

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2009

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object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2009. 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). Many of the excavation/evaluation reports are now available online via the Archaeological Data Service website: (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

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 2009 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

Bredfield (BFD 034). Sx. A damaged large silver Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch, found folded and possibly burnt, with applied bosses and interlaced *Urnes* style zoomorphic decoration (SF-92B213) (Fig. 55, A). Parallels from hoard groups in East Anglia (BRS 004; West, 1998: 9, fig. 8.4; Wilson, 1964: 174-177, no. 83, pls. XXXI-XXXII) and Scandinavia

(pers. comm. A. Pedersen, National Museum Copenhagen) indicate an 11th-century date for the brooch. It may have been deposited as part of a larger assemblage or perhaps at a later date during the 12th-century civil war between Stephen and Matilda (pers. comm. E. Martin). (Mdf)

Buxhall (BUX 023). Ne. Polished flint axe of Neolithic date, with flaked convex faces, heavily polished sides and extensive later modification (SF-469341) (Fig. 51, A). Both ends have been broken and retouched for use perhaps as a hammer stone, perhaps a tool for abrasion or similar purposes. This re-working of the axe may have occurred during later phases of the prehistoric period, perhaps as late as the end of the Iron Age. (Mdf)

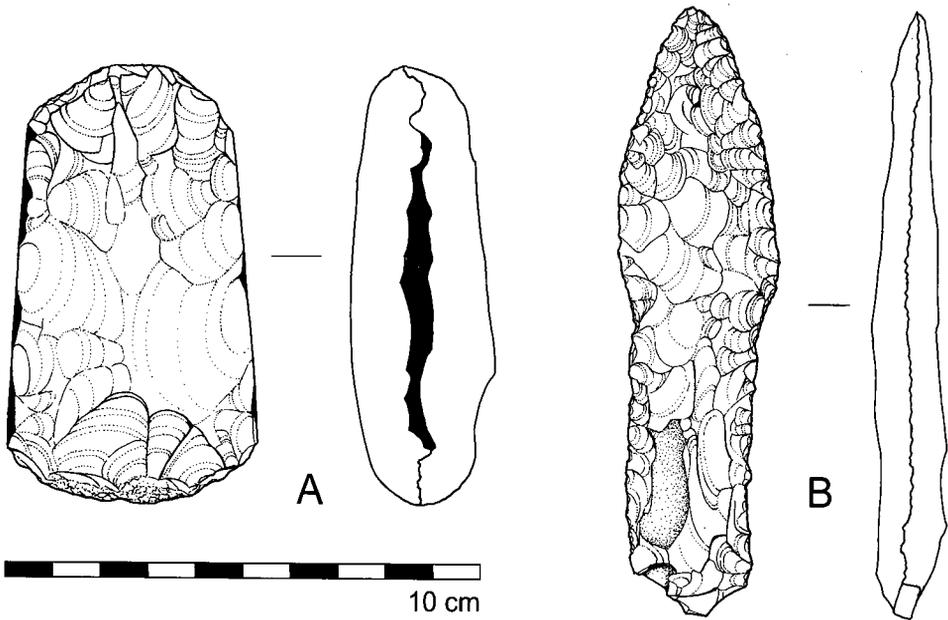


FIG. 51 – Prehistoric flint axe from Buxhall (A) and flint dagger from Reydon (B).

Carlton Colville (CAC 013). Sx. Bronze and enamelled disc-shaped hanging bowl mount of Early Anglo-Saxon date, possibly from the interior of the vessel (SF-A42672) (Fig. 54, B). The triskele and peltae decorative elements are surrounded by enamelled fields, now largely empty but with a fragment of red, and find parallels in 6th to 7th-century examples. A damaged circular aperture at one side indicates later modification or reuse. This metal-detected find was recovered in 2002 from the spoil heaps of the building development and archaeological excavations at Bloodmoor Hill during 1998–2001 (Lucy *et al.* 2009). (Mdf)

Felixstowe (FEX 043). Ro. A hollow bronze Roman military cart fitting in the form of an eagle's head rising from leaves or petals and grasping a sphere in its beak (SF-AE9575) (Fig. 53, E). A less ornate but more complete example from Butley was illustrated in 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2007'. Found near to the area of coast where late Roman burials were excavated in the 1850s by the Revd J.S. Henslow. (Mdf)

Glemsford (GFD 036). Ro. Bronze lantern found during a metal detecting rally (SF-4BD264) (Fig. 56). It has a circular base, 130mm in diameter, with two of three small feet remaining. Two rectangular uprights form the body, where there would also have been a translucent horn panel. At the top a circular lid and suspension fitting are held by chains that

also link to the pierced fittings at the top of the two uprights. Complete lanterns of this type are known from 1st-century Pompeii, Boscoreale and Torre Annunziata in southern Italy and from Tripoli. Only a few possible fragments were previously known from Richborough, Fishbourne and Strageath in Britain. The lantern was damaged before burial, probably including the loss of the internal lamp mechanism – although the object was carefully lifted in an earth block, no information was recorded about any related features in the ground. This leaves open the possibility that it had accompanied a cremation burial. Subsequent rapid survey showed surface finds of Roman brick and tile. The lantern was generously donated by the landowners to Ipswich Museum so that it could get urgent conservation treatment. (Mdf)
Hemley (HMY 042). Sx. Bronze and gilded Anglo-Saxon disc brooch of 10th to 11th century date (SF-ADBE44) (Fig. 55, B). Moulded decoration on the front face depicts a

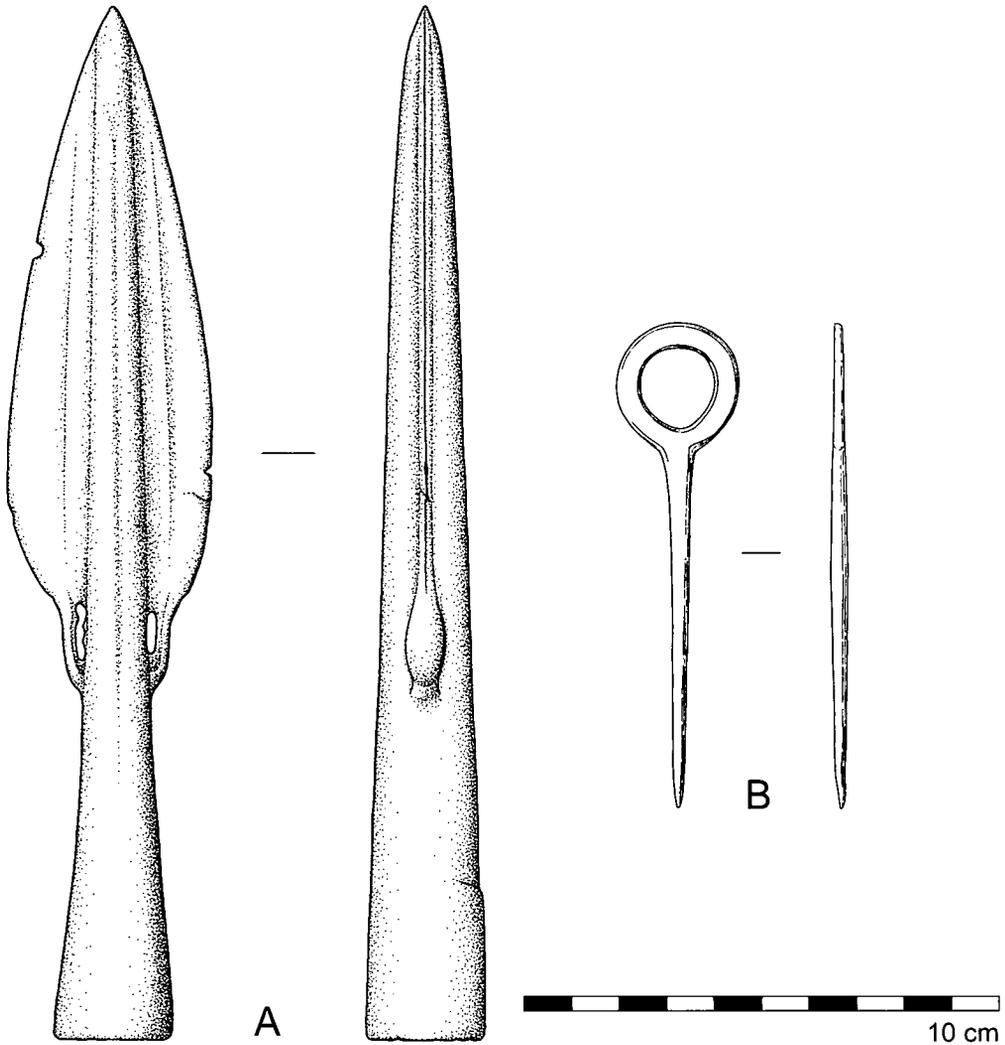


FIG. 52 – Bronze Age spearhead and pin from Mildenhall.

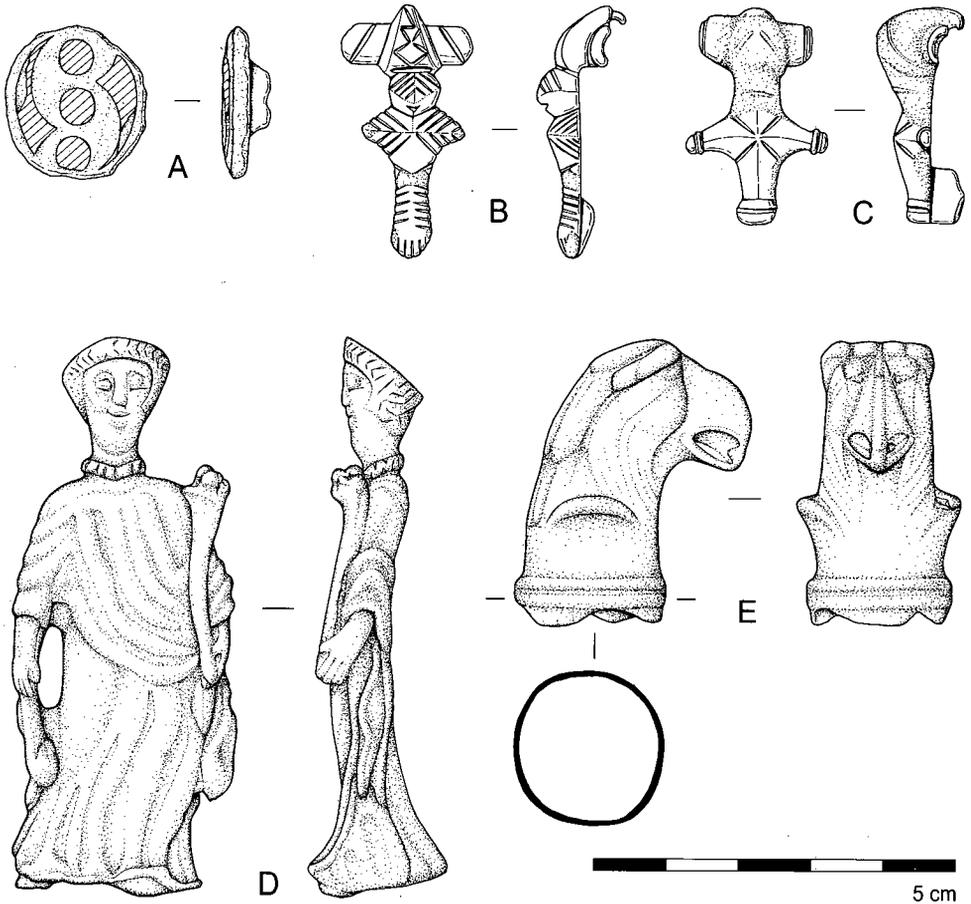


FIG. 53 – First-century bronze objects from Palgrave (A–C); Roman figurine from Kettlebaston (D) and eagle cart fitting from Felixstowe (E).

stylised entwined creature in an Anglo-Scandinavian style. Attachment lugs on the back face may have enabled attachment of a chain in a similar fashion to Scandinavian examples. (IDDC)

Horham (HRM 013). **Sx.** A bronze early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch with early characteristics – fully round integral knob, small headplate, narrow foot and long catchplate indicating a 5th-century date (SF-409203) (Fig. 54, A). Roman coins and an Anglo-Saxon brooch previously recorded from this location, with sherds of Ipswich Ware noted in close proximity (HRM 011). (Mdf)

Kettlebaston (KBA 013). **Ro.** A bronze Roman figurine of a standing draped female (SF-302EF1) (Fig. 53, D). She has an unusual flattened headdress or hairstyle in addition to a torc around her neck, and holds a *cornucopia* in one hand and possibly a *patera* in the other. Iconographically this is a 1st or 2nd-century Roman figurine of Fortuna type, however the torc finds parallels in Romano-British examples and may indicate a representation of a 'native' goddess such as Senuna (pers. comm. M. Henig). (Mdf)

Langham (LGH 011). **Ro, Sx.** Anglo-Saxon bronze and gilded wrist clasp of *Hines* form C1 (Barrington Type) dating to the 6th-century (SF-FB9038) (Fig. 54, C). Part of a larger

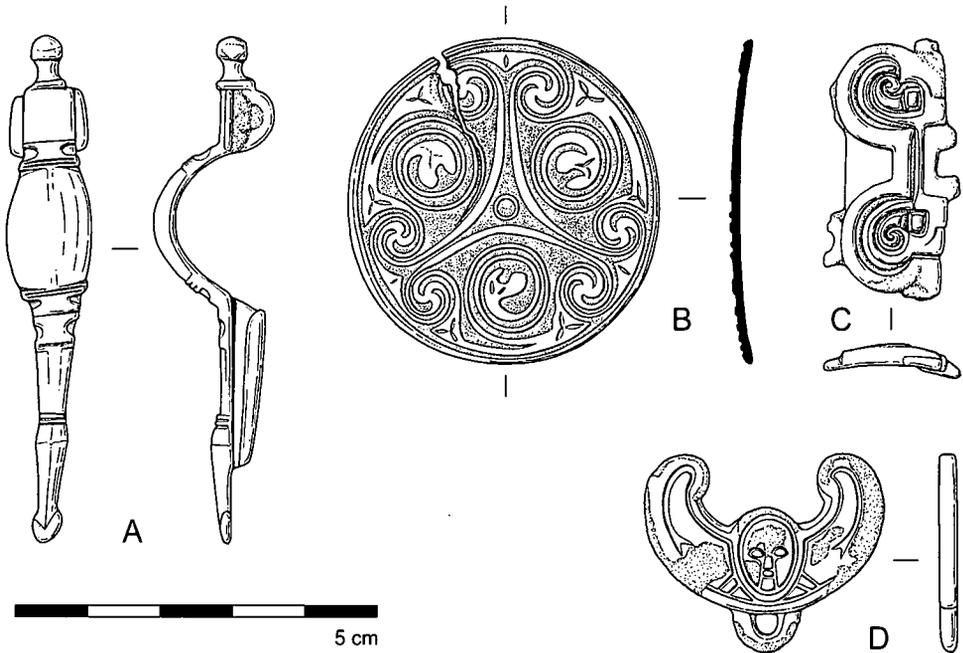


FIG. 54 – Early Anglo-Saxon bronze brooch from Horham (A); mount from Carlton Colville (B); sleeve clasp from Langham (C) and pendant from Palgrave (D).

assemblage that includes Roman bronze coinage of mostly 3rd to 4th-century date, and incomplete Anglo-Saxon brooches and wrist clasps of various 5th to 7th-century types. These finds suggest an early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery disturbed by ploughing. (Mdf)

Mendham (MDM 127). Md. Bronze figurine of Christ with arms raised above head, crown on head and loincloth around waist (SF-F8E427) (Fig. 55, E). The figurine may once have been attached to a crucifix and parallels suggest this may have been part of a larger crucifixion scene that included figures of Mary and the Apostles. It is likely to date to the 13th to 14th centuries. (Mdf)

Mildenhall (MNL 615, MNL 616). BA. Complete bronze quoit-headed pin of Middle Bronze Age date (MNL 615; SF-54D866) (Fig. 52, B) found in proximity to a complete bronze basal-looped spearhead of similar date (MNL 616; SF-54C472) (Fig. 52, A), as well as a fragmentary spearhead (SF-40ADF6) and prehistoric pottery (SF-411142). Both complete objects were found in a good state of preservation, and the pin is of particular interest given its relative rarity and confinement of the type to findspots in southern England. This location has produced extensive Bronze Age material in previous years. (MDDC)

Palgrave (PAL 034). Sx. Gilded bronze crescentic mount or escutcheon depicting a human face and stylised incurving birds of probable 7th century date (SF-171680) (Fig. 54, D). The decorative elements are similar to *Salin's* Style II (pers. comm. T. Dickinson, University of York) and the object may possibly have functioned as a horse harness mount or similar decorative fitting (pers. comm. H. Geake). (Mdf)

Palgrave (PAL 035). IA, Ro. An extensive late Iron Age to Roman scatter including a bronze and enamelled Iron Age mount of 1st-century BC/AD date (SF-AA7B37) (Fig. 53, A) and two examples of 1st-century AD Roman 'Reversed Fantail' type brooches of probable East Anglian origin (SF-C39116; SF-C3F034) (Fig. 53, B and C). Found in association with an Iron

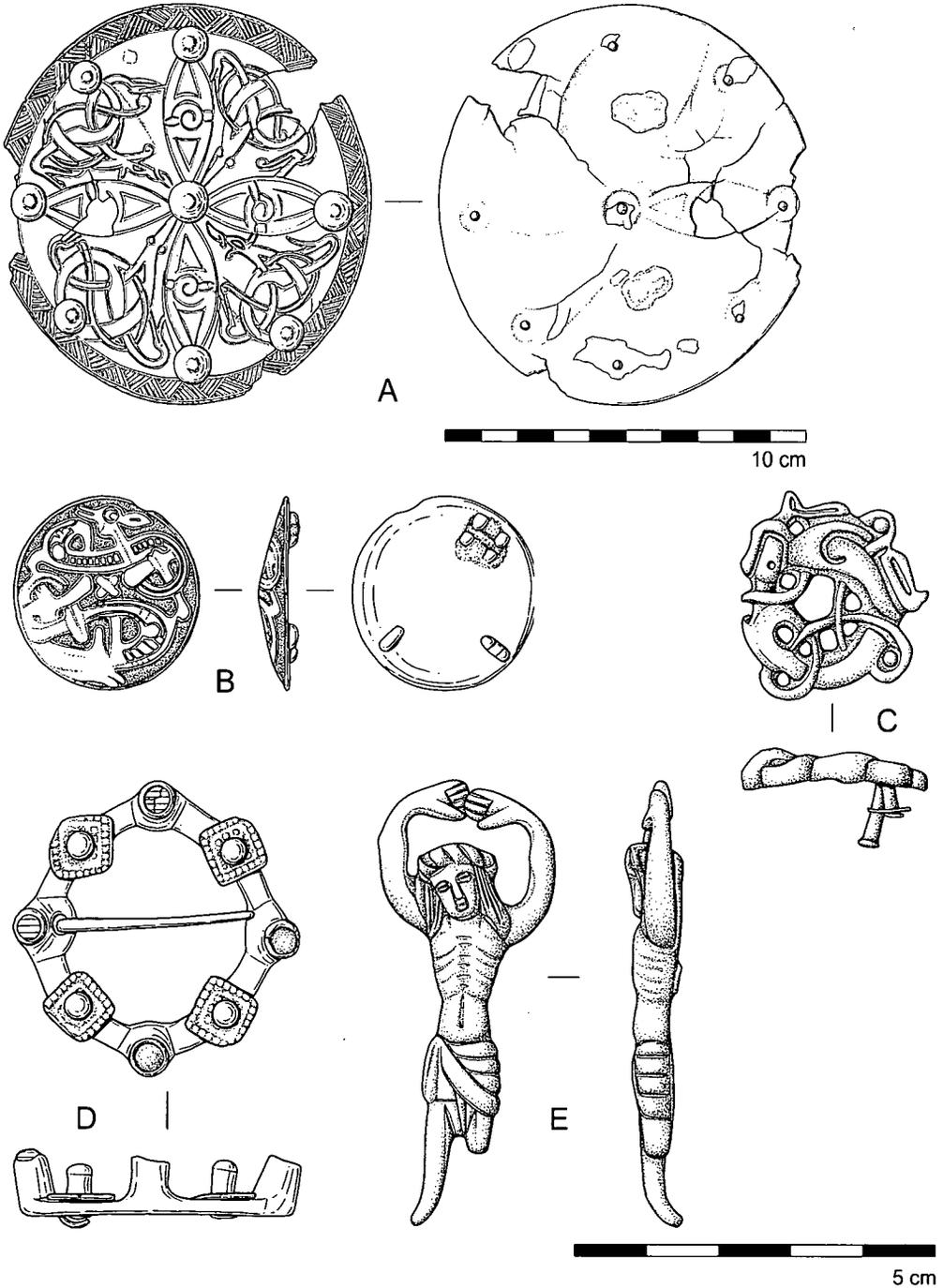


FIG. 55 – Eleventh-century silver brooch from Bredfield (A); late Saxon and medieval bronze brooches from Hemley and Worham (B, D); late Saxon mount from Wordwell (C) and medieval figure from Mendham (E).

Age terret and cosmetic mortar, numerous Roman brooches of 1st to 2nd-century types, Iron Age and Roman coins and a spread of Iron Age to Roman ceramics. (Mdf)

Reydon (REY 064). Ne, BA. A late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint dagger found with other worked flint on the surface of a field (SF-3B2F02) (Fig. 51, B). It has bifacially worked surfaces with a narrow shaft or handle at the butt end. Although relatively crudely worked, this remains a comparatively rare object with just 22 examples recorded from Suffolk. (Lydia Bareham)

Wordwell (WRW 004). Sx. Bronze decorative openwork mount of 10th to 11th-century date (SF-049AF5) (Fig. 55, C). It is circular in form and depicts an entwined animal curving around itself in the *Ringerike* style of Anglo-Scandinavian decoration. Found very near to a late Anglo-Saxon to medieval pottery scatter. (Mdf)

Wortham. Md. A bronze annular brooch with flat, octagonal frame that has seven regularly spaced collets, one of which retains an applied blue glass 'gem' and four of which are separately cast and riveted to the frame (SF-E73D12) (Fig. 55, D). A parallel is noted in Norwich that apparently imitates precious metal prototypes and dates to the 13th or 14th centuries (Margeson, 1993: no. 58). (Mdf)



FIG. 56 – Roman bronze lantern from Glemsford, as excavated.

FIELD SURVEYS

Bury St Edmunds, Abbey Gardens (TL/8564; BSE 332). An assessment to inform a Garden Management Plan was undertaken, concentrated mainly within the flood plain of the River Lark in the 'events area' and the playground. The work included topographic and geophysical surveys, palaeo-environmental assessment and test-pitting.

The work confirmed that the medieval ground level lay close to the current surface with archaeological deposits including layers of rubble encountered at depths of 100–250mm. In the main these were post-Dissolution deposits associated with the post-medieval use of the gardens, but structural remains of the Abbey including a bonded flint wall and a robbed wall trench were also found. Evidence of the former course of the River Linnet, which ran alongside the River Lark and was managed as a mill-leat, was identified as both a landscape and archaeological feature. Peat deposits sampled from the mill-leat close to the site of the

putative mill (as shown on A.B. Whittingham's conjectural plan of the Abbey) dated to the 11th–12th centuries produced abundant cereal pollen demonstrating that crop processing had occurred close by.

The palaeo-environmental assessment also identified well-preserved pollen and organic deposits within the floodplain and provided reliable radiocarbon dates from the Neolithic (2700–2900 BC), Middle Saxon (7th–8th centuries) and early medieval periods (11th–12th centuries). Pollen samples indicate the site was open sedge fen prior to the foundation of the abbey and the distribution of the peat showed a river course that fluctuated within the flood plain.

David Gill, SCCAS, for St Edmundsbury Borough Council; report no. 2009/136.

Bury St Edmunds, Aviary Wall Survey, Abbey Gardens (TL/8564; BSE 344). A study was undertaken of the 'Aviary Wall', which is the remnant of a range of monastic service buildings constructed against the inside of the Abbey's precinct wall. The work included a drawn and photographic survey of each elevation of the wall and the hand-excavation of two test holes.

The surveyed section identified three distinct buildings that included the bake and brewhouses within the east end of the range, although this is difficult to appreciate as all the internal walls have been removed. The buildings were well served by a variety of windows and openings which distinguish these buildings from the stables and cowsheds which make up the rest of the range. The brew and bakehouses date to the first half of the 13th century and were replacements for the early 12th-century buildings that were damaged first by fire and later during the town riots. The excavation demonstrated that the internal floor level was considerably lower than the external suggesting that the brewhouse had an undercroft which was infilled with a combination of rubble from its demolition during the Dissolution and soil imported during the 18th and 20th centuries.

David Gill, SCCAS, for St Edmundsbury Borough Council; report no. 2009/237.

Long Melford, Liston Lane (TL/8645, LMD 017). Topographic and magnetometry surveys were carried out within a scheduled area (county ref SF90) that includes a Roman building, as part of a training project for University of Cambridge students. Surviving earthworks probably postdate a roughly rectilinear pattern of ditches and pits that are likely to be of Roman date within the extensive small town complex.

Woodhouse Consultancy, for University of Cambridge Faculty of Classics.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Barnham, The Old Post Office (TL/8779; BNH 065). An evaluation in advance of a new dwelling located evidence of late medieval to early post-medieval domestic settlement on the terraced hillside. The pottery however included items of Late Saxon to early medieval date.

Andrew Tester and Liz Muldowney, SCCAS, for Mr A.C. Webb; report no. 2009/121.

Bawdsey, land east of 13 East Lane (TM/3440; BAW 163). An evaluation in advance of a housing development revealed extensive dumped deposits of medieval date, presumably associated with land reclamation or the backfilling of sand extraction pits. Other features include a small pit and a probable ditch, both of medieval date.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Mullins Dowse and Partners.

Boxford, Church Bridge (TL/9640; BXF 022). Monitoring was carried out to identify and record the stone-built support piers of a medieval bridge which was largely superseded in the

17th and 19th century by a brick and ironwork bridge.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council Service Delivery; report no. 2009/228.

Bury St Edmunds, land adjacent to Eastgate Street and Minden Close (TL/8564; BSE 329). An evaluation identified two ditches, a series of pits (one containing a deposit of horn cores), deposits associated with the Abbey precinct wall and possible floor surfaces. The majority of these features have been dated to the mid 12th and 14th centuries, whilst one ditch was dated to the post-medieval period.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for St. Edmundsbury Borough Council, Property Services; report no. 2009/023.

Bury St Edmunds, Magistrates Car Park (TL/8563; BSE 335). An evaluation trench exposed part of the south precinct wall of the Abbey and a mortar surface inside the wall which was overlain by destruction debris that may date from the Dissolution. Cobbles on the outside of the wall are probably a pavement of similar date. At the north end of the trench there was a mortar foundation for a sill beam structure of probable 17th-century date, and various post-medieval deposits.

Andrew Tester, SCCAS, for Her Majesty's Courts Service; report no. 2009/232.



FIG. 57 – Capel St Mary, Days Road (CSM 030). Plan of the excavations.

Capel St. Mary, Days Road (TM/0838; CSM 030). An excavation on a 1.2ha site in advance of housing development (Fig. 57) produced evidence of two main periods of activity: the remains of part of an enclosed Iron Age settlement and a large number of medieval features. Evidence of smaller scale activity during the Bronze Age and Roman periods was also encountered.

Bronze Age features: a pit containing c. 500 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery along with large quantities of burnt stone. In addition, pottery sherds provisionally identified as Beaker, and a flint scraper occurred as residual finds in a later pit.

The Iron Age enclosed settlement: a substantial curvilinear enclosure ditch was recorded which extended beyond the limit of excavation to the NE and NW, suggesting that at most half of the settlement was exposed within the site boundary. Two roundhouse gullies (Structures 1 and 2) and a number of potential post-hole structures were situated within the enclosure. The Iron Age features produced substantial pottery assemblages and a number of triangular clay loom weights.

The Roman building: a rectangular post-built structure (Structure 3) associated with mid 1st to 2nd-century pottery represents a relatively low-key Roman presence in the south of the site. A number of ditches also yielded Roman pottery which may be elements of a Roman field system.

Medieval activity: medieval features were largely confined to the NW half of the excavation area, as defined by a post-medieval boundary ditch which appears to have originated in the medieval period. Many of the features recorded were ditches, the majority of which appear to represent plot boundaries, shifting over time. In addition, the site was littered with pits of varying sizes including substantial quarry pits in excess of 2m in depth. A number of the large pits and ditches were partially backfilled with dumps of fired clay and charcoal/ash deposits potentially associated with at least two probable oven bases recorded on site. The main focus of activity, for at least some of the medieval period, appears to have been a large rectangular, two phase, timber structure, possibly a barn (Structure 4). To the east of this structure a fine, flint and chalk lined well was recorded. A significant pottery assemblage totalling c. 2500 sherds was recovered from the medieval features, as well as from truncated metal surfaces in the west of the site. The pottery largely dates to the 11th to 14th centuries although smaller amounts of earlier medieval material, including possible Saxon sherds, are also present within the assemblage.

A metal detector survey produced an interesting assemblage of medieval metalwork including a number of relatively high status items dated to the later medieval period. Of greatest significance, however, is a 12th or 13th-century lead seal matrix bearing the legend 'S ALBRED' RELT' ROB' BRAhA' (seal of Albrede widow of Robert of Barsham/Brantham?).

Jonathan Tabor, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, for Orwell Housing Association.

Clare, Clare Primary School, Erbury Place (TL/7645; CLA 039). An excavation in advance of the construction of a new sports surface revealed features of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age date, consisting of a four-post structure in the SE corner of the site and a segmented curvilinear gully/interrupted ring-ditch along the northern edge. These may relate to the construction/occupation of Clare Camp, which lies a short distance to the north. A ditch crossing the site on the eastern side, visible on aerial photographs and marked on early Ordnance Survey maps, was confirmed as a late post-medieval/modern feature, backfilled some time after 1890.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council; report no 2009/285.

Cowlinge, Mulligan's Yard (TL/7256; COW026). Monitoring of work for an all-weather exercise track identified a series of ditches at irregular intervals, a pit, a burnt spread and a

colluvial layer. A small quantity of pottery recovered from one of the ditches and the pit suggest an Iron Age date.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Mrs J Palmer; report no. 2009/230.

Dennington, Dennington School, Laxfield Road (TM/2867; DNN 047). An evaluation revealed a number of pits and a ditch of probable Early Iron Age date that were sealed by a subsoil deposit that was, in turn, cut by a number of post-holes of possible medieval date.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council; report no. 2009/322.

Dunwich, Ship Inn (TM/4770; DUN 098). Monitoring recorded phases of medieval buildings, together with pits and boundary ditches of medieval and post-medieval date.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS.

Eriswell, 58 Little Eriswell (TL/7279; ERL 208). The excavations for an extension exposed a range of features including an Iron Age ditch, and a ditch, three shallow pits and two post-holes that are all thought to be early Roman. Three further ditches, dated to the post-medieval period probably relate to the drainage of the fens for agriculture.

Andrew Tester, SCCAS, for Mr Taylor; report no. 2009/144.

Eriswell, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7280; ERL 211 and 212). Monitoring of works to replace service mains in Kennedy Street, Nato Place and Thunderbird Way identified a continuation of the late Iron Age and early Roman settlement found during previous works (ERL 111 and 112) including pits, field ditches and evidence of a building or entrance structure. A single crouched burial was found on the south side of Kennedy Street and this is likely to be of Bronze Age date and may be part of the burial ground indicated by the two large ring ditches excavated in 2005 and 2008 (ERL 148 and ERL 203).

Jo Caruth, SCCAS, for Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates USF.

Erwarton, land north of the Street (TM/2134; ARW 064). An evaluation in advance of a residential development revealed a boundary ditch dating to the early 1st century AD. There were also two phases of a timber building dating to the 11th or 12th century, and associated rubbish or cess pits in use perhaps until the late medieval period.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Icen Homes Ltd; report no. 2009/173.

Eye, new MUGA Pitch, Hartismere High School (TM/1374; EYE 094). Evaluation in advance of a new sports pitch identified a spread of archaeological features, predominantly in the centre and NE of the site, relating to a main phase of Roman activity and a limited amount of Earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age material. The Roman finds assemblage (early and late pottery, metal finds, chiefly late coins, ceramic building material) suggests that a structure was located in the vicinity. The recently excavated multi-period site EYE 083 lies immediately to the south, but there is a distinct contrast between the Roman nature of this site and the predominant phase of Early Anglo-Saxon occupation at EYE 083.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Hartismere High School.

Flixton, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 088). During 2009 a further 0.5ha was stripped in the area of School Wood. With the exception of the continuation of two ditches known from estate and early Ordnance Survey maps, all of the datable features were prehistoric. The earliest features were three Neolithic pits with significant quantities of both worked flint (including a leaf-shaped arrowhead) and ceramics in their fills. Although undated through

artefactual evidence, a circular monumental structure 12m diameter and consisting at least 16 alternating large and small post-holes, with an entrance to the SE and another possible entrance to the NW, is also likely to be Neolithic in date. A circular pit (1.2m in diameter and 0.7m deep) in the centre of the circle contained an unurned cremation deposit at its base and evidence in the section that the feature may have contained a large wooden post.

Three other concentrations of features were given a provisional Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age date. One comprised an arc of post-holes forming two thirds of a 8m diameter circle with a further two post-holes central to the break in the circle. The area enclosed by the circle contained a series of pits with significant quantities of ceramic finds in their fill, including substantially complete vessels. The second feature group included a series of small pits and two curving lines of post-holes defining a rectangular area of 5.3m by 5.9m, open at each end with bowed sides. A third concentration of post-holes defined a series of at least four four-post structures of which two clearly overlapped and represented a succession of similar structures within a tightly defined area.

A line of paired post-holes running from NW to SE across the site clearly represented a fence-line which, from the inclusion of a single large piece of roof-tile in one of the fills, was thought to be post-medieval in date, probably relating to one of the phases of landscape management associated with the parklands surrounding Flixton Hall.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for CEMEX.

Framlingham, Bowls Club, Castle Street (TM/2863; FML 046). Monitoring of an extension to the clubhouse revealed a thick deposit of redeposited natural which may be the upcast from the excavation of the adjacent castle ditch. A number of large cut features, possibly pits, cut this deposit. The pits were sealed by a thick deposit of organic garden soil and the current lawn.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Framlingham Castle Bowls Club; report no. 2009/073.

Framlingham, 55 Fore Street (TM/2863; FML 051). Monitoring of works for an extension recorded a large cut feature which may be the medieval 'town ditch'. This feature was filled with alluvial silts through which a number of timbers had been driven. These had varying states of preservation and probably represent a sequence of timber walkways over the town ditch. One of the later posts was radiocarbon-dated to AD 1290–1400. The ground level was raised considerably with imported clay prior to the construction of the current building, infilling the top of the ditch. A shallow feature cut the top of this make-up layer.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Catherine Hill; report no. 2009/072.

Haverhill, Puddle Brook Playing Fields (TL/6644; HVH 069). An evaluation revealed a number of field boundary ditches dating to the prehistoric, Roman, and medieval or post-medieval periods, as well as a scatter of pits and isolated post-holes of similar dates. A cremation burial of probable prehistoric date was also recorded. A silted-up stream was present at the eastern side of the site, which had been formalized as a ditch probably in the post-medieval period. This ditch was re-dug a number of times until the whole area was infilled with rubble in the 20th century.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council; report no. 2009/289.

Herringswell, 8 The Street (TL/7270; HGW018). Monitoring of an extension revealed an early medieval ditch that also contained struck and burnt flint, and charcoal, which probably came from an earlier Late Bronze Age or Iron Age feature.

Andrew Tester, SCCAS, for Mr Nunn; report no. 209/225.

Hessett, land east of Shrubbery Farm, Hubbard's Lane (TL/9361; HTT 020). An evaluation and subsequent excavation in advance of a housing development took place on land on the southern edge of the village and to the east of the former green. A substantial north–south ditch which produced small amounts of medieval pottery is interpreted as a boundary separating a postulated medieval farmhouse on the site of Shrubbery Farm from agricultural land to the east. Small amounts of prehistoric pottery and worked flints, Late Saxon pottery and a brooch occurred as residual finds.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Mr B. Mitcham; report no. 2009/291.

Hintlesham, land at Silver Birches, Silver Hill (TM/0943; HNS 027). An evaluation in advance of a residential development revealed four, or possibly five, ditches dating from the Middle Saxon to medieval periods.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Stour Homes Ltd; report no. 2009/184.

Hollesley, Suffolk Punch Trust Visitors Centre, Hollesley Bay Colony (TM/3645; HLY 110). Monitoring of works for the new visitor centre revealed several features of Iron Age date, including two pits and three/four ditches. Three of the features contained a significant amount of burnt material, possibly indicating some form of small-scale industrial process.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for the Suffolk Punch Trust; report no. 2009/098.

Holton, land south of Sparrowhawk Road (TM/3978; HLN 009). An evaluation revealed a number of field boundary ditches dating to the Bronze or Iron Age, Roman, and post-medieval periods, as well as a scatter of pits and isolated post-holes of similar dates. A large depression or pit of post-medieval or modern date was also recorded.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Daniel Connal Partnership; report no. 2009/260.

Hoo, Hoo Hall, Church Lane (TM/2559; HOO 012). Monitoring related to the conversion of a farm building recorded pits and ditches of post-medieval date. A large pond of probable post-medieval date was also recorded, from which the remains of a large wooden wheel, probably from an estate 'timber bob' were recovered.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Mr Graham Nicholson; report no. 2009/326.

Ipswich, 1 Cobbold Street (TM/1644; IPS 612/IAS 8520). An excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a block of flats on a site to the west of St Margaret's Green, which is thought to be the site of the Saxon Thingstead. An undated but substantial north–south ditch near the western edge of the site is provisionally interpreted as a roadside ditch associated with a postulated precursor of St Margaret's Green. In the early medieval period the site was open land in agricultural or horticultural use, as demonstrated by the accumulation of 'worked soil' deposits and the presence of two insubstantial ditches that are interpreted as field or plot boundaries. In the 13th or 14th century a large quarry pit was dug for the extraction of the underlying natural clay. The pit was backfilled rapidly and the ground level was raised with dumps of soil. Subsequently the site was divided into two by a substantial east–west fence, represented by a line of post-holes. The continued accumulation of 'worked soil' deposits on either side of the fence indicates that the site remained in agricultural or horticultural use. Intensive pit digging from the 16th century onwards was associated with the development of houses along the St Margaret's Green frontage. A masonry well, cesspits (one with a stone lining) and refuse pits were presumably located in gardens to the rear of those properties. The quality of some of the ceramics from these pits supports documentary evidence in demonstrating the relatively high status of the inhabitants.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Elliston Steady & Hawes Ltd; report no. 2009/198

Ipswich, UCS Orwell Quay (TM/1743; IPS 601/IAS 9013). An evaluation and excavation were carried out in 2008 in advance of the construction of a new college building within the former floodplain of the River Orwell, to the east of the Ipswich Wet Dock. A large, cellared building of brick and stone, possibly a merchant's warehouse, was built in the eastern part of the site in the 17th or early 18th century. The stone includes re-used architectural mouldings of 14th century date. In the 18th century the building was subdivided and converted to domestic use and is thought to be part of White's Cottages, recorded as early as 1746 and perhaps shown on Ogilby's map of 1674.

The western (riverward) part of the site remained within the inter-tidal zone of the river until the early 19th century, when the Commissioners of the River Orwell reclaimed the land to create a new ballast wharf. Extensive dumped deposits relating to this period of activity were recorded. In the 1840s the site was acquired by Robert Ransome for an extension to his nearby ironworks. Extensive remains of the Orwell Works survive, including foundations, cellars, drains, flues and brick-built channels.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for University Campus Suffolk; report no. 2009/087.

Ipswich, 7 Wherry Lane/Isaac Lord complex (TM/1644; IPS 611/IAS 6606). Monitoring inside this 18th-century, Grade 2 Listed Building following ground reduction for the insertion of a new floor revealed the brick foundations of earlier buildings and structures, including the base of a possible malting kiln, all dated provisionally to the 17th or early 18th centuries. External deposits of probable mid 17th-century date (including a possible yard surface and lime-working area) were identified.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Mr Coughlan; report no. 2009/164.

Kirton, 23 Trimley Road (TM 2739; KIR 041). An evaluation was carried out on land for a residential development after a visit to record visible 2nd World War remains and two 19th-century buildings. Ephemeral evidence for prehistoric activity was present at the eastern end of the site. A number of foundations for 19th-century and 2nd World War buildings were also recorded. A survey of the remains of the wartime structures was undertaken during and in some cases after their demolition.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for MEOB Holdings Ltd and Landex Ventures Ltd; report no. 2009/0097.

Lowestoft, 10 Factory Street (TM/5493; LWT 167). An evaluation in advance of a new house revealed two undated pits, a late medieval buried soil and similarly dated post-holes, and an early post-medieval flint and lime mortar foundation representing a building that remained in use into the 19th century. Evidence for the adjacent Lowestoft Porcelain factory was recovered in the form of two fragments of kiln bars.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Pembroke Builders; report no. 2009/194.

Linstead Magna, Grove Farm (TM/3178; LDM 008). An evaluation of a 2.6ha area of clayland pasture revealed a series of small ditches with shallow concave bases that ran mainly east-west, with a few running north-south, but all diagonally to the existing field boundaries. The east-west series were roughly parallel to each other at distances that varied from 1.3m to 6m. These may relate to strip field agriculture, but while a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered, this could be residual and is not reliable as dating evidence.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for Diana Bettinson; report no. 2009/084.

Martlesham, land adjacent to Adastral Park (TM/2544; MRM 140). This large-scale evaluation

revealed, in relation to the size of the area under investigation, scant archaeological deposits and features. A small number of modern intrusions were observed across the site, including possible post-medieval quarrying and modern military and waste pits. The archaeology of 'Area D' was late Iron Age to early Roman, although a large ditch that ran across the area may be a medieval field boundary. Further trial trenching was undertaken in Waldringfield Quarry on an area which was thought to contain *tumuli*. No evidence for the presence of a burial mound was found, although a narrow ditch of modern origin was identified.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for ENVIRON UK Ltd as agent for BT Ltd; report no. 2008/269.

Mettingham, Mettingham Castle (TM/3688; MTT003). Recording of the keep of the 14th-century castle was carried out, working alongside specialist conservation builders to stabilise and consolidate the structure. The survey revealed hitherto unrecorded architectural details, including a boarded wall-walk and a postern gate, which add greatly to the understanding of the function, and the former appearance of this, the focal part of the castle.

The whole castle covers an area of 1.9ha and comprises two baileys enclosed by two conjoined moats; the north bailey is surrounded by a 30ft curtain wall and is entered through an imposing gatehouse. The keep stands on its own moated enclosure between the two baileys and is composed of a flint and brick-built curtain wall with a tower at each corner; this enclosed an inner court in which a timber-framed hall once stood. The hall was built off-centre against the south and west sides of the court with the corner towers acting as stair turrets to gain access from the upper floor of the hall to the tower rooms and a walkway around the top of the curtain wall. The stairs within the towers did not extend to the ground floor, and there was no indication of an internal connection between the ground floor and the upper chambers. The evidence of low ceiling height and smaller windows suggests that the ground floor would have been the service rooms for the hall and private apartments above. The keep's design contained a mix of purely defensive features on its north and east sides which were compromised by features on the south and west sides to make the domestic hall more habitable, such as large ground floor windows and the un-walled bailey. Dressed stones from an earlier Norman building were also found within the building's fabric.

David Gill, SCCAS, for Mr and Mrs Gormley and English Heritage.

Mildenhall, West Row Primary School (TL/6776; MNL 613). An evaluation was carried out on land behind the school which identified a ditch of Roman (3rd to 4th century) date. This is probably an eastward continuation of a ditch identified during a previous excavation (MNL 612). Two very small sherds of hand-made sand-tempered pottery recovered from the fill of the ditch suggest the possibility that Iron Age or Saxon remains may also be present in the vicinity.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council; report no. 2009/020.

Mildenhall, Smoke House Inn, Beck Row (TL/6877; MNL 618). An evaluation in advance of a housing development identified substantial and well-preserved evidence for Roman occupation across a 3ha area, which forms an extension to deposits identified in previous excavations (MNL 502 and 598). Occupation developed from the 2nd century and continued through to the end of the Roman period. The density of deposits and the presence of a preserved Roman soil horizon in many of the trenches indicate a focus for domestic activity, supported by a sizeable finds assemblage (including roof tile and a copper alloy statuette and bowl). A scatter of ditches and pits indicates broader agricultural or domestic activity around this focus. A low-intensity phase of prehistoric activity, most likely early Iron Age, was also identified.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Persimmon Homes Anglia.

Mildenhall, 6 Market Place (TL 7174; MNL 620). Monitoring was carried out during the construction of a rear extension to this late 16th-century building. A large pit of unknown date and a buried soil layer were identified immediately to the rear of the property, the latter containing a sizeable pottery assemblage consisting of late 16th-century Rhenish stonewares. These are possibly derived from single act of deposition such as a tavern clearance and, being contemporary with the property, therefore suggest a possible original function for the building or one of its immediate neighbours.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Mr A Minns.

Mildenhall, land off Recreation Way (TL/71374; MNL 622). An evaluation identified Middle to Late Iron Age quarry pits and drainage ditches. Similar features of Roman date were also encountered. One pit containing a single sherd of pottery possibly dated to the 5th to 8th centuries AD could indicate Anglo-Saxon occupation. Deposits of medieval peat seal the earlier features within the southern part of the site. A layer of burnt daub postdated the formation of the peat layer and is presumably the remains of a structure.

Mark Brett, Cotswold Archaeology; report no. 09203.

Nacton, Porter's Covert, Seven Hills (TM/2241; NAC 104). An evaluation in advance of the construction of a new crematorium identified two archaeological features – a localised deposit containing Beaker pottery and a 19th-century ditch. The prehistoric pottery assemblage consisted of 886 sherds from at least 13 vessels and is thought to represent either a midden-type deposit or the basal fill of a highly truncated pit. The ditch corresponds to a boundary line shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Bereavement Management Services Limited; report no. 2009/092.

Nacton, Priory Park (TM/1840; NAC 105). Monitoring of the construction of holiday lodges and associated roads and services revealed a scattering of pits, some of which were dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, as was a line of post-holes. Boundary ditches, some undated, and one dating to the Early Iron Age were also recorded.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Mr. James Little; report no. 2009/191.

Peasenhall, land at Hilton Farm, Badingham Road (TM/3569; PSH 014). An evaluation in advance of a housing development revealed a large quarry pit of post-medieval date in the NE part of the site. The only significant find was a Roman bow-and-fantail brooch recovered from an otherwise undated deposit.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Hastoe Housing Association; report no. 2009/151.

Purdis Farm, 141 Bucklesham Road (TM/2042; PFM 017). An evaluation revealed two charcoal and ash filled pits which were initially thought possibly to be wartime 'foglifters' for the nearby Ipswich Airfield. Subsequent radiocarbon dating of one of the features dated its contents to between AD 650 and 810. The features may therefore be for charcoal burning related to metalworking evidence along Murrills Road to the south.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Mr. John Harding; report no. 2009/282.

Santon Downham, new car parks at High Lodge (TL/8085; STN 088). Monitoring of works for two new car parks identified a ditch-and-bank earthwork that contained Roman pottery (late 3rd or 4th century).

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for the Forestry Commission; report no. 2009/109.

Stowmarket, Station Road East (TM/0558; SKT 051). An evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development on a site that appears to have been low lying, possibly marshy ground prior to the completion of the Stowmarket Navigation in 1793, which made the River Gipping much more navigable for the transport of goods. The completion of the Navigation led to the foundation of a number of industrial and mercantile operations at the navigation head on the development site. Foremost among these were maltings and their associated warehouses, evidence for which was recorded during the evaluation.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Landfast (Anglia) Limited; report no. 2009/066.

Wangford with Henham, Wangford Quarry extension (TM/4777; WNF 023). Monitoring of topsoil stripping was carried out in an area to the SW of the ring-ditch and prehistoric pits excavated in 2008. A small number of undated and probable prehistoric pits were recognised. In addition, a series of ditches were encountered across the south of the area, possibly representing part of at least three rectilinear enclosures (Fig. 58). The largest of these (ditch 0603) was up to 3m in width, nearly 1m in depth, and had an open V-shaped profile with, in some places, a pronounced square notch or 'ankle-breaker' in the base. Preliminary finds identification suggests that this feature is probably Roman. A smaller, earlier ditch on a similar alignment and cut by 0603 is undated (ditch 0622). Running parallel 30m to the NE and SE was the very straight-sided, but undated, ditch 0588. Although not as big as 0603, this ditch appears to enclose a larger area, is straighter and more formal in appearance and lacks the corner openings of 0603 and 0622. No internal features belonging to these enclosure ditches were recognised.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for CEMEX.

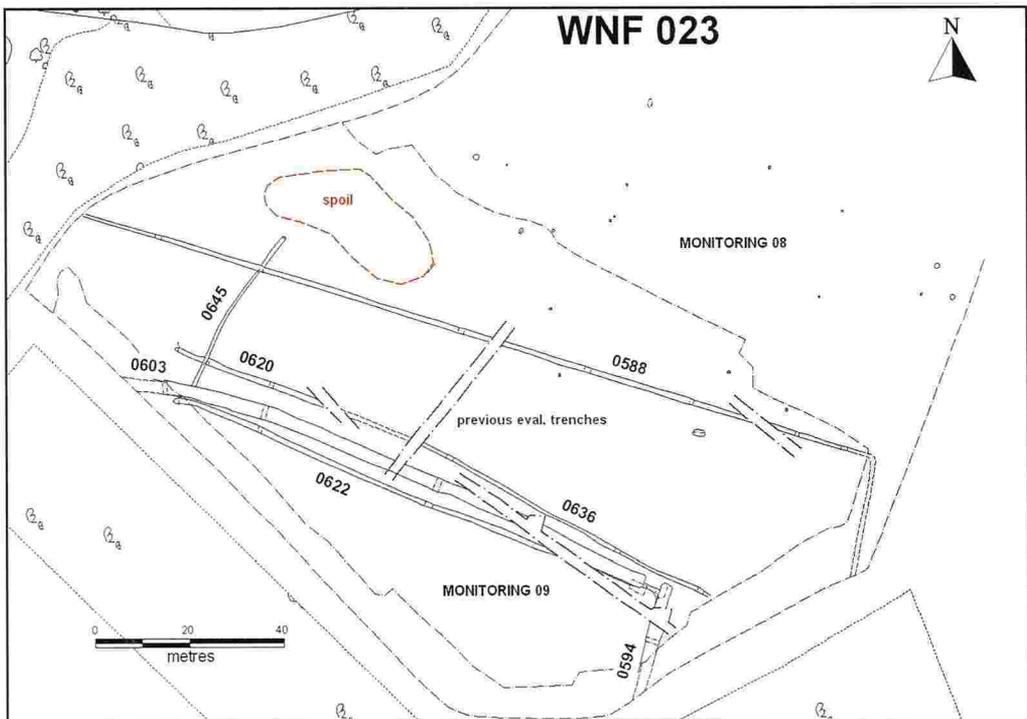


FIG. 58 – Wangford with Henham, Wangford Quarry Extension (WNF 023). Plan of the excavation.

Wenhaston, 7–14 Narrow Way (TM/4275; WMH 033). An evaluation revealed residual worked flint and prehistoric pottery and two main phases of early Roman activity. In the earliest phase (late 1st century or early 2nd century) the site was occupied by various timber buildings that shared an alignment with a boundary ditch. A later phase of buildings and ditches on a similar alignment, including a curving enclosure ditch around a timber building, and another ditch, may date to the later 2nd into the 3rd century. At some stage, possibly in the Roman or Anglo-Saxon period, the site was reorganized with a large ditch cutting across some of the Roman buildings. In places, the ditch had a possible structural slot in its base, suggesting it once held a palisade or fence. The change in the alignment of the enclosure ditches was matched by a change in the alignment of the buildings. A single timber building occupied the centre of the excavation area, and other structural elements may represent other buildings or fence lines. Part of the main building was constructed using a technique typical of Anglo-Saxon halls. Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from the top of the adjacent ditch/palisade trench, as well as from a pit nearby. A boundary ditch located along the site boundary was undated and may be medieval in origin, which is the presumed date for the adjacent track. This ditch was respected by a slot and a pit which may also be medieval in date.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Hastoe Housing Association Ltd; report no. 2009/212.

Wenhaston, The Old Vicarage, Church Lane (TM/4275; WMH 034). Monitoring of the construction of a cartlodge/boat store revealed a burnt clay hearth and a possible pit, post-hole and linear feature. Two of these features were tentatively dated to the Roman period.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS, for Mr. David Elliot; report no. 2009/266.

BUILDING RECORDING

Martlesham, World War II defences, The Swale, Brightwell Heath (TM/2444; MRM 140). An RCHME Level 2 survey of World War II structures was carried out in advance of proposed development on land adjacent to Adastral Park, Martlesham. The structures recorded comprise a Type-22 and a Type-23 pillbox, a heated room, a Lewis gun-emplacement, a Radar Tower and associated octagonal (embrasure) pillbox, a Generator Hut and two shafts. Most, if not all, are structures built for the Defence of Britain from 1940 onwards.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for ENVIRON UK Ltd as agent for BT Ltd; report no. 2008/275.

CHURCH RECORDING

Eye, Church of St Peter and St Paul (TM/1473; EYE 045). Works involved a significant reduction in the floor level of the north chancel aisle/chapel and the insertion of services in a trench excavated through the churchyard to the north of the church. Removal of the 19th/20th century organ platform and soil (representing the fill of earth-cut graves) under the wooden choir room floor, revealed six brick-lined graves, all of probable 18th or early 19th century date. As reduction of these structures down to the proposed development formation level would have required significant additional resources, a revised level was imposed which left the grave tops intact. Other features recorded included the footing and wall stub for the east wall of the nave north aisle, that would have been dismantled when the north chancel aisle/chapel was added, and the junction between the chancel chapel footing and that of the north nave wall.

Monitoring of the service trench revealed evidence of burial in the churchyard in the form of disarticulate human bone and at least three intact burials, along with a wall stub thought to represent an earlier phase of the churchyard wall and another piece of brickwork associated with the stepped entrance to the sacristy.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Eye Parochial Church Council; report no. 2009/211.

Wissett, Church Tower Survey (TM/3679; WST012). A survey to record the internal and external details of the round tower of St Andrew's Church was undertaken in advance of the replacement of the 15th-century bell-frame which necessitated some alteration of the original fabric of the tower.

Tree-ring analysis of timber from the tower dates the church to the mid 12th century (English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 59/2004). The tower is a fine example of Norman craftsmanship, and evidence within its fabric gives a clear insight on how the masons worked including the remains of the original timber centring used to form the window arches. The tower was constructed in twelve annual construction 'lifts', each c. 0.9m high, but suggests a cessation of work after the completion of each of the tower's three floors, at which points it may have been temporarily roofed to enable it to be used. Building lifts common to both the tower and the nave demonstrate that the two were constructed simultaneously.

The Norman belfry was enlarged and the tower height was raised in the 15th century to accommodate the (now) former bell-frame and this work included modification to the belfry windows and floor. The tower's original belfry would have been designed to contain a hanging bell or bells and the introduction of bells designed to swing full circle, and their requirement for greater space is likely to have precipitated the change. Evidence of the original wall plate, which may have also served as the bell hanging, indicated the former roof level. Part of these changes included the addition of the spiral stair which altered the access to the first floor tower room which had previously only been accessible via a ladder through a high door in the gable end of the nave.

David Gill, SCCAS, for Wissett Parish Council, funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund 'Your Heritage/Young Roots Scheme', English Heritage, partnership funding and local donations; report no. 2010/012.

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