

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1985

compiled by EDWARD MARTIN, JUDITH PLOUVIEZ and HILARY FELDMAN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

This is a selection of the new sites and finds discovered in 1985. Information on all these sites has been incorporated into Suffolk County Council'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 Elizabeth Owles of Moyses Hall Museum and by her successor at the museum, Anne Partington-Omar.

Abbreviations:

G.M.D.C.	Gorleston Metal 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 (tel. Bury St Edmunds 63141, ex. 2023)

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

Alpheton (TL/8750; ALP002). **IA**. Trinovantian gold stater of Dubnovellaunus (*Mack* 275). (W.G. Byford; M.H. 1985.53).

Ashbocking (ABK001). **IA, Ro**. Silver plated Icenian coin inscribed ANTED and a bronze coin of Cunobelinus; also Roman brooches, coins and pottery. (I.M.D.C.).

Ashbocking (TM/1754; ABK008). **ES**. Amber bead. (Mrs Kearey *per* I.M.).

Barham (BRH015). **Ro**. Bronze items including 3 coins (Hadrian, mid 4th century and Theodosius) and an acorn-shaped stud. (I.M.D.C.).

Barrow (TL/7761; BRR009). **Ro**. Scatter of pottery sherds, mainly grey wares but also an amphora handle. (D. Stimson).

Barsham (TM/3990; BRS002). **Pa/Me**. Large double platform prismatic flint core, 16.5cm long x 6cm wide, found near the River Waveney. (G. Burroughes).

Great Barton (TL/9067; BRG011). **IA, Ro**. Fragment of a bronze brooch of Hallstatt type, with a white-inlaid baluster terminal and a ribbed bow with a single row of punched dots on either side of the bow, ? 5th century B.C.; also a silver-plated bronze forgery of a denarius of Claudius. (A.M. Trelford; M.H. 1985-69 and -121).

Baytham (TM/0951; BAY013). **Ro, Md**. Colchester type brooch, ring and coins; also a medieval seal. (D. Bowen *per* I.M.).

Great Bealings (BEG009). **IA**. Icenic 'pattern-horse' silver coin. (I.M.D.C.).

Benacre (TM/5382; BNC Misc.). **LS, Md**. Fragment of a silver penny of Edward the Confessor and other medieval coins found on the cliff top. (F. Welton, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).

Benhall (TM/3761; BNL008 and 009). **Ro**. Two scatters of grey wares found near the church. (A.J. Schofield).

Great Blakenham (BLG004). **IA, Ro, ES, LS.** Bronze Trinovantian (?) coin; Roman seal box lid, bronze pin with a male head and pottery; a fragment of a 6th century gilded bronze brooch and a strap-end with an animal head; and a Late Saxon bronze brooch with a backward-looking animal (for this type of brooch see *P.S.I.A.* xxx pt. 2) (Fig. 27A). (I.M.D.C.)

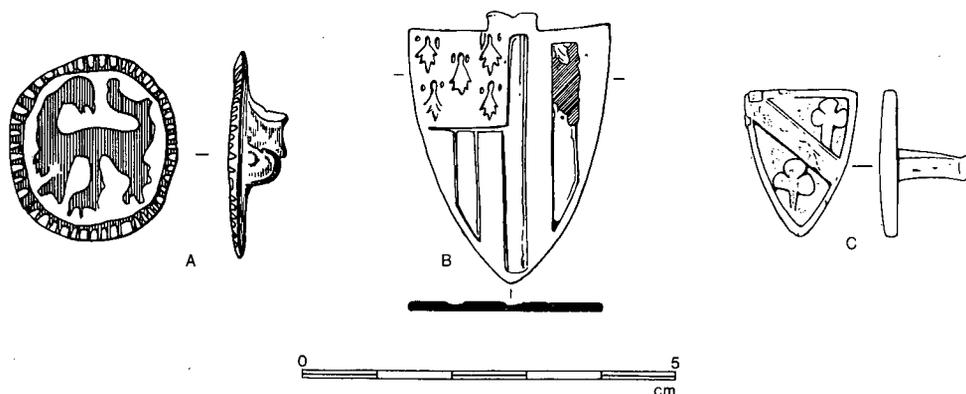


FIG. 27 — (A) Late Saxon bronze brooch from Great Blakenham, (B) medieval enamelled bronze harness mount from Ixworth and (C) medieval bronze stud from Playford.

Great Blakenham (BLG006). **Md.** Scatter of metalwork. (I.M.D.C.)

Great Blakenham (BLG007). **Ro, MS, Md.** Roman Colchester type brooch and a few coins; a broken pair of ? Middle Saxon tweezers; and a medieval gilded and decorated buckle. (I.M.D.C.).

Great Blakenham (BLG008). **Ro, Md.** A thin scatter of pottery and metalwork of both periods. (I.M.D.C.).

Blundeston (TM/5197; BLN010). **LS, Md.** Bronze box mount with an iron rivet, also a scatter of 14th-18th-century pottery. (D. Higgins, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.)

Blundeston (TM/5197; BLN Misc). **Ro, Md.** A bronze wheel with ring and dot decoration at the junction of the spokes and the rim; and a 13th-century lead seal, pointed oval shape with a cast double cross and knob on the reverse, inscribed S 'AVEL':FIL':ADE. (S. Lancashire, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).

Bramfield (TM/3972; BMF004). **Md.** 13th-century and late 15th-century pottery discovered at Hall Farm. (W. Black *per* W. Filmer-Sankey).

Brandon (TL/7786; BRD046). **Ro.** Bronze cosmetic grinder with a circular loop at one end. (J. Flack; M.H. 1985. 35A).

Brandon (TL/7786; BRD047). **MS.** Silver *sceatta*, obv. a degraded head consisting solely of curved and straight lines, rev. a beaded square containing a central ring with 2 'T's above and diagonal lines below. A coin of Ealdfrith (? King of Lindsey) is also said to have been found on this site. (J. Flack; M.H. 1985. 123C).

Bury St Edmunds (TL/8466; BSE055). **PM.** Lead ulnaga seal, dumb-bell shaped, folded in the middle, the ends impressed with an 'A' on one side and a ? pine-cone on the other. Used as a quality control and provenance mark for cloth — in this case an Augsburg fustian (mixed woollen and linen fabric); the 'A' as the initial letter of the town and the pine-cone as the city's badge. Probably late 16th-early 17th-century. (Mrs. W. Girt; M.H. 1985.4).

Bury St Edmunds (TL/8464; BSE Misc.). **PM.** 17th-century copper token, obv. * MARIE CRESSENER. IN around a mortar and pestle. rev. * ST EDMONDS. BVREY around M.C. (1.6cm diameter). (Mrs. V. Sturgeon; M.H. 1985.61A).

- Butley* (TM/3750; BUT015). **ES**. Saucer brooch. (Sgt. J. Woodrow; I.M. 1985.65).
- Capel St Andrew* (TM/3747; CSA001). **Md**. Blocks of late 13th century ashlar discovered during pipe-laying, possibly deriving from the church recorded here (C. Ker *per* V. Fenwick).
- Capel St Andrew* (TM/3547; CSA005). **UN**. Low round mound, possibly a round barrow, approximately 18m in diameter and 1.2m high. (J. Newman, S.A.U.).
- Carlton Colville* (TM/5090; CAC Misc.). **IA**. Silver coin (*Mack* 438). (K. Woodhouse, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).
- Chilton* (TL/8842; CHT002). **Md**. Pottery found on the site of the deserted medieval village and green around Chilton Church, including Thetford-type ware and 13th-15th-century wares. (Mrs. Kenyon).
- Combs* (TM/0457; COM007). **Md**. Earthwork of rectangular fishpond in grassland to the north-west of St Mary's Church, c. 120m long × 70m wide and varying in depth from 1m to 2m. (R. D. Carr, S.A.U.).
- Cookley* (TM/3576; COY010). **Ne**. Part-polished flint axe, 12.2cm long, found in a ploughed field. (G. Burroughes).
- Dalham* (TL/7460; DAL009). **Ro**. Small group of grey ware sherds. (D. Stimson).
- Edwardstone* (TL/9541; EDN005). **Ro, Md**. Scatter of Roman pottery and metalwork, including 1st-4th-century coins and a Colchester derivative brooch; also medieval pottery and coins. (K. Jarman).
- Exning* (TL/6264; EXG030). ? **IA, Ro**. Spiral-headed bronze pin and 4 Roman coins, 3rd-4th-century in date. (K. Swift; M.H. L1985.23C).
- Falkenham* (FLK004). **Ro**. Scatter of metalwork, including an enamelled bow-fronted brooch and Constantinian and Valentinian coins. (I.M.D.C.).
- Felixstowe* (TM/3036; FEX071). **Ro**. Gold *aureus* of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 166. (H.W. Jeffrey *per* I.M.).
- Felsham* (TL/9456; FHM013). **BA**. Bronze palstave found c. 1970. (Mrs Pead *per* Mrs Hart).
- Flempton* (TL/8170; FMP010). **Pa**. Flint hand-axe, pointed/sub-cordate. (J. Hollywood).
- Flowton* (FLW002). **BA**. Fragment of a small socketed axe, flattened for scrap. (I.M.D.C.).
- Foxhall* (FXL019). **BA**. Half of a stone shaft-hole adze with an hour-glass perforation. (I.M.D.C.).
- Framlingham* (TM/2861; FML008). **IA, Ro**. Sherds of pottery found beside a footpath. (Mrs. J. Flemming).
- Freston* (TM/1739; FRT022). **MS**. Gold pendant with filigree decoration and central garnet. (R. Wright *per* I.M.).
- Gisleham* (TM/5086; GSE014). **Ro**. Metalwork, including coins and a trumpet-type brooch with 3 spots of discoloured enamel. (T. Collins, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).
- Gisleham* (GSE015). **Ro**. Group of 6 *denarii*, date range Domitian to Marcus Aurelius (c.A.D. 170), possibly a disturbed hoard. (G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).
- Gisleham* (TM/5189; GSE016). **Ne/BA**. Scatter of flintwork, including a fabricator and several scrapers. (T Collins, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).
- Gislingham* (TL/0771; GSG015). **Ro**. Bronze finger ring with a blue *intaglio* of an eagle. (Mr Woods).
- Halesworth* (TM/3877; HWT003). **Ro**. Grey ware sherds and a *tegula* fragment. (G. Burroughes).
- Halesworth* (TM/3877; HWT004). **Ro**. Scatter of building material including roof and floor tiles, together with samian pottery and grey wares. (G. Burroughes).
- Hargrave* (TL/7559; HRG002). **Ne**. Blade half of a flaked flint axe with a heavy white patination. (D. Stimson).
- Hargrave* (TL/7659; HRG Misc.). **Ro**. Rim of a 1st-century pottery bowl. (D. Stimson).

Hasketon (HSK011). **IA, Ro, ES.** Iceni 'pattern-horse' minim (9mm diameter); Roman brooches and other metal fragments; and a Saxon bronze wrist-clasp. (I.M.D.C.).

Ipswich (IPS181). **Ne.** Broken 'willow-leaf' flint arrowhead found on the Orwell foreshore. (I.M.D.C.).

Ipswich (IPS182). **BA.** Bronze spearhead tip. (I.M.D.C.).

Ipswich (IPS183). **Ro.** 27 coins (date range Claudius I to Honorius or Arcadius), some grey ware pottery (1st-2nd-century) and one fragment of box tile. (I.M.D.C.).

Ipswich (TM/1347; IPS184). **Ro.** Pottery. (J. M. Wragg *per* I.M.).

Ipswich (TM/1644; IPS Misc.). **Md.** Bronze strap-end with applied figure. (T. Chapman; I.M. 1985.150).

Ixworth (TL/9370; IXW Misc.). **Md.** Shield-shaped bronze harness mount with red enamel, bearing the following arms: or, 3 pales gules, a quarter/canton ermine — possibly Gowsell or Gowshell of Norfolk or Lord Basset de Drayton of Drayton in Staffordshire. Possibly 14th-century (Fig. 27B). (A. Smith).

Ixworth (TL/9370; IXW Misc.). **Md.** Lead seal matrix, circular with incised lettering — * S' ROGERI C(?)VGE, around a central cross. Probably 14th-century. (A. Smith).

Kessingland (TM/5186; KSS016). **LS, Md.** Penny and cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor and a double-sided lead seal matrix, illegible. (F. Welton, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).

Kessingland (KSS017). **IA.** Two Iceni coins, inscribed ANTED, found corroded together. (G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).

Kessingland (TM/5386; KSS018). **Md.** 5 silver pennies of Edward I found in an area of a few yards. (T. Collins, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).

Kessingland (TM/5386; KSS019). **Ro.** Coins and pottery. (G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).

Lakenheath (TL/6985; LKH107). ? **IA, Ro.** Human skull (cranium and jaw) found in cutting a drainage channel in Joist Fen, adjacent to a buried watercourse buried beneath peat. No other human remains were found and a cut mark on the left side of the jaw might suggest that this was a decapitated head thrown into a river. Sherds of Roman pottery were found in the vicinity. (G. Woodbridge).

Lakenheath (TL/7283; LKH108). **IA, Ro.** 3 Iceni coins and a small scatter of Roman pottery, coins and brooches. (R. Morley).

Lakenheath (TL/7283; LKH109). **Ro.** Miniature bronze votive axe-hammer. (J. Flack; M.H. 1985.1).

Lakenheath (TL/7281; LKH110). **MS, LS.** Silver *sceatta*, obv. man facing front, a cross in each hand within a beaded border, rev. a curled dragon or wolf, facing right, within a beaded border; and a gilt copper circular brooch with a central design of blue, yellow and white enamel, around the edge are 6 or 7 projections containing 'pearls' of white and garnet-coloured enamel. (J. Flack; M.H. 1985.123D and 123A).

Long Melford (TL/8645; LMD047). **IA.** Cremation burial in a Belgic style jar (as *Camulodunum* 232) also a small vessel with a sagging base (? really a lid) and a fragment of a pedestal base. Found in digging a foundation trench. (D. Brown *per* I. Ahlefeldt-Laurvigén).

Lowestoft area ? (TM/59; LWT Misc.). **LS.** Bronze pseudo-coin brooch (3.5cm in diameter), based on the gold solidus of Louis the Pious (A.D. 814-40). In this example the central 'coin' design is cast integrally with the beaded border. (C. Marshall; M.H. 1985.122B).

Martlesham (MRM029). **BA.** Bronze single-bladed razor with a single loop (? a Hallstatt C type) found in the same field as a Late Bronze Age socketed axe of 'south-eastern' type (Fig. 28). (I.M.D.C.).

Mendham (TM/2782; MDM097). **Ne, IA, Ro.** Flintwork consisting of a scraper, core and waste flakes; a few sherds of flint-gritted Iron Age pottery; and a small group of Roman grey ware sherds. (M.J. Hardy).

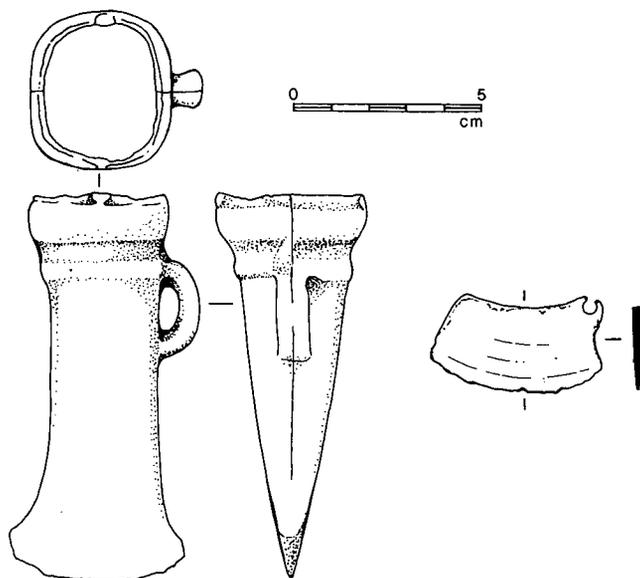


FIG. 28 — Late Bronze Age socketed axe and razor from Martlesham.

Mildenhall (TL/6478; MNL212). **Ne.** Polished stone axe found in a field. (P. Cole *per* M.H.).

Mildenhall (TL/67; MNL Misc.). **Ne.** Polished stone axe found in West Row Fen. (P. Cole *per* M.H.).

Monks Eleigh (TL/9647; MKE009). **LS.** Bronze pin with a mushroom-shaped lead head, ribbed on the underside, the top very worn. (R. Green; M.H. 1985.23).

Nacton (TM/2040; NAC028). **BA.** Blade fragment of a bronze socketed axe. (R. Gooch, I.M.D.C.).

Oakley (TM/1478; OKY Misc.). **UN.** Tip of a bone point dredged from the River Waveney. (K. Rackham *per* N.A.U.).

Pakenham (TL/9270; PKM037). **IA, Ro, LS.** Bronze or base silver coin, possibly a Trinovantian issue of Addedomaros, related to *Mack* 273; fragments of 2 Roman pewter plates (one with lightly incised decoration) and coins (date range Nero to Arcadius); and a large silver ring with overlapping and hooked terminals, possibly Late Saxon or Viking. (A. Smith).

Playford (PLY009). **Md.** Bronze heraldic stud bearing the following arms — a bend between 2 trefoils, on an originally enamelled field. (Fig. 27C). (I.M.D.C.).

Playford (PLY010). **ES.** Plain pottery sherds, fragments of bronze cruciform brooches, part of a small-long brooch, a saucer brooch, pin, buckle plate and belt stiffener, 5th-6th-century. (J. Newman, S.A.U., I.M.D.C.; I.M. 1985.4.1-6).

Playford (PLY013). **MS.** Bronze caterpillar brooch. (I.M.D.C.; I.M. 1985.27).

Rushmere (TM/5087; RMR005). **Ro.** Bronze trilobate key handle. (T. Collins, G.M.D.C. *per* N.A.U.).

Santon Downham (TL/8187; STN014). **LS.** Fragment of a limestone grave slab found propped against the church porch. Decorated on one face with flat strap-work surrounded by fragmentary interlace. Possibly similar to the grave slab at Milton Bryan, Bedfordshire. (C. Wingfield; M.H. L.1985.22 — on loan from Santon Downham P.C.C.).

Saxmundham (TM/3763; SAX004). **BA.** Flint barbed and tanged arrowhead. (S.G. Gomilar; I.M. 1985.43).

Shotley (SLY036). **IA.** Gold quarter stater of Addedomaros. (I.M.D.C.).

Shotley (SLY037). **MS.** Bronze caterpillar brooch. (I.M.D.C.; I.M. 1985.149).

Southwold (TM/57; SWD Misc.). **ES.** Gold *tremissis* of the Byzantine Emperor Justin II (A.D. 565-578), probably from Constantinople, said to have been found 'on a Saxon site near Southwold' — see *British Numismatic Journal* 53, 1983, 176.

Stoke Ash (SAS007). **Ro.** Bronze plate brooch with a military scene ('Ad locutio' type). (I.M.D.C.; I.M. 1985.2).

Stuston (TM/1378; SUS Misc.). **BA.** Early Bronze Age copper tanged knife found in dredgings from the River Waveney. (R. Parry *per* N.A.U.).

Tannington (TM/2567; TNN Misc.). **Md.** Gold plated iron ring bearing the figure of St Christopher, an inscription and enamelling on the sides. (Mrs A.M. Smith *per* I.M.).

Thorington (TM/4274; TNG009). **IA.** Gold quarter stater. (K. Travis *per* N.A.U.).

Thorington (TM/4172; TNG011). **Ro.** Linear feature showing as a parch mark in Thorington Park, possibly part of a Roman Road. (G. Burroughes).

Trimley St Martin (TM/2738; TYN023). **BA.** Late Bronze Age socketed axe. (R.F. Olding *per* I.M.).

Trimley St Martin (TM/2638; TYN024). **BA.** Bronze palstave found during potato digging. (Mrs Smith *per* I.M.).

Ubbeston (TM/3271; UBB029). **Ro.** Fragment of tile found in the vicinity of indistinct rectilinear cropmarks, possibly indicating a rectangular enclosure. (Mrs Downing).

Wattisfield (TL/0173; WSF Misc.). **Md.** Lead St Nicholas or Boy Bishop token, Rigold's Series 1, type J (see *P.S.I.A.* xxxiv pt. 2). (V. Miller; M.H. 1985.89).

Wattisfield (TM/0174; WSF047). **Ro.** 2 miniature bronze votive axes. (V. Miller; M.H. 1985.89).

Wetheringsett (WCB009). **BA.** Sherd of decorated Beaker pottery. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB010). **IA, Ro.** Iceni silver coin, 'boar-horse B' type and 2 Colchester derivative bronze brooches. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB011). **BA.** Fragment of a bronze rapier blade with a flattened mid-rib. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB012). **IA, Ro, MS.** Iceni silver coin, 'pattern-horse' type; fragments of Roman brooches and rings and a small bronze figurine bust with a winged head, depicting Mercury; also a fragment of a gold brooch, possibly a 7th-century Kentish type. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB013). **Ro.** Bronze Colchester-derivative brooch. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB Misc.). **Md.** Lead seal inscribed S'WIL'ILE MEI C(?) D(?), with an eight-petalled flower in the centre. Possibly William le Mei, probably 13th-century. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB Misc.). **Md.** Bronze tuning key for a stringed musical instrument, 12th century onwards. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB Misc.). **Md.** Lead St Nicholas or Boy-Bishop token, obv. a prominent mitre in profile, with tassels, rev. a cross with 3 pellets in each quarter, indistinct inscription. (I.M.D.C.).

Weybread (TM/2581; WYB024). **PM.** 5 concentrations of clay pipe fragments in a field, together with fired clay and brick fragments, also some white clay kiln bars. Some of the pipes have heart-shaped bases and a few have a rouletted line across the base. Possibly to be associated with Thomas Brown(e) of Bungay (*fl.* 1650-1686) and Thomas Parsley of Redenhall in Norfolk (*fl.* 1692-1750) (see Susanne Atkin in *Norfolk Archaeology* xxxix pt. II, 1985).

Wixoe (TL/7043; WIX001). **Ro.** Fragment of a bronze brooch with blue and white *millefiori*.

inlay. (K. Bennett; M.H. 1985.85A).

Woolverstone (TM/1938; WLV012). UN. Cropmark of a small rectangular enclosure. (I. McMasters).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Haverhill area: The following sites were fieldwalked as part of the Group programme of examining cropmark sites within parishes in south-west Suffolk.

Great Bradley (TL/6754; BYG 003): A complex of sub-rectangular enclosures, small fields and tracks covering *c.* 1ha., produced Roman pottery, mainly 3rd- and 4th-century including Oxford and Nene Valley colour coated wares. A few handmade Iron Age sherds and some Belgic style wares were noted. Fragments of heavily patinated Mesolithic picks were recovered.

Hundon (TL/7349): HUD 006): A single ring-ditch site yielded post-medieval sherds. Marked as a mill-mound on Tithe Map.

Kedington (TL/7047-7148; KDG 013): A widespread area of ploughed-out field boundaries and irregular enclosures including a ring-ditch produced some flint flakes and post-medieval sherds, the whole little more than a general field-scatter.

Stoke-by-Clare (TL/7444; SBC 010): The area adjacent to the single ring-ditch shown on the cropmark photographs did not produce prehistoric material; a small number of Roman sherds were present *c.* 150m south-west of that feature. An exposure of sand and gravels *c.* 400m south-south-west of the feature produced several hundred worked flints, with a late Mesolithic patinated blade industry and Late-Neolithic/Early Bronze Age unpatinated flakes present; the former industry material was concentrated on the sand/gravel exposure, whereas later flint extended west, well into the clays on higher ground; the site is situated on the northern edge of the Stour terraces. Handmade Iron Age pottery sherds were also found.

Stoke-by-Clare (TL/7343; SBC 001-008, 011): The cropmark photographs show a group of at least eight ring-ditches on the north bank terrace of the Stour; fieldwalking produced worked flints showing both flake and blade elements present (Mesolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age). One body sherd of handmade Early Saxon pottery was found. North of the prehistoric site, photographs show the ground plan of a medieval church or chapel; contemporary material was not found in this area.

Little Thurlow (TL/6751; TUL 007): Photographs show cropmarks of a trackway with small rectangular enclosures or fields abutting, situated on a small ridge next to the Stour; worked flint recovered from the site includes a Mesolithic blade element, and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age unpatinated cores and tools; also a few Roman and Medieval pottery sherds.

Withersfield (TL/6449; WTH 005): A single, isolated ring-ditch is shown; there was an absence of prehistoric flint or later material beyond a normal field-scatter.

Great Wrating (TL/6948; WTG 005): Two adjacent ring-ditches are shown on the photograph, situated on a hill top; this site was known to have been occupied by a windmill during the 19th century, however fieldwalking did produce a quantity of worked flint in addition to a few Medieval and some post-medieval sherds, which may indicate a former barrow mound utilised as a mill site.

Little Bradley Parish Survey: Group members together with students from an Adult Education evening class at Haverhill, began a survey of this parish in 1985. Fieldwalking has produced Roman material from a new site in the east of the parish, with prehistoric material present not only from the river valley, but apparently extending well above the 85m contour. An early Mesolithic pick has been recovered from an area 5m above the river. The area of earthworks north-east of the church (BRL 001) has been surveyed and their form, together with Medieval

rim-sherds noted in mole-spoil suggests these features constitute a deserted medieval village; other earthworks south-east of the church and Hall Farm have been identified and planned. The survey should be completed in 1987.

Detailed reports on the above will appear in the H.D.A.G. *Journal* Vol.IV, part 2 (1986).
(Brian Charge for the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group).

Ixworth Thorpe (TL/97): Fieldwalking of this parish by a Cambridge University Extra-Mural Studies group was begun in the winter of 1984/5. Five fields were completed in the first season. In a field near the Ixworth boundary, called *Thorpe Hall* in 1769, a dark soil mark was noticed which has yielded burnt flints, lava quern fragments and sherds of medieval pottery. A map of 1769 also shows a moat near Holms Wood which has now disappeared.
(Bridget Cousins and the Bury St Edmunds Extra-Mural Group).

Mildenhall-Fenland Survey (TL/67): The systematic field-walking of Mildenhall has continued by M. J. Hardy in the winters of 1984/5 and 1985/6. In 1984/5 work was concentrated in the area to the south-west and south-east of West Row village, where further evidence of prehistoric settlement was found. In the current season work has taken place between West Row and Mildenhall itself and preliminary results suggest a higher proportion of Roman material.
(Edward Martin for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

South East Suffolk Field Survey: Over the winter of 1985/6 fieldwork has concentrated on an area to the west of the Deben including parts of the parishes of Burgh, Clopton, Great and Little Bealings, Debach, Culpho, Grundisburgh, Hasketon and Playford covering both heavy boulder clay derived soils, light sand soils and many degrees in between. Work still continues and the material recovered has only received a preliminary examination, however the following chronological summary can be given:

Prehistoric: Various Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatters have been located along the River Fynn; also a few stray finds up the River Lark into Burgh and Clopton parishes and on to the edges of the boulder clay plateau, the latter perhaps indicative of various off-site activities. The only major concentration of early pottery is at Thorpe Hall, Hasketon. For the Iron Age various small concentrations of pottery have been located near streams in Clopton, Grundisburgh and Hasketon parishes.

Roman: A series of small pottery scatters mainly made up of ubiquitous grey wares has been located at fairly regular intervals along the west side of the River Lark in Clopton and Grundisburgh parishes with Burgh by Woodbridge apparently dominating the eastern side. Another series of small pottery scatters at fairly regular intervals has been found along the Roman Road running from Coddendam to Wickham Market, these sites set back from this road. Other Roman pottery scatters have also been located in Great Bealings and Grundisburgh parishes.

Early and Middle Saxon: Early Saxon pottery has only been found on the light sandy soils of the Fynn Valley and its tributaries; however Middle Saxon Ipswich ware scatters have been located on heavier land at Clopton Church (an extensive scatter), near Great Bealings Church, around Grundisburgh Village, and a possible Domesday vill on the Clopton/Otley parish boundary. Various other finds of Ipswich ware may indicate settlement sites but further work will be necessary to clarify the situation.

Late Saxon/Medieval: It is best to bracket these two periods together as Thetford ware spans the period A.D. 850 to 1150. Many sites that fall into this bracket have been located, the most notable discoveries perhaps being pottery scatters at Boot Street in Great Bealings, Debach village, and along the small valley running north-eastwards from Clopton Church, all of which

have produced moderate quantities of Thetford ware. Pottery scatters dating between the 12th and 14th centuries have been found in large numbers, especially on the heavier soils; some thirty sites have been located to date indicating a large rural population in the 13th century. Medieval pottery has also been found around many of the timber framed farmhouse sites. The only other fieldwork undertaken to date was in Bromeswell parish and located a few Early Saxon sherds and some possible Ipswich ware adjacent to Sutton Hoo House indicating that this spur of land close to Sutton Hoo was occupied in the 7th century. (John Newman for Suffolk County Council and the Sutton Hoo Research Trust).

South Elmham St Cross (TM/28, 38; SEC 001-043; Fig. 29): The fieldwalking of the arable land of this parish has now been completed. The prehistoric evidence is still fairly thin, with a Neolithic axe from the southern end of the parish and two groups of similarly dated flintwork from the west side. A small amount of Iron Age pottery has been recovered from three otherwise Roman sites. Nine concentrations of white heat-crackled flints were also found — seven of them on or around the edge of Greshaw Green; some of these concentrations may represent prehistoric activity, but others are probably medieval or later.

Eight Roman sites were found, including the Roman material excavated on the Minster site. Most were scatters of grey ware sherds, though small amounts of samian pottery were found on three sites. The Roman settlements seem to be situated within a quarter mile of a watercourse and at a height of 100-125 ft O.D., spaced about half a mile apart (the two paired sites probably indicate artificially sub-divided sites).

Within St Cross is one of Suffolk's greatest archaeological enigmas — the ruined church called the 'Minster', which stands within a rectangular earthwork. The date of this has not yet been satisfactorily resolved — explanations range from a Saxon cathedral of the Bishops of Elmham to a chapel built by Bishop Herbert Losinga (1091-1119). The parish church of St George (the name 'St Cross' appears to be a corruption of 'Sancroft', the parish's alternative name) is Norman in origin and is situated just over a mile to the north-west of the Minster, close to The Beck. The main concentration of settlement today is in the valley of The Beck, within a quarter of a mile of the church; this suggests that some of the existing houses may occupy early medieval sites.

A dominant feature of the medieval landscape of St Cross was Greshaw Green, which occupies a sizeable portion of the upland southern half of the parish and extends into South Elmham St James. This large green provided common pasture for all the South Elmhams, which up to the 16th century were the domain of the Bishops of Norwich and were known at the time of Domesday as the *Ferthing* (O.E. *feorthing* 'a fourth part') of Elmham, in that they comprised a quarter of the Hundred of Wangford. Greshaw Green was finally enclosed 1853-55. Scatters of medieval pottery around the edge of the former green reveal that it once supported quite a sizeable population. The pottery evidence suggests a beginning in the 13th century and a tailing off after the 16th century, with some farms/crofts surviving as late as the 18th century. Settlement is now mainly restricted to two farms at the north end of the green.

The northern edge of the parish also shows a number of deserted medieval sites of 13th-16th-century date, mainly along Park Road. These deserted medieval sites in the north and south of the parish may represent climax medieval settlement and when the population declined they were abandoned for the more favoured sites in The Beck valley.

Medieval moated sites occur at Moats Hall (formerly the Rectory) and College Farm in the north of the parish and there are also fragmentary small moats at the north end of Greshaw Green. The largest moat, however, encompasses South Elmham Hall. This site, which is partly in South Elmham St Margaret, was formerly a country seat of the Bishops of Norwich from at least the 13th century. In 1387 a licence was granted to the warlike Bishop Henry Despenser to

SOUTH ELMHAM ST. CROSS
or SANCROFT

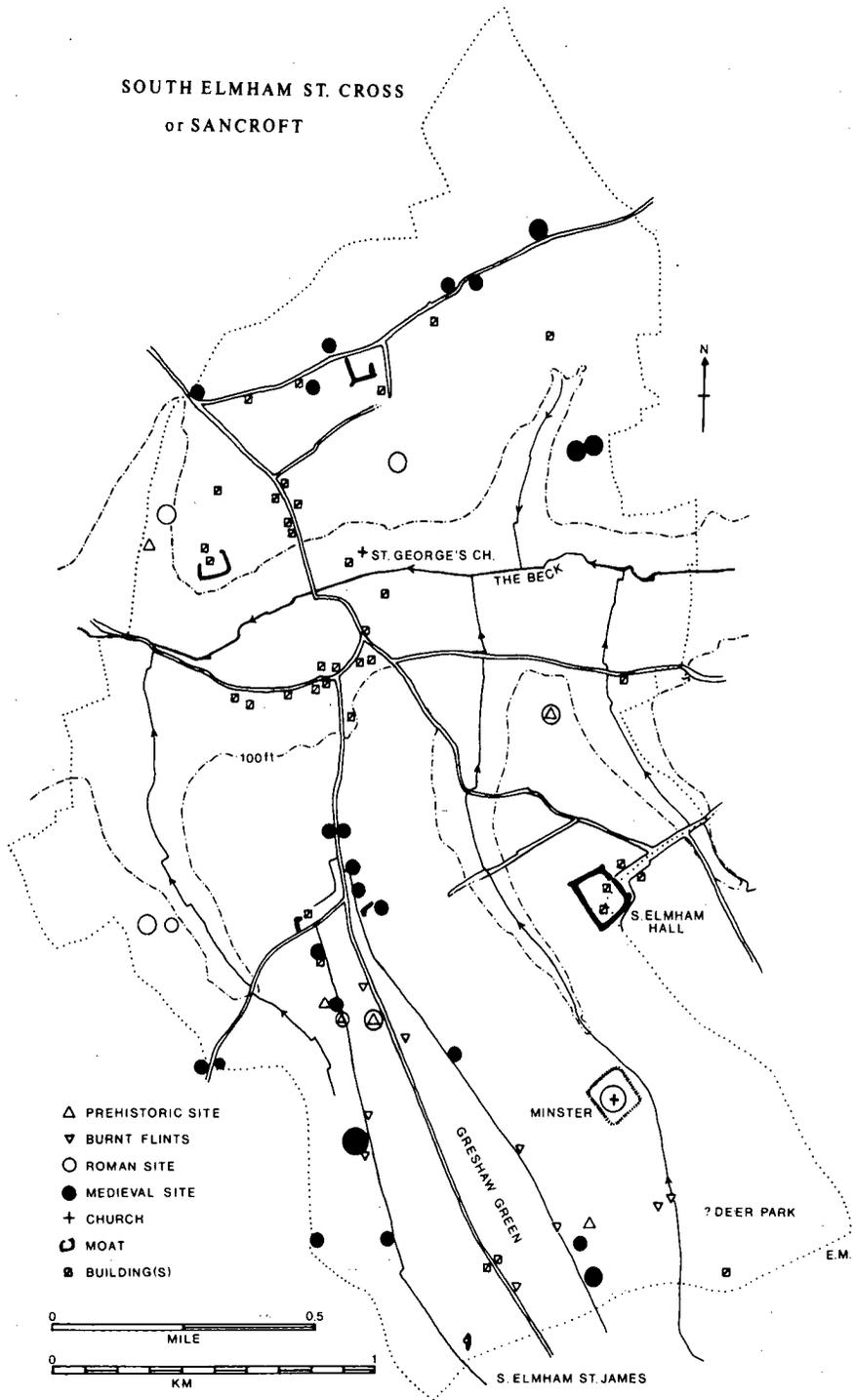


FIG. 29 — Archaeological sites in South Elmham St Cross.

crenellate his manor-house of South Elmham. The Hall was rebuilt in the 16th century and incorporates some fragments from the earlier building. The Bishops also had a deer-park near their Hall and the area to the south of the Hall, including Park Barn, may have been part of this park. This would place the Minster and its earthwork within the park area — raising the faint possibility that the park and the earthwork are connected; however it does emphasise that the Minster is oddly situated in remote clay upland otherwise only suitable for deer-parks and green-side crofts.
(M. J. Hardy with E. A. Martin)

South Elmham St James (TM/37, 38; SEJ 001-028; Fig. 30): The available arable land of this parish has now been fieldwalked. As in St Cross, there is only slight evidence of prehistoric activity: Neolithic flintwork was recovered from the south end of Greshaw Green and a very small amount of Iron Age pottery from a Roman site near the church. Six concentrations of burnt flints may also indicate prehistoric activity, though other explanations are possible.

Only three Roman sites have been discovered — two fairly substantial sites in the north and south of the parish and a more diffuse spread near the church; both of the larger sites have yielded samian as well as grey ware pottery and the southern site has also produced tile fragments. The whole parish of St James is above 100ft. O.D. and the settlement pattern seems thinner than in lower-lying St Cross: in St James the sites are about a mile apart and within half a mile of water-courses, whilst in St Cross they are half a mile apart and within a quarter of a mile of water.

As in St Cross a major feature of the medieval landscape was Greshaw Green, which fills the north-east corner of the parish. The deserted green-side crofts noted in St Cross continue into St James, where they are mainly of 14th-16th-century date. The existing settlement in the parish follows an arc from the southern end of the former Greshaw Green to St James's Church. The church is Norman in origin and suggests some early medieval settlement in that part of the parish. There are several fragmentary moats in that area — the ones at Church Farm being the most notable. The identification of moats is complicated by the fact that the village area abounds in ponds — a former necessity in view of the village's position half a mile from the nearest water-course.

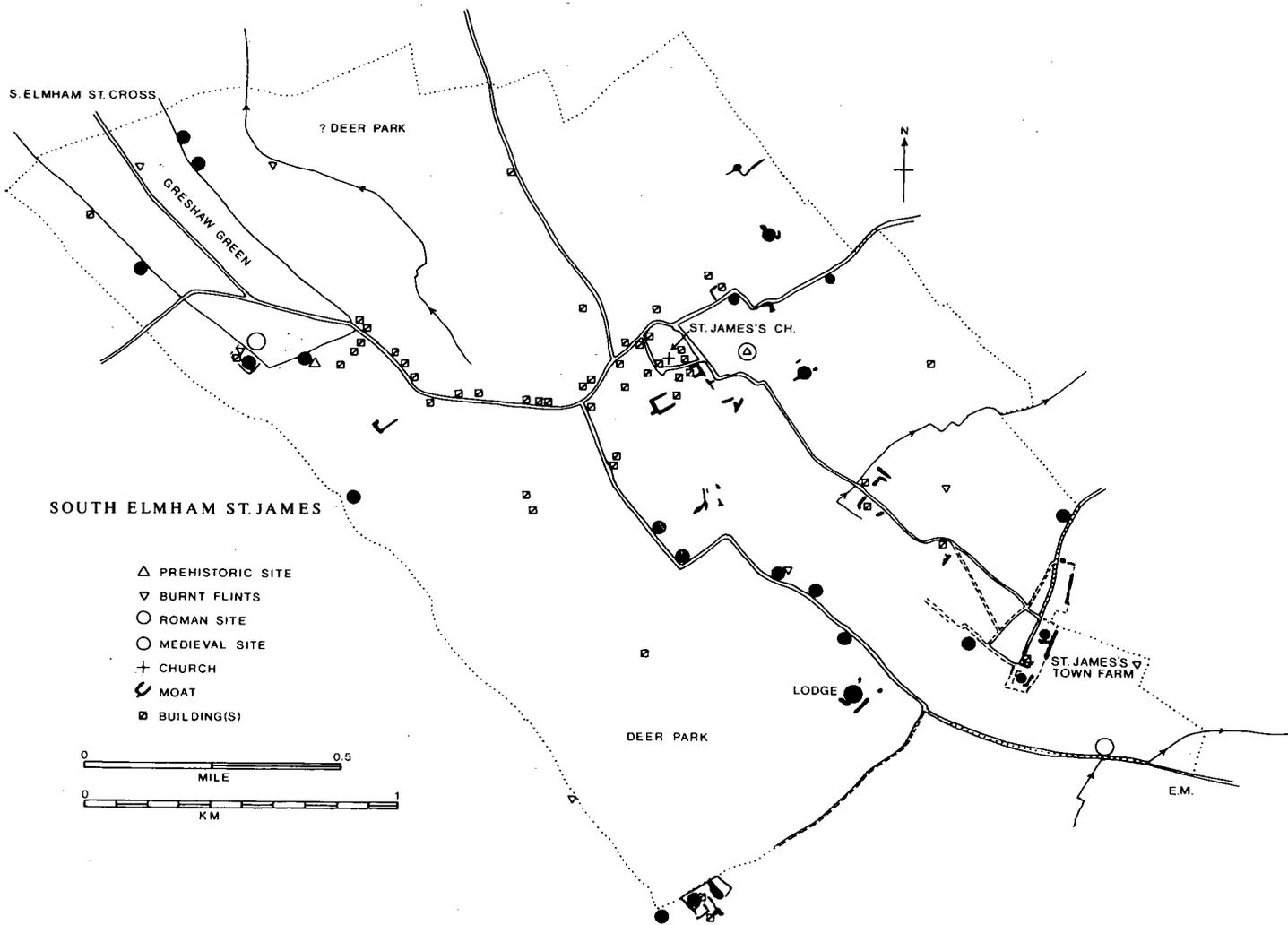
At the east end of the parish, at St James's Town Farm (the farm was in fact demolished in 1946) there is evidence of various small moated enclosures and trackways which extend into Rumburgh parish (where they are known as Bloom's Hall). Pottery recovered from this area suggests occupation in the 13th-14th centuries, presumably as an offshoot of the main settlement.

The empty area on the south-west side was occupied by a medieval deer-park of the Bishops of Norwich. A deer-park was in existence by 1316 and in 1566 the 'newe Parke' with its deer was sold to a local yeoman and probably disparked. The remains of a moated site and a scatter of 13th-14th-century pottery on the east side of the deer-park probably mark the site of the park lodge. The area adjacent to Greshaw Green in the north of the parish may also have been part of a deer-park that extended into St Cross — this may have been the 'old park' as opposed to the 'new Parke'.

Scatters of 13th-14th-century pottery along St James's Lane indicate settlement along the eastern edge of the southern deer-park. There is also evidence of similarly dated settlement along the southern edge of the park where the now flattened Westend Farm in Chediston abutts the park. At the north end of the park, adjacent to the Metfield boundary, is an isolated group of 15-16th-century pottery sherds which include a high proportion of kiln wasters — these may mark an outlying pottery kiln belonging to the group identified at Docking Hall in Metfield, which lies immediately over the parish boundary.

(M. J. Hardy with E. A. Martin).

FIG. 30 — Archaeological sites in South Elmham St James.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Barton Mills: (TL/7273; BTM 006): In April 1985 a short rescue excavation was carried out on a ring-ditch on the line of the new A11 Barton Mills by-pass. The ring-ditch was the most northerly of a spread-out line of three ring-ditches (first observed from the air by Professor St Joseph of Cambridge) which occupy gently sloping land 400-600m to the south of the River Lark, on a chalk subsoil.

The excavated ring-ditch had an external diameter of about 32m, the ditch being 4m wide and 1.1m deep. No burials were located, though time did not permit an exhaustive search of more than the central area. The only artefact recovered was a Roman coin from the silted-up surface of the ditch; however it is likely that the ring-ditch itself is Bronze Age in date. (Edward Martin for Suffolk County Council, with valuable help from local volunteers).

Brandon, Staunch Meadow (TL/7786; BRD 018): An area of *c.* 700 sq.m has been excavated to complete the exploration of the occupation levels and underlying features in the wide belt which runs north of the 1982 excavations and east of the 1981 excavation. Large amounts of burnt clay daub with wattle impressions have been found on the surface of the occupation level along with other signs of burning. No post-holes were to be found in the subsoil and it seems possible that this is the burnt debris from a building founded upon a sill beam. Thetford type ware in quantity has been found on the site for the first time in this very tightly defined area. (R. D. Carr for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

Bury St Edmunds, Babwell Friary (TL/8566; BSE 014): Minor trenching prior to development combined with watching of foundation trenches has demonstrated the presence of a substantial medieval building in the area of the Friary precinct which a 19th-century map (now lost) had defined as the site of the Friary church. Wall foundations of mortared flint and general building debris of glazed floor tiles, roof tile and glass fragments, together with the inhumation of an aged male were unearthed. (R.D. Carr for Suffolk County Council).

Butley, Burrow Hill (TM/3948; BUT 001): The eighth season of excavation took place. Further Anglo-Saxon contexts were investigated, but work was severely hampered by inclement weather. (Valerie Fenwick and the Butley Excavation Group).

Ipswich, Foundation Street (TM/1644): A total of 2,000 sq.m, fronting the Anglo-Saxon Foundation Street was excavated prior to development. The earliest activity on the site comprised two 7th-century inhumation burials, one with grave goods. Middle Saxon occupation consisted largely of rubbish pits, concentrated away from the Street frontage. No buildings of this date were found.

The late 9th- to 11th-century occupation included a sequence of fourteen buildings and associated rubbish pits. During the later phases two tenements were clearly defined by boundary ditches. All fourteen buildings were 'cellared' to varying degrees. One had burnt down leaving the charred remains of posts and planks providing constructional details.

Six inhumation burials found at the rear of the late Saxon tenements appear to be of 10th-century date and may well be the result of the Danish raid of 991.

The medieval period was represented by one building only, of 'L'-shaped plan. This structure, known as Felaw's House, survived through a series of rebuildings and alterations until 1963, when it was demolished in a slum clearance scheme.

(K. Wade for Suffolk County Council, Ipswich Borough Council and English Heritage).

Leiston, Leiston Abbey Guesten Hall (TM/4464; LCS 001): The interior of the presumed Guesten Hall was excavated prior to the construction of roof-framing and flooring for the new accommodation for Pro Corda. The upstanding monastic remains consist of the two long walls of the hall converted for farm purposes after the dissolution. Excavation located the footings of the western end wall. Natural clay was found immediately below the farm-period rubble and few archaeological features were visible. A sherd of Ipswich ware (c. A.D. 600-900) was found in the rubble layer. A stone carved with a floriate letter R within a wreath (for Abbot Richard Dunmow, c. 1475-1482?) was found re-used in a blocking (Fig. 31). (William Filmer-Sankey for Suffolk County Council).

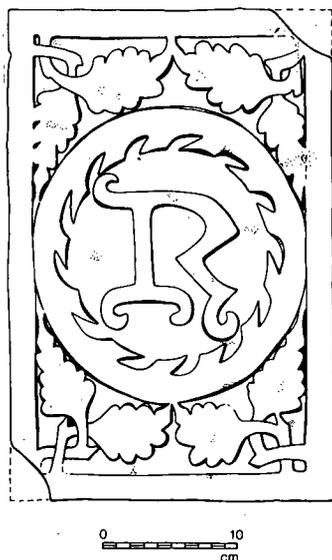


FIG. 31 — Stone from Leiston Abbey with the initial of Abbot Richard Dunmow.

Leiston, Leiston Abbey (TM/4464; LCS 001): The octagonal brick north tower of the gatehouse and adjacent wall survive to a height of 6.3m and provide evidence for a three-storey structure. Foundations of the corresponding south tower were excavated together with a robbed-out south wall. Foundations of an earlier porch were found to post-date the construction for the west wall of the cellarer's range (c. 1363). A tiled structure was found for lead-smelting after the Dissolution. (Valerie Fenwick for English Heritage).

Leiston, Leiston Abbey (TM/4464; LCS 001): Three trial trenches were excavated in a field to the east of the surviving claustral buildings of the Premonstratensian Abbey, where structural remains had been indicated by resistivity survey in 1974. Common to all three trenches was a north-south ditch, 3.5 - 4m wide by 1.6m deep, which may have formed the east edge of the monastic precinct; it had been backfilled after the Dissolution. Structural remains were found in the area indicated by the 1974 survey; shallow mortared rubble wall foundations 0.3 - 0.4m thick formed the south end of a building parallel to the east range of the cloister, which probably formed part of the infirmary. Floor levels had survived, but both they and the walls had been damaged by ploughing. There was evidence to suggest that the excavated building overlay an earlier stone built structure. (J. B. Kerr for the Central Excavation Unit).

Mildenhall, West Row Fen (TL/6576; MNL 165): A third season of excavations was carried out on this Early Bronze Age settlement site from June to September 1985, with a further 1,015 sq.m being uncovered, bringing the total to 2,815 sq.m.

In the lower portion of the site a large water-pit was discovered, approximately 3m in diameter and 0.85m deep. One side of it was revetted with four large horizontal timbers held in place with vertical stakes. These timbers, each about 80cm long and probably alder, appear to be part of the same tree trunk, cut into two and then split into four halves; marks of a bronze axe are clearly visible on the cut ends. Nearby were two other, smaller, water-pits — one about 2m in diameter and 0.65m deep and the other 2m in diameter and 1.05m deep. The latter pit had a pointed wooden stake driven into its base and also contained a 42cm long piece of longitudinally split red deer antler, with cut marks at the ends and along the sides. About eight of these pits which pierce the water-table have now been found, all occurring below 2.0m O.D. Two different types can be distinguished — those that are relatively broad compared to their depth (a ratio of at least 3:1) and often oval or irregular in outline and a second type characterised by a more circular plan and a breadth:depth ratio of about 2:1. Five of the first type have been excavated and they seem to have been designed for the recovery of water. Three of the second type have been identified, including the flax-retting pit excavated in 1982, and they may have had a more specialised use.

On the higher ground, largely above 2.0m O.D., a different form of pit was found; these were usually circular, 0.75 to 1.5m in diameter and 0.20 to 0.30m deep, and contained charcoal, pottery sherds and bone fragments. One pit was unusual in that it contained four bone awls, three flint scrapers and a stone grain-rubber. Interspersed with these pits were several post-holes, most of which did not fall into recognisable patterns; however one group may be the remains of a small round house of similar dimensions to that excavated in 1982 (i.e. about 5m in diameter).

Another occupation spread was also discovered, approximately 10 × 10m in size. This included an area rich in burnt flints and charcoal, probably indicating a cooking area. The whole area of the spread was rich in pottery sherds, flint artefacts and bones. Some evidence is accumulating to suggest that the several spreads of occupational debris on the site may be of different dates — one concentration of flintwork excavated in 1983 appears to be Neolithic in date and this year a higher proportion of Beaker sherds seem to have been recovered than in previous seasons; however the main bulk of the pottery is still of collared-urn derivation and probably dates from 1240-1470b.c. (approximately 1500-1700 B.C.).

Notable artefacts recovered include a broken fusiform jet bead with a longitudinal perforation, re-bored at right angles to the original perforation and subsequently broken again; a broken antler shaft-hole mace/mallet head; fifteen complete and fragmentary bone awls; a finely worked bone object with a waisted handle, possibly a small spatula; a roughly oval stone (5.6cm long) with a central hour-glass perforation 1cm in diameter; and several fragments of stone and flint querns. A wide range of flint artefacts were also recovered, including three barbed and tanged arrowheads and twelve Mesolithic microliths. (Edward Martin for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

Pakenham (TL/9369; PKM 005): Excavations on the route of the Ixworth by-pass were completed on 30th August 1985 after ten months on the site. Owing to the size and complexity of the site, the volume of finds and the speed of excavation only a very generalised chronological summary is possible at this stage.

Prehistoric activity: Scattered flintwork suggests activity on the site from the Mesolithic onwards: one group of small pits contained Late Neolithic Grooved Ware and another group of features contained probable early Iron Age pottery. There was no indication of substantial

occupation in the immediately pre-Roman Iron Age.

Roman military phase: The three ditches defining the fort were sectioned on the east and south sides. No clear indications of rampart structure were found. On the south side the modern water table made excavation difficult; it appeared that the ditches were shallower here suggesting similar problems in the Roman period albeit lower than the present level. The outermost of the eastern ditches was not back-filled until the 4th century and may have been kept cleaned out as a boundary and drainage system into Micklemere to the north. The inner ditch on the other hand was probably rapidly filled, perhaps with the rampart, and contained little domestic refuse.

Pre-Flavian features and finds were otherwise restricted to the western part of the site, particularly the central area beneath and west of the north-south Roman road. No military buildings were immediately identifiable but several phases including a semi-circular structure, preceded by a rectilinear system of (?) fences pre-dated the construction of the north-south road. No features pre-dated the east-west road which may be earlier in date. To the west of the modern road a group of large post pits indicate a building (or buildings) probably dismantled in the later 1st century.

Finds — pottery and coins — suggest that the hypothesis of a post-Boudican campaign as the context for the military phase is correct. It also seems likely that the fort was shortlived judging by the limited distribution of the early phase and by the sparsity of military metal-work.

Roman civilian development: The evidence suggests rapid development of the site as a market centre, with a series of rich pit groups associated with timber and clay buildings during the later 1st and 2nd centuries. The construction of the road *aggers* and some levelling with dumped gravel led to the considerable depth of stratified occupation in the central area, only a small sample of which could be excavated by hand. There was also substantial dumping of iron-working debris in this area.

In the eastern half of the site groups of large rubbish pits, mainly late 1st — early 2nd century also included a well back-filled in this period (not completely excavated). These were overlain in places by fragmentary clay structures and by two pottery kilns and associated debris. Products of the kilns seem to range from late 2nd through the 3rd century and are predominantly fine wares, particularly colour-coated indented beakers, but also including barbotine decorated beakers. Less substantial roads or tracks were also located — one of which leads east from the outer edge of the fort and may connect with cropmarks in the rest of the field.

Late Roman features: The evidence of metal-detected coinage shows continuous occupation to the end of the 4th century. Late features and pottery are relatively scarce however, partly due to ploughing of the stratified areas and because the use of pits for rubbish disposal apparently ceases. Two building foundations were found with destruction layers of 4th-century or later date. One was a small square timber foundation set in clay near the central Roman road junction with a possibly related ditch leading north-west containing ? water pipe fittings. In the western field, in an area peripheral to the main excavation area, a mortared flint wall with tile coursing was found enclosing a sunken area with a thin *opus signinum* and clay floor; this seemed to be the corner of a hypocaust structure.

There is apparently a complete absence of post Roman occupation over the excavated area. (Judith Plouviez for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

Snape, (TM/4059; SNP 007): In an attempt to find the boundaries of the cremation cemetery known to surround the Snape ship burial, a number of 3 × 3m trenches were excavated in September 1985. The size of the trenches was fixed on the assumption that the cremations would be as dense as at Spong Hill, Norfolk. However this proved to be wrong and,

although two cremations were found (one badly damaged by ploughing), it was not possible to fix the limits of the cremation cemetery. On the other hand, a new and exciting dimension was added to our knowledge of the site, when, on the final day, a coffined inhumation with a spear and associated pots was found. This find, together with the fact that much of the site is threatened by plough and root damage, underlines the need for further investigation of this cemetery which, as the site of the only other ship burial known from Anglo-Saxon England, is potentially as important to our understanding of the development of East Anglia as Sutton Hoo itself.

(William Filmer-Sankey for Suffolk County Council).

Sutton, Sutton Hoo (TM/2848; SUT 004-19): The site occupies a low whaleback of sand and gravel on the east bank of the river Deben. In addition to the Anglo-Saxon royal burial mounds, the site comprises a large prehistoric settlement, (Early Neolithic to the Iron Age) and an Early Medieval flat cemetery.

In 1985 an area 24m × 16m was excavated in the ploughed field outside the scheduled area and two further areas were stripped and planned. Remains of prehistoric features were quite well preserved beneath the ploughsoil. Sherds of Grooved Ware, probably belonging to the Durrington Walls style, were recovered from an unstratified context. A few undatable pits and post-holes were excavated, the post-holes not forming any recognisable structures. However, a possible Beaker structure was recorded, partly comprising two scoops containing large fragments of a rusticated Beaker, and decorated Beaker fine ware.

A double palisade ran N.W.-S.E., the ditches of which were c. 80cm wide and 3m apart. The pottery from this double palisade (fragments of Collared and Biconical Urns) may be Late Neolithic, but is more probably Early Bronze Age. This structure appears to be cut by a large ditch (2m × 1m) of uncertain date, and a palisade ditch c. 80cm wide, which ran parallel to it 2m away. An unexcavated circular soil mark may represent a prehistoric barrow (this may be paralleled elsewhere on the site). A varied flint assemblage is also being studied.

Overlying these prehistoric features, burials of the Early Medieval flat cemetery stretch 15m into the field, indicating that the cemetery is larger than previously thought. Fourteen burials have now been recorded, including three from the previous season. Twelve burials lie W.-E., one lies N.W.-S.E., and one lies N.-S. (C14 620 ± 90).

Seven burials are supine, with hands resting over the pelvic area, and six may indicate executions. One tentatively called the 'ploughman', appears to be buried with his 'plough' in a ploughing position. Some stratification between the burials exists. One fragment of stamped Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered.

The backfill of Basil Brown's 1938 trench in Mound 2 was investigated and the sections cleaned to examine the barrow make-up.
(Martin Carver for the Sutton Hoo Research Project).

Waldringfield, Churchyard (TM/2844; WLD001): In 1984 over thirty late Iron Age clay mould fragments were found in digging a grave. The moulds were used for the 'lost-wax' casting of bronze terret rings of Westhall-type (see *P.S.I.A.* xxxiv pt 2 and xxxvi pt 1) and strap-union plates — all of the mid 1st century A.D.

Two trial trenches were dug adjacent to the original findspot in October 1985. These showed that there had been a 0.9m thick build-up of soil over the 1st century levels, probably in the medieval period. At the base of one trench some Roman sherds were found, whilst in the other, closest to the original findspot, the edge of a pit was discovered which contained a few possible mould fragments and some small sherds of flint-gritted Iron Age pottery. This makes it

likely that the mould fragments were originally in a pit, now unfortunately largely destroyed by a grave.

(Edward Martin, Hilary Feldman and the Waldringfield volunteers).

Weybread, Potters Farm (TM/2479; WYB 006): In December 1985 a 10 × 8m area was excavated in a field scheduled for development, where a concentration of medieval pottery kiln waste had been found by fieldwalking. The excavation revealed the remnants of a late medieval double-flue kiln, aligned N.E.-S.W. and about 2.5m long by 1m wide. The kiln seems to have been producing *Late Medieval and Transitional Ware* of the 15th-16th century (see *East Anglian Archaeology* 13 (1982), 61) and was one of a number of kilns producing similar wares in Weybread, Mendham and Metfield.

About 6m to the north of the kiln a large pit or ditch was found which contained much pottery, most of it kiln waste.

(Michael Hardy and Isobel Perry for Suffolk County Council).

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