

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1984

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

This is a selection of the new sites and finds discovered in 1984. Information on all these Sites has been incorporated into the County's Sites and Monuments Record, which is maintained by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit. The Sites and Monuments Record number follows the grid reference in each entry.

Material for this list was also contributed by Miss Elizabeth Owles of Moyses Hall Museum.

Abbreviations:

G.D.C.	Gorleston Detector Club		
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		
S.A.U.	Suffolk Archaeological Unit, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds		
Pa	Palaeolithic	ES	Early Saxon
Me	Mesolithic	MS	Middle Saxon
Ne	Neolithic	LS	Late Saxon
BA	Bronze Age	Md	Medieval
IA	Iron Age	PM	Post-medieval
Ro	Roman	UN	Period unknown

Alderton (TM/3441; ADT 011). **Ro, ES, LS, Md.** Scatter of pottery. (J. Newman, S.A.U.)

Great Ashfield (TM/0169; ASG 010). **Ro.** Bronze brooch and coins of Carausius and house of Constantine. (V. Miller *per* M.H.)

Bacton (TM/0565; BAC 010). **Ro.** Pottery including samian. (Mr Black *per* R. Godfrey *per* M.H.)

Bardwell (TL/9473; BAR 028). **MS.** Coin of Beonna, c.A.D. 750, obv. BEONNA REX, rev. interlace design. Found in a garden near the church. (R.E. Grundon *per* M.H.)

Barnham (TL/8679; BNH 030). **Ro.** Coin of Claudius II. (Mrs Wright)

Battisford (TM/0454; BAT 001). **PM.** Teracotta plaque bearing the coat-of-arms of Giles Russell, Preceptor of Battisford, c.1530, observed built into the cellar wall of St John's Manor House, the site of a Preceptory of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem (Hospitalers). Probably moved to the cellar when the house was rebuilt. (J. Knock *per* E. Martin, S.A.U.)

Great Bealings (TM/2447; BEG 007). **LS, Md.** Scatter of pottery including Thetford-type ware. (J. Newman, S.A.U.)

Great Bealings (TM/2448 BEG 008). **LS, Md.** Scatter of pottery including Thetford-type ware and a lead pilgrim ampulla from Dunwich. (R. Rackham, I.M.D.C.)

Little Bealings (TM/2248; BEL 014). **IA.** La Tene III bronze brooch. (A. Grayston, I.M.D.C.)

Little Bealings (TM/2248; BEL 015). **ES.** Pottery. (R. Rackham, I.M.D.C.)

Little Bealings (TM/2247; BEL 016). **LS.** Metalwork, including a strap-end and a buckle. (M. Seager, I.M.D.C.)

Blaxhall (TM/3656; BLX 004). **Ro.** Scatter of grey ware sherds. (C. Ware *per* I.M.)

Boyton (TM/3566; BOY 012). **UN, PM.** Round mound, possibly a small barrow, attached to the boundary bank between Capel St Andrew and Boyton. The mound is crowned with a small limestone pillar inscribed with the letters 'A.H.' on the Boyton side (? for Lord Archibald Hamilton a landowner

in the area c.1771-86) and 'B.I.' (? B.T.) on the Capel side. (E.V. Rogers.)

Bradfield Combust (TL/8957; BRC Misc.). **Md.** Lead St Nicholas token (Rigold's Series 1). (W.G. Byford; M.H. 1984-109 B.)

Brantham (TM/1033; BNT 016). **IA.** Half of a Belgic butt-beaker with a buff slip and rouletted decoration recovered from a weathered road cutting. (D.J. Nixon.)

Bredfield (TM/2652; BFD 005). **Ro.** Denarius of Otho, A.D. 69, found in a garden. (Mr Bidewell *per* I.M.)

Brightwell (TM/2444; BGL 025). **Pa.** Ovate hand axe found in a garden. (Mrs Hart.)

Bury St Edmunds (TL/8564; BSE 054). **Ne.** Flint chisel found in a garden. (M.A. Brewins; M.H. 1984-20.)

Butley (TM/3649; BUT 003). **Ro, ES, MS.** Scatter of pottery, including Ipswich ware. (J. Newman, S.A.U.)

Butley (TM/3850; BUT 007). **BA.** Light scatter of pottery. (J. Newman, S.A.U.)

Capel St Andrew (TM/3446; CSA 004). **UN.** Two small mounds approximately 8m in diameter and 0.75m high, possibly small barrows. (E.V. Rogers.)

Culpho (TM/2149; CUP 004). **Ro, MS, LS, Md.** Scatter of pottery in a field near the church. Pottery includes Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware. (J. Newman, S.A.U.)

Eriswell (TL/7277; ERL 051). **Ro.** Bronze brooch. (J. Snare; M.H. 1984-63 A.)

Eyke (TM/3151; EKE 003). **Ro.** Small scatter of pottery. (K. Wade, S.A.U.)

Eyke (TM/3350; EKE 004). **Md.** Scatter of 13th-century Hollesley type pottery. (A. Newman.)

Fornham All Saints (TL/8367; FAS Misc.). **Md.** Papal Bull of Martin IV, A.D. 1281-84, found in plough soil. (B. Browne *per* M.H.)

Freckenham (TL/6774; FRK 018). **BA.** Bronze lugged chisel. (T. Vale *per* C. Pendleton.)

Gisleham (TM/5289; GSE 013). **IA.** Bronze brooch of La Tene type. (K. Travis, G.D.C. *per* N.A.U.)

Hasketon (TM/2349; HSK 010). **IA.** Silver coin, 'East Midlands unspecified' type (*Mack* 438). (R. Rackham, I.M.D.C.)

Henley (TM/1651; HEN 001). **IA, Ro.** Bronze coin of Cunobelinus (*Mack* 229) and Roman coins, 1st-4th-century, brooches and other metalwork. (R. Damant, I.M.D.C.)

Herringfleet (TM/4797; HRF 006). **Ro, Md.** Sestertius of Trajan, late medieval dagger scabbard and 13th-century coins. (B. Heaps and A. Bond, G.D.C. *per* N.A.U.)

Herringswell (TL/7270; HGW 007). **Ro.** Scatter of pottery. (D. Stimson.)

Hitcham (TL/9951; HTC 020). **Md.** Small square moated site shown on 1737 estate map of *Bacon's Manor* - now Fen Farm (S.R.O. 573/1). (E. Martin, S.A.U.)

Hitcham (TL/9851; HTC 022). **PM.** Brick foundations (? 18th-century) of a mill and traces of a filled-in mill race found near Brick House Farm. (L.J. Bull.)

Hitcham (TL/9651; HTC 023). **Md, PM.** Slight scatter of 12th-13th-century pottery found on the edge of a dense scatter of waste from kilns producing peg-tiles and bricks, possibly Tudor in date and associated with nearby Wetherden Hall. (Mr Elsden and E. Martin.)

Ipswich (TM/1442; IPS 179). **Ne.** Discoidal knife found in a garden. (N.G. Quinton *per* I.M.)

Ipswich (TM/1447; IPS 180). **Ro.** Coin of Severus Alexander, A.D. 226-29, found in a garden. (Mr Palmer *per* I.M.)

Lackford (TL/77; LKD Misc.). **Ro.** Bronze disc brooch depicting a military scene and an eagle ('Ad locutio' type). (C. Marshall; M.H. 1984. 90.)

Lakenheath (TL/7283; LKH 106). **Ro.** Bronze balance beam with small silver weighing discs and traces of a chain on one of the terminal rings. (C.B. Marshall; M.H. 1984-36 A.)

Lakenheath (TL/78; LKH Misc.). **LS.** Bronze pin with a large spherical head decorated with wire braid circles and tinned, 9th-10th-century (very similar to the pin from Bredfield illustrated in the 1983 list). (J. Flack; M.H. 1984-76.)

Lakenheath (TL/7-; LKH Misc.). **LS.** Bronze pin with a spherical lead head ornamented with rosettes on its upper half. (J. Flack; M.H. 1984-112/18.)

Laxfield (TM/2873; LXD 034). **Md.** Painted panel, possibly from a tomb canopy, found in the roof of Dowsing's Farm. It depicts kneeling saints carrying jousting shields, one showing the veil of St Veronica, the symbol of Christ. (Mr Crabbe *per* I.M.; now in Laxfield Museum.)

Layham (TM/0041; LYM 013). **Ro.** Bronze 'shield' brooch. (K.D. Bennett; M.H. 1984-100 C.)

Leiston (TM/4563; LCS 005). **Me.** Two pebble maceheads found in a clay pit. One has an 'hour-glass' perforation, the other has not been completely bored through and merely has a conical depression on each face. (G. Barker *per* I.M.)

Long Melford (TL/8645; LMD 046). **Ro.** Pottery, thirty coins (one A.D. 69-79, the remainder A.D. 260-360), two brooches and other metalwork recovered during reconstruction work on the Fire Station. (Mr Jarman.)

Lowestoft (TM/55; LWT Misc.). **BA.** Small bag-shaped bronze socketed axe resembling the Irish type of the Dowris phase of the Late Bronze Age in Ireland. Found in the 1940s. (D. Lanham *per* A.P. Cookson, Leicester Museum.)

Martlesham (TM/2547; MRM 028). **ES.** Fragment of a bronze cruciform brooch, c.A.D. 500. (R. Rackham, I.M.D.C.)

Mellis (TM/0974; MLS 010). **Md, P.M.** 15th-17th-century pottery found beneath the floor of a cottage on the Green, also a pile of smithing slag. (L. Elmhirst and J. Clipson.)

Mettingham (TM/3690; MTT 006). **Ro.** Pottery found in a drain trench. (R. Dewing *per* N.A.U.)

Mildenhall (TL/6480; MNL 210). **BA.** Bronze spiral-twisted (cast) torc with plain round-section terminals, 215mm in diameter and 8mm thick. Found c.1977. (P. Cole *per* C. Pendleton.)

Mildenhall (TL/67; MNL Misc.). **BA.** Two bronze flanged axes (not associated) found in carrot wash from West Row Fen, c.1970-72. (P. Cole *per* C. Pendleton.)

Mildenhall (TL/67; MNL Misc.). **BA.** Small gold penannular ring of the type known as 'ring-money', found in the last six years. (*per* C. Pendleton.)

Mildenhall (TL/78; MNL Misc.). **BA.** Bronze dagger with two rivet holes and a distinct crescentic hilt mark, length 15.1cm, width 4.5cm. Found in a dyke *ante* 1949. (H. Brown *per* C. Pendleton.)

Nacton (TM/1940; NAC 027). **IA.** Gold quarter stater of Cunobelinus (*Mack* 203). (R. Gooch, I.M.D.C.)

Nedging (TM/04; NDG Misc.). **LS.** Bronze flat ornament in the shape of a bear (?). (R. Green; M.H. 1984-110.)

Needham Market (TM/0855; NDM 005). **Ro.** Coin of Trajan (R.I.C. 385) found in a garden. (Mrs Connold *per* I.M.)

Newton (TL/9340; NEN 003). **Ro, Md.** Roof and box tile, mortar and a lava quernstone found while putting in drainage. (J. Taylor *per* I.M.)

Playford (TM/2048; PLY 012). **LS.** Bronze buckle with traces of gilding, ? 10th-11th-century. (M. Seager, I.M.D.C.)

Rougham (TL/9061; RGH 018). **Ne.** Small trapezoidal edge-polished flint axe, 9.9cm long x 4.3cm wide. (R. Stamp *per* E.G. Baker.)

Stowupland (TM/0759; SUP 009). **IA, Ro.** Scatter of pottery including probable Belgic wares, Roman grey wares and a low proportion of fine wares - samian, Nene Valley products, Oxford ware and an amphora sherd, probably spanning the 1st-4th centuries A.D. Also some Roman roof and box tile. (M.A. Birch.)

Stratford St Mary (TM/0434; SSM 018). **UN.** A large double ring-ditch with an attached (overlying?) single ring-ditch on its southern edge observed from the air 130m to the south-west of the Stratford cursus (see *Proceedings xxxv pt. 2* (1982), p. 141). (S. Lancaster.)

Sudbourne (TM/4251; SUE 007). **Ro, ES, MS, LS.** Thin scatter of Roman pottery, also one Early

Saxon stamped sherd, Ipswich ware and some Thetford-type ware found near the church. (J. Newman, S.A.U.)

Sweffling (TM/3562; SFF 006). **Md.** Scatter of pottery. (Mr Daniells *per* I.M.)

Thorpe Morieux (TL/9453; TMX 009). **LS.** Bronze disc brooch with a central lozenge surrounded by interlace. The brooch belongs to a group of Anglo-Scandinavian brooches ornamented in a debased variant of the Borre style, 10th–11th century. (R. Green; M.H. 1984–45.)

Trimley St Martin (TM/2637; TYN 022). **Ro, MS.** Bronze brooch, Colchester-derivative type, also a Middle Saxon bronze pin with a faceted head bearing ring and dot ornamentation. (A. Grayston, I.M.D.C.)

Tunstall (TM/3953; TUN 003). **UN.** Well-preserved round barrow, 15m in diameter and 1.5m high. (E.V. Rogers.)

Great Waldingfield (TL/9044; WFG 018). **Pa.** Cordate flint hand axe found in plough soil. (Mrs Kenyon.)

Great Waldingfield (TL/9243; WFG 019). **Ro.** Scatter of grey ware sherds and a bronze coin of Constans. (Mrs Kenyon.)

Weybread (TM/2581; WYB 023). **PM.** Large number of clay pipe fragments, probably 17th-century in date and almost certainly indicating a production site, found to the north of Waveney House. One atypical pipe has the letters 'TB' (or 'BT') moulded on the side of the bowl, one letter on each side. (R. Hall *per* M. Hardy.)

Great Wrating (TL/6948; WTG 008). **LS.** Two gold rings (2.8cm and 2.9cm in diameter) with interlaced terminals found during alteration work on a farmhouse. Either large finger-rings or Viking ring-money, 9th–11th century. (Fig. 6.) (M. Lodge; M.H. L1984–35.)

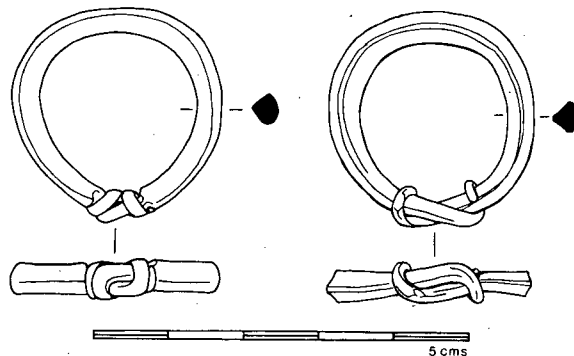


FIG. 6 — Gold rings, 9th - 11th century, from Great Wrating.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Badingham (TM/23, 36; BDG 009–013): Fieldwork has revealed four Roman sites, two of which are close to the Roman road that runs through Badingham; a third site is adjacent to a possible subsidiary road. A trial trench on the fourth site revealed a roughly cobbled area. In addition to Roman pottery the excavations also produced Iron Age pottery and worked flints from a Mesolithic microlith industry.

(C. Ware and P. Middleton.)

Chediston (TM/37; CHD 004, 032, 048): Continuing fieldwork on a known Mesolithic site near a stream has produced a flint tranchet axe, a chisel arrowhead, a borer, a broken rod microlith, prismatic cores and flakes. The excavation of a small black patch in a field revealed an area of white heat-crackled flints, 2ft long x 18in wide x 6in thick, which contained about a dozen sherds of grog-tempered Bronze Age pottery (one with finger-nail rustication), a possible fragment of daub with a stick impression, flint flakes and two sheep/deer teeth along with various splinters of burnt and unburnt bone. This is the second burnt flint patch in Chediston to yield Bronze Age pottery. The excavation of a portion of a known Roman ditch has yielded clay furnace (?) fragments, including two triangular lug handles (?) and some slag (? iron). Nearby some clay mould fragments were recovered.

(G. Burroughes.)

Haverhill area: The survey of moated sites in the twenty-seven parishes around Haverhill (seventeen in Suffolk, the remainder in Cambridgeshire and Essex) was completed in 1984 and the results published in the *H.D.A.G. Journal* vol. III no. 3 (1984).

As part of the ongoing survey of cropmark sites by fieldwalking, the following results were produced in the 1983/4 season:

Barnardiston (TL/7049; BND 003): The area adjacent to a cropmark enclosure shaped like a reversed 'B' produced sherds of Belgic and Roman pottery of the 1st-3rd century.

Great Bradley (TL/6653; BYG 002): Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints were recovered from land adjacent to a ring-ditch. Some 4th-century A.D. Nene Valley colour-coated wares were also found, together with some 14th-century material.

Clare (TL/7845; CLA 004): A cropmark area (field boundaries and a rectangular enclosure) on a gravel terrace overlooking the River Stour produced Mesolithic microlith cores and flakes, together with Neolithic/Bronze Age material represented by a rough leaf-shaped arrowhead, borer, core and assorted flakes. Late medieval activity was represented by 15th-century glazed pottery.

Great Wrating (TL/6848; WTG 004): Late medieval through to 17th-century sherds were recovered from the area of some cropmark field boundaries.

Detailed reports on the above sites will appear in the *H.D.A.G. Journal* vol. IV part 1 (1985).

(B.B. Charge for the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group.)

Mendham (TM/27, 28; MDM 001-096): A fieldwalking survey of all the available arable land in Mendham was carried out in 1983/84. Prehistoric activity, already hinted at by the presence of two ring-ditches, has been confirmed by scatters of Neolithic/Bronze Age flintwork (including a leaf-shaped arrowhead) and by three areas which have yielded small amounts of Iron Age pottery. More dubiously indicative of prehistoric activity are the thirty patches of white heat-crackled flints, five of which also produced prehistoric worked flints. Similar areas of burnt flint in the nearby parish of Chediston have been shown to be Bronze Age in date; however, the date of the Mendham examples is more problematic. A high proportion was found near the edges of existing or recently existing fields, suggesting that some may be related to post-medieval farming practices.

Twelve areas yielded Roman pottery, though often in small quantities. One site overlooking the Waveney, however, proved to be large and was probably a pottery production centre. The Roman evidence covers the period from the 1st to the 4th century.

No Early or Middle Saxon material was found and only a very small amount of Late Saxon pottery was found on one site. Documentary evidence, however, suggests that there was a Saxon minster on the site of Mendham church in the 10th century. Within the churchyard there was also a medieval chapel which served the former Norfolk portion of the parish centred around Shotford Hall and was hence called Shotford Chapel - no traces of this now survive above ground. There is another medieval church in the parish at Withersdale, which forms a sub-parish within Mendham. A Cluniac priory

was founded on an island in Mendham Marshes in the 12th century and was dissolved in 1538; the priory buildings were then converted into Mendham Hall, which later declined into a farmhouse and was finally demolished in 1815 (much of the ornamental stonework has since been transferred to the modern house known as 'Mendham Priory' which lies to the south of the original site).

Medieval settlement in the parish is demonstrated by six moated sites (Withersdale Hall, a deserted site near Thorpe Hall, Moat Farm, Oakhill Farm, Gray's Farm and Highfield). A disused medieval green, *Cockers Green*, was discovered in the southern part of the parish. Sixteen scatters of medieval pottery, mainly 13th–15th century in date, showed the sites of vanished unmoated farmsteads and cottages. Interestingly, just under half of these sites also yielded lava millstone fragments, demonstrating widespread 'home milling' in medieval Mendham.

One of the most exciting discoveries was that Mendham had a flourishing pottery industry from the 15th century onwards. Kilns in four areas were producing *Late Medieval and Transitional Ware* of the mid 15th–16th century (see *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 13 (1981), 61), the pottery produced being green-glazed or unglazed and the forms including pancheons, skillets and handled vessels; some pots were decorated with iron oxide strips. Contemporary kilns in the adjoining parishes of Metfield and Weybread were producing the same sort of pottery. Very similar, but possibly slightly later, wares (dark green-glazed, black-glazed and unglazed; pancheons, jugs) were made at another two sites in Mendham. A further two sites produced black iron-glazed wares of the 17th century, principally tygs – one of these sites was also producing glazed red earthenware. Glazed red earthenware of the 17th–18th century was also manufactured at a site where the surface indications suggest the presence of five kilns – peg-tiles were also made there. Peg-tiles (? 18th century) were also produced at two other sites, one of which may also have been producing bricks; pan-tiles, glazed and unglazed, were manufactured at a third site, which was out of use by 1840. Bricks were made at two (possibly three) sites, at one of which the kiln-ovens still survive – these works were run by George Godbold of Metfield in 1840 and were later, 1891/92, operated by C.W. Chaston. (M.J. Hardy.)

Metfield (TM/27, 28, 37, 38; MTF 001–132): The fieldwalking of all the available arable land, begun in 1982, was completed in 1984. To date sixty-five patches of white heat-crackled flints have been recorded, some of which may represent prehistoric activity; however, their sheer number suggests that other explanations must be involved (see above for Mendham).

Fourteen Roman sites have been identified, mostly small scatters of grey ware pottery with a few fragments of samian; however, two larger sites have been located on the eastern and southern edges of the parish.

Thirteen medieval moated or probably moated sites have been recorded; with the exception of Metfield Hall they are all relatively small. Two of the moats are located around the edge of Metfield Common, where an additional seven unmoated medieval sites were found, mainly dating from the 14th century. A second possible pottery kiln has been identified near Docking Hall, producing very similar material (*Late Medieval and Transitional Ware*) to the first kiln found (see the 1983 list). (M.J. Hardy.)

Mildenhall (TL/67): Systematic fieldwalking of the fenland portions of Mildenhall was started by C. Pendleton and J. Clipson in the winter of 1983–84 and continued by M. Hardy in 1984–85. The main aim of this work is to assess and quantify the extensive surface scatters of prehistoric material in the area as part of a larger project which includes the current series of excavations in West Row Fen. (E.A. Martin for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage.)

South East Suffolk Field Survey: Sutton, Boyton and Bromeswell (TM/24, 34; SUT 028-036, BOY 011, BML 005-007): Fieldwork in Sutton and adjacent parts of Bromeswell has covered an area of 43ha intensively, close to Sutton Hoo (25m squares walked every 5m), with a further 350ha being covered less intensively in the eastern and southern parts of the parish (transects walked every 20m). Around Sutton Hoo this has revealed a large scatter, c. 1,000m east-west by up to 500m north-south, comprising evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation. Elsewhere settlement has been found to lie within 500-600m of the River Deben, with Roman and Medieval settlement being found opposite Woodbridge; Iron Age, Roman and Medieval settlement being found around Methersgate and mainly Medieval settlement being found on the slightly wetter and heavier soils in the very south of the parish around Pettistree Hall. The Domesday vill of Wilford was located and produced rather thin evidence of Early and Middle Saxon occupation and better evidence for the Late Saxon and Medieval period. The importance of the small streams feeding the Deben should not be underestimated however. The area around Sutton church lies at the head of such a stream and this produced evidence of occupation for all periods from Roman to Medieval.

During fieldwork on recently planted Forestry Commission land a site with occupation throughout the Saxon era and into the Early Medieval period was located on the Boyton/Capel St Andrew boundary.

(J. Newman for Suffolk County Council and the Sutton Hoo Research Committee.)

South Elmham St Cross and St James (TM/28, 38; SEC 010-026 and SEJ 005-012): Fieldwalking in these two parishes has produced twelve of the ubiquitous patches of white heat-cracked flints (see under Mendham and Metfield). Iron Age pottery was found in small quantities on two otherwise Roman sites. A fragment of a crucible of possible Iron Age type was also recovered. The Roman pottery includes samian and amphorae and dates from the late 1st to the 3rd century.

Eleven sites yielding medieval pottery (dating from the 14th century onwards) were found around the perimeter of the former Greshaw Green, which extended through both parishes. One pottery fragment consisted of a triangular handle bearing the whiskered face of a man (? 16th century). Lava millstone fragments were recovered from three of the sites.

(M.J. Hardy.)

Walsham-le-Willows (TL/97, TM/07): A few enthusiasts have been walking the fields of Walsham for the last five years and the initial search is nearing completion. A total of forty medieval and eighteen Roman sites have been located to date. Twenty of the medieval sites skirt the former Cranmer Green, seven are along Crowland Road, four are at Four Ashes and three are south of the manor site of High Hall. Although mainly medieval, many of these sites contain more recent pottery. Nine of the Roman sites are located in close proximity in two areas: four are on an eleven acre field and five are close together on the corners of three fields. It is difficult to decide upon these site boundaries with any certainty and a more detailed search is necessary. Most of the pottery from the Roman sites is 2nd/3rd century and much of it comes from Wattisfield, the adjoining parish. No Roman building material has been found. In addition there are three areas of Bronze Age flints in the west of the parish on gravel beds close to the brook.

(Walsham Archaeology and History Group.)

Woolpit (TL/9761; WPT 009-012): Fieldwalking has revealed three scatters of Roman pottery, mainly grey wares of the late 1st-2nd century, adjacent to the projected line of a Roman road. Medieval pottery of the 12th-14th century has been found in the vicinity of Woolpit Green and 11th-13th-century pottery, including Thetford-type ware and St Neots ware, was found on the southern edge of the village.

(Mrs Cockayne *et al.*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Brandon, Staunch Meadow (TL/7786; BRD 018): Work on the Middle Saxon settlement concluded for the 1984–85 season with the excavation of an island edge area. Following the uncovering in 1983–84 of a piled area on the island edge, excavation was concentrated here in anticipation of the discovery of a formal waterfrontage. In fact the area appears to have had an industrial function and was adjacent to peat levels and not open water.

In an excavated area of c.700sq.m, three distinct areas of land reclamation were discovered. They formed rectangular promontories from the north edge of the sand island, separated from each other by shallow gullies (possibly with wattle retaining walls) and from the peat on the riverward side by what was a water-filled ditch. The most notable promontory was c.6m x 12m, formed of about 50cm of sand on top of peat and brushwood. The simple structures on these reclaimed areas were in several forms but can be generalised as being c.4m x 4m square enclosures containing rectangular clay patches c.2m x 0.9m. There was evidence of burning, but not intense and continuous hearth-like heating; large quantities of ash and charcoal were deposited in the surrounding areas. Phases of use were separated by a deposit of clean sand.

The discovery of large patches, up to c.2800sq.cm, of elderberry seeds, together with the association of water, ash and hard surfaces suggests to the excavators that the area may have been used for cloth production – dyeing and washing large quantities of wool and possibly producing felt.

Items recovered from the surrounding peats included worked wood fragments, probably from buildings and domestic refuse. Although on the periphery of the settlement, the quality of the finds remained high with *sceattas* and a very large quantity of fine, decorated and coloured vessel glass and plain window glass.

(R.D. Carr for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage.)

Butley, Burrow Hill (TM/3948; BUT 001): A seventh season of excavation on the summit revealed Middle Saxon post-in-hole structures. Clay loom-weights as small as 150g., together with iron ‘dress-makers’ pins, needles and a bone bobbin showed that fine cloth was being woven in the early 9th century.

(Valerie Fenwick and the Butley Excavation Group.)

Cavendish, Colt’s Hall (TL/7947; CAV 018): An earthwork complex presently in pasture covering 3.6ha. and on a 1 in 10 slope west of the present Hall, was investigated in advance of ploughing and levelling. The site consists of hollow-ways, banks and ditches in the southern area, with to the north, an oval enclosure 140m x 100m having a shallow ditch with traces of an internal bank; a further shallow linear ditch is present external to and on the eastern side of the enclosure. A trench 27m x 1m wide was cut across this eastern enclosure side and linear ditch, showing a simple excavated ditch for both features and confirming the bank on the inside, together with traces of a slight external bank – both formed from the upcast spoil; traces of timber revetting on the ditch side of the external bank were noted. Thetford-type ware sherds recovered from levels representing primary silting of the enclosure ditch and adjacent areas and a higher chalk level suggest an 11th-century date for the enclosure; sherds from areas either side of the linear ditch are in the range 12th–13th century. Fragments of burnt daub, some with traces of wattle impressions, were recovered from a thin chalky level at the western end of the excavation trench, i.e. within the enclosure. Aerial photographs and a small area resistivity survey indicate the possible presence of structures within the enclosure. An area of 45sq.m. was excavated within the enclosure; several shallow pits were noted, cutting through a line of gravel overlying a bank of yellow clay, together with typical rendzina-soil natural cavities. A detailed area resistivity of the whole enclosure interior will be made in an attempt to locate the positions of any structures.

A full report will appear in the *H.D.A.G. Journal* vol. IV part 1 (1985).
(B.B. Charge for the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group.)

Hadleigh, St Mary's Churchyard (TM/0274; HAD 032): Two trenches were opened to test reports that a substantial stone structure had been found by grave digging in the last century and had been associated with King Guthrum. Traces of a massive flint and mortar wall were found to the south of the church porch but the depth (2m +) prevented any understanding of the structure. No dating evidence was recovered.

(S.E. West for Suffolk County Council.)

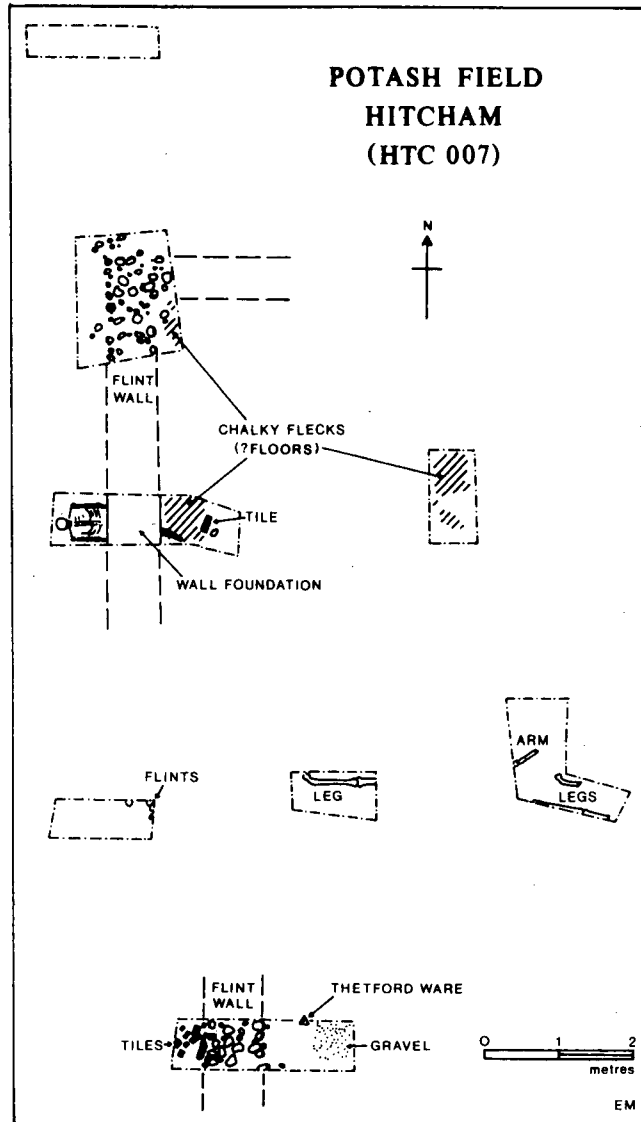


FIG. 7 — Plan of a probable church site at Hitcham, 1984.

Hitcham, Brick House Farm (TL/9851; HTC 007): Small scale excavations revealed the foundations of flint walls and at least three human skeletons lying east-west (one of which was cut by a north-south wall foundation trench) (Fig. 7). A sherd of Thetford-type ware was recovered as were numerous fragments of peg-tiles. Several skeletons were uncovered in the same area in the 1930s by M. Bull. Pieces of ornamental stonework, including a fragment of early-14th-century window tracery, a window mullion fragment and a possible font or holy water stoup have also been recovered from the area and are now preserved at Brick House Farm. It seems that this was the site of a medieval chapel or church - the site lies some 400m north of the present Hitcham church. (L.J. Bull and L.J. Carter.)

Ipswich: Excavations have continued, but no reports have been received.

Leiston, Leiston Abbey (TM/4464; LCS 001): Consolidation of the standing walls of the 14th-century 'Reredorter' was preceded by a survey of the fabric (York University Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies Photogrammetric Unit) and by archaeological investigations to establish the identity of the building and elucidate its construction. (Valerie Fenwick for English Heritage.)

Pakenham (TL/9369; PKM 005): Excavations began in November 1984 on an area of c.12,000sq.m. across the Roman fort and settlement which will be destroyed by the construction of the Ixworth Bypass. The triple-ditched 1st-century fort and other features were originally identified from aerial photographs and Roman material has been recorded in the area since the 19th century, but virtually no excavation has previously been carried out on the site.

Prior to excavation the site was systematically metal detected by members of the Ipswich Metal Detector Group and other individuals who have worked for the Unit before. A resistivity survey of part of the site was carried out by the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group.

Following mechanical removal of the ploughsoil it was clear that the central part of the fort area had been relatively well preserved, due to the presence of the gravel *aggers* of the Roman roads. One major feature has been partially examined in this central area; this is a sunken square timber foundation (1.8m wide) set in clay, which might be the base of a wooden tower. This feature was demolished and backfilled during the later 4th century. There are extensive traces of insubstantial buildings with clay floors adjacent to the roads and surface finds show that the area was densely occupied until at least the middle of the 4th century.

The three defensive ditches of the fort have been located and have been sectioned in one place on the east side; all have a typical V-shaped profile but vary in depth. No other features of the military phase have yet been identified as the likely areas are obscured by the later civilian settlement. A number of rubbish pits have produced good groups of late 1st- and 2nd-century pottery including fine wares. There are also strong indications of pottery kilns on the site, producing colour-coated wares similar to those from Grimston End, Pakenham.

(J. Plouviez for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage.)

South Elmham St Cross, The Minster (TM/3082; SEC 001): Three areas were opened outside the ruined structure, one to the south and two in the open area to the north, to test the conditions of preservation on the site. No structures or dating evidence for the monument were found, but in the southern trench a small curving gully with late Roman pottery and fragments of so-called 'Romano-Saxon' ware were found. Further investigations are planned. (S.E. West for Suffolk County Council and D. Barrett for Sheffield University.)

Sutton, Sutton Hoo (TM/2848; SUT 004-019): Site survey work commenced in April 1983 and the first full field season was undertaken from May to August 1984. A variety of methods were employed to record the surface topography and features of the site - contour surveying, oblique light photography and vegetational contrasts. Underground mapping was initiated using metal-detectors, resistivity, magnetometry and radar. Surface scatters of pottery and flint on the adjacent fields were recorded by intensive fieldwalking.

Exploratory transects were excavated on the east, south and west sides of the site, a total of 774sq.m. being examined. The prehistoric settlements are now seen to cover at least 12ha and the Middle Saxon cemetery about 4ha. A portion of Basil Brown's 1938 trench through Mound 2 was also examined.

New techniques of sand stabilisation have been developed using a quick-setting polymer, of ultra-violet photography for the detection of decayed human bone and of excavating silhouette burials in the ground.

(M.O.H. Carver for the Sutton Hoo Research Project.)

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2. The objects of the Institute shall be for the advancement of the education of the public:
 - a. To collect and publish information on the Archaeology and History of the County of Suffolk.
 - b. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the County of Suffolk may from time to time be threatened and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.
 - c. To promote interest in local Archaeological and Historical matters.
3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary, Associate and Honorary Members.
4. The subscriptions to be paid by Ordinary Members, Associate Members and such other categories of membership of the Institute as may be prescribed by the Council shall be at the rates determined from time to time by the Council. Every Member shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by notice to the Secretary in writing or is more than twelve months in arrear with his subscriptions, in which case he shall be deemed to have resigned. Anyone having been nominated is eligible for election at any Meeting (General or otherwise) of the Institute or at any Meeting of the Council.
5. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; he shall also be entitled to receive a copy of the *Proceedings* of the Institute. Members shall be entitled to attend Excursions and to bring not more than two friends, on payment of whatever fees may be decided by the Council from time to time.
6. Honorary Members shall pay no subscription and shall not be entitled to vote but they shall receive a copy of the *Proceedings* of the Institute and shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership. Honorary Members shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting only. Associate Members shall not be entitled to vote nor to receive a free copy of the *Proceedings*.
7. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a Financial Secretary, such additional Secretaries as may from time to time be required, and an Editor, who shall, if necessary, be assisted by an Editorial Committee. The Officers shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for the ensuing year. Nominations of new candidates for office must reach the General Secretary at least two weeks before the date of the Annual General Meeting.
8. There shall be an Auditor, elected at the Annual General Meeting to serve for the ensuing year.
9. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the Officers and of fifteen Members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually but eligible for re-election; with this exception, that no elected member of Council who has been absent from all Council Meetings during the preceding year shall be eligible for re-election at the next Annual General Meeting, with the proviso that the Council may waive this where special circumstances have prevented a Member's attendance.
10. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute. They shall have power to appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Hon. Members for election at the Annual General Meeting, supply vacancies which may occur during the year in their own body or among the Officers and to make arrangements for excursions and other Meetings. They shall also annually prepare a report and a statement of accounts for submission to the Annual General Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council four Members shall be a quorum.
11. The Annual General Meeting shall be held if possible before the end of April.
12. A Special General Meeting, apart from and in addition to the Annual General Meeting, may be called at any time on the demand of the Patron or of the President, or of the Council, or of not less than five Ordinary Members of the Institute, who shall signify their demand to the Secretary in writing. At least one week's notice of such Meeting shall be given to all Members of the Institute, together with a statement of the proposed agenda.
13. At all Meetings, both of the Institute and of the Council, and of any Committee thereof, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his own vote.
14. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property and the Editors may publish the same in any way and at any time they may think proper.
15. Should any dispute or difference arise concerning the interpretation of the foregoing rules the decision of the Chairman for the time being shall be final.
16. No alteration shall be made in these rules by way of addition, omission or otherwise except at a General Meeting and after at least one week's previous notice of such proposed alteration has been sent to every Member of the Institute. No such addition, omission or other change shall be made to any rule which would have the effect of causing the Institute to lose its status as a charitable institution.