

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2003

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object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL*

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2003. Information on all these has been incorporated into the county's Sites and Monuments Record, which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds; the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. Following requests from metal detector users, we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them. We continue to be grateful to all those who contribute information for this annual list.

Abbreviations:

E.C.C.	Essex County Council
E.C.S.	East Coast Searchers
I.D.D.C.	Ipswich and District Detector Club
M.D.D.C.	Mildenhall and District Detector Club
M.d.f.	Metal detector find
N.M.S.	Norfolk Museums Service
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

Akenham (AKE 019). **Sx.** Bronze brooch, cross-shaped with expanded arms, Late Saxon. (Fig. 148, G). (M.d.f.).

Aldeburgh (ADB 005). **Md.** Silver penny of William 1 (1066–1087) modified as a brooch with gilding on the reverse and solder marks where the pin lug and catchplate were fixed to the obverse. (I.D.D.C.).

Alderton (ADT 024). **Sx.** Fragment of a small-long Early Anglo-Saxon brooch and two later hooked tag fasteners. (I.D.D.C.).

Aldham (ADH 013). **Ne.** Polished flint axehead. (E.C.S.).

Badingham (BDG 043). **Md.** Coins and coarse ware pottery, mainly 13th to 14th century. (M.d.f.).

Barking (BRK 088). **Md.** Shield-shaped bronze heraldic harness pendant, a lion rampant inlaid with red and blue enamel. If the colours are meant to represent purple, the arms could be those used by Henry de Lacy, 3rd Earl of Lincoln (1258–1311): or, a lion rampant purpure. (I.D.D.C.).

Barking (BRK 103). **Ro.** Coins (2nd to late 4th centuries) and pottery including samian and Oxford wares. (M.d.f.).

Barrow (TL 7664; BRR 040). **Md.** Pottery (St Neots ware and later coarse wares) found in a garden drain trench. (B.J.Reeve).

Great Barton (BRG 036). **Ro, Sx.** 2nd- to 4th-century coins, bronze bracelet fragment, pottery including samian and 4th-century wares, roof and box tile concentrations suggesting a building. Middle Saxon bronze ansate brooch with punched ring and dot decoration. (I.D.D.C.).

Great Barton (BRG 039). **Ro, Sx.** Roman pottery including samian ware and coins (late 3rd to late 4th century). Middle Saxon bronze ansate brooch with transverse mouldings. (M.d.f.).

Great Bealings (BEG 019). **IA/Ro.** Bronze baldric ring with an offset disc which has a tri-part shape on a yellow glass background with blue filled circles and a central red circle. 1st century; the use of blue and yellow glass might suggest a post-43 date (Fig. 143, A). Also a bronze Colchester brooch. (I.D.D.C.).

Great Bealings (BEG 020). **Sx.** Fragment of a gilded bronze florid cruciform brooch. (M.d.f.).

Bedfield (BED 021). **Ro, Md.** Large scatter of pottery including *amphorae*, Nene Valley, Oxford and Mayen wares, mainly later Roman in date, with some 12th- to 16th-century material. (C.Ware).

Bedingfield (BDF 010). **Sx?** Bronze fragment, probably a harness fitting, with an openwork terminal, the main decorative elements being two opposed identical animals. Probably Late Saxon (Fig. 148, E). (M.d.f.).

Bentley (BTY 029). **BA** Circular shale bead, thicker on one side, of Early Bronze Age type. (E.C.S.).

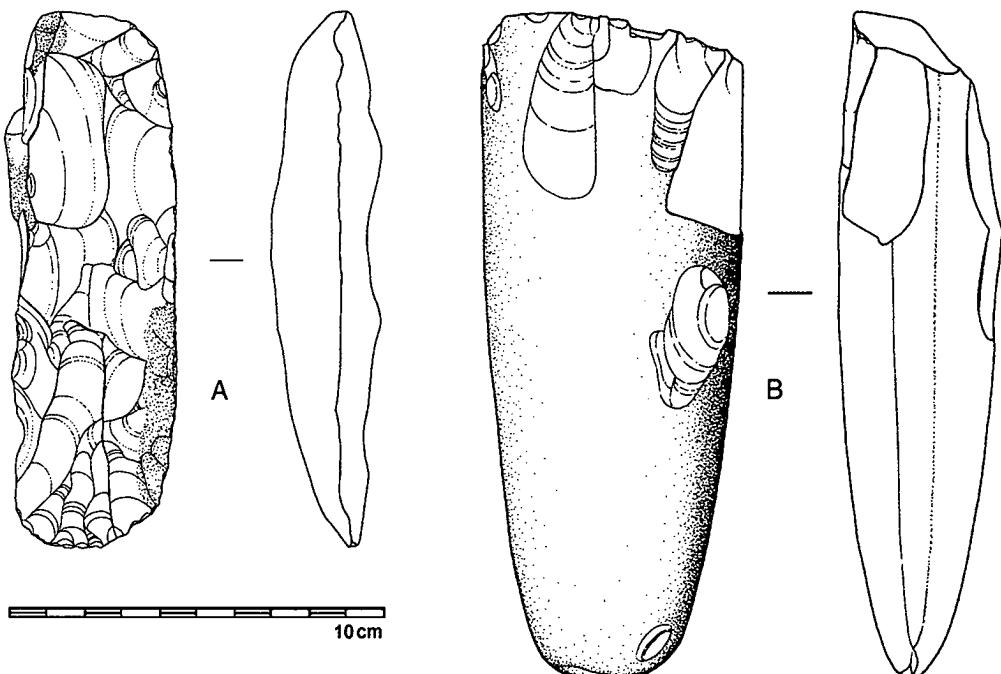


FIG. 141 – Prehistoric flint axes: (A) Mesolithic from Eye; (B) Neolithic from Brettenham (butt end only).

Bentley (BTY 030). **Sx.** Enamelled bronze escutcheon from the base of a hanging bowl (Fig. 146, C). (E.C.S.).

Little Blakenham (BLL 011). **Md.** Lead papal bull of Gregory IX (1227–1241). (M.d.f.).

Blythburgh (BLB 016). **Sx.** Gilded bronze gusset plate with damaged pierced lugs at each corner (Fig. 146, B). (M.d.f.).

Braiseworth (BRA 001). **Sx.** Cruciform and ansate bronze brooches, tweezers and hooked-tag dress fasteners. (M.d.f.).

Braiseworth (BRA 005). **Ro.** Coins (2nd to late 4th centuries), bronze brooches, stylus, hairpin, bracelet fragments and a figurine of a naked figure in a helmet, probably representing Mars (Fig. 144, E). (M.d.f.).

Braiseworth (BRA 006). **Sx.** Bronze hollow spherical-headed pin with circular settings and applied silver wire decoration, Middle Saxon (Fig. 146, A). (M.d.f.).

Brantham (BNT 041). **Sx.** Hoard of c. 90 silver pennies of Edward the Elder (899–924), deposited c. 920. (E.C.S.).

Brettenham (BTT 019). **Ne.** Butt of a very large polished flint axehead, re-used after breakage as a core, with heavy patination on the break and flake scars (Fig. 141, B). (I.D.D.C.).

Bucklesham (BUC 060). **Pr.** Scatter of worked flints including scrapers, core, awls and leaf arrowheads. (L. Lannigan).

Bungay (BUN 050). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze enamelled disc brooch and silver coin (A.D. 79). Bronze strap end, Thomas type B, 8th–9th century. (M.d.f. per N.M.S.).

Bures St Mary (BSM 018). **Sx.** Silver *sceat*, Series D, type 2c, continental runic type (c. 700–715). (M.d.f.).

Bures St Mary (TL 8935; BSM 040). **Ne.** Small, complete, partly polished, flint axehead. (M. Matthews).

Bures St Mary (TL 8935; BSM 041). **Me.** Small flint tranchet axehead. (M. Matthews).

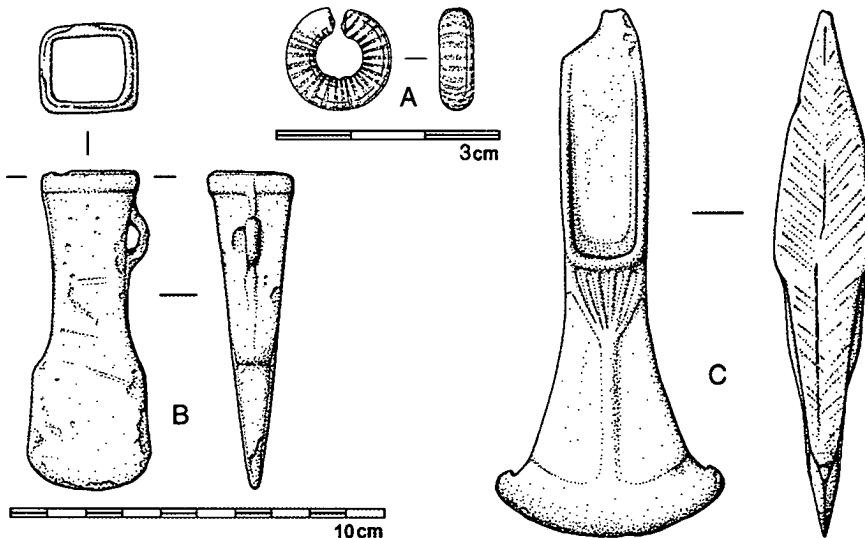


FIG. 142 – Bronze Age: (A) gold covered 'ring money' from Freckenham; (B, C) bronze axes from Wantisden and Burgate.

Bures St Mary (BSM Misc). **Md.** Gilded bronze harness decoration: a sphere, which originally rotated on a shaft, with four surviving pendant arms and the holes for another two. Two small rectangular pendants survive, each with a raised lozenge and recessed central quatrefoil (Fig. 149, A). (M.d.f.).

Burgate (BUR 029). **BA.** Middle Bronze Age unlooped palstave, as Rowlands Class 1 developed shield pattern palstaves group 3 or 5b (Fig. 142, C). (M.D.D.C.).

Buxhall (BUX 023). **Sx.** Silver penny of Offa, Group II with portrait (787–792). (M.d.f.).

Campsey Ash (CAA Misc). **IA, Ro.** Fragment of a probable small bronze strap union with three loops, largely missing around a central human face (Fig. 143, D). (M.d.f.).

Chelmondiston (CHL 054). **IA, Sx.** Late Iron Age miniature bronze terret, unusually with a U-section ring. Strap end of *Thomas* type A with *niello* and silver wire decoration, 9th century.

Chilton (CHT 016). **Sx.** Ornate bronze Viking buckle (Fig. 146, F). (M.D.D.C.).

Clare (CLA Misc). **IA.** Fragment of a 1st-century bronze terret with a flat disc projection on the loop. (M.d.f. per N.M.S.).

Clare (CLA Misc). **Md.** Bronze shield-shaped heraldic harness pendant, bears: *vairy* (nothing surviving) and *gules* (red enamel), overall a *bendlet azure* (blue enamel) – a version of the arms of the Ferrers family of Walton, Derbyshire. (M.d.f.).

Claydon (CLY 012). **Md.** Bronze shield-shaped heraldic harness pendant bearing three lions passant and traces of red enamel behind – the arms of England under Edward I and II. (M.d.f.).

Combs (COM 026). **Ro.** Small bronze lid from a cylindrical container, tinned and decorated with concentric grooves and fragments of an early Roman bracelet and a hairpin. (M.d.f.).

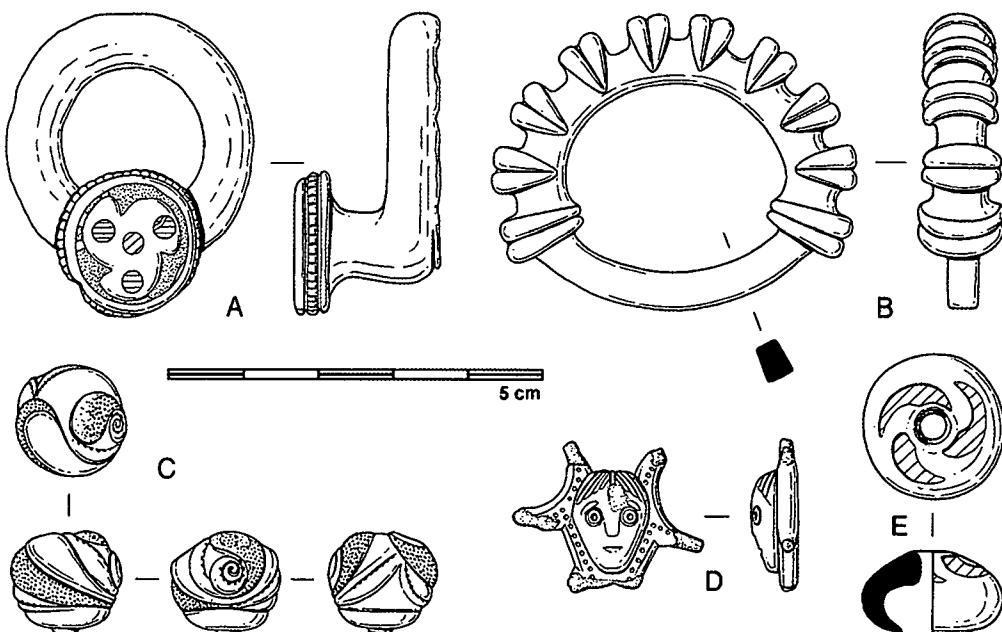


FIG. 143 – Iron Age and early Roman bronze objects: (A) baldric ring from Great Bealings; (B) terret from Orford; (C-E) terminals and fittings from Freckenham, Campsey Ash and Freckenham.

Coney Weston (CNW 014). **BA, Ro, Sx.** Bronze tanged chisel; 3rd–4th century coins; fragment of an Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch. (M.d.f. *per N.M.S.*).

Great Cornard (COG 011). **Ro.** Bronze brooches, Colchester-derivative types and a penannular *Fowler* type F, late 4th or 5th century (Fig. 145, A). (M.d.f.).

Corton (COR 045). **Ro.** Possible hoard of five bronze minims, one probably a 3rd-century radiate but three perhaps unfinished blanks. (M.d.f. *per N.M.S.*).

Covehithe (COV 095). **Sx, Md.** Fragment of an ornate gilded silver link pin, 7th–8th century; a Late Saxon bronze bell; and a large group of medieval coins and belt fittings. (M.d.f.).

Covehithe (COV 096). **Sx, Md.** Bronze zoomorphic terminal, perhaps from a book hasp; a strap end, *Thomas* type A, 9th century; and a stirrup-strap mount, *Williams* Class A Type 11c, 11th century. Medieval coins, belt and box fittings and a circular lead seal matrix, damaged but apparently reading 'S'ALEX TW()R(). (M.d.f.).

Cransford (CRN Misc). **Md.** Two lead seal matrices, found within 200 metres, both pointed ovate shape and with the inscription '+S':MARIE.DE hO ('the seal of Mary de Ho') around a *fleur de lis* design resembling an M. (M.d.f.).

Greeting St Mary (CRM 019). **Md.** Two lead seal matrices: one is a pointed oval with 'S' ALICI() IGN? V' ('the seal of Alice ..ign..') around a seed head motif; the other is circular, inscribed 'SIGIL()BERTI:WADE' ('the seal of (Ro)bert Wade') around a plant. (M.d.f.).

Greeting St Mary (CRM 043). **Sx.** Early Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform brooches, wrist clasps of *Hines* forms B12 and B20 and a decorated silver fragment, possibly from a square-headed brooch. (M.d.f.).

Greeting St Mary (CRM 044). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix with suspension loop, inscribed 'S'GALF LE ()VENT ('the seal of Geoffrey Le ()vent') around a four-petal flower and a second, similar in shape, inscribed 'S' VAL()MORGAN ('the seal of Val()Morgan') around a *fleur de lis*. (M.d.f.).

Easton (ETN 011). **Pr, Md.** Worked flints including a partly bifacially worked tool, possibly a very small and crudely shaped barbed and tanged arrowhead. Pottery and coins, 13th to 15th century, and a bronze annular brooch. (E.C.S.).

Eye (EYE 060). **Me, BA, IA, Ro, Sx.** Mesolithic flint tranchet axe or adze of poor quality dark grey flint (Fig. 141, A) and a late Neolithic chisel type transverse arrowhead. Bronze double-ended tracer awl and a fragment of a sickle (or perhaps knife) blade. A Gallo-Belgic E gold stater, as *Van Arsdell* 52-1 and a fragment of a silver early Icenian coin, 'Bury' type A, as *Hobbs* nos 3524–3527. Fragments of a bronze penannular brooch, an enamelled disc brooch and two later Roman finger rings. Anglo-Saxon brooches, including a 5th-century supporting-arm type (Fig. 145, B), small-long and cruciform types; a girdle hanger, buckle and a wrist clasp (*Hines* form B18). (M.d.f.).

Eye (EYE 068). **Sx.** Early Anglo-Saxon bronze annular brooches, a small-long brooch and a shoe-shaped stud. A Late Saxon bronze disc brooch, with traces of Borre-style decoration. (M.d.f.).

Great Finborough (FNG 026). **IA.** Coin of Cunobelin, similar to *Hobbs* no.1828, but a contemporary copy with a bronze core. (M.d.f.).

Flixton (FLN 066). **Sx, Md.** An incomplete bronze small-long brooch and an 11th-century stirrup-strap mount, *Williams* Class A Type 10C. Fragment of a lead seal matrix, probably circular, engraved on both faces: '()IL'G()' ('seal of G...') and '()ODEFR()' ('Godfrey'), 13th-century, a bronze harness mount and an imitation gold noble of Richard II, made by sandwiching a lead core between gold foil sheets impressed from a genuine but clipped coin, probably produced between 1412 and 1430s. (M.d.f. *per N.M.S.*).

Flowton (FLW 012). **Ro.** Rectangular head of a bronze, originally enamelled, button-and-



FIG. 144 – Roman objects: decorative mounts (A) and (F) from Winston and Thorndon; sceptre handle (B) from Great Waldingfield; inscribed tag (C) from Shimpling; knife handle (D) from Freckenham; Mars figurine (E) from Braiseworth. All bronze except (C) is lead.

loop fastener, Wild Class VIa, probably 2nd century. (M.d.f.).

Foxhall (FXL 037). **BA.** Hoard of 32 items including bronze socketed axes, spearheads, knives, sickle and handle fragment from a cauldron or bucket. (M.d.f.).

Freckenham (FRK 013) **BA.** Penannular 'ring money': a bronze core coated in a gold sheath and with a banded effect around the circular section of the ring; Late Bronze Age (Fig. 142, A). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 031). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Small bronze flattened spherical pierced knob with three curving cells containing red enamel, probably later Iron Age or Roman (Fig. 143, E). Roman bronze knife handle with horse head terminal, originally with a curving triangular knife blade (Fig. 144, D). Bronze bracelet fragment, brooches (Colchester and flying bird types) and coins: a silver Icenian Boar-Horse type half unit (*Hobbs* 3513–3516), bronzes of 3rd to mid 4th century and a silver penny of Æthelstan (924–939), general cross type but with a double reverse. (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 080). **Sx.** Fragment of a lead cruciform brooch, possibly part of a pattern for casting. (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 081). **Sx.** Silver penny, St Andrews type, of Ecgberht of Wessex (c. 825–839). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 082). **IA, Ro.** Bronze spherical ?pin head with curvilinear relief decoration, parts of which are covered in circular punch marks (Fig. 143, C). Roman coins (139–348). (I.D.D.C.).

Fressingfield (FSF 035). **Sx, Md.** 11th-century bronze stirrup-strap mount, *Williams* Class B Type 2.1 and a 13th-century buckle plate with an openwork fantastic beast design. (M.d.f.).

Fressingfield (FSF 042). **Sx.** Bronze five-lobed sword pommel, 10th or 11th century. (M.d.f.).

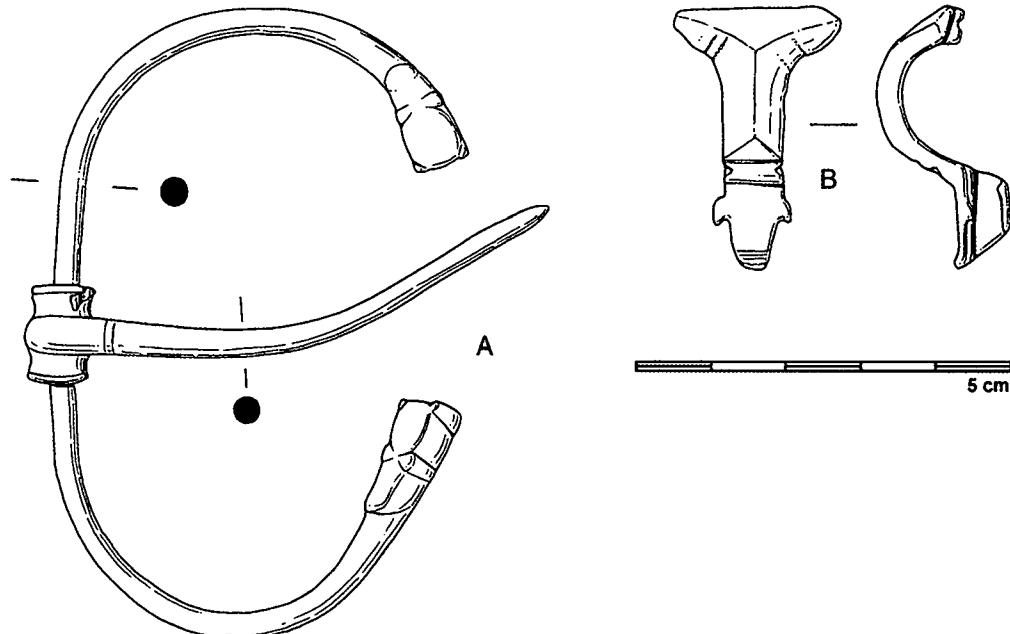


FIG. 145 – 5th-century brooches from Great Cornard (A) and Eye (B).

Fressingfield (FSF 058). **Sx, Md.** Bronze coin, Byzantine five *nummi* piece (542–565); a finger ring of Late Saxon type with overlapping tapered terminals; and a fragment of another; medieval bronze buckles and hooks. (M.d.f.).

Fressingfield (FSF 056). **Ne.** Small, partly polished, pale grey flint axe. (R.Creasey).

Fressingfield (FSF Misc). **Md.** Lead pointed-oval seal matrix, inscribed S'WILL'I: AZERD ('the seal of William Azerd') around a foliage design. (M.d.f.).

Fressingfield (FSF Misc) **IA.** Silver coin: Icenian Early Face-Horse A type, probably an early example of the type. (M.d.f.).

Gedding (GDD 013). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Bronze brooch, Colchester-derivative type. Bronze pin, biconical head with punched ring and dot motifs; silver cut halfpenny of Æthelred II (c. 991–997) and a Late Saxon bronze stirrup terminal. Medieval coins, bronze belt fittings and a harness pendant. (M.d.f.).

Gisleham (GSE Misc). **Ro?** Gold finger ring, fairly narrow hoop with a small oval setting, now empty. (M.d.f.).

Gislingham (GSG 010). **Sx.** Two bronze Early Anglo-Saxon brooches, a small-long and a 5th-century type cruciform. (M.d.f.).

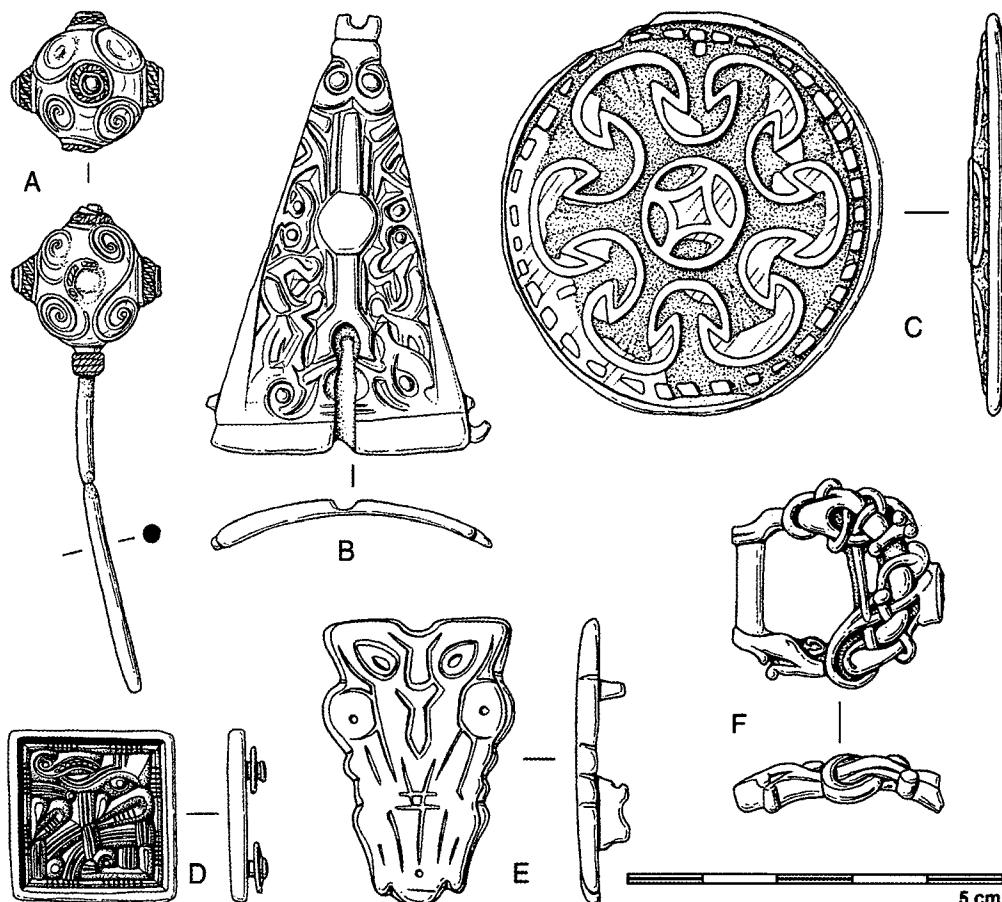


FIG. 146 – Anglo-Saxon bronze objects: pin (A) from Braiseworth; gusset plate (B) from Blythburgh; hanging bowl mount (C) from Bentley; decorative mount (D) from Hacheston; buckle parts (E, F) from Wingfield and Chilton.

Gislingham (GSG 026). **Ro, Sx.** Roman bronze brooch (Hod Hill type) and 4th-century coins. Early Anglo-Saxon brooch fragments and girdle hanger. (M.d.f.).

Great Glemham (GLG 021). **Pa, Md.** Flint flake, probably Lower Palaeolithic. Pottery and coins, 12th to 14th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Hacheston (HCH 001). **Sx.** Square gilt bronze mount with chip-carved Style 1 decoration on the front and four rivets behind, probably from a decorated bridle or sword belt (Fig. 146, D). (I.D.D.C.).

Hadleigh (HAD 002). **Ro.** Coins (2nd to mid 4th centuries) and an enamelled button-and-loop fastener, *Wild* type VIa. (I.D.D.C.).

Hemingstone (HMG 018). **Sx.** Bronze disc brooch with Late Saxon Borre-style decoration (Fig. 148, F). (I.D.D.C.).

Herringswell (TL/7069; HGW Misc). **Ne.** Large polished flint axe. (E.Reeves).

Hessett (HTT 015). **Sx, Md.** Bronze disc brooch, a worn example of the 9th-century 'saints' type, and a strap end of the same date. Coarse ware pottery, 12th to 14th centuries, and an enamelled heraldic harness pendant, lozenge-shaped with arms possibly of the de Ilketshale family (1262–1361). (I.D.D.C.).

Hintlesham (HNS 023). **BA.** Fragment of a Late Bronze Age sword blade and the blade end of a small socketed axe or chisel, together suggesting a Late Bronze Age hoard. (I.D.D.C.).

Horringer (HGR 019). **BA, IA, Ro.** Socketed bronze chisel, Late Bronze Age. Bronze flat ring terret fragment, later Iron Age. Roman coins (1st to late 4th centuries) and brooches (Langton Down and plate types). (M.d.f. per N.M.S.).

Icklingham (TL/7673; IKL 139). **Pr, Ro, Sx.** Surface scatter of worked flints, a sherd of Beaker and later Bronze Age/Iron Age wares; a substantial group of Roman pottery and tile and Early Anglo-Saxon hand made wares including stamped pieces. (P. Ardley).

Icklingham (IKL 142). **Ro, Sx.** Roman coins (late 3rd to mid 4th century) and pottery and a slightly molten fragment of an Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch. (M.d.f. per N.M.S.).

Ixworth (IXW 057). **Sx.** Fragment of a Late Saxon bridle cheek-piece and a stirrup-strap mount, *Williams* Class A Type 14 (Fig. 148, A). (M.d.f.).

Kenton (KNN 013). **Ro, Sx.** Roman brooches (Colchester and trumpet-derived types) and a strap ring with offset disc, 1st century. A plain bronze stirrup terminal, probably Late Saxon. (M.d.f.).

Kenton (KNN 015). **Sx.** Bronze stirrup-strap mount, abraded but identifiably *Williams* Class A Type 3, in the form of a standing figure grasping a pair of serpents, 11th century. (M.d.f.).

Kettlebaston (KBA Misc). **IA.** Bronze coin of Addedomarus, *Van Arsdell* 1646-1. (M.d.f.).

Knodishall (KND 006). **Md.** Bronze figurine of a standing male figure, probably St John and originally attached to the limb of a processional cross (Fig. 150, A). (M.d.f.).

Laxfield (LXD 043). **BA, Ro, Md.** Tip of a Late Bronze Age bronze spearhead. Roman coins (1st to mid 4th centuries) and two early Roman bracelet fragments. Circular lead seal matrix, inscribed 'STHOME SCVS' ('the seal of Thomas Scus') around a central cross and an illegible fragment of a pointed-oval seal matrix. (M.D.D.C.).

Laxfield (LXD 044). **Ro, Sx.** Roman coins (1st to mid 4th century), a bronze rosette type brooch and a fragment of a probable 4th- or 5th-century strap end. An Anglo-Saxon small-long brooch. (M.D.D.C.).

Leiston (LCS 135). **Ro.** Bronze centre-looped cosmetic mortar, brooches (Colchester and Colchester-derivative types) and coins (c. 260–335). (M.d.f.).

Linstead Magna (LDM 003). **Ro.** Bronze brooch (Colchester-derivative type), bracelet, vessel escutcheon, miniature axe fragment, buckle and coins (1st to mid 4th centuries). (M.d.f.).

Lowestoft (LWT 144). **IA.** Fragment of a large bronze terret with projecting mouldings on the ring and red enamel, probably 1st century in date. (M.d.f. *per* N.M.S.).

Martlesham (MRM 039). **Ro.** A small test pit in the vicinity of a possible villa first identified c.1929 produced a white glass tessera. (John Tyler for Martlesham History Society).

Mellis (MLS 017). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Penannular bronze brooch, *Fowler* type A3 with collared knob terminals. Two bronze stirrup terminals and a cheekpiece, Late Saxon. A bronze disc brooch with raised central setting, Late Saxon or medieval (Fig. 148, C), and an unusual lead strap end, perhaps a pattern, with an indistinct animal head motif. (M.D.D.C.).

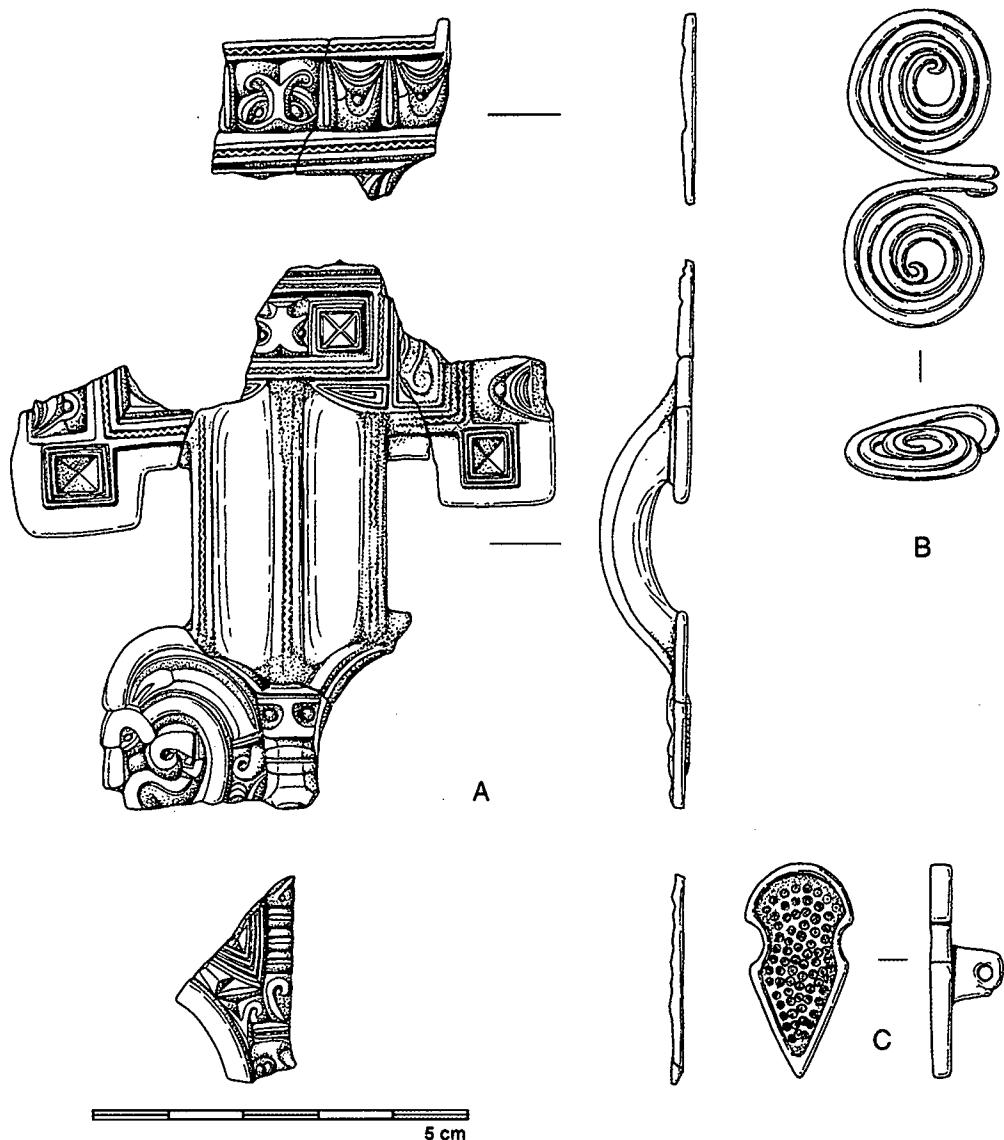


FIG. 147 – Group of Anglo-Saxon silver objects from near Ipswich.

Metfield (MTF Misc). **Ro.** Bronze cosmetic grinder with centre loop and worn animal head terminals. (M.d.f.).

Mickfield (MCK 017). **Sx.** Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch. (I.D.D.C.).

Mickfield (MCK 018). **Sx.** Silver *sceat*, Series F bi, (c. 690–710). (M.d.f.).

Milden (MDN Misc). **Md.** Gilded bronze bent fragment of a figure, probably Christ, which was perhaps originally enamelled, Limoges style, 13th century. (M.d.f.).

Monks Eleigh (MKE 025). **Md.** Coins and tokens, 13th to 14th centuries and a bronze harness pendant, lozenge shaped and with an indistinct incised design of a cloaked woman. (M.d.f.).

Monk Soham (MKS 011). **Ro.** Coins (Late 3rd to late 4th centuries), bronze brooch (Colchester-derivative type), ring, bracelet fragment, strap mount and lead steelyard weights. (I.D.D.C.).

Mutford (MUD 017). **Sx, Md.** Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch and medieval silver annular brooch. (M.d.f.).

Nacton (NAC Misc). **Md.** Bronze hinge strap, decorated with notches and ring and dot motifs, from a fine casket or reliquary, late 11th to 12th century. (I.D.D.C.).

Nettlestead (NTT 009). **IA, Ro.** Bronze miniature terret; coins (late 1st to later 4th century). (M.d.f.).

Orford (ORF 106). **IA, Md.** A bronze ‘ribbed’ terret, probably 3rd or 2nd century BC (Fig. 143, B). Two very similar bronze harnesss pendants, four-armed around a centre square (Fig. 149, D, E). (I.D.D.C.).

Otley (OTY 023). **BA.** Fragment from the tip of a bronze spearhead, Middle or Late Bronze Age. (I.D.D.C.).

Otley (OTY 024). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze brooches including Colchester derivatives, head stud and a lower Severn T-shaped type, coins (1st to mid 4th centuries), nail cleaner, roof tiles and pottery including samian, amphora and Colchester colour-coated ware. A double-hooked fastener of Middle to Late Saxon type. (I.D.D.C.).

Otley (OTY 027). **Sx.** Bronze buckle, the complex design now very abraded, Late Saxon; and a silver penny of Æthelred II (c. 977–1003), long cross type, Norwich mint. (I.D.D.C.).

Parham (PRH 005). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Cast bronze (potin) coin, ‘Thurrock’ type, *Van Arsdell* 1402. Bronze brooches (Colchester derivative and Hod Hill types), finger ring, coins (3rd to mid 4th century). Fragment of a Late Saxon bronze cheekpiece. (I.D.D.C.).

Parham (PRH 010). **Md.** Bronze shield-shaped heraldic pendant or harness attachment with, unusually, circular attachment loops at the top and bottom. The front face bears impaled arms: dexter: a lion rampant with traces of gilding on a white enamelled background; sinister: two triple-turreted castles, gilded, on a red enamelled background. Probably the arms of the kingdoms of León (argent, a lion rampant gules) and Castile (gules, a triple-turreted castle or). As impaled arms, it should represent King Alfonso IX of León (reigned 1188–1230) and his wife Queen Berengaria of Castile (reigned 1214–17). If contemporary this would be an early instance of impaled arms and of the use of horse harness pendants; however Alfonso and Berengaria were the grandparents of Queen Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I (married 1254, died 1290), so perhaps the pendant was made then (Fig. 149, B). (I.D.D.C.).

Parham (PRH 020). **IA, Ro, Sx, Md.** Gold stater, Gallo-Belgic E type, *Van Arsdell* 50 or 52. Roman coins (2nd to mid 4th century), bronze miniature axe. Early Anglo-Saxon wrist clasps, *Hines* forms B12 and B18. Bronze mount depicting a horse and rider with raised arms, possibly holding a drinking vessel – a type of Viking period dress or belt fitting found in England and in North Germany and Scandinavia which also includes ‘Valkyrie’ type figures such as one from near Wickham Market (Archaeology in Suffolk 2002, 347).

(Fig. 148, B). Lozenge shaped bronze heraldic harness pendant, bearing a gilt cross engrailed on a dark-coloured enamel background, probably the arms of the Uffords, earls of Suffolk: sable, a cross engrailed or, between 1298 and 1382 (Fig. 149, C). (I.D.D.C.).

Pettaugh (PAU 008). **Ro.** Bronze brooches (Colchester, Langton Down and Colchester-derivative types), coins (3rd to mid 4th centuries) and pottery. (M.d.f.).

Raydon (RAY 021). **Sx.** Silver penny, CRUX type of Æthelred II (978-1016). (I.D.D.C.).

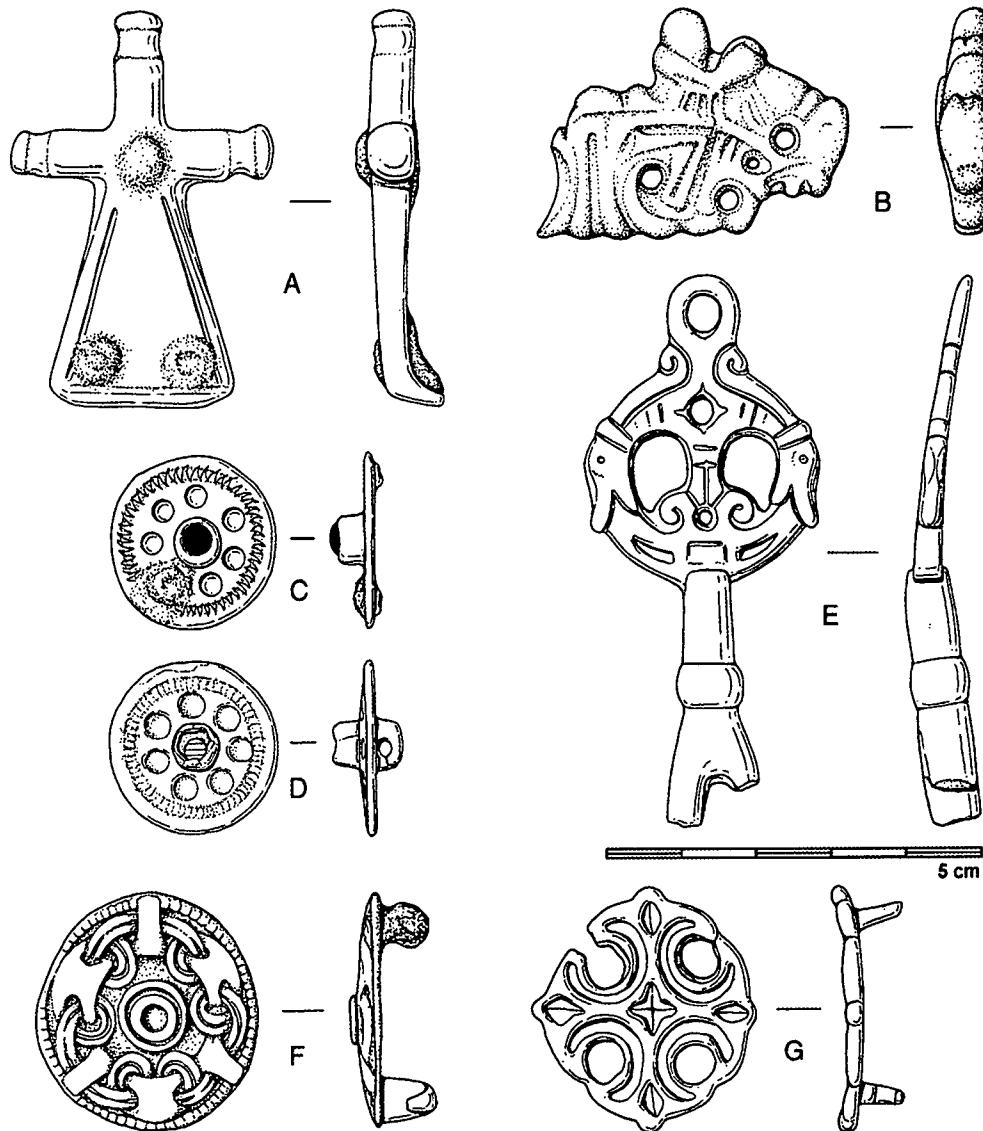


FIG. 148 – Later Saxon or early medieval objects: stirrup-strap mount (A) from Ixworth; decorative mount (B) from Parham, strap fitting (E) from Bedingfield; brooches (C, D, F, G) from Mellis, Wyverstone, Hemingstone and Akenham.

Raydon (RAY Misc). **IA.** Gold stater, early Gallo-Belgic Ambiani type, *Van Arsdell* 10-1. (M.D.D.C.).

Shimpling (SPL 024). **Ro.** Rectangular lead tag with a single hole on a short edge, which has writing incised on both faces; a similar object found in Carlisle identified the owner of the object to which it was attached (Fig. 144, C); also a few coins (late 3rd to mid 4th centuries), Hod Hill brooch, lock bolt and probable nail cleaner fragment. (M.D.D.C.).

Shimpling (SPL Misc). **Ro.** Rectangular gold ear-ring comprising two plates joined at the margins. The front-plate is embossed with a decorative swagged border framing a central rectangular box-setting, now empty. The hook, now missing, was attached to the back plate. (M.D.D.C.).

South Elmham St Margaret (SEM 009). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Silver coin, Icenian Pattern-Horse ECE type. Roman coins (2nd to late 4th centuries) and brooches (including Colchester, Colchester-derivative, knee and enamelled-disc types). Anglo-Saxon cruciform and small-long brooches. (M.d.f.).

South Elmham St Mary otherwise Homersfield (SEY 017). **IA.** Bronze and iron object with relief curvilinear decoration, probably a clip for attachment to a wooden vessel or box; silver Icenian coin, Anted Pattern-Horse type and a bronze coin of Cunobelin, *Van Arsdell* 2107. (M.d.f.).

Stanstead (STS 017). **IA, Ro.** Bronze uninscribed coin with possible serpent on *obv.* and a stylised horse with rider to right *rev.*, as Hobbs no. 2491; Roman coins, 1st to mid 3rd century. (M.D.D.C.).

Stuston (SUS 032). **Sx.** Bronze cruciform brooch fragment with opposed S-motifs in a central rectangle, 6th century. Fragment of a probable Late Saxon bronze strap end. (M.d.f.).

Sutton (SUT 022). **Ro, Sx.** Enamelled bronze panel from a small hexagonal vase, originally riveted together along the flanged edges, with blue enamel. Gilded bronze decorated fragment, probably from an ornate Anglo-Saxon brooch. (M.d.f.).

Thorndon (THD 025). **BA, Ro.** Bronze tang probably from a Middle or Late Bronze Age knife or razor. Bronze mount in the form of a female head with ornate hair arrangement and ornament, probably from a Roman wooden casket (Fig. 144, F). (M.D.D.C.).

Tostock (TCK 011). **Me.** Flint tranchet axehead. (M.d.f.).

Trimley St Martin (TYN 104). **Sx.** Fragment of an Early Anglo-Saxon bronze small-long brooch, and a sherd of Ipswich ware pottery. (M.d.f.).

Trimley St Mary (TYY 050). **Ro, Sx.** Roman grey ware pottery and coins (late 3rd to mid 4th centuries). A hand-made, possibly Anglo-Saxon sherd and a sherd of Ipswich ware with circular lattice stamp decoration. (M.d.f.).

Trimley St Mary (TYY Misc). **Ro.** Bronze button-and-loop fastener, unusually with a head comprising four joined circles containing red enamel. (I.D.D.C.).

Ubbeston (UBB 033). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix, not very competently engraved: 'IOH DE VELMOSA.' ('John de Velmosa') retrograde with a cross patty; coins (late 13th to 16th centuries), pottery and two annular bronze brooches. (M.D.D.C.).

Uggeshall (UGG Misc). **Ne.** Small polished axe in pale grey flint. (*per* N.M.S.).

Great Waldingfield (WFG 038). **IA, Ro.** Bronze coin, probably of Cunobelin as *Van Arsdell* 2097. Roman coins (mid 2nd to mid 4th centuries) and the terminal of a cylindrical handle from a 'sceptre' – similar objects are known from religious contexts including Willingham Fen, Cambridgeshire and Wanborough, Surrey (Fig. 144, B). (I.D.D.C.).

Little Waldingfield (WFL 015). **IA, Md.** Bronze brooch, late Iron Age *Knotenfibel* type. Lead pointed oval seal matrix inscribed 'S' AGN' VX' IOHI'S ('the seal of Agnes wife of John') around a foliate device. (I.D.D.C.).

Little Waldingfield (WFL 016). **IA.** Bronze coin of Cunobelin (*c.* A.D. 10–40), *Van Arsdell* 2109-1. (I.D.D.C.).

Wantisden (WNN 015). **BA.** Small bronze shouldered socketed axehead, a type rarely found in England and dated to the Wilburton phase of the Late Bronze Age (Fig. 142, B). (M.d.f.).

Wattisham (WAM 012). **Sx.** Cut silver halfpenny, jewel cross type of Harold (1035–1040). (I.D.D.C.).

Wenham Parva (WMP Misc). **Sx.** Lozenge-shaped openwork bronze brooch of Viking type. (I.D.D.C.).

Wenhaston (WMH 004). **Ro.** Bronze crest holder from a 1st-century legionary helmet. (M.d.f.).

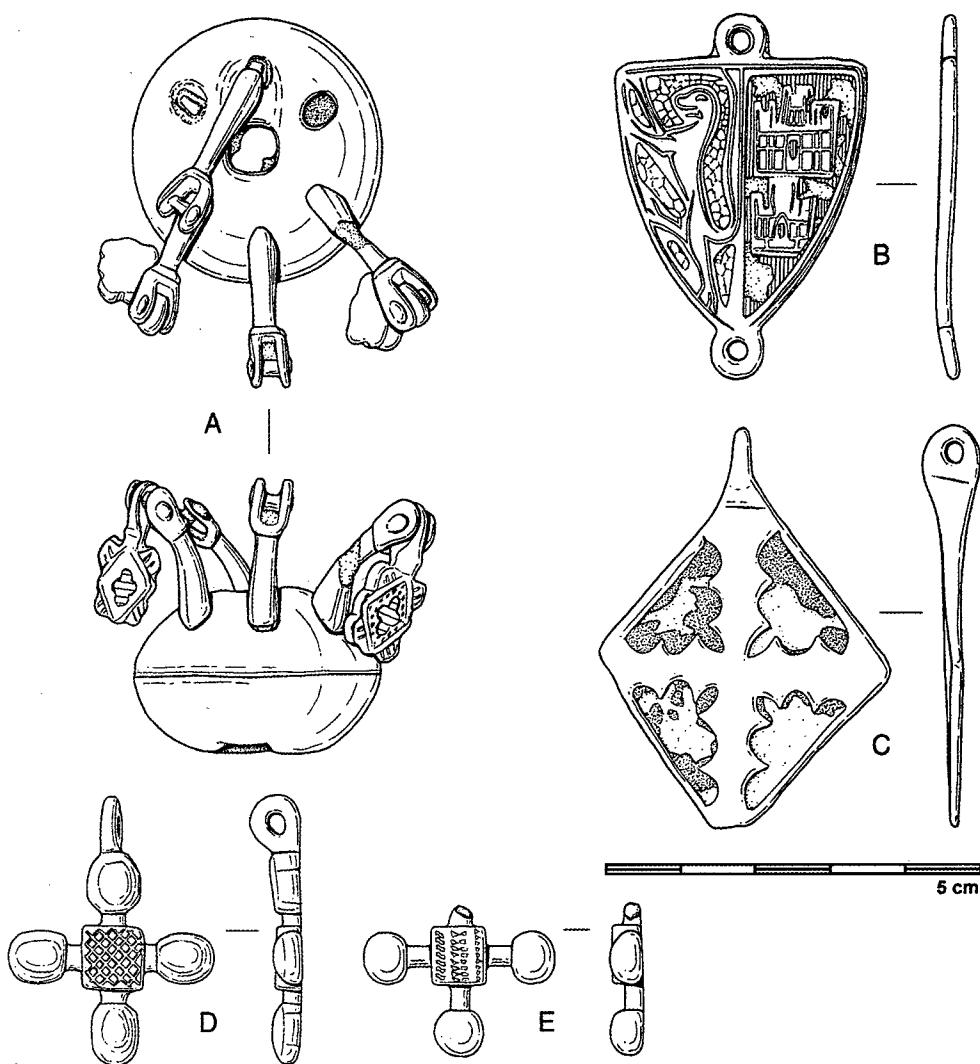


FIG. 149 – Medieval bronze harness ornaments from (A) Bures St Mary, (B, C) Parham, (D, E) Orford.

Wenhamston (WMH 027). **Sx.** Middle Saxon bronze hooked tag dress fastener with silver wire decoration laid in white paste. (M.d.f.).

Westerfield (WRF 007). **BA.** Socketed bronze axehead of standard south-eastern type, Late Bronze Age. (M.d.f.).

Westerfield (WRF 008). **Sx.** Silver penny of Offa, moneyer Winoth, *Blunt* type 83 (787–792). (M.d.f.).

Wetheringsett cum Brockford (WCB 059). **Ro.** Fragment of a bronze cosmetic mortar with a horned bovine terminal. (I.D.C.).

Weybread (WYB 052). **Pa, Me.** Large rejuvenation flake from a long blade core and three other flakes, Upper Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic. (M.Cawston).

Wherstead (WHR 063). **Ro?** Cropmarks including possible parchmarks of buildings close to a known area of Roman finds. (J.McLinden).

Wickham Skeith (WKS 003). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Fragment of an early Icenian Face-Horse silver coin. Roman coins (1st to late 4th centuries), brooches (including Colchester derivative types and an enamelled hare type) and a late bronze finger ring. Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform and small-long brooches and a wrist clasp. (M.d.f.).

Wingfield (WGD 025). **Sx.** Bronze counter plate from an Anglo-Saxon buckle of Frankish type, with pierced lugs on the back for attachment; the decoration includes three stylised rivets (punched dot, with circle on the side ones), possible animal heads along the edges towards the narrow end and a central possible human figure with shoulders at the broad

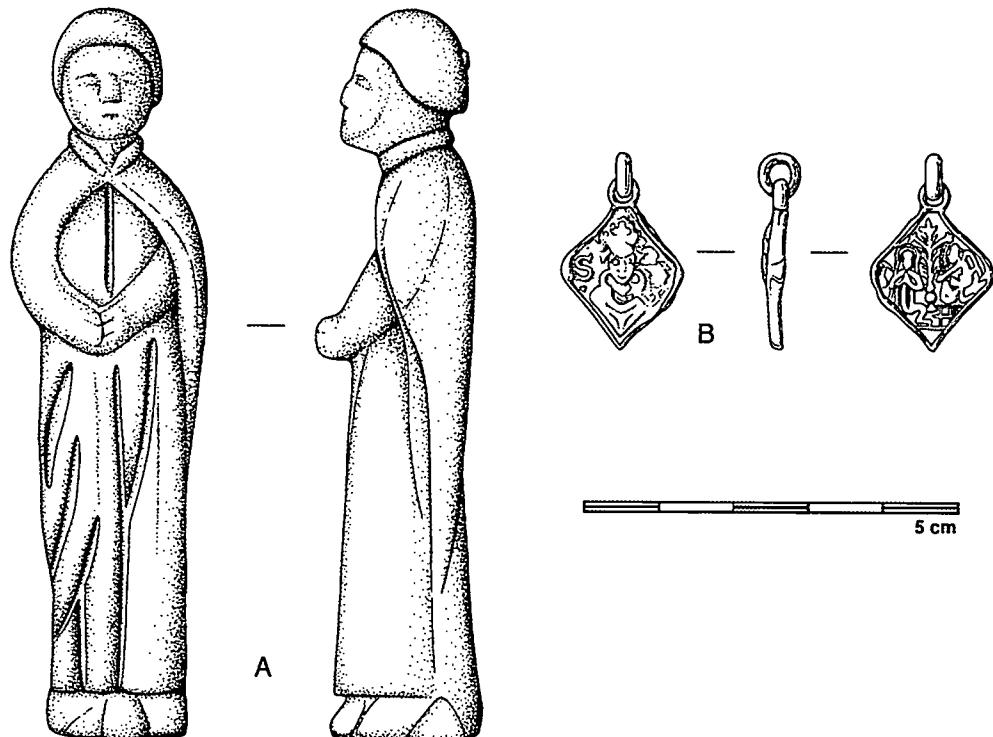


FIG. 150 – Medieval (A) bronze figure, (B) gold pendant from near Framlingham.

end (the head could have been at the base of the buckle pin) with belt and short legs at the narrow end (Fig. 146, E). (M.d.f.).

Winston (WNT 016). **IA, Sx.** Iron Age silver coin, 'Bury' type A, *Van Arsdell* 80 and a bronze biconical collared-head pin, probably of Middle Saxon date. (M.d.f.).

Winston (WNT 050). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze bust of Minerva emerging from a flower on a small circular base, probably an ornamental fitting (Fig. 144, A). Anglo-Saxon bronze wrist clasp, *Hines* form B13a, late 5th or 6th century, and a silver *sceat*, Series L, type 12, (c. 630–760). (M.d.f.).

Witnesham (WTN 019). **IA, Ro.** Bronze strap fitting ring with offset disc, decorated with a spot of red enamel, and unusually with the shaft below the disc perforated; perhaps related to Roman button-and-loop fasteners and similar Iron Age fittings. Roman bronze Colchester-derivative brooch and bracelet. (M.d.f.).

Worlington (WGN 027). **Sx.** Incomplete Late Saxon brooch in the shape of a bird. (M.D.D.C.).

Wortham (TM 0979; WTM 038). **BA.** Pottery sherds including Beaker and worked flints found in a recently dug roadside ditch. (M.Noble).

Wyverstone (WYV 008). **Sx.** Bronze disc brooch with central setting containing blue glass or enamel, a ring of circular depressions around this and a worn outer border of incised rocker decoration; very similar to one from Mellis, probably Late Saxon (Fig. 148, D). (M.d.f.).

near Framlingham (ESO Misc) **Md.** Lozenge-shaped small gold pendant with relief designs on both faces: on one face a facing bust in bishop's mitre, inscribed S and probably T for St Thomas Becket (or possibly ?N for St Nicholas); and on the other face an annunciation scene with a central lily in a pot, a kneeling Archangel Gabriel to the right and Virgin Mary to the left (Fig. 150, B). (M.d.f.).

near Ipswich (PAS SF-0C2447). **Sx.** Fragments of ornate silver square-headed brooch, *Hines* Group II; silver stud; wrist clasp of *Hines* class A (Fig. 147, A-C); bronze cruciform and annular brooch fragments; and a small buckle.

FIELD SURVEYS

Brandon, Elms Covert (TL/7883; BRD 167 and 168). A rapid earthwork identification survey followed the discovery of earthworks by Forest Enterprise staff during felling operations. Two adjoining areas of former flint mines, over 5ha in extent, with very large and well preserved earthworks, mainly of gulley and circular pit type. The presence of some initial knapping (quartering) debris, probably Napoleonic, was also noted. (Colin Pendleton, S.C.C.A.S. for the Forestry Commission).

Glemsford, Park Farm (TL/8348; GFD 032). The fieldwalking of a small (c. 3ha) area located a substantial roadside scatter of 15th- to 18th-century peg-tile fragments (note: no buildings are shown here on maps from the late 18th century onwards). Also a thin scatter of later prehistoric worked flints, medieval and post-medieval pottery. (Colin Pendleton, S.C.C.A.S. and members of Glemsford Local History Society).

Santon Downham, Downham Highlodge Warren (TL/8085; STN 030). Rapid earthwork identification survey located small (0.6ha) area of surviving earthworks from post-medieval flint mines, partly enclosed by a contemporary (early 19th century?) boundary bank. Three forms of mine-head earthworks were visible; large gulley, small crescent (one-man?) and

slightly larger circular pit types. These adjoined a 1.2ha area of former mines which had been levelled to create an arable field in the later 19th century, although the remains were still visible in the form of spread chalk spoil.

(Colin Pendleton, S.C.C.A.S. for the Forestry Commission).

Thornham Estate (TM/17). Work has continued with repeated fieldwalking of several areas on the estate by permission of Lord and Lady Henniker and this has been extended to surrounding areas by permission of several farmers. Work has revealed increasing evidence of many areas of activity from the Neolithic to the recent past. Metal detecting in the plough soil has added to our record of coins and ornamental metalwork. A small trial excavation has revealed that one area of the Roman town has well preserved evidence of two distinct phases of Roman activity. The early phase includes samian pottery typical of the 1st century and large portions of several other early pots. Documentary research has isolated two possible sites for the medieval chapel and these will be examined on the ground. A number of long distance routeways are being studied and recorded as they cross the area of study. A geophysical survey is to be conducted on certain key areas. Material is being brought together for a publication which will compare these findings with evidence from some of the parishes in the Waveney Valley.

(Mike Hardy and John Fairclough with members of the Thornham Estate Research Group).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Ballingdon cum Brundon, Brundon Hall (TL/8642; BCB 014). The desilting of a canal-like feature was monitored. This feature lies roughly at right-angles to the River Stour, but is separated from it and may originally have been the western arm of a medieval moat that enclosed the Hall area. The 'moat' was found to be fairly shallow with a flat base of solid gravel encountered at less than 1m from the top of the fill. On the western side of the moat the base of a brick and flint wall, built with lime mortar, was partially exposed and some rubble from the collapse of this feature was dredged out. The general appearance of the bricks suggests that they were machine-made and 19th century. No evidence for wooden structures was recovered and the desilting work was restricted to the 'black sludge' and the infill vegetation.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr P. Norman and DEFRA; report no. 2004/16).

Benacre, land adjacent to Benacre Wood (TM/4984; BNC 047). An evaluation on the site of a proposed agricultural irrigation reservoir revealed evidence of medieval occupation along the frontage of Wood Lane at the northern limit of the site. This was followed by targeted excavation of a small area around the most archaeologically productive evaluation trenches.

The principal findings were medieval in date, with only ephemeral evidence of late prehistoric and Saxon activity. The earliest medieval features were a series of small field and boundary ditches and a single pit. These may have been established in the 11th or 12th century and continued in use perhaps as late as the 14th-century. Sometime in the 13th or 14th century a moated site was constructed. Although this was only partially revealed, three arms of its ditch could be examined showing that it appeared to have been relatively small (the area enclosed appears to have been just 240sq.m) and short-lived, being abandoned before the onset of the 15th century. Limited evidence of structures and

domestic occupation on the moated platform was recorded. Contemporary in date to the moat was a pond immediately adjacent to the western moat ditch and two superimposed sub-rectangular enclosures some 100m to the east.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S. for the Benacre Estate; report no. 2003/122).

Bury St Edmunds, Moyses Hall (TL/8564; BSE 024). A survey of the south elevation was undertaken during the repairs following the recent collapse of part of the face of the building. Features associated with the original Norman build included areas of the surviving facework (identified by horizontal flint coursing); building lifts and putlock holes were recorded, along with the sequence of subsequent repairs and alteration. The face on the ground floor had been completely remodelled and the gables are later additions but much of the central section is 12th-century work. The south-east corner of the building has been extensively altered to create a drop for the clock weights, and was found to be tied into the rest of the structure with reused oak beams built into the masonry core. The head of a blocked original opening, possibly a first floor door, was also found.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for St Edmundsbury Borough Council).

Bury St Edmunds, land adjacent to the Lathbury Institute, Church Row (TL/8564; BSE 175). The monitoring of footing trenches during the construction of four houses uncovered evidence for at least fifteen pits. A small proportion of the spoil was seen during excavation and two sherds of pottery were recovered. Only one sherd was stratified in a pit but both were medieval coarse wares of 12th- to 13th-century date.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr Mothersole; report no. 2003/43).

Bury St Edmunds, High Baxter Street (TL/8564; BSE 202). The construction of two houses on the site of the former Suffolk Hotel garage led to an excavation of the street frontage. A residual sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was the earliest find from the site. The first significant occupation evidence was from the medieval period with some evidence of building although the site was mostly filled with pits for rubbish and cess disposal. This suggests the street frontage was of secondary importance at this time. During the late 16th or early 17th centuries about a third of the site contained a building with a chalk floor that fronted onto the street and had a substantial cellar to the rear. At least two property boundaries ran through the site, aligning with those that extended as far as the market place. Adjoining the building were rubbish pits and a well. The cellar was infilled in the late 17th century, possibly because of a fire although the evidence is inconclusive. The well was also infilled at this time.

The property boundaries changed, probably during the 19th century, with a wall foundation running across the middle of the site suggesting there may have been two terraced houses. These were levelled, and the garage attached to the Suffolk Hotel represents the most recent use of the site.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr Gordon Ellis; report no. 2003/18).

Bury St Edmunds, 97 Risbygate Street (TL/8564; BSE 210). Monitoring was carried out during the excavation of footing trenches for an extension to the rear of the site. At least eighteen pits were identified with a wide range of dates represented. The earliest pit group dates from the 13th–14th centuries, but a single large posthole was the only contemporary structural evidence. There was no evidence from the finds recovered from the pits to indicate which activities may have taken place on the site beyond basic domestic consumption.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for C. J. Bowers and Son Ltd; report no. 2003/52).

Bury St Edmunds, 6 Cannon Street (TL/8564; BSE 213). A watching brief carried out during the building of a small extension uncovered a pit. A small sample of the fill produced one sherd of handmade pottery which is dated either Early Saxon (5th–7th centuries) or Early Medieval (11th–12th centuries).

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S.; report no. 2004/13).

Bury St Edmunds, 40 College Street (TL/8563; BSE 214). Monitoring was carried out during the excavation of footing trenches for a new house. At least thirteen pits were identified. Dating evidence was sparse, but the majority appear to have been medieval, beginning in the 13th century. A chalk surface may be evidence for a medieval building behind the College Street frontage. This was covered by a soil layer which may indicate a hiatus in activity during the late Middle Ages, but the evidence was not conclusive and a tile- and mortar-lined well from this period was backfilled with domestic rubbish during the 16th–17th centuries.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr & Mrs J. Monckton; report no. 2003/98).

Bury St Edmunds, 22 Brentgovel Street (TL/8564; BSE 215). Four pits were exposed in footing trenches during the construction of a conservatory to the rear of this property. One of these produced 36 sherds of 12th-century pottery.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S.; report no. 2003/81).

Bury St Edmunds, 84 Southgate Street (TL/8663; BSE 216). The walls of a cellar from an early post-medieval building and a ditch were recorded during a series of visits to monitor groundworks at the rear of the property. The ditch was 2m wide and in excess of 1m deep and may represent an earlier property boundary, which would have divided the plot into two equal halves. This suggests that the current plot may result from the amalgamation of two medieval properties and it is noticeable that the plot widths of the other properties in this row, many of which are timber framed, are about half that of number 84. The finds from the ditch suggest that this merger may have occurred in the late 17th or early 18th century and the site was a large single plot when Thomas Warren drew his map of Bury in 1747. Residual pottery indicates that there was activity on the site in the 13th to 14th centuries, although all of the features were later.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr D. Cunningham; report no. 2003/95).

Bury St Edmunds, Warren Yards, St Andrew's Street South (TL/5826; BSE 217). A group of three ovens, built into the base of a sunken room or cellar, were found during excavations in advance of a housing development. (Fig. 151). The ovens were circular and between 1.8m and 2.7m in diameter and survived to the height of the oven floors. They were built against the sides of the cellar (measuring 7.5 x 4m) cut into the natural chalk, the floor being 1.2m below the medieval ground surface. The cellar was accessed by a chalk ramp and postholes around the edge of the cellar suggest that it was partly covered by a timber structure. The burning in the ovens indicated that they were operated at low temperatures and in the absence of contradictory evidence were thought to be for baking bread. The size and robust build of the structure implies that these were part of a commercial bakery rather than domestic ovens. The pottery from the cellar backfill dated them to the late 13th to early 14th centuries.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Mantpellor Estates Ltd).

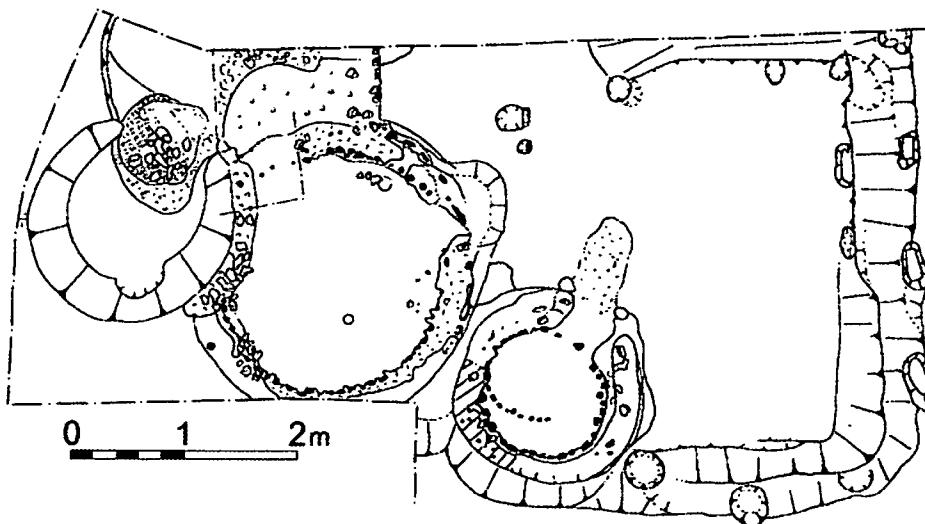


FIG. 151 – Bury St Edmunds (BSE 217). Three circular ovens in a medieval cellar at Warren Yards. North to the top.

Bury St Edmunds, 25 Out Risbygate (TL/8464; BSE 218). The graves of at least twelve individuals were found during the archaeological monitoring of trenches excavated for an extension at the rear of this property. These are thought to relate to the nearby medieval hospital of St Peter (the site of which is now a nursing home) and probably indicate that a substantial cemetery existed in the eastern half of the hospital precinct. Possible evidence for a medieval building, perhaps the cemetery chapel, was also identified.
(Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr D. Sayer; report no. 2003/88).

Bury St Edmunds, 44–47 St Andrew's Street (TL/8564; BSE 219). The remains of a large man-made gravel bank, part of the medieval town defences, were found running N–S along the St Andrew's Street frontage. The bank was 12.2m wide and sealed the original ground surface. Inside the bank a very deep garden soil, which contained a large assemblage of pottery and animal bone, had accumulated as a result of the emptying out of rubbish pits during the 13th and 14th centuries. A large medieval or early post-medieval outbuilding, constructed around earth-fast posts was also recorded. It was possibly a cart shed and not built until an access from St Andrew's Street was created when the town defences were pulled down, which began soon after the Dissolution. A similarly sized and shaped building is shown on the Warren Map of 1747. A circular brick oven was also found; the bricks dated the oven to the late 18th or early 19th century and it was large enough to be part of a commercial concern.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Goymer Properties Ltd; report no. 2003/87).

Carlton Colville, land south of bypass, west of Hollow Lane (TM/5190; CAC 001, 031 and 032). An evaluation in advance of housing development indicated three areas of potential archaeological interest. At the extreme N.E. corner of the development area a feature associated with site CAC 001 was recognised. Previous work in 2003, in advance of a new bypass, had recognised a series of enclosure ditches defining a multi-period site dating from the Neolithic to the Saxon periods (CAC 001 and 026). A ditch found during the

current evaluation is probably part of the western boundary of this enclosure.

Across the central part of the development area (CAC 031), widely spaced features of probable prehistoric date were revealed. One small and one larger pit both contained early Iron Age pottery. An undated, isolated cremation is of probable Bronze or Iron Age date. Significant prehistoric features have been found to the east (CAC 001/026) and to the south (CAC 030), and it is likely that these individual features are outliers from these main concentrations and represent utilisation of the whole landscape during the prehistoric period.

A very large ditch, 3.5m in width, was recognised running N.E. to S.W. across the site. This could be the continuation of a large ditch on a similar alignment from site CAC 030 to the S.W. This feature appears to define the boundary between the sand and clay subsoils. In the extreme S.W. corner of the site, a concentration of largely undated features (CAC 032) are thought to be outliers from a scatter associated with Carlton Hall (CAC 004) to the immediate S.E. This building is thought to be on the site of a medieval, or possibly Saxon, manor.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd; report no. 2003/175).

Carlton Colville, land off St Peter's Road (TM/5190; CAC 030). Six trenches all revealed features of archaeological potential. Of particular interest were two areas, 30m apart, on the N.E. edge of the site. The first had the remains of an occupation horizon or buried soil that contained prehistoric artefacts (Mesolithic to Iron Age). The second had a concentration of features of both prehistoric and Late Saxon date. Modern disturbances were encountered at both the N.W. and the S.E. ends of the site. Despite a considerable degree of recent earth movement along the frontage of St Peter's Road, one pit of possible Early Saxon or medieval date survived. A series of undated features were encountered in the south corner of the site. Considerable areas in the north and west of the site could not be evaluated due to standing buildings and yard surfaces.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd; report no. 2003/62).

Clare, Clare Priory (TL/7744, CLA 037). An investigation of the church was carried out to determine how much of the original medieval work remained on the south side of the building, which had been extensively rebuilt during the late 19th century. The church was built, probably in the 14th century, as an infirmary with an upper floor. During the 18th century it was converted into a barn by removing the upper floor and by opening up the south wall to create large floor-to-eaves doors. A measured survey of the inner and outer elevations and a series of test holes identified the areas of remodelling and the limits of the surviving medieval build which included the footings which had been left in when the wall was opened up. A second medieval footing, in the form of a solid pad of bonded flint covering 7sq.m, projected from the southern wall and could be the base of the outshot staircase that is illustrated on an early 18th-century engraving of the building. Evidence of an earlier footing suggests that there was a masonry building on the site before the church. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Clare Priory; report no. 2003/10).

Claydon, Taimoshan, Church Lane (TM/1349; CLY 021). Contractors' excavations for a house basement revealed a large prehistoric pit in section. Subsequent archaeological investigation showed this feature to be nearly 3m in depth. At its top there was a wide upper weathering cone c.5m in diameter, but below this the sides were nearly vertical with a diameter of c.2.5m. Given the loose nature of the sand subsoil it is likely that this pit had a wooden revetment. Pottery recovered from near the base of the pit consisted of Grooved

Ware, suggesting a later Neolithic date for this feature. Higher up the fill a definite break in the stratigraphy suggests a later recut or possibly a higher section of revetment. Pottery recovered from the fill of this part of the pit suggests an earlier Bronze Age date and fragmentary pieces of undiagnostic burnt bone might belong to a dispersed cremation.

Neolithic pits at Broome Heath in Norfolk contained square wooden containers and a similar interpretation might be possible for this Claydon example. Deep pits and shafts are known from the earlier Bronze Age, becoming more common in the Iron Age. The Claydon pit might be an early example of this long established prehistoric tradition. Alternatively it might be the product of a natural process, caused by the erosion of chalk at a lower level. Whether natural or not, it seems likely that this feature was carefully prepared, revetted and was used for the deposition of carefully structured deposits.

Saxo-Norman Thetford-type Ware pottery was recovered from a nearby unstratified context, suggesting that the adjacent St Peter's Church, of Saxon foundation, may have been the focus of a Saxon/early medieval settlement in this area.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs Duncan; report no. 2003/147).

Coddenham, Vicarage Farm (TM/1254; CDD 022). Metal detecting on this site over a number of years has located an unusually rich assemblage of Anglo-Saxon coins and other metalwork. In order better to understand the assemblage and establish a context for it, archaeological fieldwork was commissioned by the BBC for the series 'Hidden Treasures'. This fieldwork comprised two elements. Firstly, a geophysical survey was undertaken by GSB Prospection; secondly, twelve evaluation trenches were opened in locations chosen both to sample the whole study area and to investigate anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Archaeology in the southern part of the site was restricted to a small area of post-medieval occupation and occasional isolated features, including one pit of probable Iron Age date. An extensive spread of charcoal-rich material, sealed by subsoil but disturbed by root and agricultural action, was identified in the northern part of the site. This was rich in animal bone and assumed to be an occupation layer, despite the fact that it contained virtually no pottery. Features were present beneath this layer but only one small pit, probably associated with metal-working, was visible within, or cutting the layer. The most notable structure identified during the evaluation was a 'hall' building of post-in-trench construction, measuring 11m x 7m, and probably 7th-century in date. Two possible sunken-featured buildings were also identified. The associated pottery assemblage was sparse but was all handmade, with a variety indicative of 7th-century settlement.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for the BBC; report no. 2003/66).

Darsham, Darsham Old Hall, Westleton Road (TM/4169; DAR 012). Monitoring of a new extension (the north wing) indicates that the new build was within the footprint of an earlier structure, confirming historical accounts of the plan of the house. Unstratified finds of 15th/16th-century date were recovered from the excavated spoil.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr K. Cormack; report no. 2003/178).

Eriswell, Temporary Lodging Facility, RAF Lakenheath, (TL/7380; ERL 127). Evaluation in advance of the construction of the new Facility revealed two undated gullies, a probable geological feature and three undated pits which may be prehistoric but could equally be tree holes. Subsequent monitoring of the groundworks revealed clear 'mouldboard' ploughmarks in section. These were a single set of marks, cutting into undisturbed Breckland heath and sealed by later soil deposits and may represent rare evidence for the

expansion of agriculture across the Breckland. A sample of the ploughmarks has been taken for Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating and for soil micromorphological analysis which will be undertaken if the OSL gives a medieval or earlier date.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF); report no. 2003/48).

Eriswell, Family Housing Maintenance Facility, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7279; ERL 129). Evaluation and excavation in advance of a new building revealed a continuation of the droveway ditches found in an adjacent site (ERL 089). These were found in the southern end of the site. The remainder of the development area contained small black and grey sand-filled pits most of which contained little dating material but the few that did appeared to belong to the Early Neolithic period and included a single cremation.

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

Eye, 37 Castle Street (TM/1473; EYE 065). The construction of a garage fronting the street and situated at the base of the castle motte was monitored. Remains of a building, which appeared to be aligned with the road but was of uncertain date, were observed in the base of the garage footprint whilst the significant depth of overburden suggests that the site impinges on the infilled motte ditch, which is believed to follow the line of Castle Street. Finds from the overburden layer were all of post-medieval date, suggesting that the ditch became redundant and began to be back-filled around the 15th or 16th century.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr & Mrs Perry; report no. 2003/108).

Flixton, Tarmac Quarry (TM/2986; FLN 009). An evaluation and excavation was undertaken over an area of 2.7ha in advance of gravel extraction. The funding for the work was provided by a grant from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund while the soil-stripping plant was provided by Tarmac. The perceived high archaeological potential for the site was based on previous significant findings in both Flixton Quarry (Tarmac) and the adjacent Flixton Park Quarry (RMC Aggregates Ltd) and aerial photographs which had revealed a square ditched enclosure.

Deposits relating to a number of archaeological periods were recorded. (Fig. 152). The earliest features were sixteen pits of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Superficially these features exhibited a similar character to others excavated at Flixton, although the Grooved Ware pottery was of a different type (Clacton sub-style rather than Durrington Walls sub-style) which could be contemporaneous with or slightly earlier (*c.*2900 B.C.) than the previously excavated assemblages. These may represent structured deposits, with flint tools and pottery sherds deliberately placed within their fills, although the worked flint assemblage did contain a relatively high proportion of general knapping waste, as opposed to worked pieces. It can, therefore, be argued that these deposits were generated by more domestic rather than specialised activities.

A second prehistoric phase, dating to the Late Bronze Age, was represented by four pits, although they did contain around 80% (by weight and number of sherds) of the whole prehistoric pottery assemblage. These features were located in the same general area of the site as the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features. In addition, the presence of a relatively large quantity of worked flint and pottery within the topsoil and, more significantly, in pockets of surviving subsoil is suggestive of a generally high level of prehistoric activity. It seems likely, therefore, that more superficial deposits of this date have been truncated by agricultural activity.

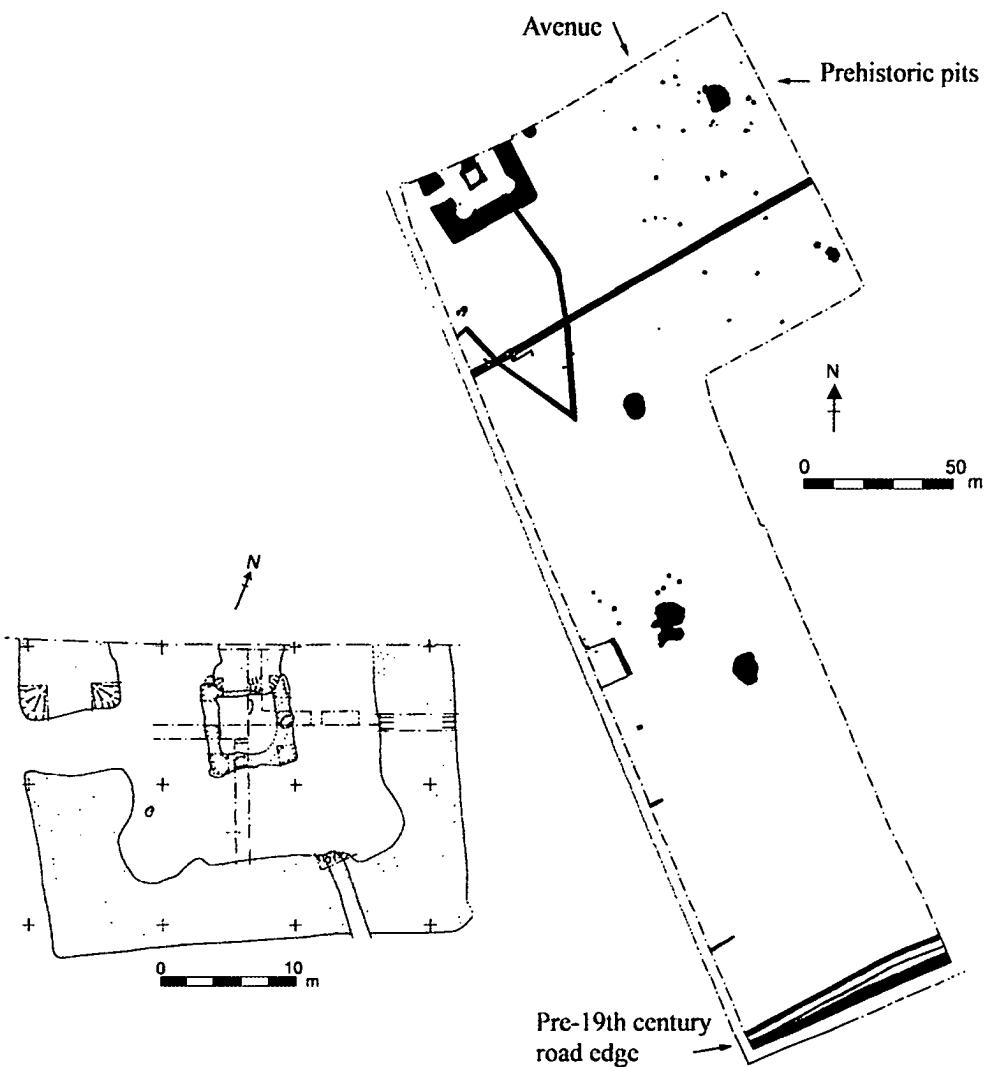


FIG. 152 – Flixton (FLN 009). Plan of the excavation area, with detail of the folly (or dovecote?) building and enclosure to the left.

While no actual features of medieval date were recorded, the alignment of the pre-mid-19th-century route between Flixton and Homersfield was preserved by two parallel ditches that may have flanked a hedgerow on the northern side of the road.

The majority of the archaeological deposits, however, were of post-medieval date, the earliest phase of which included the square ditched enclosure ($\text{c. } 30 \times 30\text{m}$) and its internal building, defined by a square footing ($6 \times 6\text{m}$) of rammed brick and tile. This feature was interpreted as a folly, or perhaps a dovecote, in the parkland associated with Flixton Hall and was probably erected in the 18th century, although the dating evidence was ambiguous and an earlier, possibly 17th-century, date is also considered as a possibility. Other features attributed to the earlier post-medieval phase were a small group of pits that were thought to represent formal tree-plantings and the redundancy of a ditch which itself appeared to

relate to an earlier, possibly medieval, rectilinear field system.

A second post-medieval phase was associated with a major landscape upheaval in Flixton Park undertaken during the middle of the 19th century when the Flixton to Homersfield road was re-routed northwards to its present position. A tree-lined avenue was also planted at this time, the western side of which was recorded in the excavation area. The third post-medieval phase related to the First World War when a large area of Flixton Park was given over to military training, the surviving evidence for which is backfilled trenches and latrine pits.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Tarmac and English Heritage; report no. 2003/107).

Flixton, New Phase 12, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 064). Archaeological deposits relating to two phases of activity were identified when an area of 1.5ha was stripped of topsoil. A small ring-ditch (c.8m in diameter) was recorded, with a possible central burial and an adjacent unurned cremation. While no dating evidence was recovered, it is thought likely that these features were associated with the dispersed group of round barrows in the area which are Early Bronze Age in date. In addition, a series of ditches of post-medieval date were recorded, all of which were associated with the parkland surrounding Flixton Hall. A double ditch-line marked the northern side of the pre-mid-19th-century route of the Flixton to Homersfield road, while a small enclosure coincided with a formally planted wood shown on early maps.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for RMC Aggregates Ltd).

Framlingham, 47–55 College Road (TM/2863; FML 042). An evaluation was carried out within a proposed development area that is believed to lie within the site of a medieval hermitage. Three trenches revealed that the site had been subject to considerable post-medieval disturbance. However, an assemblage of 16th-century finds from the trenches suggests activity on the site at this time, possibly coinciding with the end of the active life of the hermitage.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Seven Property Group; report no. 2003/116).

Freckenham, Hill Farmhouse, Chippenham Road (TL/6671; FRK 083). Five small trenches opened as part of the 'Time Team Big Dig'. Over 50 local participants recovered prehistoric material in every trench, including flintwork and relatively large amounts of later Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery together with a contemporary small pit or posthole and, significantly, a surviving buried soil layer, demonstrating potentially good archaeological survival of the prehistoric deposits. Also a few Roman finds including a fragment of bronze bracelet. The site adjoins a scatter of Neolithic to Iron Age flintwork and pottery found fieldwalking in 1999 (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1999').

(Colin Pendleton, S.C.C.A.S., observation of works by permission of Mr & Mrs Pieters).

Gedding, Gedding Hall (TL/9558; GDD 001). A 1sq.m trench was excavated in connection with the 'Time Team Big Dig' to investigate the site of a building shown on the tithe map of 1842 close to the S.E. corner of the moat surrounding the Hall. This building (measuring 17 x 6.5m) is presumed to have been a barn and it formed a part of the eastern side of a rectangular forecourt to the south of the moat. The forecourt and its buildings had been removed by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1885. The trench was placed over the estimated line of the west wall of the barn, but although some loose brick rubble was encountered, no definite traces of a building were found. It is presumed that the foundations of the building were removed when the area in front of the

Hall was landscaped in the 19th century.
 (Edward Martin, S.C.C.A.S. for Bill Wyman and Channel 4).

Hoxne, Oakley Park Pit (TM/1776; HXN 001). A week's work in early September and a further three days in October concluded the field element of the environmental and dating project that has been taking place at this Lower Palaeolithic site since 2000 (for a summary of the previous work here see last year's report).

Current work. The work since 2000 has examined and sampled all the units described previously, in particular the lake sediments through coring in the Brickyard Pit, and through open excavation of all the contexts described in the upper sequence, including those that contain the Lower and Upper Industries. The work in 2002 was particularly important as this demonstrated in section the relationship between the contexts that contain the Lower and Upper Industries (Ashton *et al.* 2003). This showed that the fluvial sediment of Bed 4 overlies Stratum C, and that both are cut by a previously unrecognised channel, on a south-west to north-east axis and which is filled with sands, silts and clays. The Lower Industry was excavated from a gritty sand on the north-west margin of this channel. The Upper Industry is from the upper part of Bed 5 which appears to be a colluvial deposit that overlies Bed 4 and the southern part of the newly recognised channel.

This work suggests that the Lower Industry was later than both Stratum C and Bed 4, an observation that was confirmed through two separate trenches (Areas V and VI) in 2003. These trenches lay to the west and to the east of the west cuttings of Singer *et al.* (1993) from which the Lower Industry had been excavated. Area V, in particular, contained horse bones and flint artefacts from the same context as the Lower Industry and could be shown to lie in the base of the new channel. Initial re-examination of the fauna that was associated with the Lower Industry suggests a relatively warm environment, with species such as fallow deer, red deer and thermophilous fish such as tench and rudd.

In 2002 a core was taken from the deepest part of the lake basin, adjacent to that of Evans *et al.* (1896) (Ashton *et al.* 2003). In October 2003 the upper part of the sequence, in particular Stratum C was examined in more detail through a 4m x 4m excavation alongside this borehole. Stratum D was exposed at the base overlain by c. 3.5m of Stratum C and by up to 30cm of a sandier unit at the top, interpreted as a lateral facies of Bed 4. The section was sampled extensively for vertebrates, molluscs, ostracods, beetles, plant macrofossils and pollen. While excavating, leaves of dwarf birch and dwarf willow were readily identifiable.

The stratigraphic succession at Hoxne therefore shows several changes in climate. The till (stratum G) indicates glacial conditions followed by climatic warming during the lake sequence, culminating in the alder carr of Stratum D. A probable hiatus occurs in the sequence (Charles Turner pers. comm.) prior to the regeneration of the lake under cold conditions as shown by the sediments of Stratum C. A further warming in climate is probably indicated by the fauna of Bed 4 and certainly by the fauna associated with the Lower Industry in the newly identified channel.

The lacustrine sequence at Hoxne is generally correlated with OIS 11 which is known to be a complex temperate stage (Tzedakis *et al.*, 1997). If the interglacial sequence at Hoxne within strata F-D represents the early part of OIS 11, the cold-warm oscillation shown by stratum C and the overlying deposits could either be attributed to a later part of OIS 11 or subsequent OI stages. It is hoped that continued analyses on the samples taken through the current work will resolve these critical issues.

Acknowledgements. We would like to thank the British Museum, the British Academy, the Society of Antiquaries and the Leverhulme Trust (through the Ancient Human Occupation

of Britain project) for funding the project. We are also grateful to Andrew and Mel Banham, Peter Whatling and Suffolk County Council for access to the sites.

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

Hoxne, Oakley Park Stables (TM/1777; HXN 016). Groundworks for the conversion of a former stable block to a dwelling were monitored. Much of the site had been subject to considerable disturbance but evidence of what appeared to be an infilled moat was observed in underpinning trenches on the east and west sides of the northern half of the stable block.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr & Mrs Nicolson; report no. 2003/141).

Icklingham, All Saints' Churchyard (TL/7772; IKL 088). Recording prior to, and during, repairs to the churchyard wall identified a rare surviving length of original wall which may be medieval. There was no objectively datable material in this length of wall and a sample of the lime mortar has been sent to the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology for Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating. Results are awaited. Later sequences of build, repair and modification to the wall were also identified and the original wall capping was shown to be triangular in profile.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Churches Conservation Trust; report no. 2003/85).

Ipswich, Handford Road (TM/1544; IPS 280). An excavation was carried out prior to a residential development on the former Firmin Works site. The excavation covered approximately a half of the 1ha development area. Trial-trenching in 1997 had identified significant archaeological deposits of Roman date close to the road frontage, particularly towards the N.E. corner of the site. The Roman archaeology appeared to span the whole of that period with features, predominantly ditches, of earlier Roman date and an overlying occupation layer which included later Roman finds. In addition, a single sherd of Early Saxon pottery and a possible sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware were recovered.

The initial phase of the excavation involved the mechanical removal of the upper layers of overburden leaving approximately 0.2 metres of the occupation layer. The site was then divided into 2m squares from which a ten-bucket sample was removed from each and manually sieved to recover artefactual evidence. An undisturbed subsoil/occupation layer was identified towards the N.W. corner of the site, whereas for the remainder of the excavation area the soil was mixed and although significant quantities of Roman material were recovered, including metalwork, there was also a large amount of later material mixed in. At this juncture the layer was thought to represent a medieval/post-medieval plough soil. A good proportion of the metal-detected finds of Roman date were also recovered from the sampled squares, including a large number of coins.

Secondary machining then reduced the level of the site down to the natural sand and gravel subsoil. A complex series of ditches, particularly towards the south and east of the site, were revealed with common re-cuts and realignments. Although only preliminary work has been undertaken on the finds, it appears that the majority of these features were of earlier Roman date. In one area of the site the ditches included large quantities of metalworking slag in their fills. Other significant features associated with the Roman period included a sunken track leading to a timber-lined well, a crescent-shaped oven, a pottery kiln and a rectilinear enclosure delimited by large post-holes. This enclosure was

located in the N.E. corner of the site, continuing on under Handford Road to the north, and into the British Telecom site immediately to the east and was respected by the ditch complex to the south.

The Early Saxon period had only been represented by a single sherd of handmade pottery in the evaluation and it was a great surprise when it became clear that there was a significant phase of activity on the site relating to that period, or, more specifically, the 6th century. Four definite sunken-featured buildings were identified, with two other possibles, along with at least three rectangular post-hole buildings of the type described as 'halls' on sites such as West Stow. Other features positively dated to this period included a number of circular pits. Finds included ceramics, animal bone, bone objects, spindle whorls, iron knives, a glass bead, a wrist clasp and miscellaneous ironwork.

Post-medieval deposits included boundary ditches and buildings which predated the semi-industrial use of the site along with walls, stanchion bases and drains associated with the Firmin occupation of the site.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Bloor Homes Ltd).

Ipswich, 1–3 St Peter's Street (TM/1644; IPS 412). Monitoring of groundworks associated with a redevelopment revealed a large deposit of predominantly human bone under the floor of a Victorian cellar. It is presumed these are from burials disturbed when the cellar was originally dug in the ?1860s. 1–3 St Peter's Street is the former site of Lord Curzon's house, an early-16th-century mansion. The mansion was later used by the bishops of Norwich and from 1666, during the time of the 2nd Dutch War, housed a hospital for wounded navy seamen. Analysis of the bone has revealed skeletal injuries, including at least one sword cut, suggesting this bone deposit is probably associated with the hospital phase of the site. No medieval or earlier burial grounds are known to exist on or near this site. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Greystoke and Everleigh Ltd; report no. 2003/25).

Ipswich, Castle Hill (TM/1446; IPS 421). Geophysical ground resistance survey and trial trenching was carried out for a *Time Team* television programme in various gardens at Tranmere Grove and Chesterfield Drive. The objective was to investigate the survival and layout of the Roman villa, first discovered in the 19th century, and more extensively excavated by Basil Brown for Ipswich Museum in the 1940s. The geophysics results were largely inconclusive but seem to have picked out the areas of former excavations. The trenching showed that the main villa building was a discrete block, without wings, and that there was no structural evidence in the area immediately to the south, although separate buildings including a bath house, have been previously identified to the south of Chesterfield Drive. Limited areas of intact archaeological deposits were found to survive within the villa building, particularly one area of collapsed burnt wattle and daub which probably relates to the demolition of an early phase. Most of the finds, pottery and coins, dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries, but an unstratified Iron Age, Class II *potin* coin was found and 1st- to 2nd-century pottery in a small ditch to the south of the building. (Wessex Archaeology for Videotext Communications Ltd; document ref. 52568.02).

Ipswich, Makro Site, Ransomes Europark (TM 2041; IPS 429). Monitoring of soil-stripping over the site revealed a series of ditches and pits. While no finds were recovered to help date these features, the evidence suggested that they were of post-medieval date. The majority of the ditches did not conform to any of the known early map boundaries but were on similar alignments. In addition, the fills were not uniform and did not exhibit the kind of leached out character that could be expected if they were of any great antiquity.

The pits could be divided into two distinct types: the first were relatively irregular in shape with brown sandy fills and were interpreted as tree-holes, the second perfectly circular with a lower fill of charcoal with evidence for *in situ* burning. Features such as these have been identified on other sites on and in the vicinity of the former Ipswich Airport and have been interpreted as fog-lifters or decoy lights to confuse enemy bombers during the Second World War.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Makro Self Service Wholesalers Ltd; report no. 2003/14).

Ipswich, 70–74 St Helen's Street (TM/1744; IPS 440). Archaeological monitoring revealed a 'dark earth' spread underlying the existing buildings of probable 16th- to 18th- century date. A pair of east to west ditches directly behind these properties are likely to be field boundaries belonging to the period before St Helen's became a suburb of Ipswich in the 12th century. Near the southern boundary of the site a tile-built kiln or oven was revealed. This feature showed evidence of extreme localised burning but its function is unclear. A post-medieval date is likely for the kiln. At the nearby site of St Edmund House on Rope Walk, post-medieval pottery kilns were found. It is possible that the St Helen's Street kiln is part of this industrial complex.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Mulberry Property; report no. 2003/177).

Ipswich, land on the corner of Wolsey Street and Franciscan Way (TM/1644; IAS 5003). A small excavation was undertaken during late 2002 within a small strip of land along the S.W. edge of this site. A number of pit features belonging to the early medieval period and over fifty inhumations of a possible 13th/14th-century date were excavated and recorded. The site was an extension to an excavation carried out across the remainder of the corner plot in 1990. This earlier excavation revealed two other areas of human burials as well as evidence for Saxon and medieval occupation. The excavation areas were situated within the former precinct of the medieval Greyfriars Friary. It is presumed that the recently excavated burials were associated with the friary.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Jedcon Estates; report no. 2004/62).

Ipswich, Neptune Marina (TM/1743; IPS 443). The excavation of a large semi-basemented area, part of a major mixed-use development on the site, revealed alluvial layers deposited on the tidally washed shore of the River Orwell. The upper layers were dated from their artefacts (pottery and leather) to the 16th and 17th centuries. An overlying layer of rubble may have been part of a major reclamation episode identified previously at Neptune Quay (IAS 6601) to the N.W. and thought to have taken place during the 17th century. Natural sands and gravels were recorded towards the eastern end of the site immediately west of Duke Street which would once have been the strand-line road.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Redrow Homes; report no. 2004/7).

Lakenheath, Supply Material Control Facility, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7380; LKH 222). Excavation in advance of the construction of the Facility revealed a group of late Roman pits, and ditches aligned on the same north-south axis seen in the main Roman settlement focused around Caudle Head Mere. This site lies c.50m east of the previous excavations and it had originally been thought that the Roman settlement did not extend this far but these results may suggest the occupation spread eastwards during the later Roman period. A series of north-south aligned ditches were seen on the eastern edge of the archaeology; these resembled the east-west ditches seen to the west, currently interpreted as the north

edge of the settlement, and it is likely that these ditches mark the eastern edge.
 (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

Leiston, Leiston Abbey Barn (TM 4464; LCS 131). The footprint for a proposed extension to the Barn was examined prior to a construction project. While the earlier digging out for an access route had disrupted the natural subsoil surface and structural archaeological deposits associated with the medieval building, enough had survived to deduce that the original northern end was located adjacent to and partially underlying the existing end wall. It appears that the original medieval wall and gable end had been dismantled, possibly due to structural failure.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Pro Corda; report no. 2003/30).

Long Melford, Parsonage Farm (TL/8447; LMD 007). Monitoring of the footing trenches for extensions showed a layer of burnt material sealed by a thick deposit of unburnt clay. Both these layers ran under the existing house and may indicate the former presence of an earlier building at least partially destroyed by fire.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs Skrine; report no. 2003/9).

Lound, Water Treatment Works (TG/5000; LUD 033). Following evaluation of the site, a small excavation was carried out prior to the construction of new treatment facilities. Two pits were recorded, both similar to charcoal- and burnt-flint-filled features of prehistoric date. However, radiocarbon dating of an oak charcoal sample produced a calibrated date of A.D. 370 ± 50 (laboratory code GU-11471) placing it in the later Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon period.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S. for Essex and Suffolk Water; report no. 2003/109).

Martlesham, Park and Ride site, High Street (TM/2446; MRM 075). An excavation in advance of construction revealed three main phases of earlier activity in an area of former heathland. The earliest phase is dated to the Early Bronze Age and comprised an area of small shallow pits containing Beaker pottery (some with rusticated decoration in the form of fingernail or finger pinch impressions) and a small number of flint tools and flakes. These pits represent domestic occupation but no structures were positively identified.

During the Roman period part of the area was divided by ditches into small fields. Only a relatively small number of Roman artefacts were recovered indicating that this area was farmland, with the settlement located elsewhere (possibly lower in the valley to the north). The final phase of activity consisted of post-medieval ditches forming field and plantation boundaries. Also recovered during the excavation was the harness for a two-horse plough that had been buried in a shallow pit, presumably during the first half of the 20th century. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk Highways Engineering Consultancy on behalf of Suffolk County Council; report no. 2003/56).

Mildenhall, Beeches Road, West Row (TL/6776; MNL 193). An excavation was carried out on a small plot of land destined for housing development. Most of the site was taken up with extensive pitting, the result of Roman chalk extraction. The pits were infilled with rubbish deposits and produced a large assemblage of pottery, animal bones and building material. Other features included multiple-cut boundary ditches and part of a narrow ring ditch. Similar ring ditches are being found regularly on the Mildenhall fen edge and are thought to be a building form. The pottery suggests intense activity on this site in the late Roman period and includes many of the products that are exclusive to the late 3rd and 4th

centuries and a high proportion of provincially-traded late specialist wares from the Nene Valley, Oxfordshire, Much Hadham (Herts.) and the East Midlands. The building material included *tegulae* and box flue tiles indicative of a hypocaust in the vicinity. Coins included two silver Republican *denarii* dating from the 2nd to 1st century B.C.
 (David Gill and Cathy Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk County Council Property Division).

Mildenhall, 30 Acre Field, RAF Mildenhall (TL/6777; MNL 532). Trial trenching and a full excavation were carried out prior to the construction of a new sports field. An area of c.25,000 sq.m of managed woodland was de-stumped and the topsoil removed under archaeological supervision. The site is typical of the fen edge with hummocks, and hollows filled with peat. A full programme of post-excavation work on this site has not yet begun but preliminary results show the earliest evidence consists of Beaker pottery and struck flints including thumbnail scrapers, which were found beneath layers of dried peat within the hollows. A concentration of twenty pits, excavated into a band of chalk, were dated to the early Iron Age and contained large amounts of animal bone, mostly from cattle. Intriguingly a human jaw and a whole pot were found in one pit and a fragment of a cranium in another. The greatest concentration of features is dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period with a complex network of ditches and fence lines. Several circular structures have been identified the function of which is yet to be determined. Later in the Roman period a new sequence of land division and settlement seems to have occurred with ditches excavated on a new orientation. This phase also includes an unusual Roman posthole building measuring 6.5 x 10m in which the largest postholes were set in the short walls. Buried in a pit within the area of the building were the remains of a horse's head, spine, and ribs. Seven human inhumations and three cremations were also excavated; of which four inhumations and two cremations were in a discrete cluster. Further excavations are due to take place in 2004.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S. for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF)).

Nayland with Wissington, Wiston Hall (TL/9533; NYW 007). The desilting of the moated complex at the Hall was monitored. Little was recorded during the actual desilting but medieval pottery and tile was recovered from the eroding edge of the moat in one area. A fragment of an Anglo-Saxon loomweight was also recovered, possibly indicating earlier occupation than was previously known for this site.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr G. Storey and DEFRA; report no. 2003/137).

Orford, 71 Broad Street (TM/4249; ORF 033). Monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of an extension revealed medieval walls belonging to the 13th-century friary at Orford. Two separate walls were identified and recorded before they were destroyed by the construction work. Unfortunately, not enough was revealed to draw any conclusions as to what specific area of the friary these walls related to. Two graves, one disturbed by the other, were also identified and partially excavated.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for Mary Iliff; report no. 2003/67).

Preston St Mary, Priory Farm (TM/9350; PSM 002). A small excavation was undertaken with funding provided by the Local Heritage Initiative. This followed on from a previous investigation (1998) of a rectangular earthwork forming part of a complex in a meadow. A trench excavated across the earthwork revealed a circular structure that was the main target of the 2003 excavation. A circular pit, 4.5m in diameter, with a central post-hole was interpreted as the base of a sunken-post mill. A shallow depression concentric to the pit was

thought to represent a track around which the tail-pole would be walked to turn the mill into the wind. Shallow post-holes around the edge of the central pit were interpreted as the settings for revetting at the base of the mound. Artefactual evidence, principally ceramics, suggested that the mill dated to the late 12th or 13th century.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group and the Local Heritage Initiative; report no. 2003/133).

Purdis Farm, Shepherd and Dog Farm (TM/2141; PFM 009). The area of a proposed lorry park was evaluated. A small number of features were identified, mostly shallow charcoal-filled pits. They contained no dating evidence but the freshness of the cuts suggested they were relatively modern, possibly relating to World War II activities. An undated ditch was also identified.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for A.E. Rout and Sons; report no. 2003/21).

Redgrave, Old Garage, The Street. (TM/0478, RGV 043). An area of 160sq.m was opened up for excavation. Ten clay-filled postholes and two hearth-type features were recorded suggesting the site of a timber building close to the street frontage. Pottery from the site indicated a medieval date for the building. Later rubbish pits and a boundary ditch were also found. The monitoring of the roadway demonstrated that extensive damage had occurred to the central part of the site when the petrol tanks were installed and no further archaeological deposits were recorded in this area.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Country Homes Developments Ltd; report no. 2003/84).

Rickinghall Inferior, Jubilee House (TM/0475; RKN 036). A watching brief was carried out at this site, which lies close to a site where Roman remains were previously uncovered (RKN 017) and within an area marked on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map as a maltings. Sections of the footing trenches identified a sequence of rubble, crushed chalk and loam deposits, all of which were post-medieval in date. The crushed chalk layer looked like a rough surface and it is suggested that this represents activity associated with the maltings. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S.; report no. 2003/91).

Rickinghall Superior, Co-op (TM/0475; RKS 028). Monitoring (2002–3) of footing trenches for the new Co-op identified one possible medieval pit, a post-medieval assemblage of animal bone waste, and three undated but probably post-medieval or modern features.

(Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for Draper and Nichols; report no. 2003/92).

Rickinghall Superior, The Garden House (TM/0475; RKS 029). Monitoring of building work behind this house on Garden House Lane revealed a thick colluvial deposit containing pottery from the Roman to post-medieval periods. The site lies close to a Roman site identified by Basil Brown but no cut features or occupation deposits were found.

(Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs Foulger; report no. 2003/98).

Semer, Semer Bridge (TM/00246; SMR 024). Work to replace the current concrete bridge (built in 1931) across the River Brett, on the B1115 road, gave an opportunity to record previous bridges. The base of two brick piers and part of the southern abutment remain of a brick bridge, which stood until 1931, and crossed the river in three spans. The bricks dated the remains to the mid-to-late-18th century and recorded in the Quarter

Sessions of 1781 is an order for a payment for '54 thousand bricks for work at Semer Bridge'. Prior to this the river was spanned with wooden bridges and the positions of sixty-eight timbers were plotted. The timbers included both softwood posts, left in the round, and oak piles that had been squared off using saws. The ends of the piles had been worked into points and had been driven 1.5–1.8m into the riverbed. Dendrochronology dates suggested that there were two phases of bridge building or repair work, with felling dates for the timbers at the beginning of the 17th century and in the spring of 1697. The softwoods were shallow set and a lot less robust than the oak piles and were thought to be part of the mechanics of building or dismantling the brick bridge.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk Highways Engineering Consultancy).

Stanton, Stanton Culvert (TL/9675, SNT 032). Monitoring of the installation of a new culvert to carry a small stream below the B1111 road revealed a shallow chalk embankment and possible surface of an earlier road. The road and embankment were thought to be contemporary with the earliest phase of the existing culvert, examination of which suggests an origin in the early-to-mid-18th century and therefore probably the crossing illustrated on Hodskinson's Map of 1783.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Suffolk Highways Engineering Consultancy; report no. 2003/82.)

Stoke-by-Clare, Stoke College (TL/7443; SBC 031). An evaluation investigated an area containing a pronounced bank on a N.W.–S.E. alignment. This was presumed to be part of the grounds of the Benedictine priory and college for priests, later occupied by the present college. Trial trenching across the earthwork demonstrated that the 'bank' was caused by the presence of two large ditches forming hollows either side of a ridge of undisturbed ground. Presumed later levelling and dumping of hardcore had obscured the extent of these features. One of the ditches, that running along the N.E., was of particularly large dimensions, over 5m wide and 2m deep. The upcast bank from the excavated spoil appeared to be on the outside of the ditch, i.e. away from the priory buildings. Documentary evidence suggests that such ditches and banks might have been part of a rabbit warren, although the massiveness of the large ditch might also indicate the presence of a deer park. Tile and brick recovered from the ditch and presumed to be part of the backfill of this feature have been dated to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods (15th to 17th centuries).

Despite the site's proximity to the church of St John the Baptist, possibly on the site of a Saxon minster, no evidence for Saxon or medieval occupation was uncovered, although not all areas of the site could be investigated due to obstructions. Several prehistoric flint flakes, their quality suggesting a Neolithic date, were recovered as unstratified and residual finds. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Stoke College; report no. 2003/32).

Stratford St Mary, River Stour between Flatford and Dedham mills (TM/0633; SSM 025). A watching brief on navigation works on the River Stour revealed a series of timbers and a spread of rubble interpreted as the remains of a staunch which is known from documentary evidence to have existed in this location. The water level in the river had been lowered by the opening of sluices downstream revealing a series of upright planks in two close-set parallel rows running at an angle across the river. These appeared to be retaining a deposit of rubble and chalk blocks that presumably formed a partial dam. Also associated with this feature were at least four substantial upright timbers running in a line perpendicular to the plank lines. A small amount of material was removed from the

riverbed in an area adjacent to the southern bank to enable safe navigation. Unfortunately it was not possible to see if the timber and rubble 'dam' continued in this direction although it is assumed that it would have originally connected with the river bank.
 (Mark Sommers S.C.C.A.S.; report no. 2003/71).

Sudbury, Sudbury Sewerage Scheme (TL/8741; SUY 057, 061 and 063; TL/8740; SUY 062). Excavations for the new sewerage system within or near the historic core of Sudbury were monitored. At site SUY 057 contractors tunnelling under Station Road encountered a large group of post-medieval artefacts at a depth of 4m from the present street level. These objects, dating to the end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century, are likely to have come from a deep feature such as a latrine, well or basement. At the junction of East Street and Girling Street, an excavated shaft revealed a pit containing early medieval pottery (SUY 061). Site SUY 062 at the western end of Market Hill, revealed no archaeological deposits despite its proximity to St Peter's Church and potential features being observed during an earlier phase of investigation. At the junction of Gainsborough Street and Weavers Lane, site SUY 063 revealed two undated features, possibly associated with the large defensive ditch now confirmed to be located between Weavers Lane and Burkitts Lane (see below).

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Anglian Water; report no. 2003/148).

Sudbury, land between Weavers Lane and Burkitts Lane (TL/8741; SUY 058). An evaluation of the area of a proposed residential development located a large defensive ditch associated with the Late Saxon town. A single clay-packed posthole cut into the ditch fill was also recorded. A small number of 19th- and 20th-century features were also present. The subsequent monitoring of the excavation of the footings for the new buildings fronting Weavers Lane revealed the course of the ditch across the site and a small amount of pottery was recovered from a primary fill. The pottery has been identified as either Iron Age or Early Saxon.

(Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for T.J. Evers Ltd and Asprey Estates Ltd; report no. 2003/65).

Sutton, River Deben foreshore (TM/2849; SUT 195). Following the discovery of man-made wooden structures and pottery on a stretch of foreshore below Sutton Hoo, a programme of archaeological work was undertaken the better to understand the archaeology and dynamics of the area. This comprised environmental work, survey of the eroding river bank, systematic fieldwalking and monitoring of both the foreshore and condition of the known wooden structures.

The site was revisited on a monthly basis over six months. Fieldwalking, over a gridded area, recovered a quantity of Roman pottery as well as medieval sherds and worked and burnt flints. Most of these were found along the upper edge of the foreshore and appeared to be derived from the eroding saltmarsh rather than originating from relict land surfaces exposed by tidal action in the intertidal zone. Monitoring of the wooden structures showed no appreciable change in their form over the six months, nor were any newly exposed structures observed elsewhere in the study area. Comparative surveys of the saltmarsh edge showed that whilst it is visibly eroding, it did not retreat at a significant rate over the course of the study. While the study time was too short to draw any firm conclusions, there was a general pattern of erosion along the foreshore, the greatest changes occurring close to the low tide line.

Environmental work consisted of sampling columns taken through the foreshore sediments and radiocarbon dating of wood and mud samples. Twenty sediment samples were collected from two sections to build up a picture of the development of the estuarine

environment. The lowest deposit of the sequence showed that the channel had once been freshwater, only starting to become brackish around 570 Cal. B.C. \pm 50 (laboratory code GU-11068). A second radiocarbon date of Cal. A.D. 1 \pm 50 (GU-11067) came from a sample just below the present foreshore. Alder from a wood scatter near the high tide line was radiocarbon dated to Cal. A.D. 420 \pm 50 (GU-11084) and a hazel pole from wattling on the low tide line was dated Cal. A.D. 590 \pm 50 (GU-11083). Sediment samples taken from directly beneath the wattle areas suggested that the wooden structures were constructed in a similar environment to that present today, with an underlying sand ridge allowing access onto a fairly firm foreshore. The saltmarsh appears to have been less extensive than it is now, suggesting a wider surface area covered by water at high tide.

Although the wooden structures are too fragmentary to be certain about their function, the combined topographic and environmental evidence suggests they are most likely to be the remains of fish traps.

(Linzi Everett and Tom Loader, S.C.C.A.S. for the Sutton Hoo Society; report no. 2003/110).

Thorpe Morieux, Bull Inn (TL/9454; TMX 017). Monitoring of footing trench excavations at land adjacent to the inn produced evidence for a large ditch or pond running close to the present road frontage. Pottery evidence suggested that this had been gradually filled in from the medieval period onwards, and a relatively large quantity of late medieval pottery in both the upper levels of the ditch and a nearby layer may indicate mid to high status occupation on the site in the early post-medieval period.

(Sue Anderson, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr E. Clayton; report no. 2003/86).

Walberswick, Lilliput, Lodge Road (TM/4874; WLB 061). Monitoring of work here revealed a thick deposit of 'dark earth' along the eastern edge of the house, up to 1.3m in thickness. Finds from this deposit indicate a 12th- to 15th-century or later date. While digging the footings, contractors came upon a near-complete vessel (initially thought to be a human skull!). Subsequent excavation showed that this was one of a cache of four vessels dating to the 15th century. These vessels include a Dutch redware cauldron, a jug from S.W. France, a German stoneware bottle and a whiteware jug from Surrey. To find such near-complete vessels sometimes indicates tavern clearances, but the imported nature of the finds assemblage might suggest a high status origin, possibly belonging to a merchant with international connections.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr and Mrs Sowerbutts; report no. 2003/176).

Little Whelnetham, Crutched Friars (TL/8858; WLL 003). The discovery of two footings demonstrates that the western range of the Crutched Friars, a 16th-century building constructed amongst the ruins of a medieval friary, once extended further to the north. This supports evidence from within the roof structure that suggests that the west wing has been foreshortened and the assumption that the building once had symmetrical wings around an open courtyard. The footings are thought to be part of the friary claustral buildings and 13th-century in date.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S. for Mrs J. Bridger and Mr A. Robson; report no. 2003/82).

Willingham St Mary, land north of Sotterley Park (TM/4585; WSM 005). The evaluation of the area of a proposed irrigation reservoir revealed a number of probable pits and ditches, many of which yielded medieval pottery, indicating an area of extensive medieval occupation. There was also artefactual evidence for an early, high-status, brick building. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for the Sotterley Farms Partnership; report no. 2003/121).

CHURCH RECORDING

Wickham Market, All Saints' Church (TM/3055; WKM 008). Due to serious structural failings of the tower wall fabric, a programme of consolidation and repair was initiated which included the insertion of three reinforced concrete ring-beams and the underpinning of the tower walls. An English Heritage grant was dependent on a programme of archaeological recording forming an integral part of the project.

It had been known that the tower had already been subjected to repair works during the 1970s; however, the major extent of the earlier repairs was a surprise. Large areas of the tower facing, particularly the corners, had been rebuilt. The difference in composition/properties between the mortar used in the repairs and the original corework, combined with the lack of ties between the two, may have been at least partially responsible for the more recent structural problems.

The traditional interpretation of the church's architectural history suggested that the tower had been built in two phases, the basal two stages during the 14th century (contemporary with the nave) and the belfry during the 15th century. Observations made during the above ground archaeological recording, however, suggest that the whole structure was built during the 15th century, with the earlier (14th-century) mouldings for the nave's south doorway re-used and incorporated as the tower's south doorway.

The excavation of underpinning trenches adjacent to the tower wall provided additional evidence that supports the new interpretation. The vestiges of an earlier footing that clearly underlay the footing of the west side of the tower were recorded, the shape and dimensions of which suggest that there had been an earlier structure immediately south of the nave, possibly a south porch. It is likely that this structure was broadly contemporary with the 14th-century nave as the character and depth of its footing was similar to that of the south nave wall. However, there was no evidence for a reciprocal footing underlying the eastern side of the tower. Another footing, similar in character to that of the south nave wall and possible porch, was identified but clearly abutted the nave wall footing.

Disarticulated and articulated human bone was found throughout the internal and external underpinning trenches proving that at some stage prior to the construction of the tower (the stratigraphic relationship of the burials with the possible porch footing was unclear) that area of the churchyard had been used for burials. In addition, a brick-built tomb had been cut through the stepped out base of the tower footing on its eastern side. Removal of the western end of the tomb revealed that it had been filled with building debris, apparently after the removal of any burials that had once been present.

Two further disruptions were recorded to the external, stepped out, component of the tower's footing. The first, on the western side of the tower, was cut to facilitate the insertion of a brick drain that had previously served a down pipe from the tower. The second, a small cut-away area located at the base of the eastern side of the tower wall at its junction with the later (16th-century) south aisle, may have been associated with the insertion of the aforementioned brick tomb. Alternatively it could have occurred during the construction of the south aisle, the base of which clearly sat directly on the earlier tower footing.

(Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S. for Wickham Market Parochial Church Council and English Heritage).

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