

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2010

compiled by ANDREW BROWN, EDWARD MARTIN *and* JUDITH PLOUVIEZ
object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2010. Information on these has been incorporated into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (formerly the 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) and many of the excavation/evaluation reports are now also 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 2010 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
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme (see above). The Suffolk contact for this national scheme is Faye Minter (tel. 01284 741228; e-mail faye.minter@suffolk.gov.uk)
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds IP33 1RX (tel. 01284 741230; e-mail archaeology@suffolk.gov.uk)
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record (see above)

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

Cavendish (CAV 007, CAV 060). IA, Sx. An incomplete copper-alloy harness strap union, dating to the 1st century BC or 1st century AD (SF-3E9036) (Fig. 107, B), and a complete copper-alloy La Tene I brooch with moulded decoration along the bow and a flat expanded foot, probably 4th or 3rd century BC (SF-3CFB81) (Fig. 107, A). Later material includes a

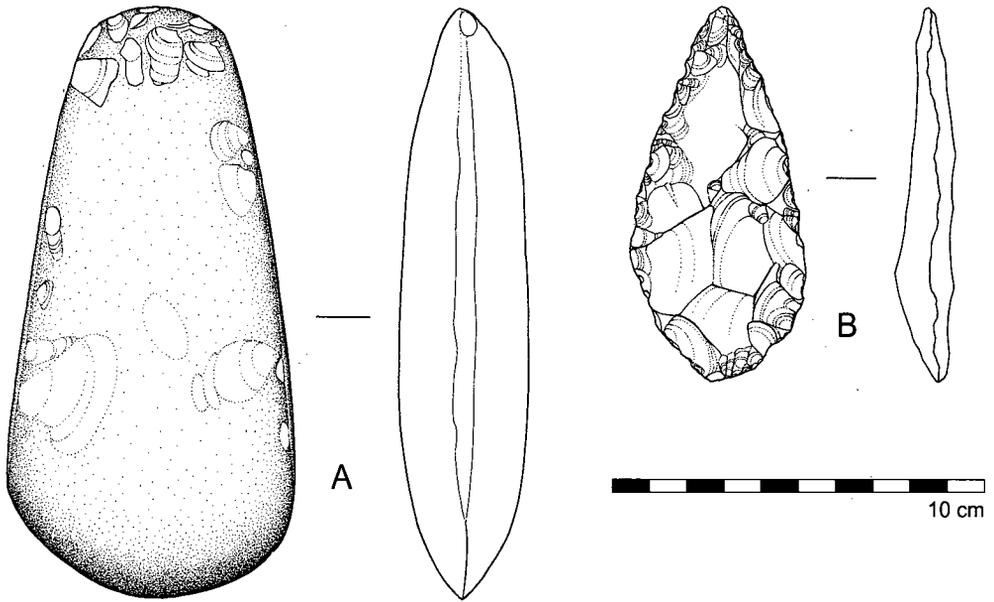


FIG. 106 – Neolithic polished flint axe from Mildenhall (A) and flint laurel-leaf point from Trimley St Martin (B).

wrist clasp, *Hines* form B12, (SF-3B40B0) and two brooches, a small-long type (SF-3C2657) and a flat disc type with concentric circle decoration (SF-3F0D15), of later 5th or 6th century date. (Mdf).

Combs (COM 035) Ro. Copper-alloy *patera* handle fragment with some surviving red and blue enamel (SF-0349E2) (Fig. 108, D). (IDDC).

Felixstowe (FEX 287). Md. A gilded copper-alloy enamelled panel from the right-hand arm of a processional cross. The panel depicts a winged and haloed ox emerging from the clouds, a symbolic representation of St Luke; traces of blue and white enamel survive in the border

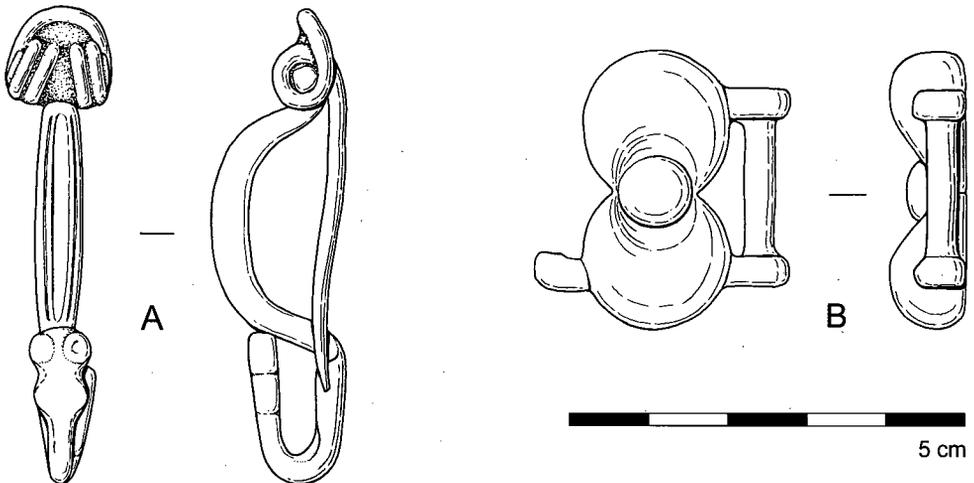


FIG. 107 – Iron Age copper-alloy brooch and harness fitting from Cavendish.

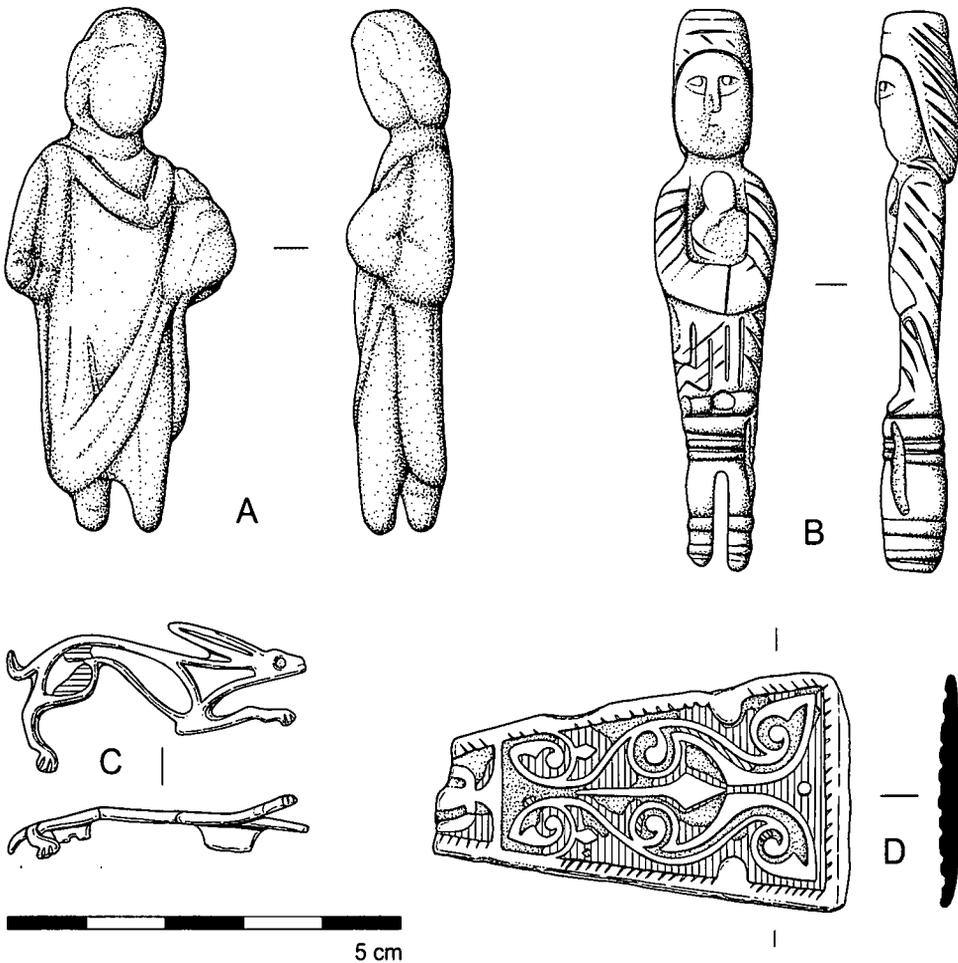


FIG. 108 – Roman copper-alloy figurines from Mildenhall (A) and Hacheston (B); enamelled brooch from Kedington (C) and patena handle from Combs (D).

cells. It is likely to have been a Limoges product in the late 12th or 13th century (SF-8AE233) (Fig. 110, E). (Mdf).

Great Barton (BRG 039). Sx. A copper-alloy disc-shaped mount with gilded Style I chip-carved decoration of the 6th or 7th century was found as two joining fragments (SF-9CB641 & SF-9CA772). It has four integral rivets on the flat back for attachment, perhaps as a harness fitting (Fig. 109, B). An 8th–9th century ansate brooch, probably imported from the Continent (SF-D8D476) and two copper-alloy hooked tags (SF-D94C77, SF-D99535). (IDDC).

Hacheston (HCH 001). Ro. Copper-alloy handle in the form of a stylised figure, possibly a mother goddess, holding a child at her breast; it has a split terminal below the feet probably to join to the blade of a knife or other implement (SF-3ED040) (Fig. 108, B). Found at a detecting rally with Iron Age coins and other Roman objects and coins. (Mdf).

Hepworth (HEP 029). Sx. An incomplete small copper-alloy comb with openwork and incised decoration. Comparable examples have a loop for suspension and are of Baltic/Scandinavian origin, 10th century or later (SF-22DBB6) (Fig. 110, C). (Mdf).

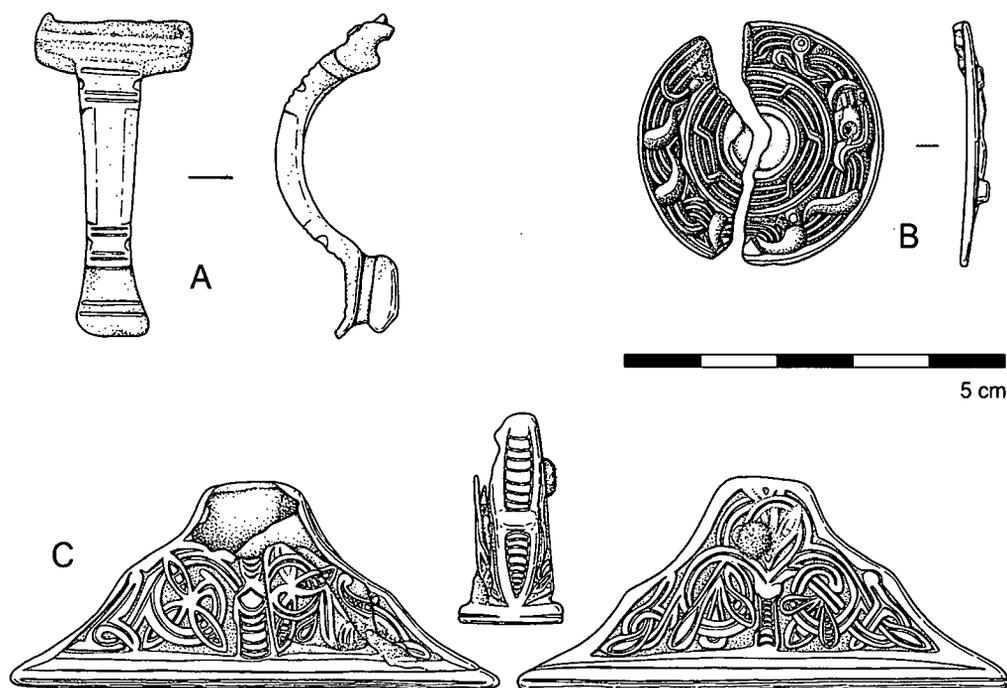


FIG. 109 – Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy brooch from Wortham (A); gilded mount from Great Barton (B) and sword pommel from Waldingfield (C).

Kedington (KDG 039). IA, Ro. An uninscribed Iron Age bronze coin as *Hobbs* no.405: *obv.* two animals coiled around a central wheel; *rev.* horse to right (SF-000517). Copper-alloy enamelled Roman brooch in the form of a running dog (SF-FE1338) (Fig. 108, C), lion-head stud (SF-0096E3) and coins of 1st to late 4th century. (Mdf).

Mildenhall (MNL 642). Ne. Complete polished axe of grey flint with some plough damage (SF-432A13) (Fig. 106, A). (J. Thompson).

Mildenhall (MNL 075). Ro. Copper-alloy male figurine, possibly of Mercury, but abraded and missing its feet (SF-7C9CC2) (Fig. 108, A). (MDDC).

Nettlestead (NTT 011). Sx. A lead-filled copper-alloy openwork object, probably a staff terminal of 11th or 12th century type (see also *Weybread* below) but modified for use as a weight; at 206.1gm it would be around 8.5 times the Viking ‘ora’ standard weight of 24gm (SF-C1CDA5) (Fig. 110, B). Also a later Saxon copper-alloy hooked tag (SF-077A51). (Mdf).

Palgrave (PAL 035). IA, Ro, Sx. Copper-alloy brooches including Birdlip, Rosette, Aesica, Hod Hill and Colchester-derivative types, finger rings and nail cleaners. Fragments of early Anglo-Saxon cruciform and small-long brooches. (Mdf).

Pettistree (PTR 027). Sx. A gilded copper-alloy *cloisonné* enamel disc brooch, missing most of the projecting knobs around circumference, late 10th or 11th century (SF-16D477) (Fig. 110, D). (IDDC).

Trimley St Martin (TYN 106). Ne. Bifacially-worked laurel-leaf point in pale grey flint, an early Neolithic type (SF-2090E2) (Fig. 106, B), found on the foreshore. (D. Baker).

Waldringfield (WLD 066). Sx. Gilded copper-alloy sword pommel of ‘cocked hat’ type, with unusually elaborate foliate decoration on all faces. It has been modified during use by the addition of a copper-alloy backing sheet to the damaged front face and an iron rivet at the

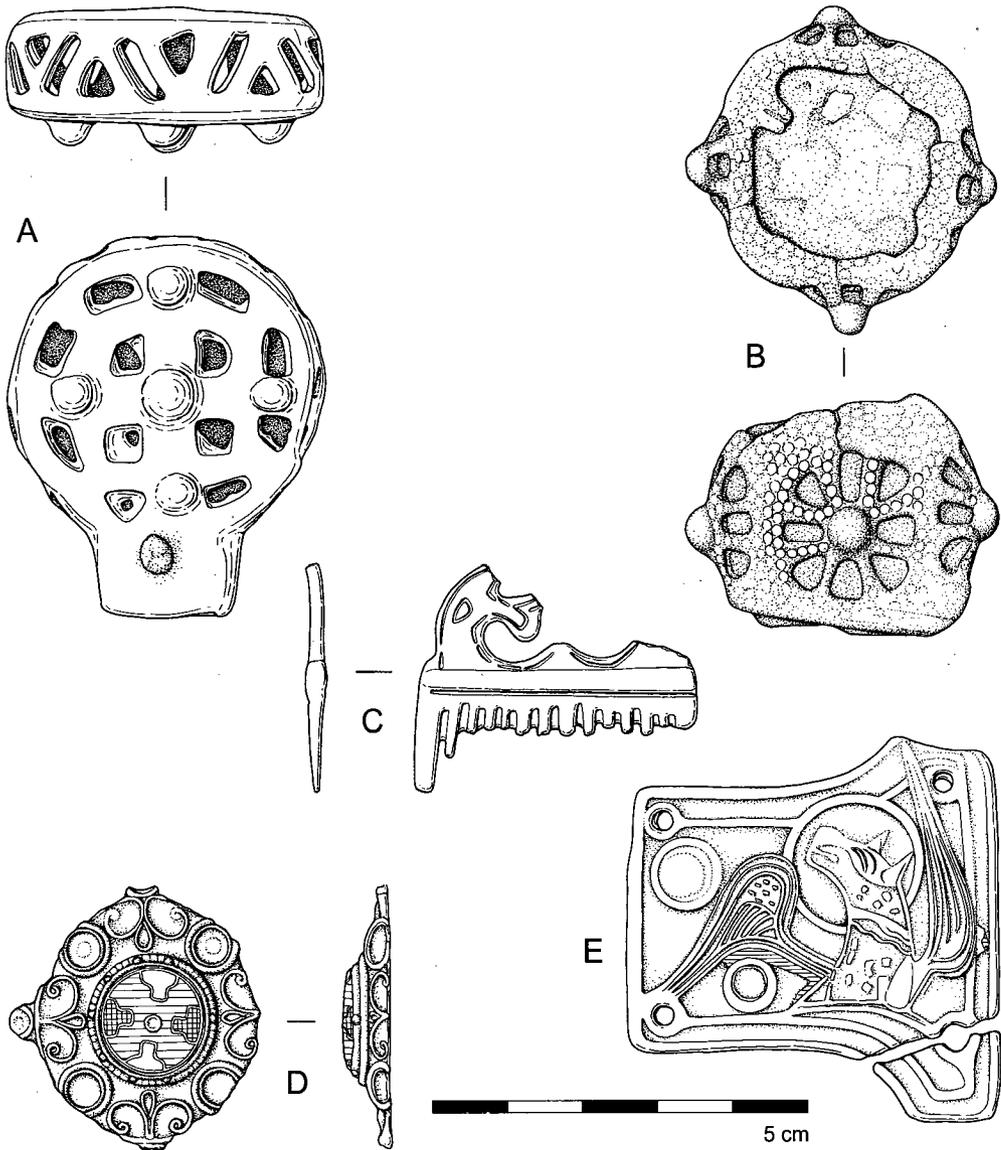


FIG. 110 – Late Saxon copper-alloy enamelled brooch from Pettistree (D) and comb from Hepworth (C); 11th- or 12th-century staff terminal from Weybread (A) and lead-filled weight from Nettlestead (B); 13th-century crucifix fragment from Felixstowe (E).

back, suggesting this sword was a valued possession. The decorative style indicates a date in the 8th or 9th centuries (SF-466067) (Fig. 109, C). A silver penny of Edward the Confessor, expanding cross type, *c.* 1050–53, as *North* 1980 nos. 820–823; Dr M. Allen notes that this is a Scandinavian imitation of a type that has not been seen before (SF-471D88). (IDDC).

West Stow (WSW 026). *Ro.* A group of copper-alloy and iron objects found associated with a greyware jar in a shallow feature, within an area of 1st to 4th-century finds. Most objects were within the damaged pot, but copper-alloy tankard fittings and a ‘crest’ were found beneath or alongside it. The contents include pieces of definite religious function: three

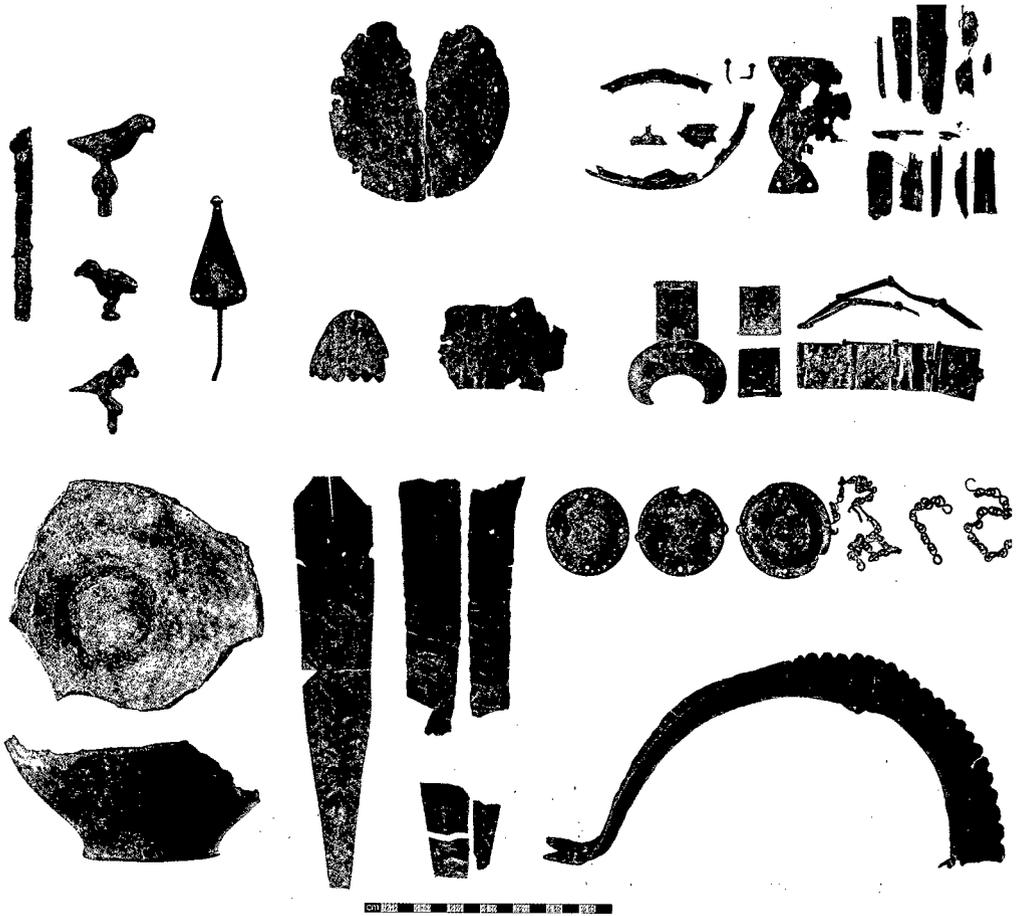


FIG. 111 – Group of Roman religious objects from West Stow.

copper-alloy discs with chain from a head dress similar to one of the Cavenham Crowns, two sheet ‘feathers’, three bird (?eagle) staff terminal figures, one with a sphere in its beak, similar to examples in the Felmingham, Norfolk, hoard which was also buried in a pottery vessel. Copper-alloy hinged rectangular plates with a crescentic pendant terminal may be from a belt. (Fig. 111). This unusual group is currently being conserved and studied at University College, London. (Mdf).

Weybread (WYB 075). *Sx*. Copper-alloy staff terminal with openwork decoration on the front and sides; the attachment socket is rectangular with a small iron nail through it (SF-03EDE7) (Fig. 110, A). These staffs are believed to have had an ecclesiastical function in the 11th and 12th centuries. (Mdf).

Wortham (WTM 050). *Ro, Sx*. Copper-alloy brooches, including 1st-century Rosette, Colchester, Hod Hill and Colchester-derivative types and 2nd-century headstud and enamelled types; coins of 1st to late 4th century; a button-and-loop fastener (*Wild Class 3*) (SF-D20F22), and a finger ring (SF-D4DC97). A copper-alloy supporting-arm brooch (SF-1CD572) (Fig. 109, A) is a Germanic 5th-century type. A large group of early Anglo-Saxon objects: brooches, wrist clasps, pins, girdle hangers, bucket mounts, beads and pyramidal mounts suggest an inhumation cemetery, but some pieces are also burnt suggesting that cremations are also present. (Mdf).

FIELD SURVEYS

South Elmham St James, Rookery Farm (TM/3280; SEJ 001). Fieldwalking took place on a field to the W of Rookery Farm to investigate a series of cropmarks thought to indicate the site of a former lodge within the known medieval park. A concentration of over 350 sherds of 12th- to 14th-century pottery was found.

Mel Birch for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group.

Wordwell, Traveller's Hill, Kings Forest (TL/8474; WRW 050). A fieldwalking survey of 13.9ha centred upon Travellers Hill and two adjacent barrows was carried out after the felling of a forestry plantation and clearance of tree stumps. The survey collected a widespread scatter of prehistoric material, predominantly struck flint of late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, indicating flint working on the site broadly contemporary with the assumed date of the barrows. A distinct cluster of struck and burnt flint was also identified in the location of a possible fourth barrow identified from historic mapping.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Forest Enterprise.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Alderton, Mill Lane (TM/3441; ADT 072). Evaluation trenching and subsequent monitoring of ground works on a small residential development revealed evidence for settlement activity of later Iron Age and early to mid Roman date.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr J Dyer.

Bardwell, land west of Spring Road (TL/9474; BAR 079). An evaluation was carried out in the historic core of the village and directly across the road from Bardwell Hall Manor (now known as Moat House) which may stand on, or close to, the original medieval manor house (SHER no. BAR 064). This revealed a range of features consistent with settlement in the SE part of the site: a layer, four pits, three ditches, two gullies and three post holes. The ditches and gullies are aligned either perpendicular to Spring Road (SW/NE) or parallel to Spring Road (SE/NW). Only three features were dated – a layer and two ditches – but all date to the 10th to the mid 12th century (Saxo-Norman period).

Lisa Smith and Pete Thompson, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Hastoe Housing Association; report no. 3677.

Beccles, Earlybirds Pre-school, St Benedict's Road (TM/4290; BCC 073). Monitoring in connection with a new pre-school and care building uncovered the outline of a World War II brick air raid shelter, which is to be preserved beneath the proposed development.

Lisa Smith, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Earlybirds Preschool Group; report no. 3538.

Bungay, 1 Lower Olland Street (TM/3389; BUN 092). Monitoring of the conversion of a garage block to the rear of the 16th-century former Angel public house revealed dumped deposits interpreted as fills of the medieval town ditch that is known to extend across the site. These deposits were truncated by three mortared flint and brick foundations, probably associated with former outbuildings or structures to the rear of the Angel. The foundations were sealed by a layer of 18th- or 19th-century garden soil, which in turn was overlaid by a brick surface.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Mr J. Walker; report no. 2010/061.

Bury St Edmunds, 15 Sicklesmere Road (TL/8663; BSE 340). Evaluation, excavation and monitoring in advance of a housing development identified low-level Neolithic activity, followed by a probable Early Bronze Age ring ditch, 23m in diameter, but no evidence of a burial was found.

John Craven, SCCAS, for O. Seaman and Son Ltd.

Bury St Edmunds, Alexandra House (TL/8463; BSE 343). An evaluation identified three ditches of probable Iron Age date and a post-medieval hedge line. Two sherds of pottery found within natural cracks in the chalk geology and a third, stratified sherd, dated the features to the Iron Age.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council; report no. 2010/039.

Bury St Edmunds, The Old Cannon Brewery (TL/8564; BSE 351). Monitoring revealed three post-medieval pits, and a single residual sherd of medieval pottery was recovered, which indicates that medieval remains may survive in or near the development area.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Mr and Mrs Shallow; report no. 2010/194.

Coddenham, Shrubland Quarry Extension (TM/1253; CDD 070). Observation of the topsoil stripping of 2.8ha revealed a large number of archaeological features relating to five archaeological periods:

- 1) Neolithic: a small cluster of pits on the N edge of the excavated area.
- 2) Bronze Age: a single urned cremation (truncated) towards the SW corner of the excavated area.
- 3) Iron Age: a rectilinear ditched field system, one/two circular structures, a series of four-post structures and a large number of pits (some large). In addition, a large multi-lobed pit that was interpreted as a quarry.
- 4) Roman: a series of intercutting ditches towards the NE edge of the excavation area.
- 5) Post-medieval: occasional pits, a trackway and animal burials.

By far the most significant of the phases of activity dated to the Iron Age. A series of NE–SW and NW–SE aligned ditches appeared to be part of a rectilinear field system and driveway. The other Iron Age features were concentrated in a band running through the centre of the site: pits were concentrated to the W, with the majority of the structural evidence to the SE. A large irregular feature measuring 20m x 12m was interpreted as a quarry pit. Pottery, fired clay triangular loom-weights, and animal bones were recovered.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Brett Aggregates Ltd.

Coddenham, Ivy Farmhouse (TM/1354; CDD 071). Fieldwork was carried out in an attempt to confirm the owner's research indicating that this was the site of Knights Hospitallers' manor of St John. Pottery from several test trenches around the 17th-century house confirmed medieval occupation. A secondary excavation took place on the site of two former windmills, looking for evidence of the Hospitallers' own mill, known to have stood on their manor in 1338. Although the remains of 18th- and 19th-century mills were exposed, nothing of medieval date was found.

Mel Birch for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group.

Coney Weston, Fen Meadow (TL/9778; CNW 017). Investigation of a section of ruined flint wall revealed the base of a small cell-like building measuring 2.2m x 1.2m internally, with a flint-walled well nearby. A survey of the molehills in the immediate area revealed some 200 pottery sherds, mostly late medieval. Metal detecting over a larger area produced a few coins

of Henry VI and large quantities of nails, lead and bronze fragments, several buckles and some Saxon metalwork. Four trial pits revealed more pottery and a dense layer of compacted flints which, through probing, was estimated to cover about 400sqm.

Robert Hogg for the Coney Weston Local History Group
and the Suffolk Wildlife Trust.

Cookley, Valley Farm (TM/3675; COY 015). Fieldwork was carried out in an attempt to confirm a suggestion that this was the site of *Rughaugh*, a sub-manor of Cookley and a possible grange of nearby Sibton Abbey. Medieval pottery was found in a series of small test trenches but no evidence of foundations, suggesting that the present timber-framed Tudor house may occupy the footprint of any earlier dwelling.

Mel Birch for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group.

Debenham, Cherry Tree Public House (TM/1762; DBN 132). Two Bronze Age cremation burials, one of which was urned, two ditches and a small number of indistinct features were exposed during an archaeological evaluation in advance of a development adjacent to the public house.

Mark Sommers, SCCAS, for Hollins Architects and their client.

Felixstowe, Orwell High School (TM/2835; FEX 281). An evaluation to the NW of the school identified archaeological deposits in just over half of the trenches. These were dated to the Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age and medieval periods (11th–14th centuries) and represent field systems and localised areas of occupation. Geophysical surveying carried out in advance of the trenching had only been able to distinguish ditches that are recorded on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for Gleeds Advisory Ltd; report no. 2010/058.

Dunwich, adjacent to Sea View, St James Street (TM/4770; DUN 099). An evaluation for a small residential development plus car parking for the nearby museum revealed a medieval ditch and oven close to the street frontage and evidence for later post-medieval pits behind the museum.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Duncan and Son Ltd.

Flixton, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 088). A further 0.8 ha was stripped of its topsoil, completing the area known as School Wood. With the exception of ditches and post-holes marking boundaries and a previous route of the Flixton to Homersfield road, all known from estate and early Ordnance Survey maps, the remaining datable features were prehistoric. The earliest activity recorded related to a monumental structure of Early Bronze Age date (Fig. 112). Initially identified on the S edge of the 2009 strip, the structure was thought to be another ring-ditch similar to the dozen or so already excavated at Flixton. However, manual cleaning revealed a far more complex and composite structure clearly exhibiting a phased development, although its primary function as a funerary monument was evidenced by the presence of a central burial.

The earliest phase of the monument comprised a circle of thirteen post-holes with a diameter of 13.5m. Four of the post-holes, two to the E and two to the W of the circle, were paired. The second phase of the monument comprised six curving ditch segments, all 1m wide and 0.7m deep, together forming a 16m-diameter circle with opposing butt-ends. One of the post-holes was clearly truncated by one of the second phase ditch segments. All of the ditch segments included a large quantity of flint cobbles in their central fill component, as many

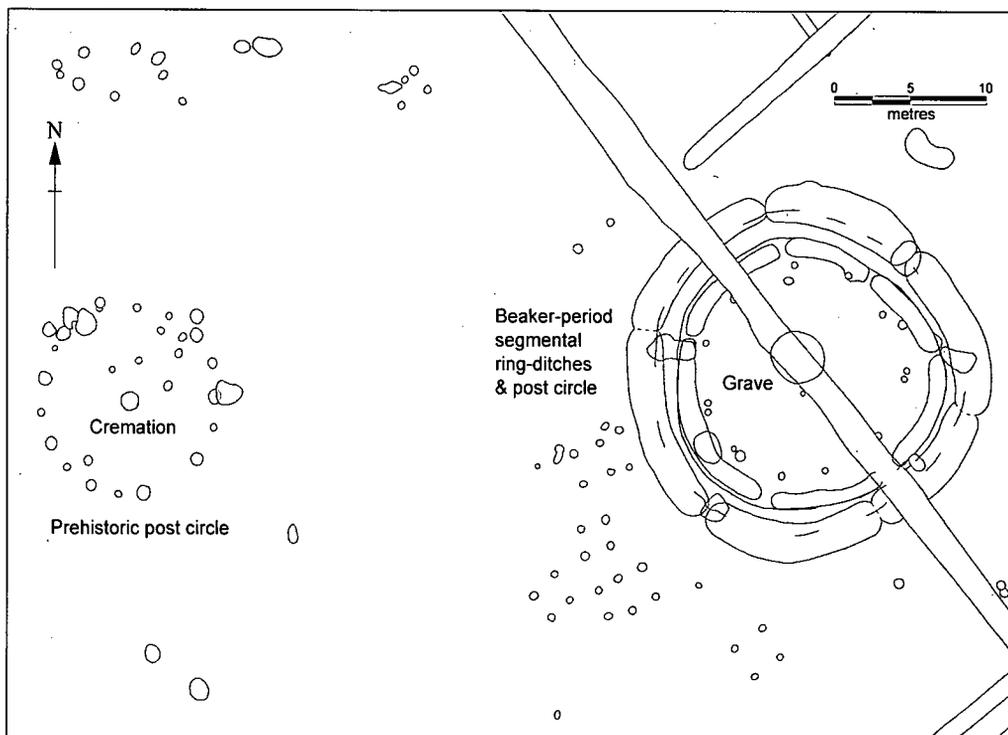


FIG. 112 – Flixton, Flixton Park Quarry (FLN 088). Plan of the Beaker-period monument with multiple and overlapping segmental ring-ditches that surround a post circle and a central inhumation grave (all excavated in 2010), together with the prehistoric post circle with a central cremation burial that was excavated in 2009.

as 400 pieces in one 1m-wide section. This was considered to be evidence that the early phases of the monument probably included a cairn, ring-cairn (kerbing) or a central mound covered with a layer of these stones. The third phase followed the almost total filling, either by natural accretion or deliberate backfilling, of the second phase ditches and comprised a continuous ring-ditch with a diameter of 20m. The ditch would have been in excess of 1.5m wide with a depth of 1.2m. The fourth and final phase, which followed the almost total filling of the second phase ditch, comprised another six curving ditch segments with opposing butt-ends, all 2m wide and 1.2m deep, and forming a circle with a diameter of 23m. The central grave pit was oval in shape, measuring 3.8m from NW to SE and 3.2m from NE to SW. On excavation, the 2.2m-deep grave-pit was found to have a single crouched inhumation burial within a chamber or, more likely, a hollowed out log. Associated with the burial were a number of grave goods: a stone wristguard, two amber toggles and a highly decorated beaker.

A second phase of prehistoric activity was interpreted as the continuation of an area of later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age occupation already identified to the N. In addition to a group of pits, with a few more isolated examples, there was significant structural evidence. Immediately to the W of, and respecting, the earlier circular monument were a series of three four-post structures and two six-post structures. Further to the W there were three circular buildings of a type first clearly recognised in 2009 in the adjacent area immediately to the N. The structures were all 7m in diameter and defined by an arc of seven post-holes on their W sides with a four- or six-post porch-like structure to the ESE. There was always a significantly sized gap between the porch and the flanking post-holes, a groundplan which may represent

a local variation, as no parallels have yet been recognised elsewhere. The finds assemblage was dominated by pottery and fired clay with pieces of cylindrical loomweight particularly well represented.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for CEMEX.

Friston, Barbers Point (TM/4357; FRS 001). A third season of excavations on this promontory on the N bank of the River Alde was designed to further investigate a partly revealed post-hole structure and to see if the burials encountered in 2006 continued to the N. An area of 40 x 25m was excavated and, as in previous years, despite an abundance of Roman finds, surviving features of this period were very elusive, with only a few pits revealed.

Middle Saxon remains were much more evident, with evidence for post-hole structures and a further nine graves identified. This lends further support to the central E-W aligned building being a church or chapel, possibly served by a satellite community to St Botolph's monastery on the other side of the river at Iken. Bone preservation was very variable with several graves devoid of human remains. Burial rites (as witnessed in 2006 also) appear to be very variable, even within the small sample excavated. Some individuals were placed on hollowed-out tree-trunks or coffins; one had been placed in a shroud; while another had a pile of stones placed below the knees.

The inner of the two large enclosure ditches was also exposed and this was excavated in two places, showing that it had a width and depth of 3.5m x 1.5m. This ditch cut at right-angles a smaller, internal ditch, also dated previously to the Middle Saxon period. This smaller ditch was cut by one of the outlying graves.

The paucity of Roman features (combined with the abundance of finds of this period) remains one of the unsolved mysteries of this site. Possible explanations might be that the site was considerably reworked in the Middle Saxon period thus disturbing the Roman deposits; that the main focus of the Roman occupation has been lost to the river through erosion; or that it might be that the Saxons imported the Roman material to build up the level of the site.

Nine local schools visited the site and participated in the excavation. A follow-up programme of educational activities, delivered to the participating schools, has been undertaken by the outreach team of ADLHS.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society.

Great Cornard, former Sudbury Rugby Ground (TL/8596; COG 028 and COG 030). An area of 0.66ha was excavated in 2009 in advance of a housing development. Two large ring-ditches, indicative of flattened round barrows, had been recorded by aerial photography and could be seen as slight landscape features (Fig. 113). One (COG 030) consisted of two concentric ring-ditches of unequal size enclosing a central burial. The barrow had a total external diameter of 25m, the internal ditch was up to 2m wide and 1m deep with the outer ditch being 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep; vestiges of the mound material survived to a height of 0.5m. Beneath the mound was a large central grave 2.4m long x 1.5m deep in which lay a crouched burial of a young adult female. The grave was furnished with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age beaker and a necklace, placed either side of, and slightly above, the skull. The necklace is of an unusual composition: a large number of tiny jet and whale-tusk beads and a smaller number of larger amber beads. Small amounts of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from the mound and ditch fills. A secondary burial of a crouched infant was interred in the side of the mound at an unknown date.

The second ring-ditch (COG 028 - 0640) was 63m from the first and had a more substantial ditch which measured up to 6.6m wide and 2.2m deep, with an external diameter of 37m. A pair of bone tweezers of probable Early Bronze Age date and cremated bone were

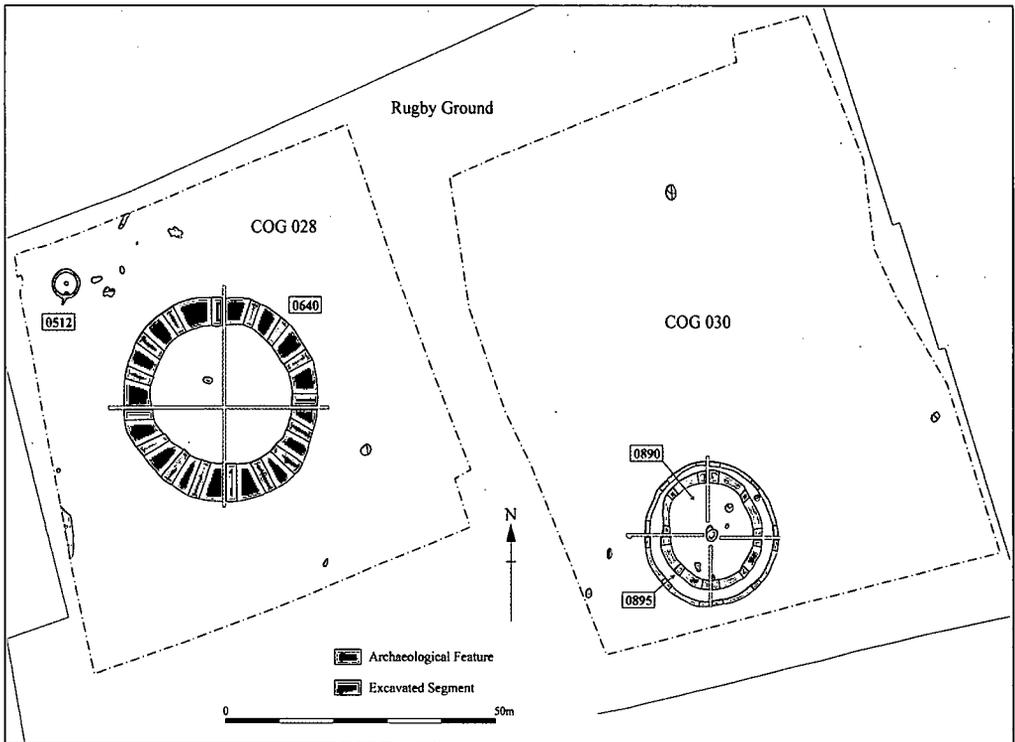


FIG. 113 – Great Cornard, former Sudbury Rugby Ground (COG 028 and 030). Plan of the two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring-ditches, together with the third small, undated, ring.

buried in a small pit, off centre, beneath the mound material. Two sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and nine worked flints were recovered from the lower silt fills of the ditch. A large assemblage (900+ sherds) of Early Saxon handmade pottery was collected from a deliberate backfilling layer at the top of the ditch (but only on the W side). This was interpreted as the deliberate disposal of domestic refuse, but no other Anglo-Saxon features were identified on the site.

In addition to the large ring ditches a third previously unknown, smaller ring-ditch (COG 028 – 0512) enclosing a cremation and an isolated pit containing cremated bone were also found; these features are as yet undated.

The identified features are part of a wider landscape of funeral monuments of the prehistoric period, which includes a Bronze Age ring ditch (COG 025) to the south and another ring ditch cropmark (COG 006) to the east.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd.

Great Finborough, Stowmarket Golf Course (TM /0158; FNG 036). An evaluation followed by the monitoring of topsoil stripping for a water reservoir identified a post-medieval field system that fell out of use in the late 19th century, in addition to an earlier field system unrelated to any existing property boundaries. A small fragment of prehistoric pottery found within this undated ditch system suggests that there may be prehistoric activity on the hillside near the parish church.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for Stowmarket Golf Club; report no. 2010/166.

Hadleigh, 28 George Street (TM/0242; HAD 098). Monitoring undertaken during internal alterations to the residential property recorded four features – two pits, a brick-lined well, and a possible post-medieval rammed earth floor. The pits cut the possible rammed earth floor and both contained a layer of iron slag and exhibited evidence of *in situ* burning. The post-medieval or modern well was only partially exposed and was capped.

Matthew Adams and Adam Dyson, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Mr and Mrs Scott; report no. 3498.

Haverhill, Puddlebrook Playing Fields (TL/6644; HVH 069). An excavation followed an evaluation which had revealed prehistoric to post-medieval activity; in particular a Late Bronze Age cremation burial. The excavation identified a second Late Bronze Age cremation pit but no other features.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council Property Division; report no. 2010/059.

Haverhill, Westfield Replacement and Samuel Ward Extension, Chalkstone Way (TL/6845; HVH 072). A 4.4ha area on a boulder clay ridge to the N of Haverhill was evaluated and excavated in advance of new primary school and an extension to an existing school (Fig. 114).



FIG. 114 – Haverhill, Chalkstone Way (HVH 072). Plan of the excavation.

The earliest use of the site appears to date to the Later Bronze Age although this is represented only by a small amount of residual pottery in later deposits. Two (possibly three) un-urned cremations might belong to this period.

Intensive occupation of the site during the Early to Middle Iron Age was represented by three discontinuous ring-ditches – one surrounding a possible roundhouse and two possibly with a ritual/funerary function – and a number of pits and ditches, all located in the central and N parts of the site.

The first ring-ditch, in the NW part of the site, consisted of three shallow ditch segments enclosing a sub-circular arrangement of ten or eleven postholes. This might have been a roundhouse with a surrounding drainage ditch, although there was no clear evidence for domestic activity such as a hearth. Only small quantities of Iron Age pottery were found in the ring-ditch and in nearby pits.

The second ring-ditch, in the central part of the site, consisted of two segments and was more substantial – over 1m deep with a steep-sided, V-shaped profile. Moderate amounts of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery were found in its lower fills, particularly in the short segment on the S side of the ring-ditch. Although provisionally interpreted as a barrow, no evidence of a mound or burials was found. The shallow pit at the centre of the enclosed area was devoid of finds. The only other feature within the ring-ditch was of medieval or later date.

The third, also in the central part of the site, was a double ring-ditch with a penannular outer ring and an inner ring with a similar gap on its SE side that was subsequently blocked by a shallow re-cut. The ditches varied in depth, up to about 1m and the outer ring-ditch had a maximum diameter of 16m. Moderate amounts of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery were found in the primary fills of both ditches. This is also interpreted provisionally as a barrow, although any evidence that might have existed for a central burial has been destroyed by the later ditch. Most of the cut features within the enclosed area were interpreted as root disturbance/animal burrowing, although one pit (in the E quadrant) contained some fired clay and prehistoric pottery.

Early to Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered also from pits near the ring-ditches and from substantial curvilinear ditches extending beyond the E edge of the site. A shallow, linear ditch that extended across much of the site ran through the middle of (and post-dated) the double ring-ditch feature. Only small amounts of abraded prehistoric pottery were recovered from the ditch and its date remains uncertain. It is interpreted provisionally as a boundary feature. The boundary ditch was removed partially by a large, irregular pit. It was up to 10m wide and 2.4m deep and had several shallow gullies feeding into it. The function of the pit is uncertain, although a water reservoir seems the most likely interpretation. Following periods of slumping and infilling the pit was re-dug at least twice, on a smaller scale but to similar depths. Pottery from all phases of infilling is dated provisionally to the Iron Age, but is likely to have been residual. Some of the pit fills were rich in charcoal and heated stones, on a scale that suggests some form of industrial process in the immediate vicinity.

A wide but shallow ditch on a N-S orientation, just to the E of the postulated reservoir, is of uncertain date. It is assumed to have been another boundary feature and the stratigraphic evidence indicates that it could have been contemporary with the reservoir. Post-medieval activity is represented by three substantial ditches. One of these cut both postulated barrows and marked the parish boundary between Haverhill and Little Wratting. Another ditch on the same orientation was on the line of a footpath shown on the 1st-edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1880.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for St Edmundsbury Borough Council; report no. 2009/268.

Hinderclay, Hinderclay Hall (TM/0377; HNY 032 and 033). A series of trenches dug in a field (HNY 032) to test cropmarks seen on an aerial photograph showed the presence of

enclosures, pits and trackways with late Iron Age and early Roman pottery and other artefacts. The cropmarks continued into the adjoining field (HNY 032) which showed a parallel row of post-holes and produced 3rd-century pottery and coins from fieldwalking.

Mel Birch for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group.

Hintlesham, Silver Birches (TM/0943; HNS 027). An area of 600sqm was excavated following an evaluation that had identified features suggesting continuous occupation from the Middle Saxon period to the early Middle Ages. The excavation revealed ditches but no structural evidence, and a finds assemblage that was both sparse and abraded, suggesting that the features were the back end of enclosures and fields that fronted onto the road to the E. There was also a scatter of residual prehistoric finds in later features.

Stuart Boulter, SCCAS, for Stour Homes Ltd.

Hitcham, The Hobbets (TL/9852; HTC 026). Test trenching on the site of this moated farmstead revealed medieval pottery, oyster shells and a possible cobbled yard.

Mel Birch for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group.

Holbrook, Potash Farm to Latimer Cottages (TM/1637; HBK 044). Monitoring was carried out during overhead line dismantlement and cable undergrounding to the N of Holbrook. The work was within the scheduled area of the Freston Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SHER no. FRT 005). Forty-seven worked flints and four prehistoric potsherds were recovered from the upcast soil from the cable trench. The excavated trench was only 200mm wide, which made identification of individual contexts and hand excavation unfeasible. Two features were identified in the larger holes dug for the cable pulls. Neither could be securely dated.

A. Wightman, Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Hoxne, Three Ponds, Heckfield Green (TM/1875; HXN 050). An evaluation in advance of a housing development identified early medieval and medieval occupation within an area partially enclosed by a series of existing ditches and ponds sited on the edge of the medieval green. Although the site appears to have been truncated, a small assemblage of pottery and metalworking slag was collected from a ditch and possible pits.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Mr and Mrs Coombs.

Ipswich, Allotment Site, Morland Road (TM/1741; IPS 617). An excavation revealed part of an early-middle Iron Age settlement, and a series of probable early Romano-British ditches at the NW corner of the site. Separate zones of activity were discernable within the settlement, with structural elements, including one post-built roundhouse, located towards the S end of the site, and pits containing domestic remains largely confined to the N end. The alignment of the early Romano-British ditches was comparable to ditches identified beyond the edge of excavation during a prior evaluation (Archaeological Solutions Ltd, report no. 3464) suggesting the presence of enclosures or field systems.

Shannon Hogan, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, for the Orwell Housing Association; report no. 996.

Ipswich, land south of the railway line and west of Westerfield Road (TM/1646; IPS 616). An evaluation of a 43.4ha site in advance of a housing development revealed 83 prehistoric features, 17 Roman, 33 medieval, and 105 post-medieval and modern. The results can be summarised as follows: loose finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints indicate some passing activity in those periods. However, by the Middle Iron Age (c. 400-100 BC),

significant activity is evident. This took the form of two groups of parallel ditches (spaced 4–5m apart) which appeared to form coherent field patterns. The ditches all ran down-slope, and so were presumably drainage ditches between cultivation plots. The position of contemporary settlements may be marked by two comparatively large groups of Iron Age pottery and two curvilinear gullies (prehistoric buildings?). Loom-weight fragments associated with the pottery groups show that weaving took place on or close to these sites.

Roman sherds in field ditches indicate the continuity of a small part of the Iron Age field system into the early Roman period. Roman pottery and ditches may indicate a small settlement. Fragments of Roman roof tile and a ceramic floor cube (*tessera*) show that there was a high-status Roman building somewhere in the vicinity. However, there is no evidence that it was within this boundaries of this site.

With the exception of a few small residual pieces of daub whose fabric may indicate an Anglo-Saxon date, there was no evidence of Anglo-Saxon period activity here. However, there is evidence for significant medieval activity. There are two areas of medieval ditches in broadly the same locations as (though on a lesser scale than) the Iron Age ditches. These are interpreted as evidence of medieval arable. There are three locations where pits and ditches may indicate the presence of medieval occupation sites. The absence of building plans makes it difficult to speculate further on the status or nature of the sites, but it is probably fair to say that these may be low-status rural medieval sites, quite probably connected with the field systems.

For the post-medieval and modern periods, the principal remains were old field ditches. Some of these can be related directly to field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey as late as 1904, but which have since been removed. Other remains of this period consisted of approximately 500m of WWII anti-tank trap and a gun pit, a waste pit associated with the former 19th-century brickworks beyond the south edge of the site, and a number of other pits.

The evaluated area contained two SHER sites. A rectangular cropmark enclosure (IPS 256) close to the railway line at was targeted, but none of the ditches revealed by the trenching conformed to the shape of the plotted cropmark enclosure. A spread of metal detecting finds (IPS 092) across the greater part of the NE and E sides of the site coincides with two of the clusters of medieval material found in this evaluation. It is therefore possible that these sites generated at least some of the medieval finds collected by the metal detectorists.

B. Holloway and H. Brooks, Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Ipswich, 100 Rope Walk (TM/1744; IPS 619). An evaluation in advance of a new sports grounds and hall revealed, in four separate locations, the preserved remains of early to mid-Victorian housing. In three of the locations only the deeper portions of cellars had survived in isolated pockets. These included a row of three cellars with brick floors, one of which contained the base of an oven or copper that belonged to a terrace of houses that once stood on the east side of what was Potter Street. In the fourth location, an undisturbed area of grass on the northern edge of the site, the bases of brick walls, areas of brick floor and a surfaced yard associated with three rows of terrace housing were noted at a depth of 0.4m below the present ground surface. The surface of another lost roadway, Hamilton Street, comprising cobbles overlain with tarmac and with *in situ* kerb stones, was also recorded. These houses are within an area locally known as 'the Potteries', a collection of poorly built slum dwellings built in the 1830s to 1840s as the town rapidly expanded after the construction of the Wet Dock and the arrival of the railway. They were later demolished as part of a large-scale clearance in the 1930s.

Mark Sommers, SCCAS, for Lichfield Planning LLP.

Ixworth, land adjacent to 12 Stow Road (TL/9370; IXW 063). Monitoring after an evaluation that had discovered a large medieval pit and a 16th–18th century building demolition layer, revealed a possibly medieval post hole plus three post-medieval pits at the N end of the site (one with a horse skeleton) and an undated possible boundary ditch.

Rob Brooks, SCCAS, for Mr. N. Jackson; report no. 2010/128.

Kersey, The Mount, The Row (TL/9944; KSY 024). Monitoring for a house extension on the N edge of the village recovered residual pottery indicating activity in the 11th/12th century. Pottery contemporary with the existing 17th/18th century house was also recovered.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr and Mrs S. McQuaker.

Lowestoft, Pakefield High School Site (TM/5390; LWT 169). An excavation after two phases of evaluation revealed several Neolithic pits at the N end of the site, a scattering of Iron Age features, and Roman field ditches along the E boundary, together with a small scatter of post-holes. Possible medieval/post-medieval ditches and pits are scattered across the site, and a significant post-medieval boundary runs up the centre of the site.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council Corporate Property; report no. 2010/028.

Mildenhall, land at Recreation Way (TL/7174; MNL 622). The S part of the excavation included peat and alluvial deposits within the flood plain of the River Lark; to the N was an area of higher dry ground.

The river valley. Cut into the slope of a chalk cliff were a number of Roman quarry pits up to 3.5m in diameter, and in the backfill of one of them was an adult inhumation burial also of Roman date. Large quantities of un-butchered animal bone, predominantly cattle, had been dumped into the alluvium, probably as waste from an as yet unidentified industrial process. A series of small Roman fields or stock enclosures may suggest seasonal grazing of water meadows adjacent to the river. These were sealed by later Roman to early medieval peat deposits which contained evidence of hemp retting. The peat was in turn sealed by substantial medieval chalk dumps interpreted as land reclamation.

The dry ground. This contained a dense concentration of remains dating from the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period. The earliest feature was a substantial Bronze Age pit (3m in diameter, 2m deep) containing large quantities of pottery, including collared urn fragments, and disarticulated human remains. Three large Middle to Late Iron Age ditches, up to 10m wide and 5m deep, were also present. These probably enclosed a substantial area to the W of the site. Contemporary features indicative of settlement activity included smaller enclosures, storage pits, two roundhouse drip gullies and numerous post-holes. A hearth of probable Middle Iron Age date was cut into the fills of one enclosure ditch.

Evidence for Roman activity on the dry ground was limited to enclosures similar to those identified in the river valley, quarry pits along the river valley edge, and residual pottery within the tertiary fills of the Iron Age ditches. In addition, five inhumations of probable Roman date were cut into the upper fills of the Iron Age enclosure ditches.

A substantial enclosure or boundary ditch of Late Saxon/early medieval date was revealed on a broadly similar alignment to the Iron Age enclosures. Contemporary features indicated settlement activity to the W and industrial activities to the E. These features included potential post-built structures, smaller boundary or enclosure ditches, storage and rubbish pits, wells and a probable lime-burning kiln.

Ray Holt, Cotswold Archaeology.

Mildenhall, West Row Primary School (TL/6771; MNL 637). An evaluation identified substantial evidence of Roman activity in the 2nd–4th centuries. The results, in combination with previous work to the N and S, indicate that a spread of Roman occupation evidence extends across the school grounds. The finds assemblage and environmental evidence suggests domestic occupation, probably a farmstead, and indicates that a building with a tiled roof lay in the immediate vicinity.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Suffolk County Council.

Mildenhall, 5 Church Walk (TL/0945; MNL 643). Monitoring identified a ditch, two pits, four post-holes and one post-pipe; most were undated, but the light fills and lack of organic material within the post-holes may suggest that they are prehistoric.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Mr. P. Warburton; report no. 2010/202.

Monks Eleigh, CEVC Primary School, Church Field (TL/9647; MKE 028). An evaluation for a proposed football pitch revealed ditches of late Iron Age/early Roman date with some evidence for a local landscape of short-turfed grassland.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Wincer Kievenaar
and Suffolk County Council.

Nacton, Porter's Covert, Seven Hills (TM/2241; NAC 104). Monitoring was carried out during ground work for the construction of a crematorium, following an evaluation which had revealed a localised deposit of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. No archaeological features were identified but four sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and a sherd of Beaker pottery were recovered as surface finds in an area of disturbed ground at the N end of the site.

Kieron Heard, SCCAS, for Bereavement Management Services Limited;
report: 2010/016.

Norton, Church Field and Church Meadow (TL/9666; NRN 009 and NRN 021). Fieldwalking of a known Roman site in Church Field took place prior to test trenching by the AOC Archaeology Group from London, confirming its location and area of concentration. A small exploratory trench was cut in the grounds of the Old Rectory to ascertain if the Roman occupation extended E and perhaps under the Rectory itself. To the S, in Church Meadow, a small excavation took place to identify the source of a spread of flints and Roman building material. A compact flint 'yard' was exposed.

Mel Birch for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group.

Oulton, land off Mobbs Way (TM/5294; OUL 011). An evaluation of 1.7ha of arable land in advance of development revealed a small assemblage of prehistoric material, together with two undated ditches and three possible pits. A medieval or post-medieval ditch and isolated post-medieval small finds were also recorded.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Persimmon Homes Ltd.

Red Lodge, land west of Turnpike Road (TL 6970; FRK 095). An evaluation was undertaken in advance of a residential development. The NE half of the site contained the majority of a square enclosure (SHER no. FRK 036), and the south-eastern corner of another (SHER no. FRK 049) that are recorded in historic cartographic sources from at least 1824 (the time of the Freckenham parish enclosure map), but had disappeared from maps by 1952. A rabbit warren existed in the area during the medieval period, possibly from 1248 onwards, but the enclosures were thought to date to a 17th or 18th century period of the warren's history.

Phase 1 of the evaluation (2008) was focused on the SW sector of the site and revealed only natural features and modern rubbish pits. Phase 2 (2010) encompassed the remaining NE sector of the site. The remains of a banked enclosure identified on aerial photographs were recorded. A cluster of pits and ditches containing burnt flint were present in the N sector of the site, and a possible military trench (also identified on the aerial photographs) was present in the centre. Dispersed undated gullies, pits and a possible warren were recorded in the S sector of the site. Parallel bands of gravel, orientated N-S and present in many of the trenches, suggest the possible presence of ridge and furrow.

Matthew Adams and Walter McCall, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Taylor Wimpey; report no. 3554

Red Lodge, land off Turnpike Road (TL/6969; RDL 001). An evaluation of 2.9ha of vacant land in advance of a residential development recovered a small assemblage of prehistoric struck flint from four possible features, together with a well-defined pit containing Middle Bronze Age pottery.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Bloor Homes.

Ringshall, Nayland Farm (TM/0253; RGL 018). An evaluation exposed part of a large linear feature of presumed medieval origin, but excavation to its full depth only identified post-medieval (18th–20th century) backfills, though a single abraded sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for Mr Patrick Guyver; report no. 2010/174.

Risby, land north of School Road (TL/7966; RBY 038). An evaluation in advance of development revealed three medieval linear features, together with an undated cesspit, indicating occupation activity from the 12th century in the area of now open farmland between the two settlement cores of the village.

John Craven, SCCAS, for Risby School.

Saxmundham, land at Church Hill, east of the River Fromus (TM/3863; SXM 022). An evaluation in advance of a commercial and residential development revealed archaeological features distributed widely across the site, with marked concentrations in the centre of the S field, the western sector of the middle field, and the centre of the N field. The features were predominantly early Bronze Age pits, with some large enclosure ditches to the N containing Roman pottery.

A tight cluster 16 early Bronze Age pits was located in a small valley between two promontories close to, and leading on to, the river flood plain. The pits appeared to form a linear band aligned N-S. They were sealed by a dark occupation layer which also contained early Bronze Age pottery. Another early Bronze Age pit was located on the edge of the river flood plain. A large natural depression was located at the edge of the flood plain and contained a worked flint core.

Matthew Adams, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report no. 3578.

Shotley, former HMS Ganges Naval Cadet Training School, Shotley Gate (TM/2434; SLY 166). An evaluation in advance of a housing development revealed a small number of archaeological features, primarily undated ditches although two separate ditches yielded single sherds of Early Saxon pottery and a third ditch contained a single sherd of Middle Saxon pottery. Three sherds of medieval pottery and a single sherd of possible Roman date

were also recovered. An area of late medieval/post-medieval activity was noted on the W road frontage with a number of sherds being recovered from two pits, one of which may have been a well. Despite the area appearing to be unnaturally flat no evidence for extensive landscaping was identified.

Mark Sommers, SCCAS, for Galliard Homes Ltd.

Stowmarket, Museum of East Anglian Life (TM/0458; SKT 056). An evaluation revealed a single ditch containing Roman pottery of the 2nd century AD. This feature is the first suggestion of a Roman settlement on this hill-crest, potentially with a view across the River Gipping towards a villa that has been identified within the Cedars Park estate.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for the Museum of East Anglian Life; report no. 2010/170.

Stowmarket, junction of Creting Road and Mill Street, Cedars Park (TM/0658; SKT 059). An evaluation undertaken in advance of a proposed junction alteration revealed a broad and relatively dense range of features: ditches, pits and post-holes. Two ditches contained relatively large medieval (12th–14th century) pottery assemblages. An adjacent excavation (Cedars Park Phase 4C – SHER no SKT 048) has also revealed medieval features. It seems likely that the medieval features and finds relate to settlement fronting either Creting or Mill Road, both of which are potentially early routes.

Tim Schofield, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Crest Nicholson Residential (Eastern) Ltd; report no. 3703.

Theberton, Theberton Hall Farm (TM/4466; THB 021). Evaluation and excavation in advance of a farm reservoir revealed at least three phases of field system: one potentially of Early Anglo-Saxon origin, and two medieval enclosures (one palisaded), with possibly three small post-built structures. Unfortunately the palisaded enclosure ditch and the possible structures fell outside the area of excavation, so only recording in plan was possible, however they were preserved *in situ*.

Simon Cass, SCCAS, for N. Bacon Farms; report no. 2010/115.

Walberswick, Kermont, The Street (TM/4974; WLB 074). Sherds of medieval coarseware and late medieval transitional ware plus a fragment of a lava quern were recovered during the monitoring of a footing trench.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr N. Walpole.

Wangford with Henham, Wangford Quarry Covert Extension (TM/4777; WNF 023). The 2010 work focussed on perimeter strips to create bunds along the N and E sides of the site (Fig. 115). Despite the narrow nature of these strips, a wide variety of archaeological deposits and features was revealed. These include a cluster of Early Neolithic pits (overlooking the River Wang to the S); Early Bronze Age burials and a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (clustered to the SE of a previously revealed ring-ditch); an Iron Age house circle and four-post structure; Roman pits and ditches; medieval buildings with part of a ditched enclosure; and a post-medieval track-way with wheel-ruts.

The SE part of a large ring-ditch on the N edge of the quarry (partly investigated in 2008) was exposed, together with a group of four Early Bronze Age graves (c. 2500 BC). No body remains survived but the burials contained all-over comb-decorated Beaker pottery and were probably placed there before the ring-ditch was dug. Outside the ring-ditch, on the SE side, thirty Middle Bronze Age cremation burials (c. 1500 BC) were discovered. Half of these were placed in urns, some were highly decorated, while others were of considerable size. These

belong to a group of Ardleigh-type urns (first identified near Colchester in Essex) and the Wangford examples are the most northerly found in Britain.

An area, 110m to the SE of the ring-ditch, revealed another concentration of Early Bronze Age graves. Here a small grave pit revealed two highly decorated beakers, while three other medium-sized graves contained individual beakers. Two of these graves revealed the remains of probable hollowed-out tree-trunk coffins. A large grave of over 3m in length and nearly 2m deep revealed the remains of an elaborate wooden coffin, although no grave goods survived. These five graves plus the four at the ring-ditch represent the largest concentration of Early Bronze Age burials in Suffolk.

The Bronze Age burial deposits were centred on two slightly elevated areas 110m apart, within the dip between the two nestled an area of medieval occupation. Parts of a ditched enclosure were revealed, along with a large post-hole building, possibly a barn. An intriguing smaller structure was revealed towards the western edge of the enclosure. Although only measuring 7m by 5.5m, excavation revealed evidence for nearly eighty post-holes, indicating at least three phases of building and repair. Internal scorching and partial evidence for an oven suggest that this structure might have been a separate kitchen building, possibly serving a dwelling within the enclosure.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for CEMEX.

Wangford with Henham, proposed Earth Shelter House, Little Priory, Church Street (TM/4679; WNF 028). An evaluation revealed, under deep deposits of likely post-medieval date, a possible footing of flint cobbles and mortar that cut a large irregularly-based feature (possibly a series of ditches) which contained medieval pottery of 13th–14th century date.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for T. and S. Clarke Builders; report no. 2010/226.

Wangford with Henham, proposed southern extension to Wangford Quarry (TM/4677; WNF 029). An evaluation showed that the W half of the site contained a series of ditches, some on the same alignment as those in site WNF 023 to the N, suggesting that they could be part of a single rectilinear enclosure that was up to 260m in length. Alternatively these ditches could just be part of a wider ditch system with similar alignments. At the centre of this area, previously detected by aerial photography, were a series of ditches enclosing a hollow or pond. A pot sherd and a tile fragment of medieval or later date were recovered from the fills of the pond, but were not from sealed deposits and are thus not entirely conclusive. Dating of the outer ditches is dependent on a single medieval pottery sherd from the ditch that formed the E boundary of the possible large enclosure.

Two areas in the W half of the area produced medieval features, and both are within the possible large enclosure, giving some support for the surrounding ditches also being of this period. The alignments of the ditches are similar to the present field boundaries and thus also argue for a more recent date for these features. Another area of potential medieval activity is at the far E end of the site, where other ditches might represent the rear boundaries of occupation with frontages onto Mardle Road, a probable ancient lane.

A scatter of unstratified flintwork across the western half of the site suggests that Neolithic activity was widespread in this area. A pit of Early Neolithic date was revealed, containing the remains of a single vessel. This was located in the north of the W half of the site. Towards the S of this area was a feature containing large fragments of at least two different Middle Bronze Age urns. These are similar vessels to those recovered from a cremation cemetery c. 370m to the N (see above, site WNF 023). No evidence for cremation, burial or any other features was found in association with this feature.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for CEMEX; report no. 2011/002.

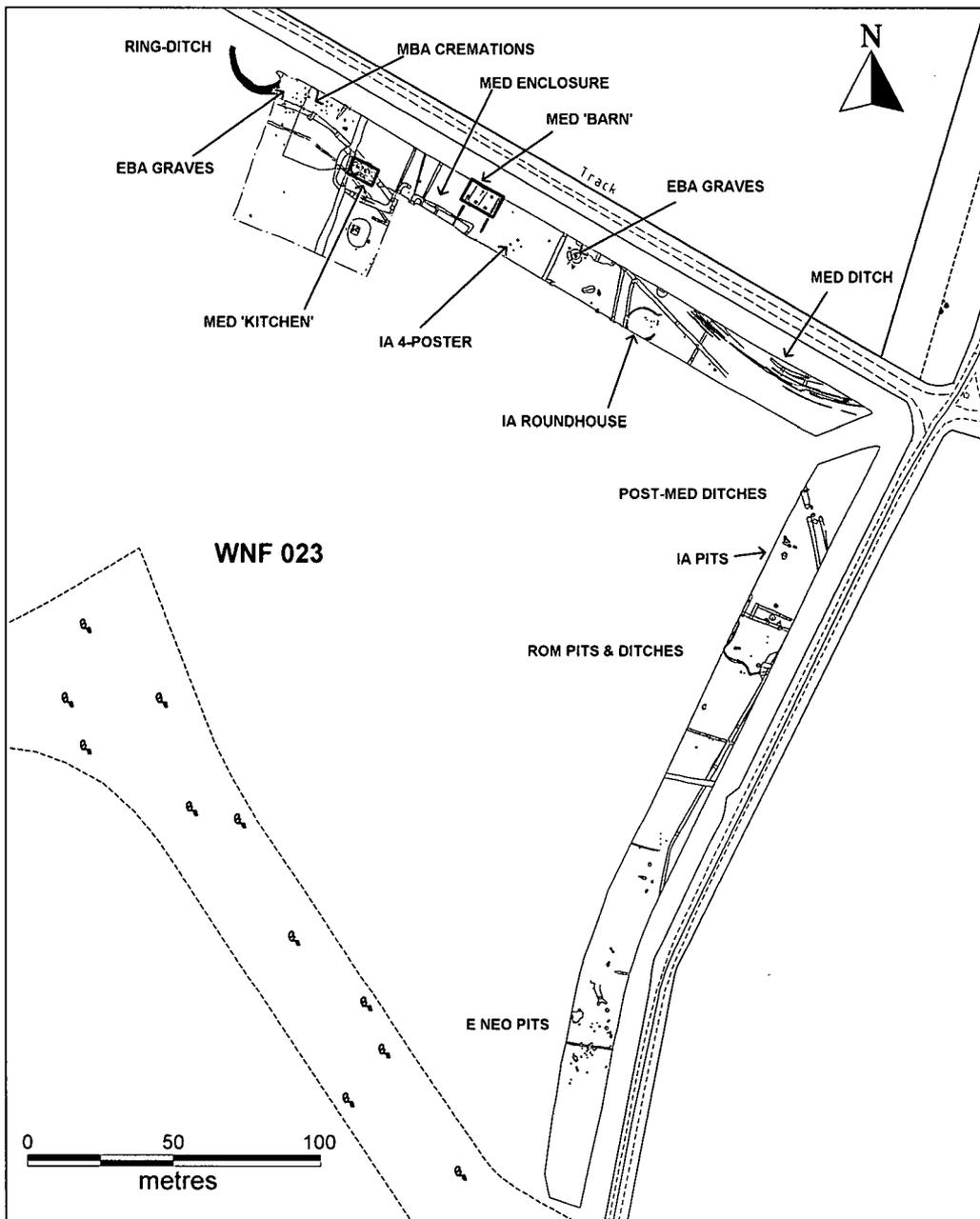


FIG. 115 – Wangford, Wangford Quarry (WNF 023). Plan of the area excavated in 2010.

Westley, Westley Hall Farm (TL/8164; WLY 011). Evaluation trenching for a proposed agricultural reservoir to the north of the site of the medieval church revealed ditches from at least three periods of field system. While the number of finds recovered was very low, a definite post-medieval phase and probable later prehistoric and medieval phases of activity were identified. Environmental evidence was also sparse but did support pre-Saxon activity in the area.

John Newman Archaeological Services for R.C. Browne and Sons.

Wherstead, Pannington Hall Quarry (TM/1370; WHR 072). An excavation of 0.73ha revealed a Middle Iron Age ditch that was near a small concentration of pits and post-holes that could also date to this period. This ditch was cut by the ditch of a rectilinear enclosure that was only partly revealed within the excavated area. The enclosure had an opposed butt-end entranceway along its E edge and contained pottery of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. A cremation burial was recovered cutting its fill. A four-post structure within the enclosure may be contemporary with it. A Roman ditch containing pottery dated to before the middle of the 2nd century AD was on a similar alignment to the enclosure.

A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit containing Beaker pottery (some with all-over comb, others with 'crows-foot' finger-nail impressions) was also revealed. A scatter of flint tools and flakes (mainly from unstratified or later contexts) points to a widespread utilisation of this area in the later prehistoric period. The flint assemblage contains a sizeable proportion of struck blade elements, generally associated with the Early Neolithic.

Jezz Meredith, SCCAS, for Brett Aggregates Ltd.

Wherstead, land north of Vicarage Lane (TM/1640; WHR 074). An evaluation in advance of the construction of a 2.2ha agricultural reservoir revealed eleven features of which only three were dated (generally by very small quantities of finds): one Roman pit, one medieval field ditch, and one post-medieval field ditch. Shared alignment may indicate that another ditch was post-medieval; the remaining six features were undated.

B. Holloway and H. Brooks, Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Witnesham, Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road (TM/1853; WTN 021). Monitoring of work for a storage barn, within an area that has already produced metal detector finds indicating later Iron Age/earlier Roman activity, recorded a probable pit, containing 1st–2nd/3rd century pottery. The surface of the adjacent field was also scanned and a moderately dense scatter of Roman pottery was noted.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A. Pratt.

Worlington, Worlington Quarry (TL/6971; WGN 038). Monitoring of topsoil removal identified a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint-working hollow. Sherds of three separate Beakers and a large quantity of worked and burnt flints were recovered.

Mo Muldowney, SCCAS, for M. Dickerson Ltd; report no. 2010/162.

BUILDING AND STRUCTURE RECORDING

Bawdsey, East Lane pillbox and groynes (TM/3540; BAW 153 and BAW 164). Monitoring was carried out along the coastline immediately to the east of East Lane. This recorded a WWII hexagonal Type 22 pillbox and six 20th-century east–west aligned groynes. The pillbox was largely undamaged, whilst only the structural elements of the groynes survived.

Rob Brooks, SCCAS, for the Environment Agency; report no. 2010/111.

Culford, Hengrave Lock (TL/8369; CUL 046) and *Lackford*, Cavenham Lock (TL/7871; LKD 034). Recording was carried on two locks that had been part of the Lark Navigation. Both were of late 17th to early 18th century date and had been repaired at various points throughout their lifespan, including the 20th century. They were constructed from bricks with a timber superstructure, with concrete, metal and stone fittings.

Rob Brooks, SCCAS, for the Environment Agency; report no. 2010/027.

Lavenham, barn at the Hall, Hall Road (TL/9149; LVM 061). Analysis revealed a division of the entire range into three structural phases, though all are broadly contemporary, dating to the mid to later 19th century. Differences may be related to varying use, with more expense and better construction invested into probable original stabling at the centre and to the east of the range. The western bays appear to have been open originally, as probable cart sheds. The whole building has suffered much modification with conversion into stabling, though the historic roofs and a few early fixtures and fittings survive.

Lee Prosser, Tansy Collins and Pete Thompson, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Mr A. Faulkner; report no. 3667.

Mildenhall, Building 538, RAF Mildenhall (TL/6877; MNL 641). Recording was carried out on this Type 'C' hangar dating from 1934. This was one of the earliest buildings on the airbase and demonstrates the political reaction to the perceived German threat. The building had been heavily altered, showing a change in use from a hangar with workshops, to a storage area with offices.

Rob Brooks, SCCAS, for MoD Defence Estates USF.

Sproughton, Sproughton Mill, Lower Street (TM/1245; SPT 036). Recording was undertaken in advance of conversion of the former mill building, which most probably dates to the late 18th century, though there is documentary evidence indicating an earlier mill in the vicinity. Two arches span the mill-race beneath the building, providing power to an undershot mill wheel, although this has been removed. It retains a high quality and picturesque brick façade with a weather-boarded hoist loft extending from the upper floor. The internal layout is open plan: massive Baltic softwood joisting supports several floors, while the ground floor preserves a large robust oak frame which formerly enclosed the milling machinery. Most of the machinery has been removed, though some pulley wheels remain in the roof space. One corner of the building was extensively rebuilt in the recent past.

Pete Thompson, Lisa Smith and Lee Prosser, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Mr Richard Howard; report no. 3474.

CHURCH RECORDING

Haughley, Church of St. Mary (TM/0262; HGH 008). Monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks associated with the vestry extension. A total of 26 articulated inhumations and large quantities of disarticulated human bone were present in the 6.5m x 4.10m area. The inhumations predated the 1860s vestry wall which cut them, and comprised 17 infants and juveniles and 7 adults. The infant and juvenile burials overlaid and cut the older adult burials.

Matthew Adams, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Haughley Parochial Church Council;
report no. 3524.

Iken, Church of St Botolph (TM/4156; IKN 007). An historic building recording was conducted in advance of conservation works, including re-rendering and repairs to the N and S nave walls. It is widely accepted that Iken is the site of St Botolph's 7th-century monastery of *Icanho*. Excavations in the 1970s revealed an earlier timber structure on the site, although not exactly following the line of the existing church, while a large fragment of a Saxon cross, now displayed within the church, provides further evidence of the importance of the site in the Anglo-Saxon period.

The overall impression gained by this analysis is that the nave walls are substantially as constructed, with the usual enlargements for more fashionable windows and repairs occurring over time. A firm date is more difficult, but the evidence broadly supports a 12th-century date. Other features noted were the possible location of putlog holes and some discrete repair and probable partial reconstruction at the west end, associated with the raising of the tower in the 15th or early 16th century. Much of the render now surviving is probably of 18th or 19th century date, but it overlies areas of repair or possible sections of medieval pointing and render.

Tansy Collins, Kath Henry, Lee Prosser and Pete Thompson, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Iken Parochial Church Council; report no. 3592.

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