

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

West Row Road, Mildenhall MNL 561

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2005

John Duffy
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Anthony Breen	Documentary Researcher (Freelance)

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Ashwell Developments Ltd. and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The fieldwalking survey was undertaken by John Duffy (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team) The metal detector survey was undertaken by Alan Smith (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team). The aerial photographic search and report was by Rog Palmer (Air Photo Services) and the documentary search and report was by Anthony Breen.

The project was directed by Dave Gill, and managed by John Newman, both from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Finds processing of both the fieldwalking and metal detector finds were carried out by Richenda Goffin and Gemma Adams (both Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team), and the finds reports for both surveys were prepared by Richenda Goffin.

Summary

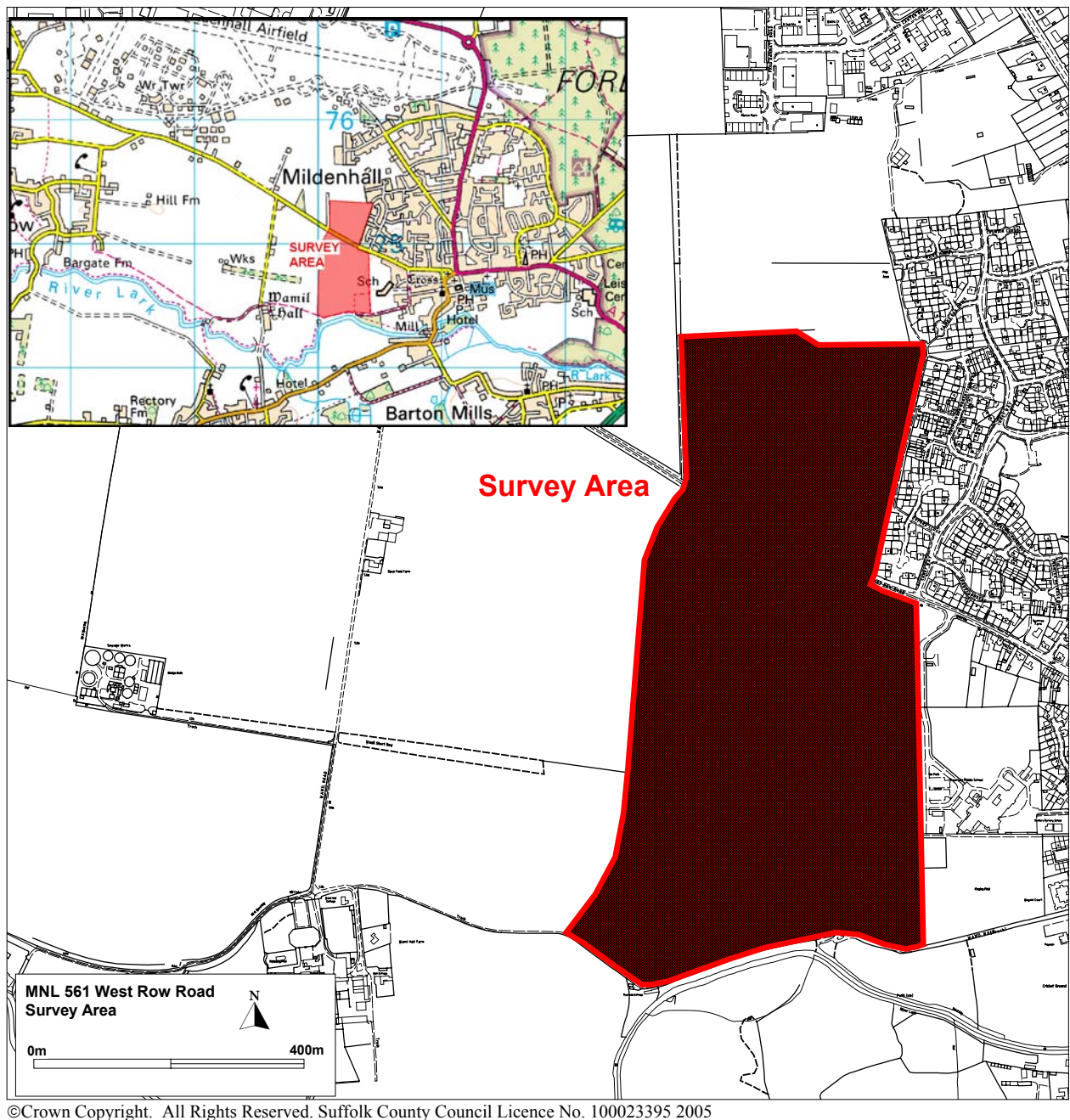
An archaeological assessment was undertaken ahead of a proposed housing development on land on the western edge of Mildenhall town. The area under study covered approximately 35 hectares. A documentary search, an aerial photographic search and a SMR search were conducted along with a fieldwalking and metal detector survey. The results showed two areas of mainly Roman material at the northern and southern limits of the development area indicating possible preserved archaeological remains. Two medieval sheep walks were also identified crossing the site in an east west direction.

SMR information

Planning application no.	N/A
Date of fieldwork:	October and November 2005
Grid Reference:	TL 7027 7488
Funding body:	Ashwell Developments Ltd.
Oasis reference	suffolkc1-10516

Introduction

An archaeological assessment, commissioned by Ashwell Developments Ltd., was conducted on an area on the western edge of the town of Mildenhall (Figure 1). The assessment was carried out to assess the potential for archaeological remains over an approximately 35 hectare area proposed for a new housing development. The proposed programme of archaeological work was formulated, in consultation, by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team), J. Newman (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team), the Suffolk County Council Land Agent and Ashwell Developments Ltd.



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Figure 1 Site location

The purpose of this assessment was to examine the area for any archaeological constraints that may affect the proposed development. This assessment would also be used to advise on any further archaeological work on the site. In order to achieve this a series of non destructive survey

methods were decided upon to explore the potential of the site. An analysis of aerial photographs and documentary sources was to be undertaken along with a full Sites and Monuments Record search. This was to be supplemented by some small scale on site work in the form of a coarse fieldwalking and metal detecting survey. It was hoped that through the five approaches any major archaeological sites would be identified.

The survey area is located on the western edge of the town of Mildenhall mainly to the south of West Row Road but includes one field to the north of the road. The survey covers approximately 35 hectares of arable land which, at the time of the assessment, was either stubble or just harvested sugar beet.

Methodology

Aerial Photographic Survey

The aerial photographic assessment was undertaken by Rog Palmer (Air Photo Services). A series of vertical photographs were used for this study and were obtained from the Unit for Landscape Modelling (Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs), the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs, Swindon and Suffolk County Council. No appropriate oblique photographs were available. The area examined extended 200m beyond the assessment area. Digital copies of the most informative photographs were transformed and enhanced in AirPhoto. Features were then overdrawn using AutoCAD Map (Figure 2). The full report is included as Appendix 1.

Documentary Search

The documentary search and report was undertaken by Anthony Breen. The research was conducted at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. The sources examined formed part of the Bunbury Collection. Digital photographs of relevant parts of maps were also taken (Figures 3 to 5). The full report is included as Appendix 2.

SMR Search

The Sites and Monuments Record search was conducted at Suffolk County Council Sites and Monuments Record Office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds. The digital map and database were consulted and the paper archive was also searched. All recorded sites were mapped on to the OS base map using MapInfo (Figure 6) and the data was summarised in Table 1.

Fieldwalking Survey

The fieldwalking survey was conducted over the area where ground conditions permitted (Figure 7). The fields were walked in either 10m or 30m transects (Figure 8). All finds from each transect were collected with no on site sorting. Finds from each transect was given a unique four digit number starting at 0002. All finds were washed and processed according to Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Guidelines and a report was prepared.

Metal Detector Survey

The metal detector survey was conducted by an experienced metal detector user and archaeologist. All recovered finds were given a unique four digit number starting at 1001 and their positions recorded using a handheld GPS (Figure 9).

The full site archive is kept at the County Council Archaeological Store, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds under the code MNL 561.

Results

Aerial photographic search by Rog Palmer (full report Appendix 1)
(Figure 2)

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to be located on chalky drift and chalk (soil association 511e: SWAFFHAM PRIOR) upon which, in the northern part, is a deposit of chalky drift (soil association 521: METHWOLD). Slight differences can be discerned between these soils on the aerial photographs and is shown in the map as differences in the quantity of 'harder' or higher ground in each deposit.

Archaeological features

The only archaeological features identified are the parallel banks remaining from headlands that were part of the medieval open field system. The unusual double bank arrangement in the northernmost of these is unusual but may be explained if the two are of different dates. None of the photographs showed any suggestion of ridge and furrow between the headlands. This presumably was erased by post-medieval cultivation before the earliest (1946) aerial photographs of the area were taken.

The fact that the natural background has been visible on many of the aerial photographs either when in crop or bare soil suggests that cut archaeological features would also be expected to be seen on some of those dates. No such features have been identified during this Assessment and it may be suggested that past use of the Area was either temporary or made use of structures that were not cut into the bedrock.

Non-archaeological features

Parts of five (apparent) pipelines have been mapped, four of which have the same south-west to north-east alignment. This regiment of parallel pipelines appears to have no obvious destination to the south-west where no water or sewage treatment works are visible on aerial photographs or, slightly more extensively, on high-resolution satellite images (Google Earth).

Natural features cover the area and land to the west and indicate local undulations (some of which may be plough-levelled, or nearly so) that appear to be due to changes in the hardness of the bedrock between which are soil-filled depressions. The harder or higher ground has been mapped for this Assessment.

Land use

Other than a single field of woodland in the extreme south-east of the Development Area (between the road and river) all fields have been in arable use on all dates of photography. Fields in the Study Area south of the river are permanent pasture.

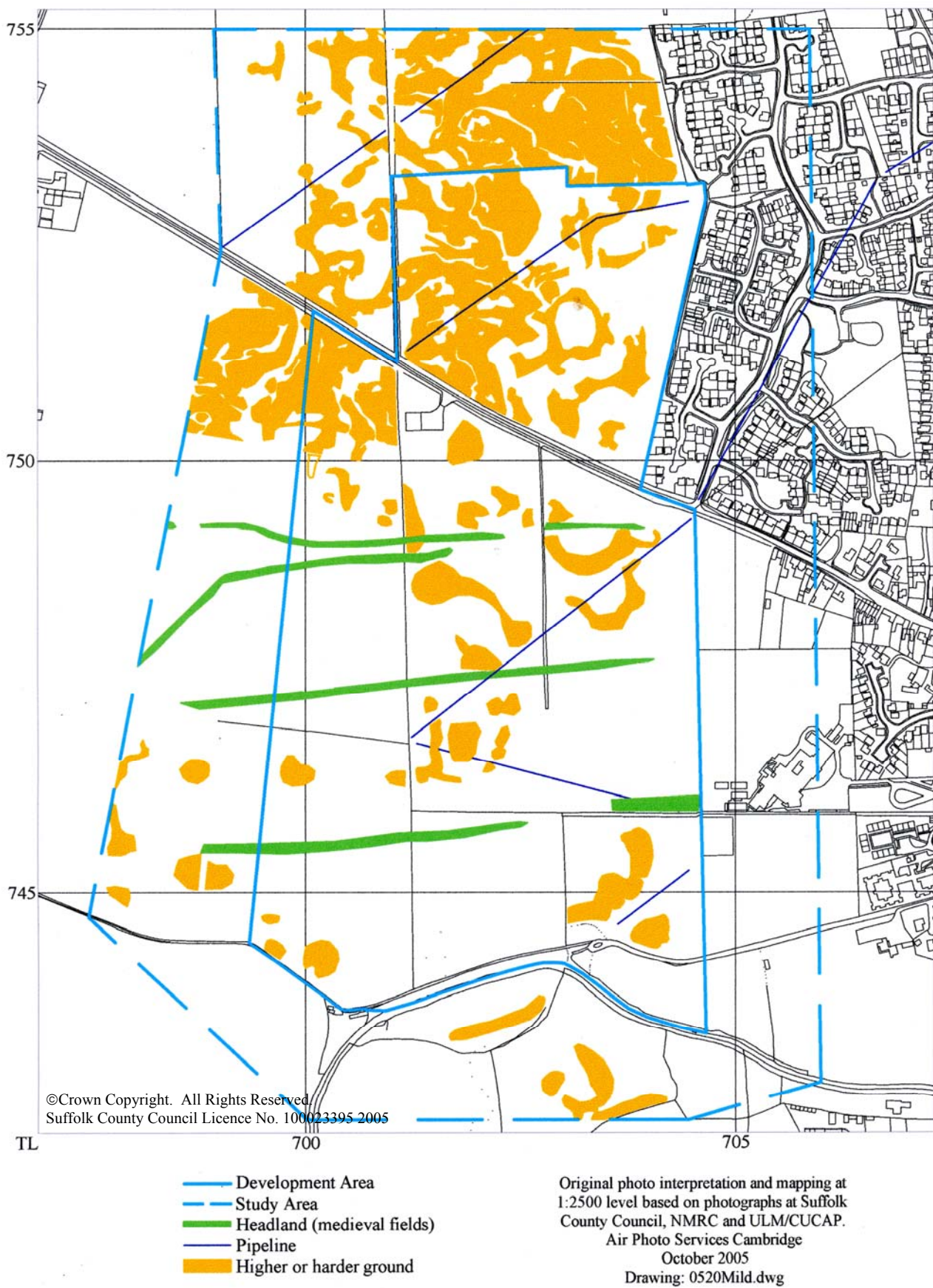


Figure 2. Results of aerial photographic search.

Documentary search summary

This summary of the documentary search was taken from the report by Anthony Breen (full report Appendix 2).

The site was originally part of the medieval open field system subdivided into strips, which changed with the Enclosure Act of 1807 (completed 1812). The area to the south of West Row Road contained the two most notable features, which were two sheep walks or drove ways running east west across the site. These were visible in the Enclosure Map of 1812 (Figures 3 and 4) but not visible in Young's Map of 1834 (Figure 5) and appear associated with the earlier open field system. The northern of the two sheep walks, shown in detail on Figure 4, leads into Framhill Road while the southern sheep walk leads into Bagsham Road. Both of the sheep walks come together at their eastern limits in an area of common land. The remains of both these sheep walks appear to be the features identified as medieval headlands in the aerial photographic assessment.

The area to the north of West Row Road was again subdivided into strips after the Enclosure Act of 1807, clearly visible on Young's Map (Figure 5). The commissioners used this area to compensate manorial tenants for the loss of their former land holdings.

The documentary search found no evidence of buildings or industrial activity within the development area.

Further work would allow field names to be identified in 13th and 14th century documents but it was felt by Anthony Breen that this would not change the general interpretation of this site as being in agricultural use from the early medieval period.



Figure 3. Enclosure Award 1812 - area south of West Row Road (Suffolk Record Office Q/RI 24).



Figure 4. Enclosure Award 1812 - detail of sheep walk (Suffolk Record Office Q/RI 24).

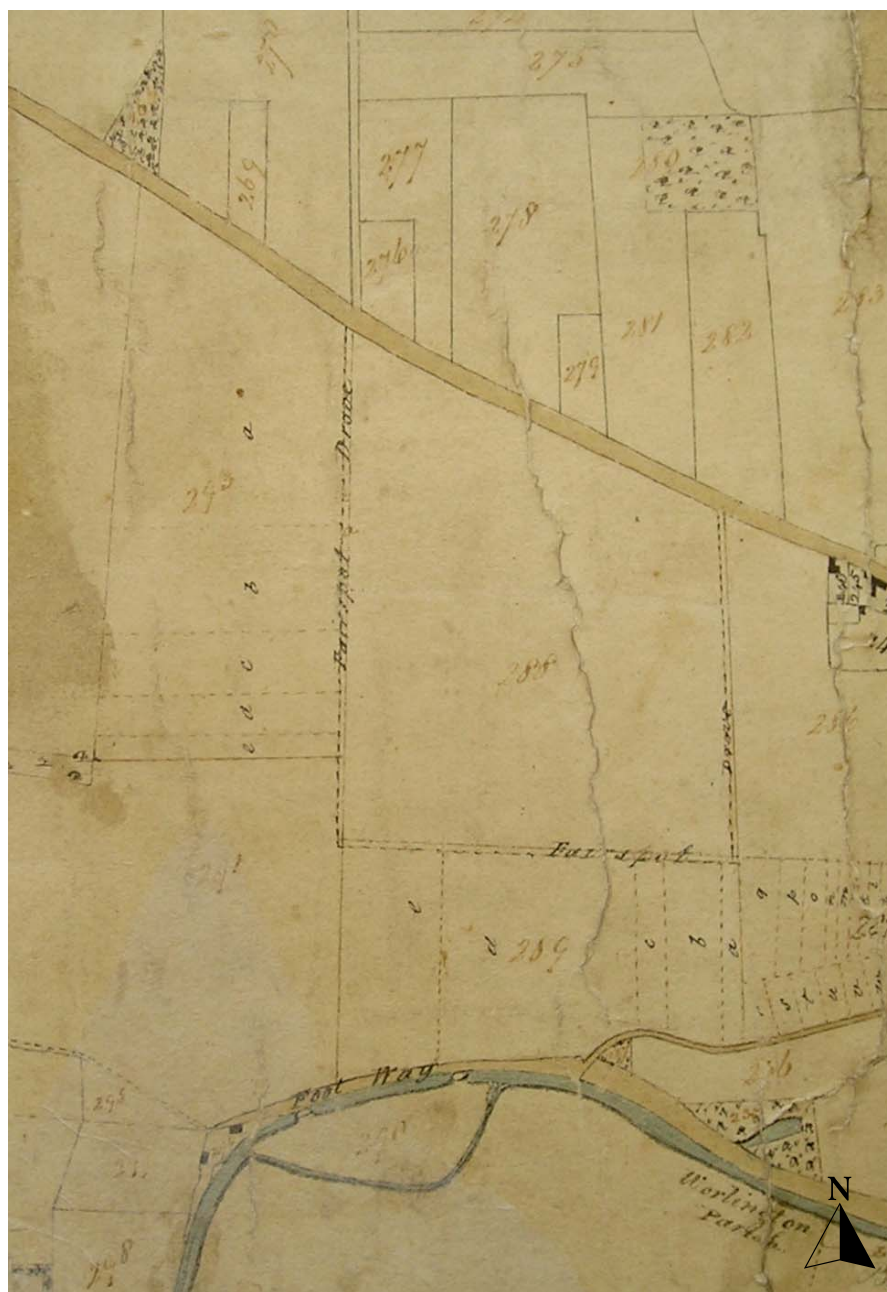
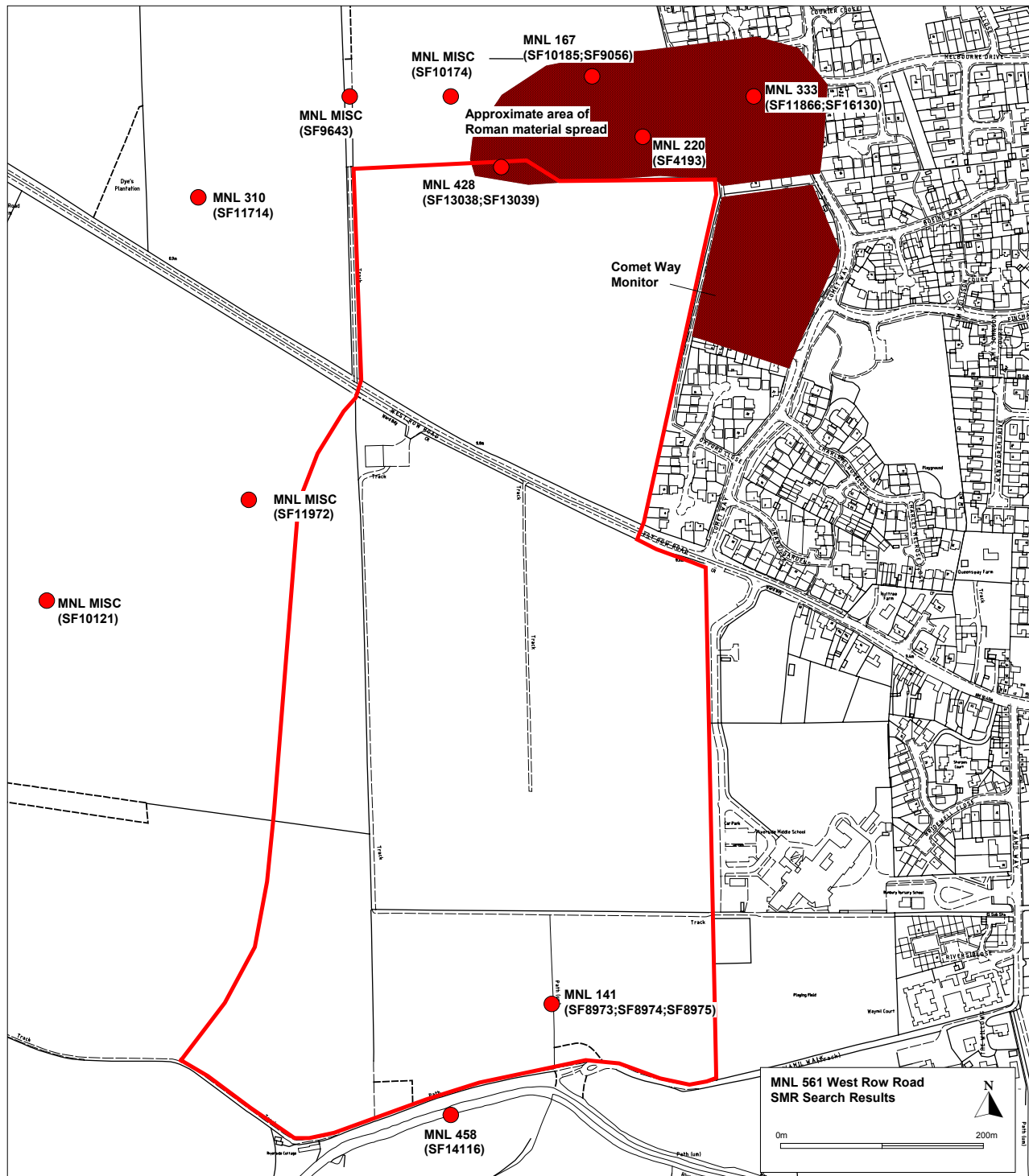


Figure 5. Part of Map of Mildenhall parish by W.H. Young 1834 – showing area relevant to this assessment (Suffolk Record Office EF 505/1/82).

SMR search

The purpose of the Sites and Monuments Record search was to look at any previous archaeological work within the area under consideration for development. The results of the search are presented in Figure 6 and Table 1. The known sites and findspots within the development area proved to be minimal.



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Figure 6. Location of SMR search results.

SMR Code		Site Name	Date	Description
MNL 141	SF8973	Wamil Walk	IA	Two Iron Age coins.
	SF8974		Rom	Roman finds including a bronze duck brooch, a fragment of lead figurine, a bronze twisted snake headed ornament, a cameo gem stone, and further brooches and coins.
	SF8975		Med	Medieval silver coins.
MNL 167	SF10185	The Wongs	IA	All found and reported by metal detector users.
	SF9056		Rom	Two Iron Age coins found and reported by metal detector user. Iron Age stamp decorated pottery sherd found during Fenland Survey. Roman pottery scatter. Defined during Fenland Survey. See also MNL 333 and 428.
MNL 220	SF4193		Sax	Silver gilt pendant made from coin of Sven Estridsen of Denmark (AD 1047-1075). Found and reported by metal detector user.
MNL 310	SF11714	West Row Road	Neo	Polished flint axe-head. Surface find.
MNL 333	SF11866	Westbury Estate;	BA	Bronze Age thin bronze barbed and tanged arrowhead found and reported by metal detector user.
	SF16130	McLeans Estate	Rom	Roman finds include a silver finger ring, pottery, plate brooch, bronze coin and silver siliqua of Julian I. Found during watching brief and by site manager.
MNL 428	SF13038	West Row Road	IA	Continuation of MNL 167
	SF13039		Rom	Two sherds of Iron Age pottery within larger Roman scatter. Located during Fenland Survey. Scatter of Roman pottery including grey, Nene Valley, shell-tempered, Oxford, Samian, white and orange wares. Located during the Fenland Survey.
MNL 458	SF14116	Mildenhall West Upper & Lower Staunches;	PMed	Continuation of MNL 167.
		River Lark		Canalised section of River Lark. 18 th century. Part of former Lark Navigation.
MNL MISC	SF10121	Wamill Road	Med	Lead seal matrix of the 14 th century.
MNL MISC	SF10174		Med	Half of a bronze pointed object of 15 th century date or later.
MNL MISC	SF11972	Folly Road	Med	Lead seal matrix of the 13 th century.
MNL MISC	SF9643		Med	Small buckle with human face cut onto one curved side. Found and reported by metal detector user.
N/A	N/A	Comet Way	N/A	Monitoring of groundworks by SCCAS Field Team. No archaeological features identified.

Table 1. Summary of SMR records.

The development site itself appears to have had very little previously recorded work undertaken on it. The only recorded site within the area is MNL 141, a concentration of metal detected finds. The finds recovered from this area were reported at different dates in the 1970s and 80s and probably come from across the entire field. As can be seen in Table 1 these were all found by metal detector users and included Iron Age, Roman and medieval coins along with Roman brooches and other Roman artefacts.

Along the northern edge of the development area there is a large spread of Roman material with occasional finds from other periods. This area has been systematically fieldwalked during the Fenland Survey Project as well as metal detected on numerous occasions. The Roman material spread has been identified and recorded in three different areas, MNL 167, MNL 333 and MNL

428. The finds although mainly Roman included Iron Age pottery (MNL 167 and 428) and coins (MNL 167) as well as a Bronze Age bronze tanged and barbed arrowhead (MNL 333). The extent of this Roman material spread is largely unknown except to the south east where no archaeological remains were identified during archaeological monitoring work at the Comet Way development (Figure 6). The large quantity of material recovered from this area is indicative of a Roman, and possibly earlier, site which may extend into the north of the development area.

Apart from those two main concentrations of finds there appears to be very little identified archaeology around the development area except some scattered medieval finds located with metal detectors and a Neolithic polished flint axe-head (MNL 310).

Fieldwalking and metal detector survey

Introduction

The purpose of the fieldwalking and metal detecting was to recover finds from the disturbed topsoil. Through this collection of finds it was hoped that any concentrations would be identified indicating any preserved archaeological sites, of which the most likely to be identified through fieldwalking would be Roman. During the survey two ridge lines were identified running east west across field 1. These ridgelines appear to be the remains of the, now largely ploughed out, sheep walks identified in both the aerial photographic and documentary searches (Figure 7).

Unfortunately the area covered for both survey methods was limited by various factors. The fieldwalking was only limited by the ground conditions, Figure 7, where only fields 1, 2 and 3 provided enough visibility to recover finds. Initially the fieldwalking was conducted on 10m wide transects but based on the time taken to cover the ground and the amount of finds recovered it was decided that 30m intervals would provide a broader picture over a wider area in the allotted time (Figure 8). A total of 19 hectares were fieldwalked.

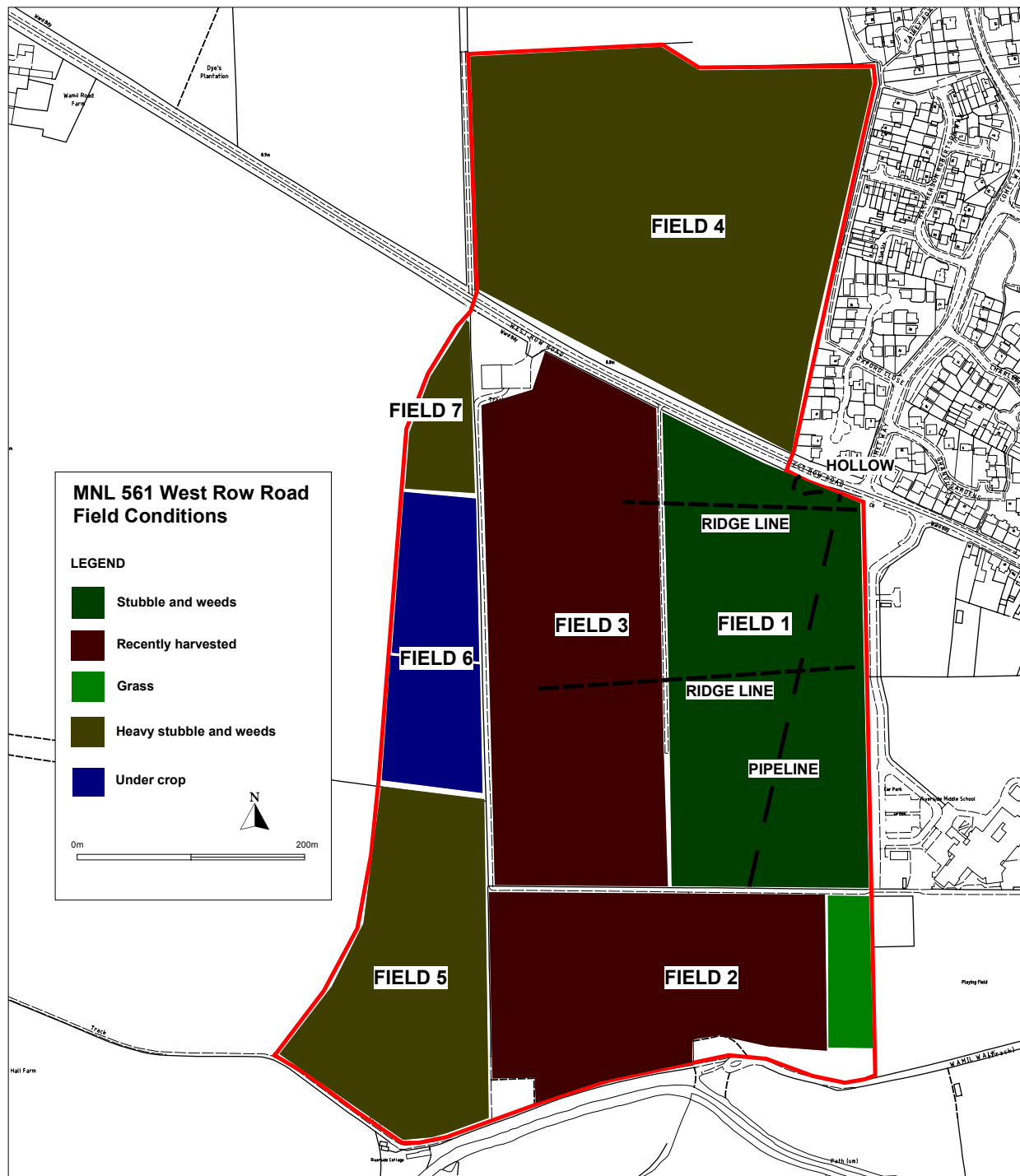
The metal detector survey was not limited by the ground conditions, except field 6 which was still under crop, but time constraints were a major factor. The fields were detected using 30m wide transects allowing comparable data to the fieldwalked finds. However, this meant that in the time available the entire 35 hectares could not be covered so the main central fields were the focus (fields 1, 2, 3 and 4). A total of 27 hectares were detected.

Fieldwalking results

A total of 66 transects were walked of which only 3 produced no finds (Figure 8). On the whole the finds, largely pottery and ceramic building material, were heavily abraded and difficult to identify. The full list of recovered finds is presented in Table 2.

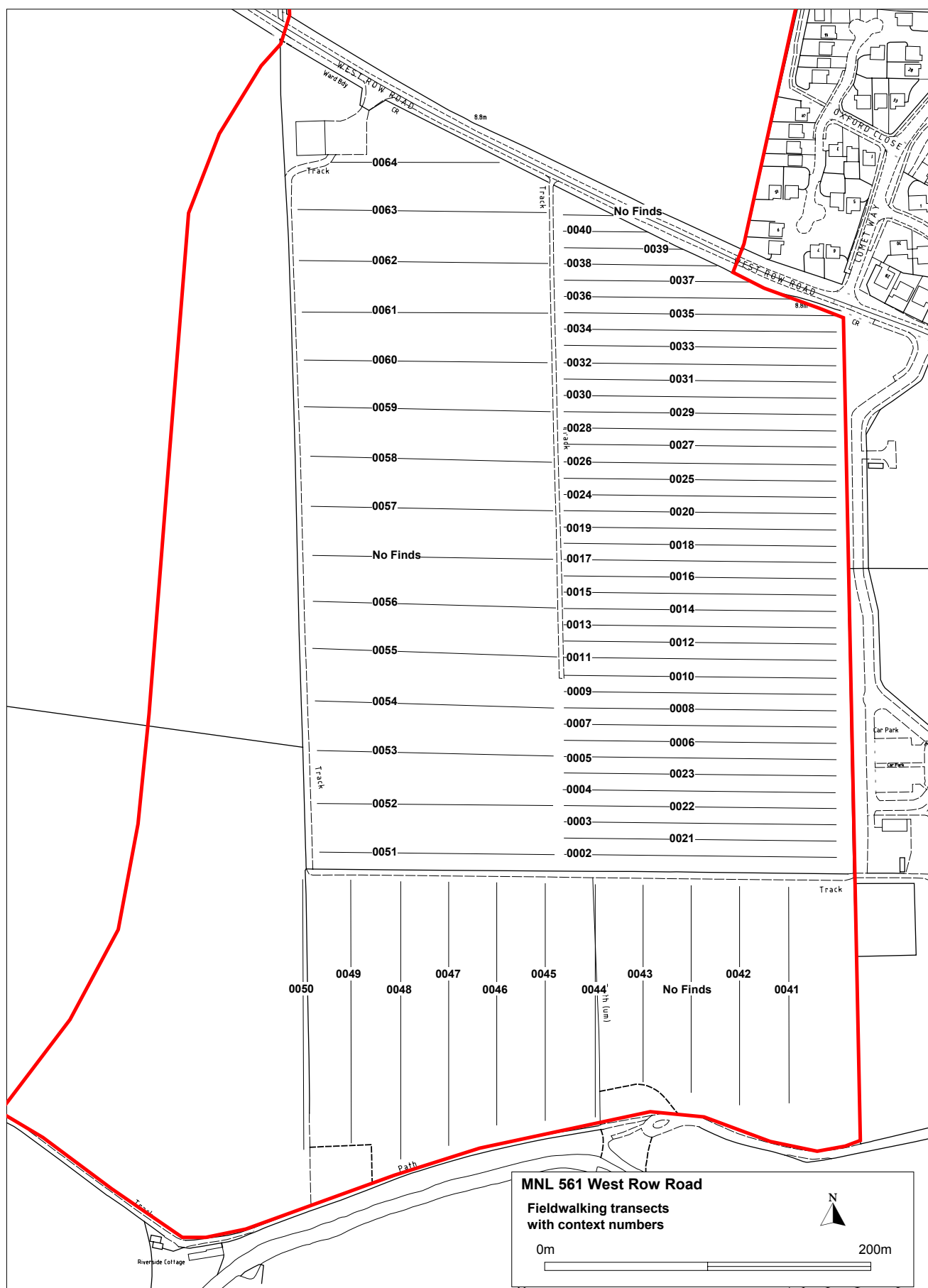
The recovered finds were almost entirely of a medieval or post-medieval date with only two definite fragments of Roman material (0029 and 0044) and four possible Roman fragments (0009, 0017, 0033, 0034). The finds are spread fairly evenly across the site with only one transect (0044) producing an above average number of finds. However, this transect appears to coincide with a recently ploughed out field boundary suggesting the source of this concentration of material.

The recovered finds are consistent with the continuous agricultural activity on the site from the medieval period onwards. There is also no evidence to suggest any major earlier activity on the site that can be detected through fieldwalking.



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Figure 7. Field conditions for fieldwalking and metal detector survey.



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Figure 8. Location of field walked transects with context numbers.

Context	Pottery		Brick/Tile		Clay pipe		Glass		Comments/Other
	No.	Period	No.	Period	No.		No.	Period	
0001									
0002	1	Early P-med							Abraded strap handle from LMT type ware 15th-16th C
0003	1	P-med	5	P-med	1	Stem			Small frag of Refined white earthenware, 19th C+
0004	1	P-med	1	P-med					1 frag LPME 18th-20th C
0005	1	Med	3	1 Med, 1?P-med, 1 abraded silty, late Med or earlier					MCW (L12th-14th C), 1 frag animal bone
0006	5	2 x GRE, 2 x Med and 1 misc greyware	6	5 x P-med, 1 abraded earlier					16th-18th C sherds, + 2 x 12th-14th C
0007	3	P-med	2	2 x P-med, 1 earlier Med rooftile frag					2 x GRE, 1 P-med redware 16th-18th C
0008	1	P-med	3	1 pantile type, 1 rooftile					Transitional redware 15th-16th C, pantile could be later
0009	2	1 P-med, 1 ?Roman	3	P-med					Earlier sherd is very abraded, prov Id CT. 1 x GRE (16th-18th C)
0010	1	19th C	3	2 x P-med, 1 silty abraded frag, earlier			2	P-med	1 B&W Ironstone Transfer printed ware 1 silty abraded cbm poss Roman
0011	2	2 x P-med	5	3 x P-med, 2 earlier fabrics			1	P-med	2 P-med bottle 2 LPME flowerpot sherds (18th-20th C)
0012	2	2 x P-med	7	5 x P-med, 2 silty fabrics poss earlier					1 REFW 19th C, 1 x LMT 15th-16th C pot
0013	4	All P-med	3	2 x P-med, 1 earlier, abraded					1 x GRE storage jar, 1 REFW, 1 PORC, 1 Late P-med unglazed ware
0014	5	All P-med	3	3 x P-med					1 x GRE, 1 LPME, 2 REFW, 1 PORC? 1 frag ?CBM v flat & hard could be base of Staffordshire butterpot
0015	3	All P-med	3	P-med			1	P-med	1 x ENGS (17th-19th C), 2 x GRE 16th-18th C
0016	2	P-med	10	Med/P-med					1 x REFW or IRON (19th C), 1 GRE 16th-18th C. Frags of Med/P-med rooftile, 1abr frag poss earlier
0017	1	P-med, abraded	7	1 ?Rom, 1 Med, 4 P-med, 1?? P-med					1 poss teg, 1 Med rooftile, 4 P-med tile frags. 1 tile thick enough for tegula but has moulding inside so P-med. 1 x REFW or IRON, 19th C

0018	2	2 x P-med	1	ENGS drainpipe					1 IRON, 1 ?ESWS (19th C), 3 x P-med tile, 1 other P-med tile
0019			7	4 x P-med, 1 Med, 2 misc					P-med roof tiles and 1 Med tile, 2 other small abraded frags 1 with moulding sand
0020	2	1 x P-med, 1 Med	7	5 x P-med, 2 poss Roman					1 transitional redware 15th-16th C, 1 Med sandy ware. 2 v hard flat tiles, unsure of date
0021			3	1 x P-med, 2 silty bands, v abraded					2 abraded frags poss earlier
0022	2	2 x P-med	4	3 x abraded P-med,					1 English stoneware 19th C. 1 x LPME 19th C. 1 ? drainpipe frag
0023	5	All P-med	4	2 P-med, 2 ?					1 GRE, 2 x Iron (19th C), 2 x PORC type
0024			1	P-med					Roof tile
0025	3	P-med	3	2 x P-med, 1 ? abraded					1 x GRE base (16th-18th C), 2 LPME (18th-20th C).
0026	5	P-med & Med	7	2 P-med, 1 Med, 4 mixed w chalk					1 x LPME (18th-20th C), 1 GRE (16th-18th C), 3 transitional (15 th -16th C)
0027	1	P-med	4	P-med					1 ENGS bottle (18-19th C), 1 prob pantile
0028	1	P-med	2	1 Med abraded, 1 P-med					Mixing bowl frag (18th-19th C)
0029	6	1 Roman, 5 P-med	5	All P-med	1	Stem			1 Roman rim sherd, 2 GRE, 1 stoneware handle, 1 LPME rim, 1 PORC?
0030	3	All P-med	4	All P-med					2 x GRE (16th-18th C), 1 ?IRON (19th C)
0031	1	P-med	5	2 Med?late Med, 3 P-med	1	Stem	1	P-med	1 PORC (18th-20th C)
0032	2	P-med	1	P-med					1 GRE (16th-18th C), 1 V abr slipped glazed redware, P-med
0033			4	1 ?Rom, 3 P-med					1 abr frag of poss imbrex, remainder P-med
0034	3	1 P-med, 1 ?late Med, 1 Med,	5	1 ?Roman teg, 4 p-med					1 GRE (16th-18th C), 1 MCW, 1 ? unidentified, poss LMT
0035	2	2 P-med	3	3 x P-med					1 GRE (16th-18th C), 1 LPME (18th-20th C)
0036	2	2 P-med	2	2 x P-med					1 GRE (16th-18th C), 1 LPME (18th-20th C)
0037	2	2 P-med							1 English or Frechen stoneware 16th-19th C, 1 P-med redware

0038			3	1 late Med/early P-med , 2 P-med			2 small frags animal bone 1 abr floortile, 2 rooftile
0039	1	P-med					1 GRE (16th-18th C)
0040	2	1 Med, 1 P-med	5	1 Med, 4 P-Med			1 Grim like but with calc 12th-14th C, 1 ENGS bottle (19th C). 1 med tile
0041	1	P-med	2	2 P-med	1	P-med	1 frag Red stoneware
0042	1	P-med	1	1 P-med?			1 x REFW or Ironstone (19th C) 1 rooftile with reduced core, poss earlier
0043	5	P-med	4	3 P-med, 1 poss earlier			1 16th-18th C, remainder 19th C+
0044	35	P-med	14	1 Rom, 1 Med, 12 P-med	3	P-med	1 P-med wine bottle, 1 medicinal, 1 glass bowl. 3 GRE 16th-18th C, 1 SWSG 18th C, 31 L18th-19th C sherds 1 frag small tegula, 1 Med, 12 P-med
0045	11	P-med	1	P-med	1	Stem	2 GRE (16th-18th C), 1 Staffs mug (18th C), 8 sherds 19th C+
0046	8	P-med	4	P-med			2 GRE 16th-18th C, 2 18th C, 4 19th C+
0047	7	P-med		1 , 6 P-med	1	P-med	1 v abraded, prob P-med, remainder 18th-19th C
0048	16	P-med	2	1 Med, 1 late Med	1	Stem	1 18th C, remainder prob all 19th C 1 frag glazed med tile, 1 frag transitional
0049	7	P-med	5	P-med			2 GRE (16th-18th C), remainder L18th-19th C+
0050	4	P-med	2	P-med			1 abraded GRE (16th-18th C), 3 19th C+
0051	3	P-med	1	P-med?			3 x ab GRE (16th-18th C) 1 ab frag ? slipped floortile?
0052	1	P-med	1	P-med?			1 miniature saucer, 19th C+
0053	4	P-med	2	P-med			2 abr GRE (16th-18th C), 2 x 18th –20th C
0054	2	P-med					1 x GRE (16th-18th C), 1 P-med (16th-18th C)
0055	1	P-med	2	P-med?			1 x IRON? 19th C
0057	1	P-med	3	P-med?			1 x 19th C+ 1 late Med ab cbm, 2 P-med
0058	2	P-med	3	1 x Med, 1 late Med, 1 P-med?			2 x 18th-19th C 1 frag Med roftile, 1 late Med, 1 P-med?

0059	8	P-med	3	2 x P-med, 1 abr unident			4 x GRE, (16th-18th C), 1 stoneware, 1 18th C 2 19th C+. 1 stone.
0060			4	1 x P-med, 2 ?late Med, 1 ?Med			2 joining frags sandy with large cream clay pellets
0061	6	P-med	1	P-med			2 x GRE (16th-18th C) 4 x 18th-20th C
0062	6	P-med	3	1 x ?Med, 2 x P-med			1 GRE (16th-18th C), 5 18th-20th C
0063	8	P-med	4	P-med			1 GRE (16th-18th C), 7 18th-20th C
0064	3	P-med	2	1 ?Med, 1 P- med	1	P-med	1 abr GRE (16th-18th C), 2 x 18th-20th C

Table 2. Finds from fieldwalking.

Metal detecting results

A total of 31 finds were located and recovered during the metal detector survey. These finds are plotted on Figure 9 and individually recorded in Table 3. All the recovered finds were of a medieval or later date and include an Edward I silver hammered penny (1272-1307), a Henry VI (1422-1460) silver coin, a 15th century lead ampulla as well as several medieval copper alloy buckles.

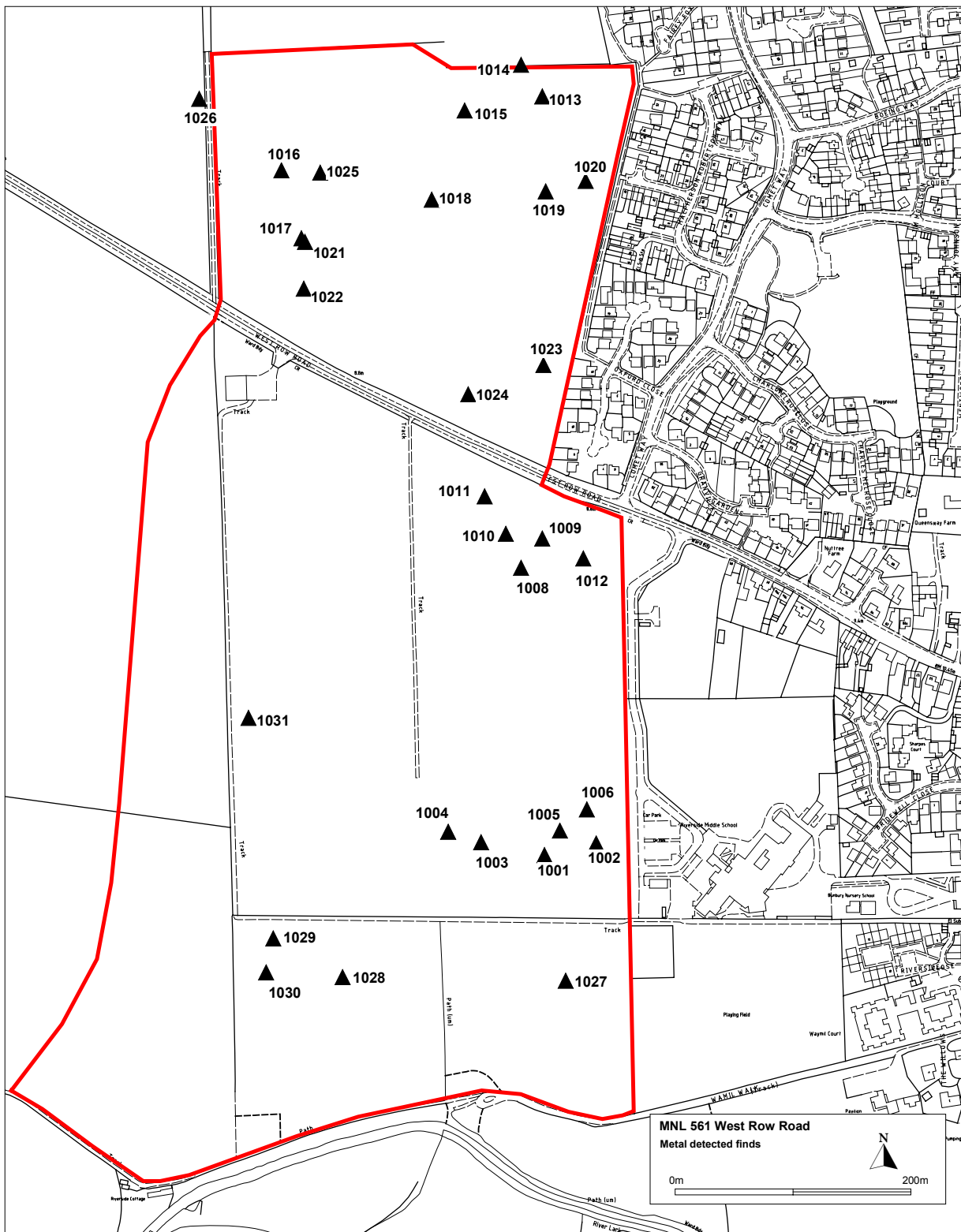
The distribution of the finds is fairly even in the northern field (field 4) but sparse in fields 2, possibly due to previous detecting (MNL 141), and 3. In field 1 the finds appear to be either to the north of the northern sheep walk or south of the southern sheep walk with no finds recovered in between. As yet the explanation for this is unclear.

Overall, the recovered finds from the metal detector survey do not indicate anything other than agricultural activity on the site from the medieval period onwards. No finds were recovered of a earlier date.

Context	Period	Material	Object Name	No of frags	Comments	Dimensions
1001	P-med	Copper alloy	Mount	1	Small pointing hand with elaborate sleeve, PATENT	
1002		Lead	Weight	1	Weight with off-centre perforation	D=30mm
1003	Med	Silver	Coin	1	Henry VI 1422-1460, Calais mint	D=12mm
1004		Lead	Weight?	1	Small flattened conical ?weight	D=23mm
1005		Lead	Weight	1	?Biconical perforated weight, poss netweight.	H=30mm
1006		Copper alloy	Fragment	1	Flat strip of folded copper alloy	L=34mm
1007	P-med	Copper alloy	Mount?	1	18th century or later, baroque style face and flourishes	L of 1 side 38mm

1008		Lead	Weight	1	Drop-shaped weight with perforation	H=29mm
1009		Lead	Weight	1	Perforated weight similar to OP 1005	H=27mm
1010	Med	Lead	Ampulla	1	15th century type	D=28mm
1011	Med	Copper alloy	Buckle	1	Oval buckle with forked spacer, M14th-E15th C (DA 80)	L= 36mm
1012	Med	Copper alloy	Mount	1	Triangular mount, poss for harness, gilded/dec	L=37mm
1013		Copper alloy	Fragment	1	Rhomboid shaped moulded flat fragment (mislabelled 1025)	L=27mm
1014		Iron	Fragment	1	Wedge-shaped fragment, poss axehead?	L=45mm
1015	Med?	Copper alloy	Buckle?	1	?Circular buckle, sl flattened at one end, no pin	D=27mm
1016		Lead	Weight	1	Perforated weight, similar to OP1009	H=29mm
1017	Med/P-med	Lead	Potmend?	1	Irregular shaped plug	
1018	Med/P-med	Copper alloy	Buckle	1	Small oval buckle with integrated plate and pin	L=16mm
1019	P-med?	Copper alloy	Ring	1	Plain ring, not dress ring	D=24mm
1020		Lead	Weight	1	Roughly made circular weight	D=30mm
1021		Lead	Fragment	1	Fragment of lead disc with central perforation	(max) Int D=c11mm
1022	Med/Late med	Copper alloy	Buckle	1	Double-oval framed decorative buckle DA 82	L=35mm
1023	Med	Silver	Coin	1	Edward I silvered hammered penny 1272-1307	D= 17mm
1024	Lmed/P-med	Lead alloy	Token	1	Boy Bishops token, folded	D=23mm
1025	L med-P-med	Copper alloy	Mount	1	Hooked belt mount, ?silver tinning	L=49mm
1026	Post-med	Lead alloy	Token	1	Boy Bishops token	D= 25mm
1027		Lead	Weight	1	Small conical weight	D=19mm
1028		Lead	Weight?	1	Unperforated with slight depression in the centre	D= 46mm
1029	P-med?	Copper alloy	Fragment	1	Strap shaped fragment with 2 small holes, poss terminal of the arm of a spur?	L= 29mm
1030	P-med	Copper alloy	Lid	1	Circular lid of box with hinge on the reverse, ?owls face	D=28mm
1031	P-med	Copper alloy	Mount?	1	Spade shaped undecorated mount, ?belt fitting	L=27mm

Table 3. Finds from metal detector survey.



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Figure 9. Location of metal detected finds.

Conclusion

The results of both the aerial photographic assessment and the documentary search have shown very little activity within the development area except for the remains of the medieval open field system and two sheep walks or drove ways. Both suggest purely an agricultural history to the site.

The fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys were fairly productive for finds but failed to identify any possible sites. Although both produced numerous finds there was nothing to suggest anything other than medieval and later agricultural activity across the area. However, the field located to the north of West Row Road was not suitable for fieldwalking and it is impossible to say whether the spread of Roman material identified near there extends into the development area. It must also be noted that the fieldwalking and metal detecting did not cover the entire area and some fields remained unsurveyed. However, the results seem to be representative of the area as a whole.

The Sites and Monuments Record search suggested two areas of interest. The first is the area along the northern edge of the development area where mainly Roman material, with some earlier artefacts, has been recovered during systematic fieldwalking. As already mentioned it is unknown whether or not this spread continues into the development area as fieldwalking was not possible during this assessment in this area.

The second area identified was at the southern limit of the site, MNL 141, where numerous metal artefacts of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date, across an ill-defined area, have been recovered by metal detector users. Unfortunately, not much came out of the fieldwalking and metal detector survey in this area, during the assessment, so little can be added to the understanding of this area.

There is also the potential for preserved prehistoric archaeology within the study area. Unfortunately, the poor survival of prehistoric material means that it is difficult to detect during fieldwalking. However, some prehistoric artefacts have been identified in the vicinity of the study area including Iron Age pottery and coins (MNL 141, MNL 167 and MNL 428). A Bronze Age arrowhead (MNL 333) and a Neolithic polished flint axe-head (MNL 310).

Recommendations

Although the study has not produced any evidence of any major archaeological sites further work would be necessary ahead of any proposed development. This study has only provided archaeological information based on a series of non-destructive survey methods which is by no means a comprehensive study of the site. This study can only provide a general overview of the site and more detailed work would be required to fully evaluate the area. However, this assessment has given some indications as to where the most likely areas for preserved archaeology are.

At the northern end of the development area the extent and form of the possible Roman site (MNL 167, 333 and 428), identified during the Fenland Survey, is unknown. Further investigation into this area should help understand the extent and preservation of any buried archaeological deposits.

Towards the southern limit of the development (MNL 141) further investigation would help to understand the large quantity of metal detected finds from this area. A finds concentration that

doesn't appear to be reflected in the fieldwalking results. Again further archaeological work in this area should provide evidence of any preserved and buried archaeological deposits.

Across the central area of the site there appears little to suggest any buried archaeological deposits except for the sheep walks. Further investigation of these would help in understanding their character and the medieval landscape.

Unfortunately, the fields along the western edge of the development area were not as fully examined as those to the east as neither fieldwalking or metal detecting was possible for this assessment. Further archaeological work in this area would contribute to the full understanding of any preserved archaeological deposits within the development area.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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**WEST ROW ROAD, MILDENHALL,
AREA CENTRED TL702748,
SUFFOLK:
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

SUMMARY

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 40 hectares (centred TL702748) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features.

Headlands remaining from medieval cultivation were the only archaeological features identified.

A number of pipelines have been mapped, four of which cross the Area on a southwest to northeast alignment.

The bedrock in the Mildenhall area is of local undulations due to differences in the hardness, and hence height, of the chalk. High ground has been mapped for this Assessment.

Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500 level.

**WEST ROW ROAD, MILDENHALL,
AREA CENTRED TL702748,
SUFFOLK:
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

Rog Palmer MA MIFA

INTRODUCTION

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 40 hectares (centred TL702748) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:2500.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripe cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Such effects are not confined only to archaeological features. Disturbance of soil and bedrock can produce its own range of shadow, crop and soil differences and these may be relevant to the location of past features. More recent features – such as pipelines, former field boundaries and hand-dug quarries – can affect the survival of archaeological features and may also indicate where care in machining is advisable.

PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient

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height to include surrounding control information. The only oblique photographs identified during this Assessment were oblique ‘panoramas’ taken from the east side of Mildenhall looking west. The Development Area was in the distant background.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Unfortunately these vertical surveys were not necessarily flown at times of year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this Assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and adjusted to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

Cover searches were obtained from the Unit for Landscape Modelling (Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs, Swindon. Other photographs were provided by Suffolk County Council.

All photographs used for this Assessment were taken during routine vertical surveys and are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Base maps

Digital data from original survey at scales of at least 1:2500 were provided by the client.

Study area

Photographs were examined in detail for an area extending some 200m beyond the assessment area.

Photo interpretation and mapping

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Scanned digital copies of the most informative were transformed to match the digital data using the specialist program AirPhoto (Scollar 2002). All scanned photographs were enhanced using the default setting in AirPhoto before being examined on screen. Transformed files were set as background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn using standard conventions and making reference to the original prints. Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figure in this report and have been supplied to the client in digital form.

Accuracy

AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and map. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than $\pm 2.00\text{m}$. These mismatches can be less than the survey accuracy of the base maps themselves and users should be aware of the published figures for the accuracy of large scale maps and thus the need

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to relate these mismatches to the Expected Accuracy of the Ordnance Survey maps from which control information was taken (OS 2005).

COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to be located on chalky drift and chalk (soil association 511e: SWAFFHAM PRIOR) upon which, in the northern part, is a deposit of chalky drift ((soil association 521: METHWOLD). Slight differences can be discerned between these soils on the aerial photographs and is shown in the map as differences in the quantity of 'harder' or higher ground in each deposit.

Archaeological features

The only archaeological features identified are the parallel banks remaining from headlands that were part of the medieval open field system. The unusual double bank arrangement in the northernmost of these is unusual but may be explained if the two are of different dates. None of the photographs showed any suggestion of ridge and furrow between the headlands. This presumably was erased by post-medieval cultivation before the earliest (1946) aerial photographs of the area were taken.

The fact that the natural background has been visible on many of the aerial photographs either when in crop or bare soil suggests that cut archaeological features would also be expected to be seen on some of those dates. No such features have been identified during this Assessment and it may be suggested that past use of the Area was either temporary or made use of structures that were not cut into the bedrock.

Non-archaeological features

Parts of five (?apparent) pipelines have been mapped, four of which have the same southwest to northeast alignment. This regiment of parallel pipelines appears to have no obvious destination to the southwest where no water or sewage treatment works are visible on aerial photographs or, slightly more extensively, on high-resolution satellite images (Google Earth).

Natural features cover the area and land to the west and indicate local undulations (some of which may be plough-levelled, or nearly so) that appear to be due to changes in the hardness of the bedrock between which are soil-filled depressions. The harder or higher ground has been mapped for this Assessment.

Land use

Other than a single field of woodland in the extreme southeast of the Development Area (between the road and river) all fields have been in arable use on all dates of photography. Fields in the Study Area south of the river are permanent pasture.

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REFERENCES

- OS, 2005. <http://www.ordnancesurvey.gov.uk/productpages/landline/positional-background.htm>
- Scollar, I., 2002. Making things look vertical, in Bewley, R.H. and Rączkowski, W., (ed). *Aerial archaeology: developing future practice*. NATO Science Series, Vol **337**, 166-172.
- SSEW, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: sheet 4: Eastern England (1:250,000)*. Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden.

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Aerial photographs examined

Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

Vertical photographs

RC8-H 146-148	3 April 1969	1:9600
RC8-EA 38-40	23 March 1982	1:10000

Source: Suffolk County Council

Vertical photographs

JAS/86037: 009	30 June 1986	1:10000	
ADAS/674: 179	21 August 1995	1:10000	(SCC No 2542)

Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs

Vertical collection

RAF/106G/UK/1557: 2301-2304	7 June 1946	1:9800
RAF/106G/UK/1589: 6092-6093	21 June 1946	1:10000
RAF/58/833: 3014-3016	23 May 1952	1:10000
RAF/58/1971/F22: 6-9	27 March 1956	1:10000
RAF/58/2688/F22: 37-39	25 January 1959	1:9600
RAF/543/2409/2F22: 121-123	16 September 1963	1:10000
RAF/543/2409/2F22: 139-140	16 September 1963	1:10000
OS/68134: 441-442	31 May 1968	1:7500
OS/71217: 93-95	14 May 1971	1:7500
OS/74095: 90-91	30 May 1974	1:7500

Most informative photographs

JAS/86037: 009
ADAS/674: 179
RC8-H 146-148
RC8-EA 38

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Air Photo Services have produced this assessment for their clients, Suffolk County Council, subject to the following conditions:

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Due to the nature of aerial photographic evidence, Air Photo Services cannot guarantee that there may not be further archaeological features found during ground survey which are not visible on aerial photographs or that apparently 'blank' areas will not contain masked archaeological evidence.

We suggest that if a period of 6 months or more elapses between compilation of this report and field evaluation new searches are made in appropriate photo libraries. Examination of any newly acquired photographs is recommended.

That the original working documents (being interpretation overlays, control information, and digital data files) will remain the property of Air Photo Services and be securely retained by it for a period of three years from the completion date of this assessment after which only the digital files may be retained.

It is requested that a copy of this report be lodged with the relevant Sites and Monuments Record within six months of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

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Documentary Sources

West Row Road, Mildenhall

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. The site consists of two areas immediately to the west of the town of Mildenhall. According to White's 1855 "Directory of Suffolk" the parish of Mildenhall was the largest in Suffolk, "It extends over about 15,000 acres, of which about 8000 acres are low, but now fertile and well-drained fens; and nearly 7000 acres are skirts lands and high lands consisting of arable, pasture and heath of the most variable quality, a large portion being a light sand". The lands that form this site were part of the medieval field system and just outside of the main area of settlement.

There are particularly good documentary sources for this parish. These are to be found in the Bunbury Collection held at Bury. The Bunbury family were formerly lords of the manor and the collection includes manorial records from 1278 onwards. The site lies close to Wamhill Hall, formerly the sub manor of Twamhill. The medieval name appears in a variety of different forms originally meaning 'two mills'. There are separate 15th century records for this manor. Nearly all the land in Mildenhall was held of the manors either as freehold or copyhold and the owners and occupiers can be traced through these manorial records. The manors also regulated the use of the areas of common and allocated lands for new buildings.

The main centres of settlement were the market or 'High' town itself and the three hamlets of Beck Row, Holywell, and West Row. For most of the historic period the area of this site has been free of any buildings and was used for agricultural purposes.

Maps

Cartographic sources are limited to nineteenth and twentieth century maps, though these do record field names that are found in earlier medieval documents. The field boundaries in this area were established in part as a result of "An act for enclosing the open fields, wastes etc in the higher parts of the parish" passed in 1807. The enclosure was completed in 1812.

This site is shown on the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps sheet number XXI.9. Copies of the first and second editions of this map are available at the record office. On the first 1882 edition the main area of this site to the south of West Row Road consists one large field numbered 2578 on the map and parts of two other fields numbered 2586 and 2065. The acreage is not given on the first edition but on the second edition 1904 the field 2578 is measured as 35.382 acres and described as 'allotments'. The area to the north of the road is shown divided into two fields on 1882 map. These are numbered 2580 and the larger 2579. On the second edition, the field 2579 formed part of a much larger field 2524 measured as 45.529 acres. The boundaries of the smaller field 2580, measured as 3.780 acres, remained unchanged. There are no significant features on either of these maps.

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The tithe map for the parish of Mildenhall shows only the fenland area (ref. T97/1,2). The commutation of the payment of tithes into a fixed rate for the higher parts of the parish had been dealt with by the enclosure act and award of 1807 – 1812. The large plan of the eastern side of the parish dated 1851 (ref. EF 505/1/83) is not available for research at present. William Young's map of Mildenhall is dated 1834 and shows the area of this site (ref. EF 505/1/82). The numbers marked in red on the map are listed in the first section of a separate reference book (ref. 1374/27). The area to the north of the road was then subdivided into various small plots, the largest of which 278 was under the ownership and occupation of Wotton Isaacson and measured as 8 acres 3 roods and 17 perches. Nearly all the pieces are described as being in "*Peterbro' Field*". The largest field in area to the south of the road 286 is described as 'Fair Spot Field' and its boundaries marked on the map as 'Fair Spot Drove'. The owner of the field was Sir H. E. Bunbury. Though seven occupiers or under tenants are named in the reference book, no further sub-divisions of the field are shown on the map. The field is measured at a little over 12 acres. The other fields are also named as Fair Spot Field all in the ownership of Sir H. E. Bunbury though in the occupation of various sub tenants.

The orientation of the Enclosure Map of 1812 (ref. Q/RI 30A) is south – north a reversal of the modern standard practice. This map shows a number of important earlier features in particular the two sheep walks that formerly crossed over the main area of this site to the south of West Row Road and the small area of common to the east. These sheep walks are marked as 32- 34 lead into Framhill Road and 30 leads into Bagsham Road. At the eastern end these two roads join a former area of open common, unfortunately that part of the map is damaged. The map shows the landscape before the enclosure and the award details the completion of the work of the commissioners of what was a long period of negotiation.

The award (ref. Q/RI 24) is a lengthy document copied into a single volume together with the awards for Walsham Le Willows and Exning. The details of the Mildenhall award appear on the pages 107 – 233. As the volume is not indexed the reader is guided to the relevant section by the marginal glosses that appear against the text. As the lord of the manor Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury gained the greatest benefit from the enclosure. Some 52 separate pieces were allotted to him including the 11th allotment, the area to the south of West Row Road, described on pages 131-132. The text is somewhat clumsy and written without any punctuation as

"One other piece or parcel of land or ground situate in Fair Spot Field Peterboro' Field Wamel Field and West Rowfield containing three hundred and two acres two roods and twenty five perches bounded on the part of the North East by the West Row Road on the part of the East part of the North and part of the West by an old Inclosure called Peterborough Close herein awarded in exchange to the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury on the remaining part of the North East by a Homestead and Orchard belonging to Thomas Hills the younger on further part of the East by an allotment to Stuteville Isaacson purchased of William Talbot on the further part of the East and further part of the North by allotment to James Williams on further part of the East and remaining part of the North by a lane on further part of the East and part of the South by Old Inclosures belonging to the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury on the further part of the South by the River on further parts of the South further part of the West further part of the South and remaining part of the East and

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further part of the South further part of the west and remaining part of the South by an allotment to the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury in lieu of tythes and on the remaining part of the West by all allotments to the Trustees of the Meeting House in Hare Court Aldersgate Street and Walter Hammond respectively”.

Details of the allotments of the land to the north of the road are scattered through the text. On page 130 there is

“For John Bryant in lieu of and for all his open field land copyhold one piece of land or ground situate in Peterboroughfield containing one acre and nine perches bounded on the North by allotments to John Folkes on the East by an allotment to William Field on the South West by the public road called the West Row Road and on the West by an allotment to Elizabeth and Mary Rumbelow”

And

For Joseph Burrell in lieu of and for all his openfield land and right of Common Freehold one piece or parcel of land or ground situate in Peterborough Field containing three roods and thirty four perches bounded on the North and East by allotments to Ann Wing on the South West by the public road called the West Row Road and on the West by the Private Road No. 18”.

John Folkes’ two allotments of 7 a 0 r 28 p and 4 a 2 r 0 p “for open field land” are described on page 155 as “in Peterborough Field”. On page 194 there is the allotment to Elizabeth and Mary Rumbelow of 0 a 2 r 31 p in the same field. Ann Wing’s allotment of 3 r 16 perches described on page 215 mentions that “Peterborough Close” was an old enclosure and numbered on the map as 202. Details of the allotments in Fair Spot Field to Stuteville Isaacson for “common right” and James Williams “for open field” can be found on pages 173 and 208 respectively. None of the entries suggest that there were any dwellings or other structures within the area of the site.

Details extracted from the Enclosure Award and other documents were used to recreate the earlier landscape on maps produced as part of the “Fenland Project”. Copies of these maps are held at the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.

Manorial Records

References to Peterborough Field and Close can be found in the manorial court rolls. From time to time other documents such as terriers, field books, rentals and surveys describing the lands in Mildenhall were prepared. The field books were arranged geographically whilst the terriers and surveys or rentals describe land holdings that may be scattered over a wide area and the tenure of a particular tenant. There are three copies of a field book dated 1574 (ref. E 18 /454/5). The books describe each field and the tenements within the town and hamlets of Mildenhall. The details of the area of this site are described on pages 16 & 17 under the heading “*Peterburrough Furlong*”. The furlong “*otherwise called Cottons Field*” consisted of over 110 acres divided between both free and copyhold tenants.

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There are further references to “*Peterburgh Feld*” and “*Peterburgh Yerd*” in a rental of the manor made in 1501 (ref. E 18/400/1.3). The original rental was written in Latin. As an example of the entries in the rental the lands of John Smith were described on folio 2 verso

“John Smith holds at farm that which John Place lately held xxx acres i rood of land. Of which xii acres are in one piece called Peterbrughes Feld next to the free land late John Smith and now Thomas Powell on the west and a close of Henry Pope, Peterburghe on the east and the north head abuts Mundeswey and the other head Thremowey otherwise called Cotton Clos”.

Henry Pope was the then lord of the manor of Thwamhill or Thwamell Hall.

Both the field names ‘Peterborough’ and ‘Cotton’ are personal names derived from earlier tenants. All of Henry Peterburgh’s lands are described in the 1410 terrier of the manor of Twamhill Hall (ref. E18/454/3). The entries written in Latin begin with “First he holds a tenement with a garden and close annexed to the same tenement lately Robert Cotton and since Henry Cotton chaplain situate in Le Weststrete”. Possibly the same Robert Cotton is mentioned in the published subsidy returns of 1327.

There are no references to ‘Fair Spot’ in these sources. The field may well have been part of a larger field. In a “terrier of arable land belonging to Wamil Mansion” dated 1695 (ref. E 18/420/18) there are a number of pieces described as abutting “Framell Way” such as “*Three acres abutting south on Framhill Way & North on the lands of John Sharp lying east & west between two common meers*”. There are further references to “Framhill Wey” in the 1501 rental in relation to Robert Gegge’s lands which included “And ii acres and a half ... the north head abuts Mundeswey and the other head Framhill Wey”. The same source includes numerous references to “Baggesham Wey”.

Though there are numerous references to strips within these fields and to the sheep walks that crossed over them, there are no references to tenements within these fields.

Conclusion

Until the enclosure act of 1807, the area of this site was part of the medieval open field system and sub divided into numerous strips. Two sheep walks or drove ways crossed over the area south of West Row Road these led into a small area of common to the east close to the site of Riverside Middle School. The area to the north was again subdivided into strips and retained something of its earlier character after the enclosure. The commissioners used that area to compensate manorial tenants for the lost of their former land holdings.

There is no documentary evidence of any buildings or industrial process within the area of this site. It would be possible to trace further references to the field names in thirteenth and fourteenth century documents, though this is unlikely to change the general conclusion that the area was in agricultural use from the early medieval period onwards.

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Anthony M Breen September 2005

References

Maps

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXI.9 2nd Edition 1904

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXI.9 1st Edition 1882

T 97/1,2 Tithe Map and Apportionment Mildenhall 1859

Mildenhall Rural District Council Records

EF 505/1/83 Map of the eastern half of Mildenhall parish by David Haylock 1851

EF 505/1/82 Map of Mildenhall parish by W.H. Young [9 chains = 1 ins; 6' 9'' x 5' 4''] 1834

Quarter Session Records

Q/RI 30A Enclosure Map Mildenhall 1807

Q/RI 24 Enclosure Award Mildenhall 1812

Manorial Records

E 18/420/18 Extracts and copies of deeds relating to tithes including Terrier of arable land belonging to Wamill Mansion 1695 and a schedule of lands conveyed in the Wamil Estate 1754.

E 18/454/5 Field Book Mildenhall 1574

E 18/400/1.3 Rental Manor of Mildenhall 1501

E 18/454/3 Terrier of the manor of Twamhill in Mildenhall 1410

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F. Hervey "Suffolk in 1327", Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1908

W. White "Directory of Suffolk" Sheffield 1855

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"Fenland Project", Edward Martin, Suffolk Archaeological Unit