

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 1989

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illustrations by DONNA SULLIVAN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

This is a selection of the sites and finds discovered or reported in 1989. 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. The Record number follows the grid reference in each entry. Following requests from metal detector users we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them. We continue to be grateful to all those who contribute information for this annual list.

Abbreviations:

G.M.D.C.	Gorleston Metal Detector Club
H.D.M.	Halesworth and District Museum
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
N.C.M.	Norwich Castle Museum
S.A.U.	Suffolk Archaeological Unit, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds (tel. Bury St Edmunds 763141 ex. 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

Aldringham (TM/4460; ARG009). **Ne**. Large flint axe, unpolished, 25cm long × 6.4cm wide and 5cm thick found whilst digging house foundations. (J. Chandler).

Bardwell (TL/9671; BAR035). **IA, Ro**. Small amount of Iron Age pottery amongst a much larger scatter of Roman material, including samian, Nene Valley and Oxford Wares, shell-gritted pottery and amphorae. Also a fired clay counter. (E. Savery).

Bardwell (TL/9671; BAR036). **Md**. Scatter of pottery, mainly 13th century, adjacent to a wood. (E. Savery).

Barnham (TL/8477; BNH034). **Ne**. Crudely flaked flint axe with polish around the cutting edge, 14cm long. (R. Bird).

Barnham (BNH Misc.). **Md**. Enamelled bronze horse harness pendant, shield-shaped, bearing three lions passant on a red background – the royal arms of England. 14th century. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Bawdsey (BAW015). **Md**. Bronze horse harness pendant, shield shaped, bearing a lion rampant (with traces of gilding) on a background of punched dots – possibly the arms of the Bigod family, Earls of Norfolk, 13th–14th century (Fig. 26 B). Also coins of Henry III and Edward I and other items. (M.d.f.).

Little Bealings (BEL019). **BA**. 'Shield-pattern' bronze palstave, 15.5cm long, blade 6.8cm wide. (Fig. 22A). (I.M.D.C.).

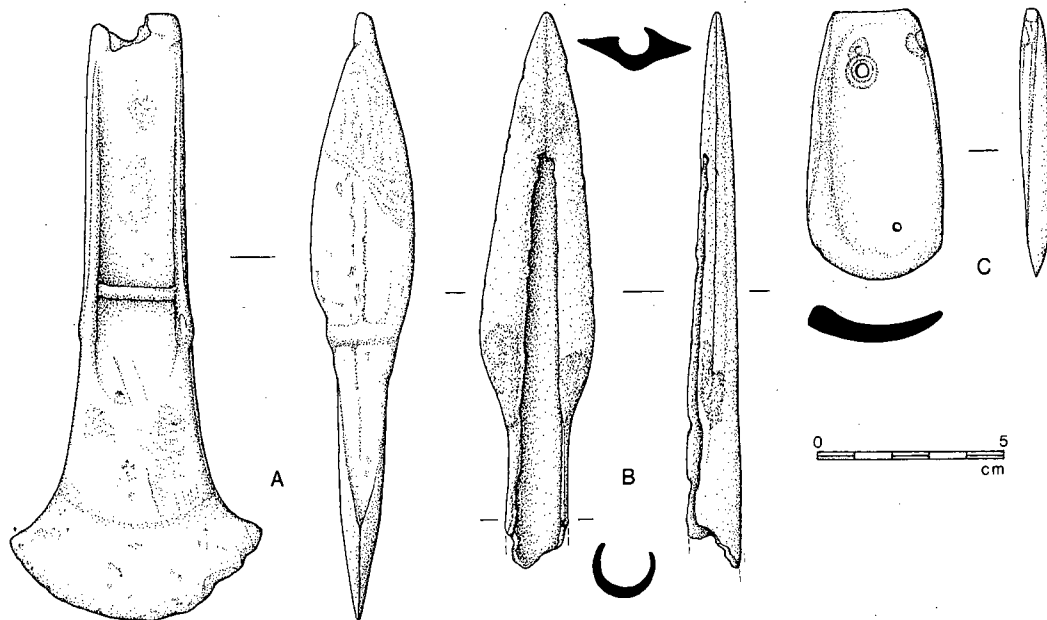


FIG. 22 – Bronze Age finds: (A) palstave from Little Bealings; (B) spearhead from Blaxhall; (C) miniature stone axe or pendant from Mildenhall.

Little Bealings (TM/2347; BEL020). **Ne.** Leaf-shaped flint arrowhead. (T. Brandon *per* I.M.).

Blaxhall (TM/3763; BNL010). **PM.** Straight ridge-and-furrow in Moss's Covert. Appears to consist of large ridges, 6m wide, with intermediate smaller ridges, 3.7m wide. There are oak stumps on several of the ridges, apparently relating to a post-World War II felling. It is possible that the ridging was done to improve the drainage when the oaks were planted, ?in the 19th century. (J. Hawkins, F.W.A.G.).

Bentley (TM/1139; BTY008). **BA.** Bronze cake with a possible sword fragment embedded in it. (T. Southgate *per* I.M.).

Bildeston (BIL Misc.). **Ro.** Roman Republican *denarius*, c. 79 B.C., obv. head of Juno Sospita to right with goat head-dress, rev. a gryphon prancing to right, L.PAPI underneath. (M.d.f.).

Blaxhall (TM/3758; BLX008). **BA.** Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped spearhead with a peg-hole found in river dredgings near Langham Bridge. The 14.1cm long spearhead appears to be a partial casting failure as one side of the casing of the socket is missing for all but a few millimetres of its length; the socket is also broken off at the peg-hole. When found it still had a fragment of the wooden shaft and retaining peg in place, now lost. (Fig. 22B). (R. Goldsmith).

Bramford (BRF028). **Sx.** Bronze strap-end inlaid with silver, Late Saxon. (I.M.D.C.).

Bramford (BRF029). **IA.** Gold quarter stater, Gallo-Belgic A: obv. head of Apollo to right, rev. horse to right with linear mane, cross in front, rosette below, double pellets and ? above (similar to *Mack* 2). Ambiani type, c. 125–100 B.C. Weight 1.8gm, fairly worn and slightly bent. (I.M.D.C.).

Bramford (BRF030). **Sx.** Cross-shaped bronze plate brooch, fairly abraded, pin and catchplate missing. Possibly Late Saxon. (I.M.D.C.).

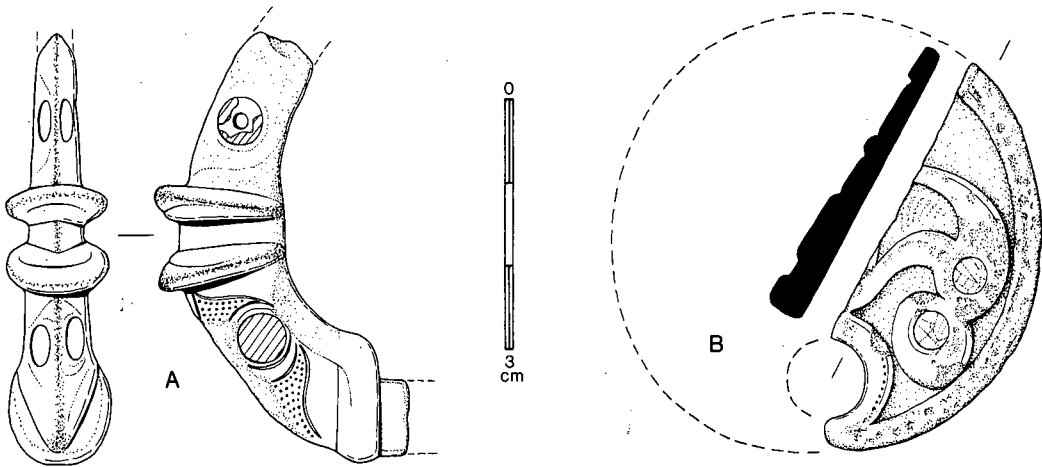


FIG. 23 – Iron Age finds: (A) fragment of an enamelled bronze terret ring from Long Melford; and (B) fragment of an enamelled bronze roundel or pendant from Walsham-le-Willows.

Bramford (BRF Misc.). **Md.** Bronze seal matrix, faceted cone shape with a pierced terminal, with a hawk seizing a dove and the inscription ALAS IE SU PRIS ‘Alas I am caught/taken’. 14th-century ‘banal’ type (see Wenhaston for an identical matrix). (I.M.D.C.).

Brandon (TL/7586; BRD070). **BA.** Bronze palstave and small socketed chisel found close to each other in dredgings from the Little Ouse river, 8 to 10 years ago. The palstave is 11.9cm long with a blade 4.4cm wide and is remarkably similar to those from the Stibbard hoard, Norfolk. Like these, despite having had its casting flashes removed, it appears to be unfinished and unsharpened. The small plain chisel is 7.1cm long × 2.1cm wide and is of a Late Bronze Age form. (D. Palmer).

Bromeswell (BML009). **Sx.** A farmer harrowing a field in 1986 dragged out three fragments of a bronze bucket. The 13.5cm high bucket is decorated with an engraved lion hunting scene and bears a Greek inscription which may be read as ‘USE THIS IN GOOD HEALTH, MASTER COUNT, FOR MANY YEARS’. The bucket is one of a group of eight, only one of which was previously from a British context. Current research suggests that all of them were produced in the same or closely related workshops, c. A.D. 500–600; probably in the Eastern Empire, perhaps at Antioch. A full report on this bucket is in *Antiquity* 63, no. 239, (June 1989), 295–311; the bucket is now in the British Museum. Also a pendant containing a heavily worn gold coin of Honorius (A.D. 395–423) and an early Saxon chip carved bronze fragment, a faceted pin head and an annular brooch fragment.

Bury St Edmunds (TL/8463; BSE Misc.). **Md.** Bronze horse harness mount, rounded lozenge shape with a central rivet. 14th-century. (K. Frost; M.H. 1989. 14).

Clare (TL/7546; CLA019). **Me.** Flint tranchet axe, 15cm long × 4.8cm wide. (BSEMH).

Culford (TL/8269; CUL015). **Me.** Scatter of small blades and a core. (Mr and Mrs Harris).

Debenham (DBN016). **Md.** Enamelled bronze horse harness pendant bearing quartered arms: 1 and 4, a lion passant or (slight traces of gilding surviving); 2 and 3, azure (slight pigment remaining in granular enamel) a fesse dancetty. The arms in the first quarter are one of the known variants of the arms of the Bigod family, Earls of Norfolk (see also Bromeswell); the second quarter is a problem in that the arms cannot immediately be associated with any of the known Bigod marriage alliances. However these arms are

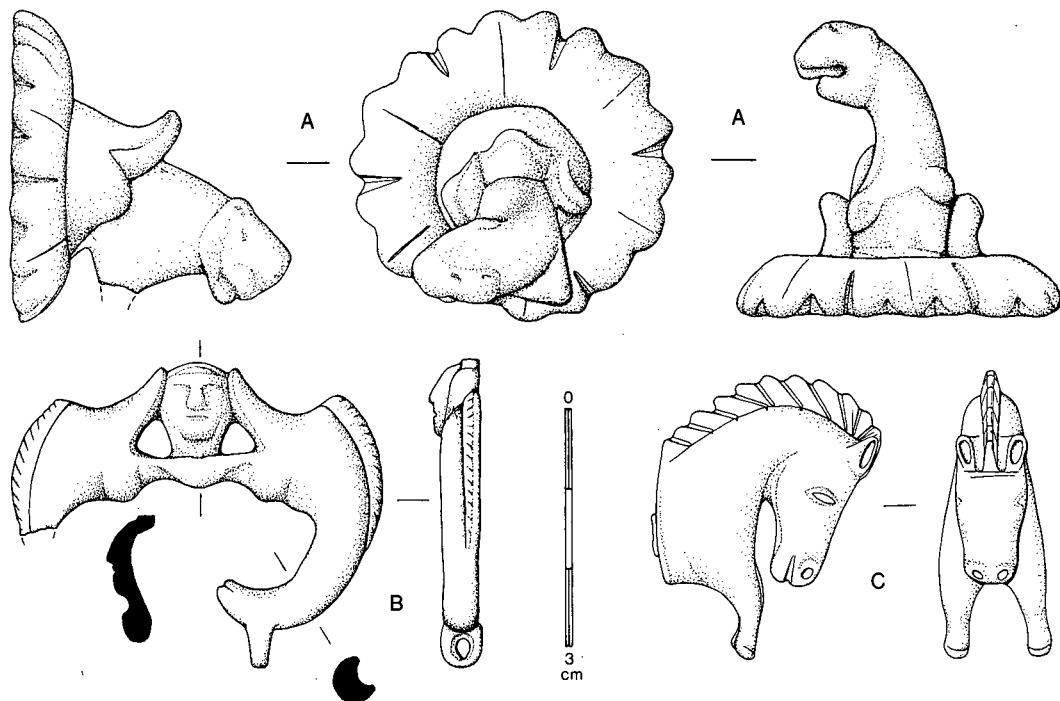


FIG. 24 – Roman finds: (A) bronze leopard mount from Layham; (B) Late Roman buckle fragment from Ufford; (C) bronze horse mount from Pakenham.

recorded for a Thorpe family of Suffolk (J. Corder, *A Dictionary of Suffolk Arms*, 1965, 294) and in 1272 a John de Thorpe appears as the guardian of Roger Bigod, 5th Earl of Norfolk (F. Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, 1806 edn, 227). Roger was the son of Hugh Bigod, the 4th Earl's younger brother, who died in 1266, having been Justiciar of England 1257–60. Hugh is said to have had two wives, Joanna Burnet and Joanna Stuteville, and Roger is said to have been the son of the first marriage. However the arms on the harness mount (which stylistically would fit with a late 13th century date) suggest that Roger's mother may in fact have been a Thorpe, which would explain why John de Thorp was acting as his guardian in 1272. (Fig. 26 C). (M.d.f.).

Elveden (TL/8179; ELV013). **Ro.** Bronze wing-and-fantail brooch, 1st century A.D. (R. Bird).

Elveden (TL/8177; ELV014). **Ne.** Flint axe/adze of plano-convex section, 11.7cm long, with a polished cutting edge. (R. Bird).

Eriswell (TL/7878; ERL057). **Ne.** Flint tranchet axe, 13.4cm long, with a bluish-white patination. (R. Bird).

Eriswell (TL/7179; ERL070). **Ro.** Pottery scatter, including Nene Valley and shell-tempered wares. (C. Pendleton, S.A.U.).

Eriswell (TL/7178; ERL071). **Md.** Pottery scatter, mainly Early Medieval wares and a few Thetford ware sherds. (C. Pendleton, S.A.U.).

Eye (TM/1473; EYE027). **Md.** Possible indications of the outer bailey ditch of the castle were observed in a 1.2m deep sewer trench during a watching brief on development behind the White Lion Hotel. A small section of flint and mortar wall was also observed. (J. Newman, S.A.U.).

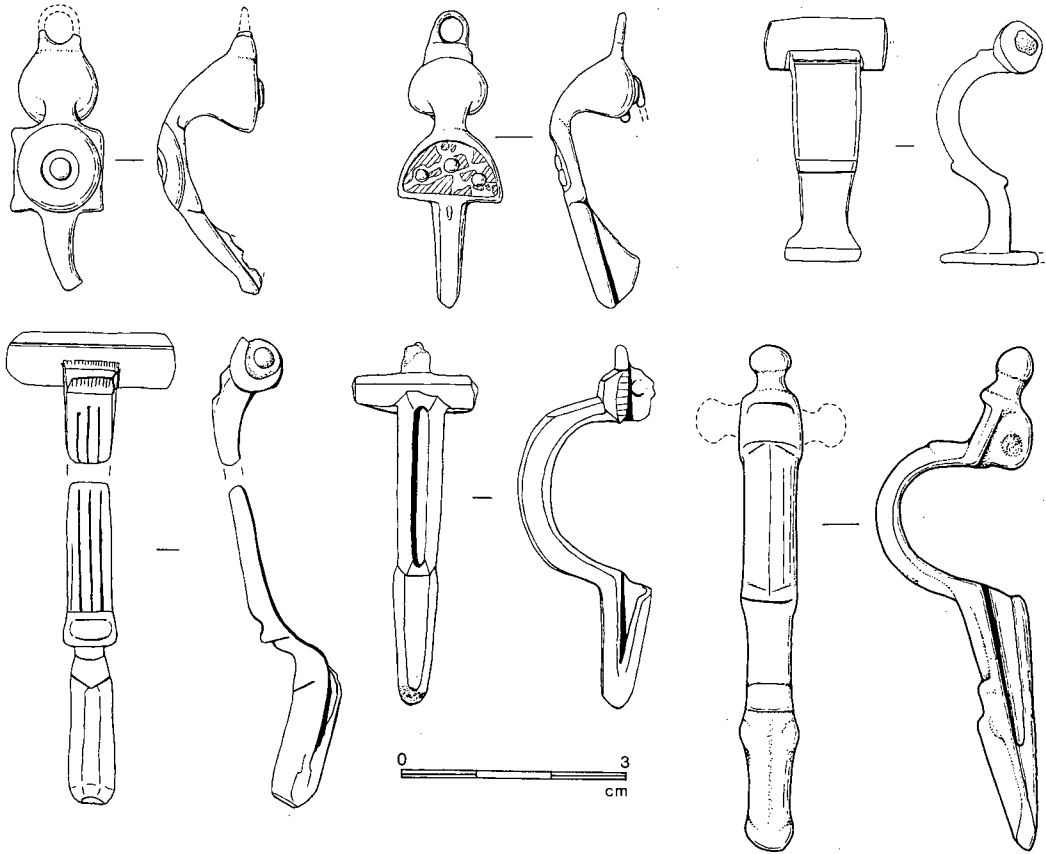


FIG. 25 – Roman and Early Saxon brooches from Wenhaston: from top left – two ‘Trumpet’ type, one ‘Knee’, all 2nd century; lower row – two ‘P-shaped’, 3rd century, and a 5th-century early cruciform type.

Eyke (TM/3350; EKE007). **Ro.** Pottery scatter, grey wares. (J. Newman, S.A.U.).

Felixstowe (FEX Misc.). **BA.** Slightly rolled barbed and tanged flint arrowhead found on the beach. (R.G. Bennett).

Flixton (TM/3086; FLN046). **Ne.** Blade end of a flint polished axe. (M. Hardy).

Flixton (TM/3086; FLN047). **Md.** Scatter of 13th–16th-century pottery within Flixton Park, adjacent to the old Homersfield road (M. Hardy).

Fressingfield (TM/2978; FSF031). **BA.** Flint barbed and tanged arrowhead with serrated sides and squared off end to the one surviving tang; belongs to the ‘Conygar Hill’ type of ‘fancy’ arrowheads. (R. Shepherd).

Gisleham (GSE018). **IA.** Gold quarter stater, apparently a new type: obv. a cross-shaped device consisting of a central 4-spoked wheel, connected by straight lines to 4 ring and dot ornaments, in the angles are 4 tear-drop shaped objects with T-bars at their narrow ends, with pellets in between, all within a pelleted circle; rev. a standing horse with a long tail, to the right, below a palm branch and a ring ornament, above a rosette, in front part of another palm branch with T-shaped end, a pellet beneath the tail. Diameter 12mm. Possibly a Trinovantian issue – the obverse has some similarities to a coin of Addedomaros

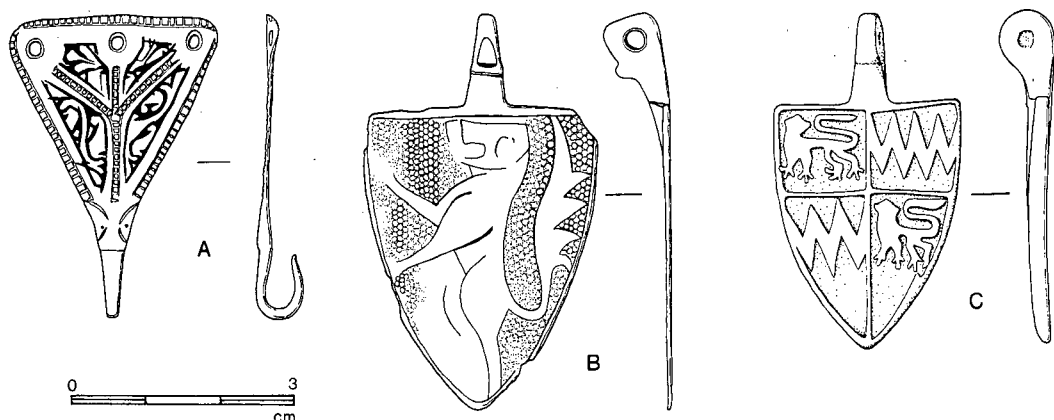


FIG. 26 – (A) 9th-century silver dress fitting from Walsham-le-Willows; (B) and (C) two medieval bronze horse harness pendants, both probably bearing the Bigod coat of arms, (B) from Bawdsey; (C) from Debenham.

(Mack 270); the palm branch also occurs on coins of both Addedomaros (Mack 268) and Dubnovellaunus (Mack 275). (G.M.D.C.).

Gosbeck (TM/1555; GOS Misc.). **Ro.** Denarius and the spring from a bow brooch. (J. Plummer *per* I.M.).

Grundisburgh (TM/2250; GRU012). **Md, PM.** House platform on Lyttleton Meadow partially destroyed by a housing development; 13th–15th century pottery recovered, also evidence of clay flooring, rough cobbling and peg-tiles. A further 3 house platforms, 30–40cm high, survive at the eastern end of the former meadow. A land-drain cut across one of them produced 13th–17th-century pottery. (J. Newman, S.A.U.).

Grundisburgh (GRU MISC). **Md.** Silver penny of William I, canopy type (Seaby 1252), 1071–74, Leicester mint, moneyer AEGELWINE. (I.M.D.C.).

Halesworth (TM/3877; HWT007). **Me.** Roughly made flint tranchet axe, 11.5cm long. (Mrs Holzer *per* H.D.M.).

Hasketon (TM/2351; HSK012). **BA.** Flat bronze chisel 7.2cm long, blade 2.2cm wide, rectangular section tang. Very blunt. Probably Middle Bronze Age. (I.M.D.C.).

Hepworth (HEP Misc). **Md.** Bronze seal matrix, circular with a hexagonal handle, bearing a stag's head caboshed with a cross between the antlers (?a reference to St Hubert, the patron saint of hunters), the inscription is unclear – TINM. 14th-century. (M.d.f. *per* M.H.).

Hinderclay (HNY018). **BA.** Blade end of a bronze socketed axe, relatively large, blade width 6.0cm. Late Bronze Age. (I.M.D.C.).

Hinderclay (HNY019). **Md.** Double sided lead seal matrix, circular with a broken suspension loop, obv. + S'WILLI.FL'I. hENRICI. (the seal of William the son of Henry) around a fleur-de-lys; rev. + S'IVLIANE.VXORIS'W (the seal of Julian wife of W[illiam]) around a crescent. Also a medieval Irish penny and a rectangular bronze coin-weight (?) (17 × 14 × 5mm) with a circular stamp on one side bearing a ?ship. (M.d.f.).

Icklingham (IKL057). **IA.** Silver Icenian coin, 'Pattern-Horse' type. (M.d.f.).

Icklingham (IKL104). **BA.** Looped, narrow-bladed bronze palstave with trident pattern on the blade, 15.2cm long. Middle Bronze Age. (*per* C. Pendleton, S.A.U.).

Ilketshall St John (ISJ Misc). **Ro.** Bronze terret ring, internal diameter *c.* 3.8cm, with a saddle shaped plate between the ring and the attachment loop at the bottom. The ring is

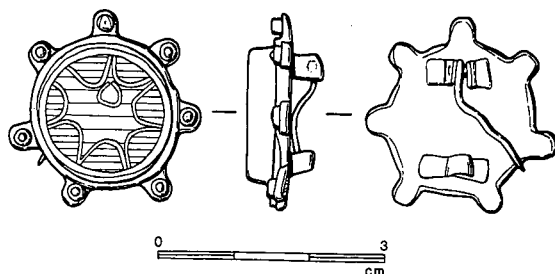


FIG. 27 – 10th–11th-century *cloisonné* enamel brooch from Santon Downham.

decorated with five sets of triple ‘knobs’ spaced out along its circumference. (S. Basey-Fisher *per* N.C.M.).

Ipswich (TM/1342; IPS225). **BA**. Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead. (C.A. Quarton *per* I.M.).

Ipswich (TM/1843; IPS226). **BA**. Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead. (Mr Stow *per* I.M.).

Ixworth (IXW Misc). **Md, PM**. Lead *bulla* of Pope Boniface, numeral torn but probably Boniface VIII, 1294–1303, found near the Priory. Also a lead or pewter medallion, 3.9cm diameter and 1.5mm thick, crudely pierced for suspension, obv. demi-figure to left wearing a wig and holding a rod of office, worn inscription THE BRITISH LIO[N]S . . . VIU ADMIRAL VERNON; rev. seven ships in a harbour with forts at each end, worn inscription: W[H]O TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY, at the base the date Nov 22 1739. For another similar medallion see Wenhaston. (M.d.f.).

Kessingland (KSS Misc). **Md**. Fragment of the canopy of a monumental brass, *c.* 1400. Fragment (6 × 6 × 4cm) includes part of a shield bearing what may be part of a letter rather than an heraldic device – possibly part of a merchant’s mark. (M.d.f. *per* J. Page-Phillips).

Knottishall (KNE015). **BA, Ro, Sx, Md**. Bronze awl, Roman seal box lid surmounted by a miniature frog, ear scoop, Middle Saxon caterpillar brooch fragment with ring-and-dot decoration, coins 13th–16th-century, lead St Nicholas token (Rigold’s Series 10), 14th–15th-century pottery. (R. Weston).

Lakenheath (TL/7184; LKH006). **Ro**. Half of the top stone of a puddingstone quern. (D. Flack).

Lakenheath (LKH130). **Md, PM**. Scatter of finds (coins, seals, buttons, pipes etc.) dating from the 12th to the early 19th century. Thought to be a possible fairstead site – a fair was granted at Lakenheath in 1309. (M.d.f.).

Lakenheath (TL/7184; LKH135). **Ne, BA**. Finds from an area approximately 150m in diameter: leaf-shaped flint arrowhead; polished flint axe 15.1cm long; polished flint axe, partly reflaked, 15.1cm long; very thin part-polished flint axe with large (?modern) flake scar on one side, 13cm long; part-polished flint chisel 11.8cm long; 4 barbed and tanged arrowheads, one with squared barbs and tang. (D. Flack).

Lakenheath (TL/7184; LKH136). **?Pa, Ne**. Large flint core, roughly fan-shaped, approximately 42cm long, 24cm high and 16cm thick. Only a few large broad flakes removed – approximately 4 on one side and 11 on the other. Black flint with dark brown patches. Similar to the example from Felsham, but not as fine. Also very fine, long, polished flint axe or chisel, 21 × 4 × 1.5cm. (D. Flack).

Lawshall (TL/8654; LWL011). **PM**. Pottery kiln wasters found during building work at Pantiles Cottage. Material includes kiln dome debris, kiln props, tiles, and fragments of

jars, platters, a candlestick and a distilling vessel. The pottery is mainly glazed red earthenware of the 17th and early 18th centuries. (P.K. Knight).

Layham (LYM005). **Ro.** Bronze mount of bull-head type, with a suspension ring; a bronze roundel with an indented margin with, in the middle, a three-dimensional demi-leopard emerging from a *calyx* (Fig. 24A); a bronze disc brooch with an indented edge and a raised central boss, decorated with green and ?white enamel in three rows of triangles; a bronze ferrule with a concave end with a central boss, and traces of an iron attachment at the other end; and a bronze trilobate flagon cover. (M.d.f.).

Layham (LYM015). **Ro.** The left leg of a well-modelled bronze human figurine, 6cm long. (M.d.f.).

Long Melford (LMD049). **IA.** Fragment of a bronze terret ring with cast 'lipped' decoration on the ring. Between the 'lips' are roundels, containing red enamel, flanked with engraved decoration – *peltae* infilled with dots. (Fig. 23A). (I.M.D.C.).

Market Weston (TL/9978; MKW005). **IA, Md, PM.** Sherds of flint-gritted Iron Age pottery, together with a larger amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery, 13th–18th-century, including sherds of Anglo-Norman St Neots and Thetford wares. From the garden of a house that was formerly on the edge of Weston Green. (J. Denman).

Mendlesham (TM/1065–1164; MDS124–127). **Md.** Four pottery scatters, mainly 13th–15th-century, one with some possible 12th–13th-century sherds. Lava quern fragments were found on three of the sites. (R. Colchester).

Mendlesham (TM/1063–1163; MDS128–130, 132). **Me.** Four flint tranchet axes. 128: roughly triangular in section, broken in antiquity as the result of a large hollow flaw, surviving length 13cm, 4cm wide, reddish-brown patination. 129: triangular section, 11.6 × 3.4cm, light brown patination. 130: lozenge-shaped section, broken, surviving length 12.2cm, 4cm wide, mottled brown patination. 132: roughly square section, 16 × 4.5cm, light reddish-brown patination. (R. Colchester).

Mendlesham (TM/1163; MDS131). **Ne.** Broken flint fabricator, oblique flint arrowhead and a flake from a polished flint axe. (R. Colchester).

Mendlesham (TM/1163; MDS133). **Ne.** Large part-polished flint axe, 15.8 × 8 × 3.8cm, reddish-brown patination. (W. Carter *per* R. Colchester).

Mendlesham (TM/0962; MDS134). **Ne.** Butt end of a slender polished flint axe, surviving length 10.7cm, 5.5cm wide and 2.7cm thick, reddish-brown patination. (D. Nunn *per* R. Colchester).

Metfield (TM/2978; MTF134). **IA, Ro.** Four sand-tempered Iron Age sherds, one of which is decorated with a line of impressed dots within an incised ribbon and belongs to a group of stamped wares known from eastern England. Also a scatter of Roman grey ware sherds, probably 1st–3rd-century. (M.J. Hardy).

Metfield (TM/2979; MTF135). **Ro, Md.** Group of Roman pottery, including samian and 2 tile *tesserae*, together with a small group of early medieval sherds, ?12th century. (M.J. Hardy).

Mildenhall (MNL096). **IA.** Base silver coin of an hitherto unknown type: obv. has the inscription AEDIO between two horizontal lines, within a circle with an outer pelleted border; rev. a crude horse to the right, with SIA below. (M.d.f. *per* M.H.; acquired by British Museum).

Mildenhall (MNL167). **IA.** Two silver Icenian coins found 100m apart: (a) boar-horse type (Allen's Type B); (b) face-horse type (Allen's early series). (M.d.f. *per* M.H.).

Mildenhall (TL/6475; MNL205). **BA.** Finds made during the excavation of 1.3m of woody peat for a channel for Isleham Marina: (a) the base of a small pot, undecorated; (b) a small polished stone axe (?) or amulet, 6.7cm long, blade 3.3cm wide. The 'axe' is concave on one

side and convex on the other and has a small hour-glass shaped perforation (3.5mm in diameter) near the butt end. There is also the beginning of another perforation, unfinished, near the blade end on the concave side. The cutting edge appears to be unused. Sides roughly chamfered. Fine-grained greenish-grey rock with a natural, irregular, division down the middle. (Fig. 22C). (Mr and Mrs Harrington).

Mildenhall (MNL246). **Sx.** Silver *sceatta*, standard series, degraded porcupine bust. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Mildenhall (MNL Misc.). **Sx.** Silver penny of King Offa, London Mint. (M.d.f. per M.H.).

Old Newton (TM/0462; ONW008). **Ne.** Partly polished flint axe, 12.8cm long, found while digging a water main trench. (P.H. Robinson per M.H.).

Pakenham (PKM026). **Ro.** Front end of a horse, made of solid cast bronze. At the rear there is a projecting rectangular lug, possibly broken. Possibly a mount from a bucket. (Fig. 24C). (M.d.f.).

Santon Downham (TL/7987; STN024). **PM.** Straight ridge-and-furrow running at right-angles to the Little Ouse river. Ridges are 7m wide, with furrows 4m wide. There are alder trees growing in the damp furrows and on the edges of the furrows, though the main area of the ridges is clear of trees. The land was acquired by the Forestry Commission c. 1920, but they have no record of planting the trees, however the size of the trees makes it unlikely that they are much more than late 19th-century in date. (E.V. Rogers).

Santon Downham (STN026). **Sx.** Middle Saxon bronze strap end and a 10th–11th-century copper gilt *cloisonné* enamel brooch, circular, with a star-shaped centre piece (light-blue against a dark blue background, with an off-centre white roundel near the middle); around the edge are seven lobes, each with a small roundel of white enamel (*cf Medieval Archaeol.* XXX, 1986, fig. 2.7 and XXXIII, 1989). (Fig. 27). (M.d.f.).

Shotley (TM/2236; SLY019). **Me.** Small flint tranchet axe (9 × 3.4 × 9cm), a double-platform flint core and an end-scraper on a large blade (9 × 3.8 × 2cm). (R. Wrinch).

Shotley (SLY031). **Ro.** Fragment of a bronze terret ring with a saddle-shaped plate between the ring and the attachment loop, with knobbed terminals on the upturned edges of the plate (see also Ilketshall St John). (M.d.f.).

Shotley (TM2235; SLY048). **Ne.** Slender leaf-shaped flint arrowhead (Green's Type 3C), 4.7 × 1.6 × 0.3cm; flint laurel-leaf point 6.8 × 3.8 × 0.7cm and an oval scraper. (R. Wrinch).

Snappe (TM/3959; SNP024). **Ro.** Scatter of pottery, mainly 2nd–3rd century, including one piece of samian. (K. Brown).

Stanton (TL/9671; SNT012). **Md.** Scatter of 12th–14th-century pottery. (E. Savery).

Thorpe Morieux (TMX012). **BA.** Blade of a bronze socketed axe, Late Bronze Age. (M.d.f.).

Trimley St Martin (TYN047). **BA.** Gold penannular ring of the type termed 'ring-money', decorated with dark banding along its length. Late Bronze Age. (M.d.f. per I.M.).

Trimley St Martin (TYN048). **IA.** Trinovantian coin of Dubnovellaunus. (M.d.f. per I.M.).

Tuddenham (TL/7470; TDD007). **Ne.** Curved flint polished adze or chisel. (R. Doman).

Tuddenham St Martin (TDM009). **Ro.** Bronze head of Bacchus rising from a *calyx* (Bacchus resurrected as in the Eleusinian myth of Dionysus-Zagreus). Probably an appliqué fitting from a casket or a piece of furniture. Also 14 coins, mostly 3rd or 4th-century, a samian rim and grey ware sherds (I.M.D.C.).

Ufford (UFF011). **Ro.** Bronze buckle fragment with a human head between two dolphins; abraded. Probably belongs to Hawkes & Dunning's Type II A (*Medieval Archaeol.* V, 1961), 4th century (Fig. 24B). Also coins, mainly 4th-century up to the reign of Gratian, but also including a cast forgery of a coin of Caracalla (A.D. 196–217). (I.M.D.C.).

Waldringfield (WLD015). **Ro.** Thin scatter of metalwork, including coins of Allectus and Diocletian. (I.M.D.C.).

Walsham-le-Willows (WLW035). **Md.** Bronze seal matrix, round with a hexagonal handle, bearing the word 'Stanton' above a barrel (²standing on a tun', i.e. a rebus on Stanton), 14th-century. (M.d.f. *per* M.H.).

Walsham-le-Willows (WLW084). **IA.** Fragment of a bronze roundel or pendant. The fragment is approximately a third of a circle, 5.4cm in diameter and 5mm thick. One face bears late La Tene palmette and scroll derived decoration (analogous to that on the Westhall and Wèybread terrets) set above a 1cm diameter cast hole near one edge. Two small roundels on the scroll have inset amethyst-coloured glass (?). There is evidence for fine line and pointille outlining around the main shapes, though much of this has been destroyed by corrosion. Large recesses around the raised design must once have held champlevé enamel (probably red), but no trace of this now survives. Probably mid-1st-century A.D. (Fig. 23B). (M.d.f. *per* M.H.).

Walsham-le-Willows (WLW085). **Sx.** Large silver triangular dress fitting with three rivet holes for attachment. It is divided into four panels bearing plant motif decoration, with *niello* inlay. The divisions and the edges are beaded. Behind the hook are two dots with curved lines, suggesting an animal's head. 9th century. (Fig. 26A). (M.d.f. *per* M.H.).

Wattisfield (WSF Misc). **Md.** Bronze horse harness pendant, rectangular with rounded corners, central circle composed of small rings-and-dots, with scattered rings-and-dots in the field. 14th-century. (M.d.f. *per* M.H.).

Wenhaston (WMH004 & 005). **BA, IA, Ro, Sx, Md.** Finds from the area of a large Roman settlement included a fragment of the blade of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe; a silver Icenian coin of 'Pattern-Horse, Early A' type; 391 Roman coins (1st–4th-century, up to and including a few of Valentinian), bronze brooches of duck, trumpet, disc, knee and Colchester-derivative type (Fig. 25), 2 enamelled bronze seal box lids, a pin, finger-rings, a bronze *stylus*, a button-and-loop fastener, cosmetic grinders, a figure of a goat (probably from a group with the god Mercury); an Early Saxon bronze cruciform brooch (5th century), a 9th/10th century decorative terminal with interlace decoration of gilded bronze, a 6th-century bronze small-long brooch fragment and the side knob of a cruciform brooch; a bronze seal matrix of the 14th century 'banal' type (identical to the one from Bramford). (G.M.D.C.).

Wenhaston (WMH004). **PM.** A bronze medallion Obv. ADML. VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY around the circumference, with NOV. 22 1739 in *exergue*, Admiral standing to left with land to left and ship to right with illegible inscription in field to left (which should read FORT CHAGRE); rev. ADML H-K TOOK O WITH SEVERAL SHIPS ONLY, Admiral standing to left, with cannon and land to left, ship to right. This appears to be a political token contrasting the success of Admiral Edward Vernon (1684–1757) of Orwell Park, Nacton at Porto Bello in 1739 with the failure of a campaign by Admiral Edward Hawke, Lord Hawke (1705–1781), most probably the failed expedition against Rochefort in 1756. For another similar medallion see Ixworth. (G.M.D.C.).

Weybread (TM/2481–2581; WYB027–033). **Md, PM.** Several scatters of pottery, some of which may be associated with the 15th–16th-century pottery industry in this area. 027: concentration of pottery, some kiln wastes and possible kiln furniture fragments, tile fragments, part-green-glazed and unglazed 15th–16th-century pottery with a high percentage of jugs with strap-handles. 028: scatter of 15th–16th-century pottery. 029: numerous clay pipe fragments, all with unstamped flat spurs, part of a larger spread of pipe-making debris in an adjoining field, probably c. 1660–1700. 030: scatter of 14th–16th-century unglazed and part-glazed pottery. 031: scatter of 14th–16th-century pottery, also two

shaped fragments of fired clay from a kiln or oven. 032: large amount of 15th–16th-century pottery, numerous large fragments of jugs, jars, pancheons and the bunghole from a cistern; the glaze varies from light to dark green and from an even coverage to isolated spots, some pieces also have underglaze black decoration. Also lava quern and tile fragments. 033: concentration of 15th–16th-century pottery, could include some wasters. (M.J. Hardy).

Woolpit (TL/9763; WPT015). **Ro.** Small scatter of grey wares and a single samian sherd. (E. Cockayne).

FIELD SURVEY

South East Suffolk: Over the winter of 1988/89 fieldwork was concentrated on areas that may be affected by a change in land use from arable to golf course. As yet only one of the areas examined has had a golf course constructed on it and this is on the Ufford/Melton parish boundary. However as more land is taken out of agricultural use and the demand for leisure facilities increases in southern England this is probably a trend that will grow in the next few years.

The areas examined were:

Rushmere St Andrew: Along the southern side of the Fynn Valley a thin scatter of Romano-British and possible Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds was located and it is known that 3 or 4 pieces of Anglo-Saxon metalwork have come from this area. Other sites located include a small scatter of Iron Age sherds and a scatter of Medieval pottery adjacent to Rushmere Street. On aerial photographs held in the County Council Planning Department a ring ditch was also noted.

Stratton Hall: just above the River Orwell a flint scatter of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was found, other sites located were a scatter of Iron Age pottery sherds and a probable Medieval settlement site of 13th- and 14th-century date.

Ufford/Melton: Here fieldwork before construction and a metal detector search during landscaping has located various sites and the Archaeological Unit would like to thank the landowner for his co-operation and the 3 local detector users who gave us some of their own time to assist in this work.

Near Ufford village a scatter of Romano-British pottery and metalwork was located, this probably relates to previous finds from this area. A copper alloy beltplate of Early Anglo-Saxon date was also found which is of particular interest as burials of this date were found in Ufford Park in the 19th century. In Melton parish a scatter of Iron Age sherds was located in one area and near the Old Parish Church scatters of Romano-British, Late Saxon and Medieval pottery and metalwork were found.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Alpheton (TL/8749; ALP003): A trial trench was opened by the landowner, Mr T. Rix, across a cropmark visible on a known Roman finds scatter. It revealed a mortar floor with possible wall trenches on two sides, and an earlier pit (?) also of Roman date. The extent of debris in the ploughsoil suggests that the building(s) cover up to 25m by 28m in area. (Judith Plouviez, for Suffolk County Council).

Barking, Darmsden (TM/0952; BRK020): Pottery recovered from quarrying operations at Darmsden in the 1940s has been used to define one of the stylistic stages in the development of Iron Age pottery in Eastern England (B. Cunliffe in *Antiq. J.* 48, 1968 and *Iron Age Communities in Britain*, 1974). Therefore when further quarrying was proposed for the area to the N.W. of the original site, an archaeological assessment was carried out. Fieldwalking and metal-detector surveys revealed a Mesolithic tranchet-axe, a small amount of Iron Age pottery, a late Iron Age/early Roman bronze brooch of Nauheim type (single piece with a 4-coil spring and external chord, but missing the catchplate), a Roman Colchester-derivative brooch, a worn Roman coin and a stamped sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware.

Two 10m square trial trenches were also excavated. One produced a flint scraper and a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, but very little else. The second trench produced a surface scatter of Iron Age pottery, together with a small ditch (90cm wide and 30cm deep), four small pits or post-holes (the largest being 80cm in diameter and 28cm deep) and 4 smaller post-holes. The material recovered from these features was largely flint-gritted Iron Age pottery, including some fine wares of Darmsden type. (Edward Martin for Suffolk County Council and J. Breheny Contractors Ltd).

Battisford, St John's Manor (TM/0554; BAT001): A further three days were spent on this excavation to elucidate the remaining problems concerning the phasing of the cellar remains. A fuller report and plan are intended for publication here next year. (R.D. Carr for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group and Suffolk County Council).

Brandon, Playing Field (TL/7786; BRD071): in June, due to the planned building of a Sports Hall on the lower part of the Playing Fields (south of the Middle Saxon settlement, BRD018, see the summaries in 'Archaeology in Suffolk' 1979-88) an excavation was undertaken in the hopes of finding a link between the Middle Saxon and the medieval parts of Brandon.

An area of approximately 1500 sq.m. was machined off to subsoil level, revealing reasonable quantities of Thetford ware and St Neots ware with some Stamford ware and a little Ipswich ware and medieval pottery. Although there were no buildings apparent plenty of evidence of occupation was found – several pits and a network of ditches which appeared to be property boundaries. Two of these ditches were filled with dense charcoal and daub. There was a substantial north-south ditch made up of six smaller cuts which contained largely medieval pottery and, from its alignment, looks likely to be the western ditch of a medieval causeway (possibly a continuation of the Middle Saxon one) to the chapel on the sand 'island' near the river.

Also discovered were the flint and clay remains of a hearth but with no building post-holes around it. It is possible that the lack of building features is due to a change in technique from the post-hole structures on the island to a sill-beam construction.

We are confident that we have found the intermediate Late Saxon settlement but it is interesting to note that the finds from this excavation were less spectacular than those from the island, which might indicate a change in the nature of Brandon during this period. (David Gill and Joanna Caruth for Suffolk County Council and Forest Heath District Council).

Bury St Edmunds, Hospital of St Saviour (TL/8565; BSE013): Part of the site of this medieval hospital, situated approximately 150m beyond the Northgate roundabout along the Fornham Road, was excavated in advance of its redevelopment. The only part of the

hospital that survived above ground was the 15th-century western entrance facade, fronting onto the road. This bears a worn inscription commemorating the fact that Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, died in the hospital in 1447. The facade is a scheduled ancient monument.

The hospital was founded in the 12th century to house elderly monks and nuns and was probably the most important of Bury's medieval hospitals and acquired considerable wealth before it was destroyed during the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539.

The excavation has revealed the full extent of the structure behind the facade, which measured 8 × 33m and consisted of 2 separate chambers. The excavation of an altar base, 8 burials (including that of a priest buried with paten and chalice) confirmed the building to be a chapel. Other chambers and buildings were seen to project both north and south of the chapel, beyond the excavated area.

Most of the area between the standing building and the River Lark, 100m to the east, was found to be consolidated river mud from a medieval millpond. A section across the bank behind the chapel revealed a complex sequence of bank collapse and repair, along with domestic rubbish including a large amount of marine shellfish, leather, wood, and high quality glazed pottery. Other features included a bread oven and a timber-lined well.

Documentary evidence suggests the existence of numerous ancillary buildings, but as yet, none of these have been recognised.

(Andrew Tester for Suffolk County Council and Tesco Stores Ltd).

Coddenham (TM/1512; CDD019): Excavation continued in 1989 on the Roman site defined by metal detecting and fieldwalking; the landowner has very helpfully allowed all year access to the site. The main features identified are two ditches, approximately 70cm deep, which meet at a 'T' junction. The fill seems to be mainly rapidly dumped rubbish deposits containing pottery and animal bones; a number of partial and complete profiles of pots have been reconstructed. The bulk of the pottery is 1st-century with West Stow type ware, some possible Wattisfield products, local Belgic-derived coarse wares and Samian ware. There are also a few later pottery sherds and two coins of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 155–56) and Constans (A.D. 343–48) from the excavation.

(John Fulcher for Coddenham Village History Club).

Halesworth, The Angel site (TM/3877): On a site next to the new access road a succession of earthen floors were uncovered, together with post-holes and hearths, indicating a sequence of buildings. The earliest floor consisted of blackened clay and associated with it were two post-holes and an oval pit containing three lead weights. A large number of 12th-century pottery sherds were recovered from the layers below this floor. In the next period a brown sandy pebbly floor together with three shallow pits and over twenty stake holes probably indicate a house. Subsequently a pit was dug through the sandy floor, which was filled with oyster shells, and a clay hearth was laid over part of the same floor. A large clay hearth then appears to have been laid over the pit and the whole excavated area was covered with a clay floor. Later a brick hearth was inserted into the clay floor. A number of post-holes indicate that there was a doorway near the hearth and possibly a wattle and daub wall. These seem to have been part of a two-roomed cottage that fronted the Thoroughfare. In the final period the excavated area was covered by a third layer of boulder clay. On top of this was laid a bed of mortar which supported the low brick rubble footings of the timber framed cottage that stood on this site until recently.

Halesworth, The Barclays Bank site (TM/3877): With the kind permission of Barclays Bank an excavation was carried out behind the bank in what was referred to as 'Adam Grenes Yard' in 1577. Along with some modern features, a number of rubbish pits of medieval and post-medieval date were located, together with a late medieval cess pit. Several small pieces of Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered from the earliest layers. Some pieces of prehistoric worked flint were found at the base of the excavation. (Michael Fordham and the Halesworth Museum Excavation Team).

Ipswich, Castle Hill (TM/1446; IPS200): Following trial work (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1988', 73) an area of c. 1,000 sq.m. was excavated in the first four months of 1989, prior to the land being sold for development. The site lies on Chesterfield Drive, just south of the main Roman villa buildings excavated in the 1920s and 1946-50.

The earliest archaeological feature excavated was a small pit containing Neolithic pottery and worked flint. Material of similar date was also discovered in the earlier work on the villa.

Two Roman buildings were found, both of which showed signs of extensive re-building and probably date to the 3rd and 4th centuries. In the northern part of the site a timber aisled building extended north under Chesterfield Drive. The excavated area of this building was 12.5m by 18.5m, the large aisle posts being 6.5m apart. A small aisle section at the north end had flint wall foundations replacing the timbers, and a mortar floor; otherwise floors were earth with at least three clay ovens. A large dump of roofing tile to the east probably derived from this building and covered a cobbled yard or pathway area.

The second building was a bath-house in the south-east part of the excavated site. This structure had flint wall foundations most of which were very thoroughly robbed. The area uncovered was a 13m square but one room extended off the site to the south-east. A semi-circular cold plunge bath projected from the east side. Within the building there were three or four heated and three unheated rooms. The unheated rooms had *opus signinum* floors; rubble debris in the heated areas included numerous coarse red tesserae and much painted wall plaster. The cold bath was fed from the north by a wooden pipe with iron joints.

There was little evidence of activity on the site between the Roman period and the 19th century, except for a number of handmade Saxon pottery sherds in the bath-house backfill. Whether the wall robbing was Roman or later in date is not yet clear.

Both buildings appear to be detached elements within the villa complex and may be part of a courtyard based plan; they confirm that Castle Hill is the largest and most sophisticated of the villas known in Suffolk. (Judith Plouviez for Suffolk County Council).

Ipswich, Greyfriars Road (IAS5204): An area of about 200 sq.m. was excavated prior to redevelopment, fronting onto the old Greyfriars Road. The earliest occupation comprised two pits from a 7th-century, pre-Ipswich ware phase. This was followed by a series of pits and a ditch of Middle Saxon date. Later occupation consisted of pits ranging in date from the 9th century to the Post-Medieval period. One Late Medieval feature was 12m across and may have been a large extraction pit or pond. In one area numerous small postholes and stakeholes were found, however these could not be easily dated and they did not make any coherent plan.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Landlink Ltd).

Ipswich, Neptune Quay, Fore Street (IAS6601): Prior to residential development a trench 23m long and 4m wide was excavated through the infilled river deposits at the Neptune Quay site, between Fore Street and the Wet Dock.

At the northern, landward, end of this trench the original edge of the River Orwell was revealed showing that Fore Street runs out of the town along this strand line. From this point the river bank initially slopes gently down before dropping sharply into the river which at this point would have been a wide, tidal estuary. The earliest indication of settlement adjacent to this part of the river came in the form of two ditches, parallel to the river's edge, and various post and stakeholes of Early Medieval date (12th/early 13th-century).

Later in the medieval period these ditches were filled in and a layer of rammed gravel and slag was laid over them to form a hardstanding adjacent to the river. Some of the wooden posts found in the river deposits also date from this period. Towards the end of the medieval period (15th/16th century) a wall was constructed along the river's edge. This wall is too small to be seen as a major quay wall and is more likely marking the low water level where small boats were tied up. In the waterlogged river deposits at the southern, riverside, end of this trench a depth of nearly 4m was reached and numerous medieval leather fragments and shoe remnants were recovered. Wooden posts were also uncovered although no structures were identifiable; it is more likely that these posts were used individually for tying up boats and possibly for flax retting.

Although the results from a relatively narrow trench are difficult fully to understand, this excavation has proved to be very useful in helping us see how Ipswich developed in the medieval period. The evidence here shows that there was an increase in trade and maritime activity in the 12th and early 13th centuries in Ipswich as the Common Quay was expanded to take in what is now Neptune Quay. Following this there was a period of decline before prosperity returned again in the 15th- and 16th-century period. This supports the evidence already available from documentary sources as well as supplying valuable topographic detail. The parish church of St Clements is mentioned for the first time in the early 13th century and Neptune Quay lies within this parish, again showing how increased trade and prosperity caused the town to expand through this period.

Very much later in the site's history a clay tobacco pipe maker established a workshop and retail outlet at 102-106 Fore Street. This activity started in the late 1830s and must be associated with the creation of the Wet Dock at this time as coal, raw pipeclay and finished pipes were all being imported. The workshop for this industry was located and excavated, the finds including numerous claypipe fragments, other manufacturing waste and kiln debris. When the site is developed it is hoped that the kilns can be excavated as well to give a complete picture of a Victorian industry which is mainly associated with the Goodwin family, a name that is still well known in the town.
(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Ideal Homes).

Long Melford (TL/8643; LMD042): A very small part of the scheduled area around a Roman villa (Ancient Monument County No. 226) was excavated in advance of construction of the Long Melford by-pass. Very few features were identified, mainly ditches, and there was little dating evidence.
(Judith Plouviez for Suffolk County Council).

Mickfield, St Andrew's Church (TM/1361; MCK008): In September a four-day excavation was carried out in this redundant church, in the places where eight concrete pads were going to be sunk through the floor to support a private dwelling due to be built inside the

church. The aim of the excavation was to try to find evidence of the church mentioned in Domesday Book, of which nothing is visible in the existing nave/chancel structure.

Five of the six pads in the nave revealed Norman flintwork cut by medieval foundations, of which three contained corners. The sixth trench in the S.E. corner of the church was blocked by a concrete surface but the S.W. corner hole contained a small piece of Norman floor. The medieval foundations were abnormally thick in this trench and these coincided with a crack in the north wall – perhaps indicating a replacement west wall.

A fuller report and plan are intended to be published here next year.
(David Gill for Suffolk County Council and the owner).

Snape (TM/4059; SNP007): Following the complete excavation of a 17 × 20m area of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (1986–88), attention has now turned to fixing the cemetery's limits and to the detailed assessment of the damage being done by modern agriculture. With the aid of grants from English Heritage and Suffolk County Council, the Snape Historical Trust excavated nine 2 × c.20m trenches during September and December 1989. Four of these trenches were empty, and it appears that the western and northern limits of the cemetery have been fixed. In the remaining 5 trenches were found 6 cremation and 7 inhumation burials. All the cremations (4 of which are urned) had been seriously damaged by ploughing. Two of the inhumations close to the edge of the cemetery were excavated. Both were female, though neither was typically pagan Anglo-Saxon. One had iron pins in place of the customary pair of brooches; the other had a single brooch and a bracelet of small glass and amber beads. Further trenches are planned for 1990 and will seek the southern limits of the cemetery.

(William Filmer-Sanke for the Snape Historical Trust).

Sudbury, Stour House, Gregory Street (TL/8741; SUY028): In the garden of Stour House an area of 144 sq.m. was excavated prior to redevelopment. The site is 190m south of St Gregory's Church and 10m back from the modern Gregory Street frontage. It lies within the assumed Late Saxon defensive circuit as shown by the curving street pattern formed by Friars Street, Burkitts Lane and Croft Road, and is 150m from the River Stour.

The earliest phase of settlement on the site was in the late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods. A few small pits of this date were found and the associated pottery included at least one sherd of Grooved ware and several small Beaker sherds. The next phase of settlement came in the Iron Age and a large pit was excavated which probably dates to the middle of this period. The finds from this pit indicate a high status for the settlement, and include the burnt fragments of three decorated bone 'weaving' combs (Fig. 28), two other decorated burnt bone fragments of uncertain function and a dozen baked clay sling bullets. Six of these sling bullets were found in a little cache within the pit and the total of fourteen from the site is the largest group from Suffolk. Later on this site appears to have been on the edge of an enclosure as three nearly parallel ditches were found. Each ditch was just over a metre deep. Two of these ditches are late Iron Age in date and from the top of one came a decorated copper alloy button-and-loop fastener (Fig. 28). The third ditch appears to be early Roman in date.

After the early Roman period there seems to have been a gap of 700 or 800 years until this part of Sudbury was re-occupied. Two late Saxon pits were found as well as various pits of Early, Late and Post-Medieval date; pottery types represented include Thetford-type ware and St Neots ware. A property boundary was also found across the site parallel to Gregory Street. In the Early Medieval period this was in the form of a small slot that would have held a wooden fence and by the 14th or 15th century this was replaced by a flint and

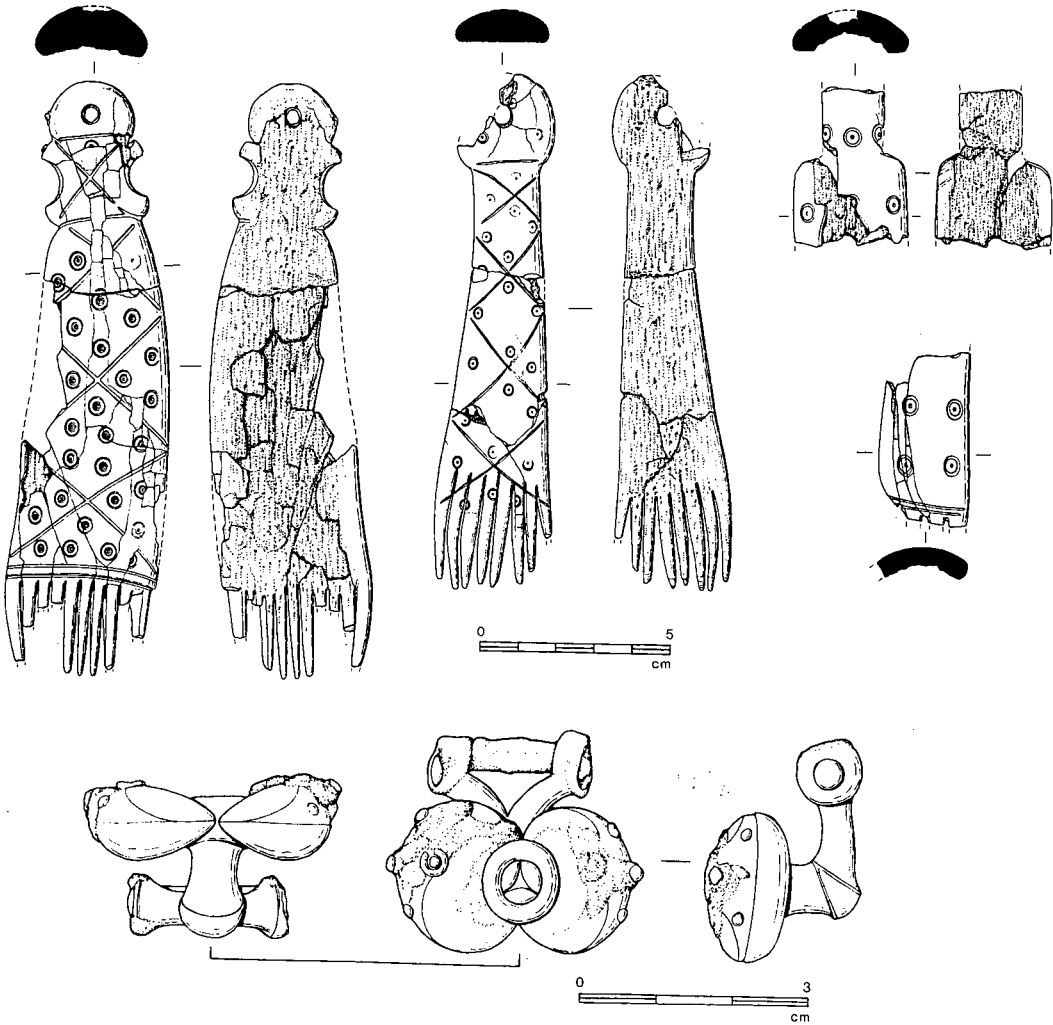


FIG. 28 – Iron Age items from the excavations at Sudbury (SUY028): top, bone 'weaving' combs (scale 1:2); bottom, copper alloy button-and-loop fastener (scale 1:1).

mortar wall. It is of interest that the property boundary was parallel to the series of Iron Age ditches, indicating that their alignment, a thousand years after they were dug, was still significant.

(John Newman for Suffolk County Council and Babergh District Council).

Sutton, Sutton Hoo (TM/2848): Excavation has continued on Sector 5 (Mounds 6 and 7), and a new Sector (4) was cleared. About 75 per cent of the proposed sample area has now been opened up.

There are no accompanied burials of the 6th century or earlier. Three mound-burials have been excavated (Mounds 2, 5, 18) and two more are under investigation (Mounds 6 and 7). Flat graves have been defined in two main groups: one consisting of 16 graves on the eastern periphery of the cemetery, and another group of eleven burials associated with

Mound 5. Both groups contain a high proportion of suspected examples of ritual killing, including hanging and decapitation. Three of the Mound 5 'satellite' graves were cut into quarry pits: the earliest when the quarry pit was freshly dug, the others when the quarry pits were partially refilled. In one case, the body was accompanied by an organic 'collar' around the neck, and the grave was cut into a quarry pit containing several animal horns.

Mound 18 had contained a cremation in a bronze bowl, but both mound and burial were largely destroyed and dispersed by ploughing and moles. Mound 6 had contained a cremation wrapped in cloth in a bronze bowl. Mound 6 has been damaged by an unrecorded excavation similar to those observed in Mound 2 and Mound 5. These excavations probably took place in the 19th century.

The cemetery as a whole was dedicated to the elite and features two main burial styles: cremation in bowls under mounds (Mounds 3, 4, 5, 6, 18) and ship burials (Mounds 1 and 2). The relation between them, and between the mounds and the flat graves should be resolved by the completion of Mound 7 and Sector 1, the remaining part of the sample.

The combination of air photographic survey and excavation on the eastern edge of the cemetery and in Sectors 4 and 5, suggests a sequence of prehistoric field systems delimited by banks or fences and belonging to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. The assemblage includes flint, pottery (with some Beaker wares), copper droplets and plant remains (acorns). Occupation debris and roundhouses are concentrated at the western end of the excavated area.

Analysis of relative feature depths has shown that areas of the site outside the protection of Anglo-Saxon burial mounds have been badly damaged and eroded by mound building (7th–8th century), and ploughing. The ploughing is likely to have occurred during the 19th century, and seems to have involved the whole scheduled area, including the mounds themselves which have been lowered and 'softened' as a result. (Martin Carver for Sutton Hoo Research Trust).

Wherstead (TM/1541; WHR037): An area of 5,000 sq.m. at the top of Bourne Hill was stripped of topsoil, planned and selectively excavated in advance of ballast extraction. Finds ranged in date from Neolithic Grooved Ware to Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware; the majority of features however were late Iron Age or Roman. Several phases of ditched enclosure were identified and two groups of post-holes. Two pottery kilns were also found, one set into an earlier ditch. Both kilns were double-ended (two flues and stokepits) and had no sign of permanent oven floor supports. The pottery produced was 1st-century, including pedestal base jars, double cordoned bowls/jars, dishes, grey-ware flagons and possibly mortaria.

(Judith Plouviez for Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Ski Centre).

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