

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2022

*compiled by HANNAH CUTLER, FAYE MINTER and JAMES ROLFE  
with object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL*

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2022. Information on these has been incorporated into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (formerly the Sites and Monuments Record), which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds. Where available, the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is now partially accessible online via the Suffolk Heritage Explorer web pages (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk>). Many of the excavation/evaluation reports are also available online via the Archaeological Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/>).

Most of the finds are recorded through the national Portable Antiquities Scheme, the Suffolk part of which is also based in the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council. Further details and images of many of the finds can be found on the Scheme's website (<http://finds.org.uk/database>) and for many of the finds listed here the PAS reference number is included in the text. During 2022 the PAS finds in Suffolk were recorded by Anna Booth, and Phil Hughes. Following requests from metal detector users, we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them.

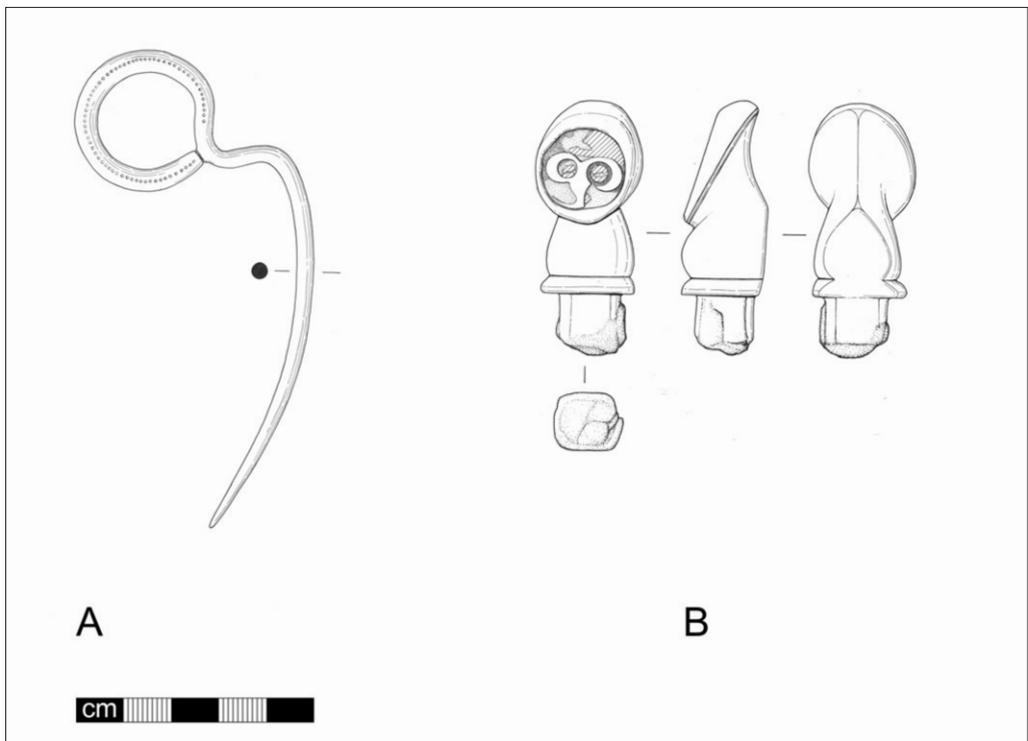
We continue to be grateful to all those who contribute information for this annual list.

### *Abbreviations:*

Mdf	Metal detector find		
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme (see above). The Suffolk contact for this national scheme is Anna Booth (tel. 01284 741241; e-mail <a href="mailto:anna.booth@suffolk.gov.uk">anna.booth@suffolk.gov.uk</a> ).		
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY (tel. 01284 741230; e-mail <a href="mailto:archaeology@suffolk.gov.uk">archaeology@suffolk.gov.uk</a> )		
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record (see above)		
<b>Pa</b>	Palaeolithic	<b>Ro</b>	Roman
<b>Me</b>	Mesolithic	<b>Sx</b>	Saxon
<b>Ne</b>	Neolithic	<b>Md</b>	Medieval
<b>BA</b>	Bronze Age	<b>PM</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>IA</b>	Iron Age	<b>Un</b>	Period unknown
<b>Pr</b>	Prehistoric		

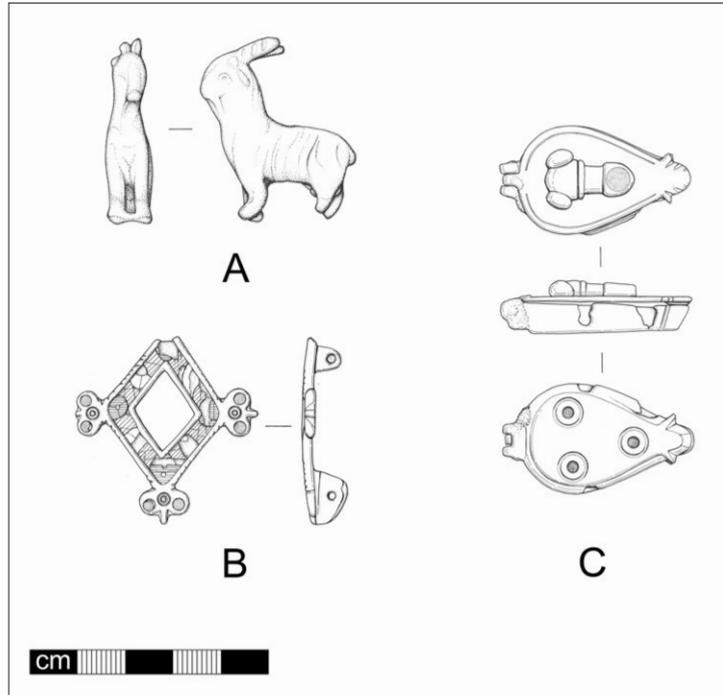
## INDIVIDUAL FINDS AND DISCOVERIES

- Assington* (ASN 062). **Ro.** Gold finger ring Henig type II (ESS-EFFE19). (Mdf).
- Badingham* (BDG 109). **Md.** Silver annular brooch (SF-180EF0). (Mdf).
- Barham* (BRH 103). **IA.** Silver unit of Iceni BMC 3524-3527 (SF-9393D5). (Mdf).
- Beck Row, Holywell Row and Kenny Hill* (MNL 769). **IA.** Silver half unit very worn, probably Iceni (SF-B653EA) and silver unit of the Trinovantes attributed to Cunobelin, BMC 1866-1867, VA 204 (SF-2827FC). (Mdf).
- Blaxhall* (BLX 049). **Sx.** Copper-alloy bow brooch of Rathewiz continental type (SF-73453B), (Fig. 156 A). (Mdf).
- Blundeston* (BLN 098). **Ne.** Complete flint axehead (SF-D93A54). (Chance find whilst metal detecting).
- Blythburgh* (BLB 176). **Ne. Ro.** Flint leaf-shaped arrowhead (SF-E940DA), retouched flint flakes (SF-E96849, SF-E95F22, SF-E94C73, a scraper (SF-E935D6) and debitage. Copper-alloy Roman coins, 1st and 2nd century, Colchester-derivative brooches and copper-alloy enamelled button and loop fastener (SF-E8083D). (Mdf).
- Bradfield St Clare* (BSC 046) **Md. PM.** Gold noble of Edward III (SF-246652), silver cuff-link (SF-CD9DAB) and thimble (SF-CD9305). (Mdf).
- Brettenham* (BTT 062). **Ro.** Silver finger ring Henig type II (SF-EB37F6), copper-alloy miniature figurine of a goat (SF-429C17) (Fig. 155 A), enamelled seal box lid (SF-428F5C), (Fig. 155 B), key handle (SF-BF5D12), 2nd- to 4th-century coins. (Mdf).
- Brockley* (BKY 063) **IA.** Silver coin of Cunobelin, ABC no. 2849 (SF-39F151). (Mdf).
- Brockley* (BKY 064). **PM.** Gold finger ring inscribed 'I mourne in silence' (SF-E725DB). (Mdf).



PREVIOUS PAGE:  
 FIG. 154 – Iron Age  
 copper-alloy linch pin from  
 Cockfield (A); Iron Age  
 copper-alloy pin (B)  
 from Euston.

RIGHT:  
 FIG. 155 – Roman  
 copper-alloy goat figurine  
 (A) and seal box lid (B) from  
 Brettenham; copper-alloy  
 plate brooch from  
 Campsea Ashe (C).



*Bungay* (BUN 201). **Md.** Gold annular brooch (SF-741744). (Mdf).

*Butley* (BUT 113). **Sx.** Gold pierced Merovingian *tremissis* issued by Madelinus of Dorestad EMC 2022.0065 (ESS-1BC1EE). (Mdf).

*Butley* (BUT 114). **Md.** Copper-alloy oval seal matrix of the Virgin and Child inscribed with S?PRIORIS ET CONVENT? DE BVTTTEL'G O[or D]E AD CR [or A], the Seal of the Priory and Convent of Butley and its Canons Regular [of *Saint Augustine*] (DUR-BAFF71). (Mdf).

*Campsea Ashe* (CAA 064). **Ro.** Copper-alloy knee brooch (SF-F57791), plate brooch (SF-94B21B) (Fig. 155 C), and coins, 1st to 4th century. (Mdf).

*Cockfield* (COK 162). **IA.** Copper-alloy linch pin (SF-E57C6C), (Fig. 154 A). (Mdf).

*Cotton* (COT 057). **Sx.** Two silver *sceattas*, a secondary series R, Abramson 120, EMC 2023.0219 (SF-CED5F8) and primary series Z, Abramson 75, EMC 2023.0220 (SF-7A5E82). (Mdf).

*Cotton* (COT 058). **Sx.** Copper-alloy strap-end (SF-1B63C1), small-long brooch (SF-1B59C4) (Fig. 156 B), cast saucer brooch (SF-1B186B), (Fig. 156 C) and cruciform brooch (SF-1AF167), (Fig. 156 D). (Mdf).

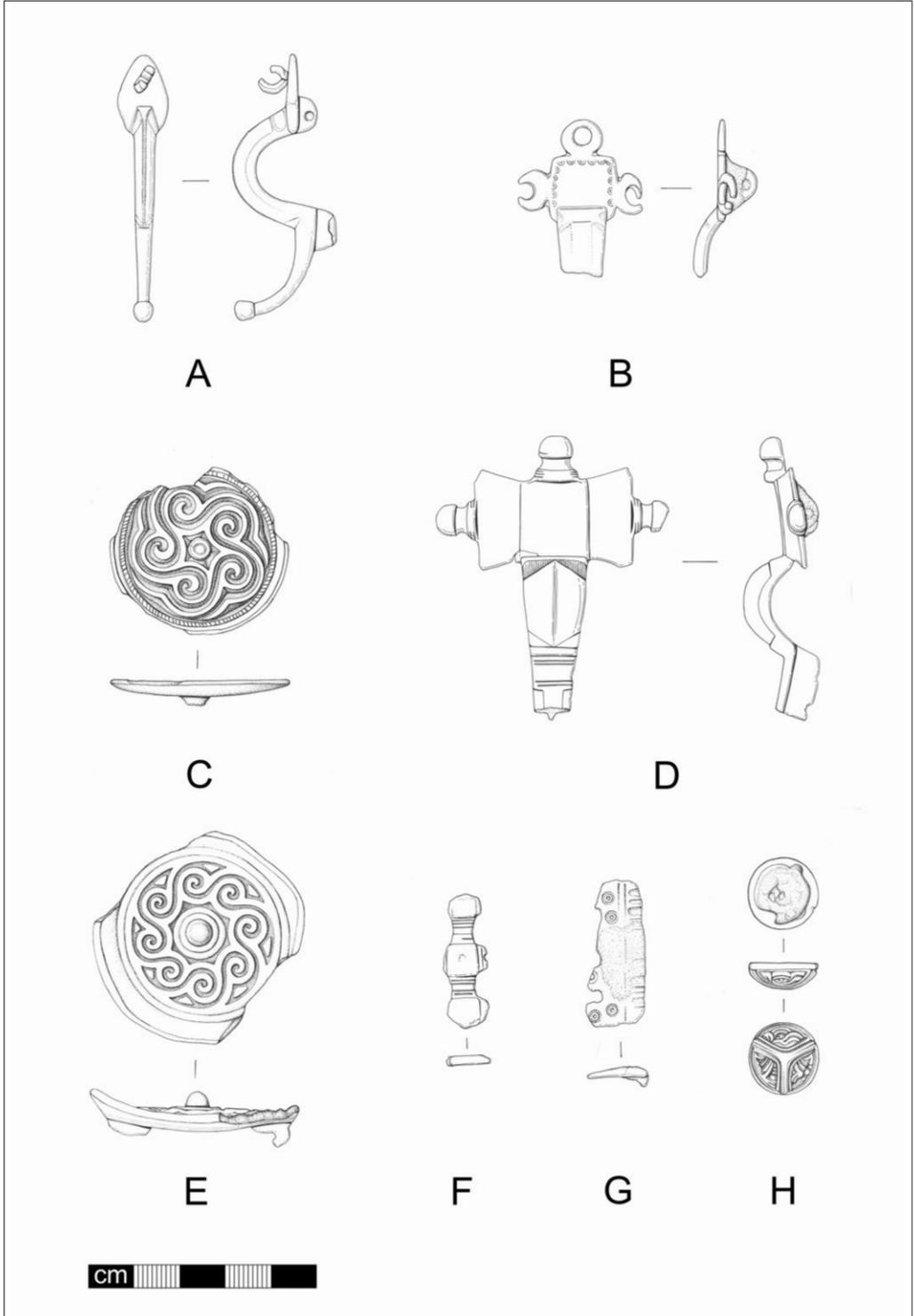
*Crowfield* (CRO 038). **Md.** Gold annular brooch (SF-A5CA5C). (Fig. 157). (Mdf).

*Euston* (EUN 079). **IA. Ro.** Copper-alloy cast ring-headed pin (SF-55ED42), (Fig. 154 B), Roman silver finger ring (SF-73D34E), enamelled plate brooch (SF-5D1568) and 3rd- to 4th-century coinage. (Mdf).

*Euston* (EUN 081) **IA.** Gold quarter *stater* of the Trinovantes, ABC 2350 (PUBLIC-04B91F). (Mdf).

*Euston* (EUN 082). **Ro.** Pewter tableware hoard consisting of a stack of 13 vessels including plates and platters with smaller bowls, dishes and a cup placed on and alongside this. (SF-86DD2F). (Fig. 158), (Mdf).

*Euston* (EUN 083). **Sx.** Gold imitation bracteate (SF-7375C6), (Fig. 159). (Mdf).





*Exning* (EXG 151) **Ro.** A hoard of five silver republican and early imperial *denarii* (SF-EB1F61). (Mdf).

*Glemsford* (GFD 094). **Md.** Silver-gilt strap-end (SF-229C26). (Mdf).

*Great Finborough* (FNG 052). **Sx.** Silver St Edmund memorial penny (PUBLIC-C4B8C5). (Mdf).

*Henley* (HEN 036). **IA.** Silver Icenic unit Talbot Bury A Group 2 (SF-ABA8C9). (Mdf).

*Marlesford* (MRF 030). **IA.** Gold uniface Icenic *stater*, VA 1505 (SF-EE7B8B). (Mdf).

*Monewden* (MWN 037). **IA.** Silver Icenic unit, BMC 3528-3523 (SF-26B0C7). (Mdf).

*Pakenham* (PKM 105) **Sx.** Gold East Anglian pierced *thrymsa* (SF-551A19). (Mdf).

*Shelley* (SHY 021) **Pa.** Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe (SF-BFA05E). (Fig. 160). (Mdf).

*Sibton* (SBT 080) **Sx.** Copper-alloy cast saucer brooch (SF-F1AA32). (Fig. 156 E), sleeve clasps (SF-A035E9 and SF-A02B68), (Fig. 156 F–G). (Mdf).

*Stonham Aspal* (SAL 093). **Ro.** Coin hoard of three republican and imperial *denarii* (SF-C35992). (Mdf).

*Stratford St Mary* (SSM 062). **IA.** Gold uninscribed uniface Gallo-Belgic *stater*, VA 50-56 (SF-BFBF5B). (Mdf).

*Stratford St Mary* (SSM 063). **IA.** Gold uninscribed uniface Gallo-Belgic *stater* VA 50-56 (SF-BFA08E). (Mdf).

*Walsham le Willows* (WLW 151) **BA.** Hoard of four fragmented axes (SF-B6162D). (Mdf).

PREVIOUS PAGE:

FIG. 156 – Saxon copper-alloy bow brooch from Blaxhall (A); copper-alloy small-long brooch (B), disc/saucer brooch (C) and cruciform brooch (D) from Cotton; copper-alloy disc/saucer brooch (E), and sleeve clasps (F–G) from Sibton; silver mount from Wickham Skeith (H).

TOP LEFT:

FIG. 157 – Gold annular brooch from Crowfield.

TOP RIGHT:

FIG. 158 – Pewter tableware hoard from Euston.



LEFT:  
FIG. 159 – Gold imitation bracteate (pendant)  
from Euston.

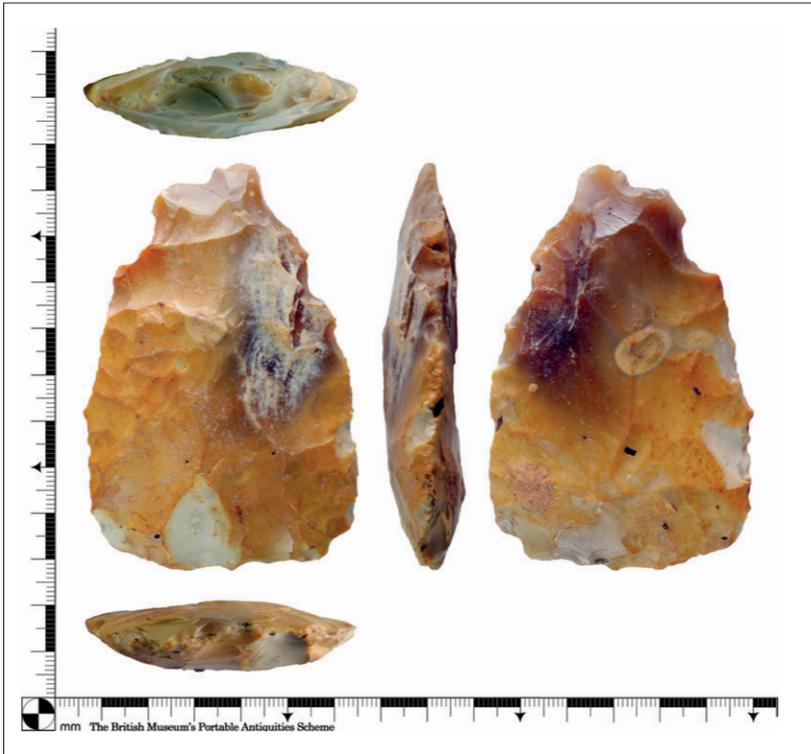


FIG. 160 – Palaeolithic hand axe from Shelley.

*Wantisden* (WNN 056). Sx. Copper-alloy fragment of a great square-headed brooch (SF-1EC59D), buckle (SF-1D13B7) and girdle hanger (SF-CF354C). (Mdf).

*Wickham Skeith* (WKS 034). Sx. Gilded silver mount with chip carved style I decoration (SF-BAFB72), (Fig. 156 H). (Mdf).

*Winston* (WNT 076). Sx. Gold finger ring (SF-82C9EF). (Mdf).

## SURVEYS

*Rendlesham*, Land at Rendlesham (TM/3253; RLM 013). A fieldwalking survey was conducted by a team of volunteers as part of the Rendlesham Revealed project led by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund. Some prehistoric pottery fragments and numerous struck flints were recovered, many of which were waste flakes, alongside several blades. A thin scatter of Roman and medieval pottery was recovered from across the field. Some Early Saxon pottery and a small quantity of Thetford ware was also found. Material from the 16th–19th centuries included pottery, slate, bottle glass and clay pipe fragments, along with vast amounts of ceramic building material, indicating intense manuring and cultivation, presumably from the nearby farm.

Tom Cox, University of East Anglia, for the Rendlesham Revealed project.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

*Aldeburgh*, (TM/4459; ADB 223). Earlier submissions to these proceedings (2016, 2017 and 2018) from Aldeburgh and District Local History Society (ADLHS) reported on a range of fieldwork in Chapel Field (ADB 223), which contains the marginal remains of St Mary, Hazlewood (ADB 005), one of two Aldeburgh churches listed in the Domesday Book. Fieldwork continued in 2022 when, over a two-week period, three separate programmes were undertaken. The first of these was an investigation of the sub-foundations of the church's W wall. Two trenches were excavated: one in the projected centre of the 6m wall, the second 1m to the N of the SW corner of the foundation structure. The make-up of the excavated foundations was entirely consistent with the findings of earlier excavations, with layering of sand, pebbles, flints, larger stones and large flints. In this particular sub-foundation, the foundations started about 22cm below the field surface to a depth of about 70cm and were about 90cm in width, with occasional findings of mortar to either side. The centre line between both trenches and the SW and NW corners were exactly in line, demonstrating that the building's foundations were those of a rectilinear building. A 30cm diameter test pit 2m away to the SW found only the natural soil, down to the subsoil level. We found no evidence to support Nicholas Fenwick Hele's report, published in 1870, of his seeing the base of a round tower. This remains a mystery. The second work programme was by a team of metal detectorists, led and co-ordinated by one of our members, covering parts of Chapel Field previously investigated in this way, but also exploring new areas. A considerable number of finds were made and recorded with their GPS coordinates. The third work programme was the excavation of three 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits, with the primary objective of the ADLHS archaeology team gaining experience of the process and recording of such pits for possible future community investigations elsewhere. The exercise proved to be extremely useful for that purpose, although there were no finds of archaeological significance.

Peter Howard-Dobson, Aldeburgh and District Local History Society.

*Bacton*, Land N of Church Road (TM/0467; BAC 044). Following trial trench evaluation, three areas of this site were targeted for excavation. The sequence of activity began in the Middle Iron Age with part of a farmstead comprising two roundhouses and associated pits. In the early Roman period, an oven or kiln and two timber buildings, one a small structure with a rammed chalk floor, and the second a larger, barn-type building, indicate either a new farmstead or a continuation of the Later Iron Age settlement. By the Mid-Roman period the farmstead appears to have gone out of use, but there was evidence for continuing agricultural

use of the area. A copper-alloy dress pin, similar to examples from Staunch Meadow, Brandon, hints at low-level activity here in the c.8th/9th centuries. By the later 12th–14th centuries there was widespread evidence for agricultural activity across the site, with indications of occupation both close to the present village, to the S, and to the W, along the Wyverstone Road. Activity continued at a lower level in the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

Laura Desrosiers-Whalley and Simon Carlyle, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Group, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey.

*Badwell Ash*, Land W of Richer Road, (TL/9968; BAA061). Evaluation was undertaken at a c.1.5ha site. 12 of the 14 trenches contained archaeological features, mostly comprising pits, but also ditches, a gully, and possible post-holes. Most of the recorded features are of later prehistoric date, probably Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. A single tentatively dated Roman ditch was also found.

Adam Dyson, Archaeology South-East, for Brian Sutton.

*Barham*, Land N of Church Lane (TM/1350; BRH 066). Excavation of two open areas identified a localised cluster of five small pits containing Late Bronze Age pottery, in addition to Late Iron Age and Roman field boundary ditches.

Gary Trimble and Simon Carlyle, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Group.

*Barham*, Barham Quarry, phase 9 (TM/1351; BRH 080). A programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken at Barham Quarry, Suffolk. An area of 0.82ha was excavated within the site. A deep area of colluvium was present at the S end of the site (up to 1.8m in depth) filling a dry valley which contained mixed finds from the prehistoric to medieval periods with features sealed below. The excavation revealed additional N–S aligned ditches which had not been seen during previous phases. These probably formed two phases of enclosure, one in the Later Bronze Age which comprised small gullies running N–S and E–W, and another linking to the Late Iron Age to Roman field systems (seen during previous phases), which comprised larger ditches also running N–S and E–W.

Two groups of heavily truncated post-holes were seen at the NW end of the excavation, suggesting that structures were likely to be present here. The post-hole groups did not create discernible patterns, however, and were likely to have been Bronze Age in date. In addition to the ditched enclosures, a small number of small pits with U-shaped profiles were discovered, probably relating to Neolithic activity associated with small assemblages of pottery and struck flint. Some larger undated pits were present and many tree-throws were also excavated, some of which contained Bronze Age and Neolithic finds.

Michael Green, Cotswold Archaeology, for Stantec, on behalf of Brett Aggregates.

*Bexwell (Norfolk) to Bury St Edmunds (B2B) water pipeline* (proposed). Work took place within several areas:

*Freckenham*, (centred on TL/6671; FRK 212). A linear band of 22 trenches were excavated in the parish of Freckenham over 0.64km. Six trenches contained archaeological features and these corresponded to the results of the preceding geophysical survey. The evaluation has confirmed the presence of two ring-ditches and a scatter of pits.

No dating evidence was recovered from the ring-ditches, but they were tentatively identified as barrow ditches. The other features broadly dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, though the most common pottery recovered was Iron Age in date (600 BC–AD 43). An early medieval pit was also identified, which produced pottery of early

to middle Saxon date (AD 450–900). No other contemporary features were identified in the evaluation.

Between Gazeley and Rede, (centred on TL/7559), a total of 256 trenches were excavated in six parishes, 57 contained archaeological features. The evaluation has confirmed the results of the previous geophysical survey. The summary report recorded:

*Hargrave*, (TL/7559; HRG 030). Two isolated features were identified in the parish of Hargrave which produced late prehistoric pottery.

*Dalham*, (TL/7461; DAL 044). One area of potentially medieval origins comprising a ditch and curvilinear enclosure.

*Gazeley*, (TL/7264; GAZ 046). Four trenches contained similarly aligned furrows of medieval/post-medieval date.

*Wickhambrook*, (TL/7658; WKB 102). A post-medieval burnt pit was found.

*Rede*, (TL/7955; RDE 027). Undated archaeological activity identified were the likely remains of an airfield which was in use during WW2.

A later summary report included those trenches which were not excavated previously in the Gazeley to Rede section:

*Gazeley*, (TL/7264; GAZ 046). A further 59 trenches were excavated of which 26 contained archaeological features. The evaluation has confirmed the results of the previous geophysical survey which recorded enclosure complexes in two locations, but in addition it identified similar activity in another location that had not been part of the geophysical survey. Two of the settlements were *c.*500m apart, whilst the third was *c.*2km away. All three areas comprised small enclosure complexes which were established in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and consequently maintained in use until the Mid-Roman period. Each produced similar artefactual assemblages, but there was also the presence of possible industrial activity in the most NW area. Collectively, the late prehistoric and Roman pottery comprised 620 sherds (6.7kg).

*Ousden*, (TL/7431; OUS 035). One trench produced five sherds of mid-2nd- to late 4th-century Roman pottery in a riverine deposit.

Rachel Clare, MOLA, for Anglian Water Strategic Pipeline Alliance (SPA).

*Bildeston*, Land to the rear of 52 High Street (TL/9949; BIL 057). Trenched evaluation found that the ground in this backyard plot to the rear of the street frontage had been disturbed to a considerable depth by 20th-century outbuildings, demolition and landscaping. Nevertheless, a disturbed subsoil in Trench 1 sealed a preserved later prehistoric soil horizon/land surface, present at a depth of about 0.88m below existing ground level, which contained a moderate-sized assemblage of Later Bronze Age to Iron Age struck flints. At the same stratigraphic level in the base of the trench was a small pit containing struck flint and a sherd of flint- and-sand-tempered Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery. The results of the evaluation are of some significance, this being the first evidence of Later Bronze Age/Earlier Iron Age activity recorded in Bildeston. However, the wider landscape context of the site, on relatively light soil in the valley of the river Brett, just 160m from the river, is in keeping with known patterns of settlement and land use during later prehistory.

Tom Woolhouse and Jon House, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Matt Higgins.

*Blythburgh*, Union Farm, Bulcamp (TM/4675; BLB 154). A 10m x 12m trench was opened in the third season on this site. A 4.5m by 2.20m pit full of fine ash and charcoal was found and in it was a large amount of animal, small bird and fish bones, and large whelk shells and oyster shells. Of note is a near complete 13th-century storage jar with an incised cross. A ditch was also excavated and contained 12th- to 14th-century pottery.

Heather A. Jewell for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group.

*Bramford*, Land E of Loraine Way (TM/1247; BRF 159). An archaeological excavation targeted the results of preceding geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in 2018; three areas in the centre and S of the site (with a combined area of 1.95ha) were investigated. This included the location of a ring-ditch (BRF 003), with a second northerly ring-ditch left *in situ* beyond the excavation areas, both of which were identified as cropmarks.

Prehistoric activity was represented by small Early and Middle Neolithic pits, along with further pits in the S of the site containing undiagnostic worked flints. The ring-ditch of a probable Bronze Age barrow (BRF003) was excavated to the S; although not securely dated by artefacts, its morphology is suggestive of a Bronze Age date. Given the presence of the second barrow ring-ditch to the N, this was probably part of a funerary/monumental landscape situated on higher ground overlooking the river Gipping. A number of large, linear, NW–SE orientated, silted hollows extended across the E of the site, interpreted as the remnants of dry river valleys. The main focus of activity on site was an early Saxon (5th to 7th century) settlement comprising 10 sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and a further six possible SFBs, often occurring in pairs. These were situated around the natural hollows, which appear to have been utilised as midden sites during this period, in particular being the focus of deposition of substantial quantities of animal bone waste. Although no archaeological features were identified, Roman period artefacts were recovered from the site, many from the silting within these hollows — primarily comprising reused CBM and curated small finds, deposited during the Saxon period and recovered through metal-detecting. Two possible post-built hall buildings were also present to their SE. It is possible that the Bronze Age barrow survived and was reused during the Saxon period as pottery was recovered from the ring-ditch fills. Several Saxon high-status objects were also recovered from surrounding plough-spread mound material. Although no *in situ* burials were encountered, it is suspected that these objects may have derived from Saxon interments into the remnant prehistoric monument. Or perhaps the barrow was used as a gathering place. It is posited that the settlement perhaps passed out of use with the growth of *Gippeswic*, approximately four miles south of the site at the confluence of the rivers Gipping and Orwell. Following the decline of the early Saxon settlement, ENE/WSW aligned boundary ditches of middle Saxon date evidence the creation of the agricultural fieldscape, later replaced by a rectilinear field system during the High Medieval period. The Bronze Age barrow appears to have endured and to have been used as a reference point in this later layout.

James Alexander, Archaeology South-East,  
for RPS Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Persimmon Homes.

*Brandon*, Haslemere, 15 Victoria Avenue (TL/7886; BRD 417). Two phases of activity were observed at the site. Phase I has been identified as medieval (10th–14th century) and includes two sets of double ditches running parallel to each other on a NW–SE alignment. Phase II relates to the undated features at the site consisting of post-holes, which it is highly likely are related to Phase I. The site assemblage highlights a typical range of activities in the area associated with domestic activity such as crop cultivation, the processing of animals for food, and the disposal of waste in outlying ditches.

Alice Schute, Britannia Archaeology Ltd, for Anglian Designs.

*Brantham*, Land S of Slough Road (TM/1034; BNT 102). Open area excavation ahead of development on the N side of Brantham identified a substantial area of Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement comprising a rectilinear field system bounded by possible trackways, and numerous post-hole clusters (Fig. 161). Four-post structures were certainly

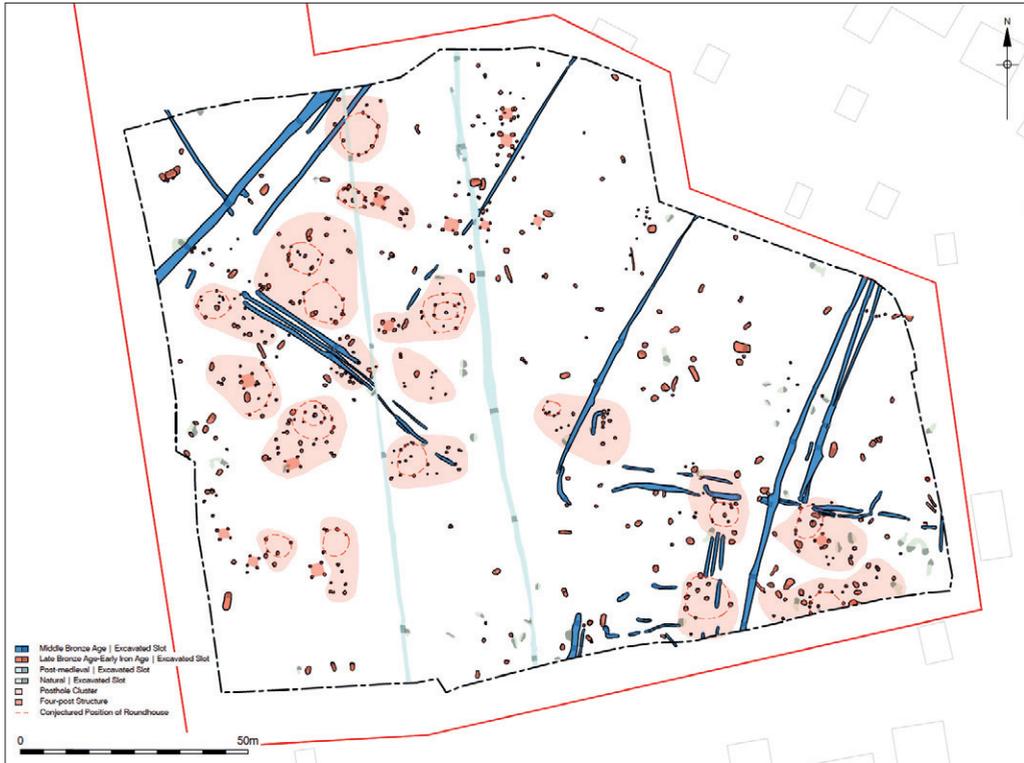


FIG. 161 – Plan of excavations at land south of Slough Road, Brantham (© Pre-Construct Archaeology).

present, along with arcs and sometimes circular arrays of post-holes that are likely to represent roundhouses, windbreaks and fences. The post-hole clusters were not evenly distributed across the site, tending to favour locations close to the trackways and their junctions. The ditches appear to have largely filled in by the time the settlement was here, but banks and/or hedges presumably persisted. Daub, pottery and charred plant remains were found in association with the features.

Tom Revell, Christiane Meckseper and Alexander Pullen,  
Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Group.

*Brightwell*, Brightwell Hall Farm (TM/2543; BGL 064). Eight trenches were excavated within the *c.*0.74 hectare proposed development area. Deep stratigraphy was encountered with depths of up to 2.2m along the W side of the site. The layers comprised multiple humic peat deposits, colluvial layers and flood deposits from which no finds were recovered. A thin ‘burnt mound’ spread measuring *c.*12m in diameter and 0.2m thick was discovered towards the N end of the site and contained large quantities of heat-altered flint, but no dating evidence. A small post-medieval ditch was also seen cutting the burnt mound spread. A mix of modern, post-medieval and medieval material was also recovered from the topsoil and within made ground deposits recorded on the E side of the site.

Michael Green, Cotswold Archaeology,  
for Andrew Hawes, on behalf of Guy Nicholls.

*Bungay*, Land W of St John's Road (TM/3488; BUN 196). Excavation investigated a large Early Iron Age boundary ditch on the high ground in the NW of the site, which had been identified during earlier phases of evaluation. Smaller ditches were attached to this, possibly forming stock enclosures; some large pits may have been watering holes. The excavation recovered further iron-smelting slag to add to the larger assemblage recovered from the boundary ditch during the evaluation. Evidence for Iron Age iron smelting is rare in Suffolk, and East Anglia more widely, so the assemblage, though small, is of some regional significance.

Fabian Danielsson, Simon Carlyle and Tom Woolhouse,  
Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Cripps Developments Ltd.

*Bury St Edmunds to Haverhill Transfers*, (TL/7449 to TL/6948). An archaeological trial trench evaluation along the route of a proposed water pipeline located in Suffolk was undertaken. It spanned a total distance of 6.4km and extended across the three parishes of Barnardiston, Hundon and Great Wrating.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 98 trial trenches, of these 43 were devoid of archaeological features. The archaeological features that were identified in the remaining 55 trenches were dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age to Early Roman, Roman, late Saxon, medieval (12th century) and late medieval periods (15th and 16th centuries). Undated features were also common throughout.

*Great Wrating*, (TL/6948; WTG 039). A possible Iron Age to Roman settlement was found directly to the E of Great Wrating village. Although only one Iron Age and one Roman ditch were dated, there was 32 pottery sherds (0.3kg) recovered. In the same location a relatively dense quantity of late Saxon to early medieval features was found largely in one trench. Collectively there were 54 pottery sherds (0.7kg). The Saxon/medieval faunal assemblage from Great Wrating (WTG 039) is small, consisting of primary processing waste of largely adult animals, indicative of general settlement waste rather than any specific husbandry regime.

*Hundon*, (TL/7449; HUD 073). Features in Hundon dated from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to post-medieval. Prehistoric and Roman features were found in three separate locations each more than 0.5km apart. One Roman pit was found in a single trench 0.5km to the N of the village. In three trenches 1km NW of the village, there were two pits and four ditches dating from the Iron Age to Late Roman. In three trenches 1.5km W of the village were three pits and three ditches dating between the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Roman periods. In the latter area there was a Roman building that had been recorded (SHER HUD 021) 80m E of the pipeline route. Although the building itself had not been dated, late 1st-century pottery had been recovered from the topsoil in this area.

The historic village core of Hundon (SHER HUD 010) is of late Saxon origin. Features containing late Saxon and medieval artefacts were found in three trenches 0.5km to the N of the village. There was a single ditch which contained five sherds of late Saxon pottery. In two trenches were single ditches each with 12th-century pottery, as well as CBM and animal bone. The latter produced a moderate quantity of animal bone from a range of species and comprised a domestic assemblage which consisted of processing waste from a meat-based husbandry strategy, with a number of young adult/juvenile elements being recovered, notably from pigs of optimum meat weight. 1km NW of the village there were three trenches which collectively found a potential late Saxon ditch as well as a ditch and layer containing a moderate quantity of 15th-century pottery. Mid-16th-century pottery was found in a ditch 1.5km W of the village.

Rachel Clare, MOLA, for Anglian Water Strategic Pipeline Alliance (SPA).

*Campsea Ashe*, Parkland at Ashe Park House, Ivy Lodge Road (TM/3455; CAA 062). An archaeological evaluation (six trial trenches) was carried out in advance of the construction of a conservation lake within the historic parkland. Four pits were uncovered, one possible prehistoric, one possible early medieval, one undatable, and a tree-throw.

E. Holloway and B. Holloway, Colchester Archaeological Trust,  
for Andrew Joseph Associates.

*Chelmondiston*, Land adjacent to Woodlands (TM/1937; CHL 106). An area of 1.15 hectares was excavated with three main phases of activity recorded. A small but significant assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from within a scatter of small to medium-sized pits across the lower, N part of the site. A number of four-post structures were also recorded. The main phase of activity saw a group of middle Anglo-Saxon structures set within curvilinear enclosure ditches occupying the higher, S half of the area, clearly part of a much larger settlement extending to the W and S. The principal structure was a hall building (Fig. 162), 12m long by 6.50m wide, with an E extension or annex of around 5.50m square. The building was aligned ESE to WNW and had been constructed with one of the enclosure ditches along its N side. Further post-holes to the E and S of the building represent lesser, perhaps open-fronted, structures such as barns and fence lines.

To the E of the structures, still within the enclosure ditch, were several large pits, some of which held significant finds assemblages. The ceramic finds at this phase were predominantly Ipswich wares, dating to the 8th and/or earlier 9th centuries. Handmade pottery makes up perhaps a quarter of the assemblage and is most likely to represent slightly earlier material, perhaps pushing the construction of the building and/or enclosure back into the late 7th century. There were at least two phases of enclosure and the area's occupation would have lasted perhaps 200 years at most. This phase may well mark the beginning of Chelmondiston as a nucleated village.



FIG. 162 – Middle Anglo-Saxon hall building, Chelmondiston (© Cotswold Archaeology).

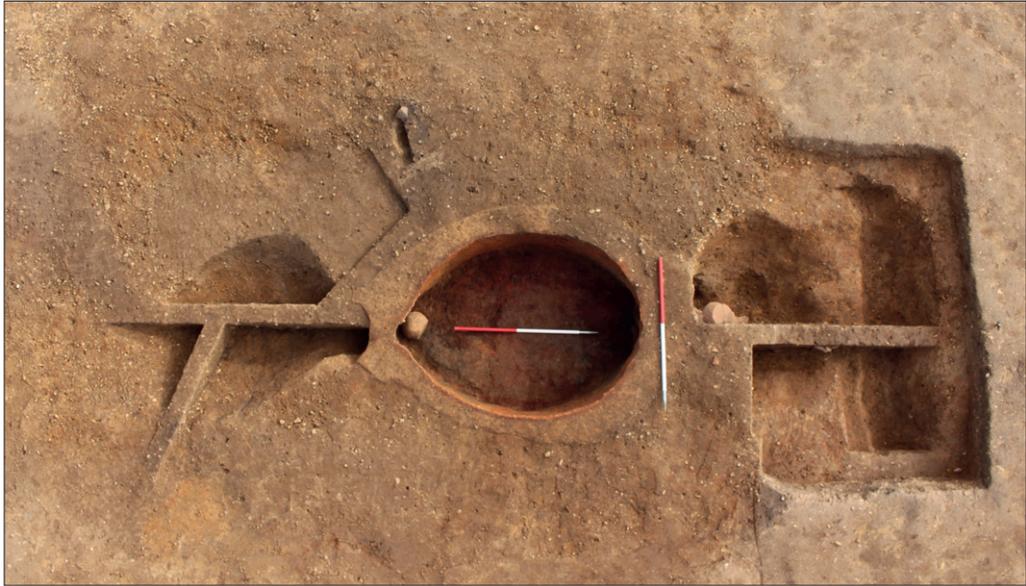


FIG. 163 – Fourteenth-century pottery kiln, Chelmondiston (© *Cotswold Archaeology*).

There was an area of small-scale medieval roadside activity dating to the 12th to 14th centuries in the W part of the site, along the frontage of Richardsons Lane. At the back of this area was a large and well-preserved 14th-century pottery kiln (Fig. 163). The kiln and surrounding area contained very large quantities of material produced in the kiln — approximately 130kg of pottery sherds were recovered alongside five complete, or nearly complete, vessels. Sue Anderson suggests that much of the pot assemblage was under- or misfired material. This would be the first evidence for pottery production in Chelmondiston and will add greatly to knowledge of medieval pottery production, use and supply within this part of the region.

Richard Mortimer, Cotswold Archaeology, for Chelmondiston Homes.

*Clare*, 18 High Street (TL/7645; CLA 150). During the monitoring, several 1m<sup>2</sup> pits were excavated for the foundations of the new dwelling. Finds retrieved from an unidentifiable feature within the pits consisted of animal bone, horn cores and pottery. The pottery dates from the pits ranged between the 12th to the 18th centuries, with the larger proportion of the pottery dating between the 12th and 14th centuries.

The site also revealed a brick floor with a hearth dating to the late medieval to post-medieval period. It was considered, from the finds evidence, to be the possible site of a tannery and smithy.

Dennis Payne, Archaeoserv, for Alison Cavener.

*Corton*, Broadland Sands Holiday Park (TM/5398; COR 108). Trenching conducted in two phases comprised the excavation of 23 trenches in the N end of the proposed development site, and 48 trenches in the central and S end of the proposed development site. Phase 1 confirmed the presence, in two trenches, of vestigial domestic archaeology of likely Early Iron Age date in the form of two ditches and a pit, all containing ceramics identified as Post-Deverel–Rimbury. Worked lithics of prehistoric date were also recovered. Phase 2 was in keeping with that of Phase 1, with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches and pits,

concentrated in the central area of the field, with an outlying ditch further to the S. These features probably represented a small farmstead focused on pastoral activity.

Red River Archaeology, for Broadland Sands Holiday Park.

*Debenham*, Land E of Aspall Road (TM/1763; DBN 238). Excavations on the N edge of the village has revealed two areas of medieval activity dated to two distinct phases. An area of post-holes, pits and watering holes to the E of the site that was in use from the 11th to 12th centuries, and a large rectilinear enclosure to the W in use during the succeeding 13th to 14th centuries. The large enclosure contained several internal dividing ditches, middening and hearths, with the pottery assemblage suggesting the site flourished during this period and fell into decline and abandonment from the 15th century onwards. The site represents the furthest spread of the settlement of Debenham N along the Aspall Road during the medieval period, as well as its subsequent abandonment and retreat southwards.

Len Middleton, Cambridge Archaeological Unit,  
for RPS and Denbury Homes Ltd.

*Elmsett*, Land off Hadleigh Road (TM/0546; ETT 060). Excavation identified a background scatter of struck flints, suggesting low-level prehistoric activity on the site. An Early Roman (c. mid-1st- to mid-2nd-century) farmstead was represented by a complex set of ditched enclosures that showed several phases of changing organisation, albeit respecting similar alignments. The remains of a rectangular building with post-hole and slot foundations were present within the enclosure system at the S edge of site; three ovens were recorded further to the E. A notable assemblage of pottery, animal bone and other artefacts was recovered from a ditch that appeared to form the E boundary of the farmstead.

There was a break in archaeologically visible activity until the medieval period. A series of earlier medieval ditches later developed into an enclosure containing extraction pits and various subdivisions. The enclosure ditch was recut on a larger scale in the later medieval period, by which time the enclosure contained a hollow and associated metal surface. The hollow contained a range of late medieval and early post-medieval domestic finds indicating continued use into the 16th century. The lack of identifiable structures, but relatively large quantity of finds, suggest that the enclosure was part of a farmyard or other working area attached to a nearby farmstead.

Thomas Lucking and Simon Carlyle, Pre-Construct Archaeology,  
for RPS Group, on behalf of Denbury Homes.

*Elmswell*, Land N of School Road (TL/9863; EWL 040). Excavation targeted the remains of a 15th-/16th-century tile kiln that had been identified during earlier evaluation of the site (Fig. 164). The kiln may have been set up to supply tiles for constructing the roof of nearby Elmswell Hall. A clay extraction pit associated with the kiln was also identified, along with two other pits, one of which had been backfilled with domestic rubbish including a sizable assemblage of mid-14th- to mid-16th-century pottery and metal objects. A recut ditch immediately E of the kiln is shown on the 1814 enclosure map as forming the E boundary of a rectangular enclosure; large quantities of tile in the recut of the ditch suggest that the enclosure was contemporary with either the kiln's operation or demolition.

Laura Desrosiers-Whalley and Simon Carlyle, Pre-Construct Archaeology,  
for Lanpro Services, on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd.

*Exning*, Land S of Burwell Road (TL/6165; EXG 112). Following evaluation in 2019, excavation revealed a large natural hollow containing a deposit rich in Early Neolithic pottery,



FIG. 164 – Fifteenth- to sixteenth-century tile kiln, Elmswell (*drone photography: Ryan Desrosiers; © Pre-Construct Archaeology*).

animal bone, and worked flint. The pottery assemblage is significant as the fresh condition and multiple re-fits between the sherds strongly suggests that this material had not moved since it was deposited.

Emily Abrehart, OA East, for RPS, on behalf of Persimmon Homes.

*Eye*, Castleton Way, Eye Airfield (TM/1474; EYE 123). A second phase of evaluation was undertaken across three fields, following on from an initial phase in 2015. The W field contained the remnants of post-medieval field systems, the boundaries of which were depicted on historical maps of the period. Parts of a Roman field system were identified in the central and E fields.

Joshua White and Toby Knight, OA East, for RPS Group, on behalf of Persimmon Homes.

*Felixstowe*, Land at Candlet Road, (TM/3036; FEX 329). Archaeological excavation was carried out N of Candlet Road, Felixstowe, following on from geophysical survey and trial trenching. The two excavation areas revealed dense archaeological remains (primarily Iron Age to Roman period) in the N half of the site, decreasing in intensity towards the S.

A small number of Neolithic to Bronze Age pits were identified, including an isolated cremation burial pit dating to the Middle Bronze Age. Early to Middle Iron Age gullies and pits demonstrate an increase in activity, which subsequently intensified in the Roman period with numerous gullies, ditches, ditched enclosures, a possible structure, and pits being recorded. A series of enclosures and partially enclosed spaces spanning the Early/Middle Roman periods allude to various phases of agricultural/pastoral land use across the site.

Although no definitive evidence for domestic structural remains were encountered, the recovery of large amounts of domestic pottery, daub associated with a probable oven, butchered animal remains and millstones for crop processing, alongside evidence for quarrying of sand and gravel, would suggest a rural settlement such as a farmstead nearby during the Iron Age and Roman periods. The site produced no evidence for land use from the 4th to 11th centuries when a coaxial field system was implemented, demonstrating its further use as an agricultural/pastoral landscape into the medieval period. Differently aligned ditches were excavated in the post-medieval period, which correspond to field boundaries and trackways present on Ordnance Survey maps, showing that the site has retained its arable nature up until the modern day.

Samara King, Archaeology South-East, for RPS Consulting Services Ltd.

*Freston*, Potash Farm, scheduled monument 1005982 (TM/1637; FRT 070). A ten-day pedestrian survey funded by a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council – Insight Development Grant (Canada) was conducted on Potash Field, which comprises the SW quadrant of the large Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure (FRT 005). The field was subdivided into standardised 10m<sup>2</sup> grids, starting on its E edge, adjacent to the B1010 road which bisects the monument N–S, and extended 160m W, i.e. beyond the limit of the interrupted ditch system as recorded by aerial photography. Victorian glazed pottery, ceramic building material, and glass was recorded in every survey grid, together with smaller quantities of clay pipes and slate. The recovery of such finds is entirely in keeping with the results of surveying Latimer Field on the other side of the B1080, material interpreted as having been introduced to Freston from London via manuring practices.<sup>1</sup> There were also 769 prehistoric flaked flint artefacts (all collected), plus 2592 pieces of burnt stone; most of this material is believed to derive from Early Neolithic activity, though one thumbnail scraper of Early Bronze Age date was noted, together with a single 19th-century gunflint.

The flaked flint assemblage was typical of the larger region's Early Neolithic knapping traditions, with evidence for the on-site manufacture of blades, bladelets, and flakes, quantities of which were modified into scrapers, denticulates and notches, perforators, burins and pieces with simple linear retouch. There were also a few projectiles, including leaf-shaped arrowheads (and preforms, showing that such weapons were being made at Freston), and a laurel-leaf biface. Spatial analysis of these data suggests different activity zones within this quadrant of the monument, with concentrations of burnt stone — likely the residue of fires related to cooking, and potting — immediately inside the W edge of the enclosure, while notable quantities of flint working were recorded in the field's SE corner.

Tristan Carter, McMaster University.

*Great Barton*, Plot 1, land adjacent to Great Barton CE Primary Academy, School Road (TL/89 67; BRG 128). An archaeological monitoring was carried out. The site was divided into two separate areas: Area 1, which included all the groundworks relating to the foundation trenches for the dwelling; and Area 2 comprising the area for the swimming pool. Archaeological features were uncovered and investigated during the work, producing numerous pottery sherds, animal bone fragments and iron nails. Small finds, including Romano-British coins, were found either in the features themselves, or scattered within the topsoil/subsoil deposits of the wider area. Assessment of the artefacts indicated two phases of occupation. Evidence for Romano-British activity was limited to a single pit located at the W extent of the site, although residual artefacts were recovered from most of the features. The pottery indicated dates from the mid-to late 1st century to the later 3rd to 4th centuries. The second phase of activity dated from the medieval to post-medieval periods and was

represented by three ditches and a pond or pit, possibly associated with the 17th- to 19th-century forge located directly to the SE of the site.

Although limited in scope, the results of the observation provide further information regarding the character of the archaeological landscape both in the Romano-British and medieval/post-medieval periods.

Konstantinos Bompotis, Border Archaeology, for Mr and Mrs Cornell.

*Great Barton*, Plot 2, land adjacent to Great Barton CE Primary Academy, School Road (TL/8967; BRG 128). A programme of archaeological excavation was carried out. Four copper-alloy coins were recovered from subsoil during the stripping of overlying topsoil/subsoil overburden, which were provisionally dated to the 2nd/3rd centuries. Unfortunately, they could not be associated with any of the underlying features. A greater concentration of activity was recorded on the N of the site, as suggested by an evaluation excavation carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2021. The ditches encountered during the evaluation continued along the same alignments and cut, or were cut by, other linear features. Pottery from the earlier phase suggested a date in the mid- to late 1st century, with the later phase dated to the later 3rd to 4th centuries. The pottery showed a mix of utilitarian types and tableware, suggesting more than a basic rural site. Animal bone, ceramic building material, oyster shell, unidentified copper pieces and lava stone were also recovered.

A. Nettleton, Border Archaeology, for Mr and Mrs Cornell.

*Great Cornard*, Bures Road and land rear of 158 to 188 (TL/8839; COG 090). The evaluation was successful in revealing two main phases of activity on the site. The first phase is broadly assigned to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic periods. There is a clear concentration of activity of this date in the centre to centre-S area of the site. The concentration of lithic material recovered showed a relatively high number of cores suggestive of knapping taking place at the site. The main significance of the assemblage and the related features lies in its demonstration of human activity, including flint-knapping, at the site. The second phase relates to post-medieval activity at the site relating to former agricultural boundaries.

Rory Coduri, Britannia Archaeology Ltd,  
for North Avenue Development Co. (Three) Ltd.

*Halesworth*, Land at Chediston Street (TM/38/77; HWT 072). Excavation identified Early Neolithic pits and flint-working waste towards the foot of the slope on which the site is located, close to a tributary of the river Blyth that flows along the valley bottom. Isolated Bronze and Iron Age pits suggest sporadic activity during later prehistory.

There was evidence for more sustained settlement during the Roman period. Around the 2nd century the hillside was divided up into ditched fields and enclosures for growing crops and pasturing livestock (Fig. 165). This was probably part of a wider field system associated with a farm or estate centre located at the top of the hill. Few finds were recovered from this initial period of Roman activity, perhaps suggesting that the farm was located some distance away from the fields. An urned cremation burial was found dug into one of the ditches.

The field ditches gradually silted up and were at some point replaced by a single large rectangular enclosure at the top of the hill. Inside the enclosure was a masonry bathhouse (Fig. 166), consisting of two small rooms with flint cobble foundations, one with *pilae* stacks indicating the presence of an underfloor hypocaust system. It appears that this was a heated *caldarium* and the other room a cold room or *frigidarium*. Just outside the bathhouse was a small rectangular tank, built of flint cobbles and lined on the inside with *opus signinum* concrete; a narrow channel took water away from this tank. A well, more than 5m deep, was



FIG. 165 – Land at Chediston Street, Halesworth (*drone photography: Ryan Desrosiers; © Pre-Construct Archaeology.*)



FIG. 166 – Roman bathhouse, Halesworth (*drone photography: Ryan Desrosiers; © Pre-Construct Archaeology.*)

located close to the bathhouse. A large rectangular pit, lined with clay, was also found nearby and was presumably used to hold water. Discerning the precise function of these various water management features and their relationships with the bathhouse will form part of post-excavation analysis. Roman bathhouses are rare in Suffolk, thus suggesting inhabitants of some wealth and status. A well-preserved pottery kiln shows that the inhabitants of this farm or estate centre made some of their own pots. Wasters from the final, failed, firing were still present.

In the c.4th century the bathhouse and kiln appear to have gone out of use and the bathhouse was demolished, with brick, roof-tile and other building materials being used to backfill many of the features on the site, including the ditches, pits, and the bathhouse itself. Most of the finds recovered from the site come from this period of demolition and backfilling. Further evidence for the wealth of the occupants can be seen in an array of fairly rich metalwork and other small items, including coins, glass beads, brooches, a personal grooming kit, a silver spoon and a large number of copper-alloy hair pins. There was a significant concentration of such objects in the large clay-lined water tank, possibly indicating deliberate, perhaps ritual, deposition.

One wall of the bathhouse appears to have been reused as the short end of a rectangular, post-built barn, possibly constructed to store grain and other cereals in the Late Roman period. After this structure went out of use, there was little archaeologically visible activity on the site until the modern period.

Fabian Danielsson and Simon Carlyle, Pre-Construct Archaeology,  
for RPS Group, on behalf of Hopkins Homes.

*Haverhill*, Land NW of Haverhill, Phase 2 (TL/6746; HVH 140, HVH 141). Evaluation and excavation across two areas revealed an undated ditch and group of post-holes in Area 1. In Area 2 a small assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from a couple of pits, while a post-medieval boundary ditch was exposed across the N part of the area.

Anne-Laure Bollen, OA East, for RPS.

*Hawstead (Great Whelmetham)*, (TL/ 8659; HWS 061). After a successful community participated evaluation in 2021, the team from Past to Present Archaeology continued site investigations by stripping an area measuring 542m<sup>2</sup>, targeted over one of the many ring-ditches on the site. The aim of the 2022 field season was to understand better the nature, extent and function of the ring-ditch. OSL dating was also undertaken to provide a more concrete chronology to the archaeology. As in the previous year, the project was led by a team of professional archaeologists and community members as part of this growing crowdfunded research project. During this season, multiple pits and post-holes were located within a ring-ditch. The site was found to have multiple occupation layers spanning from the Late Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age, identified by hundreds of lithic artefacts and a small pottery assemblage. Two cremations were also discovered, one of which was excavated and is currently being analysed, and the other has been covered for a future excavation season. OSL dates from the 2021 evaluation suggest a date of 1300 BC for this ring-ditch, which places this monument in the Middle Bronze Age.

Callum Warr, Past to Present Archaeology.

*Hoxne*, The Pipeworks, Eye Road (TM/1776; HXN 084). Monitoring of groundworks for the conversion of a former commercial works to residential use, including the demolition of a dilapidated workshop, revealed later post-medieval brick, pipe and tile debris to a depth of between 1100mm to 2000mm. This debris was from the production of these items in an area

which has extensive evidence of clay extraction for these products. The development area examined indicated that quarrying work had covered this site and no evidence was revealed for activity earlier than the post-medieval period.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Ms A. Tonkin.

*Ipswich*, Henley Gate Phase 1 Mitigation (Stages 1 and 2) (TM/1647; IPS 881). Stage 1 of the mitigation works at Henley Gate Phase 1 comprised three excavation areas, totalling c.1.87ha. These were targeted upon remains in the SW of the site which had been identified in earlier trial trenching and geophysical survey. The earliest remains were residual flint and pottery of prehistoric (Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age) date indicative of some presence, albeit limited and perhaps transitory, during this period. The remains of seven generally Early Iron Age structures, comprising post-built structures and roundhouses, were scattered across the excavation areas. A concentration of remains within Area B comprised two possible roundhouses, potentially within a small linear enclosure, likely representing the main area of settlement. A loose cluster of pits and post-holes was scattered across the area, indicating limited land use throughout this period, possibly in the form of small-scale quarrying, with recovered loom weights and saddle querns indicating occupational activity. Early Roman remains, predominately dating to the second half of the 1st century, were concentrated in the S of the site, in Area C, and comprised three phases of field boundary and enclosure ditches. Evidence of activity was limited within the enclosed areas, comprising pits and post-holes lacking spatial patterning, and suggestive of isolated activity, most likely agricultural in origin. Except for a small assemblage of 2nd-century pottery, no clear evidence of Mid- to Late Roman land use was encountered.

Multiple series of parallel ditches/gullies were located across all three of the excavation areas, constituting the remains of strip field systems of probable medieval date. Their function is likely to be agricultural in nature, perhaps associated with arable farming and/or drainage.

The Stage 2 mitigation saw further excavation, which was effectively extensions to the Stage 1 works. As with that stage, Mesolithic to Bronze Age worked flints were found residually in features across the excavation areas. Neolithic features were sparse, being limited to four small pits, perhaps the remains of two ephemeral occupation sites. Bronze Age activity was possibly evidenced by a single pit. Early Iron Age ditches, gullies and pits were more numerous and demonstrate the presence of an extensive and developed landscape around a perceived occupation focus in Stage 1 Area B. Multiphase Early Roman ditch remains were clearly a further part of the Roman period land use previously recorded in Stage 1 Area C. These field and enclosure boundaries defined up to four significant phases of development/change. As with the previous stage, the evidence was of agricultural character rather than settlement, though a few instances of possible structured deposition were identified. This land use may have continued into the Middle Roman period. Two pits of possible earlier Saxon date were recorded. Other than a few pits, medieval land use remains comprised parts of eight parallel ditch/gully complexes, some of which were continuations of the same complexes encountered in the Stage 1 excavation areas. Both stages identified evidence for post-medieval land use comprising a small number of field boundaries and pits relating to agricultural land use and including probable quarrying activities. A number of undated features were also recorded. Some of the latter were most likely to be associated with the Early Iron Age and Early Roman use of the landscape. These included two cremation burials and an inhumation.

Angus Forshaw, Archaeology South-East, for RPS Consulting Services Ltd.

*Ipswich*, Henley Gate Phase 2 (TM/1647: IPS 881). A total of 54 trenches were excavated at Phase 2 of the Henley Gate development. These supplemented trenches excavated in 2016 and

some targeted possible archaeological features identified through an earlier geophysical survey. Archaeological remains were recorded in 40 of the trenches. These comprised a low density of ditches, gullies, pits and occasional post-holes distributed across the evaluated area. Some corresponded with the geophysical survey anomalies, although the majority did not.

Prehistoric remains comprised some pits of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and Early/Middle Iron Age pits and ditches. One of the latter was a significant boundary and continued from the Phase 1 investigations. Early Roman remains comprised pits and ditches, with some evidence for metalworking. These remains may be outliers of a focus of Roman activity, possibly located to the W. Two pits, or possibly ditches, in the SE of the areas were of middle Saxon date and are suggestive of occupation activity that extends E.

A small number of post-medieval to modern ditches and pits relate to the agricultural use of the site in the 19th and 20th centuries. They are former parts of the field boundary system, shown on historic mapping from the mid-19th century onwards. A significant number of recorded features were undated. Some are likely to relate to the prehistoric and Roman period land use of the Phase 2 area; however, some form parts of parallel ditch/trench complexes that have been previously found in the Phase 1 excavation areas and have been posited to be agricultural features of medieval date.

Angus Forshaw, Archaeology South-East, for RPS Consulting Services Ltd.

*Ipswich*, Henley Gate Country Park (TM/1647; IPS881). Trial trenching was undertaken at the Henley Gate Country Park site following on from previous geophysical survey and limited trial trenching. Of the 39 trenches excavated, 10 contained archaeological features.

Early to Middle Iron Age remains comprised ditches. Some of those situated in the N of the site were filled with deposits rich in animal bone, pottery, charcoal and charred grains which suggests they may be in relatively close proximity to a focal point of activity.

Roman remains comprised a single gully or ditch. This was similarly aligned to undated features in nearby trenches. As a group they may represent the remains of a heavily truncated Roman field system.

Hayley Nicholls, Archaeology South-East, for RPS Consulting Services Ltd.

*Ipswich*, Land to S of railway line, Westerfield Road (TM/1646; IPS 2119). Open area excavations were undertaken at the Ipswich Northern Fringe site, near Westerfield, following on from earlier evaluation works. Eight areas were investigated, identifying multiperiod remains. Early/Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age use of the site was occasional and probably transient. Remains comprised a few widely dispersed pits containing small amounts of distinctive Plain Bowl and Beaker pottery and (for the Early Neolithic) struck flints. Early Bronze Age funerary activity was represented by two adjacent pits, one containing an unurned cremation, and the other a ritually deposited, inverted collared urn. Middle Bronze Age funerary remains were also identified; two closely spaced pits in another area of the site each contained a cremation in an inverted barrel urn. The Early Iron Age continuing into the Middle Iron Age saw increased occupation with the establishment of two possible roundhouses, a ditched trackway and various pits and post-holes. Part of a probable enclosure ditch was also identified. Pottery dating suggests a shift in the focus of the settlement in the Early/Middle Iron Age transition and may also have seen a shift from open to enclosed settlement. Following a period of disuse in the Late Iron Age, it was reoccupied in the Early Roman period by a small, and probably short-lived, rural settlement. Medieval settlement was identified by the roadside at the N end of the site. Structural remains likely lay outside the excavation area, but pitting, post-holes and cobbled surfaces were identified in what would have been their rear. In the wider landscape, enclosure and boundary ditches and quarrying

were recorded. Post-medieval agricultural land use (17th–19th centuries) was demonstrated by some field boundary ditches and quarry pits or sumps.

Kieron Heard, Archaeology South-East, for RPS Consulting Services Ltd.

*Kedington*, Land at junction of Hall Road and Mills Road (TL/7047; KDG 076). The evaluation revealed several archaeological features placed in two phases (and a single subphase) focussed predominantly within the central and E portions of the site all dating (by material culture or association) to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The far W area adjacent to the site entranceway only revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch, largely due to the heavy disturbance of this area in the post-medieval/modern period. The material culture and feature types within trenches 1 through 11 appear to indicate the presence of a reasonably substantial and fairly well-preserved Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA) domestic settlement within the site bounds; the presence of archaeological deposits (bar trench 3) spread evenly through the trenches shows no clear focus of activity. An earlier subphase comprised of a buried soil deposit hints at activity on site pre-dating the LBA/EIA, with many LBA/EIA features cutting through this established deposit. Ditch alignments during the LBA/EIA period appear to run N to S, possibly forming enclosure boundaries that are either linear in form, or expand W and E over time. Pit clusters are present throughout the site. Several LBA/EIA post-holes are present, although these post-holes form no discernible structure. Gullies within trench 11 may represent the drip gullies of a nearby LBA/EIA structure. The large amounts of LBA/EIA unabraded pottery, butchered animal bone and struck flint, alongside environmental evidence retrieved from the features and buried soil on site, is suggestive of reasonably established and affluent Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity spanning several centuries during this period.

Dan McConnell, Britannia Archaeology Ltd, for EHA Group.



FIG. 167 – Late Anglo-Saxon coin belonging to Eadred, king of all England, and dated AD c.946–55, Lackford (© Cotswold Archaeology).

*Lackford*, Sayers Breck fieldwalking (TL/7970; LKD 109). A community fieldwalking survey was focussed on the SE corner of Sayers Breck, a large field of rough pasture managed by Suffolk Wildlife Trust as part of their Lackford Lakes estate. The field had not been recently ploughed, but extensive rabbit burrowing and other disturbance had brought artefacts to the surface. Two transects were walked, each of 150m length and 25m wide, and fieldwalking finds were then grouped within 25m<sup>2</sup> squares across transects. 32 members of

the public participated across the two days of fieldwalking, and a further 10 individuals were involved during a third day when finds were washed and processed. A wide variety of finds were recovered including flint blades and flakes of Mesolithic and Neolithic type, and pottery and other artefacts dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Of particular importance was a late Anglo-Saxon coin belonging to Eadred, the first king of all England and dated c.946–55 (Fig. 167). A medieval coin was also found and this has been identified as a silver penny belonging to Edward I and dated c.1299 to 1301.

Jezz Meredith, Cotswold Archaeology, for SCCAS, on behalf of The Brecks Fen Edge and Rivers Landscape Partnership Scheme.

*Lakenheath*, ATP Barriers, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7381; LKH 640). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of the ATP Barriers at RAF Lakenheath. Construction holes were excavated to depths of between 0.4m and 1m and the associated cable runs were also monitored. Preservation was generally better than expected, with modern-made ground deposits (including concrete and hardcore) directly overlying the archaeological horizon.

A shallow spread of midden-like deposit was identified, and this included charcoal flecks and pottery of Roman date. Pits and a ditch were also identified. Most construction holes or cable trenches observed contained potential archaeological deposits or features, although it was hard to categorise these assets due to the restrictions of the watching brief. It appears likely that the Roman settlement previously detected to the S extended into this area.

Rebecca Smart, Cotswold Archaeology, for Defence Infrastructure Organisation.

*Leiston*, Land at rear of St Margaret's Crescent (TM/4362; LCS 220). Two excavation areas were focused on features recorded during a prior trial trenching evaluation which had identified a probable medieval oven (Area A) and a semicircular medieval enclosure ditch (Area B). The excavation confirmed the presence of a stone-lined circular oven or hearth in Area A which contained trace quantities of six-row hulled barley, suggesting it may have been used for corn drying, along with a network of ditches and gullies of likely medieval date forming agricultural plots; no finds were recovered. In Area B a large semicircular ditch was recorded which had between two and three episodes of recutting, and which contained pottery dating to the 13th or 14th centuries and some animal bone, as well as small quantities of oak and hazel charcoal. A unique type of vessel, lug-handled bowls, has been recorded at this site, which may have had a specialist function. This is likely to be the remains of a windmill mound. The medieval field system, oven and windmill mound provide evidence for rural agricultural and economic activity on the outskirts of the medieval village of Leiston. The remains identified on site are of local significance and make a valuable contribution to our understanding of patterns of settlement and land use in the region.

Beatrix Weatherill and Adam Mead, for Lovell Partnerships.

*Long Melford*, Land adjacent to the Chad Brook (TL/8545; LMD 362). The excavation follows the discovery of a Roman road leaving the settlement (LMD 354) to the NW and confirms its path across the river Chad Brook. A transverse trench across the probable road course found a wide causeway as the road crossed this low ground adjacent to the Chad Brook. Reinforced with iron-smelting slag, it also included evidence of fragments of timber from its waterlogged side ditches. Subsequent deposits from both sides of the causeway returned numerous small finds including three finger rings, two lead-alloy curse scrolls and 81 coins. Most of the coins were of mid- to late fourth century and were supplemented by late Nene Valley pottery sherds. In addition, the presence of a building was indicated to the E by a large quantity of CBM. The road's path could then be traced for another km with the aid of aerial imagery.

Kenneth Dodd, for Long Melford Heritage Trust.

*Mildenhall*, Land W of (TL/7075; MNL 1161). An initial phase of trial trenching on c.57ha identified multiperiod archaeological remains and was successful in 'ground-truthing' many of the anomalies identified by a geophysical survey. The earliest identified activity dated from the Mesolithic–Neolithic period and comprised a small pit and associated flint scatter, together providing a moderate-sized assemblage of flint flakes, blades, and retouched tools. Evidence for later prehistoric and Iron Age activity was limited. A farming settlement was established

in the Early Roman period and appears to have flourished through to the end of the Romano-British period. The focus of the settlement is on the slightly higher ground in the E part of the site, at the top of a S-facing slope down to the river Lark. The earlier Roman inhabitants seem to have practised mixed farming, but by the Late Roman period there is evidence for processing and storage of significant quantities of grain, suggesting an increasingly specialised agricultural economy.

Romy McIntosh and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Group.

*Mildenhall*, Three Hills/Warren Hill (TL/7474, MNL 001). Norfolk Wildlife Trust have made habitat improvements at Warren Hill. Antiquarian discoveries have revealed a long history to this site from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age, and reuse in the Saxon period. The recent archaeological work included fieldwalking and trench monitoring. 77 struck flints were found on the site, all of which are thought to date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods. Six probable cores were identified, with most of the remainder being unmodified flakes. A few of the flakes had been retouched or utilised and include a knife, blades and a scraper. One clearly recognisable tool is a barbed and tanged arrowhead of earlier Bronze Age date.<sup>2</sup> All the finds were unstratified except for 10 struck flints and a few sherds of pottery which were recovered from the fill of a small pit, the only feature recorded on the site. The flint from the pit includes a small multi-platform core, part of a blade struck from an abraded platform and several regular flint flakes, while the pottery is Beaker in date.

Heather Wallis, Freelance Archaeologist, for Norfolk Wildlife Trust.

*Nacton*, Land at Seven Hills, Ipswich (TM/2341; NAC 151). Evaluation revealed numerous ditches, part of a post-medieval field system that correlates with boundaries depicted on historic maps. Undated ditches often extended parallel to those visible on historic maps, suggesting they were part of the same field system. Charcoal-rich pits and the remains of charcoal ‘clamps’ were also present, several of which cut the subsoil.

Maria Anna Rogers and Toby Knight, OA East,  
for The Churchmanor Estates Company PLC.

*Newmarket*, Land at Hatchfield Farm, Fordham Road (TL/6365; NKT 098). The archaeological evaluation and the subsequent targeted open area excavations, despite the relatively substantial size of the investigation area, revealed few pre-modern archaeological remains. Excavations, however, did reveal a notable Early Neolithic pit alignment, an undated goat burial, and a post-medieval boundary ditch. Four Early Neolithic pits were exposed that appeared to form a linear arrangement on a broad NE to SW orientation. The deposited material evidence recovered from the pits indicates that it was a location where a range of archetypal Early Neolithic activities occurred: local flint was knapped; pots were used, broken and discarded; oak fuelled fires were lit; cereals were processed, and wild resources foraged.

Liam Podbury, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Sansovino Developments Ltd.

*Nowton*, Land E of Sicklesmere Road (TL/8662; NWN 018). A second phase of trial trench evaluation took place across this c.23ha site following an initial phase carried out in 2015. The earliest identified activity at the site dates from the Late Upper Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic, and consists of an assemblage of blade cores, core tablets and blades. It was possible to refit one of the cores and core tablets recovered from a tree-throw, indicating that further *in situ* evidence for Mesolithic flint-working might be preserved within the site. There was widespread, though dispersed, evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, consisting of isolated ditches, pits, and flint-working waste. During the Bronze Age a cluster of barrows

or burial mounds were constructed partway down the slope towards the river Lark; however, due to later agricultural use of the site all that remains of the mounds are three ring-ditches, two of which have had preliminary investigation during the two phases of evaluation.

The early Anglo-Saxon period saw an intensification in activity, represented by a series of pits, post-holes, and ditches in the N and E parts of the site. Three structures were identified, consisting of a sunken-featured building and two post-built buildings. Evidence for early Anglo-Saxon metalworking included two pits with burning in their bases, hammerscale, slag, and heat-affected slagged clay from a possible hearth. There was also evidence for possible funerary activity focused on the site of the former barrows: a buckle and a pierced Roman coin recovered here during the metal-detecting survey may be disturbed grave goods.

Post-medieval remains included pits in the N of the site, former field ditches that correspond with boundaries shown on historic maps, and a late Victorian bottle dump or midden in the W of the site, which consisted mainly of Greene King bottles from the local brewery.

Romy McIntosh and Simon Carlyle, Pre-Construct Archaeology,  
for RPS Group, on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd.

*Oulton*, Land off Lime Avenue and Church Lane, Oulton Broad (TM/5294; OUL 052). The archaeological evaluation, which comprised the excavation on 39 trenches, revealed a series of pre-modern features. Early Bronze Age occupation was evidenced by two adjacent post-holes containing Beaker sherds, while two adjacent pits in another trench contained Late Bronze to Iron Age pottery. An intact saltern structure of probable Late Iron Age to Roman date was also found, and two adjacent parallel ditches containing Belgic pottery are likely to have been contemporary. In the NE, expansive medieval to post-medieval field systems dating from the 13th–15th centuries onwards — along with clusters of undated but potentially contemporaneous features, mainly pits — suggest the nearby presence of agricultural activity potentially related to a farmstead. A probable colluvium-infilled palaeochannel of likely post-glacial origin, and a cluster of undated pits, post-holes and ditches were also encountered.

Lindsay Lloyd-Smith and Kerrie Bull, Wardell Armstrong LLP,  
for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd.

*Red Lodge*, Land off Turnpike Road (TL/6969; RDL 008). Archaeological excavation on this small site beside the river Kennett found a small number of natural features containing Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints, and an Early Neolithic pit that produced a significant closed flint assemblage. The principal discovery was an area of Late Bronze Age settlement represented by post-holes and pits, some of which exhibited alignments and possible structural configurations. The position and limited size of the development area meant that the settlement's overall scale and character could not be determined. Nevertheless, a moderate-sized pottery assemblage, and deposits of charred cereal grain, indicate both domestic and agricultural activity. A barley grain from one of the Late Bronze Age pits produced a radiocarbon date of 903–809 cal. BC (SUERC-108301; 2706 ± 25 BP; 95.4 per cent).

Jon House and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Mizen Group.

*Rendlesham*, Rendlesham Revealed project, Naunton Hall (TM/3253; RLM 013). A second season of archaeological excavation was undertaken as part of the community archaeology project Rendlesham Revealed (Fig. 168). The project is funded by the National Heritage Lottery Fund and managed by SCCAS. Two trenches were opened in a field, known from previous survey and trial excavation to be at the centre of the high-status activity dated to the later 6th to 8th centuries. In both trenches, archaeological features and deposits were recorded

and investigated and confirmed early medieval settlement activity. The foundations of a large timber hall were excavated. The hall building measured 23m long and 10m wide and survived as a shallow, truncated foundation trench with evidence for two internal partitions and a series of large post-holes around the exterior walls (see Fig. 183 on p.674 and front cover). A large ditch approximately 8m W of, and on a similar alignment to, the timber hall is the assumed perimeter ditch enclosing the royal compound of 6 hectares, within the overall settlement of 50 hectares. Animal bone from this ditch and a from large rubbish dump in the second trench is indicative of food preparation and feasting on a large scale, with beef and pork the predominant meats represented. Other settlement features excavated included one sunken-featured building (SFB), which is likely to predate the royal complex. Traces of earlier settlement and activity on the site were also recorded, the most significant of which were ditches and a small circular feature dating to the Early Roman period (1st century) and an Early Neolithic pit which contained worked flints and Mildenhall-ware pottery dating to the 4th millennium BC.

Linzi Everett, Cotswold Archaeology, for SCCAS.

*Rougham*, Suffolk Business Park Field 1 Plot 700 (TL/8963; RGH 125). Excavation recorded an area of medieval activity and possibly occupation on the edge of the former Blowthorpe/Blackthorpe Heath, an area of common land depicted on Hodskinson's county map of 1783 and still mentioned in early 19th-century records (HER RGH 148). A series of rectilinear ditched enclosures were aligned off the medieval common edge boundary ditch; these contained numerous large ovens, currently thought to be for drying cereal crops, as well as pits, ancillary structures and a well. Clear evidence for domestic buildings was absent, but



FIG. 168 – Children from Rendlesham Primary School excavating animal bone from the rubbish dump associated with the hall, Rendlesham (photo: Graham Allen; © Suffolk County Council).

these could perhaps have been built off ground sill beams, thus not requiring earthfast foundations. The fairly large pottery assemblage predominantly consists of local Bury and SW Suffolk coarsewares, with a fairly high (for a rural site) proportion of glazed wares (15 per cent), principally from Grimston, Hedingham and Ely. Fabrics and forms suggest that the medieval activity mainly took place between the 12th and 14th centuries.

Romy McIntosh, Simon Carlyle and Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Group, on behalf of Churchmanor Estates.

*Sapiston*, Grange Farm House (TL/9374; SAP 027). An archaeological evaluation next to the river Black Bourn consisted of 10 trenches. Deep naturally forming stratigraphy including alluvial layers and desiccated peat-like formations were present throughout the trenches. A large well-preserved burnt mound comprising large quantities of heat-altered flint and stone was discovered at the S end of the site, located below peat formations and flood deposits. Additional trenches were excavated to reveal the full extent of the burnt mound, which measured 30m in diameter, with a height of c.2m, and contained a small number of lithics dating to the Bronze Age.

Michael Green, Cotswold Archaeology, for Miles Water Engineering, on behalf of Lady Henrietta St George.

*Sapiston*, Grange Farm House (TL/9274, SAP 029). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within a pasture field at Grange Farm House. A total of seven trenches were excavated with four of these revealing archaeological remains. Some of the features dated from the late Saxon to the medieval periods and contained modest finds assemblages, while others were undated. Multiple ditches on various alignments and a quarry pit were revealed, likely relating to a general area of activity within these periods around Sapiston church located to the N of the site. A paleochannel was also seen within some of the trenches, but no finds were recovered from the deposits. Topsoil finds included a late Saxon coin, a post-medieval finger ring, a late medieval mirror box and a medieval, well-preserved circular papal *bulla* of lead-alloy, showing some degree of mixing within the surface deposits from the adjacent post-medieval quarries.

Michael Green, Cotswold Archaeology, for Miles Water Engineering, on behalf of Lady Henrietta St George.

*Shotley*, HMS Ganges, Shotley Gate (TM/2434; SLY166). Evaluation, following on from previous phases of work in 2018 and 2019, identified archaeological features concentrated in the E of the study area. The earliest datable feature was a large Late Iron Age storage pit. A series of shallow ditches, generally aligned either NW–SE, or NE–SW, may form part of a distinctive prehistoric field system, identified at the site during earlier phases of archaeological work. A crenelated defensive ditch dating to WW2 was exposed along the N boundary of the development site. The concrete foundations of a demolished building associated with the naval training facility were also revealed, along with two ditches containing 19th-century material.

Edmund Cole, OA East, for Wavensmere Homes.

*Shotley*, HMS Ganges, Shotley Gate (TM/2434; SLY166). A second phase of evaluation demonstrated the potential continuation of Middle Bronze Age activity (identified by excavation in 2019) into the NE part of HMS Ganges. More recent ground disturbance, resulting from the development and subsequent decommissioning of HMS Ganges during the 20th century, was revealed in the central part of the evaluated area.

Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, OA East, for Haylink Ltd.

*Sproughton*, Wolsey Grange Field 2 and 3 (TM/1243; SPT 053). A second phase of archaeological fieldwork on the Phase 1 Wolsey Grange development area. Five areas totalling c.0.76ha in Field 2 (Areas C and D) and c.0.74ha in Field 3 (Areas E, F and G) were excavated, targeting the results of previous evaluation by trial trenching. The recovery of a small quantity of residual worked flint of broadly earlier prehistoric (Mesolithic to Neolithic) date from across the excavation areas provides evidence of a limited and likely transitory presence in the landscape prior to the Bronze Age. A small assemblage of tentatively dated Neolithic pottery recovered from a small number of pits scattered across Areas C, D and E may attest to a slightly more significant presence towards the end of this period.

Early Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age (2100–500BC) remains were mostly present in Field 2. A pit and post-holes clusters, including several structured deposits, a series of quarry pits and a possible structure, represent a significant increase in land use and are posited to constitute occupation activity peripheral to the prehistoric settlement site recorded c.1km to the N (STP001). Except for a small quantity of residual pottery and coins recovered from subsoil deposits, no clear evidence of Roman or Anglo-Saxon land use was identified. Land use was most intense during the medieval period, with identified remains being concentrated in Area E. Two large boundary ditches enclose the medieval activity which includes several iterations of NW–SE or NE–SW field system ditches, interpreted as defining fields or enclosure plots, a large natural hollow utilised as a pond, two ovens and a low intensity of pits. No direct evidence for settlement (i.e. buildings) was recovered. However, these remains are considered to be part of a farmstead and to be representative of agricultural activity and food production/processing in the immediate vicinity of a settlement — presumably the former Felchurch hamlet. Post-medieval remains comprised primarily field boundary ditches that are recorded on historic mapping. Two neonatal calf burials and a series of several possible quarry pits represent sporadic activity within these agricultural fields. The remains are collectively indicative of the continued agricultural management and use of the landscape.

Rob Cullum, Archaeology South-East, for RPS Consulting Services Ltd.

*Stanton*, Land at Shepherds Grove (TL/9873, STN 090). An open area excavation of 0.112ha was undertaken within the NE corner of the site, following on from a trench evaluation of the wider 37ha area. This was the only previously undeveloped and undisturbed part of the site, where a scatter of heat-altered flint had previously been recorded.

The excavation uncovered the remains of a burnt mound, its associated well and two trough features, along with a small number of pits. Very few finds were recovered and the environmental bulk sampling and pollen assessment produced no significant results. A radiocarbon date from a hazelnut shell in the base of the well produced a date of 2205–2036 cal. BC at 95.4 per cent probability, placing the activity firmly within the Beaker Bronze Age period. A second radiocarbon date taken from a small charcoal-filled pit within the excavation area returned a later date of 23–204 cal. AD at 95.4 per cent probability. There were a small number of similar features across the site which may represent a period of charcoal making within oak scrubland in the Early Roman period.

Michael Green, Cotswold Archaeology,  
for RPS, on behalf of Jaynic Suffolk Park Logistics Ltd.

*Stowmarket*, Land S of Union Road (TM/0258; SKT 093). Excavation, following an earlier evaluation, recorded an extensive system of ditched boundaries of Late Iron Age to Roman date. Although the site did not contain direct evidence of occupation, there were clear indications of settlement nearby, including extensive quarry pits, deposits of domestic refuse, a small, ancillary agricultural structure and several ovens. The site is probably on the edge of

a fairly affluent or high-status settlement on the higher ground to the NE. The associated finds assemblage includes significant metalwork objects, such as a rare Bury E type (Talbot 2017) silver coin with an apparently unique obverse die, datable to c.40 to 35 BC, a complete, but fragmentary, c.4th-century Roman pewter pedestal-based bowl, and conjoining fragments of a Crummy (1983) Type 2 round seal box with red enamel decoration. The site is on a S-facing slope down to the Rattlesden river. The foot of the slope has deep deposits of colluvium that apparently began to accumulate in the Neolithic, continuing to the medieval period.

Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne and Simon Carlyle,  
Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Group.

*Stowmarket*, Gateway 14 Area B, D and E: land between the A1120 and A14, Mill Lane. (TM/0657; SKT 141). As well as several field boundary ditches recorded across the entire area and dating to both the medieval and post-medieval periods, a number of features from different periods were recorded. These included a ring-ditch, which may have been associated with the prehistoric pot/pit recorded at the end of 2021. Other prehistoric features are believed to be present, but have yet to be verified with the results from finds processing. Structural elements dating possibly to either the medieval or earlier post-medieval period included a stone-filled post pad associated with possible beam slots and three post-holes, a large spread of cobbles set across an area prone to flooding, and a group of pits, ditches and post-holes forming likely building components.

Alison Telfer, MOLA, on behalf of Jaynic Property Group.

*Sudbury*, Land off Acton Lane (TL/8843; LMD364, SUY210, CHT040, CHT042, CHT037). Excavation was undertaken across five areas. Area 1 produced multiple phases of Romano-British enclosures dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries. While no buildings from this period were present, the finds assemblage suggests occupation near the site. Area 2 exposed possible Bronze Age enclosures, which were later cut by a 'D'-shaped enclosure containing Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery. Area 5 revealed evidence for agricultural structures in the form of four-post drying racks, associated with a subrectangular enclosure. Limited dating evidence was recovered, although it is likely these features were peripheral to the possible Romano-British settlement identified in Area 1. In Area 6, the continuation of a Middle Bronze Age settlement found during a previous phase of work (2021) included three roundhouses and two phases of enclosure construction. Romano-British enclosures were also identified, while two yet undated inhumation burials were present. Area 7b contained a rectangular enclosure and a ring-ditch, the latter possibly being the remains of a barrow associated with the Bronze Age settlement in Area 6.

Steven Graham, OA East, for RPS, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey.

*Thurston*, Land off Church Lane (TL/8839; THS 063). A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken. The first discernible phase within the site is attributed to the Early Iron Age and relates to a pit. The second phase of activity relates to the Roman period and is represented by pitting and land division activity within the central and E portions of the area investigated. This phase is also the most dominant on the site. The most significant pit was heavily truncated, but contained semi-articulated human remains. The remains are those of an adult, with fusion of the bones indicating that they were over 20 years old. Of significant interest was the presence of a well-preserved iron chain. The chain was a substantial length of almost half a metre and comprised alternate figure of eight and rectangular loops, with eight of each type in the chain. Roman entries in the SHER are sparse in the area, so this assemblage and feature grouping is of interest. There is a Roman road through Thurston to the W and the

evidence found on the site could relate to the peripheral activity of a roadside settlement. The third phase is represented by a single ditch. The projection of the ditch appears to align with the title plan of 1839 and represents a former post-medieval field division.

Martin Brook, Britannia Archaeology Ltd, for Mr A. J. Thompson.

*Thurston*, Land S of Heath Road (TL/9165; THS 064). A twelve trench evaluation identified a single pit containing pottery, flint and charred plant remains. Non-funerary Beaker pottery from at least three vessels, dated to the Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, was recovered from the pit. Worked flint and wood charcoal of oak and of the apple subfamily was also retrieved. Metal-detecting on the site yielded a Roman brooch dated 75 to 150, two potential medieval studs, and post-medieval and modern finds.

Adam Lodoen, Allen Archaeology, on behalf of Housing 21.

*Trimley St Martin*, Proposed reservoir near Blue Barn Farm (TM/2838, TYN 185). An archaeological evaluation consisting of 26 trenches was carried out with archaeological deposits identified in 22 of them. Cropmarks had previously been recorded in the E area of the site and these corresponded to ditches found in five of the trenches. One ditch has provisionally been dated as Roman, whilst the others remain undated.

The evaluation revealed a multiperiod site, with features dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Roman and medieval/post-medieval periods. The archaeology predominately consisted of ditches and pits, with a potential roundhouse identified in one trench. The roundhouse and waste from other pits suggest evidence for settlement activity dating to the later prehistoric periods within the site bounds. While some of the features were datable, only small quantities of finds were recovered, with the majority of the features artefactually sterile.

Rebecca Smart, Cotswold Archaeology,  
for Andrew Hawes, on behalf of David Langmead.

*Wortham*, Land at Howards Close, Mellis Road (TM/0877; WTM 103). Across the evaluation 10 sections were excavated through eight features. All the excavated features were linear ditches or gullies. The only dating evidence recovered dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The features on the site likely relate to the site directly located to the S (WTM 044) where evidence of Iron Age agricultural activity was found.

Martin Brook, Britannia Archaeology Ltd, for The Broadleaf Group Ltd.

*Wrentham*, Land at Chapel Road (TM/4982; WRE 079). Excavation of two areas, following on from an evaluation, identified clusters of Early Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pits. A Middle Bronze Age urned cremation was also recorded. Four unurned cremations are currently undated. In addition to the pits of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron date, a cluster of post-holes suggests that structures of some type were also present on the site at this time. A system of field boundary ditches may also date to the Bronze Age.

The Roman period was represented by numerous potsherds and ceramic building materials found residually in later features. Much of the Roman assemblage was found in features of early Anglo-Saxon date, which comprised two clusters of pits and a sunken-featured building. A significant assemblage of pottery, loom weights and a spindle whorl were found in the Anglo-Saxon features. There was a break in activity on the site until the 12th century when occupation resumed close to the route of Chapel Road. Here, at least one building is discernible from amongst numerous post-holes and short lengths of beam slot. A series of linear ditches probably represent boundaries between properties, while a linear arrangement

of post-holes probably represents a fence line. Pits suggest that clay extraction took place on the site in the *c.*16th century. Post-medieval field boundaries, several of which are shown on modern maps, and modern sand extraction pits, were also recorded.

Gary Trimble and Simon Carlyle, Pre-Construct Archaeology,  
for Cripps Developments Ltd.

#### NOTES

- 1    Carter and Aubert 2021.
- 2    Sutton type C, see Green 1984, 29–30 and Fig. 8.

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