ARCHAEOLOGY IN SUFFOLK 2017

compiled by FAYE MINTER *and* ALICE SAUNDERS *with*
object drawings by DONNA WREATHALL

THIS IS A selection of the new discoveries reported in 2017. Information on these has been incorporated into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (formerly the Sites and Monuments Record), which is maintained by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds. Where available, the Record number is quoted at the beginning of each entry. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is now partially accessible online via the Suffolk Heritage Explorer web pages (https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/). Many of the excavation/evaluation reports are now also available online via the Archaeological Data Service (http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/).

Most of the finds are now being recorded through the national Portable Antiquities Scheme, the Suffolk part of which is also based in the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council. Further details and images of many of the finds can be found on the Scheme's website (http://finds.org.uk/database) and for many of the finds listed here the PAS reference number is included in the text. During 2017 the PAS finds in Suffolk were recorded by Anna Booth, Alex Bliss, Riccardo Caravello and Faye Minter. Following requests from metal detector users, we have removed all grid references from entries concerning finds reported by them.

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

Abbreviations:

Mdf	Metal detector find
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme (see above). The Suffolk contact for this national scheme is Alex Bliss (tel. 01284 741236; e-mail alex.bliss@suffolk.gov.uk).
SAFG	Suffolk Archaeological Field Group
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY (tel. 01284 741230; e-mail archaeology@suffolk.gov.uk)
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record (see above)

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

INDIVIDUAL FINDS AND DISCOVERIES

FIG. 97 – Middle Bronze Age gold penannular ring from Aldeburgh.

Aldeburgh (ADB 263). **BA**. A complete gold penannular ring Middle Bronze Age, *c.*1500–1150 BC. Composite penannular rings formed from C-sectioned, D-sectioned or sub-circular strips soldered together are a well-known Middle Bronze Age artefact type both as single finds or forming part of sets of linked rings that are sometimes found attached to bracelets or torcs (Wilkin 2017, 30–31) (SF-6CDBFB) (Fig. 97). (Mdf).

Alderton (ADT 123). **Ro**. 1st–4th century coins and copper-alloy brooches, 1st–3rd century, including enamelled plate brooch of Mackreth's British Enamelled Series Type 3.14 (SF-E02587). **Sx.** Stirrup strap mount, Williams Class A, Type 12, 11th century in date (SF-B284DC) (Fig. 101 D). (Mdf).

Alderton (ADT 124). **Sx**. Complete early medieval silver penny of Æthelred II, AD 1003–1009. Helmet Type. (SF-58A001). (Mdf).

Aldham (ADH 023). **Ro**. 3rd- and 4th-century coins including a silver *siliqua* of Julian, AD 360–361 (WILT-C83CD1), gold jewellery fitting, the central design depicts a bird, possibly a peacock or cockerel standing left. Earrings of this form sometimes have additional elements suspended below them; this could account for the hole in the lower edge of this piece, 2nd–3rd century in date.

Ashfield cum Thorpe (AST 023). **IA**. **Ro**. Gallo-Belgic E gold stater, as ABC 28, no. 16. (SF-B10CD3). Greyware sherds, copper-alloy 1st–4th-century Roman coins, amphora-shaped strap end (SF-57CF6D). (Mdf).

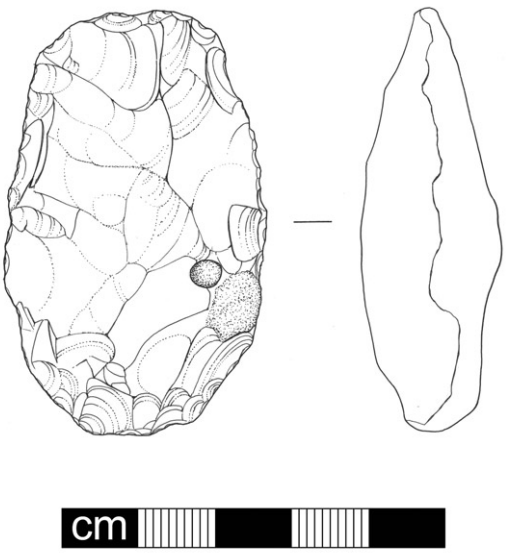

FIG. 98 – Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe from Hintlesham.

Bacton (BAC 051). **BA**. Incomplete copper-alloy tanged razor of probable Late Bronze Age date and unusual form, *c.*1150–800 BC (SF-0FB985) (Fig. 100 A). (Mdf).

Bedfield (BED 037). **IA**. Gold early uninscribed British O Geometric type quarter stater, *c.*50–45 BC, as VA 1225 (SF-07C511). (Mdf).

Bedfield (BED 038). **Ro**. Large amount of Roman pottery and an incomplete copper-alloy possible vessel mount in the form of a winged head (possibly depicting Cupid) (SF-47D4C8) (Fig. 100 D). (Mdf).

Benhall (BNL 048). **Sx**. Two copper-alloy late 9th–11th-century Thomas Class E strap ends (SF-FE434F and SF-FE39D5) (Fig. 101 A and B) and a copper-alloy Borre-style disc brooch, later 10th century (SF-FE25C9) (Fig. 101 C.). (Mdf).

Brandeston (BRN 018) **Sx**. Two copper-alloy sleeve clasps (SF-8AAD7C and SF-

8A8298), two copper-alloy incomplete girdle hangers (SF-8A1D47 and SF-89D0EA), probable fragment of an equal-armed brooch (SF-8971F6). (Mdf).

Brockley (BKY 043). **IA**. Gold stater as ABC, no.2392 (SF-2E4232), incomplete copper-alloy bow brooch (SF-2EBBFA). (Mdf).

Bromeswell (BML 080). **Sx**. Copper-alloy girdle hanger (SF-580534), cruciform brooch (SF-1DE7B3), and sleeve clasp (SF-1DD6B). (Mdf).

Nayland-with-Wissington (NYW 062). **IA**. Gallo-Belgic E 'Gallic wars uniface' series gold stater, as ABC 28 no.16 (SF-9122A6). (Mdf).

Cookley (COY 023). **Ro.** A dispersed hoard of twelve silver coins. Eleven of these are Roman Republican *denarii* and one is an Imperial *denarius* of the reign of Augustus (SF-IFC3B8). (Mdf).

Cotton (COT 037). **Sx**. Three copper-alloy long brooch fragments, two of which are either cruciform or small long types (SF-5B00E2 and SF-5B040D), one cruciform (SF-5AF972). (Mdf).

Cretingham (CRE 028). **IA**. Gold Icenian stater, as ABC 78, no.1399 (SF-5D41E3). (Mdf).

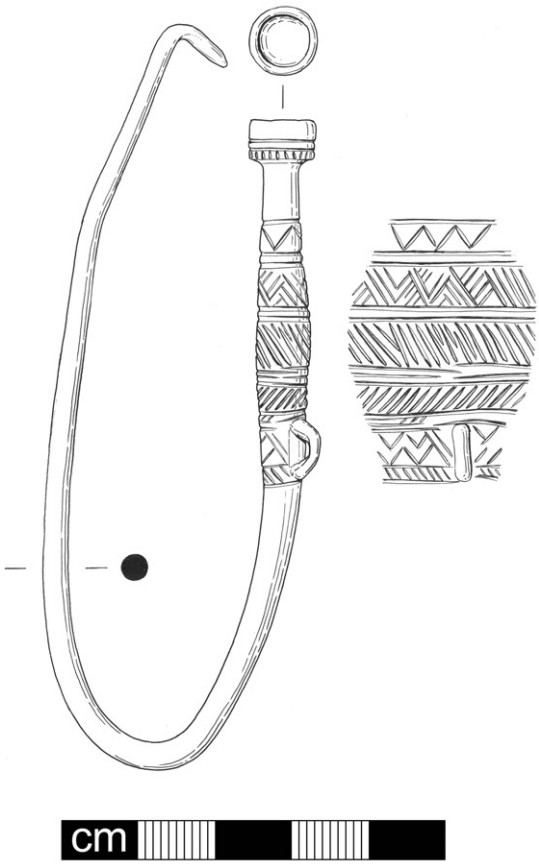

FIG. 99 – Middle Bronze Age copper-alloy pin from Freckenham

Debenham (DBN 076). **IA, Ro**. Silver East Anglian Unit, as VA 792, 794, (SF-49BD09). Also, 3rd- and 4th-century copper-alloy coinage, enamelled continental plate brooch (SF-49F6DB), incomplete silver finger ring, Henig (1974) Type III and Guiraud's Type 2d (2003, 79), 2nd–3rd century in date (SF-351522). (Mdf).

Exning (EXG 114). **Ro, Sx** Copper-alloy anthropomorphic continental plate brooch of Feugere's type 24d, *c.* AD 50–125, this appears to be the only known example from Britain (SF-3146B9) (Fig. 100 C). Copper-alloy 9th–10th-century Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy openwork disc brooch (NMS-45994E).

Eye (EYE 082). **Ro, Sx, Md, PM**. Copper-alloy Roman bird mount (SF-1E555D) (Fig. 100 F), and knee brooch (SF-1D942A). Copper-alloy cruciform brooch fragment (SF-0F778E), middle Anglo-Saxon pin fragment (SF-108710), buckle with plate of Marzinik's type II.24a (SF-7916CA) and an unusual zoomorphic mount with interlace decoration, silver wire and niello inlay (SF-7670F1). Various silver hammered medieval and early post-medieval pennies, a complete cast copper-alloy figurine of the Virgin Mary *c.*1380–1500, probably originally from a crucifixion group and designed to stand on one side of a crucifix, with a similar figurine of St John the Evangelist on the other side (PUBLIC-C4671B) (Fig. 101 G). Seal matrices (SF-60DD1B and SF-60D076), silver post-medieval strap fitting with the inscription Richard Guuen with 1686 below, likely to have functioned as a decorative strap loop/slide (SF-A63B10). (Mdf).

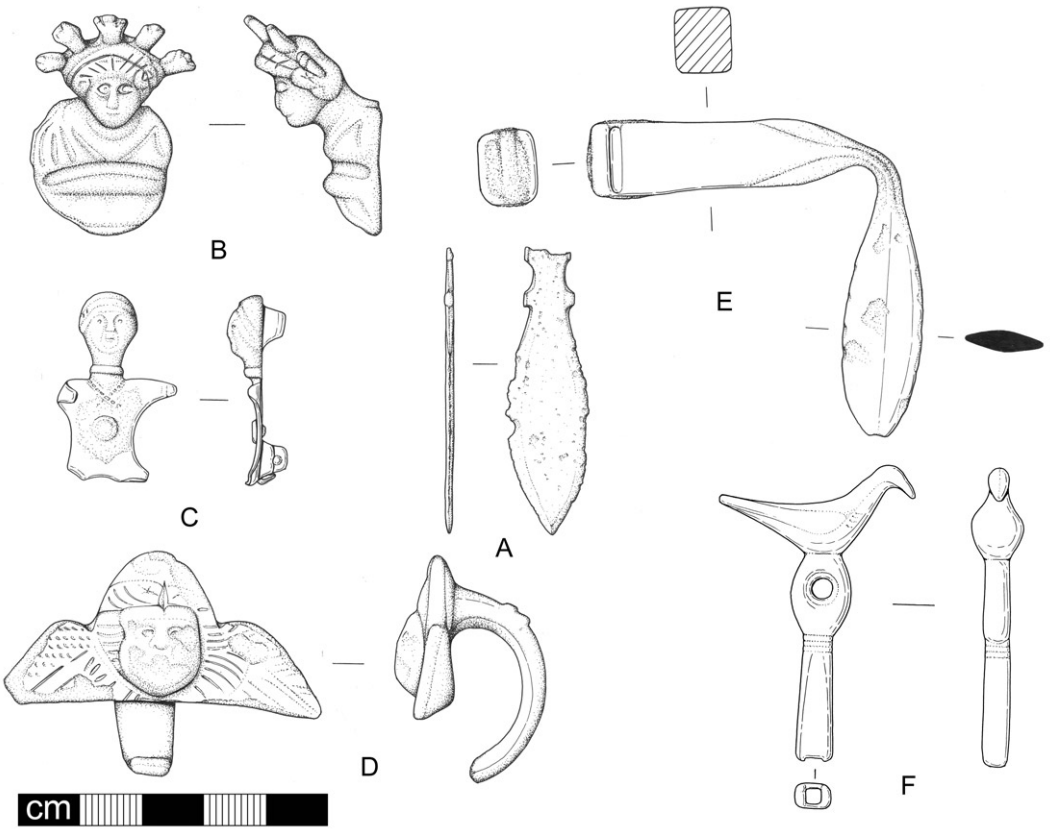

FIG. 100 – Bronze Age copper-alloy tanged razor from Bacton (A); Roman copper-alloy vessel mount from Lidgate (B); copper-alloy continental plate brooch from Exning (C); copper-alloy vessel mount from Bedfield (D); copper-alloy scalpel handle from Worlingworth (E); copper-alloy bird mount from Eye (F).

Freckenham (FRK 120). **BA**. Copper-alloy Picardy type pin of Middle Bronze Age, *c.*1400–1250 BC (SF-109C22) (Fig. 99). (Mdf).

Freckenham (FRK 121). **IA**. Gold uninscribed Catavellaunii quarter-stater, as ABC, 124 (SF-6A9EC5). (Mdf).

Freckenham (FRK 031). **IA**. An uninscribed silver unit Icenian, Talbot's 'Bury A' type, as ABC, 1495 (SF-F2D1C4), copper-alloy unit Cunobelin, as ABC, no.2981 (SF-F1581E). (Mdf).

Great Ashfield (ASG 026) **Md**. Five complete silver 16th-century groats of Mary and Elizabeth I, probable purse hoard (SF-9C555E). (Mdf).

Hintlesham (HNS 041). **Pa.** Complete flint handaxe dating to the Lower Palaeolithic (SF-90A9FD) (Fig. 98). (Gardening).

Iken (IKN 137). **Md**. An incomplete lead oval-shaped seal matrix with the inscription 'S'WILL[]' DE DVNMOW'. The name 'William of Dunmow' refers to the owner, who was presumably a resident of Great or Little Dunmow in Essex (SF-A2E8E9). (Mdf).

Kedington (KDG 052). **Md.** Complete gilded silver late medieval to early post-medieval pilgrim badge. The outer face of the object is moulded to probably depict St Anne teaching her daughter, the Virgin Mary, crowned as the Queen of Heaven, to read (SF-A66556). (Mdf).

Lidgate (LDG 007). **Ro, Sx**. Lead-alloy curse tablet with inscription, R. Tomlin has deciphered the inscription to say; *[a]nuli qui perierunt | si muli[e]r si baro si ingen\u(u)s si*

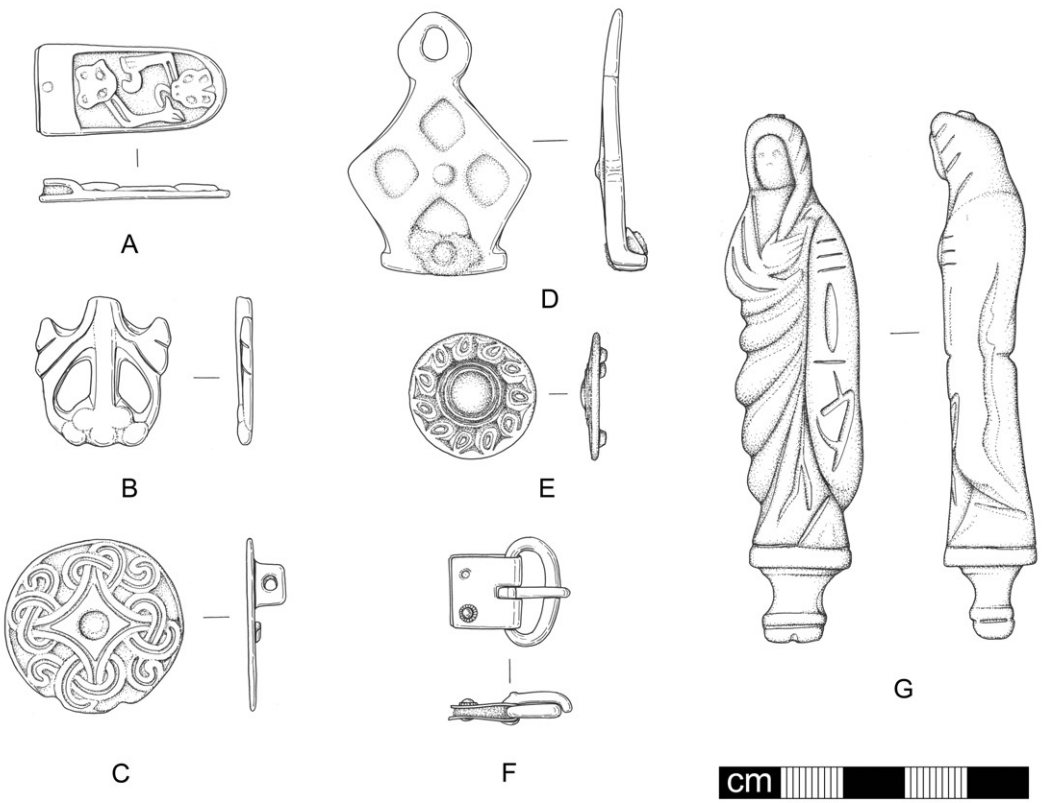

FIG. 101 – Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy strap ends from Benhall (A and B); copper-alloy disc brooch from Benhall (C); copper-alloy stirrup strap mount from Alderton (D); copper-alloy mount from Tostock (E); silver buckle and plate from Wortham (F); medieval copper-alloy figurine of the Virgin Mary from Eye (G).

[s]er(v)us 2–3 more letters. Meaning, 'the rings which have been lost, whether woman or man, whether free or slave' the owner was therefore presumably seeking vengeance on the thief of their rings (SF-BA1337) (Fig. 102), copper-alloy anthropomorphic vessel mount depicting the crowned bust of the god *Sol Invictus* (SF-896782) (Fig. 100 B), numerous coins of 3rd and 4th-century date. A copper-alloy disc brooch of early Anglo-Saxon date (SF-89F687). (Mdf).

Mendham (MDM 141). **Sx**. Early Anglo-Saxon incomplete iron spear head (SF-44FC96) and *seax* (SF-445676), copper-alloy sleeve clasps (SF-097342, SF-10EB4D, SF-109C61 and SF-E18804), long brooches, mainly cruciform type (SF-08F114, SF-0864F5, SF-07C5CB, SF-EC2D81, SF-EBE5C4, SF-EB67B3, SF-EB488F and SF-E410FC), annular brooches (SF-0FE2DF, SF-0F9894, SF-0F7616, SF-0F5286, SF-0F3EC2, SF-0F22FD, SF-0E5A69 and SF-0E17A9), a finger ring created from a reused Roman bracelet (SF-E1F3AD) and a pierced Roman coin (SF-4640C0). Later Anglo-Saxon *c.*9th-century copper-alloy hooked tag with niello and silver wire scrolls (SF-46F5D9). (Mdf).

Mildenhall (MNL 796). **Sx**. 'Porcupine' type silver *sceatta* issued in Frisia, EMC 2017.0355 (SF-5C6CE4), copper-alloy girdle hanger (SF-902ACA) and tweezers (SF-90348D). (Mdf).

Mildenhall (MNL 797). **IA**. **Ro**. Gold Icenian uninscribed quarter stater, as ABC, 1480 (SF-F11A55). Complete Roman copper-alloy pin (SF-F5293B) and bracelet (SF-30DF7B). (Mdf).

Orford (ORF 203). **IA**. Copper-alloy unit of the Cantiaci, as ABC 40, no.348 (SF-9F65E6),

FIG. 102 – Roman lead-alloy curse tablet from Lidgate.

late La Tène brooch (SF-9F54D8). (Mdf).

Pakenham (PKM 105). **Ro. Sx.** Known Roman site, coinage and artefacts 1st–4th century in date, shoe-shaped mount 5th–7th century in date (SF-C3BB59), silver *sceatta* Primary Phase Series C2 (SF-C39375).

Raydon (RAY 033). **IA.** Gold Iron Age stater, early uninscribed as VA 1476 (SF-5E7423). (Mdf).

Redlingfield (RLG 011). **IA, Ro.** Silver East Anglian unit, Pattern/Horse type as VA 750 (SF-2D3F06). Copper-alloy Roman phallic mount (SF-2D10C4), Colchester derivative bow brooch (SF-2D28F4) and a late Roman military buckle frame (SF-2CE7E2). (Mdf).

Stoke Ash (SAS 028). **Sx.** Three silver *sceattas* of Series O, Z and R (SF-7CAE5C, SF-7C72D5 and SF-7CD144). (Mdf).

Tostock (TCK 027). **Sx.** Copper-alloy mount, probably originating from a horse harness (SF-47DC89) (Fig. 101 E). (Mdf).

Wangford (WNG 070). **IA-Sx.** Complete iron spear of probable Iron Age or early medieval date (SF-1B1F51). (Mdf).

Winston (WNT 061) **Md.** Complete gold medieval angel of Henry VIII, 1509–1526 (SF-4E789C). (Mdf).

Worlingworth (WGW 040). **IA, Ro, Sx.** Gold Icenian stater, Norfolk Wolf Type, as ABC 78, no.1399 (SF-2ADF5B). Copper-alloy La Tène bow brooch (SF-DA3EE3), Roman pottery, coinage, bow and disc brooches of 1st–4th century date, and a scalpel handle. Scalpels of this form are thought to have been present in boxed sets and form part of a specialised *instrumentarium* (surgeon's kit) (SF-97C5D2) (Fig. 100 E). Zoomorphic Anglo-Saxon hangingbowl mount/escutcheon (SF-FDADFB). (Mdf).

Wortham (WTM 075). **Sx.** Silver buckle and plate, late 6th–7th century in date (SF-E596EC) (Fig. 101 F). (Mdf).

SURVEYS

Bungay, Bungay Castle (TM/3389; BUN 004). A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken in the bailey of Bungay Castle which used fluxgate gradiometer, earth resistance meter and ground penetrating radar. The three complementary techniques provided data to better identify the nature and type of anomalies that were recorded in the castle bailey. Strong evidence for structural remains has been prospected for the first time within the bailey revealing buried walls, demolition rubble layers, levelling layers and a well. Anomalies indicative of rubbish pits, robbed-out trenches and service trench runs were further prospected.

Timothy Schofield, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Mr Olly Barnes, Bungay Castle Trust.

Chediston, Herne Hill Farm (TM/3577; CHD 064). Extension of magnetometry survey coverage at a Roman site at Chediston, including resurveying of areas previously investigated. Existing features were clarified and the site of a possible bath house or Roman building debris was identified by the river. The survey confirmed that the principal activity was at the W end of the main field.

John Rainer, SAFG.

Cookley, Field adjacent to Lower Hill Farm (TM/3575; COY 022). Magnetometry survey was conducted over cropmarks identified by 2018 aerial imagery and Google Earth. The site of a likely building was accurately located and may be further investigated.

John Rainer, SAFG.

Elmswell, Land at airfield (TM/0065; EWL 026). A small magnetometry survey was carried out at the site of a WW1 airfield at Elmswell. The site of a hangar was identified and later confirmed by excavation carried out by the Elmswell History Group.

John Rainer, SAFG, for the Elmswell History Group.

Hoxne, Abbey Farm (TM/1876; HXN 004). A program of geophysical investigations was carried out, initially using earth resistance meter reconnaissance survey in areas of the garden. The survey recorded anomalies indicative of building structures relating to the priory and the former wings of the 16th-century farmhouse, along with pits and ditches. Subsequent targeted detailed earth resistance meter survey on the lawn to the S of Abbey Farm House revealed greater detail, defining narrow internal walls, moisture-holding internal deposits and larger structural remains probably deriving from the former wings of the original house. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey followed, targeting areas of high potential for structural remains identified by the earth resistance meter survey. The extent of the medieval building located close to the curtilage wall to the W was well defined in the GPR data. This also picked up perpendicular walls within the walled garden that were not recorded on the earth resistance meter dataset. The walls located to the S of the farmhouse were better defined, as were those straddling the driveway that were recorded on a different alignment to all other structural anomalies.

Timothy Schofield, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Mr Wilfred White.

Sutton, Field adjacent to river by Sutton Hoo, Little Haugh (TM/2849; SUT 292). Magnetometry survey identified potentially significant archaeological features, including a possible large building, ring-ditch and other likely multi-period activity, including a sizable area near the building of unknown function (Fig.103).

John Rainer, Suffolk Archaeological Field Group.

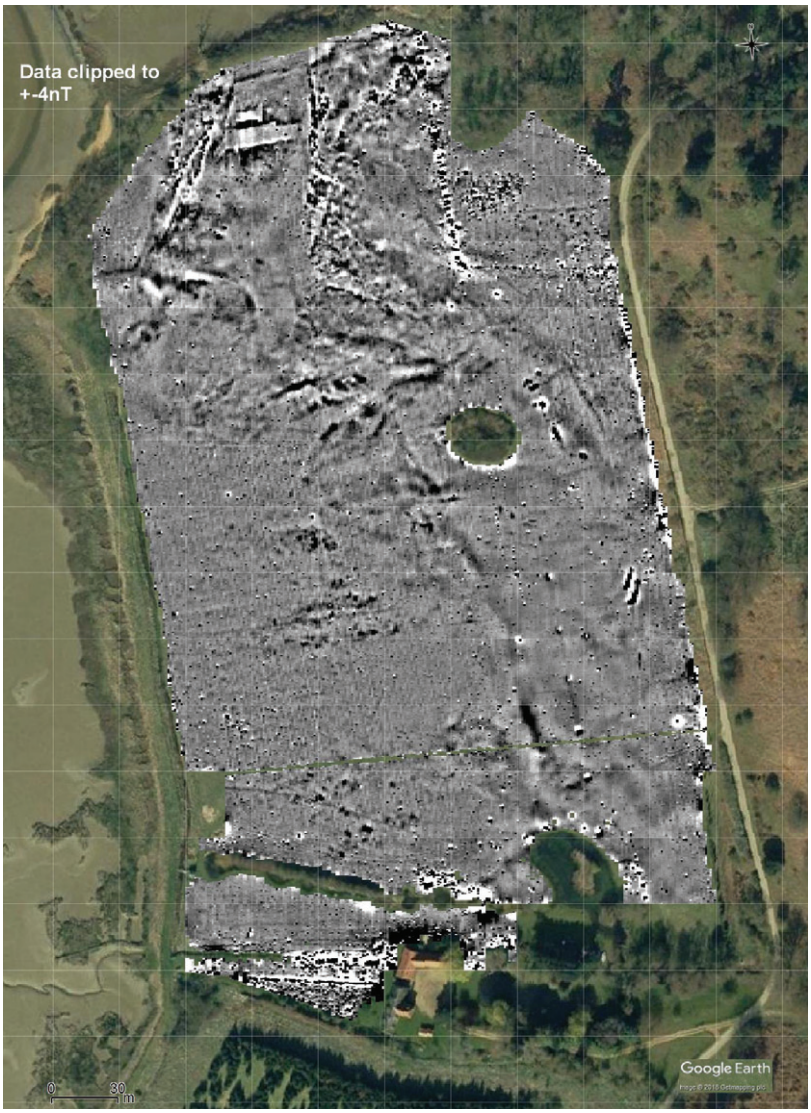

FIG. 103 – Sutton, Little Haugh (SUT 292). Magnetometry survey.

Walberswick, Proposed reservoir, Lodge Road (TM/4774; WLB 114). A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey identified a range of geophysical anomalies including a series of perpendicular and parallel running positive linear anomalies indicative of boundary ditches, trackways and enclosure ditches, some of which 'intercut' indicating that the site has been variously sub-divided overtime. A plethora of discrete positive anomalies interpreted as archaeological pits, a thermoremanent response indicative of a burnt pit, hearth or kiln and large areas of magnetic disturbance that highlight the extant former quarry pits were further prospected.

Timothy Schofield,
Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Hawes Associates.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Akenham, Land NW of St Mary's church, Site 8, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1449, AKE 043). Excavations revealed a cluster of Iron Age or Roman pits in the centre of the site in association with a post-built building. Isolated prehistoric pits and a single field boundary ditch, which matched the location of a field boundary inserted during the early 20th century were also found.

Rupert Lotherington, Archaeological Research Services Ltd, for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Akenham, Land N of St Mary's church, Site 9a, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1449; AKE 044). Excavations identified a series of undated ditches. A near-complete Beaker was recovered from a pit excavated through the final phase disuse deposit of the E-most ditch. The recovery of the Beaker suggests that the ditches may have formed part of a Neolithic enclosure or field system which straddled the central portion of the site.

Rupert Lotherington, Archaeological Research Services Ltd, for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Akenham, Land SW of Fairview Farm, Site 9b, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1448; AKE 044). Excavation revealed sporadic evidence of multi-phase late prehistoric and Roman occupation. The W portion of the site provided evidence of a building and isolated pitting. The E portion of the site was bisected by a series of inter-cutting enclosure ditches which appeared to supersede an earlier late prehistoric or early Roman ditch system.

Rupert Lotherington, Archaeological Research Services Ltd, for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Badwell Ash, Land next to Donards, The Broadway, Phase 1 (TL/9969; BAA 035). Following on from an evaluation in 2016, phase 1 excavation was conducted. Prehistoric activity (late Bronze Age–early Iron Age) was present as residual abraded pottery sherds. Roman activity was also revealed via mid–late 1st-century finds and a series of intercutting pits dating to the late 3rd–4th centuries. The Roman activity appears to represent the peripheral activity of a settlement, farmstead or villa estate established during the 1st century with a final occupation during the 4th century.

Dennis Payne, Archaeoserv, for Mr R Pratt and N Harvey.

Badwell Ash, Land adjacent to Donards, The Broadway, Phase 2 (TL/9969; BAA 035). Evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to the excavation above to locate evidence of Roman settlement activity. A cobbled area with Roman finds suggested a possible building footing with an associated dark earth deposit also suggesting an occupation layer. Further features in the form of hearths and post-holes were located.

Dennis Payne, Archaeoserv, for Mr R Pratt and N Harvey.

Barnham, Barnham Heath (TL/8879; BNH 002). Five days of fieldwork were undertaken to investigate the fluvial terraces of the Little Ouse and their associated archaeology. An assemblage of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefacts was collected by Basil Brown from two gravel pits on Barnham Heath during the 1940s and 1950s, consisting of large numbers of hand axes and a small but significant number of artefacts representing the Levallois technique, which identify Barnham Heath as the richest early Middle Palaeolithic site in the Breckland. The more S of the two pits, named the Barnham Old Pit in the Euston Estate archives,

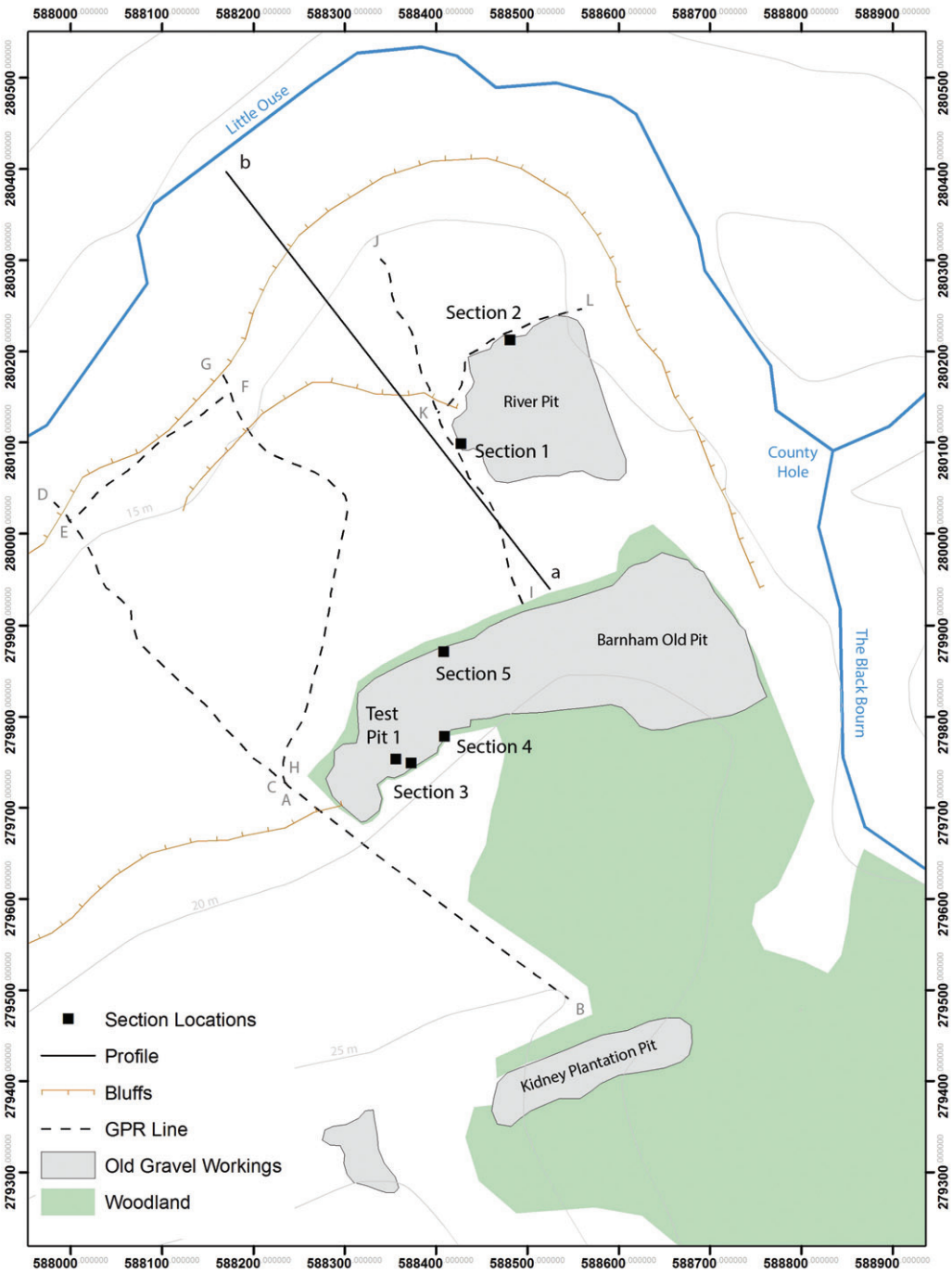

FIG. 104 – Barnham Heath (BNH 002). Site plan.

straddles the transition from Terrace 2 to Terrace 1. In 2013, a narrow section was cut into its southern face, revealing a sequence of fluvial sands and gravels. The northern pit, the River Pit, is situated on Terrace 1. West (2009) reports a series of sections still visible in the southern, western and northern faces of the River Pit, which revealed a laminated sand, which he interpreted as being lacustrine in origin, overlying a gravel. The age of the sediments exploited in the two pits is not known and it remains unclear whether either pit produced some or all of the artefacts. Further, the relationships between the artefact-bearing sediments at Barnham Heath and several other Lower Palaeolithic sites in the valley of the Little Ouse need to be established to enable the regional record to be understood more fully.

The new work consisted of a ground penetrating radar survey (GPR) and the cutting of four new sections, two in each pit, and a test pit (Fig. 104). The GPR survey was conducted in five transects across the river terraces. The aim was to provide sub-surface data to allow more detailed mapping of the terraces, inferred from variation in the height of the chalk bedrock. Analysis of the GPR survey data and terrace mapping is ongoing.

Following the survey, two sections were cut in the River Pit, Section 1 in the western face and Section 2 in the northern face. The latter is in a part of the pit associated with a 2m drop in ground surface. Section 1 provided a *c.*4m sequence of bedded sands and gravels, the lower part of which is fluvial in origin while the upper 1.8m, consisting of horizontally bedded sand, is not inconsistent with West's (2009) observations. Section 2 was *c.*2.5m thick and consisted of a series of fluvial-bedded sands and gravels. In both cases the water table limited the depth of the excavation and chalk bedrock was not encountered. Gravel samples were taken for clast lithological analysis and sand samples were taken for sedimentary analyses and electron-spin resonance dating on quartz (ESR). A sample of each significant gravel deposit encountered (one in Section 1, two in Section 2) was sieved on site for artefacts; none were identified. Two sections were cut in Barnham Old Pit. Section 3 was cut in the southern face of the pit, while Section 5 was cut in the northern face. In addition, the 2013 section was reopened by hand and labelled Section 4. Sections 3 and 4 provided similar sequences of fluvial sands and gravels overlying a chalky diamicton. The latter was also observed in Test Pit 1, which was cut approximately 10m to the NW of Section 3 in the floor of the pit. Two gravel deposits encountered in Section 3 were sieved for artefacts and while the upper gravel was barren, the basal gravel produced nine flakes, one core and a heavily retouched tool manufactured on a natural base. Samples were taken for clast lithological analysis, sediment analyses and ESR dating. Section 5 primarily encountered disturbed sediments and requires further excavation. At present it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions from the fieldwork as much of the post-excavation analysis is ongoing. It is likely that Barnham Old Pit is associated with two terraces, the lower of which is likely to be associated with the River Pit. It is less clear whether a third, lower terrace is also associated with the River Pit, or whether the variation in ground level represents a later phase of erosion. A programme of borehole work is planned to resolve this issue. The recovery of artefacts from the basal gravels in Section 3 provides independent evidence of Lower Palaeolithic archaeology in association with Terrace 2. Work on the Basil Brown archive is ongoing and initial observations suggest that most, if not all of the archaeology is associated with Barnham Old Pit; completion of this work should provide greater clarity with regards to the provenance of the archaeology and the relationship between the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefacts.

We would like to thank Andrew Blenkiron of Euston Estate, Edward Heading, David Heading and Natural England for permission to excavate and Peter Hoare, Joshua Hogue and Claire Harris for assisting with the fieldwork.

Robert Davis, Marcus Hatch and Simon Lewis, Queen Mary University of London,
Nick Ashton, British Museum,
for the Breckland Palaeolithic Project, funded by a Leverhulme Trust Research Project Grant.

Barnham, East Farm (TL/8778; BNH 013). Excavations of the Lower Palaeolithic site have been ongoing since 2013 (see also 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2015'). The site is an old clay pit that has been known since the turn of the 20th century to contain Lower Palaeolithic artefacts and faunal and floral remains. Initial excavations conducted in the 1930s by T.T. Paterson were followed by investigations by John Wymer in 1978 and large-scale excavations by the British Museum between 1989 and 1994 (Ashton *et al.* 1998). The latter investigations identified human occupation during the Hoxnian Interglacial, *c.*400,000 years ago, at the margins of a fluvial channel, surrounded by grass and deciduous vegetation. The main artefact assemblages were found on the southern margins of the channel in association with a lag gravel that would have been the principal source of raw material for stone tool manufacture. In one area (Area I) the flint artefacts consisted of simple cores and flakes with occasional scrapers, which have traditionally been termed a 'Clactonian' assemblage. Less than 50m to the E, Area IV(4) also contained cores and flakes, but in association with evidence of handaxe manufacture, traditionally termed 'Acheulian'. The interpretation put forward from this work was that the same group of people were responsible for both assemblages, but with different activities and tools in the two areas, rather than being culturally distinct. A rich environmental record consisting of pollen, molluscs and vertebrate remains was recovered from a sequence of clays and silts that infill the channel. The site is notable for the variety of amphibians and reptiles, with exotic species such as tree frogs and European pond terrapin. It also has exotic mammals, including remains of extinct forms of rhinoceros and elephant, but also of lion.

A primary aim of the excavations in 2013–17 was to investigate the relationship between the two different archaeological assemblages present at the site. A new area (Area 6 VI) positioned between Area 1I and Area IV (4) has provided increased geological resolution and archaeological data that has enabled the relationship between the Clactonian and Acheulean assemblages to be resolved. At the western end of Area VI, a sequence similar to Area I was revealed, with an assemblage of cores and flakes associated with a lag gravel overlain by a grey silt, palaeosol and brickearth. Towards the E end of Area VI and adjacent to Area IV (4) the grey silt and palaeosol thin and disappear, leaving the lag gravel at the E end of Area VI and in Area IV (4) to be directly overlain by brickearth. Artefacts associated with handaxe manufacture were only found in association with the lag gravel in areas where the grey silt and palaeosol have not formed. In areas where these were present, evidence of hand axe manufacture is only found in association with the palaeosol. There is therefore a time separation, represented by the silt and palaeosol, between the deposition of the two assemblages. A new interpretation can now be put forward. The two assemblages represent two culturally distinct populations, a first group with lithic technology that did not include the manufacture of hand axes followed sometime later by a second group with hand axes.

The excavations in Area VI also recovered evidence for burning in the form of large quantities of burnt flint, including small numbers of burnt flint artefacts. The majority of the burnt material has been recovered from the palaeosol. It remains unclear whether this relates to natural forest fire or human fire-use. Ongoing investigations are attempting to resolve this. Work is also ongoing in Area III, targeting the calcareous silts and clays in the centre of the channel in order to increase our knowledge of the vertebrate, molluscan, pollen and floral assemblages preserved there. New areas have been excavated and sampled and a series of boreholes have been sunk to investigate the lower part of the sequence. The information recovered from Area III continues to improve our understanding of the local environment during the Hoxnian Interglacial.

We would like to thank Euston Estate and David, Edward and Richard Heading for permission to excavate and for their continuing support. We would also like to thank the many colleagues, volunteers and students who have helped with the excavations.

Robert Davis and Simon Lewis, Queen Mary University of London,
Nick Ashton, British Museum and Simon Parfitt, Natural History Museum,
for the Pathways to Ancient Britain Project, funded by the Calleva Foundation, and for the
Breckland Palaeolithic Project, funded by a Leverhulme Trust Research Project Grant.

Bawdsey, Land off Ferry Road, Site 42, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/3439; BAW 211). Excavations revealed dense archaeology with the partial remains of five ditched enclosures all of which were occupied during the medieval period. Occupation began in the 12th century and continued into the late 15th century–early 16th century. The enclosure at the top of the hill appears to be domestic in nature, while the other four were either used for industrial or agricultural purposes. In one of the enclosures a number of small curvilinear gullies were excavated. The gullies appear to have had posts set into them to form a tight ring. In another enclosure a very large pit was excavated, which appears to have had an industrial use. The pit had been lined with clay and had a number of large wooden stakes driven across the middle, with wattle surviving in places between them. At the W end of the pit a large hollowed-out log was found, which had a plug *in situ* at one end. In the westernmost enclosure a further large pit was excavated. The fill was highly organic in nature. Two pieces of partially worked leather were found with two large stone mortars. The site appears to have been abandoned in the late 15th or early 16th century, possibly connected to the building of the flood defences along the Deben. This would have dried the flood plains around the site and allowed the land around to be enclosed and put back to arable agriculture.

Siân Thomas, Archaeology Wales Ltd, for Wardell-Armstrong LLP,
for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Bawdsey, Land off Ferry Road, Site 50, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/3439; BAW 212). Archaeological excavation revealed three large circular Bronze Age ring-ditches that may represent ploughed-out burial mounds. Numerous pits, a well and a number of smaller ring-ditches, that may be the remnants of roundhouses, along with vast amounts of pottery and animal bone indicate Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period settlement, with evidence for contemporary intensive agricultural activity in the form of enclosure and field boundary ditches. The site appears to have been unoccupied for the next 800–1000 years until enclosure ditches, pits and a stone-lined well, found in close proximity to Ferry Road, suggest that the road was in use during the medieval period.

Martin Cuthbert, Suffolk Archaeology CIC,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Beccles, Southern Relief Road, (TM/4228 to TM/4488; BCC 100). Evaluation revealed a series of field boundary ditches that were marked on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, as well as features relating to the WW2 accommodation units nearby connected to Beccles Airfield. A small number of later post-medieval ditches were also noted. A single pit with a large quantity of fired clay and charcoal fragments found towards the W end of the site has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle/Late Iron Age (2109 BP ± 29).

Simon Cass, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Suffolk CC Highways Department.

Belstead, Land off Grove Hill (TM/1341; BSD 028). Excavation uncovered ditches, gullies and pits dating from the earlier/Middle Iron Age to the 2nd century AD. A possible Iron Age roundhouse was recorded at the N end of the site. The artefactual assemblage, particularly the ceramics and Roman CBM, suggests that the site lies within the wider area of a Roman farmstead.

Stuart Boulter and Simon Cass, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd.

Blythburgh, (TM/4575; BLB 153). Thirteen 1m square test pits were excavated in Blythburgh by 47 Year 8 and 9 students from Benjamin Britten School, Bungay High School, Hobart High School, Sir John Leman High School and Ormiston Denes Academy. The test pitting was part of the Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS). The earliest evidence found for activity in the village was during the middle Anglo-Saxon period (and around the time of the formation of the church) which was identified from a single test pit in the S of the village. Two test pits yielded later Anglo-Saxon pottery from opposite the priory land in the N.

Catherine Collins and Alison Dickens, Access Cambridge Archaeology, University of Cambridge.

Botesdale and Rickinghall, (TM/0475; BOT 047). Six 1m square test pits were excavated in both Rickinghall and Botesdale by 24 Year 9 and Year 12 students from Sybil Andrews Academy and King Edward VI School. The investigation was part of the Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS) programme. The test pits were focused in the N extent of Rickinghall and the S half of Botesdale. A single test pit in Botesdale produced Bronze Age pottery and three of the test pits produced pottery of high medieval date.

Catherine Collins and Alison Dickens, Access Cambridge Archaeology, University of Cambridge.

Bramford, The Street (TM/1247; BRF 126). Excavation revealed several phases of archaeology probably related to roadside development on the N edge of the village. The earliest features comprise a scatter of prehistoric pits or possible tree throws, including an isolated pit containing Beaker pottery and worked flint. However, the majority of features date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. A series of early medieval curving ditches were located within the NW part of the site, along with a sequence of ovens and a scatter of pits and post-holes across the rest of the site. Increased activity in the high medieval period (from the later 12th and 13th centuries, with the majority belonging to the 13th and 14th centuries) was predominantly represented by a large recut enclosure ditch that appears to have been subsequently sub-divided into two or three building plots that would have fronted onto The Street to the W. Within and around these plots were numerous settlement-related features, including post-holes and small pits, several larger pits/quarry pits, a well and several articulated animal burials. Further ditches and boundaries were established in the late medieval period, when a series of spreads or middens also accumulated over the earlier features; the latter containing material broadly dating from the prehistoric period to the 16th century. Low levels of post-medieval activity were represented by a series of ditches, pits and post-holes, with the main enclosure ditch finally being infilled in the 19th century.

Steve Graham, OA East, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes.

Bramford, Land NE of Bullen Lane, Site 2, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1046; BRF 132). Excavation revealed several linear features forming an enclosure. Several other linear features and pits, both within the enclosure and outside of it, were shown to be medieval in origin dating to the 12th–14th century. Earlier curvilinear features were Roman in date.

Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Bramford, Land N of Bullen Lane, Site 3, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1046; BRF 130). Excavation uncovered a small U-shaped enclosure, along with a further enclosure to the S of the site. This enclosure was finds-rich with large amounts of medieval pottery recovered, mainly dating to the 12th–14th century.

Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Bramford, Land S of Little Blakenham, Site 46, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1047; BRF 133). A watching brief revealed a small cluster of later prehistoric pits bordering a four-post structure of probable Iron Age date.

Rupert Lotherington, Archaeological Research Services Ltd, for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Bury St Edmunds, Rear of 98 Risbygate Street (TL/8564; BSE 515). A single trench evaluation revealed one rubbish pit, containing two distinct fills deriving from two separate deposition events. Initially the pit was backfilled with wood ash waste from a raked-out fire deposited in the base of the pit. Contained within this basal fill were iron nails, animal bone, burnt flint, burnt clay and shell, along with charred cereal grains which indicate that the material was waste from cooking processes. A later phase of rubbish deposition that overlay the wood ash included residual medieval remains and late medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery sherds. Animal bone was found in high quantities, including the remains of two dogs, the foot bones and hooves from a juvenile horse and three cow horn cores, which provide evidence for the butchery and tanning industries. A residual fragment of ecclesiastical window glass may derive from the remains of St Peter's Chapel or the Blessed Mary Chapel, located below The Grapes PH further E along Risbygate Street.

Timothy Schofield, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Thos Peatling Fine Wines.

Bury St Edmunds, 9–10 The Churchyard (TL/8564; BSE 517). Archaeological monitoring, following the earlier excavation of a soakaway, recorded a pit or ditch that contained residual prehistoric flint flakes and 37 sherds of medieval pottery, including a range of Bury coarse wares, glazed Grimston ware and Hedingham ware. Oak charcoal and the well-preserved bones of fish, birds and domestic livestock were also present.

Katie Lee-Smith, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Cambridgeshire Community Services NHS Trust.

Bury St Edmunds, 100 Southgate Street (TL/8563, BSE 520). Evaluation recorded a high density of pits and ditches, primarily containing low quantities of locally produced medieval pottery, animal bone and oyster shell; with sparse features including a post-hole containing low quantities of late post-medieval CBM.

Kathren Henry, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for M&D Developments.

Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk Business Park Extension (TL/8863, BSE 508). Evaluation identified a large pit containing a well-stratified assemblage of flint flakes of likely Neolithic date. Parallel double ditches were also found, these form a continuation of a Middle Iron Age boundary recorded during previous investigations. Several hearths dating to the 8th–10th century were also present.

Jake Streatfield-James, Cotswold Archaeology.

Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk Business Park, Phase 2 (TL/8863, RGH 094). Evaluation revealed an assemblage of residual worked flints and sixteen large pits potentially prehistoric in date. A number of small pits/hearths suggestive of settlement activity in the vicinity were Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon in date and several post-medieval ditches were also found. Features associated with the use of RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) during WW2 were also recorded.

Matt Nichol and Peter Boyer, Cotswold Archaeology.

Bury St Edmunds, Shire Hall Car Park (TL/8563; BSE 375). Monitoring of works associated with the rerouting of a pipeline to the S and N of the medieval abbey precinct wall revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits, along with several archaeological features and layers. An early cut feature produced a single sherd of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery along with animal bone and charred cereal remains. Two later parallel ditches were located to the N, with a third positioned at right angles to the N of the later precinct wall. These were sealed by a medieval buried soil, which was in turn cut by a large pond. Above this, a series of dumped layers of clay, sand and silt had been laid to provide a foundation for the medieval precinct wall. Part of a wall foundation and a possible robbed-out buttress were found on the N side of the wall, within the interior of the abbey precinct. Extending to the S of the precinct wall, the sequence of imported gravels identified from previous evaluation was also recorded. These appear to represent episodes of ground raising within the floodplain linked to the creation of the abbey's fishponds and grazing meadows, possibly completed during the 15th century when the precinct wall was also extended. Two pits or ditches were located outside the precinct wall, cutting into the uppermost compacted gravel. Post-medieval activity was represented by further imported soils probably associated with the gardens of St Margaret's House. Few finds were recovered, although environmental samples produced a diverse assemblage of waterlogged remains largely from the fills of the pond.

Steve Graham, OA East, for Enterprise Property Group.

Capel St Mary, Land W of Days Road (TM/0838; CSM 048). Excavation revealed a Bronze Age post-built roundhouse and dispersed pitting, a small quantity of Iron Age pits and an area of Roman cultivation ditching. The Bronze Age and Iron Age activity identified probably relates to the activity identified to the E underneath Doves Court (CSM 030) and the Roman field ditches are most likely connected to the villa site just to the W at Windmill Hill (CSM 002/041).

Simon Cass, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Hopkins Homes.

Capel St Mary, Land W of Pine Dell and Ashcroft, London Road (TM/0938; CSM 045). Excavation revealed a double pottery kiln of mid–late 1st-century AD date which produced mainly oxidised, primarily buff-coloured, wares with a large proportion being flagons, beakers and jars. Only the base of the double kiln was recorded due to previous ground truncation. In addition, small ditches of early Roman date and post-medieval date were also recorded.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Capel Properties Ltd & Foregain Ltd.

Claydon, Land between the River Gipping and Papermill Lane, Site 5, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1248; CLY 043). Excavation revealed extensive early to late medieval remains sealed and preserved by layers of alluvium and colluvium. The earliest features comprised a series of ditches, potentially of Anglo-Saxon date. Extensive surfaces relating to a building were identified, dated to the 10th–12th century. Middens containing oyster shell were thought to be associated with the building, indicating habitation. A large ditch towards the E of the site demarcated the extent of the settlement activity. Along the length of the ditch, multiple post-holes were excavated indicating a boundary fence.

Damion Churchill, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Claydon, Paper Mill Lane SW of Claydon, Site 48, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1348; CLY 044). During a watching brief two linear ditches were excavated as was a spread of material interpreted as a Roman midden deposit. One linear contained fragments of Romano-

British pottery whilst the other contained medieval pottery dating to the 12th–14th century.
Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Cookley, Field adjacent to Lower Hill Farm (TM/3575; COY 022). The site was identified from aerial photos, followed by metal detecting and geophysical survey, which resulted in the discovery of a small hoard of scattered silver Roman Republican coins. A single trench was excavated to determine the date of the possible buildings indicated by the geophysical survey. However, no trace of a building was found, but a double ditch was seen, one cut almost exactly over the first. The fill produced a large quantity of animal bone and Thetford ware.
Gilbert Burroughes and Heather Jewell, SAFG.

Creeting St Mary, Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road (TM/1056; CRM 086). Evaluation identified widespread evidence of medieval agricultural activity and some evidence for medieval settlement in the wider vicinity of the site, with the finds material perhaps originating from the moated site at CRM 008, 110m to the NE. The activity was characterised by NE–SW and NW–SE aligned ditches and two pits dating to the 13th–14th century.
Catherine Douglas, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Hart Build Ltd.

Culpho, Land W of Butts Lane, Site 14, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2048; CUP 028). Excavation revealed a possible Bronze Age enclosure. The upper fills of the ditches contained Iron Age pottery. Beneath the lowermost fill was an antler pick. Within this enclosure post-holes possibly forming two roundhouses were excavated, as were several possible cremations. Several other linear features and pits of a Romano-British date were excavated towards the W end of the site and one grave containing an inhumation in the form of a sand body. Towards the centre of the site several layers of colluvium were observed to overlay Neolithic to Bronze Age features. These features were made up of pits, post-holes and a small ditch.
Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

East Bergholt, Land E of the Constable Country Medical Centre, Heath Road (TM/0835; EBG 060). Evaluation revealed, in two places, a ditch which was probably the S boundary ditch of a field named 'Megs Well' on the 1837 tithe map of East Bergholt, and an interesting clustering of features in the SE part of the site, in what was 'Further Megs' on the tithe map. Here, a burnt brick floor overlain by brick debris was probably a post-medieval kiln site.
Nigel Rayner, Elliott Hicks, Stephen Benfield, Laura Pooley, Lisa Gray,
Colchester Archaeological Trust, for Hills Residential.

Elmswell, Land adjoining Wetherden Road (TL/9963; EWL 037). Evaluation identified an enclosure containing a probable kiln of early Roman date which yielded a substantial finds assemblage dating to the 1st–2nd century AD, including 'wasters' suggesting the presence of a small rural industrial complex. A possible Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building was found, as were post-medieval or modern boundary ditches.
Jonathan Orellana, Cotswold Archaeology.

Eriswell and Lakenheath, Soakaway repairs, RAF Lakenheath (TL/7280; TL/7380 and TL/7381; ERL 250 and LKH 391). Several soakaways were monitored across the airbase which revealed further evidence of prehistoric, Roman and possibly Anglo-Saxon activity, whilst also highlighting preserved soil profiles in some areas. One of the Rochester Road soakaways revealed two definite cut features; a probable ditch and pit/post-hole of probable Roman or Anglo-Saxon date. Soakaways close to Building 1159 produced several ditches, pits

and finds. The ditches are interpreted partly as field and paddock enclosures, as well as possible droveways, whilst also functioning to drain the area that was clearly quite wet throughout the Roman occupation. A pit here produced a large assemblage of Iron Age pottery, as well as fired clay fragments, thought to be structural, and the remains of a loom weight.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Defence Infrastructure Organisation.

Felixstowe, Land N of Candlet Road (TM/3036; FEX 329). Evaluation recovered a small assemblage of residual worked flints of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date from across the site. The earliest feature was an Early to Middle Bronze Age ditch. Early to Middle Iron Age activity was confined to an area adjacent to a small stream and several palaeochannels on the E edge of the site and comprised a small pit and a charcoal-rich deposit. A Late Iron Age to early Roman farmstead was found on a spur of high ground at the confluence of two small streams, with ditches and pits of a similar date to the S. A medieval and several post-medieval field boundary ditches were also present.

Jake Streatfield-James, Cotswold Archaeology.

Felixstowe, Land at High Street, Walton Green (TM/2835; FEX 312). A large number of archaeological features were recorded across the site. Ditches and pits included examples from the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age (though the dating for the earlier part of the period is particularly tentative), and Middle to Late Iron Age. There are numerous undated features which may well be of similar prehistoric dates, along with at least two post-medieval quarry pits.

Teresa Vieira and Sean Wallis, Thames Valley Archaeological Services South, for BDW Eastern Counties.

Flixton, Flixton Park Quarry (TM/3086; FLN 091). Excavation revealed Neolithic and Bronze Age small dispersed clusters of pit-like features throughout the site. However, the principal archaeological deposits uncovered related to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, effectively continuing the occupation area previously excavated immediately to the SW as FLN 062. The deposits were dominated by pits with occasional ditches. One concentration of pits was associated with curving ditches/gullies which demarked an area of *c*.13m in diameter, possibly representing the position of a structure or designated working area. A clay-lined oven was also recorded cut into the top of a large, broadly contemporary pit. Post-medieval deposits were dominated by features relating to a series of 20th-century military buildings and their associated infrastructure.

Stuart Boulter, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for The Guildhouse Consultancy on behalf of Cemex UK Materials Ltd.

Fornham All Saints, Marham Park (TL/8366; FAS 056). Phase 2 excavation identified a second burnt flint-filled hollow, as well as the badly truncated remains of a small Bronze Age cremation cemetery and the remnants of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman field systems, including the corner of a Roman enclosure. Iron Age and Bronze Age pits were found in dispersed clusters across the site. Finds of prehistoric pottery and worked flint tools continued to be abundant.

Michael Green, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Countryside plc.

Framlingham, St Catherine's Meadow (TM/2764; FML 098). Evaluation identified two large post-medieval ditches in the N central part of the site, and an isolated undated pit in the W

side. Both ditches dated to between the 17th–18th centuries, containing pottery, ceramic building material and glass of that date range, as well as animal bone, some of which displayed evidence of butchery, and oyster shell. Both ditches are on the same alignment as Saxtead Road to the N and do not appear on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map.

Catherine Douglas, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Peter Wells Architects.

Framlingham, Fairfield Road (TM/2862; FML 078). Excavation revealed a long ditch, which fed into a pond and extended beyond the limit of excavation. Finds from both the ditch and the pond included medieval and post-medieval pottery along with shell, bone and other domestic waste. Small gullies running downhill appeared to feed into this main ditch. Massive pits, which had previously been revealed in the evaluation, were excavated and contained discarded domestic refuse, as well as deposits of dumped charcoal. Other pits contained large quantities of animal bone, mostly bovine, and appeared in a conglomeration of inter-cutting features which had been subsequently backfilled. The inter-cutting pits were most distinctive as they were surrounded by spreads of densely-packed flint and chalk deposited at the very tops of the pits and surrounding them to provide a stable surface for the subsequent use of the field.

Tom Collie, OA East, for CgMs Consulting
on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia.

Friston, Friston Hall Farm (TM/4060; FRS 056). Evaluation identified evidence of Roman activity, characterised by at least three (possibly four) ditches containing Roman greywares, with associated pits and post-holes. A single ditch is likely to date to the Iron Age. A small number of struck flints, probably Bronze Age to Iron Age in date were found as residual finds in Roman ditches. A sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was identified in a post-hole, along with a single Early Iron Age sherd. This is consistent with the general background of small-scale scattered prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site.

Catherine Douglas, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Blackheath Farms LLP.

Gisleham, Lowestoft Phoenix Park, Haddenham Road (TM/5289; GSE 130). Evaluation identified a single prehistoric pit containing burnt flint and stones. The evaluation also identified modern activity on site during WW2 in the form of an anti-tank trench which was previously known to run through Gisleham. Due to its engineering industry, role as a naval base and its SE coastal location, Lowestoft was at risk of invasion during WW2 and the anti-tank trench formed part of the defences.

Martin Brook and Louisa Cunningham, Britannia Archaeology, for Concertus.

Gislingham, Thornham Road (TM/0771; GSG 052). Evaluation revealed Early/Middle Saxon pits and post-holes. These are likely to represent dispersed domestic occupation. A low incidence of medieval remains was recorded, along with undated ditches. Late post-medieval ditches were revealed that related to agricultural land use activity and indicated boundary loss during the 20th century.

Angus Forshaw, Archaeology South-East, for Lovell Partnerships Ltd.

Great Barton, Areas 1 & 2, land E of Moreton Hall (TL/8864; BRG 077). Evaluation recorded three medieval (12th–14th century) boundary ditches and numerous undated ditches, previously identified as anomalies by geophysical survey. An unexcavated kiln or oven partially enclosed by a gully was also recorded and is possibly medieval, modern quarry pits were also present. The medieval features are likely associated with settlement at Cattishall

(*Catsale*) Green, a meeting place of the abbot of Bury St Edmunds. Subsequent excavation in Area 1 revealed an extensive complex of medieval kilns and ovens.

Niomi Edwards, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd.

Great Bealings, Land to SE of Great Bealings, Site 21, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2448; BEG 057). Excavation revealed the remains of Late Iron Age/ Romano-British occupation. Evidence consisted of pits, post-holes and a ring-ditch. The ring-ditch had a diameter of 12m and contained associated post-holes within its alignment, suggesting that it represented the remains of a large roundhouse. A ditch was recorded to the W of the site which respected another earlier ditch on the same alignment, possibly defining the settlement area. Artefacts included fragments of black-burnished ware and black-surfaced Romanising ware. A Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period date for the settlement activity seems most likely.

Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Great Bealings, Land to the SE of Great Bealings, Site 22, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2448; BEG 058). Excavation revealed a series of shallow pits along with several elongated pits of likely Bronze Age date later cut by Iron Age/Roman post-holes. A further series of pits and post-holes, dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period, was focused towards the SE of the site. A small amount of worked flint was recovered from the excavations, as was some fragmentary Bronze Age pottery.

Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Great Bealings, Site 23, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2447; BEG 059). Excavation revealed a trivallate set of ditched enclosures, with preserved timbers, which have been radiocarbon dated to the late Neolithic Bronze Age transition (Fig. 105). A notable find from this feature appeared to be a structured deposit that included an aurochs [*Bos primigenius*] skull. At the W end of the site a large burnt mound was discovered and has been securely radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age. In the Iron Age further activity takes the form of large triple ditches which may be part of a hilltop enclosure. A significant part of the site was subsequently overlain by a substantial stratigraphic sequence that spans the Anglo-Saxon period to the 17th century. The sequence begins with a post-hole structure, furnace and oven which were sealed by a late Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building (SFB) containing an infant burial. The SFB is cut by a sequence of multi-phase ovens or kilns, which are in turn sealed by a series of floor layers. The floors appear to begin with small structures in the 12th–14th centuries, subsequently replaced by a medieval hall that is redeveloped in the 17th century. The site also includes a sequence of medieval field drainage or water supply channels, some of which are lined with wooden planking.

V. Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Great Cornard, Land E of Carsons Drive (TL/8940; COG 029). Excavation recorded evidence for Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon activity. Previous evaluation had identified a possible pond barrow, however, the excavation revealed this to be a large natural hollow filled by multiple layers, possibly including ploughsoils and midden deposits. Artefactual evidence from the hollow ranged from 1st–8th centuries AD in date, including: domestic ungulate bones, Roman pottery, including a Samian ware inkwell, a mould-decorated bowl and the base of a cup with a maker's stamp; grass-tempered Saxon pottery; iron rivets; and a large volume of carbonized cereal remains, notably glume wheat and chaff elements. The Roman

FIG. 105 – Great Bealings, Site 23 EA1 (BEG 059). Prehistoric preserved timbers.

evidence corresponds with a significant scatter of Roman coins previously recorded across the local area, including the site, but the nature of activity/occupation remains undefined. Further evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity included a single pit containing a concentration of (iron) metalworking slag, in particular tap slag; and charcoal, notably from ash trees, which provided a radiocarbon date of 406–544 calAD at 95.4% confidence. A ceramic crucible fragment contained in the natural hollow was also likely associated with this metalworking although no structural evidence was recorded on the site.

Antony Mustchin and Kerrie Bull, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd.

Haughley, Chilton Leys, Stowmarket (TM/0359; HGH 055). Archaeological investigations recorded an extensive spread of multi-phase remains situated on the crest of the valley overlooking the river Gipping W of Stowmarket. The earliest remains included a late Paleolithic/initial Mesolithic flint long blade core and sparse Neolithic to Bronze Age pits that contained flint-tempered pottery. A significant proportion of the remains could be assigned to the early Roman period, probably within the mid-1st–early 2nd centuries, with activity appearing to be focused on pottery production and agro-industry. At least two pottery kilns were recorded, including one example with an intact perforated floor, which produced sandy greywares that included jars, platters and beakers. Several ovens with substantive lining were also recorded and may have been related to pottery production or corn drying. One oven also contained a child burial (Fig. 106). The kilns and oven were contained in wider enclosures, and typically closely associated with arrangements of post-holes, with one kiln seemingly within a small shelter or workshop, while another had a post-built structure adjacent to it. Also recorded were five parallel gullies with clay lining, potentially associated with the processing of raw clay. One Roman enclosure is subsequently respected to delineate a Middle Anglo-Saxon cemetery of 42 graves. No human remains survived, due to adverse soil conditions; however, numerous grave goods indicated a relatively high-status population,

FIG. 106 – Haughley, Chilton Leys (HGH 055). Infant burial.

including a sword, spearheads and shield bosses, silver jewellery, a garnet pendant and a gold-plated buckle. One grave contained a rare but fragmentary iron cauldron, and another six *sceattas* (proto-pennies). Medieval field boundaries and trackways were recorded across the site and can be related to manorial records, while a single large medieval pottery kiln was also recorded, producing jugs and cooking pots in the late 13th–14th centuries, and utilizing an unusual type of ceramic kiln prop or saggar.

K. Bull, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Taylor Wimpey East Anglia Ltd.

Hemley, Land W of All Saint's church, Site 37 East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2842; HMY 044). Excavations revealed a network of inter-cutting linear features and a sub-rectangular enclosure (HMY 001) situated *c.*250m SW of All Saint's church. The site had multi-phase Iron Age and Roman occupation associated with settlement activity and pastoral land usage. Late Iron Age industrial activity was also characterised by waste pits and a heavily truncated kiln. A pattern of lengthy occupation is suggested by periodic re-establishment of field boundaries, repeated throughout the Late Iron Age, which stands in contrast to an apparent reorganisation during the 2nd century AD when a sub-rectangular enclosure (HMY 001) bordered by a smaller, similarly aligned field system was created. Occupation evidence was represented by clusters of refuse pits, though the focus of domestic activity seems to be immediately E of the excavation area. Following the apparent abandonment of the Roman enclosure, an early medieval field system was established across the central and N portion of the site.

Rupert Lotherington, Archaeological Research Services Ltd, for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Homersfield, S bank of Waveney Valley, (TM/2885; SEY 044). Previous investigations recovered evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation, evaluation trenches investigated two features identified by geophysical survey, to try to understand the function of the site more clearly. The first trench was placed over a faint curved feature which revealed a laid flint surface just below the topsoil. A small quantity of Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds were recovered and many worked flints, both Mesolithic and Neolithic. However, there was no sign of the expected ditch as the trench may have been positioned slightly past it. A second trench was placed over a linear which was possibly a right-angled continuation of a ditch excavated in 2016. The expected ditch was revealed, and evidence of a pit cut into it later. Several prehistoric and Roman period pottery sherds were recovered. Pottery sherds date from Early Iron Age, possibly even Late Bronze Age, and the quantity of worked flint of Mesolithic and

Neolithic date is significant. This phase of investigations has confirmed that the site began much earlier than originally thought, closer examination of the geophysical survey also revealed several ring-ditches, possibly of Bronze Age date.

Lynda Bradley and Heather Jewell, SAFG.

FIG. 107 – Ipswich, Cornhill (IPS 874). Anglo-Saxon to Medieval pits.

Icklingham, Devereux's Pit (TL/7972; IKL 043). Devereux's Pit, also known as Icklingham Brick Pit, is a Victorian clay pit located 500m W of the internationally significant Lower Palaeolithic site at Beeches Pit, West Stow. Previous fieldwork in the mid-1990s, consisting of cutting three sections and drilling six boreholes, recovered two flint artefacts, a scraper and a core, both in fresh condition and consistent with Lower Palaeolithic technology. In 2017, an investigation was sought to demonstrate the presence and character of Lower Palaeolithic archaeology in the fine-grained Pleistocene sediments preserved at Devereux's Pit. Work focused on two of the previously excavated sections. Section 2 was reopened and expanded, revealing a brickearth sequence overlying a non-calcareous grey silt. Excavation of a 2m x 1m test pit through the grey silt produced a small number of flakes and chips. A small number of flakes were also recovered from the overlying brickearths. The base of Section 1 was also reopened and expanded, revealing a similar grey silt to Section 2. Three 1m x 1m test pits through the grey silt produced an assemblage of 116 artefacts comprising cores, flakes, including 'handaxe thinning flakes', and chips, indicative of Lower Palaeolithic Acheulean technology. A small number of flakes and several pieces of natural flint displayed signs of burning. Samples were taken for clast lithological analysis, sediment analyses and ESR dating on quartz. Sample analysis is ongoing and a programme of borehole and geophysical work is planned for 2018.

Robert Davis, Marcus Hatch and Simon Lewis, Queen Mary University of London, Nick Ashton, British Museum and Simon Parfitt, Natural History Museum, for the Breckland Palaeolithic Project, funded by a Leverhulme Trust Research Project Grant.

Ipswich, Cornhill (TM/1644; IPS 874). Excavation recorded a dense distribution of Anglo-Saxon– medieval pits and post-holes representing three phases of activity (8th–9th century, 9th–12th century and 12th–15th century) sealed by a sequence of made ground layers and historic surfaces (Fig. 107). The discrete features were encountered between 0.5 and 1.2m beneath the modern ground surface. The pits exhibited slightly irregular profiles and appeared consistent with rubbish pits, while the post-holes were regular and likely of a structural

function. These features contained modest quantities of pottery, animal bone (butchered), oyster shell (as well as mussels, winkles and cockles), sawn pieces of antler, carbonized cereal remains, and low quantities of fired clay (possibly structural daub). Two pits also contained well-preserved but residual Roman pottery.

Gareth Barlow and Andrew Newton, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for Ipswich Borough Council.

Ipswich, Henley Gate (TM/1647; IPS 881). A second phase of trial-trench evaluation investigated an area of *c*.23.77ha and found ditches, gullies, pits and quarries, mostly E of Henley Road. A low density of scattered prehistoric pottery and flintwork was recovered across the site, mostly as residual artefacts in later features. A single undated pit containing a substantial quantity of burnt flint, and a number of field boundary ditches and pits of both Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman date were recorded, most likely representing settlement and agricultural land use activities.

Samara King, Archaeology South-East, for CgMs Consulting.

Ipswich, Lower Brook Street (TM/1644; IPS 865). Phase 2 evaluation revealed a possible former water course that was probably open in the mid-Anglo-Saxon through to the medieval periods. A silver coin of Athelstan and a lead plaque inscribed with runes was found in its fills. A late Anglo-Saxon feature, possibly a sunken featured building (SFB), with posts and remnants of possible wooden planks and evidence for good survival of organic materials was also found. Overlying the disused brook were layers or dumps of soil, possibly associated with a 17th–18th century orchard and gardens. In the 19th century the area was built over by brick houses, the foundations of which survived. Later layers/dumps of soil were found overlying the SFB although these had been truncated by a 19th- or 20th-century brick cellar. The final trench revealed a complex stratigraphy beginning with early medieval intercutting pits and a buried soil, over which was a sequence of soil layers/dumps likely to date to the 17th–18th century. These were built over by a probable malthouse in the late 17th century of which the associated walls, yards and floors survive.

James Fairbairn, OA East, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Church Manor Estates.

Ipswich, Land at St Peter's Wharf (TM/1644; IPS 990). Evaluation identified a medieval structure with associated wall and floors in addition to rubbish pits. Evidence for early post-medieval land reclamation was recorded in the S of the site. Most of the archaeology identified on the site dated to the 19th and 20th centuries which related to the industrial processes occurring on the site at that time.

Clare Jackson, Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Ipswich Borough Council.

Kedington, Land at Great Wilsey Park (TL/6846 to TL/6945; WTL 013 and KDG 050). Phase 2 of the evaluation revealed part of an undated probable ring-ditch and scattered undated and Roman ditches and gullies.

Chris Jones, Museum of London Archaeology, for Orion Heritage.

Kirton, Site 39, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2840; KIR 066). The site was spanned by an extensive sequence of field systems, predominantly Bronze Age, but potentially also including two Anglo-Saxon droveways and their medieval successors. Associated evidence for Bronze Age occupation includes two small burnt features, likely fire pits, and a sparse scatter of prehistoric pits; one of which has produced early Neolithic Mildenhall ware pottery.

V. Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Leiston, Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road (TM/4362; LCS 221). Following a geophysical survey in 2016 evaluation of an 8.65ha site revealed multi-period archaeological features. These remains, predominantly linear ditches, gullies and pits, were spread across most parts of the site, apart from its N end and SE corner. A low density of poorly dated prehistoric and Roman remains was present across the S part of the site. These features were possibly concentrated in the SW; the Roman remains perhaps focused upon a ditched enclosure. Numerous medieval remains were encountered across the central-western part of the site. A series of ditches and pits most likely defined parts of an enclosed landscape. It was probable that these features constituted the remains of a farm dating between the late 11th and mid-/late 14th centuries, with activity which continued perhaps as late as the mid-16th century. A low to modest density of post-medieval remains were widespread across the site. These comprised field boundary ditches, ponds and quarries associated with the former Johnson's Farm, the demolished remains of which were located N of the centre of the site.

Rob Cullum, Archaeology South-East, for CgMs Consulting.

Little Bealings, Site 18, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2248; BEL 058). Archaeological investigations recorded at least four phases of activity. Two phases were of prehistoric date, which comprised of Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pits, with the latter containing significant pottery vessels. Roman activity was represented by a large post-built barn, a corn-drying oven, two small post-built structures with working surfaces, and enclosure ditches. The barn was approximately 13m long and 6m wide, with a rectangular arrangement of eight major structural posts. The associated Roman pottery was highly fragmented but predominantly of late 3rd–4th century and supported by a low number of late Roman coins; however, a limited component of the pottery assemblage suggests activity may have commenced from the late 1st–early 2nd century. In the Anglo-Saxon period, the site contained a large post-built hall and at least seven sunken featured buildings, one of which contained an oven; their location appeared to respect that of the late Roman buildings. The Anglo-Saxon pottery is well-preserved and largely comprised of plain baggy bowls and cauldron-like bowls with lug handles in chaff- and sand-tempered fabrics, supplemented with at least three vessels identified with stamped decoration, potentially indicative of an early Anglo-Saxon date. Other Saxon artefacts included a sandstone anvil, possibly associated with antler or leather working.

V. Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Martlesham, Land E of Collies, Three Stiles Lane (TM/2546; MRM 168). Evaluation trenching was carried out to the N of an area of undated cropmarks showing a trackway and field boundaries. A shallow layer was revealed in the base of one trench which contained two abraded Roman Samian sherds and unabraded sherds of early Anglo-Saxon, 5th–7th-century date. This layer was interpreted as the possible base of a sunken featured building or possibly a midden deposit.

John Newman Archaeological Services, for Mr R Eskdale.

Martlesham, Top Street, Site 25a, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2547; MRM 170). Excavation revealed a series of relatively small, shaft-like pits containing early Neolithic pottery and some worked flint. The majority of activity on the site has been provisionally dated to the late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods. At least three broad phases of

activity were evident and these were defined by a series of boundary ditches and enclosures. Although the site was artefactually poor, this location was clearly part of an extensive and significant settlement as evidenced by the many post-built structures and associated fence lines present within the excavation area.

Lawrence Morgan Shelbourne, Pre-Construct Archaeology,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Martlesham, Land SE of St Mary's Church, Site 28a, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2646; MRM 172). Excavations revealed evidence for multi-phase activity, a sub-rectangular enclosure was uncovered at the centre of the site, on a crest overlooking Martlesham Creek. with a high concentration of waste pits and hearth clearance pits within it. No structural evidence for domestic occupation was identified.

Rupert Lotherington, Archaeological Research Services Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Martlesham, Land N of Waldringfield Road, Site 28b, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2646; MRM 172). Excavations revealed a concentration of prehistoric waste pits. Three urned cremations were revealed in a cluster immediately N of Waldringfield Road at the S extent of the site.

Rupert Lotherington, Archaeological Research Services Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Martlesham, Off Waldringfield Road, Site 28c, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2646; MRM 172). Excavation found a large number of linear features and pits some showing signs of burning. A trackway dated to the medieval period was also noted, as was a group of urned and unurned Bronze Age cremations. These were close to Site 28b and are likely to be linked with the cremations excavated on that site.

Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Martlesham, Off Waldrigfield Road, Site 29b, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2745; MRM 173). Excavations revealed a series of later prehistoric features including ditches, pits and post-holes. A clay floor with 13th–14th-century pottery within it was associated with beam slots at the N end of the site indicating a building, probably a farmstead, of a later medieval date.

Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Martlesham, Land off Woodbridge Road, Waldringfield, Site 29c, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2745; MRM 173). Excavation revealed Bronze Age field systems and possible domestic enclosures, although no structures were identified. A small number of Iron Age features were also recorded, including pits filled with burnt material, likely the result of industrial activity. On the summit of the hill, a small number of scattered cremation burials were found dating to the Bronze Age. Most were unurned but one had been placed in a collared urn. Three square barrows, dating to the Late Iron Age, were excavated immediately E of these cremations (Fig. 108). Each of the barrows had a large burial pit in the centre, unfortunately due to the acidic nature of the soil only one of the barrows had evidence of a burial within its central pit. This individual appeared to have been buried in a large wooden box with a pot placed between their feet. Nails were found in the other two pits, which suggests that these individuals were also buried within wooden boxes. Two further urned cremations were excavated to the E of the barrows, both of which dated to the Roman period.

FIG. 108 – Martlesham, Site 29c EA1 (MRM 173). Three Late Iron Age square barrows and a later Roman cremation surrounded by a circular gully.

One of the cremations had a small jar placed next to it and a small circular gully had been dug around the cremation pots to define the burial. The second cremation was just a single pot.

Siân Thomas, Archaeology Wales Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Mellis, White House Farm (TM/0974; MLS 023). An evaluation trench produced evidence for medieval agricultural and settlement activity, characterised by two ditches and a pit dating to between the 11th–14th century. One ditch on an E-NE – W-SW orientation appeared to be cut by another on a NW-SE orientation, the latter dated more specifically to the 13th–14th century. The evaluation has produced the largest assemblage of medieval pottery recovered from anywhere in Mellis in recent decades, as well as evidence for food waste disposal (mussel shell and animal bone) and the presence of fired clay, possibly from oven domes.

Catherine Douglas, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Mr H. J. Smith.

Melton, Woods Lane (TM/2750; MTN 068). Excavation of a 1.34ha area uncovered a moderately complex multi-phase system of field boundary ditches and gullies, accompanied by contemporary pits, spanning the Middle to Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age to early Roman periods. These features likely constituted settlement and agricultural land use. Middle to late Roman land use activity was represented by several large midden spreads which were rich in pottery and metal artefacts. No additional evidence was uncovered to suggest occupation past the late Roman phase until the post-medieval period, which was represented by a field boundary ditch indicating more recent agricultural activity.

Kieron Heard and Samara King, Archaeology South-East, for CgMs Consulting.

Mildenhall, Mildenhall Hub (TL/7074; MNL 778). Evaluation trenches in the N field revealed sporadic remains of Neolithic–Bronze Age occupation and Iron Age–Roman features were recorded along with a medieval to post-medieval trackway and ditch, presumably associated with Mildenhall town and Wamil Hall estate. Two sizable areas of quarry pitting were also located, one undated, whilst the other was probably late medieval–early post-medieval. The most significant discovery was a 7th-century Anglo-Saxon grave, buried within a large square cut that had evidence for post-holes and possibly a truncated mound. In the S field, several pit clusters, thought to be Iron Age–Roman, were identified, alongside another large medieval–post-medieval quarry pit and several undated ditches. A single, truncated Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building (SFB) was also recorded in this field. An intense cluster of small post-holes in one area was thought to be post-medieval and probably to relate to the use of the site for agriculture/allotments in the 19th century. Within the School Field South area, the most significant remains were of a better-preserved Anglo-Saxon sunken feature building and post-hole building, as well as the remains of another potential structure.

Rob Brooks, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for SCC.

Mildenhall, Land adjacent to Worlington Road (TL/7074; MNL 710). Excavation revealed three Late Neolithic pits, containing Grooved ware pottery and struck flints. Earlier Bronze Age pottery was recovered from further pits. Iron Age ditches and pits were identified and almost certainly relate to a site previously excavated immediately to the E.

Nick Gilmour, OA East, for CgMs Consulting.

Mildenhall, West Row Primary School (TL/6776; MNL 784). Excavation investigated a further small area of the Roman settlement and agricultural land use known to underlie much of the current primary school complex. Former fieldwork projects (MNL 612, MNL 637 and MNL 745) have identified that the main phase of occupation was dated to after the 2nd century until the end of the Roman period and with some more limited activity during the later Iron Age and early Roman transition. At least one large medieval ditch has also been identified. The current excavation exposed ditches, pits and post-holes containing artefacts indicative of Roman settlement and agricultural activity. The evidence is characteristic of a small farmstead, with evidence for a system of possible stock enclosures, animal husbandry, crop processing, butchery and food preparation. As with previous fieldwork projects at the school and adjacent land, there is evidence for a substantial building with a tiled roof and possible hypocaust in the vicinity, but no firm evidence for the location of such a structure. Certain features, such as two beam slots and scattered post-holes, hinted at the presence of smaller structures such as animal shelters, but no building layouts could be defined.

Catherine Douglas, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for SCC.

Playford, Land E of Butts Lane, Site 15, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2148; PLY 047). Excavation revealed two urned cremations of Bronze Age date. The site also contained several undated linear ditches, one of which was reused during the post-medieval period for the installation of a 17th–18th-century clay drainage pipe.

Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Reydon, Land N of Green Lane (TM/4977; REY 105). Evaluation and subsequent excavation exposed an area of medieval activity comprising boundary ditches, an enclosure, pits, and a series of quarry pits, focused primarily in the E half of the site. Pottery recovered from these features dates to the 13th–14th century. The features identified on the site indicate use of the area for agriculture and possibly other peripheral activities on the fringes of medieval green-

edge settlement alongside Rissemere Lane East.

Nicholas Cox, OA East, for Orbit Homes.

Rougham, Primary Electricity Substation, Skyliner Way (TL/8864; RGH 097). Excavation revealed a series of pits dating to the Middle Iron Age containing domestic waste and probable hearth debris, as well as another containing the possible remains of a disturbed cremation burial. Although very little bone was present, this latter feature is believed to include partial remains of a juvenile. A single ditch aligns with the known Iron Age boundary ditch system and may represent one of the multiple redefinitions of the boundary seen to the SE in the excavations for the Eastern Relief Road (RGH 086).

Simon Cass, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Taylor Wimpey East Anglia Ltd.

Rushbrooke with Rougham, Eastern Relief Road (TL/8964; RGH 086). Excavation of four separate areas was carried out. In area 1 a single pit containing Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and a background scatter of worked flint, recovered as residual finds in later features, was recorded along with background of Iron Age activity. In Area 2, a dense concentration of Mid to Late Iron Age ditches and pits that contained evidence for domestic occupation along with limited industrial activity; including loom weights and part of a possible smelting hearth. Evidence for food production from this period, such as cereal processing and animal husbandry, was also recovered. A possible Late Iron Age–early Roman roundhouse was recorded in Area 3 and two possible Late Iron Age–early Roman four-post structures and a trackway were recorded in Area 4. Limited early Roman material was recovered across the four sites along with a background scatter of possibly early Anglo-Saxon pottery. Medieval activity was identified in Area 4, close to Sow Lane, at the E end of the proposed road; parts of what is probably a rectangular enclosure, probably an individual farmstead, containing several medieval features, were recorded. These features generally consisted of pits and smaller ditches delineating areas within the enclosure along with a probable pond. A single line of probable post-holes, presumably a fence line, were noted but no positive evidence for any roofed structures within the enclosure were identified. A large number of undated pits were noted across all four areas, but primarily in Area 1, where around fifty of these features were recorded, many contained burnt material. Similar features elsewhere in the county have been dated to the Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon period and are thought to be related to charcoal burning.

Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for the SCC Transport Strategy.

Saxmundham, Land NE of Street Farm (TM/3863; SXM 049). Evaluation revealed Iron Age struck flint, pottery, fired clay and a complete loom weight recovered from pits and ditches. Two sides of a rectangular post-hole structure were recorded, tentatively interpreted as part of an Anglo-Saxon hall. Two gullies ran parallel with the structure to the immediate N and could potentially have been associated. The identified Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon remains probably relate to settlement activity uncovered during archaeological works on the adjacent site to the immediate W (SXM 043; Clarke 2017).

Louise Bush, OA East, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes.

Sproughton, Former Sugar Beet Factory (TM/1344; SPT 059). Excavation recorded the full extent of a ring-gully, with a pit at its centre. However, these features were ephemeral and contained only two patinated flint blades, likely redeposited. It remains unclear if the features represent an Early Bronze Age ring-ditch/round barrow or a similar prehistoric roundhouse. A small undated rectilinear enclosure was also recorded, which appears aligned with post-

medieval field boundaries that extend down the river valley slope.

Thomas Muir and Dave Bescoby, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Ipswich Borough Council Major Capital Schemes.

St Mary South Elmham otherwise Homersfield, Flixton Quarry (Site 16 Extension), (TM/2985; SEY 038). A programme of monitoring and open area excavation was carried out. Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was represented by a low density of features, primarily pits, as well as three cremation burials and two possible inhumation graves scattered across the investigated area. One of the possible inhumation graves contained the bottom half of a Beaker pot, however, the human remains have not survived. Two moderate concentrations of Iron Age features were recorded close to the site's N edge; these predominantly consisted of small pits with no discernible buildings present. The presence of metalworking waste concentrated in a cluster of pit-like features associated with Iron Age pottery suggested that there was metalworking in the vicinity at that time. The archaeology of the site this year has been dominated by a series of successive medieval ditched enclosures associated with up to eleven substantial post-hole buildings and a metalled trackway. Two of the larger buildings had post-holes up to 1m square and similarly deep, which appeared to represent aisled barns (Fig. 109). There was only limited evidence for an external wall, although in the largest building which measured 6m wide and 20m long, part of the base of a possible clay wall survived. The associated artefactual evidence included pottery, which suggested that the buildings were predominantly used in the 12th–14th centuries, while the presence of a significant amount of lava quern may hint at their function. While relatively high status is inferred by the size of the structures, the associated finds do not reflect this. One interpretation is that the site represents a working agricultural unit forming part of a wider managed estate. Post-medieval features included ditched field boundaries and regular-shaped pits containing articulated animal skeletons. A second inhumation burial is, as yet, undated.

Simon Picard, Suffolk Archaeology CIC,
for The Guildhouse Consultancy on behalf of Cemex UK Materials Ltd.

Stowupland, Thorney Green Road (TM/0659; SUP 034). Evaluation revealed remains of a medieval roadside settlement represented by a system of ditched enclosures and associated pits, with some shallower ditches that may have partially defined building plots. A domestic finds assemblage included mostly coarse ware pottery of 11th–14th-century date, some lava stone quern fragments, animal bones and other food waste, such as charred grains of wheat and barley.

Kieron Heard, Archaeology South-East, for New Hall Properties (Eastern) Ltd.

Stowupland, Land off Church Road (TM/0760; SUP 035). Evaluation revealed three principal areas of archaeological remains, all 12th–13th century in date. Close to Gipping Road, in the NW of the site, was a group of possible settlement-related features comprising a flint-cobbled surface, pits and ditches. These all sat within a square-ditched enclosure shown on 20th-century maps – a possible relict medieval field. Parts of the area were truncated by large post-medieval pits, although an extant pond to the N is thought to represent one corner of a moated enclosure. Against the NE boundary of the site was a concentration of ditches and pits with a large quantity of finds, suggestive of the edge of a settlement, possibly a small farmstead beyond the site boundary.

In the N of the site a 12th–13th-century ditch system was excavated. These ditches were probably subdivisions of a wider medieval enclosure system that divided the N of the site into three major parts until the 20th century. The modern site boundaries are also probably reflective of the medieval layout.

Stuart Ladd and Steve Graham, OA East, for CgMs on behalf of Bloor Homes.

FIG. 109 – Flixton Quarry (SEY 038). Eight large post-holes of an aisled building in the foreground and two phase rectangular structure in the background.

Stowupland, Land S off Gipping Road (TM/0760; SUP 035). Excavation of two areas revealed activity in the NW area which began with a pre-enclosure field system that shifted during the 13th century. The 14th and 15th centuries saw the enclosure of Old House Pyghtle field and the introduction of a drainage moat and ponds to cope with the heavier clay geology. This period also saw the piecemeal enclosure of fields in the area, with some elements continuing in use until the 20th century. A cobbled surface or trackway ran from the NW edge of the site to the drainage moat. The moat went out of use during the post-medieval period when its backfill was consolidated for agricultural use. Ponds had also been marked on the tithe map by 1839, with one still extant today. The SE area contained traces of an earlier field system and a farmstead, dating to the 11th–13th century, of which only the corner was revealed in the excavation area. A possible droveway ran along the side of the farmstead and a watering hole was present just outside. The occupied area was abandoned by the 14th–15th century.

Robin Webb, OA East, for CgMs on behalf of Bloor Homes.

Tattingstone, Folly Farm Fire Protection Lagoon (TM/1236; TAT 033). Monitoring identified three prehistoric pits. Two, located in close proximity, displayed evidence of burning with charcoal-rich fills and containing several pieces of burnt flint and heat-altered sandstone. Each contained a sherd of the same Early Neolithic vessel, suggesting they were contemporary. Similar undated shallow pits containing charcoal were previously identified during an evaluation on land at Folly Farm (TAT 020). The presence of possible spelt wheat, emmer and

hazelnut shells in the pit fills indicates that agricultural and domestic activities were taking place on the site. A sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the third pit.

Catherine Douglas, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Shotley Holdings Ltd.

Tuddenham St Martin, W of Tuddenham Hall, Site 13a, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1948; TDM 035). Excavation revealed a large double ditch and a later series of enclosures and boundary ditches of 11th–14th-century date. The later remains consisted of a series of small enclosures with no direct evidence of habitation. Some kilns were found, probably for grain drying, suggesting that habitation was nearby.

Richard Newman, Wardell Armstrong LLP,
for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Tuddenham St Martin, S of Grundisburgh Road, Site 13b, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1948; TDM 035). Excavation revealed a large ditch forming the corner of a probable enclosure. To the S of the site another boundary ditch was recorded which is heavily truncated by modern ploughing but visible on aerial photographs forming the rear boundary to possible crofts extending S from the Grundisburgh Road. Fragments of glazed 14th–15th-century pottery were noted, along with earlier coarse ware medieval ceramics. It is likely that this site forms a continuation of the activity noted at Site 13a to the N of Grundisburgh Road.

Ed Johnson, Wardell Armstrong LLP,
for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Waldringfield, Sites 30-31, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2745; WLD 069 and WLD 070). Excavation uncovered a cluster of pits and post-holes of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age date, potentially including a roundhouse structure and rubbish pits; with the latter containing significant concentrations of post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery. To the SE of this cluster was a sparse distribution of contemporary pits and field boundary ditches.

V. Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Waldringfield, Site 32, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2744; WLD 071). Excavation found a complex network and sequence of field systems that span the Iron Age to medieval periods and were predominantly aligned with, or perpendicular to, the topography of the river valley. A sparse scatter of Early Iron Age pits and a ring-gully, likely a roundhouse, appeared to pre-date the enclosure systems. Modest quantities of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age (post-Deverel-Rimbury) pottery were contained in several pits, with one pit also containing two contemporary ceramic spindle whorls.

V. Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Waldringfield, Site 33, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2743; WLD 072). Excavation revealed a large Bronze Age ditch, which ran down the valley slope and was succeeded by a series of sub-rectangular Roman and medieval enclosures, including a possible droveway. A comparable sequence of field boundaries was exposed within the narrower N end of the site. However, in the central area several pit clusters and a roundhouse appeared to be associated with Early Bronze Age–Early Iron Age occupation. The roundhouse was post-built and included the remnant of a hearth at its centre. Pottery concentrations were focused on isolated pits and include both Beaker and post-Deverel-Rimbury vessels; other artefacts included a flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead.

V. Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Waldringfield, Sites 34-35, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2743; WLD 072). Two small areas revealed sections of Roman and medieval enclosure and field systems, perpendicular to the river valley slope. One medieval ditch bifurcated into a Y-shape that may enclose a small post-built structure. This ditch also included a significant concentration of animal bone, with a strong focus on sheep-pig mandibles and cattle long bones, that suggests a specialist processing area. Sparse quantities of Roman and medieval (13th–15th century) pottery, lava quern and charred cereal remains were also recovered.

V. Monahan, Archaeological Solutions Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Wangford, Wangford Warren Habitat Creation Scheme (TL/7782; WNG 062). A trial trench evaluation of thirty-two trenches were excavated. Over 300 struck flints in addition to 6.5kg of burnt flint were recovered from topsoil, subsoil and features. Archaeological features were best preserved beneath the medieval and post-medieval rabbit warrens.

Lindsey Lloyd-Smith, Pre-Construct Archaeology,
for Jacobs UK Limited on behalf of Highways England.

Westerfield, Land off Witnesham Road, Site 11b, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/1748; WRF 026). Excavation revealed eleven unurned cremation burials in the centre of the site. There was no dating evidence associated with these. A small number of isolated pits were excavated, again no dating evidence was recovered.

Siân Thomas, Archaeology Wales Ltd,
for Wardell-Armstrong LLP, for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Woodbridge, Off Sandy Lane, Site 27, East Anglia One Cable Route (TM/2647; WBG 119). Excavation revealed a series of enclosure and drainage ditches as evidence of a medieval field system largely dating to the 12th–14th century. At the S of the site, evidence of a medieval farmstead enclosed by a ditch was recorded, seemingly originating in the 9th–12th century. To the W of the site a dark organic deposit was visible indicating a period of flooding/waterlogging covering some medieval drainage ditches whilst being cut by others. This flooding episode may be associated with the climatic deterioration of the 14th century. The farmstead and the field system were within the medieval township of Kingston which from documentary records appears to have experienced economic decline and likely settlement shrinkage in the later 14th century.

Richard Newman, Wardell Armstrong LLP,
for Scottish Power on behalf of Iberdrola.

Yaxley, Eye Airfield (TM/1274; YAX 040). Evaluation revealed extensive, if somewhat dispersed archaeology. The earliest activity was represented by a single prehistoric burnt mound, associated with a surface scatter of burnt flint, and an associated pond feature, probably Early Bronze Age in origin. Two areas of Roman activity were also revealed. The first included a possible kiln or oven flue and was potentially an area of industrial activity. The second comprised a scatter of ditches and pits and is likely to represent the remains of a small rural farmstead. Pottery from these two areas spans the entire Roman period, but with two apparent peaks in activity between AD 40–100 and AD 150–300. Evidence of medieval activity was uncovered at the far NE corner of the site. The density of ditches suggests a small

area of 12th-century settlement, with the ditch fills yielding pottery and an abundance of charred cereals including free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. The settlement was located on the S fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk published in 1783. Across the rest of the site a series of post-medieval and undated ditches were exposed. A number of these aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye tithe maps. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th–19th century were recovered.

Nick Gilmour, OA East, for Drax Power Limited.

BUILDING RECORDING

Flempton, The Greyhound PH, The Green (TL/8169; FMP 029). An historic building appraisal revealed that the current early 19th-century appearance of the building concealed a more complex construction history. Two surviving ranges, one characteristic of a small brewhouse, are identifiable on historic maps; the complex was subject to piecemeal building and alteration in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Numerous doors and occasional windows are also of historic interest.

Tansy Collins, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, for SJB Demolition.

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