

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/128**

# **Land Adjacent 12 Stow Road, Ixworth IXW 063**

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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** SE/10/0259  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 26th and 27th May, 2010  
**Grid Reference:** TL 9327 7023  
**Funding Body:** Mr N Jackson  
**Curatorial Officer:** Jude Plouviez  
**Project Officer:** Andrew Tester and Rob Brooks  
**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1-78130

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>



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## Summary

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out on grassland between No. 12 and No. 13, Stow Road, Ixworth, Suffolk. A previous stage of evaluation work had revealed a large medieval pit and a 16th-18th century building demolition layer, that were uncovered further during this stage of works. A post hole was also discovered close to these features, which was possibly medieval. Three post-medieval pits, one of which contained a horse skeleton, were found at the northern end of the site, as well as an undated feature that may have been a boundary ditch.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery, late/post-medieval CBM, and post-medieval animal bone, horseshoes, nails and mortar were recovered.





## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of nine footing trenches and the stripping of seven areas between trenches, in order to build two houses and landscape a garden on land between 12 Stow Road and 'The Blooms', Ixworth, Suffolk. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team), to fulfil a planning condition on application SE/07/1162 and was funded by the developer, Nigel Jackson. The site was located just to the north of Stow Road at grid reference TL 9327 7023 and at a height of c.32m above Ordnance Datum (Fig. 1). The former use of the site had been as a garden/grassland area.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site was relatively level, although there was a slight slope from the north-eastern corner of the site towards the road. Much of the northern half of the site had already been levelled prior to the archaeological visit however, revealing natural subsoil between the footing trenches of the northern house plot.

Across the site pale-mid orange silty-sand geology was revealed and recorded as 0026. This was >0.8m deep, and contained occasional small stones and sporadic patches of chalk nodules. Towards the northern end of the site the top c0.1-0.2m of 0026 was slightly disturbed by modern activity and root action.

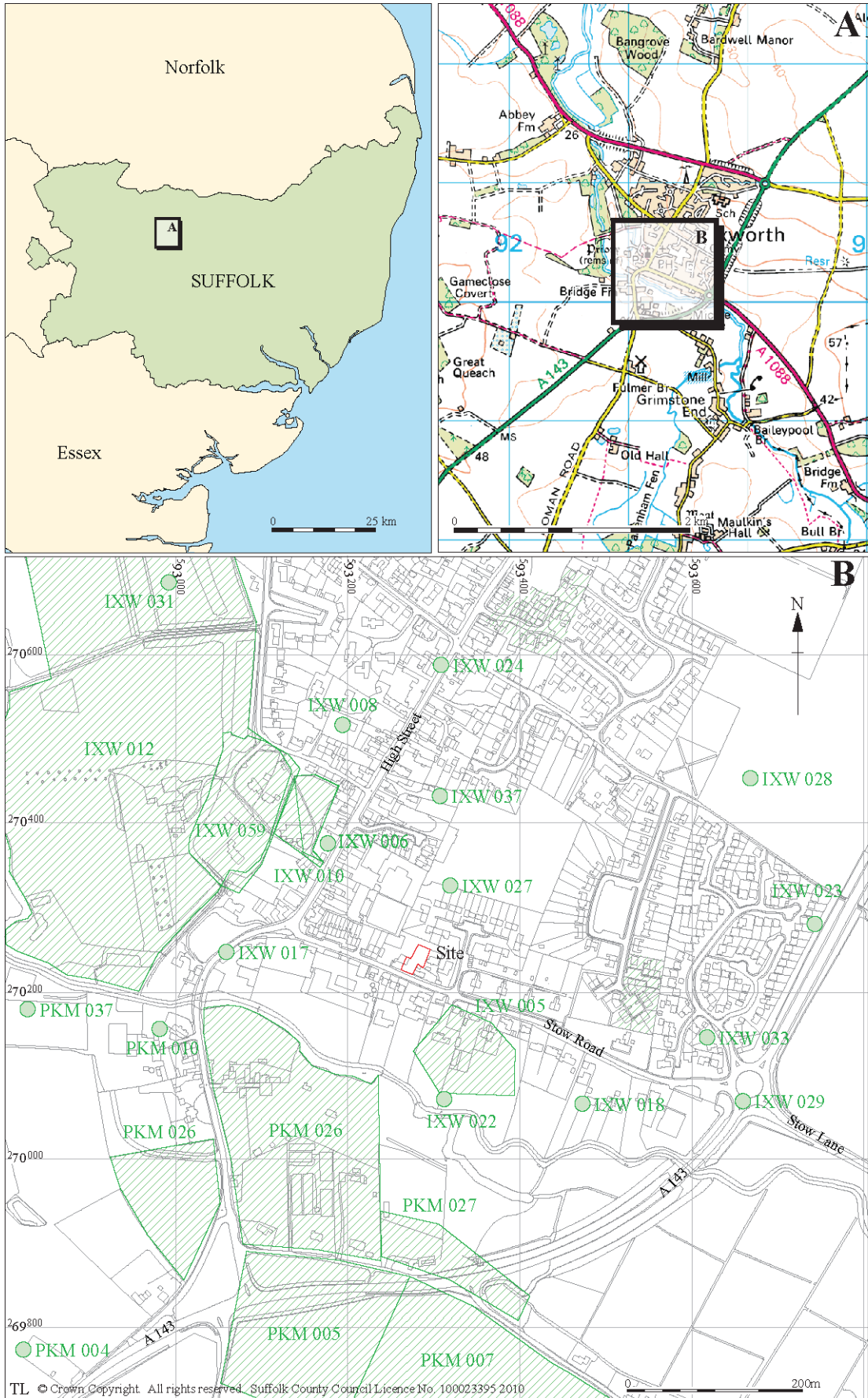


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red) and HER entries mentioned in Appendix 2

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The site lies within the medieval core of the village. Several timber-framed houses front Stow Road including 'The Blooms', which stands adjacent to the site. This building is Grade II listed (LBS no. 283635) and the listing describes it as being 15th century and having some smoked blackened roof trusses, indicative of an open hall. The listing dates from 1983 and the present owner has since had the building re-examined (by Sylvia Coleman) and was told it was earlier, possibly 13th century, with claims that it might be the oldest house in Ixworth. This was told in conversation with the owner but not confirmed by observation.

The county Historic Environment Record (HER) lists several sites nearby. An early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, possibly mixed inhumations and cremations (HER No. IXW 005) lies 70m to the south-east and Roman finds has also been found in various locations on Stow Road (Fig.1). These artefacts derive from the small Roman town, which evolved from the 1st century fort that was sited opposite the development area on the south side of the river. The valley location of the site also has general potential for prehistoric activity.

Prior to this monitoring work, an evaluation of the site's archaeological potential was carried out in November, 2007. This involved the mechanical excavation of four trenches across the site and the excavation of any features uncovered. This uncovered:

Two phases of archaeology; one consisting of horizons of building rubble associated with the major remodelling of a timber-framed house that occurred between the 16th-18th centuries and earlier rubbish pits that predated the building. Finds dated the pits to between the mid 12th - mid 13th century and included sherds of glazed Hedingham Fineware and medieval coarsewares (Gill, 2008).

### **4. Methodology**

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Trenches for the northern house plot had already been excavated and filled with concrete prior to an archaeological visit and were not included in the original Brief and Specification. However, between these trenches, the ground had been stripped to the natural subsoil, revealing the archaeological level. A further strip for the garden associated with this house was dug under archaeological observation. This also partially

uncovered the natural subsoil level. The extensive nature of this levelling had not been envisaged during the writing of the Brief and Specification. Therefore, as archaeological features were exposed they were excavated by the archaeologist during the monitoring of the trenches for the southern house plot. The results of these works in the northern half of the site were included in this report for completeness.

In the north-eastern corner of the site, where the greatest depth of soil was removed, up to 0.62m of topsoil was stripped. A further nine trenches were then excavated for the southern house plot. These operations were carried out using a mechanical digger equipped with a 0.6m wide bucket. The monitored trenches were excavated to a depth of 1-1.25m. Natural subsoil 0026 was revealed at c.0.2m below ground level in the northern half of the site and at c.0.4m in the southern half of the site.

Feature sections were then cleaned and drawn at 1:20 scale. SCCAS *pro forma* trench sheets were also filled in, detailing the geology of the trench, soil profiles, dimensions and other pertinent information. The spoil from the trenches was monitored for finds. High resolution 314 x 314dpi digital colour photographs were taken of all contexts and trench sections. Two plans were drawn at 1:20 for pit 0012 and 1:50 for pits 0014 and 0017. The location of the trenches was plotted from Ordnance Survey points. The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system, continuing at 0012 from the evaluation phase of works.

On-site records have been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the Historic Environment Record code IXW 063. Copies of feature sections and plans have been digitised on computer and are included in this report. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-78130) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under the HER code IXW 063.

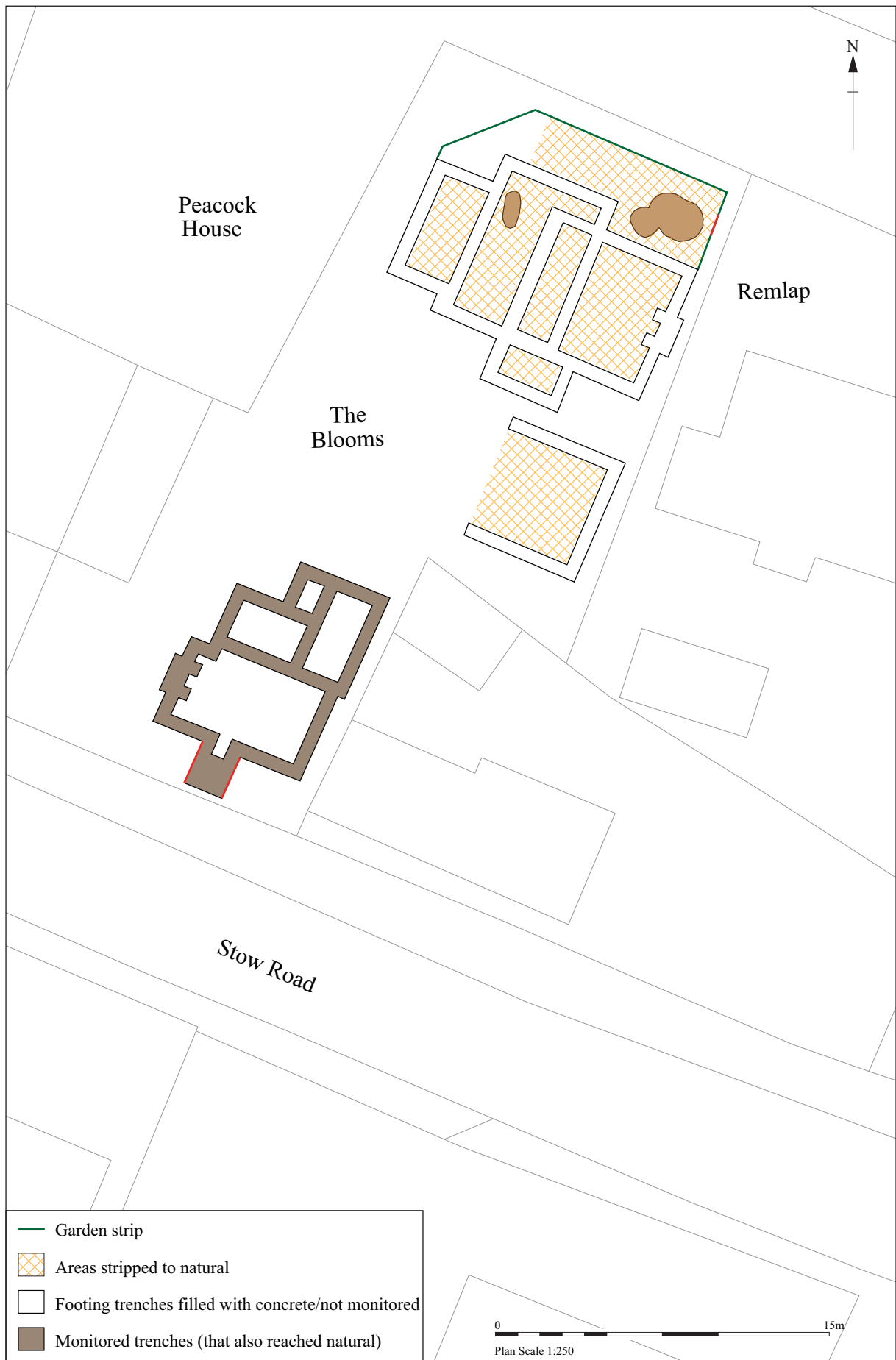


Figure 2. Site plan

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

The footing trenches and site stripping revealed that the natural subsoil was relatively well preserved below layers of topsoil 0025 and layer 0008/0024, at depths of c.0.2-0.4m. Topsoil 0025 was a dark grey sandy-silt mix, which was up to 0.22m deep. The subsoil layer – recorded as 0008 in the evaluation and as 0024 for these works – was a dark grey clayey-silt deposit, containing ceramic building material (CBM). During the evaluation this was thought to be a 16th – 18th century building demolition deposit.

### 5.2 Northern house plot

Six areas were stripped to the level of natural subsoil 0026 for this house. This revealed one feature, a pit recorded as 0012, which produced only one piece of late/post-medieval CBM. The fill, 0013, was made up of mid brown silt.

### 5.3 Garden strip

Two pits and an undefined feature were uncovered in the garden strip, located on the northern edge of the northern house. Pit 0017 cut 0014 and was roughly circular in plan. It produced no finds and contained an orangish-grey silty-sand. Pit 0014 was much larger and located directly east of 0017. It was roughly oval and had steeply sloping sides. It had two fills, the uppermost of which was 0015; mid-dark grey sandy-silt, containing animal bone and post-medieval CBM. This material was interpreted as possibly having slumped into the hollow left by the feature. Below this, 0016 was initially thought to be natural subsoil that had slumped in from the sides of the pit when it was open. However, on excavation it produced 118 horse bones and two horse shoes, and had clearly been deliberately dug out and then hurriedly back-filled around the horse carcass. It also contained post-medieval CBM, as well as mortar fragments.

Feature 0019 was only seen in the NE-SW section in the levelled material of the garden strip and only the NW side of the feature was revealed. It was filled with 0020, a mid grey silty-sand that was similar to 0015 and 0018. This may have been a large pit that had been truncated or disturbed on its southern edge. Alternatively it could have been a ditch running parallel with the existing property boundary, the southern end of which could not be seen as the ground level fell to the south.

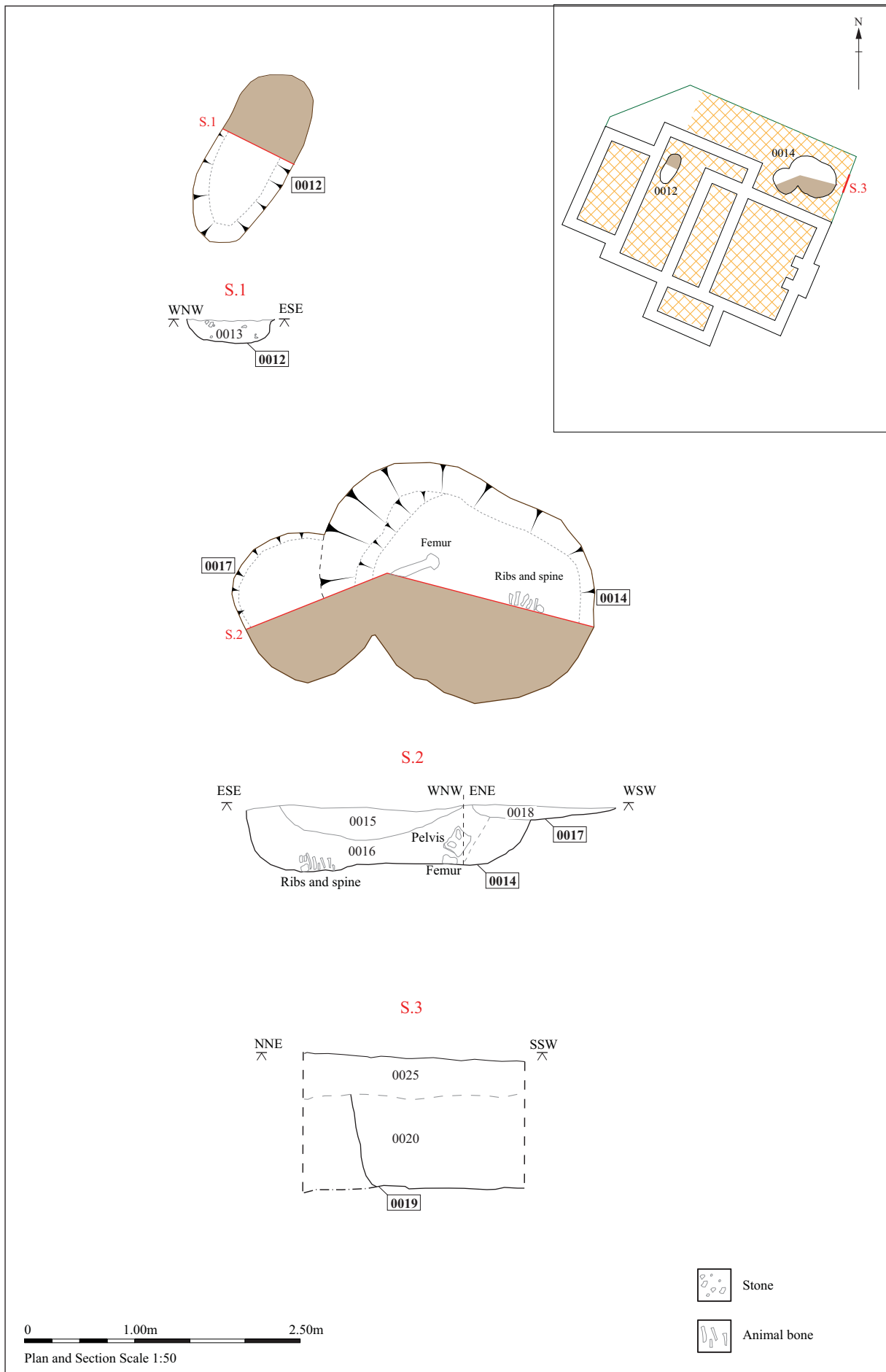


Figure 3. Northern house plot sections and plans



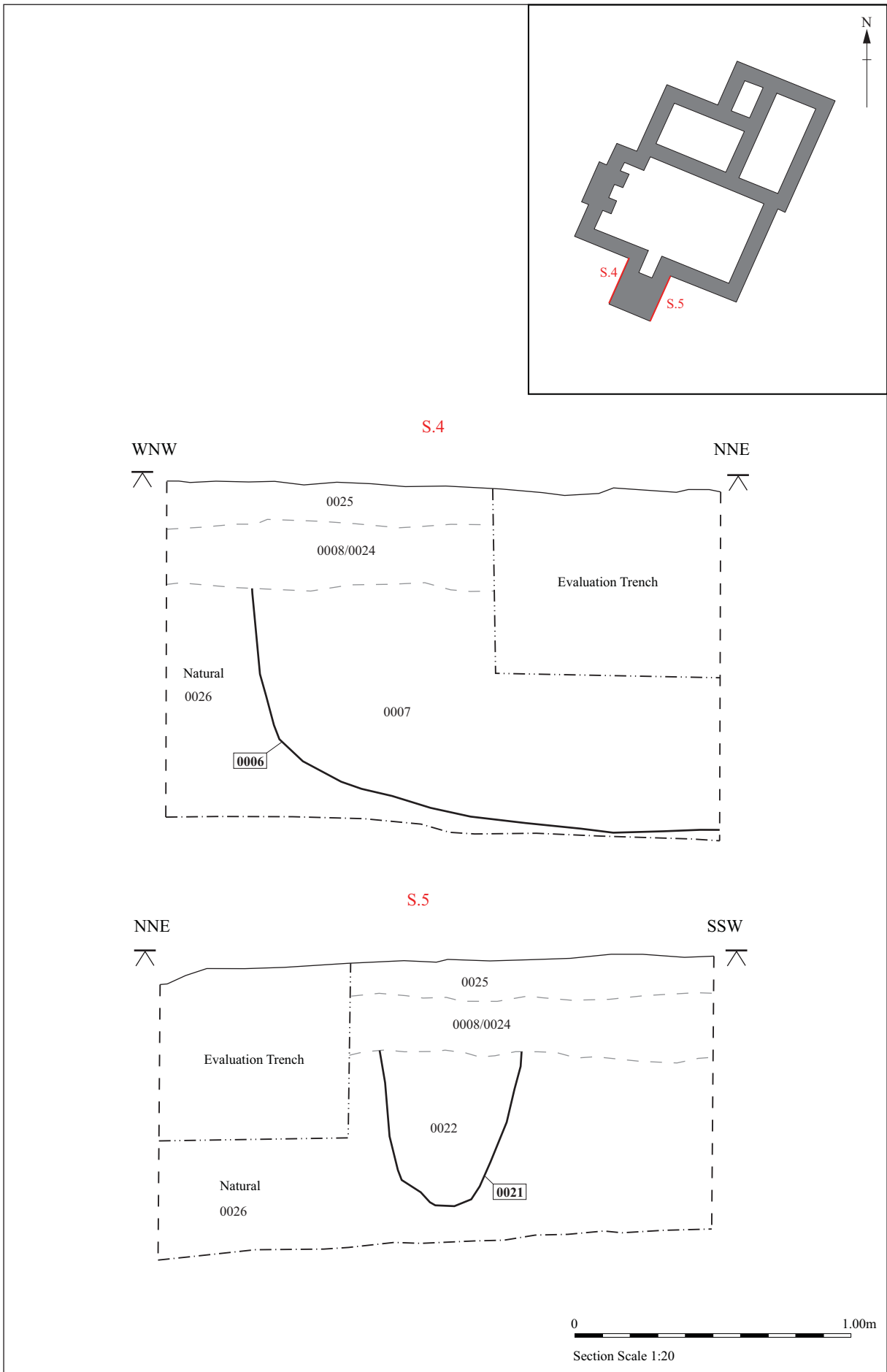


Figure 4. Southern house plot sections



## 5.4 Southern house trenches

Nine trenches were excavated for the footing trenches for this house. The front of the plot ran directly across Trench 1 from the evaluation fieldwork and revealed the southern limits of pit 0006, although the shape of the footing plan truncated the southern edge. In profile the pit had steeply sloping sides, curving to a nearly flat base. The pit was filled with a single deposit, 0007, of mid-dark grey silty-sand and no further finds were recovered. Sealing this feature was the building demolition layer recorded as 0008 in the evaluation and 0024 in this phase of fieldwork.

In the section immediately east of pit 0006 was posthole 0021. This was also thought to be sealed by layer 0008/0024. It had steep and largely straight sides which curved abruptly to the rounded base. The fill produced no finds.

## 6. Finds and Environmental Evidence

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### 6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from five contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0013			1	3			1 misc iron @ 2g	Late/Post-med
0015			2	18	6	38	1 misc iron @ 2g	Post-med
0016			3	34	118	8452	2 horseshoes @ 756g, 25 frags mortar @ 769g	Post-med
0023	4	42						Med, post-med
0024			1	4			1 ?horseshoe @ 142g	Post-med
Total	4	42	7	59	124	8490		

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 Pottery

Four fragments of pottery were recovered from the monitoring (42g). An abraded sherd of a medieval coarseware bowl was identified dating to the Late 12th-14th century, along with a second fragment of similar date. A fragment of a decorated Nottinghamshire stoneware bowl dating to the 18th century was also present, and a small sherd of Late Post-medieval earthenware (18th-20th C). This unstratified pottery was assigned the context number 0023.

## **6.2 Ceramic building material**

Very small fragments of post-medieval roofing tile and late brick were collected from the pit fills and the subsoil 0024. They were made in fully oxidised fabrics (mscp, msf) and date to the late or post-medieval period.

## **6.3 Mortar**

Approximately twenty-five fragments of a cream lime-rich mortar was recovered from pit fill 0016 (769g). The mortar is soft with frequent chalk inclusions up to 20mm in diameter. It is possible that the mortar was deposited with the horse skeleton to aid decomposition.

## **6.4 Metalwork**

Two insubstantial iron fragments from pit fills 0013 and 0015 may be fragments of the nails from horseshoes.

Two complete horseshoes were retained from the horse burial (SFs 1001 and 1002). They are large, with a width which is roughly proportionate with their length (1:1), and they date to the post-medieval period. Both of the shoes have the remains of iron nails with rectangular shafts still *in-situ*.

A third piece of iron was recovered from the subsoil 0024 (SF1003). Although fragmentary and irregular, it could also be part of a horseshoe, but this cannot be determined without radiography. The appearance suggests that it could be part of one arm of the shoe, which has a calkin (metal heel projecting downwards) still visible at one end.

## **6.5 Animal bone**

Michelle Feider

A hundred and eighteen fragments of animal bone were recovered from a horse burial in pit fill 0016 (8.452kg). Much of the lower part of the skeleton is present, but none of the skull, vertebrae, scapula or pelvis. The horse appears to have been well built although probably past the prime of its life, as there is some indication of pitting on the heads of some of the limb bones which suggest the early stage of arthritic conditions

(Michael Feider, pers. comm.). However without the benefit of the skull a more precise estimate of the age of the horse cannot be provided.

Many of the bones are robust and well-preserved. The list includes the humerus (2), tibia (2), radius and ulna (2) femur (1), patella (2), metacarpus (2), astragalus (2), several phalanges, carpal bones, ribs, part of the sternum, as well as several fragments with ossified cartilage. The remains of 4 hooves are also present.

Three more rib fragments, an undiagnostic bone shaft and part of an unfused head of a limb bone were present in pit fill 0015.

## **6.6 Discussion**

A small quantity of unstratified medieval pottery was recovered, which may reflect the age and location of the site within the village. Medieval pottery was recovered from the evaluation nearby (Gill, 2008). The remainder of the finds are late or post-medieval. The lower part of a fully grown horse which had been buried in a pit dates to the post-medieval period. The pit in which it was found was truncated, and only partially excavated.

## **7. Discussion**

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Monitoring of the footings and stripped areas revealed sporadic features across the site, which were medieval, post-medieval and undated. They were largely undisturbed and survived under the topsoil or the demolition subsoil layer at depths of c.0.2-0.4m. There was no indication of the Roman or Anglo-Saxon occupation encountered elsewhere in the local vicinity.

The oldest datable feature on the site is pit 0006, which was first recorded in the evaluation fieldwork but also uncovered during the footing excavation. Its position is unusual, as medieval rubbish pits are generally expected to be to the rear of plots, away from the road and behind buildings, if any are present. However, as suggested in the evaluation report, 0006 may well have been used primarily to quarry the natural subsoil and secondarily for refuse (Gill, 2008).

Feature 0019 produced no finds, however its length of potentially over 5m NNE-SSW is suggestive of a ditch. It was thought during the evaluation work that a medieval boundary may follow roughly along the existing boundary, lining up with the gable end of The Blooms property and it is possible that 0019 may represent this feature, although no dating evidence was recovered.

The other datable features include 0012, 0014 and 0017. Pit 0012 is located close to 0014 and 0017 and as such may be of a similar age and it produced post-medieval CBM. It is unlikely that it was a quarry pit because it only penetrates the natural subsoil to a shallow depth. Due to the position and the similarity between fills 0015 and 0018, it is thought that pits 0014 and 0017 may be broadly contemporary, despite 0017 cutting 0014. The presence of the horse skeleton in fill 0016 suggests that pit 0014 and the plot were probably associated with post-medieval agriculture.

Posthole 0021 was undated and its structural function is unclear. It was probably sealed by layer 0008/0024 and therefore is medieval or early post-medieval.

## **8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork**

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The features uncovered on the site during the monitoring indicate varied levels of activity during the medieval and post-medieval phases. As a medieval plot, it is quite likely that the land may have been in the ownership of The Blooms and as such may have been used to support a variety of functions, as indicated by pit 0006's interpretation as a quarry and rubbish pit. This would be somewhat unusual however, as land on road frontages during the medieval period was often a prime location for housing and not subsidiary purposes. The function of posthole 0021 is unclear although it may have formed part of a structure during the medieval or early post-medieval period. The post-medieval use of the site appears to have been as an undeveloped piece of land into which rubbish pits were cut.

The lack of Roman or Saxon remains indicates that the nearby activity from these periods did not extend into this area of Ixworth.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:arc\ARCHIVE FIELD PROJ\Ixworth\IXW 063 Land adj 12 stow road\Monitoring

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: J/116/3

## 10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The monitoring was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Rob Brooks and Andrew Tester) from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed by Rob Brooks, and managed by Andrew Tester.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, and the production of site plans and sections by Ellie Hillen. The specialist finds report was written by Richenda Goffin and Michelle Feider. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

## 11. Bibliography

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Gill, D., 2008                      *12 Stow Road, IXW 063, A Report On The Archaeological Evaluation*, SCCAS Report No. 2008/001, Bury St Edmunds

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.



## Appendix 1. Context list (including contexts from evaluation fieldwork)

### Cut features and wall

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in plan	Alignment	Profile	Base	Filled by	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0004	0004	Cut	Pit		1.5	0.2	Circular		Shallow sloping sides.	Flat		Pit in the middle of trench 2. Sealed by layer 0003. Only seen at subsoil level and only 0.20 deep	0005	
0006	0006	Cut	Pit				Unclear		Sides steep at c.85°, curving rapidly to the base.	Almost flat		Large Medieval pit - full extent unknown. Almost vertical sides of 85 degrees	0007	
0009			Wall									Wall stub within trench 4. Bonded flint wall running NW-SE continuation of boundary wall to the rear of The Blooms. Brick quoin at NW end part of (?)entrance bricks plain		
0010	0010	Cut	Pit				Unclear		Very shallow sloping sides.	Slightly concave		Possible pit at S end of trench 2. May be an undulation within the subsoil. Sealed by 0011.	0011	
0012	0012	Cut	Pit	1.68	0.76	0.2	Oval	N-S	Abrupt break of slope at surface, 75-85° slightly concave sides, curving gradually to base.	Nearly flat	0013	Pit cut	0013	
0014	0014	Cut	Pit	2.6	2.05	0.6	Irregular oval	E-W	Sharp break of slope at surface. East side slopes at c.85° and is straight. West side slopes at c.50° and is concave. Both sides curve gradually to base.	Flat	0015	Truncated pit cut. Used for horse burial and quickly infilled. Estimation that c.0.35m already truncated. Cut by pit 0017.	0016	0026

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in plan	Alignment	Profile	Base	Filled by	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0017	0017	Cut	Pit	1.32	1.22	0.12	Circular		Very shallow - sides curve gradually to the base.	Slightly concave	0018	Small pit that cuts [0014]/(0015).	0018	0015
0019	0019	Cut	Feature			0.38	Unknown	N/A	Abrupt break of slope at the surface, 75° straight sides. Abrupt break of slope to the base.	Flat	0020	Feature cut. Only north side seen in eastern section of garden strip, next to 0017. may be a boundary ditch, the end of which cannot be seen as the ground level/soil layers drop away to the south.	0020	0026
0021	0021	Cut	Posthole		0.52	0.56	Unknown		70° slightly concave sides. Sharp break of slope at surface. Gradual curve to	Concave, but slightly erratic	0022	Probably a posthole, judging by profile and sterile fill. Thought to be sealed by layer 0008/0024, but not 100% certain.	0022	0026



## Fills, layers and finds

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of	Horizon clarity	Same as	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0001			Finds											Unstratified finds. None collected.		
0002		Layer		Mid grey	Fine silt	Firm	Charcoal flecks, chalk fragments, post-medieval CBM. Small finds 1001									0003
0003		Layer		White	Chalk	Loose		7	0.15					Thin horizon of loose crushed chalk runs in a flat horizon for 7m from the South end of the trench. More concentrated at South end up to 0.15m wide.	0002	0011
0005	0004	Fill	Pit	Grey-brown	Silt	Firm	Frequent chalk flecks and large flint nodules.		1.5	0.2	0004			Fill of 0004. Single sherd of mud greyware. Sealed beneath soil horizon	0002	0004
0007	0006	Fill	Pit	Mid-dark grey	Silty-sand	Loose	Occasional sub-rounded and angular flints.	3.2	0.5	1.1	0006			Fill of 0006. Finds of Medieval glazed pottery.	0008	0006
0008		Layer		Grey	Clayey-silt	Friable	Frequent chalk and building debris, animal bones and glass throughout.			0.2		Clear		Soil horizon, occupation demolition debris. Seals pit 0006.		0007

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of	Horizon clarity	Same as	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0011		Layer		Dark grey	Silty-sand	Firm								Soil horizon within Trench 2, below 0003. Buried topsoil that directly overlies natural subsoil.		0004 0010
0013	0012	Fill	Pit	Mid brown	Silt	Firm	Frequent small-medium sub-angular	1.68	0.76	0.2	0012	Clear		Pit fill. Low organic content.		0012
0015	0014	Fill	Pit	Mid dark grey	Sandy-silt	Firm	Common small stones, occasional small chalk flecks.	1.6	1	0.32	0014	Clear		May be deliberate infill, but could well be topsoil/subsoil that slumped into the pit after it was infilled. Originally though it was slumped material but there is rather a substantial amount of it and some has already been truncated.	0017	0016
0016	0014	Fill	Pit	Greyish-orange	Chalky-sand	Firm	Frequent small-large flints and chalk lumps	2.6	2.05	0.6	0014	Diffuse		Natural subsoil, excavated to dig the pit, then almost immediately used to back fill over the dead horse. Contained most of the legs, ribs, etc. of a horse, as well as four horse shoes (2 kept) and more of the skeleton was present in the other side of	0015	0014
0018	0017	Fill	Pit	Mid-dark orangish-	Silty-sand	Compact	Frequent small chalk nodules and occasional small flints.	1.32	1.22	0.12	0017	Clear		Fill of 0017. Similar to 0015.	0025	0017
0020	0019	Fill	Pit	Mid grey	Silty-sand	Firm	Frequent small stones and chalk flecks			0.38	0019	Clear		No finds and no charcoal present and do not know feature type, so little can be	0025	0019

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of	Horizon clarity	Same as	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0022	0021	Fill	Posthole	Light-mid greyish-	Sandy-silt	Firm	Occasional small-medium		0.52	0.56	0021	Clear		Fill of 0021. No sign of stake hole/timber, suggests either a pit or a robbed-out	0024	0021
0023			Finds											Unstratified finds from monitoring.		
0024		Layer	Subsoil	Dark grey	Clayey-silt	Firm	Frequent small chalk fragments and building debris			0.3		Clear		Same as 0008 from evaluation. Made up partially of demolition debris. Post-medieval demolition material.	0025	0022 0007
0025		Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey	Sandy silt	Firm	Occasional stones and chalk nodules			0.22		Clear		Topsoil.		0024 0008
0026		Layer	Natural	Pale-mid orange	Sailty-sand	Compact	Frequent chalk nodules in places, occasional stones throughout			>0.85				Natural subsoil/geology. Disturbed somewhat in the northern area of the site. Below features 0006, 0012, 0014 and	0006 0012 0014	



## Appendix 2. HER listings shown on Figure 1

### Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Sites and Monuments Record

03/12/2010

Parish IXWORTH, ST EDMUNDSBURY,  
SUFFOLK

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
IXW 005	Byways and Riverside Paddocks, Stow Road. MSF7732	Rom	Thin scatter of Rom finds.	Centroid TL 9335 7015 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 005	Byways and Riverside Paddocks, Stow Road. MSF7733	Sax	Probable ESax cemetery partially excavated, inhumation and cremation.	Centroid TL 9335 7015 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 005	Riverside Paddocks, Stow Road. MSF7734	Med	Thin scatter of Med and later finds from metal detecting - short cross penny, cut farthing of Henry I.	Centroid TL 9335 7015 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 006	MSF7203	Rom	Rom pottery found in 1838 in digging foundations.	Centroid TL 9317 7038 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 008	MSF441	Sax	Saxon coin of Edmund I (AD 940-946).	Centroid TL 9325 7055 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 008	MSF446	Rom	Number 5, a Roman fibula in bronze with a silver coin of Septimus Severus (AD 193-211).	Centroid TL 9325 7055 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 010	Churchyard MSF7205	Rom	Finds scatter: circular bronze brooch with 8 projections (R1) (R2), coins of Antoninus Pius, Trajan, Licinius, Constantine I, bronze key, shield shaped fibula (R1).	Centroid TL 9315 7038 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 010	Church of St Mary MSF7206	Sax	Two stone coffin lids C11?, decorated with interlace.	Centroid TL 9315 7038 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 012	Ixworth Abbey MSF14010	PMed	Ixworth Abbey.	Centroid TL 9305 7045 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 012	Ixworth Priory (now `Ixworth Abbey') MSF18372	Sax	LSax(?) decorated stone or long and short work present in this church.	Centroid TL 9305 7045 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 012	Ixworth Abbey MSF6628	Rom	"A large round vase, slightly ornamented.	Centroid TL 9296 7044 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 012	Ixworth Priory (now `Ixworth Abbey') MSF7207	Med	Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Ixworth.	Centroid TL 9305 7045 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 017	Trayton House - Ixworth Cyder Factory MSF6629	Rom	Black earth and sherds found in pipeline trench, opposite front door of Trayton House - Ixworth Cyder Factory in 1951 (S1).	Centroid TL 9307 7025 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 018	Field opposite Cross House, Stow Road. MSF7735	IA	Plain bow brooch fragment, La Tene type, missing spring and pin, found metal detecting during construction work for tennis court and new housing (S1).	Centroid TL 9345 7005 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 018	Field opposite Cross House, Stow Road MSF7736	Rom	Thin scatter of metalwork and pottery and one small pit containing pottery, identified during construction work (S1).	Centroid TL 9345 7005 (MBR: 100m by 100m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
IXW 018	Field opposite Cross House, Stow Road. MSF7737	Sax	Metalwork of various periods collected during development of meadow opposite Cross House, included a decorated bronze strap end and a fragment of a silver penny of Burgred (AD 852-874)(S1).	Centroid TL 9345 7005 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 018	Field opposite Cross House, Ixworth. MSF7738	Med	Thin scatter of Med metalwork found during construction work.	Centroid TL 9345 7005 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 022	River Black Bourne MSF4839	Sax	Iron sword, complete, C9.	Centroid TL 9330 7006 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 023	MSF4840	IA	Coin : Forgery of 'Norfolk Wolf' type stater, bronze with gold coating.	Centroid TL 9375 7028 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 024	Hick's Shop, High Street. MSF6630	IA	Two pits containing black earth and sherds, both IA and Rom.	Centroid TL 9330 7059 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 024	Hick's Shop, High Street. MSF6631	Rom	Two pits with black earth, Rom pottery and portions of lava quernstone found during the laying of the water main along the NW side of the High Street in 1936/1937.	Centroid TL 9330 7059 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 027	Stow Road MSF6634	Rom	A Roman ditch was found in pipeline opposite 4 Stow Road (S1).	Centroid TL 9333 7032 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 028	School Field MSF7407	Rom	Dispersed scatter of coins, with some concentration around grid reference, mid C4; also worn denarius of Vespasian.	Centroid TL 9365 7045 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 028	School field MSF7408	Sax	Bronze hooked tag (dress hook) with ring and dot decoration, small, and a lozenge shaped object with punched circle and dot decoration knotted into a ? ring.	Centroid TL 9365 7045 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 028	School field MSF7409	Med	Diffuse scatter of metalwork.	Centroid TL 9367 7045 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IXW 029	MSF9002	IA	Coin, corroded, possibly Iceni Face-Horse type.	Centroid TL 9367 7007 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 029	MSF9003	Rom	Four coins (late C3 and Valentinian).	Centroid TL 9367 7007 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 031	MSF10227	Sax	Simple wrist clasp with 3 raised bosses, punched semi-circle decoration and 2 fixing holes found metal detecting.	Centroid TL 9299 7068 (MBR: 50m by 50m)
IXW 033	MSF11599	Sax	Silver sceatta, LEP as North no. 164 (Lepa), found metal detecting.	Centroid TL 9365 7014 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 033	MSF11600	Rom	Thin scatter of metalwork found metal detecting on field prior to housing development.	Centroid TL 9362 7014 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
IXW 037	High Street MSF14040	Un	July 1993: Single undated large pit filled with brown loam and a few finds (not necessarily in context) including Rom and Med sherds, also PMed (1 sherd), animal bone and tile.	Centroid TL 9331 7044 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 037	High Street MSF14041	Rom	July 1993: Single undated large pit filled with brown loam and a few finds (not necessarily in context) including Rom and Med sherds, also PMed (1 sherd), animal bone and tile.	Centroid TL 9332 7045 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 037	High Street MSF14042	Med	July 1993: Single undated large pit filled with brown loam and a few finds (not necessarily in context) including Rom and Med sherds, also PMed (1 sherd), animal bone and tile.	Centroid TL 9332 7044 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IXW 059	The Paddock MSF23906	Med	Large moated site W of St Mary's church, shown on 1880s (S1) and existing OS maps.	Centroid TL 9307 7041 (MBR: 130m by 192m)
PKM 004	MSF7251	Rom	Pottery, fragment of glass, animal bones.	Centroid TL 9285 6985 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
PKM 005	Roman Camp, N of Pakenham windmill MSF7252	Sax	Roman Camp N of Pakenham Windmill (S1).	Centroid TL 9325 6985 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
PKM 005	Roman Camp N of Pakenham windmill MSF9143	Neo	Roman Camp N of Pakenham windmill (S2).	TL 9310 6980 (point)
PKM 005	Roman Camp N of Pakenham windmill MSF9144	IA	Roman Camp N of Pakenham windmill (S2).	TL 9310 6980 (point)
PKM 005	Roman Camp N of Pakenham windmill MSF9145	Rom	Roman triple-ditched fort and large settlement (part of). Part Scheduled.	Centroid TL 9315 6985 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
PKM 007	MSF6851	Rom	The area covered by PKM 007 is part of large settlement area E of Rom fort PKM 005, and the first recorded find here is of two skeletons, sherds of Rom pottery, parts of two Rom spoons, bone and bronze hairpins, stylus, bronze handle, stag horn and an iron implement in 1844 (S1).	Centroid TL 9341 6965 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
PKM 010	Bridge Farm MSF6782	Un	In February 1951 in laying the water pipeline through Ixworth, pieces of oak timbers were found 4 feet below present river bed and just beyond Trayton House, Ixworth (IXW 017) across the river alongside the present road bridge, and on to Bridge Farm, Pakenham.	Centroid TL 9305 7025 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
PKM 010	Bridge Farm MSF6783	Rom	In 1906 on Bridge Farm near the house, four skeletons were found at a depth of 4-5 feet.	Centroid TL 9305 7025 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
PKM 026	MSF1905	IA	Three Iron age coins found metal detecting.	Centroid TL 9301 7001 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
PKM 026	MSF1906	Rom	Scatter of metalwork and pottery from the area on the W side of Rom fort (PKM 005) and may include the W defences.	Centroid TL 9298 6995 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
PKM 026	MSF9840	Sax	Rectangular buckle with punched circle decoration - ? LSax - EMed.	Centroid TL 9298 6995 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
PKM 026	MSF9841	Med	Thin scatter of Med objects including seal matrix and 'Boy Bishop' token found metal detecting mainly Rom site (S1).	Centroid TL 9298 6995 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
PKM 027	Ixworth Repeater Station, Pakenham MSF9842	Rom	Area examined on route of Ixworth by-pass, N of main site (see PKM 005).	Centroid TL 9335 6985 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
PKM 037	Black Bourne MSF1160	Rom	Fragments of two pewter plates, one with lightly incised decoration, found at a depth of circa 18 inches in 1983-1984 while metal detecting (S1).	Centroid TL 9282 7022 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
PKM 037	MSF1161	Sax	Large silver ring, squarish section, overlapping terminals with hooked ends.	Centroid TL 9280 7018 (MBR: 101m by 100m)
PKM 037	MSF1326	IA	Coin, either bronze or poor silver, with obv: crude head to left, rev: horse to left, as Mack 273, Trinovantian of Addedomaros.	Centroid TL 9282 7022 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
PKM 037	Bridge Farm MSF1796	Med	Lead seal matrix, ?S IOHIS'DETORNE, ? C13-C14, found metal detecting (S1).	Centroid TL 9285 7025 (MBR: 100m by 100m)