

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2008

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

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2008. Information on these has been incorporated into the county's Historic Environment Record (formerly Sites and Monuments Record), which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St. Edmunds; where available the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is now partially accessible online via the Heritage Gateway website (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

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 website (www.finds.org.uk) and for many of the finds listed here the PAS reference number is included in the text. During 2008 the PAS finds in Suffolk were recorded by Andrew Brown, Faye Minter and Jane Carr.

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:

IDDC	Ipswich and District Detector Club
MDDC	Mildenhall and District Detector Club
Mdf	Metal detector find
NMS	Norfolk Museums Service
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme (see above). The Suffolk contact for this national scheme is Faye Minter (tel. 01284 352449; e-mail faye.minter@suffolk.gov.uk)
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR (tel. 01284 352443; e-mail archaeology@suffolk.gov.uk)

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

INDIVIDUAL FINDS AND DISCOVERIES

Aldeburgh (ADB 172) **Sx, Md.** Bronze hooked tag (SF-1B9D23) and a bird brooch of 11th-century type (SF-1441A4, Fig. 13, A) found with medieval and later coins and pottery. IDDC

Barking (BRK 078) **Ro.** Small bronze figurine of a turtle or tortoise, perhaps from a seal box or from a composite figurine (SF-A53C93), a bronze vessel rim (SF-A72D31), brooches and coins and pottery. Mdf

Barking (BRK 088) **IA, Ro.** Coin, Icenian silver unit, Pattern-Horse type inscribed ECEN. Bronze figurine of a goat, probably from a composite figurine of Mercury (SF-3820E3, Fig. 12, B). IDDC

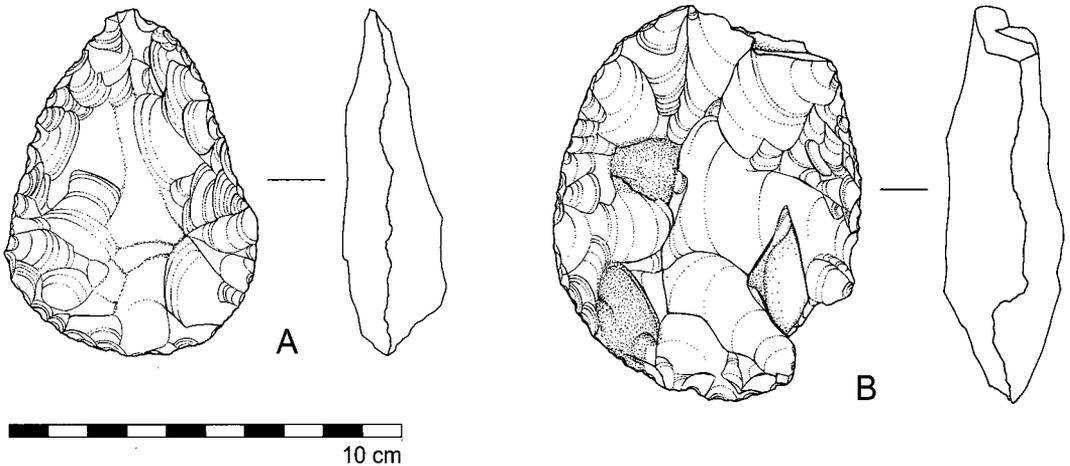


FIG. 10 – Palaeolithic flint handaxes from (A) Shotley and (B) Hepworth.

Boxted (BXT 005) **Sx.** Bronze strap end fragment with openwork decoration, 10th or 11th century (SF-F16C76). IDDC

Bradfield Combust with Stanningfield (BRC 014) **BA.** Late Bronze Age socketed axehead of Ewart Park type (SF-6B5672). Mdf

Brockley **Md.** Bronze fitting, probably from a crucifix, representing a saint or apostle, originally enamelled and produced in Limoges in the late 12th or early 13th century (SFDD35E3, Fig. 14, A). An elaborate lozenge-shaped harness pendant with a central crowned head with red enamel background, 13th or early 14th century (SF-CA98F4, Fig. 14, C). Mdf

Combs **Md.** A small hoard of ten silver pennies of Edward I and Edward II and one sterling issued by Arnold V, Count of Loos, probably deposited between 1310 and 1320 (SF-FBA590). IDDC

Combs **IA.** Coin, a silver Icenian unit of Pattern-Horse type, probably the ED series (SF-CB0735). IDDC

Cretingham **Sx.** Foot of a bronze florid cruciform brooch, 6th century (SF-542AB1). IDDC

Eye **IA.** Bronze terminal and part of the iron shaft of a vase-headed linch pin (SF-F0F267, Fig. 12, A). IDDC

Freckenham **Sx.** Silver penny of Guthrum (AD 878-890), (North 1980, 479), (SF-E21D06). MDDC

Freckenham (FRK 038) **IA, Sx.** A gold-plated bronze forgery of a *stater* of Cunobelin, Classic type (SF-3B3B91). Fragment of a 9th-century bronze strap end, *Thomas* Class A type 5 (SF-3CD4F1), hooked tag (SF-407FE7), 10th- or 11th-century strap end (SF-3E1BD6) and a silver penny of Edgar, c.AD 959-973, (SF-FCC0E1). MDDC

Great Barton **Sx.** Bronze stirrup strap mount with a central openwork coiled beast design, *Williams* Type A class 10B, 11th century. Unusually it has a sheet bronze backing plate, now incomplete, and inlaid niello and silver wire decoration (SF-3F8005, Fig. 13, D). IDDC

Great Barton (BRG 039) **Sx.** Bronze wrist clasp, *Hines* Class B form 18b, of the first half of 6th century (SF-2DD344) from an area producing mainly Roman coins and objects. IDDC

Great Cornard **Sx.** Silver coin, 8th-century *sceat*, Series B11 (SF-247E37). Mdf

Great Glemham **Sx.** Fragmentary bronze circular escutcheon from a 7th-century hanging bowl (SF-30C065). (IDDC).

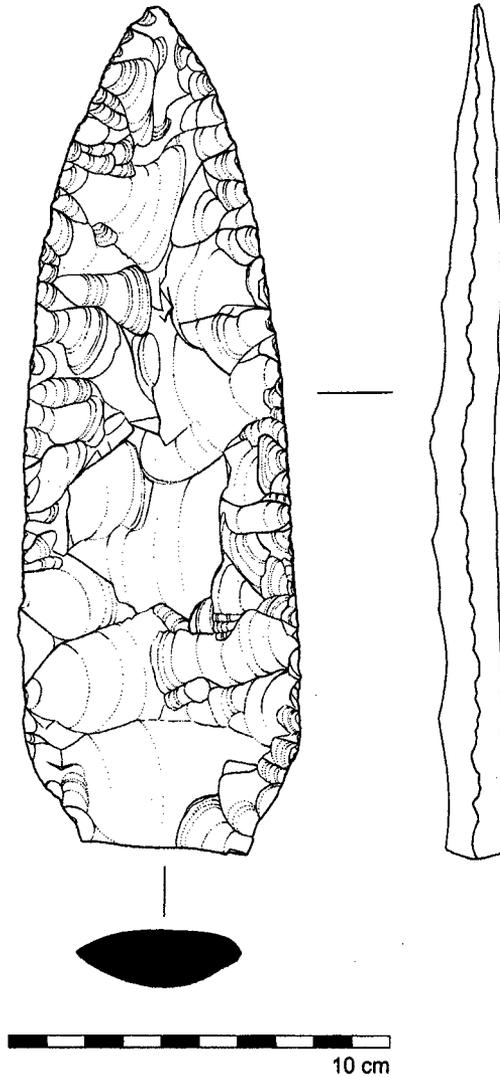


FIG. 11 – Early Bronze Age flint dagger from Icklingham.

Hepworth Pa. Flint handaxe, missing its point but otherwise in good condition (SF-52A194, Fig. 10, B). P. Penn.

Hitcham IA. Coin, gold quarter *stater* of an unusual type previously recorded in Essex and comparable to *Allen* types Q and L (SF-55A834). (IDDC).

Hitcham Md. Bronze spout from a ewer with elaborate dog's head terminal (SF-579733, Fig. 14, B). IDDC

Horham Ro, Sx. Roman coins (late 3rd to mid 4th century) and a fragment of an early Anglo-Saxon small-long brooch (SF-216990). Mdf

Hoxne (HXN 042) Ne. Leaf-shaped flint arrowhead with fine bifacial working (SF-365467). P. Kemp.

Icklingham BA. Bifacially-flaked flint dagger, broken at the hilt end. (SF-71D431, Fig. 11). R. Parish.

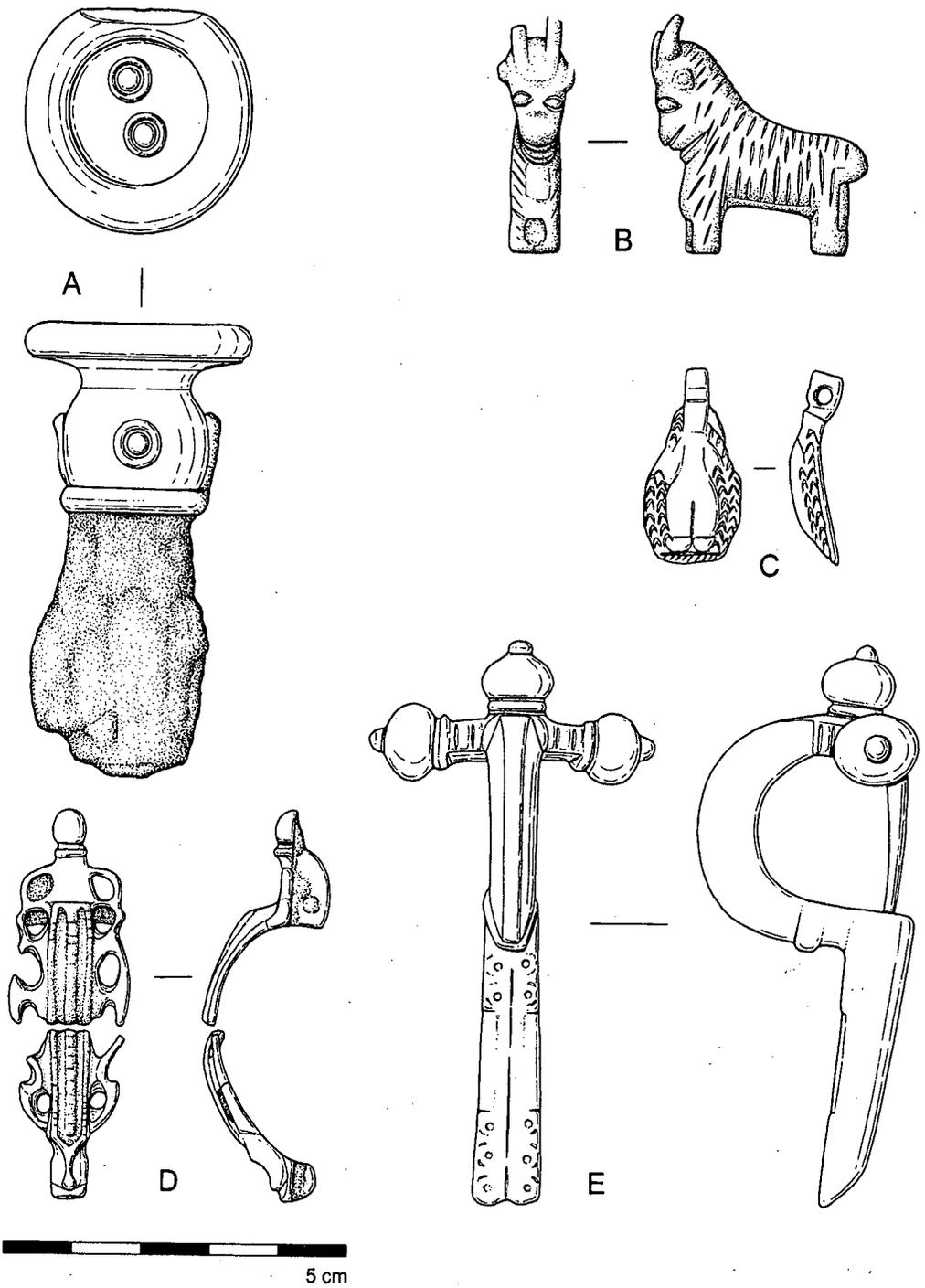


FIG. 12 - (A) Iron Age linch pin from Eye, Roman figurine (B) from Barking, snake-head pendant (C) from Little Cornard and brooches from (D) Thrandeston and (E) Shotley.

Knettishall IA. Fragment from a bronze tankard handle with traces of red enamel decoration (SF-A3A816). Mdf

Lindsey Sx. An incomplete silver gilt ?mount, the decoration suggests Carolingian or Viking influences? (SF-E2FFD6). IDDC

Little Cornard (COL 035) IA. Coin, gold *stater* of Addedomaros, *Hobbs* nos 2396-2402 (SF-AD4148). Mdf

Little Cornard (COL 009) IA, Ro. Two gold quarter *stater*s of Cunobelin, *Hobbs* nos 1843-1844 (SF-494084) and *Hobbs* no.1836 (SF-4BF1A3), a *stater* of Tasciovanus, *Hobbs* no.1611 (SF-4C72C3) and a quarter *stater* attributed to Dubnovellaunus, *Hobbs* no. 2442 (SF-48E103). Bronze bird-headed terminal from a cart fitting (SF-757CE6), brooches including one in the form of a rabbit with young (SF-8A9ED5), an end-looped cosmetic mortar (SF-E57A95) and an unusual snake-head pendant (SF-213078, Fig. 12, C). Mdf

Mendham Sx. Fragments of two bronze cruciform brooches (NMS-A44DA3, NMS-A4E956). Mdf per NMS

Middleton Me. Flint tranchet axe (SF-420EA6). J. Hambley.

Nacton IA. Coin, gold *stater* of 'Norfolk Wolf' type, *Hobbs* nos 227-249, in a very base gold (SF-9C5EE0). IDDC

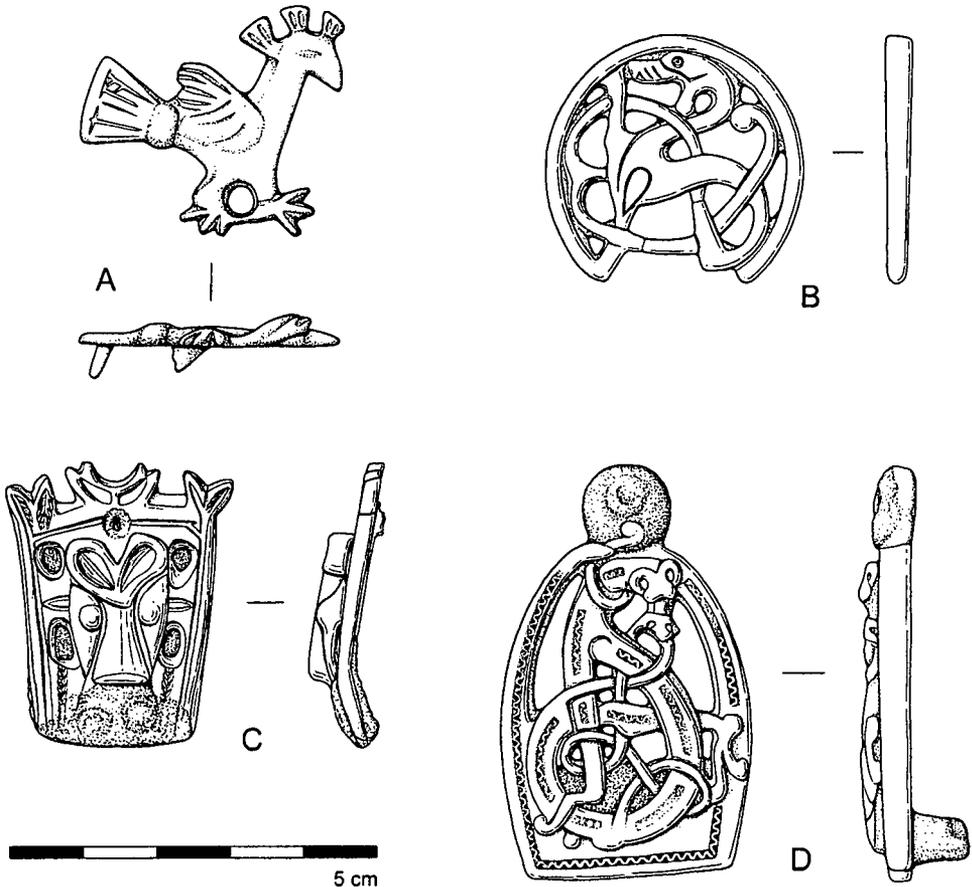


FIG. 13 – Late Saxon bronze objects: (A) brooch from Aldeburgh, (B) mount from Sutton and stirrup-strap mounts from (C) Wangford and (D) Great Barton.

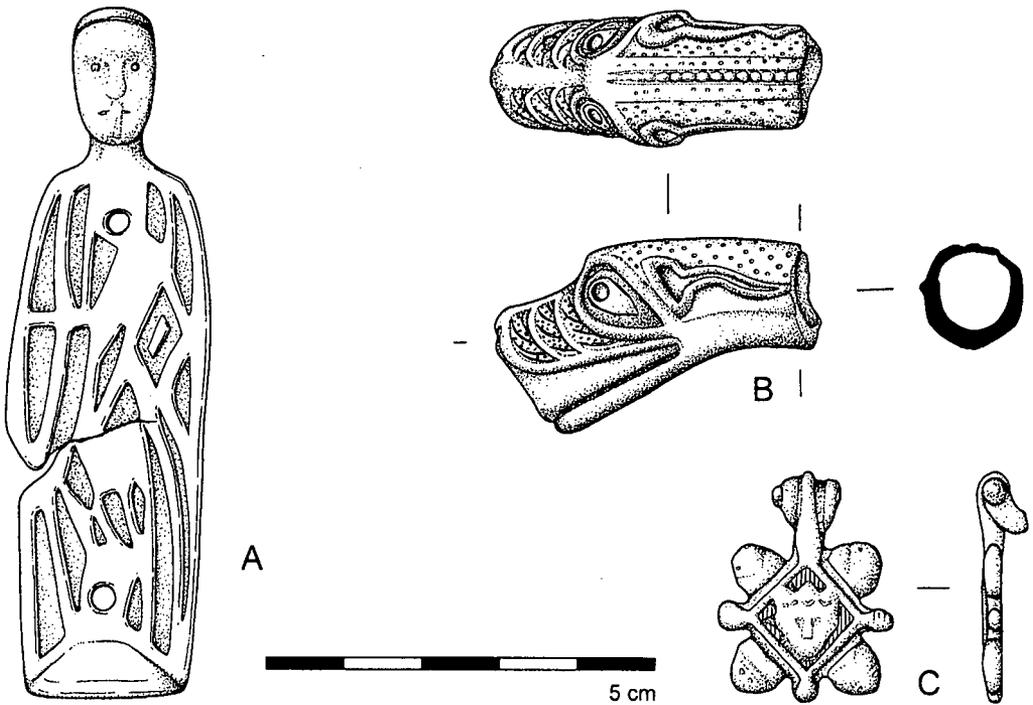


FIG. 14 – Medieval bronze objects: crucifix fitting (A) and harness pendant (C) from Brockley, and ewer spout (B) from Hitcham.

Oulton Md. Part of a stamped and glazed floor or wall tile showing a standing figure and a hand holding a sword to the right and another sword beyond – possibly part of a larger composition and perhaps an import (SF-963765, Fig. 15). P. Durbidge.

Palgrave BA, IA, Ro, Sx. Two fragments of bronze Middle Bronze Age spearheads (SF-77A3F4, SF-77D893). Iron Age coins including an Irstead type quarter *stater*, silver units of Bury type A and early Face-Horse type and Boar-Horse, Face-Horse and Pattern-Horse silver units and a bronze unit of Cunobelin (SF-ECA956). Roman bronze brooches including Langton Down, Colchester, Colchester derivative, Aesica type and an early plate brooch. A fragment of an early Anglo-Saxon bronze bow brooch (SF-E4ABB6) and a fragment of a spoon or spatula (SF-AB5A70). Mdf

Shotley Ro. Complete bronze 4th-century crossbow brooch found on the foreshore (SF-6CA982, Fig. 12, E). I. Saunders.

Shotley Pa. Small flint bifacially-worked handaxe (SF-41E663, Fig. 10, A). N. Gulliver.

Sudbourne Sx. Two silver *sceatta*, Series E 'Porcupine' type (SF-C47D43, SF-C4C3B8). IDDC

Sutton Sx. Circular bronze openwork mount with an animal design in Anglo-Scandinavian Urnes style of the 11th century (SF-FD7B05, Fig. 13, B). Mdf

Thrandeston Ro. Bronze coins and brooches including one unusual form with openwork sides, possibly related to 2nd- or 3rd-century P-shaped types (SF-22AF75, Fig. 12, D). Mdf

Trimley St Mary (TYN 108) Ro. Bronze coins, brooches and a lion-headed stud (SF-5AC647) and a fragment of a silver spoon (SF-E0F945). Mdf

Wangford Sx. Bronze stirrup-strap mount similar to *Williams* Class B type 3, 11th century, (SF-963EB7, Fig. 13, C). MDDC

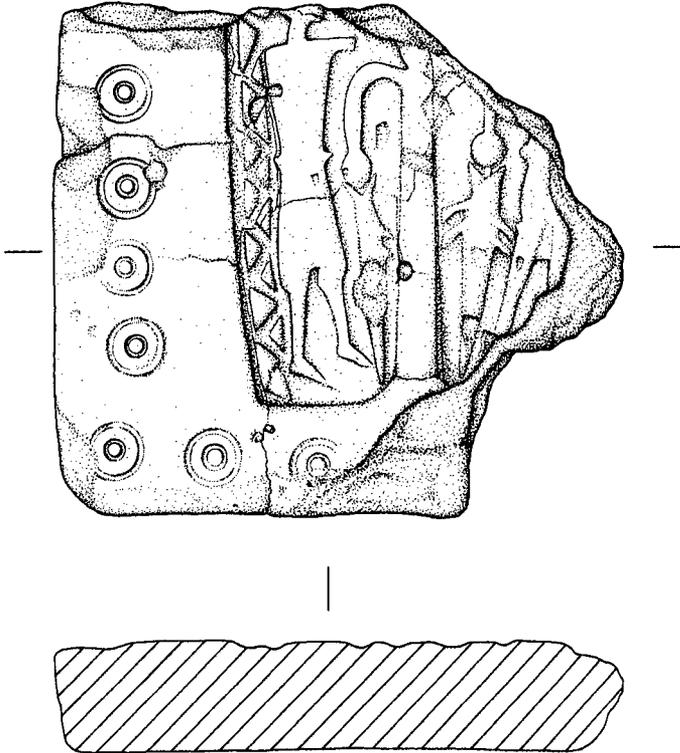


FIG. 14 – Medieval tile fragment from Oulton.

Wingfield (WGD 011) **Md.** Bronze pointed oval seal matrix, with a central decorative scene depicting a stag hunt, perhaps a reference to St Hubert, the inscription around this +SIGILLVMIOHANISDECAM: (the seal of John Decam, or perhaps the surname is an abbreviation for *decanum* 'dean'). The shape and style suggest a link with the church (SF-CA71D7). Mdf

FIELD SURVEYS

Braiseworth, Priory Farm (TM/1371, BRA 005). A magnetometer survey was carried out over an area of Roman finds including building material. This identified a rectangular enclosure *c.* 120 by 95m with internal subdivisions.

Helen Woodhouse, L-P: Archaeology for SCCAS; report no. LP0663E-GSR-v1.2.

Ixworth, Dover Farm (TL/9469; IXW 004). A magnetometer and topographic survey was carried out as training for students on the scheduled site of a Roman villa, first identified in 1849 and also investigated in 1948 by Basil Brown. Several linear features form part of an early system on a very different alignment to the modern road and field boundaries, and adjacent and aligned with these are indications of rubble spreads but no coherent building plans.

Helen Woodhouse for the Faculty of Classics, University of Cambridge.

Rendlesham, Naunton Hall Farm (TM/3252; RLM 012, 013, 014, 036). A survey to investigate the potential area of the East Anglian *vicus regius* attributed to Rendlesham by Bede was initiated in response to intense looting of arable fields in the area. An air photograph search accurately plotted the known ring-ditch within the survey area and some possibly more recent boundaries. Magnetometry and topographic survey in part of the survey area revealed a D-shaped enclosure and further linear features. Systematic metal detecting showed a wide distribution of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds; of particular interest are coins of the 7th and 8th centuries and a bronze Byzantine-type coin weight.

Air Photo Services, LP: Archaeology and SCCAS for the Sutton Hoo Society.

Wenham Parva, Little Wenham Hall (TM/0839; WMP 001). Geophysical surveys (resistance, magnetometry and ground-penetrating radar) were undertaken over 0.4ha of land around the architecturally important late-13th-century Hall, with a principal aim of establishing whether there were any structures adjacent to or near the Hall. The resistivity survey (Fig. 16) was the most informative, showing a number of linear trends. One seems to be a probable recent pipe or cable running diagonally across the ground to the NW of the building, but several of the others relate to garden boundaries, paths and tracks shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map. The most interesting of the trend lines is also the shortest. This is a short low-resistance anomaly that runs westward from the SW corner of the building before broadening out and



FIG. 16 – Little Wenham, Little Wenham Hall (WMP 001). Plot of the processed resistance data by Stratascan. High resistance features are dark, low resistance are pale. The outline of the Hall is in the left upper quarter. Vertical grid = 100m.

fading. This is on the line of the north wall of a suggested former hall adjacent to a chamber-block represented by the standing building (Martin 1998 and 2002; Goodall 2000, 126–31; Quiney 2000; Emery 2000, 119–22). As a low-resistance anomaly this cannot be a wall but could be a cut feature such as a robbed-out foundation trench. The full area of the suggested vanished hall could not be surveyed because of the presence of a gravel pathway alongside part of the critical south side of the building and, immediately south of that, an unsurveyable area of shrubbery and garden features. For a fuller discussion see Martin 2009.

Robert Smalley, Stratascan, and Edward Martin, for the Suffolk Historic Buildings Group; report no. J2413.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Barton Mills, Bridge House Dairies, Worlington Road, Mildenhall (TL/7074; BTM 040). The 2.3ha former dairy site on the south side of the River Lark was excavated in advance of residential redevelopment, revealing occupation dating from the early Neolithic to the early Roman period. Three Middle Iron Age enclosure systems, with two distinct periods of development, were identified. In the mid to late Iron Age two major enclosures bounded a droveway which led to an area with substantial waste disposal activity. This activity declined in the very late Iron Age and disappeared in the early Roman period, suggesting the abandonment of the site by the end of the 1st century AD.

Matthew Adams, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Bellway Homes Ltd; report no. 3026 and forthcoming.

Bildeston, Martin's Weft, Duke Street (TL/9949; BIL 019). Works for a rear extension revealed a deposit containing 14th- to 16th-century pottery

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Roger Balmer Design; report no. 2008/257.

Bungay, 82, Nethergate Street (TM/3390; BUN 090). Works for an extension revealed a large feature which related to an earthwork marked on the 1st- to 3rd-edition Ordnance Survey maps. This could be a relatively recent extraction pit but may be related to defensive ditches on the northern limit of the medieval town.

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Waveney Truck Parts Ltd; report no. 2008/071.

Bury St Edmunds, former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street (TL/8564; BSE 305). The site of the market was excavated prior to residential redevelopment. It lay to the south of buildings fronting Risbygate Street and to the west of those fronting St Andrews Street (on the line of the medieval town wall). Notable finds included medieval boundary ditches, a large medieval to post-medieval column-ringed communal cesspit (which contained 17 post-holes and a carved staircase), a post-medieval well, and a 'back-yard' industrial area of medieval to modern date, which featured at least two kilns and a copper-working hearth.

Walter McCall and Sophie Unger, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Paul Robert Developments Ltd; report no. 3082 and forthcoming.

Clare, The Old Vicarage (TL/7645; CLA 056). Footing trenches revealed three features, each sealed by a layer of topsoil, and a large E–W aligned ditch, from which a small sherd of possible Iron Age pottery was recovered. The ditch was cut by a medieval pit and a large undated pit. The last may represent an extraction pit whilst the ditch could be associated with the Clare Camp earthwork immediately north and west of the site. Whilst the evidence is only slight, the pottery from the ditch raises the possibility that Clare Camp could have Iron Age origins.

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Mr. J. Knapp; report no. 2008/033.

Creeping St Mary/Coddenham/Baylham, Ipswich to Cedars Park Anglian Water pipeline, Phase 2 (TM/0955 to TM/1152; CRM 058, CDD 068, BAY 037). The main areas of interest were along the western boundary of the *Combretoivium* Roman settlement in Coddenham (CDD 068) and an area on the opposite site of the River Gipping, in Baylham parish (BAY 037), where the route passed close to a known ring-ditch.

CDD 068: The principal features on this site were a small pit containing probable Bronze Age pottery, several probable Roman ditches and a small Saxon sunken-floored building and adjacent pit. One of the ditches had a shallow grave dug into its base and this contained the skeleton of a juvenile. This ditch is on the same alignment as the Roman road on the Gallows Hill quarry site, on the opposite side of the Gipping.

BAY 037: Part of the ring-ditch known from aerial photographs and a geophysical survey was excavated but no conclusive dating evidence was found. The ring-ditch was cut by part of a rectangular ditched enclosure of prehistoric date. There was no evidence for activity within the rectangular enclosure but some isolated prehistoric pits were located nearby.

A line of 10 pits was found about 300m south of the site of the *Combretoivium* Roman forts. The pits were over 1m wide, up to 0.8m deep and were spaced about 3m apart. Some of them produced small amounts of Roman pottery. The purpose of the pits is uncertain – they were sealed by a layer of soil that contained moderate amounts of Roman brick and roof tile, suggesting that they were post-pits associated with some monumental structure.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Anglian Water Services Ltd.

Crowfield, The Island (TM/1457; CRO 001). Excavation has begun on the wooded moated site that lies adjacent to All Saints Church and Church Cottage, by kind permission of the entertainer Roy Hudd and his wife. It is named as *The Island* in the tithe apportionment and is the site of the original Crowfield Hall – the Crowfield Hall that was demolished in 1829 was formerly known as Bocking Hall and lies across the field to the SW of this site. The two manors represented by these halls appear to have resulted from a division of a single holding in the 13th century; in 1302/3 one half belonged to the rich Ipswich merchant Philip Harneys and the other to Nicholas de Bokkyngge. The moated ‘mansion’ of *Croffeld Halle*, associated with the manor of *Croffeld Harneys*, was leased in 1438 by John Wodehouse Esq. to Robert Cachepool of Stonham Aspal, husbandman.

A trench across the site of the one structure shown on the NE corner of the island on 19th-century maps confirmed that it dated from the 17th to the 19th centuries and that it was probably an estate cottage (the land to the west being previously part of Crowfield Park). The main excavations have been concentrated in the SW corner and are revealing building foundations, together with 12th to 14th-century pottery, with a few sherds perhaps slightly earlier and later.

Mel Birch, Suffolk Deserted Medieval Settlement Field Team.

Dunwich, Greyfriars (TM/4770; DUN 092 and 094). A consolidation and repair project for the standing refectory ruin and gateways was extended to include the rebuilding of a 26m-long section of the precinct wall which collapsed overnight in 2007. Trial-holes and underpinning trenches excavated through the footing of the precinct wall north of the standing gates, revealed a layered footing with a stony upper component that suggests two phases of footing construction. A post-medieval, late 16th to 18th century, date seems likely for the stretch of precinct wall running from the medieval gates around to the NE corner of the precinct. Examination of the rubble from the fallen section of wall revealed an eclectic mix of stone including flint cobbles, beach pebbles, exotic boulders (possibly ships’ ballast) and re-used building material. Diagnostic elements included 12th-century Caen limestone mouldings that could be matched to the ruined Leper Chapel of St James some 300m to the SW.

Prior to the erection of the scaffolding for the consolidation work on the refectory ruin, a

photographic survey was undertaken along with a detailed examination of the standing structure. In addition to original medieval elements, a further two main phases were recognised, although these could clearly be further subdivided. Essentially, the second phase relates to the post-Dissolution occupation of the site when the building was converted into a house, part of which was at one time used as offices for corporate affairs and a gaol, while the third phase relates to the period when the house had been partly demolished and the remaining structures utilised as farm buildings and subsequently abandoned altogether. Some of the third phase structures, including window openings, were purely superficial and added simply to enhance the ruin.

Stuart Boulter and Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage.

Eriswell, Norwich Road and Exeter Crescent junction, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7280; ERL 161). An excavation and monitoring in advance of a new roundabout identified three Early Saxon burials at the western edge of the ERL 104 cemetery excavated in 1997 and five undated ditches probably relating to Roman and medieval field systems. This will be added to the analysis and publication programme currently underway for RAF Lakenheath.

Jo Caruth, SCCAS, for MoD Defence Estates (USF).

Eriswell, Phase V Liberty Village, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7279; ERL 203). An evaluation in advance of a housing redevelopment identified an Early Bronze Age ring-ditch and burial (Fig. 17). An excavation of 0.4ha was then carried out, exposing the entire ring-ditch and its immediate surroundings.

The ring-ditch, which dates to *c.* 2500–2000 BC, is paired with a smaller example excavated in 2005 (ERL 148) some 40m to the west. Both lie on an area of high ground overlooking the nearby fen edge and the areas of multi-period occupation and funerary activity previously excavated to the north. This prominent position means they would have been highly visible monuments within the landscape, possibly until relatively recently as both are respected by the adjacent crossroads, which is derived from post-medieval routeways.

The ring-ditch was a substantial feature, being 4.5m wide and 1.3m deep, and enclosed an area 29m in diameter. No central or primary burial was found, indicating that the individual may have been laid onto the topsoil and covered by the mound rather than being placed into an excavated grave. Therefore when the mound was later eroded or ploughed away, the burial would have been lost. One very shallow burial was found several metres off centre, the fragmentary skeleton's crouched position suggesting that it was an Early Bronze Age secondary burial, possibly of a child, inserted into the mound.

The ring-ditch sections showed that it had infilled naturally, with the lower levels being devoid of finds. The upper 0.5m of deposits contained a mix of scattered prehistoric struck flint, occasional prehistoric pottery sherds and more sizeable quantities of Roman pottery. This indicates that the ditch was finally infilled during the Roman period, with finds material likely to have been deposited via agricultural processes and originating from the nearby area of settlement to the north. Two carefully deposited pig skulls and feet, in close proximity to a scatter of Roman coins, were also found at the top of the eastern part of the ditch.

Although the ditch seems to have been filled in during the Roman period, the mound itself seems to have survived for longer as a visible landmark, acting as a focus for a later stage of funerary activity consisting of seven further burials. Four of these were shallow graves, apparently inserted in a row into the eastern edge of the mound. Three of the skeletons had suffered significant modern plough damage, particularly to the skulls which tend to sit higher than the rest of the body. The other three burials, consisting of two adults and a child aged 5 to 7, were on a similar alignment, but were deeper, being cut into the northern part of the backfilled ditch.

The similar alignments and even spacing of the seven graves suggests that they are

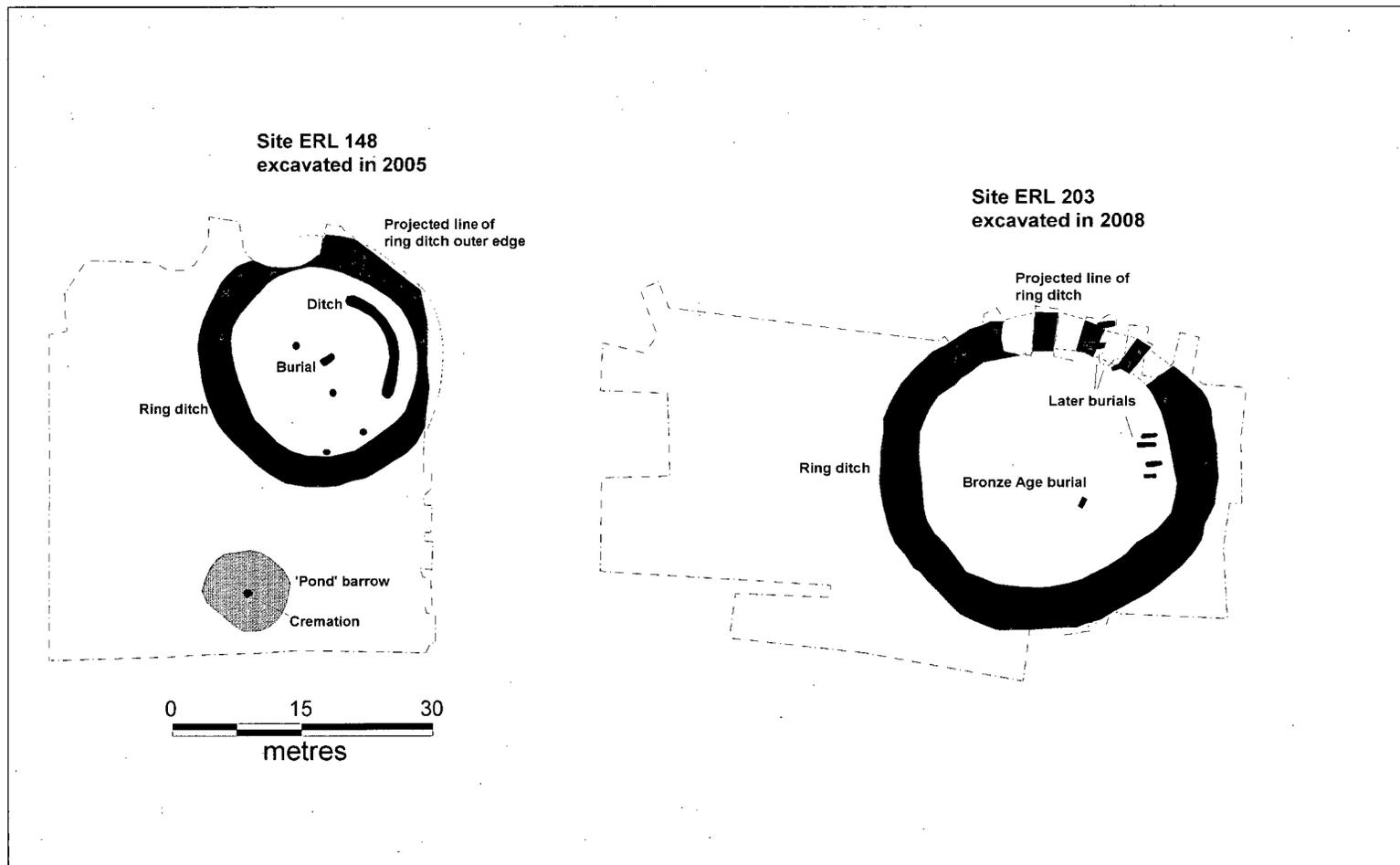


FIG. 16 – Eriswell, RAF Lakenheath. Plan of the Bronze Age ring-ditch (ERL 203) excavated in 2008, and showing its relationship to another (ERL 148) excavated in 2005.

contemporary. One of the individuals lying above the ditch was buried with an iron knife and copper-alloy pin, provisionally dated as being Anglo-Saxon, *c.* 7th century AD. The supine position of the skeletons, and the stratigraphic relationship of three grave cuts to the Roman ditch fills, also indicate an Anglo-Saxon date.

Over 500 children, aged 5–18, from the airbase schools were shown round the site by the Field Team's outreach officer, Duncan Allen. The airbase scout group also spent a day on site working towards their archaeological merit badge.

Post-excavation work has now begun for a pre-publication assessment of the archaeological fieldwork carried out across the entire Liberty Village redevelopment.

John Craven, SCCAS, for MoD Defence Estates (USF).

Flixton, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 068). During 2008 a further 0.5ha was stripped in the area of School Wood. With the exception of the continuation of a previously recorded ditch known from the estate and early Ordnance Survey maps, all of the datable features were prehistoric. While the majority of the features were pits, often clustered in small groups, structural evidence was recorded, with at least five four-posted structures and an arc of eight post-holes indicative of a larger, possibly screen-like structure. As yet, no analysis has been carried out on the artefactual evidence, principally ceramic and worked flint, although a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date seems likely.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for CEMEX.

Fornham St Genevieve, Ingham Quarry (TL/8469; FSG 024). A northern extension of the quarry was excavated, following an evaluation in 2004 that revealed evidence of a dispersed Iron Age settlement.

The excavation revealed a landscape that had been occupied from the late Neolithic through to the late Iron Age. The now-drained and wooded Timworth Carr is located immediately north of the site and appears to have formed the focus of the prehistoric activity at the site. A small number of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age pits were located throughout the site. Part of a ring-ditch, probably associated with a barrow 17m in diameter, was located at the NE corner of the site, on the eastern side of the Carr. The ditch was well preserved, being on average 2.7m wide and 0.95m deep, and contained at least two secondary unurned cremations. To the SW was a smaller and complete ring ditch, with an internal diameter of only 7m. This contained three entrances, the base of an unurned cremation in the centre, and in the immediate vicinity two other unurned cremations and a pit of burnt stones.

The main period of activity at the site dates from the 3rd to the 1st centuries BC. Pits were scattered across the entire site, and several clusters of large pits were evident. Some of these formed short lengths of N–S pit alignments. Several narrow N–S and E–W aligned gullies were located in the western half of the site, but these did not form a discernible field system. Evidence for structures was virtually non-existent, perhaps in part caused by truncation, although many of the enigmatic features revealed would almost certainly have been removed had truncation been severe. Therefore it is possible that it was the landscape that was important, and that the Carr was the focus for activities that were perhaps seasonal or ritual rather than domestic.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Tarmac.

Framlingham, Bird's Meadow (TM/2765; FML 004). Excavations at this site in 1964 took place after ploughing had uncovered high quality carved stones of probable medieval date (Moore 2008). The stone had been used, along with brick and flint, to form the footings of a low-status building. New excavations in 2008 recovered artefacts indicating that it was constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century and was probably not in use beyond the late 18th. Documentary research implies that it was probably occupied by members of the Alpe family. More carved

stones were recovered and have been dated to 1270–1340 by English Heritage. The possibility that they constitute rubble from the 1657 demolition of structures within Framlingham Castle is currently under investigation.

Rick Osbern, Suffolk Deserted Medieval Settlements Field Team; report no. 08/1.

Framlingham, Castle Street (TM/2863; FML 049). Sewer replacement works revealed alluvial deposits at a depth of 0.85–2.40m below the road surface. These are assumed to be within the medieval ditch of Framlingham Castle. They are sealed by approximately 0.7m of modern make-up for the road surface.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS; report no. 2008/130.

Framlingham, Gypsy's Lane (TM/2765; FML 053). Excavations along the course of the Roman road (Margary 34b) revealed a surface of stones varying in diameter from 30 to 80mm. The surface was semi-lenticular in section and 5.2m wide; it was founded upon a sand and gravel foundation up to 500mm thick and flanked by a ditch on each side. On some of the upper sections of the slope the surface was as little as 100mm below current ground level, whereas near the river Winknell it was covered by as much as a metre of silt. A further layer of substantial stone (up to 150mm in diameter) was found at a depth of about 500mm below the upper surface. Whether this constituted 'heavy bottoming' or an older surface with a later *agger* raised above it was impossible to say. No datable finds were made, however a *sestertius* of Hadrian (AD 117–38) was found some 10m from the road in a neighbouring meadow.

Rick Osbern, Suffolk Deserted Medieval Settlements Field Team; report no. 08/2.

Gosbeck, Church Farm (TM/1455; GOS 001). Excavations continued on the medieval moated complex, but in October the farm was sold and although the new owners were keen for the work to continue, it was decided that it would be better to close this phase of work and to discuss a continuation at a later date. The site was therefore backfilled in November.

The excavations in the northern of the two formerly moated enclosures have revealed the foundations of one certain and one probable medieval building, the one overlaying the other. The earlier building appears to be represented by clay pads for a timber-framed structure and may date from the period of occupation by the de Gosbeck family in the 13th and early 14th centuries. The more certain building was represented by 1m-wide mortared flint and stone foundations and may date from the occupation by the Jermy family in the 14th and 15th centuries.

A test-trench was dug into the very low remains of a possible small motte that is linked to the moated enclosures, but failed to provide any dating evidence.

Mel Birch, Suffolk Deserted Medieval Settlement Field Team.

Great Blakenham, Land off Addison Way (TM/1249; BLG 024). A previous evaluation had identified a concentration of medieval features protected under a thick layer of hill-wash. Subsequent excavation revealed a series of ditched enclosures of medieval date running perpendicular to Bramford Road. It is likely that the original dwellings were located along the road frontage (presently under an area of screening woodland) with the excavation uncovering the backs of these plots. A post-hole constructed building, a possible stove or furnace and a series of clay-lined pits or tanks indicate a wide variety of uses for these backyards which might include storage and industrial use. Provisional dating of the pottery indicates the site was in use between the 12th and 14th centuries with many of the ditches indicating multiple recutting and maintenance over a prolonged period. The artefacts indicate a meagre, perhaps fairly impoverished status for the settlement which was abandoned by the 15th century.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for Bolton Brothers Ltd.

Hadleigh, The Gables, High Street (TM/0242; HAD 087). Footings for a rear extension revealed what may be large extraction pits of unknown date. An undated pit rich in oyster and mussel shell was also observed.

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Larlhams Ltd.; report no. 2008/242.

Haughley, Land between The Old Mill and 7 Duke Street (TM/0262; HGH 035). Groundworks for a new dwelling revealed pits and ditches containing medieval or late medieval finds. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was also recovered.

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Mixbrow Construction; report no. 2008/240.

Haverhill, 19 High Street (TL/6745; HVH 066). Groundworks for an extension to the rear revealed a succession of subsoil deposits and external soil horizons of unknown date. Overlying dumps of clay and successive baked clay and mortar surfaces suggest the presence of a medieval or later building in the northern part of the site. A thick dump of soil containing post-medieval pottery sealed the postulated building. Three post-medieval pits were recorded along the NW boundary.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for D & A (2087) Ltd; report no. 2008/176.

Honington, Land at Troston Road (TL/9174; HNN 014). Evidence of medieval activity was present throughout the site but was most dense along the road frontage in the NE part of the site. Evidence of extraction pits of unknown date was also identified towards the eastern limits. A layer of mixed subsoil rich in medieval pottery was observed in the stripped access road but no incised features were present.

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Elliston Steady and Hawes (Building) Ltd.; report no. 2008/131.

Ipswich, 85-87 Fore Street (TM/1644; IAS 6106). Late Saxon/early medieval occupation was identified in the early 1990s in a small excavation along part of the Fore Street frontage at the southern end of the site. Further evidence was therefore anticipated, however no evidence of domestic occupation of this period was found and a quite different pattern of land use was recorded.

The first evidence of activity encountered in the northern part of the site was a series of inhumation burials. A total of 13 E-W orientated burials were encountered. These were poorly preserved, despite being encountered at a depth of over 1.5m below the extant ground level, and had seen some vertical truncation in the past. They contained no grave goods and have yet to be formally dated but are almost certainly medieval and indicate that the boundary of St Clement's churchyard was once much further to the south. The present boundary lies just 5m to the north of the site on the other side of St Clement's Church Lane. Burials ceased 15m south of the site's northern edge. It was hoped that some form of formal boundary marker would be identified but in the event it was not, probably due to the same truncation that was indicated by the physical damage to some of the inhumations.

There was then a major change of land use, as many of the graves had been cut by a series of five cesspits and a large unusually constructed structure. The latter has not been dated yet but comprised a single large rectangular cut at least 3.5m long by 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m deep. This had 13 post/pile settings cut into its base. It is not clear whether the cesspits were associated with this but the pottery recovered from their primary fills showed they were in use in the last quarter of the 16th century. No major domestic structure of that date has been found on the site, but they are known to have occupied much of the Fore Street frontage. These cesspits were quite close together and although it is possible they may be in the rear of a single property that has not survived it seems more likely that they occupy an area of communal ground between properties.

This change from cemetery to domestic occupation is indicative of the parish of St Clement's selling off part of its land to accommodate the rapid development of that part of town into what

became a fairly wealthy suburb accommodating the prosperous merchant classes of the town at the onset of the 17th century.

Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS, for V.A. Marriot Ltd.

Ipswich, Thurleston High School (TM/1547; IPS 581). An evaluation of the old playing fields to the east of the school and the monitoring of footing trenches through an adjacent demolished wing revealed three ditches. Two were parallel and of comparatively recent date, matching boundaries shown on the 1st-edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881. The third ditch was of considerable size, up to 6m in width and 1m deep, and was on a slightly different alignment to the other two. Tip lines within the fills suggest a bank along its western edge. Finds from the upper fills suggest a medieval date, although it also contained Iron Age pottery and an earlier date is possible. Unstratified finds of prehistoric and later 17th century date were recovered from the topsoil.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council Property Division; report no. 2008/157.

Ipswich, Alexander House, 73–81 St Matthew's Street (TM/1544; IPS 594/IAS 7717). Monitoring of a rear extension to the building revealed natural sand and gravel at approximately 9.4m OD, two pits (one containing medieval pottery), an overlying layer of post-medieval garden soil and 19th-century brick and concrete foundations.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for V.A. Marriott Ltd; report no. 2008/175.

Kessingland, Land to the rear of Kessingland Primary School, Field Lane, (TM/5386; KSS 080). An excavation revealed ditches defining the south and east sides of a rectangular enclosure measuring at least 49m x 26m. The ditches were up to 2.15m wide and 1m deep, with profiles varying from U-shaped to almost V-shaped. The ditch on the south side of the enclosure was interrupted by two narrow causeways. One of these, in the SE corner of the enclosure, was blocked when one of the flanking ditches was re-cut and extended.

The charcoal-rich fills of the ditch defining the east side of the enclosure contained moderate amounts of unabraded pottery, provisionally dated to the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, together with some ceramic loom-weight fragments and a few worked flints. The artefactual evidence suggests occupation on or close to the site, but the only evidence for activity within the enclosure was a single post-hole containing prehistoric pottery. A scatter of three post-holes containing abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery provides the only evidence for activity outside the enclosure.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Flagship Housing Group; report nos: 2008/138 and 2008/233.

Lakenheath, Rear of 82/82A High Street (TL/7182; LKH 315). An evaluation was carried out on the site of a small 17th/18th-century farm in advance of a housing development that included the existing clunch-walled farm buildings. This indicated that the existing site boundaries were long-standing and maintained, possibly originating in the Middle Saxon period. Some undated ditches, possibly predating these boundaries were also found. Other features consisted of pits containing medieval pottery; rubble deposits including reused medieval building material; and late medieval post-holes, possibly indicating a structure and possibly suggesting a medieval farm predating the existing single-phase farmyard.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Baker and Nisbet Ltd.

Leiston, Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm, Sizewell (TM/4662; LCS 148 and 150). Excavations in advance of the onshore works for the wind farm found the remains of an early medieval boat. The boat, which was probably a small inshore fishing vessel, had been broken up in the 14th century and part of the hull re-used to create a timber lining for a square cistern or shallow well. The waterlogged conditions ensured that the planks are very well preserved,

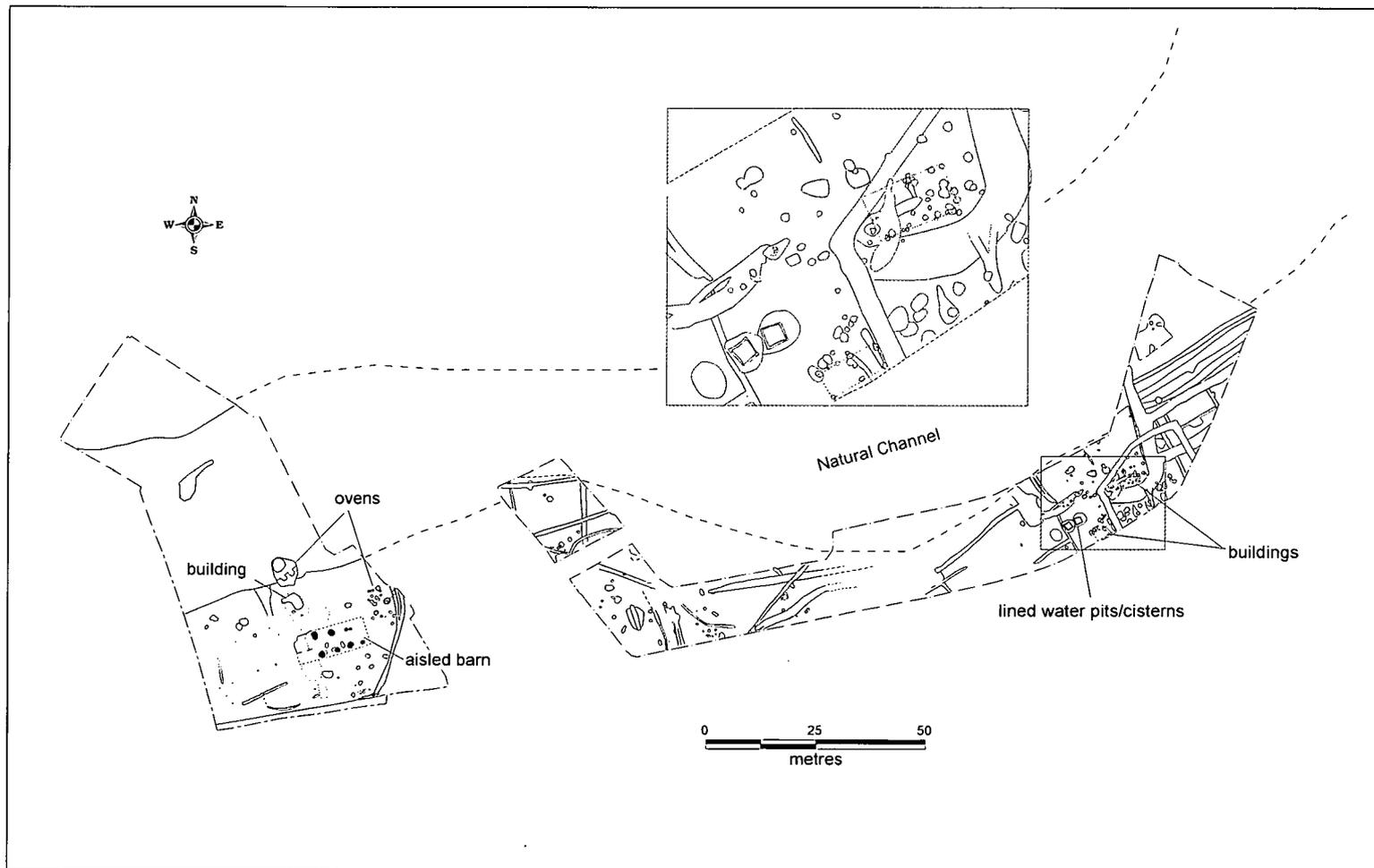


FIG. 18 – Leiston, Sizewell (LCS 148 and 150). Plan of the excavation, with an enlarged inset of the eastern group of medieval buildings and pits.

allowing detailed analysis of the boat construction. The boat was clinker built with the planks joined together along their edges with closely spaced iron rivets before being attached to the boat frame with wooden pegs. The joints between the planks were sealed with impregnated wool-like fibres known as 'luting'. Dendrochronological analysis suggests a date of between AD 1241 and 1266 for the construction of the boat and Ireland as the source of the timber.

The site (Fig. 18) follows the edge of a low-lying natural channel, which in the medieval period would have formed a freshwater lagoon and would have been the focus for industrial activities. Evidence of timber buildings, hearths and wood-lined water pits has been found clustered along the channel's edge. Documentary sources indicate that hemp retting for the manufacture of linen and rope took place in the area: this is a noxious process and there is documentary evidence of illegal practitioners being fined for fouling the water of the former wet common. Finds include a wide range of pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries including a deposit of complete vessels dumped in a well, part of a wooden platter, animal bones and various personal items such as buckles and clothing fasteners. Fishing hooks, weights and fish bones have also been found. On the higher ground a large aisled barn measuring 16m x 5m, along with smaller ancillary buildings were found together with a series of external ovens, which suggest that the drying and storage of grain was also taking place.

A system of field and enclosure ditches was recorded at the east end of the site; these preceded the medieval occupation and have been provisionally dated as Roman. Post-excavation work is ongoing.

Rob Atfield, Anthony Breen, Richard Darrrah and Ian Tyers for SCCAS, on behalf of Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Ltd, South Eastern Electricity Substation Alliance and British Energy; report forthcoming.

Letheringham, Letheringham Hall (TM/2758; LRM 001). Monitoring of moat desilting works revealed remnants of revetting walls around both the inner and outer sides of the moat. A medieval sherd was recovered from the moat's northern arm.

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Mr. P. Clarke; report no. 2008/079.

Long Melford, 9 Chapelside, Chapel Green (TL/8644; LMD 179). Monitoring of footings at the rear revealed a Roman pit of 1st to 2nd century date.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Mr and Mrs Spencer.

Lowestoft, 283 Whapload Road (TM/xxx; LWT 165). An evaluation revealed a small number of post-holes or shallow pits and a stake-hole of possible late medieval to post-medieval date and two modern brick wells.

Suzanne Westall, NAU Archaeology, for A.D. Utting Construction; report no. 1969.

Mildenhall, Land adjacent the Smoke House Inn, Beck Row (TL/6977; MNL 598). A 1.4ha excavation in advance of a housing development identified widespread evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman rural settlement and agriculture. This site lies immediately to the south of site MNL 508, where a 2nd/3rd-century timber building interpreted as a malt house was found (*East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 2*).

Networks of ditches forming a variety of enclosure systems, field boundaries or drainage networks were identified, together with a dense scatter of large pits which were possibly used for grain storage. The presence of at least one possible timber building was indicated by a linear series of post-holes. A substantial finds assemblage, dating from the late prehistoric period to the 3rd century AD has been collected.

Several local volunteers and students were able to work on the site and a day visit was made by the Hartismere High School Archaeology Club.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Persimmon Homes Anglia.

Pinewood (formerly *Sproughton*), South West Ipswich and South Suffolk Sixth-Form (SWISS) Centre (TM/1242; SPT 035). An evaluation and subsequent excavation were undertaken on a site on high ground that overlooks the minor valley of the Belstead Brook to the south. The evaluation revealed three cremation burials, two of which were in Bronze Age urns. A subsequent excavation revealed a further 16 cremation burials, all but one of which was urned. 14 pit-type features of an unknown date, many containing dense charcoal deposits, were also excavated.

All of the urned cremation burials were relatively widely spaced except the two un-urned cremation deposits which were situated immediately adjacent to urned examples. One of the urns was surrounded by a narrow ring-ditch, 3m in diameter (Fig. 19). The fill comprised numerous flints and small fragments of sarsen-type stone, suggesting that the burial was marked with a small mound.

Mark Sommers, SCCAS, for Turner and Townsend Project Management on behalf of SCC.

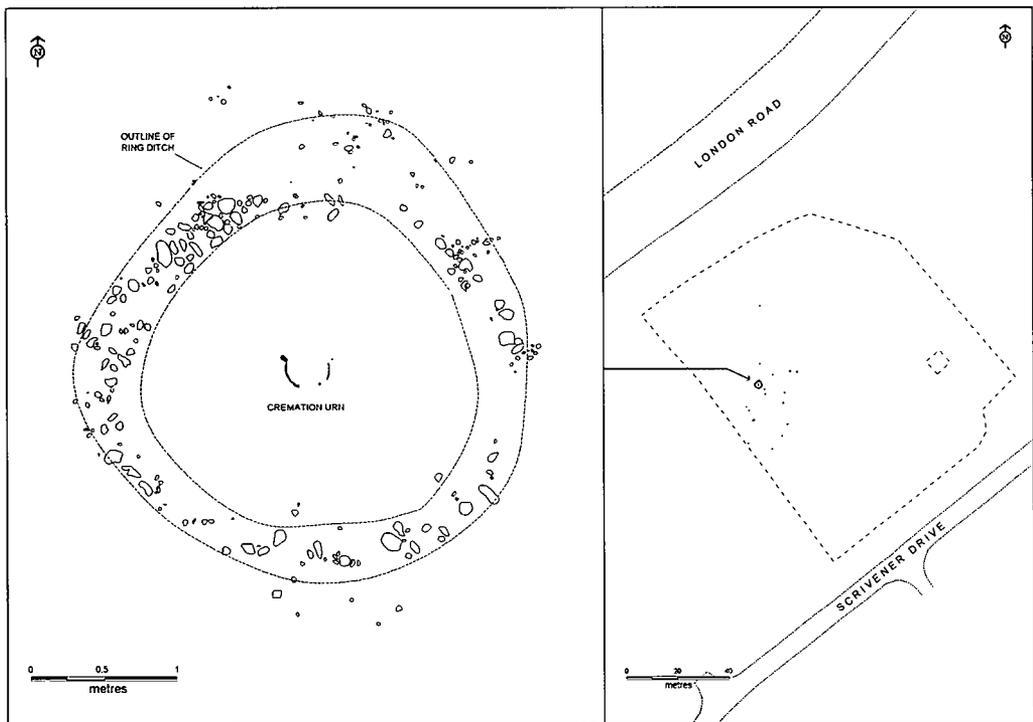


FIG. 19 – Pinewood (formerly Sproughton), SWISS Centre (SPT 035). Plan of the site showing the Bronze Age cremation burials, with an enlarged inset of the one set within a small ring-ditch.

Rendlesham, Ash Road Farm Reservoir (TM/3253; RLM 030). Monitoring during the construction of a farm reservoir revealed a series of clay extraction pits of likely medieval date. The site was adjacent to an early lane shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 and it was likely that the dug clay was transported along this route. Of particular interest were two pits containing abundant quantities of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery (2800–2000 BC) associated with flint flakes. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery in the topsoil probably originated from site RLM 035 further up the hillside.

Jezz Meredith and Roy Damant, SCCAS, for Naunton Hall Farms; report no. 2008/251.

Rushbrooke, Nitrate Pipeline (TL/8661 to TL/8762; RBK 020 and 021). Monitoring in 2007 (RBK 020) identified a Saxon sunken-feature building and a series of three ditches, one of which was of Roman date. In 2008 (RBK 021), further monitoring identified a colluvial deposit only and an excavation identified seven pits and five ditches, the majority of which were located towards the SW end of the site. Two of the ditches were of possible Roman/Saxon origin and the remaining three were either post-medieval or modern in date.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Anglian Water Ltd.

Tunstall, Street Farm Barn, School Road (TM/3555, TUN 027). An evaluation and excavation were carried out in advance of a small residential development. Residual sherds of late Saxon and early medieval pottery suggest activity on or close to the site. However, the earliest certain occupation of the site dates to the 12th to 14th centuries, when a small timber building (Fig. 20: G1002), represented by a rectangular arrangement of five large post-holes, was constructed. An adjacent row of three smaller post-holes (G1003) might be part of the same structure. Apart from a possible external hearth or fire pit and some shallow pits and post-holes that might be contemporary with it, there is no evidence for internal flooring or contemporary external surfaces.

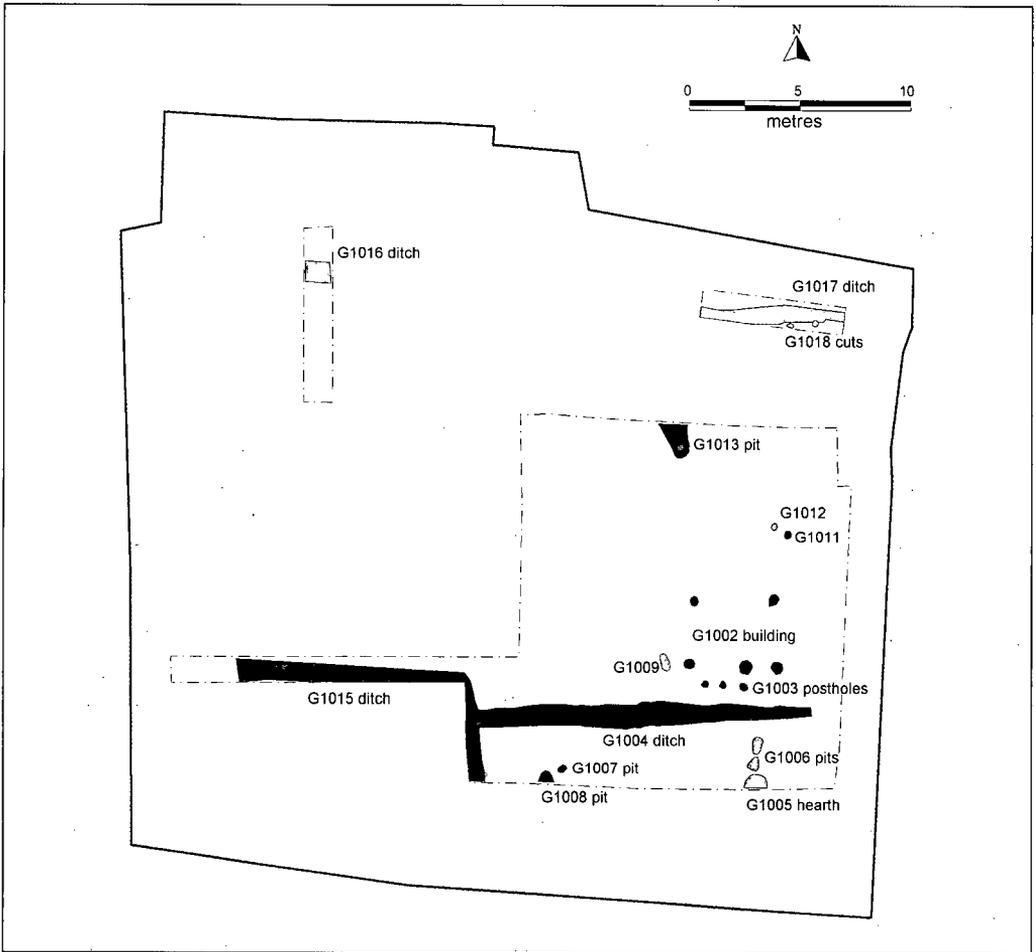


FIG. 20 – Tunstall, Street Farm Barn (TUN 027). Excavation plan showing the medieval buildings and ditches.

The building was located immediately north of an E–W ditch (G1004) that silted up in the 13th to 14th centuries. Another E–W ditch (G1017) to the north of the building is undated but might have been contemporary with it; this suggests that the building occupied a plot of land measuring 21.5m N–S by at least 19m E–W.

Later occupation of the site is represented by a large pit containing 16th-century pottery, building material and animal bones and an L-shaped ditch (G1015) that is thought to have defined part of a rectangular enclosure. The ditch was backfilled in the 16th to 18th centuries.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Deben Woods Ltd; report nos. 2008/127 and 2008/234.

Wangford with Henham, Wangford Quarry extension (TM/4777; WNF 023). An excavation in advance of the extension revealed part of a prehistoric (probably Bronze Age) ring-ditch on the northern edge of the site. No burials or cremations were identified, although the centre of the ring (the most usual location for burial) was situated outside the excavation area. A complex group of intercutting pits was located 25m to the west of the ring-ditch, many of these pits containing frequent and sometimes large fragments of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. To the S and SW of the ring-ditch individual pits and features were encountered up to a distance of 150m from the ring. Many of these pits were undated but some were clay-lined and appeared to contain burnt material, occasionally with small fragments of burnt bone, possibly indicating pyre debris. Other features contained prehistoric pot of a variety of dates. A small cluster of pits 60–80m to the SW of the ring-ditch contained loom-weights of Bronze Age and Iron Age types. Along the northern edge of the site a small group of medieval pits, defined by a curving ditched enclosure, might relate to the adjacent lane, itself probably of medieval origin.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for CEMEX; report no. 2009/078.

Whitton, Whitton Church Lane Recreation Ground (TM/1448; WHI 014). An evaluation of the site of a proposed new recreation ground revealed two main concentrations of archaeological features. The most significant of these was concealed beneath a thick hillwash layer within a pronounced headland between the two existing fields of the site. Here archaeological features of mainly Iron Age to Roman date were encountered. Ditches on a variety of alignments, Iron Age and Roman pits and undated post-holes were revealed. Nearby probable Bronze Age remains consisting of a spread of burnt flint were deeply buried under colluvial deposits filling in an ancient channel or hollow. Down the slope from the main concentration of features were undated waterlogged deposits, probably associated with a spring line running along the slope of the hill; these could represent earlier ponds. In a second area of interest ditches and other features were uncovered. Some of these were undated but a group of ditches, pits and a finds spread over a deep hillwash layer indicate a Late Iron Age/early Roman date. A previous fieldwalking and metal detector survey (2008) revealed a general scatter of prehistoric worked flint, Roman pottery in the vicinity of the first main area of features and a thin spread of medieval and later finds across the whole area, probably associated with the manuring of fields. Metal finds of particular note include a possible Roman bowl (*palera*) handle made of bronze coated with a white metal and a gold guinea of George III dated 1782.

Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S, for Merchant Projects; report no. 2009/076.

Wortham, Land at Cherry Tree Farm (TM0877; WTM 044). An evaluation found medieval features focused on the green edge in the northern part of the site. Elsewhere, features were more scattered and comprised mainly boundary or enclosure ditches. One area of Iron Age activity was identified in the southern part of the site.

Linzi Everett, SCCAS, for Burgess Homes Ltd and the Orwell Housing Association; report no. 2008/089.

Near Wickham Market, (DLL 013). A hoard of 788 Iron Age gold coins was found associated with the base of a wheel-thrown pot. Subsequently a small area was stripped of topsoil to examine the archaeological context. Further coins were retrieved from the ploughsoil, bringing the total number to 840, of which the vast majority were Icenian types, plus five South Ferriby *staters* from the tribal area of the Corieltavi. The excavation showed that the hoard had been buried in a small pit adjacent to a ditch of similar early 1st-century AD date. A later ditch contained Roman as well as residual Iron Age pottery sherds.

Jude Plouviez, SCCAS, with financial help from the British Museum.

BUILDING RECORDING

Brandeston, Barn at Red House Farm, The Street (TM/2460). This substantial timber-framed barn at the western edge of the village was recorded prior to its demolition. Measuring 27.5m in length x 6m in overall width, it represented the amalgamation of a late-16th or early-17th-century barn of three bays and a slightly later barn of five bays adjoining its eastern gable. Each barn contained a central, south-facing threshing floor and the eastern bay of the later barn, dating from the early to mid 17th century, was floored and partitioned to form a stable 3.3m in length. The resulting linear arrangement of twin barns with a stable anticipated the 'model farm' layouts of the 18th and 19th centuries and was of considerable historic interest. The outer gables and parts of the walls had been demolished prior to inspection, and the roof and external cladding entirely removed, but the earlier timber-frame retained impressive cambered tie-beams and unusually elegant arch-braces; its walls differed from those of its later neighbour in possessing internally trenched braces and lacking mid-rails.

Leigh Alston for SCCAS and Mr M. Ruffles.

Eye, Abbey Farm Barn, Hoxne Road (TM/1574; EYE 093). This substantial brick building standing 60m NW of the site of Eye Priory was recorded in advance of conversion work. The late-15th or early-16th-century structure extends to 23.3m in length by an exceptional 10.2m in width, and contains an impressive array of original arched windows (Figs. 21–23). Most of the building was floored, but its southern end was open to the roof and its walls contain two stepped, heat-damaged recesses that resemble the backs of large fireplaces. At least one original drain penetrates the western elevation in the direction of the river Dove, and the 'barn' can be equated with the *Bakhous and Brewe hous* mentioned in an inventory of the priory taken in 1536. Large, detached service buildings known as 'bakehouses and brewhouses' were standard features on monastic and other high-status sites in the Middle Ages and combined both functions. The great majority of monastic examples were destroyed in the wake of the Reformation, and this appears to represent the best-preserved of just four known survivors in England (the others are at Lindisfarne, Norwich and Canterbury).

Leigh Alston for SCCAS and Mr G. Rowlands.

Haughley, United Reform Church, Old Street (TM/0262). This redundant church was built in 1835 or 1843 as a daughter establishment of the Congregational Church in neighbouring Stowmarket (there is conflicting documentary evidence of the precise date) and was recorded before residential conversion. The chapel is set back from the medieval street frontage behind a small yard, but there is no evidence that it possessed a burial ground. Designed as a timber structure with a rendered exterior, it was cased in red brick during the 20th century and its original arched windows lost, but the northern entrance porch and panelled benches survive from its foundation. These benches are fine examples of their type, with raised tiers for children flanking the central entrance. A small side-vestry was added to the simple rectangular hall in the mid 19th century, and replaced with the present example in 1995. A detached

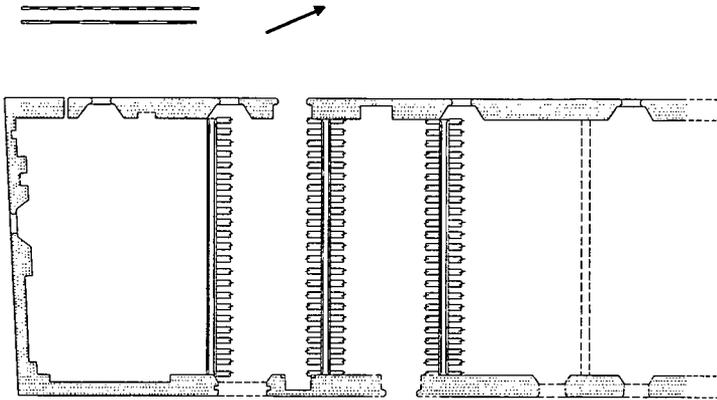


FIG. 21 – Eye, Abbey Farm Barn (EYE 093). Reconstruction of the original ground plan of the Tudor priory bakehouse, showing the unfloored area to the left. Scales in feet (top) and metres.

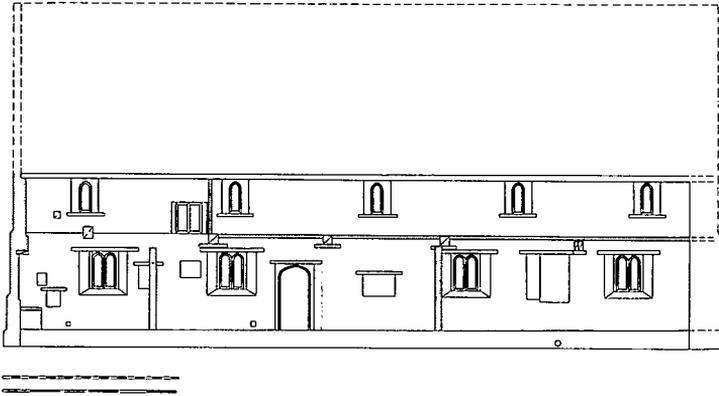


FIG. 22 – Eye, Abbey Farm Barn (EYE 093). Internal western elevation of the Tudor priory bakehouse, showing the original door and windows together with various secondary features. Scales in feet (top) and metres.

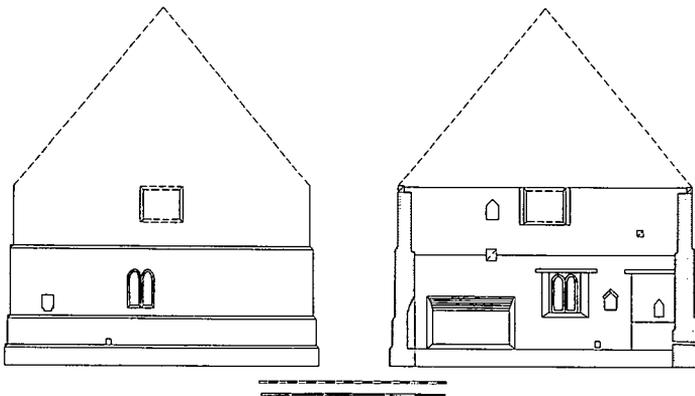


FIG. 23 – Eye, Abbey Farm Barn (EYE 093). The external and internal elevations of the southern gable (left and right respectively) of the Tudor priory bakehouse, showing the original stepped hearth recess. Scales in feet (top) and metres.

wooden hall to the rear was built in 1932 to accommodate a Sunday School and other ancillary activities.

Leigh Alston for SCCAS, Ms V Hendy and Mr D Fleetwood.

Sibton, Brick Kiln Farm, Rendham Road (TM/3567). An early-17th-century timber-framed barn and stable were recorded prior to conversion, along with the adjoining 19th-century farm complex. The barn is of typical East Anglian type, with a three-bay open barn and an integral floored bay designed as a small stable and hay loft at one end (Fig. 24).

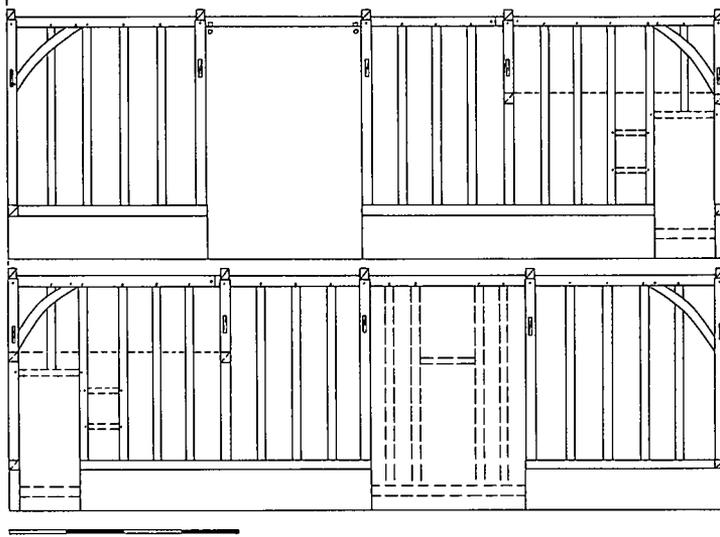


FIG. 24 – Sibton, Brick Kiln Farm. Southern and northern internal elevations (top and bottom respectively) showing the opposing doors and small windows of the western stable. The brick plinth was raised in the 19th century. Scale in metres.

The stable was extended in the 19th century, but evidence of its original opposing gable doors and two small windows still survives, as does a fine roof structure of clasped and butt-purlins with wind braces at every truss. The barn was divided from the stable by a missing internal partition but open to the hay loft above, and extended to 9m in length by 5.7m in overall width; the stable was 3.5m long x 5.7m wide. The barn initially contained only a small rear door opposite its southern entrance, in the usual manner of its period, but this was enlarged in the 19th century. The building is probably contemporary with the adjacent grade II-listed timber-framed farmhouse.

Leigh Alston for SCCAS, Mr J Carter and Ms D. Hills.

Stonham Aspal, Chevers Farm, Crowfield Road (TM/1459). A rare timber-framed stable of the early 16th century on the edge of Stonham Aspal was recorded in advance of residential conversion. The building formerly divided the base court in front of a contemporary jettied house of merchant quality from a medieval green known as Broad Green, and its gable preserves the remains of a demolished jettied gateway that linked the two (Fig. 25). The three-bay stable preserves its original roof of collared rafters, and extends to 13.1m in overall length by 4.7m in width (rising to 2.75m at its roof-plate). It was originally divided into two compartments of one and two bays respectively, each entered by external doors from the courtyard and possibly with a third door on the east forming a cross-entry. The eastern wall

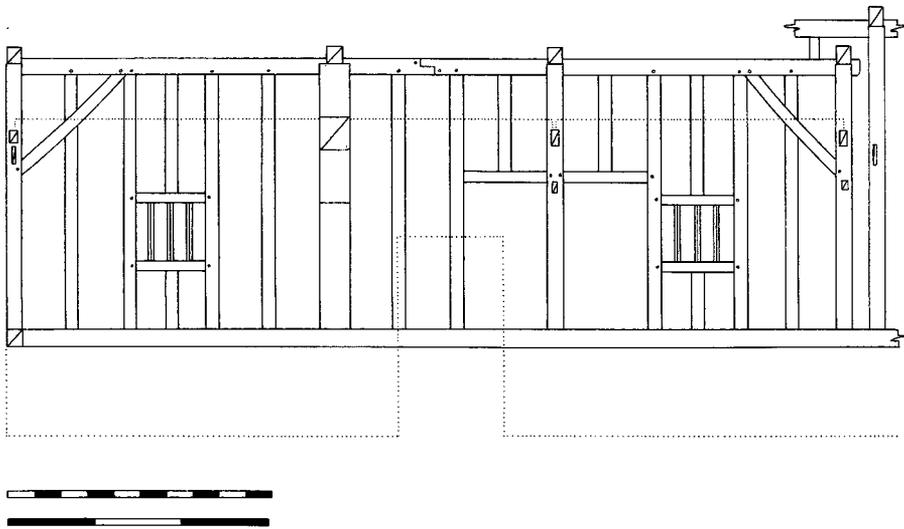


FIG. 25 – Stonham Aspal, Chevers Farm. Internal western elevation of the 16th-century stable, showing the two original doors with the remains of a jettied courtyard gateway to the right. Scales in feet (top) and metres.

consisted of closely spaced timbers with a mid-rail and was exposed externally to passers-by, while the western wall and hipped southern gable (the latter with a hooded open gablet) were rendered externally. There is some evidence of a clamp which supported the missing joists of a hay loft, but no obvious trace of original fenestration. The building is of particular historic interest as a rare early-16th-century stable, and for the evidence it contains of the sophisticated nature of rural base courts in Tudor Suffolk.

Leigh Alston for SCCAS and Mr D. Hargreaves.

Stradbroke, White House Farm, Diss Road (TM/2274). A substantial timber-framed barn (28m long x 6.2m wide) that formerly belonged to White House Farm was recorded prior to residential conversion. In its present form the building dates from the mid 19th century, but represents the amalgamation and partial reconstruction of a late-16th or early-17th-century barn and stable shown as separate buildings on the tithe map of 1840. The original three-bay stable was raised in height but its wall framing remains largely complete and is a rare survival, with evidence of original doors and diamond-mullion windows (Fig. 26). Extending to 9.6m in length it was divided into two compartments of one and two bays respectively, each entered by doors facing north towards the farmhouse. There is no evidence of original doors or windows in the opposite wall, to which the hay rack and manger were probably attached. The common joists of a removed hay loft 45cm below the roof-plates were supported by a binding joist and neatly shaped corbel blocks which projected from the storey posts of the larger compartment.

Leigh Alston for SCCAS and Mr. T. Hannon.

Thornington, Church Farm, Thornington Road (TM/4274, TNG 030). An unusually complete 17th-century bakehouse and farm complex opposite St Peter's church was recorded in advance of demolition (Fig. 27). A three-bay timber-framed barn of c. 1600 was adjoined by a slightly later stable and hay loft, with evidence for a gable hay rack and a single entrance door adjoining the barn. At just 3.75m in length the stable was among the smallest known examples of the period to survive intact. A rare timber-framed detached bakehouse of c. 1630 with a decorative brick

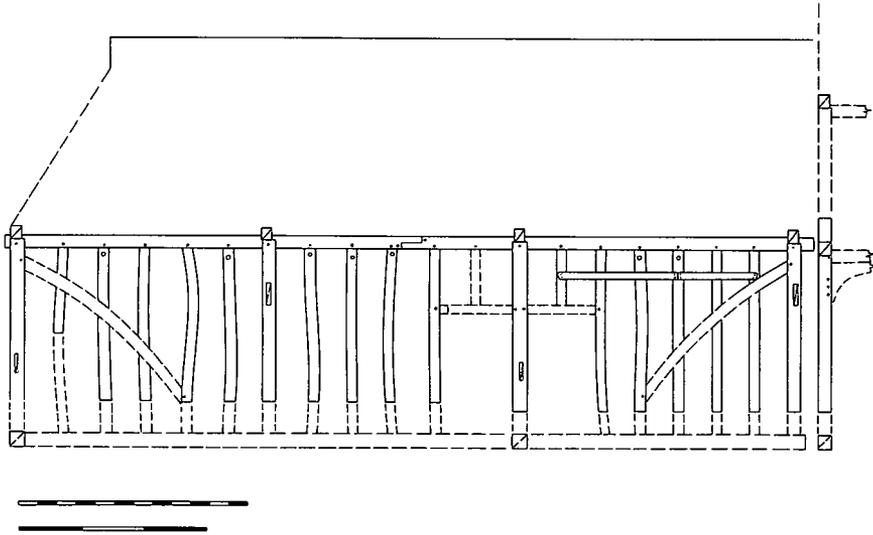


FIG. 26 – Stradbroke, White House Farm. Northern internal elevation of the early-17th-century stable, showing the two original doors and ‘diamond mullion’ windows with the taller structure of the barn to right. Scales in feet (top) and metres.

gable retained an 18th-century bread oven, pump, stone sink and three coppers (for washing, brewing and hot water), but the adjacent farmhouse was demolished in the 1960s. Bakehouses of this kind were once common in East Anglia but are now rare in anything approaching original condition. The site also included an 18th-century timber-framed neathouse [cow house].

Leigh Alston for SCCAS and Mr M Robinson.

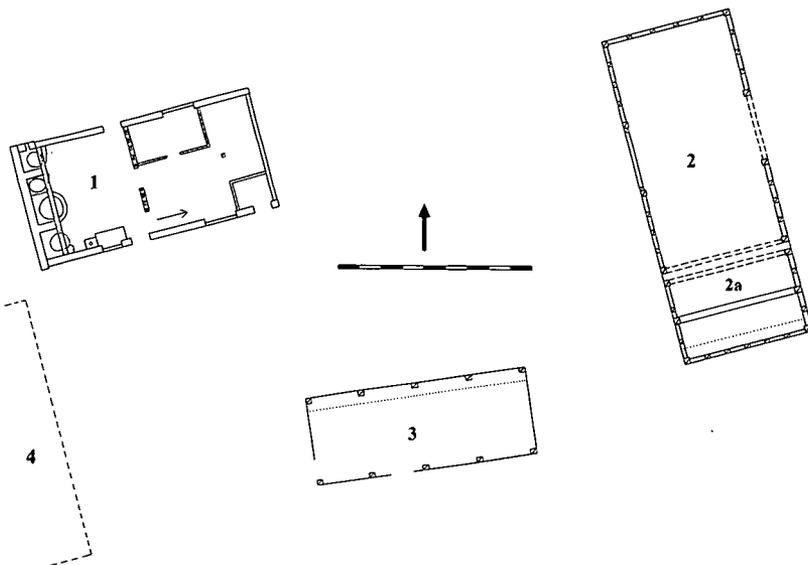


FIG. 27 – Thorington, Church Farm (TNG 030). Site plan showing the four historic buildings: 1. Early-17th-century bakehouse. 2. Early-17th-century barn. 2a. Early-17th-century stable (hayrack to south). 3. 18th-century neathouse (hayrack to north). 4. Site of previously demolished farmhouse. Scale in metres.

CHURCH RECORDING

Aldringham cum Thorpe, St. Andrew's Church (TM/4560; ARG 015). Recording was undertaken prior to consolidation works to the north and south walls of the nave and chancel. The body of the nave and chancel was thought to be of early 14th century date with further window insertions and wall fabric additions of later 14th century and 15th century date. The recording was able to define the extent of the 19th-century rebuilding at the western end of the nave and the position of the west tower that was also removed at that time. Other insertions and alterations of 19th/20th-century date were also recorded. However, one of the more unusual survivals from the original 14th-century structure was a surface treatment comprising a pebble-rich render that clearly predated the window insertions in the later 14th or 15th century.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Aldringham cum Thorpe Parochial Church Council.

Dunwich, St James Leper Hospital Chapel (TM/4770; DUN 005). Recording was undertaken prior to the consolidation of the standing building. A full photographic record was made and digitised elevations produced in order to facilitate the interpretation of the building. A series of historical drawings were also examined to help assess the original character of the structure and its progressive deterioration.

The original structure was three-celled, comprising an apsidal east chamber, central chancel and a nave/hall to the west. The building deteriorated markedly during the 18th century with the domed apse roof collapsing and the loss, possibly from robbing, of many of the tooled masonry dressings forming its architectural features. The second phase of building associated with the adjacent church during the later 19th century, financed by the Barne family, was probably accompanied by some rebuilding and consolidation of the leper chapel's remaining walls and the insertion of the family tomb, the latter removed relatively recently. A second major phase of refurbishment was carried out during the later 20th century. This included the repointing of the original fabric and consolidation of corework exposed after the loss of its ashlar facing.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Dunwich Parochial Church Council and English Heritage.

Great Glemham, All Saints' Church (TM/3361). The monitoring of excavation works within the tower revealed a large fragment from a stone grave slab or paving slab set vertically in the ground in line with the north door splay of the tower's west doorway. To the north of the slab, against the tower north wall, the fill was unconsolidated and included fragments of coal. While the function of this feature was not positively ascertained it was thought to be relatively recent in date and in some way associated with the Victorian heating system.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Great Glemham Parochial Church Council;
report no. 2008/148.

Ipswich, St. Peter's Church (TM/1644: IAS 5304). Test-pits and monitoring in connection with a refurbishment and conversion project produced evidence of extensive successive previous ground disturbance, but very little firm evidence on which to draw conclusions about the development of the church.

Robert Atfield and Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Ipswich Hospital Band.

Oulton, St. Michael's Church (TM/5093; OUL 004). The recording of the north wall of the nave revealed three main phases of construction, with the majority of the fabric characterised by well-defined flint courses and dating to the 12th century. A semicircular arched doorway was probably a contemporary feature but had at the very least been re-set in its original location. Three perpendicular windows were inserted during the 15th or 16th century in conjunction

with the raising of the nave walls by approximately 0.5 metres. A third strip of wall fabric at the top of the wall was thought to be associated with the construction of a new roof during the 19th century. Four burials were disturbed during the subsequent groundworks, all infants or children. It is not uncommon for the graves of infants and children to be grouped together close to the church in this way.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Oulton Parochial Church Council.

Woolverstone, St. Michael's Church (TM/1938). Archaeological monitoring of excavation works in the tower revealed a bonded flint and septaria footing that stepped out on both sides of the wall, presumably to spread the weight of the tower. Removal of the existing patterned slate floor (Victorian) in the tower revealed a secondary floor surface of compacted mortar with flints and brick/tile fragments. The subsequent removal of this floor revealed the underlying sandy soil, which included fragments of disarticulated human bone, probably from burials in the churchyard prior to the construction of the tower in the 15th century. Five half bricks set in a circle close to the centre of the tower and sealed by the secondary floor surface had no obvious function.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Woolverstone Parochial Church Council; report no. 2008/238.

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27th April 2002