

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2019

*compiled by FAYE MINTER, JAMES ROLFE and ALICE DE LEO with
object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL*

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2019. 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 2019 the PAS finds in Suffolk were recorded by Anna Booth, Alex Bliss and Riccardo Caravello. 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 anna.booth@suffolk.gov.uk).
 SCCAS Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY (tel. 01284 741230; e-mail archaeology@suffolk.gov.uk)
 SHER Suffolk Historic Environment Record (see above)

Pa	Palaeolithic	Ro	Roman
Me	Mesolithic	Sx	Saxon
Ne	Neolithic	Md	Medieval
BA	Bronze Age	PM	Post-Medieval
IA	Iron Age	Un	Period unknown
Pr	Prehistoric		

INDIVIDUAL FINDS AND DISCOVERIES

Akenham (AKE 086). **IA**. Copper-alloy decorated terret (SF-AA0284) (Fig. 220 B). (Mdf).

Aldringham cum Thorpe (ARG 113 and ARG 114). **BA**. Copper-alloy scattered hoard, including a spearhead, socketed axehead and a copper-alloy gold-plated penannular ring (SF-EE1422, SF-EDBCE6, SF-C1FDBC and SF-45670E). (Mdf).

Aldringham cum Thorpe (ARG 115). **Md**, **PM**. Gold quatrefoil-shaped brooch (SF-37CCD4), silver Spanish half real of Ferdinand and Isabella c.1469–1504 (SF-5SFCEC). Copper-alloy traders' tokens, fourteen of which were issued by Nicholas Shepherd of Saxmundham c.1648–74 (SF-3FD418), silver two-skilling piece of Frederick II of Denmark 1667 (SF-53D41E), copper-alloy coin of Charles XI of Sweden 1671 (SF-53E52D). (Mdf).

Ashfield cum Thorpe (AST 041). **IA**, **Ro**. Silver unit of the Iceni, ABC 1495 (SF-4D9FFA), copper-alloy 1st- to 4th-century coins, Colchester and Colchester derivative bow brooches, enamelled plate brooch (SF-50DB37). (Mdf).

Bildeston (BIL 055). **Sx**. Copper-alloy pommel cap (SF-963C96) (Fig. 221 A). (Mdf).

Bildeston (BIL 056). **Ne**. Cornish greenstone axe (NMS-F6A447). (Chance find).

Blythburgh (BLB 007). **IA**, **Sx**. Gold coin hoard of nine uninscribed *stater*s and ten quarter *stater*s of East Anglian and North Thames types (SF-C1639A and SF-2C733B). Gold and garnet pendant (SF-2C6BC4). (Mdf).

Blythburgh (BLB 155). **BA**. Hoard of 372 copper-alloy objects and fragments of a ceramic vessel (SF-83888B). (Mdf).

Bradfield St Clare (BSC 037). **BA**. Copper-alloy axehead fragment (SF-8108B4) and flanged axehead (SF-80C76C). (Mdf).

Bradfield St Clare (BSC 045). **Ro**. Two silver *siliquae* (SF-B07232 and SF-B031F4) and late 4th- to 5th-century Henig type XV silver finger ring engraved with a dove and an olive branch (SF-4C5B9D). (Mdf).

Cotton (COT 037). **Ro**, **Sx**. Copper-alloy

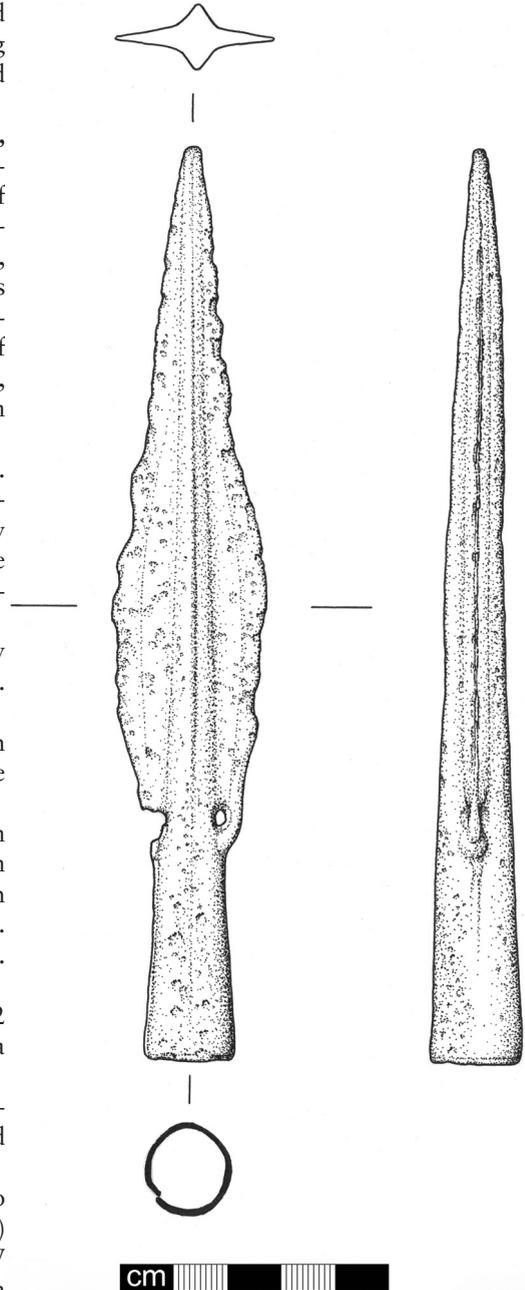


FIG. 219 – Bronze Age copper-alloy basal-looped spearhead from Earl Stonham.

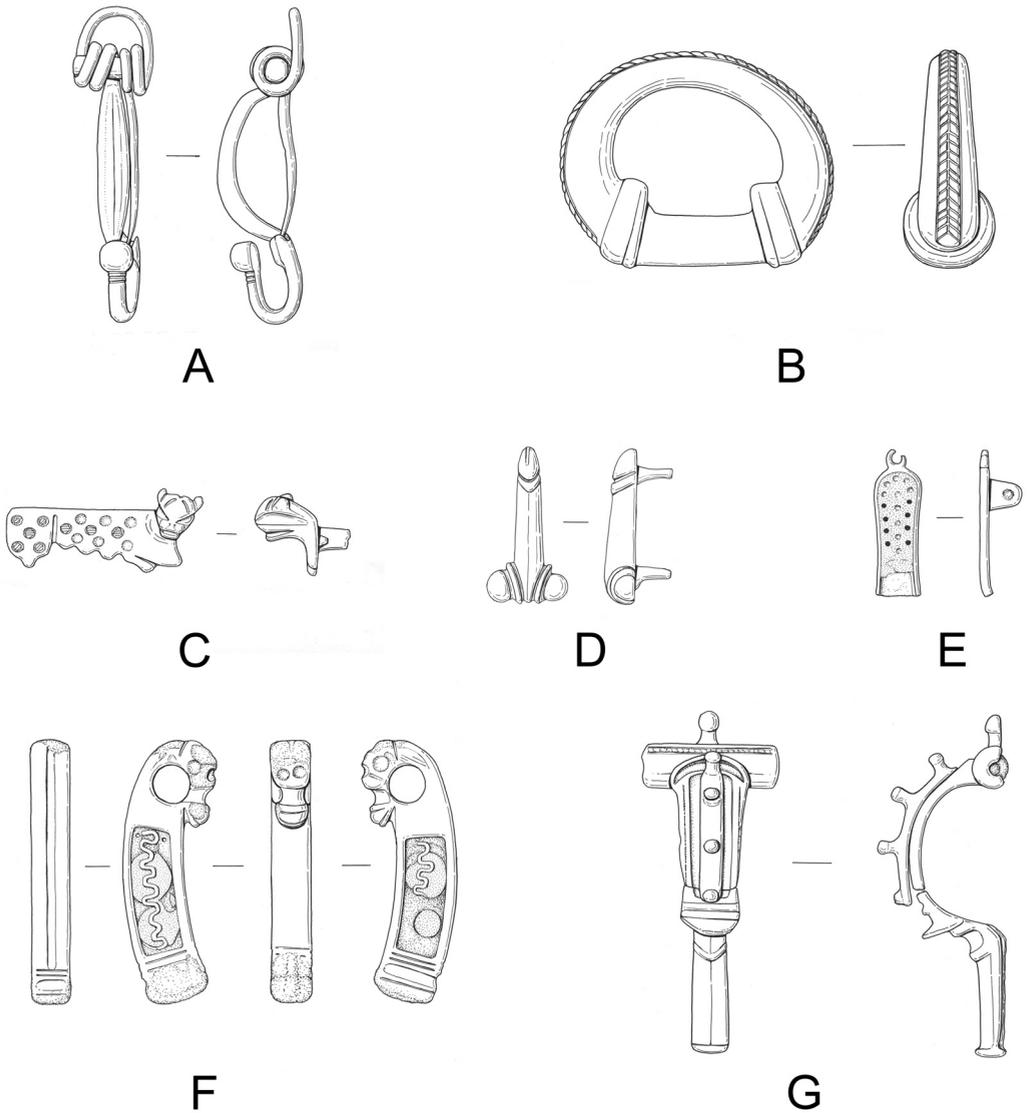


FIG. 220 – Iron Age copper-alloy La Tène brooch from Culford (A); copper-alloy decorated terret from Akenham (B); Roman copper-alloy zoomorphic plate brooch in the form of a panther from Cotton (C); copper-alloy phallic mount from Horringer (D); copper-alloy plate brooch in the shape of a shoe sole from Great Wheltenham (E); copper-alloy knife or razor handle from Cotton (F); copper-alloy proto-crossbow brooch from Great Wheltenham (G).

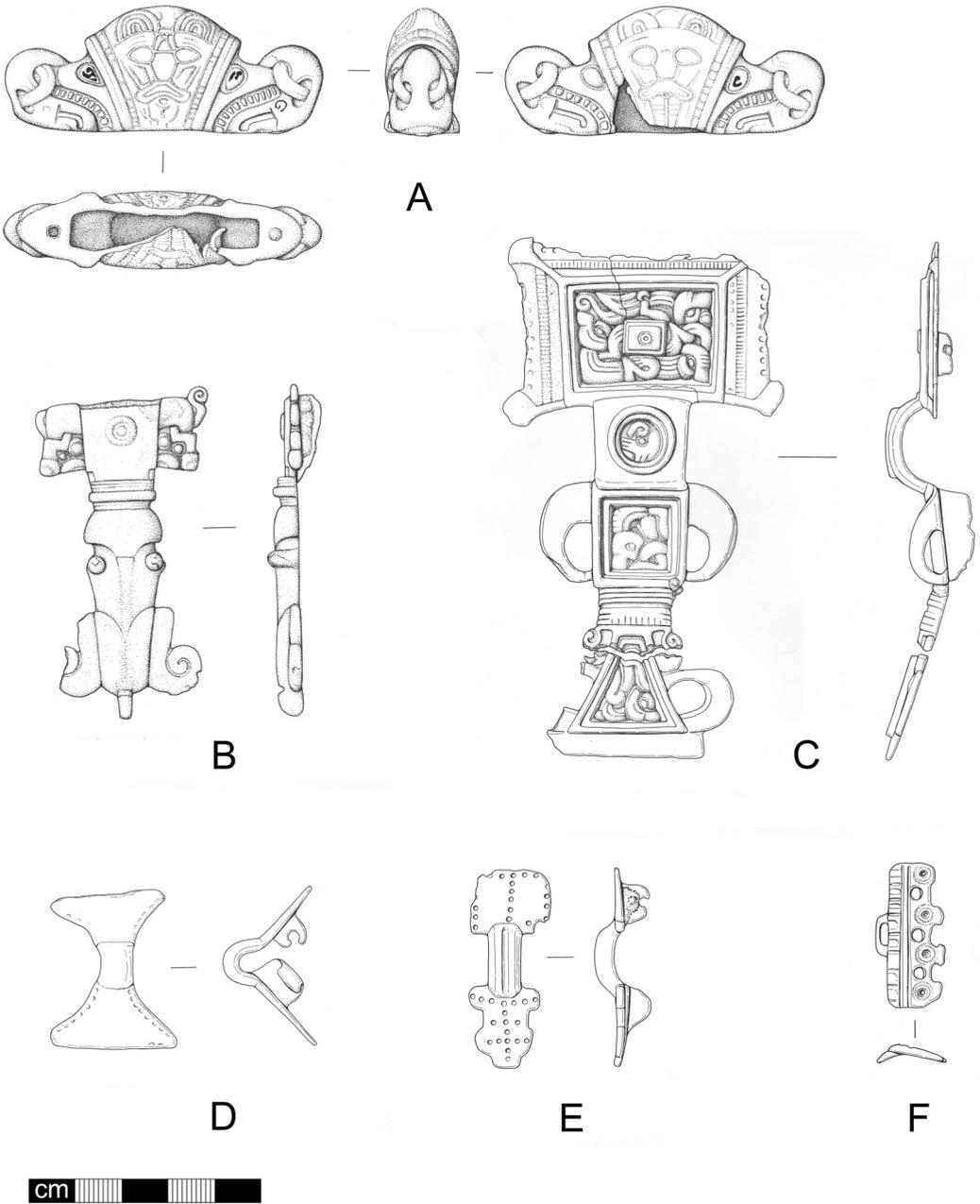


FIG. 221 – Saxon copper-alloy pommel cap from Bildeston (A); copper-alloy cruciform brooch from Fakenham Magna (B); copper-alloy square-headed brooch from Fakenham Magna (C); copper-alloy Anglian equal-armed brooch from Fakenham Magna (D); copper-alloy small-long brooch from Cotton (E); copper-alloy wrist clasp halves from Cotton (F).

knife or razor handle (SF-B59FE4) (Fig. 220 F), cosmetic mortar (SF-C89671), zoomorphic plate brooch in the form of a panther (SF-B6BAD1) (Fig. 220 C), copper-alloy buckle of Hawkes and Dunning type IIA (SF-B6D44A) and 2nd- to 4th-century coinage. Copper-alloy wrist clasp halves (SF-50456B, SF-B61D24 (Fig. 221 F), SF-B60DDA and SF-B6FD22), pendant (SF-2A22E9), belt mount (SF-B5FF08), florid cruciform brooch (SF-2A1DB8), S-shaped brooch (SF-2A0A49), small-long brooches (SF-B672A9, SF-B68687, SF-B672A9, SF-B65E9A and SF-B65369) (Fig. 221 E) and cruciform brooches (SF-D8292B and SF-B6A54C). (Mdf).

Covethithe (COV 117). **Pa.** Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe (SF-2DD64E). (Chance find).

Creeping St Mary (CRM 003). **Md.** Copper-alloy bowl (SF-CE6698). (Mdf).

Creeping St Peter (CRP 028). **Md.** Gold annular brooch (SF-37A74E). (Mdf).

Culford (CUL 089). **IA.** Copper-alloy La Tène 1Ba brooch (SF-FA2893) (Fig. 220 A). (Mdf).

Debenham (DBN 238). **Md.** Large scatter of silver coinage and pottery, including a gold half angel of Henry VII (SF-79A2D7) (Mdf).

Earl Stonham (SRL 036). **BA.** Copper-alloy basal-looped spearhead (SF-A22557) (Fig. 219). (Mdf).

Exning (EXG 150). **Sx.** Copper-alloy reliquary or work box (SF-686A1F) (Fig. 222). (Mdf).

Exning (EXG 151). **Ro.** Silver *denarii* hoard deposited in the 1st century. (SF-13A5D9). (Mdf).

Fakenham Magna (FKM 082). **Sx.** Copper-alloy wrist clasp (SF-899491), annular brooch (SF-8997B7), small-long brooch (SF-89900b), cruciform brooches (SF-ABDE21, SF-896D22 (Fig. 221 B), SF-8968B5, SF-896633 and SF-AB964A), Anglian equal-armed brooch (SF-898BF0) (Fig. 221 D). (Mdf).

Fakenham Magna (FKM 083). **Sx.** Copper-alloy square-headed brooch (SF-898560) (Fig. 221 C). (Mdf).



FIG. 222 – Saxon copper-alloy reliquary or work box (fragments of body, lid and handle) from Exning.

Fressingfield (FSF 007). **Md, PM.** Copper-alloy cover for a finger joint from a plate armour gauntlet (SF-52FF21 and SF-965CF7), silver coinage of Henry III, VI, VII, VIII and Edward I and II, silver hawking vervel (SF-D2253D). (Mdf).

Great Whelmetham (WLG 065). **Ro.** Copper-alloy proto-crossbow brooch (SF-46623D and SF-70348A) (Fig. 220 G), plate brooch in the shape of a shoe sole (SF-4665E9) (Fig. 220 E), button and loop fastener (SF-713B63), copper-alloy and silver 1st- to 4th-century coinage. (Mdf).

Hadleigh (HAD 209). **Md.** Coin hoard, gold noble and three half nobles of Edward III (SF-7DE4E6). (Mdf).

Helmingham (HLM 050). **IA, Ro.** Coin hoard containing 725 coins, including 14 gold *staters*, one half *stater* and two quarter *staters*, one gold *aureus*, 593 silver republican *denarii* and 114 imperial *denarii*, associated with greyware sherds thought to be the remains of the container that held it (SF-8C645E). (Mdf).

Hopton (HPN 014). **Ro.** Copper-alloy plate brooch in the form of a deer (SF-D32CB5), enamelled plate brooches (SF-BAD4DB and SF-D47A05), knee brooch (SF-BA7F4B), finger ring (SF-826E9B), Colchester derivative brooches and 3rd- to 4th-century coinage. (Mdf).

Horringer (HGR 052). **IA, Ro.** Copper-alloy Colchester brooches (SF-C5C1C9 and SF-



FIG. 223 – Saxon gold finger ring from Layham.



FIG. 224 – Post medieval silver hawking vervel from Long Melford.



FIG. 225 – Saxon gold tremissis pendant from Pakenham.



FIG. 226 – Roman copper-alloy armour fragment with head of Hercules from Rendlesham.

D1AEBC), phallic mount (SF-C5A9C1) (Fig. 220 D), key handle (SF-D1BEA6), 3rd- to 4th-century coinage. (Mdf).

Layham (LYM 051). **Sx.** Gold finger ring (SF-12FA16) (Fig. 223). (Mdf).

Long Melford (LMD 327). **PM.** Silver hawking vervel engraved ‘of Kentwell in Melford: Suffok:’, presumably referring to the residence of the original owner (SF-B1921D) (Fig. 224). (Mdf).

Mildenhall (MNL 1137). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Silver units of the Corieltavi *c.*50–20 BC, ABC 1800 (SF-80BCCA), and East Anglian Icenic Ecen type *c.*AD 10–43, BMC 4033–4215 (SF-809976). Copper-alloy votive axe (SF-63584C), strip bracelets and ‘snake’ bracelet (SF-63EE8C), 3rd–4th-century copper-alloy coinage. Cogwheel brooch (SF-562032), mount (SF-56706E), wrist clasp half (SF-567E56), equal-armed brooch (SF-5688F9). (Mdf).

Newbourne (NBN 057). **Sx.** Copper-alloy sword pommel (SF-604917). (Mdf).

Pakenham (PKM 009). **Sx.** Gold tremissis pendant (SF-82CF4C) (Fig. 225). (Mdf)

Rendlesham (RLM 092). **Ro.** Copper-alloy Roman armour fragments decorated with the figure of Hercules (SF-241792 (Fig. 226). (Mdf).

South Elmham All Saints and St Nicholas (SEN 069). **Md, PM.** Silver pilgrim’s badge (SF-B92DF2), silver brooch fragments (SF-05753D and SF-05753D), lead papal bull (SF-OF4B03), lead *ampulla* (SF-5179F9), copper-alloy seal matrices (SF-0F9141 and SF-21E118), silver-gilt zoomorphic annular brooch (SF-05611B). Silver seal matrix (SF-053467). (Mdf).

Stoke-by-Nayland (SBN 119). **IA.** Two gold *staters*, of the Catuvellauni/North Thames region struck for Addedomaros, *c.*50 BC to 10 AD, ABC 2517 (SF-48F664), and of the Ambiani/Gallia Belgica, *c.*60–50 BC, ABC Rudd 16 (SF-48AEBC). (Mdf).

Thurston (THS 044). **Sx.** Copper-alloy girdle hanger (SF-2CE533), cruciform brooches (SF-2CD363, SF-2CCA31, SF-2CB963, SF-0F13BA and SF-80B553), square-headed brooch (SF-2C929A), wrist clasp (SF-B440F0), buckle (SF-B437F7). (Mdf).

Uggeshall (UGG 040). **Md.** Silver cruciform pendant inscribed with ‘AGLA [Thou art mighty forever, O Lord (In Hebrew, *Atha Gebri Leilan Adonai*)]’ (SF-2F5149). (Mdf).

Wantisden (WNN 030). **Ro, Sx.** Copper-alloy 4th-century coinage and gold *solidus* of Valentinian III (SF-193352). Copper-alloy small-long brooch (SF-BDD451), cruciform brooches (SF-DA14E8, SF-DA2DA6, SF-DA56E2), buckle (SF-15D81E), mount (SF-169B7A), pin (SF-1897BC), ansate brooch (SF-17B22C). (Mdf).

SURVEYS

Aldeburgh, (TM/4459; ADB 261). The Aldeburgh and District Local History Society (ADLHS) has previously conducted fieldwork at Chapel Barn Farm, Aldeburgh, in Chapel Field (ADB 223), which contains the marginal remains of St Mary, Hazlewood, one of two Aldeburgh churches listed in the Domesday Book.¹ In February 2019, archaeological fieldwalking and metal detecting were carried out on Grainstore Field, 5ha of arable land on the W edge of Chapel Field. The field produced little of archaeological interest when compared to results from the adjacent Chapel Field. Of 68 small pottery sherds collected, 46 (68 per cent) were post-medieval, and widely spread, possibly from muckspreading. The number of worked flints was similarly small, indicative of very low prehistoric activity. Metal detecting yielded a total of 20 small finds, of which most were of the modern era. However, of greater interest were a Nuremberg rose and orb jetton and a half groat of James I. Our interim conclusion is that Grainstore Field is not worth further archaeological work. It is hoped that further work will be carried out on Chapel Field in 2020.

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

Alpheton, (ALP 003). A Roman site, with finds spanning the 1st to 4th centuries, was subject to a magnetometry survey (Fig. 227). While earlier aerial photographs had shown some of the site's flanking ditch pairs, the geophysical survey results revealed much more detail. The overall villa layout showed at least two phases of development, with a square centre section; this was not aligned on the ditch pairs to the N and S. In addition to a known bathhouse, another one may have been present to the E. The S part of the site showed what may be demolition debris from a substantial structure. At least two assumed prehistoric ring-ditches were present in the N end of the main villa complex and there may be others further S. A large timber post building may sit within the N pair of ditches. More work remains to be done to establish the site's full extent.

John Rainer, Suffolk Archaeological Field Group (SAFG).

Blaxhall, Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road (TM/3656; BLX 039). A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey recorded geophysical anomalies indicative of relic field boundary ditches on a variety of alignments, archaeological pits, backfilled quarry pits and agricultural furrows.

Timothy Schofield, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Andrew Hawes.

East Bergholt, N of the river Stour (TM/0934; EBG 061). Magnetometry survey identified several potentially significant archaeological features. These included probable prehistoric features, some overlapping, and a rectilinear feature. Several possible Bronze Age hearths were also indicated, the site has a history of Bronze Age finds.

Bryan Knibbs, SAFG.

Eyke, Field opposite Rookery Farm (TM/3251; EKE 095). In April 2019, a fieldwalking survey over a 64m² area was carried out by volunteers from Rendlesham Primary School as part of the community archaeology project (Fig. 228). The fieldwalking identified a high quantity of post-medieval ceramic building material and a few sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. The evidence could be related to the settlement of Eyke or agricultural activity associated with the nearby farm. Six later prehistoric worked flints were also recovered.

University of East Anglia for SCCAS as part of 'Rendlesham Revealed: Anglo-Saxon Life in South-East Suffolk' project funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund.



FIG. 227 – Alpheton (ALP 003).
The results of the magnetometer survey
(© Suffolk Archaeological Field Group and
Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History).



FIG. 228 – Eyke (EKE 095). Community fieldwalking with Rendlesham Primary School (©SCCAS).

Hoxne, Abbey Farm (TM/1876; HXN 004). A ground-penetrating radar survey was undertaken within the curtilage of the Benedictine Hoxne Priory, a Scheduled Monument and a standing 19th-century farmhouse. This followed earth resistance meter and ground-penetrating radar surveys conducted in 2017, which recorded structural anomalies indicative of walls and rubble spreads. The current phase further prospected anomalies indicative of walls and rubble spreads potentially associated with the priory, along with outlying ditches and discrete anomalies.

Timothy Schofield, Cotswold Archaeology, Suffolk Office, for Wilf White.

Kessingland, Kessingland Beach Phase II, (TM/5385; KSS 032). A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over a site on Kessingland beach, covering 2.9ha with the aim of establishing the presence and nature of detectable archaeological features associated with the WW2 coastal defences on the beach. This second phase of survey continued on from a gradiometer survey carried out in March 2017 by Wessex Archaeology; this was conducted directly S of the site. The survey demonstrated a number of anomalies associated with known WW2 coastal defences at Kessingland beach (SHER KSS 032). The survey has confirmed their location and suggested that they extend to the N-E and S-W, beyond the survey extents. A concentration of increased magnetic response was identified to the N of the line of scaffolding. This possibly relates to unrecorded WW2 coastal defences as the anomalies indicate buried metal. These anomalies taper towards the sea as they extend N. There was no evidence of coastal defences in the northernmost 190m of the survey area. In addition, anomalies interpreted as evidence of flotsam consisting of likely ferrous material washed up on the beach have also been identified.

Patricia Voke and Chris Hirst, Wessex Archaeology, for Royal Haskoning DHV.

Rendlesham, Field near to the water tower (TM/3353; RLM 059). In January 2019 a geophysical survey was carried out over a 100m² area by volunteers as part of the community archaeology project. The field is on the E side of the wider area of Anglo-Saxon settlement activity. The magnetometry survey revealed several anomalies of possible archaeological origin, including ditch and pit type features. The pits may be tree throws as the field was previously wooded, although some of the pits appeared similar to the sunken featured buildings, which have been identified in adjacent fields. In addition, a possible field boundary was seen to continue from the adjacent field. Other linear anomalies indicate a possible palaeochannel and historic paths/roads.

SAFG and University of Bradford, for SCCAS as part of
'Rendlesham Revealed: Anglo-Saxon Life in South-East Suffolk' project
funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Aldringham, Aldeburgh Road (TM/4461; ARG 104). An archaeological excavation was carried out after initial evaluation of the site in 2018 found an Iron Age pit and ditches and post-medieval pits and ditches. The earliest feature identified by the excavation was a small, isolated pit containing a sherd of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age decorated Beaker pottery. Other prehistoric features included part of a ring-ditch, a possible working area, sealed by a 'dark earth' deposit, and several pits and post-holes, all of which contained Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition pottery and worked flints. One pit contained eleven sherds of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery. The majority of features on the site dated from the late Saxon and medieval periods, between the 10th and 12th centuries. The earliest period (10th to 11th century) was represented by three rectangular timber structures, likely barns or other agricultural buildings, with the site divided in two by a double-ditched boundary. In the mid- to late 11th to 12th century, the larger of the structures was surrounded by a 'D'-shaped enclosure with an entrance on its E side. A series of small ditches identified to the E of the enclosure formed possible cultivation beds. There was no evidence that activity on the site continued beyond the end of the 12th century and the land had likely been turned over to crops or pasture, which continued until the present.

Harvey Furniss and Simon Carlyle, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Consulting,
on behalf of Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd.

Bacton, Land S of Pretyman Avenue (TM/0566; BAC 050). An archaeological evaluation revealed Roman features in the E section of the site, which was the highest and slightly sandier part of the site; this area could not be surveyed during the geophysical survey. The dated features were in close proximity in three trenches, these were ditches containing low quantities of pottery sherds associated with animal bone and fired clay. The alignment of undated ditches in the centre of the S edge of the site, oblique to the post-medieval and modern boundaries, suggests they are possibly medieval or Roman. The post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map were detected during the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions, for Esco Developments Ltd.

Badwell Ash, Land N of The Broadway (TL/9969; BAA 048). An archaeological evaluation identified a colluvial deposit in the W part of the site. A total of 21 sherds of post-Deverel-

Rimbury tradition pottery and a sizable quantity of struck flint were recovered from this deposit. A significant amount of worked flint was also recovered from the ploughsoil, with later Iron Age pottery recovered from two of the evaluation trenches. This material is thought to derive from a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement previously identified to the S of the site. Two small pits, in the N and W parts of the site respectively, contained a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fired clay. Two undated ditches were recorded in the N-E part of the site. Their alignments do not correspond with medieval or later field boundaries in the area, suggesting that they might be part of a prehistoric or Roman field system, although this could not be substantiated by the evaluation. In the E part of the site, two parallel ditches, spaced 10m apart, are thought to represent a driveway. Pottery dating from the 11th to 13th centuries was recovered from one of the ditches. A N-S aligned field boundary ditch containing sherds of 19th-century pottery was identified in the centre of the site; this is depicted on the 1884/86 Ordnance Survey map of the area.

Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne and Simon Carlyle, for RPS Consulting, on behalf of Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd.

Barham, Barham Quarry, Sandy Lane (TM/1351; BRH 080). Evaluation (43 trenches) revealed a range of features dating from prehistoric to modern periods. Four layers of colluvium were also recorded; thin layers in the middle and N part of the site appear to be of later Roman or post-Roman date, and a thick layer in the base of the valley in the S part of the site contained large quantities of worked flint, indicating prehistoric activity on the brow of the hill and the valley sides. Previous archaeological investigations (Phases 1–5) to the W of the current site revealed prehistoric pits and substantial Iron Age and Roman settlement.

Mark Baister for Colchester Archaeological Trust,
for Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Brett Aggregates Ltd.

Barnham, East Farm (TL/ 8778; BNH 152). Excavations of the Lower Palaeolithic site at East Farm, Barnham, which have been ongoing since 2013, are providing new information that is changing our understanding of human occupation of Britain 400,000 years ago (400ka) and offering insights into the structure of European Lower Palaeolithic societies more broadly.² The site is a former clay pit, which exploited silts and clays that infill a basin and date to the Hoxnian Interglacial (Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 11c; *c.*400 ka). These preserve a rich environmental record, while the archaeological remains are predominantly found in association with a lag gravel along the S margin of the basin. Initially, the excavations focused on two areas of the site, Area III and Area VI. The latter investigated the archaeological sequence in the S part of the site and led to the identification of two phases of human occupation, which we interpret as representing two separate human groups.³ The site was initially occupied early in the interglacial by a group of humans with technology consisting of cores, flakes and flake tools but no handaxes. Then, as interglacial conditions peaked, the site was occupied by a second group with handaxes. The sequence at Barnham can be correlated with other British Hoxnian sites, including Beeches Pit near West Stow, Suffolk, through palynology and molluscan biostratigraphy. This reveals that the archaeological sequence at Barnham is representative of the broader pattern of human occupation of southern Britain during the Hoxnian Interglacial. Work in Area III is ongoing, focused on the excavation of the silts and clays that infill the basin. These sediments are calcareous and preserve faunal and floral remains, which provide a detailed account of the environment of central East Anglia during the Hoxnian Interglacial. The faunal assemblage is diverse and includes invertebrates (particularly molluscs and ostracods), fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, small mammals and

large mammals, including carnivores such as lion and bear. While natural processes have led to the accumulation of faunal remains in these sediments, there is evidence of human activity in this part of the site through the presence of cut marks on a small number of medium/large mammal bones and a low density scatter of cores and flakes. Returning to Area VI, the excavations there identified evidence of fire in the form of large quantities of burnt flint, including a small number of burnt artefacts. In 2018, the final year of excavation in this area, a small fragment of pyrite was recovered. The majority of the burnt material is associated with a palaeosol which lies above the lag gravel and is associated with the handaxe assemblage. In 2019, our investigation of the site's fire history shifted to Area I, which had previously been excavated during the British Museum-led excavations from 1989 to 1994.⁴ Further evidence of burning in the form of burnt flint and charcoal was identified in the palaeosol in this part of the site. The challenge now is to establish if the burnt materials relate to wild fire or controlled use of fire by humans. This requires a multianalytical approach, including spatial analysis of the heated materials, chemical analysis of sediment and flint samples, micromorphology and experimental fires.

We would like to thank the Euston Estate and David, Edward and Richard Heading for permission to excavate and for their continuing support. We would also like to thank David Switzer for logistical support and the many colleagues, volunteers and students who have helped with the excavations. The work was carried out as part of the Pathways to Ancient Britain project, funded by the Calleva Foundation, and the Breckland Palaeolithic Project, funded by a Leverhulme Trust Research Project Grant.

Rob Davis, Department of Britain, Europe and Prehistory, British Museum,
 Nick Ashton, Department of Britain, Europe and Prehistory, British Museum,
 Simon Lewis, School of Geography, Queen Mary University of London,
 and Simon Parfitt, Department of Earth Sciences, Natural History Museum.

Bawdsey, Manor Farm, The Street (TM/3440; BAW 242). An archaeological excavation revealed extensive medieval and post-medieval features. Most of the features contained material consistent with a date range between the 10th and 16th centuries (Phase 1). Within this phase, three sub-phases were apparent, with most activity between the 12th and 14th centuries. This is unsurprising as the site is just to the N of the historic medieval core of Bawdsey, where 12th- to 14th-century artefact scatters have been recorded. Across the three sub-phases, continuation, reuse, and adaptation of a ditch system was evident. Three boundary ditches and a curvilinear ditch correlate to the cropmarks previously identified across the excavation area.

Gareth Barlow and Keeley Bingham, Archaeological Solutions,
 for Orwell Housing Association Ltd.

Bawdsey, Land at School Lane (TM/3439; BAW 244). An evaluation and subsequent excavation identified a series of ditches forming part of a Middle to Late Bronze Age field system. The small pottery assemblage retrieved from the ditches comprised Middle to Late Bronze Age sherds and several residual sherds from vessels of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age types. The pottery was evenly distributed throughout the ditch fills, suggesting a gradual accumulation and deposition, with finds originating from settlement or other activity located somewhere in the vicinity of the site. Several undated ditches, with an alignment parallel to existing field boundaries, may represent medieval or post-medieval field boundaries and furrows. The site fits into a growing corpus of developer-funded open area excavations in SE Suffolk, which have found evidence for the formal subdivision of the landscape for agriculture from the Middle Bronze Age. These rectilinear systems of ditched fields and

enclosures are likely to have been used for grazing and penning livestock, as well as for arable agriculture.

Christiane Meckseper and Tom Revell, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Consulting.

Blaxhall, Lime Tree Farm, (TM/3656; BLX 039). A small excavation covering an area of 0.2ha was carried out ahead of the construction of an agricultural reservoir. The excavation was centred around two *foci* identified in the previous evaluation trenches and discovered four phases of past land use. The earliest feature on the site was a semicircular gully with a diameter of approximately 11m, probably representing part of a roundhouse, which contained a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. Two small pits within the gully were filled with very similar material and may be post-holes associated with the building. Further sherds of similar, although considerably abraded and most likely residual, pottery was recovered from six ditches which ran from E to W across the site, three of which cut the semicircular gully. These ditches were generally between 3.5 to 4m apart and were small and shallow with very indistinct edges, which might represent cultivation features, possibly Roman viticulture (although they were undated). At their W end, these small ditches were cut by a large N-S aligned ditch, from which was recovered a very small assemblage of medieval pottery. Given the heavy soils here, it is likely that this ditch functioned both as drainage and a field boundary. This ditch was, in turn, cut by a later post-medieval field boundary which ran from E to W towards the S edge of the excavation area.

Simon Picard, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for Andrew Hawes
on behalf of Lime Tree Farm.

Blythburgh, Bulcamp (TM/4476; BLB 154). Further excavation was undertaken, following a previous season, in an attempt to date this site. A second pit was excavated and revealed pottery of 13th- to 14th-century date plus heat-altered stone. Environmental analysis strongly suggests salt making on site at this time, probably supplying the priory. A second trench to investigate a possible kiln revealed a large hearth area also with 13th- to 14th-century pottery and a large amount of oyster shell and bone.

Heather Jewell, SAFG.

Blythburgh, (TM/4575; BLB 172). In a three-year project, 2017–19, Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) brought Year 8 and Year 9 pupils from a local secondary school to excavate thirty-six archaeological test pits in Blythburgh village. A key objective was to map the development of the settlement from Anglo-Saxon times. Evidence of prehistoric activity came from burnt stone found in twenty-six of the pits, in a dispersed spread across the village, and lithics were recorded in fifteen pits. No Romano-British finds (AD 43–410) were excavated, although Roman activity in the area is known from other sources. Six test pits yielded Ipswich-ware pottery, hinting at two distinct groupings, dating from the Middle Anglo-Saxon period, consistent with other evidence for a Blythburgh settlement by that date. Twenty-two of the pits yielded pottery made in the E of England in the high medieval period, showing an expansion of the settlement from the original one close to the river crossing. Pottery from the late medieval period was recovered from twenty-seven of the pits. Only one sherd of continental European origin was found and the test pits did not provide evidence of more than local market activity. Thirty-five of the pits yielded post-medieval pottery. German stoneware, mostly from mugs, was found in seventeen test pits, with a particular concentration just S of the river crossing. About half of the excavated pottery dated from the 19th century or later. The results from test pits in Angel Lane suggest that the sites, built on from the 1950s onwards, were always open fields, the early village having developed on

slightly higher ground from The Street southwards towards Dunwich Road. There is potential for more excavations to fill gaps. The ACA scheme has ended, however, test pitting in 2020 will be supported by Granta Heritage. The ACA report for 2017–19 can be found at www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk.

Alan Mackley, Blythburgh Archaeology Group.

Bucklesham, Park Farm (TM/2641; BUC 120). A small evaluation, comprising two trenches, was undertaken in advance of a new caravan park. A likely Bronze Age ring-ditch and two undated ditches were identified, all of which related to features identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

Linzi Everett, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for Brian Humphries.

Bury St Edmunds, Former Cycle King Shop (TL/8564; BSE 656). Archaeological monitoring recorded an undated cut that truncated the natural. A lime-mortared flint cobble wall was recorded which may relate to the precinct walls of the medieval abbey of St Edmund. The abbey's outer wall, which was 1.05m wide, was identified during the trial trenching. Another undated flint cobble lime-mortared wall was recorded behind the modern brick frontage and ran parallel to Angel Hill. A brick cellar was also recorded. A redbrick wall, following the projected alignment of the outer precinct wall of the abbey, may represent a post-medieval reconstruction of the outer precinct wall.

Vincent Monahan, Archaeological Solutions, for John Sime Associates Ltd.

Capel St Mary, Land E of Longfield Road (TM/0938; CSM 047). Preliminary evaluation of the c.5.4ha site in 2016 revealed prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern remains in ten of the sixteen trenches excavated. Twenty additional evaluation trenches were excavated. Fourteen of these trenches contained archaeological features, largely concentrated in the W half of the site, several of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies. A small number of probable Roman features were recorded towards the SW of the site, including ditches and pits. Two undated ovens/hearths may also have been of Roman date. Evidence of medieval land use was identified in the SW, comprising a small number of post-holes, a short gully and a pit/ditch terminus, from which medieval pottery (12th to 13th century) was recovered. Along with similarly dated features of possible structural function recorded during the previous evaluation phase, these may indicate the presence of a rural medieval settlement site. The majority of recorded ditches were of post-medieval/modern date, constituting the remains of field boundaries and directly correlating with boundaries depicted on the 1837 tithe map and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until the mid-1960s.

Craig Carvey, Archaeology South-East, for CgMs Ltd.

Chelmondiston, Woodlands, Main Road (TM/1937; CHL 106). An archaeological evaluation recorded low quantities of residual struck flint and sparse prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval features, predominantly ditches. In the centre of the site, a ditch contained ten sherds of an Early Bronze Age Beaker vessel. A post-hole and ditch contained low quantities of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, while a further ditch contained two sherds of medieval (mid-12th- to 15th-century) pottery. In the N part of the site, a ditch contained late medieval transitional ware of mid-16th- to early 17th-century date. The same trench and adjacent trenches contained features of later post-medieval date (late 17th–18th century and 18th–19th century).

Keeley-Jade Diggons, Archaeological Solutions, for Birch Homes Ltd.

Clare, Callis Street (TL/7745; CLA 126). Archaeological monitoring recorded two pits in the NW corner of the site. The foundation trench contained a range of early post-medieval pottery, including sherds from the frilled base of a 16th- to 17th-century Raeren stoneware jug. A small quantity of contemporary brick and tile were associated with the pottery, which included a glazed fragment, potentially from a crested ridge tile. The pits also contained post-medieval pottery, residual medieval pottery, including cooking pots and a Hedingham-ware jug.

Joseph Locke, Archaeological Solutions, for Mr G. Smith.

Clare, The Pumping Station, Stoke Road (TL/7644; CLA 128). An archaeological evaluation revealed a pit that contained medieval (late 12th- to mid-14th-century) pottery. Animal bone, and sparse shell, fired clay and carbonised remains were found in association with the pottery, as were residual prehistoric struck and burnt flint.

Joseph Locke, Archaeological Solutions for Clare Park Lake Golf Course.

Clare, Clare Castle Country Park (TL/7745; CLA 008). The second season of community excavations took place in the autumn of 2019, as part of a larger Heritage Lottery Funded project awarded to the Country Park Trust. The archaeological programme is designed to build on the results of a number of smaller scale community digs carried out previously across the park. This season's work took place in the inner bailey to identify evidence of buildings associated with the castle and an earlier cemetery believed to have been associated with a collegiate church of St John, recorded as being within the castle in 1090. The unexpected results from five trenches showed that the cemetery appeared to cover much of the inner bailey. Burials were formally aligned in rows and men, women and juveniles were represented with an estimated >500 people likely to be interred, suggesting that this was a communal rather than monastic burial ground. Evidence for the medieval buildings was slight in all but the S area; future excavations will concentrate on maximising the information from this part of the site and addressing the research questions posed by the discovery of such a large cemetery in the same location as the later castle. The three-week dig attracted 119 volunteers and c.1000 visitors. Prize finds were fragments of Middle Saxon vessel glass and a cut halfpenny of William I.

Jo Caruth, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office),
for Clare Castle Country Park Trust.

Cockfield, Land W of the Plough and Fleece Inn, Great Green (TL/9156: COK 122). An archaeological evaluation discovered several ditches. They were broadly coaxial but their dating evidence was varied. One ditch contained a 19th- to 20th-century pottery sherd and a second ditch contained numerous sherds of late 16th- to 18th-century pottery. The pottery included a range of locally produced coarseware, as well as glazed and stamp-decorated jugs made at Hedingham, which are common in the region. Two medieval ditches and a pit were found in the S part of the site. Associated with the medieval pottery were small quantities of daub, cattle bone and carbonised barley grains. The material likely reflects the dispersion of domestic debris in a peripheral area beyond the core of the village.

John Haygreen, Archaeological Solutions, for The Sudbury Group.

Cookley, Field adjacent to Lower Hill Farm (TM/3575; COY 022). Excavation continued, following on from the excavation carried out in 2017, and following the results of the magnetometry survey. The area excavated was a trench 9m by 5m over what appeared to be ditch lines, some set quite close together running N to S, there being five altogether. The

pottery dated the ditches from the 7th to the 9th centuries, with a piece of Ipswich ware and c.forty pieces of Thetford ware. Other sherds dated to the 14th century making a total of 70 collected overall; this did include very abraded pieces of prehistoric pottery from the cleaning surface. The function of these small narrow ditches is yet to be ascertained.

Gilbert Burroughes, SAFG.

Darsham, The Street (TM/4170; DAR 048). An evaluation and subsequent excavation at The Street, Darsham, revealed a series of medieval ditches dividing the site into regular plots, parallel to the main road. Several possible furrows and an undated pond were also identified. One ditch contained a large assemblage of pottery (219 sherds) dating mainly to the 13th to 14th centuries; this was most likely a dump of domestic refuse from occupation nearby. Smaller pottery assemblages of the same date were retrieved from other ditches. Animal bone and a medieval iron horse harness buckle were also found in the ditches. Waterlogged environmental evidence from the pond, including hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) seeds, suggests that it may have been used as a retting pit. Previous excavations to the E of the site, on land W of Mill House, recorded a 12th- to 14th-century medieval enclosure and related features, including refuse pits, a possible well and a quarry pit. A series of rectilinear ditched enclosures with an internal post-hole structure, interpreted as a livestock pen, as well as refuse pits, have been recorded at Fox Lane, to the SW of The Street. All three sites provide evidence of a medieval agricultural landscape of ditched enclosures and trackways, likely to have been part of a green-side settlement adjacent to 'China Green', a green depicted immediately to the NW of the site on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk.

Christiane Meckseper, Judy Mlynarska and Harvey Furniss,
Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Consulting.

Darsham, Land between Station Garage and Railway Cottage (TM/4069; DAR 021). An open area excavation of c.0.3ha revealed archaeological remains of Roman and medieval date. A series of shallow ditches or trenches, running NE to SW, were closely spaced at c.5m apart. These have provisionally been dated to the Roman period and are thought to be possible raised beds (or strip fields) for cultivation. Superimposed across these shallow trenches were a number of ditches representing rectilinear enclosures (only partly revealed in the excavation area). These ditches were of medieval date and probably relate to road frontage settlement to the NW (towards the present day A12). Within the corner of one of these enclosure ditches was a long, L-shaped beam slot, measuring 15m by 7m, which may represent part of an open-sided barn or other ancillary structure.

Jezz Meredith, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for Stowson Ltd.

Elmswell, Land E of Ashfield Rd (TL/9964; EWL 039). Twenty-nine evaluation trenches were excavated across the c.4ha site. The site was known to be bisected by a substantial medieval ditch, which formed part of the E boundary of 'Boten Haugh Green', a large and irregular area of common land recorded in documentary sources from at least the second half of the 12th century. The ditch had previously been identified by geophysical survey and was confirmed by the evaluation. A series of ditches to the SE of the green-edge ditch formed part of a rectilinear field/enclosure system adjacent to the medieval green. Some of the ditches contained domestic pottery of the late 12th to 14th centuries (mostly cooking pots, with some possible bowls), and small amounts of animal bone (domestic and wild species), charred cereal grains, legumes and other plant macrofossils. Although no buildings or structures were identified, the recovered finds suggest occupation on or close to the site area. There was no evidence for activity during the later medieval period. However, the green-edge ditch was recut in the post-medieval period,

perhaps around the time of the enclosure of the green in 1814. The ditch was incorporated into the field boundary system until its backfilling in the late 19th century.

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

Erwarton, Land N of Queens Road (TM/2134; ARW 077). A trial trench evaluation for a residential development on the W side of the village identified four phases of activity. The first phase was dated to the late prehistoric period, represented by a ditch corresponding to known cropmarks both on and adjacent to the development site, which likely relates to early land division. The second phase is solely represented by the presence of a large cremation vessel dated no earlier than the late 1st century (*c.*AD 69), containing the remains of a single adult and two hobnails from a shoe. The third phase is 11th- to mid-13th-century activity represented by a gully, likely representing peripheral settlement activity potentially associated with land drainage towards the medieval road front. The fourth and final phase relates to continuous activity on the site from the 16th–19th centuries evidenced by spot finds in the topsoil which ties in with the date of most of the listed buildings in the village.

Martin Brook, Britannia Archaeology Ltd, for Roundwood Restorations Ltd.

Exning, Land S of Burwell Road (TL/6065; EXG 112). Evaluation uncovered two small pits and a ditch terminus at the SE limits of the site. The ditch terminus contained animal bone, Early Neolithic pottery and worked flints. Further features containing Early Neolithic pottery included a pit and post-hole in the NW part of the site and a number of periglacial hollows. Other features included a post-medieval ditch and a large undated ditch identified from geophysical survey.

Kathryn Blackburn, OA East, for CgMs Heritage on behalf of Persimmon Homes.

Farnham, Two Village Bypass Area 2 (TM/3659; FNM 030 & FNM 031). Archaeological evaluation on land SE of Farnham, as part of pre-planning investigation works for Sizewell C, identified archaeological features of prehistoric and medieval date. This included seven ditches, a pit, a natural hollow and an extraction pit dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age. Four possible extraction pits were probably contemporary with each other and Iron Age in date. The medieval evidence for land use on site pertains to land sub-division. The site as a whole appears to have been in agricultural use but possibly also for sand extraction during both the Iron Age and perhaps the 13th–14th centuries. A further nine ditches, one gully and two small pits remain undated.

Rhiannon Gardiner, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for EDF Energy.

Fornham St Genevieve, Fornham Park (TL/8468; FSG 036). A metal detecting survey was undertaken, in advance of development, to identify any evidence of the 12th century ‘Battle of Fornham’ within the environs of Fornham Park. No evidence of the battle was detected, the majority of finds were connected with a WW2 training camp in the locality; there was some limited evidence of Roman and medieval activity. A subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation within the park found two parallel ditches, potentially a trackway, and a charcoal-rich pit containing hearth waste, in the N part of the site. In the central part of the site, features included a ditched enclosure system and clusters of post-holes, indicating the presence of post-built structures. A pit containing 69 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery was excavated as well as a series of intercutting pits, which suggest a contemporary settlement located nearby. In the S part of the site two ditches and a number of post-holes were recorded. A pit in this area contained a significant deposit of struck flint flakes and debitage, likely

representing a dump of flint-knapping waste.

Matt Jones and Peter Crawley, Pre-Construct Archaeology,
for Countrywide Park Homes & Luxury Lodges Operations Team.

Fornham St Martin and Great Barton, Tut Hill (TL/8786; BRG 107 and FSM 039). During evaluation in the N part of a pipeline route, a post-medieval ditch, pit and probable furrow were encountered, along with two possible post-holes. A layer of post-medieval colluvium was uncovered at the very S end of the pipeline.

David Browne, OA East, for Anglian Water.

Freckenham, Dwelling Hall Farm, Church Lane (TL/6671; FRK 182). Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken for the building footprint of a new residential dwelling on the SE boundary of the village. It identified two pits and two ditches. The ditches contained medieval pottery and were similarly aligned and terminated on the site forming a convincing entrance, probably into a field or enclosure, and were likely contemporary. The other two features remain undated.

Matthew Adams, Britannia Archaeology Ltd, for Mr Neal Entwistle.

Freckenham, Ferry Lane, Freckenham (TL/6774; FRK 185). An archaeological evaluation revealed 73 archaeological features, the highest concentrations of which were present in the N section of the site towards the river Lark. The majority of datable features were of Neolithic date, while evidence from later phases of activity was limited. Two post-hole structures may represent evidence of Neolithic occupation on the site. Small quantities of late Neolithic pottery were present within two further post-holes and an isolated feature. The ceramics conform precisely to the Durrington Walls sub-style of late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery, with comparable vessels recorded in the region. Neolithic activity on the site is also evidenced by struck flint. Four pits contained high concentrations of charcoal and large quantities of burnt flint. A charcoal sample from a pit returned a radiocarbon date also placing it in the late Neolithic.

Samuel Thomelius, Archaeological Solutions, for Victoria Stanley Developments.

Freston, (TM/1637; FRT 063). Research excavation over six weeks within the SE quadrant of the interrupted ditch system (FRT 005). The aim of the project is to characterise and date the scheduled monument. The geophysical survey (by Cotswold Archaeology) integrated reconnaissance fluxgate gradiometry with earth resistance meter techniques, mapping a series of anomalies, including the concentric ditch segments, an unrelated 70m curvilinear ditch, plus a series of circular features that are likely both archaeological and geological in nature. A 10m by 35m trench was mechanically stripped to expose termini of four of the enclosure ditches. Fourteen anthropogenic and natural features were recorded in plan, with manual excavation targeting the two inner ditch termini and five pits. The presence of significant quantities of Mildenhall-ware pottery, and stone tools that included leaf-shaped points, indicated clearly that the site is indeed an Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure. One Early Chalcolithic barbed and tanged arrowhead came from an uppermost silted ditch fill. Archaeobotanical remains include cereals and hazelnuts, plus a range of hardwood fuel, not least oak and hazel.

Tristan Carter, McMaster University, funded by a Social Sciences and
Humanities Research Council – Insight Development Grant (Canada)
and a Prehistoric Society Research Grant (UK).

Great Barton, Lark Grange (TL/8864; BRG 077). Following the geophysical survey of the c.20.5ha development site in 2014, a trial trench evaluation was undertaken across Phases 3, 4 and 5 (c.12ha). Twenty-one trenches contained archaeological remains, including a pit and hearth/fire pit tentatively dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Subsequently, two excavation areas totalling 1885m² investigated prehistoric features in the W and S of the site. These excavations recorded sparse remains of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age date, comprising ditches/gullies, pits, a post-hole and three hearth/fire pits. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age land use was evidenced by only the single pit recorded during the 2018 evaluation, which contained seventy-seven sherds of Beaker and/or Grooved Ware pottery. A small flint assemblage consisting of undiagnostic flakes and three possibly Mesolithic or Neolithic partial flint blades was residual within Middle Iron Age deposits. Middle Iron Age remains were found primarily within the W area and consisted of parallel ditches and a gully, two hearths and a pit. A third Middle Iron Age hearth/fire pit was recorded in isolation in the S area. Further parts of the Iron Age ditches had previously been identified by geophysical survey and excavation, where they were traced SE for c.1km (RGH 066, RGH 083, RGH 086). This boundary also potentially extended further northwards, as suggested by geophysical survey and excavation in 2014–15.

Craig Carvey, Archaeology South-East for CgMs Ltd.

Great Barton, The Forge, The Street (TL/8967; BRG 106). A trial trench evaluation revealed relatively dense archaeological features, including sparse medieval ditches and pits that contained predominantly mid-12th-/13th- to 14th-century pottery, notably Bury type coarseware cooking pots with occasional glazed Grimston ware. The ditches were broadly parallel or perpendicular to The Street and did not correspond with subsequent post-medieval enclosures. Therefore, it is likely that they are related to Barton Hall and the medieval landscape surrounding the historic nucleus of the village. The majority of features appear to relate to the 17th- to 19th-century occupation and use of The Forge. They include an oven, metal surface and post-holes that likely indicate the presence of former outbuildings associated with industrial processes on the site. The outbuildings are potentially those that were extant on the enclosure map of 1805, but not subsequent maps. Ditches that may have contemporary origins correlate with boundaries that are marked on early editions of the Ordnance Survey map. The ditches contained a modest distribution of domestic waste including post-medieval pottery, notably German stonewares and butchered animal bone. Metalwork included low quantities of iron nails and broken knife fragments, also consistent with domestic waste. A copper-alloy spur is a characteristic 17th-century type. Trench 5 included the common presence of clinker and spheroidal hammerscale consistent with metalworking associated with the oven and postulated former outbuildings. The oven extended beyond the baulk of the evaluation trenches and was not excavated during the evaluation stage of investigation

Keeley-Jade Diggins, Archaeological Solutions, for Mr Graham Mothersole.

Hadleigh, Home Farm, The Green (TM/0343; HAD 207). Archaeological evaluation identified features, with the greatest density in the NE part of the site. These comprised a series of undated ditches likely to represent former field boundaries. The broken blade end of a Bronze Age axehead was recovered from the topsoil. Signs of medieval occupation, including possible structural evidence, were found along the road frontage where the presence of buildings was suggested by an 18th-century map. An associated finds assemblage dated this activity to the late 12th–13th century and was dominated by domestic vessels in fabrics typical of production sites in N Essex. A Roman brick fragment was also present alongside the

medieval material and is probably reused or residual.

Linzi Everett, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for Lynmore Homes.

Haughley, Land W of Fishponds Way (TM/0361; HGH 060). Archaeological excavation carried out in advance of housing development found evidence for human activity on the site from the Late Upper Palaeolithic (*c.*11,000–10,000 BC). Three or possibly four flint blades/blade fragments of Late Upper Palaeolithic type, including a long blade and a crested blade, were recovered from the fills of two later prehistoric ditches located at the bottom of a slope leading to a tributary stream of the river Gipping. The principal result of the excavation was the identification of a focus of Early Neolithic activity (*c.*4000–3000 BC), represented by 39 pits and 15 tree-throws, found in the NW part of the excavation. The features contained large quantities of struck flint and debitage from flint-knapping (1957 pieces), as well as Mildenhall-ware/Plain Bowl pottery. This activity most likely represents a temporary settlement site, perhaps visited periodically or seasonally by the same group or groups of people. Three pits dated to the Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age (*c.*2500–1500 BC), containing Beaker-tradition pottery, were identified during the preceding trial trench evaluation and then fully investigated during the excavation; an additional Beaker pit was found nearby during the excavation. The excavation further identified a later prehistoric (*c.*1500–400 BC) field system and several possible pits and post-holes, which probably formed part of a wider later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age agricultural landscape. A Roman rectangular mortuary enclosure, containing three cremation burials, dated to the mid- to late 1st century AD, was identified in the SE part of the excavation area (Fig. 229)

Judy Mlynarska and Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology,
for Catesby Estates plc.

Haughley, Land S of Green Road (TM/0262; HGH 058). Trial trench evaluation and excavation were carried out in advance of housing development. This identified four areas of significant archaeological remains, which were subsequently excavated. In Area 1, the remains of a 19th-century post-mill, ‘Mere Windmill’, were excavated, along with associated ancillary buildings and surfaces. In Area 2, a pair of undated parallel boundary ditches were excavated. These boundaries were respected by a subsequent late Saxon to early medieval (*c.*11th-century) enclosure, probably used for managing livestock. Area 3 targeted a small undated pit found during the evaluation; an undated ditch was excavated. Area 4 was focused on a large later Bronze Age waterhole found during the evaluation. The lower fills of this feature contained a concentration of burnt flint pebbles, presumably waste material from nearby activities involving the use of hot stones to heat water from the waterhole. Column samples from the pond fills contained pollen, which indicated an open, probably pastoral, landscape from at least the Late Bronze Age, which may have become more intensively grazed during the Iron Age. The waterhole was truncated by an E to W early medieval ditch.

Alexander Pullen and Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology,
for RPS Consulting, on behalf of Bloor Homes.

Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park Phases 1a, 1b and 1c (TL/6846; HVH 099). A preceding geophysical survey in 2013–14 and two phases of archaeological evaluation in 2015 and 2017 of the *c.*138ha development site established the presence of prehistoric, in particular Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval remains. Two excavation areas (Areas A and B), totalling *c.*2.95ha, were the focus of this initial phase of mitigation fieldwork within development Phases 1a–c. The remains of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age coaxial field system were found in Area A, comprising three boundary ditches. Evidence of activity within this was



FIG. 229 – Haughley (HGH 060). Excavating Early Roman mortuary enclosure
(©Pre-Construct Archaeology).

sparse, consisting of scattered pits and one possible gully and post-built structure. Middle Iron Age remains were found across both excavation areas. Boundary ditches, large storage pits and two post-built structures were spread across Area A. The remains of two further Iron Age structures, comprising a roundhouse and ring-ditch, were uncovered within Area B, associated with a moderate assemblage of typical Middle Iron Age pottery and processed animal remains that indicate domestic settlement activity. A single piece of human bone was recovered from the ring-ditch, potentially inferring some form of ritual activity here. Two phases of probable medieval agricultural activity were uncovered in Area A. The initial phase of land use was represented by a series of parallel gullies that covered the entire excavation area, constituting the remains of a cultivation system. The second phase reorganised the landscape, with three boundary ditches creating larger tracts of arable fields. Post-medieval remains were found in both excavation areas and comprised primarily of field boundary ditches, including the parish boundary between Haverhill and Little Wratting.

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

Ipswich, Proposed car park, Upper Barclay Street (TM/1644; IPS 2078). Archaeological monitoring recorded shallow overall ground reduction and only modern (19th- to 20th-century) made ground layers were revealed in plan. Underlying archaeological features, where present, will have been preserved. The excavation of deep service trenches revealed two layers, which contained a relatively high concentration of mid-9th- to mid-12th-century pottery sherds, potentially associated with local pottery production or urban consumption; as well as a small animal bone assemblage that notably contained a butchered radius from a brown bear. One medieval (14th- to mid-16th-) and two post-medieval (17th- to 18th-

century) pottery sherds were also found.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions, for Ipswich Borough Council.

Ipswich, Belstead House (TM/1342; PIN 010). Twenty-nine trenches were excavated across the site. Five trenches contained archaeological features, predominantly post-holes and some pits, concentrated in the S and W of the site. Two scrapers and fifteen unmodified pieces of flint debitage, including six flakes, two blades and three blade-like flakes, were recovered from a cluster of ephemeral pits in two trenches in the W of the site, all tentatively assigned a broad Mesolithic–Neolithic date. A high density of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age features (1150–600 BC) was recorded in the S, at the base of the slope occupied by the site. A concentration of twenty post-holes in two trenches exhibited no distinct clusters or alignments but were speculated to constitute one or more post-built buildings. The presence of a high frequency of burnt/overfired pottery fragments in the assemblage recovered from one post-hole possibly constituted pottery wasters and therefore evidence for production in the vicinity.

Rob Cullum, Archaeology South-East, for Wincer Kievenaar Architects Ltd.

Ipswich, Wolsey Grange Phase 2 (TM/1343; SPT 062). The Wolsey Grange Phase 2 development area comprises a 65.45ha triangular area of land, located to the SE of Ipswich and to the immediate N of the Wolsey Grange Phase 1. A preceding geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies of probable archaeological origin, including a rectangular enclosure and ditch/trackway, a smaller enclosure and an area of possible quarrying. Sixty-seven trenches, some targeting geophysical anomalies, were excavated across the site; twenty-nine trenches contained archaeological features. The recorded remains comprised ditches, pits, post-holes and an extensive debris layer within the SE and SW, with a particular concentration in the former. The majority of remains were of Roman date. Ditches forming two large rectangular enclosures and several pits uncovered in the SE are considered to constitute the remains of a Roman occupation site with associated agricultural land, perhaps constituting a small farmstead, spanning the 1st–4th centuries. The debris layer contained quantities of Roman ceramic building material that may indicate the presence of a building in the vicinity.

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

Ipswich, The Hold (TM/1744; IPS 985). A programme of archaeological monitoring and excavation was carried out ahead of the construction of a new heritage centre and records office. The archaeological deposits chiefly consisted of medieval (12th- to 15th-century) domestic waste pits, apparently situated behind the medieval street frontage on the N side of Fore Street. The medieval pits were bounded to the N by a series of recut ditches, which ran parallel to Fore Street. A dark earth deposit, perhaps the remains of a horticultural garden, was uncovered at the rear of the medieval plots. These remains represent the easternmost known medieval occupation of Fore Street and St Clement's parish. The medieval plots may have been set out as part of a planned development, in which former agricultural fields were given over to burgrave, beginning in the 12th–14th centuries. Although residual material, mostly in the form of Thetford-ware pottery, was encountered, there was no direct evidence for sustained habitation prior to the creation of the burgrave plots. A smaller number of late 15th- to 18th-century features, mostly waste pits, as well as the remains of cellars and a beam slot, were also uncovered. The finds assemblage and documentary evidence suggest that these may have belonged to merchants' houses. The change from a small, relatively poor agricultural medieval suburb towards more affluent inhabitants may have been linked to the creation of a series of quay fronts SW of the site during the late medieval and Tudor periods.

Preston Boyles, Suffolk Archaeology CIC,
for Concertus on behalf of Suffolk County Council.

Ipswich, 25 Grimwade Street/Rope Walk (TM/1644; IPS 2076). Two trial trenches were excavated. They revealed brick walls and floors of post-medieval buildings, predominantly dating to the 19th century, though one wall may be late 18th century as it corresponds to a boundary wall shown on Joseph Pennington's map of 1778. It was apparent in both trenches that construction of later buildings on the site had involved the demolition of earlier structures and that some of these had been robbed for bricks. The post-medieval structures truncated a soil layer, the general character of which is probably the result of late 17th-/18th-century market garden cultivation on the edge of the expanding town. This land use would fit the depiction of the site and surrounding area in the late 18th century on Pennington's map. Both the trenches were largely excavated down to the level of the natural geology. No features predating the post-medieval period were present in either Trench 1 or Trench 2, although a single residual sherd of medieval (12th- to 14th-century) coarseware was found in Trench 1.

Alexander Pullen and Tom Woolhouse,
Pre-Construct Archaeology, for RPS Consulting.

Ipswich, Land off Westerfield Road (TM/1746; IPS 2077). Evaluation (190 trenches) was conducted prior to development connected with the Ipswich Northern Fringe (Garden Suburb) development. 355 features were identified. While datable artefacts were sparse, four main phases were identified: prehistoric (particularly Iron Age), Roman, medieval (notably 11th to 13th centuries), and post-medieval and modern.

Ben Holloway, Colchester Archaeological Trust, for Kevin Coleman of
Phase 2 Planning on behalf of Mersea Homes.

Ipswich, Reeves Yard, Upper Orwell Street (TM/1644; IPS 2068). Archaeological evaluation revealed a series of pits, including one with a possible timber and clay lining, which produced pottery dating to the Middle Saxon through to the medieval period. The site is located within an area of known Saxon activity and consequently the presence of such features was not unexpected. What is slightly unusual is the lack of later medieval material, which would imply reduction of activity in this area of the town. The evaluation also confirmed that early features have not been entirely destroyed by 19th-century activity.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Modus Property Ltd.

Ixworth, Riverside Paddocks, Stow Road (TL/9370; IXW 181). An archaeological evaluation revealed graves in the NW corner of the site, a further part of a cemetery previously recorded in 2001. Six possible grave cuts were identified in one trench and another in a nearby trench. A post-medieval or modern ditch contained a brooch and human bone and had evidently truncated a grave. The graves were not excavated and were preserved *in situ*. Elsewhere, features were present across the site, mostly ditches. Dating evidence was sparse, but pottery sherds suggest at least two were Roman and one was of medieval date.

Vinny Monahan and Samuel Thomelius, Archaeological Solutions,
for Mr Terry Lucas.

Lakenheath, RAF Lakenheath airfield. (TL/7381; LKH 439). Excavation on the airfield (Fig. 230) identified the remains of a burnt mound and *in situ* lithics scatter that has been dated by pottery and Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) to 2790–1980 BC. Careful plotting and refitting of the flint debris identified evidence to indicate the actual knapping sites, which also



FIG. 230 – Lakenheath (LKH 439). Excavations on the airfield (© Cotswold Archaeology).

suggests both left- and right-handed individuals. Cutting across the prehistoric activity were a series of parallel and right-angled gullies and ditches which have been dated (also by OSL) to AD 1220–1430 and probably formed part of Lakenheath warren.

Michael Green, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office),
for KVF35 and Defence Infrastructure Organisation.

Leiston, Sizewell C Green Rail Route (TM/4363; LCS 278 and LCS 279). Archaeological evaluation as part of pre-planning investigation works for Sizewell C revealed activity on site dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, as well as modern field boundaries. A cluster of pits and post-holes (generally Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age) were identified near the N edge of the site on the edge of a ridgeline in the landscape overlooking the shallow river valley passing E-W just to the S of this area. This may be indicative of an area of habitation. Extensive medieval deposits were encountered, possibly related to internal deposits and footings within a small structure. An area of brick waste suggests that three teardrop-shaped signals identified on the geophysics are most likely to be brick kilns with rake-out holes. The brick fragments recovered from at least one of the trenches are of post-medieval date; they are similar in character to those visible in the walls of Leiston Abbey house and it is possible that this site may have been used to provide material for construction and/or repairs to the abbey properties. A possible trackway indicated by a metallised surface and flanking ditches/gullies in one trench aligns with a possible anomaly noted on the geophysical survey; it potentially linked the ford/river crossing at Abbey Road on the N edge of Leiston to the current Aldhurst Farm.

Simon Cass, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for EDF Energy.

Levington, Sizewell C Freight Management Area (TM/2340; LVT 087). Archaeological evaluation as part of the Sizewell C ancillary works revealed activity on site dating to the Late

Bronze Age period, with known barrow mounds in the W half of the field (not investigated at this time), as well as modern field boundary ditches. The prehistoric activity mainly consisted of scattered charcoal-rich pits, some with evidence suggestive of either *in situ* burning or the deposition of hot ashes. It is believed that modern farming and crop types favoured in these light soils significantly truncated or removed a large number of archaeological features from the site, leaving the bases of the larger pits and ditches in comparative isolation. Two barrows were already identified on the site from SHER entries and the location of a third suspected barrow was tentatively confirmed by the presence of a significant ditch within one trench. Late post-medieval/modern activity within the site consisted of a single N-S-orientated ditch in the W field possibly cutting through the location of one of the known barrows.

Simon Cass, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for EDF Energy.

Little Thurlow, Mungo Lodge, Haverhill (TL/6750; TUL 030). Six evaluation trenches were excavated to target the footprints and garages of the new dwellings, totalling 70m by 1.8m. Archaeology was present in two of the trenches: trench 1 contained a medieval extraction pit with pottery sherds dating to the 12th–14th centuries; the other feature, a gully, in trench 3 contained late 16th- to 17th-century pottery sherds including a late 17th-century pipe bowl.

Dennis Payne, Archaeoserv, for James West.

Little Wrattling, Kedington to Boyton Hall Pipeline (TL/6947; WTL 014). An excavation was carried out ahead of a new pipeline. The earliest finds were residual Neolithic and Early Bronze Age struck flints redeposited in features of later date. Later prehistoric activity was represented by several Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ditches and pits, suggesting the presence of a later prehistoric farmstead in the vicinity. The principal result of the excavation was the identification, at Little Wrattling, of part of a late Saxon to medieval settlement associated with the adjacent 11th-century church of St Mary. Features dating to the late Saxon period comprised a series of four rectangular post-built structures and a sunken featured building. Several ditches appeared to define enclosures within which the buildings were set. A significant quantity of ironworking waste was recovered, in addition to 98 sherds of locally produced Saxon pottery. The pattern of settlement continued into the medieval period, with evidence of three further structures alongside two retained Saxon plots. A more regular system of ditched enclosures was associated with these later structures, which incorporated the earlier Saxon ditch alignments. Two trackways and a possible driveway were also identified. There was less evidence of activity by the later medieval period, although a new enclosure extended into the W part of the site, adjacent to the church, which might represent an expansion of the churchyard. A number of ‘industrial’ features, such as ovens and evidence of metalworking and crop processing, were also identified. Late medieval and early post-medieval activity at the site was represented by two enclosures, a large one to the N and a smaller one to the S.

Matt Jones, Peter Crawley and Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne,
Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Anglian Water.

Mildenhall, Beeches Road, West Row (TL/6776; MNL 804). An archaeological trial trench evaluation revealed features and finds within each trench, except one. The features dated to the Roman and post-medieval periods. The Roman features were most common in the W sector of the site. They comprised pits in two trenches and ditches elsewhere. A large ditch was recorded in three trenches. The features dated primarily to the late 3rd–4th centuries. The post-medieval features predominantly comprised pits.

Keeley-Jade Diggons, Archaeological Solutions,
for Victoria Stanley Developments.

Needham Market, Land W of Anderson Close (TM/0855; NDM 043). An area of 1.8ha on the outskirts of Needham Market was investigated by trial trenching. The majority of features identified were ditches, probably representing field boundaries. Most of these were post-medieval but a single large ditch that crossed the site was of Roman date. One of the excavated slots through this ditch produced a considerable quantity of pottery (264 sherds). Although no discrete features of Roman origin could be identified, there is a strong likelihood that occupation of this period was in the near vicinity.

Jezz Meredith, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for M&S Contractors (EA) Ltd.

Needham Market, Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road (TM/0855; NDM 057). A trenched evaluation recorded evidence of a prehistoric field system of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date located on the bank of a former tributary of the river Gipping. Discrete pits of Neolithic and post-medieval date survived, with undated curvilinear features and post-holes potentially indicative of settlement. Firm evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity has previously been limited, although several cropmarks recorded on the SHER indicate evidence of a broader prehistoric funerary landscape.

Timothy Schofield, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office),
for Whitworth Chartered Architects & Building Surveyors
on behalf of Tothill Services Ltd.

Newton, Red House Farm, Sudbury Road (TL/9140; NEN 018). The site is E of a Roman road and NW of a medieval ditch. There are also local scatters of medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. Evaluation (eight trenches) prior to the construction of six new dwellings uncovered an 11th- to 13th-century pit, two post-medieval ditches or pits, and a modern path. It is possible that the path and post-medieval features belong to the blacksmith's forge shown on early 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps, while the medieval pit may be connected with activity on the historic Newton Green.

Ben Holloway *et al.*, Colchester Archaeological Trust,
for Sophie Gittins on behalf of Granville Developments.

Norton, Land N of Ashfield Road (TL/9665; NRN 049). A trial trench evaluation was conducted ahead of residential development on the E boundary of the village. It revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity relating to possible property boundaries and backyard pitting of 11th- to 14th-century date in the SW corner of the site. The enclosure and backyard pitting suggest the presence of a dwelling fronting Ashfield Road on the S boundary of the site. In addition, slightly abraded, residual Roman pottery and tile/box flue tile was also found, suggesting the presence of Roman activity in the wider vicinity of the site.

Dan McConnell, Britannia Archaeology Ltd, for John Stebbing Architects Ltd.

Oulton, Burnt Hill Lane (TM/5091; OUL 040). Middle Saxon waterlogged deposits, initially identified through evaluation trenching in December 2018, were fully excavated in Spring 2019 (Fig. 231). Excavation revealed five waterlogged wattle-lined pits. These lay in the base of the hollow on the margin between Carlton Marsh and the gently rising slopes of the Waveney Valley. The earliest of these pits had been heavily truncated by two interlinked features, both wattle lined. The fourth feature was small and oval and the fifth was square in shape. All of these features were relatively shallow and it was evident that the wattle lining was woven *in situ*. The function of these pits has not yet been determined, but it is possible that the square 'pit' may have been a small structure or animal pen as its component parts are slightly heavier than the wattle elements in the other pits. The Middle Saxon date was

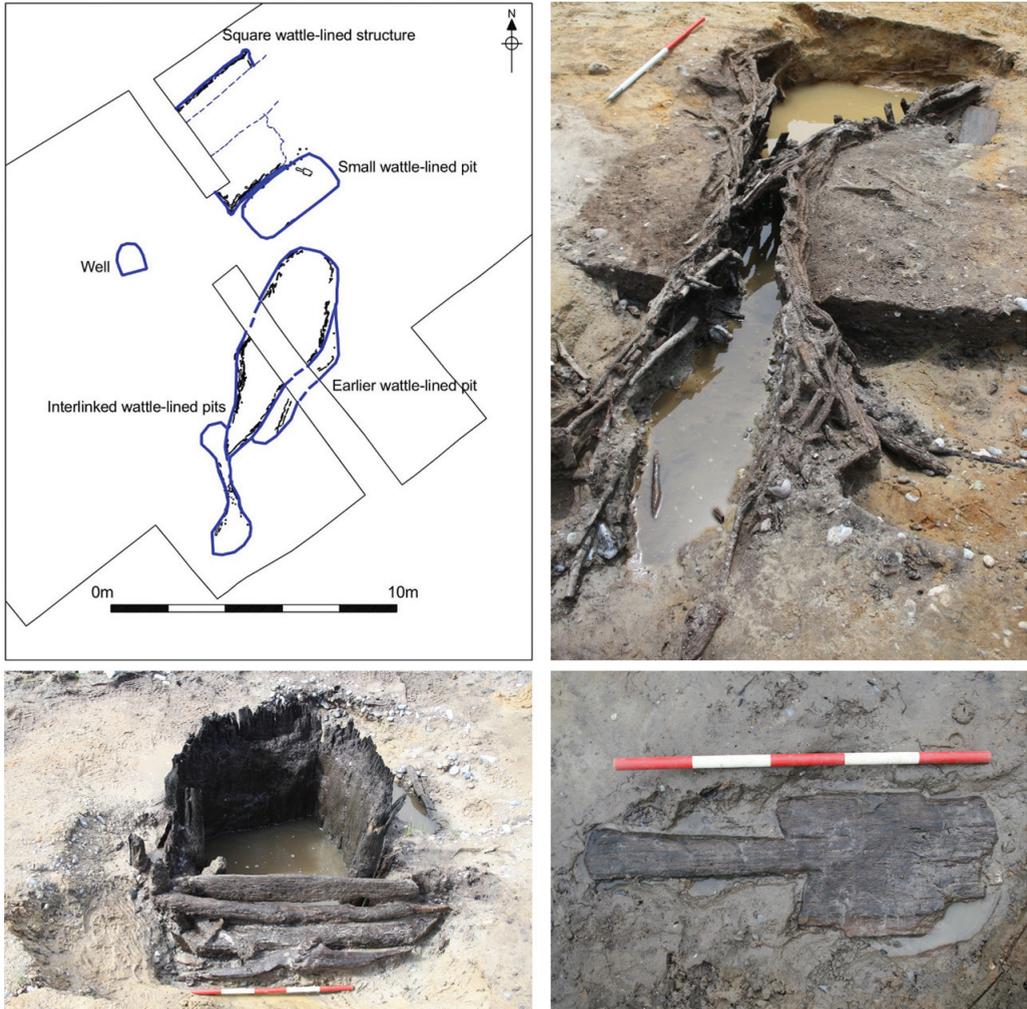


FIG. 231 – Oulton (OUL 040). Plan of site, part of interlinked pit complex, a hollowed-out oak well and wooden hand-shovel (© Heather Wallis).

obtained from a single radiocarbon sample, although the only non-organic find from these features was one Late Saxon pot base. In addition, a wood-lined ‘well’ was excavated. Three sides of this structure were formed from hollowed-out oak, the fourth being made up of a mixture of branch wood and planks held in place with upright stakes. Some worked wooden artefacts, including a hand shovel and parts of reused cask heads, were also recovered. The woodworking technology exhibited by the assemblage is typical for the Saxon period. Environmental data (pollen, diatom, insects and macrofossils) reflects the marginal location of the site with both saltmarsh and open dryland species of plants represented. This data also indicated putrid conditions in some of the pits as foul wet organic matter was present along with evidence of dung or manure, mouldy plant debris and, surprisingly for a wetland site, the presence of bracken. A few stratigraphically later ditches were also recorded on the site which were part of the late medieval or post-medieval field systems. Post-excavation analysis is due

to be undertaken later in 2020 and it is hoped that closer dating of the features can be established and their function identified.

Heather Wallis, for the Suffolk Wildlife Trust.

Rushbrooke with Rougham, 700 Plots Field 1, Suffolk Business Park (TL/8963; RGH 125). Evaluation identified scattered archaeological features found in greatest density in the central part of the site. The finds assemblage indicated activity on the site during the later 12th or 13th centuries, with little suggestion of continuation into the 14th century.

Linzi Everett, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office),
for RPS Consulting Services Ltd.

Shotley, HMS Ganges, Shotley Gate (TM/2434; SLY 166). Excavation was undertaken across five areas (A–E). Areas A, B, C and E revealed evidence of prehistoric ditches and gullies dating to the Bronze Age. Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was uncovered in Areas A, D and E. This took the form of roadside plots, with several large wells and pits yielding abundant medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. Modern activity was evident throughout Area A, consisting of frequent square-shaped post-holes, many with decayed wood still in place. It is thought that these, along with a large amount of concrete rubble, relate to the many configurations of goalposts and other ephemeral structures associated with the operation of HMS Ganges which is evidenced in photographs hosted on the HMS Ganges Museum website. The N boundary of Area E also contained the remnants of a crenelated ditch and small square fortification bounded on all sides by mineralised sandbags. These features relate to either WW2 activity, or the 1957 filming of the feature film ‘The Yangtse Incident’.

Tim Lewis, OA East, for Haylink Ltd.

South Elmham St Mary, otherwise Homersfield. Flixton Park quarry, Site 16 Extension (TM/2985; SEY 038). This year marked the end of this phase of excavation at Flixton quarry. The most significant work was focused on the very S end of the site where an *in situ* deposit of over 300 pieces of worked flint was uncovered, including long blades which have been dated by their technology to the Upper Palaeolithic (or possibly the early Mesolithic). This unusual discovery necessitated the hand excavation and sieving of an 800m² area, which identified a sequence of deposits within a naturally formed hollow at the base of a small slope. The *in situ* flint deposit was recovered from a fine, white, windblown sand at the base of this sequence. A fairly large assemblage of similarly dated worked flint, including a number of smaller blades and microliths, was recovered from a dark and artefact-rich buried soil layer higher in the stratigraphic sequence. This also produced a large assemblage of both Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery, as well as a large number of later prehistoric flint tools, including various types of arrowhead and numerous scrapers of different sizes.

To the S of this hollow a cluster of late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pits, some up to a metre in diameter, were excavated. This included a group of seven associated pits, some with selected artefact types deliberately deposited within them during backfilling; one with just worked flint, one with just heat-altered flint and one with sherds of decorated pottery; others produced either no finds or a mixture of pottery and flint. Similar pit groups have been recorded during previous archaeological investigations within the quarry; it was suggested that these pits may represent the formal closing of the use of a building or perhaps a season of activity. Funerary activity accompanied the pits, with eight closely grouped cremation burials. Although unurned and undated, these are likely to be prehistoric but will require independent dating. Two possible inhumation graves were excavated nearby, one of which contained a chipped and possibly heat-

altered polished flint axe, however, no human remains were recovered. Survival of human remains is poor in these gravels; for example, from another grave further to the N only two small fragments of bone and teeth were recovered. This is more likely to be Roman in date and associated with the group of graves excavated in 2018.⁵

Two substantial Roman features were seen, including a square enclosure 10m across, formed by a continuous metre-wide ditch, aligned with the cardinal compass points and with a 1.5m wide entrance centrally on its W length. The function of the enclosure is unclear; a pit excavated in the centre did not produce any finds and did not resemble a grave. A Roman pottery kiln was also discovered (Fig. 232). This was c.1m deep and 1m in diameter, with two large kidney-shaped pedestals and a well-fired archway intact. There was surprisingly little pottery or kiln furniture recovered and the kiln itself was well used yet in good condition, with no evidence of having been abandoned or fallen into disrepair; it seemed to have been deliberately closed down. A metallised trackway was revealed and appears to be earlier than



FIG. 232 – Flixton Park Quarry (SEY 038).
Roman pottery kiln (© Cotswold Archaeology).

the medieval enclosure ditches discovered to the N in 2018. The trackway petered out approximately 5m from the Roman kiln, possibly suggesting an association between the two. A post-medieval ditch, shown on 19th-century tithe maps, was also recorded.

Simon Picard, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office),
for The Guildhouse Consultancy on behalf of Cemex UK Materials Ltd.

Sproughton, Land N of Burstall Lane (TM/1145; SPT 065). Evidence for prehistoric activity was found in three areas. In the SW part of the site, a previously recorded cropmark of a c.25m diameter ring-ditch was exposed, confirming the presence of this feature and revealing a substantial enclosing ditch. A second ditch was exposed to the W, potentially representing an outer ditch or associated feature. In the same part of the site a pair of intercutting pits contained a fairly substantial assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and fired clay, whilst in the E half of the site the corner of a probable enclosure ditch was revealed, which produced an assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. Across the site, a series of undated ditches were comparable to similarly aligned field systems known from cropmarks in the surrounding area. A small number of modern pits and boundary ditches were also recorded.

Toby Knight, OA East, for Pigeon Investment Management on behalf of Pigeon Capital Management 2 Ltd and The Felix Thornley Cobbold Agricultural Trust.

Stowupland, Stowupland High School (TM/0659; SUP 048). Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed development of a sixth form centre. Six trenches were excavated in three separate areas. No archaeological features were revealed in two areas but ditches and a pit, all of a probable medieval date, were recorded in the third area. The nature of the finds and the feature fills suggest domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity.

Mark Sommers, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for Concertus.

Stutton, Land W of 35–40 Stutton Close (TM/1534; STU 094). Evaluation identified a single Middle Bronze Age pit and two intercutting pits of Late Bronze Age date; one pit contained large quantities of domestic pottery and fired clay salt making briquetage, along with loom weight and quern fragments. Post-medieval and modern field boundary ditches were uncovered across the full extent of the site, appearing to be either parallel with, or perpendicular to, extant boundaries in the surrounding area. A series of parallel gullies were interpreted as possible planting beds of post-medieval date, while sand and gravel extraction pits of a similar date were also found.

Thomas Lucking, OA East, for CgMs Consulting
on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd.

Sudbury, Gainsborough's House Museum (TL/8741; SUY 164). The museum is located within the Saxon and medieval core of Sudbury. An archaeological evaluation for a proposed extension to the museum revealed late Saxon and medieval archaeology. A large late Saxon pit contained a carved, decorated bone fragment. Thetford-ware pottery was present, some of which appeared to be kiln wasters. Medieval and late medieval pits were also recorded, with one of these augered to a depth of 2.4m. A Victorian basement was revealed in the central part of the site. Thick overburden deposits of c.1m depth covered the Saxon and medieval archaeology. An open area excavation is proposed for the N end of the site and a watching brief condition will observe ground works across the S end.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Gainsborough's House Museum.

Sutton, Little Haugh (TM/2849; BML 005). A magnetometry survey and electromagnetic conductivity meter survey in 2017–18 revealed a large, clearly defined largely rectangular feature close to the E bank of the river Deben. In 2019, a trial trench of 5m by 2m, cutting across one edge of the feature, revealed it as a cut in a homogeneous clay deposit filled with sand. The bottom surface of the cut was irregular, with linear ruts. There was no sign of any *in situ* building or flooring material, nor any building rubble remains. Archaeological finds were sparse, small, abraded pottery sherds from various periods and likely to be have moved to that location by downslope movement, flooding or other mechanisms. It is suggested that the feature was a rectangular clay pit; on the 19th-century tithe maps there are records of nearby kilns. The sandy fill appeared to be from several deposit events. The shell inclusions suggest the deposits are likely a result of major flooding events by the Deben, such as those experienced in the Middle Ages. The feature is higher than the coastal flooding levels reached in 1953 and 2013.

Jack Cade, SAFG.

Thurston, Ixworth Road (TL/9166; THS 030). A small excavation revealed two pits, one Neolithic and one Early Bronze Age in date.

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

Walberswick, Lodge Road (TM/4773, WLB 114). An excavation recovered a small assemblage of residual Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints. A small cluster of pits contained pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The main focus of activity was during the medieval period, characterised by a series of domestic and agricultural subrectangular enclosures established in the 11th–12th centuries. The enclosures underwent at least three phases of modification and expansion between the 12th and 15th centuries. Other features included a 12th- to 13th-century trackway, a 13th- to 14th-century kiln and a boundary ditch, as well as numerous pits. Post-medieval quarrying was also present.

Jay Wood and Peter Boyer, Cotswold Archaeology, for Wind Farming Ltd.

Wenhaston wih Mells Hamlet, Land adjacent to Glen House (TM/4274; WMH 057). Archaeological evaluation revealed Roman ditches and two pits. The site is adjacent to a known Roman settlement and the features indicate that Roman activity extends into this area. Two probable post-medieval ditches were also recorded.

Mark Sommers, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office),
for RMJ Services.

Westleton, The Vicarage, Darsham Road (TM/4369; WLN 117). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development. Twelve trenches were excavated revealing a ditch and a possible cremation, both of which were undated, along with a post-medieval land boundary and a small group of pits that probably date from the post-medieval period. A large disturbance over 1.4m deep was noted in the front garden area of the vicarage. The fill comprised dark organic silts suggesting the feature may be related to a 19th-century garden pond, although alternatively it may be a sandpit that predates the existing building.

Mark Sommers, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office),
for Modece Architects Ltd.

Woodbridge, Nottcutts Garden Centre, Ipswich Road (TM/2648; WBG 128). Finds attributed to the Nottcutts nursery site include a Neolithic scraper, an Iron Age Icenian coin, Roman pottery sherds, flue and roof tiles. Evaluation (three trenches) prior to the partial demolition and remodelling of the garden centre and car park revealed a Roman pit, a medieval ditch, a medieval or post-medieval gully and two modern ditches. It is possible that the medieval features were associated with medieval activity detected by evaluation on an adjacent plot, while the modern features appear to relate to a complex of greenhouses which previously stood here.

Mark Baister *et al.*, Colchester Archaeological Trust,
for Andrew Ingleton on behalf of Nottcuts Ltd.

Woolpit, Land on E side of Green Road (TL/9762; WPT 061). An archaeological excavation revealed that there was continual occupation on the site from at least the 11th or 12th centuries. Four distinct phases of activity have been identified predominantly dating to the medieval, post-medieval and early modern periods. Two principal phases of activity were evident; between the 11th and 14th centuries (Phase 1), and the 16th and 18th centuries (Phase 3). The earliest phase of activity on the site encompassed a coaxial ditch system, numerous pits and a rectilinear post-built structure with associated gullies. The presence of archaeological remains dating to the 11th–14th centuries is not unexpected as numerous pottery and metalwork findspots have been recorded in close proximity to the site. It is not

clear whether the structure had a domestic or agricultural function, however, given the number of Phase 1 field enclosures identified during the excavation, an agricultural function is probable. High medieval to late medieval (Phase 2) features were less common. A series of 14th- to 16th-century pits were located in close proximity to each other to the N of the Phase 1 post-built structure. The function of the pits is unclear, although it is possible that the features functioned as refuse pits or related to small-scale agricultural process. Activity within the excavation area increased on the site between the 16th and 18th centuries (Phase 3), during a period of development within Woolpit as a whole. Numerous refuse and extraction pits were excavated during this period and the coaxial system of ditches established during Phase 1 was redeveloped and augmented. The consolidation or bedding layer of a possible post-mill was also identified. A limited phase of post-medieval to modern (Phase 4) features was also revealed, with only four features being assigned to this period.

Kerry Bull, Archaeological Solutions, for Landex Ltd.

Yoxford, A12/B1122 Yoxford roundabout (TM/3968; YOX 048). Archaeological trial trench evaluation revealed evidence of settlement activity at the S end of the site consisting of pits and a ditch, with assemblages of worked flint dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age dated. Further pits containing pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age were recorded. A large post-medieval extraction pit identified as an extant hollow had truncated a large portion of the N and E parts of the site. Post-medieval and modern features probably related to subdivision of the field during this time.

Martin Cuthbert, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for EDF Energy.

Yoxford and Theberton, Sizewell C Link Road (TM/3967 and TM/4365; YOX 046 and THB 046). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken along the route of a proposed Link Road from the A12 towards Leiston as part of investigations prior to the proposed new nuclear power station at Sizewell C. This revealed evidence for Roman domestic activity, comprising ditches and pits containing 1st- to 2nd-century pottery and fired clay at YOX 046. Evidence for a medieval enclosure of uncertain (possibly domestic) purpose, with pottery dating to the 11th to 14th centuries, was identified within site THB 046.

Simon Cass, Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office), for EDF Energy.

CHURCH RECORDING

Grundisburgh, St Mary's church (TM/2251; GRU 046). Excavation was carried out within the churchyard of St Mary's church, Grundisburgh, in advance of an extension. Part of the area had been destroyed by the construction of a 20th-century boiler house which had disturbed several burials. A total of 34 complete or partial *in situ* burials were excavated from 30 graves and a small assemblage of disarticulated bone was recovered. Few of these were closely datable, although it was clear that the assemblage represented burials dating from the earliest use of the standing 13th-century building through to the post-medieval period. In demographic terms, the male to female ratio was about equal, as expected within a secular churchyard. Age groups were also represented equally within the adult group. Most of the 13 child burials under sixteen years of age were infants. Many of the individuals are likely to have been at the lower end of the social scale, evidenced by signs of poor nutrition and associated diseases. Coffin burials were identified within the assemblage, including the remains of two burials which had used pitch to line or glue the coffin; however, the majority of the group had been buried in a simple shroud. A number of graves on the N side of church had been cut by later burials, suggesting

that they were unmarked and invisible by the time the subsequent grave was dug. The earliest burials in the stratigraphic sequence were interred within anthropomorphic grave cuts, where a recess in the base of the grave was roughly cut to the shape of a human body, specifically outlining the head and shoulders. This relatively rare type of grave is often associated with monastic sites and dates from the 7th–13th centuries, the latter end of which just coincides with the foundation of the existing church. A sample from one of these burials returned a radiocarbon date of 1040–1270 AD (95.4 per cent probability), which fits with the accepted time frame for such graves. This suggests that these burials could be associated with the foundation of the 13th-century church, or alternatively could be indicative of an earlier building. The finds assemblage recovered during the excavation consisted almost entirely of redeposited material within grave fills. Much of this was Saxon in date and appeared to be domestic waste associated with activities on the site predating the church, or which relate to the known Saxon settlement site (GRU 037) immediately W of the churchyard. One small segment of a probable ditch containing Middle Saxon Ipswich ware was recorded within the excavated area, but the density and depth of burials is likely to have destroyed other earlier features predating the church, had they been present.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Grundisburgh PCC.

Yoxford, St Peter's church (TM/3968; YOX 007). Archaeological monitoring of works associated with the renewal of an area of flooring revealed two wall bases. One is clearly part of the E wall of the S aisle prior to the construction of the Cockfield chapel in the mid-16th century. The other wall ran between columns of the S arcade, confirming the S aisle is a later addition (stated to be 15th century in the Listed Building description). Other features recorded comprised two inhumations, one of which may predate the Cockfield chapel, stone memorials, as well as two burial vaults, the entrances to two burial vaults, and a number of brick-built ducts that relate to a 19th-century underfloor heating system. These features will remain preserved *in situ* under the new floor surface, except for two of the memorial slabs that are to be raised and left visible.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Birdsall, Swash & Blackman Ltd/Yoxford Parochial Church Council.

NOTES

- 1 See 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2015' in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, 43, 616; 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2016' in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, 44, 131; 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2018' in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, 44, 496.
- 2 See 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2015' in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, 43, 616–9; 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2017' in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, 44, 282–3; Ashton *et al.* 2016; Davis and Ashton, 2019.
- 3 Ashton *et al.* 2016.
- 4 Ashton *et al.* 1998.
- 5 See 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2018' in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, 44, 492.

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