Archaeology in Suffolk 2014

This document presents a comprehensive list of archaeological fieldwork undertaken in Suffolk during 2014. An edited version of the list was published in the 2015 volume of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

SURVEY

**Blythburgh**, (TM/4575) Geo-archaeological Investigations/Borehole survey and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment on a narrow strip of reclaimed marshland adjacent to the A12 to the north of Blythburgh, Suffolk in advance of flood alleviation works. The survey comprised 10 boreholes which were undertaken with a terrier rig in order to characterise the lithology of the site, with 2 boreholes retained to recover material for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating. The survey identified the general trend in the depth of the basal sands and gravels which became deeper to the south, towards the modern course of the River Blyth. These were encountered at 6.60m bgl (-6.37m OD) and shallowed out to 2.90m bgl (-2.53m OD) to the north. The gravels were overlain by a poorly humified reedy woody (floodplain) peat, which in turn was overlain by a grey brown mottled alluvial clay and topsoil. The peat was assessed for pollen and plant macrofossils as well as radiocarbon dating. The period of peat formation at the sample locations has been dated to from the Late Mesolithic period to the Middle Anglo-Saxon Period. The pollen assemblage was well-preserved but counts were low and therefore of limited value. The data recovered suggested limited indications of human activity within the vicinity of the sample site, with evidence for clearance occurring late in the sequence. The plant assemblage suggested the presence of grazing herbivores which may be related to pastoral exploitation of the floodplain. The site lies within the Blyth Valley and at the edge of the Blyth estuary. The current character of the site is that of drained and reclaimed marshland used for seasonal grazing. The areas to the east of the A12 have recently returned to saltmarsh and tidal mudflats, c.1920. At the time of the work the ground was still wet underfoot with occasional areas of standing water.

Kristina Krawiec, Archaeology South East

**Elmswell**, School Road (TL/9863). A detailed magnetometer survey on land near School Road identified a large sub-rectangular enclosure containing a possible kiln or brick-built structure and two possible quarry pits. Although the enclosure correlates with a field depicted on the 1842 tithe map of Elmswell, it may be a feature of earlier origin fossilized into the 19th-century landscape.

Adam Meadows, MOLA Northampton, for CgMs Consulting for Gladman Developments.

**Eye**, (TM/1473; EYE 121) Georarchaeological Investigations/Palaeoenvironmental Assessment of a floodplain deposit encountered at Eye ponds was undertaken. The site was sampled from open sections by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and these samples were subject to palynological assessment. The onset of peat formation at the site was radiocarbon dated to the late Mesolithic with cessation dated to the late Anglo-Saxon period. The preservation was in general
quite poor, particularly in the lower half of the sequence. Due to this, only a broad account of the vegetational history of the sample site can be given. At the beginning of peat inception the site is dominated by wetland vegetation such as grasses and occasional stands of alder. There is evidence of large amounts of burning with the presence of micro-charcoal within the samples during this early period perhaps suggesting clearance. Towards the top of the profile the preservation improved and evidence for human activity was recorded by the presence of cereal-type grains.

Kristina Krawiec, Archaeology South East.

Friston, (TM/4158; FRS 046). A training day on geophysical surveying for archaeological features was undertaken on an area of 90m2 grassland to the north of Decoy Wood, east of the village of Snape in Friston parish, as part of the Heritage Lottery Funded project, Touching the Tide. The site was chosen because it has previously produced Anglo-Saxon metalwork and the day focused on the techniques of magnetometry and resistivity for a group of 12 volunteers. A follow up day of additional survey by local volunteers extended coverage to a total area of 180m x 70m. A number of sub-rectangular or irregular oval features, c.3-6m across, were recorded approximately following the natural contour line. These mostly showed high resistance and a few showed high magnetic responses also. These may be anthropogenic, especially those instances where high magnetic responses were also recorded and these could merit further investigation given the known finds of metalwork and Roman and Anglo-Saxon date from the vicinity. A provisional interpretation of these features as possibly representing sunken featured buildings is not implausible. Two features crossing the surveyed area originated approximately northwest/southwest may be remains of trackways or field boundaries. A semi-circular feature at the northeast corner of the field centred clearly visible on the lidar plot, although not apparent on the magnetometry lies south of a large tree in the former hedge line and is echoed north of this line by a raised patch. This may be associated with the tree but does suggest that further geophysical survey would be merited in this area given the known presence of round barrows in the local area. Both geophysical techniques – magnetometry and earth resistivity – have provided positive and complimentary geophysical results that contain significant anomalies, further geophysical work could build a detailed picture of its archaeological potential. The possibility of anthropogenic features is not fully supported by either the magnetometer or the earth resistance results, with a geomorphological origin being quite possible. Nevertheless, ‘ground truthing’ through more intrusive archaeological investigation would clarify their nature.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

Lidgate, Castle (TL/7258; LDG 018). A topographic survey covering an area of 1.4ha was completed on sloping hillside just below the site of the mid-12th century Lidgate Castle. The surveyed area is enclosed by a large defensive ditch and contains a complicated series of terraces and earthworks suggestive of possible house platforms. The ditch is thought to be part of the works associated with the later manorial site and not part of the original castle design although from casual observation it would appear to be a continuation of the castle’s outer bailey. The survey work was prompted by the laying of a cable trench through the earthworks. The trench had been excavated and backfilled
without an archaeologist in attendance but had clearly disturbed archaeological deposits as finds and pottery of high and late medieval date were collected from the backfill. Determining the date of the earthwork and its relationship to the castle or the manorial site is an important research question and it is recommended by the author that the trench is re-opened for archaeological recording.

David Gill, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for UK Power Networks.

*Oulton Broad, 6560 Pegasus Boatyard (TM/5193; OUL 036). A borehole survey and palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out at the site of Pegasus Boatyard Oulton Broad. The survey comprised 6 boreholes with 2 cores recovered for assessment. The boreholes were located in relation to evaluation trenches that were being excavated at the same time along the southern edge of Oulton Lake which is thought to have been formed by medieval peat cutting. The survey demonstrated small areas of the site still retained a thin deposit of peat as well as a possible channel. The channel was infilled by a combination of organic and coarser grained sandy shelly material. The channel and thin blanket peat deposit were selected for assessment and radiocarbon dating. The survey has demonstrated that although preservation of deposits is variable across the site, the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site is high. The micro and macrofossil assemblages have demonstrated an initial freshwater peat sequence dating from the Late Neolithic which was incised by a small channel. This was a clean, slow moving waterbody which became gradually infilled with organic and minerogenic sediment. At some point in the later prehistoric period the environment changed to one of brackish mudflats with freshwater introduced from the dryland via creeks. In some areas of the site freshwater peat persisted into the Anglo-Saxon period but this sequence has been truncated by later medieval peat cutting. The preservation within the deposit is good.*

Kristina Krawiec, Archaeology South East, for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

*Snape, Aldeburgh, Field walking (TM/3958; SNP 032). A day of community fieldwalking was undertaken in the village of Snape on the western side of Church Road opposite the Saxon Fields housing estate. The event was organised and funded by the Heritage Lottery Funded project, Touching the Tide and involved 25 volunteers, mainly from Aldeburgh History Society. A total of 102 20m stints were walked, covering a distance of 2.04km and representing coverage of about 10% of the entire 4.4 hectare field available for the survey. A scatter of struck flint and burnt stone was recovered from across the field, but no concentrations were apparent. Although difficult to date closely, the majority may be of Bronze Age date and if so may be contemporary with the nearby round barrows that have been found in the village, which were also reutilised during the 6th century AD as the focus of an Anglo Saxon cemetery. A very thin scatter of Roman pottery was evident across the field, again forming no significant concentrations and nothing likely to be indicative of settlement in the vicinity. The rest of the pottery dates from the medieval period and later. The high medieval pottery found was mainly from the north of the field, which while not present in quantities sufficient to indicate habitation, may relate to manuring from the farm site to the north of the field. Later medieval pottery was scattered thinly across the field, as was a moderate amount of both post*
medieval and Victorian wares. The results from the fieldwalking support the notion of a small settlement present at Snape likely from the 12th century onwards, with this area of the present village perhaps not settled until the high medieval period and later.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology

Yaxley, Progress Power Project (TM/1174; YAX 035). A metal detecting survey was carried out to establish the presence of any further Anglo-Saxon metalwork finds close to two known areas recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme to the north of the village, and to investigate a possible ring-ditch indicated by geophysical survey on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate. No artefacts were found to indicate the presence of Anglo-Saxon activity, with the metal artefacts recovered being associated with agricultural workers and equipment, or the disused airfield. Subsequent evaluation further indicated the absence of significant archaeological deposits or artefacts in the fields to the north of the village. Features here comprised a tree throw, a shallow pit and a post-medieval ditch. Evidence for early medieval activity, represented by a shallow ditch terminal, was present at the former Eye Airfield site.

Graeme Clarke, OA East, for Parsons Brinckerhoff on behalf of Progress Power Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Bardwell, land at Firwood, Low Street (TL/9473; BAR 104). Evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings revealed a substantial depth of overburden at a site close to the floodplain of the Black Bourn River that would have been on the margin of habitable land in the past. Below the 1300mm of top and subsoil a single ditch of medieval date was identified though the number of pottery sherds recovered and the scarcity of the environmental evidence in its fill suggests that this site was peripheral to any areas of intensive past activity and appears to have been rough grassland at this time. Stray finds in the upcast spoil were mainly of recent date though two medieval sherds were found in the subsoil.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Jordan Developments.

Barnham, Crossroads Pumping Station (TL/8679; BNH 104). A small excavation revealed a post-medieval ditch-and-hedge, running N-S parallel to the modern A134, in addition to a series of intersecting chalk quarry pits, probably of Victorian date.

Rob Wiseman, OA East, for Anglian Water.

Barnham, West Farm (TL/8477; BNH 105). Evaluation trenching, prior to the submission of a planning application for a solar farm, targeted three anomalies detected during a geophysical survey at the site. The first was shown, on investigation, to be a large (approximately 40m x 40m) square enclosure on a NE to SW orientation, comprising a substantial ditch measuring 2.1m wide and up to
1.05m deep. A ditch terminal, representing a clearly defined entrance on the NE arm of the enclosure, produced a small number of later prehistoric struck flints, however dating of this feature remains uncertain. The second anomaly appeared to be a small but complex sub-square enclosure, measuring less than 20m wide. The evaluation revealed a discontinuous double ditch surrounding a number of internal features, sealed beneath a spread of dark greyish-black sand. A significant assemblage of Early Neolithic flint (over 2000 pieces) was recovered, alongside a smaller collection of earlier Neolithic pottery (possibly Carinated Bowl). The enclosure was aligned N-S and located near the bottom of a dry valley; however its function is not clear. Investigation of a possible trackway revealed a tree throw hole that contained ten struck flints and a shallow, narrow ditch that appeared to be aligned with the early Neolithic enclosure. Although no datable finds were recovered, the position of the ditch in relation to the enclosure might indicate that it was also part of a wider 'ritual' landscape.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for CgMs Consulting.

_Barrow, Barrow Hill (TL/7663; BRR052)._ The excavation comprised the controlled strip, map and excavation of the entrance/access roads in the eastern part of the site – the entrance section c.65m long; and the excavation of an area centred on an Early Bronze Age pit identified by a previous trial-trench evaluation. The excavation recorded three medieval pits, modern pits, four undated pits and undated boundary ditches. The medieval pits contained 13th-15th century pottery.

Lisa Smith and Andrew A. S. Newton, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

_Brampton, Barsham to Alder Carr Pipeline (TM/4089 to TM/4777; SDG 032, BRP 019, WNF 069, REY 101)._ A series of watching briefs, evaluation trial trenches and excavations were carried out along the line of the Barsham to Alder Carr Water Pipeline. Evaluation trial trenching identified four archaeological sites along the course of the 21km pipeline. Open area excavation of these sites recorded evidence of human activity dating from the Early Neolithic to medieval periods. An elongate feature at Reydon REY 101 contained a fragmented but almost complete Carinated Bowl of earlier Neolithic date. A possible cereal grain was recovered from environmental sampling of this feature, which also contained an assemblage of worked flint. A curved, possibly structural feature at Brampton BRP 019 contained pottery of Early Iron Age date associated with iron smelting debris that included fragments of fired clay, perhaps from a smelting furnace. Shadingfield, site SDG 032 examined an area of ‘dark earth’ associated with post-holes and other structural features. A circular gully for a probable roundhouse was present, as well as ditches thought to form enclosures or field boundaries. Pottery, mostly recovered from the ‘dark earth,’ suggests the site was active in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD. To the southwest of Wangford, on site WNF 069, a large quarry pit and a group of ditches arrayed on a coaxial plan were recorded. These features dated from the 12th to 14th centuries and seem to demonstrate expansion or new settlement during this period. A basis for this development might have been the foundation of a late 12th century Cluniac priory in the town.

David Adams, NPS Archaeology for AECOM on behalf of Essex and Suffolk Water.
**Barsham**, The Old Rectory (TM/3989; BRS 038). Monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a drainage bowl, was carried out in order to record any archaeological evidence present. The area had been subject to a degree of modern disturbance but one small archaeological feature was identified from which medieval pottery was recovered. Two sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the top of an otherwise sterile, homogenous subsoil layer, filling an apparent natural hollow up to 0.55m deep in the eastern side of the stripped area.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf John Quinlan Architect

**Barton Mills**, Chalk Hill Quarry (TL/7171; BTM 060). Twenty-six evaluation trenches were excavated on farmland prior to a new phase of chalk quarrying at Chalk Hill quarry, Barton Mills. One small pit and a possible further cut feature were excavated in a trench near the western edge of the site and the pit produced Iron Age pottery, a worked flint and heated flint. An assemblage of Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age struck flints was also recovered.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Needham Chalks (HAM) Ltd

**Beccles**, 37 Newmarket (TM/4290; BCC 085). Archaeological monitoring during the excavation of footings for a new garage revealed three pits. One contained late-19th-century pottery and clay pipe fragments, alongside residual earlier material including a 17th-century Bellarmine jug sherd. Other pottery and clay pipe found in the topsoil and subsoil reflects activity in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

Mary-Anne Slater, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Cripps Developments

**Blythburgh**, Westlea, Dunwich Road (TM 4574; BLB 093). Evaluation trenching for a single house and garage development on the south-eastern edge of the village did not reveal any features except a natural tree throw pit with the only find of any antiquity from the site being a stray Beaker rim sherd of earlier Bronze Age date.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Mr J Blakesey.

**Blythburgh**, Amberley, Dunwich Road (TM/4575; BLB 094). An area of c.0.6 hectares was subject to trenched evaluation. Seven trenches were excavated, within which a single late medieval ditch was identified in the south east corner of the site. Elsewhere, the site showed evidence of probable quarrying activity, with large pits present in five of the seven excavated trenches. These were not rich in finds but the pottery assemblage suggests the main activity on the site occurred in the medieval period, with residual earlier evidence (prehistoric and Roman) represented. A single abraded sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was found in one pit in association with two masses of ironwork which remain undated and unidentified prior to X-radiography.
Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of Badger Building East Anglia Ltd.

*Bramford*, Bullen Lane (TM/0946 and TM/0946; BRF 100). A 39 trench evaluation was conducted on two 2.3ha plots, in advance of the proposed construction of two East Anglia Convertor Stations. The earliest activity was represented by a pit and a ditch, which contained Iron Age pottery (sandy fabric, some Middle Iron Age) and loom weight fragments. A small piece of ironworking slag was also recovered from the pit, whilst human skull and animal bone fragments were found in the ditch. One of the three ditches recorded contained a single sherd of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery. A number of post-medieval ditches were also found, which defined the boundaries of the former Bullen Green, an area of common grazing.

Chris Harrison, Sean Bell and Richard O’Neill, Wessex Archaeology, for East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited.

*Brantham*, Land adjacent to Factory Lane (TM/1033; BNT 069). A trial trench evaluation was carried out. It revealed a large, shallow hollow in the north-west of the site which yielded finds from the late 13th- to mid-14th centuries. A post-medieval field boundary which aligned with an existing field boundary was recorded close to the south side of the site.

Robin Wroe-Brown, Archaeology South-East, for CgMs Consulting.

*Brettenham*, Land West of Church Farm, Buxhall Road, Brettenham (TL/9654; BTT027). Evaluation of a site that lies within the historic settlement core of Brettenham, and adjacent to the south of the medieval Church of St Mary (BTT 015/BTT 006). Archaeological features were recorded in each trench. The features included linears (ditches and a gully) and discretes (pits and postholes). The dating evidence was sparse but consistent with medieval (11th – 13th and 12th – 14th century) pottery being found in each trench. Few other finds (animal bone, oyster shell and burnt flint) were present.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Vaughan & Blyth Ltd.

*Brightwell*, Foxburrow Farm Solar Array (TM/2644; BGL 050). An evaluation was carried out in advance of a planned solar array development; work was in two phases, in December 2013 and February 2014. The works revealed evidence of Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation and land usage, with ring-ditches, field boundaries and possible hearths being identified. Two areas were investigated; the southern area (which consisted of thirty-three trenches) revealed extensive field systems along with three ring ditches possibly indicating roundhouses and showing occupation in the area. The northern area, which consisted of thirty-six trenches, confirmed the presence of both major linear field system ditches and smaller ‘internal land division’ ditches. No indications of any structures or refuse pitting were found in the northern works, suggesting that this area was utilised
for agriculture rather than direct occupation. Most of the larger features seen in the works correspond to an apparently planned rectilinear field system previously identified by geophysical survey of the site which was dated to the mid-first century AD. In addition, a number of smaller ditches were identified that appear to respect the major ditch alignments, forming internal ditch systems – though whether this was for land division or additional drainage is unclear. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from isolated pits, and produced a radiocarbon age of 1504 ± 27 BP, this produced an overall calibrated age range of 432-631AD (95.4% probability). This indicates probable early Saxon activity in the area.

Simon Cass, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for UK Sustainable Energy Ltd.

*Bury St Edmunds*, Guildhall test pits (TL/8564; BSE 446). Seven test pits were excavated in the grounds of the medieval Guildhall in Bury St Edmunds, including the plot of land behind No 79 Whiting Street, which demonstrated that there are well preserved archaeological deposits surviving across the whole site. Medieval pits and evidence of a flint built precinct wall which had originally enclosed the complex were found in the north yard; of the three pits found on the Guildhall site two were contemporary with the remodelling of the building in the 15th century whilst the third predated its construction. Despite the discovery of an early pit the evidence suggested that the site had not been intensively occupied previously and the Guildhall was built on what could be considered a virgin site; all of the pottery recovered dated from after the start of the 12th century and a sherd of Bury coarseware (Late12th -14th century) was found interleaved between the building’s foundation and its above ground wall. The relatively low level of domestic activity seen in the archaeological record in the Guildhall yards reflect its standing as a public office and is in stark contrast to the area behind No. 79 Whiting Street. Here a complex and deep stratification of archaeological deposits was encountered with evidence of drying ovens and sequences of structures characteristic of medieval domestic tenement. A large assemblage of pottery dating from the 12th through to the 16th centuries was recovered including local glazedware in a variety of forms.

David Gill, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Bury St Edmunds Guildhall Heritage Trust.

*Bury St Edmunds*, 19-20 Abbeygate Street (TL/8564; BSE 442). The site stripping and the excavation of several large stanchions to support a building conversion and the infilling of an open yard at No.20 Abbeygate Street were recorded by a combination of excavation and monitoring. The work took place behind the Georgian house which occupies the street frontage. A total of eighteen pits (including at least three ovens) were identified in an area a little over 30 square metres with the majority dating from the 12th to 15th centuries. Many of these run beneath the timber extensions that began to appear from the 16th century and the ovens in the yard may well have been replaced by a kitchen extension (a Victorian range was extant in the middle extension when building work began). The size of the open yard was further reduced when a drain, built of mortar and with a peg tile base, was constructed alongside the neighbouring property to the east where it probably directed water, from an extension towards Abbeygate Street (the drain is likely to have run either between two street front properties or beneath a covered passageway between the two). The
timber extensions were retained when a single Georgian House was built over two medieval properties (No. 19 – 20) although the division has been reinstated in more recent times.

Andrew Tester, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mothersole Builders.

*Bury St Edmunds*, Cathedral precinct (TL/8564; BSE 449). The sudden appearance of a large void in the access drive to the Cathedral offices (adjoining 30 Angel Hill) exposed extensive erosion caused by collapsed drains. The site straddles the line of the Abbey precinct wall (here reduced to below ground level) and subsequent mitigation work required archaeological recording. The wall of a probable medieval building was exposed running at right angles to the precinct wall. It cut various medieval deposits, which were therefore earlier. Three post medieval wells were also exposed including one positioned running just inside an outer wall and beneath a cross wall within 30 Angel Hill. A well in the yard area was capped with bricks that were bonded with lime mortar.

Andrew Tester, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for St Edmundsbury Cathedral.

*Bury St Edmunds*. Land SE of Bury (TL/8762; BSE 453 and NWN 018). An archaeological evaluation carried out on c. 59ha of arable farmland situated across the River Lark valley in the parishes of Bury St Edmunds and Newton, identified deposits dating to the prehistoric and early Anglo-Saxon periods. Forty-two 50m long trenches were opened on the north side of the river (BSE 453). These identified four large ditches, broadly near the base of the valley slope and spread in a line over 300m. These all corresponded to three distinct circular features identified in an earlier geophysical survey and are assumed to represent ring ditches associated with Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age barrows, although direct dating evidence was minimal. A single early Anglo-Saxon pit, infilled with occupation material was also identified together with a sparse scatter of miscellaneous undated features. A further twenty-eight 50m trenches were opened to the south of the river (NWN 018), extending down the valley slope and across the floodplain. On the higher ground of the valley slope the presence of a fourth ring ditch, previously known from cropmarks and geophysical survey, was confirmed and is again thought to be of prehistoric date along with a few other widespread features. A substantial phase of early Anglo-Saxon occupation was seen in a 500m long broad swathe along the natural slope. This consisted of up to eight probable sunken featured buildings and two post built structures, together with associated pits and enclosures. On the valley floor evidence of buried peat deposits was seen in one trench, and of palaeochannels or former courses of the river in a further two. These latter features aligned with cropmarks previously interpreted on the Suffolk HER as an irregular undated enclosure.

John Craven, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for AMEC Environment & Infrastructure Ltd.

*Bury St Edmunds*, Land to the south of Westgate House, Westgate Street (TL/8563; BSE 454). Three trial trenches were excavated in December in advance of proposed change of use of buildings along Westgate Street and residential development on land to the rear. Trench 1, positioned behind the
building formerly occupied by Thomas Peatling’s wine merchants, contained a late-12th-century rubbish pit, cut by a mid-18th-century cess pit or well. This was sealed by made ground, which was cut in turn by a Victorian brick drain. The 18th-century cess pit contained a large finds assemblage including a London stoneware tankard with part of an ale mark, two glazed red earthenware bowls or pancheons and a Staffordshire-type slipware porringer base. Trench 2, located in a walled garden 70m south of Westgate Street and 15m east of Friar’s Lane, contained a medieval property boundary ditch extending towards the Friar’s Lane frontage, a late medieval or early post-medieval ditch on a slightly offset alignment and a row of clay post-pads that are likely to be foundations for a c. 18th-century barn or other outbuilding. Interestingly, no buildings are shown along Friar’s Lane on either Downing’s map of 1740 or Warren’s map of 1776. The medieval ditch contained a smashed but near-complete large 11th-/12th-century local sandy coarseware jug with internal limescale and carbonised organic residue, indicating that it was used for heating both water and liquid-based food. The remains in Trench 2 were sealed by a deep accumulation of garden soil. A third trench in the terraced gardens behind Westgate House contained no archaeological deposits.

Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Greene King Plc.

*Bury St. Edmunds* St.Mary’s 4 Crown Street, (TL/8564; BSE438). A single trench recorded a series of well-preserved skeletons from medieval graves that were once been located within the abbey precinct or abutting the abbey walls.

Stephen Quinn, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Mr & Mrs Watson.

*Capel St Mary*, The White House, Mill Hill (TL/0838; CSM 041). This excavation was undertaken following an evaluation by Archaeoserv that identified the truncated remains of possible Roman building foundations in two of the trenches (Fig. A). The excavation revealed six phases of activity from the late Iron Age to the modern period, perhaps the most significant of which was the remains of an early Roman corridor villa building dating to the mid-1st century AD. A large Iron Age enclosure ditch was located within the eastern side of the excavation area and the villa building is likely to have replaced a small late Iron Age farming settlement. The presence of three temporary late Iron Age/early Roman bipartite ovens suggested this area of the site was used for low level food production after the infilling of the Iron Age enclosure ditch, but just prior to construction of the villa building and revealed a rare insight into early post-conquest site activity. The exposed villa building footprint comprised a rear corridor and part of a wing to the north that contained a large room and smaller corridors. The room and one of the corridors showed evidence stone mosaic and ceramic tessellated floor surfaces. Fragments of painted wall plaster and box flue tiles further suggested this had been a high status building. Finds from robber trenches present within the earlier wall cuts suggest that the destruction of this building was complete by the middle of the 3rd century AD and it is likely the material was reused in other buildings not revealed in the excavation area. Numerous high status finds and building material are recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (CSM 002) just to the west of the site. The results of the excavation offered a relatively rare opportunity to examine the early development of Roman villas in East Anglia, although the remains were highly
truncated and disturbed by a later post-medieval building associated with low level industrial activity.

Matthew Adams, Britannia Archaeology, for Mr Robert Hunt of Lifestyle Homes.

*Chilton, Acton, Long Melford and Sudbury*, Chilton Woods (TL/8843; CHT 022, ACT 033, LMD 233 and SUY 138). An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at Chilton Woods. The evaluation covered c.121.8 hectares, consisting of 356 trenches targeting anomalies detected by the geophysical survey conducted by WYAS as well as sampling apparent blank areas. The works crossed four parish boundaries revealing areas of Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval archaeology as well as showing disturbance and levelling from the USAAF base which was located towards the east of the site. There were a total of eight main areas of archaeological interest identified with a few additional isolated features. These consisted of five areas of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology located mostly in the western part of the site, a Late Iron Age enclosure and associated pits in the eastern part of the site, a Roman enclosure and possible settlement area within the central area of the site, along with medieval enclosures located in the central areas of the site crossing Acton Lane. The evaluation produced moderate quantities of finds from most periods with three partial vessels found (Roman, Iron Age and Bronze Age), two possible loom or thatch weights dating to the Iron Age, copper alloy objects (a Roman coin, a possible ceremonial rattle and a nail gouge) and prehistoric flint tools. A single human cremation was also found, most likely to be prehistoric in date.

Michael Green, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Suffolk County Council.

*Clare, Land Adjacent Westfield* (TL/7644; CLA 082). Four evaluation trenches were excavated on a site adjoining the western edge of the Westfield housing estate. One undated pit and two ditches were excavated, producing ceramic building material, animal bone, oyster shell and a nail. The ditches do not appear to be associated with each other and are likely to be late medieval or post-medieval field boundaries. Despite being regularly ploughed the archaeological levels appeared to be relatively well preserved.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for DCH Construction.

*Creeting St Peter*, Land south of Mill Lane (Mill Lane Business Park), Stowmarket (TM/0658; CRP 012). An extensive evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on a 42ha site, which is located on the north side of the River Gipping valley. Natural strata varied from glacial till on the higher ground to river terrace sands and gravels on the lower slopes and recent alluvial deposits filling relict channels in the floodplain. Prehistoric features were concentrated on the higher ground in the central and northern parts of the site and ranged in date from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. Generally the earlier prehistoric periods were represented by fairly scattered, small pits of uncertain function. Some probable timber structures represented by two rows of postholes might have been contemporary with a nearby Middle Neolithic pit. During the Middle to Late Iron Age occupation might have intensified, as suggested by a dense area of intercutting features at the north
end of the site. Some substantial ditches in the central part of the site possibly represented parts of rectilinear Iron Age enclosures. There was little evidence for continuity of occupation into the Roman period, other than one small pit and some residual pottery in later deposits. Medieval occupation was represented principally by a concentration of pits and ditches/gullies on the higher ground in the centre of the site. These produced significant amounts of (mostly) 12th- to 13th-century pottery in association with food waste and other domestic refuse suggesting the presence of an isolated farm or more extensive settlement overlooking River Gipping floodplain. During the First World War a cordite works was built in a dry valley on the western part of the site. Several linear cuttings for sunken tracks were found, as well as more extensive cuttings representing large-scale terracing into the valley slopes. These remains were mostly buried by thick deposits of recent landfill.

Kieron Heard, Archaeology South-East, for Stowmarket Mill Lane Developments Ltd.

**Darsham**, Land West of Mill House, The Street (TM/4170; DAR 030). The excavation encountered an enclosed medieval (11th/ 12th to 15th century) landscape, largely confined to the north-eastern area of the site and comprising a single definable enclosure, several substantial boundary features and a short section of possible E-W aligned trackway. A number of pits, including a possible pond and a well were also dated to the medieval period. Most of the pits appeared to comprise single use features, most probably dug for refuse disposal. The bulk of the medieval finds assemblage is domestic in character, comprising pottery and animal bone, but also includes a copper alloy brooch. Two possible prehistoric cremation deposits (undated) and a small number of post-medieval/ early modern features were also encountered.

Antony R.R. Mustchin, James Fairclough and Kamil Orzechowski, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

**Debenham**, Crows Hall (TM/1962; DBN 150). Archaeological monitoring was undertaken of the groundworks, principally a reduced level strip, associated with the construction of a new grain drying facility. The sharp interface between the removed overburden and the underlying naturally occurring clay subsoil suggested that the area had previously been stripped to that level. This hypothesis was strengthened by the frequent presence of a layer of flint pebbles with modern brick fragments at the junction between the two layers. Other than irregular local areas of disturbance where building debris and stones appeared to have been pushed into the surface of the clay subsoil, only two features were encountered: a modern pit and a north-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditch. Dating evidence recovered from the surface of the ditch was limited to brick and tile fragments, the former comprising exclusively of 2 – 2 1/4 inch thick pieces, some poorly fired and vitrified, consistent with a 16th to early 17th century date and were similar to those used in the construction of the adjacent barn and Crows Hall itself. It is thought that the ditch could formed part of the contemporary agricultural landscape surrounding the hall, becoming redundant before the end of the 19th century where it was absent from the 1st Edition OS map of 1880.
Stuart Boulter, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Suffolk County Council and Ms Caroline Spurrier.

*Denham*, 4 Denham Hall, Barrow Road (TL/7561; DEM154). The development plot is located within a medieval moated site, but the archaeological watching brief encountered only modern made ground layers, services and the base of a possible bread oven abutting the south-eastern wall of the extant dwelling.

Antony R.R. Mustchin, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Mr and Mrs T. Deacon.

*Easton*, Land off the Street (TM/2858; ETN 018). An archaeological evaluation was conducted of 10 trenches, some of which were targeted to test possible archaeological remains identified by previous geophysical survey. Archaeological remains were present in seven evaluation trenches, with three trenches considered blank. The earliest evidence of human activity at the site was provided by small assemblages of pottery and worked flints, their presence suggesting activity in the late prehistoric period. No features of this broad period were identified. The most significant archaeological findings were of two areas of Roman activity present in Trenches 7 and 10 to the east of Easton Primary School. Both trenches contained probable structural features. In Trench 7, a possible post-built structure and a pit with in situ burning were present. In Trench 10, a layer of ‘dark earth’ or midden material sealed a clay and flint feature thought to have a structural function. Ceramic artefacts date this activity to the earlier Roman period. Small quantities of other artefacts, including a coin, suggest activity continued here into the mid-4th century AD. These features were relatively well preserved below plough soil, with faunal remains of sheep and cattle bones surviving in good condition. Five ditches recorded by the evaluation had alignments not conforming with present day field boundaries; taken to infer at least a pre-19th-century enclosure date for their use. In the east of the site a considerable depth of colluvial material in the valley of a relict river course potentially masked archaeological features, although the paucity of cultural material recovered from trenches located here might suggest at best only limited activity.

David Adams, NPS Archaeology for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

*Elmwell*, Former Grampian Country Foods Site, St Edmund’s Drive (TL/9864; EWL 032). Eleven trial trenches were excavated. Three field boundary ditches were identified beneath soil and rubble layers associated with the construction of the former factory. One of the ditches contained a sherd of Roman pottery.

Matthew Jones, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for CgMs Consulting.

*Elveden*, CenterParcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village (TL/8180; ELV093). Fieldwork revealed two phases of archaeological activity dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (9th to 6th century BC; Phase 1) and early Romano-British period (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD; Phase 2). Possible
ditched enclosures were revealed in both phases. Of particular note was the Phase 1 burial of an adolescent/young adult. Several Phase 1 pits also yielded notable pottery groups which displayed traits consistent with the ‘late’ decorated Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic style. Radiocarbon dating of one of these pits produced a calibrated date range of 1050-890 cal BC (90.3%) and 880-845 cal BC (5.1%) at 95.4% confidence.

Antony R.R. Mustchin, Kamil Orzechowski & Jim Fairclough, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for CenterParcs Ltd.

Erisswell, Rochester Road Soak-Away, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7280; ERL 236). An excavation was carried out at the Water Works. A well stratified sequence of pits and a large posthole (all probably later Iron Age/early Roman) was overlaid by a series of ditch systems, which dated from the early Roman to the Early Anglo-Saxon period. These in turn were covered by an Early Anglo-Saxon occupation layer. A significant quantity of pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material was retrieved from the site, along with two Roman coins. This is an extension of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement already recorded on previous excavations around the Caudle Head Mere area.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Defence Infrastructure Organisation.

Euston, Wash Pits Field (TL/9277; EUN 035). An evaluation (2012) and an excavation (2014) were carried out at the Wash Pits Field site on Euston Estate. The works found two Suffolk-type brick kilns, one thought to be 16th century and the other late 17th-early 18th century. Only the underground elements of the kilns survived, consisting of the two fire tunnels, with the external walls and the rake-out areas. In the earlier kiln the fire bar archways also survived in places. The kilns were associated with widespread quarrying and the two clay purification pits that gave the field its name. Apart from brick and tile wasters, there were limited levels of finds associated with the site. Archaeomagnetic samples from both kilns are being processed currently for inclusion within the report. A series of 2nd century+ Roman ditches, forming clear field systems and paddocks survived in the south-eastern corner of the site, but were heavily truncated by the later quarrying and produced little in the way of finds.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Euston Estate.

Exning, Windmill Hill (TL/6265; EXG 105). Targeted excavation and monitoring of groundwork discovered two ditches, already revealed in the earlier archaeological evaluation, carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology and Cranfield University in 2012. Two additional small pits recorded near the northern edge of the excavation area. Finds from the two ditches were dated to the Middle Bronze Age and Roman period.

Simon Cass, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Lors Homes Ltd.
Exning, Land South of Burwell Road (TL/6165; EXG101). Archaeological excavations recorded at least four phases of activity, spanning the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Prehistoric remains included a probable Bronze Age round barrow with a single extant cremation, while the Roman remains included field systems, a possible small post-built building and a threshing floor. The focal point of the site was the edge of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery close to the northern edge of the site, containing 20 well-preserved graves. The graves included a warrior burial with spear and dagger, a probable bed burial, and numerous grave goods consistent with a date in the mid-7th century ‘Conversion period’. Subsequently the landscape reverted to medieval field systems.

Vincent Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Charles Church Ltd.

Eye, Land south of former Hartismere Hospital (TM/1474; EYE 111). An excavation in advance of construction of a new care home. The site is a short distance east of the previously-excavated early Anglo-Saxon settlement at Hartismere High School (EYE 083). A large part of the excavation area had been truncated by post-medieval quarrying. However, an Early Iron Age (800-350 BC) pit was present in the north of the stripped area. The pit contained a fairly large assemblage (83 sherds; 995g) of pottery from up to six different vessels. The pottery is almost exclusively flint-tempered and includes both plain and decorated sherds. The composition and character of the pottery is similar to that found in the pit groups associated with two roundhouses at the adjacent site at Hartismere High School, and to that from Flixton Quarry, 25km away in the Waveney Valley. Additional Early Iron Age sherds, as well as later prehistoric struck flints, were found residually in later features, suggesting that activity during this period was more widespread than the single surviving feature. The post-medieval quarry also contained a small quantity of residual early Anglo-Saxon (5th-7th-century) pottery.

Jon House and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Castleoak on behalf of Care UK Community Partnerships (Suffolk) Ltd.

Felixstowe, The Feathers PH, High Street, Walton (TM/2935; FEX 317). Evaluation trenching for a small residential development to the rear of The Feathers PH, a Grade II listed building of late 16th/early 17th century origin, revealed mainly evidence for Post medieval activity. In the western half of the site the only features were a shallow ditch and small pit while the trench across the eastern half revealed evidence for extensive 18th/19th century pitting. With regard to the latter area of the site it is of interest that this plot of land is called ‘Hemplands’ on the parish tithe map of 1840 and it is suggested the pits were for hemp retting, perhaps for a rope industry associated with the maritime world at this coastal location.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Rosberry Property Developments Co Ltd.

Fressingfield, Street Farm (TM/2677, FSF 073). The ground below the kitchen and boiler room floors within Street Farmhouse, Fressingfield was excavated to a depth of 1m following a major leak of
central heating oil to remove any fuel-contamination. The building dates to the late 16th/17th century and is Grade II listed. The work showed that the existing chimney fireplace was added/altered during the 18th century and evidence for earlier hearth was found. Archaeological deposits that indicated a permanent occupation of the site predating the current building were preserved at the rear of the farmhouse but the sample was too small to be characterised or dated closely.

David Gill, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mr N Cook.

Gazeley, Former Sperrinks Nursery Site, The Street (TL/7164; GAZ027). An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in advance of proposed development. Due to constraints at the site a total of twelve (out of a possible fourteen) evaluation trenches were tested. Ditches were recorded in three of the trenches and one trench contained a modern spread of material. One of the ditches contained post-medieval tile and these linear features were probably originally field ditches.

Rob Brown NPS Archaeology for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

Gislingham, Chapel Farm, Mill Street, (TM/0671; GSG 042). An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted ahead of a proposed new housing development. The evaluation consisted of ten, 30m long trenches arrayed to test the development plot. All but one of the trenches contained archaeological features, the trenches with the highest density of archaeological features being located on the southern and western side of the site. The archaeological activity largely thought to represent medieval plot boundaries and associated features relating to properties which had once occupied the northern side of Mill Street. A possible quarry pit and two bottle dumps indicate later activity of post-medieval to modern date.

Pete Eric Crawley NPS Archaeology for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

Great Barton, Ashend, East Barton Road (TL/8966; BRG 075). Excavation of a 0.5 hectare area ahead of residential development identified an area of late Saxon/ early medieval (10th- to late-11th-/early-12th-century) settlement. This comprised one or more ditch-defined plots on the south side of East Barton Road, containing traces of up to six buildings, represented mainly by parallel slots for timber ground beams. The ceramic assemblage suggests a break in occupation around the first half of the 12th century, before domestic occupation encroached on the northern part of the site again between the c. late 12th and 14th centuries. The later phase of activity was focused outside the northern limit of the excavation, beside the road frontage; no buildings were present within the excavation area but there were hints of industrial and agricultural activities taking place just outside it, with five smithing hearth bottoms and associated metalworking residues, and dumps of apparently accidentally burnt wheat and barley, deposited in the medieval pits and boundary ditches.

Jon House and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Oxbury on behalf of Iceni Homes.
Great Barton Rushbrooke with Rougham, Areas 1 & 2, Land East of Moreton Hall (TL/8830; BRG077). A geophysical survey was followed by a trial-trench evaluation, which recorded twenty five features, principally ditches, as well as an undated pit and posthole, and a modern quarry pit. Three ditches were dated by the presence of medieval pottery, and their courses were traceable in several further trenches. These boundary ditches were previously identified in the geophysical survey, and may comprise evidence for the medieval settlement at Catshall Green. The trial-trench evaluation also identified a possible kiln and related features, which remained un-excavated (pending subsequent investigation in 2015).

Vincent Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd.

Great Cornard, Land at Thomas Gainsborough School, Head Lane (TL/8839; COG 039). Eleven trial trenches were excavated in May in advance of proposed construction of new school buildings to the south of the existing school. A system of east- to west- and north- to south-aligned ditches was identified, which match field boundaries shown on the 1885-87 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Matthew Lees and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology for Kier Construction.

Great Barton, Land adjacent Ash End, East Barton Road (TL/8966; BRG074). Trial-trench evaluation recorded a possible structural slot, numerous ditches and gullies, and also included pits and post holes. A single feature was dated to the Roman period, with the remainder features consistently dated to Late Saxon / Early Medieval period (10th / 11th – mid 12th century). Residual prehistoric flint was also recovered.

Kamil Orzechowski, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Iceni Homes.

Haverhill, Rear of The Australian Arms, Nos 48-50 Hamlet Road (TL/6744; HVH 085). Evaluation recovered a small flint assemblage from a natural alluvial deposit that was truncated by medieval boundary ditches, the foundations of a post-medieval to modern brick outhouse and two post-medieval to modern features. The latter are assumed to have been associated with the Australian Arms, a public house constructed in the 19th century.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for David Pither.

Haverhill, Former Snooker Club, Chalkstone Way (TL/6844; HVH 087). Trial trenching revealed alluvial deposits, some within hollows, a gravel terrace and a former river channel cut; small quantities of prehistoric finds were also recovered.

Michael Green, OA East, for Lovell.
Haverhill, Land adjacent to 17 Old Clements Lane (TL/6645; HVH088). The evaluation revealed three ditches broadly parallel to the current north-west property boundary and road. Two of the ditches contained medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery, while the remaining ditch was undated but parallel, suggesting it was contemporary.

Sam Egan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Mr Andrew Greaves.

Hepworth Maltings Farm (TL/9874; HEP 032). Three wide evaluation trenches were excavated to cover two specific areas of archaeological potential. Trench 1, to the south of the development revealed no archaeology. Trench 2 was a double trench forming a t-shape, located linear boundary ditches, one of which was cut by a pit and trench 3 also located a small linear ditch interpreted as a property boundary. Although the orientation of the small ditches were at a slight variance to each other it was thought that they were all created for the same purpose of delineating properties on an east-west alignment and of similar medieval dates.

Dennis Payne, Archaeoserv, for Simon Burgess.

Holton St Mary, Land west of The Old Post Office (TM/0536; HSM 006). An area of 0.1 hectares was subject to trenches evaluation as a condition of planning consent to develop the site. Two trenches were excavated, within which a single medieval ditch was identified, containing medieval finds likely to have been derived from occupation in the vicinity. Illustration of the area on Hodkinson’s 1783 map of Suffolk suggests that this feature could be a greenside ditch.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mansfield Developments Ltd.

Ipswich, former dairy site, Boss Hall, Sproughton Road (TM/1445; IPS 735). An archaeological evaluation was carried out within an area of land formerly occupied by the Co-operative Society’s Dairy at Boss Hall. A series of eleven trial trenches were excavated across the site, three of which contained human burials that have been dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (specifically the 6th to early 8th century). The burials consisted of inhumations and urned cremations. They are undoubtedly a continuation of the previously recorded Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Boss Hall, which was discovered and partly excavated in 1990. The burials were restricted to trenches adjacent to the south-western boundary of the site and did not extend across the evaluation area indicating an eastern limit to the cemetery, although no formal boundary or marker was identified. Following the initial trenching exercise an additional five trenches were cut with the aim of confirming the limits of the cemetery. No further burials were located suggesting the cemetery is confined to the area of the three western trenches. Trenches were also excavated within the footprint of the former dairy building. No archaeological features were exposed but, other than occasional localised intrusions, the surface of the natural subsoil was generally undisturbed confirming the potential for archaeological features to survive. A pair of parallel ditches on an approximate north to south
alignment was recorded in two trenches to the east of the site. No dating evidence was recovered from the excavated sections although the western ditch is coincidental with a boundary marked on 19th century maps suggesting at least one of these features is relatively late.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for David Clarke & Associates.

_Ipswich_, 110-112, Handford Road (TM/1544; IPS 716). An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a retail store. A total area of c.100m² was stripped revealing a number of pits or possible postholes. The majority were undated but a group of three large features were interpreted as post holes, which could potentially be part of a large building, contained Roman material dated to the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century. To the north of this, a group of four undated features mark the corners of a regular rectangle on a similar alignment. These may represent a second, albeit smaller, structure that is probably contemporary although the possibility of it being an earlier, Iron Age four-post structure cannot be entirely ruled out. A large multi-period site (HER ref. IPS 280), which includes Late Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation, lies some 25m to the south. The two possible buildings recorded on this site appear to be respecting the projected line of a palisade that was excavated on the IPS 280 site suggesting a north-eastwards extension of the Roman activity.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for East of England Co-operative Society Ltd.

_Ipswich_, Lovetofts Drive (TM/1346; IPS 721). Two trial trenches revealed a series of early modern features and structures. Trench 1 contained two walls with an associated cobble surface, almost certainly belonging to the 18th- and 19th-century Lovetofts Farm which occupied the site until the 20th century. Trench 2 contained a wall, a post-setting and a curving brick structure. Orientated in line with present landscape features and seemingly post-dating a layer of demolition material, these features were probably later in date than those observed in Trench 1.

Peter Eric Crawley NPS Archaeology for Anglian Water Services Ltd.

_Ickworth_, Ickworth House (TL/8161; IKW 023). Archaeological monitoring was undertaken along a pipe trench extending across part of the estate at Ickworth House, including the site of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV). Much of the archaeology observed was already known and included a trackway and culvert. One fairly large feature was identified close to the medieval village remains that contained animal bone, tile and pottery dating to the 15th-16th centuries.

Kathryn Nicholls, OA East, for National Trust.

_Kedington_, Stourmead Close (TL/7046; KDG 046). Excavation in advance of housing development (Fig B) revealed three early Roman (mid- to late-1st-century to mid-2nd-century AD) boundary ditches
forming part of an enclosure system. The exposed parts of the enclosures’ interiors were empty, suggesting an agricultural function, but the generally good condition of the pottery and the presence of a dump of hearth or oven waste in the easternmost slot through Ditch 3 indicate proximity to domestic areas. Therefore, this was part of the agricultural ‘infield’ on the edge of a settlement. Crop remains were scarce but include small quantities of barley and wheat, the latter mainly spelt and including glume bases; weed seeds and snail shells suggest an open grassland environment. The animal bone assemblage from the ditches is small and fragmented (totalling just 52 bones after refitting) but includes all the main domesticates and indicates a possible bias towards cattle and sheep/goat secondary products. The mixture of cattle parts reflects all stages of the butchering process, as would be expected on a small farm. The pottery (132 sherds weighing 888g and consisting of five jars, three beakers, and a flagon) is mainly, if not all, locally-produced and is predominantly in coarse sandy fabrics, although there are some examples of locally-made fine ware. The site poses interesting questions when viewed against the other Late Iron Age and Roman evidence from the village. A previous excavation east of the site (KDG 019) identified several phases of Late Iron Age/early Roman ditches and recovered finds reflecting a wealthy native rural settlement with access to imported luxury goods. An intact Dressel 2-4 Italian wine amphora, an object most commonly found in pre-Conquest grave groups such as that at Stanway, Colchester, was found just west of the site during construction of a police station in 1947 (KDG 004). Although the first of the ditches at Stourmead Close could have been laid out at a time when the settlement at KDG 019 was occupied, the enclosure system certainly continued to be elaborated into the 2nd century AD, after the identified part of that settlement area had come to an end. In addition, while the small pottery and animal bone assemblages from Stourmead Close are in keeping with a farmstead of modest status, the finds and environmental evidence from KDG 019 reflect a wealthy ‘consumer’ site occupied by members of the Late Iron Age local elite. The boundary alignments at KDG 046 are also offset from the axes of all but one of the ditches at KDG 019. Despite their physical proximity, the two sites appear to show shifts in settlement location and layout and a change in the character of occupation, in the later 1st century AD. A further possible indication of discontinuity in the local settlement pattern comes from a probable villa site 1.3km to the south (KDG 007): finds suggest occupation from the 2nd to the late 4th century, starting around the time of the decline of the settlement at KDG 019. Whether these changes in settlement location and character were the result of wider social and economic disruption, for example, the arrival of new Roman landowners displacing the local native elite, is unclear on the basis of the current small-scale investigations but will be an important question to bear in mind during future fieldwork in the parish.

Tom Woolhouse, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bloor.

**Keddington**, Limes Cottage and adjoining land (TL/7047; KDG047). A geophysical survey was followed by a trial-trench evaluation, and a partial correlation between geophysical anomalies and encountered archaeological features was recorded. Features were encountered in all trenches but were more numerous in the north-eastern site quadrant. The features were varied, comprising a ditch, gullies, pits and postholes/stakeholes. The datable pottery is consistently mid to late Iron Age in character, but sherds generally occurred in low quantities. Animal bone was found in association with the pottery and a struck flint was present in a single ditch. The environmental evidence suggests that the archaeological features were peripheral to domestic occupation.
Lakenheath, 12 Anchor Lane (TL/7182; LKH 364). Evaluation trenching prior to a residential development was carried out on an area of disused land in the centre of Lakenheath village. The site was found to consist of a series of layers representing the site's history following the demolition of a series of nineteenth century cottages and subsequent levelling of the site. Demolition layers sealed the remains of nineteenth century brick foundations. A basal layer consisting of burnt remains possibly relate to the destruction of the nineteenth century by burning.

Dawn Keen, Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys, for Derek Chance

Lakenheath, Land at Rabbithill Covert, Station Road (TL/7183; LKH 367). Evaluation trenches targeted geophysical anomalies as well as areas of archaeological potential identified by the Historic Environment Record (HER). The work revealed a prehistoric landscape including a Bronze Age ring ditch and inhumation, as well as mid to late Bronze Age pottery. Iron Age occupation of the site was also identified, represented by a ring ditch and boundary ditch. Saxon and medieval pottery was found associated with natural features suggesting the site was under a manuring regime from the 10th-11th centuries onwards.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for Pigeon Investment Management Ltd.

Lakenheath, Land North of Broom Road (TL/7282; LKH 366). Trial trench evaluation and geoarchaeological investigation targeted a site with potential for rare Lower Palaeolithic deposits associated with the pre-Anglian Glaciation, Bytham River. Results of the trenching were limited, but showed significant ground disturbance and reduction associated with modern farm buildings in the centre of the site; however the geoarchaeological investigation recorded two erosional benches in the chalk bedrock separated by a relatively steep bluff on the western flank of Maidscross Hill and caused by fluvial action.

Matthew Adams & Dr C Green, Britannia Archaeology with Quest, for Mr Andrew Ellis

Lakenheath, RAF Lakenheath, Recycling centre excavation (TL/7381; LKH 365). A community excavation was carried out in conjunction with professional excavation in advance of an extension to the hard standing at the recycling plant at RAF Lakenheath. The site lies just outside the core area of Roman settlement and within an area where Iron Age and Early Anglo-Saxon remains have previously been found. Excavation identified a stratigraphic sequence of features, separated by a series of layers indicating a period during which parts of the site were periodically under water. Cutting this was an Early Anglo-Saxon pit and repeated bands of multi-cut ditches which appear to have filled in the very latest Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon period. Sealed by the water-depleted layers were further ditches dated by pottery to the 1st-2nd centuries AD providing further evidence for environmental changes in this area of Suffolk during the later part of the Roman period.
soil layers were predominantly found in the northern half of the site and were excavated in 2m squares by members of the RAF Lakenheath community, including (in class groups) some seven hundred school children who all helped with digging and sieving of all the soil deposits. This recovered small sherds of pottery and fragments of animal bone much of which might not otherwise have been retrieved. The use of both professional archaeologists and volunteers on this project considerably enhanced the archaeological results, allowing a high proportion (100% of the 50% excavated) of the sealing soil deposits to be excavated by hand and sieved.

Jo Caruth, SCCAS for Defence Infrastructure Organisation, Ministry of Defence.

_Leiston_, Galloper Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Gap (TM/4662; LCS 161). Programme of archaeological investigations ahead of the construction of a substation for a new offshore wind farm. Archaeological work comprised a six trench evaluation, a 4.68ha excavation and a watching brief. The earliest activity is represented by a few sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery (coarse Beaker) found residually within a ditch. Early Iron Age remains, comprising possible structures and a limited number of ditches, were confined to the north-eastern part of the site. Briquetage container fragments associated with salt production were recovered from one of the Iron Age pits. Most settlement evidence comprised a series of Romano-British field systems and enclosures, apparently re-established over time. Pottery suggests 1st to 3rd century activity. Four Romano-British cremation burials (three urned; one unurned) were recorded in the eastern part of the site. Undated features include pits, postholes and ditches.

Robert De’Athe and Mark Williams, Wessex Archaeology, for Galloper Wind Farm Limited.

_Leiston_, Aldhurst Farm (TM/4563; LCS 180). Seven trenches were excavated on land at Aldhurst Farm, Leiston, in order to characterise the date, nature and extent of potential archaeology prior to the creation of a wetland habitat. In addition, the trenches were positioned in order to identify the interface between dry land and former wetland. A number of ditches were recorded, some of which could be related to boundaries shown on historic maps. One ditch, present in two trenches in the eastern part of the site, is likely to be a WWII, or at least recent, feature. Abraded medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the surface of the field around Trench 2.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of AMEC E&I UK Ltd.

_Letheringham_, Mill House, Hall Road (TM/2758; LRM 019). Archaeological monitoring of the alterations to Mill House, including the installation of ducting for a biomass heating system, were undertaken during March and August 2014. An undated, but probably post-medieval pit and a brick lined well shaft were noted in the footings associated with an extension to the house and a single inhumation was encountered during the excavation of a trench for the biomass heating duct. The inhumation was discovered at a depth of c. 0.75m below ground level in an area approximately 25m south of Mill House. It comprised a single individual on an east-west alignment. Undisturbed elements of the burial were left in-situ and all skeletal material returned to the trench upon
backfilling with no further analysis. This burial is likely to be located in the churchyard of a lost medieval church known to have been on this site and a number of other burials have been previously discovered in this area.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team, for Shield Architecture Ltd.

*Little Blakenham*, Lower Dairy Farm (TM/1148; BRF 106). The evaluation recorded features of Neolithic to Romano-British date. There was a double ring ditch, with diameters of 15m and 24m, which had a small quantity of worked flint of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date within the ditch fills. The only associated feature was an isolated pit, about 200m south of the monument, which contained three sherds from a single vessel decorated with boldly incised chevrons appropriate for vessels of the early Bronze Age, such as food vessels and collared urns, or the thicker-walled and often coarsely made and decorated domestic Beakers. Multiple sherds from one middle Iron Age vessel came from an isolated pit. There was a sub-rectangular enclosure of mid-late 1st to 2nd century AD date with an associated ditch, field system and an undated trackway that could be contemporary.

Sam Egan, MOLA Northampton for RPS Consulting, on behalf of SITA UK.

*Lowestoft*, land to the rear of the New Globe Inn, High Street (TM/5593; LWT 328). Two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a residential development revealing a number of large pits. Finds evidence suggests these date from the late medieval to the early post-medieval period. No evidence for any early structures was identified.

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team, for Ian Garrett Building Design Ltd.

*Lowestoft*, Northern Spine Road (TM/5395 - TM/5396; LWT 270). An excavation was undertaken along the route of a proposed new road scheme in northern Lowestoft – the Northern Spine Road in March to May 2014. Previous evaluation trenching across the site had identified six areas (A-F) which would require open area excavation before the development began. A number of undated, discrete features were encountered in the northern excavation areas (A and B), mostly undated pits and postholes, with two linear ditch features which may relate to prehistoric field systems that have been superseded by the present surviving field system orientation. Other similar examples have been entered onto the Norfolk HER on comparable sites to the north. The excavation areas on the slopes of the river valley (Areas C-E) contained several small ditches/gullies, in one case potentially forming a trackway (in Area D), but none were dateable. By form, they are most similar to boundaries or sub-divisions of prehistoric or Romano-British field systems, and their alignments suggest no link with the existing field system orientations. The southernmost excavation area (Area F) revealed field systems of three distinct phases – Roman, medieval and modern – as well as a number of undated ditches potentially forming the corner of a field system.
Lowestoft, Former WDC Offices, Clapham Road (TM/5493; LWT 219). An area of 0.25 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching prior to submission of a planning application to develop the site. Three trenches were excavated, each with varying degrees of modern disturbance in the form of demolition debris, footings and services. A uniform layer of loess deposit was present throughout the site, with two parallel ditches visible cutting the natural subsoil below these deposits in Trench 3. No finds were recovered from these ditches, nor from the loess subsoil deposits.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of AECOM.

Lowestoft, Former Long’s Dairy (TM/5494; LWT 326). Four trenches were excavated. A number of ditches, pits and post holes were recorded, all of which were sealed by a thick layer of subsoil, possibly a water-lain deposit. Finds from archaeological features included a low density of prehistoric struck flints and early medieval pottery. A fragment of a Palaeolithic handaxe, possibly exhibiting signs of reuse during the Neolithic period, was a notable unstratified find.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of NPS Property Consultants Ltd.

Leiston, Leiston Abbey (TM/4462; LCS 177). A community-based survey and field evaluation continued into a second season at Leiston Abbey, aiming to contribute to the future management and presentation of the Site, and make recommendations for further work. The central part of the Site is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (List Number 1014520), whilst four of the upstanding buildings on site are also listed under the Planning Act (listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) 1990. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport on 10th July 2014, issued on the basis of a Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation. The main focus of the investigation during the 2014 field season was in the two fields to the west of the claustral precinct, where four trenches (Trenches 10, 11, 12 and 13) were excavated across clearly defined earthworks and channels. These earthworks were contemporary with the monastic remains, and had been designed to channel floodwater away from higher ground above the claustral precinct, which may then have been harnessed for industrial purposes down slope. Adjacent to the upstanding monastic remains in the southern part of the site, Trenches 8 and 9 were excavated to investigate the previously unrecorded and un-archived excavations of the site in the 1980s. Evidence of the 1980s excavation were found, along with apparent evidence for the original medieval drain leading from the reredorter which was reconstructed by the Ministry of Works in the 1980s subsequent to the excavation. Additional work in 2014 included a photogrammetry survey to produce a metrically accurate 3D digital elevation model of the Abbey Church and a low-level aerial photography survey using kite mounted cameras and UAV’s to assess structural evidence for absent buildings associated with the eastern range. This was a crowdfunded excavation staffed by community volunteers and coordinated by DigVentures.
English Heritage and Procord, the present occupiers of the abbey, granted access and assistance throughout.

Brendon Wilkins, DigVentures.

Leiston, Land opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road (TM/4461; LCS 175). An evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development. Thirty-two trenches were excavated, some of which were targeted on the results of a preceding geophysical survey. The trenching revealed a moderate density of prehistoric remains across the northern half of the site, some of which coincided with geophysical survey anomalies. In general the remains were not closely dated but appeared to be largely of Late Bronze Age origin, consisting of scattered pits and ditches/gullies that might have been part of a contemporary field system. A small concentration of features in the north-east corner of the site might have been part of a wider distribution of occupation features. The Bronze Age features contained residual struck flints of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint date, indicating that flint working had taken place in this area in an earlier prehistoric period.

Trevor Ennis, Archaeology South-East, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

Little Waldingfield, The Cottage, Church Road (TL/9245;WFL 031). Evaluation trenching at this site prior to the construction of two new dwellings revealed a ditch of medieval date 5m from the front boundary of the plot, and which ran approximately parallel to Church Road, in trench 2 while another ditch on a similar alignment and of Post medieval date was recorded in trench 1 at a distance of 12m from the front boundary. Two small postholes of Post medieval date were also recorded in trench 1 on the western side of the plot. While finds of both medieval and Post medieval date were scarce both in the features that were investigated and from the upcast spoil the medieval ditch did prove to be surprisingly rich in contemporary hearth or midden waste. In addition the fill of the ditch in trench 1 contained a small fragment of abraded Roman box flue tile as a residual find.

Jon Newman Archaeological Services, for Mrs S Moore.

Long Melford, land rear of Chapel House, Chapel Green, Little St Mary's (TL/8645; LMD 232). A trial-trenching evaluation prior to residential development identified nineteen features (pits, post-holes and ditches), most of which are dated to the Roman period. The Roman pits contained broken domestic debris and construction material, and some evidence for industrial waste in the form of horn cores. There may have been a post-built structure in the southern part of the site, but whether this was a fence or a building is not known. The more closely-dated Roman finds are of 1st and 2nd-3rd century date - there is no indication of Late Roman (mid/late 3rd-4th century) activity. There is some evidence that the Roman settlement followed Late Iron Age occupation, and a few prehistoric flints and a sherd may indicate earlier prehistoric activity. There was one late medieval pit. These results are broadly consistent with previous investigations rear of the street frontage of the main road through Melford. Although Roman burials have been found on other Melford sites, there were none here.
Ben Holloway, Colchester Archaeological Trust (Report 766), for Elizabeth Hayward-MacLeish.

**Long Melford**, Test Pit Excavations (TL/8640; LMD 183). Eleven test pits were excavated in the northern half of Long Melford by 44 Year 9 and Year 10 students from Ormiston Sudbury Academy, Hedingham School, Thomas Gainsborough School and Samuel Ward Academy. The test pitting was part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme. The 2014 excavations followed on from those undertaken in Long Melford in 2011 and 2013, bringing the total number of test pits so far excavated in the village to 57. The 2014 excavations yielded further Late Anglo Saxon pottery from the test pits that were excavated on the greens around the church. The archaeological evidence is hence indicating increasingly clearly that a settlement was present in this area during the late Saxon period, confirming tax assessment recorded in the Domesday Book and providing for the first time evidence of exactly where some of this population lived. Two test pits excavated behind the church found disarticulated fragmentary human remains and fragments of grave monuments set back from the consecrated ground. Finds from the rest of the pits reinforce the pattern indicated in previous years, suggesting that there was very limited activity in the Roman period in the north of the village, with settlement in the Late Anglo Saxon and high medieval period village occupying two separate foci, one near the church and the other in the centre of the present village. The volumes of pottery recovered suggests that the late medieval settlement was not adversely affected by the Black Death, being one of only 10% of settlements in eastern England included to date in the CORS project not to show marked signs of contraction after the mid-14th century.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

**Martlesham**, Land south of Main Road (TM/2446; MRM 157). An excavation and monitoring were carried out in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 180 new homes. The excavation of a 1.42 hectare open area identified several phases of field system defined by boundary ditches. The earliest of these was located on the higher ground in the north of the site and comprised several adjoining small square and rectangular enclosures with associated track ways. Finds were scarce owing to the agricultural character of the enclosures. However, small quantities of predominantly flint-tempered pottery, combined with stratigraphic and spatial relationships, suggest a Middle to Late Bronze Age date. The site adds to a growing body of evidence for the laying out of extensive subdivided agricultural landscapes across much of the Suffolk coast and river valleys during the later Bronze Age. Middle to Late Iron Age and post-medieval field boundaries were also identified, the former providing an important contextual backdrop to previously identified early Roman activity in the locality. Ten ‘fire pits’ with scorched sides and bases and charcoal-rich fills were scattered across the site, mainly in the north. None contained finds. Radiocarbon-dating of charcoal from three of the pits indicates a Middle Saxon (7th- to 9th-century AD) date. Similar burnt pits have now been identified on numerous sites in south-east Suffolk, as well as on similar sand and gravel soils in Norfolk; radiocarbon-dating of the pits on two sites south-east of Ipswich has also produced Early to Middle Saxon dates, in addition to possible evidence for an association with iron-smithing.
Tom Woolhouse and Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bloor Homes.

Martlesham, Waldringfield Quarry, Moon & Sixpence site (TM/2545; MRM 146). This was the third season of work along the northern edge of the quarry. A large area was stripped of topsoil by machine, measuring approximately 200m by 150m revealing a complex arrangement of ditches, most of which were undated, and a small number of discrete features of prehistoric date. A pit near the north-western corner of the site contained part of an inverted collared urn of Early Bronze Age date. The urn contents and the pit fills were thoroughly sampled for cremated remains but no evidence for this was found. Approximately 100m to the south of this feature, beyond the site and standing within adjacent woodland, two earth mounds are located and these probably represent prehistoric burials. Further to the south other prehistoric burials are suggested by ring-ditch crop marks. It is still possible that the collared urn represents an outlying burial or cremation belonging to this barrow group. A small cluster of pits containing Iron Age pottery were located further to the east. These shallow pits also contained heat-altered flint and charcoal but were highly disturbed by modern ploughing. The pits were located between parallel ditches placed c.7m apart. These ditches appear to define a probable drove-way or route that runs north-east to south-west across the site. An iron stirrup of possible medieval date was recovered from the top fill of one of the ditches but it is thought to be a later intrusive find, dragged in by modern ploughing. These drove ditches remain undated but are thought to be of possible later prehistoric date. Appearing to respect the line of the drove-way was part of a large rectilinear ditched enclosure running along the north-west edge of the drove. Although only partly revealed within the excavation area this extensive feature stretched c.150m to the north-west and c.50m to the north-east before disappearing beyond the site area. The enclosure is poorly dated with a single undiagnostic pottery sherd of possible prehistoric age recovered from the top fill of this feature. The enclosure ditch was cut by a pit containing a single piece of pottery dated to the Saxon period. This was the only feature represented by this period and provides a terminus post quem for the enclosure.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Brett’s Aggregates.

Nacton, former Amberfield School, The Street (TM/2240; NAC 111). Following an evaluation phase in 2013 monitoring of ground works for two of the new house plots recorded more large pits of later Post medieval date which in all likelihood can be associated with use of the site as a workhouse between 1756 and 1886 or demolition and conversion works which created Nacton House on the site in the early 1900s.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Michael Howard Homes.

Mildenhall, Land south of Worlington Road (TL/7074; MNL 710). Trenches targeting geophysical anomalies identified a post-medieval boundary ditch, two undated ditches and a tree throw: these produced a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, a flint and some animal bone.
Nayland, Wissington Conservation Society and the Nayland with Wissington Community Council (NYW 036). This followed on from the highly successful community test pit dig in Nayland in 2012 when 34 test pits were excavated across the village as part of the Heritage Lottery Funded Managing a Masterpiece project. The 2014 test pits were widely distributed across the village and bought the total number excavated in Nayland to 50. The results supported the earlier work in indicating little evidence for settlement on the site of the present village prior to the 12th century. Only a small number of pits have produced pottery of late Anglo Saxon date and the location of these suggests that a small settlement may have been tightly clustered around the church. In contrast a large amount of medieval pottery was recorded from a large number of the test pits, suggesting that the village was thriving in the high medieval period when it was a sizable nucleated settlement, extending between Court Knoll to the south and Stoke Road to the north. Small amounts of medieval pottery were found in pits west along Bear Street, suggesting that there was a scatter of occupation following the River Stour. The volumes of later medieval pottery recovered indicates that the settlement was not adversely affected by the Black Death, being one of less than 10% of settlements in eastern England included to date in the CORS project to expand in the period after the mid-14th century AD. Additional Roman activity was recorded in the east of the village, along Court Street and Newlands Lane. The presence of a single sherd of Iron Age pottery found from Alston Court also gives the first indication of prehistoric activity in Nayland.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

Nedging-with-Naughton, Nedging Road, Naughton Mill House (TM/0149; NDG 014). During monitoring of ground works for a new dwelling at the site of a post type windmill of later Post medieval date that burnt down in 1909 the foundations of the brick built roundhouse and trestle pad bases were revealed and recorded with the latter being left in situ. While the post mill was in existence before 1824 the parish tithe map indicates that the mill house is of a post 1841 date and examination of the bricks and ceramic drains from the mill foundations point to it having been rebuilt in the mid 19th century. In addition a small number of stray medieval pottery sherds indicative of previous activity at the site were recovered.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Richford Builders.

Newmarket, Palace House Stables (TL/6463; NKT 056). Archaeological monitoring and excavation uncovered evidence for the earlier Charles II clunch and brick built stable and a number of other buildings. Other building remains include the N wall of a structure shown to the south of the stables on a 1681 painting by JansSiebrecht, and a number of cellars from a series of structures shown on the 1787 Chapman map and later maps. Two wells were also located, both of which are likely to date to the 17th to 18th century. The burial of a horse was uncovered in the Rothschild yard: this may be the remains of Dr Syntax, who was euthanised in 1838 at the age of 28. Initial analysis, however,
indicates that the horse was around 18 to 20 years old at the time of death, although it had clearly been ridden and had been carefully buried, as if galloping.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for Forest Heath District Council.

**Newmarket** (Exning), Paddocks at Brickfields Stud (TL/6265; EXG 102). Evaluation trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies recorded a sequence of activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The earliest features were an Iron Age pit and ditch, while residual material was recovered from later contexts, including colluvial deposits. Evidence for a Romano-British (2nd and 3rd century AD) enclosure system was also uncovered, aligned perpendicular to a Roman road. This road, of which sections of metalled surface were recorded, might represent a route connecting Margary's route 333 to the S with Ely to the NW. The moderate collection of CBM may indicate the presence of a large Roman building, possibly a villa, in the vicinity. The site also produced one of the larger groups of faunal remains that have been found locally. A number of medieval boundary ditches and post-medieval/modern features were also recorded.

Anthony Haskins, OA East, for George Lambton.

**Newmarket**, Rathmoy Stables, Hamilton Road (TL/6263; NKT 059). The trial-trench evaluation revealed an undated ditch present in two trenches. It contained animal bone, burnt flint and prehistoric struck flint; the latter not thought to be within a primary deposit; however the finds are suggestive of a prehistoric date.

Gareth Barlow, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for KWA Architects (Cambridge) Ltd.

**Occold**, Land at Barleyfields, Bulls Hall Road (TM/1669; OCC 013). The site lies adjacent to Grove Farm, a medieval moated site, but the watching brief recorded a single feature, a possible ditch or pond, which did not contain any finds, so remains undated.

Kamil Orzechowski, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Mr Malcolm Wright.

**Oulton**, Land off Lime Avenue (TM/5194; OUL037). Trial-trench evaluation excavations recorded features whose dating is tentative due to the occurrence of small quantities of pottery and other finds. Seventy eight features were recorded; the majority linears (ditches, ditch terminals and gullies), but discrete features (pits) were common and structural remains (post and stakeholes) were also recorded, including a possible sunken featured building. The earliest features were prehistoric, comprising an Early Bronze Age pit, and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age posthole, containing sparse pottery and struck flint. Five features contained Early – Middle Saxon (mid 5th – 9th century) pottery, and five features contained Saxo-Norman (10th – 12th century) pottery. Many of the Saxon features were discrete features (pits) as opposed to linears, and they included a possible hearth and a sunken featured building. Pottery, animal bone and a ?rubbing stone were also found in close
proximity; with the Saxon features predominantly recorded in the southern sector of the site, located within the semi-circular ‘enclosure’ identified during a previous geophysical survey.

Kamil Orzechowski & Peter Thompson, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Persimmon Homes Ltd &Oldman Homes Ltd.

*Pinewood*, IP8 Access Road, Scrivener Drive (TM/1242; PIN 003). An excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of an access road off Scrivener Drive. A total area of 1140m2 was mechanically stripped under archaeological supervision revealing three ditch type features. Two of these contained clearly modern material and were aligned with existing boundaries. The third ditch contained a spread of charcoal associated with a compact deposit of tile in the upper fill. This may have been the remains of a small oven built in the partially filled ditch although it is more likely to just be a dump of material from an oven. The tile from this feature has been identified as Roman and a radiocarbon analysis of the charcoal gave a date range of 130 and 323 cal AD (at 2σ). The site is located c.100m to the southwest of a group of Middle Bronze Age cremation burials but no features that could be positively dated to this period were identified.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company/Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Ipswich Borough Council.

*Poslingford*, Land South of the Bungalow (TL/7748; PSG 020). An evaluation and excavation were carried out on land to the south of a bungalow and immediately east of The Street in Poslingford. This revealed pits, postholes and a ditch of 12th-13th century date, which produced medieval pottery, roof tile, animal bone, fired clay, iron nails and a shears blade. There were also environmental residues indicating hearth/midden waste, burnt flooring/bedding and sewage or animal ordure. The features were well preserved below imported and buried topsoil deposits and are probably contemporary with the construction of the church, located just to the south-west.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Row Build.

*Purdis Farm*, 135, Bucklesham Road (TM/2042; PFM 022). An area of 2.7 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching prior to development of the site comprising new housing and additional roads/driveways. Whilst no features were present within the three trenches in the eastern half of the site, seven ditches were revealed in three trenches to the west. These are likely to represent former field boundaries. Dating is extremely limited, with only one small sherd of Roman pottery recovered from one of the north-south aligned ditches.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of Barnes Construction.

*Rendlesham*, (TM/3252 and TM/3253; RLM 054 and 055). Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the Naunton Hall Estate to test the character and degree of preservation of the subsoil
archaeology in two fields that had previously been subject to survey (see Archaeology in Suffolk for 2013). Seven trenches were excavated in autumn 2013 and spring 2014 within two fields, RLM 055 and RLM 054. The results of the trenching correlated closely with the magnetometry results, so that in RLM 055, Trenches 2 and 4, positioned over large pit-like features, proved to contain two (possibly three) 5th-7th century sunken-featured buildings, confirming the presence of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement and, extrapolating from the magnetometry evidence, covering at least 2.5 hectares. A small group of 5th-6th century cremations was identified, where surface survey had recovered a high density of potsherds. So far no in situ evidence for the inhumation cemetery suggested by the surface finds has been identified. The three trenches in RLM 054 showed that the enclosures and linear features targeted for evaluation covered a range of dates. The D-shaped enclosure sampled in Trench 5 produced middle and later Iron Age pottery. Only one possibly Roman feature was identified, below the 7th – 8th activity in Trench 6. Of particular significance was the presence of a dense midden layer in Trench 6 containing handmade pottery and occasional sherds of Ipswich ware, interpreted as having accumulated behind a palisade within a north-south aligned ditch. Both the ditches sampled in Trench 6 were visible on the geophysical survey and both appear to belong to the Anglo-Saxon period. Trench 7 was positioned to sample part of a rectilinear enclosure and a possible trackway. The trackway ditch contained Thetford ware, probably 10th or 11th century, and the enclosure ditch was 13th – 14th century, probably relating to a small medieval green to the east. The evaluation has confirmed that this area of Suffolk, overlooking the River Deben, contains not only an extensive high status Anglo-Saxon settlement but has been occupied for a long period, offering opportunities to examine how elite sites developed in the earlier landscape.


Reydon, Grove Farm, Rissemere Lane East (TM/4879; REY 074). Monitoring of ground works for a new house located close to the recorded find spot of Bronze Age pottery and flint finds and a possible ring ditch revealed extensive ground disturbance caused by farm buildings that previously covered the site. However ground reduction for an associated garage/utility building did reveal a shallow ditch which had a very clean fill and though not directly dateable is potentially of medieval or earlier origin.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Mr J Scott.

Reydon, area south of Potters Bridge (TM/5078; REY 070). A watching brief was undertaken ahead of flood defence works at Potter’s Bridge. This was located on the rising ground to the south of the river and revealed two small gravel extraction pits and several ditches. Both the pits and ditches appeared to be broadly contemporary; the pottery assemblage indicating a late 13th to early 14th century date. Significantly two of the ditches defined a rutted trackway which would have led from the now lost village of Easton Bavents to the river crossing at Potters Bridge, indicating that this crossing point had been established by the late 13th or early 14th century. At this time Easton Bavents was a thriving community having been granted a market in 1330, although documentary
evidence indicates that by the 16th century coastal erosion had already impacted on the size and prosperity of the village. It is not known when the direct track from the village to the river crossing fell out of use but with no artefacts later than early 14th century it is possible that this occurred relatively early, perhaps in the late 14th or early 15th century.

Heather Wallis, Freelance Archaeologist, on behalf of the Environment Agency.

Ringsfield, Redisham Hall (TM/4085; REY 074). Monitoring of ground works for a new biomass boiler with associated pipe work recorded a flint and mortar wall of uncertain date, though in all probability pre 1800, and a well/soakaway and a pit of later Post medieval date.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for The Alan Palgrave-Brown Trust.

Saxmundham, Land at Rendham Road (TM/3763; SXM 034). A trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development. It revealed part of a north–south ditch, of probable Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon date, on the west side of the site and a post-medieval pit to the south.

Samara King, Archaeology South-East for CgMs Consulting.

Saxmundham, Land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill (TM/3863; SXM 036). The site was on undulating ground overlooking the River Fromus, with a series of wide and shallow dry valleys sloping in a generally westerly direction towards the river. Geological deposits varied between light brownish yellow clay with flint and chalk inclusions (Lowestoft Till) on the higher ground to light orangey yellow sand on the lower ground. Identifiable cut features were scarce and comprised one undated gully, another linear feature that was probably natural and a tree throw that contained prehistoric struck flint. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age finds were recovered from possible buried soils in the bases of the valleys and additional prehistoric finds came from overlying deposits of colluvium. The colluvial deposits extended site-wide and were up to 1m thick on some of the lower slopes.

Adam Dyson, Archaeology South-East for CgMs Consulting.

Southwold and Reydon (TM/5176; SWD 051). A total of 16 test pits were excavated over four days, with eight located in Southwold and the other eight in the adjacent village of Reydon. The excavation was organised and funded by the Heritage Lottery Funded project, Touching the Tide with the support of Southwold Museum and Historical Society who recruited local volunteers and test pit sites. With just 16 pits excavated, it is difficult to draw reliable inferences about the settlements’ development, but it is noteworthy that there was little evidence for activity leading to pottery deposition in either village until after the Norman Conquest. After this date a cluster of sites producing medieval pottery in the south of Reydon and the north of Southwold has been noted, suggesting a potential focus of settlement either side of Buss Creek. Much like the ACA test pit
excavation results from Walberswick, both the settlements of Southwold and Reydon seem to have been scarcely affected by the Black Death during the 14th century.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

Snape, Land North of Blyth Houses, Church Road (TM/3958; SNP 103). As was suggested by the forerunning evaluation, the excavation revealed abundant evidence of activity dating to the early Iron Age, Romano-British and early to middle Anglo-Saxon periods. Limited evidence of later medieval, post-medieval and modern activity was also encountered. The fill of a single pit also contained six early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers. Significant features included a Romano-British enclosure system, trackway, and pottery kiln, three Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), a contemporary post-built structure and two burnt flint pits of Anglo-Saxon date. Ephemeral evidence for Romano-British post-built structures was also encountered. Finds from SFB 1 were indicative of textile manufacture (spinning). Earlier Iron Age features were less coherent and did not provide a clear picture of prehistoric activity at the site.

Laszlo Lichtenstein & Antony R.R. Mustchin, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Hopkins Homes Ltd.

Stanton, Upthorpe Road (TL/9773; SNT 050). An area of 0.33ha, measuring up to 90m E-W by 44m N-S, was opened along the southern edge of a field parallel to Upthorpe Road, in order to examine the entire area of a Bronze Age ring ditch and an overlying Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Fig C), which had been identified in an earlier phase of trial trench evaluation. The ring ditch was oval in plan, with an internal diameter of 21-25m, and the ditch was 2.5-5.0m wide and 0.70-1.30m deep. Sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the upper fills of the ditch, but no central burial or other contemporary burials had survived and any former mound had been lost to ploughing. This round barrow later formed the focus for an early/middle Anglo-Saxon cemetery, indicating that the barrow had been an upstanding earthwork at that time. Over 70 inhumation burials were excavated, but others may have lain further south, close to or beneath the modern road, while any interments into the barrow mound would also have been lost. Originally the cemetery may have comprised around 100 burials. Provisional assessment suggests that there were two distinct phases of use. The earlier burials relate closely to the round barrow, with 30 burials either within the upper fills of the barrow ditch (not all shown on the attached plan) or buried very close to it and aligned to follow the curve of the ditch. Any burials into the now lost mound would also have formed part of this group. The grave goods associated with this group of burials knifes, spears, shield bosses and, in a single example, a hammer axe with the men and the women were accompanied by small collections of beads and brooch types dating to the later 5th-7th centuries. There are mineralised wood and fabric impressions on some of these items. There were no cremation burials. The later burials lay beyond the barrow in a small group to the W and a larger more extensive group to the E. These graves were largely on parallel alignments, ESE to WSW, with the head to the W and the individuals having no grave goods apart from the occasional knife. One notable burial of this group lay within an exceptional large grave-pit with postholes set around it, indicating the probable presence of a timber mausoleum (Fig D). The common near E-W alignment and the absence of grave goods, suggests that
the final phase of burial may date to the later 7th century, perhaps as a first generation of Christian burial but still located within an established pagan cemetery.

Paul Clements, MOLA Northampton (formerly Northamptonshire Archaeology) for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Homes.

Stoke By Nayland, Scotland Hall Farm (TL/9936; SBN 099). Trial trench evaluation covering the area of a proposed pond adjacent to the River Box. Background research suggested potential for prehistoric and later activity associated with settlement and exploitation of the natural environment along the River Box valley. The results revealed a well preserved sequence of early Holocene deposits spanning the changing nature of the landscape and local environment during the transition from the middle Mesolithic to early Neolithic periods. These conclusions relied upon comparison models rather than the C14 dating results, which were anomalous and contrary to the a priori sequence of deposition. Similar problems have been encountered in other river flood plain sites in Suffolk (Howard, 2009). No archaeological features were encountered, however the environmental analysis offered a rare and valuable opportunity to examine the changes in vegetation and landscape in Suffolk during the early temperate phase of the Holocene in this part of Suffolk.

Matthew Adams with Dr Steve Boreham, Britannia Archaeology, for Mr J Lawrence.

Stowmarket, Chilton Leys (TM/0359; HGH 055). An excavation has recorded an early Bronze Age flint arrowhead, at least two Roman kilns (and associated structures), including one with an infant burial beneath; c.30 Anglo-Saxon graves with poorly-preserved skeletons but grave goods that include a shield boss and sword; and a medieval kiln with a high quantity of pottery.

Kerrie Bull, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd.

Stowmarket, 81, Bury Street (TM/0458; SKT 068). Archaeological monitoring of ground level reduction and footings was undertaken at 81, Bury Street as a condition of a planning consent to develop the site. During this work a series of pits and post-holes were identified along the road frontage in association with medieval pottery. A clay layer was also recorded but it was not clear whether this represented a floor surface or a dumped deposit. At the rear of the site were a sequence of large, deep pits suggestive of quarrying activity. The fills of these pits were largely sterile but where finds were present, they were of medieval date. Overlying the large quarry pits were layers rich in later medieval finds, including building materials, amongst which were glazed floor and roof tile fragments, and large sherds from late medieval vessels. A number of these finds were wasters, implying a kiln site nearby, which in addition to horn cores from these deposits and evidence of metal working in the environmental samples, suggests disposal of waste from industrial processes in the vicinity.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of Last and Tricker Partnership.
Sudbury, Test Pit Excavations (TL/8741) Local residents in Sudbury came together to fund and organise a three day test pit community excavation, with support from The Sudbury Society, The Sudbury History Society and The Sudbury Museum Trust. The focus of the community dig was on the historic core in the south of town as well as the area across the bridge into Ballingdon. A total of 31 test pits were excavated, with pupils from local schools. The rest of the 26 test pits were excavated over the weekend by local residents helped by volunteers from elsewhere. The pottery from the Sudbury test pits provides no evidence for settlement of Roman date underlying the excavated area, but does indicate a focus of activity in the historic core of the town from the Early Saxon period, which continued through the Middle Saxon and expanded in the Late Saxon period. Pottery of early or middle Anglo-Saxon date is uncommon in Suffolk rural settlements and the evidence from Sudbury supports historical evidence attesting to the site's importance at this time. By the late Anglo Saxon period Sudbury was a burh and the settlement had a market in the very early 11th century and was surrounded by a substantial town ditch. Large volumes of pottery from large numbers of pits support historical records which indicate that Sudbury thrived during the medieval period when it was an important centre of the Suffolk wool trade and also the home of one of the three Dominican priories in Suffolk. Like many Suffolk settlements included in the CORS project, Sudbury does not seem to have contracted in the late medieval period, in marked contrast with settlements elsewhere in the eastern region which contracted by 50% or more in the period following the Black Death.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

Thorndon, land opposite Moat Farm, High Street (TM/1469; THD 033). Evaluation trenching followed by a small scale excavation at the site of a proposed residential development revealed a scatter of small pits of high and late medieval date. The site fronts onto the High Street opposite Moat Farm and the pottery sherds and palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered from the pits suggests domestic activity at the site in the late 12th/13th to 15th/16th century period though no structural features were revealed.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Dam Green Services Ltd.

Trimley St Martin, land west of Hams Farmhouse, Back Road (TM/2838; TYN 130). Following trial-trenching evaluation in January 2014, monitoring and excavation was carried out on the site of a proposed agricultural reservoir in May and June 2014. The excavations revealed activity dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. This included five prehistoric pits, six Roman pits, a cluster of twenty-six Anglo-Saxon pits and post-holes, and a post-medieval field ditch. Three of the four large Anglo-Saxon pits contained loom-weight fragments. Also present was a rectilinear field system including enclosure and possible droveway. This is tentatively-dated to the post-medieval period.

Howard Brooks, Ben Holloway, and Pip Parmenter, Colchester Archaeological Trust, for Prime Irrigation.
**Ufford**, Land west of Bramleys, High Street (TM/2953; UFF 039). An area of 0.43 hectares was subject to trenched evaluation as a condition of planning consent to develop the site. Three trenches were excavated, within which a single medieval ditch was identified in the south east corner of the site, close to and approximately parallel with the road. North of this, a large pit was observed which contained medieval pottery and is likely to be associated with extraction, possibly of chalk.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Nigel Bultitude Building Design Services.

**Ufford**, Lodge Road (TM/2952; UFF 040). In advance of a potential housing development and the future submission of planning permission, a 5% archaeological evaluation was conducted by trial trenching. One trench towards the eastern edge of the site was the most fruitful. Here pits, post-holes and a gully were detected, preserved under a deposit of colluvium (hillwash). The majority of the features were likely to be of late medieval to post-medieval date, with the gully feature yielding a gold posy ring of the 18th century. Soil samples taken from the same feature indicate that primary smithing was happening in the vicinity as attested by the presence of small droplets of slag, hammerscale and ferrous spheroids. The Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century show that this area was close to a dovecot and a saw pit so that semi-industrial and other village activity probably extended into this area during the post-medieval period. Not much evidence for a previously recorded scatter of medieval pottery across the north of the site was observed (HER site UFF 016). A small quantity of abraded medieval pottery was found in colluvial deposits near to the northern edge of the site and a ditch representing an earlier field boundary contained pottery of late medieval date. This ditch and an undated ditch near the western edge of the site are on similar alignments to the present field boundaries and are thus likely to belong to earlier subdivisions of the 19th century field arrangements seen in the early editions of the Ordnance Survey map. More substantial ditches containing material of 19th century date correspond to those shown on the early maps and were probably backfilled during the 20th century to increase field sizes and to enable mechanised ploughing. Severe truncation of natural geological deposits was witnessed across much of the higher southern end of the site. This was probably caused by modern agricultural practices and might well have also resulted in the thick accumulations of hillwash encountered in the lower sloping areas to the north and east.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Briarly Homes Ltd & Wrentham Farms Ltd.

**Wangford with Henham**, Wangford Quarry (TM/2777; WNF 023). Two further areas were excavated at Wangford quarry during 2014 revealing further the extent of the medieval enclosures associated with Green Lane to the north and structural remains associated with the Middle to Later Iron Age occupation of the site. Previous investigation at this site have revealed interesting medieval remains including a small but complex post-hole built structure associated with a hearth and in close proximity to Green Lane to the north. This has been interpreted as a stand-alone kitchen and other nearby structures, including a large bread oven and a possible barn with a suspended floor, might
have been linked to selling produce straight on to Green Lane itself which was probably the main thoroughfare between Henham and Southwold during the medieval period. The 2014 excavations revealed an intricate system of enclosures around and to the south of the structures, suggesting repeated remodelling of the enclosure with both expansion and contraction. In the early post-medieval period a single large triangular enclosure was cut replacing all the earlier rectilinear enclosures. In the autumn an adjacent area was also investigated and this was near one of the groups of Beaker flat graves excavated in 2010. No further graves were revealed in this new area but extensive Iron Age remains were seen including post-holes, clay-lined pits, a four-post structure and part of a large circular building. The ring-gully for the roundhouse measured c.15m in diameter but has not been fully revealed in the excavation area yet. In 2010 a smaller round building was found which had a diameter of c.9m. This structure was located c.15m to the north of the larger building.

Jezz Meredith, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Cemex UK Ltd.

Walberswick, Southwold, Test Pit Excavations (TM/4874; WLB 080). Nine test pits were excavated in Walberswick in 2014 by 29 Year 9 students from local schools. The test pitting was part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme undertaken by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) in East Anglia. The excavation sites were widely distributed across the village and complemented from the nine test pits that were excavated in 2013, bringing the total now excavated in the village to 18. Additional Roman pottery was this year found in the east of the village along Leveretts Lane and Ferry Road indicating some level of activity during this period. A number of pits produced pottery of late Saxon date, notably along the main routeway through the village (The Street), suggesting that this part of the present settlement was in existence at this time. The pottery evidence indicates that the village continued to thrive through the medieval period and in particular provided further evidence that Walberswick did not decline in the late medieval after the Black Death in the 14th century, perhaps due to its status as a coastal trading settlement. A possible clay oven was recorded from the garden of a modern house set along The Street, although further work would be needed on this to determine its full function and date. In the post medieval period the village may have developed into the small fishing village that is still seen today.

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson, Access Cambridge Archaeology.

Whatfield, Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield (TM/0246; WHA018). The excavation revealed two overlapping phases of medieval activity, spanning the 11th to 14th centuries AD, principally characterised by a series of ditched field/plot boundaries and a possible foundation trench. A large medieval quarry pit was also present. Post-medieval activity mostly comprised a second series of largely intercutting boundary features, most likely agricultural in nature. The remaining post-medieval features included a sub-rectangular domestic refuse pit. Artefactual evidence included medieval and post-medieval pottery and quern fragments. The nature of the encountered archaeology sits well within the local archaeological landscape which includes two medieval moated sites and a 14th/15th century parish church in close proximity to the junction of Semer Road/ The Street.
Wickham Market, Land south of Featherbroom Gardens (TM/3055; WKM 037). An excavation was carried out in advance of a residential development, following on from a trial-trench evaluation in 2013. A possible hearth and fragments of worked flint (some residual in later deposits) were probably of mid to late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Several Late Iron Age to early Roman cremation burials were found towards the west of the site, with contemporary activity represented by pits and ditched enclosures. The cremations were sealed by a layer of colluvium, possibly the result of early Roman woodland/vegetation clearance on higher ground to the north of the site. Two urned Roman cremation burials were cut into the colluvium but the only possible evidence for contemporary occupation was a large pit in the north-east corner of the site. The medieval and early post-medieval periods were represented primarily by a ditched enclosure comprising two boundaries oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. There was no evidence for contemporary activity within the enclosed area, suggesting agricultural land use. More recent activity was represented by a group of parallel gullies and pits dug in a structural layout at the east end of the site, close to Chapel Lane. The function of this feature group is uncertain but they may represent First World War practice trenches.

Adam Dyson, Archaeology South-East for Hopkins Homes Ltd

Wickham Market, Land Adjacent to 43 Dallinghoo Road (TM/2955; WKM042). Trial-trench evaluation excavations revealed predominantly undated ditches and ditch terminals, containing no finds. The ditches were not readily traced from one trench to another and may represent natural features; no coherent plan was apparent. Two undated pits were also recorded.

Kamil Orzechowski, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Constable Homes Ltd.

Witnesham, Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road (TM/1753; WTN 025). Monitoring of ground works for a large new barn close to a known multi-period scatter of finds and to a Roman period feature recorded in a previous monitoring exercise revealed a single pit of recent date. However a small number of abraded early to mid-Roman period pottery sherds were recovered from the surface of the field and it seems likely that the area of this development is on the western edge of a settlement site of Roman date. It can also be noted that a gaming counter made from a small Roman period sherd was recovered as a stray find.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for P R & R H Leggett Ltd.

West Row, Land adjacent to 1 and 2 Park Garden (TL/6775; MNL 709).

Six trial trenches were excavated in advance of proposed residential development, revealing several large quarry pits dug to extract natural chalk. Finds were scarce but indicate a post-medieval date.
Jon House and Shannon Hogan, Pre-Construct Archaeology for Mr B. Toombs

Woolpit, Steeles Road (TL/9761; WPT 040). The evaluation revealed few archaeological remains, comprising a single ditch and a natural hollow. The latter produced a single sherd of pottery, probably of Iron Age date, in addition to several stuck flints.

Nick Gilmour, OA East, for Lovell.

Worlington, Land south of Mildenhall Road and north-east of Worlington Golf Club (TL/7073; WGN 055). Eight trial trenches were excavated in August with the aim of characterising the archaeological potential of the site ahead of proposed extension of an existing lake and associated landscaping. The evaluation identified thick deposits of peat across much of the site, overlying the natural sand drift geology. Narrow swathes of higher ground forming linear sand ridges were encountered in several trenches, suggesting that the underlying topography has been sculpted by glacial or fluvial activity. A ditch cut through one of the sand ridges contained a residual late Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint. No further finds were recovered from either the peat or the surfaces of the sand ridges.

Jon House and Shannon Hogan for A.J. and R. Scamblers and Sons Ltd.

Worlington, Worlington Quarry (TL/6971; WGN 047). A programme of monitoring was carried out in September and October 2014, at Worlington Quarry in Suffolk. This followed on from several other phases of monitoring at the quarry. This stage of monitoring recorded the presence of a large deposit of sand that had been heated red, although there was no evidence to indicate what this might have been the remains of. Nine unstratified struck flints were recovered from across the strip and these indicate low levels of Mesolithic, Neolithic and later prehistoric activity.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Frimstone Ltd.

Worlington, The Walnut Tree (TL/6973; WGN 054). An archaeological evaluation was carried out at The Walnut Tree Pub, in Worlington, Suffolk. A single trench was excavated, revealing a medieval pit and ditch, containing pottery, an iron nail and fuel ash/slag. Two further pits were found to be post-medieval, producing pottery, tobacco pipes, a roof tile and fuel ash/slag. Environmental residues included cereal grains as well as possible evidence of metalworking. Despite the presence of surviving features, they were often poorly preserved due to post-medieval and modern disturbance.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mr Scott Faulkner.

BUILDINGS
Bardwell, Land off Quaker Lane, former British Legion Headquarters (TL/9473; BAR 103). Historic building survey (Level 1) at the former British Legion Headquarters recorded a pre-fabricated...
corrugated iron structure that was originally used as an isolation hospital at Fornham (West Suffolk) and was subsequently purchased and moved to its present location in 1935. To the present day the building has seen minimal exterior alterations, although internally it has been altered to suit its latter use as a social club and meeting room.

James Fairbairn, OA East, for Jamie Cowper.

Felixstowe, The Ordnance Hotel (TM/29341; FEX 319). The hotel lies within the South Felixstowe Conservation area but is not a listed building. Thought to date to the mid-19th century and possibly originating as a smaller house or inn, the survey and background research revealed five main phases of alteration. Its 'hey day' would appear to have been in the early 1900s when a boom in tourism brought more visitors to the town, which was becoming popular as a seaside resort. Cartographic and photographic evidence indicates that there were once several other buildings associated with the hotel, including stables and garages within the rear courtyard, in addition to a pavilion, tennis court and greenhouse. The survey revealed that the internal layout of the hotel has changed significantly since its construction, notably during the late 19th century, around 1913, c.1927 and in the mid-1950s. Evidence of an earlier, much smaller building, reputedly built around 1854, was also noted within the current roof structure and first floor corridor.

Taleyna Fletcher with James Fairbairn, OA East; report no. 1665, for Premier Inn Hotels Ltd.

CHURCH RECORDING
Capel St. Mary, St. Mary's Church (TM/08538; CSM 013). A limited programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological implications of a proposed reordering of the nave of St. Mary’s Church, Capel St. Mary, which included the insertion of an under-floor heating system. Four small test-pits (0.25 x 0.25m, 0.2m deep) and one larger test-pit (1.6m by 0.7m, 0.2m deep) were excavated in the body of the nave and south aisle with two smaller interventions against the interior face of the north nave and south aisle walls. The results indicated some variation in the character of the underlying ground surface with, as could be expected, evidence for burials, including an inscribed ledger stone. However, no earlier floor levels were encountered and the evidence provided by the presence of a flat-topped pad/footing around the base of one of the aisle piers suggested that the medieval floor level was similar to that of the existing floor. In addition, the vestiges of the pre-aisle south nave wall was encountered in two of the test-pits which, along with the pad/footing for the aisle piers, survived to a level above that proposed as the formation level for the heating system.

Stuart Boulter, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Capel St. Mary Parish Council.

Grundisburgh, St. Mary’s Church (TM/2251; GRU 046). Three evaluation trenches were excavated within an area proposed for an extension on the north side of St. Mary’s Church, Grundisburgh. Trench 1 showed significant disturbance under the blocked north door through underpinning and work associated with the church heating system, but no evidence of any structures such as a porch.
was identified. Trenches 2 and 3 contained at least twenty four intact burials present at depths that would be affected by the extension and deep enough to have survived previous landscaping within the churchyard. Whilst no graves are believed to have survived directly below the boiler house footprint, it is likely that the rest of the proposed development area is as densely packed with burials as the sample trenches. A significant quantity of Saxon pottery reflects the proximity of the site to known Saxon occupation, however as no church is recorded in Grundisburgh until the late 13th/early 14th century, the pottery present within what is now cemetery soil may represent Saxon activity on the site itself.

Linzi Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of Tim Buxbaum (on behalf of Grundisburgh PCC).