 boreholes was carried out, with 2 cores recovered for assessment. The boreholes were located in relation to evaluation trenches that were being excavated at the same time along the S edge of Oulton Lake, which is thought to have been formed by medieval peat cutting. The survey demonstrated that small areas of the site still retained a thin deposit of peat as well as a possible channel. The channel was infilled by a combination of organic and coarser grained sandy shelly material.

The channel and thin blanket-peat deposit were selected for assessment and radiocarbon dating. The survey has demonstrated that although preservation of deposits is variable across

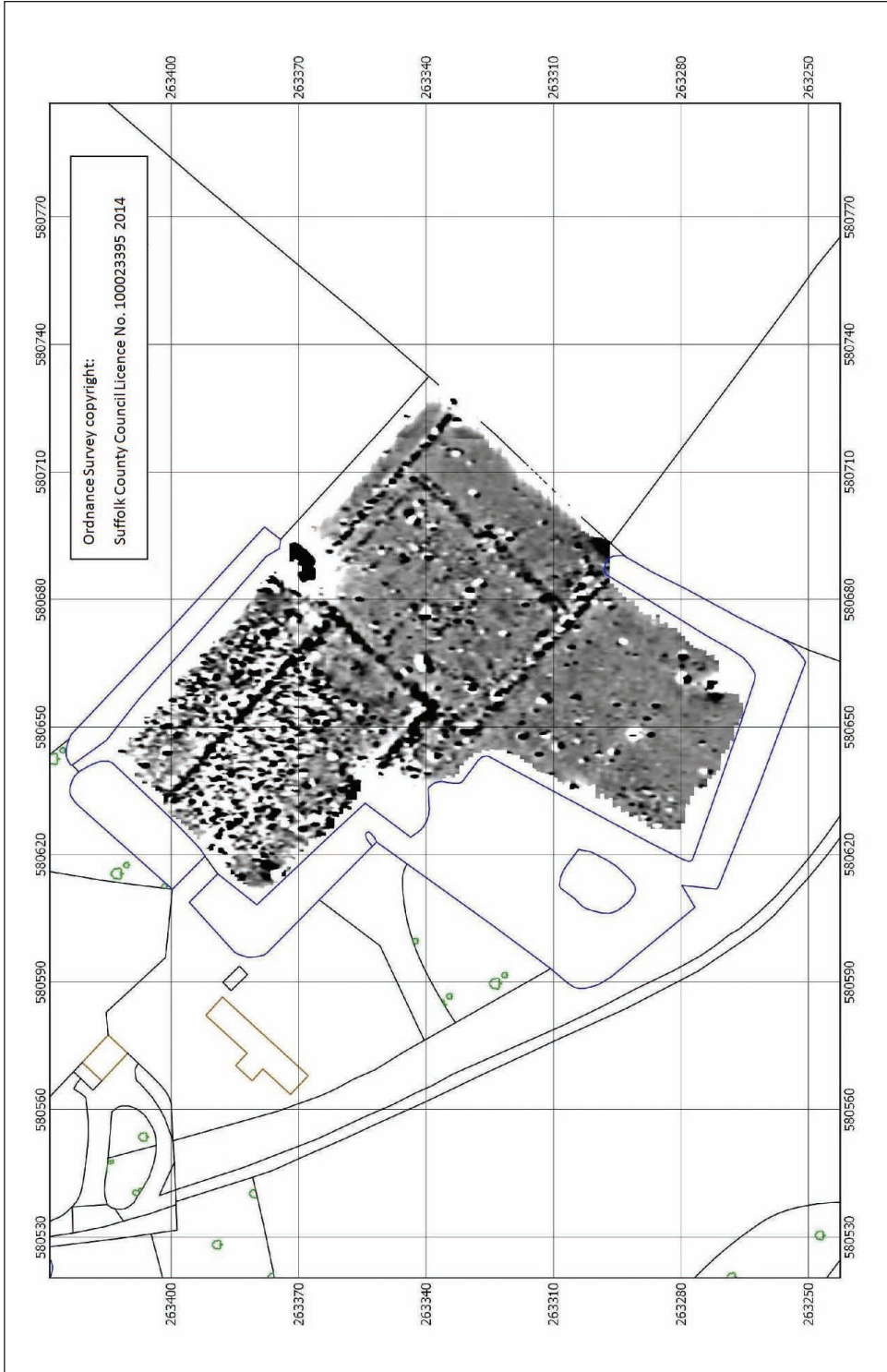


FIG. 173 – Little Saxham Hall: the results of the magnetometer survey (John Rainer).



the site, the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site as a whole is high. The micro and macrofossil assemblages have demonstrated an initial freshwater peat sequence dating from the Late Neolithic, which was incised by a small channel. This was a clean, slow-moving body of water which became gradually infilled with organic and minerogenic sediment. At some point in the later prehistoric period the environment changed to one of brackish mudflats, with fresh water introduced from the dryland via creeks. In some areas of the site freshwater peat persisted into the Anglo-Saxon period, but this sequence has been truncated by later medieval peat cutting. The preservation within the deposit is good.

Kristina Krawiec, Archaeology South East, for SCCAS.

*Snape*, (TM/3958; SNP 032). A day of community fieldwalking was undertaken in the village of Snape on the W side of Church Road opposite the Saxon Fields housing estate. The event was organised and funded by the HLF-funded 'Touching the Tide' project, and involved 25 volunteers, mainly from Aldeburgh History Society. A total of 102 20m-stints were walked, covering a distance of 2.04km and representing coverage of about 10% of the 4.4ha field available for the survey. A scatter of struck flint and burnt stone was recovered from across the field, but no concentrations were apparent. Although difficult to date closely, the majority may be of Bronze Age date, and if so may be contemporary with the nearby round barrows, which were also reutilised during the 6th century AD as the focus of an Anglo Saxon cemetery. A very thin scatter of Roman pottery was evident across the field, again forming no significant concentrations and nothing likely to be indicative of settlement in the vicinity. The rest of the pottery dates from the medieval period and later. The high medieval pottery found was mainly from the N of the field and, while not present in quantities sufficient to indicate habitation, may relate to manuring from the farm site to the N of the field. Later medieval pottery was scattered thinly across the field, as was a moderate amount of both post-medieval and Victorian wares. The results from the fieldwalking suggest that a small settlement was present at Snape from the 12th century onwards, with this area of the present village perhaps not settled until the high medieval period and later.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

*Yaxley*, Progress Power Project (TM/1174; YAX 035). A metal detecting survey was carried out to establish the presence of any further Anglo-Saxon metalwork finds close to two known areas recorded by the PAS to the N of the village, and to investigate a possible ring-ditch indicated by geophysical survey on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate. No artefacts were found to indicate the presence of Anglo-Saxon activity, with the metal artefacts recovered being associated with agricultural workers and equipment, or the disused airfield. Subsequent evaluation further indicated the absence of significant archaeological deposits or artefacts in the fields to the N of the village. Features here comprised a tree throw, a shallow pit and a post-medieval ditch. Evidence for early medieval activity, represented by a shallow ditch terminal, was present at the former Eye Airfield site.

Graeme Clarke, OA East, for Parsons Brinckerhoff  
on behalf of Progress Power Ltd.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

*Barnham*, West Farm (TL/8477; BNH 105). Evaluation trenching in connection with a solar farm application targeted three anomalies detected during a geophysical survey at the site. The first was shown on investigation to be a large (approximately 40m x 40m) square enclosure

on a NE–SW orientation, comprising a substantial ditch measuring 2.1m wide and up to 1.05m deep. A ditch terminal, representing a clearly defined entrance on the NE arm of the enclosure, produced a small number of later prehistoric struck flints, however dating of this feature remains uncertain. The second anomaly appeared to be a small but complex sub-square enclosure, measuring less than 20m wide. The evaluation revealed a discontinuous double ditch surrounding a number of internal features, sealed beneath a spread of dark greyish-black sand. A significant assemblage of Early Neolithic flint (over 2000 pieces) was recovered, alongside a smaller collection of earlier Neolithic pottery (possibly Carinated Bowl). The enclosure was aligned N–S and located near the bottom of a dry valley; however its function is not clear. Investigation of a possible trackway revealed a tree throw hole that contained 10 struck flints and a shallow, narrow ditch that appeared to be aligned with the early Neolithic enclosure. Although no datable finds were recovered, the position of the ditch in relation to the enclosure might indicate that it was also part of a wider ‘ritual’ landscape.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for CgMs Consulting.

*Bramford*, Bullen Lane (TM/0946 and TM/0946; BRF 100). A 39-trench evaluation was conducted on two 2.3ha plots in advance of the proposed construction of two East Anglia Converter Stations. The earliest activity was represented by a pit and a ditch, which contained Iron Age pottery (sandy fabric, some Middle Iron Age) and loom-weight fragments. A small piece of ironworking slag was also recovered from the pit, whilst human skull and animal bone fragments were found in the ditch. One of the three ditches recorded contained a single sherd of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery. A number of post-medieval ditches were also found, which defined the boundaries of the former Bullen Green, an area of common grazing.

Chris Harrison, Sean Bell and Richard O’Neill, Wessex Archaeology,  
for East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited.

*Brampton*, Barsham to Alder Carr Pipeline (TM/4089 to TM/4777; SDG 032, BRP 019, WNF 069, REY 101). A series of watching briefs, evaluation trial trenches and excavations were carried out. Trial-trenching identified 4 archaeological sites along the course of the 21km pipeline.

An elongated feature at Reydon (REY 101) contained a fragmented, but almost complete, Carinated Bowl of earlier Neolithic date. A possible cereal grain was recovered from environmental sampling of this feature, which also contained an assemblage of worked flint. A curved, possibly structural, feature at Brampton (BRP 019) contained pottery of Early Iron Age date associated with iron-smelting debris that included fragments of fired clay, perhaps from a smelting furnace.

At Shadingfield (SDG 032) an area of ‘dark earth’ associated with post-holes and other structural features was examined. A circular gully for a probable roundhouse was present, as well as ditches thought to form enclosures or field boundaries. Pottery, mostly recovered from the ‘dark earth,’ suggests the site was active in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

To the SW of Wangford, on site WNF 069, a large quarry pit and a group of ditches arrayed on a coaxial plan were recorded. These features dated from the 12th–14th centuries and seem to demonstrate expansion or new settlement during this period, perhaps associated with the foundation of a late 12th-century Cluniac priory in the town.

David Adams, NPS Archaeology, for AECOM  
on behalf of Essex and Suffolk Water.

*Brightwell*, Foxburrow Farm Solar Array (TM/2644; BGL 050). An evaluation for a solar array development revealed evidence of Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation and land usage, with ring-ditches, field boundaries and possible hearths being identified. Two areas were

investigated: the S area (33 trenches) revealed extensive field systems along with 3 ring-ditches possibly indicating roundhouses and showing occupation in the area. The N area (36 trenches), confirmed the presence of both major linear field system ditches and smaller 'internal land division' ditches. No indications of any structures or refuse pitting were found in the N works, suggesting that this area was utilised for agriculture rather than direct occupation.

Most of the larger features seen in the works correspond to an apparently planned rectilinear field system, previously identified by geophysical survey of the site, which was dated to the mid 1st century AD. In addition, a number of smaller ditches were identified that appear to respect the major ditch alignments, forming internal ditch systems – though whether this was for land division or additional drainage is unclear. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from isolated pits, and produced a radiocarbon age of  $1504 \pm 27$  BP; this produced an overall calibrated age range of 432–631AD (95.4% probability). This indicates probable early Saxon activity in the area.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for UK Sustainable Energy Ltd.

*Bury St Edmunds*, Guildhall test pits (TL/8564; BSE 446). Seven test pits were excavated in the grounds of the medieval Guildhall, including the plot of land behind No 79 Whiting Street, which demonstrated that there are well-preserved archaeological deposits surviving across the whole site. Medieval pits and evidence of a flint-built precinct wall which had originally enclosed the complex were found in the N yard; of the three pits found on the Guildhall site two were contemporary with the remodelling of the building in the 15th century, whilst the third predated its construction. Despite the discovery of an early pit, the evidence suggested that the site had not been intensively occupied previously, and the Guildhall was built on what could be considered a virgin site; all the pottery recovered dated from after the start of the 12th century and a sherd of Bury coarseware (late 12th–14th century) was found interleaved between the building's foundation and its above-ground wall.

The relatively low level of domestic activity seen in the archaeological record in the Guildhall yards reflect its standing as a public office, and is in stark contrast to the area behind No. 79 Whiting Street. Here a complex and deep stratification of archaeological deposits was encountered, with evidence of drying ovens and sequences of structures characteristic of medieval domestic tenements. A large assemblage of pottery dating from the 12th–16th centuries was recovered, including local glazed ware in a variety of forms.

David Gill, SCCAS, for Bury St Edmunds Guildhall Heritage Trust.

*Bury St Edmunds*, 19–20 Abbeygate Street (TL/8564; BSE 442). Works for several large stanchions to support a building conversion and the infilling of an open yard at No. 20 were recorded by a combination of excavation and monitoring. The work took place behind the Georgian house which occupies the street frontage. A total of 18 pits (including at least 3 ovens) were identified in an area a little over 30sqm, with the majority dating from the 12th–15th centuries. Many of these run beneath the timber extensions that began to appear from the 16th century, and the ovens in the yard may well have been replaced by a kitchen extension (there was a Victorian range in the middle extension when building work began). The size of the open yard was further reduced when a drain, built of mortar and with a peg tile base, was constructed alongside the neighbouring property to the E where it probably directed water from an extension towards Abbeygate Street (the drain is likely to have run either between two street front properties or beneath a covered passageway between the two). The timber extensions were retained when a single Georgian house was built over two medieval properties (Nos. 19–20).

Andrew Tester, SCCAS, for Mothersole Builders.

*Bury St Edmunds*, Land SE of Bury (TL/8762; BSE 453 and NWN 018). An archaeological evaluation carried out on *c.* 59ha of arable farmland situated across the River Lark valley in the parishes of Bury St Edmunds and Nowton identified deposits dating to the prehistoric and early Anglo-Saxon periods. Forty-two 50m-long trenches were opened on the N side of the river (BSE 453). These identified 4 large ditches, broadly near the base of the valley slope and spread in a line over 300m. These all corresponded to 3 distinct circular features identified in an earlier geophysical survey and are assumed to represent ring-ditches associated with Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age barrows, although direct dating evidence was minimal. A single early Anglo-Saxon pit infilled with occupation material was also identified, together with a sparse scatter of miscellaneous undated features.

A further 28 50m-trenches were opened to the S of the river (NWN 018), extending down the valley slope and across the floodplain. On the higher ground of the valley slope the presence of a 4th ring-ditch, previously known from cropmarks and geophysical survey, was confirmed. It is also thought to be of prehistoric date. There were also a few other widespread features. A substantial phase of early Anglo-Saxon occupation was seen in a 500m-long broad swathe along the natural slope. This consisted of up to 8 probable sunken-featured buildings and 2 post-built structures, together with associated pits and enclosures. On the valley floor, evidence of buried peat deposits was seen in one trench, and of palaeochannels or former courses of the river in a further two. These latter features aligned with cropmarks previously interpreted on the Suffolk HER as an irregular undated enclosure.

John Craven, SCCAS, for AMEC Environment and Infrastructure Ltd.

*Bury St Edmunds*, Land to the south of Westgate House, Westgate Street (TL/8563; BSE 454). Three trial trenches were excavated in advance of a change of use of buildings along the street and residential development on land to the rear. Trench 1, behind the building formerly occupied by Thomas Peatling's wine merchants, contained a late 12th-century rubbish pit, cut by a mid 18th-century cess pit or well. This was sealed by made ground, which was cut in turn by a Victorian brick drain. The 18th-century cesspit contained a large finds assemblage including a London stoneware tankard with part of an ale mark, two glazed red earthenware bowls or pancheons, and a Staffordshire-type slipware porringer base. Trench 2, in a walled garden 70m S of Westgate Street and 15m E of Friar's Lane, contained a medieval property boundary ditch extending towards the Friar's Lane frontage, a late medieval or early post-medieval ditch on a slightly offset alignment, and a row of clay post-pads that are likely to be foundations for a *c.* 18th-century barn or other outbuilding. Interestingly, no buildings are shown along Friar's Lane on either Downing's map of 1740 or Warren's map of 1776. The medieval ditch contained a smashed, but near-complete, large 11th-/12th-century local sandy coarseware jug with internal limescale and carbonised organic residue, indicating that it was used for heating both water and liquid-based food. The remains in Trench 2 were sealed by a deep accumulation of garden soil. A third trench in the terraced gardens behind Westgate House contained no archaeological deposits.

Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology,  
for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Greene King Plc.

*Capel St Mary*, The White House, Mill Hill (TM/0838; CSM 041). This excavation followed an evaluation by Archaeoserv that identified the truncated remains of possible Roman building foundations in two of the trenches (Fig. 174). The excavation revealed 6 phases of activity from the late Iron Age to the modern period, perhaps the most significant of which was the remains of an early Roman corridor-villa building dating to the mid 1st century AD. A large Iron Age enclosure ditch was located within the E side of the excavation area, and the

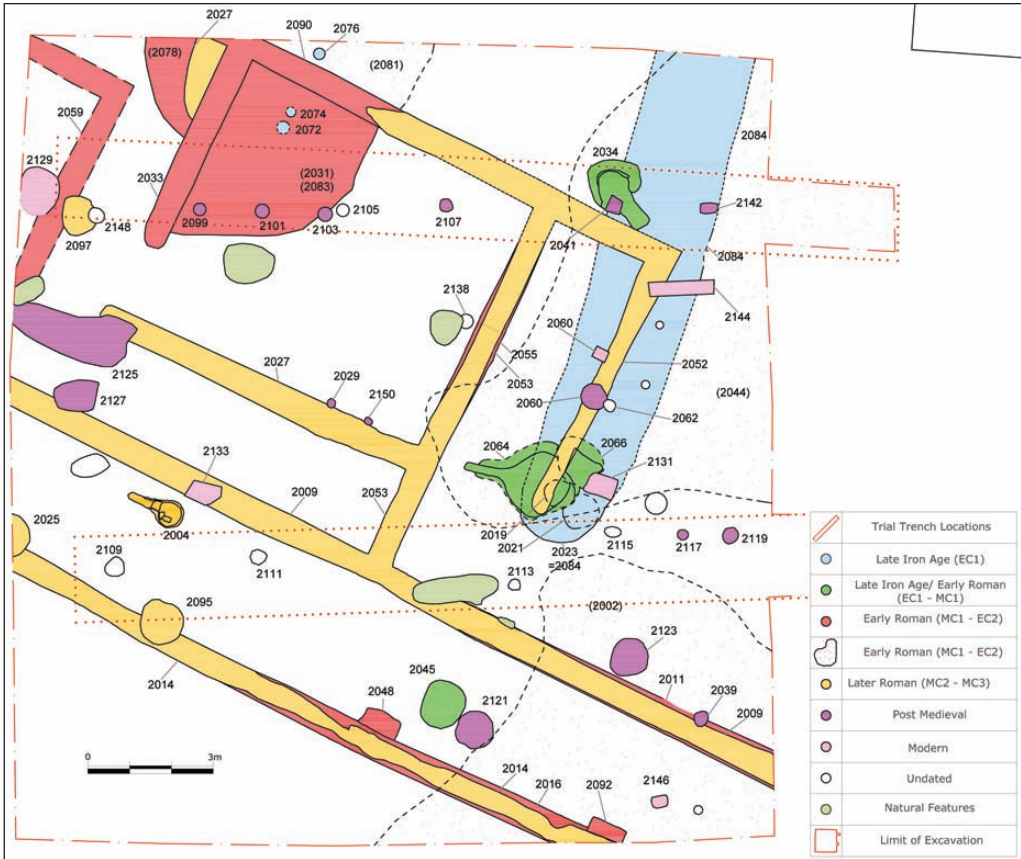


FIG. 174 – Capel St Mary: excavation Phase Plan.

villa building is likely to have replaced a small late Iron Age farming settlement. The presence of 3 temporary late Iron Age/early Roman bipartite ovens suggested that this area of the site was used for low-level food production after the infilling of the Iron Age enclosure ditch, but just prior to construction of the villa building, and revealed a rare insight into early post-conquest site activity. The exposed footprint of the villa building comprised a rear corridor and part of a wing to the N that contained a large room and smaller corridors. The room and one of the corridors showed evidence of stone mosaic and ceramic tessellated floor surfaces. Fragments of painted wall plaster and box flue tiles further suggested this had been a high status building. Finds from robber trenches present within the earlier wall cuts suggest that the destruction of this building was complete by the middle of the 3rd century AD, and it is likely that the material was reused in other buildings not revealed in the excavation area. Numerous high status finds and building material are recorded in the SHER (CSM 002) just to the W of the site. The results of the excavation offered a relatively rare opportunity to examine the early development of Roman villas in East Anglia, although the remains were highly truncated and disturbed by a later post-medieval building associated with low-level industrial activity.

Matthew Adams, Britannia Archaeology,  
for Mr Robert Hunt of Lifestyle Homes.

*Chilton, Acton, Long Melford and Sudbury*, Chilton Woods (TL/8843; CHT 022, ACT 033, LMD 233 and SUY 138). A trial-trenching evaluation covered *c.* 121.8ha. 356 trenches targeted anomalies detected by the geophysical survey conducted by WYAS (West Yorkshire Archaeological Service) as well as sampling apparent blank areas. The works crossed 4 parish boundaries, revealing areas of Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval archaeology as well as showing disturbance and levelling from the USAAF base which was located towards the E of the site. Eight main areas of archaeological interest were identified, together with a few additional isolated features. These consisted of 5 areas of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology located mostly in the W part of the site; a Late Iron Age enclosure and associated pits in the E part of the site; a Roman enclosure and possible settlement area within the central area of the site; along with medieval enclosures located in the central areas of the site crossing Acton Lane. The evaluation produced moderate quantities of finds from most periods, with 3 partial vessels found (Roman, Iron Age and Bronze Age); 2 possible loom or thatch weights dating to the Iron Age; copper alloy objects (a Roman coin, a possible ceremonial rattle and a nail gouge); and prehistoric flint tools. A single human cremation was also found, probably prehistoric in date.

Michael Green, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council.

*Coney Weston*, Fen Meadow (TL 9778; CNW 017). The investigation of the site by the local history group continues; a further magnetometer survey over a larger area revealed three large rectangular features and several isolated anomalies. Excavation of one of the rectangular features revealed the foundations of a clay-walled building 9m x 6m with a mortared flint plinth wall on the N side. Alongside and to the W of this was a clay floor 9m x 5m with some possible post-holes which suggested a second cell or lean-to structure. The building produced 265 potsherds dating to before AD 1300; 2347g of animal bones; 75kg burnt daub; 593 nails; iron peg-hinges; a spur and an iron arrowhead. A nearby anomaly proved to be an unexploded bomb which had penetrated a rubbish pit containing 360 potsherds all dated before AD 1300.

Robert Hogg for Coney Weston Local History Group and Suffolk Wildlife Trust.

*Creeping St Peter*, Land south of Mill Lane (Mill Lane Business Park) (TM/0658; CRP 012). An extensive trial-trenching evaluation of a 42ha site on the N side of the Gipping Valley encountered glacial till on the higher ground, river terrace sands and gravels on the lower slopes, and recent alluvial deposits filling relict channels in the floodplain. Prehistoric features were concentrated on the higher ground in the central and N parts of the site and ranged in date from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. The earlier prehistoric periods were represented by fairly scattered small pits of uncertain function. Some probable timber structures represented by two rows of post-holes might have been contemporary with a nearby Middle Neolithic pit. During the Middle to Late Iron Age occupation might have intensified, as suggested by a dense area of intercutting features at the N end of the site. Some substantial ditches in the central part of the site possibly represented parts of rectilinear Iron Age enclosures. There was little evidence for continuity of occupation into the Roman period, other than one small pit and some residual pottery in later deposits.

Medieval occupation was represented principally by a concentration of pits and ditches/gullies on the higher ground in the centre of the site. These produced significant amounts of (mostly) 12th- to 13th-century pottery in association with food waste and other domestic refuse, suggesting the presence of an isolated farm or more extensive settlement overlooking River Gipping floodplain.

During the First World War a cordite works was built in a dry valley on the W part of the

site. Several linear cuttings for sunken tracks were found, as well as more extensive cuttings representing large-scale terracing into the valley slopes. These remains were mostly buried by thick deposits of recent landfill.

Kieron Heard, Archaeology South-East,  
for Stowmarket Mill Lane Developments Ltd.

*Darsham*, Land west of Mill House, The Street (TM/4170; DAR 030). The excavation encountered an enclosed medieval (11th-/12th- to 15th-century) landscape, largely confined to the NE area of the site and comprising a single definable enclosure, several substantial boundary features, and a short section of possible E–W aligned trackway. A number of pits, including a possible pond and a well, were also dated to the medieval period. Most of the pits appeared to comprise single-use features, most probably dug for refuse disposal. The bulk of the medieval finds assemblage is domestic in character, comprising pottery and animal bone, but also includes a copper alloy brooch. Two possible prehistoric cremation deposits (undated) and a small number of post-medieval/early modern features were also encountered.

Antony R.R. Mustchin, James Fairclough and Kamil Orzechowski,  
Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

*Easton*, Land off the Street (TM/2858; ETN 018). An evaluation of 10 trenches, some targeted to test anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey, found archaeological remains in 7 of the trenches, with 3 considered blank. Small assemblages of pottery and worked flints suggested activity in the late prehistoric period, but no features of this period were identified. The most significant findings were 2 areas of Roman activity in Trenches 7 and 10 to the E of Easton Primary School. Both trenches contained probable structural features. In Trench 7, a possible post-built structure and a pit with *in situ* burning were present. In Trench 10, a layer of ‘dark earth’ or midden material sealed a clay and flint feature thought to have a structural function. Ceramic artefacts date this activity to the earlier Roman period. Small quantities of other artefacts, including a coin, suggest activity continued here into the mid 4th century AD. These features were relatively well preserved below plough soil, with faunal remains of sheep and cattle bones surviving in good condition.

Five ditches recorded by the evaluation had alignments not conforming with present-day field boundaries; taken to infer at least a pre-19th-century date for their use. In the E of the site a considerable depth of colluvial material in the valley of a relict river course potentially masked archaeological features, although the paucity of cultural material recovered from trenches located here might suggest at best only limited activity.

David Adams, NPS Archaeology, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

*Elveden*, CenterParcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village (TL/8180; ELV093). Fieldwork revealed two phases of archaeological activity dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (9th–6th century BC; Phase 1) and early Romano-British period (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD; Phase 2). Possible ditched enclosures were revealed in both phases. Of particular note was the Phase 1 burial of an adolescent/young adult. Several Phase 1 pits also yielded notable pottery groups which displayed traits consistent with the ‘late’ decorated Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic style. Radiocarbon dating of one of these pits produced a calibrated date range of 1050–890 cal BC (90.3%) and 880–845 cal BC (5.1%) at 95.4% confidence.

Antony R.R. Mustchin, Kamil Orzechowski and Jim Fairclough,  
Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for CenterParcs Ltd.

*Eriswell*, Rochester Road Soakaway, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7280; ERL 236). An excavation was carried out at the Water Works. A well-stratified sequence of pits and a large post-hole (all probably later Iron Age/early Roman) was overlaid by a series of ditch systems dating from the early Roman to the Early Anglo-Saxon period. These in turn were covered by an Early Anglo-Saxon occupation layer. A significant quantity of pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material was retrieved from the site, along with two Roman coins. This is an extension of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement already recorded on previous excavations around the Caudle Head Mere area.

Rob Brooks, SCCAS, for Defence Infrastructure Organisation.

*Euston*, Wash Pits Field (TL/9277; EUN 035). An evaluation (2012) and an excavation (2014) found two Suffolk-type brick kilns, one thought to be 16th-century and the other late 17th- to early 18th-century. Only the underground elements of the kilns survived, consisting of the two fire tunnels with the external walls and the rake-out areas. In the earlier kiln the fire-bar archways also survived in places. The kilns were associated with widespread quarrying and the two clay purification pits that gave the field its name. Apart from brick and tile wasters, there were limited levels of finds associated with the site. Archaeomagnetic samples from both kilns are being processed. A series of 2nd-century+ Roman ditches, forming clear field systems and paddocks, survived in the SE corner of the site, but they were heavily truncated by the later quarrying and produced little in the way of finds.

Rob Brooks, SCCAS, for Euston Estate.

*Exning*, Land south of Burwell Road (TL/6165; EXG101). Archaeological excavations recorded at least four phases of activity spanning the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Prehistoric remains included a probable Bronze Age round barrow with a single extant cremation, while the Roman remains included field systems, a possible small post-built building, and a threshing floor. The focal point of the site was the edge of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery close to the N edge, containing 20 well-preserved graves. The graves included a warrior burial with spear and dagger, a probable bed burial, and numerous grave goods consistent with a date in the mid 7th-century 'Conversion period'. This landscape was succeeded by medieval field systems.

Vincent Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Charles Church Ltd.

*Eye*, Land south of former Hartismere Hospital (TM/1474; EYE 111). An excavation in advance of a new care home a short distance E of the previously excavated early Anglo-Saxon settlement at Hartismere High School (EYE 083) revealed an area that had been largely truncated by post-medieval quarrying. However, an Early Iron Age (800–350 BC) pit was present in the N of the stripped area. The pit contained a fairly large assemblage (83 sherds; 995g) of pottery from up to 6 different vessels. The pottery is almost exclusively flint-tempered and includes both plain and decorated sherds, being similar to that found at the Hartismere High School site and at Flixton Quarry, 25km along the Waveney Valley. Additional Early Iron Age sherds, as well as later prehistoric struck flints, were found residually in later features, suggesting that activity during this period was more widespread than the single surviving feature. The post-medieval quarry also contained a small quantity of residual early Anglo-Saxon (5th–7th-century) pottery.

Jon House and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Castleoak on behalf of Care UK Community Partnerships (Suffolk) Ltd.



*Gislingham*, Chapel Farm, Mill Street (TM/0671; GSG 042). A trial-trench evaluation for a housing development consisted of 10 30m-long trenches. All but one of the trenches contained archaeological features, the trenches with the highest density being on the S and W side of the site. The archaeological activity was thought to represent medieval plot boundaries and associated features relating to properties which had once occupied the N side of Mill Street. A possible quarry pit and two bottle dumps indicate later activity of post-medieval to modern date.

Pete Eric Crawley, NPS Archaeology, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

*Great Barton*, Ashend, East Barton Road (TL/8966; BRG 075). Excavation of a 0.5ha area ahead of residential development identified an area of late Saxon/early medieval (10th- to late 11th-/ early 12th-century) settlement. This comprised one or more ditch-defined plots on the S side of East Barton Road, containing traces of up to 6 buildings, represented mainly by parallel slots for timber ground beams. The ceramic assemblage suggests a break in occupation around the first half of the 12th century, before domestic occupation encroached on the N part of the site again between the *c.* late 12th and 14th centuries. The later phase of activity was focused outside the N limit of the excavation, beside the road frontage; no buildings were present within the excavation area, but there were hints of industrial and agricultural activities taking place just outside it with 5 smithing-hearth bottoms and associated metalworking residues, and dumps of apparently accidentally burnt wheat and barley, deposited in the medieval pits and boundary ditches.

Jon House and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology,  
for Oxbury on behalf of Icen Homes.

*Hinderclay*, Land adjacent to Russian Plantation (TM/0377; HNY 034). Work in 2013–14 concentrated on excavating the large and deep ring-ditch located by a magnetometer survey. This contained the disturbed remains of an early Anglo-Saxon burial in a globular urn. The large ring encircles a smaller ring-ditch that is thought to mark a Bronze Age burial mound, but the relationship of the two is still uncertain. An aisled building, adjacent to the ditch system also shown by the magnetometer survey, measured 5.10m (17 Roman ft) between the twin post rows and 2.6m (8.8 Roman ft) apart in the aisles. The length is uncertain as only 3 posts were uncovered; 5 post pits show on Google Earth, with distinct further linear disturbances which could indicate a total of 8 posts overall, giving possible overall lengths of either 13m or 21m (43 or 71 Roman ft). Only 5 aisle posts would result in a square building, but this would be unlike any known Roman aisled building, so 8 posts are more likely.

The post pits are 0.88m below the present-day field surface and one side of each pit was extended by a disturbance caused by the post being hauled sideways in removal. The disturbances all contained distinctive largish yellow clay pieces with one flat surface, which may be the remains of a floor, otherwise ploughed out. The area was devoid of roof tiles, so the building may have been thatched. Slight evidence of the outer wall sill beam base was noted at *c.* 2m from the aisle post, but no evidence of an entrance was found.

Hinderclay adjoins Wattisfield (renowned for its Roman greyware pottery kilns) and this site contained two pottery kilns, each of the Wattisfield type with a central pedestal and containing much well-fired greyware. There were neither pedestal bars, nor indications of a lip on the chamber wall to support them, so it is assumed that the pots were simply piled around the central pedestal, as was usual for this kiln type. The stoke chamber wall of 'Kiln 1' (HNY034-3, Fig. 175) had been re-plastered twice, indicating a long period of use. The greyware in the stoke-pit included plain flanged 'dog bowls' and beaded everted-rimmed pots with shoulder cordons and grooves, indicative of a 2nd-century date.



FIG. 175 – Hinderclay: Kiln 1.



FIG. 176 – Hinderclay: the twin hearths.

Nearby were two small shallower features, close to each other but with possible firing entrances at opposite ends, though no sign of clay vitrification. One had a wrought iron bar, bent down at the centre, across the entrance. This would have supported a long holder, perhaps for a crucible or ladle, over the small hearth. There was no evidence for a specific trade, though the close proximity and arrangement of the two features suggests that they might have been worked in tandem (Fig. 176).

A large, deep pit, only partly excavated, contained plentiful pottery and bone, with a thick layer of fired clay at the base – possibly kiln debris. Again, all the finds seem to be of the 2nd century, with added native fine-ware beakers and imported samian. One sherd in a hard-fired fine reduced fabric with buff surface stood out – it resembles products of the West Stow kilns that copy a samian Dr30 bowl, the body decorated with impressed twin concentric circles with a central dot. The pit's most interesting find was a broken but complete, small hollow clay globe, turned on a wheel, with a hole allowing the interior to be finished. Very well made, but for an unknown purpose and apparently unique. A shallow dish/lid had a narrow 'herringbone' stamp within a circle; a shorter version of this was used by Colchester mortaria potters in the 2nd century as a rim stamp.

The extensive ditch system to the E of the site contained only Iron Age pottery in the three small areas looked at, along with butchered cattle bone.

Overall, the results so far show no occupation much later than AD 160. As on many similar sites, there is no indication of why the site was abandoned, but the move does appear to have been deliberate, as the posts of the aisled building were removed. Waterlogging or flooding would appear to be a possibility.

John Fulcher for the SAFG.

*Ipswich*, former dairy site, Boss Hall, Sproughton Road (TM/1445; IPS 735). An evaluation within an area formerly occupied by the Co-operative Society's Dairy involved 11 trial trenches, 3 of which contained human burials that have been dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (specifically the 6th–early 8th century). The burials consisted of inhumations and urned cremations. They are undoubtedly a continuation of the previously recorded Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Boss Hall, which was discovered and partly excavated in 1990. The burials were restricted to trenches adjacent to the SW boundary of the site and did not extend across the evaluation area, indicating an E limit to the cemetery, although no formal boundary or marker was identified. Following the initial trenching, an additional 5 trenches were cut with the aim of confirming the limits of the cemetery. No further burials were located, suggesting the cemetery is confined to the area of the 3 W trenches. Trenches were also excavated within the footprint of the former dairy building but no archaeological features were exposed.

A pair of parallel ditches on an approximate N–S alignment was recorded in 2 trenches to the E of the site. No dating evidence was recovered from the excavated sections, although the W ditch is coincidental with a boundary marked on 19th century maps, suggesting that at least one of these features is relatively late.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for David Clarke and Associates.

*Ipswich*, 110–112 Handford Road (TM/1544; IPS 716). An excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a retail store. An area of 100m<sup>2</sup> was stripped, revealing a number of pits or possible post-holes. The majority were undated, but 3 large features in a group, interpreted as post-holes which could potentially be part of a large building, contained Roman material dated to the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century. To the N of this, a group of 4 undated features marked the corners of a regular rectangle on a similar alignment. These may represent a second, albeit smaller, structure that is probably contemporary although the

possibility of it being an earlier, Iron Age 4-post structure cannot be entirely ruled out. A large multi-period site (SHER ref. IPS 280), which includes Late Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation, lies some 25m to the S. The two possible buildings recorded on this site appear to respect the projected line of a palisade that was excavated on the IPS 280 site, suggesting a NE extension of the Roman activity.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC,  
for East of England Co-operative Society Ltd.

*Kedington*, Stourmead Close (TL/7046; KDG 046). Excavation in advance of housing development (Fig. 177) revealed 3 early Roman (mid to late 1st-century to mid 2nd-century AD) boundary ditches forming part of an enclosure system. The exposed parts of the enclosures' interiors were empty, suggesting an agricultural function, but the generally good condition of the pottery and the presence of a dump of hearth or oven waste in the easternmost slot through Ditch 3 indicate proximity to domestic areas. This is interpreted as part of the agricultural 'infield' on the edge of a settlement. Crop remains were scarce, but include small quantities of barley and wheat, the latter mainly spelt and including glume bases; weed seeds and snail shells suggest an open grassland environment. The animal bone assemblage from the ditches is small and fragmented (totalling just 52 bones after refitting), but includes all the main domesticates and indicates a possible bias towards cattle and sheep/goat secondary products. The mixture of cattle parts reflects all stages of the butchering process, as would be expected on a small farm. The pottery (132 sherds weighing 888g and consisting of 5 jars, 3 beakers, and a flagon) is mostly, if not all, locally-produced, and is predominantly in coarse sandy fabrics, although there are some examples of locally made fineware.

The site poses interesting questions when viewed against the other Late Iron Age and Roman evidence from the village. A previous excavation E of the site (KDG 019) identified several phases of Late Iron Age/early Roman ditches, and recovered finds reflected a wealthy native rural settlement with access to imported luxury goods. An intact Dressel 2-4 Italian wine amphora, an object most commonly found in pre-Conquest grave groups such as that at Stanway, Colchester, was found just W of the site during construction of a police station in 1947 (KDG 004). Although the first of the ditches at Stourmead Close could have been laid out at a time when the settlement at KDG 019 was occupied, the enclosure system was certainly further elaborated into the 2nd century AD, after the identified part of that settlement area had come to an end. In addition, while the small pottery and animal bone assemblages from Stourmead Close are in keeping with a farmstead of modest status, the finds and environmental evidence from KDG 019 reflect a wealthy 'consumer' site occupied by members of the Late Iron Age local elite. The boundary alignments at KDG 046 are also offset from the axes of all but one of the ditches at KDG 019. Despite their physical proximity, the two sites appear to show shifts in settlement location and layout, and a change in the character of occupation, in the later 1st century AD. A further possible indication of discontinuity in the local settlement pattern comes from a probable villa site 1.3km to the S (KDG 007): finds suggest occupation from the 2nd to the late 4th century, starting around the time of the decline of the settlement at KDG 019. Whether these changes in settlement location and character were the result of wider social and economic disruption, for example the arrival of new Roman landowners displacing the local native elite, is unclear on the basis of the current small-scale investigations, but will be an important question to bear in mind during future fieldwork in the parish.

Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for CgMs Consulting for Bloor.

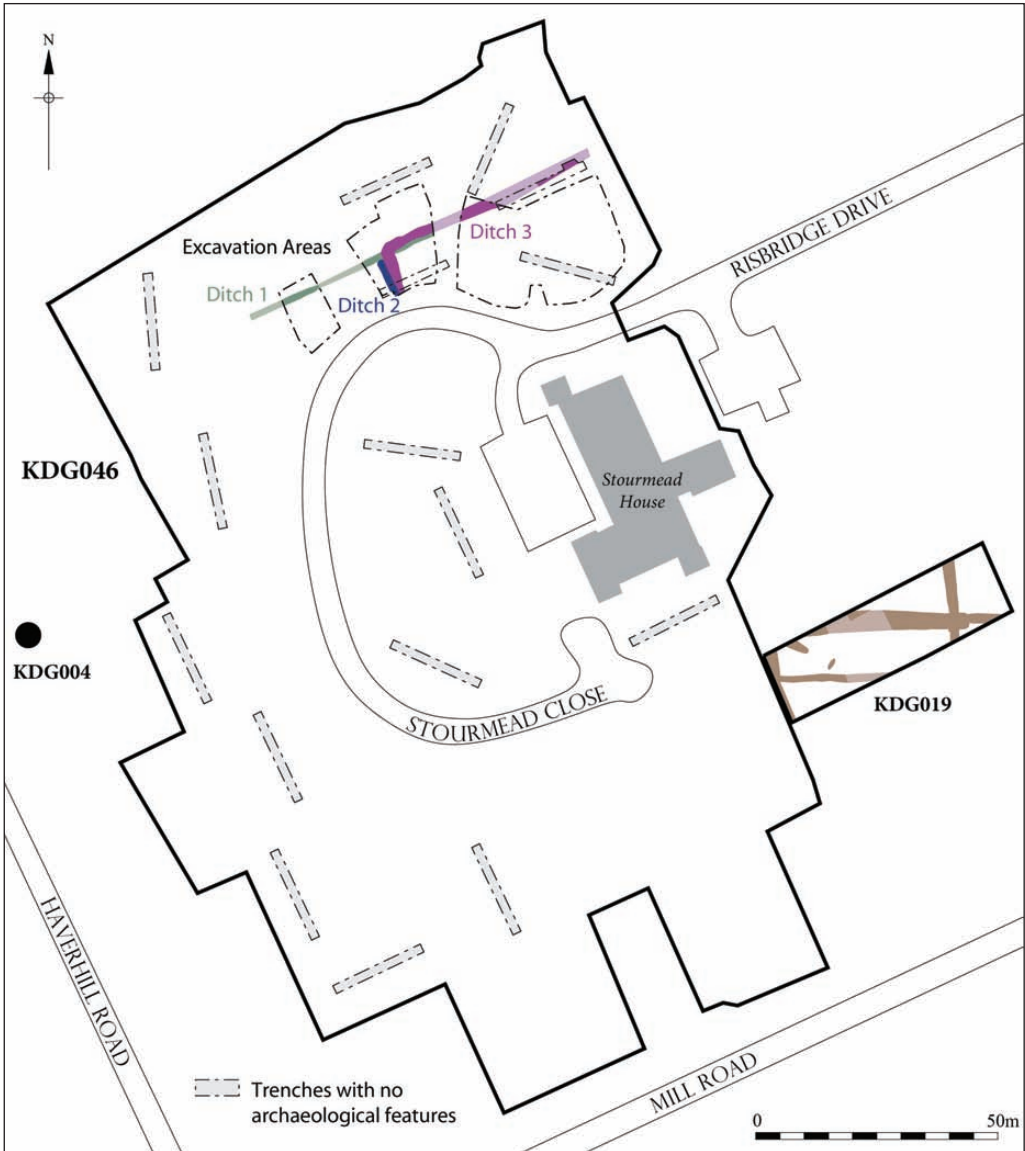


FIG. 177 – Kedington: excavation plan.

*Knettishall Heath SSSI* (TL/9680; KNE 016). The site of the 19th-century brickworks was located using old maps, and limited excavation revealed remains of the kiln, the flint and brick foundations of two buildings, and the wash pit, within an undulating landscape of extraction pits; a small amount of further excavation is planned to establish details of the kiln and complete the report.

Robert Hogg for Coney Weston Local History Group  
and Suffolk Wildlife Trust

*Lakenheath*, Land at Rabbithill Covert, Station Road (TL/7183; LKH 367). Evaluation trenches targeted geophysical anomalies as well as areas of archaeological potential identified by the SHER. The work revealed a prehistoric landscape including a Bronze Age ring-ditch and inhumation, as well as mid-late Bronze Age pottery. Iron Age occupation of the site was also identified, represented by a ring-ditch and boundary ditch. Saxon and medieval pottery was found associated with natural features suggesting the site was under a manuring regime from the 10th–11th centuries onwards.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for Pigeon Investment Management Ltd.

*Lakenheath*, RAF Lakenheath, Recycling Centre (TL/7381; LKH 365). A community excavation was carried out in conjunction with a professional excavation in advance of an extension to a hard-standing. The site lies just outside the core area of Roman settlement and within an area where Iron Age and Early Anglo-Saxon remains have previously been found. Excavation identified a stratigraphic sequence of features, separated by a series of layers indicating a period during which parts of the site were periodically under water. Cutting this was an Early Anglo-Saxon pit and repeated bands of multi-cut ditches which appear to have filled in the very latest Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon period. Sealed by the water-depleted layers were further ditches dated by pottery to the 1st–2nd centuries AD, providing further evidence for environmental changes in this area of Suffolk during the later part of the Roman period.

The soil layers were predominantly found in the N half of the site and were excavated in 2m squares by members of the RAF Lakenheath community, including (in class groups) some 700 school children who all helped with digging and sieving of all the soil deposits. This recovered small sherds of pottery and fragments of animal bone, much of which might not otherwise have been retrieved. The use of both professional archaeologists and volunteers on this project considerably enhanced the archaeological results, allowing a high proportion (100% of the 50% excavated) of the sealing soil deposits to be excavated by hand and sieved.

Jo Caruth, Suffolk Archaeology CIC,  
for Defence Infrastructure Organisation, Ministry of Defence.

*Leiston*, Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Gap (TM/4662; LCS 161). Investigations ahead of the construction of a substation for a new offshore wind farm, comprised a 6-trench evaluation, a 4.68ha excavation and a watching brief. The earliest activity is represented by a few sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery (coarse Beaker) found residually within a ditch. Early Iron Age remains, comprising possible structures and a limited number of ditches, were confined to the NE part of the site. Briquetage container fragments associated with salt production were recovered from one of the Iron Age pits. Most of the settlement evidence comprised a series of Romano-British field systems and enclosures, apparently re-established over time. Pottery suggests 1st–3rd century activity. Four Romano-British cremation burials (3 urned; 1 unurned) were recorded in the E part of the site. Undated features include pits, post-holes and ditches.

Robert De'Athe and Mark Williams, Wessex Archaeology,  
for Galloper Wind Farm Limited.

*Leiston*, Leiston Abbey (TM/4462; LCS 177). In a second season of survey and field evaluation 4 trenches (Trenches 10, 11, 12 and 13) were excavated in the 2 fields to the W of the claustral precinct, across clearly defined earthworks and channels. These earthworks were contemporary with the monastic remains and had been designed to channel floodwater away from higher ground above the claustral precinct, which may then have been harnessed for industrial purposes down slope. Adjacent to the upstanding monastic remains in the S part of

the site, Trenches 8 and 9 were excavated to investigate the previously unrecorded and unarchived excavations of the site in the 1980s. Evidence of the 1980s excavation were found, along with apparent evidence for the original medieval drain leading from the reredorter which was reconstructed by the Ministry of Works in the 1980s subsequent to the excavation. Additional work in 2014 included a photogrammetry survey to produce a metrically accurate 3D digital elevation model of the abbey church and a low-level aerial photography survey using kite-mounted cameras and UAVs to assess structural evidence for absent buildings associated with the E range.

This was a crowdfunded excavation staffed by community volunteers and coordinated by DigVentures. English Heritage and Procorda, the present occupiers of the abbey, granted access and assistance throughout.

Brendon Wilkins, DigVentures.

*Leiston*, Land opposite 18–30A Aldeburgh Road (TM/4461; LCS 175). An evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development. Thirty-two trenches, some of which were targeted on the results of a preceding geophysical survey, revealed a moderate density of prehistoric remains across the N half of the site, some of which coincided with geophysical survey anomalies. The remains were not closely dated, but appeared to be largely Late Bronze Age, consisting of scattered pits and ditches/gullies that might have been part of a field system, together with a small concentration of features in the NE corner of the site. The Bronze Age features contained residual struck flints of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date.

Trevor Ennis, Archaeology South-East, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

*Letheringham*, Mill House, Hall Road (TM/2758; LRM 019). Monitoring of the alterations, including ducting for a biomass heating system, revealed an undated, but probably post-medieval, pit and a brick-lined well shaft in the footings associated with an extension to the house, and a single inhumation was encountered during the excavation of a trench for the duct. The inhumation, discovered at a depth of *c.* 0.75m in an area 25m S of Mill House, comprised a single individual on an E–W alignment. Undisturbed elements of the burial were left *in situ* and all skeletal material returned to the trench upon backfilling with no further analysis. This burial is likely to have been in the churchyard of the lost medieval church known to have been on this site, and a number of other burials have been previously discovered in this area.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Shield Architecture Ltd.

*Little Blakenham*, Lower Dairy Farm (TM/1148; BRF 106). The evaluation recorded features of Neolithic to Romano-British date. There was a double ring-ditch, with diameters of 15m and 24m, which had a small quantity of worked flint of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date within the ditch fills. The only associated feature was an isolated pit, about 200m S of the monument, which contained 3 sherds from a single vessel decorated with boldly incised chevrons appropriate for vessels of the early Bronze Age, such as food vessels and collared urns, or the thicker-walled and often coarsely made and decorated domestic Beakers. Multiple sherds from one middle Iron Age vessel came from an isolated pit. There was a sub-rectangular enclosure of mid–late 1st to 2nd century AD date, with an associated ditch, field system and an undated trackway that could be contemporary.

Sam Egan, MOLA Northampton, for RPS Consulting on behalf of SITA UK.

*Little Waldingfield*, The Cottage, Church Road (TL/9245; WFL 031). Evaluation trenching prior to the construction of two new dwellings revealed a medieval ditch 5m from the front

boundary of the plot, which ran approximately parallel to Church Road, while another ditch on a similar alignment and of post-medieval date was recorded at a distance of 12m from the front boundary. Two small post-holes of post-medieval date were also recorded in on the W side of the plot. While finds of both medieval and post-medieval date were scarce, the medieval ditch did prove to be surprisingly rich in contemporary hearth or midden waste. In addition the fill of the second ditch contained a residual fragment of abraded Roman box flue tile.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mrs S Moore.

*Long Melford*, Test Pit Excavations (TL/8640; LMD 183). Eleven test pits were excavated in the N half of Long Melford by students from Ormiston Sudbury Academy, Hedingham School, Thomas Gainsborough School and Samuel Ward Academy as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme. The 2014 excavations followed on from those undertaken in 2011 and 2013, bringing the total number of test pits so far excavated in the village to 57. The 2014 excavations yielded further Late Anglo-Saxon pottery from the greens around the church. The archaeological evidence is indicating increasingly clearly that a settlement was present in this area during the late Saxon period.

Two test pits excavated behind the church found disarticulated fragmentary human remains and fragments of grave monuments set back from the consecrated ground. Finds from the rest of the pits reinforce the pattern indicated in previous years, suggesting that there was very limited activity in the Roman period in the N of the village, with settlement in the Late Anglo-Saxon and high medieval period occupying two separate *foci*, one near the church and the other in the centre of the present village. The volumes of pottery recovered suggests that the late medieval settlement was not adversely affected by the Black Death, being one of only 10% of settlements in E England included to date in the CORS project not to show marked signs of contraction after the mid 14th century.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

*Martlesham*, Land south of Main Road (TM/2446; MRM 157). An excavation and monitoring were carried out in connection with the construction of 180 new homes. The excavation of 1.42ha identified several phases of a field system defined by boundary ditches. The earliest was located on the higher ground in the N of the site and comprised several adjoining small square and rectangular enclosures with associated trackways. Finds were scarce owing to the agricultural character of the enclosures. However, small quantities of predominantly flint-tempered pottery, combined with stratigraphic and spatial relationships, suggest a Middle to Late Bronze Age date. The site adds to a growing body of evidence for the laying out of extensive subdivided agricultural landscapes across much of the Suffolk coast and river valleys during the later Bronze Age. Middle to Late Iron Age and post-medieval field boundaries were also identified, the former providing an important contextual backdrop to previously identified early Roman activity in the locality. Ten ‘fire pits’ with scorched sides and bases and charcoal-rich fills were scattered across the site, mainly in the N. None contained finds. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal from 3 of the pits indicates a Middle Saxon (7th–9th century AD) date. Similar burnt pits have now been identified on numerous sites in SE Suffolk, as well as on similar sand and gravel soils in Norfolk; radiocarbon dating of the pits on two sites SE of Ipswich has also produced Early to Middle Saxon dates, in addition to possible evidence for an association with iron-smithing.

Tom Woolhouse and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology,  
for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bloor Homes.



*Martlesham*, Waldringfield Quarry, Moon and Sixpence site (TM/2545; MRM 146). In a third season of work along the N edge of the quarry an area measuring 200m by 150m was stripped, revealing a complex arrangement of ditches, most of which were undated, and a small number of discrete features of prehistoric date. A pit near the NW corner of the site contained part of an inverted collared urn of Early Bronze Age date. The urn contents and the pit fills were thoroughly sampled for cremated remains, but no evidence was found. 100m to the S of this feature, beyond the site and standing within adjacent woodland, two earth mounds are located and these probably represent prehistoric burials. Further to the S other prehistoric burials are suggested by ring-ditch crop marks. It is still possible that the collared urn represents an outlying burial belonging to this barrow group.

A small cluster of pits containing Iron Age pottery was located further to the E. These shallow pits also contained heat-altered flint and charcoal, but were highly disturbed by modern ploughing. The pits were located between parallel ditches *c.* 7m apart which appear to define a probable drove-way or route that runs NE–SW across the site. An iron stirrup of possible medieval date was recovered from the top fill of one of the ditches, but it is thought to be a later intrusive find, dragged in by modern ploughing. These ditches remain undated, but may be of later prehistoric date. Appearing to respect the line of the drove-way was part of a large rectilinear ditched enclosure running along the NW edge of the drove. Although only partly revealed within the excavation area, this extensive feature stretched 150m to the NW and 50m to the NE before disappearing beyond the site area. The enclosure is poorly dated, with a single undiagnostic pottery sherd of possible prehistoric age recovered from the top fill of this feature. The enclosure ditch was cut by a pit containing a single piece of pottery dated to the Saxon period. This was the only feature represented by this period and provides a *terminus post quem* for the enclosure.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Brett's Aggregates.

*Nayland*, Wissington Conservation Society and the Nayland with Wissington Community Council test-pit dig (NGR 036). Following on from the highly successful community test-pit dig in 2012, when 34 test pits were excavated across the village as part of the HLF-funded 'Managing a Masterpiece' project, the 2014 test pits were widely distributed across the village, bringing the total number excavated to 50. The results supported the earlier work in indicating little evidence for settlement on the site of the present village prior to the 12th century. Only a small number of pits produced pottery of late Anglo-Saxon date and the location of these suggests that a small settlement may have been tightly clustered around the church. In contrast a substantial amount of medieval pottery was recorded from a large number of the test pits, suggesting that the village was thriving in the high medieval period, when it was a sizable nucleated settlement, extending between Court Knoll to the S and Stoke Road to the N. Small amounts of medieval pottery were found in pits W along Bear Street, suggesting that there was a scatter of occupation following the River Stour. The volumes of later medieval pottery recovered indicates that the settlement was not adversely affected by the Black Death, being one of less than 10% of settlements in E England included to date in the CORS project to expand in the period after the mid 14th century AD. Additional Roman activity was recorded in the E of the village, along Court Street and Newlands Lane. The finding of a single sherd of Iron Age pottery at Alston Court gives the first indication of prehistoric activity in Nayland.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

*Nedging-with-Naughton*, Nedging Road, Naughton Mill House (TM/0149; NDG 014). During monitoring of ground works for a new dwelling at the site of a post-type windmill of

later post-medieval date that burnt down in 1909, the foundations of the brick-built roundhouse and trestle-pad bases were revealed and recorded, with the latter being left *in situ*. While the post mill was in existence before 1824, the parish tithe map indicates that the mill house is of a post 1841 date, and examination of the bricks and ceramic drains from the mill foundations point to it having been rebuilt in the mid 19th century. A small number of stray medieval pottery sherds indicate previous activity at the site.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Richford Builders.

*Newmarket*, Palace House Stables (TL/6463; NKT 056). Monitoring and excavation uncovered evidence for the earlier, Charles II period, clunch- and brick-built stable and a number of other buildings. Other building remains include the N wall of a structure shown to the S of the stables on a 1681 painting by Jan Siberechts, and a number of cellars from a series of structures shown on the 1787 Chapman map and later maps. Two wells were also located, both of which are likely to date to the 17th–18th centuries. The burial of a horse was uncovered in the Rothschild yard. These may be the remains of ‘Dr Syntax’, euthanised in 1838 at the age of 28, though initial analysis indicates that the horse was around 18–20 years old at the time of its death. It had clearly been ridden and had been carefully buried, as if galloping.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for Forest Heath District Council.

*Newmarket* (Exning), Paddocks at Brickfields Stud (TL/6265; EXG 102). Evaluation trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies recorded a sequence of activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The earliest features were an Iron Age pit and ditch, while residual material was recovered from later contexts, including colluvial deposits. Evidence for a Romano-British (2nd and 3rd century AD) enclosure system was also uncovered, aligned at right angles to a Roman road. This road, of which sections of metalled surface were recorded, might represent a route connecting Margary’s route 333 to the S with Ely to the NW. The moderate collection of ceramic building material may indicate the presence of a large Roman building, possibly a villa, in the vicinity. The site also produced one of the larger groups of faunal remains found locally. A number of medieval boundary ditches and post-medieval/modern features were also recorded.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for George Lambton.

*Oulton*, Land off Lime Avenue (TM/5194; OUL 037). A trial trench evaluation recorded features whose dating is tentative due to the small quantities of pottery and other finds. Seventy-eight features were recorded, the majority being linears (ditches, ditch terminals and gullies), but discrete features (pits) were common, and structural remains (post- and stake-holes) were also recorded, including a possible sunken-featured building. The earliest features were prehistoric, comprising an Early Bronze Age pit and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age post-hole, containing sparse pottery and struck flint. Five features contained Early to Middle Saxon (mid 5th–9th-century) pottery, and 5 features contained Saxo-Norman (10th–12th-century) pottery. Many of the Saxon features were discrete features (pits) as opposed to linears, and they included a possible hearth and a sunken-featured building. Pottery, animal bone and a possible rubbing stone were also found in close proximity, with the Saxon features predominantly recorded in the S sector of the site, located within the semi-circular ‘enclosure’ identified during a previous geophysical survey.

Kamil Orzechowski and Peter Thompson, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,  
for Persimmon Homes Ltd and Oldman Homes Ltd.

*Pinewood*, IP8 Access Road off Scrivener Drive (TM/1242; PIN 003). An excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of the road. A stripped area of 1140m<sup>2</sup> revealed 3 ditch-type features. Two of these contained modern material and were aligned with existing boundaries. The third ditch contained a spread of charcoal associated with a compact deposit of tile in the upper fill. This may have been the remains of a small oven built in the partially filled ditch, although it is more likely to just be a dump of material from an oven. The tile from this feature has been identified as Roman and a radiocarbon analysis of the charcoal gave a date range of 130 and 323 cal AD (at 2 $\sigma$ ). The site is located *c.* 100m to the SW of a group of Middle Bronze Age cremation burials, but no features that could be positively dated to this period were identified.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC for Ipswich Borough Council.

*Rendlesham* (TM/3252 and TM/3253; RLM 054 and 055). An evaluation was undertaken on the Naunton Hall Estate to test the character and degree of preservation of the subsoil archaeology in two fields, RLM 055 and RLM 054, that had previously been subject to survey (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2013'). The results of the 7 trenches excavated in autumn 2013 and spring 2014 correlated closely with the magnetometry results, so that in RLM 055, Trenches 2 and 4, positioned over large pit-like features, proved to contain 2 (possibly 3) 5th–7th century sunken-featured buildings, confirming the presence of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement and, extrapolating from the magnetometry evidence, covering at least 2.5ha. A small group of 5th–6th-century cremations was identified where surface survey had recovered a high density of potsherds. So far no *in situ* evidence for the inhumation cemetery suggested by the surface finds has been identified. The 3 trenches in RLM 054 showed that the enclosures and linear features targeted for evaluation covered a range of dates. The D-shaped enclosure sampled in Trench 5 produced middle and later Iron Age pottery. Only one possibly Roman feature was identified, below the 7th–8th-century activity in Trench 6. Of particular significance was the presence of a dense midden layer in Trench 6 containing handmade pottery and occasional sherds of Ipswich Ware, interpreted as having accumulated behind a palisade within a N–S-aligned ditch. Both the ditches sampled in Trench 6 were visible on the geophysical survey, and both appear to belong to the Anglo-Saxon period. Trench 7 was positioned to sample part of a rectilinear enclosure and a possible trackway. The trackway ditch contained Thetford Ware, probably 10th- or 11th-century, and the enclosure ditch was 13th–14th-century, probably relating to a small medieval green to the E.

The evaluation has confirmed that this area of Suffolk, overlooking the River Deben, not only contains an extensive high status Anglo-Saxon settlement but has been occupied for a long period, offering opportunities to examine how elite sites developed in the earlier landscape.

Jo Caruth, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, with funding from the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, the Sutton Hoo Society, and the Royal Archaeological Institute.

*Reydon*, Grove Farm, Rissemere Lane East (TM/4879; REY 074). Monitoring of ground works for a new house close to the recorded find spot of Bronze Age pottery and flint finds and a possible ring-ditch revealed extensive ground disturbance caused by farm buildings that previously covered the site. However, ground reduction for an associated garage/utility building did reveal a shallow ditch with a very clean fill which, though not directly datable, is potentially of medieval or earlier origin.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr J. Scott.

*Reydon*, Area south of Potters Bridge (TM/5078; REY 070). A watching brief was undertaken ahead of flood defence works at Potter's Bridge. This was located on the rising ground to the S of the river and revealed two small gravel extraction pits and several ditches. Both the pits and ditches appeared to be broadly contemporary; the pottery assemblage indicating a late 13th–early 14th century date. Significantly two of the ditches defined a rutted trackway which would have led from the now lost village of Easton Bavents to the river crossing at Potters Bridge, indicating that this crossing point had been established by the late 13th or early 14th century. At this time Easton Bavents was a thriving community, having been granted a market in 1330, although documentary evidence indicates that by the 16th century coastal erosion had already impacted on the size and prosperity of the village. It is not known when the direct track from the village to the river crossing fell out of use, but with no artefacts later than the early 14th century it is possible that this occurred relatively early.

Heather Wallis, Freelance Archaeologist, on behalf of the Environment Agency.

*Snape*, Land North of Blyth Houses, Church Road (TM/3958; SNP 103). As was suggested by the evaluation in 2013, the excavation revealed abundant evidence of activity dating to the early Iron Age, Romano-British and early to middle Anglo-Saxon periods. Limited evidence of later medieval, post-medieval and modern activity was also encountered. The fill of a single pit also contained 6 early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers. Significant features included a Romano-British enclosure system, possible trackway and pottery kiln; three Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings (SFBs); a contemporary post-built structure; and two burnt flint pits of Anglo-Saxon date. Ephemeral evidence for Romano-British post-built structures was also encountered. Finds from SFB 1 were indicative of textile manufacture (spinning). Earlier Iron Age features were less coherent and did not provide a clear picture of prehistoric activity at the site.

Laszlo Lichtenstein and Antony R.R. Mustchin,  
Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

*Stanton*, Upthorpe Road (TL/9773; SNT 050). An area of 0.33ha (90m E–W by 44m N–S), was opened along the S edge of a field parallel to Upthorpe Road in order to examine the entire area of a Bronze Age ring-ditch and an overlying Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Fig. 178), which had been identified in an earlier phase of trial-trench evaluation. The ring-ditch was oval in plan, with an internal diameter of 21–25m, and the ditch was 2.5–5.0m wide and 0.70–1.30m deep. Sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the upper fills of the ditch, but no central burial or other contemporary burials had survived and any former mound had been lost to ploughing. This round barrow later formed the focus for an early/middle Anglo-Saxon cemetery, indicating that the barrow had been an upstanding earthwork at that time. Over 70 inhumation burials were excavated, but others may have lain further S, close to or beneath the modern road, while any interments into the barrow mound would also have been lost. Originally the cemetery may have comprised around 100 burials. Provisional assessment suggests that there were two distinct phases of use. The earlier burials relate closely to the round barrow, with 30 burials either within the upper fills of the barrow ditch (not all shown on the attached plan) or buried very close to it and aligned to follow the curve of the ditch. Any burials into the now-lost mound would also have formed part of this group. The grave goods associated with this group of burials included knives, spears, shield bosses and, in a single example, a hammer axe, with the men; and small collections of beads and brooch types dating to the later 5th–7th centuries with the women. There are mineralised wood and fabric impressions on some of these items. There were no cremation burials. The later burials lay beyond the barrow in a small group to the W and a larger more extensive group to the E. These graves were largely on parallel alignments, ESE–WSW, with the head to

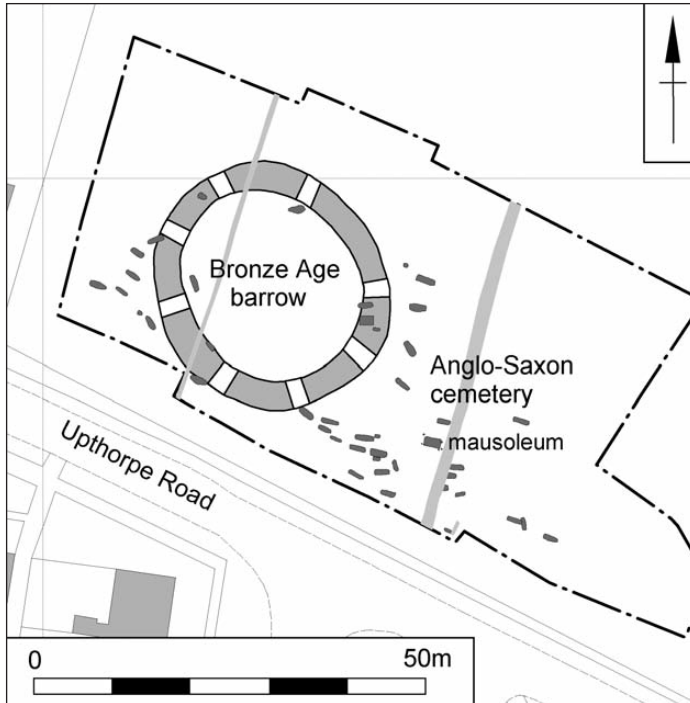


FIG. 178 – Stanton: excavation plan.



FIG. 179 – Stanton: Anglo-Saxon grave.

the W and the individuals having no grave goods apart from the occasional knife. One notable burial of this group lay within an exceptionally large grave-pit with post-holes set around it, indicating the probable presence of a timber mausoleum (Fig. 179). The common near E–W alignment and the absence of grave goods suggest that the final phase of burial may date to the later 7th century, perhaps as a first generation of Christian burial but still located within an established pagan cemetery.

Paul Clements, MOLA Northampton,  
for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Homes.

*Stowmarket*, Chilton Leys (TM/0359; HGH 055). An excavation has recorded an early Bronze Age flint arrowhead; at least two Roman kilns (and associated structures), including one with an infant burial beneath; *c.* 30 Anglo-Saxon graves with poorly preserved skeletons but grave goods that include a shield boss and sword; and a medieval kiln with a high quantity of pottery.

Kerrie Bull, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd.

*Stowmarket*, 81 Bury Street (TM/0458; SKT 068). Monitoring of ground-level reduction and footings identified a series of pits and post-holes along the road frontage in association with medieval pottery. A clay layer was also recorded, but it was not clear whether this represented a floor surface or a dumped deposit. At the rear of the site was a sequence of large, deep pits suggestive of quarrying activity. The fills of these pits were largely sterile, but those finds that were present were of medieval date. Overlying the large quarry pits were layers rich in later medieval finds, including building materials, amongst which were glazed floor and roof-tile fragments and large sherds from late medieval vessels. A number of these finds were wasters, implying a kiln site nearby which, in addition to horn cores from these deposits and evidence of metal working in the environmental samples, suggests the disposal of waste from industrial processes in the vicinity.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk Suffolk Archaeology CIC,  
on behalf of Last and Tricker Partnership.

*Sudbury*, Test Pit Excavations (TL/8741). Sudbury residents funded and organised a 3-day test-pit community excavation, with support from The Sudbury Society, the Sudbury History Society and the Sudbury Museum Trust. The focus of the community dig was the historic core in the S of town as well as the area across the bridge into Ballingdon. A total of 31 test pits were excavated with pupils from local schools. The rest of the 26 test pits were excavated over the weekend by local residents helped by volunteers from elsewhere. The pottery from the Sudbury test pits provides no evidence for settlement of Roman date underlying the excavated area, but does indicate a focus of activity in the historic core of the town from the Early Saxon period, which continued through the Middle Saxon and expanded in the Late Saxon period. Pottery of early or middle Anglo-Saxon date is uncommon in Suffolk rural settlements, and the evidence from Sudbury supports historical evidence attesting to the site's importance at this time. By the late Anglo-Saxon period Sudbury was a *burh*, and the settlement had a market in the very early 11th century and was surrounded by a substantial town ditch. Large volumes of pottery from large numbers of pits support historical records which indicate that Sudbury thrived during the medieval period, when it was an important centre of the Suffolk wool trade and also the home of one of the three Dominican priories in Suffolk. Like many Suffolk settlements included in the CORS project, Sudbury does not seem to have contracted in the late medieval period, in marked contrast with settlements elsewhere in the E region which contracted by 50% or more in the period following the Black Death.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

*Trimley St Martin*, Land west of Hams Farmhouse, Back Road (TM/2838; TYN 130). Following a trial-trench evaluation, monitoring and excavation was carried out on the site of a proposed agricultural reservoir, revealing activity dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. This included 5 prehistoric pits, 6 Roman pits, a cluster of 26 Anglo-Saxon pits and post-holes, and a post-medieval field ditch. Three of the 4 large Anglo-Saxon pits contained loomweight fragments. Also present was a rectilinear field system including enclosure and possible droveway tentatively dated to the post-medieval period.

Howard Brooks, Ben Holloway, and Pip Parmenter,  
Colchester Archaeological Trust, for Prime Irrigation.

*Walberswick, Southwold*, Test Pit Excavations (TM/4874; WLB 080). Nine test pits were excavated by 29 students from local schools. The test pitting was part of the Higher Education Field Academy programme undertaken by Access Cambridge Archaeology in East Anglia. The excavation sites were widely distributed across the village and complemented the 9 test pits that were excavated in 2013, bringing the total excavated in the village to 18. This year, additional Roman pottery was found in the E of the village along Leveretts Lane and Ferry Road, indicating some level of activity during this period. A number of pits produced pottery of late Saxon date, notably along the main routeway through the village (The Street), suggesting that this part of the present settlement was in existence at this time. The pottery evidence indicates that the village continued to thrive through the medieval period and in particular provided further evidence that Walberswick did not decline after the Black Death in the 14th century, perhaps due to its status as a coastal trading settlement. A possible clay oven was recorded from the garden of a modern house set along The Street, although further work would be needed on this to determine its full function and date. In the post-medieval period the village may have developed into the small fishing village that is still seen today.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

*Wangford with Henham*, Wangford Quarry (TM/2777; WNF 023). Two further areas were excavated at Wangford Quarry, revealing further the extent of the medieval enclosures associated with Green Lane to the N and structural remains associated with the Middle to Later Iron Age occupation of the site. Previous investigations at this site have revealed interesting medieval remains, including a small but complex post-built structure associated with a hearth, in close proximity to Green Lane to the N. This has been interpreted as a stand-alone kitchen, and other nearby structures, including a large bread oven and a possible barn with a suspended floor, might have been linked to selling produce straight on to Green Lane itself, which was probably the main thoroughfare between Henham and Southwold during the medieval period. The 2014 excavations revealed an intricate system of enclosures around and to the S of the structures, suggesting repeated remodelling of the enclosure with both expansion and contraction. In the early post-medieval period a single large triangular enclosure was cut, replacing all the earlier rectilinear enclosures.

In the autumn an adjacent area was also investigated, close to one of the groups of Beaker flat graves excavated in 2010. No further graves were revealed in this new area, but extensive Iron Age remains were seen, including post-holes, clay-lined pits, a 4-post structure, and part of a large circular building. The ring-gully for the roundhouse measured *c.* 15m in diameter but has not been fully revealed in the excavation area yet. In 2010 a smaller round building was found with a diameter of *c.* 9m. This structure was located *c.* 15m to the N of the larger building.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Cemex UK Ltd.

*Whatfield*, Semer Road/The Street, Whatfield (TM/0246; WHA018). Excavation revealed two overlapping phases of medieval activity, spanning the 11th–14th centuries AD, principally characterised by a series of ditched field/plot boundaries and a possible foundation trench. A large medieval pit, perhaps a quarry, was also present. Post-medieval activity mostly comprised a second series of largely intercutting boundary features, most likely agricultural in nature. The remaining post-medieval features included a sub-rectangular domestic refuse pit. Artefactual evidence included medieval and post-medieval pottery and quern fragments. The nature of the encountered archaeology sits well within the local archaeological landscape, which includes two medieval moated sites and a 14th/15th-century parish church in close proximity to the junction of Semer Road/The Street.

James Fairclough and Vincent Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,  
for Icení Homes.

*Wickham Market*, Land south of Featherbroom Gardens (TM/3055; WKM 037). An excavation was carried out in advance of a residential development, following on from a trial-trench evaluation in 2013. A possible hearth and fragments of worked flint (some residual in later deposits) were probably of mid to late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Several Late Iron Age to early Roman cremation burials were found towards the W of the site, with contemporary activity represented by pits and ditched enclosures. The cremations were sealed by a layer of colluvium, possibly the result of early Roman woodland/vegetation clearance on higher ground to the N of the site. Two urned Roman cremation burials were cut into the colluvium but the only possible evidence for contemporary occupation was a large pit in the NE corner of the site. The medieval and early post-medieval periods were represented primarily by a ditched enclosure comprising two boundaries oriented NNW–SSE. There was no evidence for contemporary activity within the enclosed area, suggesting agricultural land use. More recent activity was represented by a group of parallel gullies and pits dug in a structural layout at the E end of the site, close to Chapel Lane. The function of this feature group is uncertain but they may represent First World War practice trenches.

Adam Dyson, Archaeology South-East, for Hopkins Homes Ltd

#### BUILDING RECORDING

*Bardwell*, Land off Quaker Lane, former British Legion Headquarters (TL/9473; BAR 103). Historic building survey (Level 1) at the former British Legion Headquarters recorded a prefabricated corrugated iron structure that was originally used as an isolation hospital at Fornham and was subsequently purchased and moved to its present location in 1935. To the present day the building has seen minimal exterior alterations, although internally it has been altered to suit its latter use as a social club and meeting room.

James Fairbairn, OA East, for Jamie Cowper.

*Felixstowe*, The Ordnance Hotel (TM/29341; FEX 319). The hotel lies within the South Felixstowe Conservation area but is not a listed building. Thought to date to the mid 19th century and possibly originating as a smaller house or inn, the survey and background research revealed 5 main phases of alteration. Its heyday would appear to have been in the early 1900s, when a boom in tourism brought more visitors to the town which was becoming popular as a seaside resort.

Cartographic and photographic evidence indicates that there were once several other buildings associated with the hotel, including stables and garages within the rear courtyard,



in addition to a pavilion, tennis court and greenhouse. The survey revealed that the internal layout of the hotel has changed significantly since its construction, notably during the late 19th century, around 1913, *c.* 1927, and in the mid 1950s. Evidence of an earlier, much smaller building, reputedly built around 1854, was also noted within the current roof structure and first floor corridor.

Taleyna Fletcher with James Fairbairn, OA East; report no. 1665,  
for Premier Inn Hotels Ltd.

#### CHURCH RECORDING

*Capel St Mary*, St Mary's Church (TM/0838; CSM 013). A limited programme of evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological implications of a proposed reordering of the nave, which included the insertion of an under-floor heating system. Four small test-pits (0.25 x 0.25m, 0.2m deep) and one larger test-pit (1.6m by 0.7m, 0.2m deep) were excavated in the body of the nave and S aisle, with two smaller interventions against the interior face of the N nave and S aisle walls. The results indicated some variation in the character of the underlying ground surface with, as could be expected, evidence for burials, including an inscribed ledger stone. However, no earlier floor levels were encountered and the evidence provided by the presence of a flat-topped pad/footing around the base of one of the aisle piers suggested that the medieval floor level was similar to that of the existing floor. In addition, the vestiges of the pre-aisle S nave wall were encountered in two of the test-pits which, along with the pad/footing for the aisle piers, survived to a level above that proposed as the formation level for the heating system.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Capel St Mary Parish Council.

*Grundisburgh*, St Mary's Church (TM/2251; GRU 046). Three evaluation trenches were excavated within an area proposed for an extension on the N side of the church. Trench 1 showed significant disturbance under the blocked N door through underpinning and work associated with the church heating system, but no evidence of any structures such as a porch was identified. Trenches 2 and 3 contained at least 24 intact burials present at depths that would be affected by the extension and deep enough to have survived previous landscaping within the churchyard. Whilst no graves are believed to have survived directly below the boiler-house footprint, it is likely that the rest of the proposed development area is as densely packed with burials as the sample trenches. A significant quantity of Saxon pottery reflects the proximity of the site to known Saxon occupation, but since no church is recorded in Grundisburgh before 1254, the pottery found within what is now cemetery soil may represent Saxon activity on the site itself.

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, on behalf of Tim Buxbaum (for Grundisburgh PCC).

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