

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2005

compiled by EDWARD MARTIN, COLIN PENDLETON and JUDITH PLOUVIEZ
object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2005. 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.

A high proportion of the finds is now being recorded through the national Portable Antiquities Scheme, the Suffolk part of which is also based in the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council. Further details and images of many of the finds can be found on the Scheme's web-site (www.finds.org.uk) and for selected finds listed here the P.A.S. reference number is included after the figure number. During 2005 the P.A.S. finds in Suffolk were recorded by Faye Minter, Jane Carr and Steven Plunkett.

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
P.A.S.	Portable Antiquities Scheme (see above). The Suffolk contact for this national scheme is Faye Minter (tel. 01284 352449; e-mail faye.minter@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk).
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

Arwarton (TM/2233; ARW 062). **Pa**. Unifacial plano-convex handaxe made on a large flint flake, with no retouch on the bulbous face. Mottled brown with slightly rounded flake edges. Lower Palaeolithic. (SF-B8D7C6; Fig. 49, A). (L.Davey).

Barrow (BRR 041). **IA**. Fragment of a decorated copper-alloy object, probably a 1st-century AD harness mount with scribed curvilinear decoration and traces of red enamel (SF-742A37, Fig. 49, D). (M.D.D.C.).

Barrow (BRR 042). **Sx.** Fragment of a copper-alloy Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch. (SF-671B68). (M.D.D.C.).

Barsham (BRS 014). **Ro.** Incomplete copper-alloy covered-loop terret, with circular ring for the reins and a triangular skirt covering the attachment loop. (NMS-978DC6). (*Per* N.M.S.).

Great Barton (BRG 036) **Ro.** Further finds of 3rd- and 4th-century coins, bronze finger ring (SF-92F963) and a fish brooch, originally enamelled (turquoise), perhaps representing a salmon (SF-7E0316; Fig. 50, H). (I.D.D.C.).

Great Barton (BRG 045) **Sx.** A bronze trefoil mount, and fragment of another, both of Carolingian style with stylised acanthus designs, gilding and silver foil decoration. The near complete example has three holes in the terminal of each lobe and single holes in each corner of the central triangular area. 8th century. (SF-93D943, SF-94DBC; Fig. 51, A). (I.D.D.C.).

Bedfield (BED 023). **IA.** Bronze toggle, reel-shaped with a swollen central area which had an integral loop, now missing. (SF-3326E3). (I.D.D.C.).

Bedingfield (BDF 012). **BA.** Butt end of a copper or bronze double-edged blade, possibly from a small 'knife-dagger' of Early Bronze Age date. (SF-738F84). Medieval and later finds include a bronze shield-shaped harness pendant showing a central shield surrounded by eight birds (in relief) with an enamelled background of which no trace survives (blazon: an escutcheon within an orle of eight martlets (probably argent/or); ?Erpingham or Geney). (SF-B0D3D1). (M.d.f.).

Benacre (TM/5382; BNC 074). **Ne.** Damaged partly-polished flint axehead found on the beach. (SF-91B673). (D.Soanes).

Bramfield (TM/3871; BRF 012). **Md.** Pottery sherds from a Hollesley Ware bowl and a bronze angel mount, probably from a crucifix terminal (SF-7CA072; Fig 52, A), perhaps 15th century. Found during renovation at Dew's Farm. (T.Langton).

Brandon (TL/7982; BRD 195). **Un.** Roughly circular mound, c.20m in diameter with a slight tail on one side and over 1.5m high; possibly a prehistoric round barrow or a post-medieval rabbit warren mound. Close to BRD 196. (P. McCreath, Forestry Commission).

Brandon (TL/7982; BRD 196). **Un.** Long low mound, c.40m x 14m and up to 1m high, low curving bank running from one end; possibly a prehistoric round barrow or a post-medieval rabbit warren mound. Close to BRD 195. (P. McCreath, Forestry Commission).

Brantham (BNT 040). **BA.** Very abraded Late Bronze Age pegged spearhead. (ESS-030CB5). (E.C.S.).

Brockley (BKY 018). **Ro.** Fragment of a bronze flagon handle with a human face (SF-452BA2; Fig. 50, B), found with a few coins. (M.d.f.).

Bungay (BUN 066). **Sx.** Bronze Middle Saxon strap end, related to Thomas classes C and D (NMS-B97EE1). (*Per* N.M.S.).

Bures St Mary (BSM 047). **IA.** A bronze terret, missing part of the loop, with enamelled rectangular mouldings at the sides (two red cells flanking ?white) (SF-A5E4E2). Roman bronze coins, stud, key and brooches and a probably Middle Saxon biconical-headed pin (SF-A87B33). (M.d.f.).

Chelmondiston (CHL 055). **Sx.** Silver coin, sceat Series E, VICO variant 1 (SF-8E1AD2). (I.D.D.C.).

Combs (COM 027). **BA.** Fragment of a Late Bronze Age sword hilt. (SF-B63C34). (M.d.f.).

Combs (COM 028). **Ro.** Part of a bronze covered-loop terret, missing the rein ring (SF-B66283). (M.d.f.).

Great Cornard (COG 011). **IA, Ro.** Bronze coin of Cunobelin (probably *Van Arsdell* 2109). Further, mainly 4th-century, coins and objects include a bronze hairpin (*Cool* group 21), a fragment of a buckle (*Hawkes & Dunning* type IIA) and a damaged bronze strap-end with traces of incised animals, perhaps a deer or gazelle with its young (SF-66A027; Fig. 50, D). (M.d.f.).

Little Cornard (COL 029). **BA.** A small bronze socketed hammer of Middle or Late Bronze Age date (SF-E8DB40). (M.d.f.).

Corton (COR Misc). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix, +S'IOhISFIL'PETRI ('seal of John son of Peter') around a crude bust facing right within two interlaced five-pointed stars (NMS-0412C2). (*Per* N.M.S.).

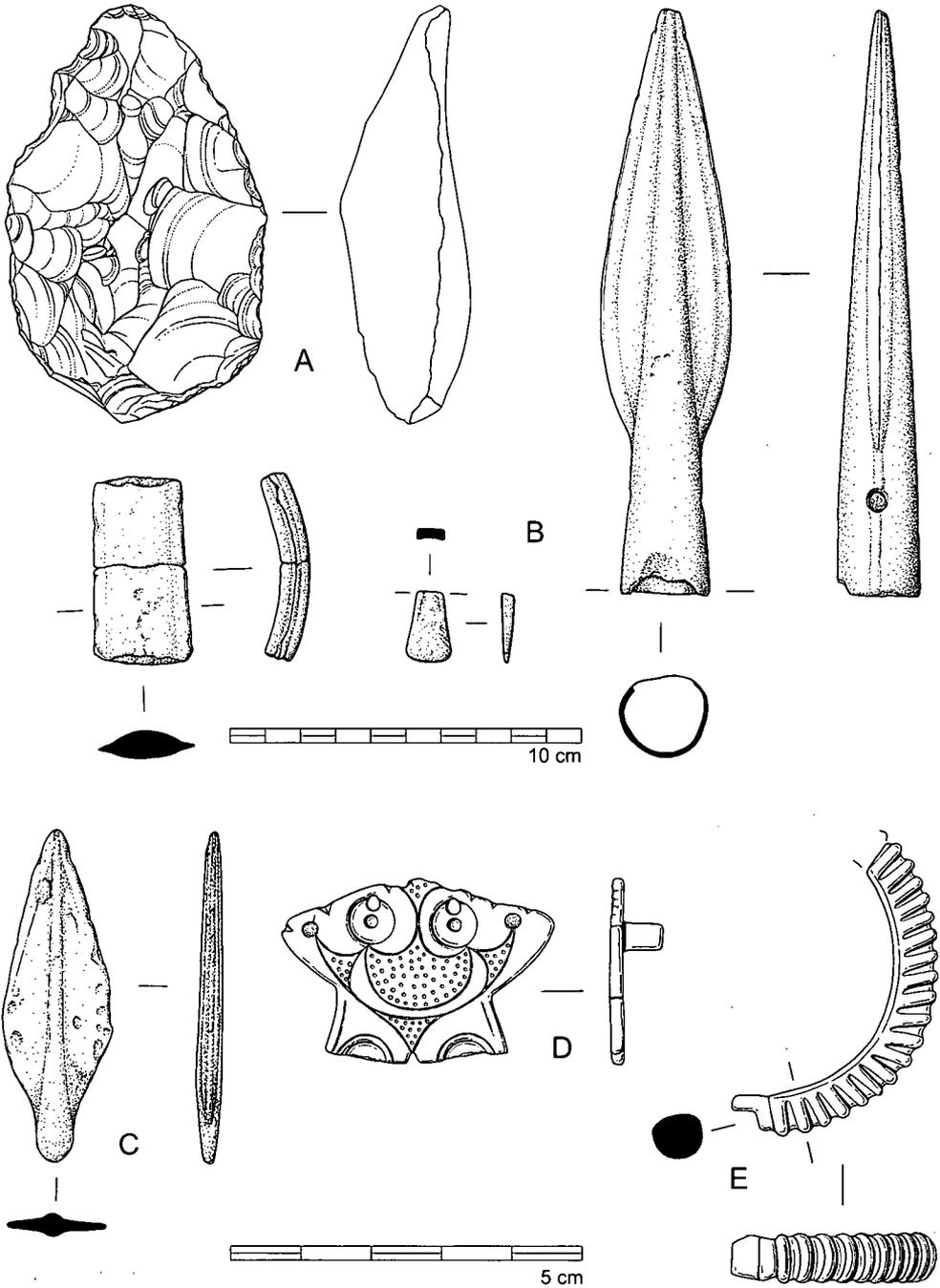


FIG. 49 – Prehistoric objects: (A) Palaeolithic handaxe from Arwarton; (B) Bronze Age hoard from Gedgrave (3 items), (C) bronze arrowhead from Freckenham and (E) bronze bracelet from Poslingford; (D) Iron Age mount from Barrow.

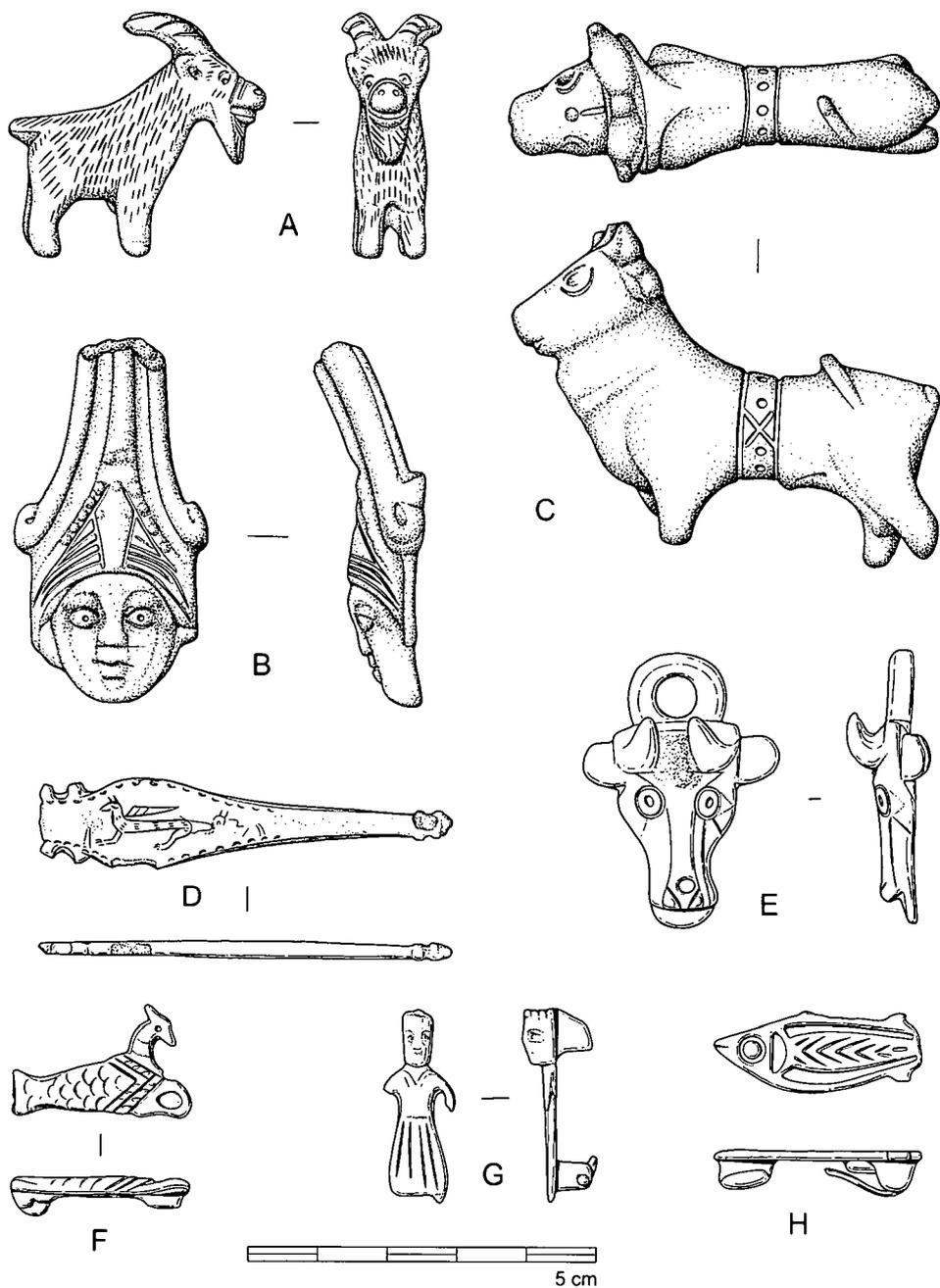


FIG. 50 – Roman figurines from (A) Parham and (C) Holbrook, vessel mounts from (B) Brockley and (E) Long Melford, brooches from (F) Icklingham, (G) Hawkedon and (H) Great Barton and a strap end (D) from Great Cornard.

Covehithe (COV 098). **Md.** Numerous pieces of medieval and later metalwork including coins, buckles, strap ends, mounts, keys, a silver gilt pinhead (SF-1A7112) and a circular bronze seal matrix with hare and ?hound inscribed +sohov sohov – a hunting cry (SF-25BBF5). (M.d.f.).

Drinkstone (DRK 022). **Sx.** Bronze Middle Saxon strap-end with traces of inlaid ?silver and possibly enamel (*Thomas* type A; SF-DEB3A6). (I.D.D.C.).

Easton (TM/2758; ETN 012). **Ne.** Transverse flint arrowhead with bifacial retouch. (J. Adams).

Elmssett (ETT 019). **Ro.** Bronze button-and-loop fastener with an enamelled rectangular head, the surviving traces of enamel being red (SF-7B08A0). (I.D.D.C.).

Eye (TM/1574; EYE 078). **Me.** Leafed-shaped flint microlith with a retouched tip. (P. Kemp).

Eye (EYE 079). **Md.** Bronze mount in the form of a woman's head, probably from the edge of a bowl (SF-9A1617; Fig. 53, A). (M.d.f.).

Eye (EYE 080). **Md.** Silver penny, type 1, of Stephen (1135-1154), and the first of this type to have the mint EIE; previously four type 1 pennies marked EI and a fragmentary type 6 with EIE had been suggested as from a mint in Eye at this time. The location of the find and the full legend strongly support this theory. (SF-7A2FB3). (M.d.f.).

Felsham (FHM 015, 021). **BA.** Several probably Late Bronze Age plano-convex ingot fragments (SF-CB0530) and a fragment from a socketed axe (SF-55F194). (M.d.f.).

Flixton (FLN 071) **Ro, Sx.** Bronze 1st- to 2nd-century brooches (*Nauheim*-derivative, *Colchester*-derivative, enamelled disc). Bronze hooked-tag type of dress fastener (NMS-7F93E8), 8th – 11th century. (*Per* N.M.S.).

Freckenham (FRK 038). **Sx, Md.** Further finds from a 'productive site' include bronze strap-ends, silver coins including an unusual *sceat*, described as a Series Q/R mule (SF-413F12), and a Series R5 *sceat* (SF411A04) and two very similar hooked-tag type dress fasteners with silver wire scroll decoration (SF-DC2294, DC3B75; Fig. 51, B). A bronze 14th-century rectangular heraldic banner (arms: or, a lion rampant gules; ?Bigot, earls of Norfolk) from an elaborate horse-harness fitting, (SF-D8EDA2). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 066). **Sx, Md.** Two bronze early Anglo-Saxon wrist clasps, a nearly identical pair (*Hines* form B18e, often gilded as is one of these) probably derived from a ploughed-out inhumation grave (SF-756682, SF-750F12). Circular lead seal matrix, inscription S'ROBERTI VARIN DE FR ('seal of Robert Varin or Warin of Fr', perhaps *Freckenham* where two other *Waryns* are recorded in 1327). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (FRK 072). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Silver coin, British Lx unit, *Van Arsdell* 1552-1 (SF-E3ED96). A fragmentary bronze mount with millefiori enamelling, probably 2nd or 3rd century (SF-D17023). Silver coin, *sceat*, Series Bib (SF-A02090). (M.D.D.C.).

Freckenham (TL/6671; FRK 086). **PM.** Intense scatter of platform-gunflint production waste along the south wall of a modern barn to the east of Hall Farm. Possibly waste reused as metallurgy for a trackway. (C. Pendleton).

Freckenham (FRK 087). **BA.** Bronze tanged arrowhead with midrib. (SF-FC9814; Fig. 49, C). (M.D.D.C.).

Friston (FRS 046). **Sx.** Bronze wrist clasp (*Hines* form B20; SF-B51996) and a knob from a cruciform brooch (SF-B2E5F4), both Early Anglo-Saxon, found with a few hand-made pottery sherds. (M.d.f.).

Gedgrave (GED 065). **BA.** A small Late Bronze Age hoard consisting of a pegged spearhead, two joining sword blade fragments and a possible blade-end fragment from a small flat chisel (SF-B06BF7; Fig. 49, B). (I.D.D.C.).

Gedgrave (GED 066). **IA.** Three silver coins, possibly a small dispersed hoard, all Icenian Pattern–Horse types (SF-27F093, SF-283A67, SF-286851). (I.D.D.C.).

Gedgrave (GED 067). **IA, Ro.** A bronze button-and-loop fastener (*Wild* class 1) with a solid double-boss head, the earliest of his types and usually late Iron Age (SF-E503E7). Bronze brooches (*Colchester* and *Colchester*-derivative types). (I.D.D.C.).

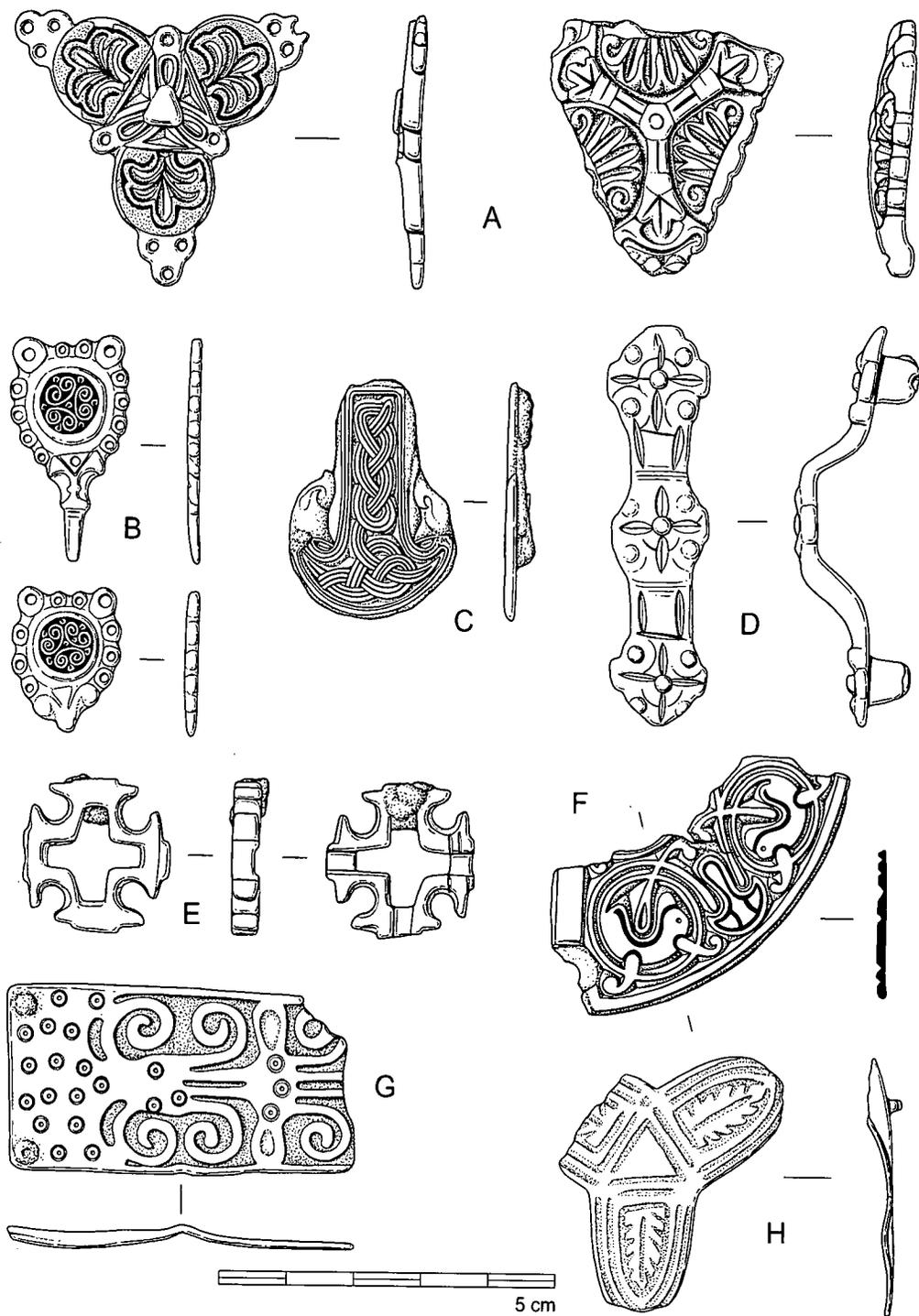


FIG. 51 – Anglo-Saxon objects: (A) two mounts from Great Barton, (B) a pair of dress hooks from Freckenham, (C) harness pendant from Stuston, brooches from (D) Middleton, (E) Worlington, (F) Lackford, and (H) Long Melford and a strap end (G) from Ixworth.

Hawkedon (HWN 021). **Ro?** Bronze brooch in the form of a standing figure, with the head in fuller relief than the body, probably Roman (SF-E05DF4; Fig. 50, G). (M.D.D.C.).

Hessett (HTT 016). **Sx, Md.** Fragments of a 9th- or 10th-century lead disc brooch, nummular type (SF-5095A6), with medieval coins, objects and pottery of late 12th century onwards. (I.D.D.C.).

Holbrook (HBK 036). **Ro.** Bronze figurine of a three-horned bull, badly abraded limbs and horns, but with a central decorative band which Martin Henig identifies as a *dorsuale* showing an animal that had been prepared for sacrifice, despite the assumption that the depiction of three horns is usually taken to indicate a divine animal (SF-DCB627; Fig. 50, C). (I.D.D.C.).

Hoxne (HXN 040) **Sx, Md.** Bronze Middle Saxon strap-end (*Thomas* type A) with traces of decoration and zoomorphic terminal (SF-581A74). Medieval and later coins and objects. (M.d.f.).

Icklingham (IKL 153). **Ro.** Bronze brooch in the shape of a hippocamp, a mixed horse and fish creature, with traces of tinning on the surface; 1st-century and Continental in origin (SF-12EC61; Fig. 50, F); found with mainly 4th century coins. (M.D.D.C.).

Icklingham (IKL 154). **Ro, Sx.** Circular bronze seal box with circular decoration (probably originally enamelled) on the lid and four holes in the box base (SF-22D984), an ornate bronze terminal knob, perhaps from furniture (SF-1C9DD3), and coins of 2nd to 4th century. A lead fragment, similar to Middle Saxon strap-ends, perhaps a pattern (SF-221F20). (M.D.D.C.).

Icklingham (IKL 155). **Md.** The arm of a gilded bronze figurine, probably of Christ and of 13th-century date (SF-76E8A0). (M.D.D.C.).

Ixworth (IXW 061). **Ro, Sx, Md.** Coins, including two 3rd-century examples corroded together suggesting a purse loss and a speculum mirror fragment. A bronze strap-end, missing the terminal (*Thomas* type E), a Carolingian-related type, with spiral decoration and ring-and-dot stamps (SF-42B5F6; Fig. 51, G); a bronze hooked tag type of dress fastener (SF-5DCC91) and Thetford-type Ware pottery. Medieval coins from late 12th century, bronze tweezers (SF-F31625) and an oval gilded harness pendant. (M.d.f.).

Lackford (LKD 052). **Sx.** Fragment of a large gilt bronze disc, probably from a brooch, with high quality chip-carved ornament of zoomorphic and foliate type, late 8th or early 9th century (SF-B07BB0; Fig. 51, F). (M.D.D.C.).

Lakenheath (LKH 245). **PM.** Scatter of platform-gunflint waste at Pashford Pools' Fen, possibly a production site. (I.D.D.C.).

Lakenheath (LKH 265) **Md.** Bronze pointed oval seal matrix, inscribed S'THOMME LE BIGOD (The seal of Thomas le Bigod), around a quadruped, perhaps a leopard (SF-DBE9C4). Thomas is probably the man of that name who was Prior of Thetford 1304-8. (M.D.D.C.).

Laxfield (LXD 049). **Sx, Md.** Bronze pin with faceted cuboid head (SF-FD1A65) and an ansate brooch (SF-FCE997), both Middle Saxon. An incomplete bronze rivetted fitting, with a gilded chip-carved central square motif, probably of Saxon date (SF-FE80D0). Coins from the reign of John (c.1205-1207) onwards. (M.D.D.C.).

Leiston (LCS 135). **BA, Ro.** Fragment of a Late Bronze Age sword hilt (SF-BDBC86). 2nd- to 4th-century coins and a miniature axehead pierced, apparently for suspension (SF-EBA1B6). (M.d.f.).

Letheringham (TM/2857; LRM 017). **Me.** Small flint microlithic point/arrowtip of sub-triangular form. (K. Logan).

Levington (LVT 061). **Ro.** A bronze crossbow brooch, probably originally gilded and early to mid 4th century (SF-01BCE8) and a lead steelyard weight. (M.d.f.).

Long Melford (LMD 159). **BA, Sx.** Blade fragment from a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (SF-A66AD4). Bronze cruciform brooch, 6th century (SF-87E551), and a silver coin, a secondary *sceat* of *Metcalf* Series L type 18, 8th century (SF-BF49A8). (M.D.D.C.).

Long Melford (LMD 161). **IA, Ro.** Coins, including one probable silver Iron Age *stater* of unidentified type and 4th-century bronzes. A bronze bull-head bucket escutcheon, probably 1st century (SF-536544; Fig. 50, E), a trumpet-variant brooch (SF-A6D641) and an incomplete strap fastener (SF-E36C93). (I.D.D.C.).

Long Melford (LMD 162). **Sx.** Bronze trefoil object, possibly a brooch but lacking attachments on the back, with simple leaf and linear decoration, 9th century (SF-C7C9B1; Fig. 51, H). (M.D.D.C.).

Mendlesham (MDS 151). **Ro.** Incomplete bronze strap end of 4th-century type with ring-and-dot decoration (SF-4BFA40). (I.D.D.C.).

Mendlesham (MDS 152). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix, inscribed S'HAGER'DE BORENHMFERIE with a possible small ID above the 'M' ('seal of Hager of Boren hm Ferie' or perhaps 'Ferre') around a central flower (SF-0C6C55). (I.D.D.C.).

Middleton (MDD 015) **Sx.** Bronze ansate brooch decorated with incised lines and small raised bosses (SF-EB5546; Fig. 51, D), found in a garden. (R.Painter).

Mildenhall (MNL 560). **BA.** Damaged tip of a polished bone dagger, probably Bronze Age in date (SF-104216), comparable to other examples from Mildenhall and Worlington. (M.D.D.C.).

Mildenhall (MNL 562). **Ro.** Bronze openwork mount in *Trompetenmuster* style with rectangular loops for attachment to a strap, comparable to military fittings of 2nd- or 3rd-century date (SF-B30EC5). (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL 563). **Ro, Md.** A bronze duck-shaped handle (SF-DF4933), similar to those found on 1st-century spouted strainer vessels at Brandon and Santon, a round tinned bronze spoon with punched dot decoration on the back, (*Sherlock* type C4; SF-E3C5B1), a miniature shafted axe (SF-DF8151) and coins of 2nd- to 4th-century date. A bronze mount in the form of a standing figure, probably a saint or apostle, perhaps from a book or a crucifix (SF-E018D1; Fig. 52, B), late medieval and early post-medieval coins and jettons. (M.D.D.C.).

Monewen (MWN 011). **Md.** A bronze fitting of uncertain function and probably 12th-century date, in the shape of an animal with flat reverse and a raised tail section, decorated with lines and punched dots; it has holes through the tail terminal and through the centre of the body and may have had a loop at the head, and there are a pair of integral hooks on the back. (SF-8E6271; Fig. 53, C). (I.D.D.C.).

Nacton (NAC 096) **Ro, Sx.** Bronze 4th-century strap-end (SF-A03261). Fragment of an Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch (SF-9E3EA7). Late Saxon buckle frame with animal head ornamentation (SF-9F02E3), a stirrup terminal (Sf-9ECDC3) and two stirrup-strap mounts (*Williams* Class A type 1; SF-9E8A35 and Class A type 13; SF-9E5912). (I.D.D.C.).

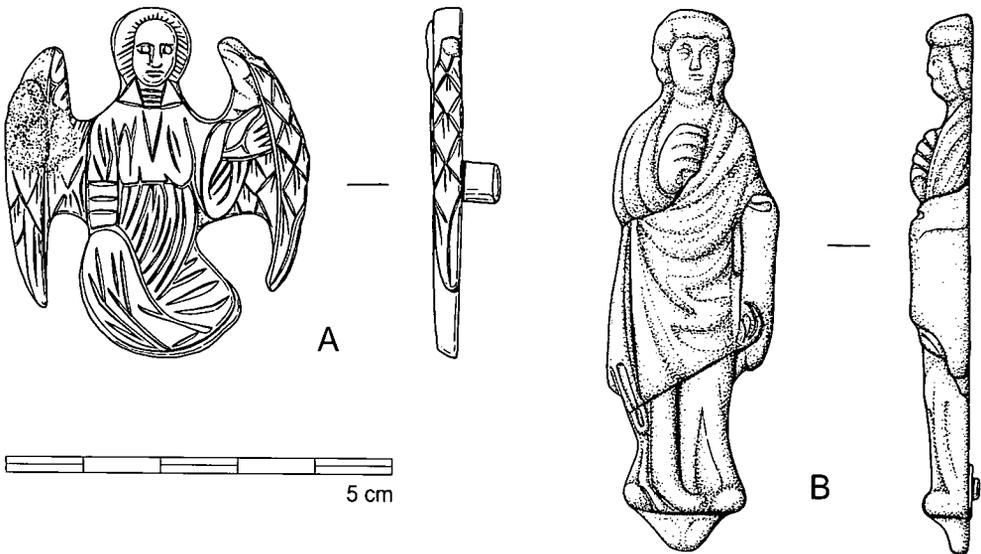


FIG. 52 – Medieval religious mounts from (A) Bramford and (B) Mildenhall.

Otley (OTY 028). **Md.** Bronze harness mount which has a shield-shaped terminal with traces of gilding and enamelled design of a white animal and probable leaves above and branch below, which is suggested to be the arms of the Marmion family, an ape argent ringed and chained or, (previous similar design pendants have been suggested to be a lion rather than an ape). (SF-963393; Fig. 53, B). (I.D.D.C.).

Oulton (TM/5279; OUL 009). **Md.** Large quantity of glazed and part-glazed pottery exposed in the roots of a fallen tree; possible kiln site, though no wasters or kiln debris identified. (P. Durbidge, Lowestoft Archaeological and Local History Society).

Palgrave (TM/1179; PAL 025). **Md, PM.** Large scatter of pottery. (Mr and Mrs Prior).

Palgrave (PAL 027). **Ro, Sx.** Bronze brooches of 1st and 2nd-century date (Colchester-derivative, T-shaped, and headstud types). Early Anglo-Saxon bronze brooches (small-long and cruciform types), a wrist clasp of Hines type B12 (SF-20A0D1) and a bronze sheet circular pendant with punched dot and semicircles (SF-A0A4F1). (M.d.f.).

Parham (PRH 025). **Ro.** Bronze seal box of pointed oval shape with four holes in the base (SF-1A6211), Hod Hill and early plate brooches and mid-4th century coins. (I.D.D.C.).

Parham (PRH 026) **Ro, Sx.** Bronze figurine of a goat, usually associated with the god Mercury (SF-832532; Fig. 50, A), brooches (Hod Hill and Colchester-derivative types) and 3rd and 4th-century coins. Part of an Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch (SF-21C034). (I.D.D.C.).

Poslingford (PSG 006). **Ro.** Bronze brooch of unusual form, hinged head type with deep circular settings, the upper one containing traces of yellow paste (SF-6FC660) with 3rd- and 4th-century coins. (M.D.D.C.).

Poslingford (PSG 017). **BA/IA, Ro, Sx?** Fragment of a bronze ribbed bracelet with a flat terminal, Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age (SF-751104, Fig. 49, E). A centre-looped Roman bronze cosmetic mortar with a bovine head terminal and with turquoise and blue enamelled triangles (SF-665921), a narrow bronze strap end fragment, probably late Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon (SF-7AD622) and an incomplete object with suspension loop and ring and dot decoration which could be either a late Roman nail cleaner or an Early Anglo-Saxon girdle hanger (SF-7AFBD4). (M.D.D.C.).

Raydon (RAY 022). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix inscribed S'ROBII LO II I(G) ('the seal of Robin Long') around a shield-shaped motif. (I.D.D.C.).

Redisham (RSM 010). **Sx, Md.** 11th-century bronze stirrup-strap mount, of unclassified form, closest to *Williams* type 16 but simplified and with perforations flanking a central animal head. Circular lead seal matrix inscribed S' GALFRID' ROBI ('the seal of Geoffrey Roby') around an octofoil. (per N.M.S.).

Rushbrooke with Rougham (RGH 043 and 048). **BA.** Large scatters of worked flint, probably Middle Bronze Age. (I.D.D.C.).

Shimpling (SPL 027). **Ro.** Bronze brooches, including a "rabbit with young" type (SF-13BC11) and other 1st-century types, a box stud (SF-12AB23), bracelet fragment (SF-128FA2), tweezers (SF-067CF8) and 3rd- and 4th-century coins. (M.D.D.C.).

South Elmham St Mary otherwise Homersfield (SEY 017). **IA, Ro.** Iron Age coins – a *stater* of Freckenham type (Van Arsdell 620-7) and silver Icenian units of boar-horse, ANTED and ECEN types. Roman brooches and coins from the 1st century on. (M.d.f.).

Stanningfield (BRC 012). **IA, Ro.** Bronze coin of Cunobelin minted at Camulodunum (*Van Arsdell* 1979-1; SF-E46182). Bronze coins of 3rd and 4th centuries and a lock pin (SF-779221). (M.D.D.C.).

Stuston (SUS 034). **Sx.** Gilded bronze small axe-shaped harness pendant with interlace pattern, of later 6th- or early 7th-century date (SF-A3C400; Fig. 51, C). (M.d.f.).

Sudbourne (SUE 103). **Sx.** Silver coin, *seal* of *Metcalf* Series E variety G, AD 675-710 (SF-3B9F05). (M.d.f.).

Tostock (TCK 014). **Md.** Circular lead seal matrix, inscribed S'ROB'BEN(-- ('seal of Rob(ert) Ben...') around a 5-petalled flower (SF- D10F65). (M.d.f.).

Little Waldingfield (WFL 008). **Md.** Lead pointed oval seal matrix, inscribed SIGILL:ALIEIE DE HASTIGE ('the seal of Alice of Hastige') around a bird walking right. (I..D.D.C.).

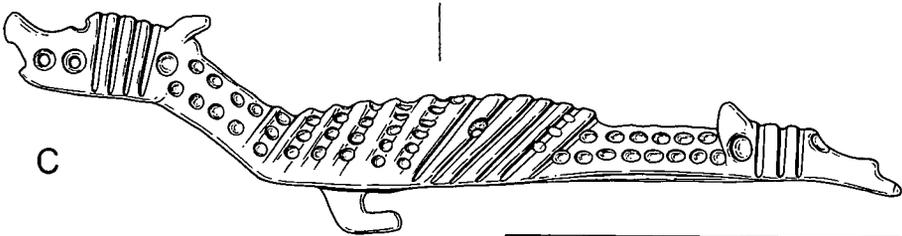
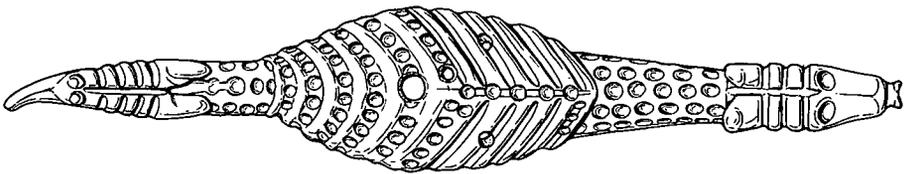
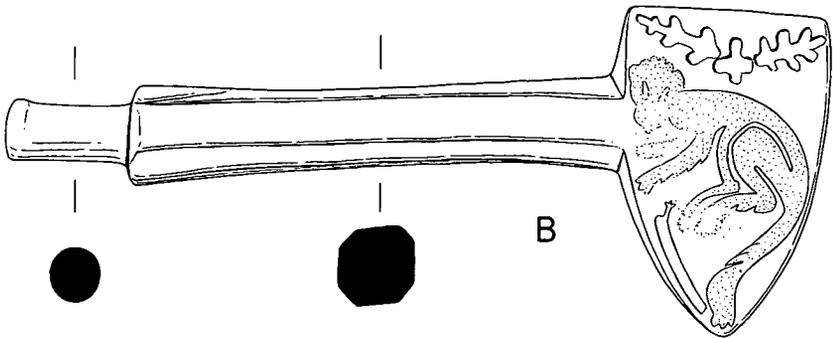
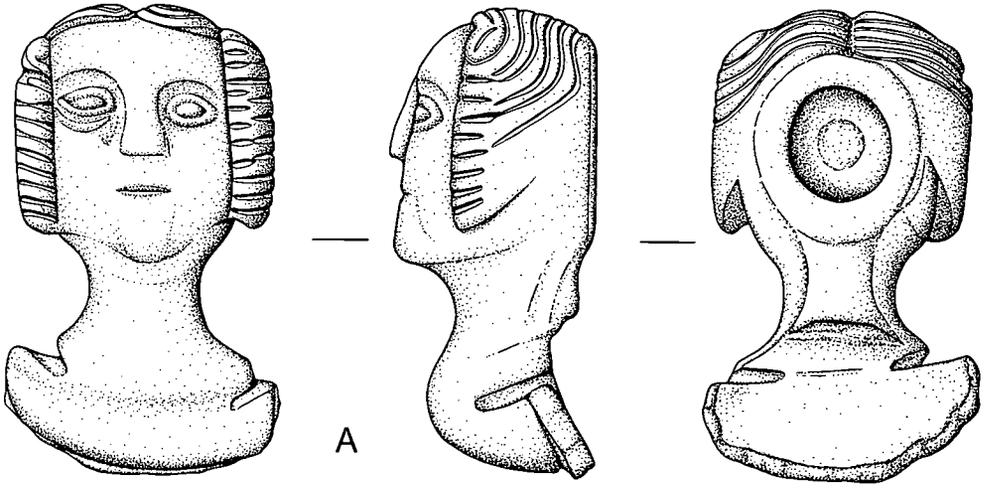


FIG. 53 – Medieval vessel fragment (A) from Eye, (B) harness mount from Otley and (C) zoomorphic fitting from Monewden.

Little Waldingfield (WFL 020). **Ro.** Bronze stud in the form of a facing female head (SF-7FEF62) and hairpin of *Cool* Group 8 (SF-7FCB05). (I.D.D.C.).

Waldringfield (WLD 054). **BA.** Fragments of an Early Bronze Age butt, probably from a flat axehead (SF-3B1221) and of a Late Bronze Age sword blade (SF-3B2771). (M.d.f.).

Waldringfield (WLD 061). **Sx.** Early Anglo-Saxon small-long brooch (SF-58E386). (I.D.D.C.).

Wattisham (WAM 015). **Sx, Md.** Incomplete bronze bridle cheekpiece of Late Saxon type (SF-7E9A05) and a triangular buckle with animal head terminals, probably 11th or 12th century (SF-823A85). (I.D.D.C.).

West Stow (TL/8172; WSW 066). **Ne.** Scatter of worked flint, including leaf arrowhead, laure-leaf point, scarpers and three sherds of pottery. (D. Morgan).

Weybread (WYB 061). **IA, Ro.** Bronze copy of a 'Norfolk Wolf' type of Iron Age *stater* (as *Van Arsdell* 610-3; SF-A6CBB1). Roman bronze trumpet brooch, possible spoon fragment and 1st- to mid 4th-century coins. (M.d.f.).

Wherstead (WHR 065). **Ro.** Scattered hoard of over 900 late-3rd-century bronze coins (SF-8CBA23). (I.D.D.C.).

Wilby (WBY 017). **BA.** Bronze trident-pattern looped palstave, Middle Bronze Age, (SF-F16375). (M.d.f.).

Worlington (WGN 029). **Sx.** Probable brooch, an openwork bronze cross-shape with traces of a possible iron spring in one of the recessed areas behind each arm terminal, suggesting a later Saxon date. (SF-0DDCE5; Fig. 51, E). (M.D.D.C.).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Freckenham (TL/67; FRK 038). Geophysical (magnetometry) and detailed topographical survey was carried out as part of a training project in a 3ha. area known to produce prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon surface finds. Potential archaeological features identified included three ring-ditches, possibly Bronze Age round barrows and various linear anomalies including a possible rectilinear enclosure close to the area of Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds. (Department of Classics, University of Cambridge with S.C.C.A.S.).

Hitcham, Roman Villa Local Heritage Initiative Project (TL/95; HTC 013). Geophysical survey (magnetometry and resistance) has defined part of a rectilinear enclosure, possible curvilinear features and probable building areas on fields where Roman material has been discovered previously. Systematic metal detecting and fieldwalking survey showed good correlation with the geophysics results. Large quantities of Roman tile and a few tesserae indicate that the complex is likely to be a villa. The date range of the finds suggests activity from the 1st to 4th centuries, but perhaps stopping in the middle of the 4th century. Fieldwork will continue in 2006 as part of a lottery funded Local Heritage Initiative project. (Geophysics by GSB Prospection Ltd for Hitcham Parish Council; field survey by S.C.C.A.S. and Hitcham L.H.I. project participants).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Aldeburgh, Chapel Barn Farm (TM/4458; ADB 005 and 163). Monitoring revealed a single sherd of Roman pottery in a drain trench to the south of the farm buildings. To the south of the ruined church of St Mary, Hazlewood (ADB 005) a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the surface of the field.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr T. Haworth).

Alderton, land S.E. of Stanley House (TM/3441; ADT 065). Monitoring of the footprint for a new house revealed that much of the area had been disturbed by an earlier building. Where this was not the case, a layer of subsoil rich in pottery was revealed. This was mostly medieval and locally made, but also included a few sherds of Roman and Middle Saxon wares. No pre-modern features were observed.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr. C. Gingell; report no. 2005/136).

Barham, Barham Quarry (TM/1351; BRH 043). Work has continued on this large (c. 9.5 ha) gravel quarry. The second phase of excavation revealed a large (7000m²) sub-rectangular Roman enclosure containing a number of dispersed pit groups and several post-built structures including a substantial fourteen-post rectangular example. The fragmentary remains of further ditches marking out internal divisions were also recorded within the main enclosure (Fig. 54). The features were relatively well preserved despite some quite heavy vertical truncation. The most significant finding of the Phase 2 excavations was a Roman pottery kiln and associated quarry/clay extraction pits. These were cut into the eastern boundary ditch of the main enclosure. Preservation of the kiln fabric was such that it was possible to carry out archaeomagnetic dating, which suggested a date of either AD 175-215 or 270-300. In this case the late 1st/early 2nd century date is most likely, given the forms and fabrics of the pottery found within. The kiln was used for the production of local grey wares, presumably supplying nearby Combretovium, as confirmed by the presence of a number of wasters and other potsherds within the kiln. Further analysis of the kiln fabric and the 'raw material' from the nearby quarry pits has yet to be undertaken. Within the quarry pits a number of other more fragmentary fired-clay structures were recorded, and these are currently presumed to be contemporary bread or drying ovens. Beyond the southern edge of the Roman enclosure a number of late prehistoric features were recorded. These included numerous small pits containing what has been interpreted as the truncated remains of whole pots, as well as other pits displaying unusual finds distribution – which may be interpreted as 'special' or 'structured' deposition. The material from these pits has yet to be dated, but a circular group of ten near-identical postholes suggests a roundhouse of typical early Iron Age date. (Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S., for Bretts Aggregates).

Barking, land Adjacent to East View, Barking Tye (TM/0652; BRK 108). The site was anticipated to be on the line of a Roman road, but no road surfaces, roadside ditches or Roman artefacts were observed during the monitoring. A feature, possibly part of a S.W.-N.E. running ditch, was recognised in the extreme N.W. corner of the site. This ditch could represent a boundary of the medieval green before the encroachment of buildings, such as East View, in the 19th century. (Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S., for Steve Clarke Projects; report no. 2005/119).

Barnham, Thetford Grid Substation (TL/8680; BNH 062). An evaluation and subsequent excavation on an area to the east of the existing substation revealed a series of archaeological features. These included a single Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building (SFB) measuring 3.2m long and 2.9m wide, with two central and internal main posts and four surviving external posts. Elsewhere a sequence of at least two undated boundary ditches was identified cutting a through a buried topsoil. (John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S., for EDF Energy)

Barnham, R.A.F. Barnham Survey (TL/8580; BNH 061). A survey was conducted ahead of a proposed development at Gorse Motors Ltd., Gorse Industrial Estate, Barnham. This area was formerly an atomic bomb store and servicing facility known as R.A.F. Barnham. The site is one of only two of these purpose-built structures and as such is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (number 30608). The survey was of a concrete surface, probably forming the base on which a fuel tank sat, between the two standby generator buildings for the base. (John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S., for Keith Eldred)

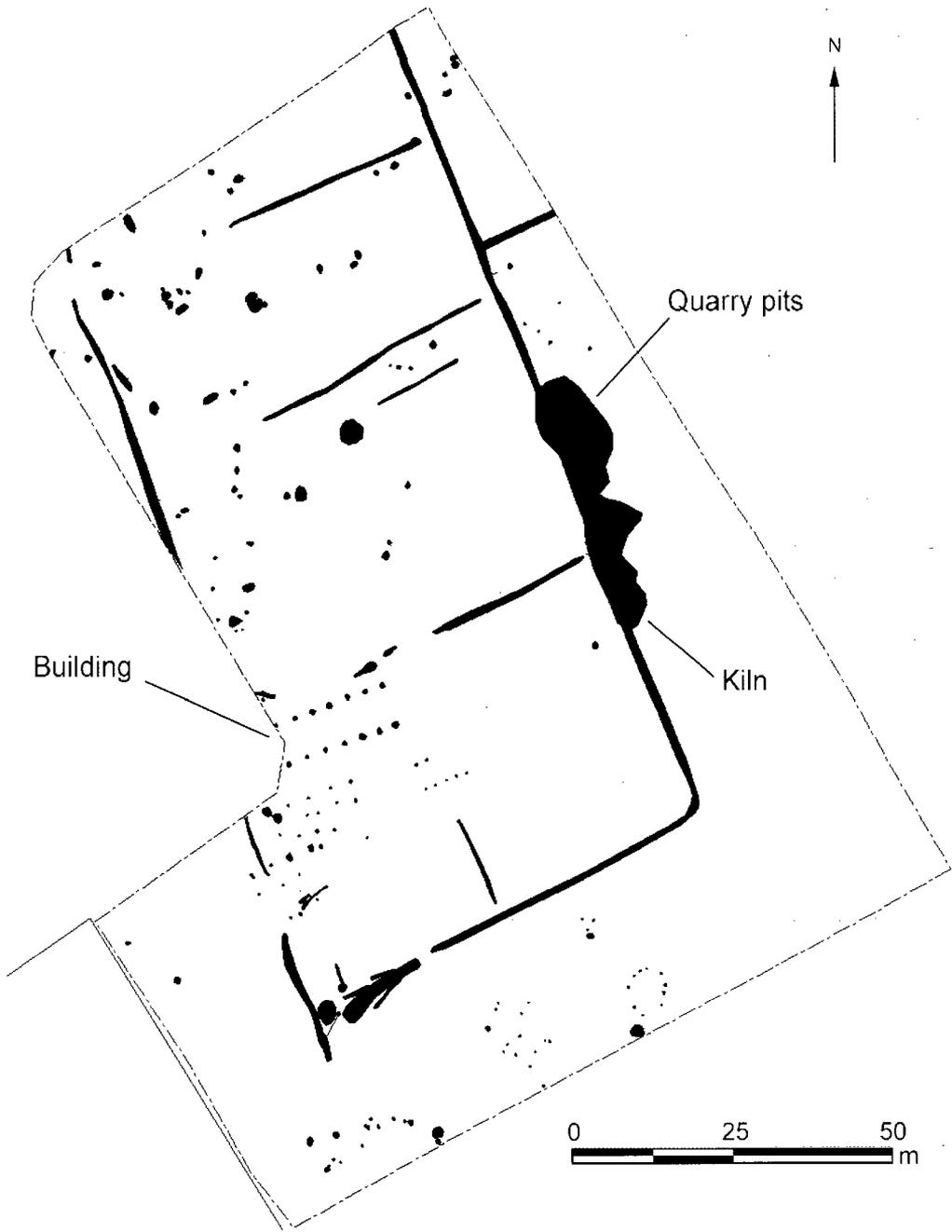


FIG. 54 – Barham Quarry, Barham (BRH 043). Plan of the excavated enclosure with prehistoric and Roman features.

Brandon, Fengate Drove (TL/7887; BRD 189). An evaluation on land off Fengate Drove identified only limited evidence of post-medieval activity prior to its use as a timber yard in the 19th and 20th centuries, indicating that the site in the past has generally been undeveloped open land. A substantial ditch was seen marking the county boundary, together with two other ditches running alongside the course of Fengate Drove and a large dump of flint waste from the local 19th/20th gunflint or building industries. An earlier but undated ditch, on a different alignment to the post-medieval features was also identified.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S., for Pfp Developments; report no. 2005/176).

Bury St. Edmunds, Greene and Greene, 80 Guildhall Street (TL/8564; BSE 224). The construction of a new building and an extension to the rear was monitored. The site is located on the western edge of the medieval town, facing onto Guildhall Street and backing onto the town defences to the west. A previous evaluation had identified archaeological remains within the development area, though terracing had truncated some of the remains. Several post-medieval features were identified including three wells, two of which were brick lined, five pits and an east-west aligned wall. Post excavation analysis is ongoing.

(John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S., for Greene and Greene).

Bury St Edmunds, 3 Chequer Square (TL/8564; BSE 230). Monitoring of excavations for the construction of a garage exposed the remains of clay floors and flint-and-mortar walls from a medieval building, beneath layers of peat, fronting onto Bridewell Lane.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S., for Hardwick Farms; report no. 2005/92)

Bury St Edmunds, 1-7 Tayfen Terrace (TL/8564; BSE 232). Monitoring of ground works revealed a series of large, undated pits; probably excavated for gravel extraction. A mass of furnace debris or more probably wasters from a 19th-century brick kiln was also found. There was no indication of the kiln on the site and this material is thought to have been imported and used as hardcore to infill the footing of a Victorian building.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for Rees Associates and Elliston, Steady and Hawes (Building) Ltd; report no. 2005/59).

Bury St Edmunds, Nuffield Hospital, St Mary's Square (TL/8563; BSE 235). A large clay-lined pit, thought to be the chamber of a drying kiln for grain or legumes and medieval in date, was found during excavations for the construction of a storeroom. The pit was cone shaped with a flat base, the clay showed signs of burning at mid height though it had not been subject to intense heat. The pit was infilled with clay probably from the collapsed dome. It was similar to one found during a previous excavation on the site (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1997': BSE 127) suggesting that the area may have been dedicated to processing crops at a commercial scale. A group of rubbish pits, producing 13-14th century coarse-ware pottery, and a narrow ditch were also found.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for Godfrey and Hicks Builders Ltd)

Bury St Edmunds, land adjacent to 107 Northgate Street (TL/8565; BSE 236). An evaluation, followed by monitoring of footing trenches, was carried out, which identified nine pits, three ditches and one posthole, all of late medieval and post-medieval date. Two post-medieval walls and a brick-lined well were also identified. Post-excavation work is ongoing and further evaluation work will be done.

(John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S., for Mothersole Builders).

Bury St Edmunds, St. Edmund's Church (TL/8563; BSE 245). Monitoring was undertaken during the construction of a wheelchair ramp on the eastern side of the church. This revealed a wall running approximately north-south, cutting into a clay layer under which two features, a pit and posthole, were identified and excavated. The alignment of the wall is identical to the property boundaries to

the east, which may be medieval in origin.

(John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S., for Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia)

Bury St Edmunds, Old Maltings Site, Thingoe Hill (TL/8565; BSE 246). An excavation was undertaken on an area of raised ground on the northern edge of the town, outside the medieval town core. The name Thingoe means, in Old Norse, 'meeting-place hill' and was the original meeting place of the court of the Hundred of Thingoe. The excavation indicated heavy disturbance by terracing across the site for the construction of the 19th-century maltings. No earlier features survived.

(John Duffy, S.C.C.A.S., for Calmont (Weald) Ltd.).

Bury St Edmunds, 64 Southgate Street (TL/8666; BSE 248). Evaluation trenching prior to house building exposed a wide and uneven disturbance towards the east end of the site which backs onto the Haberden (now the rugby ground). The disturbance had been infilled with grey sand and was sealed by topsoil. This site lies on the edge of the terrace overlooking the River Lark and the total absence of flint in the fill of the pits leads to the suggestion that this was the result of medieval quarrying possibly associated with the Abbey.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S., for Richard Balham).

Bury St Edmunds, former Cattle Market (TL/8564; BSE 252). An evaluation demonstrated that the existing car parks have been universally built up over earlier deposits and there is little evidence of truncation of the archaeological levels. The earliest features were a large rubbish pit, which produced 13th-15th century pottery and a possibly medieval well, but beside this there was little indication of occupation activity prior to the demolition of the town defences (15m to the east and outside the development area) at the time of the Dissolution. Evidence of late 17th-early 18th centuries buildings were found fronting St Andrew's Street, which are probably the remains of those shown on Thomas Warren's map of 1741. Away from the street frontage the trenching suggested that much of the development area was pastoral until the transfer of the cattle market from the centre of town.

A paved surface of well-laid yellow bricks over a strata of rammed chalk topped with a gravel dressing coincides with the area of the animal pens, as shown on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for PCDM Ltd and Centros Miller Ltd; report no. 2005/129).

Bury St Edmunds, 28 Friary Meadow (TL/8566; BSE 261). Monitoring of footings trenches for an extension exposed a series of medieval flint and mortar walls. The property lies within the precinct of the Franciscan friary at Babwell and preliminary post excavation work suggests these were part of the cloister attached to the friary church. Post-excavation work is continuing and it is hoped to include a fuller entry next year.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S., for E. Keymer).

Bury St Edmunds, Brewer's Garage, Honey Hill (TL/8563; BSE 262). An excavation was carried out on the corner of Honey Hill and Sparhawk Street in advance of building. Much of the frontage was disturbed by cellars and buried oil tanks from the previous use of the site as a garage. Behind the frontage at least 34 pits, a possible malting kiln and a second hearth were identified. The pits date from the 11th to 18th centuries, the majority being medieval. Post-excavation work is continuing and it is hoped to include a fuller entry next year.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S., for Madebid Ltd).

Buxhall, Fenn Hall (TL/9958; BUX 026). The partial excavation of the moated platform was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new house; an area of 1100 sqm was opened – just over half of the total. A group of small ovens, probably for baking bread, alongside an area of pitting indicated that service activities occurred, suggesting that the platform may have been zoned according to activity. An extensive spread of flint cobbling was interpreted as yards and paths were

also found, but no indication of the hall building that was thought to have occupied the site. The cut-off date of the finds suggests that occupation of the moated platform ceased during the 15th-16th century and moved to a position just outside the eastern arm of the moat, where the recently demolished Fenn Hall and the remains of a large mid-16th-century barn are sited. Sections excavated across each arm of the moat ditch showed that it had been desilted in the recent past removing any earlier archaeological deposits.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr and Mrs G Braithewaite).

Carlton Colville, Household Waste and Recycling Centre, South Lowestoft Industrial Estate (TM/5289; CAC 035). A trial-trench evaluation in advance of works revealed scattered prehistoric features comprising pits, post-holes and ditches to the south, east and centre of the plot, including a probable Neolithic pit, Iron Age ditch and various prehistoric ditches.

(Clare McLannahan, S.C.C.A.S., for Suffolk County Council Waste Management; report no. 2005/192).

Cavenham, Cavenham Heath Quarry (TL/7671; CAM 043). Monitoring of topsoil stripping was carried out following an evaluation that indicated the presence of prehistoric features. Two more pits containing Iron Age pottery were identified. Together with the features seen in the evaluation, they are an indication of a low level of activity on the site in the Iron Age period, dispersed over a broad area.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S., for Allen Newport Ltd; report no. 2005/28).

Chevington, Chevington Hall (TL/7860; CHV 021). Continuing monitoring of the refurbishment work recorded a wide flint and mortar wall, part of a substantial medieval building that had previously occupied the site. An early post-medieval surface, laid in brick, and the floor of a former service range in the existing building was also found.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for Sir. G. Winter).

Chilton, Plot 8 Churchfield Road (TL/8842; CHT 018). Work in advance of an industrial development identified a scatter of pits, postholes and several ditches containing medieval pottery and animal bone. There was no sign of the Iron Age enclosure (CHT 009 and 015) which lies to the west extending in this direction. Post-excavation work is still continuing.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S., for Addison and Byford Ltd).

Clare, The Old Bear and Crown, 20 Market Hill (TL/7745; CLA 045). Construction work for a rear conservatory indicated that the site had been subject to considerable disturbance but below it there was a possible medieval layer. No features were seen cutting the subsoil but one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the upcast spoil.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr. P. Gooderham; report no. 2005/144)

Covehithe, reservoir at Keen's Farm (COV 121; TM/5080). A trial-trench evaluation prior to the construction of the reservoir in 2004 was followed by monitoring in 2005. A number of ditches were revealed in the evaluation, which were mostly undated and were probably old field boundaries. A group of medieval quarry pits were also seen in one trench and another was uncovered during the monitoring phase. Two pits with abundant early Neolithic pottery were also recorded, indicating prehistoric activity in the area.

(Clare McLannahan, S.C.C.A.S., for the Benacre Water Company; report no. 2005/13).

Elveden, Elveden Estate (ELV 065, 2005 T434): Following the discovery of a Roman bronze coin hoard by Mr Paul T. Flack, on arable land at Elveden, a small excavation centred on the findspot recovered a total of 627 coins, deposited during or after the reign of Allectus (AD 293-296). The coins

had been placed in a pottery vessel, and buried upon the edge of a ditch, with the site possibly being marked by a few large flints.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S., for the Portable Antiquities Scheme; report no. 2006/32).

Eriswell, New Dormitory, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7380; ERL 140). Excavations in advance of a new dormitory block revealed undated ditches. Unfortunately most of the site had been disturbed by a previous building and only narrow strips, c.5-8m wide, survived intact down the east and west sides of the site.

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

Eriswell, Thunderbird Way, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7280; ERL 142). Monitoring of topsoil stripping for the construction of carparking spaces identified four ditches and one pit of mid-late Roman date preserved beneath a former soil horizon. The finds included several sherds of pottery and a large fragment of puddingstone quern. The features are clearly contemporary with features found in previous monitorings here and help to demonstrate the presence of a continuous band of Iron Age/Roman settlement, tracks and field systems, extending for c.1km along the fen edge.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S., for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF); report no. 2005/86).

Eriswell, Liberty Village, Phase 1, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL7279; ERL 143, 147, 148). An evaluation in advance of housing reconstruction on the south side of Lord's Walk identified two areas of archaeological interest that were subsequently fully excavated.

ERL 147: Approximately 0.9ha was excavated on the west side of the Phase 1 site. This revealed extensive clusters of Iron Age pits containing mid to late Iron Age pottery and animal bone. None of these pits cut into each other suggesting a single continuous sequence of activity. These probably relate to occupation associated with an Iron Age coin hoard (ERL 048) found in the 1970s c.350m S.E. of the site. In addition, part of an early Roman field system consisting of N.-S. and E.-W. aligned ditches and pits was found at the northern end of the site. This undoubtedly relates to similar activity identified on the north side of Lord's Walk (ERL 089, 120 and 129), which has been interpreted as a system for stock management. Modern plough-lines truncated the site, but the fact that some of these

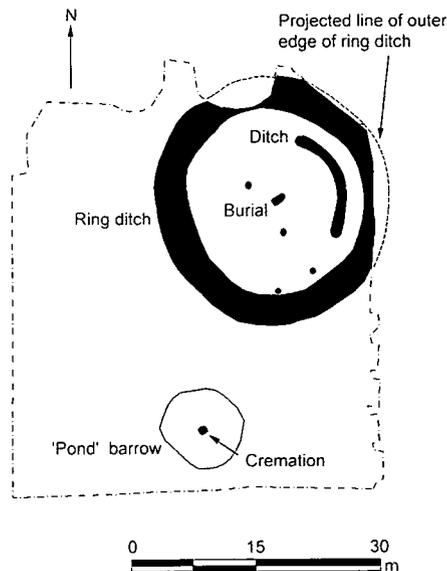


FIG. 55 – Liberty Village, RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell (ERL 148). Plan of the excavated Bronze Age ring-ditch and the possible pond barrow.

were deeper than the early Roman ditches points to an earlier period of truncation or soil erosion in this area.

ERL 148: An area of 0.2ha was stripped to expose the area over and around a Bronze Age ring-ditch and burial identified during evaluation work (Fig. 55). The ring-ditch lay in the N.E. corner of the excavation area in the SE corner of a crossroads with Lord's Walk and Norwich Road. As with ERL 147 the upper surface of the subsoil (almost entirely chalk) was truncated, probably by 20th-century ploughing.

The ring-ditch enclosed an area 21.5m in diameter and the ditch itself was 4.6m wide and 1.25m deep in its best-preserved section. Two distinctive periods of filling were observable: firstly, numerous lenses of chalk fragments and chalky silt, and, secondly, an homogeneous brown loam with chalk fragments. Although no former turf line was identifiable between these two phases, it is likely that the top of the chalk represents a period of stabilisation and that the brown loam was deposited at a significantly later date, possibly as a result of agriculture in the immediate area. Early Roman pottery was found within this upper fill and constitutes the earliest evidence for the phase of agricultural activity. The enclosed central area contained a single grave (0047) at its centre, a double butt-ended ditch concentric with the ring-ditch on the eastern side, some scattered features and some modern disturbance. In addition, and in contrast to the area beyond the ring-ditch, pre-modern soil deposits survived between the modern topsoil and natural chalk. Levels taken on the base of the modern plough-lines indicated that at the time of this phase of agriculture, some evidence for the presence of the mound survived as a slightly raised (*c.*20cm) area.

The central grave contained the remains of four individuals. At the top were the semi-articulated feet, pelvis and lower back of an elderly woman, and a small deposit of cremated bone which appears to be that of a juvenile pig. Under these was the inhumation of a baby accompanied by a small pot. The lower two burials were of a *c.*16-year-old female placed in a sitting crouched position, overlying another older female lying in a crouched position. No grave goods were found with these. All three intact burials were placed in separate cuts indicating a sequence of the burials within the same grave. This means that some effort must have been made to ensure that the exact location of the grave was known, and probably implies that a large mound was not constructed at the start of the burial sequence.

South of the ring-ditch was a shallow circular depression, *c.*10m in diameter, in the centre of which was the unurned cremation of a mature male. This is assumed to be some kind of pond barrow but no dating evidence was recovered and a radiocarbon date will have to be obtained.

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

Flixton, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 068 and 069). Two separate areas of the quarry were stripped of topsoil and archaeologically monitored.

FLN 068 – part of School Wood (*c.*0.5ha). A series of pits and pit groups were recorded, in addition to the continuations of some undated and post-medieval ditches and the surface of the former (pre-1880s) Flixton-to-Homersfield Road. Also, two superimposed four-post structures were identified. A prehistoric date was confirmed for the pits by the presence of flint-gritted pottery and scrappy worked flint.

FLN 069 – south of School Wood (1.5ha). In addition to continuations of the undated and post-medieval ditches and old road already noted under FLN068, significant archaeological deposits of prehistoric date, probably Early Bronze Age, were recorded. Two ring-ditches were identified (Fig. 56). The first was *c.*12m in diameter and enclosed an area with two pits: one containing two biconical urns and the other one biconical urn. The inverted urns contained cremated bone with some objects (an unidentified copper-alloy object and twelve faience beads). The central pit containing two urns was surrounded by a small square (*c.*2 metres by *c.*2 metres) ditched enclosure with an entrance towards the south-east. The second ring-ditch was *c.*35 metres in diameter, constructed from a series of almost straight ditch segments. A grave-like feature was excavated in the centre of the enclosed area, but no evidence for a body was present and no artefacts were recovered.

In addition, an isolated oval grave was recorded which contained a crushed, but complete Early Bronze Age beaker. A rectangular stain within the grave has been interpreted as possibly being the

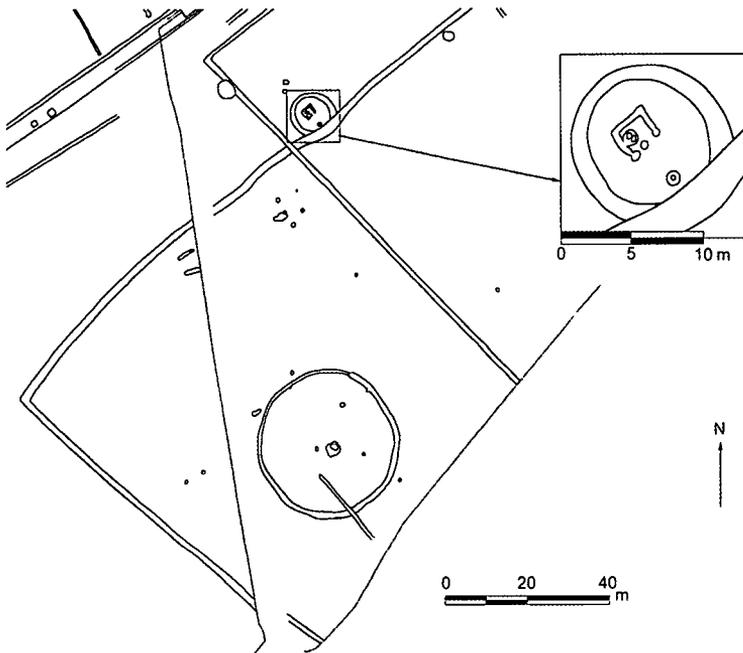


FIG. 56 – Flixton Park Quarry, Flixton (FLN 069). Plan of the area excavated around two Bronze Age ring-ditches, with an inset showing the rectangular structure in the smaller ring-ditch.

remains of a bier or hollowed out tree trunk into which the body would have been placed. Other features recorded included a number of circular pits containing traces of calcined bone and one with a small complete upturned pot placed centrally within its fill. (Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S., for Cemex Ltd).

Glemsford, former Horse Hair Factory, Bell Lane (TL/83248; GFD 033). Monitoring of footing trenches for new residential units recorded several brick structures dating from the 19th century which are thought to relate to the old horsehair factory. Although the site is close to the church and within the medieval village core there was no evidence of medieval occupation. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for Ellisdale Builders Ltd; report no. 2005/64).

Haughley, The Old Mill, Duke Street (TM/0262; HGH 032). An evaluation was carried out prior to house building within the outer bailey of Haughley Castle. Whilst significant modern disturbance was noted throughout the site, archaeological deposits survived, particularly along the road frontage where medieval ditches and a large pit were noted. Pottery from these features dated from the 12th-14th century and comprised mostly locally produced and Essex wares, with additions from more distant parts of the region. The finds also included a part of a Roman imbrex tile and two sherds of early medieval pottery. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for MGPS Developments Ltd.; report no. 2005/195).

Ipswich, Christchurch Park (TM/1645; IPS 063). Evaluation took place in advance of the proposed recreation of a pond, as part of the restoration of the Park. The pond, first shown on a map of 1735, may date to the middle of the 16th century. Documentary records show that in 1567 Edmund Withypoll built at least one new pond near his house, while cartographic evidence indicates that the earlier pond lay further to the north than previously realised. Although the pond had not survived *in situ*, a large quantity of brick fragments was found and these may relate to its original southern lining.

The bricks are identical to those from the Mansion House that dates to at least 1550. Late 19th- and early 20th-century maps, when combined with the results of evaluation, show that the present terrace was created from landscaping works in this area of the park.

(R. Atkins and D. Payne, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit; report no. 787).

Ipswich, Land at Croft Street (TM/1643; IPS 468). A 4.6 ha area of former railway land to the south of Croft Street was evaluated in advance of a housing development. The primary aim to assess the survival of the Stoke Bone Bed, an important Pleistocene deposit rich in mammalian remains that was first identified when Stoke Tunnel was excavated c.1846 (Wymer 1985, 227-36).

The excavation of sixteen test-pits and three larger boxes failed to identify the bone bed. Results suggest that the layer did originally extend at least some way into the survey area but had been truncated by major excavations in the mid 19th century associated with the construction of the railway tunnel and the first Ipswich Station. A few fragments of bone were recovered from the backfill of a large pit, this feature almost certainly the result of aggregate extraction associated with the railway construction works.

Geological strata encountered in the test-excavations were recorded and sampled for future specialist study with a view to identifying the climatic conditions under which they were deposited and thereby linking them with the known geological sequence in the vicinity of the site.

Results from two of the test-holes proved that while the majority of the site had suffered truncation during the railway excavations, there was on its south-east side an area which had been built up with a buried soil horizon preserved at a depth of c.0.8 metres. As a consequence, there is in this area a potential for incised archaeological features of later prehistoric to post-medieval date to be preserved. (Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S., for Abbey New Homes; report no. 2005/1).

Ipswich, Duke Street (TM/1743; IPS 474). An area of land between Duke Street and Fore Hamlet was evaluated in advance of a residential development. No significant archaeological deposits or features relating to the Anglo-Saxon and medieval history of the town were identified although a small number of post-medieval pits and two undated ditch-type features were recorded as well as an industrial brick structure thought to relate to a former timber yard and dating from the early 20th century. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S., for Fairview New Homes Ltd.; report no. 2005/79).

Ipswich, 11-15 Great Colman Street (TM/1644; IAS 1005, IPS 479). An evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development. Evidence of nearby Middle and Late Saxon activity was found in the form of residually derived Ipswich Ware and Thetford-type Ware pottery. Sparse early medieval deposits were recorded but their exposure was too limited for detailed interpretation. A substantial dump deposit of redeposited sands and gravels was interpreted as being associated with the AD 1204 town ditch, but it remains unclear whether it was derived from the initial construction of the ditch and bank or during later maintenance or levelling. Documentary evidence dating from at least the mid 14th century indicates that grants were given for land abutting the defences that stipulated maintenance of the ditch. Two substantial 'garden soil' deposits of late medieval and 17th century date concur with the documentary evidence which suggests that the site was then under formal gardens until well into the 19th century. Great Colman Street itself was laid out in 1821 and later features attest to 19th and 20th century occupation along its frontage. It is suggested that the site could have seen relatively little occupation other than being used as urban gardens from possibly as early as the Middle Saxon period until late in the 19th century.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S., for Greencroft Properties Ltd., report no: 2005/111).

Ipswich, Ice House Project, St Joseph's College (formerly Birkfield Lodge) (TM/1543; IPS 481). Recent road improvements at the College revealed a subterranean structure believed to be an ice house. A first season of excavation of this feature was undertaken by Year 9 students from the College, Stoke High School and Beacon Hill Special School, funded by a grant from the Department for

Education and Skills (DfES). Preliminary excavation revealed a brick-built structure including an entrance shaft, a barrel-vaulted passageway and a domed ice-chamber, covered with a clay capping. The shaft and much of the passage had been backfilled during the 1950s or 60s with refuse derived from the early establishment of Birkfield Lodge as a school. This material was sieved and all artefacts kept as part of S.C.C.A.S. and Waste Management's Garbology Project (the Archaeology of Rubbish outreach scheme).

After making access to the shaft, passageway and chamber secure for young people to enter, small groups started excavating within the chamber itself. A probe driven into the soft deposits underfoot revealed at least 1m of humic silts, probably mainly derived from a modern water run-off pipe that was discharging into the passageway.

Birkfield Lodge dates from 1799 and the ice house is likely to be contemporary or early 19th century in date, when imported ice from Scandinavia and North America became more widely available. Further work is planned for 2006.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S., for St Joseph's College and DfES).

Ipswich, Cranfield's Mill (TM/1644; IAS 6405). Following on from the excavation of a late-medieval cellared building (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2004' and CBA East Anglia Region Newsletter, 1, 2004) there was an opportunity to examine earlier river-edge deposits and a buried stream channel that flowed down to the Orwell from the town. Excavation at the river edge yielded a 'boardwalk' type structure constructed of a series of driven piles. Post-excavation work is currently ongoing, so this has yet to be accurately dated, but preliminary finds evidence shows that the structure was sealed by substantial reclamation deposits of 11th- to 13th-century date. Dendrochronology samples are currently in the laboratory and it is hoped that the results will confirm a Saxon date for the structure. Excavation of the buried proved it to be unexpectedly substantial at almost 2m deep. A notable fill of this channel was a peat layer c.0.5m thick which produced finds of late 1st- to 2nd-century AD date. This immediately overlay a high-energy river deposit, and tantalisingly suggests the possibility of Roman management of the stream. The lower 1m of fills below this peat layer are therefore thought to be of prehistoric date, but produced no significant finds during this phase of the excavation. Further work will take place when the existing buildings on the site have been demolished. (Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S., for Wharfeside Regeneration Ltd.).

Ipswich, Albion Wharf (TM/1644; IAS 6406). An evaluation was carried out in the open yard occupying part of the site of the former Albion Maltings. Complex well-stratified multi-period deposits were recorded in the western part of the site, beginning at c.2m AOD (just 0.5m below the existing ground surface). These included two post-medieval wells, a fragment of a late medieval/early post-medieval septaria-built wall and the remains of a possible cobbled surface of 13th to 14th century date. A substantial amount of dumping and reclamation activity (principally dating to the 13th/14th centuries) was also recorded in this part of the site. In the eastern part of the site a substantial (at least nineteen piles up to 1.5m in length) wooden structure was recorded in unexpectedly deep 'river mud' deposits. This has been interpreted as a probable pier or jetty-type structure within an inlet of some kind that was previously unknown. Its date was extremely difficult to determine but the balance of evidence suggests that it was late medieval. An earlier peat deposit (0.75m thick) was also recorded, but could not be dated. Definite natural subsoil was not located in this eastern part of the site at -0.9m AOD, which was c.1.5m deeper than anticipated. All the archaeological deposits encountered were well preserved, largely untruncated and quite shallow, lying immediately beneath the extant slab.

(Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S., for Alan Baxter and Associates/Knight Developments; report no: 2005/20).

Lakenheath, Cargo Bay Deployment Facility, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7381; LKH236). Monitoring of extensive construction works revealed information about the ancient landscape of this area. It

showed a topography of wet hollows, indicated by layers of desiccated peat deposits and acid heathland, indicated by surviving layers of black mineralised sand overlying bright yellow sand. This evidence survived because levelling for the airfield in the 1940s led to this area being built-up with modern deposits up to 40cm deep sealing the former ground surface. This adds to the growing body of landscape evidence recovered from R.A.F. Lakenheath to complement the archaeological evidence.

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

Lakenheath, New Consolidated Communications Building, R.A.F. Lakenheath (TL/7380; LKH 238). An excavation in advance of construction identified an unurned cremation and a small group of Bronze Age pits. The cremated bone has been radiocarbon dated to 1380-1100BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-9544:2990±35BP).

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

Langham, Langham Hall Estate (TL/9869; LGH 001 and 009). Work has continued for the second year on a three-year project to excavate two sites near the isolated church at Langham. The foundations of an 18th-century dovecote and the outline of an early building with finds of Saxon pottery and artifacts have been found on the small moated site to the east of the church. On the second site, in an area of rough pasture lying immediately south of the church, evidence has been unearthed of a settlement dating from the 10th to the 14th century, with a later reoccupation of the site by a rectory from the mid-16th to the mid-18th century.

(Mel Birch for the Suffolk Deserted Medieval Settlements Field Team).

Lavenham, 7 Water Street (TL/9149; LVM 046). Monitoring of floor-level reduction and footing-trench excavation revealed various unstratified finds, mostly dating from the late medieval to post-medieval periods, but including glazed Hedingham ware of 14th-15th century date. The only feature observed was a burnt pit containing metal-working debris and post-medieval pottery which is likely to be associated with a blacksmith who is known to have occupied the site.

(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr. S. Turner and Ms. H. Bellingham; report no. 2005/18).

Lavenham, Prentice Street, (TL/9149; LVM 048). A small excavation was undertaken prior to the construction of a house. Prentice Street is one of the early planned streets that extends from the market place; the charter for which was granted in the 13th century. The site was located in a break in the terrace of medieval and early post-medieval buildings that lined the street. A brick floor surface and the stubs of mortared-flint walls were found from the early post-medieval building that had occupied this gap, along with associated rubbish pits and postholes. At the rear of the building was a complex of adjoining small ovens constructed within a unitary pad of clay. The ovens were not all contemporary, some being added to the structure. A clay-lined pit or cistern related to the ovens was also found. These features were possibly for the dyeing of cloth but the evidence for this was not conclusive. Pottery from the site indicated activity on the site from 13th century, contemporary with the establishment of the street.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr C Ash).

Long Melford, 14 The Limes (TL/8645; LMD 160). Monitoring of footing trenches for a house uncovered a Roman burial, ditch and pits, as well as post-medieval pits. The burial was of an adult female, with a small beaker (dated AD130-170) by her feet. Post excavation work is continuing.

(Andrew Tester, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr and Mrs Murphy).

Mildenhall, College Heath Road (TL/7175; MNL 556). Excavations in advance of a proposed housing development revealed the site of a clay and chalk dwelling and associated out buildings (Fig. 57). The plan of the house suggested that it was a pair of semi-detached cottages built around a

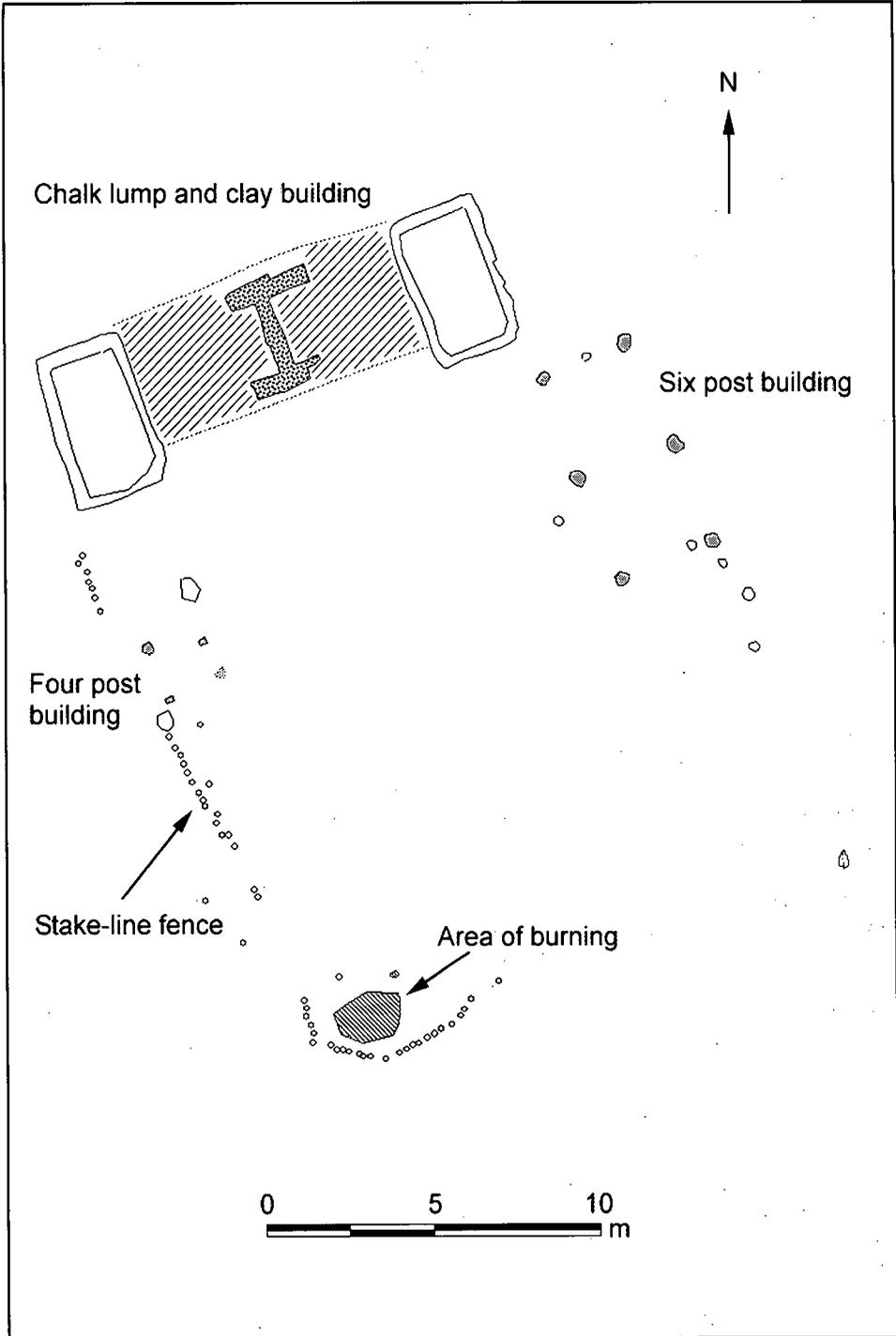


FIG. 57 – College Heath Road, Mildenhall (MNL 556). Plan of the excavated 16th – 17th century cottages and associated structures.

shared central chimney. The halves of the building were symmetrical and mirrored, each consisting of two rooms; the combined length was 13m and the width 4.5m.

Two ancillary buildings based on earthfast posts, one 6m x 2.5m built around six posts, the other 2.5m square and built around four posts, were also found and the whole group of buildings was enclosed by a possible hurdle fence. Pottery, and bricks from the hearth, suggest a 16th-17th century date for the buildings.

A buried soil horizon produced a good assemblage of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flintwork. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for CgMs and Abbey New Homes)

Nacton, Nacton Quarry (NAC 052; TM/1940). Monitoring was carried out during a new phase of works. Three previous phases had produced fairly negative results: phases one and two had been subjected to considerable quarrying in the past and the third area revealed only a few ditches, dated as prehistoric through to modern, and occasional modern fog lifters. Dating is still ongoing for the fourth phase but the archaeology was rich in comparison to earlier stages. A series of ditches, probably some form of prehistoric field system, were identified as well as occasional pits with abundant prehistoric pottery, one seemingly containing a complete, but fragmented pot. (Clare McLannahan, S.C.C.A.S., for Cemex Ltd; report no. 2005/138)

Nacton, Outfall drain (NAC 095; TM/2040). Monitoring of the excavation of an outfall drain from Ransome's Europark, in the north, to the River Orwell in the south, revealed only one definite site. This was in a field south of Fox's Farm Barn, where a small pit, containing a sherd of Bronze Age beaker pottery and burnt material, was seen just at the edge of the excavation area. Other occasional small features were revealed but were undated. A large area of hill-wash was also seen through this area but no finds were found within it. (Clare McLannahan, S.C.C.A.S., for TA Millard Engineers; report no. 2005/8).

Pakenham, Redcastle Farm (TL/9069; PKM 053). Monitoring of groundworks for a private road and a tennis court produced an assemblage of Roman pottery (late 3rd-4th centuries), tile and metal finds. The concentration of finds suggested areas of possible features associated with the nearby villa but the soil strip for the road was just above the level where archaeological features could be seen. In the area of the tennis court a pit with Roman pottery and oyster shell was found. (David Gill and Cathy Tester, S.C.C.A.S., for Mrs L Crane).

Palgrave, St Johns House Hospital, Lion Road (TM/0977; PAL 024). An evaluation for a development here produced no evidence of any activity relating to the medieval chapel of St John the Baptist that is believed to lie on the site. This is a clear indication that the chapel was not located at this specific spot within the larger site of St John's Hospital, and the probability remains that it lies beneath the current complex of buildings.

Three other phases of activity on the site were identified however, consisting of a single prehistoric pit and a prehistoric subsoil surface, a sequence of Roman ditches and a post-medieval farm structure and buried topsoil.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S., for Care Perspectives; report no. 2006/26).

Rendlesham, farm reservoir off Ash Road (TM/3253; RLM 030 and 035). Two areas were investigated prior to the construction of a reservoir in the vicinity of a suspected Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Iron Age pottery and an undated enclosure have also been recorded nearby. In the first area (RLM 030) pits were revealed of possible Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern date. Several of the larger examples were probably for the extraction of clay; these contained both medieval and Roman pottery, but this material could be residual in later features. Medieval and post-medieval finds were found in two separate ditches; other ditches were undated.

In the second area (RLM 035), pottery of prehistoric (Later Bronze Age /Iron Age), Roman and

medieval date was found in the deeply ploughed topsoil. Probable prehistoric ditches, a severely truncated Roman pit and other undated ditches were also recorded.
(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S., for Naunton Hall Farms; report nos. 2005/041 and 2006/03).

Rougham, Site B, Suffolk Business Park (TL/8808 6402; RGH 044). An evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a postal sorting and delivery office. A buried prehistoric occupation layer, sealing postholes and a further soil spread was found. This produced hand-made flint-tempered pottery (the most datable sherds being from an early Neolithic carinated bowl), together with later pottery possibly of an Iron Age date. An undated burnt-clay-lined pit, filled with charcoal was also found.
(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for PCDM Ltd and Centros Miller Ltd; report no. 2005/167).

All Saints South Elmham, Elms Barn, Capps Lane (TM/3382; SEN 058). Footings for a barn conversion revealed no archaeology. To the north of the house, a slight dip in the lawn adjacent to the driveway appears to be a section of backfilled moat, some of which survives as a series of ponds surrounding the house. The slightly elevated location of The Elms, an early timber framed building, suggests it occupies a raised platform, a feature commonly associated with medieval moated enclosures.
(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr. D. Haddingham; report no. 2005/71).

Stoke Ash (TM/1170; SAS 019). Excavation has continued close to the river crossing (as reported in 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2004'). Work on the underlying deposits has revealed a significant amount of early samian ware, including some pieces that had been repaired and several with unusual makers' stamps; also a quantity of Belgic type wares. The natural has still not been reached and efforts are being made to establish the precise course of the river in the Roman period, as there is much evidence of water action affecting the deposits.
(Mike Hardy for the Thornham Research Group).

Stowmarket, Cedars Park (TM/0558 – TM/0658; SKT 036, 038, 040, 043). Work has continued in various areas of a large development around the Creting Road which has previously included late Iron Age and Roman settlement. To the north of Creting Road (development phase 4a) a middle to late Iron Age sub square enclosure, with entrances facing up- and down-slope, contained one certain and one possible circular building. Groups of pits were also identified, one of which formed a circle. Occasional Iron Age pits were found across a wide area. A ditched medieval settlement was examined adjacent to a route running north towards Stowupland; activity began in the 10th to 13th centuries and continued until around the 15th century, with features including cobbled areas, a rectangular building, a pond and a sequence of probable quarry pits. Further medieval activity was examined adjoining both the north and south sides of the Creting Road. On the north side (development phase 5b) a cobbled path was in use in the 11th to 13th centuries, replaced during the 12th to 15th centuries by a series of ditched rectangular plots fronting the Creting Road. One of these contained a post built structure associated with cobbling. Again settlement activity had ceased before the 16th century. Further ditch systems, pits and a limited area of cobbling were found on the south side of the road (development phase 5c).
(Interim reports by Archaeological Solutions, for Persimmon Homes (development phase 5b) and for Crest Nicholson (Eastern) Ltd; report nos. 1855, 1869, 1954, 1957).

Sudbury, 39 Walnut Tree Lane (TL/8641; SUY 073). Works for a new building that cuts into a steep slope descending to the River Stour exposed a section some 4m high. This revealed a series of large, inter-cutting pits filled by a brown gravelly loam. The relatively low density of finds suggests that the pits were quarry pits which had been quickly backfilled, rather than rubbish pits opened for the disposal of waste.
(Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for Waterstone Land & New Homes Ltd.; report no. 2005/112).

Sudbury, 102, Cross Street, Sudbury (TL/8641; SUY 073) Footings for an extension revealed layers of overburden a depth of 1.2m. No features were visible in the sections, however medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the lowest layer, which sealed the natural subsoil. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for Mrs. D. Gilks; report no. 2005/200).

Sudbury, 17/17A, Market Hill (TL/8641; SUY 074). Monitoring of groundworks for a rear extension revealed various pits and layers of medieval and post-medieval date. No structures were observed, however glazed ridge tiles and ceramic tablewares suggest the proximity an affluent building of medieval to late-medieval date. The earliest pottery was of 11th-12th century date but was from a context containing later medieval finds. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for A.F. Howland; report no. 2005/155)

Thorpe Morieux, Moat Farm (TL/9454; TMX 018). Monitoring was carried out on the topsoil stripping for an extension on the north side of a house within the remains of a medieval moated enclosure (TMX 002). The earliest feature identified was a short length of a small ditch or gully with steep sides that contained an abraded sherd of St Neots Ware (mid 9th-12th century). Two similar sherds, together with a possibly intrusive late medieval sherd, came from one of a pair of similar small ditches (0.6-0.8m wide x 0.2m deep) that run parallel to each other about 1m apart and roughly parallel to the surviving section of moat to the north.

These early ditches were cut by a north-south ditch that probably connected with the moat. It had its southern butt end in the excavated area and was 2.5m wide and 1.1m deep with steep sloping sides and a curved base. It had a basal fill of black organic clay, suggestive of deposition in a water-filled environment, and contained one sherd of 12th-14th century pottery. This appears to have been deliberately backfilled in the medieval period, but was cut by two smaller parallel post-medieval ditches (or one recut one) on the same alignment that continued further southwards in the direction of the existing house, with a probable drainage function.

No medieval structures were identified within the excavated area, with only one small area of possible yard or floor surface, containing Late Medieval ceramic building material, on the southern margin of the site.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr N Warnes; report no. 2005/69).

Little Waldingfield, The Priory (TL/9245; WFL018). Monitoring was carried out in advance of the construction of a new pool room. Because of the name, the site has been recorded as a possible monastic site, however a documentary study established that the name is no older than the late 19th century and a site visit established that the supposedly medieval vaulted roof of the cellar was probably no earlier than the 16th century. The documentary study showed that the property was owned by a wealthy merchant in the early 16th century, and that he may have been responsible for the fine building work. The fieldwork covered a very small area (c.25m square) at least half of which was truncated. However Early Medieval features were found surviving in undisturbed areas, indicating occupation of the site pre-dating any of the documentary evidence. (Jo Caruth, S.C.C.A.S. and A.M.Breen for Mr J. and Lady Laura Paul).

West Stow, Anglo-Saxon Village (TL / 7971; WSW 060). Excavation of the remains of an experimental reconstruction of an early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB), destroyed by fire in 2005, was undertaken with funding from English Heritage. The fire (resulting from vandalism) gave a unique opportunity to assess the data preserved following a fire within a SFB with a raised floor. Using techniques of investigation generally applied in contemporary forensic fire scenes, an attempt is being made to understand the nature and dynamics of the fire. In addition, it offered an unparalleled opportunity to examine issues of formation processes because we know how, and with what materials, it had been constructed. The post-excavation analysis is ongoing. (Jess Tipper, S.C.C.A.S.)

Wissett, Land at Mill Road (TM/3878; WSS 016). An evaluation in connection with proposed fishing lakes revealed deposits of peat, over 2m deep in places, but no archaeological features. A single medieval horseshoe was recovered from a subsoil layer overlying peat. (Linzi Everett, S.C.C.A.S., for B.E. Norman and Sons; report no. 2005/14).

Worlington, Bay Farm (TL/6971; WGN 028). Monitoring of topsoil stripping in advance of quarrying revealed a small number of pits containing Bronze Age pottery fragments. (Mark Sommers, S.C.C.A.S. for M. Dickerson Ltd.; report no. 2004/147).

CHURCH AND CHAPEL RECORDING

Culpho, St Botolph's Church (TM/2149; CUP 003). The removal of an exterior concrete drainage gully, to alleviate damp problems on the nave and chancel walls, revealed the base of the existing walls and the top of the underlying footing. Observations suggested that the nave and chancel were contemporaneous in their construction and dated to the first half of the 14th century. The walls stepped outwards below ground level where they had been built off a trenched footing with a fill of layered or mixed clay, flint cobbles and unconsolidated lime mortar. (Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S., for Culpho Parochial Parish Council; report no. 2005/114).

Friston, St. Mary's (TM/4160; FRS 007). Works to alleviate damp and salt crystallisation problems on the interior walls of the nave and, more particularly, the chancel involved the removal of a strip of external render from the north nave, north chancel and east chancel walls. Differences recorded in the wall fabric confirmed that the main body of the nave was of Norman date, with its characteristic horizontal coursing. The chancel was later, either 13th or early 14th century and had subsequently been shortened. Major works in the late 19th or early 20th century included the addition of brick buttresses, the replacement of sections of nave and chancel walls, the rebuilding of the tower and insertion of windows in the nave and chancel. (Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S., for Friston Parochial Parish Council; report no. 2005/141).

The Gosnold DNA Project. In 2003 a grave was excavated in Jamestown, Virginia, U.S.A., which is thought to be that of Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold (died 1607), a 'prime mover' behind the expedition that founded Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America. To confirm the identity, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) commissioned research in England to find living relatives that could provide suitable DNA samples to compare with that of the Jamestown skeleton. Only mitochondrial DNA, which is inherited exclusively through the female line, was suitable and unfortunately no living female-line relatives could be traced. Further research was therefore undertaken to locate the burials of his known female-line relatives. This revealed the probable burial places of two relatives:

- Elizabeth Tilney née Gosnold. Bartholomew's sister. Buried in All Saints' Church, Shelley in 1646.
- Katherine Blackerby née Bowtell. Bartholomew's niece. Buried in St Peter and St Mary's Church, Stowmarket in 1693.

The APVA then applied to the church authorities for permission to undertake controlled excavations at both churches to recover small samples of bone for DNA analysis. Permission was granted (the first time that permission has been given for this type of investigation) and excavations were carried out, as detailed below.

Shelley, All Saints Church (TM 0338; SHY 004). The removal of wooden pews in the chancel revealed an earlier brick floor with a broken ledger stone, with an indent for a now-missing brass inscription, close to the predicted location of the Tilney grave. Subsequent removal of this floor revealed a distinct grave cut which, on excavation, contained the skeleton of a woman, the condition and character of which was consistent with it being Elizabeth Tilney. Samples of bone were duly

taken and the grave restored to its original condition. Subsequent DNA tests showed that this skeleton and the Jamestown one were unrelated. A radiocarbon test dated the Shelley skeleton to 1690 ± 50 (1640-1740).

Stowmarket, St Peter and St Mary's Church (TM 0458; SKT 015). Trial excavation beside the inscribed Blackerby ledger stone in the chancel revealed the top of a brick built vault in the location that was predicted from an earlier geophysical survey. Introducing a small camera through a hole drilled through the vault roof failed to provide any evidence to confirm the presence or absence of burials. While the construction style and materials used in the vault itself looked more recent than could be expected for the original Blackerby burial, it was thought possible that they had been re-interred in a rebuilt vault during the substantial Victorian alterations to the chancel. On that basis, full entry to the vault was considered necessary and was subsequently gained through its west end. Removal of a slab over each of the two tombs within the vault revealed coffins that clearly dated to the early 19th century and have since been attributed to John Boby (d. 1817) and his wife Ann (d. 1835) who are commemorated by a memorial plaque on the south wall of the chancel. No further work was considered necessary and the tombs, vault and floor were restored to their original condition. (Stuart Boulter and Rhodri Gardner, S.C.C.A.S., for The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; report no: 2005/162).

Lackford, St. Lawrence's Church (TL/7970; LKD 033). Two carved stone heads were recorded during monitoring of roof repairs. The style of the figures dates them to the medieval period, probably to the 13th century. The heads had been built into the top of the chancel gable wall as part of its rubble core, probably in 1869 when the church underwent extensive restoration. The evidence of a lower gable and eaves height suggests that the nave walls were raised when the building was re-roofed at this time.

(David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for the Diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, and English Heritage; report no. 2005/67).

Leiston, St. Margaret's Church (TM/4362; LCS 018). The insertion of a new underfloor heating system in the body of this Victorian church involved the removal of c.0.4m from the existing ground levels. No evidence for in situ deposits relating to the demolished medieval church on this site was recorded, although a number of medieval and post-medieval grave markers, ledger slabs and window masonry had been incorporated within structures associated with the redundant Victorian underfloor heating system. Repeated visits made during the reduced level strip facilitated the production of a comprehensive plan of the brick-built ducts, ventilation pipes, firebox pit and entrance tunnel that together formed the complex of structures relating to the Victorian heating system. (Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S., for Leiston Parochial Parish Council; report no. 2005/166)

Lowestoft, All Saints' and St. Margaret's Church, Pakefield (TM/5390; LWT 030). An archaeological evaluation involving a survey of the north wall and the excavation of test-pits was undertaken in advance of the construction of an extension to the north-west corner of the church. The survey of the north nave and chancel walls revealed that the main body of the northern of the two adjoining churches (St. Margaret's) belongs to one constructional phase, dating to the first half of the 14th century. Dating evidence was provided by the Decorated reticulated tracery of the eastern chancel window and the architectural style of the north nave doorway. The walls had contemporary buttresses, now heavily repaired, and there was evidence for a possible external stair turret halfway down the nave. One of the varied fabrics of the wall included a significant quantity of brick which was thought to be contemporary with the structure and, therefore, of genuine medieval date. Recorded alterations included the insertion of four rectangular Perpendicular windows of probable later 14th century or 15th century date and the replacement of wall fabric along its top, almost certainly relating to the gutting of the building that occurred during the Second World War. Results from the test-pits failed to identify structural evidence relating to earlier phases of the church, but did record a number of burials, some closely spaced, the shallowest of which were encountered at only 0.9 metres below the level of the existing path. (Stuart Boulter, S.C.C.A.S., for Pakefield Parochial Church Council; report no. 2005/10).

Stratford St. Andrew, St. Andrew's Church (TM/3560; SAA 005). Monitoring of groundworks and a partial building survey were carried out during work to convert the church to residential use and the construction of a new dwelling in the churchyard. Recording of the architectural details confirmed that the church had Norman origins and evidence of a previous chancel and the original floor levels was found. Monitoring within the churchyard recorded the positions of over 140 graves and 22 skeletons that would have been otherwise disturbed by the development were recorded and lifted for reburial. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for Dr Peter Wardle of The Archaeological Consultancy and Diocese of Ipswich and St. Edmundsbury; report no. 2005/127).

Sudbury, St Bartholomew's Chapel (TL/8742; SUY 002). A photographic survey was undertaken prior to restoration. The chapel is a simple single-celled building constructed in the late 14th century and was part of a small priory founded early in the 12th century. The building is generally in good repair and apart from patching around the openings and the remodelling of the windows is largely unaltered. The changes to the windows were probably necessitated by a combination of decaying soft stonework and possibly the need to create openings able to ventilate the building when it became a barn. (David Gill, S.C.C.A.S., for Mr and Mrs May; report no. 2005/30).

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RULES OF THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

1. The Society shall be called the 'Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History'.
2. The objects of the Institute shall be for the advancement of the education of the public:
 - a. To collect and publish information on the Archaeology and History of the County of Suffolk,
 - b. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the County of Suffolk may from time to time be threatened and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.
 - c. To promote interest in local Archaeological and Historical matters.
3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary, Associate and Honorary Members.
4. The subscriptions to be paid by Ordinary Members, Associate Members and such other categories of membership of the Institute as may be prescribed by the Council shall be at the rates determined from time to time by the Council. Every Member shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by notice to the Secretary in writing or is more than twelve months in arrears with his subscriptions, in which case he shall be deemed to have resigned.
5. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; he shall also be entitled to receive a copy of the *Proceedings* and *Newsletters* of the Institute. Members shall be entitled to attend Excursions and to bring not more than two friends, except where otherwise notified, on payment of whatever fees may be decided by the Council from time to time.
6. Honorary Members shall pay no subscription and shall not be entitled to vote but they shall receive a copy of the *Proceedings* and *Newsletters* of the Institute and shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership. Honorary Members shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting only. Associate Members shall not be entitled to vote nor to receive a free copy of the *Proceedings* and *Newsletters*.
7. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Chairman (who shall remain in office for a term of four years), a General Secretary, a Financial Secretary, such additional Secretaries as may from time to time be required, and an Editor, who shall, if necessary, be assisted by an Editorial Committee made up of the Officers and any persons co-opted by them. The Officers, with the exception of the Chairman, shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for the ensuing year. Nominations of new candidates for office must reach the General Secretary at least two weeks before the date of the Annual General Meeting.
8. There shall be an independent examiner, elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for the ensuing year.
9. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the Officers, two *ex officio* members representing the Suffolk Archaeological Service and the Suffolk Record Office, and twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers. The ordinary members of the Council to be elected to serve for four years, being then ineligible for re-election for a year. No Officer or Member who has been absent from all the Council Meetings during the previous year shall be eligible for re-election at the next Annual General Meeting, with the proviso that the Council may waive this where special circumstances have prevented an Officer's or Member's attendance.
10. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute. They shall have power to appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Hon. Members for election at the Annual General Meeting, supply vacancies which may occur during the year in their own body or among the Officers and to make arrangements for excursions and other Meetings. They shall also annually prepare a report and a statement of accounts for submission to the Annual General Meeting. At the Meeting of the Council six Members shall be a quorum.
11. The Annual General Meeting shall be held if possible before the end of April.
12. A Special General Meeting, apart from and in addition to Annual General Meeting, may be called at any time on the demand of the President, or of the Chairman, or of the Council, or of not less than five Ordinary Members of the Institute, who shall signify their demand to the Secretary in writing, At least one week's notice of such Meeting shall be given to all Members of the Institute, together with a statement of the proposed agenda.
13. At all Meetings, both of the Institute and of the Council, and of any Committee thereof, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his own vote.

14. All papers accepted for publication in the *Proceedings* shall thereby be considered its property and the decision of the Editorial Committee shall be final.
15. Should any dispute or difference arise concerning the interpretation of the foregoing rules the decision of the Chairman for the time being shall be final.
16. No alteration shall be made in these rules by way of addition, omission or otherwise except at a General Meeting and after at least one week's previous notice of such proposed alteration has been sent to every Member of the Institute. No such addition, omission or other change shall be made to any rule which would have the effect of causing the Institute to lose its status as a charitable institution.

27th April 2002