This document presents a comprehensive list of archaeological fieldwork undertaken in Suffolk during 2013. An edited version of the list was published in the 2014 volume of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

SURVEY
Rendlesham, Naunton Hall Estate (TM/3253; EKE 019-022, RLM 012-014, 036-046, 048-053, 056-058). Metal detecting survey and geophysics (magnetometry) was initiated in 2008 after the landowner reported regular looting of arable fields on the estate. After an initial season it became clear that both techniques were producing good results and the project was extended to 2014 to cover the whole estate, with minimum publicity in order to protect the sites and the landowners’ privacy.

The total area covered by the metal detecting survey is around 160ha on the east side of the Deben valley. Cataloguing and recording is not yet fully complete but a general breakdown is possible. A low density of prehistoric finds (65 pieces including pottery, flint implements and occasional metalwork) was followed by several sites spanning the Roman period (around 990 finds); in some areas however the Roman objects are likely to be pieces re-used by the Anglo-Saxons. A further 990 items are attributed to the Anglo-Saxon period; the range and quality of this material, particularly in the 6th to 8th centuries, leaves no doubt that this is the “vicus regius”, a royal settlement as mentioned by Bede in his Historia Ecclesiastica in about 660. The early Anglo-Saxon activity covers a large area, perhaps up to 50ha, and includes evidence for burial (both cremations and inhumations) as well as a range of activities such as precious metal working and trade associated with the settlement. Over 200 coins is an exceptional assemblage for the period; other outstanding finds include a gold with garnet pyramid-shaped sword fitting, gold jewellery and pieces with close decorative links to the Sutton Hoo assemblages. Although the status of the area declines in the later Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods the 800 finds indicate at least one previously unknown settlement and provide an unusually well-recorded assemblage for future study.

Magnetometry survey has focussed on the areas of Anglo-Saxon finds to cover some 46 ha. There is a good correlation between areas with a low density finds and fewer potential features in the magnetometry results. A series of small evaluation trenches has confirmed the validity of the results and provided some dating evidence, including a late Iron Age enclosure, early Anglo-Saxon sunken featured buildings and linear systems of early or middle Anglo-Saxon, late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date.

Jude Plouviez and Faye Minter, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, with support from English Heritage, Sutton Hoo Society, Society of Antiquaries of London, Royal Archaeological Institute and Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
Acton, Albany House, High Street (TL/8944; ACT 033). Evaluation trenching revealed a large, south-east/north-west aligned ditch running parallel to the High Street with a primary fill of medieval date. Hodkinson’s 1783 map of Suffolk suggests the presence of a linear green where this house and others of post 1800 date now stand and the large ditch is interpreted
as the green edge boundary. To the south of this ditch, and therefore further from the green edge, a second trench revealed extensive ground disturbance of Post medieval date which is likely to represent a phase of quarrying at the site. The scarcity of finds of medieval or earlier Post medieval date at the site suggests that the area immediately around the evaluation trenches was only in general agricultural use during these periods and the environmental evidence from the lower fill suggests open grassland nearby with the ditch poorly maintained and overgrown with weeds.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs P Edwards.

*Aldeburgh*, No 229 High Street (TM/4652; ADB 187). Monitoring of ground works for a rear extension recorded two pits and a moderate number of unstratified sherds of pottery. While both pits contained material of Post medieval date two sherds of local medieval coarse ware pottery were also recovered from the earlier of the two features. In addition a single sherd of imported late medieval pottery was recovered as a stray find with the majority of the pottery sherds from the site being of later Post medieval date and therefore contemporary with the house which is of mid to late 18th century date. The recovery of medieval pottery from this part of the town well away from the parish church is notable and may point to the location of another area of medieval activity almost equidistant from the parish church and Moot Hall to the north and Slaughden Quay to the south.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs S Turnbull.

*Bardwell Ash*, Land at 4 Back Lane (TL/9969; BAA 029). An archaeological evaluation revealed one small feature, possibly a shallow pit containing burnt flint and very abraded pottery of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date.

Dennis Payne, Archaeoserve, for Chediston Homes.

*Barnham*, North Farm Borrow Pit (TL/8479; BNH069). Evaluation recorded a broadly linear pattern of ditches and gullies across the site from the north-west corner to the south-east corner. The fills of the majority of features showed little modification to the natural sands, indicating a general absence of intense occupation, with isolated instances of increased activity. The small pottery assemblage indicates that these features were likely part of a relatively small scale rural farmstead of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British date. Following the Romano-British period the site reverted to heathland until the late 19th or early 20th century when it was taken into cultivation.

Liz Muldowney and Christopher Jones, Northamptonshire Archaeology, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Elveden Farms Ltd.

*Barnham*, North Farm Borrow Pit (TL/8479; BNH069). Nine test pits were excavated to assess whether any of the geological deposits contained or had the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeological remains. Recorded sediments for the test pits comprise *in situ* and reworked glaciofluvial sand and gravel, Chalky Lowestoft Till, colluvial sediment and probable palaeosols. No artefacts were recovered from any of the test pits.
W. Boismier, Northamptonshire Archaeology, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Elveden Farms Ltd.

Barnham, Barnham to Little Whelnetham Treated Water Main (TL/8680 to 8960; BAR100-BAR083, BNH077-BNH097, BRG056-BRG070, EUN040-EUN046, FKM036-FKM049, IXW085-IXW092, PKM066-PKM087, RBK025-RBK036, RGH067, RGH069-RGH074, SAP015-SAP018, WLL009). An archaeological evaluation was conducted in advance of the construction of a pipeline from Barnham Water Treatment Works to Little Whelnetham Reservoir. The route traversed a rural landscape, crossing several parishes and located close to areas of high archaeological potential. A number of significant sites were identified. At Barnham, burials of Early Saxon date associated with known Bronze Age barrows were revealed. North of Fakenham Magna features of prehistoric and Roman date were recorded. These were sealed by a depth of up to 1m of topsoil and subsoil and probably represent continuation of cropmark features recorded immediately to the east. To the west of Fakenham Magna features of Late Saxon and medieval date probably relate to the development of the village. Some distance south of Bardwell a previously unknown concentration of archaeological features was revealed as a complex of intercutting features suggested significant occupation with possible structural remains. Pottery indicated this activity was of prehistoric and Roman date. South of Mickle Mere and east of the Roman Fort at Ixworth a number of evaluation trenches contained features and deposits of Roman date, including a probable Roman dark earth and a substantial recut ditch that may identify the boundary of the forts vicus. Another cluster of Roman features recorded to the south of this included a pit containing fragments of burnt human skeletal remains that might indicate a Roman cremation cemetery in the vicinity. Immediately west of Battlies Green the evaluation trenches contained a large number of archaeological features of medieval date, probably related to the Late Saxon and medieval this settlements development. The presence of sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age and Roman pottery in some features hinted at earlier activity in the vicinity. A significant cluster of Bronze Age features were identified in trenches adjacent to the site of the Eastlow Hill Tumulus and barrow group. Probable Holocene organic deposits were recorded at four of the sampled sites.

Peter Eric Crawley, NPS Archaeology, for Anglian Water Services Limited; report 2956.

Barningham, Land South of Hopton Road (TL/9776; BNG 020). An evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. Archaeological features were recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site. The features were principally ditches and gullies. The ditches yielded a single struck flint, sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, and a small quantity of Roman ceramics. Discrete pits were also recorded but none contained finds. Further worked flints likely to be late Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date were recovered from the topsoil.

Lisa Smith, Archaeological Solutions, for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report no. 4262.
**Barton Mills**, Church Lane Close (TL/7173; BTM 059). An archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development revealed three modern pits, a concrete lined soakaway, and an electricity cable traversing the site.

Laszlo Lichtenstein, Archaeological Solutions, for Flagship Housing Group Ltd; report no. 4461.

**Barrow**, Land Adjacent to The Green (TL 76/63; BRR 054). An archaeological evaluation and excavation conducted ahead of redevelopment. Previous evaluation recorded ditches in the east of the site containing artefacts of Romano-British date with the presence of daub, faunal remains, charcoal and a small quantity of ceramics suggesting nearby occupation. A second phase of evaluation was carried out following clearance of standing buildings from the site on its southern boundary. This revealed very truncated structural remains of Middle or Late Iron Age date.

The excavation of an area 30m by 30m located in the north-east of the site recorded features seen in previous evaluation works with a further undated ditch also revealed. Small quantities of lava quern from one of the ditches as well as charred grains of oats, barley and wheat recovered by environmental sampling suggests cereal processing occurred at the site during this period. Cattle remains from meat consumption were also present. Two undated postholes or pits might belong to this period. These ditches and artefacts are thought to represent agrarian settlement of Romano-British date, perhaps at the periphery of a small farmstead which went out of use in the 2nd century AD. The retrieval of a single sherd of Middle or Late Bronze Age pottery hints at possible earlier activity at the site. The influence of Roman agricultural practice is hinted at by the occurrence of cereal species such as bread wheat.

David Adams, NPS Archaeology for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report no 2014/1208.

**Beccles**, Land adjacent to Ellough Airfield (TM/4587; ELO 013). An evaluation revealed part of a medieval ditch system, with some evidence for settlement. Pottery from the ditches dates the activity to the 12th to 14th centuries, the date being consistent with that of medieval remains investigated in the area of the Bernard Matthews turkey farm, 250m to the south-east. The remains of a post-medieval/modern field system were also identified. The construction of RAF Beccles had a significant impact on the site but, other than ground disturbance and drainage, no remains of the former airfield were noted in any of the trenches, although parts of the runway survive outside the site.

Jeremy Mordue, Cotswold Archaeology.

**Beck Row**, Aspal Lane (TL/7077; MNL 705). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. An early medieval pit containing two pot sherds and a small quantity of animal bone was identified in the south-west part of the site, while undated pits, ditches and furrows were recorded across much of the rest of the site. Modern ditches and furrows were recorded in the north-west and south-east areas of the site, one containing a residual struck flint. Peat and alluvial deposits were
identified to the north representing either a peat-filled hollow or a palaeochannel running through the site.

Kamil Orzechowski, Archaeological Solutions, for Aspal Limited; report no. 4393.

_Belstead_, The Bridge School (TM/1342; BSD 018). An area of 1.1 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching. Several boundary ditches of likely Iron Age or Roman date were observed which point towards one or more enclosures or field systems. Environmental sampling of two probable Iron Age ditches revealed the presence of ferrous spheroids in the fill, suggesting smithing in the vicinity. Evidence of Roman occupation was present in the south east corner of the site where four post holes were excavated and a layer rich in Roman pottery and building material. A large pit containing fired clay derived from a daub structure and Roman pottery was also recorded.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Concertus Design & Property Consultants Ltd; report no. 2013/139.

_Blythburgh_, Byfield Cottage, Chapel Road (TM/4575; BLB 089). Monitoring of foundation and services trenches for an extension close to the southern edge of the historic core of the village revealed a small area of flint cobbled yard or path and a few large, extraction type, pits of Post medieval date. Some evidence was also recorded for earlier Roman and medieval activity in the area in the form of a few pottery sherds from these periods being recovered from the upcast subsoil deposits.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs J Goold

_Botesdale_, Hollyclose, The Drift (TM/0476; BOT 030). Evaluation trenching revealed a shallow ditch and a pit of Post medieval date and two residual medieval coarseware pottery sherds.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs Sulo

_Boxford_, Land at Sand Hill (TL/9740; BXF 029). Evaluation comprising nine 30 metre-long trenches revealed two possible medieval ditches and a post-medieval colluvial layer.

Pat Moan, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1542

_Bramfield_, Glue Pot Farm (TM/39/74; BMF 024). An area of 249 square metres was stripped to archaeological levels, over the footprint of two planned cattle sheds. A single ditch was recorded, the fill of which contained mixed finds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Re-cutting of the ditch may explain the mixed finds assemblage recovered from its fill.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Keith Frost Architectural Design Services; report no. 2013/107.
**Bramford**, Bramford to Twinstead Connection Project (TL/8736; PLS 043). A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of boreholes along part of the route of a new National Grid electricity transmission connection between Bramford substation in Suffolk, west of Ipswich, and Twinstead Tee in Essex, south of Sudbury. In this section, sediments of alluvial character pre-dating the gravel terraces were identified in the Box valley (Dedham Vale), while most boreholes encountered typical valley floor sequences of silty clays and gravels, and occasionally post-glacial clay with flints. The deposits of most significance were more recent peat layers recorded at depths of 1.5m to 3m in the Box valley and 1m to 1.5m in the Stour Valley.

Kate Clover, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1524

**Brandon**, Land North of Manor Road (TL/7586; BRD 227). Evaluation encountered ditches dating to the medieval period across the site. Occupation-type remains were concentrated in the southwest part of the site, with a smaller, and perhaps Late Saxon, group of features in the northwest. From possibly the 12th century onwards the southern and western parts of the site were reorganised into a dense system of large and small boundaries. At a later date the site was further remodelled to form a rectilinear field system.

Helen Stocks-Morgan, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1520

**Brandon**, The Bell Inn, High Street (TL/7886; BRD 225). Monitoring of ground works at the rear of the public house revealed extensive evidence for 19th and early 20th century pitting and the chalk floor for stabling of later Post medieval date that. In the eastern footing trench, a square, brick lined cesspit of 19th century date was revealed. The fill of this pit yielded a classic pub/inn clearance type assemblage containing bottles, fragments of wine glasses in addition to sherds of late 19th/early 20th century transfer printed pottery.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A Fraser.

**Brandon**, 80 London Road (TL/7886; BRD 226). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken ahead of the proposed erection of a dwelling and two garages. Three ditches and a depression on the north-west half of the site contained small amounts of Saxo-Norman pottery, and a fourth ditch contained a medieval glazed sherd. A possible quarry pit, pit and posthole were undated. Environmental evidence revealed the cultivation of cereal crops chiefly barley and rye, and the possible gathering of wild plant resources. A prehistoric scraper was also recovered from the subsoil.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions, for Mr Graham Starnes, Report no. 4353.

**Brightwell**, Land West of Church Cottages (TM24/43; BGL 049). Evaluation revealed various pits and ditches likely to be associated with extensive field systems in the area known from air photographs. Very few of the features identified matched positive anomalies from the geophysical survey of the site. One of the ditches amongst an area of dense archaeology was rich in artefacts of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date. Elsewhere, features were scattered and dating evidence was sparse but mainly of Roman or Prehistoric date. One ditch
contained late medieval or post-medieval artefacts, and another contained pottery of post-Roman, possibly Saxon, date.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Prime Irrigation Ltd; report no. 2013/27.

_Bungay_, Old Grammar School Playing Field (TM/3488; BUN 105). A trenched evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed new community centre. Two undated linear features were recorded in the north-western part of the site. One was irregular in plan and profile and was not obviously man-made. The other was more regular in shape with a ditch-like profile. The fills of both features were similar to the overlying subsoil and neither of them produced any finds. It is unclear therefore whether these features were of natural or man-made origin. A residual worked flint of Mesolithic or Neolithic date was found in an overlying soil horizon and provides the only clear evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

Kieron Heard, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Bungay Honeypot Centre; report no. 2013/136.

_Bungay_, 8 Nethergate Street (TM/3389; BUN 106). Archaeological monitoring was carried out during excavation of footings for extensions. The footings were excavated to a depth of up to 1.5m with the soil profile showing distinct layers of deposition, one of which produced a small assemblage of medieval pottery, without encountering any natural deposits. Although no cut features were uncovered during these works, the layers of deposition suggest the continual need for consolidation of a site which lies just above the flood plain of the River Waveney.


_Bury St Edmunds_, The Clock House, 109 Northgate Street (TL/8564; BSE 432). Monitoring of footing trenches for a small extension to the rear of the Clock House (a late Georgian building located within the core of the medieval town), found a concentration of archaeological features that predated the current building. The features included a well, possible malting oven, pits and postholes. The features were not closely dated but probably relate to occupation activity on the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods and are typical of urban backyards of that period.

David Gill, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Mr & Mrs M Dobel; report no 2013/110.

_Bury St Edmunds_, 33 Southgate Street (TL/8563; BSE 423). Evaluation trenching to the rear of the existing house (on a site immediately adjacent to the course of the River Linnet, which now runs through a culvert) revealed a substantial depth of deposits. The trench was taken to a depth of 1.30m through layers of later Post medieval date to reveal the top of a large clay pad or platform with a small area apparently used as a hearth and an earlier clay wall type foundation. The former feature is likely to be of earlier Post medieval date and is
perhaps best interpreted as a base for craft type activities close to a reliable water source. The earlier clay wall type foundation was associated with a few pottery sherds of medieval date.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr B Prescott & Mr A Grant.

_Bury St Edmunds_, Land at 5-6 Looms Lane (TL/8564; BSE 424). Following the demolition of two cottages of probable earlier 19th century date, evaluation trenching for a single dwelling revealed one small pit of medieval date.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Almond Construction.

_Bury St Edmunds_, Linnets Garage, Maynewater Lane (TL/8563; BSE 428). An archaeological trial trench evaluation revealed two medieval pits contained between one and five sherds of early medieval pottery respectively, in addition to animal bone and oyster shell. Medieval pottery was also found in four sections, but the remaining features identified were post-medieval.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions, for Maynewater Developments Ltd; report no. 4284.

_Bury St Edmunds_, Land to the rear of 70 Northgate Street (TL/8565; BSE 422). Evaluation trenching and the monitoring of footings revealed a buried medieval soil with some evidence of medieval features below including a probable gravel quarry pit. Few finds were recovered from the site and it seems likely that medieval occupation in this area of the town was not dense.

Andrew Tester, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for E. E. Mortimer.

_Bury St Edmunds_, Manson House (TL/8564; BSE 381). Further excavation and monitoring, continuing the works carried out in 2012 during residential development, identified a series of medieval pits and two probable malting ovens of clay construction dating to the 12th-14th centuries. A small assemblage of early medieval material hinted at an earlier phase of activity. The western end of the site had been heavily disturbed by gravel quarrying with large pits backfilled with dark soil in the post-medieval period.

Andrew Tester, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Kier Construction; report no. 2013/070

_Campsea Ashe_, Land at Ullswater Road (TM/3255; CAA 031). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of housing development. The earliest find was an urned Bronze Age cremation within the subsoil. Four struck flints consistent with a later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date were also found. Thirteen Roman features were identified which were principally ditches and gullies, some of which were dated to the late 1st – 2nd century.
Another ditch contained Middle Saxon pottery along with residual Roman pottery. A further 23 ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were undated.

Mariusz Gorniak, Archaeological Solutions, for Flagship Housing Group; report no. 4249.

Campsea Ashe, Land at Ullswater Road (TM/3255; CAA 032). Three areas were investigated in advance of a residential development revealing a number of archaeological features. Evidence for Early Bronze Age activity on the site was represented by the fragmentary remains of an urned cremation that was recovered during the preceding evaluation. A small assemblage of prehistoric flint was recovered as residual finds in later features. Two separate phases of Iron Age pottery were also recovered, mostly from later features. The majority of the dated features are from the 1st and 2nd centuries and consist of boundary ditches forming part of a rectilinear system. A number of pits and postholes are also present. No buildings were positively identified although the quantities of pottery recovered from both the pits and ditches would indicate occupation in the immediate vicinity. A series of eight complete or near complete animal burials, consisting of a horse, a pig or boar and six cows, were recovered from a line of individual pits, mostly under a ditch. Dating evidence is sparse, with only occasional fragments of prehistoric pottery in the pit fills, but seven of the burials are sealed beneath ditch fill dated to the 1st to early 2nd century. There is no indication of a cause of death but it is quite possible that these are sacrifices; alternatively, they may simply be farm stock, which were considered unfit for consumption, that have been buried along a boundary.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Flagship Housing Group.

Cavenham, Marston Pit Quarry (TL/7672; CAM 058). Archaeological investigation was conducted on the 3.3 hectare site following evaluation trenching, and revealed evidence for prehistoric and post-medieval inhabitation.

Prehistoric activity was largely contained within the northern half of the site, with the earliest human presence represented by seventeen worked flints dating between the Early Neolithic and Early Iron Age recovered from the subsoil and as residual items within later features. Two pairs of pits contained refitting pottery sherds and organic midden waste and could be dated to the second half of the Early Iron Age. These possibly represent settlement margins from a timeline that has hitherto been absent from the broader landscape picture. Twenty-five additional pits and postholes could not be assigned to period, although eighteen of these containing fills with burnt flint in proximity to the paired pits, and may also be prehistoric.

Historic-era evidence comprised of two ditches that appear to have bounded a nineteenth century oak plantation, perhaps in response to soil reduction resultant from long-term intensive rabbit burrowing evinced across the site. Lastly, wartime activities were illustrated by two large pits that contained clearance debris including fragments of mortar rounds.

Marcus Brittain, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, for Allen Newport Ltd.
Chedburgh, Former Fireworks Factory (TL/7975; CHB 011). An archaeological watching brief was carried during stripping of topsoil from two new residential estate roads and the excavation of a service trench. Two ditches were identified, one of which contained a sherd of medieval pottery. Two sherds of residual Roman pottery were found in the subsoil.

Jan Janulewicz, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for R and D Construction.

Clare, Clare Castle Country Park (TL/7745; CLA 080). Five trenches were excavated by local volunteers as part of the Heritage Lottery funded Managing a Masterpiece project. All the trenches produced preserved archaeological deposits, despite the presence of extensive engineering works and buildings of 19th and 20th century date associated with the railway. These removed some of the later medieval layers across part of the inner bailey, but earlier deposits did survive intact beneath these, overlain with thick layers of modern ballast and hardcore.

The medieval archaeological remains revealed by the excavations included a large ditch or pit containing domestic refuse dating to the late 12th to 14th century (near the entrance linking the inner and outer castle baileys); five graves dating to the mid-11th to late 13th centuries (in the centre of the inner bailey), one of which was complete with the head resting on a pillow stone, plus fragmentary human remains from a pit. A stone building was also found, originally part of the first phase of the castle in the 11th – 12th centuries, but refurbished with decorated tile and glass in the 13th/14th century while Elizabeth de Burgh was resident and demolished in the later 15th or early 16th century. A number of post holes and remains of mortar are indicative of an earlier structure on site, possibly the remains of the original chapel in use prior to the construction of the priory. A Roman ditch was also recorded running parallel with the River Stour (between the motte and the railway line).

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

Clare, Land east of The Granary (TL/7645; CLA 079). Excavation fieldwork was carried out following an evaluation and geophysical survey in 2009. Significant quantities of Mesolithic and Neolithic - Early Bronze Age flint were recovered from the site, and were probably produced close by. Only small amounts of prehistoric pottery were recovered. The main phase of occupation appears to date from the 12th century into the early post-medieval period, with activity becoming more intensive towards the street. Large scale quarrying of clay and an associated 16th-century brick and tile kiln were uncovered, along with four later medieval/early post-medieval houses with boundary ditches, with backyard posthole structures and frequent large pits. An earlier large channel was recorded running the width of the site along the street frontage and this may represent both quarrying of river terrace deposits for the construction of Stoke Road as well as an attempt to drain this lower lying part of the excavation area.

The finds recovered from this main period of activity include large quantities of pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material, as well as iron utensils and fixings, imported lava millstone fragments and over one hundred small finds, consisting mainly of coins, two medieval keys, brooches, knives, trade tokens and garment fixings. In the north-west part of the site, agricultural activity and low levels of quarrying were recorded in the form of stock enclosures and there were also several very deep medieval quarry pits. In this area later post-medieval quarrying on a large scale was also recorded, as well as what appeared to be mechanically dug test pit strips running off to the east. There was scant evidence for earlier
features on the site, with one candidate being a stratigraphically early ditch, although this may represent a short-lived medieval cut prior to the site's more intensive occupation. A limited number of Roman and Saxon small finds were recovered during metal-detection of the excavation area.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Charles Church.

**Coddenham**, Shrubland Park Quarry (TM/1253; CDD 070). Further investigations were completed in 2013 to fully reveal the Iron Age occupation previously examined in 2010 and 2012. An arterial droveway, consisting of ditches spaced c. 5m apart, curved across the site with large areas of clay extraction pits either side. A large circular structure with a diameter of 13m was located near one of the extraction pit areas. No internal posts were found so a circular enclosure or activity area is suspected rather than a roofed building. Other informal circular and sub-square post and stake-hole settings adjacent might also indicate specialist activity areas. Nine four-post structures were recognised and these were widely spaced across the site.

A number of medium to large sized pits were cut into the underlying clay and many of these were rich in artefacts. Perhaps the most interesting find was an antler whistle. This is the first Iron Age whistle found in England, the closest other example coming from the Isle of Bute in Scotland. Other antler whistles of a similar period have been found across Europe.

The large amounts of clay extracted from across the site could have been used for a variety of purposes, such as daub for buildings. The large quantities of pottery and frequent ceramic loomweights recovered however might suggest that these were being manufactured on site.

A separate area to the north of the main Iron Age activity was also investigated and a number of ditches, possibly of Roman date, were encountered. Four Saxon graves were unexpectedly encountered in this area, three of them with iron blades. These graves are c.450m away from the main Saxon cemetery CDD 050 to the north-west and are thus likely to be part of a small separate cemetery rather than outliers from this other large and high status burial ground.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Brett’s Aggregates.

**Darsham**, Land behind Station Garage (TM/4069; DAR 027). An archaeological trial trench evaluation conducted ahead of the proposed construction of new holiday lodges. Four trenches were excavated, two of which contained features of archaeological interest. These included a possible post-hole believed to be of post-medieval to modern date a possible small pit which appeared to be an area of softer ground in-filled with post medieval rubble.

Lilly Hodges, NPS Archaeology, for Skinner-Salter Partnership; report 2013/1137.

**Debenham**, Sir Robert Hitcham Primary School, School Corner (TM/1763; DBN 148) evaluation trenching within the school grounds revealed two entrances to either a single air raid shelter of World War II date or a pair of shelters.
Debenham, Cherry Tree Inn (TM/1762; DBN 132). A second phase of archaeological monitoring revealed the presence of four unurned and one urned cremations of Middle Bronze Age date. These remains can be added to those found during monitoring works in 2012 (five urned cremations containing the remains of seven individuals and seven unurned cremations containing remains from fifteen individuals) and the initial evaluation in 2010 (one urned and one unurned cremation, both of single individuals). The cremation burial site now occupies an area measuring some 30m by 70m with the likelihood that it extends still further.

Simon Cass, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Highland Ltd; report no. 2013/077

Dunwich, Land between Tudor House & Sea View, St James Street (TM/4770; DUN 099). A second phase of evaluation trenching identified two pits of high medieval date and another of probable natural origin. The two pits were found some 20m west of the site of a medieval oven identified in the first phase of investigation at the site in 2011, and left preserved in situ. All of these dateable features may have been created in a single phase of activity at the site in the 13th-14th century period. Another notable single find was an unstratified sherd of Ipswich ware of Middle Saxon date. As in 2011 the depth of overburden at the site was substantial and subsequent monitoring of ground works did not record any additional finds or features.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Duncan & Son (Southwold) Ltd.

Elmsett, Land adjacent to Hazelwood, The Street (TM/0546; ETT 022). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an affordable residential development. Two prehistoric struck flints and 11 medieval pot sherds were recovered from the topsoil. Two ditches and a gully contained 1-3 medieval sherds, and one also contained a fragment of daub. These features and similar N-S and E-W aligned undated ditches, may represent the remains of a medieval field system in the northern half of the site. The remaining features were undated discrete pits.

Laszlo Lichtenstein, Archaeological Solutions, for Iceni Homes; report no. 4456.

Elveden, Elveden Bypass, A11 Fiveways to Thetford Road Improvement Scheme (TL/8179; ELV 085 and ELV 086). Excavations on the route of the new Elveden Bypass revealed extensive evidence for Iron Age and Roman rural settlement in an area of the Breckland landscape where there has previously been little opportunity for large-scale archaeological investigation.

The earliest features were a group of pits containing Early Iron Age (c. 700-300 BC) pottery, one of which also contained a large assemblage of butchered animal bone, possibly feasting waste. By the later Iron Age (c. 300 BC - AD 43) the area was occupied by scattered small subsistence farmsteads set within a landscape of ditch-defined fields and tracks and
predominantly dependent on pastoral farming. Each farmstead comprised one or two roundhouses with associated storage and rubbish pits; a watering hole and a group of pits containing deliberately placed deposits were also identified. At least two such settlements were identified within the limits of the stripped road corridor, with other groups of pits containing domestic debris likely to relate to additional roundhouses just outside the excavation area.

In the early Romano-British period (c. AD 43-150), the landscape was transformed by the establishment of an ordered system of rectilinear land divisions forming fields, boundaries and a network of trackways. The overall picture is of more intensive management of the landscape, possibly connected with a shift away from the subsistence-level pastoralism that had characterised the later Iron Age and towards the production of tradable agricultural surpluses. Nevertheless, the continuation of earlier boundary alignments, the retention of a division of the farmland into core infield and less intensively used outfield areas, and the location of the main domestic ‘zone’ of the farm indicate that there was not a complete break with the past. This Roman farm and associated agricultural landscape were maintained and developed over the next three centuries, with evidence recovered for numerous ancillary buildings, storage and rubbish pits, ovens, several burials and large assemblages of pottery and animal bone. Although the main domestic building was not located within the site, there is evidence that it was close by; a very large quarry pit in the core of the estate was probably dug to extract flint nodules for use in its construction.

By the late Roman period (c. AD 250-400), the economy of the estate had shifted to a pronounced emphasis on arable production, indicated by six well-preserved corn driers, a sizeable post-built granary and adjacent ailed barn, and a shift in the alignment of trackways to facilitate import and export of goods. Plant macrofossils suggest that the site was a ‘processing hub’, receiving batches of semi-processed grain for drying and processing from agricultural areas in the surrounding river valleys. An unusual pit containing high-status artefacts including fourteen coins, a glass bead and a jet bead, as well as articulated animal remains, also contained possibly the latest artefact from the site: a coin of Valentinian (AD 364-75).

The Elveden Bypass excavations offer the first opportunity to study the agricultural economy of this distinctive landscape, characterised by its thin soils and lack of water, during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Contrary to expectations, the area does not appear to have been marginal in agricultural terms.

Nick Pankhurst and Matt Lees, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Birse Civils on behalf of the Highways Agency.

_Elveden_, A11 Fiveways to Thetford Road Improvement Scheme (TL/8078; ELV 088). A further watching brief during topsoil stripping recorded two cremation burials, one of which was associated with sherds of a semi-complete grog-tempered Middle Bronze Age vessel with fingertip-impressed decoration on the rim top and a series of knobs pinched out of the vessel wall below the rim.

Karl Hanson, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Birse Civils on behalf of the Highways Agency.
**Exning**, Land South of Burwell (TL/6165; EXG 101). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. The majority of the evaluation trenches contained no archaeological features or finds, but some features, mainly ditches, were present in the north-eastern and central sectors of the site. Some of the undated ditches may have been old field boundaries as they were on a similar alignment to current ones. Two undated pits were also present.

Mariusz Gorniak, Archaeological Solutions, for Exning Homes Ltd; report 4236.

**Eye**, Land at Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green (TM/14/74; EYE 117). Evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development adjacent to what, historically, was the western edge of Langton Green revealed one small ditch of Post medieval date and a small number of stray pottery sherds of late medieval to early Post medieval date.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr S Neave.

**Fakenham Magna**, Land off Thetford Road (TL/9074; FKM 051). Eighty-one evaluation trenches were excavated across two fields. An Early Iron Age field system and associated features were identified in one field, which also produced a small quantity of residual Early Neolithic flint. Elsewhere across the site was a sparse scatter of unstratified flints dating from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age periods, and a single abraded Roman pottery sherd. Both fields appear to have continued in use for agriculture until the present day.

Rob Atkins, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1521.

**Felixstowe**, Allotment Land off Philip Avenue (TM/2934; FEX 285). Archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted ahead of proposed residential development. Two north-south linear features, perhaps gullies or land divisions were recorded, along with an east-west aligned linear feature with a terminus. It appears there was Roman activity in the vicinity of the site, with Roman domestic pottery and ceramic building material collected from features, as well as faunal evidence for the skinning of hides and perhaps horn working.

Mick Boyle, NPS Archaeology for Orwell Housing Ltd; report 2013/1312.

**Felixstowe**, Interim Visitor’s Centre, Landguard Viewing Area (TM/2832; FEX 310). Archaeological monitoring recorded a concrete slab and brick wall stubs at a depth of 1m below the present ground level. The location corresponds with a structure marked on an Ordnance Survey map dated to the late 1950s. The building’s purpose is unknown but it lay within part of the militarised area of Landguard Common, amongst a complex of buildings related the former Submarine Mining Establishment.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Port of Felixstowe.
Felixstowe, Land adjacent to Martello Tower P (TM/2933; FEX 294). Archaeological monitoring of a service trench revealed a surface of pale mortar with small brick fragments and pebbles, c. 8.5cm thick, recorded at a depth of 0.6m below the present ground surface. A small area of brickwork, which may have been a wall base, was located crossing the trench at an angle approximately 2m to the west. It was sitting on similar material situated at the same depth. These features have been interpreted as the remains of a structure. The surface was cut by a concrete anchor for a mast that was erected around 1900. An encircling ditch, as identified during an earlier evaluation, was seen in the area adjacent to the tower.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Suffolk Coastal District Council.

Felixstowe, South Seafront and Martello Tower P (TM/2933; FEX 294). An archaeological investigation was carried out in an area of land lying between Langer Road and the sea wall to the south of the town of Felixstowe in advance of land improvements associated with a residential development. The investigation comprised a series of small excavations intended to establish the extent of a large ditch encountered during a trenched evaluation of the site. The ditch was exposed and found to run roughly parallel with the nearby seawall before terminating close to the junction of Manor Road and Manor Terrace. It has been interpreted as a defensive ditch excavated to hinder an invasion force from getting inland from the beach. It is thought to date from the Second World War although no conclusive dating evidence was recovered.

In conjunction with the investigation, an English Heritage Level 2 recording of a series of concrete pads located within the military compound surrounding the nearby Martello Tower was undertaken. The majority of these concrete blocks are the anchor points for guide wires and stays that formerly supported masts and antennas mounted on the roof of the tower during its use as a Wireless Telegraphy Station in the early part of the 20th century.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for J S Bloor (Sudbury) Ltd; report no 2013/083

Felixstowe, Land off Grove Road (TM/3035; FEX 311). Five evaluation trenches were initially excavated at the site followed by stripping of the building footprint. A field boundary was recorded in Trench 5 to the north of the site which is known to have been extant in the 1920’s, whilst a cluster of features in Trench 1 at the southern end of the development area were largely undated but contained a small quantity of later prehistoric and Roman pottery. Five discreet features were recorded in this trench, including two parallel NW-SE aligned ditches. As these were very close to the location of the proposed building footprint and at a depth where groundworks would impact on any further features, the footprint was stripped. The continuation of a ditch was recorded but no additional features were observed.


Flixton, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 091). The continuing expansion of the working area at Flixton Park Quarry involved soil-stripping over an area of c. 3 hectares during 2013. Features relating to a number of archaeological periods were recorded. While only
preliminary post-exavation work has been undertaken at this juncture, the principal periods represented are as follows:

Early Neolithic: A rectilinear ‘long-enclosure’ measuring c. 108m from north-east to south-west and c. 20m from north-west to south-east with two entrances: one towards the north of the eastern end and the second towards the western end of the north side. While no detailed finds work has been undertaken, a moderate assemblage of ceramic finds and worked flint was recovered and will help to provide secure dating. Inclusion in this phase is currently based purely on typology and the presence in an earlier phase of the quarry (c. 125m to the north-west) of a long barrow associated with Mildenhall Ware pottery with which the enclosure may be broadly contemporary and forming part of an integrated funerary landscape.

Later Neolithic: A significant assemblage of later Neolithic Grooved Ware was recovered from a pit, mostly from a single tub-shaped vessel.

Early Bronze Age: A cluster of small pits produced Beaker pottery and worked flint consistent with deposits elsewhere in the quarry which have been interpreted as domestic in character.

Post-medieval: Features included two ditches forming part of a droveway known from a late 18th century estate map to link the former Homersfield to Flixton road to the north with the clayland pastures to the south. Other post-medieval features included isolated pits, probably tree-holes and a large, 30m long by 8.5m wide trough marking where the stumps from the removal of a stand of trees were buried in the second half of the 20th century (information from the present tenant farmer).

Undated: Features remaining undated included pits, post-holes and ditches, the latter including a series of rectilinear fields/enclosures which represent the continuation of previously recorded boundaries to the north. While artefactual evidence was sparse, it is thought that a later Iron Age to early Roman date is the most likely scenario.

Stuart Boulter, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team, for Cemex UK Materials Ltd.

Forfham All Saints, Land adjacent to Arden House, The Street (TL/8367). A trenched evaluation of a house plot revealed a small post-hole of uncertain date. The general fill and character of this feature suggest that it may be prehistoric in date. A small number of residual prehistoric flints were collected, including a fresh flake from a natural feature and a weathered bladelet from the subsoil. The results appear to demonstrate that the proposed footprint for the development is not sited upon the monumental Neolithic features associated with the expected alignment of the Forfham Cursus.

Giles Emery, Norvic Report, for Moore & Stone Carpenter and Building Ltd; report no. 34.

Forfham All Saints, Land to the north-west of Bury St Edmunds (TL/8367; FAS 050). A two phase evaluation consisting of 276 trenches was conducted at land to the north-west of Bury St Edmunds, located close to the southern edge of the large multi phased prehistoric monument complex that includes the Forfham Cursus (FAS 004).

Relatively concentrated archaeological horizons were identified in the northern and southern portions of proposed development area, whilst further activity was recorded sparsely across
the remainder of the site. A collection of circular Iron Age pits of a form seen elsewhere along the Lark Valley (e.g. ERL 147, ERL 222, FSG 017) dominated the northern portion of the site, although a number of ditches possibly relating to an earlier prehistoric landscape or later medieval field system were also recorded.

A single large pit was investigated towards the central-northern portion of the site and produced an inverse arrowhead of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date.

In the southern central part of the site the evaluation revealed a boundary system that produced a good assemblage of Roman pottery and a number of undated ditches that appeared to be spatially related. Ditches to the west of this area appear to form a fragmented boundary system containing occasional Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. The close proximity of an urned Bronze Age cremation and an unurned cremation deposit containing fragments of Iron Age pottery indicate that an extended period of prehistoric activity is encompassed within the site.

Andy Beverton, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team, for Countryside Properties; report nos. 2013/035 and 117

Foxhall, Felixstowe Road (TM/2241; FXL 061). Excavation (1.25ha) prior to the construction of an irrigation reservoir revealed finds and features dating from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period. Significant features were limited to three principal phases of activity however, dated to the later Neolithic to early Iron Age, the early Iron Age and the later Iron Age.

The earliest significant remains indicate that during the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age, or possibly the early Iron Age, a rectilinear enclosure was established at the site. Little of the enclosure survived to be excavated and the only finds recovered from the enclosure ditches were two flint flakes typologically consistent with a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age origin and a single small sherd of pottery of early Iron Age date. A sample of charred grain submitted for radiocarbon dating was found to contain insufficient carbon to produce a date.

Following abandonment of the enclosure, a northeast to southwest orientated track or droveway was established at the site, cutting through the earlier enclosure. It was defined by parallel ditches and had at least one enclosure appended to it. Access to and from the enclosure, and movement along the route itself was possibly regulated by gates or barriers, the locations of which were represented by a series of postholes. Finds from the ditches were limited but in total nine sherds of early Iron Age pottery along with a small assemblage of worked flint were recovered. The pottery compares well with a single radiocarbon determination at two sigma of 726-397 cal. BC (SUERC-43727) obtained from charcoal within the eastern ditch.

After the droveway fell out of use at least thirty-seven rectangular and circular pits were dug across the site. These were filled with charcoal-rich deposits and have been interpreted as the remains of charcoal clamps or other features related to charcoal production. Identifiable charcoal within the pits predominantly originated from oak heartwood, with lesser concentrations of round wood and only small amounts of other species, namely hazel and ash. Finds from the features were sparse and were limited to seven flint flakes and a tested flint nodule, a sherd of late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery (recovered during the evaluation of the site), a piece of modern glass which is presumed to be intrusive and fourteen pottery sherds from a later Iron Age storage jar. Three charcoal samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating. Two returned later Iron Age dates of 350-56 cal. BC
(SUERC-43726) and 52 cal. BC-66 cal. AD (SUERC-43723) at two sigma, whilst the third somewhat surprisingly returned a date in the Saxon period of 724-946 cal. AD (SUERC-43724). It seems unlikely that the construction of the pits spanned the period from the later Iron Age to the Saxon period, especially given the similarity of their form and their fills. On balance it seems most likely that the Saxon date originates from intrusive material or contamination of the sample.


Framlingham, Mills Meadow Residential Home, Fore Street (TM/2863; FML 076). Evaluation revealed a series of regularly-spaced parallel linear ditches aligned north-west to south-east containing Roman pottery of 1st-3rd century AD date. The ditches were probably intended to assist surface drainage and thus render the clay soil more suitable for cultivation. Similar Roman field systems, comprising sets of narrow parallel drainage ditches, have been widely identified elsewhere across eastern England.

Jonathan House, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Castleoak Group.

Framlingham, Mount Pleasant (TM/2763; FML075). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. The principal features uncovered were ditches, none of which could be confidently traced from one trench to another, which were largely undated, post-medieval or modern. Two ditches on the east side of the site contained 2-3 pieces of struck flint of possible early Neolithic date which were the only finds from those features; a third ditch contained residual struck flint. A probable pit on the east side of the site contained 15 sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery including a fragment of Beaker. Two 1st century Roman sherds were found in a ditch on the southern edge of the site.

Laszlo Lichtenstein, Archaeological Solutions, for Persimmon Homes Limited; report no. 4332.

Friston, Barbers Point (TM/4357; FRS 001). This was the fourth and final season of excavations at Barber’s Point, a promontory on the north bank of the River Alde. Previous investigations (2004, 2006 and 2010) had shown that the site had originally been an island and had been occupied in the Roman and Middle Saxon periods.

The 2013 excavations revealed a further eight graves belonging to the Saxon settlement of probable 7th or 8th century date. Both male and female individuals were recognised, and interestingly all nine were young: three infants, one child and five teenagers or young adults.

Unlike in previous seasons, three of the graves appeared to contain grave goods. One infant was associated with a pierced Roman coin and a child of about nine years old was buried with a blade, now highly corroded. Another individual, of about 16 years, unsexed but likely to be female, was accompanied by a group of intriguing objects likely to have been held in a wooden box or casket. Initial observation suggests that this assemblage includes a miniature Iron Age turret ring, fragments of Roman glass, iron hoops with glass beads attached, a spindle whorl, a lump of amber, a fossil and a number of items not yet identified. The largest
object, and perhaps the most interesting, was a cowrie shell possibly originating from the Red Sea.

All the graves were orientated west to east and were closely spaced side by side running in a line north-east to south-east. This line is parallel to the inner of three phases of large enclosure ditches identified. The likely 7th or 8th century date of the individuals and their location within the settlement point to this being an early Christian community.

The Saxon features were cut through thick deposits containing abundant quantities of Roman finds; particularly pottery and salt-working debris (briquetage). No features belonging to this period, however, were identified. A large pit of probable prehistoric date was cut by one of the graves.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team, for the Adleburgh and District Local History Society and the Heritage Lottery funded ‘Touching the Tide’ project.

Gislingham, Oak House Farm, Mill Street (TM/0771; GSG 041). An archaeological excavation was conducted ahead of the construction of new dwellings. Previous evaluation recorded two ditches that may have formed parts of two medieval enclosures fronting onto Mill Street. The results of the investigations suggest a large north-west to south-east aligned ditch was probably maintained until the 15th-16th centuries, filling up during the 17th-18th centuries when it seems to have ceased being maintained. A clay extraction pit and pond (which may have originally been an extraction pit) appeared to have been excavated sometime in the 15th-16th centuries. This date appears to coincide with abandonment of the north-west to south-east aligned ditch and therefore may identify landuse change from perhaps stock keeping to quarrying and waste disposal.

Peter Eric Crawley, NPS Archaeology, for Orchard Developments (East Anglia) Limited; report 3098.

Glemsford, Land north of Lion Road, (TL/8248; GFD 044). Excavation of an area c. 0.25ha in extent, and monitoring were carried out in advance of the construction of a sports field. A large assemblage of Roman pottery dating from the mid 1st to the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries was produced by a series of pits and ditches and a small amount of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from the ditches.

The north of the site was bounded by two Post-Medieval ditches which demarcated a field boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885. Immediately to the south of this field boundary was a posthole structure. This was made up 85 postholes arranged in two double rows and was interpreted as being a tenter frame or drying rack associated with the local textile industry.

Simon Picard, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team for Suffolk County Council.

Great Glemham, External & Internal Underground Cable Routes, Parham Airfield (TM/6326; GLG035). A programme of archaeological monitoring took place along a 2.5km easement between Parham Airfield and a site north of Great Glemham during the construction of external underground cabling. In many areas the depth of excavation did not exceed the
topsoil and feature identification was limited. Two post-medieval/modern boundary ditches were identified during the entire strip. It is likely that extensive modern agricultural activity has damaged or removed smaller features and any surviving heritage assets were not impacted by the excavation of the easement.

Matthew Adams, Britannia Archaeology, for AG renewables Ltd.

**Hadleigh**, Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm (TM/0244; HAD 144). An evaluation recorded archaeological features (ditches, pits and postholes) certainly or probably of Middle Iron Age date, along with one or two boundaries of post-medieval date. It is considered that these deposits represent the presence of an Iron Age settlement with a focus located towards the south-west corner of the site.

David Platt, Thames Valley Archaeological Service, for Buffalo Crow Ltd; report HQH13/189.

**Hadleigh**, Land East of 37 Aldham Road (TM/6024; HAD140). Archaeological monitoring revealed a small, undated gully, consistent with an agricultural field boundary running across the centre of the development footprint. Its alignment perpendicular to the existing road suggests they may have been associated; however the gully is most likely the base of a larger ditch which has been ploughed out over time and therefore could be significantly older. No other features or finds were present.

Matthew Adams, Britannia Archaeology, for Mr C Clarke.

**Hadleigh**, Toppesfield Hall, Market Place (TM/6024; HAD142). A programme of archaeological monitoring took place on the excavation of a garden wall and cart-lodge foundation trenches. A fairly thick layer of colluvium had accumulated on the slope down towards the river. The remains of a flint wall were present at the north-eastern end of the new wall foundation trench, adjacent to the existing Hall. It is recorded on the Tithe map of 1839, but not the later cartographic sources. The wall construction materials and stratigraphic relationship with the subsoil would suggest that it is post-medieval in date and is probably associated with the construction of the existing building. The original construction cut of the existing pond was present in the southern cart-lodge foundation trenches. It has subsequently silted up at the edge and been encroached upon by the colluvium subsoil. The pond appears to have been manmade and is also likely to be post-medieval in date. Cartographic sources show it to have been square in shape until at least the 1920’s.

Matthew Adams, Britannia Archaeology, for Individual Architecture.

**Haverhill**, Land to the north of Ann Suckling Road (Boyton Hall) (TL/6746; HVH 065). A small excavation adjacent to Boyton Hall (Plot 1) revealed part of a Late Iron Age to Roman settlement dating to the c. 1st century BC to c. 1st century AD, with three phases of activity identified. Features comprised part of a probable Late Iron Age round house, an enclosure and an early Roman boundary ditch. Within the latter there was a seemingly primary assemblage of domestic waste including a quantity of fine locally-made coarse ware pottery
and animal bone. The only other features within the site were two probable medieval or post-medieval boundary ditches.

Rob Atkins, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1533.

Haverhill, Land to the north of Ann Suckling Road (Boyton Hall) (TL/6746; HVH 083). A small excavation adjacent to Boyton Hall (Plot 2) revealed a continuation of the Late Iron Age to early Roman activity identified in Plot 1 (HVH 065). Features comprised part of a polygonal enclosure, a possible trackway and a small boundary ditch. Also within the site were three medieval boundary ditches believed to be part of a field system.

Helen Stocks-Morgan, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1558.

Hoo, Land at Hall Farm, Church Lane (TM/2559; HOO 014). Evaluation trenching revealed one large and one small Roman ditch of later 1st to mid 2nd century date plus an undated small ditch. Subsequent monitoring of ground works recorded a short length of another small ditch which proved to be of probable middle Saxon date. One rim sherd of Ipswich ware and one later Saxon Thetford type ware were also recovered as stray finds.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for C H & F M Parkinson & Son.

Hoxne, ‘Story of Hoxne’ Test Pit event (TM/1976; HXN 062). An archaeological community event, consisting of the excavation of twenty-nine test pits by local residents and volunteers, took place in Hoxne in July 2013. The event was preceded in May 2013 by the excavation of another two test pits by local schoolchildren.

The principal archaeological achievement of the event has been in providing, in many places, the first real investigation into the archaeological potential of the settlement cores. The test pits frequently demonstrated that preserved archaeological layers were present, and eleven pits were issued an individual HER code. The test pits showed a wide variety of results, from clean undisturbed soil profiles in areas evidently outside of the medieval and post-medieval settlement, to thick occupation soils rich with post-medieval to modern material. Several pits contained archaeological soil horizons, at times deeply stratified, appearing to date back as far as the early medieval period.

The earliest pottery, recovered from two test pits, dates to the early medieval period, c. 11th-12th century. Medieval ceramics of c. 12-14th century date were found in eight test pits while Late Medieval Transitional wares and other 15th-16th century ceramics were collected from twelve.

Most of the test pits contained post-medieval and modern material, the quantities generally reflecting the location of each site in relation to the established post-medieval settlement. Post-medieval ceramics, including imported vessels and a wide range of industrially produced wares and other twentieth century ceramics, were present in twenty-five of the test pits and offer a snapshot of the everyday ceramics in use by the inhabitants of the village during this period. Ceramic building material, i.e. brick and tile, was recovered from twenty-eight pits, fragments of clay pipe from twenty-four, pieces of glass from twenty-seven, metalwork including iron nails and other objects from twenty-four, and organic material such as animal bone and oyster shell from twenty-two.
The event has shown that there is high potential for future fieldwork or documentary research to add to and enhance our knowledge concerning the life of the village and its development, particularly from the early medieval period.

John Craven, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team, for Hoxne Heritage Group and ‘The Story of Hoxne’ project; report no. 2013/118.

_Icklingham_, Avenue Farm (TL/7574; IKL 197). Evaluation was undertaken across two zones (A and B). Part of Site A had previously been truncated by large modern pits and topsoil and subsoil stripping associated with silage management. Two features produced later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, while flint artefacts were recovered from several other features in this area. Several pits and shallow ditches were uncovered in trenches in Site B. These produced fragments of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery as well as burnt and worked flint.

Gareth Rees, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1547

_Icklingham_, A11 Fiveways to Thetford Road Improvement Scheme (TL/7776; IKL 194). A watching brief during the construction of two bridge abutments and excavation of a 'borrow pit' identified surface scatters of struck flint, predominantly of Late Neolithic date, with some Mesolithic and some later components. A small pit, containing burnt flint and a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic prismatic blade and flake core, was also found.

Alexander Pullen, Pre-Construc Archaeology, for Birse Civils on behalf of the Highways Agency.

_Ipswich_, Nacton Road (TM/1941; IPS 715, IPS718 & IPS719). Archaeological excavation of a 1.0ha area between Nacton Road and Alnesbourn Crescent was carried out in three parts. The earliest features revealed were a pit containing Beaker pottery dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age; a pit containing burnt flint and another pit containing two flint flakes and a probable hammerstone, both of which may be Late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. A number of pits without datable finds may also be contemporary. These remains probably relate to Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement recorded to the north of the site and a barrow cemetery to the south. Four prehistoric field boundary ditches probably dating to the Middle or Late Bronze Age were also identified, adding to the growing body of excavated evidence for large-scale Bronze Age rectilinear field systems in Suffolk and Norfolk.

A subsequent phase of activity was represented by a pair of parallel ditches forming a droveway at right angles to Nacton Road. These ditches, which date to the Late Iron Age or Roman period, were also recorded during excavations at the north end of the site in 2000 (IPS 404). The droveway also aligns with Late Iron Age and Roman field boundary ditches found during the 1999-2000 Ipswich Airport excavations to the south-west (IPS 405 and IPS 406).

Thirty-nine small charcoal-filled pits with evidence of _in situ_ burning are likely to have had an industrial purpose, for example charcoal burning. Small amounts of hammerscale within their fills suggest that the charcoal (identified as predominantly oak heartwood) may have been burnt for the purposes of iron smelting or smithing. Five of these pits have been
radiocarbon-dated to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period and it is likely that the remainder of the pits are contemporary or perhaps carried on in use into the medieval period.

Two post-medieval ditches were also identified that correlate with boundaries shown on historic maps. Linear marks on the eastern half of the site, parallel to Nacton Road, may relate to the WWII airfield, the civilian airport or may be plough or scarification marks.

Kate Clover, Oxford Archaeology East; report nos. 1464 & 1507.

_Ipswich_, Land adjacent to Alnesbourn Crescent, Ravenswood (TM/1941; IPS 725). An open area excavation was carried out in connection with the construction of a new care home. The excavation identified an Early Bronze Age pit containing placed deposits of approximately half a Beaker vessel and a flint knife; these finds are likely to have been grave goods accompanying a crouched inhumation burial but no trace of bone survived in the site’s acidic soil. The Beaker burial was located very close to the projected centre of a cropmark ring-ditch which was thought to exist on site prior to the excavation. However, in the event no ring-ditch or burial mound was found. Instead, the burial was enclosed on three sides by natural channels, possibly the bases of hedges or root disturbance around the edges of a now-lost barrow. Later land use was represented by successive field boundary ditches. Despite excavating at least half of each ditch, few finds were present. However, based on shared alignments with field boundaries excavated at other sites in the vicinity, the ditches are likely to be Bronze Age and Iron Age to Romano-British in date. They formed part of a wider prehistoric and Roman agricultural landscape which has been revealed at other sites on the south-eastern outskirts of Ipswich and on the Trimley Peninsula. Numerous undated small burnt pits were also scattered across the excavation area; post-exavation analysis will aim to ascertain their date and function.

Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Castleoak Group.

_Ipswich_, Former Thomas Wolsey Special School, 642 Old Norwich Road (TM/1447; IPS 664). An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a residential development. An area of 560m² was opened revealing a single pit type feature containing sherds of Iron Age pottery. This is the second Iron Age feature identified on this site, which comprises an area of high ground overlooking the Gipping Valley.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Persimmon Homes.

_Ipswich_, Holywells Park (TM/1743; IPS 063). A small scale excavation on the suspected location of an icehouse within the park was undertaken by members of the Friends of Holywells Park. The main aim was to confirm if an icehouse was present on this site and, if discovered, make a basic assessment of its current condition with a view to possible restoration. Two roughly rectangular test pits were excavated which revealed a circular brick structure, approximately 4m in diameter, parts of a covering brick dome and a short brick built tunnel, all of which are undoubtedly parts of a 19th century icehouse. The structure appears to be complete and in relatively good condition although a hole has been broken through the roof and the interior filled with soil.
Ipswich, Lovetofts Drive (TM/1346; IPS 721). Archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted ahead of the insertion of a new attenuation tank. Two trial trenches revealed a series of early modern features and structures. Trench 1 contained two walls and an associated cobble surface, which almost certainly belonged to the 18th and 19th century Lovetofts Farm complex which had occupied the site until the later 20th century. Trench 2 contained a wall, a post-setting and a curving brick structure. Apparently post-dating a layer of demolition material, these were probably of later date than features observed in Trench 1.

Lilly Hodges with Peter Eric Crawley, NPS Archaeology, for Anglian Water Services Ltd; report no. 2013/1117.

Ipswich, Former Fire Station, Colchester Road (TM/1846; IPS 717). An archaeological evaluation at the Former Fire Station, Colchester Road, Ipswich, was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. Around 15-20 early Roman gullies, ditches and pits were identified, along with a very large sunken feature that appeared to have a metalled base, which were mainly located on the east side of the site. Sparse quantities of residual Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age struck and burnt flints were found in a number of the features. The remainder of the site contained features of post-medieval/modern date only, many of which were associated with the fire station complex.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions, for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report no. 4331.

Ipswich, Former Fire Station Colchester Road (TM/1846; IPS 722). An excavation over c. 1500m² was conducted in advance of residential development. Sparse finds of worked flint and prehistoric pottery attest to the earliest activity at the site. Though little can usefully be deduced, such artefacts at least identify a presence at this time.

The most informative archaeological remains date to the early Roman period when apparent de novo settlement with enclosed farmsteads appear to have been occupied over two distinct phases. In Phase 1, dating from perhaps the mid 1st to early 2nd century, remains of two overlying circular structures and a rectilinear enclosure aligned on a broadly north-west to south-east axis were present. Fills of the circular structures contained fragments of storage jar but little else, and whether these are wholly domestic or utilitarian structures is unclear. Their form would seem to demonstrate the continuity of a ‘native’ building style into the early Roman period. The cultivation of the surrounding heavy land for wheat is hinted at by the environmental evidence, and a surface with remains of spelt wheat, a small hearth/oven and lava quern fragments is interpreted as a grain processing area. A small number of other structural features, perhaps of agricultural purpose, and a small number of pits also belong to this phase.

In the early 2nd century a recasting of boundaries occurred with enclosure ditches now arranged on uniform north-south to east-west alignments. This second phase of Roman activity might relate to the posited early 2nd century construction of a villa at Castle Hill. Two foci of activity in this phase were identified; one centred on a possible square or rectangular structure in the north-east, a second in the south-west, its presence inferred by cultural material recovered from enclosure ditches. Fragments of fired clay loom weight from
the site suggest weaving as a craft activity, and possible structured deposits were also present.

It is argued that soil impoverishment due to cultivation might be one factor in the decline of the site from the mid 2nd century, when ceramic evidence indicates activity at the site ceased.

David Adams, NPS Archaeology, for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report no. 2014/1234.

Ipswich, Land at Walk Farm, Croft Lane, Stratton Hall (TM/2539; SNH 038). A large number of linear features and a small number of pits and postholes were identified during an evaluation, but few of these were well dated. Many had previously been identified in aerial photographs and geophysical survey. They include a post-medieval ditched trackway most likely relating to the former road from Ipswich to Felixstowe, and field boundaries depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. For the few features where dating evidence was recovered, this was Late Iron Age or Roman material, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is possible, if not demonstrable that many of the undated features revealed also belong to these periods.

Daniel Bray, Thames Valley Archaeological Service, for Solar Century; report no. SHI13/20.

Ipswich, Former lock-up garages, Coltsfoot Road (TM/1443; IPS 712). A trenched evaluation revealed a large undated ditch running east to west across the northern end of the site. This feature corresponded to a ditched or possible moated enclosure seen in the 1st to the 3rd editions of the Ordnance Survey maps.

Detailed documentary research undertaken by Tony Breen could find no reference to the moat belonging to a dwelling, habitation or for any other function. Monitoring of footing trenches dug for a new dwelling at the northern end of the site revealed that the ditch was in excess of 8m in width and was at least 2.2m deep but was not bottomed. No finds or other dating evidence was recovered from the fills of this feature.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Ipswich Borough Council /Orwell Housing; report no. 2013/127.

Ipswich, Former Three Jolly Sailors Public House, 110-112 Handford Road (TM/1544; IPS 716). A trenched evaluation revealed the survival of archaeological deposits, finds and features of probable Roman date. A trench positioned towards the north-west sector of the site revealed a series of layers, the lowest of which contained Roman roof tile. Under this layer was a pit and two square post-holes, which both contained pottery of 2nd to 3rd centuries AD date. Another trench towards the north-eastern corner of the site showed a considerable degree of truncation and contained modern features of 19th and 20th century date. The Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s shows pitting to the north, so that it is possible that sand and gravel extraction might have extended into the site.

The Victorian terrace that previously fronted the site had been converted during the early 20th century into the Three Jolly Sailors public house. A large cellar, now backfilled, was located under the two houses within the south-west corner of the site.


Jezz Meredith, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for East of England Co-operative Society Ltd; report no. 2013/067.

**Kedington, Land at Stourmead Close (TL/7046; KDG 046).** A trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of the demolition of a former NHS facility and the construction of new houses. Sixteen trenches were machine excavated, revealing three mid-1st- to early-2nd-century AD Roman ditches containing pottery, animal bone and lenses of charcoal. These features were located in the north-east corner of the site and represent a continuation of the late Iron Age and Roman activity identified at the Risbridge Hospital site immediately to the east. The ditches appeared to form two sides of a rectilinear enclosure and, based on the associated finds, were close to areas of contemporary occupation.

Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Bloor Homes.

**Kentford, Gazeley Road (TL/7166; KTD 018).** Evaluation revealed a series of colluvial and alluvial deposits filling palaeochannels. Neolithic and Bronze Age material was recovered from within the colluvial deposits suggesting some utilisation of the area during these periods. No archaeological cut features, or evidence for significant in situ prehistoric activity, was identified. The former 'riverbanks' and 'islands' within the palaeochannels had been heavily plough-truncated, removing any early land surfaces.

Anthony Haskins, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1475.

**Kentford, Meddlar Stud, Phase 1 (TL/7066; KTD 020).** Evaluation trenches revealed two post-medieval ditches, a series of undated tree throws and a spread of alluvial material containing prehistoric flint and pottery. There was little evidence for ploughing and most trenches contained struck prehistoric flint from subsoil deposits.

Topographic survey of the same site recorded earthworks consisting of seven or eight parallel banks running NE to SW with level areas to the south of the banks. The earthworks are thought to be terracing, probably of post-medieval date.

Michael Green, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1491.

**Kentford, Kentford Lodge (TL/7066; KTD 019).** Thirty-seven evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing evidence of a phase of later prehistoric occupation with finds of pottery, animal bone and worked flint, as well as early Anglo-Saxon occupation, with associated pottery, animal bone, and a glass bead. Two inhumations may also be from this phase, but these remain undated at present. The two phases of occupation were confined to the centre and to the south-west of the site, overlooking the River Kennett valley. Limited Mesolithic/Neolithic and Roman artefacts were also recovered, namely worked flint and ceramic building material, respectively. The two main phases of identified archaeology demonstrate the presence of well-preserved Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and early Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Kentford Developments Ltd; report no. 2013/045
Lackford, Lackford Solar Farm (TL/7868; LFM 13). An evaluation sampled anomalies recorded during a previous geophysical survey and confirmed that these were geological in origin. A single undated ditch was recorded. This had not been identified during the geophysical survey and its apparent isolation in the landscape makes it difficult to interpret.

Jeremy Mordue, Cotswold Archaeology.

Lakenheath, Land off Eriswell Road, Phase 1, Fields L25 and L26 (TL/7281; LKH 360 & LKH 361). Evaluation of fields on either side of Eriswell Road revealed an undated post-hole and a modern pit in LKH360 to the east, while two palaeochannels were recorded in LKH361 to the west. The latter showed evidence of active water flow followed by later peat growth, perhaps representing changing environmental conditions. Early Neolithic flints were recovered from the palaeochannels and associated colluvium and also as residual material in later features. The palaeochannels, which are still visible depressions in the landscape, appear to have been subsequently utilised, along with two curvilinear ditches, to help drainage during the post-medieval period. In addition, a concentration of medieval / post-medieval quarry pits was found in trenches along the east side of the site, near to Eriswell Road.

Helen Stocks-Morgan, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1554.

Lakenheath, Land off Eriswell Road, Phase 2, Fields L19 & L27 (TL/7281; LKH363). During evaluation in Field L27 a single large medieval pit was discovered in one trench and a layer of fluvial sand was present in another.

Pat Moan, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1556.

Lavenham, Land at Laneham Yard Church Street (TL/9149; LVM 063). Continuous archaeological recording was carried out in advance of the erection of a new dwelling. During the excavation of foundation trenches and levelling of the site, a number of features were encountered. These included pits from quarrying with reuse as cess pits, a brick floor and a cobbled surface, representing back yard activity, buildings and waste disposal dating from the medieval to the post-medieval periods.

Dennis Payne, Archaeoserv, for Mr P. Barnes.

Lavenham, The Swan Hotel (TL/9149; LVM 080). Evaluation and excavation at land to the rear of the Swan Hotel uncovered a series of 13th-19th century deposits. The earliest features were a series of large pits, presumably used for quarrying and then refuse disposal. On top of these, a range of several rooms was built extending from the rear of the street frontage. These contained a number of furnaces associated with the textile dyeing industry and are probably 14th or 15th century. Pottery, animal bone, tile and brick were the most common finds, although coins, a continental jetton, a Boy Bishop token and several brooches were also recovered. Several large channels on the adjoining plot were possibly used for rinsing fabrics or cold dyeing and are dated between the 15th and 17th centuries. A series of 17th-
19th century pits and postholes were also uncovered, with some contexts producing an impressive assemblage of high quality pottery.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for TA Hotel Collection.

*Lawshall, Land Adjacent Street Farm (TL/8654; LWL 030).* An evaluation trench revealed one late medieval/early post-medieval ditch and three early post-medieval pits, which were all well preserved below topsoil and a demolition layer. The features produced both later medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Mr. Andrew Irish; report no. 2013/022

*Leiston, Leiston Abbey (TM/4462; LCS 176).* A crowdfunded community-based survey and field evaluation focussed on three defined areas at Leiston Abbey, aiming to contribute to the future management and presentation of the site, and make recommendations for further work.

The main focus of the investigation was on the unscheduled area to the north west of the surviving monastic complex, with four small evaluation trenches preceded by a geophysical and topographic survey. Two ditches and a small number of discrete posthole features were identified in this area, potentially relating to an earlier, prehistoric, phase of activity. The numerous banks and channels visible as upstanding earthworks in this area are likely to relate to the monastic phase of the site. A lidar survey has demonstrated how these earthworks helped to direct water away from the Abbey buildings to avoid flooding or towards industrial activities that potentially took place further downslope.

This was supplemented with a non-invasive survey and small-scale interventions at the edge and inside the scheduled area, aiming to identify missing monastic buildings (such as the precinct wall and gatehouse), and an earlier phase of settlement presumed to predate the abbey construction in the 14th century. Substantial extant drainage ditches, interpreted as the remnants of a moated settlement site, represent this earlier phase of activity. A trench was targeted across one of these features, which proved to be substantially deeper than previously considered. This was consistent with its interpretation as a moated feature, although logistical constraints meant that it was not possible to reach basal sediments or recover dating evidence.

Two further trenches were excavated inside the scheduled area, one in the car park to the north of the main claustral complex, and one to the south. Both trenches were targeted on the basis of non-invasive survey results, including magnetometry, resistance and ground penetrating radar, to help determine the function of any potential sub-surface building remains. The shallow foundations for a small circular structure were identified in the car park trench, associated with a cobbled surface and early modern artefacts dating to the later agricultural phase of the site.

The final trench was positioned to the south of the main monastic complex, where geophysical results had indicated a substantial quantity of building rubble and potential wall foundations. The upper layers of this trench comprised 19th- and 20th-century rubble and levelling deposits associated with adjacent allotments and the later agricultural phase of the
site. Below this, in the monastic levels, a small quantity of late medieval pottery and painted window glass was recovered. Of what little was visible of the original structure of the building, it was not possible to determine its function, but its location in relation to other upstanding buildings suggests that it was likely to be the kitchen.

Brendon Wilkins, DigVentures, in association with English Heritage and Procorda.

**Little Waldingfield**, Test Pit Excavations (TL/9245). Five test pits were excavated in the village. The results were limited but varied, with pottery found dating from the Late Saxon period through to the present day. A small number of generally undiagnostic flint flakes were also found which are likely Later Neolithic to Later Bronze Age in date. This suggests that there was potentially a small settlement or area of activity at this time around where the River Box rises. A more permanent settlement was recorded in the Domesday Book and the Saxon settlement of Little Waldingfield may have been focused on the T-junction at the centre of the village today and close to the present church, which developed further into the medieval period. The village had a sole reliance on livestock species, with no evidence so far found for the use of any wild fauna. The limited evidence for butchery marks on the bone perhaps also suggests that the meat processing was being undertaken elsewhere in the village, away from the core of the settlement. There was little expansion of the village during the post medieval, so the village did not benefit greatly from the wealth of the broadcloth industry.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology for the Heritage Lottery funded Managing a Masterpiece project.

**Long Melford**, Test Pit Excavations (TL/8645). Nine test pits were excavated in the northern half of Long Melford by school students and local volunteers as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and Cambridge University’s Currently Occupied Rural Settlements (CORS) research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The 2013 excavations followed on from those undertaken in Long Melford in 2011. The 2013 results yielded evidence for Late Bronze Age activity on Windmill Hill, the first to be identified through test pitting in the village. Further evidence for Roman occupation was recorded at the Football Ground, which is part of the main area through the south of the village so far identified for Roman occupation in the village through test pitting. The first evidence for Late Saxon activity around the church in the north of the village was also recorded, along with a post hole on the green in front of the hospital suggesting there was originally occupation on the green at that time. There was little change through the medieval period and later as the village slowly grew, so Long Melford appeared to prosper and did also not seem to be too greatly affected by the Black Death.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

**Long Melford**, 2-3 Westgate Street (TL/8646; LMD 219). Monitoring of trenching works for a rear extension to a Grade II listed 17th century timber framed house revealed a brick built well and a substantial brick built wall foundation to a large, cellared, outbuilding range running perpendicular to the street frontage. Both structures dated to the 19th century.
**Long Melford**, Part side garden, 42 High Street (TL/8647; LMD 221). Evaluation trenching revealed three ditches. The largest ditch, which was northwest-southeast aligned and at a right angle to the High Street, came to a butt-end in the trench and contained pottery sherds of 16th-18th century date. A second smaller, north-south orientated ditch produced sherds of a slightly earlier 15th-16th century date. The third ditch was narrow and shallow and did not produce any pottery finds though all three ditches contained fragments of Post medieval roof tile. The pottery groups from the two larger ditches also included three residual medieval coarseware pottery sherds.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Maple Building Services.

**Long Melford**, Long Melford Reservoir to Bull Lane (TL/8746; LMD194). Archaeological monitoring and excavation took place during groundworks associated with installation of a replacement main through historic landscaped parkland attached to Kentwell Hall. A group of ditches dating from the Mid-Late Iron Age to the mid 2nd century AD contained a relatively high proportion of artefacts, suggesting intensive manuring of arable fields and a farming settlement in the immediate area. Arable use did not appear to last beyond the mid 2nd century. Elements of the Roman field system appear to still be evident in the modern landscape, suggesting that after the mid 2nd century land use reverted to stock rearing until the post-medieval period.

Steve Hickling, NPS Archaeology, for Anglian Water Services Limited; report no. 2798.

**Lowerstoft**, The Harris Middle School and St Margaret’s Primary School (LWT 182; TM 5455 9411). Three trenches were excavated at The Harris Middle School. Modern disturbance was evident throughout in varying degrees, but a single north-south aligned ditch containing late medieval or post-medieval finds was recorded. In the south of the site, a shallow peaty layer was observed, finds from which dated to the 18th-20th century.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Suffolk County Council County Grounds Department; report no. 2013/114.

**Lowestoft**, Northern Spine Road (TM/5396-TM/5394; LWT 193). An area of c. 6.9ha was evaluated by trial trenching along the route of a proposed road scheme. Seventy five trenches were excavated, revealing a low density of archaeological features. Where present, these mainly consisted of undated field boundaries but evidence of Roman activity was identified in the south of the site.

A roughly east-west aligned ditch in the north of the site corresponded to a field boundary shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map. The only other features present were what appeared to be large extraction pits, probably associated with the nearby brickworks, a possible pond feature and a small number of isolated pits.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Suffolk County Council Transport Strategy Team; report no. 2013/122.
Lowestoft, Land off Till Road (TM/5493; LWT 192). Four trenches were excavated on land off Till Road. Modern disturbance was evident throughout in varying degrees but a single north-west/south-east aligned undated ditch was also recorded.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Wellington Construction; report no. 2013/46.

Lowestoft, Former Roman Hill Primary School, Love Road (TM/5493; LWT 191). Five trial trenches were excavated, revealing extensive 19th- and 20th-century quarrying, especially in the north-east corner of the site. This quarrying was for clay and sand and was associated with the brickworks shown occupying the site on late-19th- and early-20th-century Ordnance Survey maps. No earlier archaeological features, deposits or finds were present.

Ashley Pooley, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Castleoak Group.

Lowestoft, Compass Street (TM/5593; LWT 183). Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring were conducted ahead of redevelopment. The plot was initially evaluated with three trenches, all of which contained archaeological features. Trench 1 in the north-east corner of the site revealed late medieval/early post-medieval pits and a cobbled surface, the latter probably the surface of a post-medieval market place. Deposits in Trench 2 were affected by large modern utility trenches, however a layer of dumped material survived at the base of the sequence here. Trench 3 contained several post-holes and pits of probable late medieval/early post-medieval date.

The excavation area was located to the south of the site where a series of mostly small pits/post-holes and patches of clay (probably clay footings) were recorded. Several post-holes formed structural arrangements that, with the clay footings, appeared to represent traces of a timber-framed building, perhaps dismantled in the later medieval or early post-medieval period. A small annexe of this building seemed to be situated in the south-east of the site. Metal working debris in small pits located within this annexe perhaps indicated a forge or specialised metal craft area.

Monitoring of drainage trenches and a large soakaway at the centre recorded part of an 18th/19th-century cellar in the north-eastern area of the site.

Mick Boyle and Peter Eric Crawley, NPS Archaeology, for Dove Jeffery Homes Ltd; report no. 3055.

Mildenhall, Former Great Heath Primary School, St. John's Close (TL/7175; MNL 694). An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a new care home. Four 30m trenches were excavated, revealing a buried plough-soil sealed underneath a layer of wind-blown sand. The natural geology also had plough-marks associated with this period of cultivation. The plough-soil contained no finds. However, based on cartographic evidence and aerial photographs, it could relate to a brief period, either during or between the World Wars, when this part of Great Heath was brought under cultivation for a short time before reverting to heathland by 1958.

Tom Woolhouse and Karl Hanson, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Castleoak Group.
Mildenhall, Shrubland House (TL/7174; MNL 695). Monitoring of footing trenches for a small extension to Shrubland House, identified deposits suggesting that an earlier 15th-16th century building had previously occupied the site.

David Gill, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Edmonds Property Services; report no. 2013/090.

Mildenhall, 16 Mill Street (TL 7100 7452; MNL 674). An excavation was carried out in advance of a housing development, following a trenched evaluation in 2012. Significant activity on this site did not occur until the medieval period. A substantial boundary ditch was dug into the natural chalk at the north end of the site, parallel with Mill Street. It produced small amounts of 12th–13th century pottery in association with charred cereal remains. The ditch might have been associated with a former bailey, since this part of Mill Street was known as ‘Le Bayle’ in the 15th–16th centuries. Other medieval evidence consisted of a much smaller but parallel ditch and a few pits containing 12th–14th century pottery.

Medieval features were sealed by thick deposits of worked soil, which were truncated by post-medieval cess/refuse pits. A large rectangular pit close to the northern edge of the site might have been the cellar of a late medieval building fronting on the churchyard to the north. It was backfilled in the 16th–17th century and a sequence of three buildings was constructed on the same plot. The remains of these buildings were heavily truncated and their forms and functions are unknown.

In the 19th century several large outbuildings were constructed around a yard to the rear of 16 Mill Street.

Kieron Heard, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for SEH French Ltd; report no. 2013/051.

Moulton, Moulton Paddocks Starting Track (TL/6765; MUN 051). Excavation revealed a series of tree throws with no associated finds, along with a small area of colluvial soil which contained prehistoric struck flint. The colluvium was found within a large natural hollow at a low point in the central area of the field, and was overlain by recent made ground.

Michael Green, Oxford Archaeology East; report no.1561.

Moulton, Moulton Paddocks (TL/6765; MUN 049). An archaeological excavation was undertaken prior to construction of a new stamina track. The investigation recorded a modern quarry pit and 16 undated post-holes, a ditch and a gully. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pot sherd and a struck flint were found within the topsoil.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions, for Godolphin Management Company Ltd; report no. 4229.
Nacton, Former Amberfield School site, The Street (TM/2240; NAC 111). This former school site was originally developed as the Carlford & Colneis Workhouse in the mid 18th century, which was closed in 1890. Soon afterwards the structures were extensively altered to form a private house before the school moved to the site in 1952. Evaluation trenching in the former school grounds revealed no archaeological features or finds of note in seven of the ten excavated trenches with the remaining three containing some evidence of later Post medieval activity: three pits and a general scatter of debris within the subsoil. One unstratified sherd of late medieval pottery was also recovered.

John Newman Archaeological Services for Michael Howard Homes.

Needham Market, 46-48 High Street (TM/0855; NDM 035). An archaeological trial trench evaluation took place in advance of a residential development. Modern rubbish pits and an early modern wall relating to structures associated with the buildings fronting High Street were recorded. Below these was an homogenous subsoil layer relating to earlier agricultural activity. Despite the high potential for medieval and post medieval back-yard/industrial activity no features predating the early modern period were present.

Martin Brook, Britannia Archaeology for Peter Breitsprecher.

Rede, Church Field (TL/8055; RDE 016): An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of footings for two houses. The excavations revealed a ditch parallel to the main road, suggestive of a medieval boundary and possible drainage ditch behind housing plots. There were also two minor east-west ditches, which had also appeared in the evaluation where they were found to be medieval, and several pits. These were all quite similar in general appearance, although varying in size and may have been close in date. It is likely that they were dug for the extraction of clay for brick making, which is historically recorded in the area. Only one of the pits offered dating evidence, suggesting they were either late medieval or post-medieval.

Andrew Tester, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Alistair Smith.

Reydon, Reydon Farm, Quay Lane (TM/4877; REY 072). An evaluation and subsequent watching brief were carried out in association with a solar farm development. The Neolithic period was represented by a relatively high density of human activity. A total of 26 pits, many of which contained Early Neolithic domestic material, were recorded at three locations in the east, south-east and north-west of the site. The pits and their assemblages suggest temporality of settlement, occupation and deposition. A large number of ditches were also recorded during the course of the trial trench evaluation and, despite remaining undated, are likely to be post-medieval in origin.

Gareth Chaffey, Wessex Archaeology, for AEE Renewables UK29.

Saxmundham, Land off Rendham Road (TM/3763; SXM 030). An archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development was carried out. During Phase 1 of the evaluation, six features were identified. Four ditches, probably field boundaries, were post-medieval to modern in date, as was a pit, while a second pit was undated. Five struck flints of possible
early Neolithic date were recovered from the topsoil. In Phase 2 a modern ditch and an undated pit, were recorded.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions, for BDW Trading Limited; report no. 4538.

_Shottisham_, Saxon House, Church Lane (TM/3245; STT 060). Excavation of an area of 125 sq m revealed a single ditch-type feature. No finds were recovered from the fill of this ditch although it is possibly part of a field system of probable Bronze Age date recorded in the vicinity. The site is within an area of numerous ring ditches and a possible henge monument that are visible on aerial photographs but no further monuments were recorded within the excavation area.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Mr P. Bouscarle.

_Snape_, Blyth Houses, Church Row (TM 394 584; SNP103). An archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. Three main phases of occupation were represented: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, early Roman and Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon, although a small amount of struck flint and a Neolithic arrowhead were also recovered, and the fill of a single pit also contained six Early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers.

The earliest main phase feature was a pit containing 36 sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, but the earlier Iron Age features were generally less coherent and did not provide a clear picture of prehistoric activity at the site. Significant Romano-British features included an enclosure system, a possible trackway, and a pottery kiln, and ephemeral evidence for Romano-British post-built structures was also encountered. Three Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and a contemporary post-built structure were present in the third main phase. The finds from one SFB were indicative of textile manufacture. Two burnt flint pits were also of probable Anglo-Saxon date. Limited evidence of later medieval, post-medieval and modern activity was also encountered.

Laszlo Lichtenstein, Archaeological Solutions, for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report no. 4234.

_Southwold_, 8 East Street (TM/5076; SWD 070). Monitoring of ground works for a rear extension recorded a flint and mortar foundation of Post medieval date below, and on the same alignment, as the 19th century brick built main rear wall of the structure. A filled-in brick built well of mid to late 19th century date was also revealed and all stray finds seen in the upcast spoil were of a similar date.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Gentian Developments (Southwold 8) Ltd.

_Sudbourne_, Lodge Farm (TM/4251; SUE 113). An area of c. 1ha was excavated prior to the construction of a farm reservoir. The earliest evidence was a single pit containing sherds from a long necked rusticated Beaker of Early Bronze Age date. Two further Bronze Age sherds were recovered from contexts of a later date. Early Iron Age activity was represented by small ditches and a pit which contained over 200 sherds of pottery likely to be derived
from a domestic context. Loomweight fragments recovered from a further pit and a gully, albeit possibly residual in the latter, provide more evidence of Iron Age occupation in the vicinity. The most intensive activity revealed by the excavation consisted of a sequence of large medieval extraction pits and a series of ditches dated to the 11th-13th century.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Andrew Hawes; report no. 2013/133.

Sudbury, 1 Bulmer Road (TL/8640; SUY 133). Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of footing trenches on land previously called ‘Chapel Field’. Interest in the site is focused on locating Ballingdon Chapel, founded during the 12th century possibly as part of the pilgrims way to the shrine of St Edmund in Bury, for which no physical remains have yet been found.

The earliest evidence from the site was a series of large wide pits that were probably dug to extract sand for building. The pits were well consolidated and produced a small collection of finds suggesting a date from the 12th to 14th centuries. Structural evidence above this included a well lined with tile, and wall footings built of tile and mortar. There was also some solid mortar with flint and limestone blocks. The tiles appear to have been mid-late medieval and it is possible that these are fragmentary remains of buildings added to the Chapel complex in the later medieval period.

Simon Picard, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team; report no, 2013/056.

Sutton, 21-24 Old Post Office Lane (TM/3045; SUT 222). Archaeological trial trenching revealed two post-holes of post-medieval to modern date, as well as several pet burials of modern date and natural hollows or tree holes.

Lilly Hodges, NPS Archaeology, for Flagship Housing Trust; report 3166.

Trimley St Martin, Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road (TM/2737; TYN 126). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development. Nine trenches were excavated revealing a number of linear features interpreted as ditches, probably field boundaries. No dating evidence was recovered from the sampled fills although all appear to pre-date the enclosure map of 1807. It is possible that at least some of these features are related to the probable prehistoric and Roman field systems identified from aerial photographs in the fields to the south.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Capel Mushrooms Ltd; report no. 2013/153

Tunstall, Land west of Street Farm (TM/3524; TUN 032). A trenched evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed housing development. The only feature revealed part a large post-medieval ditch or quarry pit close to the southern boundary of the site.

Kieron Heard, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Mr. Alec Greenwell; report no. 2013/144
Walberswick, Test Pit Excavations (TM/4874). Nine test pits were excavated in Walberswick school students as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and Cambridge University’s Currently Occupied Rural Settlements (CORS) research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The results yielded evidence for activity from the Roman period through to the present day. A cluster of Roman activity was recorded in the south of the village on the limit of the current settlement on Stocks Lane and overlooking the coast. It is known that the village was likely established in the Saxon period, particularly given the suffix ‘wic’ at the end of the village name and its location on the River Blyth. However, only a single sherd of late Saxon pottery was recorded from the test pitting, in the north-east of the village along Leverett’s Lane. The results also suggest that the village continued to grow through the medieval period and was not affected to any great extent by the Black Death in the 14th century. Only a slight decline was noted from the 16th century, when the village likely started to take on the characteristic of the small fishing village that is still seen today.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

Walberswick, The Street (TM/6427; WLB086). An archaeological evaluation identified two post-medieval ditches (probably the same ditch in different trenches) and one undated ditch. The post-medieval ditch may have formed the western edge of a sinuous trackway whose eastern edge survives as the eastern edge of the development site. Quantities of topsoil and subsoil with associated artefacts suggest the site was subject to intensive arable agriculture or horticulture since at least the late medieval period.

Steve Hickling, NPS Archaeology for Hopkins Homes Ltd; report 2013/1334

Wangford with Henham, Land adjacent to Little Priory, Church Street (TM/4679; WNF 028). A programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring took place following two stages of evaluation. The fieldwork identified further evidence of 12th-14th century medieval settlement contemporary with Wangord Priory, but suggests that the site lies to the south of the Priory precinct and its buildings, and to the west of any medieval settlement that may have lain along the frontage of Church Street.

During the medieval period the site showed limited evidence of being used for sand or gravel extraction, and for subsequent rubbish disposal in these extraction pits, but appears to have been generally agricultural in its nature, located on the outskirts of the medieval settlement. Two large ditches of apparent medieval date are likely to represent a broader system of boundaries around the priory precinct but they are at odds with the presumed spatial layout of the priory and village in the medieval period. The proximity of the priory to the site, and its relatively small size and wealth, is reflected in elements of the finds assemblage. Local wares dominate the medieval pottery and there is a high proportion of fish remains in the faunal assemblage which may reflect religious dietary patterns.

Following the Dissolution and the closure of the adjacent priory the site appears to have retained a similar usage throughout the late medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

John Craven, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for T & S Clarke; report no. 2014/002.
Wickham Market, Land south of Featherbroom Gardens (TM/3055; WKM 037). An evaluation was carried out in advance of proposals for residential development. The trenching revealed the presence of a low density and complexity of archaeological remains across the site. Prehistoric activity in the form of scattered pitting was noted with pottery indicating a broad Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date range. A single, probably 2nd century Roman cremation burial was also discovered. The urn contained the remains of a single adult individual with an age range of 30-44 years old at death. Although it was not established whether this was an isolated burial or part of a small family group or cemetery, it may indicate that hitherto unknown Roman settlement remains are located in the near vicinity. A single Roman pit containing pottery tile and fire-cracked flint hints at such occupation activity nearby.

Parts of various in-filled ditches were also revealed, of which one was tentatively dated medieval and one post-medieval. However, most could not be dated or clearly traced across the site and so no clear alignments or enclosure systems could be discerned.

Two colluvial deposits, perhaps representing distinct phases of accumulation were identified. A lower colluvium was present in the far south of the site, towards the bottom of a dry valley slope. Although undated by finds it was recorded as sealing prehistoric features, while the Roman cremation was found within the overlying upper colluvium, suggesting a tentative Iron Age date for the accumulation of the lower colluvium. These deposits may be the result of woodland clearance or arable cultivation on the higher ground, suggesting substantial human impact on the surrounding landscape at this time.

Adam Dyson, Archaeology South-East, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

Wickhambrook, Gifford’s Hall (TL/7753; WBK 045). Monitoring of the groundwork excavations for a swimming pool, pool house and sun terrace recorded evidence of an infilled pond and an early road-side ditch. The archaeological features were sealed beneath a thick layer of redeposited clay thought to originate from either the dredging/excavation of the moat or, more likely the creation of an earlier swimming pool alongside the site. Gifford’s Hall is a Grade I listed building constructed sometime between AD1480-1520 and the site itself was located within the area of the probable base court. The pond is shown on the tithe map (1840) but had been filled in sometime before 1885 to create a farmyard. The ditch was thought to be a roadside ditch and evidence of the main driveway that once passed through the centre of the base court. None of the features were dated by finds.

David Gill, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Mr & Mrs Hughes; report no. 2013/149.

Worlington, Worlington Quarry (TL/6970; WGN 047). A further programme of monitoring was carried out at the quarry. The current stage revealed the presence of eleven undated pits, one possible posthole/pit, and a hearth. These produced no finds and environmental samples from the hearth and two pits contained limited plant macrofossil evidence.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Frimstone Ltd; report no. 2013/053.
Wrentham, Wrentham Hall, Church Street (TM/4883; WRE 025). Evaluation trenching for a planned coach house, swimming pool and tennis court within the northern part of the grounds revealed Post medieval quarrying activity, a pair of pits of a similar date and a shallow, undated ditch. A few sherds of Roman period pottery and tile fragments were also collected from the upcast spoil. However a thorough metal detector search in and around the trenches recovered mainly non-ferrous finds of recent date plus a Nuremberg token from the early Post medieval period.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Mr & Mrs R Gurr.

Wrentham, Tower Mills, Southwold Road (TM/4982; WRE 027). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development. A total of three trenches were excavated which revealed two undated, but probably post-medieval, ditches and part of the foundation of a 19th century tower mill (a type of windmill). The foundation consisted of a mass of chalk blocks, large flint cobbles and red brick fragments cemented with a lime mortar. It measured c. 1m in width and was 0.45m thick and ran in a curving strip across the trench. It rested directly on the surface of the natural subsoil, which consisted of yellow sand. No artefacts of any period were recovered.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Badger Building (East Anglia) Ltd; report no. 2013/085.

BUILDING AND STRUCTURE RECORDING

Denham, Land at RAF Horham (TM/1873; DEN 011). An English Heritage Level 2 building recording was undertaken of a pair of single-storey buildings off Low Road. They once formed part of an accommodation area for airmen and officers of the 336th squadron, part of the 95th Bomb Group based at RAF Horham. Both structures appeared to be ablution blocks that formerly contained showers and washrooms. Text painted on two of the doors to the larger building indicated that it was for use by Sergeants and airmen. A trio of ‘Stanton’ type air raid shelters were also recorded.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Nicola Albrow.

Newmarket, Palace House Stables (TL/6463; NKT 056). Historic building survey was carried out on all of the stable buildings associated with the Palace House. The survey comprised nine separate buildings arranged around two yards; King's Yard constructed on a former stable yard built by Baron de Rothschild between 1857, and 1860 and Rothschild’s Yard constructed on the east side of King's Yard in 1903. In addition there are another three buildings within a paddock on the east side of Rothschild's Yard which include buildings dated to 1908 and 1912. Survey of the fabric of the buildings, combined with documentary evidence including architect’s plans, revealed that the layout of both yards has changed very little since their original construction in the mid 19th and early 20th century. Almost all of the stable boxes accessed contained original interior fixtures and fittings, while the Trainer's House also retained a small number of original windows and fireplaces. A number of original fireplaces, ceiling cornices, skirting boards and chair rails have also been stored for future reinstatement.
Somerleyton, Ashby & Herringfleet, Land south of Fritton Lake (TM/4899; SOL 029). Fritton Lake and the surrounding land was used by the 79th Armoured Division as a training and experimental site from 1943-1947. It was used to secretly develop techniques and instruct tank crews in the operation of amphibious tanks, known as Duplex Drive Tanks. It consisted of an accommodation area, workshop and maintenance buildings, dummy landing craft slipways, specific training structures, a large tank park and numerous tracks and roadways linking the various components. Following its decommissioning the site was cleared and the majority of above ground structures demolished. A survey and description of all the known extant remains was undertaken. The survey demonstrated that significant evidence is preserved at this site in the form of foundations, floor slabs, trackways, and areas of hardstanding as well as the structural remains of landing craft slipways. There is also at least one extant building with significant portions of a second standing nearby. Many of these remains are relatively slight and are in danger of being destroyed or simply lost.

Stuart Burgess and Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for European Interreg IV Project.

CHURCH RECORDING

Bungay, St Mary’s Church (TM/3389; BUN 101). Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for construction of a meeting room and toilets at St Mary’s Church produced evidence of a flint footing for the east wall of a previous version of the building together with an earlier clay floor. Burials that may pre-date the existing nave were also found, along with evidence of the remedial work carried out on the church after the great fire of Bungay in 1688. The burials suggest that the current church encroached over part of the graveyard when it was re-built in the 15th century.

In the graveyard an earlier perimeter wall built just inside the current boundary was found. The earlier wall constructed in c. 15th century was built over an existing burial without disturbing the skeletal remains and demonstrates how the graveyard edge has fluctuated over time.

David Gill, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Friends of St Mary’s; report no. 2013/054.

Harkstead, St Mary’s Church (TM/1935; HRK 041). Monitoring of works at the church revealed one adult burial of unknown sex, likely to be pre-19th century in date. This was recorded to the north of the church, but no other features were disturbed. Removal of the material blocking the north door suggested that internal moulding around the doorway had been removed.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team, for Nicholas Jacob Architects; report no. 2013/72.
Horringer, St Mary’s Church, Ickworth Park (TL/8161; IKW 006). Monitoring of the ground works revealed a shallow sequence of deposits in the area of the north porch which included a recently infilled hollow path, cemetery soils and possible natural sandy-clay geology. Gently sloping deposits on the western side of the curtilage wall included natural clay below a possible archaic subsoil, buried below late post-medieval make-up. Two prehistoric flints in fresh condition were collected from the subsoil, which include a small scraper of possible Mesolithic date. Three sherds of medieval pottery were collected as residual finds in later soils which date from the 12th to 14th century. Other finds amount to two musketballs and a 1953 Threepence.

Giles Emery, Norvic Archaeology, for Freeland Rees Roberts Architects on behalf of Ickworth Church Conservation Trust; report no. 31.

Hoxne, Church of St Peter and St Paul (TM/1877; HXN 074). Two test holes exposed the west end of a brick, barrel-vaulted tomb in the north aisle and showed that any evidence of the medieval floor had been removed from this part of the church. The tomb was unmarked but aligned with floor slabs arranged on each side of the aisle at the east end. Whilst the discovered tomb probably post-dates the 17th century, the graves at the east end of the aisle (and now set in concrete) are likely to be medieval. The provision for (now missing) monumental brasses would indicate a date of between the early 14th and late 16th century and the richness of the tombs (at least one is a polished Purbeck marble) help characterise the north aisle as the long-time burial place of the parish’s elite.

David Gill, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team, for Hoxne PCC; report no. 2013/118.

Ipswich, St Mary-le-Tower churchyard (TM/1644; IPS 729). Two test-pits were hand excavated in advance of the creation of a proposed garden of remembrance. The main aim of the fieldwork was to check if any in-situ human burials existed within the top 0.7m of the footprint of the proposed garden. No such burials were encountered, although a large amount of disarticulated bone along with post-medieval brick and tile and other debris was noted. A small amount of pottery was recovered, which has been dated to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period and the early medieval period.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team for St. Mary-le-Tower PCC.

Mettingham, All Saints Church (TM/3689; MTT 045). An opportunity to study the south porch was afforded by repairs to reconnect the gable wall which had become detached and was falling away. The main body of the porch was added during the 15th century to the 14th century south aisle but the gable wall, including the external door, were completely rebuilt as part of an extensive refurbishment of the church in 1898. The porch has unusual long, narrow proportions and the internal door into the church that it encloses is small suggesting that the porch may once have had another function. This question could not be resolved but indications were that the church has been much-altered prompting speculation that the priority of the church entrances may have changed from the south to the current north door.
Woodbridge, Woodbridge Quay Church (TM/2748; WBG 086). A Level 1 Historic building survey and archaeological monitoring was conducted ahead of the demolition of the organ loft and ground reduction for an extension to the church. As part of these works the condition and location of gravestones was recorded. Following their removal, ground levels were reduced to formation height. Masonry tombs exposed by this reduction were recorded with burials remaining in situ except for one example which was lifted with the bones interred in another grave at the site. A further grave was backfilled with rubble as it had become unstable. Previously unknown graves and steps leading into a possible cellar were also recorded.

Rachel Cruse and Steve Hickling, NPS Archaeology, for Woodbridge Quay Church; report no 2959.