

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK, 1967

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A year ago, in these notes, attention was called to steps being taken by the Minister of Public Building and Works to consider possible changes in the measures taken for the protection of Ancient Monuments. Although little has so far emerged from these deliberations beyond an exhortation to local authorities to review their position in the matter, it is encouraging to note that the West Suffolk County Council has already appointed a part-time officer to survey the older buildings in that County, and that the Counties of East and West Suffolk have discussed the appointment of an officer to compile an index of archaeological sites in the whole of the geographical County; this latter post will, it is hoped, have been filled before this report is published. It is evident that 'Archaeology in Suffolk' will form a sound basis for this index, being as it is compiled from the card index maintained and kept up to date in the Ipswich Museum.

The need for greater diligence in the care of existing monuments has been stressed during the year by the discovery, reported below, of the ravaging of a scheduled tumulus at Chillesford, where inexpert excavation had not only reduced to fragments the Bronze Age cinerary urn over which the barrow had been erected, but through failure to recognise the stratification, had cut completely through the base of the mound, scattering the sherds and cremated remains at a depth some three feet or so below the original base of the tumulus. Interest in the material evidences of our past is to be encouraged, but excavation should only be carried out by trained archaeologists; dilettante digging is merely selfish. So also is digging purely for the purpose of collecting, which can only result in the removal of objects from their context, thus defeating the whole object of planned excavation.

A further example of the danger which besets our few remaining monuments is the complete disappearance recently of a tumulus, scheduled as an Ancient Monument, in a field at Snape. This may have been due merely to successive ploughings, which, oddly enough, do not constitute damage in the legal sense, but gradually reduce the height and increase the spread of the mound. All owners of land are informed of the existence of scheduled Ancient Monuments on their estates, and the deliberate destruction of a monument, either by bull-dozing or other means, is a punishable offence.

A welcome development is the formation of a Centre for East Anglian Studies at the University of East Anglia, and a proposal for the appointment of an Archaeologist on the staff of the University. This would provide a useful link between the archaeological societies of the counties concerned, the Museums on which falls a great part of the responsibility for excavation and survey, and the University which should foster an interest in every aspect of the life, past and present, of the region in which it is established.

As in previous years, the names of those reporting finds appear in brackets after the entry; where it seems advisable, sites are inspected by one or other of the writers.

The abbreviations used are as follows:—

- I.M. Ipswich Museum, the reference number following if the material has been deposited in the Museum.  
 M.H. Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds; material is in the Museum unless otherwise stated.

1967

1. *Barham* (TM/120512). Neolithic. Petit tranchet derivative arrow-head found in gravel pit. (H. E. P. Spencer, who retains possession).

2. *Barham*, Chapel Fields (TM/133515). Anglo-Saxon. Numerous human skeletons have been found in a gravel pit nearly half a mile from the present Church. Portions of these were salvaged by Claude Garrod. This is the traditional site of a battle between the Saxons and Danes, (*Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, xxii, p. 131). Dr. Calvin Wells has examined the bones, and reports that men, women and children are represented in almost equal proportions, and that none of the bones shows any sign of violence. The physical type, however, does suggest that they are of Anglo-Saxon date as does the presence of large squatting facets on the leg bones (these are less common after the Norman Conquest when it became customary to sit on stools instead of squatting on the floor). Dr. Wells considers that these people had a coarse tough diet, and had led active lives with hard physical work, probably beginning in childhood. Several of them suffered from osteo-arthritis. The absence of grave goods implies that the burials are of Christian date, and may have been associated with a wooden chapel. (I.M. 967-112).

3. *Barnham* (TL/845768). Neolithic. Flint polished axe. (A. R. Edwardson). (M.H.).

4. *Barrow* (TL/763640). Very large 13th century iron key. (A. R. Edwardson). (M.H.).
5. *Bergholt, East* (TM/077360 approx.). (?) Romano-British. Domed lead spindle whorl found in plough soil. (L. G. Harris). (I.M. 967-103).
6. *Blo Norton* (TM/014797). 13th century. Sherd of a fumed cooking pot; inside is a brownish incrustation, probably food. (B. J. W. Brown, retained by finder).
7. *Botesdale* (TM/049759). 17th century. The greater part of a small brown jug with ribbed decoration, found by workmen when pulling down old plaster on wall of house east of Barclays Bank. (Bryant Brothers *per* B. J. W. Brown, who retains possession).
8. *Brandeston* (TM/251601). Mediaeval. Lower half of small grey jug dredged from River Deben near Brandeston Hall. (J. E. L. Pemberton). (I.M. 967-111).
9. *Brome* (TM/146765). Mediaeval. The northernmost of two adjacent moats was stripped and an aisled hall about 80 feet by 35 feet revealed. Traces of an earlier structure were also found. The site is believed to be that of the manor house of the Davellers, and to be of about 12th century date. The site was apparently used for barns after the removal of the hall to the adjacent moat about 1300 A.D. Material retained for study. (Excavation by S. E. West on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works).
10. *Bucklesham* (TM/229424). Neolithic. Polished axe-head of white flint found when hoeing beet. (P. Colwell, who retains possession).
11. *Burgate* (TM/082763). Roman. Coin of Tetricus II 270-3 A.D., found in a garden at Great Green on or near line of presumed Roman road. (F. Nunn, who retains possession, *per* B. J. W. Brown).
12. *Capel St. Mary* (TM/086083). Romano-British. Two narrow-necked grey jars found during building operations in a field behind the Church. They were part of a grave group consisting of 4 pots, 1 of which contained bones. (Mrs. J. Cunningham and Miss Carol Rush). (I.M. 967-88). (Fig. 9).
13. *Capel St. Mary, Windmill Hill* (TM/08383838). Romano-British. Floor, probably of a courtyard with associated outbuilding. The site is about 60 yards from the Roman villa found in 1927 (the grid reference of this is TM/08313838 not TM/08333843 as marked on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map.) The floor consisted of a layer of closely packed cobbles 3 inches thick; over this at the north was a layer of *opus signinum* 4 inches thick containing small

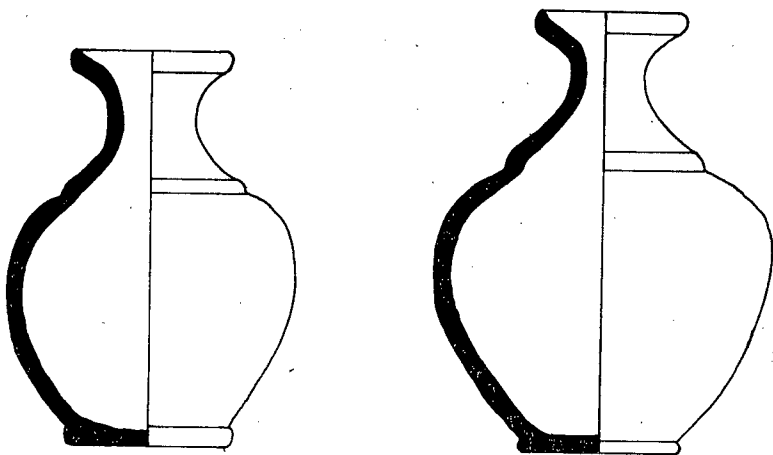


FIG. 9.—Roman pots from Capel St. Mary ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

stones and fragments of tiles. This extended for 9 feet and was traced 4 feet to the east of the road. Nails and fragments of roofing tile and scraps of grey pottery were resting on this floor. In the southern part the cobbled layer was covered with 4 inches of rammed gravel. The remains of a kiln or hearth were visible in the side, but too little had survived the bulldozer to state its use. (Reported by W. Ratford and Miss M. Taylor, and Ipswich Museum excavation). (I.M. 967-89).

14. *Chediston* (TM/326795). Mediaeval. Two joining fragments of millstone of gritty sandstone, surface find. (Mrs. L. W. Hadingham). (I.M. 967-41).

15. *Chillesford* (TM/40055315). Bronze Age. The greater part of a collared urn was retrieved from the bottom of a pit 8 feet deep which had been dug by some unknown person through the centre of a scheduled round barrow. The pit had not been filled in and the urn had fallen down when the sides collapsed. The urn has a herringbone decoration on the collar and bevel, and is placed by Ian Longworth in his Secondary Series South-Eastern Style, about 1400-1200 B.C. The cremated bones have been examined by Dr. Calvin Wells who reports that the body was probably that of a man between 30 and 40 years of age. (Mrs. E. M. Martin and Ipswich Museum excavation). (I.M. 967-90). (See p. 108).

*Debenham*, Bloodwood (TM/16826368). Mediaeval. A circular moated farmstead site about 180 feet in diameter was levelled by bulldozer. By kind permission of the owner, Mr. C. O. Styles, it was possible to locate during the operations 9 rubbish pits,

4 hearths of reddened clay, and 3 roughly circular cobble spreads. The building or buildings were presumably of wattle and daub, and of too slight a nature to be detected without careful excavation. A few food bones were recovered, many oyster shells and much pottery, all of 13th/14th century date. (I.M. 967-79).

16. *Denham* (TL/765625). Neolithic or Bronze Age. Very fine shaft-hole polished stone axe-hammer. (A. R. Edwardson). (M.H.).

17. *Dunwich*. Mediaeval. 13th century pottery collected by donor some years ago from a pit or well in the cliffs. Finds include: lower part of a green glazed Scarborough face jug with 4 applied hands, (part of a frieze), thumb-impressed base and ribbed handle; upper part of an orange glazed jug; shallow bowl with small lip and part of a fish dish. (T. H. Dobson). (I.M. 967-107).

18. *Elmswell* (TL/983639). Romano-British. Pottery and a bronze ring. (H. Osborne, who retains possession).

19. *Felixstowe* (TM/31953603). Neolithic. Exceptionally fine sickle of grey flint 9½ inches long, found on a building site by F. Squirrell when driving a mechanical digger. (E. C. Sparrow and Cubitt Kenney & Sadler Ltd.). (I.M. 967-87). (Fig. 10).

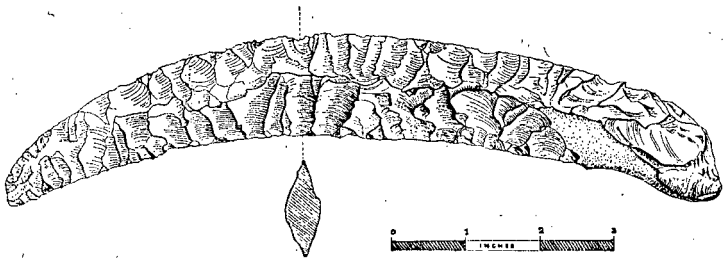


FIG. 10.—Neolithic flint sickle from Felixstowe.

20. *Felixstowe*, Brackenbury (TM/31883561). Romano-British. Bone inlay plaque, food bones, fragments of imbrices, and sherds of pottery including samian and beaded and flanged dishes of the 3rd and 4th century. Found in side of a trench during road-straightening operations. (T. Felgate). (I.M. 967-34).

21. *Felixstowe* (TM/30483563). Mediaeval. The remains of Walton Manor House, built in 1292 by Roger Bigod, have been partly cleared of rubble and vegetation. The Hall was 27 feet wide and something under 54 feet long; and seems to have been roofed with tiles. The walls, which are standing in places to a height of 6 feet, and 4 feet thick, composed of septarian nodules with some ashlar

identified by Dr. Anderson as Caen stone. A fair amount of gypsum suggests that the walls were plastered. Work continues. (T. M. Felgate).

22. *Frostenden*, White House Farm (TM/47708070 and TM/47738085). Mediaeval. Two concentrations of 13th century pottery were noted about 200 yards apart, both surrounded by the remains of moats. (J. N. Holmes). (I.M. 967-61).

23. *Frostenden*, Blower Farm (TM/467813). Early mediaeval pottery found during the erection of a post near a moated site. (S. Daniels and A. H. N. Waller). (I.M. 967-62).

24. *Hacheston*, Blomvyle Hall (TM/30815923). About A.D. 1700. A heavy concentration of pottery sherds was observed by Mr. Walker in a newly ploughed field. Excavation revealed a concentrated spread of pottery about 10 feet by 12 feet and 9 inches thick; adjoining this was a floor also 9 inches thick of burnt clay (probably kiln debris) underlying 6 inches of hard rammed chalk and gravel. No kiln was found. The pottery, which included many wasters, consisted of shallow dishes in varying shades of yellowy and bright chestnut brown, and jars in a glossy chocolate brown; some of these jars had a thumb impressed band below the rim and others had horizontal handles. Other finds include flat tiles with stacking rings and brown glazed pan-tiles. Rough triangles of clay with sides about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long were used to separate the pots in the kiln. (C. J. S. Walker, and I.M. excavation partly financed by the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology). (I.M. 967-80).

25. *Halesworth* (TM/384766). Neolithic. Polished flint axe found in donor's garden. (K. J. Bryant). (I.M. 967-93).

26. *Halesworth* (TM/38487744). 1½d. of Elizabeth I, 1574, found in ceiling of house which was being demolished. (Miss J. Gascoigne, who retains possession).

27. *Helmingham*, Bocking Hall (TM/17955881). Mediaeval. A moated site was levelled by bulldozer; the remains of 2 hearths were visible in the plough soil. Some pottery, mostly 15th century, an iron key (London Museum catalogue type VIIA), 2 horseshoes, and portions of 2 limestone mortars were recovered. (J. A. Styles). (I.M. 967-52).

28. *Henstead*, Low Pasture Farm (TM/485864). Neolithic. Slender unpolished axe of grey flint found when hoeing sugar beet. (— Knight, who retains possession, per P. Fisk).

29. *Hinderclay*, Homestead Field (TM/02257662). Early mediæval prick-spur found on field south of kiln site. (S. Rose, who retains possession per B. J. W. Brown).

30. *Hollesley* (TM/36754500). Roman. Antoninianus of Tetricus II A.D. 270-273, dug up in garden on Oak Hill. (F. Parker, who retains possession).

31. *Hopton* (TM/003801). Neolithic. Partly polished flint axe found in spoil at the Bridge site near find-spot of polished and bored mallet head of red deer antler carved with a triple spiral, (*Antiquity*, 1965, p. 145). (E. Holden, who retains possession *per* B. J. W. Brown).

32. *Ipswich*, Currier's Lane (TM/16004442). Roman. Sester-tius of Marcus Aurelius, Consecration Issue (R.I.C. 662), found in garden. (M. G. Cooper, who retains possession).

33. *Ipswich*, Rushmere Road (TM/20254640). Roman. As of Faustina II, A.D. 161-180. (M. Robinson). (I.M. 967-46).

34. *Ipswich*, Carr Street (TM/16554465). Quantities of Thetford ware and a pointed tool made of antler from rubbish pits associated with the Late Saxon kilns. A 16th century frilly based tyg was also found and a 17th century jar. The latter was tested for phosphates by Dr. Paulsen and gave a positive reaction, so it was probably used as a urinal. A flint wall, probably mediaeval, was reported to have been seen, 2 feet wide, 5 feet high, the base 10 feet below ground level; it ran from north to south for 6 feet. A well, 3 feet in diameter, with flint mortar-lined walls, was traced to a depth of 7 feet. (W. Smith and J. Gerrard & Sons Ltd.). (I.M. 967-59).

35. *Ipswich*, Carr Street (TM/16554455). Early mediaeval lamp, Tudor ware, 17th century Delft and brown glazed pottery found during the construction of the extension of Woolworth's Store. (F. W. Woolworth & Co. Ltd.). (I.M. 967-60).

36. *Ipswich*, Westgate Street (TM/16054471). Part of the West Gate of the town was uncovered when the Feathers Public House was demolished. It was traced for a length of 18 feet and to a depth of 14 feet 6 inches. It was constructed of rubble faced with ashlar blocks identified by Dr. Anderson as Caen stone. 8 feet below the street level was a plinth. The surrounding silty fill contained bones mainly of sheep, numerous oyster shells, Thetford ware, and mediaeval pottery. Part of a 16th century frilly based tyg was found at the level of the plinth. The top 12 feet of the gate was removed by the builders. Foundation pits cut through the ramparts in three places, but were not deep enough to detect the town ditch. The neck of a bellarmine jug containing a nail was found beneath the floor; though this appeared to have been used as a witch bottle, it was tested for phosphates by Dr. Paulsen and gave a negative reaction. (Shears-Neal Ltd.). (I.M. 967-58).

37. *Ipswich*, St. Matthews Street (TM/159449). 17th century. Ixworth token found during the rebuilding of Howes Garage: obv.: REBEKAH BOULDERO AT YE = A Pike Fish. Rev.: IN IXWORTH IN SUFFOLK = HER HALF PENY 1669 (Golding 182). (C. Steward, who retains possession).

38. *Ipswich*. Mediaeval. Hoard of 35 silver coins Edward III to Henry VI, found when burning rubbish collected from several houses. (B. O. Tucker). (I. M. 967-83).

39. *Lakenheath*, Crossbank Fen (TL/643825). Very fine grey flint beaker dagger. (A. R. Edwardson). (M.H.). (Fig. 11).

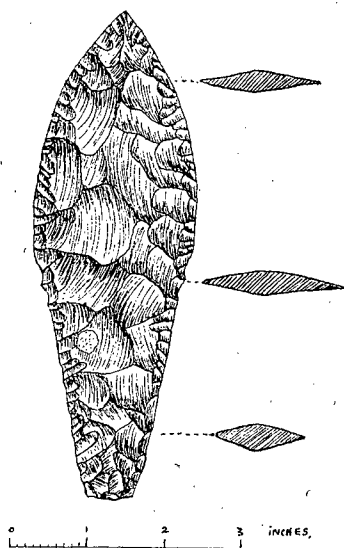


FIG. 11.—Beaker Period flaked flint dagger from Crossbank Fen, Lakenheath.

40. *Layham* (TM/00114151). *c.* 1750-1800. Four pairs of shoes and a ring-patten found in a cavity in the wall beneath the stairs of Deaves Farm. (Mrs. J. F. J. Aggiss). (I.M. 967-97).

41. *Mildenhall*, High Lodge (TL/739754). Palaeolithic. The 5th official season of the British Museum excavations was undertaken in 1967. The season was divided into two periods to June and August respectively. Flints or flint industries were recovered from the lake clays and other fluviatile deposits. On this site, which can be dated to an Interstadial, is the Saale Glaciation. (G. de G. Sieveking).



42. *Mildenhall*, West Row (TL/677748). Mesolithic. Flint pickaxe, surface find.

West Row (TL/675747). Aurochs horn dredged from the River Lark.

West Row Fen (TL/653776). Neolithic. Polished flint axe head, surface find.

West Row Fen (TL/662774). Neolithic. Polished flint axe head, broken; surface find.

West Row Fen (TL/659777). Neolithic. Leaf-shaped flint arrow-head, surface find.

West Row Fen (TL/654777). (?) Neolithic. Large flint lance-head, surface find.

West Row Fen (TL/653775). Neolithic. Leaf-shaped flint arrow-head, surface find.

West Row Fen (TL/658777). Neolithic. Dagger-shaped flint arrow-head, surface find.

West Row Fen (TL/659776). Neolithic. Leaf-shaped flint arrow-head and stone polisher, surface find.

West Row Fen (TL/654777). Neolithic. Leaf-shaped flint arrow-head, surface find.

West Row Fen (TL/662770). Neolithic. Finely-worked small leaf-shaped arrow-head, surface find.

(C. Pendleton, who retains possession *per* F. J. King).

43. *Mildenhall*, West Row Fen (TL/657774). Neolithic/Bronze Age. Polished stone axe head 8½ centimetres long, surface find. (Found by S. Taylor, retained by C. Pendleton *per* F. J. King).

44. *Mildenhall*, West Row Gravel Drove (TL/671750). Neolithic/Bronze Age. Perforated stone mace-head. (Found by —. Britton, retained by C. Pendleton *per* F. J. King).

45. *Mildenhall*, West Row Fen (TL/662774). Bronze Age. Barbed and tanged flint arrow-head, surface find.

(TL/657780). Barbed and tanged arrow-head, surface find.

(C. Pendleton, who retains possession *per* F. J. King).

46. *Mildenhall*, West Row (TL/676747). Sherds of Bronze Age pottery dredged from the River Lark. (C. Pendleton, who retains possession *per* F. J. King).

47. *Mildenhall*, West Row (TL/671773). Roman. Bored sherd of samian pottery, surface find. (C. Pendleton, who retains possession *per* F. J. King).

48. *Needham Market* (TM/08765534). 17th century. Bellarmine, mask Holmes IX, found lying on its side below hearth of cottage (Woodard Foundation, early 15th century wool-combing shed). Tested for urine by Dr. F. Paulsen and gave a positive

reaction so it was presumably used as a witch bottle. (V. R. Peart, who retains possession).

49. *Old Newton* (TM/06056265). Mediaeval. A square enclosure slightly raised and surrounded by a moat has recently been levelled by bulldozer. Sherds of early mediaeval pottery were found together with bones and oyster shells. (M. Knight, who retains possession).

50. *Otley* (TM/21085433). Romano-British. A section was cut across the Roman road (Margary 34c, Barham to Wickham Market or, more likely, Lower Hacheston), at a place where the modern road diverges from the line of its predecessor. The Roman road was located and found to be flanked by shallow ditches 25 feet apart; 9 inches of gravel had survived the plough. (G. Bye, and I.M. excavation partly financed by the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology). (I.M. 967-92).

51. *Rendham* (TM/34526465). Mediaeval. At a depth of 6 feet a line of pointed stakes each 6 inches square was found during building operations near the river; also a circle 18 inches in diameter composed of round stakes 3 inches thick with planks between: these were associated with sherds of early mediaeval pottery. (F. C. Allen). (I.M. 967-53).

52. *Rickinghall Inferior*, Broom Hills (TM/04307600). Excavations have continued during the year. The excavator, B. J. W. Brown, reports 'various occupations defined and layout now defined: chief occupations Mesolithic, Iron Age B.C., La Tene, which seems to have lasted as a Celtic village of the Chysauster type until the early Saxons took over. Finds include a saddle quern, Saxon beads, a carved (very small) bone object of Scandinavian type'. (B. J. W. Brown, who retains possession).

53. *Rickinghall Superior* (TM/04675620). 17th century. Worn Bury token found in finder's garden: obv.: IOHN LANSETER IN = I.L. Rev.: COOKE ROW IN BURY = I.L. (Golding 61). (B. J. W. Brown, who retains possession).

54. *Shadingfield*, Church Farm (TM/434841). Mediaeval. Sherds of pottery 13th/14th century, including fragments of a jug with tubular spout and thumb-impressed base. Found in plough soil. (Mrs. E. M. Hunt). (I.M. 967-91).

55. *South Elmham St. James* (TM/32848010). Early mediaeval. Fragments of pottery and of 2 mortars of Purbeck marble, one of banded sandstone and one of soft limestone. (Mrs. L. W. Hadingham and J. Ridgard). (I.M. 967-35).

56. *Stoke-by-Nayland* (TM/023365). Romano-British. Base of samian cup found by B. Humphrey in plough soil. (Mrs. B. Brocklebank, who retains possession).

57. *Stowmarket* (TM/055581). Roman. Antonianus of Philip I SPES FELICITATIS ORBIS (R.I.C. 70), found in allotment behind Lime Tree Place. (C. E. Coulson, who retains possession).

58. *Stradbroke* (TM/211745). A blackened area containing a concentration of flints and fragments of pottery of the Late 15th/Early 16th century. (J. G. and N. M. Stones *per* Miss B. Green).

59. *Stratford St. Mary* (TM/04273436). 17th century. Bellarmine which contained thorns and nails and had been used as a witch bottle, was found buried under the hearth of an old cottage known as Goose Acre, formerly the Shoulder of Mutton Inn. (Found by D. Wright, retained by J. Amies of Bairstow Eves & Son).

60. *Trimley St. Mary*, Seasons Farm (TM/27043521). Romano-British. Fragments of flue tile found in a black layer about 18 inches down during the erection of a standpipe. Possibly kiln waste as no occupation debris was visible. The next field is known as 'Kiln Field' and is reported to have yielded Roman roofing tiles, (TM/273353). (F. C. Smith). (I.M. 967-78).

61. *Walberswick* (TM/50057438). Mediaeval. A feature reported variously as a kiln with apsidal end, and a row of rectangular huts, appeared briefly on the seaward side of a peat bar: early mediaeval pottery was recovered from the site. A trial excavation conducted by Catherine Roberts failed to locate any feature. (W. English). (I.M. 967-77).

62. *Wantisden*, Bentwaters Airfield. Neolithic. Partly polished flint axe found when laying electricity cables. (L. J. McWade). (I.M. 967-50).

63. *Wattisfield*, Honeypot Lane (TM/017347). A quantity of pottery said to be of the period of William III was collected on the site of an old house and pond being levelled by bulldozer. (K. L. Landymore *per* J. B. W. Brown).

64. *West Stow* (TL/797714). Anglo-Saxon. A further 2,550 square yards of the settlement area were totally examined; 13 huts of the 'Grübenhauser' type were excavated. The most significant results were: the excavation of two larger structures, defined by post holes, 26 feet and 30 feet long respectively, and the identification of pottery of the faceted angle type belonging to the first half of 5th century A.D. A more definite pattern of village development is beginning to emerge with apparent grouping of the huts. A total of some 800 small finds has now been recovered from the site. Material retained for study. (S. E. West, on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works).

65. *Wickham Market* (TM/30635650 and TM/30675650). (?) Romano-British. In December a Bailey bridge was erected while the bridge which carries the A.12 over the Deben was being rebuilt. Mr. H. J. Lucock, the Supervisor Foreman for the Department of Roads and Bridges, observed in the holes excavated to receive the foundations of the Bailey bridge areas of flint and gravel which he thought unlikely to be a natural deposit and possibly to be part of a Roman road. The gravel lay at a depth of 7 feet below the present road surface and was some 4 feet thick. It extended over the whole area excavated which was 25 feet by 5 feet on the Wickham Market side of the river, and 30 feet by 5 feet on the Saxmundham side. If this is a Roman road, it is considerably more substantial than that sectioned this year at Otley, and must be a more important road possibly running through the known Roman settlement at Lower Hacheston through Stratford St. Andrew and on to Dunwich. (H. J. Lucock and Mrs. Bowden-Smith and the Misses Copinger-Hill).

66. *Wissett* (TM/37607955). Early mediaeval sherds from moat round Bleach Farm. (J. D. Ingate). (I.M. 967-64).