ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1988

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

This is a selection of the sites and finds discovered or reported in 1988. Information on all these has been incorporated into Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record, which is maintained by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit at Bury St Edmunds. This Record number follows the grid reference in each entry. Following requests by Metal Detector users, we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them. We continue to be grateful to all those who contribute information for this annual list.

Abbreviations:

H.D.A.G.	Haverhill and District Archaeological Group
I.M.	Ipswich Museum
I.M.D.C.	Ipswich Metal Detector Club
M.d.f.	Metal detector find
M.H.	Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
S.A.U.	Suffolk Archaeological Unit, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds (tel. Bury St Edmunds 763141 ext. 2023)

Pa	Palaeolithic		**Ro**	Roman
Me	Mesolithic		**Sx**	Saxon
Ne	Neolithic		**Md**	Medieval
BA	Bronze Age		**PM**	Post-Medieval
IA	Iron Age		**UN**	Period Unknown

Alpheton (ALP003). **Ro**. Scatter of 2nd–3rd-century pottery and 3rd–4th-century coins. (I.M.D.C.).

Alpheton (ALP Misc.). **BA**. *Denarius* of Titus,(A.D. 78–81) and silver penny of William the Lion of Scotland (1165–1214), Roxburgh mint. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Arwarton (ARW014). **Ro**. Scatter of metalwork, including late 2nd–mid 4th-century coins, an oval plate brooch made of gilt bronze and a Colchester-derivative brooch. (I.M.D.C.).

Arwarton (ARW022). **BA**. Bronze chisel, very blunt and pitted with corrosion. ?Middle Bronze Age. (I.M.D.C.).

Bacton (TM/0466; BAC011). **Md**. Large group of pottery sherds, mostly in fresh condition, found in the top of a large feature (?ditch) during the construction of a pond at The Limes. Consists of plain wares and glazed jugs, 13th–15th-century. (J.Free).

Barnham (BNH Misc.). **BA**. Bronze socketed axe. (L.C. Clarke per M.H., 1988.109.1).

Baylham (BAY018). **Ro**. Scattered small coin hoard, consisting of 33 bronze coins, all of Carausius (early types, A.D. 286–9) with the exception of one very worn *as* of the early 3rd century. Main concentration was found in or over a linear feature containing Roman pottery. (I.M.D.C.).

Bradfield Combust (BRC004). **BA**. Bronze chisel, flanged with slight stop-ridge, belongs to the Arreton tradition of the late Early Bronze Age. 6.2cm long, blade 3cm wide. (M.d.f. per M.H. 1988.110).

Bredfield (TM/2653; BFD001). **Md**. Bronze mirror case, hinged, glass missing, found near a moated site. Two very similar cases, obviously from the same workshop, have also been

found at Coddenham (sites 017 and 022). All are 13th-century in date – see *Antiq. J.* 64 (1984), 399–402. (M. Birch).

Bredfield (BFD Misc). **Sx**. Silver penny of Æthelred II, second hand type (*Seaby* 1146), A.D. 976–1016. (I.M.D.C.).

Bungay (TM/3386; BUN022). **Ro**. Pottery scatter, including samian and Oxford wares, as well as coarse grey wares. (M.J. Hardy).

Bury St Edmunds (BSE Misc.). **Md**. Brooch made out of a silver penny of William I (type of A.D. 1077–1080?) by attaching a bronze bar with a pin. The reverse of the coin, gilded, makes the front of the brooch. (M.d.f.).

Bury St Edmunds (BSE Misc.). **Md**. Bronze seal matrix, circular, with a loop on the back, bird or griffin in the centre, inscribed: + S' ROBERTI LES.ON [?] OT. (M. Chapman per M.H.).

Bury St Edmunds (BSE Misc.). **PM?**. Lead token, obv. a fleur-de-lys with a cross or star in each upper quarter, rev. I.I. Found on Angel Hill. (M. Thomas per M.H.).

Butley (BUT003). **Ne**. Butt of a partly polished flint axe, reworked on the broken end – ?an attempt to resharpen it or to use it as a core. (I.M.D.C.).

Chelmondiston (CHL Misc.). **Ro**. Bronze coin of Magnentius, A.D. 350–1. (I.M.D.C.).

Clare (CLA018). **IA, Ro, Md**. Trinovantian silver coin (probably of Addedomaros, *Mack* 272a) and two Iron Age sherds, together with a larger amount of Roman pottery (including samian), 1st–4th-century coins and brooch fragments, found within an area of rectilinear cropmarks. Also medieval metalwork items: 'Boy Bishop' token, jetton, prick spur terminal etc. (H.D.A.G.).

Coddenham (CDD017). **BA, IA, Ro, Sx, Md**. This site has continued to yield many metal items. A Middle Bronze Age find is a fragment of a bronze notch-hilted knife. Recent Iron Age coins comprise: a silver Icenian 'Boar-Horse' coin, type B; 2 silver Icenian 'Pattern-Horse' coins; a ?silver plated bronze Icenian 'Pattern-Horse' coin, inscribed ECEN; a silver Icenian 'Pattern-Horse' coin, inscribed ECE (type B) and another inscribed ED; a silver 'Pattern-horse' minim bearing traces of an inscription for Antedios; a gold Trinovantian quarter *stater* of Addedomaros; a bronze coin, obv. a head with much hair to left, rev. a horse to left, ring ornament above, pellet under tail, ? a Trinovantian issue of Dubnovellaunus, *cf. Mack* 281; a silver coin, obv. a head, rev. a horse (? in style of *Mack* 273–4), ?Trinovantian; a bronze coin (1.2cm diameter), obv. 2 boars/porcupines with long tails around a central wheel, traces of ring ornaments near the edge of the flan, rev. a horse to right with a linear mane turned up at the end, a ring ornament below, 3 pellets in a line above; a bronze coin very similar to the last, except the rev. has a pellet below the horse and a ring ornament and ?another pellet above it; gold plated bronze contemporary forgery of a quarter *stater* of Cunobelinus (*Mack* 209).

Roman coins, 1st–4th-century, brooches of *Aucissa*, Colchester-derivative, headstud, Hod Hill, Langton Down, plate and trumpet types, as well as other metal items. A silver penny of Offa of Mercia, Canterbury mint Group II, *c.* A.D. 787–92, moneyer Winoth. A 13th-century bronze mirror case, of the type also recorded at Bredfield, a silver *blanc* of the Archbishop of Lyons, 1365–75 and a silver *solidino* of Venice, 1501–21. (I.M.D.C.).

Coddenham (CDD021). **Ro, Md**. Roman fantail brooch, tinned bronze and 3rd century coins. A medieval gilt-bronze buckle plate with a rearguardant leopard and coins ranging in date from Henry III to James I.

Coddenham (CDD022). **BA, IA, Ro, Sx, Md**. A fragment of a Bronze Age bronze blade. The Iron Age coins from this site comprise: a gold *stater*, Gallo-Belgic E (Ambiani), *Mack* 27; a gold quarter *stater*, a Trinovantian issue of Addedomaros, *Mack* 270; a gold quarter *stater* (weight 1.52g.) resembling the Sussex 'geometric' issues; a silver Icenian 'Boar-

Horse' coin, type B; a bronze coin of Cunobelinus, very worn, obv. backward looking beast to left (cf. Mack 261), rev. a figure standing, CVN on left side; a bronze coin, poor condition, obv. crude head to right, rev. horse to right, ?Trinovantian.

The Roman material consists of 1st–4th-century coins, brooches of Colchester-derivative, headstud, Hod Hill, Langton Down and Nauheim-derivative types, a gold ring, as well as other items.

Amongst the Saxon material is a very important group of 7th–8th-century coins, comprising 21 silver *sceattas* and 7 gold coins (6 English plus a cut quarter of a Merovingian *tremissis*) – these are all currently being studied at the British Museum. The Saxon bronze objects include 6th-century cruciform brooches; a small-long brooch; a pyramidical sword/belt fitting (hollow with an empty setting at the apex); a gilded bird brooch fragment, a fitting in the shape of an animal head with relief scroll decoration on the neck (this originally had inlaid eyes, but the sockets are now empty); several oval buckles of Middle Saxon type; and a gold ring with tapered ends, made up of twisted strands, 2 thick and 2 thin, ?10th–12th-century (Fig. 14C and D).

The Medieval finds include coins from the time of Henry III to the Commonwealth, (amongst them a gold angel of Henry VIII, 1509–26); a bronze seal matrix, shield-shaped, with a central rib with a pierced lug on the back, on the front a squirrel perched on top of 3 leaves, with the inscription * HERE I TAKE MI METE, ?14th-century; and a 13th-century bronze mirror case of the type found at Bredfield and Coddenham site 017. (Fig. 15A). (I.M.D.C.). See also the excavation summary for this site.
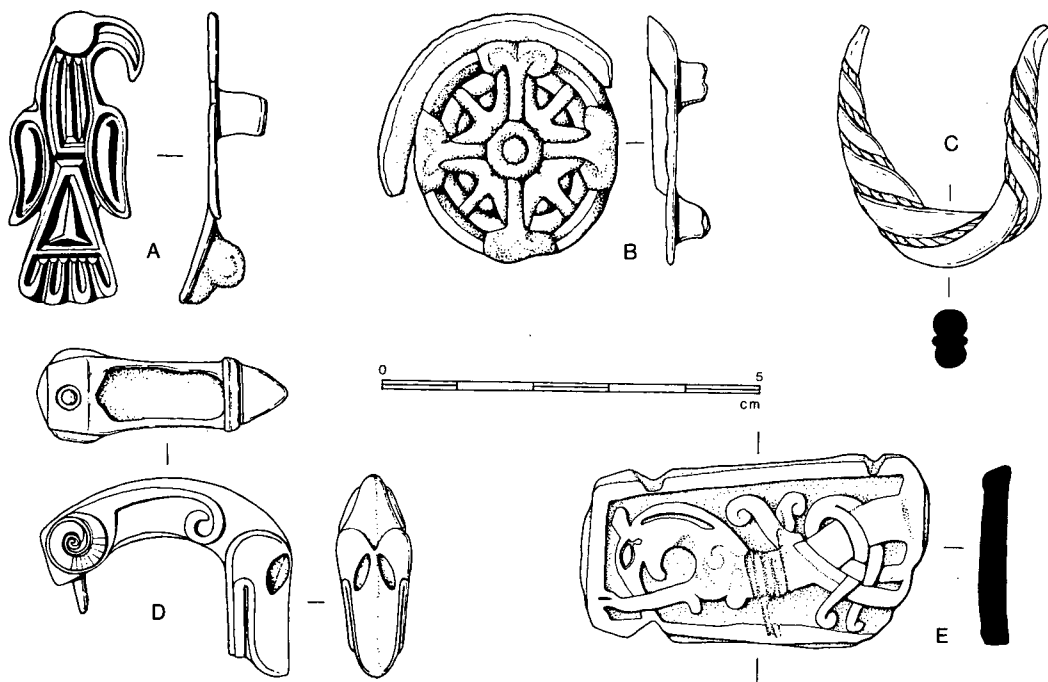

FIG. 14 – (A and B) Anglo-Saxon bronze brooches from Coddenham 027, 6th–7th century; (C) gold ring from Coddenham 022, ?10th–12th century; (D) Anglo-Saxon zoomorphic bronze mount from Coddenham 022; (E) bronze plaque in the Viking Ringerike style from Shotley, c. A.D. 1000.

Coddenham (CDD023). **Sx.** Fragment of a Late Saxon bronze 'caterpillar brooch and Thetford-type ware. (I.M.D.C.).

Coddenham (CDD027). **Sx, Md.** 6th–7th-century bronze items include a saucer brooch with a central cross and human face masks in the angles, a fragment of a small-long brooch, an eagle brooch of Merovingian type, and a rectangular, gilded, buckle plate with chip-carved decoration. A Late Saxon strap-end with an animal head, silvered (Fig. 14A and B). (I.M.D.C.).

Easton Bavents (TM/5178; EBV009). **BA.** Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (Gardner T.H. and Hogarth A.P.).

Easton Bavents (TM/5179; EBV010–011). **Ne.** Polished flint axe head found on the foreshore, from a cliff fall. Also an awl made from an antler tine, found in a cliff fall about 10 years ago. (Gardner T.H. and Hogarth A.P.).

Elmsett (ETT009). **IA, Ro.** Silver coin with an obverse similar to *Mack* 313 (Amminus ?of the Cantii), also a Roman Republican *denarius* of Mark Antony, an illegible *dupondius* and a coin of Theodora (337–341). (I.M.D.C.).

Eriswell (ERL Misc.). **Ro.** Bronze ring key. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Fakenham Magna (FKM015). **Ro, Sx.** Coins from Domitian onwards, a bronze ?steelyard weight in the shape of a female bust, 3 Saxon *sceattas* and strap-end. (M.d.f.).

Great Finborough (TM/1456; FNG009). **? PM.** A more or less level platform 36m × 21.5m on the edge of a permanent pasture field. The outer edge of the platform is bounded by a very clear sunken trackway, 7m wide and 0.4m deep at its maximum, which runs the length of the field. Possibly the site of a field barn, but not marked on the 1840 Tithe Map and not there in 1919. (J. Williams).

Flempton (FMP009). **Ro.** Bronze Colchester-derivative brooch and a square enamelled seal-box lid. (M.d.f.).

Fornham All Saints (FAS016). **Sx.** Bronze disc brooch with backward-looking beast, iron pin missing. (M.d.f.; M.H. L.378).

Framlingham (TM/2861; FML Misc.). **Md.** Tin *ampulla* bearing on the front a representation of St Thomas a Becket and an inscription, on the rear his martyrdom and burial; probably mid-13th-century. (Mrs Barker).

Hadleigh (HAD Misc.). **Md.** Lead seal matrix found in the Toppesfield area – a rough oval with a central fleur-de-lys and inscription SIGILL' ALEXANDRI DE TOPES[?FELD]. 'the seal of Alexander of Toppesfield'. (M.d.f.).

Harkstead (HRK032). **Ro.** Contemporary forgery of a *denarius* of Titus (A.D. 79) – thick silver plating on bronze core. (I.M.D.C.).

Hemingstone (HMG Misc.). **Ro.** *Denarius* of Hadrian (A.D. 119–138). (I.M.D.C.).

Henley (HEN001). **BA.** Fragment of a bronze axe blade. (I.M.D.C.).

Hepworth (TL/9874; HEP012). **Md.** Scatter of 13th–14th-century pottery found near the shop. (A. McLaughlin).

Hepworth (TL/9874; HEP013). **Md.** Scatter of 13th–14th-century pottery opposite the Horseshoes Pub. (A. McLoughlin).

Hepworth (TL/9874; HEP014). **Md.** Scatter of 13th–14th-century pottery found at Clare Cottage. (A. McLoughlin).

Hinderclay (HNY017). **BA, Ro, Sx.** Bronze socketed ?arrowhead or small spearhead fragment and the top of a bronze spearhead. Roman items include 2nd-, 3rd- and (mainly) 4th-century coins (up to Valentian); Colchester-derivative, Hod Hill and head-stud brooches; a Late Roman bronze buckle (cf. Hawkes and Dunning, *Medieval Archaeol.* 1961, Type 1b). Saxon items include the catchplate of a very early bronze cruciform brooch 'pike'-headed) of a type known in 4th-century contexts in Germany; two ?6th-century

girdlehangers and two wrist-clasps. There is also bronze working debris and a failed annular casting from the field. (I.M.D.C.).

Honington (TL/9074; HNN Misc). **Md**. Lead seal matrix, lenticular. Decorated back with a pierced lug, face has a central fleur-de-lys, inscribed: + S' MATILD'.F'.ThOM' (the seal of Matilda daughter of Thomas), 13th-century. (M. Lynch per M.H.).

Ilketshall St Margaret (TM/3386; ISM006). **Md**. Scatter of 14th–15th-century pottery in the area of an ill-defined cropmark, possibly part of an enclosure. Finds include Grimston ware glazed sherds. (M. Hardy).

Ilketshall St Margaret (TM/3386; ISM007). **Md**. Small scatter of 13th–14th-century pottery in the area of some ill-defined cropmarks. (M. Hardy).

Kedington (TM/7046; KDG014). **Sx**. Ipswich ware sherd found in a garden at Dash End. (B. Bridgeman).

Lidgate (TL/7158; LDG005). **Ne**. Part-polished flint axe. (Mr Crack per M.H.).

Long Melford (LMD052). **IA**. Gold quarter *stater*, obv. a series of squiggly lines, arcs and a ring, rev. horse to right, 3 pellets above, one below, possible small ring ornament behind the horse. (I.M.D.C.).

Long Melford (LMD Misc.). **Ro**. Bronze ring with blue glass *intaglio*, inscribed VTER FELIX. (M.d.f.; M.H. 1988.142).

Martlesham (MRM032). **Md**. Silver seal matrix, pointed oval: + SIGILL' SECRET BEETERE, with central fleur-de-lys, 13th century. (I.M.D.C.).

Martlesham (MRM Misc). **Md**. Bronze seal matrix, tinned, facetted cone shape. Four petalled motif in centre, inscribed: * IE SU SEL DAM ('I am a seal of love'), 13th-century. (I.M.D.C.).

Mildenhall (MNL075). **Ro**. Bronze horse and rider brooch, originally enamelled, and a bronze minim with a radiate head. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Mildenhall (MNL141). **IA**. Silver Icenian coin, Face-Horse type, probably Normal B. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Mildenhall (MNL Misc.). **Md**. Small bronze buckle with a human face on one curved side (the face has an uncanny resemblance to Mrs Thatcher!). (M.d.f.).

Mildenhall (MNL Misc). **MD**. Lead seal matrix, inscribed: + S'WILL.PhO[or U]DO[or U] [?TT]E. (Mrs Taylor per M.H.).

Monks Eleigh (MKE010). **BA, IA**. A bronze chisel, shaped like a narrow shield-pattern palstave, surviving length 13.4cm (part of the butt is missing) blade 2.3cm wide, Middle Bronze Age.

In the same area, a bronze harness mount (approx. 3cm high) shaped rather like a miniature Westhall-type terret ring, with red and yellow enamelled decoration on a crescentic flange, 1st century A.D. Also, within 100 yards of the mount, a bronze dagger chape with a crescentic end, terminating in two knobs, which are tied to the main shaft by cast strips. There is slight trace of punched dot decoration on the outer face of the chape. It belongs to a well-recorded group of La Tene I dagger chapes, most of which seem to date from the 4th century B.C. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Monks Eleigh (MKE Misc). **Md**. Bronze seal matrix, round, with a pierced pyramidical handle. Hawk on a gauntlet in the centre, inscribed *PAVCVNIENTIO (?), 14th-century. Also another similar shaped bronze seal matrix with a central coat-of-arms (or, on a chevron 3 crescents), inscribed: * S Roberti [surname illegible] armigeri ('the seal of Robert . . . esquire'). The arms are similar to those of the Tothill/Tuthill/Tuttall family, but the surname on the seal looks shorter. Probably 15th-century. (M.d.f.).

Nacton (NAC Misc). **Sx**. Silver *sceatta*, London-connected series (North no. 98), obv. dragon to right, rev. 2 men with crosses, A.D. 600–750. (M.d.f.).

Norton (NOR009). **Ro**. Substantial scatter of pottery, tile and coins (including a *denarius* of ?Nerva). (M.d.f.).

Rattlesden (RAT Misc.). **Ro**. *Denarius* of Septimus Severus (*c*. A.D. 196–7) found in a cat's litter tray (!) in soil from the garden. (Mrs M. Stiling).

Redgrave (RGV021). **Ro, Md**. Fragments of two Roman brooches – Colchester-derivative and ?Rosette types. A 14th-century bronze seal matrix, round with a pyramidical handle, with a stag to the left in the centre, inscribed: ALAS ROVVLES; and a probable fragment from a monumental brass. (I.M.D.C.).

Rishangles (RLS Misc.). **Ro**. Bronze model wheel, 4 spokes, ring and dot decoration on outer rim face. Possibly a votive object. (I.M.D.C.).

Rumburgh (TM/3583; RMB007). **Ro**. Substantial scatter of pottery, including 2nd–3rd-century grey wares, samian, Nene Valley mortaria, roof, floor and box tiles and lava millstone. (M. Hardy).

Little Saxham (SXL005). **Ro, Sx**. Bronze brooches (including an enamelled 'sitting-duck' type) and 3rd–4th-century coins. Also a bronze cruciform brooch of early 6th-century date. (M.d.f.).

Little Saxham (SXL006). **Ro**. *Denarii* of Titus (A.D. 80) and Severus Alexander (A.D. 230). (M.d.f.).

Shotley (SLY044). **Ro**. *Denarius* of Hadrian (A.D. 120–38). (I.M.D.C.).

Shotley (SLY047). **Sx**. Bronze plaque bearing a beast in the Viking Ringerike style *c*. A.D. 1000. The reverse shows hammer marks, ? a die for foil work. (Fig. 14E). (I.M.D.C.).

Sibton (SBT002). **Md**. Large circular lead seal matrix with an 8-pointed star in the centre, inscribed: S'IOHIS FILI IOHIS DI'ORINGLOND (the seal of John son of John of
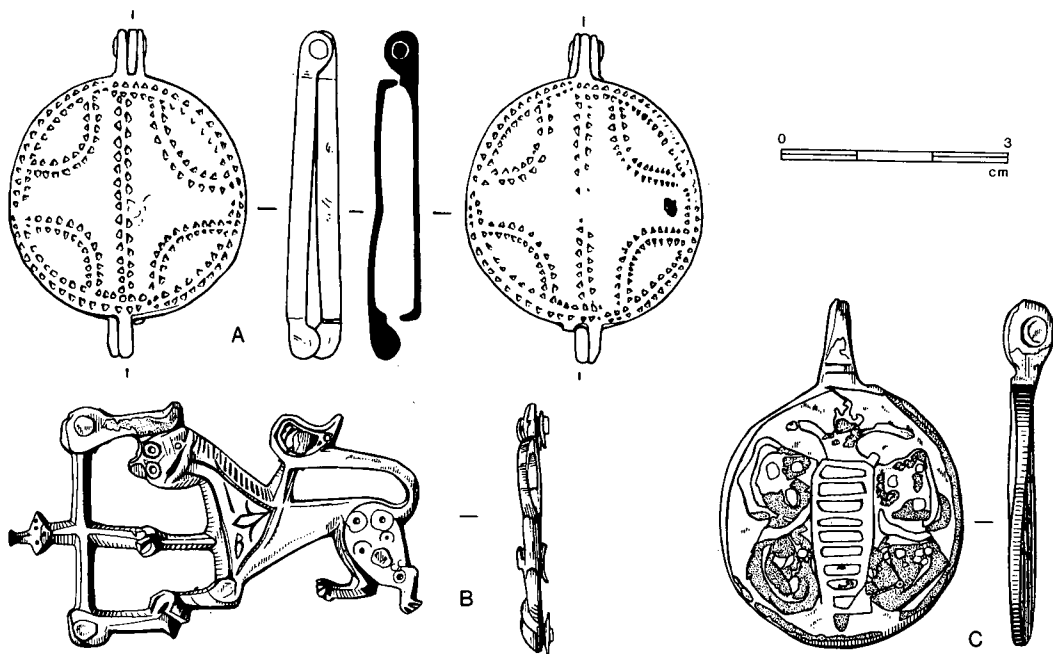

FIG. 15 – (A) Bronze mirror-case from Coddenham 022, 13th century; (B) bronze belt plate from Sibton, 12th–13th century; (C) enamelled bronze horse-harness pendant from Sutton, ?14th century.

Oringlond or Ioringlond); 13th–14th-century. There are no Oringlonds in the contemporary Sibton Abbey records, however they do record a John son of John de Irelaunde in 1317 (*Sibton Abbey Cartularies* nos. 761 and 774), who appears as John de Ireland in the 1327 Lay Subsidy return for Sibton, Cookley and Walpole. Also a bronze belt plate in the form of a lion, the head and front legs running into an 'E' shaped symbol, five rivets through it with small sheet washers at the rear, 12th–13th-century (Fig. 15B). (I.M.D.C.).

South Elmham St Cross (TM/3085; SEC050). **Md**. Substantial group of 13th–14th-century pottery sherds, situated to the north of a large pond at the southern end of Flixton Park (see Fig. 16). (M. Hardy).

South Elmham St James (TM/3280; SEJ031). **Ne**. Large part-polished flint axe, the cutting edge appears to have been re-sharpened after polishing. (M. Hadingham).

Stonham Aspal (SAL009). **Sx**. Silver penny of Æthelred II, CRVX type (*North* no.770), Winchester mint, moneyer Brihtnoth, with a previously unrecorded reverse die, A.D.991–7. (I.M.D.C.).

Stonham Aspal (SAL Misc.). **Ro**. *Denarius* of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 166–7. (I.M.D.C.).

Sutton (SUT022). **IA, Ro**. Bronze Iron Age coin, obv. blank, rev. a horse to right with 2 tails, ring ornaments above and below – ? an imitation/forgery of a Whaddon Chase type stater (cf. *Mack* 143). Also Roman brooches (Colchester derivative) and coins (2nd–4th-century). (I.M.D.C.).

Sutton (SUT042). **Md**. Circular bronze horse harness pendant with a butterfly motif. The segmented body has traces of white/yellow enamel, with burnished wings and border; ? 14th-century. The butterfly probably represents the Audley family, who had lands at Cavenham in West Suffolk. (Fig. 15C). (I.M.D.C.).

Thorpe Morieux (TMX011). **IA**. Base silver coin, similar to *Mack* no. 441, obv. crude head to right, rev. horse to left with straight legs, wreath below, triple ring ornament above. (M.d.f.).

Tuddenham St Martin (TDM006). **Ro, Sx**. *Sestertius* of Commodus, A.D. 175–92, and a worn 4th-century coin. Also a Saxon small-long brooch and fragment of a cruciform brooch, both bronze. (I.M.D.C.).

Tuddenham St Martin (TDM007). **Sx**. Decorated catchplate, in gilt-bronze, of a 6th-century square-headed brooch. (I.M.D.C.).

Tuddenham St Martin (TDM008). **BA, Sx**. A fragment of the cutting-edge of a bronze axe, probably a palstave. Also the lower part of a Saxon brooch with a crude animal head. (I.M.D.C.).

Waldringfield (WLD012). **Sx**. Fragment of a 6th-century small-long brooch, bronze. (I.M.D.C.).

Wangford (WNG021). **IA, Ro, Sx, Md**. Bronze core of a Coritanian coin (not seen). A thin scatter of late Roman pottery, including Oxford ware mortaria. Substantial scatter of Saxon Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware. Large group of 12th–14th-century pottery, smaller amount of 16th–17th-century pottery. (R. Morley).

Wangford (TL/7583; WNG022). **?Md/PM**. A series of substantial earthen banks, 1 to 2m high and 25 to 35m wide, near the church. The 1842 Tithe Map only shows two arable fields in Wangford and these banks form part of their boundaries. As these fields adjoined the Warren to the south and east, it seems likely that the banks were some form of anti-rabbit barrier. (C. Pendleton).

Wetheringsett (WCB026). **IA, Ro**. Bronze coin, poor condition, of Cunobelinus (as *Mack* 253). Also 4 Roman coins of the period A.D. 260–96. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB027). **Ro**. Small group of pottery sherds, including samian, a ?Nene Valley castor box and an Oxford ware bowl. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB028). **Ro**. 3 bronze coins, date range A.D. 318–78. (I.M.D.C.).

Wetheringsett (WCB029). **Sx**. Small bronze square-headed brooch with an unpierced spring lug, ?unfinished. (I.M.D.C.).

Wissett (TM/3580; WSS004). **Ne**. Polished flint axe with a broken butt and chipped cutting edge, found in a flower bed. (I. Armour-Chelu).

Woodbridge (TM/2648; WBG015). **IA**. Several large pieces of Belgic pottery found in ground disturbed by trees uprooted in the October 1987 gale. (Mr and Mrs Ryland per Mr Winter).

Worlington (WGN009). **IA**. Gold *stater* of Cunobelinus (not seen). (M.d.f.).

FIELD SURVEYS

Flixton (TM38; FLN001–044; Fig. 16): Flixton formed a part of the rectangular block of land that comprised the Bishop of Norwich's Liberty of South Elmham, and was the largest of the nine parishes in the Liberty. In view of its position in this ancient episcopal estate, there is a strong chance that its name does commemorate St Felix, the 7th-century founder of the East Anglian diocese.

The parish is bounded on the north by the River Waveney and on the broad gravel terrace to the south of the river are crop-marks of five ring-ditches, which probably represent ploughed-out Bronze Age round barrows. The only other indications of prehistoric activity are a number of patches of white, heat-crackled flints in the higher, southern, end of the parish. Some struck flints were found near one of these sites, but otherwise their prehistoric date and function are uncertain.

Evidence of Roman settlement is less strong in Flixton than in some of the surrounding parishes. There is a substantial pottery scatter near the 35m contour line in the extreme south-east of the parish (which has produced samian sherds and roof tile fragments as well as the normal grey ware sherds) and a much smaller pottery scatter, mixed with a medieval one, to the west of the Priory. The major Roman site in Flixton is, however, to the south of Heavyland Wood, where fragments of tile covering quite a large area seem to indicate a tile production site. The remains consist of roof, floor and box (flue) tiles, some kiln wasters and possible kiln furniture, and pottery sherds (including both Nene Valley and Oxford products) suggesting a 3rd–4th-century date.

Saxon remains, as is usual, are not much in evidence and only comprise a few sherds of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware from a field to the west of the church. However, the description of the dilapidated tower of St Mary's Church by Suckling (1846, I, 202) suggests that this too was Late Saxon in date and there was certainly a church here in 1086. However the tower was so extensively 'restored' and rebuilt by Anthony Salvin in 1856 that its original form is now unclear. The remainder of the church, the chancel of which was in ruins in 1855, was also rebuilt (the nave in 1861 and the chancel in 1893).

Occupying a central place in the parish are the moated remains of Flixton Priory (now called Abbey Farm). This was founded as a house of Augustinian nuns in 1258 by Margery de Creke, who endowed it with her 'capital messuage' at Flixton. Domesday Book records four manors in Flixton – three of them small ones with only 30 acres each, and one large one of 2 carucates. The large manor (held by Geoffrey, under Eudo son of Spiruic) also had the largest wood, assessed as being for 20 swine, as opposed to four other woods for 4 swine or less. The large wood is almost certainly Abbey Wood, which is of medieval origin, and the Priory itself must occupy the site of the largest of the Domesday manors. The moat may be part of the original 'capital messuage' of Margery de Creke or her father Geoffrey de
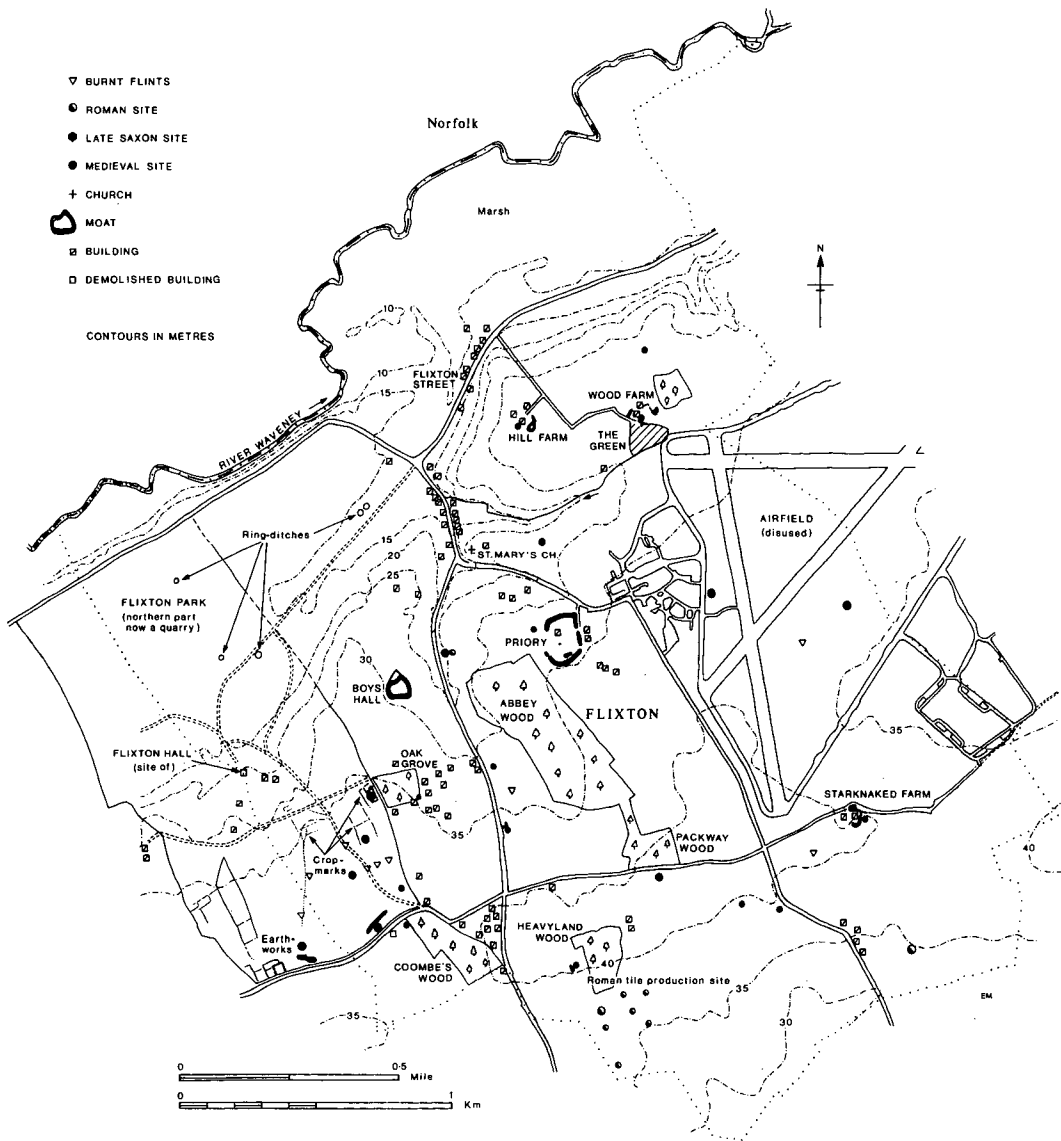
Norfolk

Marsh

N

RIVER WAVENEY

FLIXTON STREET

WOOD FARM

HILL FARM

THE GREEN

AIRFIELD (disused)

Ring-ditches

ST. MARY'S CH.

FLIXTON PARK (northern part now a quarry)

PRIORY

BOYS HALL

ABBEY WOOD

FLIXTON

FLIXTON HALL (site of)

OAK GROVE

STARKNAKED FARM

Crop-marks

PACKWAY WOOD

Earthworks

HEAVYLAND WOOD

COOMBE'S WOOD

Roman tile production site

EM

0   0·5   Mile

0   1   Km

FIG. 16 – Archaeological sites in Flixton.

Hanes. The Priory was dissolved in 1537 and the site granted to Richard Wharton, with a regrant in 1544 to John Tasburgh of South Elmham St Peter. It is not clear whether he came to live at the Priory or whether he continued living at St Peter's Hall; however in 1575 his son John refers to his chamber at 'ye Abbey', which may be the same as his 'mancion house' at Flixton (Evans 1980, 275).

Today the only obvious remains of the Priory are the large moat and a free-standing wall containing a window and part of another. This wall was probably part of the chapel and lies to the south of the existing farmhouse, which may yet prove to contain some part of the domestic buildings of the Priory. Just outside the moat, on the west side, six large pieces of medieval lava mill-stone were found, together with peg-tile fragments and a small amount of glazed 15th–16th-century pottery.

Boys Hall is now an unoccupied, irregular, moated site. It was presumably the residence of the de Boys or de Bosco family, who appear as major tenants of the Priory in the late 13th and 14th centuries. The 'manor of Boyse' belonged to John Tasburgh of South Elmham by 1507. In the late 16th century 'Boyse Haule' was occupied by Edward Tasburgh (a younger son) and appears to have been a comparatively small house of only three cells (Evans 1980, 275). In the 19th century there was a game keeper's lodge there, which was demolished prior to 1914, when a summer house was erected. This was removed in 1932 and the island planted with trees (Ordnance Survey 1957; information from a retired gardener at Flixton Hall).

Flixton Hall appears originally to have been the manor of Newhall, which is mentioned in the will of Thomas Bateman of Flixton in 1485. Thomas's ancestor was Sir Bartholomew Bateman, the brother of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich 1344–55. Bishop Bateman held the great manor of South Elmham and appears to have granted his brother land at Flixton. About 1607 Sir John Tasburgh purchased nearly 500 acres, 5 messuages and a 'capital mansion house' from his cousin Thomas Bateman, and in 1631 there is reference to a 'capital messuage called Newall alias Flixton Hall' (Evans 1980, 275–76). Sir John is said to have built a brick mansion at Flixton Hall about 1615, though there does not seem to be much documentary confirmation of this, except for the purchase of quite large quantities of sawn boards and nails in 1616 (Evans 1980, 275). However a large brick house was certainly built and it survived until 1846, when it was almost totally destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt c. 1846–55 by Salvin for the Adair family (who had acquired the estate in the 1750s). This second house, larger and grander than its predecessor, was largely demolished following its sale in 1953 – only parts of the ground floor remain, roughly roofed with iron and asbestos, and used for animal housing.

As well as building a mansion, Sir John Tasburgh also seems to have created a deer-park on his new land, for there is reference to a 'newe parke' in 1611 (Evans 1980, 275). In 1892 the deer-park comprised some 500 acres, roughly equal to the area of the land purchased from the Batemans. It therefore seems that Sir John used his new purchase to create a deer-park and either built a new house or adapted the existing Bateman house, transforming Newhall into Flixton Hall. The five messuages existing in 1607 were presumably deserted to make way for the new park and their remains must surely be counted amongst the earthworks, cropmarks and medieval pottery scatters in the southern part of Flixton Park. These include two ditched house-platforms, or mini-moats, each of about a quarter of an acre or less, which are almost certainly farmstead sites. The pottery recovered from these sites suggests a main occupation from the 13th to the 15th century, implying that some were already deserted or in decay by the end of the 16th century.

Starknaked Farm (now called Sternacre) in the south-east corner of the parish was presumably so-called because of its high, exposed, position. It has the remains of a small

moat surrounding it. A small scatter of late medieval pottery just to the east of the moat was probably derived from it. Other possible small moats may exist in fragmentary form at Hill Farm and Wood Farm on top of a heavy clay ridge at the northern end of the parish. There are small showings of medieval pottery around Hill Farm and Wood Farm, which tends to confirm their medieval origin. Wood Farm presumably took its name from the small wood (now gone) that lay just to the north of it. The Tithe Map of 1844 also records a small green (three acres) adjoining the south side of Wood Farm. In the area of the Second World War airfield there are two substantial pottery scatters of 13th–15th-century date, from farmsteads that had totally disappeared by the 19th century.

Most of the scatters of medieval pottery consisted of unglazed 13th–14th-century sherds, with a hint of 12th-century material on 2 sites – one to the south of Packway Wood and the other just to the east of it, near the bend in the road. The site on the road to the west of the Priory contained some 13th–14th-century pottery, but a larger amount of 15th–16th-century date, including the base of an imported 15th-century green-glazed Siegburg stoneware jug. The site adjacent to Heavyland Wood was also mainly 15th–16th-century in date. Most of the sites (11 out of 20) also yielded fragments of lava millstones.

Flixton Street, centred around the Buck Inn, on the main road running through the north of the parish, was the main hamlet in post-medieval times, though there has been some more modern development, some of it industrial, near the church, and near Oak Grove and Coombe's Wood.
(Mike Hardy with Edward Martin).

Lakenheath Fenland Survey (TL68, 78): Work in 1988 has concentrated on the fenland portions of this large parish.
(Edward Martin and Mike Hardy for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

Otley (OTY012–015): Fieldwalking has revealed a fairly large scatter of 13th–14th-century pottery, with some 17th–18th-century wares, in the north-west corner of the parish, near Wood Farm. This site seems to lie on the northern edge of a former strip green called *Cocks Green*. A building is possibly shown here on J. Hodskinson's map of 1783, but it had gone by 1800. Two scatters of medieval pottery were also found near the road to Framsden, on the northern border of the parish. Here there seems to be another strip green which had three cottages built on it by 1840, now gone. The medieval scatters lie on the east edge of this, in fields which bore the names of *Great* and *Little Old House* in the 18th and 19th centuries. A fourth scatter of medieval pottery was found near the Clopton border in the south of the parish.
(Stephen Podd).

South East Suffolk Field Survey: After five winters of fieldwork between 1983 and 1988 an area of 134sq km has been covered and 5,500 hectares of arable land have been fieldwalked. The area involved lies between Rendlesham in the north-east corner, Clopton in the north-west, Kesgrave in the south-west and Ramsholt in the south-east. The material collected is now being studied in more detail so that a gazetteer of sites and finds can be compiled and the survey can be published. Hopefully, in its final published form, it will be of use to local parish researchers as well as those carrying out chronological or thematic regional studies.

Over the winter of 1987/88 various areas were covered in order to fill gaps left in previous winters. At the junction of Ramsholt and Alderton parishes several extensive flint scatters were located close to the River Deben; a scatter of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery

sherds was also located in this area. Still in the south-east corner of the survey area, an interesting pattern of shifting settlement sites has emerged in Shottisham parish. In the Romano-British period there appear to have been two small settlement sites, one around the southern edge of the present village and another one in the southern part of the parish. By the Early Anglo-Saxon period the number of settlements in the parish had dropped to one, this being close to the latter Romano-British site and near a small stream feeding into Shottisham Creek. This Early Anglo-Saxon settlement site appears to have been abandoned in the 7th century as only a small quantity of Ipswich ware was found and it is in this Middle Saxon period that the area of the modern village was settled. Evidence for the Middle and Late Saxon growth of the Shottisham village area comes in the form of small quantities of Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware from along its southern edge and more Thetford-type ware on the area of the barrow cemetery revealed some years ago on a field to the north of the village. Continued growth in the area up to the early 14th century is shown by various scatters of Medieval coarse ware sherds located around the parish.

In other parts of the survey area sites particularly worth noting have included a Romano-British scatter with a few probable Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds in Ufford parish, a scatter of Ipswich ware, Thetford-type ware and Medieval coarse wares near Bucklesham Church and a small quantity of Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware near Hemley Church.

Much of Boulge parish has also been fieldwalked and only Medieval pottery scatters were located, confirming that this is an area of very late clearance; the lack of even stray Romano-British pottery sherds on most of the fields in the parish suggests that up to the 11th or 12th century this area was left as woodland. Of the five sites with Medieval pottery located the two largest were abandoned in the Post-Medieval period, this event possibly being caused by the creation of Boulge Park.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and the Sutton Hoo Research Trust).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Battisford, St John's Manor (TM/0554; BAT001): A one week excavation on the site of the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitaller was carried out with the intention of investigating wall remains and a cellar previously unearthed on the south side of the present house.

Documentary sources show that there was a preceptory on this site at least as early as the late 12th century. Excavation revealed a flint rubble wall and floor surface of this date, and at least two subsequent phases of brick construction which are thought to pre-date the dissolution of the house in the mid-16th century. Although the excavated area was small (3m × 8.5m) some evidence was found which suggests that the moat was laid out and occupied before the foundation of the Preceptory.

It is hoped to conduct a second season of excavation in 1989 and to combine the archaeological information with a survey of the present building and a field survey of the surrounding countryside.

(R.D. Carr for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group and Suffolk County Council).

Little Bealings (TM/2346; BEL018): In December 1987 top-soil stripping for an extension to a sand and gravel quarry revealed evidence of Prehistoric and Roman settlement. An area of 7,700sq m had been roughly stripped by machine and with the co-operation of the contractors a short recording and excavation exercise was carried out. Amongst the prehistoric features were small pits containing Neolithic Mortlake-style pottery, Beaker

pottery and Iron Age pottery of Darmsden type. In one corner of the site there was a complex of inter-connecting ditches and small pits/post-holes containing late 1st–3rd-century Roman pottery.
(J. Caruth, E. Martin and J. Newman for Suffolk County Council).

Brandon, Staunch Meadow (TL/7786; BRD018): From June to December 1988 a 300sq m block was excavated to the north of the strip worked last year to complete the three unfinished buildings, and to confirm the date of the main enclosure ditch as medieval.

Of the partially excavated buildings only the north-south one with the flint based hearth had an intact groundplan; it measured 7.8m × 5.0m with a partition 1.5m from the north wall. An insubstantial east-west building (9.4m × 5.6m) cut it and it seems likely that the gravel path found last year was some kind of floor associated with this second structure. The largest building (east-west length 12.1m) with a solid clay floor was cut by the enclosure ditch which had entirely destroyed the north wall; the width can only be estimated at 7m. A fourth structure sealed by the clay floor was cut also by the ditch; it measured 7.6m long east-west with an approximate width (the north wall was lost) of 4.5m. It had a partition 2.4m from the east wall and appears to be associated with the north-south building.

To the east of the main excavation a small extension discovered a small (4.8m × 5.8m) post-in-trench building with, uniquely for this site, ridge posts incorporated in the end walls.

With the possibility of a further season uncertain a trench 12 × 1.5m was dug across the later cemetery and the enclosure ditch which quite clearly showed the medieval ditch cutting the cemetery.
(R.D. Carr for Suffolk County Council).

Bury St Edmunds, Abbey West Front (TL/8564; BSE010): An archaeological and architectural survey of the medieval fabric of the north elevation of the north aisle of the abbey church was done in advance of building conversion. Within the structure of a Victorian house built against the ruins, the medieval wall stands to a height of up to 12m above present ground level; however, trial holes confirmed that the medieval church floor level (though not positively identified) is more than 2.7m (the maximum depth of trial hole) below present floor level.

At the western end are two large 12th-century round arches piercing the wall between the nave and the chapel of St Denis, each spanning about 4m. Both arches have damaged shafts and capitals. In addition there was almost certainly a transverse arch rising from the north side of the central pier and crossing the chapel. Vaulted ceilings originally covered the chapel area and there is evidence that a floor existed above this vault. Immediately to the east of the arcade is a circular stairway which rose to the upper floor level.

Major remodelling took place in the 15th century, the arcade was blocked to strengthen the structure and the 12th-century features thereby preserved; the vaulted ceiling was removed, raising the height of the chapel, and the staircase filled and cut back.

Minor trenching in the courtyard to the north of the house confirmed the presence of the apsidal east end of the chapel.
(P. Aitkens and R. Carr for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage).

Bury St Edmunds, the Cathedral (TL/8564; BSE052): Following the trial excavation on this site within the abbey precinct in 1983, which uncovered a section of the early road which originally linked Northgate Street and Sparhawk Street, a full-scale excavation was carried

out on the site of the proposed cathedral extension from December 1987 to May 1988. 300 sq m was opened and had to be machined down by 1.3m to remove topsoil deliberately built up in the 18th century.

Evidence of three, possibly four, buildings was found, all believed to date to the life of the Abbey. The latest was a small sunken structure 2.3m square and 1.1m deep with a tiled floor; its function is unknown. This was set into the north-east corner of a larger rectangular robbed building (east wall 6.5m) which had a small amount of stone wall remaining and a 30cm wide band of clay running around the edge of the pit along the wall line. Unfortunately only a small part of the building was in the excavated area. The largest feature was a post-Reformation robbing pit c.13m square and approximately 5m deep which had some in situ fragments of horizontally coursed flint walling at the bottom, believed to be the fragments of a large Norman cellared building. There was also an alignment of three opposing pairs of large post-holes, 5.75m apart, cutting the early road surface and other early layers which indicate a further, but incomplete and unquantifiable medieval structure.

Due to these extensive disturbances the amount of Anglo-Saxon occupation evidence was minimal. The early road was confirmed; it sealed a gully containing Thetford ware giving a likely date for the surface in the 10th–11th centuries – later than anticipated. There were three Late Saxon/Early Medieval pits and several random postholes. Significantly no Ipswich ware was found and although the area undisturbed by major medieval and post-Reformation features was too small (approx. 60sq m) to constitute a conclusive sample, this lack of Ipswich ware, together with the Late Saxon date for the road seems to indicate that the Middle Saxon town found under the Abbey Gardens nearer the River Lark was much smaller than previously believed and did not spread this far west.
(R.D. Carr and J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council).

Coddenham (TM/1512; CDD019): An area 5m by 7.5m was dug on a possible Roman villa identified by fieldwalking. A shallow spread of loose flints, possibly the base of a wall, was exposed. To one side of this was an occupation layer of dark soil containing pottery apparently ranging from the 1st to the 4th century in date, mainly small and abraded but including fine wares. The excavation provided no positive evidence for a villa but an area of better preserved pottery sherds is planned for excavation in 1989. A coin of Commodus, a bronze bow brooch and a spatula were the sole bronze finds.
(J. Fulcher, Coddenham Local History Group).

Coddenham (CDD022): Following the discovery of an important group of Saxon coins on ploughed land (see the list of archaeological finds), the discoverers arranged for the mechanical removal of some of the ploughsoil. Subsequently, in October 1988, an area of 74sq m was archaeologically cleared. Three pits were excavated, all filled with a similar charcoally loam; two of Pagan Saxon date and one Iron Age. The finds were largely early Saxon waste material with fragments of domestic artefacts – bone comb, window glass, loomweight and pottery, with six sherds of Iron Age pottery. The overall indication was that this was a settlement site with Pagan Saxon and Iron Age occupation.
(J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council).

Framlingham (TM/2861; FML008): Small-scale excavation on an Iron Age site, begun in 1986, continued in the summer.
(Joan Flemming).

Halesworth (TM/3877): The construction of the Halesworth Relief Road in the summer of 1988 gave an opportunity to examine several areas in the town.

1. A 90 × 25ft contractors' trench running from The Thoroughfare down Angel Lane. In the middle of this 2ft deep trench a double row of small rectangular post-holes, together with 13th-century pottery, were observed. At the southern end there was a midden with oyster shells, 15th–17th-century pottery and two fragments of medieval glass, probably from a cup. At the northern end there were more oyster shells under a decayed wooden floor.

2. The access road cutting along the southern edge of the Old Angel Bowling Green. At its junction with Angel Lane, traces of nine square post-holes, 4ft apart, were observed, but were destroyed before excavation could take place. Along a 200ft length of the cutting a number of finds were made at a depth of 22–34in in a brown sandy silt beneath a made-up layer of dark grey soil. The finds included Mesolithic and Neolithic flint flakes, the remains of a pit containing Beaker pottery, Iron Age pottery and sherds of Saxo-Norman Thetford ware.

Trial trenches were also dug in areas that were to be developed as car-parks:

3. Behind Barclays Bank. Two trenches were dug which revealed traces of post-medieval pits and two post-holes. Prehistoric worked flints, Thetford ware, medieval pottery and an iron arrowhead were also recovered.

4. The Angel Bowling Green. Again two trenches were dug. Amongst the finds were Prehistoric worked flints, a sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware, Thetford Ware sherds, medieval pottery and a worn penny of Edward III.

As a result of this work it is now possible to suggest a long, though probably intermittent, history of settlement on the 10m (O.D.) terrace of the Town River from Prehistoric times onwards. The presence of Ipswich Ware suggests that the present settlement of Halesworth was founded in the Middle Saxon period (c.A.D. 650–850).

(Michael Fordham and the Halesworth Museum Committee).

Hemingstone (HMG007): A scatter of Roman pottery and building debris, including coarse *tesserae*, found by fieldwalking, indicated the site of a probable villa. After harvest a small test trench (2sq m) was dug by the finder, J. Fulcher, in the centre of the scatter to see whether the site had been completely destroyed by ploughing. This revealed two small patches of *in situ* tessellated floor about 5cm below the base of the ploughsoil. The *tesserae* are all 'coarse', c. 2cm square, mainly red and pink tile segments with a few white (? chalk) examples suggesting a very simple geometric pattern. The exposed floor area was recorded and then re-covered with soil.

(J. Fulcher and Judith Plouviez for Suffolk County Council).

Ipswich, Castle Hill, Whitton (TM/1446; IPS200): Trial trenches were dug on a 3000sq m piece of land on Chesterfield Drive in north Ipswich which is to be sold for development. This site lies immediately south of the main Castle Hill Roman villa buildings which were discovered in the 19th century (when part of a patterned mosaic was lifted) and excavated in the 1920s and in 1946–50. The trial trenches were machine cut sections across the site to establish whether evidence of Roman activity had survived the construction of 19th-century farm buildings and how much if any should be totally excavated before development.

The sections showed that the western half of the area did contain intact Roman layers and features, including a substantial layer of roofing tile and other building debris and a small area of *opus signinum* (crushed tile in mortar) flooring associated with robbed flint wall

foundations. On this basis an area excavation of this half of the site was planned for early 1989.
(Judith Plouviez for Suffolk County Council).

Ipswich, Butter Market and St Stephen's Lane (TM/16544): A total of 4500sq m was excavated prior to the Butter Market Shopping Centre Development. The earliest activity consisted of an inhumation cemetery dating from the 7th to 8th centuries which probably extended in all directions outside the excavated area. Of the seventy or so burials surviving, some were in coffins, some in chamber graves and some were surrounded by small ring ditches. The cemetery illustrates the changeover from pagan to Christian burial practices, ranging from a burial of the earlier 7th century with *seax*, scabbard, spear, shield and palm cups, to burials with no grave goods at all. In the early 9th century two streets, established north-south across the disused cemetery, were lined with buildings of individual post hole construction, with sunken-featured buildings to their rear. Intensive craft activity is associated with the 9th-century occupation including an Ipswich ware potter, a bronzesmith, and a bone/antler worker. During the 10th century one of the north-south streets went out of use and occupation was restricted to the other street, the predecessor of the medieval and modern St Stephen's Lane. Three buildings of the 10th century were excavated, all of which were cellared and one of which had burnt down. During the 11th century these buildings were replaced by three larger cellared buildings all of which had burnt down at the end of the century. Following little activity in the 12th and 13th centuries, most of the site was acquired by the Carmelites who started construction of their Friary in 1278. Excavation uncovered most of the church and cloister ranges.
(Keith Wade for Suffolk County Council and Legal and General Property).

Ipswich, Lower Brook Street/Foundation Street (TM/1644): An area of 35sq m was excavated prior to redevelopment. The earliest occupation comprised postholes of possible Middle Saxon date and a foundation trench of later 9th-century date. Later occupation consisted of a Late Saxon or Early Medieval fence line, and pits ranging in date from Late Saxon to Post-Medieval.
(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Sallows Developments).

Mildenhall, High Lodge (TL/7475; MNL002): In September and October 1988, excavations were carried out at the Palaeolithic site of High Lodge, with the purpose of resolving the outstanding chronostratigraphic and archaeological problems which have hitherto hindered the publication of research carried out at the site during the 1960s.
The excavations exposed two main sections, 6m wide and stepped forward to a depth of about 5m. These sections were excavated using a Hymac and exposed the stratigraphic sequence through glacial, lacustrine, fluvioglacial and periglacial deposits summarised in Fig. 17. An additional 1 × 2m trench was dug by hand into the surface of the artefact-bearing clays in an area where superficial deposits had been previously removed. This excavation provided a valuable control sample of 115 flint artefacts which have been donated to the British Museum (registration number: P1988.12–1.1–55) by the Forestry Commission. Coring and geological test pits around the main area of the site indicated that the stratigraphy had either been disturbed or completely removed by 19th-century quarrying.
The lithostratigraphy exposed at High Lodge during the 1988 excavations has provided vital evidence about the age of the site and the archaeological material. Field observation of the geological structures in the lower part of the sequence and the preliminary results of

◄ Podsol
◄ Cover sands and gravel
◄ Upper Diamicton

◄ Sands

◄ Gravels (Derived handaxes)

◄ Sand
◄ Silts
├──────── in situ flake industry
◄ Upper Red Clay

◄ Blue Clay
◄ Lower Red Clay with overfolded/interbedded sand

◄ Calcareous Sand

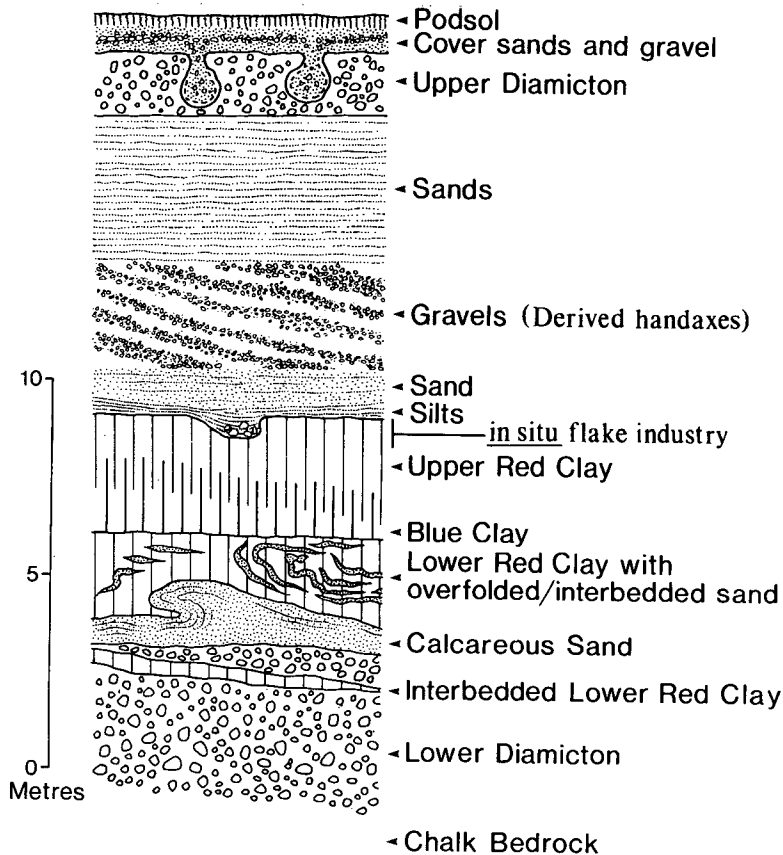◄ Interbedded Lower Red Clay

◄ Lower Diamicton

◄ Chalk Bedrock

FIG. 17 – Schematic section through the Middle Pleistocene deposits at High Lodge, Mildenhall.

laboratory analyses indicate that the lacustrine clays were deposited during a temperate period prior to being transported, distorted and finally dumped on top of the basal diamicton. As the basal diamicton has been proved to be a true glacial till laid down by ice during the Anglian glaciation, approximately 450–400,000 years ago, the clays and the artefacts contained in them are considered to date from the preceding, Cromerian (*sensu lato*), warm phase. The gravels and sands above the clays reflect a brief amelioration of the climate when the melting of glacial ice caused flooding over a wide area prior to the onset of another cold phase of the Anglian which caused the deposition of soliflucted till at the top of the sequence.

Overall, this chronostratigraphic sequence implies that High Lodge is among the oldest and best preserved archaeological sites in Europe. As the artefacts include tools which were previously considered to be characteristic of assemblages less than 200,000 years old, the results demand a reappraisal of many ideas about the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic which have hitherto been based on the typological ordering of stone tools.

The British Museum is grateful to the Forestry Commission, the Nature Conservancy Council and the Suffolk Wildlife Trust for permitting and supporting the excavations. We

would also like to thank the Friends of Mildenhall Museum for their enthusiastic interest and support.

(Jill Cook for the Quaternary Section of the Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities of the British Museum).

Snape (TM/4059; SNP007): The fourth season of excavation on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery took place from 30 August to 1 October 1988 and concentrated on the completion of the 17 × 20m area first begun in 1986. This entailed the excavation of 11 inhumation graves, known from previous years, and the careful examination of the whole area to ensure that no further graves remained undetected.

Now that this area has been totally excavated, it is possible to see that it contained a total of 21 inhumation and 17 cremation burials and that the two rites were in broadly contemporary use. A preliminary examination of the gravegoods suggests that all the graves date to the second half of the 6th or early 7th century.

Of the graves excavated in 1988, the most interesting was one in which the body had been buried in a small dug-out boat of *c*.3m in length. The body was accompanied by an iron knife, a belt with iron buckle and stud, and a pair of small drinking horns. The size, construction and contents of the boat contrast strikingly with the previously known ship burials of Sutton Hoo and Snape and demand a re-evaluation of the significance of the rite.

The remaining graves were more typically pagan Anglo-Saxon, with the usual selection of gravegoods. There was, however, a wide variety of containers for the body. Apart from the boat, a charred coffin, a bier and some form of chamber with posts at each corner were observed. One grave, finally, contained two bodies. The lower one was female and laid out normally, with beads, brooches and a knife. The upper body had no gravegoods and was positioned in such a way as to suggest that it had been thrown in on top of the first body.

Although the total excavation of the 17 × 20m area has provided much new information on the character and state of preservation of the cemetery, the crucial question of its size remains unanswered. It is hoped to tackle this problem during the coming excavation season.

(William Filmer-Sankey for the Snape Historical Trust and Suffolk County Council).

Sutton, Sutton Hoo, (TM/2848; SUT005, 008): Excavation has continued throughout 1988 on Sectors 2 and 5, the north and south sections of the proposed sample area.

Within Sector 2, Mound 2 (Pl. V) is completely excavated and analyses this summer lead us to propose that a chamber grave was dug in a central position, which originally contained a rich male burial. The body was located by chemical mapping at the west end of the chamber, and there was evidence for a sword, shield, silver cup or bowl, silver mounted box, two drinking horns, five knives, a blue glass vessel, and two buckets. The burial chamber was covered originally with a clinker-built boat about 20–26 feet long. Mound 2 was probably 3.1m high, conical and yellow (capped with sand and gravel) when built. It had been robbed, possibly in the 17th–19th century, and excavated in 1938.

The central burial of Mound 5 was also completed this summer. It was a deep grave without structure containing a cremated female, possibly an inhumed male – and a dog. Grave goods included two knives, a pair of shears, a bone comb, part of an ivory fitting (perhaps from a quill box), several high-quality playing pieces, a bronze bowl (in fragments), a silver rim from a wooden cup and much fine textile in good condition. Mound 5 itself had been removed in antiquity. Nearby, a number of burials, some interpreted as ritual killings, have now been excavated. Two of these appear to have been deliberately

disturbed (i.e. desecrated rather than robbed) in antiquity. This was also the case with the Mound 5 burial, where we may eventually discern two or even three separate visitations.

There was good evidence for cultivation, probably of the Roman period, beneath Mounds 2 and 5. The numerous other features excavated were prehistoric and will probably date, in the main, to the late Neolithic – early Bronze Age ('Beaker period') which has dominated the overall assemblage. Structural evidence includes initial land division by bank and ditch, followed by land division using paling fences. Two round houses and hearths and one pit containing hazel-nut shells were sited in corners of the 'proprietorial' bounded areas. The Beaker settlement is being seen as evidence of a possible colonisation of marginal land, and a useful contrast (on different terrain, and at the other end of East Anglia) with the Fen project.

(Martin Carver for the Sutton Hoo Research Trust).

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SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

BUSINESS AND ACTIVITIES

1988

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1988–89

RULES OF THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

1.   The Society shall be called the 'Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History'.
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, two ex officio members representing the Suffolk Archaeological Unit and the Suffolk Record Office, and twelve Members elected from the general body of the Subscribers. The Ordinary members of Council to be elected to serve for four years, being then ineligible for re-election for a year. No Officer who has been absent from all the Council Meetings during the previous 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 an Officer'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.