

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2000

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THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2000. Information on all these has been incorporated into the county's Sites and Monuments Record, which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds; the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. Following requests from metal detector users, we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them. We continue to be grateful to all those who contribute information for this annual list.

Abbreviations:

BSEMH	Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
E.C.S.	East Coast Searchers
E.N.M.D.C.	East Norfolk Metal Detecting Club
I.D.D.C.	Ipswich and District Detector Club
M.D.D.C.	Mildenhall and District Detector Club
M.d.f.	Metal detector find
S.C.C.A.S.	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR (tel. 01284 352443; e-mail archaeology@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk)

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

INDIVIDUAL FINDS AND DISCOVERIES

Aldeburgh (ADB 006). **Sx**. Bronze disc brooch with a backward-looking beast, 8th–9th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Alderton (ADT 030). **IA, Ro**. Bronze coin of Dubnovellaunos, *obv.* head to right, *rev.* horse to left, pellet within a ring of dots. Roman coins of 3rd–4th centuries. (I.D.D.C.).

Alderton (ADT 035). **Sx**. Bronze hooked tag. (I.D.D.C.).

Aldringham-cum-Thorpe (ARG Misc). **PM**. Large fragment, c.40ft long, of a clinker-built wooden boat washed up on a beach at Thorpeness Point. Ribs and planking doweled together. Suggested by Stuart Bacon to be about 150 years old. (R. Stoddard).

Arwarton (ARW 026). **BA**. Late Bronze Age hoard consisting of three socketed axes, six fragments of socketed axes, a socketed spearhead and a blade fragment of another, a socketed gouge, a sword blade fragment, a ring, a fragment of a bivalve mould probably for a socketed axe, two pieces of ingot, one piece of sprue-cap waste. To be published in full next year. (M.d.f.).

Ashbocking (ABK 001). **IA**. Bronze terret fragment, protruding loop towards the top and pairs of circular recesses that presumably once held red enamel (*Davies* 'parallel-winged' type; Fig. 15, B). (M.d.f.).

Ashby (TM/4999; ASY 009). **Pa.** Ovate flint handaxe, slightly rolled, glossy red-brown staining, 124mm long. (E.N.M.D.C.).

Badingham (BDG 002). **Md.** Gilded bronze horse-harness pendant in the form of a bird (hawk or eagle) displayed, the suspension loop taking the place of the head. (M.d.f.).

Badingham (BDG 043). **Sx.** Domed lead object with a curled-over lug on the flat side, possibly a trial piece for a Late Saxon domed disc brooch. (I.D.D.C.).

Badingham (BDG 044). **Sx.** Merovingian gold *denier*, Chalon-sur-Saône mint (S.E. France), c.A.D. 710/720. (M.d.f.).

Badwell Ash (BAA 015). **Sx.** Two bronze strap-ends with zoomorphic decoration, 9th–10th centuries. (M.D.D.C.).

Barham (BRH 027). **Ro.** Fragment of the bronze handle of a folding knife in the form of a hare (which would have been depicted being pursued by a hound). (M.d.f.).

Barking (BRK 078). **Ro.** 1st–4th century coins. (M.d.f.).

Barking (BRK 088). **Ro.** Brooches (Hod Hill type and an uncommon ‘sawfish’ type) and coins (2nd–4th centuries). (I.D.D.C.).

Barnby (BNB 005). **Sx.** Fragment of a bronze tongue-shaped strap-end with stylised bird decoration in debased Winchester style, 10th–11th centuries. (M.d.f.).

Great Barton (BRG 028). **?Ro.** Bronze figurine of a flying eagle, formerly attached to another object. (M.d.f.).

Barton Mills (BTM 029). **BA, Ro.** Bronze Age tanged and lugged tool, missing its blade but probably chisel-ended, 87mm long. Roman brooch of Colchester-derivative rear-hook type. (M.D.D.C.).

Barton Mills (BTM 030). **Md.** Two parallel lines of large oak posts (6 plus), in pairs about 15ft feet apart, were found during the excavation of riverside peat for a wildlife pond. Each post was about 4m long, axe-squared, with one sharpened end and one squared end; on two opposing sides there were two peg-holes (3cm in diameter) at staggered distances. Possibly part of the revetting for a mill leat. (R. Goulding, Forest Heath District Council).

Great Bealings (BEG Misc). **Md.** Two bronze shield-shaped horse-harness items bearing heraldic designs. One is a pendant with a recessed diagonal band that would have contained coloured enamel, indicating arms that would have been: or/argent, a bend (colour). The other is an appliqué bearing a chequer pattern of alternating red-enamelled

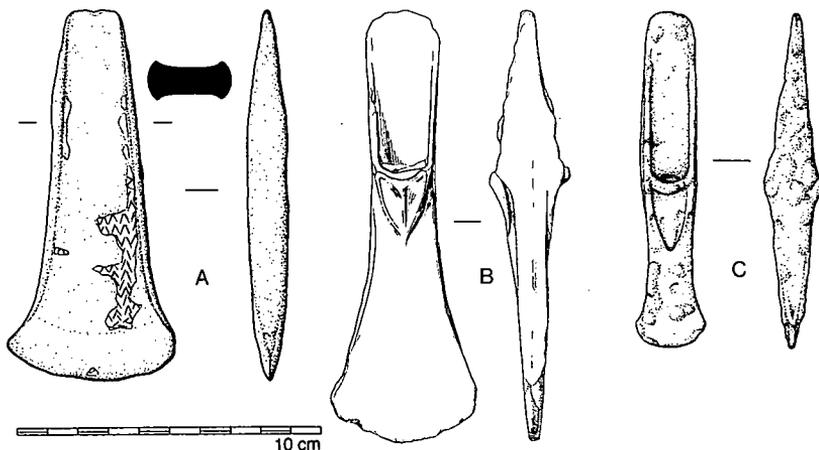


FIG. 14 – Bronze Age objects: (A) Early Bronze Age low-flanged axe from Bramfield; (B) Middle Bronze Age palstave from Hemingstone; (C) Middle Bronze Age palstave/chisel from Ipswich.

squares and a central band inlaid with blue/green enamel and containing three indistinct charges that are probably escallops. This would seem to be the arms of the Rochester family of Eriswell and Great Ashfield: chequy argent and gules, on a fess azure three escallops or. (I.D.D.C.).

Little Blakenham (BLL 011). **Sx.** Fragment of a Middle Saxon ansate brooch. Bronze stirrup-strap mount, the openwork plate bearing an animal face (*Williams* Class B type 2), 11th century (Fig. 18, A). (M.d.f.).

Blaxhall (BLX 007). **IA, Sx, Md.** Late Iron Age bronze toggle, two waisted lobes originally joined longitudinally by a circular loop. Early Saxon bronze brooches (four small-long, five cruciform and one equal-armed type; 5th–6th centuries) and a base-silver buckle of the late 6th/early 7th century. Bronze bridle cheek-piece fragment, 11th century. Bronze stirrup-strap mount, decorated with a fleur-de-lis-type motif in bold relief, 11th century. Lead seal matrix, circular, the die bearing a boat with a mast and two mast stays, and the inscription S' WIL:LE.OFFICIEL 'the seal of William the official', 13th century. (M.d.f.).

Bramfield (BMF 010). **BA.** Early Bronze Age 'low-flanged' axe, decorated with a punched chevron design (Fig. 14, A). (M.d.f.).

Bramford (BRF 059). **BA.** Late Bronze Age hoard located with a metal detector and then hand-excavated from a shallow pit. Consists of a winged axe fragment, 29 complete and fragmentary socketed axes, three sword fragments, two gouges, a chisel, a spearhead, two ingots and metal-working debris. To be published in full next year. (M.d.f.).

Bramford (BRF 060). **BA.** Fragment of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe. (E.C.S.).

Bramford (BRF 062). **Ro, Md.** Roman bronze bird figurine with a broken ?suspension loop on its back and a small uneven base, and brooches (Nauheim-derivative, Colchester-derivative rear-hook, and knee types). Elaborate medieval plate, possibly from a buckle, with four roundels set around a central flower motif and on a blue enamelled field, each roundel containing an image of a beast or bird with a central blue enamel spot, set against a green enamel background. Related to high-quality Limoges products of the 13th century (Fig. 20, G). (M.d.f.).

Brandon (BRD 080). **Sx.** Bronze toilet object, needle-like with a suspension loop and incised decoration, Middle Saxon. (M.d.f.).

Brent Eleigh (BTE 016). **BA.** Late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment bearing hammer marks. (M. Watts).

Bromeswell (BML 020). **BA.** Metal-detected items from a Late Bronze Age hoard, all very abraded, suggesting a long period in the ploughsoil. Consists of three sword blade fragments and a sprue-cap waster. (I.D.D.C.).

Brundish (BUH 022). **Sx.** Silver penny of Eadgar, Thetford mint, A.D. 959–75. (I.D.D.C.).

Buxhall (BUX Misc). **Md.** Bronze seal matrix, chess pawn form, die has a stag's head in a quadrilobe and the inscription LE CEL D'AMOUR 'the seal of love', 14th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Buxhall (BUX 018). **IA.** Bronze toggle or looped fastener, cylindrical body with a loop on one side and knopped terminals with engraved triangles (Fig. 15, G). (I.D.D.C.).

Buxhall (BUX 019). **Ro.** Bronze knee-type brooch and 3rd–4th century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

Campsey Ash (CAA 022). **BA.** Late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment. (M.d.f.).

Campsey Ash (CAA 023). **Sx.** Bronze stirrup terminal decorated with an animal's head, 11th century (Fig. 18, G). (I.D.D.C.).

Campsey Ash (CAA Misc). **PM.** Circular enamelled bronze disc, 30mm in diameter, bearing the Stuart royal arms, with a rose on one side, a thistle on the other and the initials I.R. (for James I) above. Possibly a harness fitting with a hunting connection. (E.C.S.).

Capel St Mary (CSM 018). **Ro, Sx.** Roman bronze miniature object, possibly an anvil and a piece of pottery. Late Saxon bronze stirrup terminal. (I.D.D.C.).

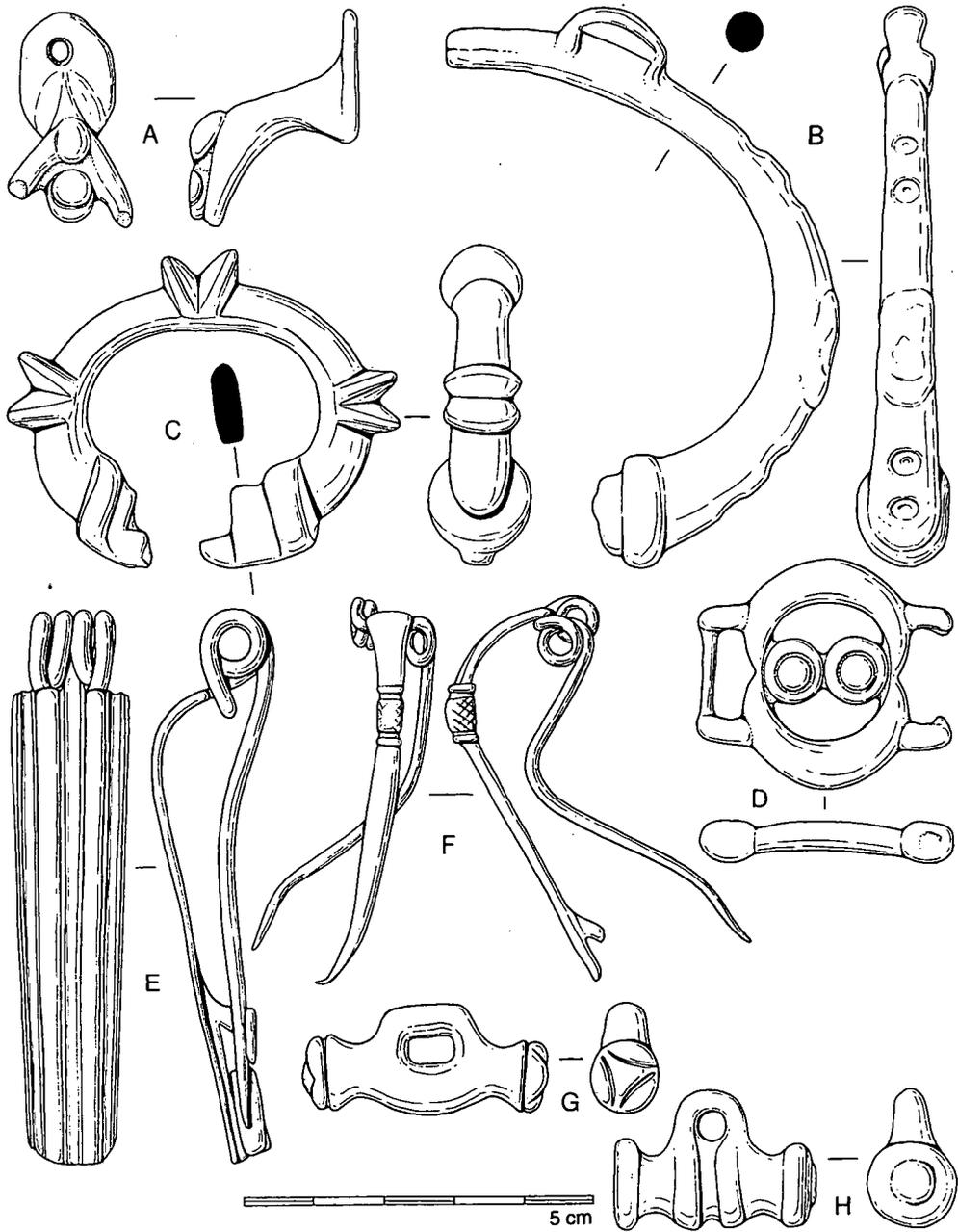


FIG. 15 – Iron Age bronze objects: (A) tankard handle fragment from Otley; (B–C) terrets from Ashbocking and East Bergholt; (D) strap union from Stuston; (E–F) brooches from Little Thurlow and Elmswell; (G–H) toggles from Buxhall and Stonham Parva.

Carlton Colville (CAC Misc). **Sx.** Silver figurine (43mm high) of a bearded man wearing a smooth cap and belted knee-length trousers; the trousers, hands and face are all gilded and there is a suspension loop attached to the cap (Fig. 19). It belongs to a small group of Early Anglo-Saxon anthropomorphic images, mainly from Kent, that appear to have had an amuletic function. Probably from the first half of the 7th century. (M.d.f. *per* Leslie Webster, British Museum).

Cavendish (CAV Misc). **Ro.** Bronze *chatelaine*, rectangular plate with engraved decoration, a suspension loop above and two smaller loops below to take a missing suspension bar. (M.d.f.).

Claydon (CLY 018). **IA, Ro.** Iron Age gold quarter *stater*, *obv.* has blobs and a row of arcs (as *Hobbs* 192), *rev.* has horse to right, 3 pellets below and above it, curving exergual line with zigzag and small pellet (similar to Clacton type, *Hobbs* 175). Roman brooches (rosette/thistle and Colchester-derivative double-lug types), coins (2nd–4th centuries). (M.d.f.).

Claydon (CLY 019). **Ro, Sx.** Roman brooch, Colchester-type. Bronze tongue-shaped strap-end, gilded on one side and silvered on the other, bearing cruciform decoration on both faces; a continental Carolingian form, 9th century (Fig. 17, I). (M.d.f.).

Claydon (CLY Misc). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, circular, the die has an 8-petalled flower and the inscription + S'AdAM: CIT:X 'the seal of Adam Cit X'. It is possible that Cit X is an abbreviation of Citeaux, the site of a famous monastery, the mother house of the Cistercian order. The reverse of the matrix has traces of the marking-out of a different design with a fleur-de-lis. 13th century. (M.d.f.).

Coddenham (CDD 035/37). **Sx.** Bronze pyramidal sword-belt mount, each face has the remains of cells for inlays (?garnets) and the interior is hollow, 7th century (Fig. 17, E). Fragment of a Middle Saxon bronze ansate brooch (*Hubener* group 10). Bronze strap-end with a zoomorphic terminal and a panel of engraved geometric decoration inlaid with niello, 9th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Copdock (TM/1141; COP 009). **Un.** Earthen mound, c.14m in diameter and 2m high in the grounds of the former rectory. Possibly a windmill mound. (F. Allen).

Little Cornard (COL 023). **Md.** Lead *ampulla*, pouch-shaped, *obv.* crowned W (for the shrine of St Mary at Walsingham) with a circle, *rev.* scallop shell. (I.D.D.C.).

Little Cornard (COL 025). **Ro.** 3rd- and 4th-century coins. (M.d.f.).

Crowfield (CRO 008). **Sx.** Silver hooked tag, the circular plate decorated with an engraved spiral, early 11th century. (M.d.f.).

Culpho (CUP 022). **Sx.** Bronze buckle decorated with small animals' heads, c.A.D. 750–900. (M.d.f.).

Culpho (CUP 023). **Sx.** Fragment of a bronze bridle cheek-piece, in the shape of a Ringerike-style animal head and neck, 11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Debenham (DBN 116). **Ro.** Brooches (Colchester, Colchester-derivative and disc types), coins, cosmetic mortar and other metalwork. (M.d.f.).

Dunwich (DUN 001). **Md.** Three lead seal matrices, all circular and with dies bearing octofoils, inscriptions are: S' ROBERTI LEDVB?RE 'the seal of Robert le Dubre', S'WILLIE . . . ARD 'the seal of William . . .', S'RICARDI LEDICHER 'the seal of Richard the ditcher', all 13th century. (I.D.D.C.).

East Bergholt (EBG 027). **IA, Ro.** Late Iron Age bronze 'lipped' terret (Fig. 15, C). Roman brooch, Colchester-derivative rear-hook type. (M.d.f.).

East Bergholt (EBG 028). 1st–2nd-century coins. (M.d.f.).

East Bergholt (EBG 030). **Md.** Hoard or purse loss of nine silver pennies and three halfpennies, mainly of Edward I and II, but also one of Edward III (1356–69). (M.d.f.).

Elmswell (EWL 014). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Late Iron Age bronze brooch of *Knotenfibel* type (Fig. 15, E). Roman brooch of Colchester-derivative hinged type and 3rd-century coins. Foot of

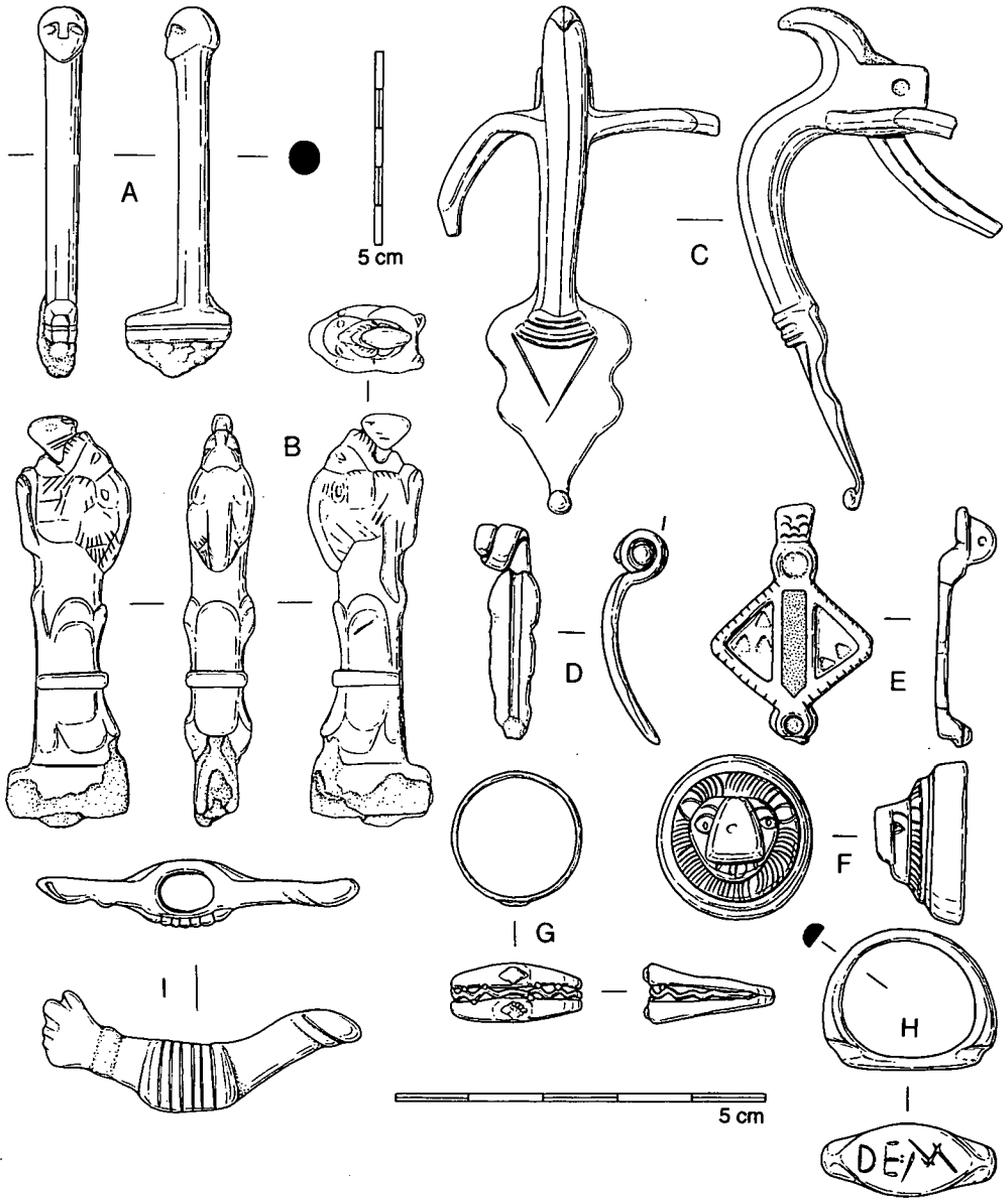


FIG. 16 - Roman objects (bronze except G and H; A-C ½ size): (A-B) knife handles from Sutton and Wattisfield; (C-F) jug handle, brooches and lion-headed stud from Otley; (G-H) gold and silver rings from Wenhaston; (I) phallic amulet from Ufford.

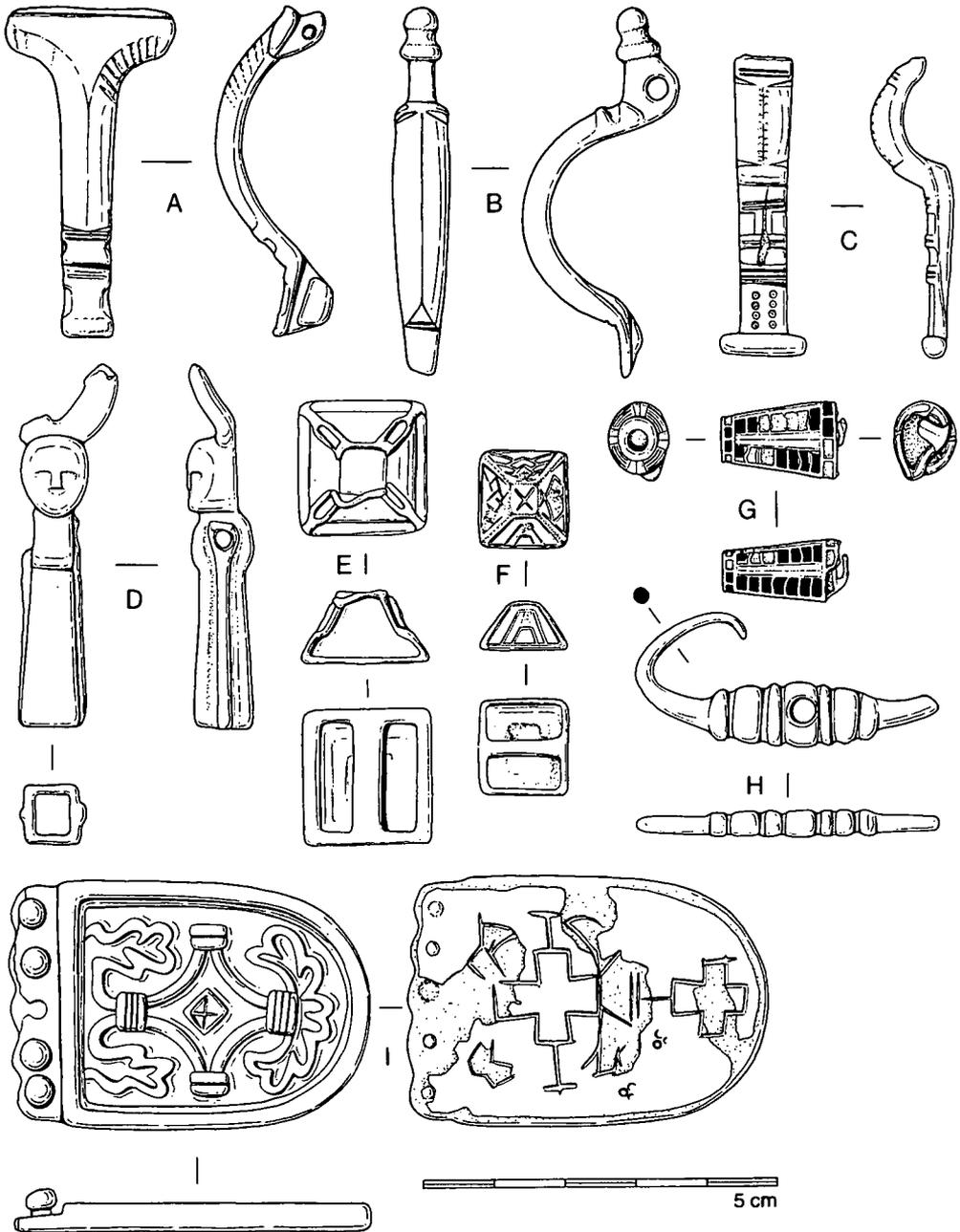


FIG. 17 – Anglo-Saxon objects (bronze except F and G): (A–C) early brooches from Stonham Aspal, Preston and Elmswell; (D) socketed cult object from Tuddenham St Martin; (E–F) sword-belt mounts from Coddensham and Freckenham (silver); (G) gold and garnets ?bead fragment from Stuston; (H) double-hooked clasp from Nettlestead; (I) strap-end from Claydon.

an Early Saxon brooch of small-long or possibly cruciform type, with an as yet unparalleled projecting transverse bar, and, apparently, with the catchplate replaced by an iron insert into a groove; 5th or 6th century (Fig. 17, C). Silver *sceat*, series C imitation/mule, c.700–10. (M.D.D.C.).

Exning (EXG 078). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end with inlaid silver wire scrolls set into a dark grey (?niello) background; 9th century. (M.d.f.).

Exning (EXG 079). **Me.** Stone hammer with an 'hourglass' perforation. (A. Litschel).

Eye (TM/1575; EYE059). **Me.** Four flint cores found close to a small stream. (T. Holt-Wilson).

Great Finborough (FNG 023). **Sx, Md.** Bronze triangular hooked tag covered with *repoussé* dots. Bronze stirrup-strap mount with openwork decoration involving Urnes-style animal interlace (related to *Williams* Class A, types 2 and 7), 11th century (Fig. 18, C). Bronze bridle cheek-piece, 11th century. Lead seal matrix, circular die with a crescent and the inscription S ROBERTI DAVEN 'the seal of Robert Daven'. (I.D.D.C.).

Little Finborough (FNL 003). **Ro.** Pottery, tile and an enamelled bronze plate brooch. (I.D.D.C.).

Framlingham (FML 029). **Sx.** Bronze stirrup-strap mount with an openwork design of a human figure between two serpents (*Williams* class A type 3), 11th century (Fig. 18, B). (E.C.S.).

Freckenham (FRK 007). **Sx.** Dragon-headed terminal from a bronze object in the Viking Urnes style, 11th century (Fig. 18, F). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 030). **Sx, Md.** Fragment of an Early Saxon great-square-headed brooch (related to *Hines* group XVII). Medieval bronze horse-harness pendant in the form of a quatrefoil with a rear hook, on the front a sunken circle that once contained (?red) enamel, within the circle a shield with three chevrons – the arms (gules, three chevrons or) are those of the de Clare family (Fig. 20, A). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 031). **Md.** Two pewter pilgrims' badges. One with a rectangular plate with a rounded top and four protruding attachment loops, decorated with a standing nimbed figure with a staff, a hand of God above, and a kneeling figure in manacles; around the edges is the inscription + SIGILLVM CI[?] LE[ON]ARDI (Fig. 20, H). St Leonard was the patron saint of prisoners and the centre of his cult was the monastery of Saint-Léonard-de-Noblat in France; the small priory at Great Bricett in Suffolk was a daughter-house of Noblat. The second badge is rectangular with four corner attachment loops; the front bears a crude standing figure holding a staff on a cross-hatched background; the reverse has similar cross-hatching and small crosses (Fig. 20, I). This may be a crude version of the badges of St Giles from Saint-Gilles-du-Gard in France (*Spencer* nos. 246a–e). Both Noblat and Saint-Gilles were stops on the pilgrimage route to Santiago-de-Compostella in Spain. (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 033). **BA.** Bronze awl fragment, circular section, with the start of a rectangular-sectioned 'tang'. (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 038). **Sx.** Silver pyramidal sword-belt mount, the faces bearing engraved geometric decoration, possibly inlaid with *niello*, 7th century (Fig. 17, F). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 066). **Ro, Sx.** 2nd- and 3rd-century Roman coins and a disc brooch. Two Early Saxon cruciform brooches and two small-long brooches (5th–6th centuries); also a bronze fragment (?Late Saxon) with an interlace design. (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 067). **IA, Ro.** Icenian silver coin, 'Pattern-Horse' ANTED type. Silver *siliqua* of Julian II (A.D. 360–63). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 070). **Ro.** Coins, bracelet and an enamelled brooch. (M.D.D.C.).

Fressingfield (TM/2677; FSF050). **Md/PM.** Two small terraced platforms, probably for houses, found in a pasture field at Harleston Hill. (J. Newman, S.C.C.A.S.).

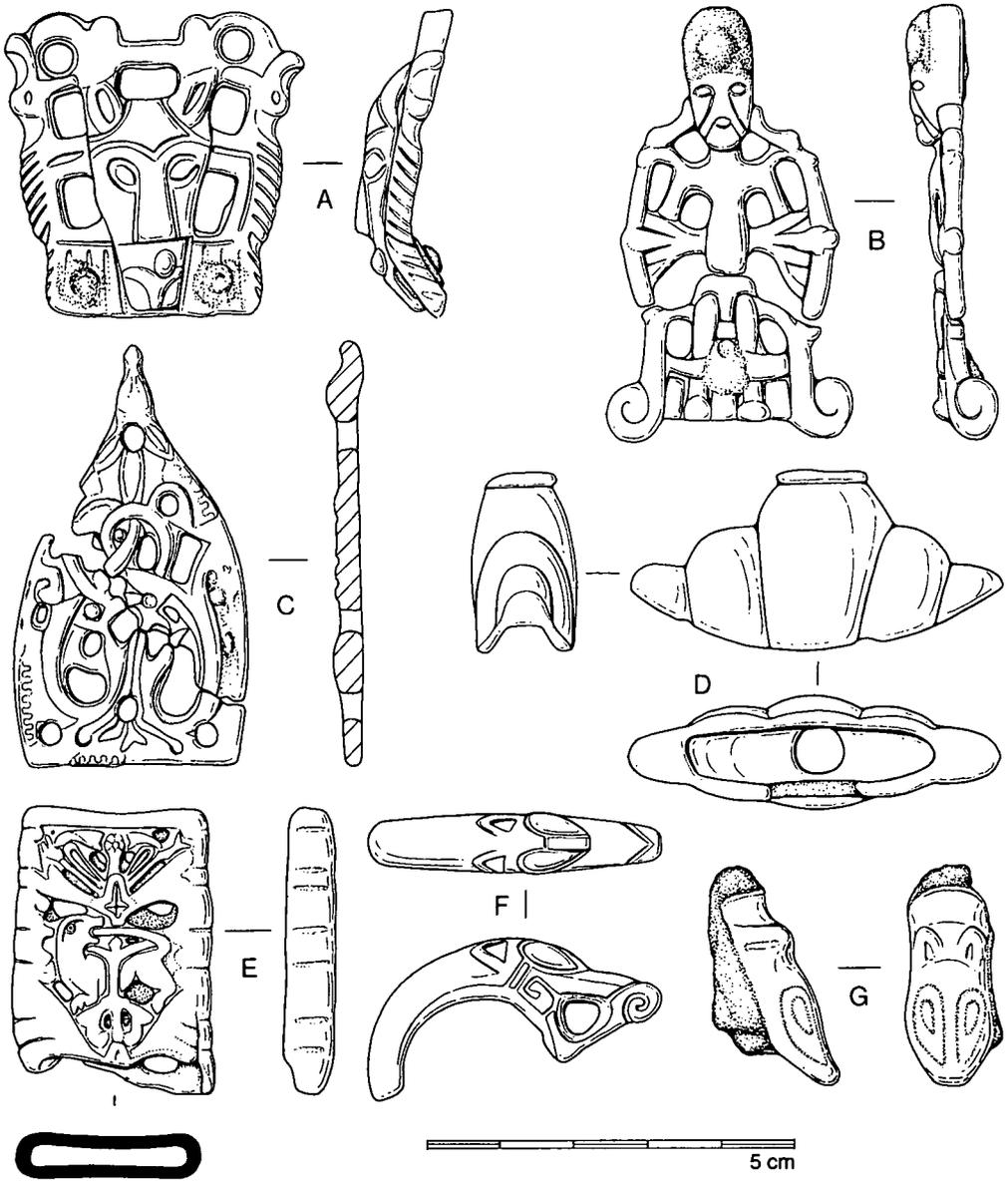


FIG. 18 – Late Saxon bronze objects: (A–C) stirrup-strap mounts from Little Blakenham, Framlingham and Great Finborough; (D) sword pommel from South Elmham All Saints; (E) strap-end from Tunstall; (F) dragon-headed terminal from Freckenham; (G) stirrup terminal from Campsey Ash.

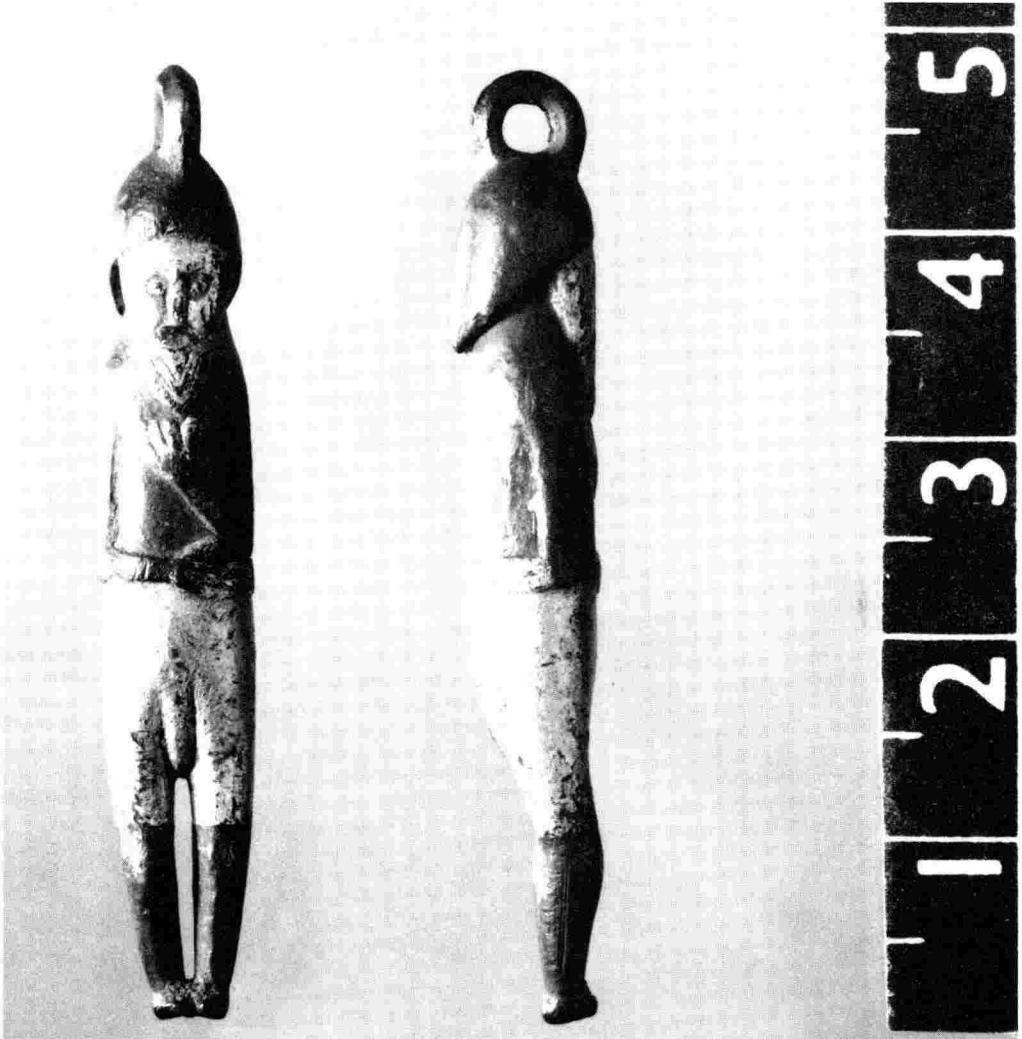


FIG. 19 – Carlton Colville: Anglo-Saxon silver figurine, partly gilded, of probable 7th-century date and likely to have had an amuletic function (*photo. by permission of the British Museum*).

Gisleham (GSE 040). **Sx.** Fragment of a bronze bridle cheek-piece, 11th century. (M.d.f.).

Gislingham (GSG 010), **Sx.** Fragment of a cruciform brooch, 5th–6th century. (M.d.f.).

Gislingham (GSG Misc). **Ro.** Bronze button-and-loop fastener (*Wild* 1970 Class III). (I.D.D.C.).

Hemingstone (HMG 002). **BA.** Middle Bronze Age palstave (*Rowlands* Class 1, group 3; Fig. 14, B). (I.D.D.C.).

Hemingstone (HMG 021). **Sx.** Fragment of a small-long brooch, 5th–6th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Henstead (HHS 011). **Sx.** Bronze bridle cheek-piece, 11th century. (M.d.f.).

Hepworth (HEP Misc). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, circular, die has a fleur-de-lis and the inscription + S': ThOMe: Le: PAPe 'the seal of Thomas le Pape', 13th century. (M.d.f. *per* BSEMH).

Hitcham (HTC 054 and 055). **Ro.** Pottery, tile fragments, iron slag and coins (1st–4th centuries). (I.D.D.C.).

Hitcham (HTC 056). **Ro.** Brooches (Colchester-derivative rear-hook and Polden Hill types) and coins (2nd–4th centuries). (I.D.D.C.).

Hopton (HPN 016). **Ro.** Enamelled brooch, ‘cogged’ circular plate with a 6-pointed star design. (M.d.f.).

Horham (HRM 011). **Ro, Sx.** Roman grey-ware sherds, 1st–2nd centuries; sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware. (M.d.f.).

Hoxne (HXN 038). **Sx.** Fragment of a cruciform brooch, 5th–6th century. (M.d.f.)

Ilketshall St John (ISJ 006). **Ro.** Pottery (grey wares of 2nd–4th centuries), brooches (Colchester-derivative double-lug and crossbow types), coins (1st–4th centuries), and a lead steelyard weight. (M.d.f.).

Ipswich (IPS 393). **BA.** Middle Bronze Age palstave-form chisel with a developed shield pattern, 107mm long (Fig. 14, C). (I.D.D.C.).

Ipswich (IPS Misc). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end of unusual type, decoration has loose affinities with the Viking Ringerike style, 11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Kedington (TL/7046; KDG 026). **Ne.** Large and fine leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, 11cm long × 4cm wide × 0.6cm thick. (Sir M. Berridge).

Kelsale cum Carlton (KCC Misc). **Md.** Gilded bronze two-piece horse-harness pendant, an inner quatrefoil pendant suspended within a recess in an outer lozenge-shaped pendant (Fig. 20, D). Square gilded bronze mount bearing a winged beast (?a griffin) on a recessed ground (Fig. 20, F). Both 14th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Kessingland (KSS 011). **Md.** A sub-rectangular suspension mount for a horse-harness pendant, decorated with a roundel containing a lion passant on a blue enamelled background; there are attachment holes at the four corners of the mount and a suspension attachment at the bottom containing the broken loop of a pendant. 14th century (Fig. 20, E). (M.d.f.).

Lackford (LKD 014). **Sx, Md.** Bronze stirrup-strap mount with Ringerike-style engraved decoration (*Williams* class B unclassified; late 11th century). Medieval bronze padlock. (M.D.D.C.).

Lackford (LKD 030). **Sx.** Bronze hooked tag decorated with ring-and-dot stamps. Fragment of a bronze bridle cheek-piece, 11th century. (M.D.D.C.).

Lackford (LKD 033). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Roman bronze belt-fitting with a leaf-shaped plate, two rear rivets and a suspension loop. Early Saxon pottery, fragment of a cruciform brooch, two wrist-clasp hook-plates decorated with ring-and-dot stamps and a sub-circular bronze pendant with a central boss and a border of punched dots. Fragment of a Middle Saxon bronze ansate brooch. Late Saxon bronze hooked tag and a fragment of tongue-shaped strap-end with relief and openwork decoration. Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware pottery. Fragment of an Anglo-Scandinavian cruciform horse-harness fitting, 11th century. Medieval pottery; lead *ampulla* (possibly a Walsingham example but the *obv.* is damaged, scallop shell *rev.*); bronze horse-harness pendant, lozenge-shaped plate bearing three gilded crowns on a red enamelled background – the arms of the abbey and bishopric of Ely (gules, 3 crowns or). (M.D.D.C.).

Lakenheath (LKH 180). **Md, PM.** Iron socketed arrowhead with a sub-triangular blade. Bronze horse-harness pendant, circular, the front decorated in low relief with a double-headed eagle displayed on a pellet background, contained within a square border and surrounded by small decorative devices (Fig. 20, B). The double-headed eagle was used as a badge by Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans (brother of Henry III) and by his son Edmund, in the period 1257–1300. A pendant with the same badge is known from Little Cornard. Cast bronze toy figure of a soldier with a sword, probably 17th century. (M.d.f.).

Lakenheath (LKH 181). **BA.** Fragment of a narrow rapier blade with a flattened mid-rib, late Middle Bronze Age. (M.d.f.).

Lakenheath (LKH Misc). **Md.** Two-piece bronze horse-harness pendant, consisting of an outer frame with a quatrefoil perforation and seven flaring arms around the circumference. Within the quatrefoil there is a pendant in the form of a fleur-de-lis. (M.d.f.).

Leiston (LCS Misc). **Md.** Elaborate openwork bronze brooch, cruciform design with a central flower gripping a crystal or glass stud, probably late 15th century. (M.d.f.).

Little Livermere (TL/8771; LML 019). **Me.** Scatter of worked flint, including both later Mesolithic and Neolithic material. (M. Copeland).

Lound (LUD 032). **Pr.** Saddle quern made of coarse-grained quartzite, 34.5 × 22 × 12cm, with an irregular oval grinding surface. (M.d.f.).

Lowestoft (TM/5390; LWT Misc). **Un.** Fragment of a timber ship washed up on Pakefield Beach. Over 6ft long and all pinned with wooden pegs. (Mr Redfern).

Melton (MTN 037). **IA.** Gold *stater*, Gallo-Belgic E (*Van Arsdell* 52-1). (I.D.D.C.).

Mendham (MDM 075). **BA, Sx.** Very worn double-ended bronze awl. Fragments of five Early Saxon brooches (2 cruciform, 2 square-headed, 1 small-long) and of a girdle-hanger. (M.d.f.).

Mendham (MDM Misc). **Md.** Bronze horse-harness pendant, square gilded plate bearing an engraved lion passant guardant on a textured background. (M.d.f.).

Mendlesham (MDS 035). **Ro, Sx.** Roman coins and brooches (Colchester-derivative rear-hook and plate types). Fragment of an Anglo-Scandinavian bronze bridle/harness fitting. (I.D.D.C.).

Mendlesham (MDS 147). **Ro, Sx.** Roman coins and plate brooches. Fragment of an Early Saxon cruciform brooch, 5th–6th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Mickfield (MCK 009). **Sx.** Fragment of a small-long brooch, 5th–6th century. Bronze pin with a polyhedral 'faceted' head with circular holes in each face, 8th–9th century. (M.d.f.).

Mickfield (MCK Misc). **Ro.** Fragment of a silver snake bracelet. (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL 075). **BA.** Fragment of a Middle Bronze Age cast-bronze torc with a hooked terminal. (M.D.D.C.).

Mildenhall (MNL 171). **IA, Ro, Md.** Two Icenian silver coins. Roman coins, bracelets, brooches (sandal type), spoon, strap fitting or mount with a central keyhole-like perforation and two rear rivets (possibly military), terret fragment. Medieval lead seal matrix with a central octofoil and the inscription S' IOHIS PECOC 'the seal of John Peacock', 13th century. (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL 470). **IA.** Bronze terret fragment, knobbed type. (M.D.D.C.).

Mildenhall (MNL 511). **IA.** Gold *stater*, Gallo-Belgic E (*Van Arsdell* 52-1). (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL 512). **Ro.** Lid of an enamelled leaf-shaped seal box. (M.D.D.C.).

Nettlestead (NTT 009). **Ro, Sx.** Coins and brooches (plate and bow types). Middle Saxon bronze ansate brooch. (M.d.f.).

Nettlestead (NTT 011). **Sx, Md.** Middle Saxon bronze double-hooked clasp, possibly a Frankish type (Fig. 17, H). Bronze strap-end decorated with ring-and-dot stamps, 10th century. Medieval bronze shield-shaped horse-harness pendant bearing the lion rampant inlaid with dark (blue or black) enamel on a gilded background, within an engrailed border inlaid with red enamel. The arms (or, a lion rampant azure, within a bordure engrailed gules) are those of Thomas Percy, Bishop of Norwich 1355–69 (Fig. 20, C). (M.d.f.).

North Cove (NHC 012). **Ro.** Coins, bow brooches and pottery (including samian and shell-gritted). (M.d.f.).

Orford (ORF 022). **Un.** Bronze head of a man, 27mm high, on a rectangular base plate and with a broken stub on the top of the head, possibly the remains of a suspension loop, on the face there are three small hemispheres – one on the chin and one on each cheek (Fig. 21, B). (I.D.D.C.).

Oiley (OTY 024). **IA, Ro.** Fragment of a Late Iron Age bronze tankard handle (Fig. 15, A). Roman bronze jug handle, lion-headed stud, brooches (Nauheim-derivative, enamelled

equal-ended, Hod Hill and trumpet-derived types), coins (1st–4th centuries) and pottery, including a fragment of a Dressel 20 Spanish amphora (Fig. 16, C–F). Some of these items may have come from one or more disturbed cremation burials. (I.D.D.C.).

Parham (PRH 010). **Ro.** Enamelled bronze plate brooch. (I.D.D.C.).

Pettaugh (PAU 008). **Ro.** Coins, 1st–4th centuries. (M.d.f.).

Pettaugh (PAU Misc). **Ro.** Bronze cosmetic mortar with a suspension ring at one end. (M.d.f.).

Pettistree (PTR 010). **Ro.** Coins (1st–4th centuries) and an enamelled plate brooch with a cross motif. (I.D.D.C.).

Preston St Mary (PSM 008). **Ro.** Coins (1st–4th centuries) and brooches (Hod Hill and unclassifiable types). (M.d.f.).

Preston St Mary (PSM 010). **Ro.** Coins (1st–4th centuries) and brooches (Colchester-derivative rear-hook and plate types). (M.d.f.).

Preston St Mary (PSM 014). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Two Iron Age bronze coins, both Trinovantian issues of Cunobelinus (*Hobbs* 1913–19 and 1931–34). Roman coins (1st–4th centuries) and brooches (Colchester, Colchester-derivative double lug, and Hod Hill types). Fragment of a brooch of early cruciform type, probably early 5th century (Fig. 17, B). (M.d.f.).

Santon Downham (TL/8187; STN 066). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Pottery found in a garden included sherds of Roman grey ware, Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware, St Neots ware, Stamford ware, Early Medieval ware, medieval Grimston ware, other medieval coarse ware, Late Medieval and Transitional ware, and post-medieval wares. (R. Ward).

Shimpling (SPL 015). **BA.** Fragment of a rare gold ‘tress-ring’ of Middle Bronze Age date, decorated with nine longitudinal ribs. A fuller note on this is forthcoming. (M.D.D.C.).

Shotley (SLY Misc). **PM.** Large pieces of a pottery vessel found on the mudflats at Shotley Gate: white-ware green-glazed chafing dish, the sides decorated with shields bearing double-headed eagles displayed (symbols of the Holy Roman Empire) and the rim bearing roundels decorated with applied shell motifs; probably of French origin (?Saintonge) and 16th/17th century in date. (Fig. 20, J). Also a fragment of a 17th-century Dutch or Anglo-Netherlandish tin-glazed earthenware dish. (C. Lambert).

Somerleyton (SOL 016). **Sx.** Rectangular lead plate with cast interlace decoration on one face, possibly a trial piece, Middle or Late Saxon. (P. Durbidge).

South Elmham All Saints (SEN 057). **Sx.** Bronze pommel from a small sword or large knife, possibly late 10th or early 11th century (Fig. 18, D). (M.d.f.).

South Elmham St Mary or Homersfield (SEY017). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Two Iron Age bronze coins: potin coin of Gaulish or Thurrock type (*Hobbs* 660–65, and a forgery of a gold *stater* of Early Freckenham type (*Hobbs* 3385); three silver Icenian coins: boar-horse type (*Allen* 58), face-horse Normal B type (*Allen* 95–6), pattern-horse type inscribed ECEN (*Allen* 139). Roman coins (1st–4th centuries), brooches (Colchester-derivative rear-hook, rosette-thistle, Aesica crescent types and plate types), cosmetic pestle and a miniature bronze axe. Late Saxon bronze stirrup terminal, 11th century. (M.d.f.).

South Elmham St Mary or Homersfield (SEY020): **BA.** Tip of a bronze spearhead and a fragment of a socket, possibly from the same object or part of a dispersed hoard. (M.d.f.).

South Elmham St Mary or Homersfield (SEY022): **IA, Ro.** Fragment of a bronze linch-pin terminal with a flat face bearing a crescent of red enamel. Very similar to another terminal found in the adjoining field (see ‘Archaeology in Suffolk 1999’). Roman coins (1st–3rd centuries) and brooches (Colchester-derivative hinged and enamelled plate types). (M.d.f.).

Stanton (SNT 043). **Sx.** Silver *sceat*, runic EPA type (*Blackburn* Class G), c.A.D. 715–35. (M.d.f. per BSEMH).

Stonham Aspal (SAL 022). **Ro, Sx.** Roman coins (1st–4th centuries), brooch (Colchester-derivative Polden Hill variant) bracelet, rings. Late Roman bronze buckle fragment with

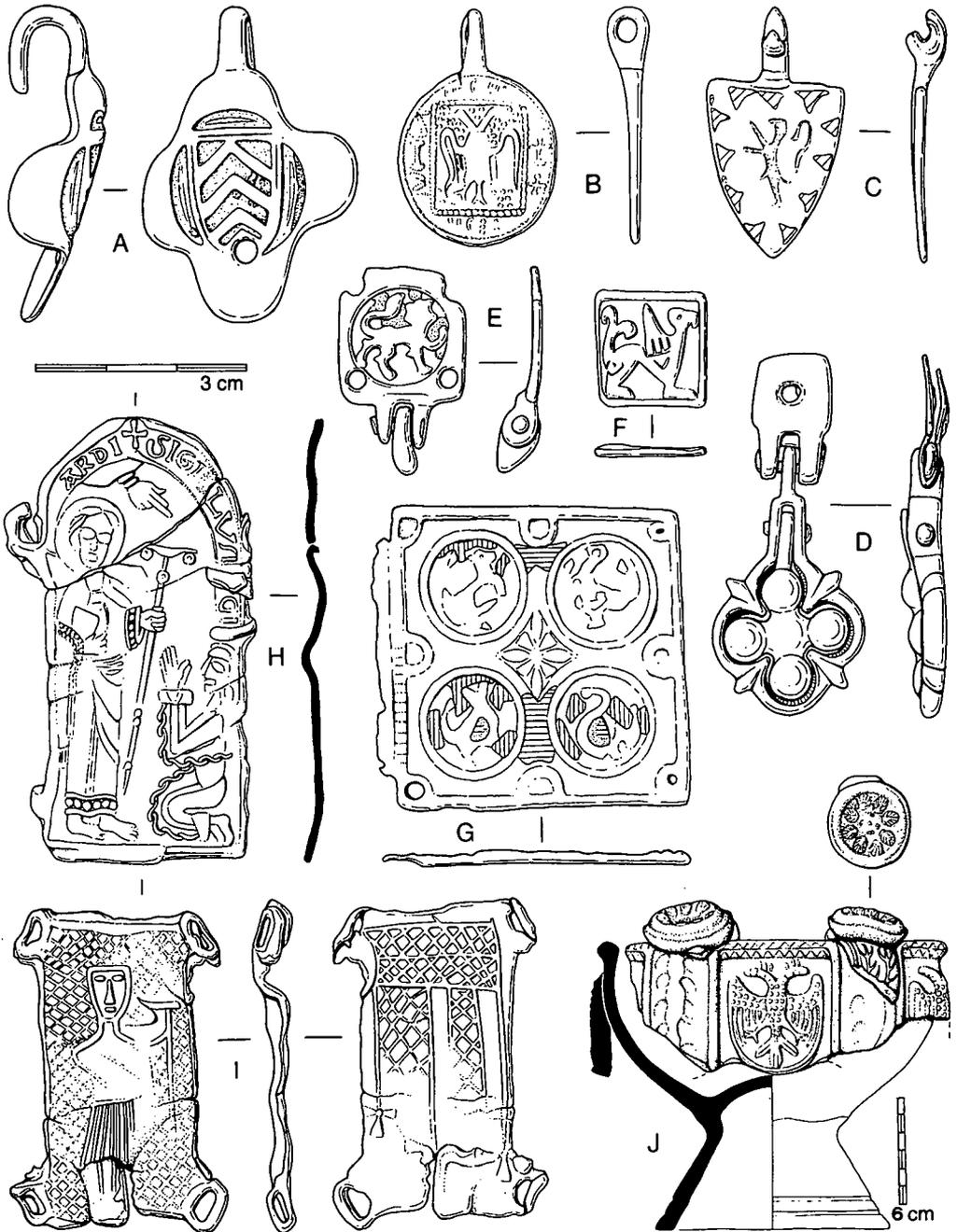


Fig. 20 - Medieval objects (bronze except H-J): (A-D) horse-harness pendants from Freckenham, Lakenheath, Nettlestead and Kelsale; (E) pendant suspension mount from Kessingland; (F) mount from Kelsale; (G) ?buckle plate from Bramford; (H-I) pewter pilgrim's badges from Freckenham; (J) 16th/17th-century pottery vessel from Shotley (¼ size).

two confronted dolphins' heads (late 4th-century official or military type; *Hawkes and Dunning* 11a). Early Saxon bronze supporting-arm brooch, early 5th-century type with Continental origins (Fig. 17, A).

Stonham Parva (SVA 014). **IA/Ro, Ro.** Bronze toggle or looped fastener (Fig. 15, H). Hoard of thirteen 4th-century silver *siliquae* (latest are coins of A.D. 395–402). (M.d.f.).

Stuston (SUS 028). **IA.** Late Iron Age bronze strap union (Fig. 15, D). (M.d.f.).

Stuston (SUS 029). **IA, Ro.** Iron Age silver coin, Icenian, *obv.* diademed head to left, *rev.* horse to left ('Bury' type A, *Hobbs* 3526/27). Roman bronze belt or strap mount with two rear rivets (possibly a military type) and bracelets. Late Roman bronze amphora-shaped strap end (4th-century official or military type; *Hawkes and Dunning* Va). (M.d.f.).

Stuston (SUS 030). **Ro, Sx.** Roman bronze strap-fitting, propeller-shaped type, 4th century. Early Saxon conical gold object, 17mm long, set with rows of *cloisonné* garnets; possibly half of an early-7th-century biconical bead (Fig. 17, G). (M.d.f.).

Stuston (SUS Misc). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, circular, the die has a central cinquefoil and the inscription SILL SEMANNI 'the seal of Seman', 13th century. (M.d.f.).

Stutton (STU 037 and 038). **Un.** At least three semi-circular settings of wooden posts, each *c.* 12m in diameter and *c.* 0.05m apart, partially buried on the mud flats of Holbrook Bay. Also a half rectangular setting of close-set posts to the north. (A. Brown and C. Pendleton).

Sutton (SUT 022). **IA, Ro.** Late Iron Age or Roman bronze knife handle with an anthropomorphic terminal and the remains of an iron blade (Fig. 16, A). Worn and corroded fragment of a bronze terret with two pairs of side knobs. Roman coins (1st–4th centuries), armband, brooches (Colchester-derivative rear-hook and hinged types and Aucissa type). (I.D.D.C.).

Sutton (SUT 118). **Ro.** 4th-century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

Sutton (SUT 121). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Dispersed coin hoard: Iron Age gold *stater* of Cunobelinus, *obv.* ear of corn CAMV, *rev.* horse to right CVNO (*Van Arsdell* 2010-1); 37 silver Roman republican and Augustan coins. Bronze disc brooch decorated with circles and ring-and-dot stamps, 5th–6th century. (M.d.f.).

Tattingstone (TAT Misc). **?Ro.** Bronze disc brooch with a central 6-petalled flower shape inlaid with pale (?discoloured white) enamel against a red enamel background, with an outer circle of alternating pale and red triangles. (I.D.D.C.).

Thelnetham (THE 027). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end with a worn ?stylised human figure, 10th–early 11th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Thelnetham (TM/0178; THE 028). **Ro, Sx, Md.** A few sherds of Roman and Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware amongst a much larger scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery. (M. Ward).

Little Thurlow (TUL 014). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Bronze brooch, probably Continental in origin and late 1st century B.C. (Fig. 15, E). Roman bracelet fragments and an uncertain object, possibly a handle. Bronze disc brooch with cast decoration in the form of a hollow-sided lozenge with a central circular recess, the corners of the lozenge developing into interlace patterns in an Anglo-Scandinavian version of the Viking Borre style, 10th century. (M.d.f.).

Trimley St Martin (TYN 006). **Sx, Md.** Bronze bridle cheek-piece, 11th century. Medieval bronze suspension-mount for horse-harness pendants. (M.d.f.).

Trimley St Martin (TYN Misc). **Md.** Circular bronze horse-harness pendant with a sexfoil rosette within an outer border, bearing traces of gilding. Bronze seal matrix, chess pawn form, backward-looking dog within a star formed of two interlaced squares, 14th century. (M.d.f.).

Trimley St Mary (TYY 034). **Sx.** Late Saxon bronze zoomorphic strap-end, 9th century. (M.d.f.).

Tuddenham (TL/7371; TDD 017). **Md.** Scatter of medieval pottery. (T. Preston and S. Joseph).

Tuddenham St Martin (TDM 023). **Sx.** Bronze square-sectioned socket with a horned-head terminal, 51mm long. The simply-modelled human head has two flat horns springing from its rear, both of which are bent and broken. There is a transverse perforation between the top of the socket and the head. The function is unknown but there is a parallel from the island of Öland in Sweden – this has bird heads at the ends of the horns and a perforation through the head. Possibly a cult object; 7th century (Fig. 17, D). (E.C.S.).

Tunstall (TUN 018). **BA.** Small hoard of bronze objects found packed into a Late Bronze Age socketed axe: hollow-cast ?bracelet fragment with a lipped terminal, five fragments from socketed axes, a fragment of sheet metal and piece of waste bronze. To be published in full next year. (I.D.D.C.).

Tunstall (TUN 019). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end, hollow, with openwork and engraved decoration, all stylised, in the form of two back-to-back birds in a tree with a rear-guardant beast (?lion) at the base; 10th–11th century (Fig. 18, E). (M.d.f.).

Ufford (UFF 011). **Ro.** Bronze hand/fist and phallus amulet with a central perforation (Fig. 16, I), brooches (Colchester-derivative rear-hook and Polden Hill variants, and headstud types) and coins (1st–4th centuries). (M.d.f.).

Great Waldingfield (WFG 027). **BA.** Bronze awl, 48mm long. (I.D.D.C.).

Waldringfield (WLD 012). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Roman brooches (Aesica and trumpet types) and coins (2nd–4th centuries). Early Saxon cruciform brooch fragment, 6th century. Early medieval bronze harness fitting, 11–12th century. (M.d.f.).

Walsham-le-Willows (WLW 090). **BA.** Middle Bronze Age socketed spearhead, missing its socket through an old break (*Rowlands* group 2, side-looped). (M.d.f.).

Wantisden (WNN 013). **Sx.** Bronze disc brooch with very similar decoration to that from Little Thurlow (see TUL 014 above), 10th century. (M.d.f.).

Wattisfield (WSF Misc). **Ro.** Cast bronze knife handle in the form of a lion emerging from a petal-like moulding and swallowing a ?fish; it has remains of an iron blade, the tang of which continues into the handle (Fig. 16, B). (M.d.f.).

Wenhaston (WMH 005). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Brooches (Colchester-derivative double-lug, hinged and Polden Hill variants, headstud and enamelled disc types); coins (1st–4th centuries); leaf-

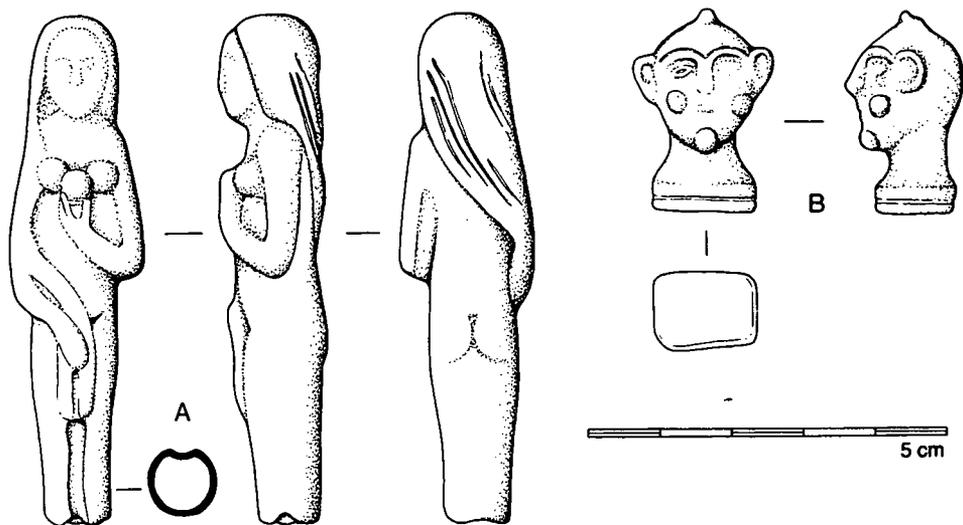


FIG. 21 – Undated bronze objects: (A) figurine of a woman from Westleton; (B) man's head from Orford.

shaped seal box lid with traces of red enamel; gold ring made of three bands decorated with applied zig-zag wire, granules and small lozenges (Fig. 16, G); silver ring with the inscription DE:M (?to the god Mercury) on the flattened bezel (Fig. 16, H); bronze rings; bronze strap slide with spool mouldings (?military); cosmetic-grinding pestle; bronze needle. Early Saxon equal-armed brooch, 5th or early 6th century; fragment of a cruciform or small-long brooch, 6th century. Medieval bronze mirror case, circular, with rouletted decoration. (M.d.f.).

Westhorpe (WTP 007). **Ro.** Box tile fragment, steelyard weight and 4th-century coins. (M.d.f.).

Westhorpe (TM/0469; WTP 008). **Pa.** Flint handaxe, sharp condition with a yellow-brown patination. (M.d.f.).

Westleton (WLN 021). **Un.** Bronze figurine of a long-haired woman, apparently naked, holding a circular object to her breast; at the knees there is hollow socket for mounting the figure on a rod or other object (Fig. 21, A). (I.D.D.C.).

Wetheringssett cum Brockford (WCB 058). **Sx.** Triangular bronze hooked tag decorated with ring-and-dot stamps. (I.D.D.C.).

Wetheringssett cum Brockford (WCB Misc). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, circular, the die has a running hare and the inscription + SIGILLUM ROBERTI DE BROCFOR 'the seal of Robert of Brockford', 13th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Wherstead (WHR 054). **Ro.** Hoard of nine base-silver coins, 3rd century. (I.D.D.C.).

Wickham Skeith (WKS 003). **Ro.** Brooches (Aucissa, Hod Hill and Colchester-derivative rear-hook types) and coins (1st–4th centuries). (M.d.f.).

Withersfield (WTH 004). **Ro.** Brooch (?Colchester-derivative double lug type) and coins (1st–4th centuries). (M.d.f.).

FIELD SURVEYS

Ashbocking (ABK 009). Fieldwalking located relatively dense Roman and medieval pottery scatters, together with a few Early Saxon sherds and one piece of Saxo-Norman St Neots ware. (Stephanie Richardson).

Bungay, Priory of St Cross and St Mary's Church (TM/3389; BUN 006). A resistance survey was carried out on the southern, eastern and north-eastern sides of St Mary's church in an attempt to find the buildings of the demolished medieval priory. Despite problems with graves and paths, some linear anomalies and trends were found that may be archaeologically significant. A set of weak east–west and north–south trends to the south of the church could be interpreted as reflecting a cloister, but the clarity is in places poor and the interpretation is speculative. There is a line of high resistance that runs north-eastward from the north-east corner of the ruined structure attached to the east end of the church. This linear anomaly is aligned more or less at right-angles to Trinity Street, but is not sharply defined. There are also some large but amorphous areas of high resistance in the southern part of the site that could represent spreads of building rubble. (John Gater, GSB Prospection for Suffolk County Council's Friars to Flyers Project; report no. 2000/96).

Cretingham and Framsdon (TM/2260; CRE 015-16, FRD 014). Fieldwalking located two scatters of medieval pottery (mainly 13th–14th centuries) near The Rookery Farm. A site to the west of Cretingham church produced Roman pottery (3rd–4th centuries), Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and Late Saxon Thetford-type ware. (Edward Savery).

Debenham (TM/1661, 1662, 1663, 1762; DBN 107-15). Continuing fieldwalking has revealed eight patches of heat-crackled flints; all had some worked flints in the vicinity and two small sherds of flint-tempered pottery, probably Iron Age, were found near one of the patches, suggesting that they are prehistoric in date. Two scatters of medieval pottery (12th–14th centuries) were also found. (Edward Savery).

Hepworth (TL/9875; HEP 022). Fieldwalking located a small amount of Prehistoric and Early Saxon pottery, together with some Late Saxon Thetford-type ware and a greater quantity of both Roman and medieval pottery. (Audrey McLoughlin).

Rumburgh, Priory of St Michael and St Felix (TM/3481; RMB 001). A resistance survey was carried out in the grounds of Abbey Farm, to the north of the surviving church in an attempt to locate the claustral buildings detailed in a written survey of c.1530 (Redstone 1912; Cane 1935). Several linear high-resistance anomalies were detected on a north–south axis. It seems highly probable that these equate with walls and paths of the cloister and the associated buildings; that of Prior's Hall in the west and the Chapter House in the east. However, the postulated walls visible in the data clearly extend beyond the western and eastern walls of the church and as such are difficult precisely to relate to the reconstruction plan published by Cane. The west wall of the Prior's Hall matches well with a high resistance anomaly, as does the kitchen, but there is no explanation for the observed geophysical anomalies further west.

A diagonal high-resistance anomaly and a similar linear response, that follow an approximate east–west path, have been interpreted as possible stone-capped drains. However, it is possible that the latter represents a building division within the Chapter House range. An area of low resistance in the data is difficult to interpret; it could represent a build-up of moisture between upstanding foundations.

It is noticeable that the data suggest far more rubble in the north-western half of the survey compared to elsewhere, though whether this reflects later disturbance on the site, for example landscaping, is impossible to say.

The results suggest that while foundations of the priory are clearly surviving beneath the gardens, Abbey Farm appears to be situated in the middle of the monastic complex and it would appear, on the basis of ground plans, that the present structure bears little relation to the earlier buildings.

(John Gater, GSB Prospection for Suffolk County Council's Friars to Flyers Project; report no. 2000/96).

Shotley (TM/2336; SLY 023): Fieldwalking of a field overlooking the River Orwell located three scatters of Roman pottery and oyster shells – two with Central Gaulish samian and local grey wares, and one with only grey wares. The field also produced a thin scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery, worked flint, burnt flint and brick and tile fragments. Metal-detecting produced a Roman bronze cosmetic-grinder pestle.

A resistivity survey of 4,000 sq.m was conducted to investigate a correlation between crop-marks visible on aerial photographs and the most significant pottery scatter. Early analysis of the data suggested the possibility of masonry rubble and the presence of a building, but later analysis was inconclusive. The survey will be resumed in 2001. (See also the excavation section).

(David Meadows, Vaughn Thomas and Peter Cott).

Shotley (TM/2335; SLY 061): Fieldwalking in a field adjacent to the hamlet of Church End located a scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery, a Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead, worked flints, and brick and tile fragments. (David Meadows and Vaughn Thomas).

South Elmham St Cross and St Margaret, South Elmham Hall (TM/3083; SEC 002 and SEM 023). A resistance survey was carried out in two areas: on the lawns to the north of the Hall and in a field to the east of the moat around the Hall. In the first area, the clearest high-resistance anomaly was a linear response that followed an east–west alignment. The feature appeared to run towards a flint-lined well that survives a few metres to the west of the survey grid. It is assumed that the anomaly represents some form of path or track, perhaps leading to the kitchens. A break in the anomaly coincides with a depression visible on the ground. High-resistance anomalies in the north-east corner of the survey grid may be associated with structures surrounding the well. Elsewhere trends in the data could be archaeologically significant, but it is difficult to interpret the results from such a narrow survey strip; the anomalies may simply reflect former garden features.

High readings on the small lawn in front of the house indicate probable wall foundations, though how they relate to any building is difficult to say. However, similar responses are noticeably absent on the northern side of the driveway suggesting that the building(s) did not extend that far unless they have been totally robbed out.

In the field to the east of the moat there is a large pond and an area of earthworks indicative of fishponds and barns/buildings. The results of the resistance survey did not add any particular detail in addition to that visible in the earthworks, though the lack of clear wall lines in the data may indicate the absence of substantial stone structures.

Low-resistance anomalies away from the fishponds mark the line of a presumed early boundary ditch and two low responses correspond with hollows or depressions. One of these (the most westerly) is likely to mark the line of a former track or hollow-way, while the other shorter anomaly marks a break in a postulated line of buildings.

(John Gater, GSB Prospection for Suffolk County Council's Friars to Flyers Project; report no. 2000/96).

South Elmham St Cross, The Minster (TM/3082; SEC 001). A resistance survey was carried out around the standing ruin. The clearest readings equate with the apse at the eastern end of the church which, although known from excavation (Smedley and Owles 1970), is no longer visible on the ground. The high-resistance anomalies are striking and reflect the well-preserved (consolidated?) foundations. There is also a linear high-resistance anomaly that runs from the apse in a S.E. direction for a distance of 5 to 6m. It stops at a point where there is a clear change in the resistance readings along a well-defined arc. The latter could reflect a curving boundary to the church. Adjacent to the walls of the church there is a narrow band of high readings which reflect either the foundations or the old excavation trenches.

At the S.W. corner of the church there is a marked area of high resistance, a small section of which coincides with a presumed base of a stair turret found in the 1963/4 excavation. However, the high readings extend for a much larger area, and, although trees are present, it is difficult to see why they should result in such a large and dramatic change in resistance. The fact that the readings clearly respect the corner of the church suggests that an archaeological interpretation is more likely, perhaps a paved area or even a building.

To the north of the church there were a series of linear high-resistance anomalies on an E.–W. alignment that respect the church. The most likely interpretation is that the results reflect walls, but it is disconcerting that excavations in this area by Sheffield University (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1984') failed to find any foundations or paths. Similarly, the

interpretation of an area of very high resistance to the N.W. of the church is perplexing. The four-fold increase in resistance could indicate a substantial spread of rubble associated with a large structure, or perhaps dumped material that has been compacted. It is just possible that in the wet conditions prevalent at the time of the survey, the areas of grass produced dramatically lower readings than areas of leaf litter below the trees.

(John Gater, GSB Prospection for Suffolk County Council's Friars to Flyers Project; report no. 2000/96).

Stanningfield, The Queech (TL/8756; SNN 010). An earthwork survey was carried out in a wood called The Queech (Fig. 22). The edge of the wood is bounded by a ditch, with an internal bank on the north and west sides. On the eastern side of the wood there is a sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring *c.* 60m x *c.* 35m, with its eastern side continuous with the boundary ditch of the wood. The enclosure is defined by a dry ditch or moat that is 5–7m wide and about 1m deep. There is an entrance causeway towards the southern end of its western side. An internal bank is present at the western end of the platform, flanking the entrance. The platform has localised undulations, but overall it conforms to the trend of the surrounding natural topography – sloping down relatively gently towards the north. The most significant features on the platform are two mounds, about 5m in diameter, marking the N.E. and S.E. corners: that to the south is circular, while that to the north is sub-rectangular.

While it can only be surmised that the other earthworks recorded in the wood are contemporary, circumstantial evidence suggests that they are. The moated enclosure seems to sit at the mid-point of the eastern side of a larger, although slightly irregular, enclosure with sides measuring approximately between 110m and 120m. This larger enclosure was further sub-divided, particularly towards the south and west, by shallow ditches and banks that clearly respected the presence of the moat to the east.

Generally, the older, more established trees occurred on the internal edge of the wood's outer boundary ditch. However, there were a few others present elsewhere in the wood, particularly in the area north of the east-to-west ditch forming the northern side of the larger enclosure, and a further east-to-west line north of the moat, within the confines of the larger enclosure. In addition, two large trees flank a pond-like feature towards the S.W. corner of the wood.

It is likely that the earthworks represent a ditched/moated house platform, with a surrounding enclosure that may have contained outbuildings. No dating or structural evidence was recorded during the survey, but documentary work carried out by Edward Martin indicates that the site belonged to the Rookwood family, lords of the manors of Stanningfield Hall and Coldham Hall from the Middle Ages down to the 18th century. The small corner mounds can be paralleled on a number of 16th- or early-17th-century sites and are likely to have functioned as prospect mounts (the site has an elevated position and from the mounds there is a view eastward across a valley to Stanningfield church). The area enclosed by the moat is only about 0.14ha (0.3 acre), making it small for a manorial site and perhaps more likely to have accommodated a lodge connected with hunting or other leisure pursuits. The mounts suggest a decorative setting of some type.

(Stuart Boulter and Edward Martin, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr Jens Pilo and Mr Rupert Brown; report no. 00/10).

Thornham Magna and Parva, The Thornham Estate: Preliminary findings show evidence of continuous activity from 2,500 B.C. onwards. Neolithic flintwork has been discovered close to the main river valleys, with additional finds of Bronze Age activity also within this area. During the Iron Age a much wider area was cultivated and settlement grew, all being

The Queech Stanningfield

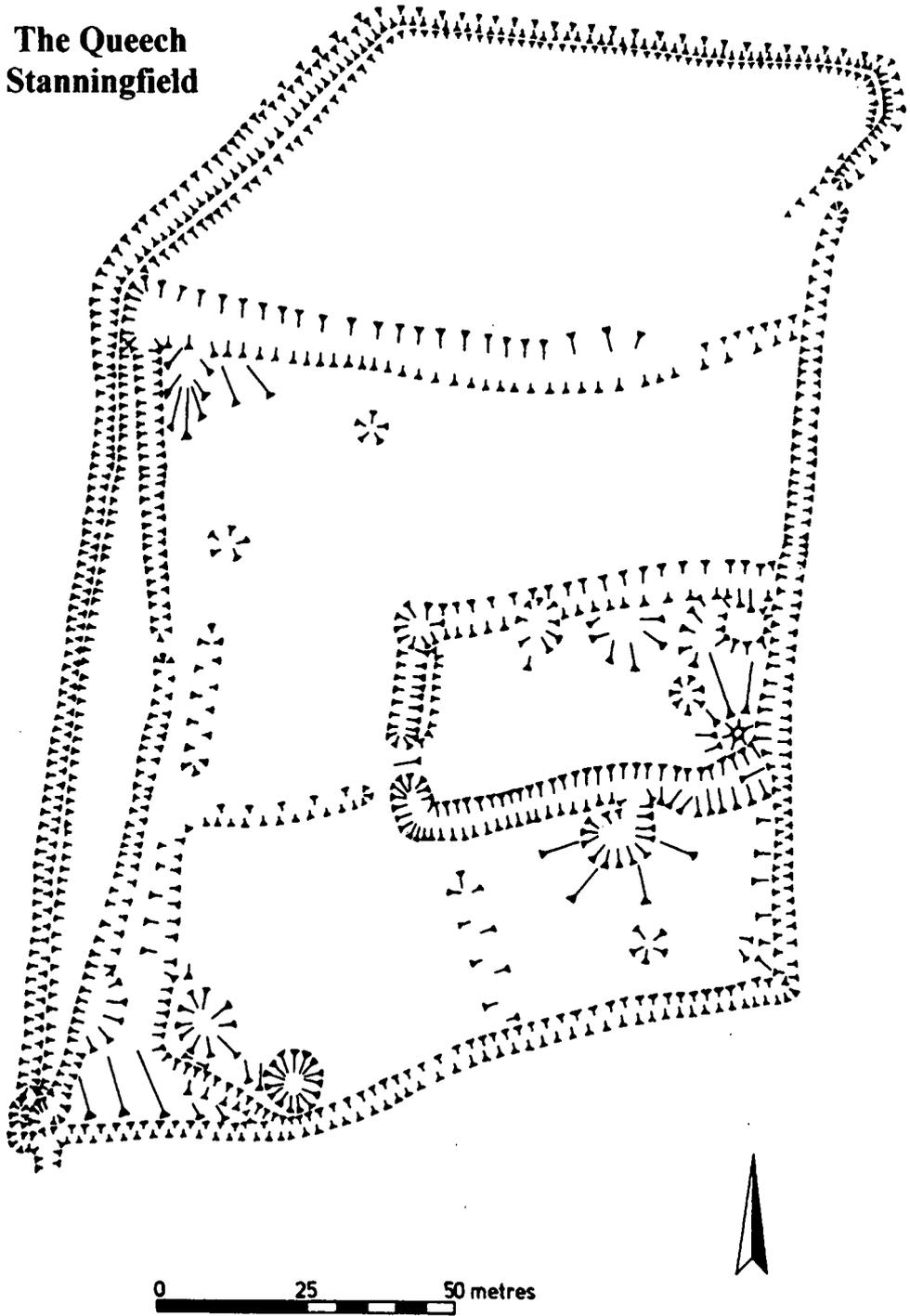


FIG. 22 – The Queech, Stanningfield: plan of the earthworks in the wood.

part of the Iceni territory, as indicated by the first coin to be found. The pottery shows a wider distribution pattern than the Roman finds. The Roman road that marks the present-day boundary plays a significant role in this period of the estate's history. In the Early Saxon period finds again relate to the river valley, with a growth in the Middle Saxon period, as shown by the finds of Ipswich ware. A significant increase of activity in the 11th century is evident from the distribution of Thetford-type and St Neots wares, also from the building of Thornham Parva church (dedicated originally to St Edmund, but later to St Mary). Eye Priory was a major landowner in the Thornhams in the Middle Ages and was the patron of the two churches. In the 1220s a hermitage was established at Thornham by a monk called Vitalis, who sought solitude there, and a chapel dedicated to St Edburga was built (Brown 1994, 51–52).

The survey encompasses research into the vast collection of documents held by the estate, fieldwalking, metal-detecting and other archaeological disciplines. (Mike Hardy for the Thornham Estate Research Group).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Akenham, Akenham Hall Farm (TM/1549; AKE 024). A watching brief on the construction of ponds produced a small amount of Roman and handmade organic-tempered pottery (? Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon). (John Newman, S.C.C.A.S.).

Aldeburgh, Old Fisherman's Station, Oakley Square (TM/3588; ADB Misc.). Monitoring of the redevelopment failed to reveal any significant archaeological deposits. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Slaughden Oyster Company, report no. 00/63).

Aldringham-cum-Thorpe, Margaret Ogilvie Almshouses, Thorpeness (TM/4759; ARG 004). Monitoring did not reveal any human burials in what is thought to be the precinct of a medieval chapel. Only a partially burnt clay layer was seen near the base of a trench, but no artefacts were recovered. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for OWL Partnership Architects; report no. 00/77).

Aldringham-cum-Thorpe, Aldringham Lane (TM/4461; ARG 020). A 1.3ha-site was evaluated to the north of the lane, with an emphasis on the road frontages and areas adjacent to the medieval green. Most of the archaeology identified was directly related to features and structures marked on the Tithe Map and early Ordnance Survey maps. These included field boundaries and a series of tenement plots, with associated buildings, located along the eastern edge of the site, the most northerly of which was still present in the early 20th century.

Along the western edge of the site some features were identified, that could not be related to the documentary evidence. These included a ditch of possible prehistoric date, another ditch of probable medieval or earlier date, and a circular, chalk-lined structure of indeterminate function, with an associated pit, the latter including sherds of early-medieval coarse-ware pottery and a post-medieval hand-made iron nail. The circular structure could be a rick-base, or the base of a windmill or dovecote, but the feature does not really conform to excavated examples of these structures.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Ashby Lawrence Homes; report no. 00/02).

Blythburgh, 1 Station Road (TM/4575; BLB 036). Monitoring revealed four pits cut into the underlying natural sands. Finds recovered from these features suggest a post-medieval

date, but a bronze jetton from the soil and residual pottery from the features suggest that there was medieval activity in the vicinity.
(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr S. Bell; report no. 00/58).

Bromeswell, Tranmer House (TM/2849; BML 018). Excavation in advance of the new Sutton Hoo Visitor Centre led to the discovery of an Early Anglo-Saxon mixed-rite cemetery, consisting of nine small ring-ditches, eighteen cremations and nineteen inhumations (Fig. 23).

Seven cremations had been deposited within urns; some were stamp-decorated, while one lay beside a bronze hanging-bowl containing another cremation. Distinct 'sand-bodies' survived in several graves, while every burial was furnished with at least one object (usually a small buckle or iron knife). Thirteen graves contained weapons, typically a spear and shield, although two swords were also found. One female burial contained two ring-brooches, while beads were worn both in necklaces and also apparently in a pouch at the neck.

A larger ring-ditch and cremation have been tentatively dated to the Bronze Age, while a complicated network of linear ditches was also prehistoric in origin.
(Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for The National Trust).

Bungay, Stow Park (TM/3287; BUN 041 and 042). An evaluation was carried out within part of a proposed development area and two concentrations of archaeological features were recognised. In the first, an area of post-holes, probably representing buildings, was uncovered (site BUN 041). A ditch in the vicinity of the post-holes yielded pottery and a fragment of a loom-weight, both dated to the Bronze Age. Also in this ditch were animal bones, mainly cattle and/or large mammal. A series of other ditches also cross the site, but are undated.

At the second site (BUN 042) evidence for both prehistoric and Roman occupation was found. The Roman presence was quite considerable and could relate to Roman deposits discovered here in the 19th century. The pottery recovered indicates occupation from the 1st to the 4th centuries A.D.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for GL Hearn Planning and Midas Commercial Developments; report no. 00/25).

Bury St Edmunds, The Priory Hotel (TL/8565; BSE 014). The excavation of footing trenches for a breakfast room removed a short length of the precinct wall from the Franciscan friary of Babwell. The footing trench for the medieval wall was filled with horizontal bands of compacted gravel, 0.4m deep. Other disturbances include one or more large pits. The displaced head of a human femur is probably evidence of the monks' cemetery known from previous excavations at the north end of the site.
(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for The Priory Hotel; report no 00/72).

Bury St Edmunds, Eldohouse Farm Estate (TL/8764; BSE 131). Two areas were excavated within the farmyard, which is the site of a medieval grange of the abbey of Bury St Edmunds. The first area examined was the site of the farmhouse where a timber-framed range had stood until the 1950s. Part of a stub wall, the footing for a large fireplace with back-to-back hearths, and a chalk floor were recorded to produce a ground plan of part of the building. The boundary ditch that divides the town's parishes of St Mary and St James also crossed the site. Finds associated with the building dated it to the 13th to 14th centuries, suggesting that it was part of the grange complex.

Further excavation in advance of the development of the industrial estate revealed numerous masonry walls, the earliest of which were constructed of flint and lime mortar

Tranmer House
formerly Sutton Hoo House
Bromeswell

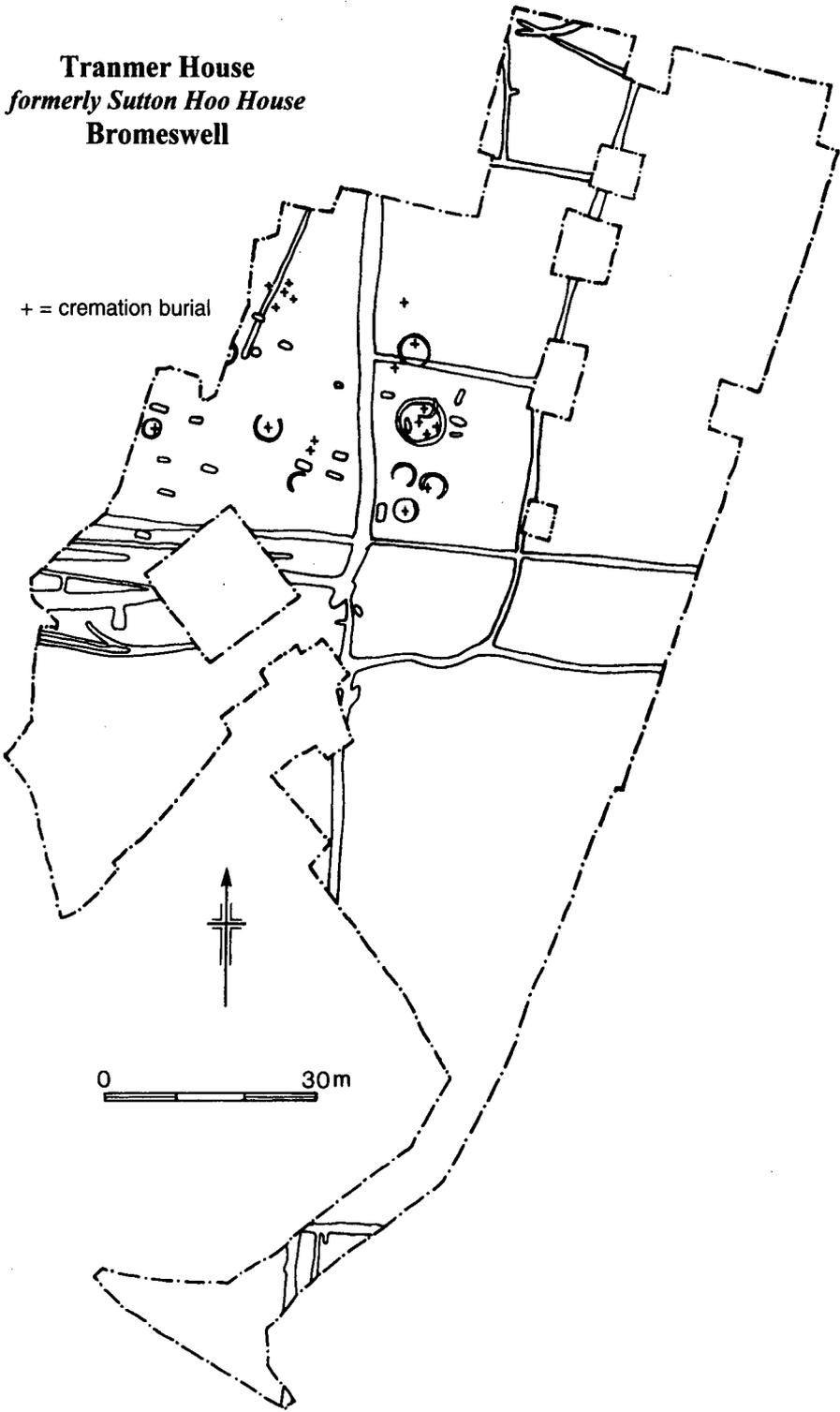


FIG. 23 - Tranmer House, Bromeswell: plan of the excavation.

and were probably medieval in date. These walls may belong to the medieval grange. Footings for a 19th-century barn were made up of large limestone blocks with late medieval mouldings. These blocks may indicate the presence of an ornamented building, possibly destroyed at the Dissolution and the materials re-used, perhaps more than once. (David Gill and Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Knights Lowe Chartered Accountants and Drinkstone Investments Ltd).

Bury St Edmunds, Priory Hotel (TL/8566; BSE 154). Monitoring was undertaken on the construction of an extension in an area immediately outside the precinct wall of the medieval Babwell Friary. A large ditch was uncovered running parallel to and outside (south of) the friary wall; this appeared to have been filled in the post-medieval period. Other small pits were found dispersed across the site but none of these could be dated. No further evidence was found of a possible medieval posthole building identified during an earlier evaluation. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for The Priory Hotel; report no. 00/37).

Bury St Edmunds, 79 Northgate Street ((TL/8564; BSE 176). Monitoring was carried out on the machine-excavation of footing trenches. Two sherds of fine ware of 12th–13th century date were recovered from a surface, revealed in section, which was overlain by a block of clay. The clay is interpreted as the footing for a sill beam. Elsewhere on the site there were flint foundations for a post-medieval building. A ‘Late Medieval and Transitional’ sherd was recovered from a pit and an earlier pit did not produce finds. The evidence suggests the area was occupied from the early medieval period, which is consistent with its location close to the Northgate. (Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr Hobbs; report no 00/19).

Bury St Edmunds, Bridewell Lane/Tuns Lane (TL/8563; BSE 177). Monitoring of foundation trenches on a site at the junction of the lanes revealed a series of eight large, inter-cutting pits and two post-medieval cellars. All the pottery collected from the pits was Late Medieval and Transitional red earthenware dated to the 16th century. One of the pits produced ash and iron slag suggesting that some industrial activity, possibly a metalworking shop, occurred on the site (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Mothersole Builders; report no. 00/15).

Bury St Edmunds, 16A Garland St (TL/8564; BSE 178). The monitoring of footings for an extension revealed four pits, containing pottery of 11th- to 17th-century date. (Andrew Tester and Sue Anderson. S.C.C.A.S.).

Bury St Edmunds, land between 3 and 4 St Andrew’s Street South (TL/8563; BSE 179). Soil-stripping prior to house construction revealed the eastern edge of the medieval town ditch. On the town side of the ditch the remains of a bank, consisting mostly of chalk dug from the town ditch, were removed to reveal a buried brown soil, within which were a struck flint and a large sherd of grog-tempered Bronze Age pottery. Prehistoric pottery tends to break down quickly in modern soil and the survival of a sherd weighing 77gm is exceptional. The pottery could not have travelled far or been exposed for any length of time to ploughing or frost. Several pits were exposed towards the rear of the property but are undated. (Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Mark Pawling Architects; report no. 00/32).

Bury St Edmunds, Andrews and Plumpton’s Yard, St Andrew’s Street South (TL/8563; BSE 181). A trench was mechanically excavated across the line of the medieval town ditch

prior to building work. The section could not be completed because the ditch extended beyond the property into St Andrew's Street. The bottom of the ditch was also below the reach of the machine, but was at least 3.8m deep. The trench also exposed the remains of the town bank and the buried topsoil sealed by the bank. A series of boxes were hand dug through this soil revealing artefactual evidence of earlier settlement predating the Late Saxon town. A large collection of flint is thought to date from the Early Bronze Age and both Roman and Early Saxon pottery was found. Although fragments of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery were also found, there was insufficient to date the construction of the ditch and bank. Attempts to identify remains of the town wall, bonded into the base of a flint-walled building, proved inconclusive. This building probably fronted directly onto St Andrew's Street, after the town ditch had been infilled during the 16th century, and when the street was much wider.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Baker Construction; report nos. 00/36 and 00/39).

Bury St Edmunds, Norman Cottage (TL/8564; BSE 182). Recording work was undertaken on the excavation of a new cellar under the living-room floor of this house, which lies beside the Norman Tower and straddles the line of the precinct wall of the medieval abbey. The excavated area was only 5x4m but there were 80cm of stratified archaeological layers. A short length of the base of the precinct wall was found to have survived, but it had been cut into by a number of medieval graves. The wall was built upon a 90cm-deep footing of alternating layers of rammed gravel and mortar built up within a broad trench.

The twenty-seven skeletons found appear to be those of towns-people, for they included adults of both sexes and children. Their presence indicates that the medieval 'Great Churchyard' of St James's and St Mary's extended further north than was previously thought and reached almost to the edge of the Norman Tower. There were two distinct layers of burials, and many of the lower ones lay within simple tombs formed by lining the graves with fragments of limestone slabs. The burials occurred within a short time span; they were buried after the deliberate build-up of soil in and around the abbey precinct which occurred towards the end of the 15th century, but prior to c.1540 when the building which pre-dated Norman Cottage was extended and the precinct wall demolished. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr. R. Hobbs).

Bury St Edmunds, Cullum Road (TL/8563; BSE 187). The monitoring of soil-stripping on a development to the east of the road uncovered a ditch 100m from the River Linnet and running parallel to it. The ditch was 1.2m deep and 2.5m wide. A short, hand-dug section across it produced 21 sherds of Roman pottery including black-burnished ware, Nene Valley ware (a *mortarium* and a jar), and sherds from a late shell-tempered jar. Animal bones from large mammals exhibited both chop marks and gnawing. The assemblage is consistent with domestic waste dating from the late 3rd to 4th centuries. To date this represents the first clear evidence of Roman settlement within the area of the town. (Andrew and Cathy Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Sindalls).

Bury St Edmunds, 36 Cornhill (TL/8564; BSE 191). Monitoring of works at the rear of the property revealed post-medieval finds and a possible cobbled surface at a depth of 60cm. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Lawsons (Bury St Edmunds) Ltd).

Carlton Colville, Bloodmoor Hill (TM/5290; CAC 016). Excavations have continued on this Anglo-Saxon site (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1998' for the first phase). The excavation area now covers slightly more than 3ha and the following summary discusses the site as a whole (Fig. 24).

The site has produced material of two main periods: 1st–2nd-century Roman, associated

with a ditched field and track system; and 6th–8th-century Anglo-Saxon associated with dense settlement remains including sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), post-built structures, middens, pits, a cemetery and evidence of industrial activity. The Saxon features both overlie, and are in parts contained by, the Roman system. The features are well preserved with limited truncation as a result of medieval and later ploughing. Artefact preservation has been reasonably good: significant quantities of Roman and Saxon pottery have been recovered (approximately 6,500 and 7,000 sherds respectively). The faunal assemblage, though large, has suffered in the soil microclimate and there are great differences in preservation across the site; the assemblage includes large pieces of whale vertebrae. Significant quantities of metalworking debris were found (slag, metal waste and kiln furniture) in both above-ground and sub-surface dumps.

There is a prehistoric presence in the area with finds from the late Mesolithic through to the Iron Age, and while finds material is relatively plentiful (e.g. 1,500 worked flints), little of it is feature related.

The extensive and multi-phased Romano-British field system consisted of small rectilinear fields set out along both sides of a ditched and banked trackway. The track follows the contour of the hill east–west with enclosures to south and north. While the ditch fills were practically devoid of finds, a large and varied Roman assemblage was recovered from the site. Both the quantity and make-up of the assemblage suggest close proximity to a settlement site. This site, however, does not lie within an area available for excavation but probably immediately to the north beneath 1980s housing.

Much of the Roman material is residual within Saxon features such as the SFBs and the midden heap, but a significant proportion came from what appear to be *in situ* deposits, albeit affected by the Saxon occupation. The Roman contexts were principally truncated waste heaps and spreads of dark, finds-rich material, often over and adjacent to ditches. These surviving dumps or spreads were confined to a narrow east–west strip within the inner boundary of the field system but elsewhere there were also scatters of finds within a relatively clean buried soil. There is a single, large, beam-slot building at the extreme south of the main excavation area, the lack of cultural material within and around it suggesting it is not a domestic building.

Initial indications suggest that the Anglo-Saxon element of the site spans the 6th to early 8th centuries. However, the material from the site has yet to be fully assessed. The pottery assemblage is of hand-made plain sherds, a small component of which has stamped and incised decoration (typically 6th century). The upper date range is not yet clear, although no Ipswich ware pottery has been identified. Recent work on Ipswich ware suggests that it did not emerge from Ipswich until after 720 A.D. (P. Blinkhorn *pers. comm.*) and it seems likely that occupation had already ceased before Ipswich ware reached the area. Only one early coin was recovered from a stratified context, with a production date of A.D. 690–710.

Thirty-three SFBs have now been identified (three of these appeared in section only), along with five smaller hollows, some very shallow, which appear to be an SFB sub-type. There is great variation in both size and structural type, and it is clear that there is no standard Bloodmoor Hill ‘type’. The number of posts in the SFBs varies from none to six and some show clear evidence of internal supports or linings in the form of slots at the base of the pit or ledges around the sides. Some also show additional repair posts. Sizes vary from 3.8m × 3.2m (12.1sq.m) up to 6.4m × 5.1m (32.6sq.m). No hearths or trampled surfaces on the base of the pits were discovered. The lack of evidence for daub may suggest all-timber superstructures.

At least eight post-hole buildings were identified in the field, but potentially more will be defined during post-excavation work. The structures fall within a well-defined and seemingly discrete area some 90m × 50m. The main axis of the buildings is west-southwest to east-northeast with some set at 90° to this – a similar alignment to that of the SFBs. The

plan of one complete post-in-trench building, a type of construction normally considered to be a Middle Saxon form, has been defined and was shown to cut an earlier SFB.

There is a high degree of preservation at the northern end of the site, protected by a build up of colluvium and by the slight hollow of the Roman trackway. Five dark soil spreads have been defined along this trackway, most representing *in situ* occupation debris – the contemporary Anglo-Saxon surface level. At the centre of the track is a bounded midden heap up to 35cm in depth. These areas have great potential for the study of disposal practices and depositional behaviour across the site. The site appears unusual in having both a considerable number of pits (approximately 260) and a wide variation of pit types within this and they represent an important new data-set. A number of pits have a close spatial proximity to the SFBs and may be linked to different activities within them. Four hearths or oven bases have been identified and the function of these, whether industrial or domestic, has yet to be defined.

A cemetery of twenty-four west–east aligned graves lies within the settlement, with two further graves (one a double burial) lying some 50m to the east but still within the settlement area. The relationship of the cemetery, the settlement, and the presumed early pagan cemetery to the S.W. of the settlement is clearly significant. Seven graves were furnished and finds include a keystone garnet disc brooch, girdle hangers, bead-in-wire pendants, bead necklaces and the remains of a casket. It will not be possible to enter into discussion about the significance of this cemetery until the grave goods have been analysed but the positioning and layout of the cemetery, and its 7th-century date, suggest a Conversion Period cemetery away from the earlier pagan burial ground on the crest of the

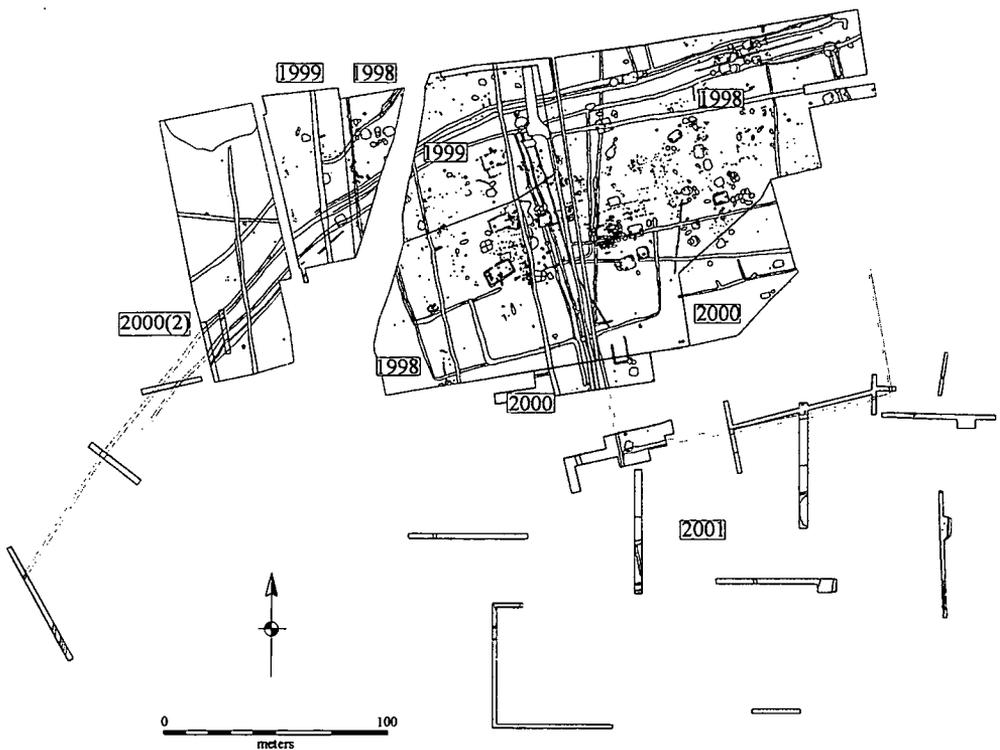


FIG. 24 – Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville: areas excavated 1998–2001.

ridge. The excavation of the cemetery gives an opportunity to investigate questions relating not only to change in social structure but also to changing beliefs.

Excavated Early to Middle Saxon settlement evidence is still rare nationally, and barely a handful of sites have been investigated on a large scale since the mid 1970s. West Stow and Mucking are the 'type sites' both at the regional and national level and are the basic reference points for other excavations no matter how different the natural and/or cultural landscape might be. It is becoming clear, however, that many settlements cannot necessarily be directly compared with these and categorised as shifting groups of farmsteads without clear evidence of spatial organisation. The settlement pattern at Bloodmoor Hill appears to be well organised, with zoning for post-buildings, midden heaps and possibly SFB types and functions. The opportunity is presented to study what appears to be a near-complete settlement plan, with associated cemetery, possible industrial zones and evidence for the differential disposal/deposition of waste materials. Questions are also posed as to the manner and extent to which the early Saxon settlement relates to its Romano-British precursor.

Cemetery excavations are well represented in East Anglia, though most have been divorced from their associated settlements. At Bloodmoor the two appear to be intricately linked and it should be possible to produce relatively finite dating of the cemetery which in turn, through stratigraphic and spatial relationships, will more accurately date the settlement. There is also the possibility of adding significantly to knowledge of the conversion period through further study of the burial group.

(Richard Mortimer, Cambridge Archaeological Unit for English Heritage, Bovis Homes Ltd and Wimpey Homes Ltd).

Cavenham, Cavenham Quarry (TL/7672; CAM 040). More of the Early Bronze Age site excavated in 1999 was uncovered as the quarry was further extended. Extensive spreads of occupation soils containing Beaker pottery and large assemblages of worked flint were excavated, as well as a group of large storage pits.

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

Clare, Clare Castle (TL/7745; CLA 035). Monitoring of works in the children's playground revealed a layer of large flints within the topsoil, possibly a dump of building materials. Medieval pottery, Roman roof tiles and *opus signinum* were found in association with the flints.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Clare Castle Country Park, Suffolk County Council; report no. 00/73.).

Clopton, Church Lees, Grundisburgh Road (TM/2252; CLO Misc). Monitoring revealed no archaeological deposits, despite the proximity of the Iron Age enclosure at Burgh. The property appears to be situated within a former quarry.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr R. Pirkis).

Corton, Stirrups Lane (TM/5397; COR 024). A 13ha development was monitored. A considerable portion of the site was machine-excavated down to the undisturbed natural subsoil. A limited number of pits and ditches of prehistoric and post-medieval date were found.

(Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for Anglian Water Ltd; report no. 00/60).

Creting St Mary, site of St Olave's Church, Low Lane (TM/1057; CRM 006). The Creting Churches Project, a Millenium-funded project, conducted fieldwalking in two fields opposite Woolney Hall during the winter of 1998. The Ordnance Survey marks the

site of the church in a field south of an access track, which is east of Woolney Hall. The finds from the fieldwalking suggested that this location was doubtful and that the church was to the north of the track. After a geophysical survey in September 1999, a series of trenches were dug to locate a possible building, which appeared to be aligned east-west. Several features were identified as possibly related to the demolition of St Olave's, one of which contained fragments of medieval painted glass. The glass was recovered from the edges of a linear feature that is probably part of the footings/foundations of the east wall of the church. No further excavations were conducted and the site was backfilled in October 1999. The glass was conserved and dated as 14th century. (Report in C.C.P. archive/D. King).

(Nigel MacBeth for Creeting Churches Project).

Eriswell, RAF Lakenheath, Thunderbird Way (TL/7280; ERL 111) and Kennedy Street (TL/7290; ERL 112). Monitoring of an extensive project to refurbish military housing revealed Roman occupation in two areas. These sites lie either side of an area where an undated burial was uncovered in 1995 and may indicate the presence of an as yet undefined Roman settlement. Further, more extensive, excavation work is due to be carried out in this area in early 2001.

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

Felixstowe, Landguard Fort (TM/2831; FEX 064). Monitoring of a fencing scheme and electric cable replacement work was carried out. The fence post-holes revealed little of interest other than wire hawsers and service connections associated with the mine tramway pier. The cable trench revealed various floor surfaces and a possible mount for a generating set associated with a now demolished engine house. Also revealed in the cable trench was a brick-lined soakaway, a wall associated with buildings that formerly stood within the fort ditch, and two concrete pads that supported tanks for storing liquids, probably fuel oil. Measured drawings were made of fence pales discovered at Landguard. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for English Heritage; report no. 00/69).

Felixstowe, Landguard Fort (TM/2832; FEX 064). The excavation of the Left Battery at Landguard was monitored. The battery dates to the late 1880s and consists of three large gun emplacements set within a substantial earthwork. It had been buried during the late 1970s due to safety concerns. Unfortunately, there are no records detailing the nature of the work undertaken and there were fears that some demolition had taken place. The battery has since been recognised as a technological milestone in the development of 'disappearing guns' (guns which 'disappear', generally down into a large recess, for confusing the enemy and for safe reloading) due to the use of a unique type of experimental mounting at this site. In order to ascertain the battery's current condition, and explore the possibilities of opening it to the general public, English Heritage funded its re-excavation. The re-excavation was undertaken by a local building contractor and archaeologically monitored in order to record any significant artefacts that might have been revealed during the work.

Upon re-excavation, it could be seen that the battery is relatively complete with only some of the outworks having been demolished. No remains of the original mountings appear to have survived, although features may be hidden under later floors which have yet to be investigated. Many artefacts were recovered during the excavation but the majority of these are associated with post-military use of the site. One discovery was that of a 'Tressider' cartridge store. This consists of a low, subterranean, concrete tunnel, c.50ft in length, containing a c.25ft carriage on rails. A small hatch in the roof of the tunnel allowed for the removal of the cartridges from the carriage. In use, the carriage would have been

moved up and down the tunnel with a winch mechanism, to enable access to all the cartridges it held. This type of store was relatively rare and, as others have probably been destroyed, this example may be a unique survivor.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for English Heritage; report forthcoming).

Flixton, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 059). Continuous monitoring was carried out during the soil-stripping for Phase 6 of the quarry. Two relatively concentrated areas of archaeological features were recorded within the 3.25ha of the site. The first, towards the S.W. corner of the site, was predominantly Iron Age, and the second, towards the N.E. corner, was mainly Roman.

The earliest features were pits of Neolithic date. Examples were identified in all areas of the site, often in pairs of comparably sized features with similar fill characteristics. Artefacts included significant quantities of Grooved Ware pottery, struck flints (including tools) and heat-altered flints. Similar features excavated elsewhere (including other areas of Flixton

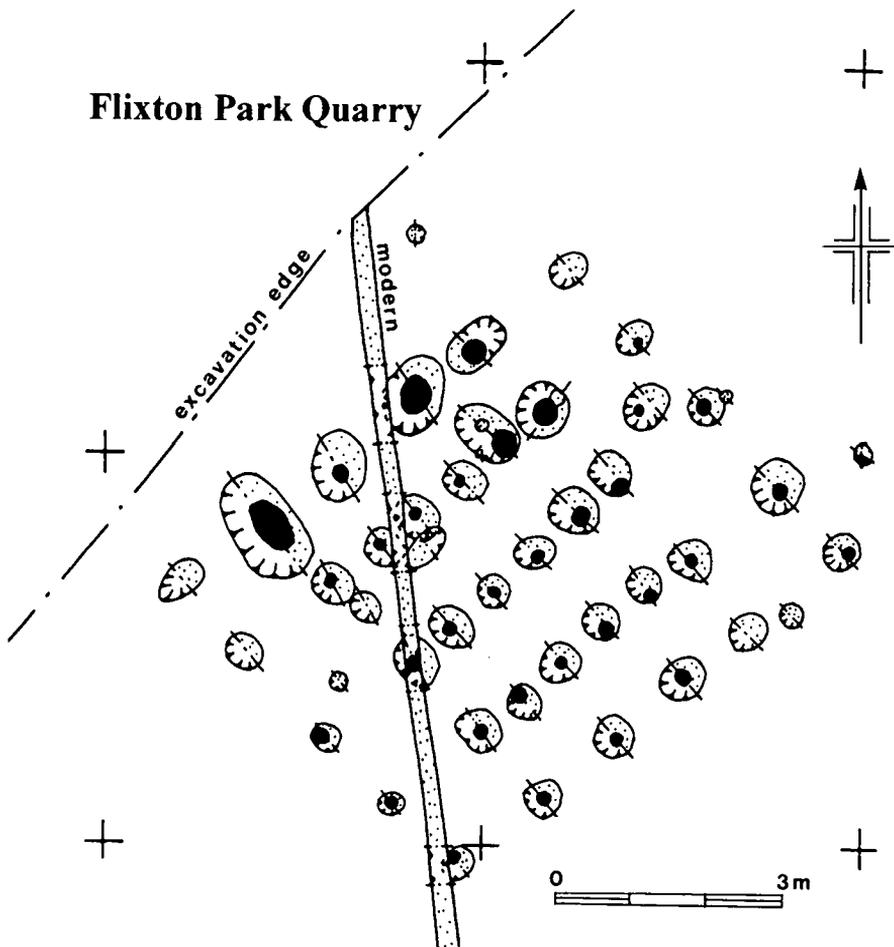


FIG. 25 – Flixton Park Quarry, Flixton: plan of the Late Iron Age/early Roman building.

Park Quarry) have been interpreted as structured deposits which may have fulfilled a ritual/specialised function rather than representing straight-forward domestic activity.

Iron Age activity, concentrated towards the southernmost end of the site, was represented by three four-post structures, pits, a possible enclosure ditch and less formally arranged groups of post-holes. Similar four-post structures have been identified elsewhere (including in the adjacent Phase 5 area) where they have often been interpreted as granaries and are suggestive of domestic activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. Finds associated with this phase included pottery, struck flint and heat-altered flints. In addition, one shallow pit produced a complete top-stone from a rotary quern and a number of poorly-fired triangular clay loomweights. A gold quarter *stater* of Irstead type (P. de Jersey, *pers. comm.*) dating to c.50–40 B.C., and attributed to the Iceni, was located by metal detector.

The 1st-century Roman phase was represented by pits, a series of ditches (previously thought to be of post-medieval date), metal-detected small finds and a unique rectangular post-hole structure (Fig. 25). The structure measured c.12m by c.14m, with three internal aisles. If representing a single-phase structure, the posts would have been unusually closely spaced. However, the spacing between the end post of each aisle and the corresponding post-hole of the, presumed, wall of the structure is suggestive of formal corridors. There was no evidence for an entrance. Artefactual evidence was limited and recovered only from the fill of post-pipes and, as such, is most likely to date from the destruction/demolition of the structure rather than its construction. The ceramic finds, which included samian pottery, suggest a late Iron Age–early Roman date for the structure.

Three phases of post-medieval activity were recognised, all probably related to Flixton Hall, which lies c.100m to the south of the site. The earliest was represented by a series of N.W. to S.E. orientated ditches, all of which cut through the intervening layer of subsoil between the topsoil and underlying sands and gravels. The second comprised a brick-built soakaway and silt trap, constructed from locally made 'Elmham St Cross' bricks with their characteristic cross-shaped frog, and probably of 19th-century date, while the third phase was represented by two ceramic drains.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Atlas Aggregates (UK) Ltd; report no. 00/94).

Framlingham, former Tannery and Mill sites, Bridge Street (TM/2863; FML 027). An evaluation of a site north of Bridge Street identified archaeological features associated with the medieval management of the naturally-formed Framlingham Mere. These included a mill leat, a mere boundary ditch and a mill bank, all previously known from documentary and map evidence. Structural evidence was limited to features of indeterminate function on the western bank of the River Ore. While the association of these features with a watermill could not be ruled out, it was considered more likely that they were related to an earlier bridge or river revetment structure.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for BCM; report no. 00/30).

Freckenham, TL/6672; FRK 037 and 044). An evaluation was undertaken, in advance of a community woodland scheme, on two fields on the north edge of Freckenham where Roman, Saxon and medieval finds had been recovered in the past. A dispersed scatter of features (largely undated or post-medieval) was revealed across both fields. An Early Saxon pit or sunken-featured building containing pottery and a bone pin was found on the north edge of the eastern field and may represent the edge of a more extensive Early Saxon settlement to the north of these fields.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for County Land Agents and Valuers Dept., Suffolk County Council; report no. 2001/1).

Gisleham, Gisleham Manor (TM/5187; GSE 001). Soil-stripping in connection with a new

house within a medieval double moat was monitored and a series of auger holes were made. Three fragments of worked limestone and late-medieval bricks were recovered from the machined surface. The stones were identified as arch and window fragments, probably dating from the 15th or 16th centuries. The origin of this masonry is unknown but it could have come from a brick gatehouse associated with the moat. One ditch on the site contained medium-to-high-status pottery from the 15th to 16th centuries. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Wellington Construction Ltd; report no. 00/85).

Hadleigh, Aldham Mill Hill (TM/0243; HAD 059). An excavation was carried out within part of a proposed development area (Fig. 26). This followed an evaluation of the site in 1999 which, along with aerial photograph evidence, had identified areas of archaeological potential. A number of features were exposed and investigated, including two large Bronze Age ring-ditches and one small one surrounding a group of urned and un-urned cremations. Cremations were also found in isolation just to the west of the ring-ditches and as a group within the northern ring-ditch. Within this assemblage was an upturned biconical urn covering cremated remains. Other prehistoric activity dating back as far as the Mesolithic was evident throughout the site but only as scattered and residual finds or in isolated features. Four pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations were found focused around the western side of the southern ring-ditch, representing two males and two females dating from the 7th century. Grave goods included an imported pot of Merovingian origin. Medieval deposits were most frequent in the S.W. corner of the site and consisted of a series of ditches and post-holes forming the basis of what appears to be an agricultural complex. Two structures were identified, but are probably farm buildings rather than dwellings.

Away from the ring ditches, prehistoric features were sparse but one isolated pit with Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, dated to c.2200 B.C., was located. It was also noted that significant depths of silty deposits had built up since the Roman period. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd; report no. 00/96).

Hadleigh, Lady Lane Industrial Estate (TM/0343; HAD 061). An evaluation indicated that most of the site had been used for agriculture, with some evidence for mineral extraction. Major ditches encountered can be matched to field boundaries marked on the Tithe Map of 1837. A trackway of presumed medieval date acted as a 'ride' through woods that occupied the north and east of the site and/or as an access to the common. A cluster of small features towards the west of the site, near Red Hill Road, produced Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery and point to a prehistoric presence in this area. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd; report no. 00/66).

Hadleigh, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk (TM/0242; HAD Misc). Monitoring of building trenches revealed a large piece of moulded stone and a fragment of imported Frechen stoneware, both of post-medieval date. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Sir John and Lady Hall; report no. 00/68).

Helmington, The Old Rectory (TM/1957; HLM 004). A garage development was monitored. The area had been heavily disturbed in the 19th/20th centuries and no archaeological features or artefacts were discovered. (Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr Michael Craig; report no. 00/65).

Hoxne, Oakley Park Pit and Old Brickyard Pit (TM/1776; HXN 001 and 002). A new three-year programme of excavation has been started at the Lower Palaeolithic site. The main purpose is to investigate the dating of the site, which from previous work is unclear.

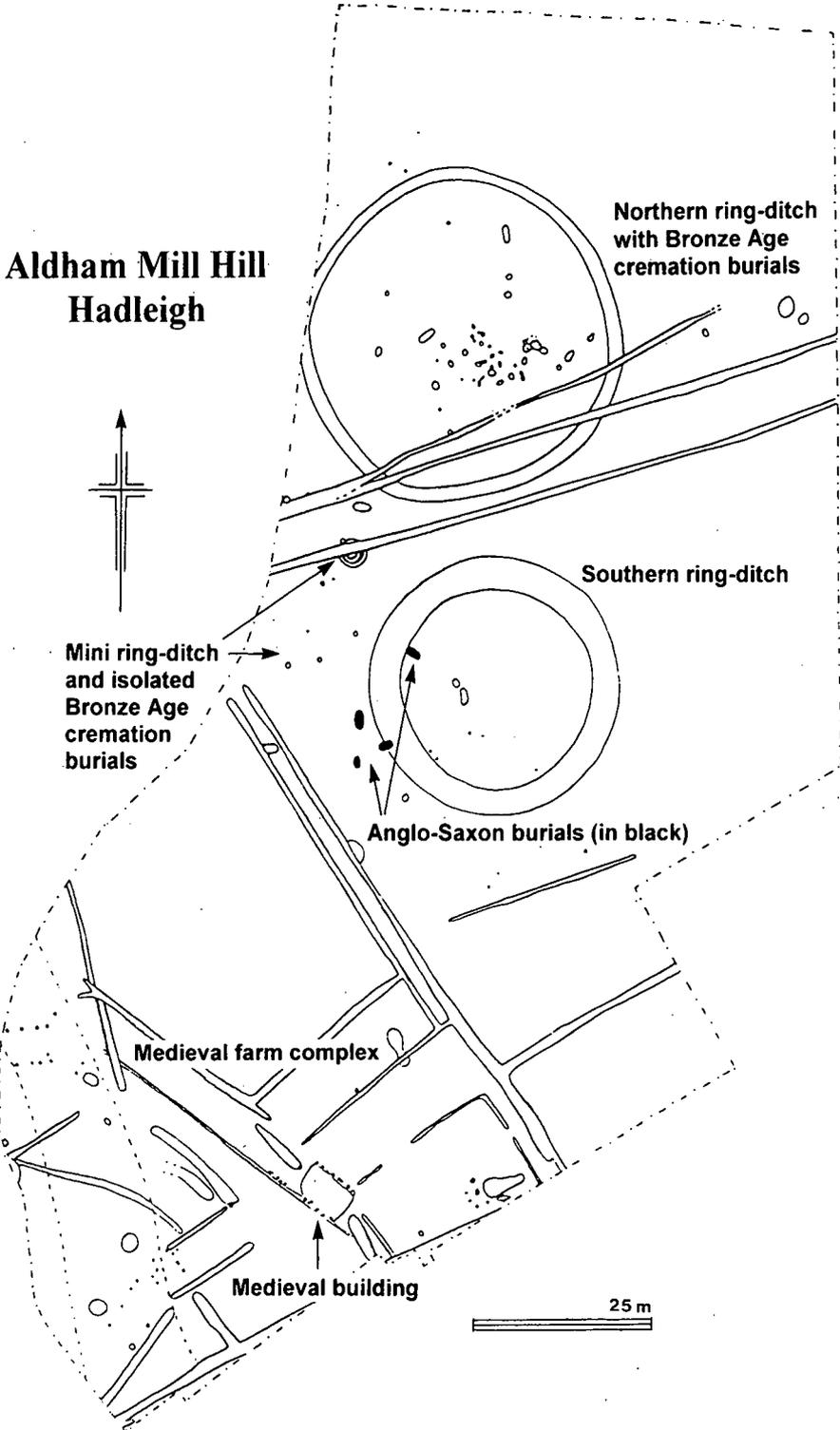


FIG. 26 – Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh: plan of the excavation.

Previous geological work (West 1956) has shown that Anglian till lies at the base, and therefore the overlying lacustrine and fluvial sediments can be attributed to the following warm phase (Hoxnian), currently correlated with Oxygen Isotope Stage (OIS) 11, about 400,000 years ago (Singer *et al.* 1993). In contrast, amino acid ratios on shells suggest that the sequence dates to a later warm phase, OIS 9, about 300,000 years ago (Bowen *et al.* 1989). The current project aims to resolve this problem through new work on amino acids, and through mammalian biostratigraphy. The recovery of a good small mammal assemblage will enable the study of evolutionary changes in species such as voles, or through the presence or absence of other mammalian fauna. This will allow correlation with other sites where the dating is more firmly established. An additional question is the relationship between the two main archaeological assemblages, and the environment with which they are associated.

Geological and Archaeological Background. The main part of the stratigraphic sequence at Hoxne is fairly well established, with Anglian till lying at the base, followed by lacustrine clays infilling a kettle-hole (Stratum F to C of West 1956). These lake beds contain pollen which was interpreted by West as spanning the following interglacial. The overlying fluvial sediments (mainly sands and fine gravels – Beds 4 to 6 of Singer *et al.* 1993) have been interpreted as dating to the end of that interglacial through to the early part of the following glacial, but how these deposits relate between different parts of the site, is less clear.

The flint assemblages recovered by Singer *et al.* (1993) have been divided into a *Lower Industry* and *Upper Industry*. The former was excavated to the west of the Oakley Park Pit at the base of Stratum C (interpreted as contemporaneous with Bed 4) at the change from lake to river. The Upper Industry was excavated 50m to the south from the overlying Bed 5. Both industries contain bifaces, although the Upper Industry is dominated by scrapers.

Current work. The resolution of the dating problem has initially been approached by cutting two sections, the first in the Old Brickyard Pit through the lake sediments, and the second in the lacustrine/early fluvial sediments associated with the Lower Industry on the west side of the Oakley Park Pit.

Old Brickyard Pit. A column sample was taken down 1m through an existing trench on the south-eastern edge of the Old Brickyard Pit. The top of the section is interpreted as Stratum E, with Stratum F and till (Stratum G) seen by augering down a further 4.6m. The top metre was bulk sampled for microvertebrates and molluscs, while samples were taken from the entire 5.6m of sediment for pollen.

Oakley Park Pit. A JCB was used to reopen the western end of the Singer *et al.* excavation to the west of the Oakley Park Pit. An initial 5m × 5m trench was cut to a depth of 2m through the backfill, and the original sections re-exposed. At the base a 1m × 1m area of undisturbed Pleistocene sediment was cleaned up and excavated down 10cm through the level of the Lower Industry, and thereafter in a 25cm × 25cm area to a further depth of 50cm. All the sediment was retained for microvertebrate and mollusc recovery, and separate samples were taken for pollen. At the level of the Lower Industry two flint flakes and a deer or horse pelvis were recovered.

Initial results. The faunal samples have been sieved (0.5mm mesh), and the residues are currently being sorted for identification of the bones and teeth. Initial results indicate a predominance of fish, with smaller numbers of small mammal bones. Molluscs have also been recovered and are being studied by Dr Richard Preece (University of Cambridge). Some of these specimens have been submitted for amino acid racemisation by Dr Darrel Maddy (University of Newcastle). Samples for pollen analysis have been taken, and will be worked on by Dr Rob Scaife (University of Southampton).

Future work. It is hoped to undertake further work next season, concentrating on the sediments associated with the Upper Industry. The exact stratigraphic relationship

between the two industries is unclear, and any changes in faunal composition will contribute to the resolution of this problem.

Acknowledgements. We would like to thank Mr John Park for his generous contribution and the Society of Antiquaries, the Geological Society and English Nature for additional grants. We are also grateful to Suffolk County Council, Mr Peter Whatling and Banhams for access to the sites, and to Mr John Walker for assistance throughout the work.

(Nick Ashton, Department of Prehistory and Early Europe, British Museum, Simon Lewis, Department of Geography, Queen Mary, University of London and Simon Parfitt, Institute of Archaeology, University College London).

Hoxne, Abbey Farm (TM/1876; HXN 004). Strip foundation trenches for an office extension were monitored. A large, deep ditch was observed in a trench section which appeared to be an extension of a moat which once enclosed the precinct of the Benedictine priory. Finds from the feature suggested that it was infilled relatively recently, but certainly by the 1880s.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr J. Ball; report no. 00/79).

Icklingham, Mitchell's Farm (TL/7772; IKL 127/128). Excavation continued across the line of a Roman road where previous seasons had established that there was good preservation of complex deposits, mostly of Roman date, in addition to some post-medieval activity, including re-use of the road surface and recutting of the ditches. In 1999 a human skeleton had been found in the upper fill of the ditch to the north of the road, cut by a pit that contained the skeleton of a horse. The human skeleton has been identified as that of an elderly woman, that of the horse as a young adult pony that had suffered a horrific injury to its back, which it survived for perhaps two weeks. The dates of these two burials could not be established conclusively. Both were under a layer of soil apparently cultivated in the early modern period, and both cut earlier, Roman, fills of the ditch.

Work in 2000 concentrated on clarifying the sequence of ditch cuts and on extending the investigation of the deposits to the north of the road. The case for a Roman date for both the horse and the human was strengthened, but not proved conclusively, so that it will be necessary to try to get radiocarbon dates. The significance of a woman thrown into a ditch and a horse savagely attacked cannot be discussed without knowing in what century these events took place.

Two more human burials were discovered, both more clearly of Roman date. One was a flexed, probably female, skeleton with a necklace of small jet beads. This burial was cut by early phases of the ditch and must be of Roman date. This is also true of the third burial, of which only the skull was recovered, stratified below all later deposits in a grave cut into the natural sand. A large pit, of at least 2m diameter, was discovered next to the horse burial. It extended below the water-table and it was not practical to excavate it completely, so that its depth remains unclear. It contained pottery of various dates within the Roman period and also animal bones, including large mammal, probably horse and cattle.

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

Ipswich, former Cardinal Works Site, College Street (TM/1644; IAS 5305). An evaluation was carried out prior to development. The site has a rich historical background, having formed part of the early Saxon town, the medieval Priory of St Peter and St Paul (Augustinian Canons) and Cardinal Thomas Wolsey's College of St Mary, but little is known regarding the geographical extent of these foundations and their buildings. The Society of Friends (Quakers) also had meeting houses here.

Levels taken on the surface of the subsoil show that the central area of the site formed a natural low, possibly continuing down to the river as an inlet. In addition, a combination of evidence from the early maps and results of the trial-trenching suggest that the watercourse that once followed the line of Brook Street swept round and passed to the east of this site, immediately to the west of the parish church of St Mary at the Quay. The water table was encountered at a level of *c.*1.5m throughout the site. As no waterlogged organic materials were recovered, this may represent an artificial level brought about by the banking up of water behind the Wet Dock. Prior to 1842, when the Wet Dock was opened, the water table would have been lower.

Archaeological deposits were recorded at various depths throughout the eight trial-trenches, and while some truncation by post-medieval walls had occurred, the preservation level and quality of the surviving features was good. The earliest material comprised residual finds of prehistoric worked and burnt flint, Roman pottery and tile, and Early Saxon hand-made pottery. While only occurring in later features, the Early Saxon pottery must relate to the earliest pre-urban phase in the continuous occupation that developed into the town of Ipswich. Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and early medieval features were also widespread throughout the site. Predominantly pits, there were also three substantial buildings, two surface lain, of post and slot construction with clay floors, and one possible 'sunken-featured building'. An extensive gravel surface, which sealed a layer of early medieval date and one of the Late Saxon buildings, was tentatively interpreted as a yard surface within the priory precinct. Structural features positively attributed to the priory (1130–1528) were limited to a mortar bedding surface for a tile floor and a length of footing trench. There were, however, a large number of burials, some with a bonded stone (principally septaria) and lime mortar lining to the grave cuts. Five walls and robbed wall-lines were thought to relate directly to Wolsey's college, two aligned with the present walls of the chancel of St Peter's parish church. Post-medieval features included cellars and walls associated with the more recent commercial/industrial use of the site, principally St Peter's Iron Works. In addition, a grave was recorded towards the S.E. corner of the site in an area that lay within a Quaker burial ground associated with the first of two meeting houses here. (Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for the John S. Cohen Foundation).

Ipswich, 24 Lower Brook Street (TM/1644; IAS 5403). Monitoring of foundations excavated adjacent to the Lower Brook Street frontage revealed a build-up of considerable depth. Most substantial of these deposits was a thick layer of probable dump material dating to the 16th–17th century. This deposit was nearly 3m deep towards the west of the site but sloped up to 2.5m in the east. Under this spread and across the eastern half of the site were paler, silty layers that contained Ipswich ware pottery belonging to the Middle Saxon period (*c.*A.D. 650–850). The Saxon material may have been deposited along the edge of the brook that ran under the present street. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Portman Consultancy; report no. 00/53).

Ipswich, P & O Ferrymasters Depot, Goddard Road (TM/1347; IPS 392). Monitoring of the construction of an extension revealed only one small undated ditch despite there being other archaeological sites recorded in the immediate vicinity. Observation of the soil profiles indicated that the area had been previously truncated. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for P & O Ferrymasters; report no. 00/49).

Ipswich, The Tannery and Sacker's Yard, Bramford Road (TM/1445; IPS 395). An evaluation was carried out on former industrial land beside the River Gipping, in advance of a residential development. Because of high levels of industrial contamination on parts of the site, only three areas were available for trial-trenching. Excavations close to the river

uncovered deep alluvial deposits, while those on higher ground showed, amongst other features, a drainage system thought to be of recent origin. A concentration of activity datable to the Middle Saxon period (?7th century) was recorded to the S.W. of the site. This comprised large intercutting pits or ditches and a sequence of post-holes. (Andrew Letch, Essex County Council, Field Archaeology Unit for Barratt Eastern Counties Ltd; report no. 725).

Ipswich, R.N.L.I. building, Bluestem Road, Ransomes Europark (TM/2041; IPS 399). An evaluation revealed three undated archaeological features along the N.W. edge of the site. A flint scraper recovered from the base of the topsoil indicates a prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, presence in the area. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; report no. 00/62).

Ipswich, Co-operative Dairy extension, Boss Hall (TM/1445; IPS 397). Monitoring revealed a single pit containing a sherd of Early Saxon pottery. This feature was within c.100m of the rich Anglo-Saxon cemetery found during the construction of the car park for the Federal warehouse. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ipswich and Norwich Co-operative Society; report no. 00/81).

Ipswich, Vermont Crescent (TM/1645; IPS 398). Monitoring of works at the south end of the Crescent indicated a thick accumulation of material of recent date. No archaeological features or earlier deposits could be recognised, however hand-made pottery of Anglo-Saxon date was recovered from the spoil. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Maxwell Wallace Homes; report no. 00/82).

Ipswich, Ravenswood, former Ipswich Airport (TM/1941; IPS 399). An evaluation at this site has shown a complex system of ditches and field boundaries. Some of these field systems belong to the post-medieval period and can be matched to the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886; this also shows *Walk Barn*, which was identified in the excavation. Many other ditches are on different alignments and/or have paler, leached fills. Finds from isolated contexts indicate that there had been activity here during the Early Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. Further excavation has been proposed in three areas to examine the features in the vicinity of datable artefacts found in sealed contexts and to look at the nature and orientation of land boundaries in greater detail. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Bellway Homes and Ipswich Borough Council; report no. 00/90).

Ipswich, Morrison's Superstore, Boss Hall (TM/1345; IPS 400). The monitoring of soil stripping revealed a part of a large double ring-ditch of Early Bronze Age date (Fig. 27). Almost central to the inner ring was a complex of four intersecting graves. The earliest of these contained no skeletal material but did show a clear coffin stain in the lower levels of the fill. The coffin had been furnished with three beakers, two of which were located at the eastern end of the grave and one at the west. A further highly decorated beaker was found in the second-earliest grave, but no skeletal material. The latest grave contained the poorly-preserved skeletal remains of a crouched burial. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Morrison's Stores; report no. 00/93).

Kettlebaston, Hall Farm (TL/9650; KBA 009). Monitoring was carried out on the construction of various facilities associated with a stud farm. The ground was quite disturbed by previous farm buildings and various pits but a large ditch, 4m wide and over

1m deep, was recorded running N.-S. across the site and at right angles to the moat. A shallow pit containing charcoal, on the edge of the ditch, produced early medieval pottery. Two other pits, similar in appearance to the first, failed to produce finds. (Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for the Shadwell Estate Company).

Lakenheath, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7381; LKH 210). An excavation in advance of building work in an area immediately N.E. of the known Late Iron Age and Roman settlement, revealed Late Iron Age and Early Roman features at the north end of the site. At the south end of the site the land dropped away slightly and the presence of water-sorted sands indicated that this area had been wet in the past. This suggests that the features belong to a small satellite settlement that was contemporary with the earliest period of the main settlement.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk County Council and Defence Estates (USF), Ministry of Defence; report no. 01/3).

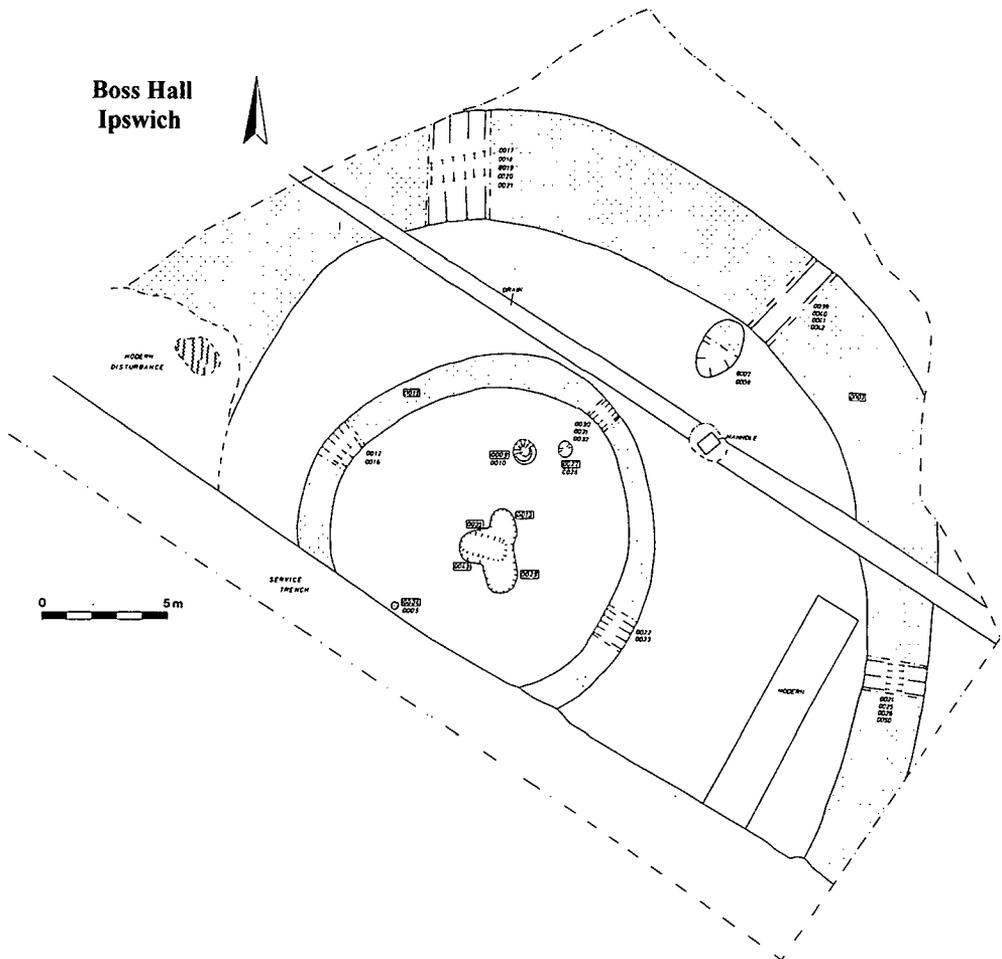


FIG. 27 – Boss Hall, Ipswich: plan of the excavated double ring-ditch.

Lakenheath, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7382; LKH 211). Monitoring of the construction of a new road around the perimeter of the runway revealed an area of dense pits and ditches dating to the Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon periods. It is probable that this is a part of the extensive multi-period site known as 'Sahara Field' (just east of Lakenheath village) that was recorded by Lady Briscoe in the 1940s and 1950s. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Defence Estates (USF), Ministry of Defence).

Lavenham, 50 High Street (TL/9149; LVM 038). During the hand excavation of footing trenches the owner recovered 74 sherds of pottery from a dark soil layer beneath the topsoil. The group had a date range of the 11th to the 19th centuries and included coarse-ware pottery from Essex and south Suffolk and Hedingham fine-ware of mid-12th- to 13th-century date. No features were identified, suggesting that the layer may represent the surface dumping of household rubbish from adjoining properties. (Andrew Tester and Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr Hobbs; report no 00/71).

Lavenham, 48 High Street (TL/9149; LVM Misc). Monitoring of groundworks for an extension revealed little of archaeological significance. Two pits of late post-medieval date and brickwork associated with a small building removed for the extension were recorded. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr N. Rutherford and Ms S. Cornwell; report no. 00/86).

Layham, Layham Quarry Extension (TM/0039). A watching brief on further soil-stripping was carried out. A number of features were revealed, indicating intermittent activity on the site from the Bronze Age to the medieval period. Most of the features were small shallow pits, with only a few linear features. Although detailed analysis has not yet been completed, it seems that at least some of the linear features correspond to field boundaries shown on early maps of the area. The earliest dated feature was a small pit that contained nine small sherds of a decorated Bronze Age beaker. There were 157 Iron Age pottery sherds, mostly from pits. Most of the assemblage was somewhat fragmentary, although the range of decorative techniques and vessel forms present indicate that some of the pottery may date to the early or middle Iron Age. The decorated sherds are somewhat unusual for the Suffolk Iron Age tradition. The apparent lack of dated Iron Age linear features is interesting. Although the site had been severely truncated, it does not appear that the features are pit alignments. The early medieval assemblage comprised 97 sherds with a total weight of 1,368g (MNV = 0.29). All the sherds were unglazed, and in a single sandy fabric. All the rim sherds were from jars. The assemblage is of typical Suffolk early medieval coarse-ware, and the lack of glazed wares suggests that all the contexts are likely to date to the later 11th or 12th centuries. This may indicate short-lived occupation of the site during a general rise in population. Analysis of environmental samples is currently being undertaken with a view to further establishing the nature of activity on the site. (Dan Slatcher, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, and Paul Blinkhorn for Brett Gravel).

Levington and Trimley St Martin, Walk Farm (TM/2539; TYN 074). An evaluation of the area of a proposed farm reservoir had identified five ditches of unknown date which were located on the periphery of a known cropmark complex (TYN 030). As a result, the soil-stripping for the reservoir was monitored. Two of the ditches were relocated, but neither produced any finds. In addition, two hitherto unrecorded ditches were identified. The first was 0.3m wide and only 0.2m deep, and again contained no finds. The second was 0.5m wide and again 0.2m deep and contained thirteen sherds of decorated Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (probably all from one vessel) and a struck flint flake. A shallow pit, 0.8m in diameter and 0.1m deep, was also identified, but was undated.

Cropmark complexes like TYN 030b represent field systems and other land divisions of varying date (prehistoric to post-medieval). Evidence from this site indicates that at least one component of them is of Bronze Age date.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S for A.W. Mayhew Farms Ltd; report no. 00/28).

Lowestoft, John Wilde School, Wilde's Score (TM/5593). John Wilde was a local merchant who died in 1738, leaving money for the foundation of a school for the sons of the local fishermen. Opened in 1788, the school continued until it was bombed in 1942. The only remaining part of it is now being restored as a heritage workshop centre.

An area *c.* 14ft square beneath the wooden floor of the school produced a large number of childrens' toys and school items, including dominoes, clay marbles, slate pencils and metal spacers used in printing (which was carried out at the school from 1882 to 1894). Directly below these items was a large area of infill consisting of soil, bricks, tiles, cobbles and mortar, to a depth of over 7ft. During the removal of some of this, a short section of a flint and brick wall of 15th-century character was uncovered. Sherds of imported wares from the Low Countries were found, as well as local earthenwares, clay pipes and large amounts of shells and animal bones. In addition, *c.* 25 fragments of both biscuit ware and glazed forms of Lowestoft Porcelain were recovered. In the narrow basement of the school, the under-pinning of two walls produced medieval pottery with more bones, shells and disturbed soil, suggesting that the walls were built over pits. Intense burning in sand close by may be the remains of a hearth.

(Paul Durbidge).

Mettingham, Mettingham Castle (TM/3588; MTT 003). Monitoring of the construction of a swimming pool within the moated site revealed no evidence of occupation or structures in an area immediately to the N.W. of the house built in 1880.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs Gormley; report no. 00/59).

Mildenhall, RAF Mildenhall (TL/6877; MNL 505). Monitoring of the construction of a new security fence revealed features and finds dating to the Roman, Early Saxon and Medieval periods. The site lies within a band of Roman sites and whilst only affording a limited view of the archaeological remains, has helped to define the areas of Roman occupation on the base.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Defence Estates (USF), Ministry of Defence; report no. 00/16).

Newmarket, The Golden Lion, 44 High Street (TL/6463; NKT 009). Soil-stripping for an extension revealed an 18th-century pit. The combination of pottery and glass, which included chamber pots, glass bottles and wine glasses, suggests that it was associated with one of the many public houses known to have stood in this area from at least as far back as the 15th century.

(Andrew Tester and Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for J.D. Wetherspoon plc; report no. 00/74).

Newmarket, Sun Lane (TL/6463; NKT Misc). Monitoring of a development at the junction of Sun Lane and Palace Street revealed evidence for two post-medieval wells and a chalk floor (or yard surface) of uncertain date.

(Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for Izzard and Russell Developments; report no. 00/03).

Orford, land at Castle Hill (TM/4249; ORF 032). An evaluation recovered evidence of occupation in the medieval (12th–14th centuries) and post-medieval periods. Features included pits, post-holes, ditches and a substantial building slot *c.* 7.5m in length. This long

slot, which appeared, from pottery evidence, to have been in use until the 13th or possibly the 14th century, had substantial corner posts at its two ends.
(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for J.A. & S.M. Crane Property Development).

Orford, 71 Broad Street (TM/4249; ORF 033). An evaluation at the rear of this property has shown that medieval walls, presumed to be part of the Friary, lie buried at a depth of up to 1m. One of these walls runs along the rear of the property, on the line of the proposed extension of the house. Running at right angles to this and parallel with the boundary, another buried wall runs along the western edge of the proposed out-building. An earlier pit or linear feature, also of medieval date, was detected at the rear of the existing house.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Miss M. Illiff; report no. 00/52).

Orford, 3–4 Quay Street (TM/4249; ORF 034). Strip foundation trenches for two extensions were monitored. Finds indicated activity from the medieval period onwards, although one sherd of Roman grey ware was also recovered. Deposits observed in the trench sections were suggestive of medieval salt working.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs N. Walton; report no. 00/83).

Otley, Otley Hall (TM/2056; OTY 005). An evaluation was undertaken to record surviving archaeology and, in particular, to try to locate a moat on the western and northern sides of the Hall (following on from geophysical surveys by Stratascan in 1999; report nos. J1365 and J1379). Trial-trenching provided evidence for a number of features, but only three cobbled surfaces and one demolition level could be identified with certainty. No sign was found of the moat or of other structures associated with the surviving building.

(Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr Nicholas Hagger; report no. 00/05).

Shotley (TM/2336; SLY 023): A trial excavation was carried out to evaluate anomalies found in a resistivity survey (see the field survey section). Two 1.5m-wide trenches, 60m and 20m in length, failed to locate any definitive masonry rubble, as suggested by the resistivity survey. The excavation did reveal a number of W.–E. orientated ditches, pits and post-holes. A semi-circular ditch and a shallow clay-lined pit set in fine sandy pea-shingle were also noted. The clay-lined pit was lined with a fragile, thin, hand-made, burnished vessel that had evidently been fired *in situ*. Investigation of selected features produced evidence for mostly Roman (1st–3rd centuries), Iron Age and possibly Early Saxon occupation. The recovery of a Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware sherd, flint blades, and a sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware provided further evidence for the prolonged use of the site).

(David Meadows, with the permission of Richard Wrinch).

Southwold, Might's Bridge, Might's Road (TM/5076; SWD 012). Monitoring of the reconstruction of the bridge was undertaken in the hope of finding evidence of earlier crossings of the Buss Creek in the river silts. Unfortunately only a small number of timbers were revealed, none of which could be positively identified as structural. Substantial red-brick footings of a late 19th-century crossing were recorded.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk County Council).

Stowmarket, former waterworks, 17 Station Road West (TM/0458; SKT Misc). Monitoring revealed only post-medieval rubbish pits. No evidence for earlier settlement was recorded despite the proximity of the medieval church of St Peter and St Paul. This suggests that the

area had probably been thoroughly cleared and truncated prior to construction of the waterworks building.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Galliford UK Ltd.; report no. 00/51).

Sutton (TM/2849; SUT 036). Monitoring of soil-stripping operations and subsequent excavations for a drainage pipe close to the River Deben, on the Sutton/Bromeswell parish boundary, revealed evidence of a production site for Late Medieval and Transitional pottery. While no definite kiln structure was identified, a large number of pottery wasters of 15th- to earlier 17th-century date were recovered. In addition, a number of peg tiles were collected which bore spots of glaze on one of their sides. Comparison with other sites in the county suggests that these tiles may have been used in the construction of a kiln. Finally, the large amount of charcoal in the area confirms that substantial fires had occurred there.

(Sue Anderson and John Newman, S.C.C.A.S. for The National Trust).

Thurston, land adjacent to Red Marley, 18 Barton Road (TL/9165; THS 011). The excavation of footings for houses, on the line of a Roman road, was monitored. No Roman finds were recovered but the levelling of the uneven site, presumed to be a remnant of open Breckland and undisturbed by ploughing, produced evidence of Neolithic settlement with buried soils, a ditch and both pottery and flint finds. Analysis of the site has not taken place but a range of tools have been identified, notably a leaf-shaped point and a polished stone axe.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Plan 4).

Trimley St Martin, Trimley Marshes Managed Retreat (TM/2536; TYN 073). Following a fieldwalking exercise carried out over a proposed managed-retreat area at Trimley marshes, a programme of archaeological work was carried out. This was divided into four parts, namely trial trenching, open excavation, monitoring of soil-stripping and monitoring of the sea-wall breach. The excavation identified an area of industrial activity, probably a salt-production site, which is most likely to be Roman in date. This consisted of a large, thin spread of reddened silty material associated with a series of ditches, all of which produced varying concentrations of briquetage. The area had been heavily plough-damaged to a depth of around 45cm, which may have levelled what was once a 'red-hill' of waste material from salt production, down to the silty spread visible in the topsoil. Monitoring of the area revealed a number of isolated features including a further 'red-hill'. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Harwich Haven Authority; report no. 00/97).

Ufford and Melton, former St Audry's Hospital (TM/2852; UFF Misc). An evaluation was undertaken within the area of the former sports ground, but only a single modern ditch was identified.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Hopkins Homes Ltd, report no. 00/61).

Wangford, Wangford Quarry (TM/4777; WNF 021). Further monitoring of topsoil-stripping revealed a small pit of Iron Age date and an undated area of heat-reddened subsoil that may have been a hearth or oven base. Close to the latter, a scatter of medieval pottery was found at the base of the stripped topsoil.

(John Newman, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Aggregates Ltd; report no. 00/87).

Wickham Market, land off Riverside View (TM/3056; WKM 014). Monitoring of a development revealed no archaeological features, although a small number of post-medieval metal objects and sherds of pottery were recovered.

(Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for Norfolk and Suffolk Estates Ltd; report no. 00/95).

Withersfield, Hales Barn (TL/6646; WTH 011). An excavation was carried out in advance of large residential development. Three sides of a prehistoric rectangular enclosure were identified, surrounded by a large ditch broken by at least one gated entrance. One other ditch and a number of small pits contained pottery from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, while a decorated bronze pin (dated to the Middle or Late Bronze Age) was found in the upper fill of the main enclosure ditch.

(Christopher Topham-Smith, S.C.C.A.S. for Wilcon Homes Ltd).

Woodbridge, Woodbridge School (TM/2649; WBG 029). A watching brief on construction work identified an area of Roman settlement. A section on the edge of the site revealed a clay layer, with some burnt clay, that possibly indicates an intact floor level. The pottery was unabraded and of mid 2nd- to late 3rd- or 4th-century date. Some Roman tile was also recovered.

(John Newman, S.C.C.A.S.).

Worlingham, land adjacent to School Lane Cottages (TM/4589; WGM 007). This site was excavated, together with WGM 008 (see below), in advance of an extensive housing development. Features included at least ten Early Bronze Age pits and a series of medieval ditches that defined trackways and field boundaries. The EBA pits varied in diameter from 0.7m to 1.3m and were up to 0.4m deep. Their fills were mottled grey sands, some containing charcoal, and they were cut into a sandy subsoil. They lay within a closely spaced group and produced Beaker pottery. A small copper (or copper alloy) narrow-butted flat axe was also recovered from one of the pits. Flat axes are relatively rare in East Anglia and this is the only example from an archaeologically excavated context in the region and was found in direct association with Beaker pottery. A Neolithic polished stone axe was found in a section of ditch at the N.W. corner of the site and a possible axe-grinding stone was found on the nearby WGM 008 site (see below). The post-prehistoric pottery was in small mixed groups, but suggests activity on the site from the Late Saxon period through to the end of the medieval period.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmons Homes (Anglia) Ltd).

Worlingham, land adjacent to Church Lane (TM/4489; WGM 008). An area of 2,100sq m was stripped to the south of WGM 007 (see above). A series of small ditches parallel to the lane frontage and a number of large pits were excavated. Two small hearths were recorded but there were no other indications of buildings. The subsoil was a heavy clay and the ditches may have been cut as drains, some of which emptied into ponds, as evidenced by a number of shallow peat-filled hollows. Some dispersed burnt features found across the site may have been prehistoric. The pottery suggests that the occupation of the site began around the 11th century and continued through to the 14th century.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmons Homes (Anglia) Ltd).

Wyverstone, Hall Barn (TM/0467; WYV 002). Medieval pottery of the 12th to 14th centuries and the base of a large dressed oak post were found while monitoring footing trenches on the platform of a moated enclosure. A single deep posthole was also recorded but all other evidence of the medieval buildings had been removed, probably during the 19th century when Hall Barn was built.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr A. Sheldon; report no. 00/35).

CHURCH RECORDING

Hinderclay, St Mary's Church (TM/0276; HNY 016). Renovation work exposed two areas below the current floor level in the nave and the south aisle. Monitoring revealed the presence of several chalk and clay floor layers in the nave, and a tile and brick floor in the south aisle. The tiled surface included an area against the south wall that had probably survived *in situ* since the 14th–15th centuries, representing a typical design of the period – a yellow- and green-glazed chequered floor. Heavily-worn tiles of the same period had been relaid, and these were surrounded by yellow 18th-century floor bricks. There was possible evidence for a small vault below the floor in an area where large tiles had been laid for ease of removal. Cracked tiles surrounding this were further evidence for the presence of an underlying void.

(Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for Hinderclay Parochial Church Council; report no. 00/76).

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 - b. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the County of Suffolk may from time to time be threatened and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.
 - c. To promote interest in local Archaeological and Historical matters.
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