

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK, 1982

compiled by EDWARD MARTIN, JUDITH PLOUVIEZ and HILARY ROSS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

This is a selection of the new sites and finds discovered during the year. Information on all the sites on this list has been incorporated into the County's Sites and Monuments Index (maintained by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit); the reference to this is the final number in each entry, preceded by the abbreviation S.A.U. Material for this list has also been contributed by Miss E. Owles of Moyses Hall Museum.

Abbreviations:

G.D.C.	Gorleston Detector Club
H.D.A.G.	Haverhill and District Archaeological Group
I.M.	Ipswich Museum
I.M.D.C.	Ipswich Metal Detector Club
M.H.	Moyes Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
N.A.U.	Norfolk Archaeological Unit
N.C.M.	Norwich Castle Museum
S.A.U.	Suffolk Archaeological Unit, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds

Pa	Palaeolithic	AS	Anglo-Saxon
Me	Mesolithic	MS	Middle Saxon
Ne	Neolithic	LS	Late Saxon
BA	Bronze Age	Md	Medieval
IA	Iron Age	PM	Post-medieval
RB	Romano-British	UN	Period unknown

Akenham (Tm/1448). **RB**. Scatter of coins (1st – 4th century), brooches and finger rings. (J. Short, I.M.D.C.; S.A.U. AKE 006).

Badingham (TM/3066). **IA**. Silver coin, possibly a forgery of a 'Norfolk Wolf' *stater* (*Mack* 49), obv. wolf/boar to left on corded line, wheel to left, crescent and pellets above, rev. plain. (Mr Ware *per* I.M.; S.A.U. BDG 008.)

Beccles (TM/4290). **BA**. Bronze socketed spearhead with two rivet holes, found whilst digging an allotment on low lying land. (D. Hembling *per* N.C.M.; S.A.U. BCC 011.)

Benacre (TM/5383). **BA**. Broad-butted flat axe found on the beach. (L. Wigg *per* N.C.M.; S.A.U. BNC Misc.BA. 1.)

Bradfield St George (TL/9059). **IA, RB, LS**. Scatter of pottery. (M. Baker; S.A.U. BSG 005.)

Brandon (TL/7285). **BA**. Beaker, associated with teeth, found in a ditch adjacent to the New Cut. (H. J. Heffer *per* M.H.; S.A.U. BRD 041).

Brandon (TL/7486). **IA**. Bronze ring-headed pin and ribbed bracelet (?) found near each other on the bank of the Little Ouse River (Fig. 48). (R. Morley; M.H. 1982.359 A & B; S.A.U. BRD 042.)

Brandon (TL/7285). **RB**. Hoard of 202 4th-century coins in a small pot found whilst ploughing heathland. (Mr Palmer; S.A.U. BRD 040.)

Brandon (TL/7586). **RB**. Bronze brooch, 'beaked type', late Iron Age or early Roman. (E. Mallett; S.A.U. BRD 043.)

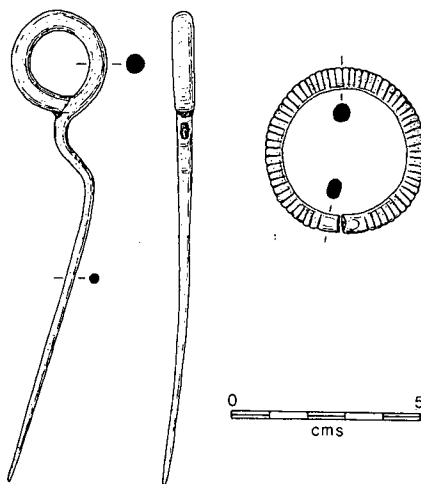


FIG. 48 — Bronze ring-headed pin and ribbed bracelet (?) from Brandon.

Butley (TM/3750). **BA**. Items from a Late Bronze Age bronze hoard found at Neutral Farm: sword fragment, spearhead fragment, and three socketed axes. Possibly from one of the two hoards found at Neutral Farm in 1949 and 1955. (Purchased from Fox and Co., Yeovil; I.M. 1982.3; S.A.U. BUT 004.)

Campsey Ash (TM/3155). **RB**. Bronze bowl, ? Irchester type. (I.M. 1982.66; S.A.U. CAA 004.)

Carlton Colville (TM/5189). **BA**. Side-looped bronze spearhead of Middle Bronze Age type. (G.D.C. *per* N.A.U.; S.A.U. CAC 009.)

Carlton Colville (TM/5189). **AS, MS**. Two fragmentary cruciform brooches and a silver sceatta. (D. Higgins *per* N.A.U.; S.A.U. CAC 007, 008.)

Cavenham (TL/7669). **BA**. Fragment of the butt end of a bronze palstave. (D. Stimpson; S.A.U. CAM 016.)

Chediston (TM/3279). **Md**. 14th-century and later pottery from the site of Westend Farm (destroyed in 1944). (M. Hardy; S.A.U. CHD 026.)

Cockfield (TL/9255). **Md**. Ditched house platform (c. 50m square) surviving as an earthwork in a grassed field. (E. Martin; S.A.U. COK 014.)

Dennington (TM/3067). **RB**. Bow brooch and twelve-sided limestone dice. (Mr Ware *per* I.M.; S.A.U. DNN 020.)

South Elmham St James (TM/3280). **Md**. 13th – 14th-century pottery from a moated site (? deer park lodge). (M. Hardy; S.A.U. SEJ 001.)

Gisleham (TM/5186). **RB**. Cordoned bowl found in a supply trench for a new garage. (P. Durbridge; S.A.U. GSE 011.)

Gisleham (TM/5189). **AS**. Gold and garnet brooch fragment, gold pendant and a bronze cruciform brooch. (G.D.C. *per* N.A.U.; S.A.U. GSE 010.)

Ipswich (TM/1747). **MS**. Bronze ‘caterpillar’ brooch, 8th – 9th century. (Purchased from Fox and Co., Yeovil; I.M. 1983.1; S.A.U. IPS 091.)

Kedington (TL/7144). **RB**. Scatter of pottery and building debris, including box tile and coarse tesserae. (H.D.A.G.; S.A.U. KDG 011.)

Lackford (TL/—). **Ne**. Flint axe. (M. Nunn; M.H. 1982.42; S.A.U. LKD Misc.Neo. 7.)

Lakenheath (TL/6585). **Me, BA**. Obliquely blunted flint point, scrapers and flakes, also animal bones, found on a sandhill in the peat. (F. Healy; S.A.U. LKH 101.)

- Lowestoft* (TM/5493). **RB**. Four 3rd-century coins found in a back garden. (Mr Kirk *per* N.A.U.; S.A.U. LWT 024.)
- Mendham* (TM/2781). **Md**. Scatter of 13th – 14th-century pottery. (M. Hardy; S.A.U. MDM 011.)
- Metfield* (TM/2979). **Ne**. Polished flint axe found during ploughing. (M. Hardy; S.A.U. MTF 007.)
- Metfield* (TM/3079). **Ne**. Polished flint axe found *c.* 1979. (P. Davis *per* M. Hardy; S.A.U. MTF 009.)
- Metfield* (TM/2879). **Md, PM**. 13th – 14th- and 17th – 18th-century pottery recovered from a deserted green known as *Mill Mount*. (M. Hardy; S.A.U. MTF 001.)
- Metfield* (TM/2981). **Md**. 14th – 15th-century pottery recovered from a moated site at Yew Tree Farm. (M. Hardy; S.A.U. MTF 004.)
- Metfield* (TM/2981). **Md, PM**. 15th- and 18th – 19th-century pottery found on the site of farm buildings at Buttons. (M. Hardy; S.A.U. MTF 008.)
- Metfield* (TM/3078). **Md, PM**. 14th-century and later pottery found at Oak Farm (formerly moated). (M. Hardy; S.A.U. MTF 011.)
- Metfield* (TM/3078). **UN**. Patch of burnt flints approximately 50ft in diameter, in a low part of a field. (M. Hardy; S.A.U. MTF 010.)
- Mildenhall* (TL/6475). **Ne**. Fragment of a partly polished flint axe. (C. Pendleton; S.A.U. MNL 205.)
- Mildenhall* (TL/6575). **Me.? BA**. Flint core and flakes; and patch of burnt flints and charcoal observed in the side of a drainage trench. (C. Pendleton; S.A.U. MNL 204.)
- Newbourn* (TM/2742). **Md**. Lead *ampulla* with the letter R on one side. (J. E. Ballard *per* I.M.; S.A.U. NBN Misc.Med. 2.)
- Oulton* (TM/5193). **RB**. Coins of Trajan and Allectus. (D. Higgins *per* N.A.U.; S.A.U. OUL 001.)
- Polstead* (TL/9837). **RB, LS**. Late Roman bronze buckle with animal head returns (4th – early 5th-century), bronze strap-end with interlace ornamentation (9th century), and coins of Cnut. (J. Hayward; M.H. 1982.337; S.A.U. PLS 009.)
- Saxmundham* (TM/—). **Ne**. Polished flint axe. (I. Ramm; I.M. 1982.1; S.A.U. SXM Misc. Neo. 2.)
- Saxtead* (TM/2664). **RB**. Bronze Mars figurine (figure looking right, right arm raised, helmeted and naked), enamelled bronze disc brooch (blue and white zones of enamel radiating from the centre), and two bow brooches. (W. Bauder *per* I.M.; S.A.U. SXT 002.)
- Sudbury* (TL/8741). **Md**. 13th-century ivory chess piece — knight in chain mail with pointed shield. (S. Harris *per* I.M.; S.A.U. SUY Misc.Med. 2.)
- Thorpe Morieux* (TL/95). **Md**. Lead seal, incised star design surrounded by lettering: 'S'WILELMI FIL' NEVVLA'. Hook attachment on the back. (R. Green; M.H. 1982.50 B; S.A.U. TMX Misc.Med. 1.)
- Tuddenham St Mary* (TL/7370). **UN**. Two chalky circles with surrounding dark rings, possibly representing ploughed-out round barrows. (D. Stimpson; S.A.U. TDD 004.)
- Great Waldingfield* (TL/9243). **BA**. Stone shaft-hole macehead found in a garden. (Fig. 49a.). (P. Alexander; S.A.U. WFG 010.)
- Wangford* (TM/4678). **Md**. 13th-century pottery, probably from a pit, found in a quarry. (J. Walker; S.A.U. WNF 006.)
- West Stow* (TL/7971). **Ne**. Fragment of a flaked flint axe. (R. Darragh; S.A.U. WSW 032.)
- Weybread* (TM/2579). **Md**. 14th-century pottery recovered from a moated site at Poppys Farm. (M. Hardy; S.A.U. WYB 019.)
- Weybread* (TM/2579). **UN**. Burnt flint patch, *c.* 50ft in diameter, in a low lying field. (M. Hardy; S.A.U. WYB 018.)

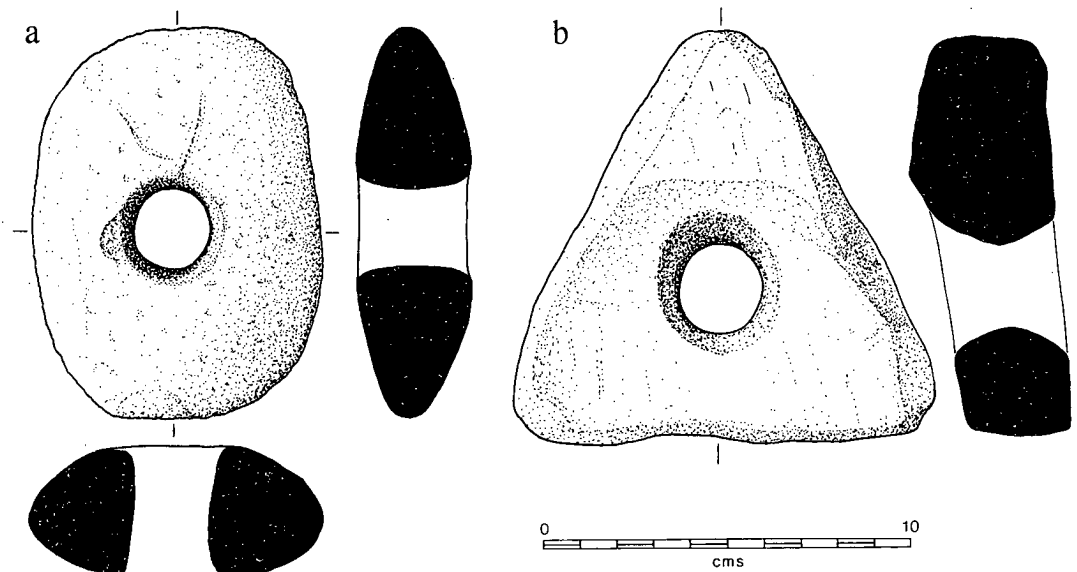


FIG. 49 — Stone maceheads from Great Waldingfield and Wissett.

Whitton (TM/1448). **RB.** Hoard of 45 silver coins (deposition date of *c.* 220 A.D.), found dispersed in plough soil. (I.M.D.C.; S.A.U. WHI 001.)

Wissett (TM/3578). **Me.** Triangular quartzite macehead with an hour-glass perforation. (Fig. 49b.). (A. Clarke *per* P. Watkin; S.A.U. WSS 009.)

Great Wratting (TL/6747). **BA.** Socketed bronze gouge. (A. Tulloch *per* H.D.A.G.; S.A.U. WTG 007.)

NEWLY SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

These sites are legally protected and it is an offence to damage or to interfere with them. *Recent changes in the law specifically forbid the use of metal detectors on any scheduled monument.* If any members observe damage or interference, including metal detecting, they should report the matter to the police or to the Suffolk Archaeological Unit, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds (tel. Bury St Edmunds 63141, ext. 398).

A.M. no.

230 **BARDWELL**, length of Roman road north-east of Barningham Park (TL 945 780).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Brandon, Staunch Meadow (TL 7786; S.A.U. BRD 018): A Middle Saxon settlement being excavated in advance of a playing field development. In the 1982 – 83 season 1,300 sq.m adjacent to the north-east corner of the 1980 – 81 excavation were stripped of 20cm of topsoil by machine. About 900 sq.m of the underlying 10cm deep occupation layer were excavated by hand; pottery, bone and general occupation debris were recorded by 2.5m squares. Features cut into the subsoil below the occupation have not been fully excavated as yet but suggest further post-built buildings, and the possibility of at least one clay floor.

The finds continue to be of the highest quality and include part of a Tating ware vessel. (R.D. Carr for the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.)

Bungay (TM 3389; S.A.U. BUN 016): An area of 96 sq.m was excavated prior to roadworks along this (?) pre-castle street. A series of features — a bread oven, slot, pits and post-holes — dated from the mid 12th. to mid 13th century. No evidence of occupation earlier than the construction date of the castle (1150) was found.
(K. R. Wade for the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.)

Hadleigh (TM 0243; S.A.U. HAD 015): An area within a large rectangular enclosure, identified from air photographs and previously trial-trenched in 1979, was excavated in advance of construction work on the Hadleigh By-Pass. Over much of the site the Romano-British features were covered by a layer of silty clay loam, the result of a period of increased soil erosion from the surrounding higher ground. This was probably due to a change in the agricultural use of the land, such as woodland clearance or conversion from pasture to arable fields.

Sections across the two parallel ditches forming the east side of the enclosure showed that they were finally filled in the 4th century A.D.; excavation of the lower fills was hampered by frequent flooding of this part of the site. A probable buried soil horizon between the ditches produced handmade Iron Age potsherds. Within the enclosure there were a number of shallow, re-cut ditches, some containing 1st- and 2nd-century pottery, and a natural depression containing Roman debris. There is no indication of any building in the excavated area, but fragments of roof tile were common.

To the east of the enclosure further Roman occupation was found in a new drainage trench; traces of features in this area can be faintly discerned on the air photographs. A ditch section apparently bounding this area contained a large amount of carbonized cereal grain. Other features visible in the drainage trench contained burnt clay and ash.
(J. Plouviez for the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.)

Ickworth, Old Manor House (TL 6181; S.A.U. IKW 001): With the permission of the National Trust, an excavation was undertaken east of Ickworth Church in order to assess the extent and quality of the remains of Ickworth Manor House. On account of ploughing and robbing, the state of preservation was not good and the area was only sampled. Nevertheless, it can be said, from the archaeological evidence, that the site was occupied from the 13th century; that the earliest building on the excavation had a timber frame resting on dwarf walls; and that from the 16th century onwards various brick additions and alterations were made to the existing structure. These included cellars, a probable tall brick porch, drains and a projecting wing. The house was comprehensively demolished and robbed of building material in the early 18th century by the 1st Lord Bristol to make way for a new house, designed by Vanburgh, but which, in the event, was never built.

(W. Filmer-Sankey for the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.)

Ipswich (TM 4416), Fore Street (IAS 5902): An area of 140 sq.m was excavated fronting the street. Prehistoric finds were retrieved from later features and a buried soil horizon. Two small ditches, probably field boundaries, were Early Anglo-Saxon and a similar ditch and pit were of Middle Saxon date. The earliest occupation consisted of a Late Saxon cellared building parallel to, and 8m back from, the street, with associated pits. This was replaced in the 11th or early 12th century by a building, represented by two foundation trenches parallel to and 3m back from the street. During the 13th or 14th century the site was used for the production of decorated, glazed pottery. One kiln, of twin-flue type, was excavated and traces of others were found running outside the western limit of the excavation.

Ipswich, Shire Hall Yard (IAS 6904): An area of 180 sq.m was excavated across the line of the levelled town defences. The earliest occupation consisted of a small Romano-British ditch, three Middle Saxon pits and a series of post-holes, underlying the site of the town bank. The earliest town ditch, of Late Saxon date, had been replaced by a larger ditch in (?) 1204. (K. R. Wade for the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.)

Lackford (TL 7771; S.A.U. LKD 018): A further 300 sq.m was excavated adjacent to the south-west of the 1981 site. As well as clay and chalk building debris, one feature contained some large pieces of painted plaster; there was however extensive disturbance by rabbits in the area where structural evidence was most likely. To the west were a group of pits, some of which contained 1st – 2nd-century pottery. A large feature, probably a well, could not be fully excavated. These features were sealed by dark soil and silty clay associated with 3rd – 4th-century finds. (J. Plouviez for the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.)

Mildenhall, West Row Fen (TL 6576; S.A.U. MNL 165): This is a Bronze Age settlement site lying in an area of hummock and hollow micro-relief (sandy ridges surrounding shallow depressions infilled with peats) on the south-east edge of the Fens, and consists of a vaguely penannular sand ridge (approximately 120m long × 80m broad) which lies in a peaty cultivated field. The site was located by Colin Pendleton, a local archaeologist, who discovered Bronze Age

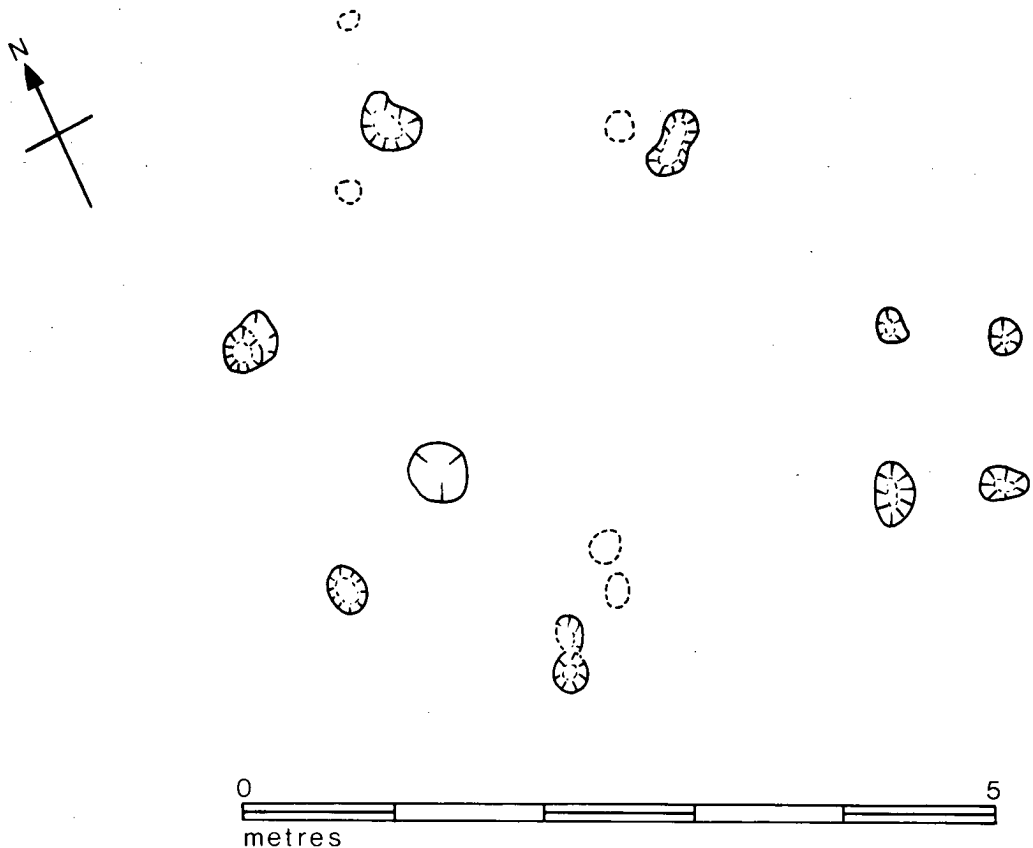


FIG. 50 — Plan of the Bronze Age round house at West Row, Mildenhall.

pottery over most of the sand ridge. Following trial trenching in 1981, a 900 sq.m area of the sand ridge was excavated in the summer of 1982 (through the kind permission of the landowner, Mr T. R. Waters of West Row).

The highest point on the site was 2.5m above sea-level (O.D.), dropping to 1.7m in the lowest area; the water-table was encountered at 0.9m O.D. Plough damage was evident on the higher portions of the site, however an area of about 270 sq.m in the lowest portion of the site was quite well preserved, with a Bronze Age layer 10 to 14cm thick still surviving. The whole site was excavated using a one metre grid and all finds of pottery and of flint and bone tools were individually plotted. Over 2,000 sherds of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered, along with flint scrapers, knives, arrowheads and borers, bone points (both perforated and unperforated), a bone 'sponge-finger' shaped spatula, and five small jet toggles.

The post-holes of a small round house (c.5m in diameter) with a porch were located (Fig. 50). This is the first Bronze Age house discovered in Suffolk and is an important addition to the very small number of Bronze Age houses known from lowland Britain. There were also two large pits (0901: 6.5 × 3m and 0.88m deep; and 0912: 4 × 3m and 0.68m deep) which penetrated the water-table and which, from the biological remains that they contained, also appear to have been wet in the Bronze Age; these have been provisionally interpreted as water-holes or ponds. One of the pits (0912) had a smaller, organically lined, circular pit on one side of it. A third wet pit (0921: 1.6m in diameter and 0.68m deep) contained several branch sized pieces of timber, one of which has an end cut to a rough point. The pit also contained flax seeds and capsules, as well as the remains of fibres which could also be flax, it is therefore conceivable that this was a flax retting pit. A narrow, shallow pit (0934: 3.6 × 0.9m and 0.25m deep) showed evident signs of burning and contained much charcoal. This was possibly a charcoal clamp (producing charcoal for metal-working ?) as the charcoal seems to have been produced by slow combustion. There were also a number of smaller pits and post-holes on the site.

The pits and the occupation layer produced evidence of cereals (mainly emmer wheat with smaller amounts of spelt wheat and barley) and other seeds. A considerable number of animal bones (some showing signs of butchering) were also recovered. Samples for radiocarbon dating, pollen analysis and phosphate analysis were also taken.

Following the Bronze Age occupation the sand-ridge was covered by peat, the humified remains of which now form the plough-soil of the field. A post-medieval segmented field drain cuts across the lowest portion of the site, as do some narrow plough cuts (possibly made with a steam plough). (E. A. Martin for the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.)

Rendlesham (TM 3253; S.A.U. RLM 011). An area of 300 sq.m was excavated prior to development. Features included two Middle Saxon ditches, two 12th-century ditches and a pit, and a pit and post-hole of medieval date. (K. R. Wade for the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.)

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EXCURSIONS 1982

Report and notes on some findings

8 May. *Norman Scarfe*

Shrubland Hall, Park and Old Hall. Lord de Saumarez greeted members at S. front of Shrubland Old Hall. There the President showed copy of detailed drawing of building as it was when Humphry Repton saw it; inscribed, in D. E. Davy's hand, 'Drawn by T. Higham and given me by him.' Another hand, presumably Higham's says: 'Taken from a drawing of H. Repton Esq.' This suggests that Repton was one of the several distinguished landscape gardeners called in to advise at Shrubland. More, it provides the one surviving indication of extent and character of medieval and Tudor building (Pl. XIII).

From this, it seems most likely that original front faced N. The one obvious surviving feature from Repton's day is chapel — on right in his drawing. This tallies with wing of present 'Old Hall' traditionally called 'the chapel'. Distinctive features of present 'chapel' are terracotta mullions of 3-light, 2-storey N. and S. windows. Repton's drawing seems to tally with curious trefoil heads of upper lights. These mullions are decorated with arabesques in Renaissance manner best known at Layer Marney, there dated to early 1520s. At Shrubland, armorial shields in dividing transom bear charges of Booth quartering Oke, impaling Hopton quarterly. This seems to refer to Margaret, daughter of Sir William Hopton of Blythburgh, who married Sir Philip Booth (or Bothe) of Shrubland, knight. Sir Philip was assessed here in subsidy of 1524, which seems to confirm dating of this remarkable terracotta work to some time about that same year. (Similar work occurs in windows of three churches in this immediate neighbourhood: Barham, Barking and Henley. Whether it was designed for those churches or was removed to them from Shrubland is not established.)

In present 'Old Hall', chapel is in two storeys, and secular use. Remainder of house, a greybrick building with 'Tudor' mullions and chimneys, is from mid-19th cent., and extends W. from 'chapel'. It seems most probable that original Old Hall ran E. from 'chapel', and whole building faced N. If so, long, irregular range ran E. from a point just S. of middle of chapel's present front, including first a solar and then great hall, with its medieval, chequer-patterned flint flushwork porch. Porch may have stood roughly where battlemented 19th-cent. brick water-tower is, and timber-framed house with regular studwork, on left of drawing, may represent what is now a separate estate-house with well-carved barge-boards dated 1657. This would have been the service wing.

It was noticed that Coddtenham – Barham, Coddtenham – Hemingstone parish boundary passes along lane running N. and S. from that end wall with carved barge-boards, that its undeviating straightness must signify some earlier straight boundary or road in such hilly country at heart of a Roman-road network. Its line was marked by indent in turf running down into gully S. of Old Hall.

On this vantage point, the Hon. General Secretary gave a succinct summary of prehistory of Gipping Valley; followed by Judith Plouviez on very striking Roman presence at Combretovium in valley below.

After picnic lunch, members divided into groups — some looking at meticulously documented exhibition by Mr Jeff Short on his Romano-British finds on the estate, others ascending Gandy-Deering's impressive staircase to two principal rooms on first floor at centre of earlier house by James Paine, with spectacular views W. up Gipping valley; while third group inspected equally sensational gardens under guidance of Mr Graeme Moore, garden-designer working at Shrubland, who very kindly arranged an exhibition of designs from Shrubland muniment room and provided the following note:

The gardens. Most famous feature in gardens at Shrubland Hall is grand staircase designed by Sir Charles Barry in 1851 – 52. It is well known that this was based on part of garden of Villa D'Este at Tivoli; but Barry's preliminary drawing of 1849 (exhibited to us) appears to owe something to garden of Villa Garzoni at Collodi. Scrolled carpet bedding around fountain basin, pavilion, and some statues, attest to that idea. Staircase was built to connect upper garden terrace on W. side of house with succession of early Victorian gardens laid out southwards along hillside, and other drawings on display showed some of those older parts of lower garden: segmental 'hot wall' of c. 1841 enclosing modest fountain garden, and maze, completed just before Barry started work in 1848. A winding path connects these again with house, so there is a circuit in grounds, and in this respect it has become a very modern garden. Planting, too, has been kept up to date since 1888 when William Robinson did away with pattern of carpet beds on upper terrace. He replaced Barry's scheme with lawns and flower-beds, anticipating an age in English garden-making in which architectural design and plantsmanship were combined; that tradition is continued today.

29 May. *Clive Paine*

Hartest, All Saints church. In 1066 and 1086, St Etheldreda (Ely) had the manor here, with '4 horses at the hall'; it included a church with 80 acres of free land. Average endowment of DB churches in Suffolk was 30 acres.

A will of 1471 refers to 'chapell situated in the churchyard of Hartest': probably a ref. to present S. chapel which looks as if it once stood independent of aisle. In 1529, John Marleton left 20s. for 'makyng of the new wyndowe at the sowthe end of the hey alter'; it is shown in Isaac Johnson's drawing, 1818, but was blocked in 1879 restoration. Chancel piscina, cut into sill of this window, gives view of walled-in window tracery.

Division of aisle roofs into bays with individual decoration suggests several benefactors. S. roof has pomegranate of Katherine of Aragon (1509 – 33); N. was being battlemented in 1528. N. porch bears shield with initials of John Philipson senior and his wife Anna; in 1546 he requested to be buried in it. Notable series of documents show tower 'fell upon the body of the church' 27 Oct. 1650. Fund-raising brief survives, also rebuilding contract with Thomas Moore of E. Bergholt for £60, and receipts of payment to Moore and his workmen, who were to be paid 'before Goody Hibbull, for they owe most of the monyas to huer'.

House north of church, at Dickersons Corner. Ground floor interior timbers substantial and richly carved, repeating designs in aisle roofs of church and Crown Inn (formerly Hartest Hall). Norman Scarfe suggested this may be a former parsonage house, as at Chantry Farm, Denston, nearby.

Boxted, All Saints church. Not mentioned in DB: chapel-of-ease to Hartest since 1221. Wills 1440 – 57 record building of tower, including will of Robert Foster of Glemsford who requested his wife to 'find wages and food of hewerys and leggers of the same tower as long as they shall be building it'. (What were these?) Will, 1530, makes bequest to 'makinge of the doum': both Darby and Davy record inscription on roof timber over former Doom: 'Come to judgement [missing] accursed into fire eternal'. Poley Chapel was described as 'new' in will of Sir Wm Poley in 1658. Famous series of fine monuments includes wooden effigies of Sir Wm Poley (d. 1587), builder of present Hall, and wife Alice (d. 1577).

Boxted Hall. Moated, beautifully situated home of Poley and Weller-Poley family from late 14th cent. to present day. Poley line died with Richard in 1757, when estate passed to nephew George Weller, who took name Poley. Within ten years (1767), a letter to him was referring to Hall as 'so much altered and improved by your elegant taste'. Early 19th-cent. engravings show general structure, and position of windows, as seen today, but whole frontage has undergone Victorian 'timber-framing'. Four-arched brick bridge over moat essentially medieval. Main hall (with 17th-

cent. panelling and armorial glass) and adjoining rooms still identifiably those mentioned in lease, 1561, between John Poley and heir, in which he reserves for himself 'the parlour at the end of the hall... with the chamber within the same parlour'.

12 - 13 June. John Wymer

Weekend coach excursion to Wessex. Main purpose of excursion was to see a major group of well-preserved burial mounds of Neolithic - Bronze Age, such as no longer may be seen in Suffolk. It was also planned to introduce members to wealth of prehistoric antiquities in Avebury and Stonehenge areas. As contrast, route allowed visits to be made to two outstanding Roman sites at Littlecote and Lullingstone. Route via London gave opportunity to observe geological features of London basin.

At first archaeological stop, Littlecote, in grounds of a famous Elizabethan house near Hungerford, the excavator, Mr Bryn Walters, met the party and explained work in progress on rich Romano-British 'villa' estate. Most spectacular was large mosaic floor of apsidal building identified as Orphic Temple. Floor first uncovered 1727 - 28 and exact position unrecorded. Fortunately a fine engraving (now in Ashmolean Museum) was made before it was backfilled; this has enabled floor (rediscovered and exposed in 1977 and found to have suffered considerably) to be restored to original 4th-cent. state. Damaged or missing parts have been replaced with modern tesserae, purposely distinguished from originals by slightly different tone; impressive to see such a floor virtually as inhabitants or worshippers would have seen it, i.e. not vertical on museum wall, nor as mere series of undulations and patches.

Distance to Avebury was short; stop was made at 'Sanctuary', from where it was possible to consider vast megalithic and henge site. E. and W. Kennet long barrows visible beneath sky of exceptional beauty. Several members will have excellent colour slides of Silbury Hill and great henge itself, to which coach continued slowly along Kennet Avenue of parallel standing stones. Members dispersed to inspect monument and those making first visit to Avebury were suitably awed. Excellent site museum also visited; also Saxon work and Norman font in church just outside ditch and bank of henge. On way to Devizes for night, good view of Wansdyke and numbers of round barrows from coach.

On Sunday morning, party proceeded to Winterbourne Stoke Cross Roads, a few miles W. of Stonehenge; one of best-preserved barrow groups in Britain, with almost every known type of barrow. Closest to Cross Roads, and first seen, is a large earthen long barrow. Its trapezoidal shape and side-ditches were observed. Then were seen bowl barrows, two large bell barrows, two disc barrows (one with three tumps), saucer and pond barrows. Discoveries made in them by early excavators were discussed.

On homeward journey, Stonehenge was seen well on left, surrounded by rolls of barbed wire presumably to protect it from forthcoming solstice frolics. Skirting N. side of Hampshire and Surrey Weald there was plenty to see, from use of local carstone and ironstone in buildings, to hammer ponds and escarpment of N. Downs.

Last visit was to Lullingstone Villa, dug by Col. Meates in 1950s, now protected by D.O.E. beneath well-designed structure. Evidence for Christian shrine attracted most attention. A full-size reproduction of painted plaster bearing Chi-rho symbol was on display, as well as other excavated material. Famous mosaic depicting four seasons could be well viewed from upper gallery.

1 July. Gwenyth Dyke

Wantisden, St John the Baptist church stands in fields, remote from sparse houses in few fertile patches of surrounding heath. Extensive field-walking has disclosed no deserted nucleated village-site; no evidence of plague visitation, though nearby Butley and Capel suffered in 1385 and 1524

respectively, and some Wantisden inhabitants may have moved to better land left uncultivated. Unattractive U.S.A.F. base covers depopulated third of parish, its boundary fence right up against church hedges.

Church built mainly of local materials, flint, crag, septaria, with Caen stone for dressings of 12th-cent. doorway and windows. Fine Norman font and chancel arch. Chancel renovated in 1860s, unaffected by Gothic revival; nave rough and bare, with pre-Reformation benches with holes for rushlight tapers, 15th-cent. seats patched with discarded wainscot from Hall, and decent new woodwork. Traces of wall-painting (? St Christopher), consecration crosses, vigorous George III royal arms, ancient re-hung bell, small brasses, Stuart communion table and Elizabethan chest.

Wantisden Hall, a mile away across former barren heath made fertile by intelligent modern farming. Some evidence that original manor house was c. 300 yards S. of church, on formerly-moated site known as Old Yards. First house on present site, probably 15th-cent., rebuilt, perhaps c. 1550, by Richard, son of Sir Anthony Wingfield K.G. and wife Elizabeth de Vere, sister of 14th Earl of Oxford. His wife Mary Hardwick's brass is in church. It was a large house, with diapered-brick E. and W. gable-ends, crow-stepped; W. gable with integral chimney-stack; E. gable with (bricked up) central window on ground floor, first floor and attic. Late-15th-cent. service-wing. S. facade rebuilt in Flemish bond, also N. gable end. Plain Tudor panelling, and hinges; Adam fireplace. Richard Wingfield's family were of moderate eminence: first son Anthony (1550 – 1615), Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge and Public Orator, went to court where uncle was gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth, and became her Reader in Greek. Second son John, a soldier, fought and was wounded at Zutphen, was knighted on field for bravery by Leicester, and was one of twelve knights in Philip Sidney's funeral train. Hall later truncated into farmhouse, part of Stanhope and later Sudbourne estates.

Otley High House, dignified half-timbered house within extensive areas of moat. Surrounding landscape of earlier paddocks and closes, ditches and house platform require examination. Notable cornerposts, chimneystack and external staircase turret. Interior with fine hall, carved bressumer, parlour/solar with dragon beam, moulded and carved ceilings, newel stair and huge cheese room reveals importance and wealth of Armiger family. House later held by Gosnolds and Lemans; perhaps at some point used as dower house or patrimony of younger sons at Otley Hall. Surrounding fields have ancient names and boundaries.

Otley Hall, one of most beautiful houses in Suffolk. Evidence of early medieval moated farmstead, precursor of more ambitious house of Gosnolds which succeeded it. Built perhaps mid-15th-cent. on Gosnold purchase, and improved by John Gosnold ? c. 1511. Kitchen wing with crownpost roof, present porch (former staircase turret) opening into back court, and richly ornamented great hall retaining mullioned windows and screens passage to vanished W. service-wings, are part of this building. E. wings hold superb linenfold 'dining parlour', Jacobean staircase and former open cockpit and bowling alley. 16th-cent. pargeting below and divided long gallery above, with c. 1570 – 1610 wall-painting of classical pillars and caryatids and escutcheons of Justice Robert Gosnold and wife Ursula Naunton of Letheringham, suggest rebuilding probably on their marriage c. 1560. Two arms of retaining moat remain, and chain of fishponds and extensive orchards to W. lay alongside avenue of oaks which once led from village to presumed N. entrance bridge, gatehouse and courtyard. Gosnolds served Tudor and Stuart rulers zealously: John, Solicitor-General to Edward VI; nephew John, Gentleman Usher to James I and Charles I; Bartholomew, discoverer of Cape Cod; Robert the justice; and Col. Robert Gosnold, courageous cavalier at sieges of Carlisle and Oxford. Hospitality shown by Mr J.H. and Mrs Jane Kemball at Wantisden, Mr and Mrs Todd and Mr Mosesson at Otley, concluded with excellent tea at Otley Hall.

27 July. *Peter Northeast and Norman Scarfe*

Boxford, St Mary's church. Norman Scarfe described fabric, particularly 14th-cent. wooden porch, and drew attention to surviving colouring and detail of mutilated E. wall of S. chancel aisle, lady chapel — best indicator of former splendour of whole interior. Peter Northeast spoke about *The Boxford Churchwardens' Accounts, 1530–61*, which he has recently edited so meticulously for Suffolk Records Society. Miss Jenny Robinson most kindly opened her justly celebrated garden at 'Chequers', opposite W. end of church.

Chelsworth, All Saints church. Canon John Fitch drew attention to great interest and surviving splendours of this under-rated building, with painted Doom and glorious 14th-cent. tomb-canopy, and fine late-medieval arcading of N. and S. aisles. Mr and Mrs J. T. Pemberton kindly opened their house and garden — The Grange, adjoining church gate. At far end of garden, moated and ditched site was inspected — evidently that of ancient manor house of which some foundations visible c. 1602, with tradition that first Howard Duke of Norfolk took down house and set it up at Stoke by Nayland (*Chorography*, pp. 36, 105) — a good indicator that it was timber-framed.

25 September. *Peter Northeast*

Rishangles Lodge, Thorndon. Site of country house of Edward Grimston, Esq., citizen and mercer of London (d. 1478, buried in Thorndon church; see *Chorography*, p. 75). He was of an E. Yorks. family, first member of which is said to have come to Suffolk c. 1421. Edward Grimston employed by Crown to negotiate with Burgundians in 1440s, when portrait painted by Netherlandish painter Pieter Christus (earliest surviving portrait of a private English gentleman, and now in National Gallery; see *Archaeologia*, XL, 451–82). Grimstons are thought to have come S. with de la Poles: Edward Grimston appears to have leased Lodge from William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who seems to have held it with manor of Thorndon. Grimston may have retired to Suffolk after final, unsuccessful, mission to Burgundy in 1449 and de la Pole's beheading in 1450. Through kindness of Mr and Mrs John Edwards members were able to examine interior of Lodge, when crude, unchamfered joists of rear portion of main block and some corresponding studs were noticed as being likely to have been contemporary with Edward Grimston.

How long Grimstons remained at Rishangles Lodge is unknown. Edward, great-grandson of above Edward, purchased manor of Rishangles after Dissolution. As Comptroller of Calais, he was indicted for its loss in 1559 (after escaping from Bastille), but went on to become official adviser to Henri IV of France, 1590–92 (see *List and Analysis of State Papers (Foreign)* for those dates). Served as M.P. for Ipswich, Eye and Orford. Permission from minister in Thorndon for baptism of Grimston children in Rishangles in 1607 and 1610 (E.A.N.Q., VIII, 146) suggests continued family residence at Rishangles Lodge. Grimstons finally sold their property in this area in early 18th cent., when bought by James Vernon, father of famous admiral, 'Old Grog'.

Before leaving, members were shown an interesting sequence of ponds at Moat Farm, Hestley Green, Thorndon, by Mr Edwards, which he considered to have been medieval fishponds.

Thorpe Hall. Picnic lunch taken by ruined tower of Thorpe St Peter church, by kind invitation of Lt Cmdr and Mrs T. D. P. Helps. Some pieces of woodwork from church, recently discovered in roof of Hall, were exhibited: they included board recorded by Davy as being on rood screen and commemorating rebuilding of church in 1739 by then squire, George Pitts.

Earl Soham. As well as church, eponymous, much depleted mere was viewed by those members willing to brave nettles. John Ridgard related some of his discoveries in court rolls of Earls and Dukes of Norfolk, lords here for centuries. They succeeded Earls of Richmond and Brittany, whose ownership of Bramfield gives clue (and early dating) to 'the Earls Way' (see *Excursion*, 12 Sept. 1980).

*Norman Scarfe,
Hon. Excursions Secretary*

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1982

I have audited the books and accounts of the Institute and am satisfied that the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the Institute's affairs as at 31st December 1982.

(signed) D. E. COLYER, *Honorary Auditor*

<i>1981</i>	<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>INCOME</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
	<i>Proceedings — Vol. XXXV, Part 1 (1981)</i>					<i>Subscriptions</i>			
2,622.00	Printing		3,798.25		3,049.35	Ordinary Members		3,055.96	
30.00	Expenses		15.00		35.00	Life Members		—	
186.91	Postage		120.00		—	Donations... ..		11.50	
2,838.91			3,933.25		210.17	Tax Refunds (Covenants)		166.76	
					3,294.52				3,234.22
(152.34)	Less:					<i>Dividends & Interest</i>			
(936.50)	Sales	109.20			136.71	<i>General Investments</i>			
1,750.07	Grants (1982)	—	109.20		75.06	Deposit Account Interest		105.65	
219.18				3,824.05	255.52	Treasury Stock		150.12	
	<i>Newsletters including postage</i>			254.72	—	Trustee Savings Bank		52.58	
					125.00	National Savings Investment A/c		352.77	
	<i>Subscriptions, Donations & Grants</i>				592.29	½ % Savings Bond		—	
134.50	Subscriptions		113.50						661.12
70.00	Donations		140.00			<i>Life Membership Investments</i>			
204.50	Grants		—	253.50		Suffolk Coastal D.C. Bond	61.88		
					88.40	plus tax refund... ..	26.52		
37.00	<i>General Expenses</i>				8.06			89.40	
53.19	Excursions (less receipts)		14.00		15.79	½ % Savings Bond		8.06	
79.75	Lectures (less receipts)		124.01		—	Trustee Savings Bank		15.17	
95.07	Printing & Stationery		45.17		112.25				111.63
30.00	Office expenses, postage etc.		86.36			<i>Research & Excavations</i>			
295.01	Insurance		35.00	304.54	57.20	Trustee Savings Bank		54.41	
					—	Grant (Borough of Ipswich)		50.00	
4.00	<i>Investments</i>				57.20				104.41
	Purchase less Sale... ..	—			(1,583.50)	Deficit for the year (Previous year surplus)			525.43
£2,472.76			£4,636.81		£2,472.76				£4,636.81

LECTURES

- | | | |
|----------|----|--|
| February | 6 | At Ipswich: 'The Bigods and their estates in medieval Suffolk, c.1260 – 1300',
by Mr John Ridgard, M.A. |
| March | 13 | At Bury St Edmunds: 'The care of wall paintings', by Dr Pamela Tudor-Craig,
F.S.A. |
| April | 24 | At Ipswich: 'Queen Boudica of the Iceni', by Dr Graham Webster, F.S.A. |
| October | 16 | At Bury St Edmunds: 'A look at the church roofs of Suffolk', by Dr John N.
Agate. |
| November | 13 | At Ipswich: 'Henry VIII's warship the <i>Mary Rose</i> ', by Mr John Adams. |
| December | 11 | At Bury St Edmunds: 'Dairy farming in prehistoric Britain', by Mr A. J. Legge,
M.A. |

MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 1982

During the year 33 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations, the membership now stands at 788, a net increase of 20.

Ashdown-Hill, J., 16 Boulters Close, Stowmarket.
 Bartlett, Mr and Mrs, 66 Gainsborough Road, Stowmarket.
 Boyes-Korkis, Mr and Mrs G., Cox Hill Cottage, Boxford.
 Colles, Mrs W., The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Bromeswell.
 Constatine, Miss A., Flat 2, 7 Risbygate Street, Bury St Edmunds.
 Cox, Mrs M., Box Window Restaurant, High Street, Bileston.
 Crellin, M., The White House, Silver Street, Maldon, Essex.
 Dumville, Dr D., Girton College, Cambridge.
 Elliott, Mr and Mrs G. Y., The Old Post House, Charsfield.
 Groom, Mrs J., The Old School, Heveningham, Halesworth.
 Halliday, R., 10 Philip Road, Bury St Edmunds.
 Hardy, Mr and Mrs M., Town Farm, Metfield, Harleston.
 Hayward, Mr and Mrs J., The Old Rectory, Polstead.
 Hinves, P., Wateringfield, Golf Lane, Aldeburgh.
 Ives, Mrs A., 1 Viking Road, Stowmarket.
 Kenyon, Mrs L., 23 Chestnut Close, Great Waldingfield.
 Lawrance, Mrs R., 81 Henslow Road, Ipswich.
 Locke, P., 14 Chandos Court, Martlesham, Woodbridge.
 Long, Mr and Mrs J. D., 7 Hall Road, Stowmarket.
 Palmer, Dr and Mrs K. W. N., Silver Birches, 17 Briarwood Road, Woodbridge.
 Rudge, B., 62 Sidegate Lane, Ipswich.
 Schofield, J., 4 Chapel Road, Rendham.
 Scaffner, R., 17 Princes Street, Bury St Edmunds.
 Scott, V., Waverley, Larksfield Road, Stutton, Ipswich.
 Southwood, Mr and Mrs D., Ollenwood, The Street, Ingham.
 Stonehouse, Mr and Mrs D., 36 Philip Road, Bury St Edmunds.
 Stonehouse, Miss M., 34 Chilton Avenue, Stowmarket.
 Thompson, Mr and Mrs O., 32 Park Road, Aldeburgh.
 Wallington, Mr and Mrs R. B., Hazelwood House, The Green, Tostock.
 Ward, Mrs M., 32 Pembroke Road, Framlingham.
 Ware, C., The Willows, Bowling Green Corner, Badingham.
 Wilkes, G., Greenacre, Chevington, Bury St Edmunds.
 Woolnough, Mr and Mrs M., 95 Angel Street, Hadleigh.

PLATE VIII



John Frere, F.R.S. (1740 – 1807) of Roydon Hall near Diss (from a portrait by Walton, by courtesy of Professor Sheppard S. Frere).

J. WYMER

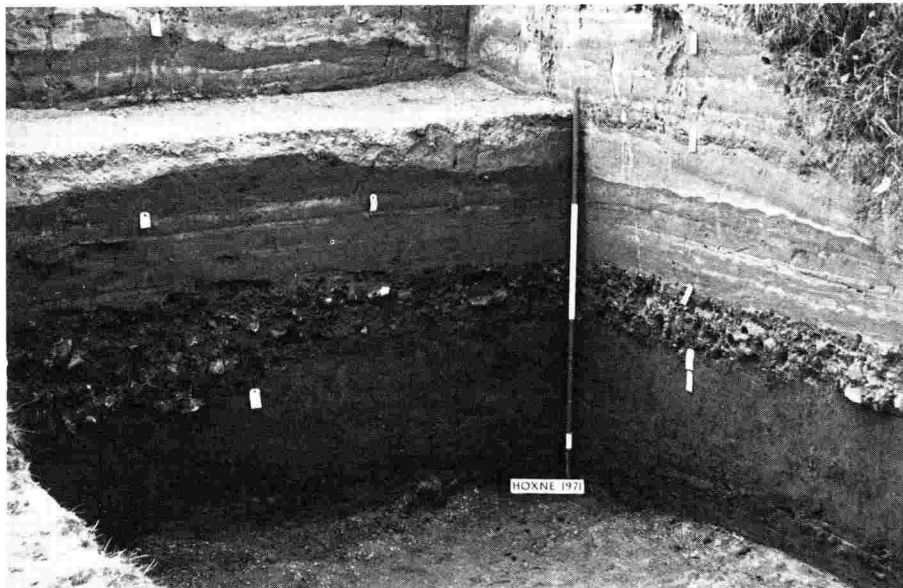
PLATE IXa



Hoxne: West Cutting V. The archaeological level of the Lower Industry within Stratum C, showing as a thin line of sand and small pebbles. The scale is 0.50m long.

J. WYMER

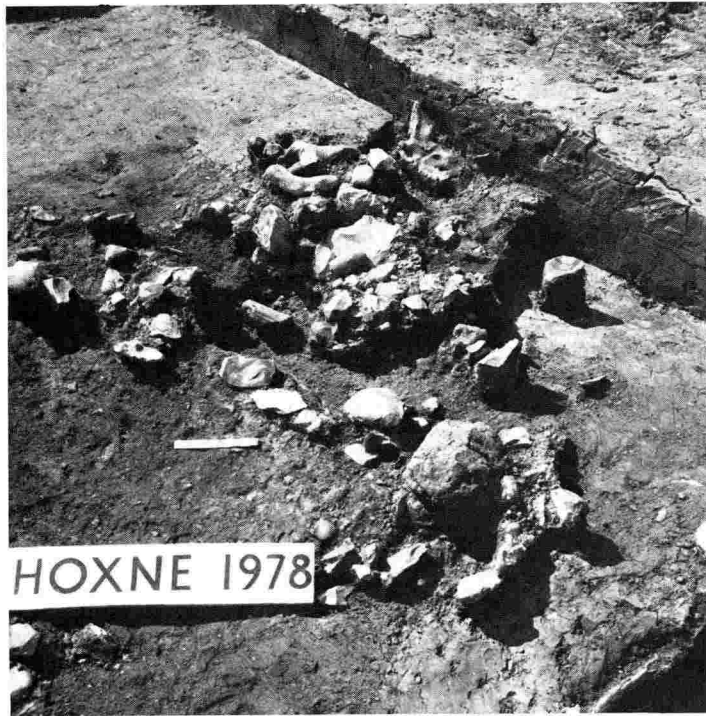
PLATE IXb



Hoxne: Cutting IX. The archaeological level of the Upper Industry within Bed 5, being the lowest deposit exposed in section, beneath the coarse gravel Bed 6.

J. WYMER

PLATE Xa



Hoxne: Stone Cluster no. 4 in West Cutting IV. These stone clusters are artificial dumpings of mainly natural flints, broken bones and occasional artifacts. A large primary flake can be seen immediately above the small 10cm scale.

J. WYMER

PLATE Xb



Hoxne: Stone Cluster no. 3 in West Cutting. This was associated with a hand-axe rough-out. A horse metapodial bone and tooth may be seen in the rear centre.

J. WYMER

PLATE XIa



Hoxne: stone emplacement within Bed 5.

J. WYMER

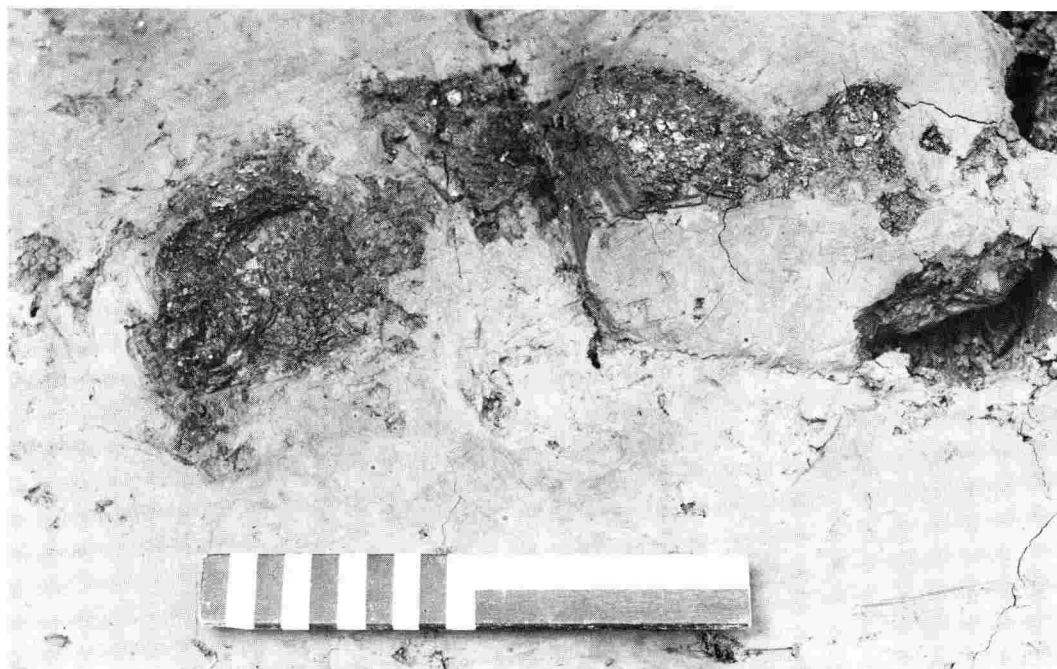
PLATE XIb



Hoxne: bone cluster within Bed 5.

J. WYMER

PLATE XIIa



Hoxne: fish, *in situ*. Associated with the Lower Industry in West Cutting.

J. WYMER

PLATE XIIb



Hoxne: West Cutting. Pair of young red deer mandibles in association with the Lower Industry.

J. WYMER



Drawn by T. Higham, Engraved by him.

Shrubland Old Hall, by T. Higham from an original by Humphry Repton (B. L. Add. MS. 19177, f. 34).

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EXCURSIONS