

**16 Mill Street, Mildenhall  
MNL 674**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/014**

**Client: Baker Construction**

Author: Rob Brooks

February/2012



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Author: Rob Brooks

Contributions By: Andy Fawcett and A. M. Breen

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Editor: Richenda Goffin

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## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2012/014  
**Site Name:** 16 Mill Street  
**Planning Application No:** F/2010/0626/FUL  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 02-03/02/2012  
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**Client Reference:** N/A  
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<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### 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.

Prepared By: Rob Brooks  
Date: 16/02/2012

Approved By: Keith Wade  
Position: Conservation Officer  
Date:  
Signed:



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

## **Summary**

Four trenches were excavated on land at 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk, in order to evaluate the nature or existence of any archaeological deposits on the site. All the trenches revealed well preserved features, comprising pits, ditches, postholes and building footings, which appear to be either medieval or post-medieval, although two large pits and the postholes are currently undated. The finds were made up of medieval pottery, medieval and post-medieval CBM, animal bone and mussel shells.




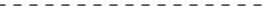







Recommendations have been made for excavation of parts of the site dependent upon the nature of the development.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

## Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\overline{18.45\text{m OD}}$

# **1. Introduction**

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Planning permission has been granted for the construction of seven new dwellings (comprising three new buildings and the conversion of an existing structure) as well as an access road at 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk, on land immediately north of the street and stretching back to the churchyard (Fig. 1). A condition of this permission required that an archaeological evaluation was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Keith Wade, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1). Baker Construction funded the evaluation, which was carried out on 2nd to the 3rd February, 2012. A documentary record search was also required, and this was researched and written by A.M. Breen (Appendix 2). Parts of the west and east site boundaries had upstanding walls which needed to be photographed before they were built against, and the results of this work are also included within this report.

The work was carried out in order to examine the site for potential heritage assets before they could be damaged or destroyed and to provide sufficient information to construct a suitable archaeological conservation strategy for the site's development.

# **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is located on Mill Street, Mildenhall at grid reference TL 7099 7452 (Fig. 1). There is a slope from north to south, with the uppermost ground level by Trench 4 recorded at 9.18m above Ordnance Datum, falling to 7.54m at the southern end of Trench 1. This matches the general topography of the area, which is sloping down to the River Lark near the southern end of Mill Street.

The geology of the area is recorded as having no superficial geological deposits, with Zig Zag chalk bedrock formations uppermost (BGS, 2012). On site, the geology generally presented itself as very solid and pure chalk, with little indication of superficial deposits.

### 3. Archaeological and historical background

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The site lies within an area of archaeological importance defined as the medieval town of Mildenhall (Fig. 1 - MNL 617). It is also close to further medieval listings detailed in the Historic Environment Record, such as MNL 211; the Church of St Mary, immediately to the north, as well as MNL 590 and MNL 061 to the south-west, MNL 133 to the north-east, and MNL 181 to the west. Nearby sites from other periods include a Roman findspot to the west (MNL 135), an Iron Age site to the east (MNL 622) and Palaeolithic finds to the north-east (MNL Misc). There are several post-medieval sites in the vicinity as well, most of which are associated with the Lark navigation to the south, although there is also the site of the Manor House to the north (MNL 329). The sites are detailed in Table 1 (below).

The documentary report by A.M. Breen indicates that a medieval lane may run along the western boundary of the site with almshouses next to the churchyard and that a bakehouse was possibly present on the site itself (Appendix 2). Furthermore, a bailey is mentioned as being near the site, although the location of this is unclear. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 shows that there were several buildings present on the site at this time that still exist today (Fig. 2). However, another building on a roughly E-W alignment is present on the map, but is no longer standing and no traces of it were found during the groundworks. It is unclear what was present on the northern end of the site. There are no clear indications from the map as to the nature of the archaeology excavated within the trenches.

HER code	Description
MNL 061	Saxon iron socketed spearhead
MNL 133	Medieval Market Cross. Listed and scheduled building
MNL 135	Roman coins – Urbs Roma AD 330-337
MNL 181	Medieval dovecote within the grounds of the Manor House
MNL 211	Medieval church of St Mary
MNL 329	Site of the post-medieval Manor House
MNL 590	Parkers Mill – site of an evaluation revealing evidence dating from the Saxo-Norman to late medieval periods
MNL 617	Indicative area of medieval town of Mildenhall
MNL 622	Substantial Iron Age ditched enclosure with internal features
MNL Misc	Findspot of four Palaeolithic handaxes

Table 1. HER listings as mentioned in the text and shown on Figure 1

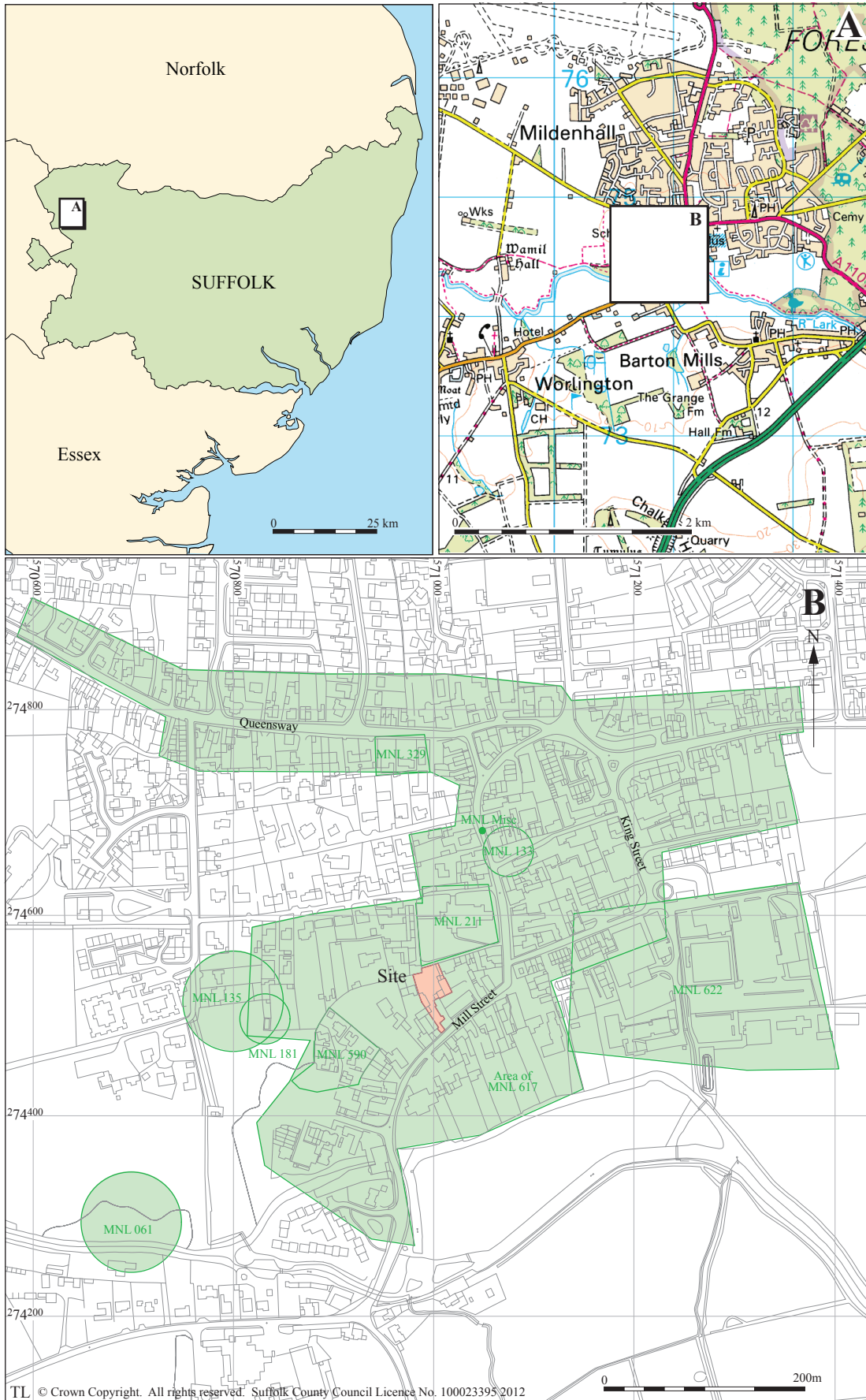


Figure 1. Location of site (red) with Historic Environmental Record entries as mentioned in the text

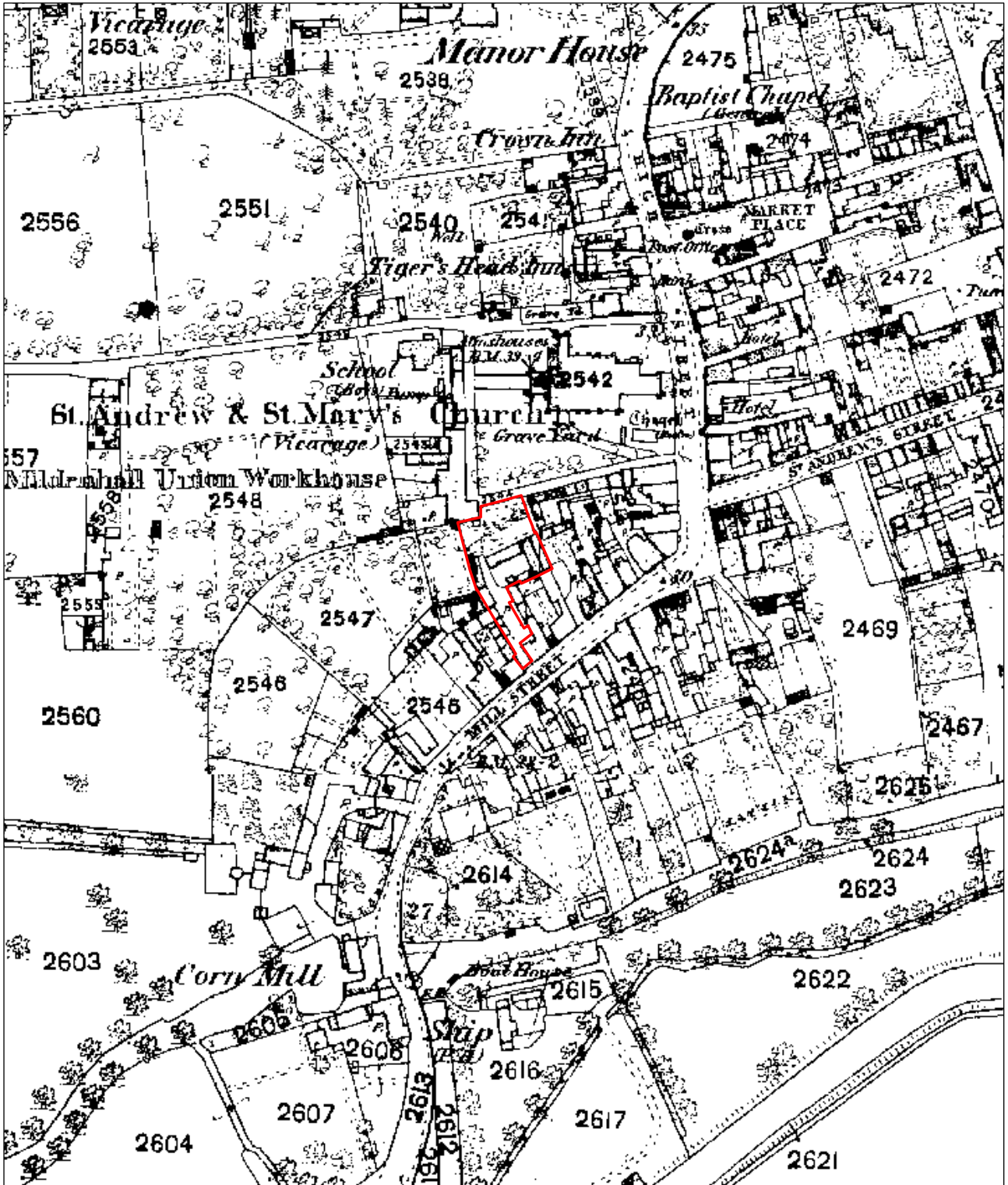


Figure 2. 1882 First Edition Ordnance Survey map with site outline (red)

## 4. Methodology

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The trenches were excavated using a JCB equipped with a pecker to remove the top 0.2m of hardstanding and then with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. The excavation was constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist, with the buried topsoil being removed in order to expose the archaeological levels. All upcast spoil was monitored for finds.

The total area of the development available for evaluation measured 1214sqm, and within this four trenches were excavated, covering a total area of 57.6sqm, or 4.75% of the development area. Trench 1 was 7.05m long, Trench 2 was 5.15m long, Trench 3 was 11.23m long and Trench 4 was 8.52m long. The trenches were positioned to sample all areas of the development, including all the new accommodation blocks as well as the access road (Figs. 3 and 9). However, there were multiple services running across the area, as well as a cess pit, party walls, several buildings and the site of a possible buried diesel tank which affected where the trenches could be positioned. Some of the services and other obstructions are recorded on Figure 3.

When the trench excavations were finished soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* record sheets, including descriptions and measurements. Features were then cleaned and generally excavated by hand. Environmental bulk samples were not taken. Features were recorded using a single continuous numbering system on *pro forma* context sheets (Appendix 3). Sections and plans were drawn of individual features at 1:20. Colour digital (314 by 314 dpi resolution) were taken of the features when light conditions permitted, as well as of soil profiles and trenches. A plan of the site was made using measurements taken from OS points and levels were obtained using a dumpy level using a benchmark to the north-east.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record code MNL 674. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-118330, Appendix 4) 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 HER code MNL 674.



Figure 3. Trench plan, showing feature extents, recorded wall sections and modern disturbance



## 5. Results

### 5.1 Introduction

All four trenches contained identifiable cut features, although those within Trench 2 were at too great a depth to be safely excavated. Tarmac and concrete hardstanding with a base of redeposited chalk overlaid the whole site, with buried topsoil underneath. The details of the depths of the trenches and their profiles are included in Table 1.

Trench No.	Depth to archaeological levels/subsoil (in m)	Ground levels (above OD)	Layers within profile
1	0.65	7.54 (SE) 7.68 (NW)	0.45m of tarmac and redeposited chalk, above – 0.2-0.4m of dark grey clayey-sandy-silt with frequent chalk flecks. Buried topsoil?
2	1.1-1.65	8.39 (E) 8.32 (W)	0.3m of tarmac and redeposited chalk, above – 0.8m mid-dark grey sandy-silt, with occasional CBM flecks and common chalk flecks. Buried topsoil? Above – 0.55m Mid-dark grey sandy-silt with abundant chalk flecks. Possibly top fill of features at base of trench?
3	0.78	8.18 (SE) 7.98 (NW)	0.3m of tarmac and redeposited chalk above – 0.48m of mid-dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional mortar patches and CBM. Frequent chalk flecks. Buried topsoil?
4	0.63 (top of brick surface in section) 0.69 (top of wall footings/brick floor) 1.29 (to natural)	9.18 (NE) 9.12 (SW)	0.3m of tarmac and redeposited chalk, above – 0.93m of mid-dark grey sandy-clayey-silt, with wall footings etc. within this layer.

Table 2. Trench soil profile descriptions and levels

### 5.2 Trench results

#### Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

##### Ditch 0013 and feature 0016

Below approximately 0.65m of tarmac and buried topsoil the surface of ditch 0013 became visible in plan. This was aligned E-W and had fairly steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.75m across x 0.22m deep and contained a basal fill of orangey-grey clay 0015, and a top fill of mid-dark grey silt with frequent chalk flecks 0014. Fill 0014 produced five sherds of pottery (dated as late 12th – mid/late 13th century), as well as a piece of CBM, animal bone fragments and mussel shells.

To the north-west of ditch 0013 was another cut, 0016, which was either a continuation of the ditch, or a possible pit. It had 45° sides and a concave base. Its shape in plan

was uncertain, but it measured c.1.45m x >0.4m x 0.25m deep. Grey silty fill 0017 produced no finds, but was similar to fill 0014 of the ditch, and the fills of the surrounding postholes.

### **Postholes 0005, 0007, 0009 and 0011**

Four postholes were excavated in the trench. These varied in size from 0.3-0.5m across x 0.08-0.12m deep. Postholes 0005 and 0007 had steep sides, a flat base and a circular shape in plan, whilst 0009 and 0011 had relatively gently sloping sides and concave bases and were much more poorly defined. It is uncertain whether features 0009 and 0011 were actually postholes or topsoil accumulations within natural chalk undulations. Each cut contained mid-dark grey chalky-silt, similar to the other features in the trench, but none of them produced any finds.

## **Trench 2 (Fig. 5)**

### **Unexcavated features**

At a depth of 1.65m below ground level four features became visible in plan. One of these was a ditch aligned N-S, which was approximately 1.1m wide. The remaining features appeared to comprise two smaller pits at 0.4-0.7m N-S x 0.6-1m E-W, and one larger irregular pit measuring 1.5m N-S x 2.05m E-W. The depth of the trench made it unsafe to excavate the features. Whilst the cuts only became visible clearly in plan at 1.65m, a change in the soil profile from grey sandy-silt topsoil to a grey chalk-silt mix at c.1.1m below the ground level may have represented the top horizon of the feature fills (see Table 2).

## **Trench 3 (Fig. 5)**

### **Pit 0018 and feature 0022**

A large pit was present in the north-west 5.5m of the trench and recorded as 0018, becoming visible beneath 0.78m of tarmac and topsoil. It was stratigraphically the earliest feature in the trench, being cut by pits 0003 and 0004. Its south-eastern edge was visible, running across the trench, whilst a sondage was machined through its

north-west end, revealing it to be >0.6m deep with a 45° straight sloping side. The fill, 0019, was grey silt containing abundant chalk nodules, but no finds.

Cut into the north-west edge of this pit was a feature recorded as 0022. It was either an oval pit or a ditch terminus, but was within the machined sondage and was therefore too deep to excavate.

### **Pits 0003 and 0004**

Two pits were present cutting into the top of pit 0018. These were recorded as cuts 0003 and 0004, and were only sampled for dating evidence. Pit 0003 was 1.4m long x 1m wide and was an irregular rectangular shape in plan. It contained dark grey silt and produced 15th to late 16th century pottery and CBM.

Smaller pit 0004 was recorded to the south of cut 0003. It was also an irregular rectangle in plan, measuring 0.6m long x 0.4m wide and also contained dark grey silt and one fragment of medieval CBM.

### **Ditches 0001 and 0023**

Two ditches emerged from the south-east edge of pit 0018. The largest ditch, 0001, ran N-S across the trench and may have also clipped the south-east corner of Trench 4. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring c.0.9m across x 0.22m deep. Fill 0002 was a grey sand-silt mix and produced no finds.

Running parallel to ditch 0001 was a smaller cut, recorded as 0023. It was interpreted on site as an animal burrow, but its regular form, alignment with 0001 and excavation into solid chalk suggested that it was probably a small, truncated ditch. Fill 0024 was identical to fill 0002 and also produced no finds.

## **Trench 4 (Fig. 6)**

### **Footings 0025, 0026 and 0027, surface 0028 and demolition layer 0029**

Three remnants of footings were present within Trench 4, the uppermost of which started at 0.69m below the ground level. Two of the footings, 0025 and 0027 were

aligned approximately N-S, whilst 0026 was somewhat truncated but appeared to be on an E-W alignment. All three footings were constructed of pale yellow mortar and clunch blocks. Surviving in the section 0.06m above footing 0026 was a brick surface. At the base of the trench and between footings 0026 and 0027 was a square truncated patch of mortar. This was a possible surface associated with the building or the surviving base of another area of foundation. Above this layer and between footings 0026 and 0027 was deposit 0029. This consisted of a series of lenses of grey silt and crushed mortar and is interpreted as a demolition rubble layer.

### **Feature 0030**

Running along the north-west edge of Trench 4 was a large linear feature recorded as pit 0030. It was >5.95m long >0.6m wide but could not be excavated due to the depth of the trench. The fill consisted of grey silt and produced no finds. It was initially interpreted as a demolition feature associated with the foundations, but this is not the case as the foundations survived intact in several places. The feature may instead represent a large quarry pit that was backfilled and later built over, or it may be a boundary ditch flanking the churchyard boundary to the north-west.

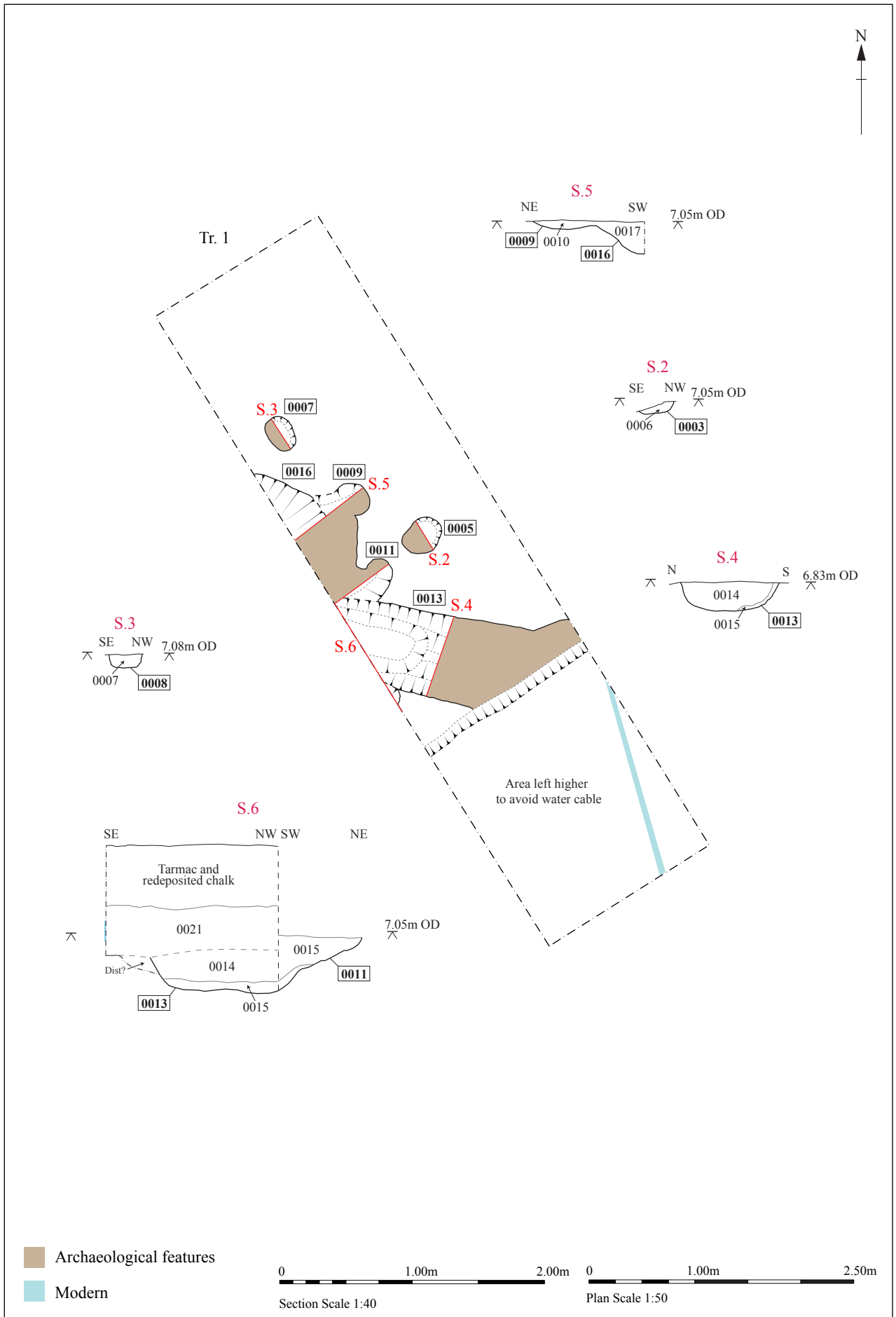


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 1 with sections

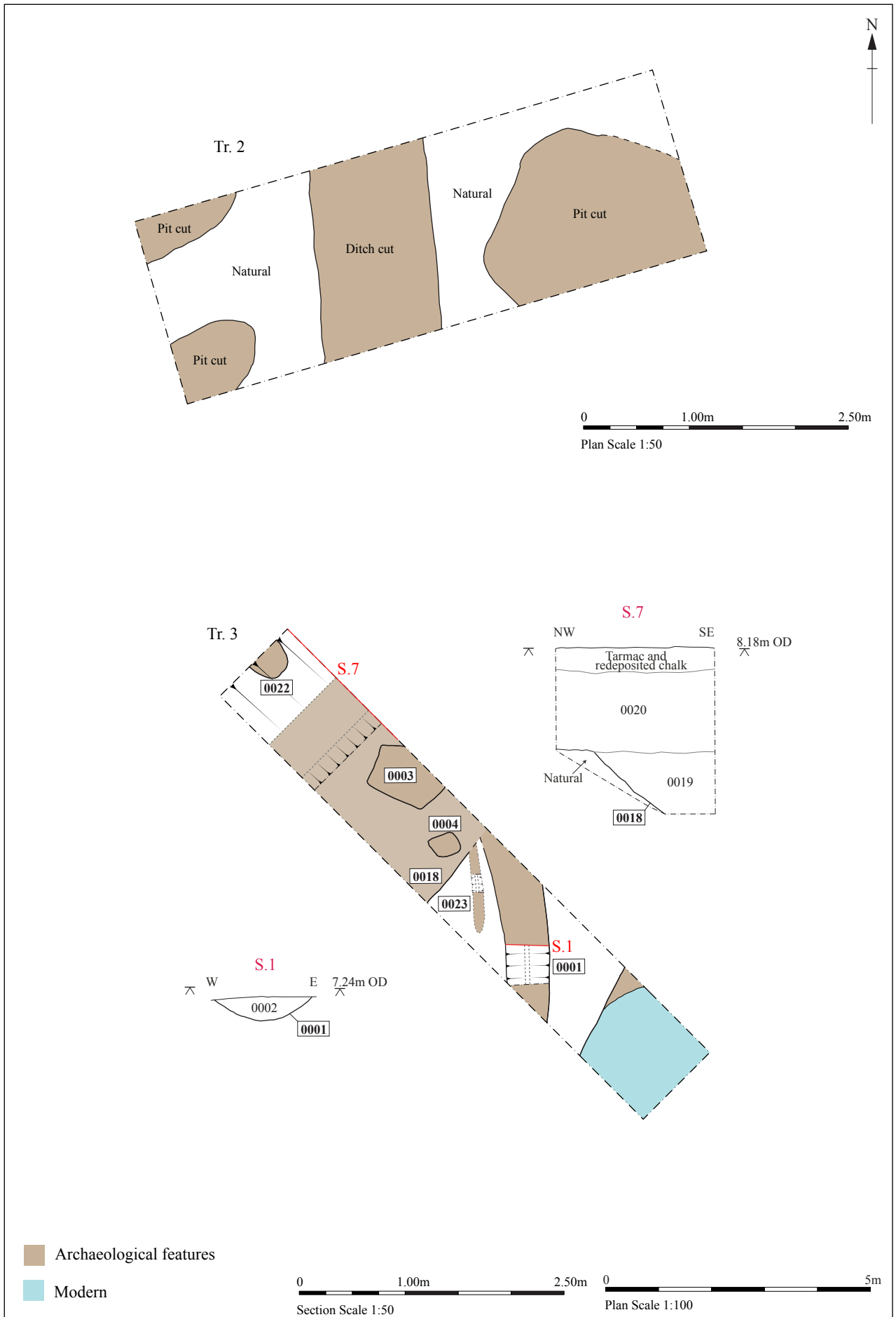


Figure 5. Plan of Trenches 2 and 3 with sections

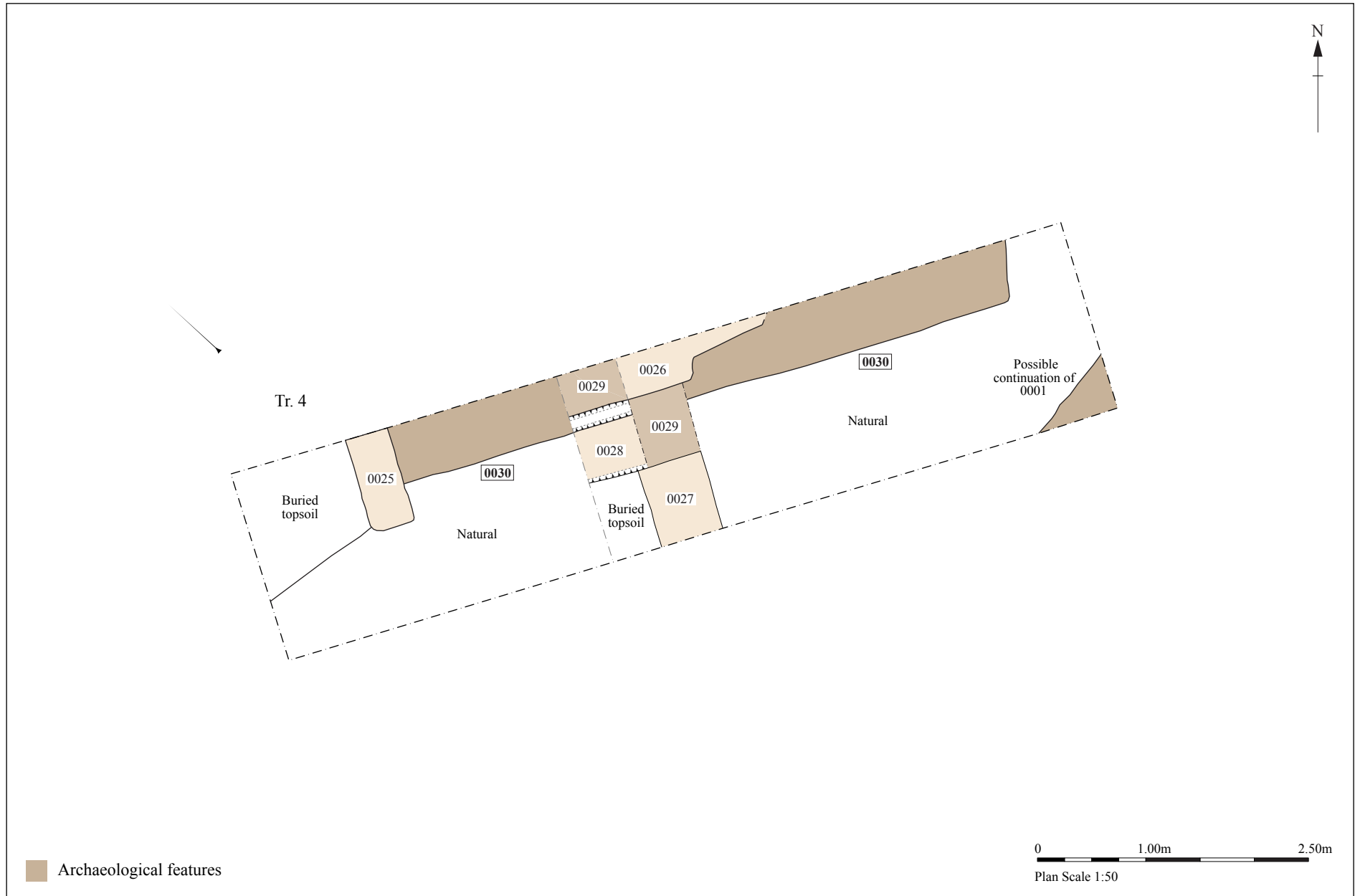


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 4

### 5.3 Wall recording

Surviving along some of the western site boundary at its northern end, and along the eastern site boundary within the barn next to Trench 3, were sections of older walls which were of sufficient historic interest to have a photographic record made (Fig. 3 and Pls. 1-4). The walls survived in a variable condition, with various repairs having been made throughout their existence. The western wall was apparently in the worse state due to its exposure to the elements (Pls. 1-2). It consisted of clunch block construction up to c.1m above ground level, on top of which either grey bricks, or red and yellow brick and flint construction. The eastern wall was almost entirely built out of clunch blocks, although they were laid in different bonds and were in varying states of repair, indicating reuse and repair (Pls. 3-4). This wall survived to c.2m above ground level, at which point the timber frame construction of the building continued. Occasionally there were courses of pale grey brick within the construction.



Plate 1. Western wall, southern half, 1x1m scale, facing SW





Plate 2. Western wall, northern half, 1x1m scale, facing NW



Plate 3. Eastern wall, northern half, facing NE



Plate 4. Eastern wall, southern half, facing E

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### 6.1 Introduction

Finds were recorded in three contexts, two pit fills (0003 and 0004) and one ditch fill (0014). A full contextual breakdown of these can be seen in Table 3.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0003	3	45	3	219					15th- L16th C Medieval L12th- M/L13th C
0004			1	17					
0014	5	35	1	1	5	36	12	18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	

Table 3. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

#### Introduction

A small quantity of post-Roman pottery was retrieved from two contexts, pit fill 0003 and ditch fill 0014 (8 sherds @ 80g). The pottery is only slightly abraded and with the exception of one base fragment the assemblage is composed of body sherds. A full contextual break down of the assemblage can be seen in Appendix 5.

#### Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on *pro forma* sheets by context (using letter codes based on fabric and form) and has been inputted on a database.

## The assemblage

The surface area of pit fill 0003 (which was unexcavated) contained three sherds of late medieval/transitional pottery (LMT). Two of these join to form the base of a jar. They have oxidised surfaces with a light grey core and the fabric is principally constructed of ill sorted quartz. The remaining sherd in this fill is also an LMT type. It is oxidised with a thin reduced surface which has traces of a clear glaze (2g). The context is dated from the 15th to late 16th century. Ditch fill contains five sherds of medieval pottery (35g). Three of these are general medieval coarseware body sherds (MCW) dated from the late 12th to 14th century. The final two are sherds (25g) of Hedingham fineware (HFW 1). These are both green glazed and one displays applied clay strips and the other clay pellets. They are dated from the mid 12th to mid/late 13th century.

### 6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)

CBM fragments were noted in all three contexts, a full breakdown by context of the assemblage can be seen in Appendix 6. Pit fill 0003 contained three fragments of CBM (45g), one of which is a roof tile in a medium sandy fabric with black iron ore (fabric msfe). It has mortar on both sides as well as the breaks indicating its reuse. The remaining pieces appear to be abraded fragments of brick. They are pink/red and medium sandy, one is dominated by fine calcite (fabric msc) the other red/brown grog (fabric msg). All of the CBM in this fill is dated from the late medieval to the post medieval period. A single abraded fragment of medieval roof tile (17g) is present in the surface of unexcavated pit fill 0004. It is coloured pink/orange and has a reduced core. The fabric is highly fired and medium sandy (fabric msc) with calcite (most of which has leached out leaving ill sorted voids). Finally ditch fill 0014 contains a very abraded fragment of medium sandy CBM (fabric ms) dated from the late medieval to post-medieval period.

### 6.4 Faunal Remains

Identified by Mike Feider

A small quantity of animal bone was recorded in ditch fill 0014 (5 fragments @ 36g).

The pieces are all small and considerably worn. Only two pieces are identifiable, a cow phalanx and a fragment of pelvis from a large mammal.

## 6.5 Shell

A total of twelve blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) fragments were retrieved from ditch fill 0014. Two complete shell halves are present but the majority of the collection is fragmentary.

## 7. Discussion

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All of the trenches within the evaluation revealed features or structures of archaeological interest. These are likely to be either medieval or post-medieval in date and are typical of a site which was occupied in these periods, representing boundaries and drainage, refuse disposal pits and probable chalk quarrying. Both pit 0004 and ditch 0014 were dated as medieval, whilst pit 0003 may be later medieval or post-medieval. The postholes encountered within Trench 1 are also possibly medieval, representing the rear of structures on the street frontage that are no longer extant. Further dating and intervention is required to understand the building footings as well as the large pit found within Trench 4, although the structure is of particular interest as it is not indicated on the First-Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps and may represent a medieval or post-medieval structure of unknown function.

The phasing of the site is obviously limited at this stage, although the dated features suggest two phases of occupation. A further stage of activity is indicated by earlier quarry pit 0018 being cut by pits 0003 and 0004. It is also notable that ditch 0014 does not run on the same alignment as the existing site boundaries. If this feature was functioning as a boundary ditch, it is possible that it may also be part of a different phase of activity on a different alignment to the currently established street layout.



Figure 7. Development plan

## 8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

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This evaluation has shown that archaeology has remained well preserved beneath layers of tarmac/redeposited chalk and buried topsoil, with some disturbance relating to occasional modern features and drains. The site clearly has potential to further explain the area's role within the medieval/post-medieval centre of the settlement of Mildenhall. Its function within the medieval period is of interest, partly because some of the features potentially indicate an earlier and unexpected alignment of the boundaries. The site also has the unusual potential to better explain layouts of yards behind medieval street frontages; areas which are rarely available for archaeological exploration beyond small interventions. The post-medieval potential of the site is of interest because many of the documentary records for this period no longer exist. Therefore it may be possible to explore its function within central Mildenhall and in relation to the River Lark, which was of increasing economic importance to the town at that time.

While there are no heritage assets of sufficient significance to warrant preservation *in situ*, the development area clearly contains archaeological deposits which, lying at depths 0.63-1.65m deep would be disturbed or destroyed by development (Fig. 7). It is recommended that developments on the site in and surrounding the area of Trench 4 and to the east of Trench 3 (underneath the existing barn structure) be preceded by a programme of archaeological excavation to record all deposits. The area of Trench 2 may also require excavation, although the depth of the deposits is greater here and it may be possible to mitigate against destruction. It is unclear at this point whether the area of the access road would require excavation. However, the removal of the existing tarmac/concrete and its chalk base would potentially leave the archaeological levels with very little protective overburden and as a result they would be vulnerable to destruction.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish box H/81/1

## 10. Acknowledgements

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The monitoring was carried out by Rob Brooks and Simon Cass 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 Gemma Adams. The specialist finds report was written by Andy Fawcett. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

## 11. Bibliography

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# Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

### *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

#### Evaluation by Trial Trench

#### 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall

### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the conversion of an existing Listed Building to five dwellings and erection of seven new dwellings, following the demolition of outbuildings, at 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall (F/2010/0626/FUL).
- 1.2 Condition 21 of the planning consent requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (condition 55 in Circular 11/95). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs..**
- 1.3 The development area lies within the area of archaeological interest defined for medieval Mildenhall in the County Historic Environment Record and there is a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 1RX; telephone: 01284 741230 or fax: 01284 741257) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that

investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

## 2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will normally precede the field evaluation unless agreed otherwise. The results of the desk-based work is to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out

below.

### **3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report. *Please remember that copyright permissions should be sought from Suffolk Record Office, or other relevant institution, for anything included in the report.*
- 3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 Examine the outbuildings and make records of any elements of historic significance prior to demolition.

### **4 Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

- 4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.  
*“Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England” English Heritage and the Church of England 2005* provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan showing all the areas observed should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration into the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
5. **General Management**
- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.
6. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Economy, Skills and Environment  
9-10 The Churchyard  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 1RX

Tel: 01284 741227

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> August 2011

Reference: 16 Mill Street

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**

## **Appendix 2. Historical background documentary report**

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A. M. Breen

**16 Mill Street, Mildenhall**

### **Introduction**

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds.

This site is situated between Mill Street to the south and the churchyard in part to the North on the western side of the churchyard there is a row of alms houses. These were built in 1723 at the expense of Sir Thomas Hamner and he endowed the alms houses with rents for their repairs. The alms houses replaced a medieval almshouse mentioned in a rental of the manor of Mildenhall in 1501 (Breen 2008). Mill Street has retained its name from before 1501 and all the properties on the north side of the street are described in full in 1501. In 1501 the upper part of this street was known as 'Le Bayle'. A little to the west of this site the remains of a Dovecote is marked on modern Ordnance survey maps. This stood in the grounds of the former manorial hall and was known in 1501 as 'Deyhousyerd'. In 1501 the properties to the south of the street can be distinguished from those on the north side as their southern boundaries abutted onto the 'Lord's Ditch'. This ditch supplied water to the mill at the southern end of the street. The channel of this ditch was widened in the early eighteenth century when the river Lark was turned into a navigation. The course of the river in medieval times was further to the south.

In 1501 the cellarer of the monastery of Bury St Edmunds was the lord of the manor of Mildenhall and both the free tenants of the manor and the customary or native tenants are named in the rental. The customary or native tenants were formerly required to perform various agricultural services however by the date of the rental most of these services had been converted into fixed rents. The properties owned by the free tenants were increasingly let out at lease and though the contemporary manorial rolls record these leases the later owners of these freehold properties are difficult trace after this date in the absence of property deeds.

There are limited cartographic sources for Mildenhall and the only map that is linked to a full schedule of owners and occupiers is William Young's map of 1834.

### **Maps**

The properties in this part of Mildenhall are completely omitted from the 1858 tithe map (ref. P461/97).

On William Young's 1834 map of Mildenhall (ref. EF 505/1/82), the properties are given an individual plot number and these are listed in a separate schedule (ref. 1374/27). This plot is given the plot number '7' and this is listed in the schedule as 'House, Gardens & Premises' then in the occupation and ownership of Robert Goodrich. Another part of the same premises was in the occupation of the Widow Hills whilst John Goodrich occupied the barns and stables. Within the same plot, numbered 7, another house and garden is listed in the occupation and ownership of John Harris and a cottage was occupied by his tenant Nailer. The entire plot was measured at 1 rood and

31 perches. The adjoining property to the west is numbered '6' on the map and described in the schedule as 'House, gardens & Cottages' then in the several occupancy of Henry Taylor, Sparke, Westrope, Osborne and Eley, and was the property of James Morley. Within this plot a separate house was then in the ownership and occupation of John Rolfe. The total acreage of plot 6 was 1 rood and 16 perches. To the east the plot numbered '8' on the map was described as 'House and Premises' in the occupation and ownership of John Goodrich. Within the same plot a cottage was in the occupation of his tenant Thomas Tuck and another cottage was unoccupied. A separate house was in the occupation and ownership of Samuel Damant and a cottage within the plot was occupied by James Damant. The total acreage of plot 8 was 37 perches.

In White's 1844 'Directory of Suffolk', Robert Goodrich off Mill Street, Mildenhall is listed as a banker's clerk and may have worked at the Suffolk Banking Company listed in the same street. Other properties in the street are also listed. Samuel Damant is listed as a gentleman whilst James Damant is listed as a bookseller, Mark Howes is listed as the manager of the Gas Works, Wotton Isaacson is listed as a solicitor, superintendant registrar and clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes etc, John Petley is listed as a veterinary surgeon, Robert Frost owned an inn called the Ship, John Rolfe is listed as an auctioneer and Pelham Adrich and Arthur Stedman are listed as surgeons. Amongst the possibly less prosperous trades Charles Ashen is listed as a basket maker and Mary Ashen was a milliner, John Davis was a boot and shoe maker, Robert Towler and Henry Tyler were butchers, John Goodrich was a cooper but also a farmer, James Damant and Samuel Rolfe were painters another John Rolfe is listed as a saddler and Charles Brown is listed as tailor. Similar entries appear in Pigot's 1839 'Directory of Suffolk', though in this directory John Rolfe is also listed as an auctioneer and tanner.

This map appears to have been based in part on the earlier 1812 post enclosure map of Mildenhall. On the copy of this map deposited at Quarter Sessions, the county then administrative body (ref. Q/RI 30B) the plots are numbered in the same order as on Young's 1834 map. The boundaries of each property are shaded in Green indicating that they were 'Old Inclosures' and not the subject of the enclosure act. The enclosure act and award mainly related to the enclosure of the former open fields and areas of common land. Though the plots are numbered these numbers do not appear in the schedules entered in the margins of the map. There is a schedule of 'old inclosures, warrens and other lands within the said parish not discharged from tithes' that begins on page 221 of the separate enclosure award (ref. Q/RI 24), however only plot 6 is listed and described simply as 'messuage and premises' measured as 1 rood 21 perches. The names of the owner and occupiers of this plot are not given in the award. The other plots are omitted from this schedule. There is no complete list of all the owners and occupiers of the old inclosures. Their names and full details of their landholdings are not given in the surviving schedules of lands shown on the enclosure map. There is a pre-enclosure map drawn in about 1807 (ref. Q/RI 30A) though plots are numbered there is no surviving schedule for this map.

There are no earlier maps of Mildenhall.

## **Deeds**

There are no deeds for the Goodrich's family property in Mildenhall.

## **Manorial Records**



Though there are significant manorial records for Mildenhall, there is a gap in the sequence of court books after 1811 (ref. E 18/451/81) and in the sequence of draft court books between 1822-1873 (ref. 1374/12 & 13). There is also an absence of rentals for this period. The gap in the records cannot be covered through the use of parochial records and again there is an absence of contemporary rate books that could be used to identify earlier owners of the site. The surname Goodrich does not appear in the index of the court book that covers the period 1802-1811 (ref. E 18/451/81) and a draft court book that cover the slightly later period of 1814-1821 has not index (ref. 1374/12). The draft court book does contain occasional references to Mill Street such as at a court held on 27 November 1818 when John Caldcott was admitted as tenant of 'all that messuage or tenement situate and lying in the Mill Street in Mildenhall ... formerly called ... the King's Head', but this description omits the names of the owners of adjoining properties and does give the position of the property in relation to the street frontage. Other entries lack any indications of the positions of the properties such as at a court held on 11 July 1817 James Abbott was admitted as tenant of a 'messuage or tenement ... in Mill Street ... late the property of Samuel Ellington ... abuts upon the residue of the said copyhold premises towards the south'.

### **Glebe Terriers**

Glebe terriers are description of the property owned by a parish and these were returned to the bishops or archdeacons at the time of their visitations of a parish. Unlike other property records the names of the owners of the adjoining properties were regularly updated in these returns. There were no glebe lands attached to this parish apart from the site of the vicarage. Lands given as endowments for charitable purposes are mentioned in the terriers. In 1809 the terrier states 'Sir Thomas Hanmer baronet Lord of the Manor of Mildenhall in the year 1722 did at his own expence erect an alms house of brick on the west side of the church yard'. The terriers make no mention of any earlier almshouses on this site (ref. 806/1/110)

### **The Mildenhall Rentals 1501**

The 1501 rentals for the manor of Mildenhall had been translated from the original Latin and published (Breen 2008). Beginning at the eastern end of Mill Street, the properties on the northern side of the street were

On page 67 under the property of Thomas Powle

'The same Thomas holds one messuage well and sufficiently built called Le Swan lying in the street called Millestrete between the messuage of John Gardener , smith on the west and the churchyard of the church of Mildenhall on the north and abuts towards the east on the king's highway of the aforesaid village

On page 57

'John Gardener holds by copy of the court rolls of the 11th year of Henry VII, one cottage built lying in Mildenhall in a lane called Bayle between the lord's customary cottage in the tenure of Isabel Sutton, widow on both east and west, the south head abuts on the king's highway and the other head on the Alms House, And pays for the same yearly ii s vii d Now Johanne the wife of the same

On Page 66

Isabel Sutton holds that which William Sutton whilst he lived held, one messuage late Thomas Eton lying in Millestrete between the messuage of John Gardener, smith in the east and the lord's customary tenement in the tenure of Henry Hamond on the west. The north head abuts on the churchyard of Mildenhall and the other head on the king's highway. And pays for the same yearly iis iid Now Robert Barker, Thomas Cotes.

On Page 56

Henry Hamond and Isabella his wife hold by copy of the court rolls of the 10th year of Henry VII one messuage there situated in Le Mille Strete with one parcel of a garden belonging to the cellarer of the monastery of Bury St Edmunds which is called Deyhousyerd that certain messuage lies between a free garden formerly built late Thomas Eton and now Elizabeth (sic) Sutton on the east and the lord's customary messuage in the tenure of Richard Newce, horner on the west and the south head abuts on the common street called Millestrete and the other head on the aforesaid garden towards the north and a parcel of the aforesaid garden lies to the north head of the said messuage and contains in length iiii perches and in breadth ii perches and lies next to the garden of the aforesaid Isabel Sutton on the east and the garden now of Margaret Browet on the west and abuts on the churchyard of the church of Mildenhall towards the north. And pays for the same yearly iiis iiiid Now Thomes Cotes

On page 56

Margaret Browet late wife of John Browet holds by copy of the court rolls of the 17th year of Edward IV, for the term of her life one cottage in le Mille Strete next to Le Halle Lane on the west and the lord's customary cottage in the tenure of John Sadeler on the east, the south head abuts on king's highway and pays for the same yearly iiiii s. In the margin against this entry 'see 22 Hen 6, 11 & 14 Ed 4, Accounts 4 Ed 4, on the back of the roll 12 Ed 4 and 17 and of Richard III'. (A copy of the court roll from the reign of Richard III dated 22 January 1482 appears as an illustration on page 54 and relates to the next entry).

The same Margaret holds one piece of land within a close and site of the manor containing in breadth iii perches and in length viii perches with freedom of ingress and egress to the same called Le Tresauns (passage) which leads to the churchyard there pays for the same yearly xvid Now Adam Everard. (The illustration of the 1482 court roll shows that this property had been leased by the cellarer in 1438 to Robert Brage and Alice his wife for a term of 80 years. They had also leased 'one cottage lying in Le Bayle Strete next to Le Hallelane on the part of the west and a customary cottage in the tenure of Thomas Hart for a term of 60 years at an annual rent of 4s).

On Page 56

John Hert alias the said John Sadeler holds by copy of the court rolls of the 21st year of Edward IV, one cottage situated in Millestrete next to the lord's cottage in the tenure of Richard Newce, horner on the east and the lord's cottage in the tenure of Margaret Browet on the west, the south head abuts on the king's highway Le Bayle. And pays for the same yearly iiiii s vi d now Richard Cole. Again in the margin against this entry 'see 21 Ed IV, rolls 16 Ed and the same 4 Ed IV'.

There is a further reference to Richard Newce on page 60

Richard Newce hold mutually by copy of the court rolls of the 14th year of Henry VII, two tenements lying in Le Mille Strete namely between the lord's customary tenement in the tenure of Henry Hamond on the east and the lord's customary tenement in the tenure of John Hert on the west. And pays for the same yearly x s. Now John White.

The entries suggest that either Margaret Browet or Henry Hamond or both were the owners of this site in 1501. Margaret's name appears in other court rolls as a baker.

The earlier references to these properties can be traced in the surviving court rolls for the manor covering the years 1460-1484 (ref. E18/451/5 & 6). The later dates at which the customary tenements were surrendered back to the manor to be granted to their new owners can be traced through trawling through the later court rolls, though unfortunately there is a gap in the sequence of records 1485 – 1547. In a case such as that of Adam Everard, who is named as a successor tenant of Margaret Browet's property, at his death in 1553 he left a will that might contain a further description of his property.

In 1574 a survey of the manor was carried out and the lands described in a series of field books (ref. E 18/454/5-7). At the end of each book there is a section listing the owners of the properties within the town. Though there is no separate heading for Mill Street the properties can be identified in relation to the site of the mill and mill stream. The then owners are listed as

Andrew Cropley 1 tenement 1 rood free

Andrew Cropley 1 tenement 1 rood free

The same 1 tenement half a rood copyhold

Symon Suckerman one parcel of a barn and ground half a rood copyhold

The same 1 tenement 2 roods free

Anne Withers 1 tenement half a rood copyhold

The same one tenement 1 rood free

Richard Stephenson 1 tenement 1 rood copyhold

John Folkes 1 tenement half a rood freehold

Nicholas Johnson 1 tenement 1 rood copyhold

William Wright 1 tenement half a rood free

Thomas Baggot junior 1 tenement 1 rood and a half free

The same for 1 gatehouse half a rood copyhold

Nicholas Willis 2 tenements half a rood free

Again references to the copyhold properties can be found in the contemporary court rolls though there is again a gap in the record sequence 1559-1581.

There may be references to these properties in the surviving medieval account rolls but these records are mainly held at the British Library (see Thomson 1980).

### **Early Deeds**

There are also some early deeds for Mill Street. In 1505 Roger Wathe of Mildenhall and Edith his wife with John Bury granted to Robert Baker of Mildenhall, Thomas Manne of Lakenheath, 'bocher' butcher, William Manne of Lakenheath the son of Thomas Manne senior and Robert Horne of Eriswell 'one garden formerly built on lying in Mildenhall aforesaid in a lane called the Bayle otherwise Millestrete namely next to the customary tenement of the manor now in the tenure of John Gardener, smith on the part of the east and the customary tenement of the same manor in the tenure of Henry Hammond on the west the south head abuts on the Millestrete aforesaid and the other head on the almshouse opposite the church of Mildenhall aforesaid'. The garden had formerly been the property of Thomas Powle deceased who had demised it to William Gardener chaplain and John Wyset (ref. E18/452/12/4).

There is a later deeds for this property dated 1541 in which William Reve chaplain granted to Thomas Cotys one toft or garden lately built ... in a lane called Le Baylestrete ... namely between the tenement or cottage of Thomas Cots on the part of the west and the native cottage of William Cage on the east the south head of the same abuts on the King's Highway there and the north head abuts on the Almshouse opposite the Church of Mildenhall' (ref. E18/452/16/2). In the same year Thomas Baker of Mildenhall, taylor the son and heir of Robert baker had granted this property to William Reve and in the following year he renounce all his claim to the property to Thomas Cots (ref. E 18/452/17/5-6).

In 1455 the abbot of Bury St Edmunds granted to William Sutton of Mildenhall, glover that messuage formerly John Speed late William Tommessone tailor ... that is situated in the common way called Le Bayle on the part of the south and the churchyard of Mildenhall on the north and abuts towards the east on the king's highway and towards the west on the customary lands that Rose Lergeant hold of us'. The full dimensions of this plot are given in the deed (ref. E18/452/16/1). According to an endorsement on this deed 'This house was later called the Swan and there is entry for the property in the court rolls of 14 Edw IV'.

A later deed dated 1568 is in the form of a bond 'that if the within named Symond Sukerman his heirs and assignes shall or maye from hence forthe have holde possess and enioy one bearne and also one parcel of grounde with all and singular th'appurtences to the same Bearne annexed and perteyninge scituate lyinge and beinge together in Mildenhall ... in a certain street called Millestreete'. Unfortunately the other deed that would have recorded the full property description has not survived (ref. E 18/452/14/13).

### **Further Research**

Though there is some scope for further research in particular into records of the fifteenth and sixteenth century the record sequence is incomplete. The account rolls held at the British Library are highly likely to contain further references to this area.

Though it may be possible to identify the owners of some of the properties, those that remained copyhold and held of the manor, in the later manorial accounts, the names of the succession of owners of the freehold properties will be omitted from these records.

From 1841 through to 1911 there the census returns and these can be used to identify the names of occupiers of the properties in this street and their trades, though in the absence of house numbers it is likely to be difficult to identify individual properties.

## **References**

### **Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds**

#### Maps

P 461/97 Tithe Map Mildenhall 1858

EF 505/1/82 William Young's Map of Mildenhall 1834

1374/27 Schedule to William Young's Map of Mildenhall 1834

Q/RI 30B Enclosure Map Mildenhall 1812

Q/RI 24 Enclosure Award Mildenhall 1812

#### Bunbury Collection E 18

E 18/451/81 Court Book 1802-1811

E 18/454/5-7 Field Books Mildenhall 1574

E 18/452/12/4 Garden formerly built on in Mill Street 1505

E 18/452/16/2 Toft lately built upon in Baylestrete next to almshouse opposite the church 1541

E 18/452/17/5-6 Toft lately built upon in Baylestrete next to the almshouse opposite the church 1541-1542

E 18/452/14/13 Barn and land in Mill Street 1568

E 18/452/16/1 Messuage between a way called the Bayle and the Churchyard 1455

#### Solicitors Collection: Read, Carter and Jessup Agents for the Bunbury Estate

1374/12 Draft Court Book Manor of Mildenhall 1814-1821

#### Glebe Terriers

806/1/110 Glebe Terriers Mildenhall 1709-1806

#### Published Sources

Anthony M Breen 'The Mildenhall Rentals 1501' Suffolk Family History Society, Gipping Press, 2008

Rodney M Thomson 'The Archives of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds', Suffolk Record Society, Boydell Press, Vol. XXI, 1980

Pigot's 'Directory of Suffolk', London 1839

William White 'Directory of Suffolk', Sheffield, 1844

## Appendix 3. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0001	Ditch Cut	Linear, aligned N-S. 30° straight sides. Gently curving break of slope to base. Concave base. Possibly related to animal burrow/small linear to NW. Ditch cut. Also runs into far NE corner of Trench 4.	No		No	3
0002	0001	Ditch Fill	Mid grey sand-silt mix. Friable-firm compaction. Frequent chalk flecks. Rare small crumbly coke-type flecks. Clear horizon clarity with chalk natural. Single fill of feature. Ditch fill. Cokey flecks suggest post-medieval?	No		No	3
0003	0003	Pit? Cut	Sub-square/irregular. Aligned NW-SE. Not excavated. Cuts the top of quarry pit 0018. Pit cut. Not excavated but several pieces of post-medieval CBM/pot recovered. Also had some animal bone (not collected). Filled with dark grey friable sandy-clayey-silt and chalk.	Yes		No	3
0004	0004	Pit? Cut	Rectangular with rounded corners. Aligned E-W. Not excavated. Cuts quarry pit 0018. Post-medieval pit cut. Some dating evidence (CBM/pot) recovered.	Yes		No	3
0005	0005	Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned NE-SW. NW side = 60°, straight, with curving break of slope to base. Flat base. Posthole cut. Somewhat truncated. Probably related to 0007 and maybe 0009 and 0011.	No		No	1
0006	0005	Posthole Fill	Dark grey clayey-sandy-silt. Friable-firm compaction. Frequent chalk nodules. Sharp horizon clarity with chalk natural. Single fill. Posthole fill.	No		No	1
0007	0007	Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned NW-SE. 70-80° straight sides, with curving break of slope to base. Flat base. Posthole cut. Similar to 0005.	No		No	1
0008	0007	Posthole Fill	Dark grey clayey-sandy-silt. Friable-firm compaction. Abundant chalk flecks. Sharp horizon clarity with natural chalk. Single feature fill. Posthole fill. Identical to 0006.	No		No	1
0009	0009	Posthole Cut	Circular or oval- unclear shape in plan. Aligned SW-NE. 15-25° slightly concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope to base. Concave base. Unclear relationship with 0016. Possibly the base of a truncated posthole. May be a spread of topsoil in a natural undulation.	No		No	1
0010	0009	Posthole Fill	Dark grey clayey-sandy-silt. Friable-firm compaction. Frequent chalk nodules, occasional small flints. Sharp horizon clarity with natural chalk. Posthole fill.	No		No	1

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0011	0011	Posthole Cut	Round/oval- not clear. Aligned NE-SW. NE side = 50°, concave, with curving break of slope to base. Concave base? Slopes off to SW. Unclear relationship with 0013.  Possible shallow posthole cut. May be a spread of topsoil in a natural undulation.	No		No		1
0012	0011	Posthole Fill	Dark brownish-grey clayey-sandy-silt. Friable-firm compaction. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional small angular flints. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Single feature fill.  Posthole fill.	No		No		1
0013	0013	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned W-E. 55° slightly concave sides. Curving break of slope to base. Flat/slightly irregular base. Unclear relationship with 0011.  Ditch cut. Post-medieval. Does not match existing site boundaries as might be expected. Possibly same as 0016.	No		No		1
0014	0013	Ditch Fill	Dark brownish-grey clayey-sandy-silt. Friable-firm compaction. Frequent chalk nodules. Occasional small angular flints. Sharp horizon clarity over natural chalk, but diffuse over 0015.  Ditch fill.	Yes		No		1
0015	0013	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish-yellow chalky-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional chalk nodules. Sharp horizon clarity with natural chalk. Basal fill.  Ditch fill, but unusual because the clay is clearly imported and seems to line the ditch (if only patchily), as runs up the edge of the ditch in places, though this possibly just indicates a re-cut.	No		No		1
0016	0016	Feature Cut	Linear or circular? Possibly aligned NW-SE. NE side = 40-45°, slightly concave slope. Curving break of slope to base. Concave base. Unclear relationship with 0009.  Possibly a continuation of ditch 0013, curving somewhat, or may be a separate pit.	No		No		1
0017	0016	Feature Fill	Dark grey sandy-clayey-silt. Friable-firm compaction. Frequent chalk nodules. Sharp horizon clarity with chalk natural. Single feature fill.  Feature fill.	No		No		1
0018	0018	Pit Cut	Unclear shape in plan as quite large/goes beyond trench limits. NW edge = 40° slightly concave slope. Base not seen. Cut by pits 0003 and 0004.  Probably a quarry pit as it is large and cut into solid chalk (several buildings nearby have clunch walls). Not fully excavated due to depth.	No		No		3
0019	0018	Pit Fill	Pale-mid grey chalky-silt. Friable-firm compaction. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional angular flints. Clear horizon clarity with natural, where exposed.  Pit fill.	No		No		3
0020		Topsoil Layer	Mid-dark brownish-grey sandy-silt. Friable compaction. Occasional mortar patches. Frequent chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity.  Topsoil layer.	No		No		3



Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0021		Topsoil Layer	Dark grey clayey-sandy-silt. Friable compaction. Frequent chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Topsoil layer.	No		No		1
0022	0022	Pit Cut	Circular/oval in plan. Aligned NW-SE. Not excavated. Located in SE end of trench, emerging from baulk. Probable pit cut or ditch terminus. Could not be excavated due to depth of excavation of pit 0018.	No		No		3
0023	0023	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S. Concave sides and base. Small cut. Possibly relates to 0001, as is parallel to it. However, on site it was interpreted as being an animal burrow so it was not photographed or drawn.	No		No		3
0024	0023	Ditch Fill	Mid grey chalky-clayey-silt. Friable-firm compaction. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Frequent chalk flecks. Possible feature fill.	No		No		3
0025	0025	Wall Foundation	Linear wall footing aligned NW-SE. Constructed of chalk and mortar. Wall footing. Related to footings 0026 and 0027.	No		No		3
0026	0026	Wall Foundation	Partial truncated linear wall footing aligned SW-NE. Constructed of chalk and mortar. A partial floor of bricks was visible within the section above this footing at 8.49m (reduced level). Wall footing. Related to footings 0025 and 0027.	No		No		4
0027	0027	Wall Foundation	Partial truncated linear wall footing aligned NW-SE. Constructed of chalk and mortar. Wall footing. Related to footings 0025 and 0026.	No		No		4
0028		Mortar Layer	Square of mortar, with small amounts of chalk. Flat surface. Close to wall footings 0026 and 0027. Possibly the base of a surface.	No		No		4
0029		Demolition Layer	Lenses of mid-dark grey sandy-silt and mortar, with frequent chalk nodules. Friable. Located between footings 0026 and 0027. Truncated area of mixed demolition rubble and topsoil.	No		No		4
0030	0030	Pit Cut	Large rectangular or linear cut aligned SW-NE. Filled with mid-dark grey sandy-chalky-silt. Large pit. Interpreted on site as a robbing out feature for the footings 0025, 0026 and 0027, but this seems unlikely as the footings still survive above it. Possibly a large chalk quarry pit similar to 0018.	No		No		4



## Appendix 4. OASIS form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-118330**

### Project details

Project name	MNL 674, 16 Mill Street Evaluation, Mildenhall
Short description of the project	Four trenches were excavated on land at 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk, in order to evaluate the nature or existence of any archaeological deposits on the site. All the trenches revealed well preserved features, comprising pits, ditches, postholes and building footings, which appear to be either medieval or post-medieval, although two large pits and the postholes are currently undated. The finds were made up of medieval pottery, medieval and post-medieval CBM, animal bone and mussel shells. Recommendations have been made for excavation of parts of the site dependent upon the nature of the development.
Project dates	Start: 02-02-2012 End: 03-02-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 674 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 674 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	F/2010/0626/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLES Uncertain
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval

Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	MUSSEL SHELL Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL MNL 674, 16 Mill Street Evaluation
Postcode	IP28 7DP
Study area	1214.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7099 7452 52.3416278731 0.510329626872 52 20 29 N 000 30 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.67m Max: 7.89m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	K. Wade
Project director/manager	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Baker Construction

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	Parish box H/81/1
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'other'
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	MNL 674

Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	MNL 674
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Stratigraphic','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	16 Mill Street, Mildenhall, MNL 674, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2012/014
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white cover, in colour, with six appendices (also available as a pdf)
Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	16 February 2012

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## Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	Wt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0003	LMed/E-P Med	LMT	Base		2	43	Sli	Two joining jar base sherds, oxidised fabric with light grey core	15th-L16th C	
0003	LMed/E-P Med	LMT	Body	Glaze	1	2	Sli	Glaze is clear on thin reduced surface	15th-L16th C	15th-L16th C
0014	Medieval	HFW 1	Body	Applied strip/clay pellets on	2	25	Sli	Both micaceous one orange the other buff/light brown	M12th-M/L13th	Late 12th-M/L 13th C
0014	Medieval	MCW	Body		3	9	Sli	Three different fabrics	L12th-14th C	





## Appendix 6. CBM catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height (mm)	Re-use	Abr	Mortar	Notes	Date
0003	Msfe	RT	1	129	12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Yes	Oxidised with sparse organic voids on surface. Fabric also contains sparse calcite. Mortar on surfaces as well as two of the breaks.	LMed-PMed
0003	Msg	FRAG	1	58		<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Red/pink colored with common red/brown grog. This likely to be an EB/LB fragment.	LMed-PMed
0003	Msc	FRAG	1	31		<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Pink coloured, the calcite is predominantly fine, although there is an ill sorted element to it. This is a an EB/LB fragment.	LMed-E/MPMed
0004	Msc	RT	1	17		<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Pink/orange fragment with grey core. High fired with abundant ill sorted voids, although some of the calcite remains in place.	Med
0014	Ms	FRAG	1	1		<input type="checkbox"/>	Very		Oxidised, possibly with ?chalk	LMed-PMed





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- Graphics design and illustration

**Contact:**

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**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**